



## SECOND WALK.

### OLD TOWN.

THE CASTLE—CASTLE HILL—LAWNMARKET—WEST BOW AND GRASS-MARKET—OLD HOUSES—ST. GILES'S CHURCH—THE PARLIAMENT HOUSE—ROYAL EXCHANGE—JOHN KNOX'S HOUSE—THE CANON-GATE—HOLYROOD—ARTHUR'S SEAT AND QUEEN'S DRIVE.

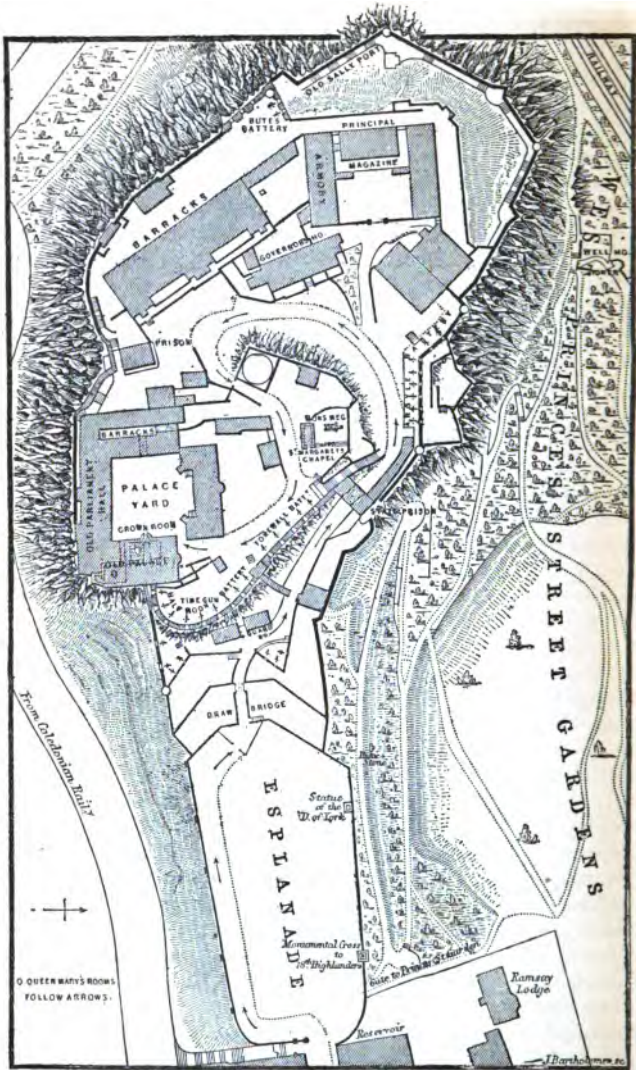
EDINBURGH CASTLE (Edwinesbeorh ; Castrum Puellarum) stands at the head of the Castle Hill, a precipitous rock which is the culmination of the ridge of the High Street.

There can be no doubt that it is the oldest part of the city, and the nucleus round which Edinburgh arose. Before the invention of gunpowder the position of the castle might be considered impregnable ; but it is now of more apparent than real strength, and the fortifications can be easily approached from the eastern side. Its elevation is 383 feet above the level of the

sea, and from various parts commands magnificent views of the city and surrounding country. The accommodation consists of barracks for 2000 soldiers, and the armoury affords space for 30,000 stand of arms. Facing the north-east is the principal or Half-Moon Battery, mounted with twelve, eighteen, and twenty-four pounders, which are fired on holidays and festive occasions. The castellated effect has been much injured by a clumsy pile of barracks on the western side, which, as Sir Walter Scott observed, was more worthy of a cotton-mill.

Much historical interest is attached to the old fortress, and it has been the scene of various daring exploits. One of the most romantic of them was on the occasion of its recovery from the English by the Earl of Moray in 1313; a perilous expedition undertaken by thirty men, commanded by Randolph (Earl of Moray) in person, and guided by Francis, one of his own soldiers, who had been in the habit of descending and reascending the cliff surreptitiously to pay court to his mistress. The darkness of the night, the steepness of the precipice, the danger of discovery by the watchmen, and the slender support which they had to trust to in ascending from crag to crag, rendered the enterprise such as might have appalled the bravest spirit. When they had ascended halfway, they found a flat spot large enough to halt upon, and there sat down to recover their breath, and prepare for scaling the wall. This they effected by means of a ladder which they had brought with them. Francis, their guide, ascended first, Sir Andrew Gray was second, and Randolph himself third. Ere they had all mounted, however, the sentinels caught the alarm, raised the cry of "Treason!" and the constable of the castle and others, rushing to the spot, made a valiant though ineffectual resistance. The Earl of Moray was for some time in great personal danger, until the gallant constable was slain, when his followers fled or fell, and the strong castle remained in the hands of the assailants.—(Scott's *Tales of a Grandfather*.)

Sir William Kirkcaldy of Grange made here a gallant defence on behalf of Mary Queen of Scots, on which occasion he resisted the combined forces of the Scots and English for three-and-thirty days, demanding no parley till the fortifications were battered down, and the wells choked with rubbish. Even then, with a heroism truly chivalrous, he determined rather



GROUND-PLAN OF EDINBURGH CASTLE.

to fall behind the ramparts than surrender to his enemies. But his garrison, not animated with the same heroic courage, rose in mutiny, and compelled him to capitulate; and he and his brother were hanged at the Cross on the 3d of August 1573.\*

The castle esplanade supplies a convenient space for drilling and inspecting the garrison, and on the south (from the parapet wall) commands an extensive view of the southern districts of Edinburgh, including Heriot's Hospital, the Grassmarket, and Pentland Hills. On the right hand of the esplanade (going towards the castle) a tall monumental cross has been erected

“ IN MEMORY OF THE OFFICERS AND NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS AND PRIVATE SOLDIERS OF THE LXXVIII. HIGHLAND REGIMENT WHO FELL IN THE SUPPRESSION OF THE MUTINY OF THE NATIVE ARMY OF INDIA IN THE YEARS MDCCCLVII. AND VIII.—AS A TRIBUTE OF RESPECT BY THEIR SORROWING BROTHER OFFICERS AND COMRADES.”

Near it there is a statue of Field-Marshal H.R.H. Frederick, Duke of York and Albany, K.G., commander-in-chief of the British army MDCCCXXVII.

Crossing the moat by the drawbridge, we pass through the old *Portcullis Gate* and underneath the ancient *State Prison*, in which both the Marquis and the Earl of Argyle, and numerous adherents of the Stuarts, were confined previous to their trial and execution. Emerging from this, and passing on the left the steep narrow staircase (which also leads directly to the Crown-Room), we have on the right the Argyle battery, and a little farther on the same side, at the foot of a roadway, the *Armoury*, or principal magazine, which occupies buildings at the extreme west of the rock. Behind this is the *Old Sally Port*, to which Viscount Dundee scrambled up to hold an interview with the Duke of Gordon, on the occasion of his leaving Edinburgh to raise the Highland clans in favour of James II.

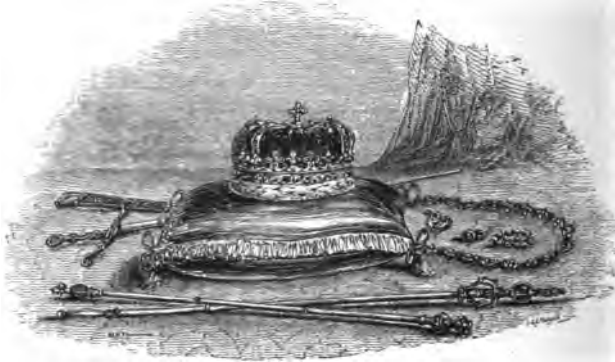
#### THE REGALIA.

[Admittance free, daily from 12 to 3 P.M.]

The insignia of Scottish royalty consist of a crown, a sceptre, and a sword of state, and they are carefully preserved

\* *Castle of Edinburgh, etc.*, by James Grant.

in a small room in the eastern wing of the quadrangle, called *The Crown Room*. Along with them is also shown the Lord-



THE REGALIA OF SCOTLAND.

Treasurer's rod of office, found deposited in the same strong oak chest in which the Regalia were discovered in 1818, exactly as they had been left in the year 1707, after the ratification of the Treaty of Union.

The honours, as they were called, of Scotland have a very interesting history, and we cannot wonder (says Scott) at the fond desire which Scottish antiquaries have shown to refer the date in the language of national song, to

"Days when gude KING ROBERT rang."

And although no direct proof can be produced that this was actually the case, there are circumstances which render the conjecture highly probable.

The workmanship of the ancient portion of the present crown, and in particular, the mode in which the gems are set, betoken an antiquity as early as the 14th century, which corresponds with the date of Bruce's reign. After this period, precious stones were usually polished and cut into facets, whereas those of the Scottish crown are set rough, and in their natural state, without any attempts to relieve or improve their appearance by the art of the lapidary.

In the end of the 15th century, the shape of the crown was

altered by being closed with arches at the top, in imitation of those which are called imperial. . . . This was done in accordance, contemporaneously with other sovereigns of independent European states, in order to establish a suitable distinction between them and the petty sovereigns of every description who had assumed the diadem or open crown. The Scottish monarchs had more reason than most others to maintain in every way their title to that independence which they had been so often obliged to assert against the encroaching pretensions of their neighbours. Accordingly, James V. added the two concentric circles, surmounted at the point of intersection with a mount of gold enamelled, and a large cross *patée*, upon which are the characters J. R. V.

The SCEPTRE was also made in the reign of James V. (most probably during the king's visit to Paris in 1536), as appears by the characters J. R. V. engraved under the figures of the three saints, which are placed upon the top of it. James, when preparing for his intimate alliance with France by marrying one of her princesses, might be naturally induced to repair and augment the splendour of the national regalia; and the advanced state of the arts at Paris afforded him the best opportunity of doing so.

The SWORD OF STATE has an earlier date than the sceptre. This beautiful specimen of early art was presented to King James IV. by the warlike Pope Julius II., in the year 1507. It was accompanied by a consecrated hat; and both, as we are made acquainted by Lesly, were delivered with great solemnity in the Church of Holyrood by the Papal Legate and the Abbot of Dunfermline. This article of the regalia is not interesting to the antiquary alone; the beautiful and fanciful style of the sculpture upon the handle, and the filigree work with which the sheath is covered, carry back the admirer of the arts to the period when they revived in their splendour.

At the accession of James VI. to the crown of England it is probable he carried with him to his new kingdom all the personal part of the royal treasure; but "the honours," properly so called, remained in Scotland to be an object of trouble and vexation to their guardians. During the troublous period of the Commonwealth, Edinburgh Castle and all the strongholds south of the Forth were in the hands of the

English, so that on the 6th day of June, 1651, being the last day on which the Scottish Parliament sat, they ordered the Earl-Marshal to transport the regalia to his Castle of Dunnottar, to be kept there until further orders.

But they had not been long lodged here before the hazard of their falling into the hands of the enemy appeared so imminent that the Committee of Estates applied to the deputy-governor of the castle, Lieutenant Ogilvy, directing "the honours" to be removed from that castle. But as he considered himself the only lawful keeper of these national treasures he declined to deliver them up. It soon became plain, however, that the castle could not long hold out, and the governor's anxiety about the safety of the regalia rose to the highest pitch.

In this emergency female ingenuity and courage found a resource. The Earl-Marshal was a prisoner in England, but his mother, the countess dowager, by birth Lady Margaret Erskine, a daughter of the Earl of Mar, a woman of masculine courage and prudence, was not disposed to forget that the charge of the regalia was one of the honourable duties imposed upon her son as his birthright inheritance. This lady, in concert with the governor's wife, and with Christian Fletcher, wife of the Rev. James Granger, minister of Kinneff, contrived a daring scheme for extricating "the honours" of Scotland out of their present precarious situation. In prosecution of their plan, Mrs. Granger went to the Castle of Dunnottar, having obtained permission from the English general to visit the governor's lady. In her charge Mrs. Ogilvy placed the regalia. This was done without the lieutenant-governor's knowledge, in order that when obliged to surrender the castle, he might with truth declare he knew nothing of the time and manner of their removal. They were delivered by Mrs. Ogilvy to her intrepid confidante, who concealed the crown in her lap, while the sceptre and sword, wrapped up in *hards*, or bundles of flax, were placed upon the back of a female domestic.

The regalia were thus transported in safety to the manse of Kinneff, and there placed under the charge of the Rev. James Granger, husband of the dauntless matron who had brought them from Dunnottar at so much personal risk. They are said to have been concealed for a time in a double-bottomed

bed until Mr. Granger had a safe opportunity of interring them in the church. The disappointment of the enemy, on obtaining possession of the castle, was extreme, when they found that the regalia had been removed, and to what place could by no means be discovered. The republican general wreaked his disappointment upon Governor Ogilvy, whom he held to have violated the meaning of the capitulation. Heavy fines and rigorous imprisonment were resorted to, to extort from Ogilvy and his lady the secret committed to their charge ; but they remained determined to conceal from the public enemy all information on the subject. The health of Mrs. Ogilvy sank under close confinement, but her courage did not give way ; and in the spirit of the house of Douglas, to which she belonged, she exhorted her husband with her dying breath to preserve inviolable the secret intrusted to him.

The worthy clergyman and his wife did not escape suspicion and strict examination. The tradition even bears, probably with exaggeration, that Mrs. Granger, whose visit to the castle was now remembered, was actually put to the torture. They retained their faith with the same firmness as Mrs. Ogilvy and her husband ; nor could anything be extorted from them concerning the fate of the treasure under their charge.

While they were thus the objects of search, the honours of Scotland remained safe in their place of concealment at Kinneff, undisturbed save by the pious care of the clergyman, who occasionally visited them at night, and with the utmost secrecy, in order to change the cloths in which they were wrapped, and secure them, as far as possible, from the risk of injury by damp or otherwise, and who on the Restoration communicated the important secret to Charles II.

The sceptre of Scotland performed its last grand legislative office by ratifying the treaty of Union on the 16th of January 1707. The Earl of Seafeld, then chancellor, on returning it to the clerk, is reported to have brutally and scornfully applied the vulgar phrase, "*There is an end of an auld sang*:"—an insult for which he deserved to have been destroyed on the spot by his indignant countrymen.

At this period a strong agitation pervaded the minds of the Scottish nation, who could not for many years be persuaded to consider this incorporating treaty in any other view than



as a wanton surrender of their national independence. So deep was this sentiment that a popular preacher in the south of Scotland confessed to his friends, that he was never able to deliver a sermon, upon whatever subject, without introducing a hit at the Union.

The government of the day was, no doubt, glad to have these objects removed from the sight of the Scottish public, connected as they now were with feelings irritable and hostile in a high degree to the Union and to the existing state of things. They were accordingly deposited in a great oak chest with three keys, which is often mentioned in the Records as a place wherein they were kept. The chest was left in the crown-room of Edinburgh Castle, a vaulted apartment in the square having the window defended by strong iron gratings, and the entrance secured by a strong grated door of iron, and an outward door of oak, thickly studded with iron nails, both fastened with strong locks and bars. It does not appear to whom the keys of the crown-room and chest were intrusted, nor have they ever since been found. But when the people observed that the regalia were no longer made visible to the subjects, they fell into the error of concluding that they were either no longer in existence, or had been secretly transferred to England. The gratuitous absurdity of so useless a breach of the Union was, in the opinion of many, no reason for disbelieving this injurious surmise. They said such insults were often committed in the mere wantonness of power, or from the desire to mortify a proud people.

These feelings, however, passed away ; the memory of the regalia became like that of a tale which had been told, and their dubious existence was altogether forgotten, excepting when the superstitious sentinel looked up with some feelings of awe at the window of the mysterious chamber which had not been opened for a century ; or when some national bard apostrophised

“The steep and iron-belted rock,  
Where trusted lie the monarchy's last gems,  
The sceptre, sword, and crown, that graced the brows,  
Since father Fergus, of an hundred kings.”

*Albania, a Poem.*

In the year 1794, the crown-room was opened by special warrant under the royal sign-manual to search for certain

records which it was supposed might possibly have been deposited there. The dust of a century was upon the floor ; the ashes of the last fire remained still in the chimney ; no object was to be seen, excepting the great oak-chest so often mentioned, which the commissioners had no authority to open, their warrant having no relation to the regalia. The crown-room was secured with additional fastenings, and was again left to solitude and silence ; the fate of the honours of Scotland remaining thus as uncertain as ever.

At length, in 1817, a committee of gentlemen (including Sir Walter Scott and numerous others) proceeded again to the crown-room ; and having found all there in the state in which it had been left in 1794, commanded the King's smith, who was in attendance, to force open the great chest, the keys of which had been sought for in vain. The general persuasion that the regalia had been secretly removed weighed heavy on the mind of all while the labour proceeded. The chest seemed to return a hollow and empty sound to the strokes of the hammer ; and even those whose expectations had been most sanguine felt at the moment the probability of disappointment, and could not but be sensible that, should the result of the research confirm these forebodings, it would only serve to show that a national affront and injury had been sustained, for which it might be difficult, or rather impossible, to obtain any redress. The joy was therefore extreme, when, the ponderous lid of the chest being forced open, at the expense of some time and labour, the regalia were discovered lying at the bottom covered with linen cloths, exactly as they had been left in the year 1707, being about a hundred and ten years since they had been surrendered by William, the ninth Earl-Marshal, to the custody of the Earl of Glasgow, Treasurer-Depute of Scotland. The relics were passed from hand to hand, and greeted with the affectionate reverence which emblems so venerable, restored to public view after the slumber of more than a hundred years, were so peculiarly calculated to excite.\*

#### QUEEN MARY'S ROOM (Free admission),

A small apartment on the ground-floor, at the south-east corner of this wing of the quadrangle, where Queen Mary

\* From *Provincial Antiquities* by Sir Walter Scott.

gave birth to James VI. (in whom the crowns of England and Scotland were united), an event commemorated by the inwrought initials H. and M., and the date 1566, over the doorway. The room is small and irregular in form, and has lost much of its antique wainscot panelling, some of which has been but rudely replaced. The original ceiling remains, and the initials I. R. and M. R., surmounted by the royal crown, are wrought in the alternate compartments of the panels. On the wall is the following inscription, surmounted by the Scottish arms :—

Lord Jesu Chrgst, that crouit was with Thornse,  
 Preserue the Birth, quhais Badgie heir is borne,  
 And send Hir Sonne succession, to Krigne stille,  
 Lang in this Kealme, if that it be thy will.  
 Als grant, O Lord, quhat ever of Hir proceed,  
 Be to Thy Honor, and Praise, sobied.

19th IVNII, 1566.

The hospital, which forms the south wing of the quadrangle, is an entirely modern building, erected on the site of the old Parliament Hall.

Queen Margaret's Chapel, called after Margaret the Saxon princess, queen of Malcolm Canmore, was long used as a powder-magazine, and until recently its antiquity and merits as an interesting relic of Norman architecture were unheeded. It was restored in 1853, under the superintendence of Mr. Charles Billings. In the west window we read :—"Hæc ædificula beatæ Margaretæ Scotiæ Reginæ quæ ob : x Junii MXCIII patriæ ingrata negligentia lapsa, auspiciis Victoriæ Margaretæ prognata restituta MDCCCLIII." It is very small, as usual with chapels of that date, and as Queen Margaret died in 1093, it must be one of the oldest chapels in Scotland.

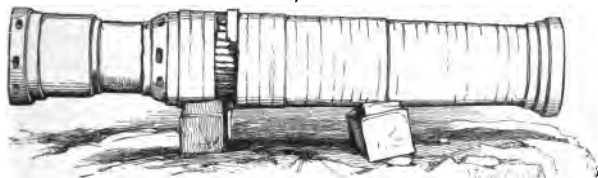
Close by, on the Bomb Battery, is Mons Meg, a gigantic piece of artillery. It was made at Mons in Belgium in 1476, celebrated in the history of the Scottish Jameses, and not forgotten in Drummond's *Macaronics*—

"Sicuti Mons Megga crackasset,"\*

coopered of thick iron bars hooped together (as shown in the

\* Lockhart's *Life of Scott*.

woodcut), and is about 20 inches diameter in the bore. The inscription on the carriage on which it is mounted states that it was employed at the siege of Norham Castle in 1497. In



MONS MEG (dismounted).

Ancient ordnance preserved at Edinburgh Castle; supposed to have been used at the siege of Dumbarton (1489), and at Norham (1497), reign of James IV.

1682 it burst while firing a salute in honour of the Duke of York's visit. It was removed to the Tower of London in 1684, and restored to the castle in 1829 by the Duke of Wellington, on petition of Sir Walter Scott. The Bomb Battery is a point from which one of the finest views of Edinburgh is obtained.

#### WALK FROM THE CASTLE DOWN THE HIGH STREET TO HOLYROOD.

Retracing our steps, we commence our gradually-descending walk down the Castle Hill and High Street to Holyrood. This street is divided into five portions. The first, from its contiguity to the Castle, is called "Castle Hill;" the second, from the West Bow to Bank Street, is called "The Lawnmarket" (Linenmarket); the third and principal portion "The High Street;" the fourth, about Knox's House, the "Netherbow;" and the fifth, extending from Knox's House to Holyrood, "The Canongate."

The High Street was long considered one of the finest in Europe, but its glory departed on the erection of the New Town, and subsequent changes have left comparatively few traces of its ancient architecture. A few quaint old houses still remain, which were once the residence of the rank and fashion of the Scottish court in the time of the Stuarts, but

these are mostly in a dilapidated condition. Some of these are also to be found in the numerous lanes or closes that diverge on both sides of the street.

On leaving the castle esplanade the first object that meets the eye is that range of houses forming the nearest portion of the town to the castle, and seen immediately on the right. One of these, looking towards the castle (entering from below a soldier's refreshment-room, No. 406 Castle Hill), was the



mansion of the Duke of Gordon, whose rudely-carved ducal coronet, with supporters, may be found over the doorway to the turreted staircase. A cannon-ball, said to have been shot from the castle in 1745, may be seen sticking in the gable-wall, and on the attic window are the initials and date A. M. M. M. 1630.

On the opposite or north side of the street is the reservoir for the supply of the city with water (which is brought from the neighbouring Pentland Hills), at the back of which are Ramsay Gardens, a name derived from the house of Allan Ramsay, the Scottish poet, and author of the *Gentle*

*Shepherd*, which stands by itself to the west of the street. Here he died in the year 1757. In Ramsay Lane is the original Ragged School, associated with the name and benevolent exertions of the Rev. Thomas Guthrie, D.D.\* At the upper corner of the same lane is Short's Observatory, passing which, and nearly opposite the Assembly Hall, is Sempill's Close, containing an old substantial mansion of the Sempill family, inscribed "SEDES MANET OPTIMA CÆLA 1638," with the device of an anchor entwined by an S. On a higher part of the house is one of those favourite quotations from Scripture with which the lintels of the doors of the old houses are

\* The United Industrial School, another similar institution, is in South Gray's Close, off No. 56 High Street.

almost invariably inscribed, "Praised be the Lord, my God, my Strength, my Redeemer. Anno Dom. 1638;" and the device repeated. This was the house of Lord Sempill, who commanded the left wing of the royal army at Culloden.

Between this and Blyth's Close is the Free Church Assembly Hall, which has been built on the slope immediately to the back of the New College. To obtain this site there were removed some of the most interesting old houses in Edinburgh, one of them being the palace of Mary of Guise, Queen of James V., and mother of Queen Mary—some of the wood-carvings of which may be seen in the Antiquarian Museum.

The Assembly Hall, the meeting-place for the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, and also used as one of the city churches, occupies here a prominent site. Its elegant spire (241 feet in height) is a great ornament to the city. The architect was the late Gillespie Graham.

Immediately opposite the main entrance to this church, and in the immediate vicinity of Free St. John's, may still be found a solitary remnant of the famous West Bow.\*

A little farther down, on the left (north) side of the Lawnmarket, is James' Court, erected about 1725-27, containing the first residences of David Hume the historian, and Boswell the biographer of Johnson. The houses of Edinburgh were then, and many still are, divided into *flats* (floors), with separ-

\* The West Bow took its name from an arch or "bow" in the city wall, which formed the western gateway of the city; and, as an illustration of the wonderful change that has come over Edinburgh, it is worthy of notice that not a hundred years since this alley contained the Assembly Rooms, and was the principal avenue by which carriages reached the more elevated streets of the city. It was ascended by Anne of Denmark, James I., and Charles I.; by Oliver Cromwell, Charles II., and James II. It was also the way by which the Marquis of Montrose and the Earl of Argyll were conveyed in the hangman's cart to the place of execution in the Grassmarket; and down which the murderers of Porteous hurried their victim. The memorable murder of Captain Porteous forms one of the most striking incidents in the Heart of Midlothian. There is an admirable picture of the scene by James Drummond, A.R.A., in the National Gallery. Behind the remaining houses of the Bow, and approached by an entry through them, stood the House of Major Weir, the celebrated necromancer, who, along with his sister, suffered death for witchcraft in 1670.

The Grassmarket, at the foot of West Bow, is a place of great antiquity, although now greatly modernised. It used until recently to be the place for public executions, and it has long and still continues to be set apart for markets. In 1849 a spacious corn-market was erected in it at the cost of £17,500 (market-day Wednesday). A horse-market is also held the same day.

ate and distinct entrances, but entering from one common stair. It was to this flat that Boswell brought Johnson in 1773, before starting on his tour to the Hebrides, and amusingly related by Boswell, who was trembling lest his hero should experience what "a baronet of distinction had observed, 'that walking the streets of Edinburgh at night was pretty perilous, and a good deal odoriferous.'" He did not succeed, however, for after remarking that "a zealous Scotsman would have wished Mr. Johnson to have been without one of his five senses on the occasion," he is obliged to add, "as we marched slowly along he grumbled in my ear, 'I smell you in the dark!'" Boswell's "flat," which was on the ground floor, is now a printing office. Hume's house was destroyed by fire in 1857, but rebuilt.



SPECIMEN OF DOORWAY INSCRIPTIONS, EDINBURGH.

At the termination of the Lawnmarket, Bank Street diverges on the north, and George IV. Bridge on the south, the first affording an access to the New Town by the Mound, and taking its name from the Bank of Scotland, here situated, the oldest in the country, having been erected originally in 1695. The present edifice is after a plan by Messrs. Peddie and Kinnear, architects. George IV. Bridge (containing the Sheriff-Court building) affords access to the Industrial Museum, College, and Heriot's Hospital, afterwards noticed.

#### St. Giles's Church.

The next building of importance which we reach on our way is ST. GILES'S CHURCH, the ancient parish church of Edinburgh, dedicated to its tutelary saint, the abbot and confessor Saint Giles. Nothing is more regretted than the extensive restora-

tion of this ancient edifice in the year 1829, by which most of its true character as a fine Gothic building was swept away. Had it been delayed only a few years (as Mr. Wilson remarks in his *Memorials*) the tide which had set in in favour of Gothic architecture would have preserved what is now beyond recall. As it is, the present church in its modernised aspect gives but a false idea of the original, which can only be traced



SPIRE OF ST. GILES'S CHURCH.

through the remnants which have escaped the hands of the restorer. Of these may be noticed the two western chapels, with an elegant pillar adorned with sculptured shields, decorated with the arms of Robert, Duke of Albany, and Archibald, fourth Earl of Douglas, who are supposed to have founded this chapel as an expiatory offering for the murder of the youthful Duke of Rothesay (eldest son of Robert III.)



at Falkland, 1401. The spire, in the form of an octagonal lantern, has fortunately been untouched, and exhibits those irregularities found in the finest specimens of Gothic work. The church is first mentioned in the year 1259, in a charter of David II. In 1466 it was made collegiate, and no fewer than forty altars were then supported within its walls. The Scottish poet Gavin Douglas (translator of Virgil) was for some time provost of St. Giles. After the Reformation it was partitioned into four places of worship, and the sacred vessels and relics which it contained were seized by the magistrates of the city, and the proceeds of sale applied to the repairing of the building. In 1603, before the departure of James VI. to take possession of the throne of England, he attended divine service in this church, after which he delivered a farewell address to his Scottish subjects, assuring them of his unalterable affection. On the 13th October 1643 the Solemn League and Covenant was sworn to and subscribed within its walls by the Committee of Estates of Parliament, the Commission of the Church, and the English Commission. The Regent Moray\* and the Marquis of Montrose are interred near the centre of the south transept, and on the outside of its northern wall is the monument of Napier of Merchiston, the inventor of logarithms. Originally the city consisted of one parish, of which the ancient church of St. Giles was the only place of worship. The building is now divided into three places of worship, in one of which the judges and magistrates attend divine service in their official robes. A move-

\* A facsimile of the original monument (ruthlessly demolished during repairs in 1829) was erected (1865) by the late Earl of Moray, from designs by Mr. David Cousin, city architect. It contains the original brass plate (which had fortunately been preserved at Donibristle House), bearing the Latin inscription composed by George Buchanan, as follows :—

23 Ianuarii 1569. Iacobo Stovarto, Moraviz Comiti, Scotiz Proregi, viro, aetatis svæ, longè optimo: Ab inimicis, omnis memoriæ deterrimis, ex insidiis extincto ceu patri commvni, patria mœrens posuit.

"To JAMES STUART, Earl of Moray, Regent of Scotland, by far the best man of his day: assassinated foully by enemies beyond all precedent villainous; to him, as to a common parent, his disconsolate country has set up this monument."

The inscription is surmounted by the Regent's arms kouché, and the motto "Salus par Christum;" and on either side are the figures of Religion and Justice, with the mottoes—" Pietas sine vindice luget," and " Jus exarmatum est."

ment is now on foot to remove the unseemly galleries and fill the windows with stained glass.

The ancient cemetery which covered the ground now occupied by Parliament Square and the Parliament House contained the remains of many notable men ; and, remarkably enough, the equestrian statue of Charles II., owing to an accidental change in its original position, is supposed to stand almost directly above the grave of the celebrated John Knox, the Reformer.

#### THE SHAFT OF THE OLD CROSS OF EDINBURGH

Has recently been erected within the railings which surround the church, on a spot close to its original site at the Luckenbooths, the object in placing it here being more the preservation of a fragment connected with the history of the city than a mere restoration.

At the north-west corner of St. Giles' formerly stood the Old Tolbooth gaol, commonly called by the citizens "The Heart of Midlothian," and rendered famous by Scott's novel of that name. The site is indicated by the figure of a heart wrought into the pavement of the crossing.

#### THE PARLIAMENT HOUSE.

This building has been appropriated since the time of the Union for the meeting of the Supreme Courts. It was erected between the years 1632 and 1640, but subsequently, with the exception of the great hall, it was almost totally renewed. The entrance to the courts is at the south-west angle of the square. The great hall (122 feet by 49, with a lofty roof of carved oak) was finished in 1639 for the Scottish Parliament, and was thus used until the Union. It is ornamented by statues and portraits of distinguished lawyers, and serves as the waiting-room of the advocates and other practitioners in the Courts, and during the session presents a very animated scene. Of the statues the principal are Forbes of Culloden (1752), Viscount Melville (1811), Dundas of Arniston (1819), Blair of Avonton (1811), Francis Jeffrey (1850), Lord President Boyle (1841), and Lord Cock-

burn (1854). Roubiliac's\* statue of Duncan Forbes of Culloden (erected in 1752) is much admired. The judge is represented sitting in his robes, with his right hand extended, and the following inscription is on the pedestal :—“DUNCANO FORBES DE CULLODEN SUPREMÆ IN CIVILIBUS CURIÆ PRÆSIDI JUDICI INTEGERRIME CIVI OPTIMO PRISCÆ VIRTUTIS VIRO FACULTAS JURIDICA LIBENS POSUIT ANNO POST OBITUM QUINTO. C.N. MDCCLII.



ROUBILIAC'S STATUE OF FORBES OF CULLODEN: PARLIAMENT HOUSE.

Among the portraits are Robert Dundas, Lord Advocate (1787), Lord Robertson, Lord Justice-Clerk Hope, etc.

The Lords Ordinary sit in small court-rooms at the south end of the hall. Adjoining them are two larger courts of modern and elegant structure, appropriated to the First and

\* Roubiliac was born at Lyons, but all the works by which he gained his reputation were executed during a long residence in England. The first to appreciate his merits was Sir Edward Walpole, who obtained for him the execution of several busts for Trinity College, Dublin. Through the same interest he was employed on the monument to John, Duke of Argyle. He died in London in 1762.

Second Divisions of the Court, before whom are tried those cases which are of unusual importance or difficulty, or where the judgment of a Lord Ordinary has been brought under review of the Court by a reclaimer or appeal. Adjoining the court-rooms of the Divisions is another of nearly similar appearance, in which sits the High Court of Justiciary, the supreme criminal tribunal of Scotland.

#### THE ADVOCATES' LIBRARY.

The Advocates' Library (one of the five libraries entitled to a copy of every book published in Great Britain) adjoins the Parliament House, and contains the most valuable collection of books and manuscripts in Scotland, the printed works amounting to 150,000 volumes and the manuscripts to 1700. The works in Scottish poetry are exceedingly rare and curious, and amount to nearly 400 volumes. Of the manuscripts, the most valuable are those relating to the civil and ecclesiastical history of Scotland. The funds of the library are chiefly derived from the fees paid by each advocate upon his entering as a member of the faculty. Strangers are admitted without introduction; and no one who is at all known is ever denied the privilege of resorting to the library, and of reading or writing in it. The literary wealth of the library is at present deposited in a suite of apartments neither spacious, elegant, nor commodious, and a new library in the neighbourhood is required. The office of principal librarian has always been held by men distinguished in the world of letters. Among these have been Thomas Ruddiman, David Hume, Adam Ferguson, and David Irving, LL.D., to whom the present librarian is a worthy successor.

The Signet Library, forming the west wing of the Parliament House buildings, is peculiarly rich in the archaeological department, more especially in British and Irish history. The library contains about 50,000 volumes, and is supported exclusively by the contributions of the Writers to Her Majesty's Signet (attorneys). The present librarian, Dr. David Laing, is distinguished by the extent and accuracy of his bibliographical knowledge.

The western side of the Parliament Square is formed by the County Hall, the place for meetings connected with the

county. The general plan is taken from the Temple of Erectheus at Athens, and the principal entrance from the Choric monument of Thrasyllus. The hall is decorated with a statue of Lord Chief Baron Dundas by Chantrey.

The eastern wing of the Parliament Square is formed by the Union Bank and the Police Office.

#### CITY CHAMBERS OR TOWN HALL.

Nearly opposite the Parliament House is the Royal Exchange, containing the chambers where the business of the Magistrates and Town Council is carried on. At No. 11 orders of admission to Heriot's Hospital are granted.

The tourist now reaches the Tron Church, which took its name from the Tron, or weighing-beam, and to which it was customary to nail false notaries and malefactors by the ears. On passing the opening of the North Bridge, an old wooden-fronted house at the head of Halkerstoun's Wynd, opposite one of the city wells, was the house and shop of Allan Ramsay the poet (about 1721), and further on, in Carrubber's Close, is the oldest Episcopal Chapel in Edinburgh, erected by a remnant of Jacobites on the overthrow of Episcopacy in 1688. A little further on from this we reach

#### *John Knox's House,*

Open Wednesdays and Saturdays from 10 to 4—admission 6d. (tickets at shop below.)

The ancient residence of the great Reformer. The house, as now shown, consists of three rooms—the sitting-room, bed-room, and study. It may be proper to mention that the old oak paneling is not the original lining, but wood of a similar description taken from other old houses in Edinburgh. The interior is worth seeing as a specimen of an old Scotch dwelling-house of the period (16th century). This house was provided for Knox in 1559, when he was elected minister of Edinburgh, and he resided in it, with some interruptions, from the year 1560 until his death in 1572. Over the door is the following admonitory inscription :—

**Kufz. God. abufe. all. and. your. neighbour. as. yourself.**

And close beneath the window from which he is said to have



JOHN KNOX'S HOUSE (A.D. 1490)—REPAIRED 1853.\*

preached to the populace, there has long existed a rude effigy of the Reformer in the attitude of addressing the passers-by.

At this point of the street the Canongate commences, extending downwards to Holyrood. It was the main avenue from the palace into the city, and, as such, contained some of the principal residences of the ancient nobility of Scotland, only a very few of which now remain. One of them is MORAY HOUSE, on the south side of the street, the ancient mansion of the earls of Moray, erected in 1618 or 1628, by Mary, Countess of Home, then a widow. It was occupied by Oliver Cromwell during his first visit to Edinburgh in 1648, when he established friendly relations with the Covenanters. From the balcony of this house the Marquis of Argyle and his family overlooked the procession which accompanied the Marquis of Montrose on his way to execution. The house is now used as a Normal School in connection with the Free Church of Scotland.

\* The accompanying view was taken before the recent repairs on the house and the erection of the adjoining Free Church.

Near Moray House (entering from the Canongate) is St. John's Street, one of the improvements made on the Old Town before the formation of the New. No. 13 was the residence of the famous Lord Monboddo and the beautiful Miss Burnet. The poet Burns was a frequent guest here, and the early death of this lady called forth one of his most touching sonnets. No. 10 was the residence of James Ballantine, the printer of the Waverley Novels. Smollett resided for some time, in the year 1766, in the old house with the tall circular abutment.

The Canongate Tolbooth or Court-House, on the north side of the street, was erected in the reign of James VI., and is a good specimen of the original style of architecture of the Old Town. Over an archway is the inscription—"PATRIÆ ET POSTERIS, 1591;" and on a niche in the building are painted the arms of the Canongate, consisting of a stag's head with a cross between the antlers, and the motto—"SIC ITUR AD ASTRA," commemorating the legend of the founding of Holyrood Abbey. The appropriate motto, "ESTO FIDUS," surmounts the inner doorway to the court-house.

At the lower end of the building is an old stone cross which was used as a pillory, and the iron staple to which the *Jougs* were fastened still remains.

Next to the Tolbooth, on the same side, is the *Canongate Church*. In the churchyard of this dull and uncouth-looking structure may be seen the graves of Adam Smith (author of *The Wealth of Nations*, who resided at Panmure House, in the vicinity), Dugald Stewart, David Allan the artist, and Ferguson the poet. The simple stone over Ferguson's tomb was erected by Robert Burns, "to remain for ever sacred to the memory of him whose name it bears, and who was born September 5, 1751, died October 16, 1774," to this is added—

"No sculptured marble here, nor pompous lay,  
No storied urn, nor animated bust;  
This simple stone directs pale Scotia's way  
To pour her sorrows o'er her poet's dust!"

Milton House, on the opposite side, within an enclosure, was built by Lord Milton, a judge in the Supreme Court, who died in 1766. The ground on which it stands, and the open



CANONGATE TOLBOOTH [A.D. 1591].  
Specimen of the architecture of the Old Town of Edinburgh.



space around it, formed before that a large and beautiful garden attached to the mansion of the Duke of Roxburghe.

Queensberry House is a large ungainly structure, erected by William, first Duke of Queensberry, the same nobleman who built Drumlanrig Castle in Dumfriesshire, and where, it is said, he slept only one night. This mansion was the constant residence, while he was in Edinburgh, of his son, the second duke, who was the last Lord High Commissioner to the Scottish Parliament. Charles, the third duke, was born in 1698, and here Lady Catherine Hyde, his sprightly duchess, patronised the poet Gay. The building has been entirely altered in appearance since it passed from the hands of its ducal proprietors, and is now a "House of Refuge for the Destitute."

Whiteford House, nearly opposite this, was the abode of Sir John Whiteford, and, with the surrounding gardens, occupies the site of the ancient palace of the Earls of Wyntoun.



WHITE HORSE INN, WHERE DR. JOHNSON LODGED 1773.

Near the foot of the Canongate (third close from Galloway's Entry, which leads to Whiteford House) are the remains of the old White Horse Inn, where Dr. Johnson put up on ar-

riving in Edinburgh in 1773, and where he met with that "unlucky specimen of Scottish cleanliness" referred to by Mr. Boswell. "He asked to have his lemonade made sweeter; upon which the waiter, with his greasy fingers, lifted up a lump of sugar and put it into it. The Doctor, in indignation, threw it out of the window." The house is now in a neglected state.

#### HOLYROOD SANCTUARY (Abbey Court-House).

We next pass the Abbey Court-House, where those who are exposed to imprisonment at the suit of civil creditors have the privileges of a sanctuary within the precincts of Holyrood Palace, which consist of an extensive range of hill, rock, and pasture-ground, comprehending Arthur's Seat, Salisbury Crag, and Queen's Park. There is a separate jurisdiction within this district, exercised by the bailie of the heritable keeper of the palace. When debts are contracted within the sanctuary, a rare occurrence, it may be supposed, where credit is necessarily much under the control of caution, the debtor finds a place of restraint, even in these privileged bounds, and is committed to the prison of the sanctuary.

This privilege of sanctuary, like other matters of this kind, has both its advantages and inconveniences. It has often afforded an honest but unfortunate individual time to look into his own affairs, and to provide honourably and fairly for their final extrication. At other times it has been abused by the profligacy of some, and the incurable imprudence of others. It may be remarked that it is fully more frequently resorted to by our neighbours of England than by native Scotsmen, the mildness of our law respecting personal duress making it scarce worth the debtor's while to fly to the sanctuary, nor worth that of the creditor to throw him into a prison, from which (if no fraud is alleged against him) he is sure to be liberated after a brief confinement.

At this point we emerge from the Canongate into the open space in front of Holyrood Palace. Great improvements have been recently effected in clearing and embellishing the surrounding ground. The elegant fountain, elaborately carved, was erected under the direct superintendence and at the expense of the late Prince Consort, after the model of a fountain at Linlithgow Palace.



### HOLYROOD PALACE.

Open to strangers at 11 A.M. every day except Sunday. Admission by ticket, got within the quadrangle, price sixpence—Saturdays free.\*

This venerable seat of Scottish royalty, as is still expressed in its ordinary name, The Abbey, was originally a convent, and, like so many other monastic establishments, calls David I. its founder. The legend connected with its foundation is well known, and its memory is preserved in the armorial bearings of the borough of Canongate to this day. The King, it seems, in or about the year 1128, as he was hunting in the forest of Drumsheuch (where Chester Street is now situated), was attacked by a stag which had been brought to bay, thrown to the ground, and in danger of perishing, when a cross was suddenly interposed betwixt the defenceless monarch and the incensed animal, at the sight of which the stag fled in dismay. The cross, the substance of which could not be ascertained, remained on the place, and was regarded, of course, with the highest veneration.

\* For the following description we are indebted to the interesting paper contained in *Scott's Provincial Antiquities*.

In consequence of his escape from this imminent danger, the grateful monarch founded and richly endowed the Church of the Holy Rood, granting to it and to the canons regular of St. Augustine serving God therein, the privilege of erecting a borough betwixt their church and the Netherbow gate of the city, called from thence the Canongate, but formerly denominated the Herbageire (or Hospitium) of the Monastery. In like manner he conferred on them mills near Broughton, still known by the name of Canonmills. He bestowed on them also the churches of the Castle of Edinburgh, St. Cuthberts, Liberton, Corstorphine, and Airth in the county of Stirling. His gratitude also assigned to them the right of trial by duel or ordeal, an extensive jurisdiction, with a variety of advantages, immunities, and privileges, which placed the canons of Holyrood upon a footing with the most favoured ecclesiastics in Scotland. One of the most singular gifts comprehends the tithe of the whales and sea-monsters accruing to the crown on the whole coast betwixt the mouth of the river Almond to Colbrand's path. Succeeding monarchs heaped favours on the same establishment; so that, at the dissolution, it was accounted the most opulent abbey in Scotland.

The external appearance of the church and monastery of Holyrood, probably corresponded with its ample revenues; but it does not exactly appear how soon any part of the building was adapted to the purposes of a royal residence. Its vicinity to the King's Park and to the hills, then covered with wood, must have recommended it at least as an occasional residence, whenever the perils of the time did not require the sovereign to immure himself within the Castle of Edinburgh. The poems of Dunbar seem to show that the Abbey was inhabited by James IV. as a permanent residence. It is ascertained, however, by an inscription upon the building, that the tower and high-roofed buildings, containing what are called Queen Mary's apartments, were built by James V. His name may still be seen at the bottom of a niche in the north-western tower.

Not long after their erection, these royal apartments, as well as the whole Abbey, fell a prey to the flames when the English landed at Royston Bay in 1544, took Leith, and attacked Edinburgh. Being repulsed from the city by a well-

directed fire from the castle, they avenged themselves on the palace and abbey, which they burned, leaving nothing uninjured save the church, then a fine Gothic edifice. A fine brazen font was carried off by Sir Richard Lee, captain of the English pioneers, who, after adorning it with an inscription, somewhat in the vein of Ancient Pistol, presented the same to the Church of Saint Albans, in Hertfordshire. The font fell into the hands of the Roundheads during the Civil War, and was destroyed for the sake of the metal.

Both the abbey and palace soon recovered from the effects of this disaster, for before gunpowder was much employed, the Gothic edifices suffered little from fire save the demolition of the roofs. Holyrood soon after became a building consisting of so many as five courts, and was the principal residence of the court, and the scene of all important public transactions during the reign of Queen Mary and her son. The monastery was suppressed, with others, at the Reformation ; and in the year 1636, the city of Edinburgh acquired the superiority of the Canongate from the family of Roxburghe, into whose hands it had passed, and thus abolished the inconvenient and disrespectful existence of a jurisdiction in that burgh, or suburb, independent of their own ; but the building was retained as a royal residence.

When James VI. inhabited the palace, it was more than once attacked, and once actually surprised by Bothwell in the course of his ambitious enterprises ;\* for the royal residence of a Scottish monarch was as liable as those of his barons to be disturbed by violence and bloodshed. Against such attempts it was strongly secured by a gateway, extending along the foot of the Canongate, which covered the main entrance, and by walls and enclosures on the other three sides. The gateway or porch, by which, from its position, admittance was given to

\* " Francis Stewart, second Earl of Bothwell, and the son of John Stewart, first Earl, who was a natural son of King James V. He made several violent attempts to seize the person of the king. Being favoured by some of James's attendants, he was admitted by a secret passage, under cloud of night, into the court of the palace, 27th December 1591, and advanced directly towards the royal apartment ; but the alarm was taken, and the doors shut. While he attempted to burst open some of them, and to set fire to others, the citizens of Edinburgh had time to run to their arms, and he escaped with the utmost difficulty. Bothwell was attainted, banished, and died in contempt and exile." *Wood's Peerage.*

the palace in front, was pulled down early in the last century; so that the palace is now approached obliquely, and the north-west wing is the first that becomes visible. This is one instance amongst many of a rage for demolition, without even the pretence of improvement, by which official persons are sometimes actuated.

When James acceded to the English crown he left his palace to dust and desolation. He revisited it, indeed, in 1617, after fourteen years' absence; and it was then, for the first time, that the Episcopal service of the Reformed Church, with vocal and instrumental music, was performed at the Chapel of Holyrood. But the stern Reformers of the preceding age had not viewed the mass itself as a greater abomination than did the Presbyterians of the 17th century regard the surplices and chants of the choristers.

The great Civil War was not concluded when the ancient palace of Holyrood House was destroyed, either by wilful or accidental fire, while a body of English soldiers were quartered there. The circumstance is mentioned in the diary of Andrew Nicol, amongst the remarkable events of 1650—the most disastrous year which Scotland had seen since the wars of Bruce and Baliol—and where it is said that “the hail royal part of that palaice wes put in a flame, and brent to the grund on all the pairtis thereof, except a lyttill.” The small part which is here stated to have escaped the conflagration was the double tower upon the north-west, with the adjoining building, containing the apartments of Queen Mary (and which, as may be observed from the ground-plan, is not in strict parallel with the rest of the building).\*

#### THE MODERN PALACE.

After monarchy was restored, Charles II. showed a liberal attention to the condition of his ancient metropolis. A new palace, built upon the site of the former, and connected with its venerable relics, was erected after the plan of Sir William Bruce of Kinross, by Robert Milne, the king's mason. The work, though in the French taste of Louis XIV.'s reign, does honour both to the architect and the builder. It is a quadrangle, built around a central court,

\* Ed.

surrounded with piazzas. The front is very handsome. It is two storeys high, and flat on the roof, closing the inner court as with a screen, and giving access to it under a handsome cupola, surmounted by an imperial crown, executed in stone work. At each angle of the front the building projects and rises above the line, being decorated with turrets at the angles. The other three sides of the palace are three storeys high, but plain and unornamented.

The attention of Charles was also turned to the Abbey Church, which he fitted up anew as a chapel-royal, to be set apart in future for the use of the royal family—the installation of the Knights of the Thistle—and other occasions of regal solemnity. A throne was erected for the sovereign, and stalls for twelve knights of the order; an organ was again introduced, and the whole interior of the chapel was, at considerable expense, put into complete repair.

James II., or VII. of Scotland, resided long at the Abbey of Holyrood House ere he succeeded to the throne, kept a viceregal court there, and by his stately and formal courtesy towards the proud aristocracy of Scotland, laid the foundation of that attachment to his person and family which showed itself in so many unsuccessful insurrections. He bequeathed, as Duke of York, his name to "The Duke's Walk," a level space extending from the back front of the palace to the verge of the park, and once shaded with lofty trees, which are now felled. For a long time this was the usual place in which the gentlemen of Edinburgh were wont to decide affairs of honour.

But though James contributed something to the splendour of the palace of his ancestors, he was finally the cause of its being ruined through the same obstinate bigotry by which he forfeited three kingdoms. When he ascended the throne, amongst other injudicious measures in favour of popery, he thought proper not only to have mass celebrated in the chapel-royal at Holyrood House, but also to establish a Roman Catholic printing-press and popish schools there. These acts of bigotry drew down the displeasure of the people at once upon the government and the very building itself, which was doubly odious as the residence of Perth the chancellor, the popish minister of a popish monarch.

As the great national crisis approached, the Papists were insulted as they attended mass at the chapel. The guards interfered to chastise the rioters, and the government, with ill-timed severity, punished a man with death for using words of encouragement to the multitude. At length, in December 1688, the insurrection assumed an organised and formidable aspect. A great number of the youth of the city assembling with arms in their hands, succeeded in forcing their way into the palace and chapel, when, unfortunately, not contented with wreaking their displeasure upon the popish vestments and images, they laid the chapel utterly waste, tearing down the seats, stalls, and carved ornaments, breaking even into the recesses of the dead, to tear from their coffins the remains of kings and nobles who lay buried in the choir, and leaving the whole a scene of devastation and ruin.

Want of skill and stupidity completed the desolation. The Barons of Exchequer, with well-meant attention to its repair, had directed a new roof to be imposed on the ancient walls. But this roof was of freestone, and unhappily its weight proved too great for the frailty of walls already nearly 600 years old. It fell within two years after it had been put up, breaking up and ruining the ground-work and the shafts of the columns.

Subsequent to its occupancy by the Duke of York, the adventurous Charles Edward Stuart was resident here for some time before and after the battle of Prestonpans, in the eventful years 1745-6. More lately these deserted apartments served to accommodate the exiled Comte d'Artois, afterwards Charles X. of France, and younger brother to Louis XVIII., with the emigrant nobility who were attached to his person, and where he remained until August 1799. When again driven from his country by the Revolution of 1830, the same unfortunate prince, with all the immediate members of his family, sought refuge once more in the ancient palace of the Stuarts, and remained there until 18th September 1832.

George IV. held his levees in the palace in August 1822. It is almost needless to add that Holyrood Palace is the residence of Queen Victoria during any temporary residence she may happen to make in Edinburgh.





QUEEN MARY'S BEDCHAMBER.

In visiting the Palace, the following is the order in which parties are conducted through the various apartments :—

1. The Picture-Gallery.
2. Lord Darnley's Rooms (recently held by the Duke of Hamilton).
3. Tapestry Room (portion of Palace built by Charles II.)
4. Queen Mary's apartments.
5. The Chapel-Royal.



The Picture-Gallery, the largest apartment in the Palace, measures 150 feet long by 27 broad. Upon the walls are suspended De Witt's fanciful portraits of 106 Scottish kings, —an interesting portrait of Mary Queen of Scots excepted. At the end of the gallery (by themselves) are four curious historical paintings, received from the royal collection at Hampton Court, representing James III. and his queen, Margaret of Denmark (circa 1484), at devotion, and on the reverses, Sir Edward Boncle, Provost of Trinity College Church, and the Holy Trinity. These paintings, according to Dr. Laing, were executed as an altar-piece for the collegiate

church of the Holy Trinity, Edinburgh, by an artist of the Van Eck school. The figure of St. Cecilia at the organ represents Queen Mary of Gueldres, by whom the church was founded, accompanied by one of her daughters and the provost as her confessor.

LORD DARNLEY'S ROOMS, formerly held by the Duke of Hamilton, along with the Marquis of Breadalbane's, have been given up to her present Majesty. Among the portraits here is one of the youthful Lord Darnley and his brother. It may be observed that Lord Darnley had access from these rooms to the private stair communicating with the Queen's above.

The TAPESTRY ROOM is in that portion of the palace built by Charles II., and contains two large pieces of ancient tapestry, a portrait of James, fourth Duke of Hamilton, and others.

QUEEN MARY'S APARTMENTS are the most interesting in the palace, and remain to a great extent in the same state as when last occupied by the unhappy Princess. Passing through the Audience Chamber, as it is called, we enter Queen Mary's bedroom, with some ancient bed and other furniture. The roof of this, as of the previous room, is divided into panels on which are painted various initials and coats-of-arms. On one side of the room is the door of the secret passage by which the conspirators entered, and adjoining is the cabinet or closet where they found their victim Riccio. It is said that he was dragged out from this to the door of the Audience Chamber, where he was finally despatched, and the exact spot where the body lay is identified by marks of blood, still visible.\*

\* Darnley, who himself headed the conspirators, first entered, and casting his arm fondly round the Queen's waist, seated himself beside her at table. Lord Ruthven followed in complete armour, looking pale and ghastly, as one scarcely recovered from long sickness. Others crowded in after them, till the closet was full of armed men. While the Queen demanded the purpose of their coming, Riccio, who saw that his life was aimed at, got behind her and clasped her folds of her gown, that the respect due to her person might protect him. The assassins threw down the table, and seized on the unfortunate object of their vengeance, while Darnley himself took hold of the Queen, and forced Riccio and her asunder. It was their intention, doubtless, to have dragged Riccio out of Mary's presence, and to have killed him elsewhere; but their fierce impatience hurried them into instant murder. George Douglas, a natural brother of the Earl of Merton, set the example, by striking Riccio with the dagger which he had snatched from Darnley's belt. He received many other blows. They then dragged him through the bedroom and anteroom, and despatched

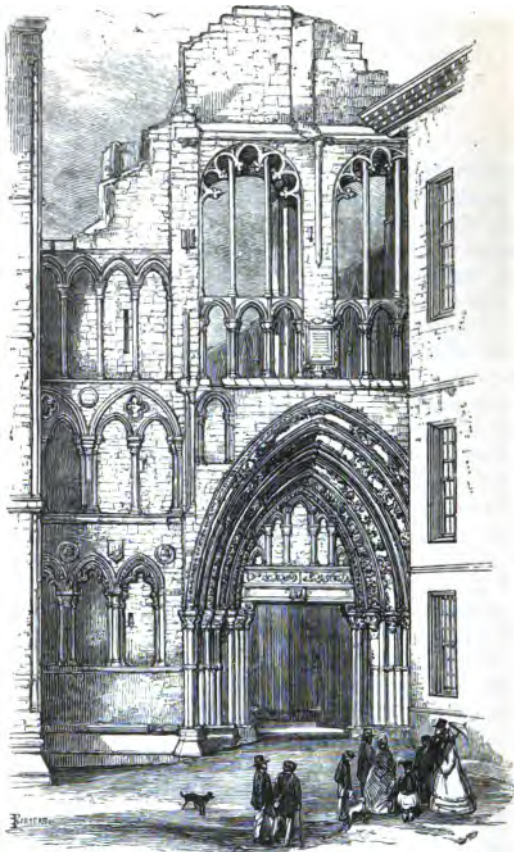
After visiting Queen Mary's apartments, the tourist descends the staircase and proceeds to the Chapel-Royal, being a fragment of the ancient

### Abbey of Holyrood House,

Founded (as already mentioned) in 1128 by David I, a prince whose prodigal liberality to the clergy drew from James VI. the pithy observation that he was "a sair sanct for the Crown." The fragment which remains forms the nave of the ancient building, and among the additions of a later age may be traced the original work of the 12th century. The west front (*represented in the accompanying woodcut*), although partly the work of different periods, is on the whole in the most beautiful style of Early English, and its sculptured arcade, boldly-cut heads, and rich variety of ornament in the doorway, are much admired. The windows above are additions of the time of Charles I., whose initials appear below. The tablet between the windows contains the following inscription:—*BASILICAM HANC, SEMI RUTANI, CAROLUS REX, OPTIMUS INSTAVRAVIT, 1633.—HE SHALL BUILD ANE HOUSE FOR MY NAME, AND I WILL ESTABLISH THE THRONE OF HIS KINGDOM FOR EVER.* It was fitted up by Charles I. as a chapel-royal, that it might serve as a model of the English form of worship, which he was anxious to introduce into Scotland. He was himself crowned in it in 1633. James II. (VII. of Scotland) afterwards turned it into a model of Roman Catholic worship, to equally little purpose. Since the fall of the roof in 1768 it has been a ruin. In the belfry tower, at the N.E. corner, is a marble monument to Lord Belhaven (1630), well executed. Other members of the Scottish nobility have tombs in different places, while several of the great unknown occupy incongruous positions. In the south-east corner is the royal vault, in which are deposited

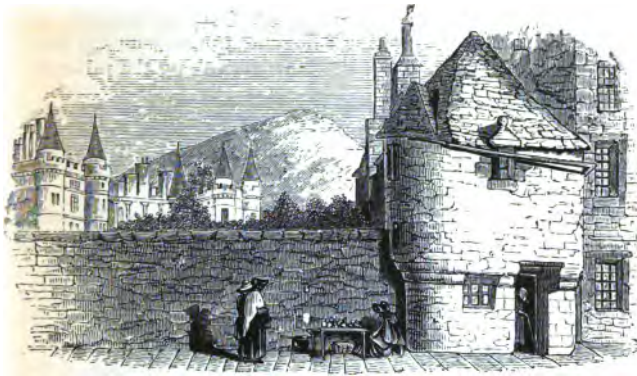
him at the head of the staircase with no less than fifty-six wounds. The Queen continued to beg his life with prayers and tears; but when she learned that he was dead, she dried her tears, and said, "I will now study revenge."

Our readers may recollect the pleasant story suggested by the blood-marks, before referred to, which occurs in the introductory chapter to the *Second Series of Chronicles of the Canongate*, by Sir Walter Scott.



ABBEY OF HOLYROOD HOUSE. (West Front and Great Doorway.)

the remains of David II, James II., James V. and Magdalen his queen, Henry Lord Darnley, and other illustrious persons. Riccio's grave is in the passage leading from the quadrangle.



QUEEN MARY'S BATH.

After the murderers of Riccio made their way out of the palace by a window on the north side, passing through the garden, they made their escape by Queen Mary's bath-house, at the northern corner of the palace court-yard. It is a curious circumstance that in making some repairs upon this old bath-room, a richly-inlaid dagger of ancient form was found sticking in the sarking of the roof.

### ARTHUR'S SEAT,

Which rises up immediately from Holyrood, is 822 feet in height, and one of the most delightful resorts about Edinburgh. It is surrounded by an excellent carriage road, called "The Queen's Drive," formed by the Commissioners of H.M. Woods and Forests. The spot where Jeanie Deans (*Heart of Midlothian*) is represented to have met the ruffian Robertson may be seen in ascending the hill, although no remains of the actual cairn are now visible. The ascent of the hill is neither difficult nor dangerous, and may be made from Holyrood by crossing the park, and then either taking the direction of St. Anthony's Chapel and footpath along the Salisbury Craggs, or by following the Queen's Drive to Dunsappie Loch (the edge of which is skirted by the road), and which is the point presenting the easiest access to the summit. The path along the Salisbury Craggs, says Sir Walter Scott, "used to be my favourite evening and morning resort, when engaged with a favourite author or new subject of study." The solid and commodious

road which has now superseded the winding footpath was suggested by Scott's glowing eulogy of the surrounding landscape. On the shoulder of the hill overlooking the palace are the shattered ruins of

ST. ANTHONY'S CHAPEL,

Which belonged to the cell of a hermit, the vestiges of which still remain near by.

The ruins are crumbling fast to decay, and have lost a tower, which not very long ago adorned the western end. Both hermitage and chapel are chosen with striking propriety as regards site, and seem, as becomes the abode of ascetic devotion, to frown from their rugged and lofty position upon the abode of Scottish monarchy, and the noise and tumult of the capital—placed, as it were, above the vanities of human life, yet having them full in view. The history of the hermitage has not been handed down to us. The chapel has been a plain but handsome Gothic building. A high rock rises behind the cell, from the foot of which gushes a pure and plentiful fountain, dedicated of course to Saint Anthony, the *Genius loci*. It is mentioned in a beautiful and well-known Scottish song—

"Now Arthur's Seat sall be my bed,  
The sheets sall ne'er be fyled by me;  
Saint Anton's Well sall be my drink,  
Since my true love's forsaken me."\*

The spot is interesting from its association with some of the striking incidents in the *Heart of Midlothian*.

Duddingston Loch and village lie at the foot of the south-east portion of Arthur's Seat. The road in this direction is overhung by a range of porphyritic greenstone columns of a pentagonal or hexagonal form, from 50 to 60 feet in length, and 5 in diameter, called Samson's Ribs. The loch forms an excellent pond for skating during the winter months, when it is much resorted to. In Duddingston may still be seen the house in which Prince Charles slept before the battle of Prestonpans. In the vicinity also are Duddingston House, a seat of the Marquis of Abercorn (non-resident); a handsome building surrounded by fine pleasure-grounds, and Prestonfield House, the seat of Sir W. H. Dick Cunyngham, Bart.

\* Scott.