

## LEITH,

Population 33,628. Omnibuses every five minutes from Register Office or Princes Street.

Which, though a separate town, may be called from its contiguous position the seaport of Edinburgh, is distant about a mile and a half from the centre of the metropolis. For several centuries it was the only port in Scotland, and traces of its existence have been found in documents of the 12th century.

Among the few remaining antiquities of interest may be mentioned the Parish Church of South Leith, a fine Gothic edifice, built previous to the year 1496, and the old church of North Leith, founded in 1493. Also in the links may be seen several mounds raised for the purpose of planting cannon by the besieging army of Cromwell in 1560.

The modern streets are spacious and well built ; but most of the older ones irregular and contracted. Great improvements are being made annually by the substituting of new for old tenements, and the erection of numerous extensive buildings for commercial and manufacturing purposes.

The public buildings worthy of notice are—the *Corn Exchange*, a handsome building, where business is transacted daily ; the *Assembly Rooms*, an elegant structure in the Grecian style, which contains a handsome ball-room and public reading-room ; the *Custom-House* (North Leith), and the *Court-House*, which is by far the most elegant building in the town, and forms altogether, in chasteness of the design and neatness of workmanship, a very favourable specimen of modern architecture on a small scale. The Parish Church of North Leith is a handsome though unpretending structure, surmounted by a tasteful spire ; and the living is one of the best in the Church of Scotland.

Leith contains some extensive and elegantly-built flour-mills. There are also several breweries, and shipbuilding is carried on to a considerable extent.

It is, however, as a naval station that Leith owes its importance, being indeed the principal port on the east coast of Scotland, and enjoying a large and increasing traffic. It possesses magnificent docks, upon which large sums of money have been expended from time to time, and two piers (enclosing the harbour) of immense length, the east being 3530 feet, and the west 3123 feet, either of which affords a delightful and healthful promenade. A ferry-boat plies between the extremities, so that the visitor may go by the one pier and return by the other (fare  $\frac{1}{2}$ d.)

Besides having regular steam communication with Rotterdam, Hamburg, Hull, London, Newcastle, and the north of Scotland, Leith trades largely with the Baltic, Mediterranean, North America, and Australia. The exports are principally coal, iron, spirits, ale, paper, and linen-yarn. The principal imports are grain and timber.

Leith Fort is a military station for a corps of Royal Artillery. Leith Links are a favourite resort for golfing.



#### NEWHAVEN.

About half-a-mile to the west of Leith is the small fishing village of Newhaven, whose inhabitants are noted as a distinct community, rarely intermarrying with any other class. The male inhabitants are almost all fishermen, and the females (fishwomen) are occupied in selling the produce of their

husbands' industry in the markets or streets of Edinburgh. There is a small pier, alongside of which numerous fishing-boats are generally moored, and where may be witnessed the usual bustling scene of a fishing station.

#### TRINITY,

Adjoining Newhaven, is an agreeable suburb of Edinburgh laid out entirely in villa residences, many of which enjoy a delightful sea-view. There is a very good salt-water bath-house here, where both hot and cold baths may be obtained on the shortest notice. The chain-pier is set apart for those who prefer a plunge into the natural element, for which purpose it is admirably adapted. Charge 1d. Trinity may be reached by train from Edinburgh in 5 minutes.

#### GRANTON,

About half-a-mile to the west of Trinity, is the rival of Leith and possesses a most excellent harbour, formed by two extensive breakwaters. The main pier is one of the most elegant and well-adapted low-water piers in the kingdom, and is especially adapted for the use of steamers. Granton is the creation of the Duke of Buccleuch, who has spared no money in perfecting its construction. It was declared a free port in 1860. There is a regular steamboat ferry between Granton and Burntisland (Fife) in connection with the North British Railway. In the middle of the Forth is the island of Inchkeith, on which there is a lighthouse.

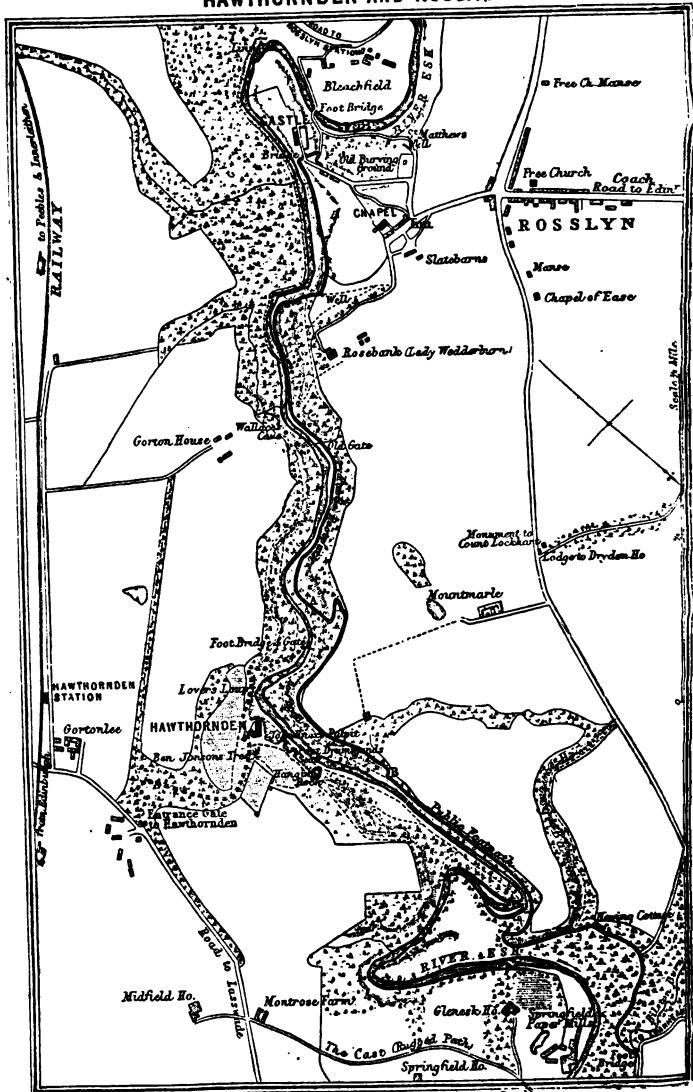
#### PORTOBELLO.

[Hotels: Commercial; Crown. Population 4366; 3 miles from Edinburgh.] Omnibuses every hour from 4 Princes Street. Trains equally frequent from Waverley Bridge Station (North British).

This favourite watering-place consists of a number of handsome streets and detached villas; and, owing to its accessibility, is almost a suburb of Edinburgh. Its sands are extensive, with a very gentle incline, and most agreeable for bathing, for which numerous machines are provided (charge 3d., towels provided). Any one can (by rail) go from Edinburgh, bathe, and return to town within an hour. A new Marine Parade has been constructed along the beach, overlooking the wide entrance of the Firth of Forth.

*Direction of  
North Arrow  
Scale 2 to 1 from the Box*

# HAWTHORNDEN AND ROSLYN.



Public Footpath from Loanhead to Roslyn, as granted by the Court of Session, marked thus *—*  
 Private Road through Grounds of Hawthornden (admittance by fee) marked thus *—*  
 Note: Lower Footpath A to B preferable to the upper Public one as commanding a finer view

A & C Black, Edinburgh.