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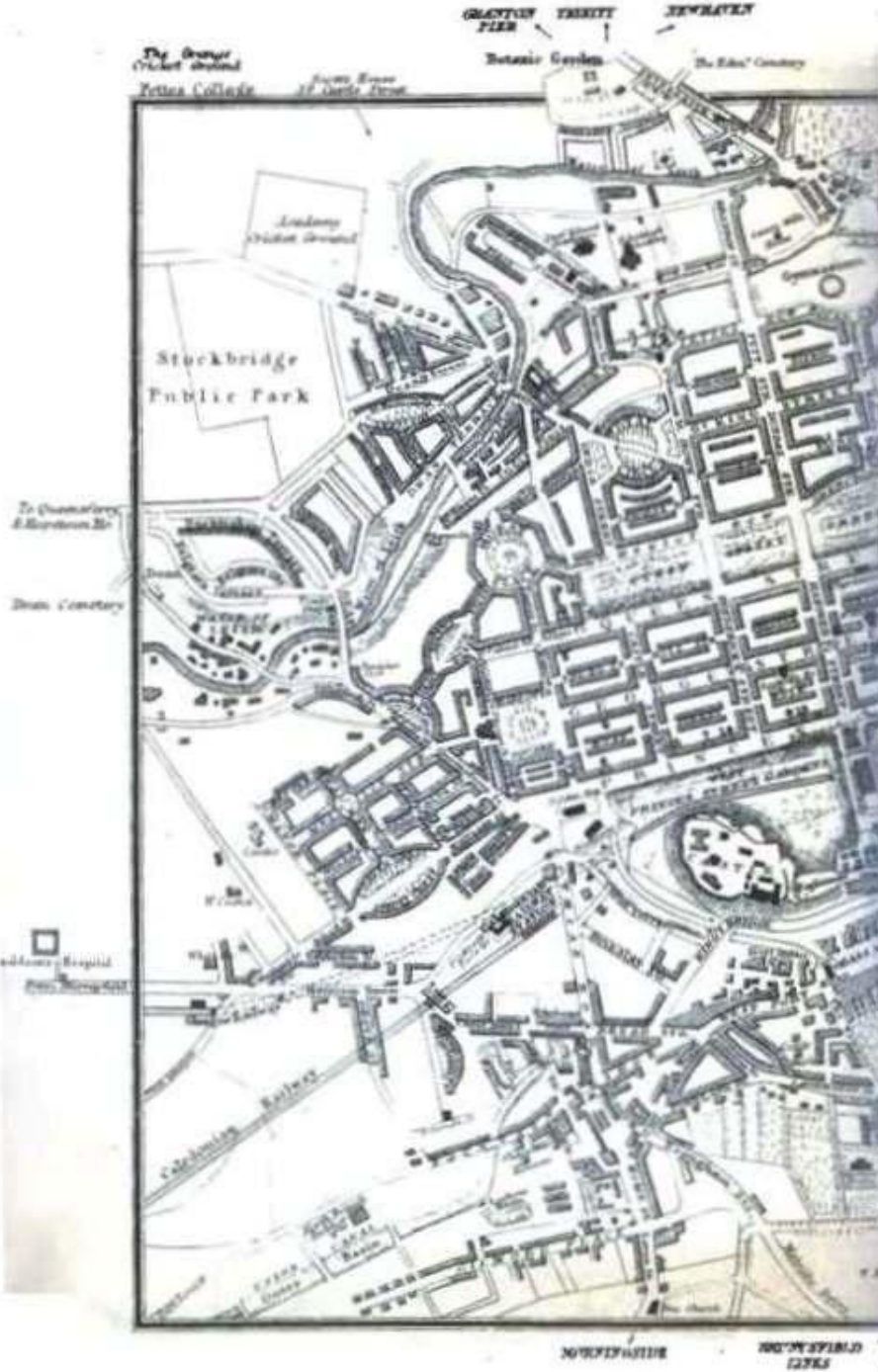
BLACK'S  
GUIDE TO EDINBURGH  
AND ENVIRONS

HAWTHORNDEN AND ROSLIN



EDINBURGH FROM CALTON HILL.

EDINBURGH  
ADAM AND CHARLES BLACK  
1868



- Reference to Principal Hotels
- 1 Douglas (55 Andrew Sq.)
  - 2 British (Queen St)
  - 3 In Line of Prince Street
  - 4 Royal
  - 5 Aberdeen's Alma
  - 6 Caledonian
  - 7 Queens
  - 8 Clarendon
  - 9 Waterloo & Edinburgh's
  - 10 Swiss Hotel
  - 11 Witches
  - 12 Swains II Windsor
  - 13 Queen
  - 14 Kennedy's
  - 15 Balmoral
  - 16 Grosvenor
- Positions of other Hotels marked.

ARTHUR'S  
SEAY



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## DAYS AND TERMS OF ADMISSION

### TO INTERIORS OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS, EDINBURGH.

*n. c.* signifies *no charge*.

**MONDAY.**—National Gallery, 10 to 5, free. Regalia, Castle, 12 to 3, free. Holyrood, 11 to —, 6d. Museum of Science and Art, 10 to 4, free. Surgeons' Museum, 12 to 4, free. Heriot's Hospital, 12 to 3, ticket, *n. c.* Botanic Garden, 6 to 6, free. (Hawthornden, 6d.; Rosslyn Chapel, 1s.)

**TUESDAY.**—Antiquarian Museum, 10 to 4, free. National Gallery, 10 to 5, free. Regalia, 12 to 3, free. Holyrood, 11 to —, 6d. Museum of Science and Art, 10 to 4, 6d. Heriot's Hospital, 12 to 3, ticket, *n. c.* Botanic Garden, 6 to 6, free. (Hawthornden, 6d.; Rosslyn Chapel, 1s.)

**WEDNESDAY.**—Antiquarian Museum, 10 to 4, free. Statue Gallery, 6d. National Gallery, 10 to 5, free. Regalia, 12 to 3, free. Interior of Knox's House, 10 to 4, 6d. Holyrood, 11 to —, 6d. Museum of Science and Art, 10 to 4, 6d. Surgeons' Museum, 12 to 4 free. Heriot's Hospital, 12 to 3, ticket, *n. c.* Botanic Garden, 6 to 6, free. (Hawthornden, 6d.; Rosslyn Chapel, 1s.; Dalkeith Palace and Garden, free.)

**THURSDAY.**—Antiquarian Museum, 10 to 4, 6d. National Gallery, 10 to 4, 6d. Regalia, 12 to 3, free. Holyrood, 11 to —, 6d. Museum of Science and Art, 10 to 4, 6d. Surgeons' Museum, 12 to 4, free. Heriot's Hospital, 12 to 3, ticket, *n. c.* Botanic Garden, 6 to 6, free. (Hawthornden, 6d.; Rosslyn Chapel, 1s.)

**FRIDAY.**—Antiquarian Museum, 10 to 4, 6d. Statue Gallery, 10 to 4, 6d. National Gallery, 10 to 4, 6d. Regalia, 12 to 3, free. Holyrood, 11 to —, 6d. Museum of Science and Art, 10 to 4, and 6 to 9, free. Surgeons' Museum, 12 to 4, free. Heriot's Hospital, 12 to 3, ticket, *n. c.* Botanic Garden, 6 to 6 free. (Hawthornden, 6d.; Rosslyn Chapel, 1s.)

**SATURDAY.**—Antiquarian Museum, 10 to 4, and 7 to 9, free. Statue Gallery, 10 to 4, free. National Gallery, 10 to 5, and 7 to 9, free. Regalia, 12 to 3, free. Interior of Knox's House, 10 to 4, 6d. Holyrood, 11 to —, free. Museum of Science and Art, 10 to 4, and 6 to 9, free. Phrenological Museum, 1 to 6, free. Surgeons' Museum, 12 to 4, free. Botanic Garden, 6 a.m. to 8 p.m., free. (Hawthornden, 6d.; Rosslyn Chapel, 1s.; Dalkeith Palace, free.)

**SUNDAY.**—Usual church services: morning, 11 to 1; evening, 2.15 to 4; occasional evening, 6.30 to 8. Rosslyn Chapel: morning services at 12 noon; evening, 3 p.m. St. Mary's, Dalkeith: 11 and 3.



## EDINBURGH.

Population as estimated in 1866, 175,128 ;  
including Leith, 201,749.

### HOTELS.

*Family and General Hotel, highest class—SLANEY'S DOUGLAS HOTEL, 35 St. Andrew Square.*

*Private—THE BRITISH, 70 Queen Street ; THE WINDSOR, 20 Moray Place ; SWAIN'S, 4 Albyn Place ; VEITCH'S, 120 George Street.*

*General—THE ROYAL, 53 Princes Street, opposite the Scott Monument—very central. THE EDINBURGH, 36 Princes Street, opposite Waverley Railway Station. BALMORAL, 91 Princes Street, next the New Club. HOTEL FRANCAIS (Dejay's), 100 Princes Street—excellent and moderate. CALEDONIAN, 1 Castle Street (Princes Street). BEDFORD, 83 Princes Street. CLARENDON, 104 Princes Street. ALMA, 112 Princes Street. QUEEN'S, 131 Princes Street. WATERLOO, 24 Waterloo Place, close to Calton Hill. KENNEDY'S, 8 Princes Street, close to Post Office. NEW CAFE ROYAL, West Register Street, hotel and dining establishment.*

*Commercial—CROWN, 11 Princes Street ; NORTH BRITISH, 22 Princes Street ; LONDON, 2 St. Andrew Square ; BRIDGE, 3 Princes Street ; SHIP, 7 East Register Street.*

*Temperance*—WAVERLEY, 43 Princes Street. NEW WAVERLEY, Waterloo Place. THE COCKBURN, Cockburn Street, near the Railway Station. DARLING'S, 20 Waterloo Place. ST. ANDREW, St. Andrew Street. DRUMMOND'S, 11 Calton Street. MILNE'S, 24 Greenside.

*Restaurants*—LAURIE and SCOTT'S, 3 South St. Andrew Street. BLAIR'S, 37 George Street. LITTLEJOHN'S, 31 Leith Street. *Dining and Supper Rooms*—GRIEVE'S, 21 Princes Street. CAFE ROYAL, 1 Register Place. IMPERIAL HOTEL, 3 Waterloo Place. RAINBOW, New Buildings, 47 North Bridge. HOTEL FRANÇAIS, 99 Princes Street. (Also at Waverley Station.)

Sea-water baths may be obtained at Trinity, Seafield (near Leith), or Portobello. These baths are always ready, and accompanied by comfortable rooms with fires and hot linen. Trinity and Portobello are within ten minutes per rail from Edinburgh. Seafield Baths, Leith, can be reached every five minutes by omnibus from Princes Street. There are no good public baths in Edinburgh.

*Spa*—St. Bernard's Well (sulphureous), Stockbridge.

*Newsrooms*—ROBERTSON and SCOTT, Hanover Street.

*General Post-Office*—East end of Princes Street (foot of North Bridge). *Poste Restante* and Inquiry Office left hand side in entrance.

*Posting Establishments*—SCOTT, CROALL, and SOKS, Lothian Road and 9 Leith Walk; and JARDINE, 25 Duke Street.

Ordinary CAB-FARES, 1s. and 1s. 6d.

For a distance from the stance not exceeding a mile and a half, 1s., and 6d. for every additional half-mile, or part thereof. Half-fare returning.

Calculating by time, first half-hour charged 1s., and every additional quarter of an hour 6d. For an airing into the country (such as round the Queen's Drive), within 5 miles from the General Post-Office, and returning either by same or different road, 3s. per hour; whole day, 15s. Fares for Two-horse Carriages one-third more.

*Stage-Coach Office*—No. 4 Princes Street. Railway Stations—*North British*, at Waverley Bridge, Princes Street; *Caledonian*, Lothian Road.

EDINBURGH is situated in the northern part of the county of Mid-Lothian, and is about two miles distant from the Firth of Forth. Its length and breadth are nearly equal, measuring about two miles in either direction. The site upon which it is built is generally admitted to be one of the most striking of any of the capitals of Europe, and the prospect obtained from the more elevated points is varied and extensive—

“ Traced like a map the landscape lies  
In cultured beauty stretching wide;  
There Pentland's green acclivities;  
There Ocean, with its azure tide;



There Arthur's Seat ; and gleaming through  
 Thy southern wing, Dunedin blue !  
 While in the orient, Lammer's daughters,\*  
     A distant giant range, are seen,  
     North Berwick Law, with cone of green,  
 And Bass amid the waters." DELTA.

The general architecture of the city is imposing, whether we regard the picturesque disorder of the buildings in the Old, or the symmetrical proportions of the streets in the New Town. Of the public buildings it may be observed that the greater number are distinguished by chaste design and excellent masonry ; † and that there are comparatively few to offend taste by their deformity or meanness.

Edinburgh may emphatically be termed the capital of the Stuarts, "having risen into importance with their increasing glory, shared in all their triumphs, and suffered in their disasters." ‡ The great source of its modern prosperity dates from the reign of James IV. (1537), when "the College of Justice" and courts of law were established on a permanent footing, previous to which time nearly the whole town was destroyed by an accidental fire, and what remained was totally demolished, subsequently (1542), by the Earl of Hertford, during a violent raid made upon the town, in order to secure the hand of Queen Mary for the Prince of Wales. No building of any consequence exists in Edinburgh anterior to this date, excepting the Castle, Holyrood, and part of St. Giles'.

The whole of the present Old Town was therefore rebuilt in the middle of the 16th century, and so it remained, with only partial alteration, until the rise of the New Town at the end of the 18th century, when the former was precipitately deserted by the wealthier inhabitants for the more modern mansions on the other side of the valley. The architect of

\* Lammermoor Hills.

† Craigleith quarry, from which most of the building-stone of Edinburgh was obtained, is about a mile to the west of Edinburgh. The stone is of the carboniferous formation, and is composed of minute grains of quartz, with occasional plates of mica, united by a silicious cement. The weight of a foot cube is about 146 lbs., and it is stated to resist a crushing weight of 5800 on the inch superficial. Generally speaking, the colour is of a greyish-white, and in consequence of the density and non-absorbent character of the material, it retains a clean appearance for a very long time. The London atmosphere has very little action upon it.—(*Builder*, March 1860).

‡ Wilson's *Memorials of Edinburgh*.

the New Town was a James Craig, whose plans were published in 1768 and 1774. Since then the street architecture of Edinburgh has been greatly improved and added to by various distinguished architects, among whom may be mentioned the late Gillespie Graham, the architect of Moray Place, etc., and the late W. H. Playfair, the architect of the Royal and Regent Terraces, round the Calton Hill, and many of the public buildings.

The resemblance between Edinburgh and Athens, which has been often remarked by travellers who have visited both capitals, has acquired for it the title of "Modern Athens." Stuart, author of *The Antiquities of Athens*, was the first to draw attention to this resemblance, and his opinion has been confirmed by the testimony of later writers. Dr. Clarke remarks that the neighbourhood of Athens is just the Highlands of Scotland enriched with the splendid remains of art; and Mr. W. H. Williams observes that the distant view of Athens from the Ægean Sea is extremely like that of Edinburgh from the Firth of Forth, adding, with native enthusiasm, "though certainly the latter is considerably superior."

Besides the natural or artificial beauties, many of the localities in and around Edinburgh are associated with events of historical importance; others have been invested with an interest no less engrossing by Sir Walter Scott, who not only refreshed and embellished the incidents of history, but conferred on many a spot, formerly unknown to fame, a reputation as enduring as history itself.

In literary and scientific eminence Edinburgh has long held a distinguished place, for which it is mainly indebted to association with such names as those of David Hume (1776); Adam Smith (1790); Robertson the historian (1793); Dr. Black, chemist (1799); Hugh Blair the rhetorician (1800); John Playfair (1819); Thomas Brown (1820); Dugald Stewart (1828); Sir John Leslie (1832); Sir James Mackintosh (1832); Sir Walter Scott (1832); Thomas Chalmers (1847); Francis Jeffrey (1850); John Wilson (1854); Sir William Hamilton (1856); Thomas de Quincey (1859); and the last being Sir David Brewster (1868).

As it is not dependent on any extensive manufacture, the prosperity of the city owes much to its University and schools,

which have long attracted strangers for the purpose of giving their families a liberal education in a town where residence is agreeable.

It owes its importance chiefly, however, to its being the seat of the national courts of judicature.\*

The climate of Edinburgh, although it cannot be called mild or genial, is salubrious. Its mean temperature is about 49° Fahr., and the annual quantity of rain moderate, compared with the fall upon the western coast; for while the average in Edinburgh is 24·55, in Glasgow it is about 29·65. The violent winds (chiefly from the west) to which the city is exposed by its elevated situation, are by no means unfavourable to general health, as they carry the benefit of a thorough ventilation into the close-built alleys of the Old Town; and were it not for occasional blasts of a raw east wind (known locally as the eastern "haar") which comes up the Firth of Forth during the months of April and May, the city would be one of the most agreeable residences even for those of delicate constitution.

Coal of good quality is found in the immediate neighbourhood of the city; and the supply of water is abundant and of the best quality. Upon the whole, it would be difficult to name a city which unites so many social advantages, and where a person of cultivated mind and moderate fortune could pass his time more agreeably.

Of the numerous churches the following may be held to represent the principal denominations:—*Presbyterian Established Church*: St. Giles's (High Street); Old Greyfriars (George IV. Bridge); St. Andrew's (George Street). *Free Church*: St. George's (rebuilding); Barclay Church (Bruntsfield Links). *Episcopal*: St. John's (West End, Princes Street); Trinity Church (Dean Bridge); St. Paul's (York Place); St. Peter's

\* The legal profession is divided into the following classes:—1. THIRTEEN JUDGES OF THE COURT OF SESSION, styled LORDS OF SESSION. 2. ADVOCATES (barristers) who possess the privilege of pleading before every court in Scotland, and also in Scotch appeals before the House of Lords. 3. WRITERS TO THE SIGNET, similar to the English attorneys or solicitors; they are the oldest, most numerous, and most wealthy body of law practitioners in Scotland. SOLICITORS BEFORE THE SUPREME COURTS, and ADVOCATES' FIRST CLERKS, form a section of this class. These three classes form the College of Justice. SOLICITORS-AT-LAW (who practise before the inferior courts) and CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS are also included.

(Newington); St. James' (Leith). The principal *Roman Catholic* Chapel is St. Mary's, Broughton Street. Usual hours of divine service in all the churches, 11 A.M. and 2.15 P.M.

#### SERVICE AT ROSSLYN AND DALKEITH.

There is divine service in Rosslyn Chapel on Sundays at 12 and 3 P.M., and at St. Mary's, Dalkeith, at 11 and 3 P.M.

#### Theatres.

**THEATRE-ROYAL**, head of Leith Walk. Box-plan at Wood and Co.'s, 49 George Street.

**ROYAL PRINCESS'S**, Nicolson Street (beyond the College). Box Office at the Theatre.

#### Other Places of Amusement.

**ROYAL PATENT GYMNASIUM**, Royal Crescent, foot of Pitt Street. Open daily, admission 6d.

**BURNS'S MONUMENT**, Regent Road, Calton Hill, containing several interesting MS. letters of Burns, a marble bust of the poet by Brodie, and some relics. Open daily from 10 to 4, admission 2d.

**NELSON'S MONUMENT**.—Top of Calton Hill. Open daily, admission 3d. This is undoubtedly the finest point from which to obtain a complete view of Edinburgh.

**SCOTT MONUMENT**. Admission 2d.

**GAME OF GOLF** may be played at any of the following places :—  
Bruntsfield Links, south side of town ; Leith Links, 15 min. by bus ;  
or Musselburgh Links (rail. 20 min.)