

in which, prior to the Union, the Scottish parliament held its sittings. It is above 120 feet long, and nearly 50 in breadth. Its roof is of oak, arched somewhat after the fashion of that of Westminster Hall, and elegantly finished. The floor and side-benches are of the same material. At its northern extremity is a statue of the late Lord Viscount Melville executed by Chantrey, and erected in 1818. In the centre of the great south window which is of stained glass, and in no way remarkable for the excellence of its proportions, is an emblematical representation of Justice, holding in her hand, not the poetical balance, but something like the patent steel-yard. She is very perilously poised on an inverted pyramid, and withal so distressingly placed, that, had the artist not been a Scotchman, it might have been supposed that he intended, figuratively, to insinuate that the goddess had no very safe or desirable footing in the court below. It was in the Hall we are describing that the city banquet was given to his present Majesty, on the occasion of his visit to Edinburgh in the year 1822. Through its eastern wall is the entrance to the first, and immediately opposite to it, in the western wall, that to the second division of the Court of Session. The room occupied by the first division was in former days the Privy Council Room. Prior to 1808, it was the chamber in which the undivided court of fifteen judges daily assembled. Immediately behind the president's chair is a statue of the late Lord President Blair, by Chantrey, erected in 1818. The Court Room of the second division was built in 1808. Behind the bench, in a niche in the wall, is a beautiful statue of Lord President Farlus, by Roubiliac, transferred from the Outer House, where it was erected at the expense of the Faculty of Advocates.

Underneath the Outer House is the older part of the Advocate's Library, to be afterwards noticed. In Maitland's time, the contents of this lower apartment were of a more miscellaneous, if not more interesting description. There, says he, during the summer months, are deposited "the public lamps belonging to the city, *consisting of one hundred in number*; the public theatre or stage, which is occasionally erected at the market cross, *to accommodate the magistrates on all public rejoicings*; the machine, denominated the *Maiden*, for decollating state criminals; and the common gallows, which is occasionally erected in the grass market."

ABBOTSFORD, THE SEAT OF SIR WALTER SCOTT, BART.

Abbotsford is situated on a rising ground, overhanging the bank of the Tweed, about three miles to the west of Melrose, and at an equal distance from Selkirk. It is approached by a very short avenue from the road, by which it is overlooked. It is surrounded by young but thriving plantations, not laid out by a tasteless ancestor, but grown "to order" of the present occupant. These are traversed in all directions by broad riding ways, commanding, at different points, the most picturesque views. The ravines by which the property is intersected are rich in waterfalls, which, here and there, send murmurs into the wild-wood that might turn the thoughts, even of the dullest rogue, to poetry. The

grounds afford space and opportunity for weeks of lounging pleasure, and exhibit haunts in which "the Nine" themselves might delight to dwell. A stranger finds it difficult to believe that all which so enchants him is the work of one, and that a still living man. And yet, twenty years ago, there was no promise of the existing beauties of Abbotsford. A little farm, "Oustead," ycleped "Cartley Hall," surrounded by comparatively bare and unwooded sheep-pasture, was all that then addressed the eye, where there is, now, so much of the freshness and the glory of woodland.

Disowned by all "the orders," the mansion house of Abbotsford is a heresy in building. It is an order by itself; the first, and destined probably to be the last, of its race. It is entirely a creature of the Poet's own fancy. Built piecemeal—by cantos as it were—and without regularity of design, it seems like a building in a state of unequal vegetation. Had any other than Sir Walter Scott been the designer, criticism might have lifted up her porcupine's quill against it, and written down some of its singular combinations and proportions as whimsical or grotesque.

The Hall of the Mansion-house is a most picturesque apartment. Its walls are panelled with curiously carved and dark oak, obtained from one of the royal palaces. The roof presents a series of pointed arches of the same material, and exhibits sixteen shields of arms, richly blazoned, containing the heraldic history of the Poet's family. The floor of the hall is lozenged with black and white marble, and its contents, in curious suits of armour, cuirasses of all shades and dimensions, helmets, lances, swords, rapiers, stirrups, spurs, *et hoc genus omne*, transcend all ready computation. Almost every article, however, is connected with some appropriate legend, which gives it an interesting and important individuality.

An adjoining apartment, which extends quite across the house, lighted by a window at each extremity, contains a similar but more valuable collection of rarities. Among these are Rob Roy's gun, duly initiated; Hofer's blunderbuss, the gift of the late Sir Humphry Davy to the Poet; a magnificent sword, presented by King Charles I. to the famous Montrose; and a pair of pistols, once the property of Buonaparte. Here too is a collection of the ancient Scottish instruments of torture, including the identical "thumbikins" applied to Cardinal Carstairs, and the "iron crown," by which Wishart, the martyr, was restrained from giving voice to his agony at the stake.

The dining and drawing rooms, both very elegant apartments, are amply stored with pictures of various interest and value. *Inter alia* is the head of Queen Mary in a charger, painted by Amias Conrood, the day after the tragedy of Fotheringay, and presented some time ago to Sir Walter by a Prussian nobleman, in whose possession it had all along been. In the same room is a portrait of the Poet's great-grandfather, the same who allowed his beard to grow whithersoever it would, after the execution of Charles I. in *perpetuam memoriam* of that bloody event. In the portrait, this somewhat singular testimony of the old cavalier's attachment to the person of his royal master, is represented as having attained to a very imposing longitude.

In a beautiful breakfast parlour, copiously furnished with poetry and romance, is a painting of Fast Castle, by Thomson, the supposed Wolf's Crag of the Bride of Lammèr-maar. A portrait of Dryden, by Sir Peter Lely, appears among many others in the drawing room. Of the Library we might discourse through many pages; but here we can give but a glimpse of its multiplied glories. It is a splendid apartment of very ample dimensions. The roof is of richly carved oak, of a Melrose pattern, we believe. The bookcases, which are of the same material, contain a collection of great extent and value. It includes a magnificent set of Mountfaucon in folio, a present to Sir Walter from his Majesty George IV. It contains also presentation copies of the works of all the most celebrated living authors, inscribed to him in many languages. A curious collection of books, papers, and manuscripts, relating to the two rebellions, and another of treatises on the black art, are deposited in a wired and locked department of the shelving. In a corner of the room, supported on a beautiful stand, appears the rich but gloomy present of Lord Byron—a silver urn, filled with human bones from the Piræus. A bust of Shakespeare, and a portrait by Allan, of Sir Walter's son, are also among the *notabilia* of the apartment.

Beyond, and communicating with the Library, is the *Sanctum sanctorum*—the very presence-chamber of the Muses. It is clearly a *desobligeant* among apartments. Its sitting establishment is generally limited to two chairs; one, we presume, is for the magician himself, and the other for the inspiring genius, if it should happen that she should at any time be condescending enough to put on the veil of humanity, and come into the presence of her "childe."

But we must desist from an attempt to describe what must be seen to be duly appreciated. The Mansion of Abbotsford, without and within, is altogether *sui generis*. Any account, either of it, or of its inmate, must fall far short of the reality. The subject, however, is an inspiring one, and our readers, we are persuaded, will forgive us for breaking a little from the usual jog-trot of our architectural paces, to endeavour to give them some idea of a place destined to enduring fame.

MELROSE ABBEY.

This exquisitely beautiful ruin, which lingers, like a creation of some distant enchantment, in a land of things that claim no kindred with it now, is one of the most perfect of the many magnificent edifices that fell sacrifices to the fury of the Reformers.

Melrose Abbey was one of the many splendid erections of David I. It was built in 1136, dedicated to St. Mary, and appropriated to the use of a body of Cistercian monks. The Church—the only part of the building which remains—is nearly 290 feet in length, by about 160 in its greatest breadth. Decay has been most busy with the western part of it. On its eastern walls time “hath leant his hand, but broke his scythe.” Its beauty seems to have awed its spoiler. The oriel window, and that above the south entrance, are nearly entire, and perfect in beauty—and their “slender shafts of shapely stone” are so gracefully and airily enwreathed, that, in our moonlight imaginings, we might almost think

“Some fairy’s hand
Twixt poplars straight the osier wand.
In many a freakish knot hath twined;
Then framed a spell, where the work was done,
And changed the willow-wreathes to stone.”

Some of the light and lofty pillars, which once held up a noble roof over the sculptured magnificence of the rich interior, still remain; and though the stately solemnities of a pompous worship have long been unknown in the place, and they who worshipped have been mingled for centuries with the dust, time has given to the grey ruin “a spirit’s feeling,” which the unbroken walls possessed not, and to the crannying wind a far more glorious and hallowing music than ever pealed through the lofty aisles of the fabric in the days of its unruined pride.

It would be vain to attempt to enumerate the particular beauties of “fair Melrose.” He only can understand and feel them, who has read them in the scroll of ruin, by the pale light of the moon,

“When the broken arches are dark in night,
And each shafted oriel glimmers white;•
When the cold light’s uncertain shower
Streams on the ruin’d central tower;
When buttress and buttress, alternately,
Seem framed of ebony and ivory.”

HERIOT'S HOSPITAL, FROM THE CASTLE HILL.

This beautiful structure stands on a rising ground, immediately south of and overlooking the Grass-market. The person whose name it bears, was the son of a goldsmith in Edinburgh, and himself afterwards jeweller; first to the Queen of James VI. and thereafter to his Majesty himself. As a citizen of Edinburgh, he seems to have been held in considerable esteem. The honours of Deacon of the Incorporation of Goldsmiths were more than once conferred upon him. On the accession of King James to the throne of England, Heriot migrated to London, and there, under the patronage of his royal master, speedily realized a considerable fortune. In the year 1623 he made a settlement of his affairs, by which, after leaving a great variety of legacies to his friends, and acquitting a number of his debtors of his claims against them, he bequeathed the free residue of his property to the magistrates and ministers of Edinburgh, for the endowment of an Hospital for the "maintenance, relief, and bringing up," of poor and fatherless boys, freemen's sons of the town. Doctor Balcauquel, Dean of Rochester, was one of the three trustees appointed to see the settlement carried into effect. He had a particular charge of the Hospital department of the trust, being specially appointed to go personally to Edinburgh to confer with the magistrates and ministers on the subject, and to take all necessary steps for having the charitable intentions of his friend carried into full effect.

Heriot died in 1624, and in 1628 the building of the Hospital was commenced. Its progress, however, was for some time interrupted by the civil war. After a considerable interval, operations were resumed upon it in 1642, and continued till 1650, when Cromwell took possession of it as an hospital for his sick and wounded soldiers. It continued in this kind of occupation for about eight years, when General Monk, on the earnest request of the governors, agreed on certain conditions to evacuate it. In the year 1659 it was opened for the purposes of the charity, 30 boys being then admitted into it. It was not, however, till the year 1660, that the building was fully completed. It was understood to have cost, in all, the sum of £27,000; a fact which seems to have raised the indignation of Maitland in no ordinary degree. "By their imprudent and unjustifiable conduct," says he, alluding to Heriot's trustees, "they erected a fabric so sumptuous, at the expense of twenty years' labour, and above £27,000 sterling charge, that it probably excelled every structure of its kind then upon earth, and was a work fitter for the ancient Romans, than the petty feoffees in trust for so small a fund; and more proper for the residence of a great king, than the habitation of a few poor and needy orphans: for till this time the vanity of man was not got to such a height of extravagance as to erect palaces for beggars."

The framing of the statutes and regulations of the charity was confided by Heriot to his friend Doctor Balcauquel; and the Doctor, in the execution of this task, seems to

have resolved not to omit the regulation of any thing, which admitted of regulation at all. Not contented with providing, at great length, and with the most laborious minuteness, for the due qualification of all the higher and more important officers of the establishment, he lays down with much anxiety the moral, intellectual, religious, and physical duties of the cook, the caterer, the barber, and the washerwoman; the last of whom, he declares, shall be "of good and honest report, unmarried, and who must never marry."

The building is of a mixed description of architecture, in the form of a square, each side of which measures externally 162 feet. The included court is a square of 94 feet. The plan was furnished by Doctor Balcauquel, and is understood to have been designed by Inigo Jones. The Doctor is said to have presided over the design, so far as to require that no two windows of the house should exhibit the same kind of ornament; and the architect seems to have taxed his ingenuity, so to comply with the injunction of his employer, as to make the required differences as little observable as possible. Over the gateway which looks to the north is a spire and clock, and the corners of the building are ornamented with turrets. The south side includes an elegant Chapel, 61 feet long by 22 in breadth. In a niche on the north side, and looking into the court, is a statue of Heriot, of whom there is also a portrait in the council-room. The grounds around the house have recently been much improved, and a porter's lodge erected, in a style of architecture to correspond with that of the Hospital itself.

RUINS OF HOLYROOD CHAPEL.

This Chapel was originally a magnificent structure of the English or pointed style of architecture. Its west front has been compared with Melrose Abbey, Ely, and York Cathedrals. The highly enriched windows which lighted the rood-loft are universally admired. The columns, mouldings, and sculptures of the west door, are executed in the boldest style of *alto-relievo*, and exhibit various grotesque devices, the whole elegantly designed and executed. Immediately above the door is a small square stone, having this inscription: "He shall build a house for my name, and I will stablish his throne for ever."

The north side of the building is ornamented with buttresses, enriched with canopied niches and pinnacles; this was the work of Abbot Crauford, in the time of James III. The south side of the church is likewise adorned with buttresses, but differing from those of the north. At the east end is the great window, the tracery of which was thrown down by a storm in 1795, but has since been replaced. The belfry is a small tower on the north-west corner of the Abbey church, and contains a finely executed statue of Lord Melroven. On the compartments behind are various Latin inscriptions.

THE THEATRE.

This building, which presents a very plain appearance, when contrasted with the other public edifices of the city, is situated at the north end of the north bridge, nearly opposite to the Register Office. On the centre of the north front, over the principal entrance, is a statue of Shakspeare, supported at each extremity by the Tragic and Comic Muse. Though the outside, however, presents no prepossessing appearance, the inside of the house is elegantly fitted up. This building was opened for exhibitions in December, 1769. The prices of admission at that time were three shillings for the boxes and pit, two shillings for the first gallery, and one shilling for the second or upper gallery. The house at these prices could hold with ease about £140. The box-seats were afterwards raised to four shillings, and subsequently in 1815 to five shillings; but the prices of the seats in the other parts of the house still remain at the old rate.

The patent for the Theatre is in the name of trustees as formerly, and was acquired by the late Mr. Henry Siddons, in 1809.

ST. JOHN'S CHAPEL, ST. CUTHBERT'S CHURCH, &c.

St. John's is a beautiful Episcopalian Chapel, situated at the western extremity of Prince's-street. It was founded in 1816, and finished in 1818, at an expense of about £15,000. It was designed by Mr. William Burn, and exhibits a specimen of the florid description of Gothic architecture. It is 113 feet in length, by 62 in breadth. On the west it is terminated by a slightly projecting and elegant tower, 120 feet in height, surmounted by turrets. Through this tower is the principal entrance, by a beautifully arched Gothic door. The north and south walls of the Chapel are richly buttressed, and are terminated by a cornice and battlement; each of the compartments between the buttresses, with the exception of the two eastmost, being occupied by a window. The inner walls, which are divided and ornamented in a similar manner with the outer ones, are terminated by rows of small Gothic turrets. The windows between the buttresses in them are of stained glass. The great eastern window, which is 30 feet in height, is of Birmingham construction. Below the Chapel on the south side is a range of arched burial vaults, and there is a cemetery on the east of it. The Chapel has no gallery, and the roof is supported by two rows of light and elegant Gothic columns.

A little to the south of St. John's Chapel, which occupies the fore-ground of the plate, is St. Cuthbert's, or the West Church; the parish church of the most populous

parish in Scotland. It is a very plain building, and contrasts somewhat oddly with its splendid Episcopalian neighbour. It was built about 40 years ago, on the same spot which had been occupied, for centuries before, by the former church of the same name.

CATHOLIC CHAPEL.

This small Chapel is situated in Braughton-street, in the immediate neighbourhood of the Caledonian theatre. It was built in 1813, from a design by Mr. Gillespie. Much of the architectural ornament, however, exhibited on Mr. Gillespie's plan was dispensed with, on account of the insufficiency of the building fund. As it stands, the Chapel cost £8,000. In consequence of its proximity to the surrounding buildings, the eastern front is the only portion of it which comes prominently into view. It is ornamented with two central pinnacles, 70 feet in height. The Chapel possesses a fine organ, and above the altar is a beautiful painting of a Dead Saviour, by Vandyke, presented to the Chapel by the Daughter of Sir George Chalmers. Within the walls, the Chapel is 110 feet in length, by 57 in breadth.

VEGETABLE AND FISH MARKET.

The Gallery of the Rainbow Coffee House afforded to our artist an opportunity of presenting a truly picturesque view of the above Market, which is held under the arches of the North Bridge. It is surrounded by covered stalls, principally occupied by venders of salmon, trout, &c. The fish-women from Newhaven and Fisher-row, here assemble, and form rows in the centre of the Market, and a scene of bustle and activity prevails during the busy time, which is highly amusing to the passing stranger. The Vegetable and Fruit Markets occupy a part of the same area, and supply all the varieties of the season in great abundance. The quantity of gooseberries and strawberries sold during the short period these fruits are in season, is particularly great; the latter being estimated at upwards of 100,000 Scottish, or 400,000 English pints.

THE NEW OBSERVATORY, CALTON HILL,

was founded in 1818, by Sir George Mackenzie, Vice-President, in the absence of Professor Playfair, from a design by W. H. Playfair, Esq. The building presents the form of a cross of sixty-two feet, with four projecting pediments of twenty-eight feet each, supported by six Doric columns, fronting the four points of the compass; a dome, thirteen feet in diameter, forms the centre of the building, under which is a conical pillar of solid masonry, six feet in diameter at the base, and nineteen feet in height, intended for the astronomical circle; to the east, piers are formed for the transit instrument and astronomical clock: with others in the western end. for the mural circle and clock; the whole

being founded on the solid rock: for the accommodation of the observer, is a small gallery, encircling the central pillar, and in the northern side of the building is a room constructed for the same purpose.

BANK OF SCOTLAND.

This building was designed by the late Mr. Richard Crichton, and presents on its south front rather an elegant object. The situation is at the head of the eastern mound, the dead wall on the northern side, where the declivity is greatest, being covered by a stone screen or curtain, with a balustrade. The basement in front is rusticated, and a range of Corinthian pilasters decorate the second story. There are four projections to this front; and over the door, in the recess formed in the centre, is a Venetian window, ornamented with two Corinthian columns, surmounted with the arms of the Bank.

NEW COUNTY HALL, AND ADVOCATE'S LIBRARY.

The former of these buildings, in which are held the County Meetings, stands at the western extremity of the New Library Rooms of the Advocates, and writers to the signet, and is nearly a copy of that fine specimen of antiquity, the temple of Erychtheus in the Acropolis of Athens. Sir William Rae, when sheriff of the county, was so taken with a model of the original which he saw at Paris, that he recommended it urgently to the commissioners; and Mr. Archibald Elliot, the architect, who, prior to this, had furnished a design in the Doric, having investigated the fragments among the Elgin marbles, proceeded to carry the object into effect; in which he adhered strictly to the proportions and such parts of the original temple, as was consistent with a modern building designed for a wholly different purpose.

In front of the principal entrance to the building, four large fluted Ionic columns support a pediment; and two similar ones ornament the north end, fronting the Lawn Market. The length of the eastern front is rather more than 102 feet, and the northern about 57. The principal floor of the interior comprises a Hall, 50 by 27 feet, a Court-room, 44 feet by 30, a Committee-room, &c.; in the other floors are various offices relating to the business of the Sheriff. The building was commenced in 1816, and completed in 1819, at a total expense of £15,000. In the Hall, a fine statue of the Lord Chief Baron Dundas, executed by Chantry, and considered inferior to none of the productions of that celebrated sculptor, has been recently erected.

The Advocate's Library extends along the range of buildings, forming the southern side of the square, composed by the County Hall and St. Giles's Church; it is divided into two distinct departments, one of which, comprising nine apartments, is under the Parliament House, with which it communicates. The upper room of the Library is wholly unconnected with this more ancient part, and upon a scale of magnificence very different.

in appearance: a beautiful staircase leads to a spacious lobby, which is ornamented with numerous portraits of the most distinguished characters of the profession; from this lobby you enter a truly splendid apartment, 140 feet in length, by 42, the ceiling of which is elliptically arched, with rich panels, and supported by 24 fluted Corinthian columns. The books, which include many of great value and rarity, as well as manuscripts, range in presses between and behind the pillars, and a gallery, at the height of 20 feet, extends along the whole: all the furniture is most splendid, and £12,000 is stated to have been the cost of this room alone.

MORAY PLACE, AND AINSLIE PLACE.

Moray Place is built in the form of a polygon. Its houses are of a very splendid character, and embrace every description of domestic accommodation. By Great Stuart-street it communicates, on the west, with Ainslie-place, built in the form of an ellipsis, the northern part of which we have delineated.

To the west, this ellipse communicates with Randolph Crescent, which it divides into two quadrants. These, with a variety of streets opening into them in different directions, have all been recently built on ground belonging to the Earl of Moray. The designs, which were furnished by Mr. Gillespie, architect, are eminently beautiful; and the splendour and great accommodation of the houses, aided, perhaps, by the aristocratical distinction of the ground on which they have been erected, have procured for them a very distinguished population.

THE ROYAL CIRCUS.

The Royal Circus, designed by Mr. Playfair, is built in the form of a double crescent, or circle of houses. From the great inequality of the ground on which it is erected, the southern crescent stands much higher than the northern. This, which in other circumstances might have appeared a blemish, cannot be so considered in the present instance. It enhances the singular and picturesque grouping of the elegant streets which lead and look into the circus, and harmonizes so well with their variety, both in architecture and situation, as to make the blemish—if it must be so called—which it attaches to one of a multitude of objects, essential to the general beauty of the whole. In the immediate neighbourhood of the circus is situated,

THE NEW EDINBURGH ACADEMY.

This building was erected by subscription. A number of gentlemen, chiefly resident in the New Town, impressed with the inconvenience of the thin locality of the High School, and withal, perhaps, desiring to have their children separated from those of more

plebeian extraction, resolved to have a new academy, the management of which should be under their own absolute control. The requisite *materiel* was soon provided, and the resolution carried into full effect. The building is situated at the northern extremity of the New Town. It was designed by Mr. William Burn, and cost above £12,000. Exteriously it is a handsome structure, illustrated by a beautiful portico, supported by Grecian Doric columns; and its interior arrangements are, in every respect, well adapted to the purposes intended to be served by it. The institution is superintended by a board of directors. Its teaching establishment, besides a rector and four masters, as in the case of the High School, includes an English and a French master, and a teacher of writing and arithmetic. The class fees are considerably higher than those of the rival institution, and the children of subscribers have a preferable right of admission to it—two circumstances materially contributing to secure a select body of disciples.

THE NEW JOHN WATSON'S HOSPITAL.

This charity originated in a bequest, in 1759, by Mr. John Watson, writer to the signet, of the reversion of his fortune, for the endowment of a foundling hospital. Under the management of the office bearers of the society of writers to the signet, the reversion thus bequeathed—originally a comparatively small sum—had accumulated, a few years since, to nearly £100,000. It was then thought time to apply the money to some such charitable purpose as Mr. Watson had contemplated. The expediency of a foundling hospital, to which it had been destined, having been considered as, at least, problematical—an act of parliament was applied for and obtained, authorizing the fund to be applied in the endowment of a hospital for the maintenance and education of destitute children. The branches of education taught in the institution are English, arithmetic, and writing. The building, which was designed by Mr. William Burn, is of Grecian architecture, and is adorned with an elegant hexastyle portico, supported by Grecian Doric fluted columns.

STOCK-BRIDGE, WATER OF LEITH

The view here given is taken from a point a little below St. Bernard's Well. The bridge represented on the drawing, and another at a short distance beyond it, connect Edinburgh proper with its north-west suburb of Stock-bridge. Within these few years that suburb has received a great accession of elegant streets, erected on the property of the late Sir Henry Raeburn, the portrait painter. The little "New Town," which has thus been originated, is separated from its greater neighbour by the wooded ravine through which the Water of Leith works its noisy way, when it has water enough to supply a heavy lead-mill, and a surplus to be less profitably, but more poetically, employed in tumbling over the rocks of its often dried-up channel.

The only public building deserving of notice in Stock-bridge, is one recently erected as a general market-place for the district. The inhabitants owe its existence, for such a purpose, entirely to the enterprising spirit of a single individual—Captain Carnegie; and its elegance and admirable adaptation to its object, to Mr. Archibald Scott, architect. It is well worthy of a visit.

ST. BERNARD'S WELL.

This is a circular structure, in the form of a kind of open temple, supported by ten pillars over a now mutilated statue of Hygeia, the goddess of health. It was erected by Lord Gardenstone, in the year 1790, in grateful remembrance of the benefit received by him from drinking of the mineral spring which it encloses. The water of the spring is of the sulphureous order, and of excellent medicinal quality. Its virtue, however, does not now attract so many worshippers to the temple as it was wont to do. The novelty of the thing—no insignificant element in the wonder-workings of all mineral waters—has passed away; and the miraculous properties of the beverage are now, therefore, less observed. The well overhangs the Water of Leith, and has its foundation in the very bed of the river. The situation is romantic; and when the river is full, and sweeping on over the shelving rocks, which here give it a rough and noisy welcome, the scene is truly beautiful. Its freshness is of more avail to the valetudinarian, of healthful mind, than a hecatomb of his tumblers of “sulphur and water,” to the hoar hypochondriacal pilgrim of Hygeia, who can hurry along the woody banks of the brawling stream merely to go down into the well to drink.

A few hundred yards up the river a very splendid bridge is in the course of erection, to connect its opposite banks. It is entirely the work of a few spirited individuals, who look for remuneration in the expected extension of the town in that direction. The bridge is from a design by Mr. Telford. It is to consist of four arches—the arches supporting the foot-pavements being distinct from and flatter than the arch of the road-way. The parapet wall of the middle arch is to be one hundred feet above the bed of the river. The views from it will be strikingly picturesque.

REGENT MURRAY'S HOUSE, GARDEN, &c.

On the south side of the street, in the Cannongate, stands the ancient mansion, once the residence of James Stewart, prior of St. Andrew's, who was, in 1561, created Earl of Murray, by Queen Mary, and who became a very conspicuous character towards the latter part of her turbulent reign. The Queen, considering him as a leader and head of the Reformers, allowed him to hold a high rank in public affairs, and found it convenient to consult him very frequently in matters of doubt and difficulty.

On the Queen's arrival at Edinburgh, in 1567, covered with disgrace on account of the murder of Darnley, she resigned the crown, and the Earl of Murray was appointed regent.

His attachment to the cause of the Reformation produced him many enemies, and perhaps led to his base murder, three years after he had been appointed to that high office, by one of the family of Hamilton. Historians have represented his character in the most favourable light. One designates him as the "good regent," and another says, "above all his virtues, which were not a few, he shined in piety towards God."

The mansion, which is the subject of our Engraving, was some time ago used as a linen hall, but is at present chiefly occupied by Mr. Ballantine, the celebrated printer; it has several splendid apartments, and behind is a spacious garden, with a very curious bower in the south-west corner of the highest parterre and immediately behind the house, formed of several old and picturesque elm stumps, whose branches have met, and are completely incorporated together. This, tradition states, was a favourite spot with Queen Mary, and where she would very frequently sit, to contemplate and read. In an old building, now converted into a summer-house, on the east side of the lowermost level of the garden, the Act of Union of the two kingdoms is said to have been signed; and in another part of the garden, adjacent to what was originally used as the Regent's levee room, is a beautiful and very remarkable thorn tree, supposed to have been planted by the Queen herself. Evident vestiges of former grandeur may still be traced in the garden and back parts of the premises.

RUINS OF ST. ANTHONY'S CHAPEL.

This picturesque ruin stands on an elevated station, about a quarter of a mile from the Palace of Holyrood and on the north side of Arthur's Seat; commanding a view over Leith, the frith of Forth, and the county of Fife. This situation appears to have been chosen, with an intention of attracting the notice of seamen coming up that frith; who, in cases of danger, might be induced to make vows to its tutelar saint.

The Chapel was originally a beautiful Gothic building, forty-three feet long, eighteen broad, and eighteen in height. At the west-end was a tower, nineteen feet square, and, as is supposed, before its fall, about forty feet high; the doors, windows, and roof were Gothic, the last consisting of three compartments. A handsome stone seat projected from the eastern side, but the whole has become greatly dilapidated. By whom, or at what time, this Chapel was built, is not known.

METHODIST CHAPEL.

This elegant structure, erected in 1814, stands in Nicholson's Square, and is about 80 feet in length by 60 wide. The cost, including the Minister's House and Schools attached, is estimated at upwards of £5000. The situation combines a number of objects, all calculated to set off the building to advantage, and to render the general effect picturesque and pleasing; such as the shrubberies of the adjacent gardens, the square, with its plantations, enclosure, &c.

GILLESPIE'S HOSPITAL,

Was erected by the late Mr. James Gillespie, of Spylaw, who amassed a considerable fortune, and, having no relatives, bequeathed most of his property for the purpose of founding and endowing a Hospital for aged men and women, and a Free-school for the instruction of one hundred poor boys in reading, writing, and arithmetic; in 1801, the governors of this Hospital were incorporated by a royal charter, and in the same year the present building was commenced.

The style of the building is Gothic, of an oblong form, and the architect employed was Mr. Burn. It has three projections in front, and the whole of the angles are ornamented with turrets. The centre projection is elevated above the rest of the building, and the effect of the whole is very elegant:—a short distance from the Hospital is the School-house, a neat and commodious erection. On the site of this Hospital formerly stood a very ancient castellated building, called Wryte's House.

TRADE'S MAIDEN HOSPITAL.

The Corporations of Edinburgh, excited by the good example of the Company of Merchants, became desirous to establish, for the daughters of their decayed members, an institution similar to the one founded by that body, under the title of "Merchant's Maiden Hospital;" when a contribution was accordingly made among the different companies of artificers in Edinburgh, and a hospital was fitted up about the year 1704, destined for the education and support of decayed trades-burgesses.

This establishment was ratified in parliament, by an act similar to that incorporating the governors of the "Merchant's Maiden Hospital;" and Mrs. Mary Erskine, the beneficent foundress of the above-mentioned, extended her charity in so liberal a manner to that destined for the daughters of tradesmen, that its governors voted her joint-foundress of this hospital also, and gave other testimonies of gratitude for her bounty.

HERMITAGE OF BRAID.

About two miles from Edinburgh, south of the Borough-moor, stands the above Hermitage, the beautiful and retired residence of Mr. Gordon. It is buried in a close valley, between two ranges of low and irregular hills, and surrounded with wood; the small rivulet, called Braid Burn, meanders through the middle of the Vale in which it stands.

About a mile to the north-east from this Hermitage, stands the House of Grange, a turreted mansion, formerly the seat of the well-known military commander, William

Kirkaldy. In this house, too, the celebrated historian, Dr. Robertson, spent the latter part of his life.

MARCHISTON TOWER.

Maitland, in his "History of Edinburgh," gives the following account of this Tower.

"Although the Wright's Mansion House appears to be above three hundred and sixty years standing, yet I take the house of Marchiston, by the manner of its construction, to be of much ancients date; but what adds chiefly to its fame is, its once having been the seat of the most celebrated John Lord Napier, Baron of Marchiston, who, by his admirable and most useful discovery of the Logarithms, has raised to himself and country an everlasting monument of honour."

This tower, although its appearance carries very little of the fortress, was (according to Crawford,) in the beginning of June, A. D. 1572, during the disputes between the loyalists and associates, attacked by the latter, who marched out with the best part of their strength, and two pieces of ordnance, to batter it, and make a diversion. This occasioned the raising of the siege of Niddrie Seaton.

A. D. 1573, Marchiston is mentioned by the same author, as being used for a prison by Drury, the English general, sent to the assistance of Morton the regent.

Marchiston Tower was lately the property of the Lord Napier; who resided in it.

CRAIGMILLAR CASTLE.

These picturesque ruins are situated upon a rocky eminence, about three miles south of Edinburgh. By the arms of Scotland being originally placed over the entrance, the Castle appears to have been a royal residence, but we have not been able to discover by whom it was built, nor can we give any satisfactory detail of the events that have happened within its walls. This probably arises from the records, and other papers of a public nature respecting Scotland, being lost in their conveyance by sea from London to Edinburgh, to which place they were ordered to be restored by Charles II. having been brought from thence by Edward I. and Oliver Cromwell.

We are told that this Castle, with that of Roslin, and the palace of Holyrood House, were burnt by the army that Henry VIII. sent into Scotland, to seek revenge on the inhabitants of Edinburgh and its neighbourhood, for their having frustrated the intended marriage between his son Edward and the young Queen of Scots.

Many of the Scottish princes are said to have been confined here at times by their turbulent and unruly subjects; and it is likewise said, that Queen Mary, and her husband, Lord Darnley, used to resort thither for the use of a bath, and that the queen remained here three weeks in 1556.

The village of Little France, adjoining to this Castle, had its name from the above-mentioned queen keeping her French guards there.

The Castle was sold to the family of Preston, about the time of James I. of England, and afterwards to Sir Alexander Gilmour, Bart.

PALACE OF LINLITHGOW.

The ruins of this Palace are situated upon a rising ground, on the south side of the Lake, or Lyn, from whence the town of Linlithgow receives its name.

Edward I. built a castle upon this spot, where he chiefly resided during one winter; but in 1307, the year in which this prince died, it was taken and demolished by a Scotsman, whose name was Binny; yet the place appears to have been again in the possession of the English during the reign of Edward III.

It is not known by whom the present edifice was erected; but it is evident from its remains, that it was much improved, and considerably ornamented, by James V. who made it one of his places of residence; since which time it has remained a royal palace, and was kept in repair till the year 1746, when, at the time it was in the possession of the king's troops, the inner part of it was accidentally destroyed by fire, and has not since been restored. The Engraving exhibits one side of the remains of this Palace; the whole of which is of a quadrangular form.

Mr. Pennant, in his "Tour of Scotland," has given the following particulars respecting this Palace and its decorations: the inside is much embellished with sculpture: over an inner gate are niches, in former times containing the statues of a pope and cardinal, erected, as tradition says, by James V. in compliment to his Holiness, for a present of a consecrated sword and helmet. On an outward gate, detached from the building, are the ensigns of the four orders of Knighthood, borne by his majesty, viz. the garter, the thistle, the Holy Ghost, and the golden fleece. The quadrangle within is extremely handsome, one side of which is more modern than the other, having been built by James VI. the pediments over the windows are neatly carved, and dated 1619. In one of the other sides there is a room ninety-five feet long, thirty feet six inches wide, and thirty-three feet high, at one end of which there is a gallery, probably for music. Narrow galleries run quite round the old part, to preserve the communication with the rooms, in one of which the unfortunate Mary Stuart, Queen of Scots was born.

ROSLIN CASTLE.

The Village of Roslin is about seven miles south of Edinburgh, and, from its romantic scenery, as well as the beautiful ruins of its Castle and Chapel, it has ever been a favourite excursion with the citizens of the metropolis. The ruins of the castle, the ancient seat of the St. Clairs, (or Sinclairs,) stand on a peninsulated rock, and are

accessible only by a bridge. It is uncertain when this castle was built. About the year 1100, William de Sancto Clero, son of Waldernus Comte de Clair, who came to England with William the Conqueror, obtained from Malcolm Canmore a great part of the lands and barony of Roslin. It might probably be built about that time. In history little or no mention of this castle occurs till the year 1455, when we read of Sir James Hamilton being confined in it by James II. It was burnt down in 1544, by the English forces, under the Earl of Hertford. In 1650, it surrendered to General Monk. The modern part of the castle was rebuilt in the year 1563. The other parts of the castle present only a ruin of great magnitude; large masses of the walls, which are of immense thickness, having here and there fallen down. The access to the castle is by a narrow bridge, over a deep natural ravine, the sides of which are solid rock. Roslin Castle gives its name to a beautiful Scottish song.

TRINITY COLLEGE CHURCH.

This Church, which consists only of a choir and transept, stands at the east end of the north loch, and is a good specimen of English architecture; the windows at the east end of the choir are of great height, and have a magnificent appearance. It is probable, that a central tower was contemplated in the original design, the work being considerably raised in that part, though it is now terminated by gable-ends, and a plain sloping roof; the west end of the Church likewise bears every mark of an unfinished design. This College, with its appurtenances, was given, in 1567, by the regent Murray, to Sir Simon Preston, provost of Edinburgh, who generously conferred it on the city; for which grant, the common council made most grateful acknowledgments.

A complete repair of the Church of Trinity College has since taken place. The seats and galleries, which had become very ruinous, are removed, and an entirely new arrangement of the former has been accomplished. The pulpit, which is constructed with ornaments corresponding with the general character of the building, is placed in the centre of the west side of the transept, opposite the eastern windows; and from this point the Church presents one of the finest models of Gothic architecture in Scotland.

THE CHAPEL OF EASE, ST. CUTHBERT'S,

Is situated on the west side of Cross Causeway, nearly a mile from the mother church of St. Cuthbert. Its principal front entrance is on the north-east, on which side there is a small projecting tower, surmounted with a belfry and a low spire; the windows are of a very common character, and give no indications of a place devoted to public worship. A porch, having a pediment ornamented with brackets, projects from the building into the street, and forms part of the wall which encloses the Chapel on this side.

BEN-LOMOND.

This lofty mountain, in Stirlingshire, is 3240 feet above the level of Loch-Lomond; along the side of which it stretches for several miles. Its height is, however, surpassed by Benevis, Benlawers, and some other mountains; but the difference is more than compensated by the magnificence of its insulated situation with respect to the neighbouring hills. The view from the summit is truly picturesque and extensive. On the north-east side is the source of the river Forth, here an inconsiderable stream, but very soon augmented to a river, by the numerous streams which join its waters as it passes through the valley. Ben-Lomond is chiefly composed of granite, interspersed with immense masses of quartz. Considerable quantities of micaceous schistus are found even at the top, and many rocks near the base of the mountain are entirely composed of that mineral. From the number of rare plants it possesses, Ben-Lomond affords a fertile field for the botanist.

LOCH-LEVEN CASTLE.

Loch-Leven Castle, Kinrosshire, stands in an island measuring about eight English acres, which island is situated nearly in the middle of a loch or lake, about twelve miles in circumference, and in many places twenty-four fathoms deep. It is not known when this castle was built. It occurs in history as early as the year 1335, when it was besieged by Sir John de Sterling.

The following account of that siege is in substance given by Fordun. In the year 1315, in the midst of Lent, Sir John de Sterling, a soldier in the King of England's service, with a great number of Anglesied Scots, among whom were Michael de Arnot, Michael and David de Wemys, and Richard de Melville, Knights, with many others who had embraced the English party, assembled to besiege the Castle of Loch-Leven; and reconnoitring the borders of the lake, and seeing that the Castle would not be easily taken, established their quarters at Kinross, surrounding the church with a fortress. Alan de Vipont was then the governor of the Castle, and had with him James Lambyn, a citizen of St. Andrews, and many other brave and robust Scotchmen. The siege for a while went on in the ordinary manner; but the besiegers gaining little ground, had recourse to stratagem, and, in order to overflow the Castle and drown the garrison, constructed a strong and high dam, with turf and hard-rammed earth across the recess of the water of Leven, where it empties itself: at this work the neighbouring people, women as well as men, worked incessantly; they also, by channels cut in the earth, drew down the waters of Leven to the town of Kinross.

The festival of the blessed Margaret, Queen of Scotland, approaching, which was annually celebrated at Dunfermline, Sir John de Sterling thought it necessary, for form sake,

to attend, taking several of his people with him; the remainder he disposed in the best manner for carrying on the siege; but the blessed St. Servanus, the protector of the Islanders, is said to have inspired, them with the following mode of defence.

The governor and garrison informed of Sterling's absence, and being in want of victuals, firing, and all other necessaries, secretly detached four valiant men in a light boat, and provided with proper instruments, to destroy the dam. They got out on the east side of the Castle, unperceived by the besiegers, and after labouring almost the whole night, despairing of accomplishing their purpose, had determined to desist; but one of them suggesting that they should persist a little longer, and that he would promise them help from the faith he had in St. Servanus, resuming their work, the water began to ooze through the dam by drops, which they observing, in haste returned to their boat, and regained the Castle, carrying the joyful news to their comrades, who were thereby filled with courage.

The water continued by degrees to widen the breach, and within the space of two hours ran out with great impetuosity; it having been more than a month in collecting. And such was its fury, that it swept away, not only the tents, sheds, booths, and cottages of the English, and of those lodged on the banks of the lake, carrying their horses and harness to the sea, but also tore up and carried away the banks themselves of even great districts.

It being now quite day, the garrison of the Castle unanimously, as had been previously settled, embarked themselves with warlike instruments for the fort, which the soldiers there observing, and being under great astonishment, quickly sallied forth to meet them, when many of each party were wounded with arrows. The English at length, though with difficulty, were obliged to fly; on which the Scots joyfully entered the fort, and obtained a considerable booty, besides provisions, all which were conveyed away with them. The news of this event having been carried to John de Sterling, he bound himself by oath not to retire from the Castle till he had completely demolished it, and punished the garrison with death. The affairs of the English, however, became depressed, and in a short time the Scotch were delivered from their yoke, under which they had been so severely oppressed. John de Sterling, seeing it was not for his interest to persevere, and having, as a note suggests, made a sort of treaty of peace with the garrison of the Castle, disgracefully retired home, not without the stain of perjury.

It is remarkable that Fordun here makes this defence a kind of miracle performed by St. Servanus, as tutelar saint of the isle; but this is not the island in which St. Servanus's monastery formerly stood, and it does not appear he was protector of any other.

Maitland, who places this event in the year 1334, doubts the truth of the story, and offers several substantial arguments in support of his opinion.

It is said this Castle was anciently a royal residence. It was granted by King Robert the Third, to Douglas, thence probably styled Lord of Loch-Leven; but what makes this Castle the most remarkable is, that it was the prison wherein the unfortunate Queen Mary

was confined, and from whence she made her escape. It had occasionally been used as a prison both before and after that time.

The Castle consists of a rectangular wall, enclosing a small area, flanked by little towers, some of them round, with some ruined walls, said to be those of the chapel and apartment where Queen Mary was confined. The keep is a square tower, and stands in the north-east angle of the area; in it is a dungeon, with a vaulted room above. The chief entrance is through a gate in the north side.

THE PENTLAND HILLS, &c.

This range of mountains is situated four miles south of the Scottish metropolis, in Edinburghshire, extending about ten miles from south-west to north-east; presenting a fine picturesque boundary to the extensive and beautiful scenery by which they are surrounded. The following singular events, connected with what is termed "the Battle of the Pentland Hills," give an interest to this place in Scottish history.

An indigent old man, unable to discharge the fines of the church, was bound and extended on the ground, to be conveyed to prison; but the peasants, moved with sudden indignation at this cruel treatment, disarmed the soldiers, in order to procure his release. Despair, and the apprehension of an indiscriminate punishment, increased their number; and after securing the soldiers in the neighbourhood, they surprised Sir James Turner, who remained at Dumfries with a slender guard. He had no mercy to expect from their rage; on examining his instructions, however, his severities appeared so mild, that his life was preserved. Their numbers were still inconsiderable; but, by the influence of some ejected clergy, they were augmented to two thousand on their arrival at Lanark. There they renewed the covenant, after a solemn fast; and, in a public declaration, professed that their allegiance to the king was undiminished, protested that their recourse to defensive arms was to remove the oppressions under which they suffered, and demanded that their beloved presbytery should be re-established, and their ministers restored. Their commanders were Wallace and Learmont, two obscure officers, for the principal gentlemen were still imprisoned; but the spirit of the country was subdued by oppression, and in a fatiguing march towards the capital, instead of acquiring strength, they were deserted by half their number in a single night.

Roths, a few days previous to the insurrection, had departed for court, and the government remained in the hands of Sharp, whose consternation was extreme. Dalziel, the general, collected his forces at Glasgow, pursued the Whigs, as the insurgents were denominated, who approached within a few miles of the capital; but the gates were secured, and protected by cannon. The neighbouring gentlemen were summoned to its defence: the lawyers and principal inhabitants were embodied; and, as all egress from the city was prohibited, the Whigs were disappointed of the expected aid of their friends, and they listened to an insidious cessation of arms, till almost surprised; but the proclamation,

requiring them to disperse, contained no offer of indemnity or pardon. Their numbers were reduced to eight hundred, dispirited and exhausted by want, disappointment, and fatigue.

On attempting to return by the Pentland Hills, they were overtaken by Dalziel, whom they repulsed, at first, in different attacks; but, at sunset, their ranks were lost, or broken by the cavalry, and they were overpowered and dispersed. Not above fifty were killed, nor more than one hundred and thirty taken in the pursuit, the rest being preserved by the darkness of the night, by the fatigue of the king's troops, and by the compassion of the gentlemen who composed the cavalry, for their unhappy countrymen, whom oppression had rendered mad and desperate, but whose behaviour during the insurrection was inoffensive and mild. The inhabitants in the vicinity were less merciful, and many of the fugitives were intercepted and slain. This affair took place on the 28th of November, 1666.

INTERIOR OF THE ADVOCATES' LIBRARY.

This splendid Library is one hundred and forty feet long, and forty-two feet wide, with an elliptical arched ceiling, very richly panelled, twenty-eight feet high. The ceiling is supported by twenty-four fluted columns and thirty-six pilasters of the Corinthian order, eighteen feet and a half high, with an entablature richly ornamented. The centre compartment is formed by spandrels into a dome, with a large cupola. The dome is enriched by paintings, executed by Mr. Stothard, of Apollo and the Muses; the celebrated historians, poets, mathematicians, &c. painted as large as life.

The book-presses are formed in piers, supporting a gallery running along both sides and end of the room behind the columns. The apartment is lighted by windows on the south side and centre cupola. The floor is of oak, and the whole has a very imposing effect.

SOUTH BRIDGE.

This Bridge is composed of nineteen arches, of various sizes, the whole of which are concealed, except the one over the Cowgate. It runs in a line with the North Bridge, both of which intersect the High Street. From the regularity of the buildings, which have been raised on this artificial foundation, the largeness and splendour of the shops, and the great thoroughfare, this street may be considered, at once, the most compact, busy, and elegant of the Old Town.

The foundation stone of this Bridge was laid on the first of August, 1785; and, by an operation of astonishing celerity, the whole was completed, and the street opened for carriages in March, 1788. In digging the foundation of the central pier of the Bridge, which was no less than twenty-two feet deep, many coins of Edward I., II., and III. were found.

The old buildings, which were removed to make way for this public work, were purchased at a trifling cost, their value being estimated by verdicts of juries; while the areas on which they stood were sold by the city, to erect new buildings on each side of the bridge, for £30,000. It has been remarked, that, on this occasion, the ground sold higher in Edinburgh than perhaps ever was known in any city, not even excepting Rome during its most flourishing times. Some of the areas sold at the rate of £96,000 per statute acre, others at £109,000 per ditto; while some even reached the incredible and enormous sum of £150,000 per acre.

HIGH SCHOOL WYND.

This is a narrow lane, leading from the archiepiscopal palace in the Cowgate to Infirmary street. The fronts of the houses are mostly of wood, affording one of the best specimens of the ancient style of building in Edinburgh. Arnot observes, "From confinement in space, as well as imitation of their old allies the French, (for the city of Paris seems to have been the model of Edinburgh,) the houses were piled to an enormous height, some of them amounting to twelve stories; these were denominated *lands*. The access to the separate lodgings, in these high piles, was by a common stair, exposed to every inconvenience, arising from filth, steepness, darkness, and danger from fire; and such, in a good measure, is the situation of the Old Town to this hour."

LADY YESTER'S CHURCH.

This church stands nearly opposite to the Royal Infirmary, in a street which runs to the eastward from the South Bridge. It owes its origin and its name to the piety of Margaret Ker, Lady Yester, who in the year 1647 gave to the citizens of Edinburgh a considerable sum of money, to build a place of worship, and maintain a minister to officiate in it. The original building, founded in consequence of this donation, was not remarkable for elegance of architecture; but it was taken down in 1803, and a new church erected on its site, which was opened for public worship in the following year. The new church is built, with a considerable share of taste, in imitation of the ancient Gothic manner, and proves no small ornament to this part of the city.

COWGATE, &c.

This street, situated in the valley on the south, runs in a parallel direction to the High Street, varying from ten to twenty feet in breadth. "The citizens of Edinburgh," observes a writer, "it seems, became extremely fond of having their houses without the *royalty*—a passion which still adheres to their successors. Accordingly, the town-wall was hardly built, ere a street, spacious for those times, sprung up—the Cowgate. We

are informed by a writer of the sixteenth century, that the nobility, the senators of the college of justice, and persons of the first distinction, then had their residence in the Cowgate. But the fatal overthrow on the field of Flodden, and the consternation with which it overwhelmed the citizens of Edinburgh, made those who had withdrawn beyond the Royalty, extremely anxious to have a fortified wall, to defend them from the incursions of the English." This wall, commencing at the south-east part of the rock on which the Castle stands, descends thence, in an oblique direction, to the West Port; it then ascends part of the hill on the opposite side, and afterwards takes an easterly direction to the Bristow and Potter-row Ports, continuing to the Pleasance. Its direction here becomes northerly as far as the Cowgate Port, and, ascending St. Mary's Wynd, joins the Old Town Wall, somewhat southward of the Nether-bow Port. The ground on which the buildings of the Infirmary, the High School, and the University are erected, is included within the circuit of this wall, and remains of it are still to be seen contiguous to these erections.

The buildings in the Cowgate are lofty, although of less elevation than those of the High-Street. On the north, the valley, (except that part running eastward, and where it joins the Calton Hill,) is, for some extent, laid out as a garden.

NEW POST OFFICE, WATERLOO PLACE.

The building formerly appropriated to the business of the Post Office, was situated at the extremity of the western range of buildings on the North Bridge. This being found too small and very inconvenient, a new Post Office has been erected in Waterloo Place, with extensive accommodations for conducting this important branch of the public business. Besides this, places are appointed in different convenient parts of the city, for the reception of letters, of which the General Post Office has the superintendence.

EXCISE OFFICE, DRUMMOND PLACE.

The building formerly occupied as an office by the Board of Excise, stands in a recess, on the eastern side of St. Andrew's Square, and was erected from a design by Sir William Chambers: it was occupied as a residence by the late Sir Lawrence Dundas, many years the representative of the City of Edinburgh, and grandfather of the present Lord, of that name. This handsome and commanding edifice was purchased by Government at the sum of £10,000, and continued for a length of time to be appropriated to the above mentioned purpose: but the Excise establishment having been considerably reduced, it was determined to remove the business to less expensive premises, and this building was disposed of to the Royal Bank for £33,000. The present Excise Office is situated in Drummond Place, and, although very inferior to the old, is well adapted to all the purposes for which it is intended.

LIST OF ENGRAVINGS.

Abbotsford, Seat of Sir W. Scott.....	PAGE 66	Moray Place, N.W. angle of	PAGE 75
Advocates' Library, interior of	86	Nelson's Monument, Calton Hill	59
Ainslie Place	75	North Bridge—Calton Hill, &c.	38
Assembly Rooms, George Street	60	Observatory, new—and Playfair's Monument	73
Bank of Scotland	74	Parliament House	63
Ben-Lomond, from Dumfries	83	Pentland Hills, from Duddingstone Loch	85
Bridewell, East End of, and Jail Governor's House ..	58	Physician's Hall, George Street	62
Bridewell, Salisbury Craigs, and Arthur's Street....	44	Post Office, new, Waterloo Place	88
Cannongate, the	32	Queen Mary's Bower	70
Church	ib.	Regent Murray's House, Cannongate	ib.
Tolbooth	ib.	Levee Room, &c.	ib.
Castle, from the Mound.....	49	Summer House and Garden	ib.
, from the Vennel	57	Regent Bridge, the.....	10
, interior quadrangle of	50	Register Office, Princes Street.....	54
Catholic Chapel, from Picardy Place	73	Roslin Castle, Ruins of	81
County Hall, New, and Advocates' Library.....	74	Royal Bank, St. Andrew's Square	46
Cowgate, looking east	87	Exchange, High Street.....	ib.
Craigmillar Castle	80	Circus, part of.....	75
Custom House, Leith.....	48	Institution	39
Edinburgh, from Craigleith	26	, from Hanover Street.....	38
, from the Calton Hill	ib.	Sampson's Ribs	85
, Part of New Town, from N.W.	25	Signal Tower, Leith Harbour	20
, , from Ramsay Gardens	ib.	Stock Bridge, Water of Leith	76
, Part of the Old Town	28	Stone Quarries, Craigleith	36
, Continued	ib.	South Bridge	86
, Academy.....	75	Surgeon's Square	10
Exchange Buildings, Leith	19	St. Andrew's Square, east side of	9
Excise Office, Drummond Place	7	St. Anthony's Chapel, Ruins of.....	78
George Street—St. Andrew's Church—and Melville's		St. Bernard's Well	77
Monument	34	St. Cuthbert's, Chapel of Ease to	82
Gillespie's Hospital	79	St. George's Church, from George Street	42
Grass Market, looking west.....	56	, and Charlotte Square	ib.
Grey Friars Church	11	St. Giles' Church—County Hall, and Lawn Market ..	32
Heriot's Hospital	70	, looking west	ib.
Hermitage of Braid	79	St. John's Chapel—St. Cuthbert's Church, and New	
High School, new	48	Barracks	72
, Wynd	87	St. Mary's Wynd, from the Pleasance	30
Holyrood Palace	51	St. Paul's Chapel, York Place	64
, interior quadrangle of	51	St. Stephen's Church	73
Chapel, Ruins of	71	Theatre Royal	72
Hunterian Museum, Glasgow	82	Town Hall, new, Leith	20
Jail, the new, from Calton Hill	44	Trades' Maiden Hospital	79
Jail Governor's House	36	Trinity College Church	82
Knox's, John, House, High Street	52	Tron, new, Steeple, High Street	9
Leith Harbour, from the Pier	19	University, the, South Bridge Street	12
Loch-Leven Castle, from Kinross	83	Vegetable and Fish Market.....	73
Linlithgow, Palace of	81	Waterloo Place—National and Melville's Monument	
Melrose Abbey	69	—Calton Hill, &c.	34
Melville's, Lord, Monument.....	9	Watson's, John, new, Hospital.....	76
Methodist Chapel	78	West Bow, from the Lawn Market	30
Merchant Maidens, new, Hospital.....	61	Yester's, Lady, Church.....	87
Mershilton's Tower	79		

* * **DIRECTIONS FOR BINDING.**—It is recommended not to blend the plates and letter-press, but to keep them separate, with tissue paper between each plate.—A Sequel, intended to bind with this Work, is now publishing, as "**SCOTLAND ILLUSTRATED**," comprising interesting and beautiful Views of the Castles, Noblemen and Gentlemen's Seats, Romantic and Picturesque Scenery, &c.



Drawn by Thos. H. Shepherd.

Engraved by T. Barber.

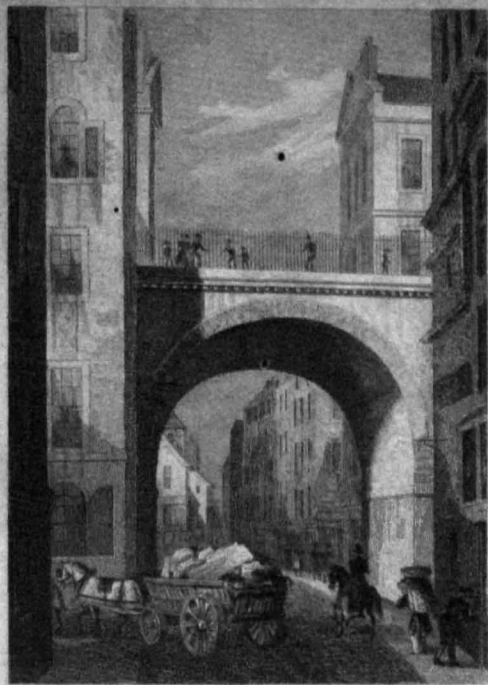
ABBOTSFORD, THE SEAT OF SIR WALTER SCOTT, BART
TO WHOM THIS PLATE IS MOST RESPECTFULLY INSCRIBED BY THOS. H. SHEPHERD.



Drawn by Thos. H. Shepherd.

Engraved by T. Barber.

MELROSE ABBEY.



W. H. Shepherd

SOUTH BRIDGE, FROM THE COWGATE.



W. H. Shepherd

HIGH SCHOOL, WYND.



W. H. Shepherd

W. H. Shepherd

INTERIOR OF THE ADVOCATE'S LIBRARY.
EDINBURGH.



Drawn by Tho. H. Shepherd

Engraved by J. Johnston

ANSELLIE PLACE, EDINBURGH.



Drawn by Tho. H. Shepherd

Engraved by H. W. Bond

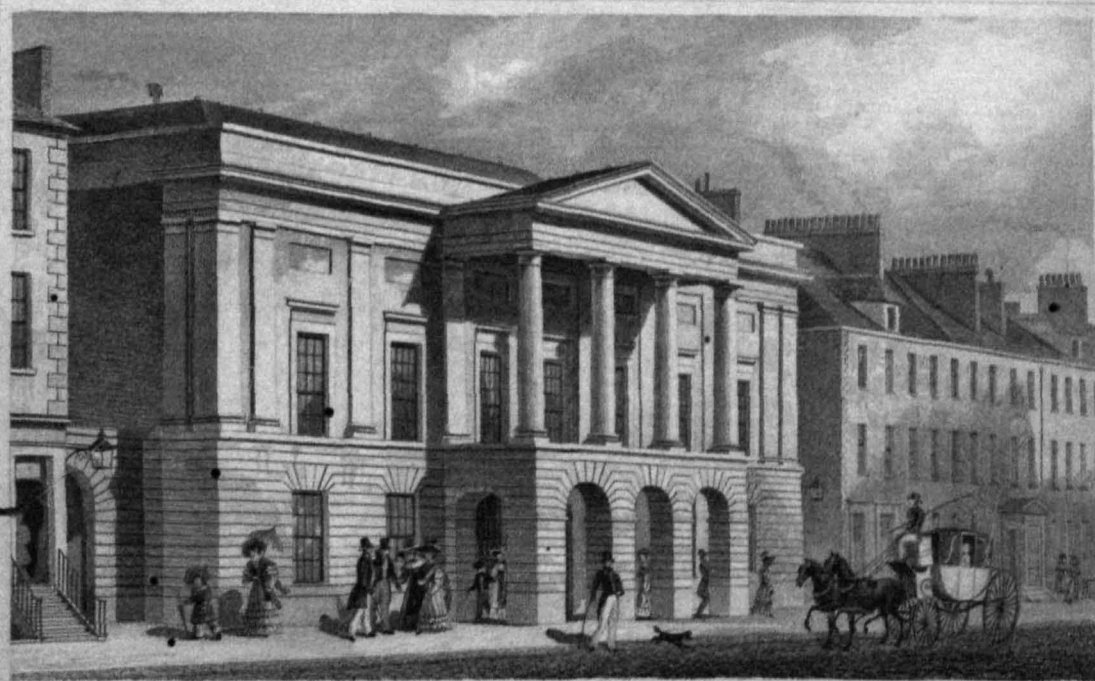
PART OF ROYAL CIRCUS, EDINBURGH.



Drawn by Thos. H. Shepherd

Engraved by A. K. Johnston

THE REGISTER OFFICE, PRINCE'S STREET,
EDINBURGH.



Drawn by Thos. H. Shepherd

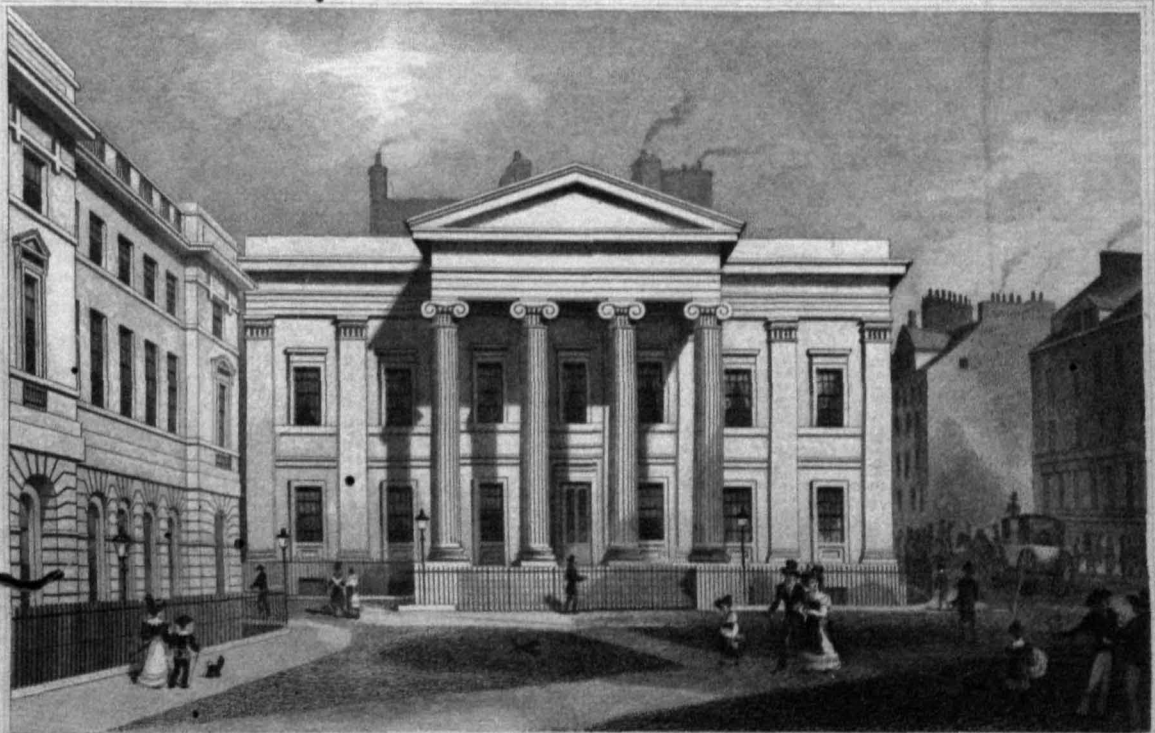
Engraved by A. K. Johnston

ASSEMBLY ROOMS, GEORGE STREET,
EDINBURGH.

Printed and Sold by James & Co. Stationers, 10, St. Martin's Lane, London.



BANK OF SCOTLAND, EDINBURGH.

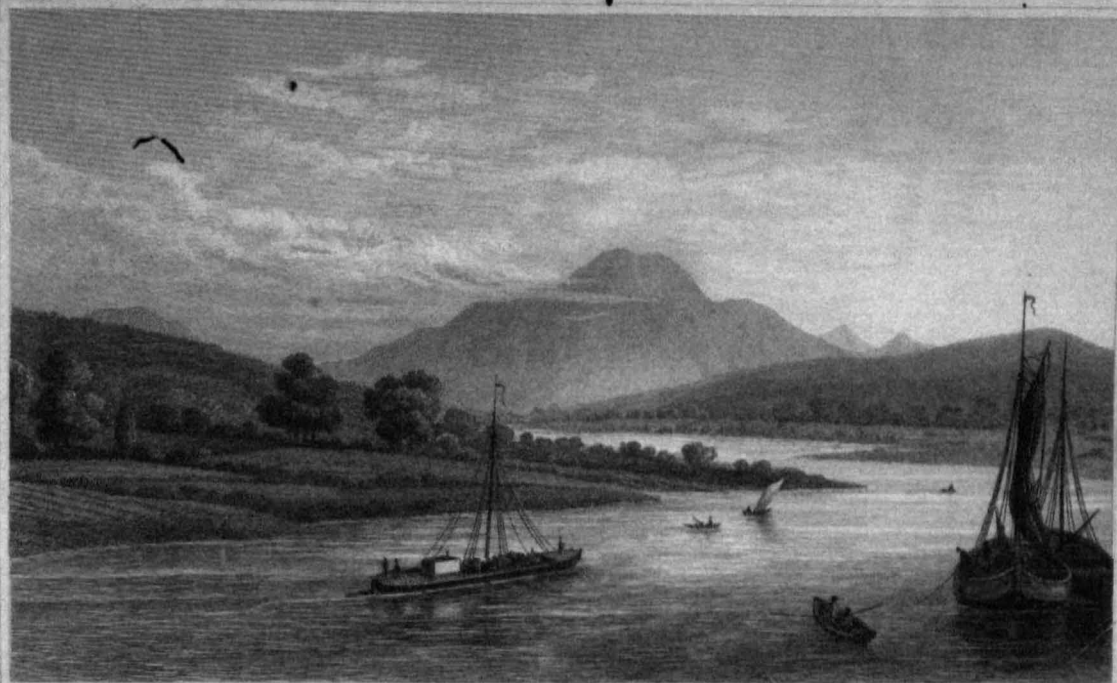


Drawn by Tho. H. Shepherd

Engraved by Lizars

NEW COUNTY HALL, AND ADVOCATE'S LIBRARY,
EDINBURGH.

Jones & Co. Triplet of the Horse, Treasury Square, London, Jan. 1830.



Drawn by Tho. H. Shepherd.

Engraved by S. Lacey.

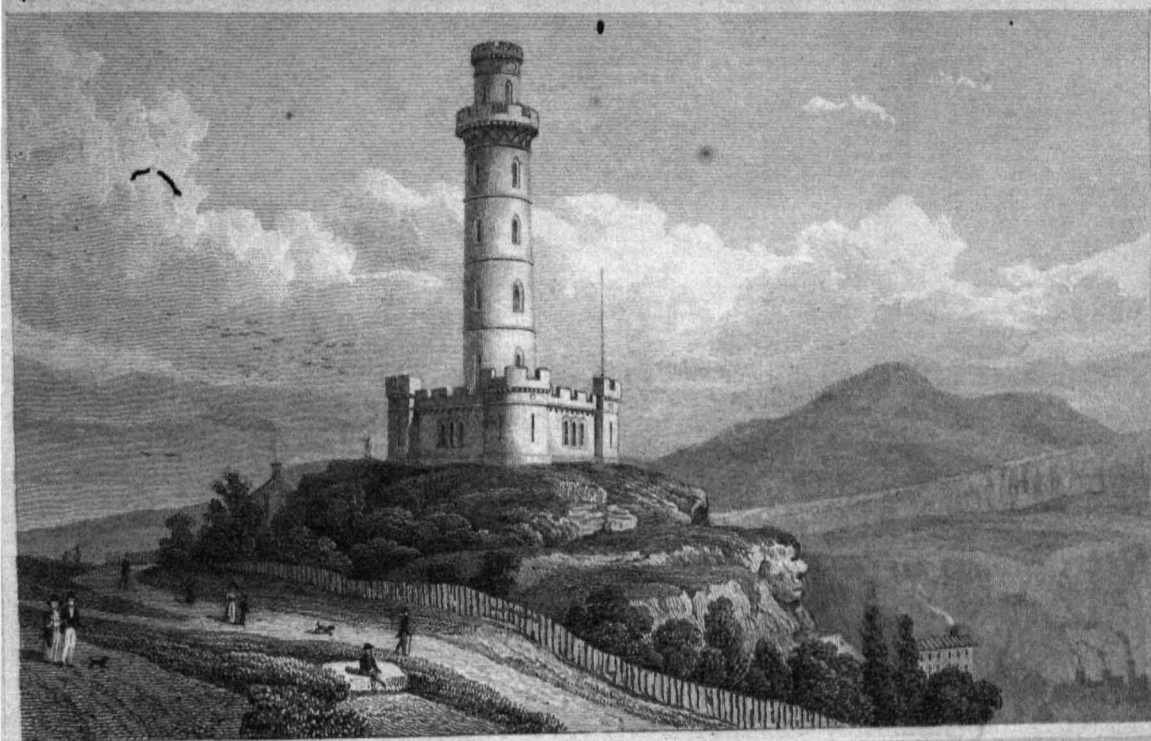
BEN-LOMOND, FROM DUMBARTON.



Drawn by Tho. H. Shepherd.

Engraved by S. Lacey.

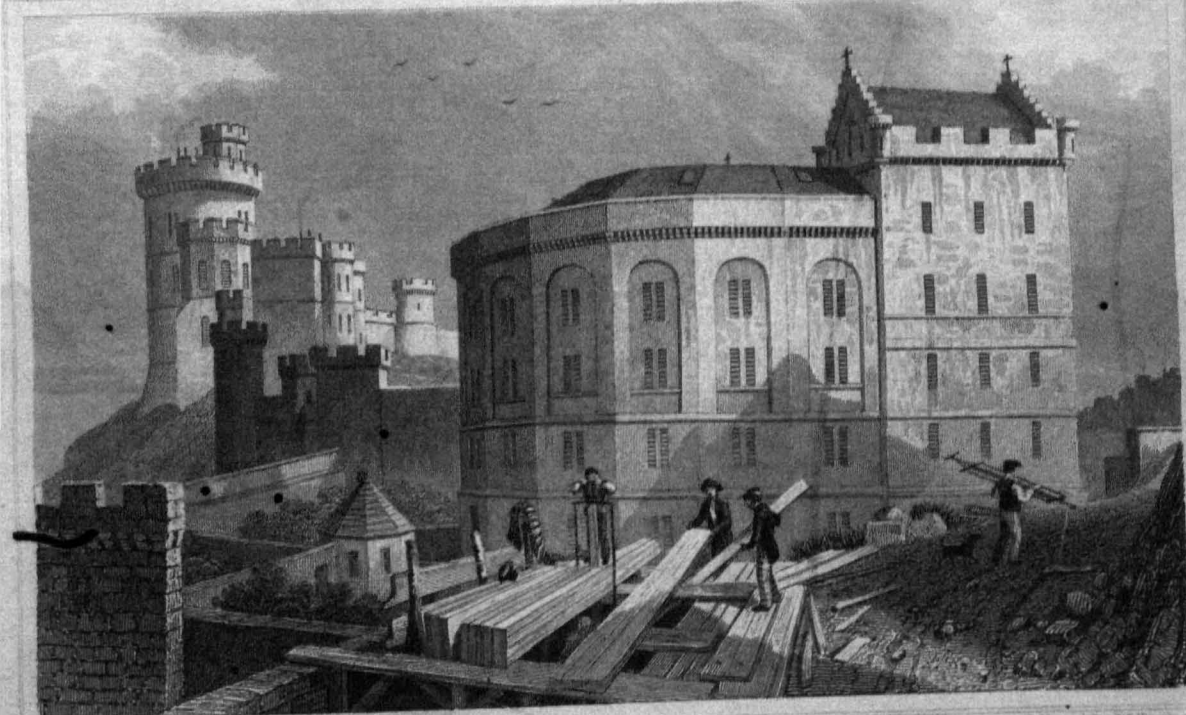
LOCH LEVEN CASTLE, FROM KILROE.



Drawn by T. H. Shepherd.

Engraved by W. Lambson.

NELSON'S MONUMENT, CALTON HILL,
EDINBURGH.



Drawn by T. H. Shepherd.

Engraved by W. Lambson.

EAST END OF THE BRIDEWELL, AND JAIL COVERMORE HOUSE,
EDINBURGH.

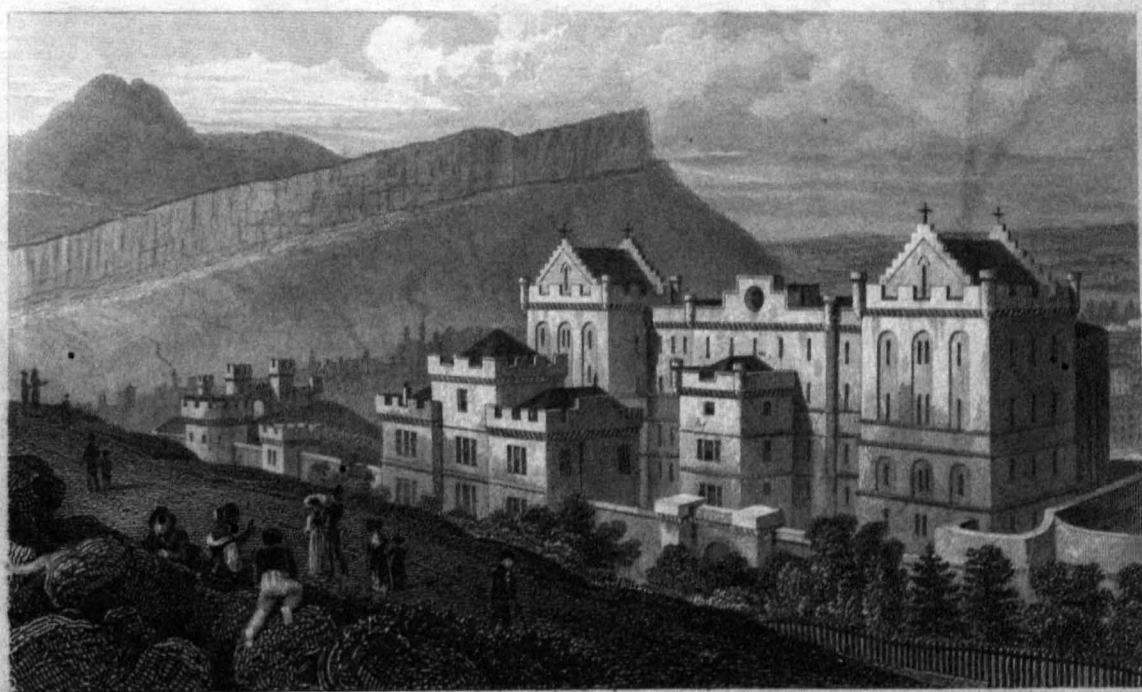
Published April 25 1823 by Jones & Co. Temple of the Muses, Library Square London.



Drawn by Thos. H. Shepherd.

Engraved by W. Coulson.

THE NEW JAIL, FROM CALTON HILL.
EDINBURGH



Drawn by Thos. H. Shepherd.

Engraved by W. Coulson.

THE NEW BRIDEWELL, SALISBURY TERRACE, AND ARTHUR'S SEAT FROM CALTON HILL.
EDINBURGH

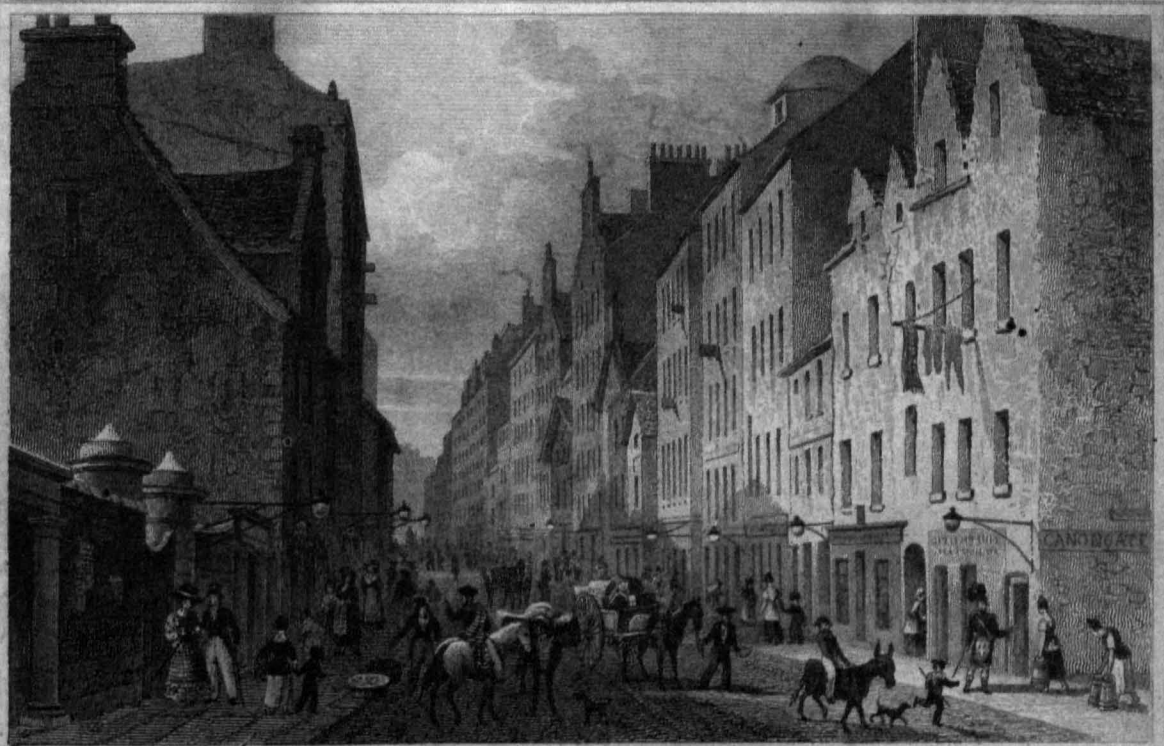
Published May 1838 by James & C^o Printers of the Messrs. Poultry Square, London.



Drawn by Tho. H. Shepherd

Engraved by W. Tomblin

ST GILES' CHURCH, COUNTY HALL, AND LAWN MARKET, HIGH ST
EDINBURGH

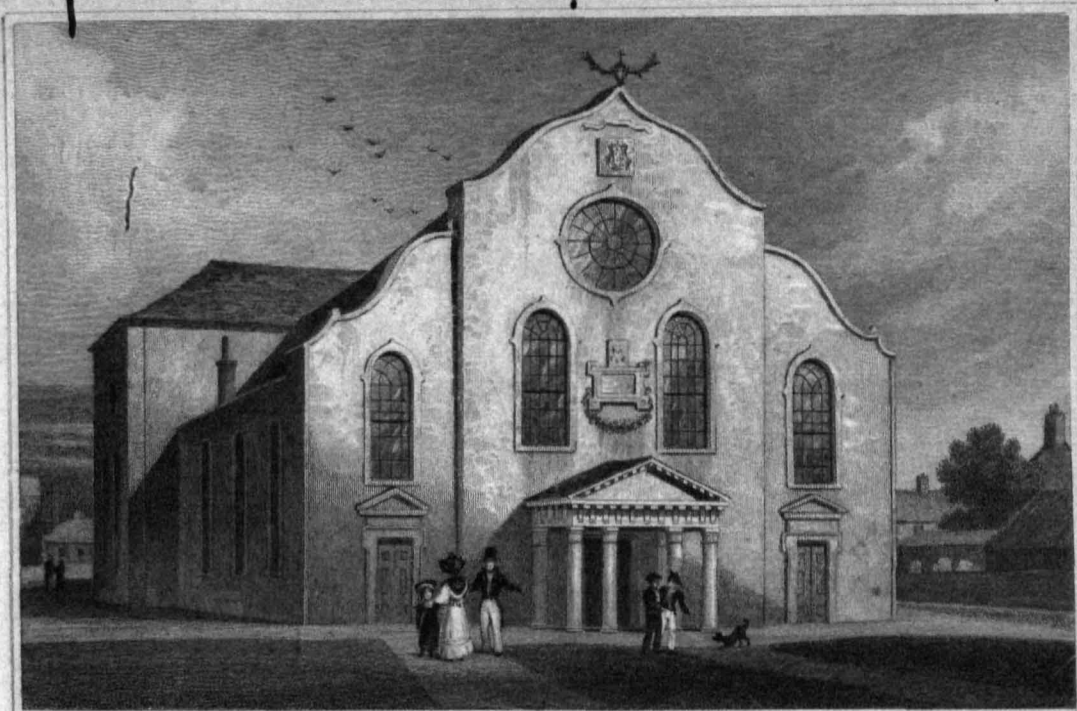


Drawn by Tho. H. Shepherd

Engraved by W. Tomblin

THE CANONGATE, EDINBURGH,
LOOKING WEST

Published Feb 24 1879 by Jones & Co Temple of the Muses, Finsbury Square, London



Thos. H. Shepherd.

W. Radcliffe.

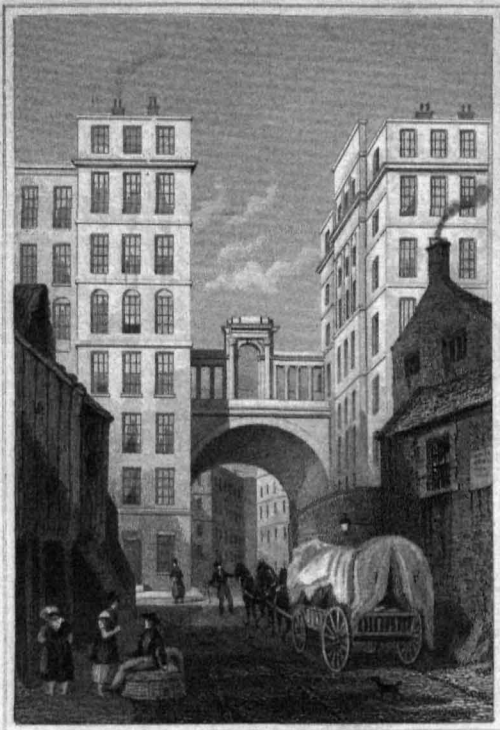
CANONGATE CHURCH,
EDINBURGH



Thos. H. Shepherd.

W. Radcliffe.

CRAIGHILLAR CASTLE,
EDINBURGH



THE REGENT BRIDGE.



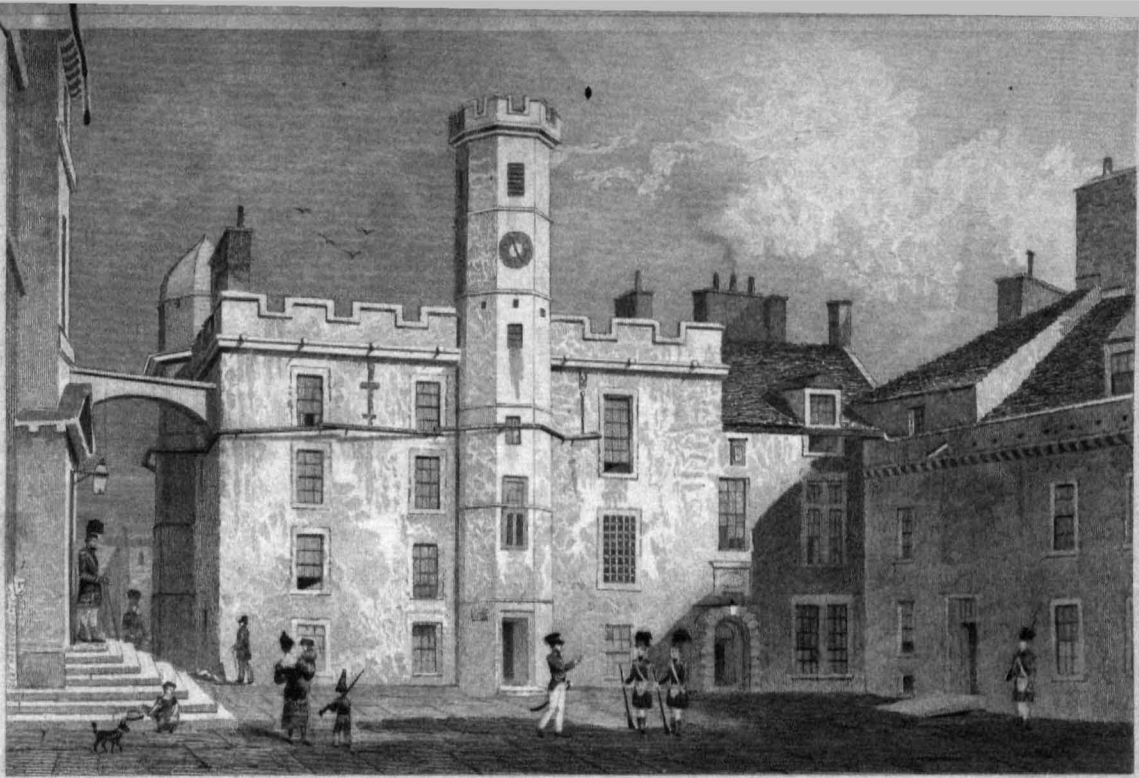
THE CANONGATE TOLBOOTH



Drawn by Tho H. Shepherd.

Engraved by T. Barber

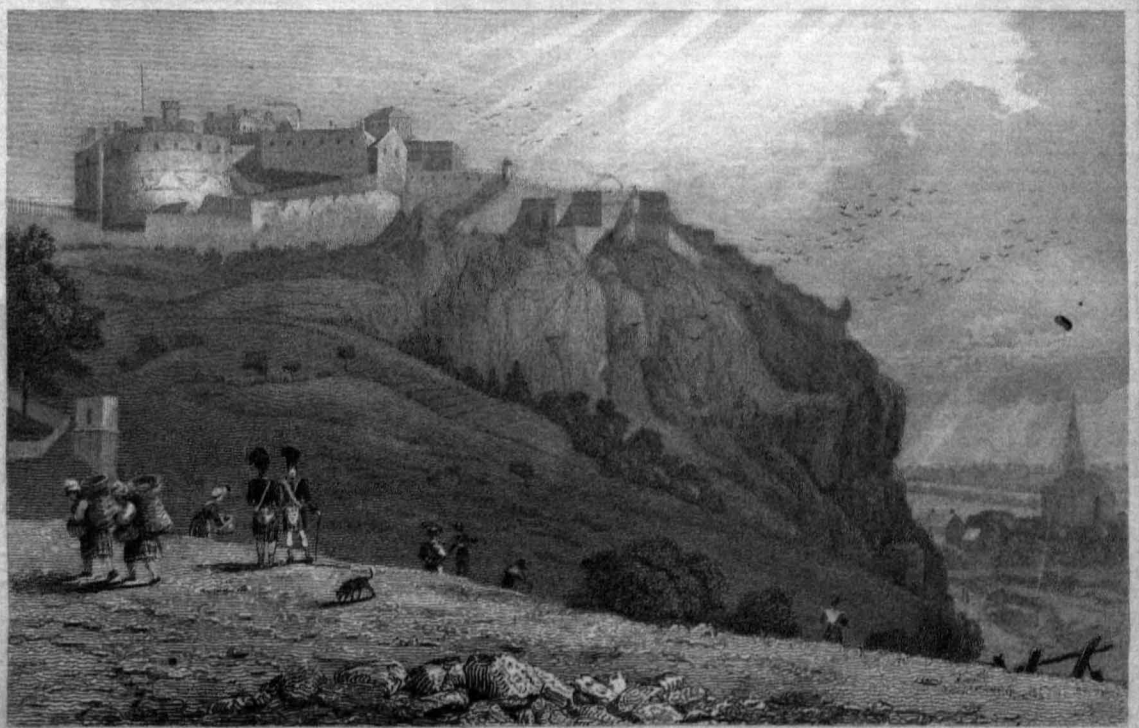
SURGEONS' SQUARE, EDINBURGH.



Drawn by Tho. H. Shepherd.

Engraved by J. Birchall.

THE INTERIOR QUADRANGLE OF THE CASTLE, EDINBURGH.
 SHEWING THE DOOR LEADING TO THE APARTMENT WHERE Q. MARY WAS CONFINED. ALSO THE ROOM WHERE THE REGALIA WAS
 DISCOVERED, &c.



Drawn by Tho. H. Shepherd.

Engraved by J. Birchall.

THE CASTLE, FROM THE MOUND, EDINBURGH.

Published June 27 1829, by James & C^o Temple of the Muses Finsbury Square London.



Drawn by Tho. H. Shepherd

Engraved by W. Tomblason

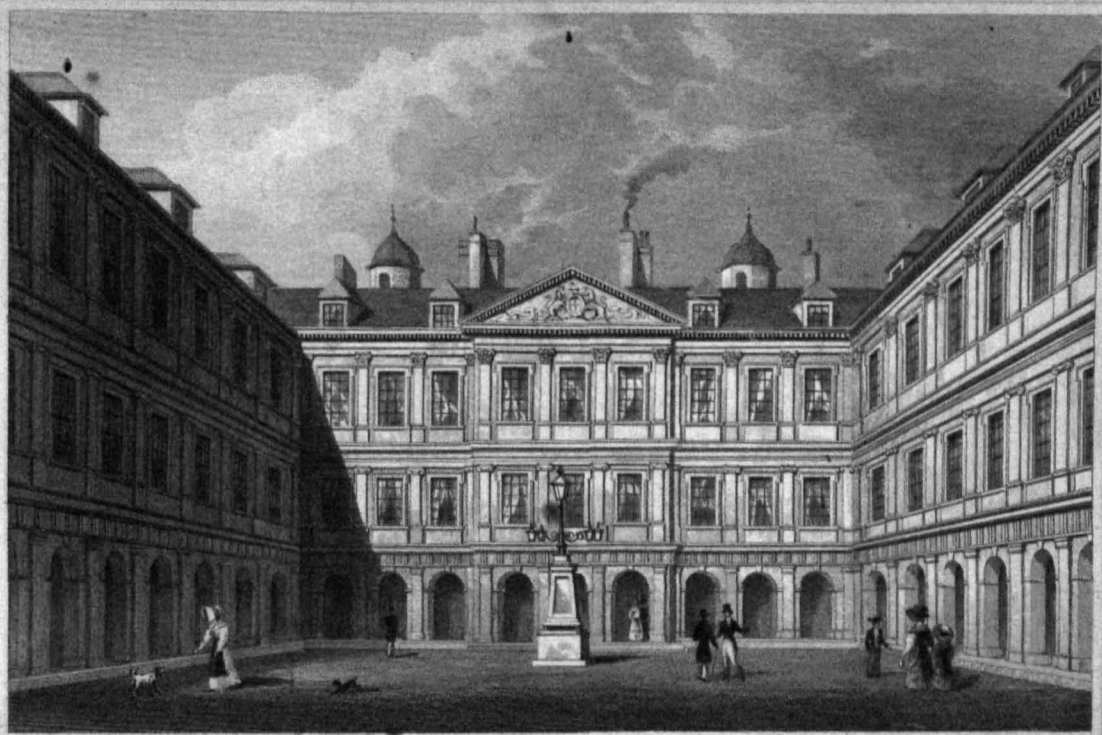
THE GRASS MARKET, LOOKING WEST, EDINBURGH.



Drawn by Tho. H. Shepherd

Engraved by J. Redding

THE CASTLE, FROM THE VENNEL, EDINBURGH.



Drawn by Tho. H. Shepherd

Engraved by W. Wallis

INTERIOR QUADRANGLE, HOLYROOD PALACE.



Drawn by Tho. H. Shepherd

Engraved by W. Wallis

• THEATRE ROYAL, EDINBURGH.

James & C^o Temple of the Muses, Finsbury Square, London, 1830.



Drawn by Tho. H. Shepherd.

Engraved by W. H. Ross.

ST. JOHN'S CHAPEL, ST. CUTHBERT'S CHURCH, AND NEW BARRACES.
EDINBURGH.



Drawn by Tho. H. Shepherd.

Engraved by W. H. Ross.

CATHOLIC CHAPEL, FROM PICARDY PLACE.
EDINBURGH.



The H. Shepherd.

W. Radcliffe.

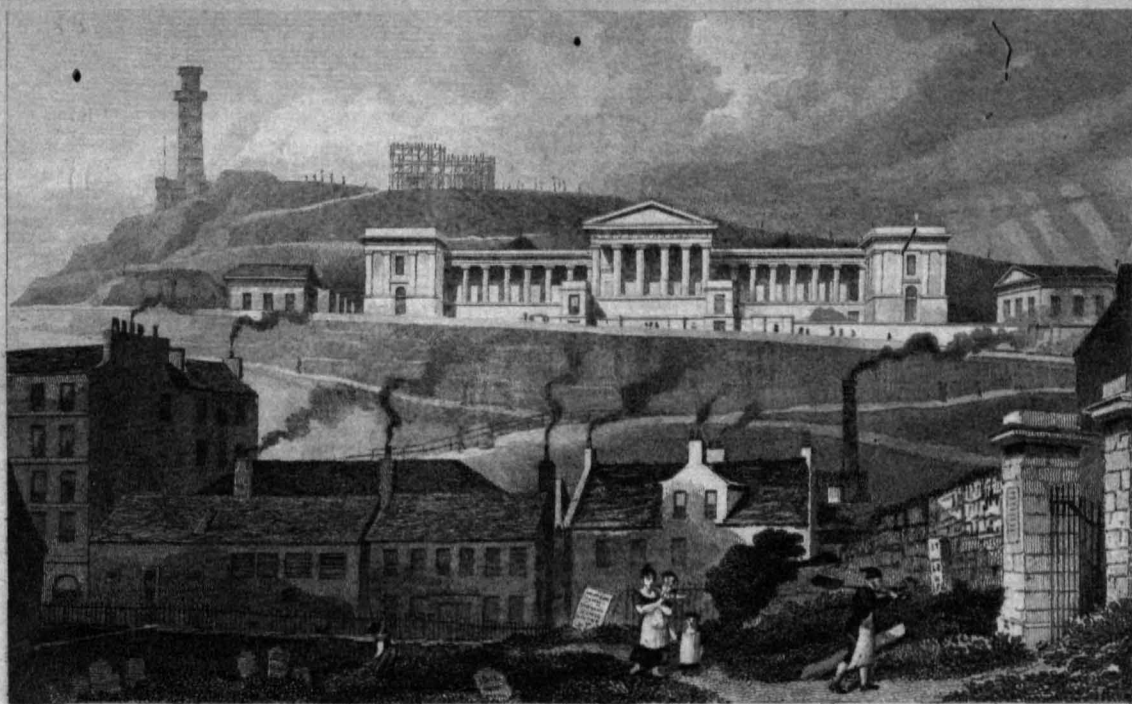
LADY YESTER'S CHURCH.
EDINBURGH.



The H. Shepherd.

W. Radcliffe.

COWGATE, LOOKING EAST.
EDINBURGH.



Drawn by Tho. H. Shepherd

Engraved by J. Henshall

NEW HIGH SCHOOL, CALTON HILL, FROM THE CANON-GATE CHURCH YARD.

EDINBURGH.

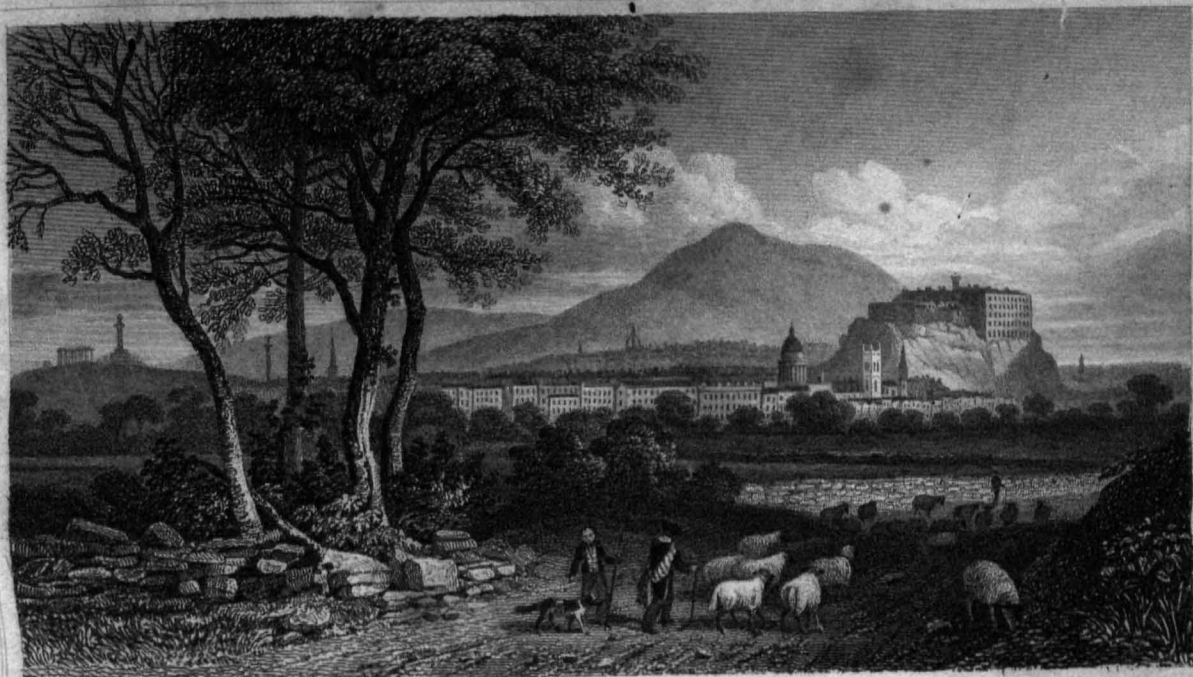


Drawn by Tho. H. Shepherd

Engraved by J. Henshall

CUSTOM HOUSE, LEITH.

Published June 1. 1829. by Jones & Co. Temple of the Muses, Minstery Square, London.



Drawn by Tho. H. Shepherd.

Engraved by W. Tomblason

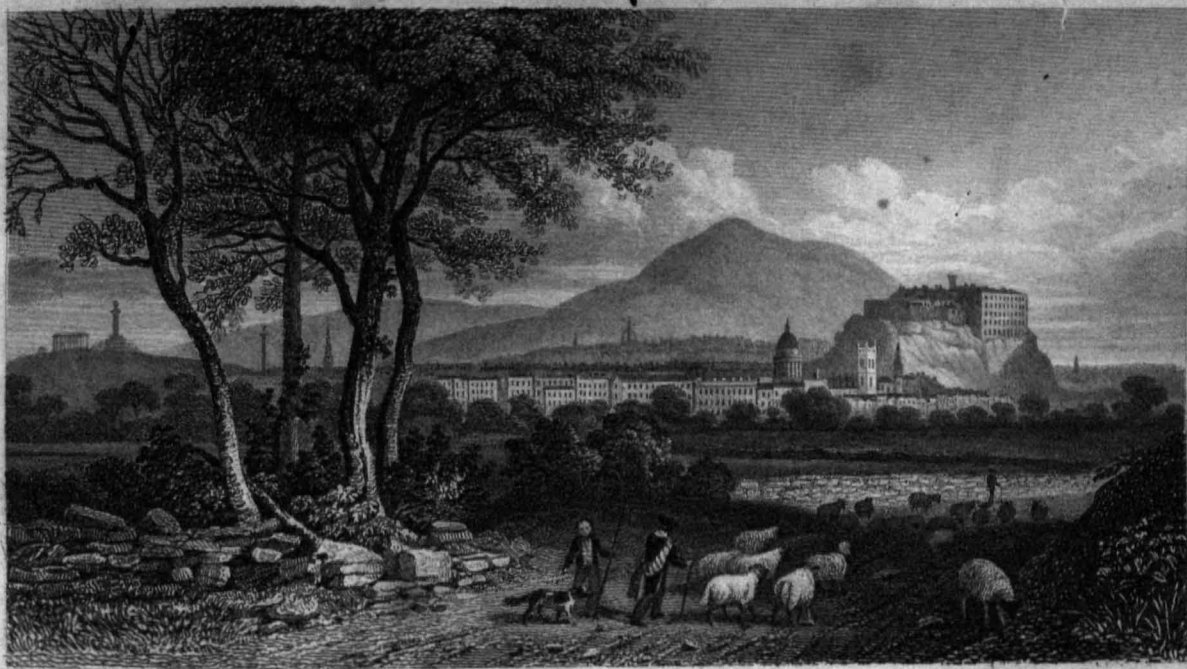
EDINBURGH, FROM CRAIGLEITH.



Drawn by Tho. H. Shepherd.

CUSTOM HOUSE, LEITH.

Published June 1. 1820. by James W. & Co. Leith, and J. & W. Smith, Edinburgh.



Drawn by Tho. H. Shepherd.

Engraved by W. Thackeray.

EDINBURGH, FROM CRAIGLEITH.



Drawn by Tho. H. Shepherd.

Engraved by W. Thackeray.

EDINBURGH, FROM THE CALTON HILL.



Drawn by Tho. H. Shepherd.

Engraved by T. Barber.

GEORGE STREET, ST ANDREW'S CHURCH, & M^r MELVILLE'S MONUMENT.
EDINBURGH.



Drawn by Tho. H. Shepherd.

Engraved by T. Barber.

WATERLOO PLACE, THE NATIONAL & NELSON'S MONUMENTS,
CALTON HILL, &c. EDINBURGH.

Published Jan'y 1. 1822. by Jones & Co. Temple of the Muses, Finsbury Square, London.



Drawn by Tho. H. Shepherd

Engraved by T. Barber

PART OF THE NEW TOWN, FROM THE NORTH WEST,
EDINBURGH



Drawn by Tho. H. Shepherd

Engraved by J. Bohn

PART OF THE NEW TOWN, FROM RAMSEY GARDENS,
EDINBURGH

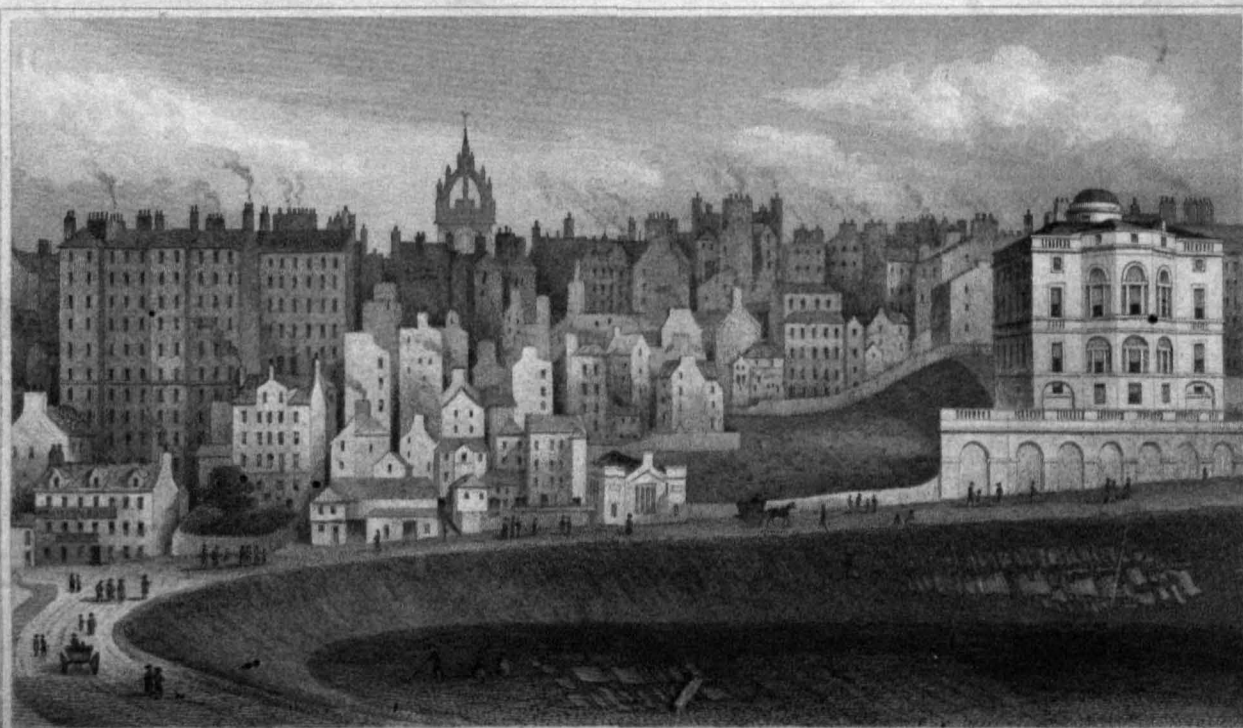
James & C^o Temple of the Muses, Finsbury Square, London. Jan 23. 1830.



Drawn by Tho. H. Shepherd.

Engraved by S. Lacey.

PART OF THE OLD TOWN, FROM PRINCES STREET,
EDINBURGH.



Drawn by Tho. H. Shepherd.

Engraved by S. Lacey.

PART OF THE OLD TOWN, EDINBURGH,
CONTINUED



Drawn by Tho. H. Shepherd.

NEW TRON STEEPLE, HIGH STREET, EDINBURGH



Engraved by T. Barber.

LORD MELVILLE'S MONUMENT, ST ANDREW'S SQUARE EDINBURGH



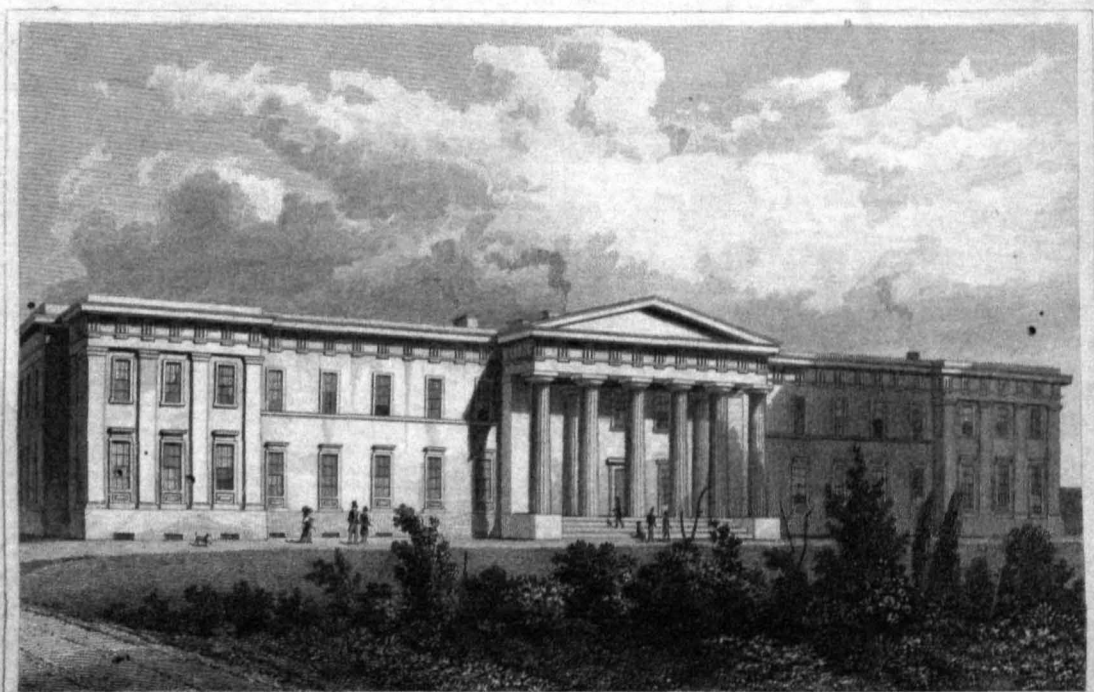
Drawn by Tho. H. Shepherd.

Engraved by J. Johnston.

EAST SIDE OF ST ANDREW'S SQUARE.
EDINBURGH.



THE NEW EDINBURGH ACADEMY.



Drawn by Tho. H. Shepherd.

Engraved by W. Watkins.

THE NEW JOHN WATSON'S HOSPITAL, EDINBURGH.



LEITH HARBOUR, FROM THE PIER.

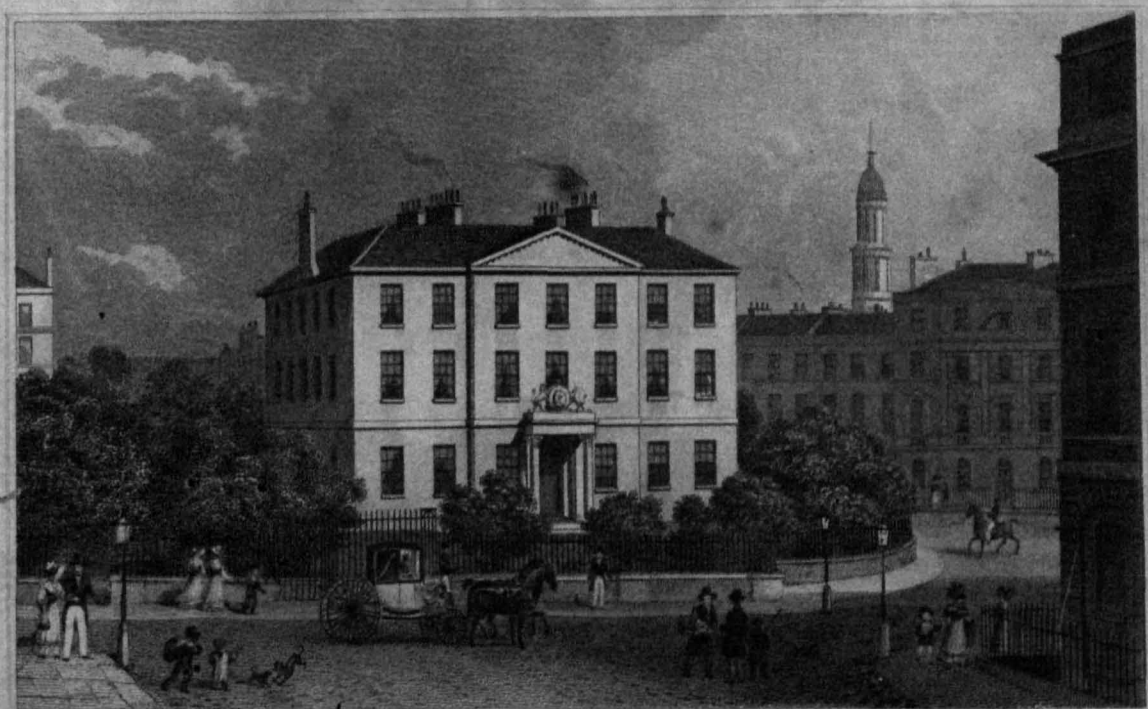


EXCHANGE BUILDINGS, LEITE.

James A. C. Temple of the Mounts, Embassy to the, London, May 18, 1830



NEW POST OFFICE, WATERLOO PLACE,
EDINBURGH



Designed by Thos. H. Shepherd.

Engraved by R. A. Smith.

EXCISE OFFICE, DRUMMOND PLACE,
EDINBURGH

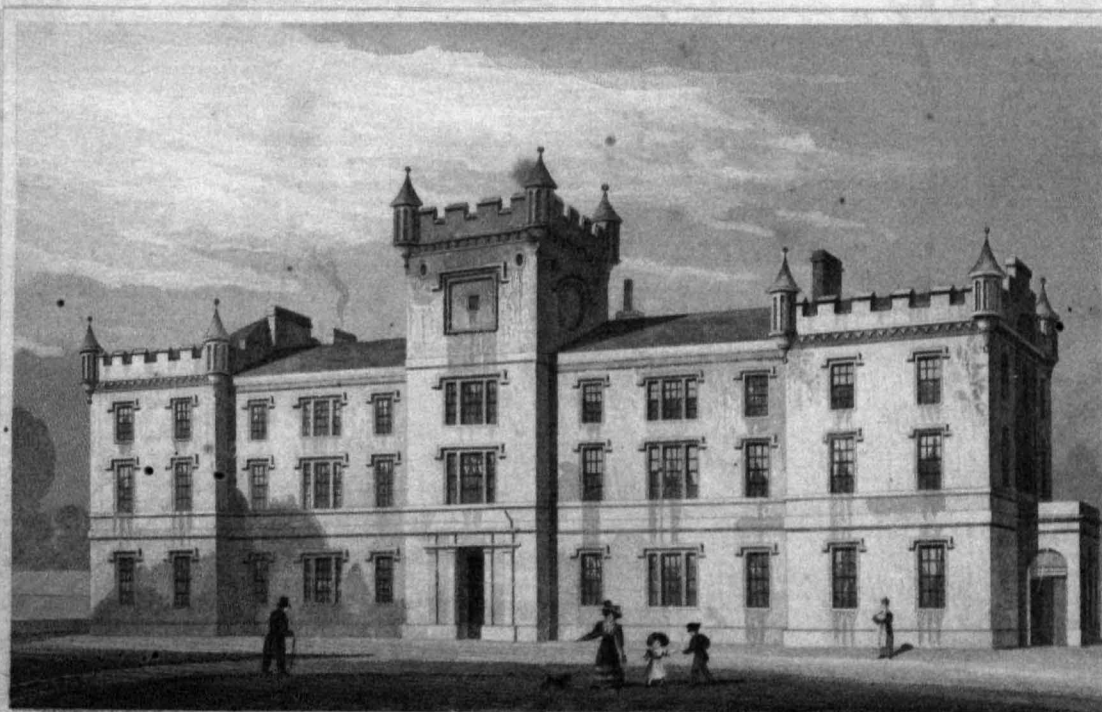
Printed by W. & A. Taylor, at the Muses, Pall Mall, London, Nov. 26. 1879.



The N. Shepherd.

A. Cruse.

TRADES' MAIDEN HOSPITAL, EDINBURGH.

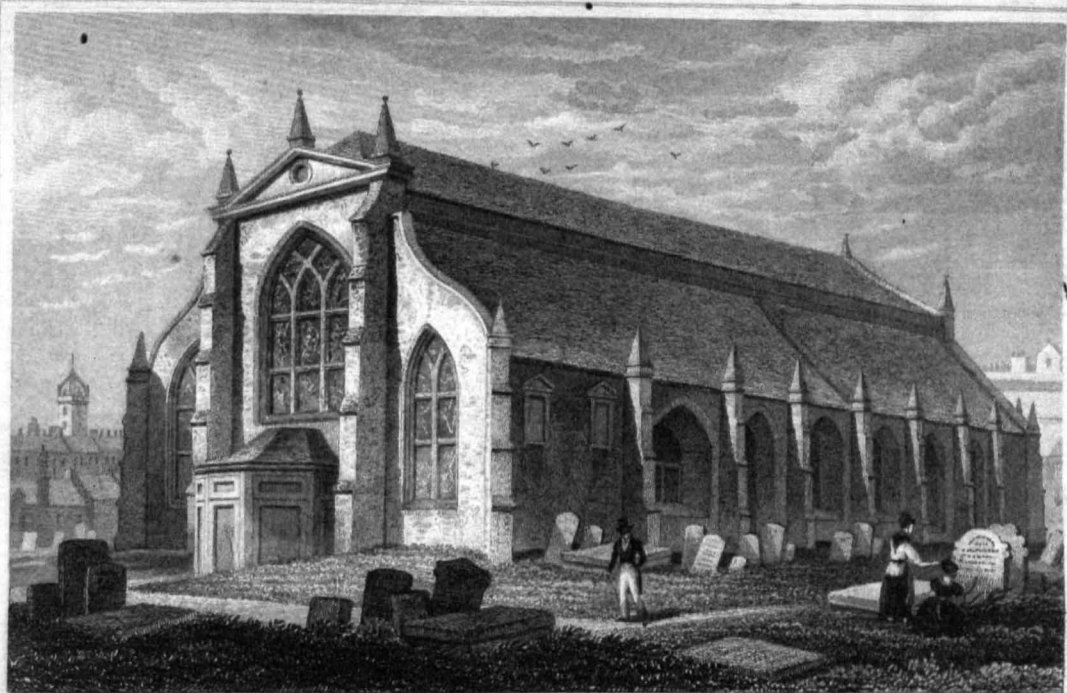


The N. Shepherd.

A. Cruse.

GILLESPIE'S HOSPITAL, EDINBURGH.

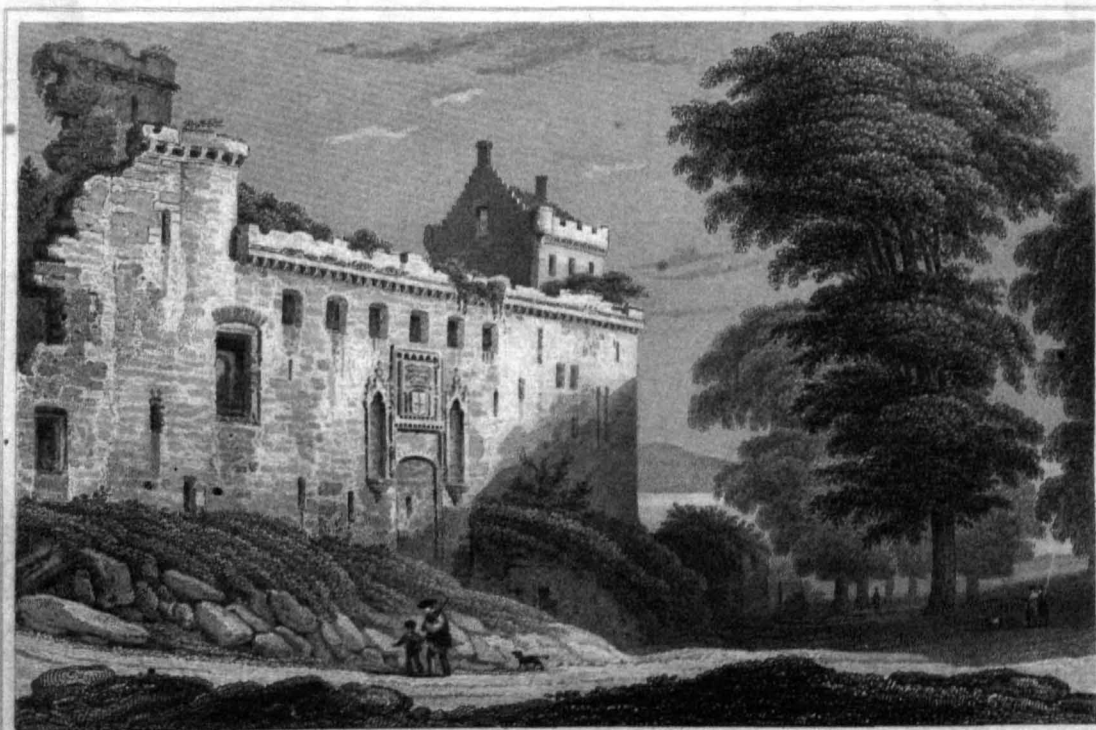
Printed & Sold by the Messrs. Pindbury Square, London, 1820.



The H. Shepherd.

T. Barber.

GREY FRIARS' CHURCH.
EDINBURGH.



The H. Shepherd.

T. Barber.

LINLITHGOW PALACE.
EDINBURGH.

James & C^o Temple of the Muses, Pall Mall Square, London, W.1.



Drawn by Tho. H. Shepherd.

Engraved by W. Watkins.

HERRIOT'S HOSPITAL, FROM THE CASTLE HILL,
EDINBURGH

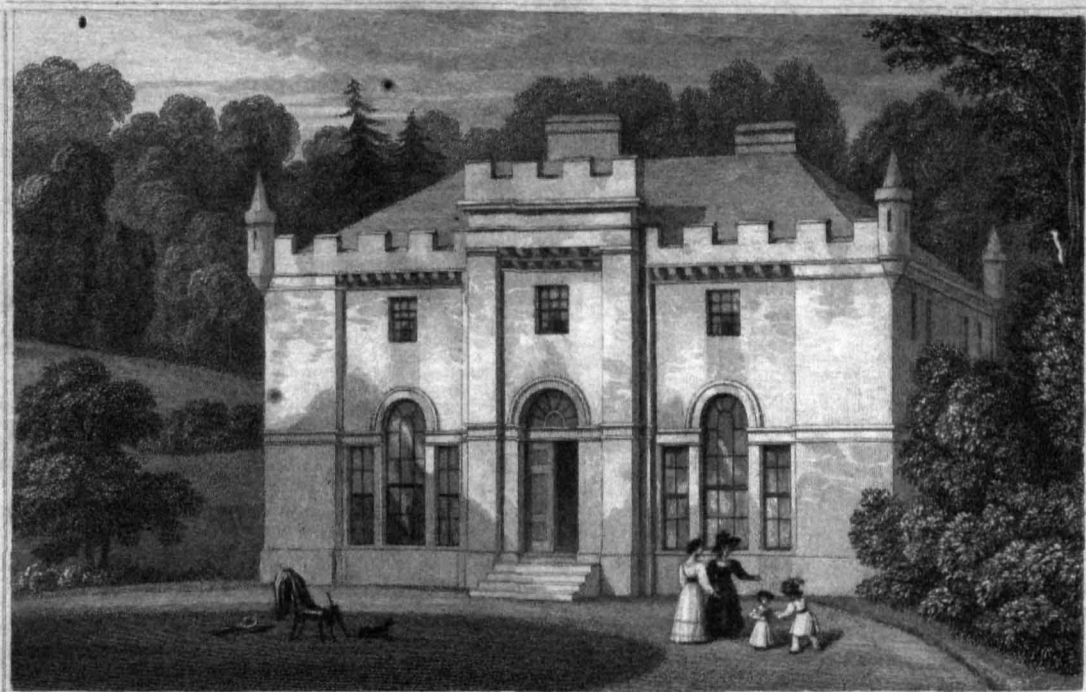


Drawn by Tho. H. Shepherd.

Engraved by W. Tomblason.

THE RUINS OF HOLY-ROOD CHAPEL,
EDINBURGH

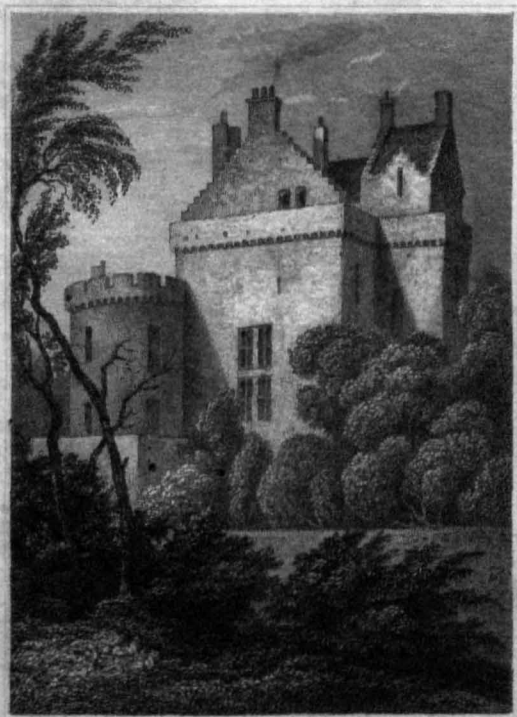
Jones & Co. Temple of the Muses, Finsbury Square, London, 1830.



The H. Shepherd.

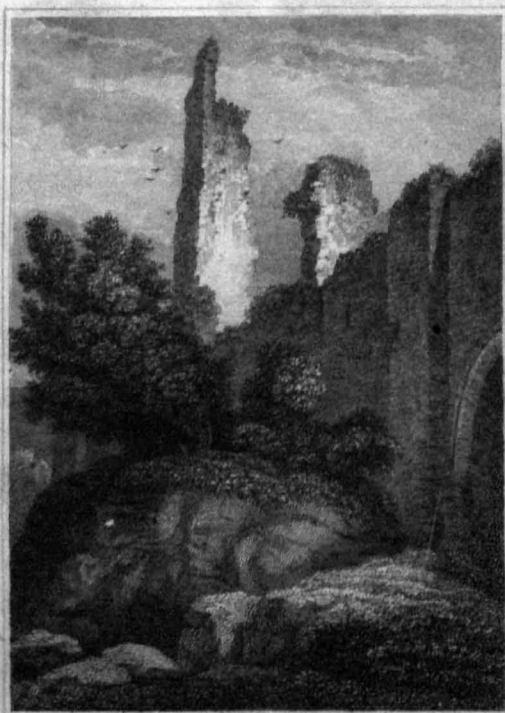
W. Ratchiff.

HERMITAGE OF BRAID, NEAR EDINBURGH.



The H. Shepherd.

MERCHISTON TOWER, NEAR EDINBURGH.



W. Ratchiff.

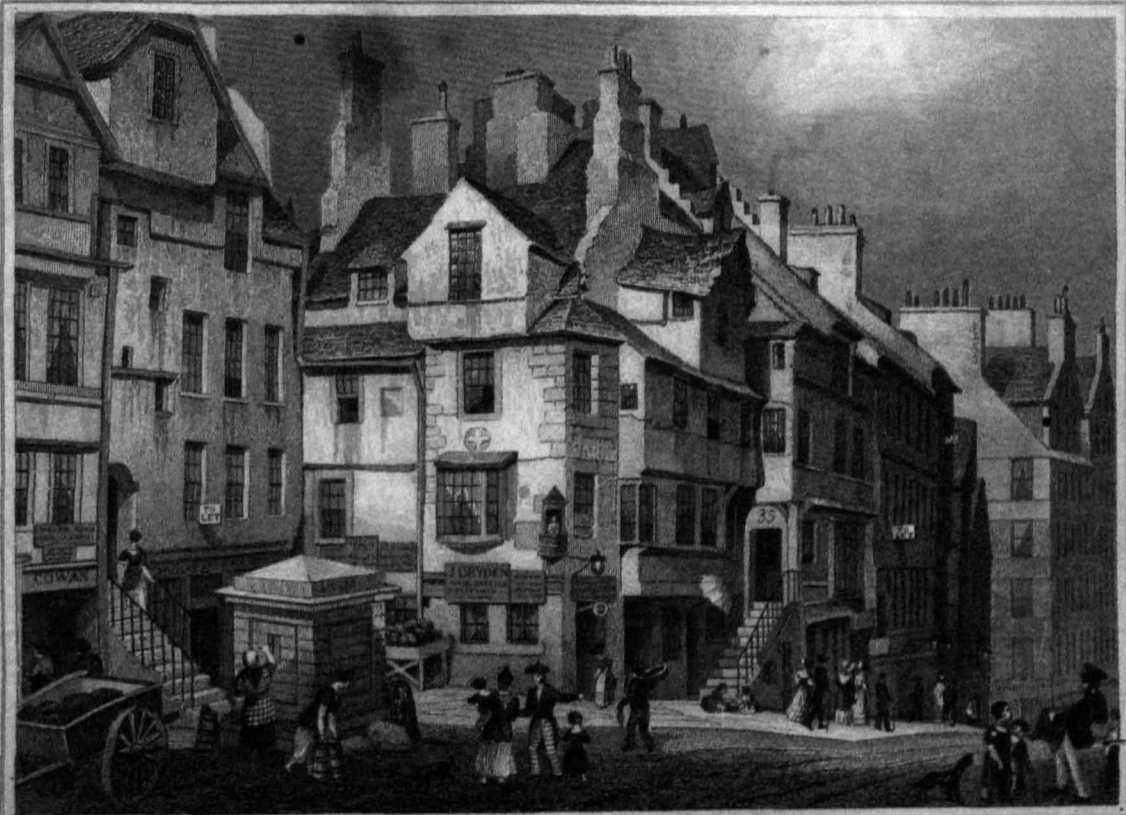
RUINS OF ROSLYN CASTLE, NEAR EDINBURGH.



Drawn by Tho. H. Shepherd.

Engraved by T. Barber.

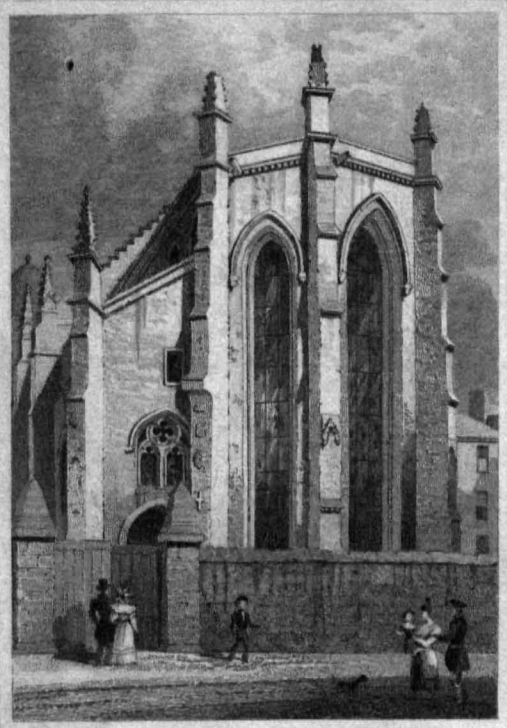
HOLYROOD PALACE, EDINBURGH.



Drawn by Tho. H. Shepherd.

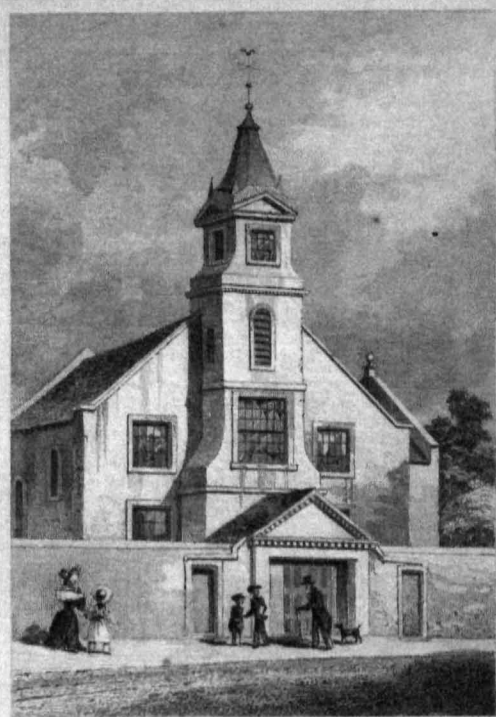
Engraved by T. Barber.

JOHN KNOX'S HOUSE, HIGH STREET,
EDINBURGH.



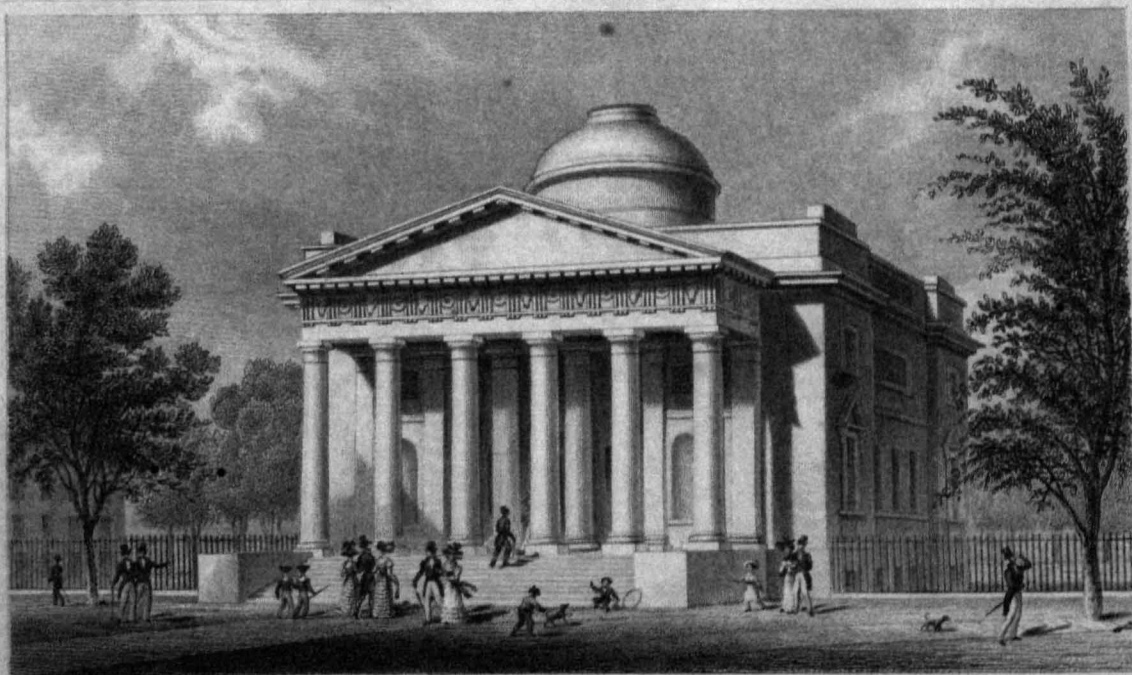
Drawn by Thos. H. Shepherd.

TRINITY COLLEGE CHURCH, EDINBURGH.



Engraved by W. Watson.

CHAPEL OF EASE, ST. CUTHBERTS, EDINBURGH.



Drawn by Thos. H. Shepherd.

Engraved by A. E. N.

THE HUNTERIAN MUSEUM, GLASGOW.

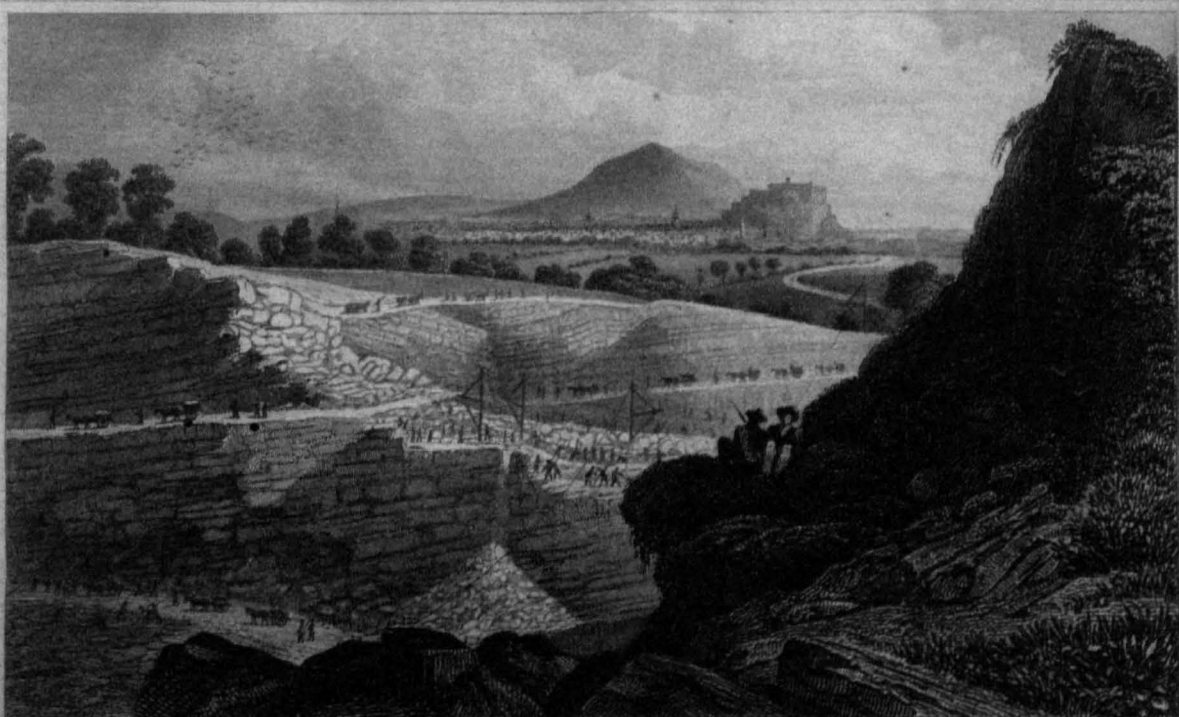
Jones 887. Temple of the Muses, Finsbury Square, London Aug. 21, 1830.



Drawn by Tho. H. Shepherd.

Engraved by W. Wallis.

THE JAIL GOVERNOR'S HOUSE, EDINBURGH.



Drawn by Tho. H. Shepherd.

Engraved by W. Wallis.

THE STONE QUARRIES, CRAIGLEITH, NEAR EDINBURGH.

FROM WHICH THE NEW TOWN WAS BUILT



Drawn by Tho. H. Shepherd.

Engraved by J. Henshall.

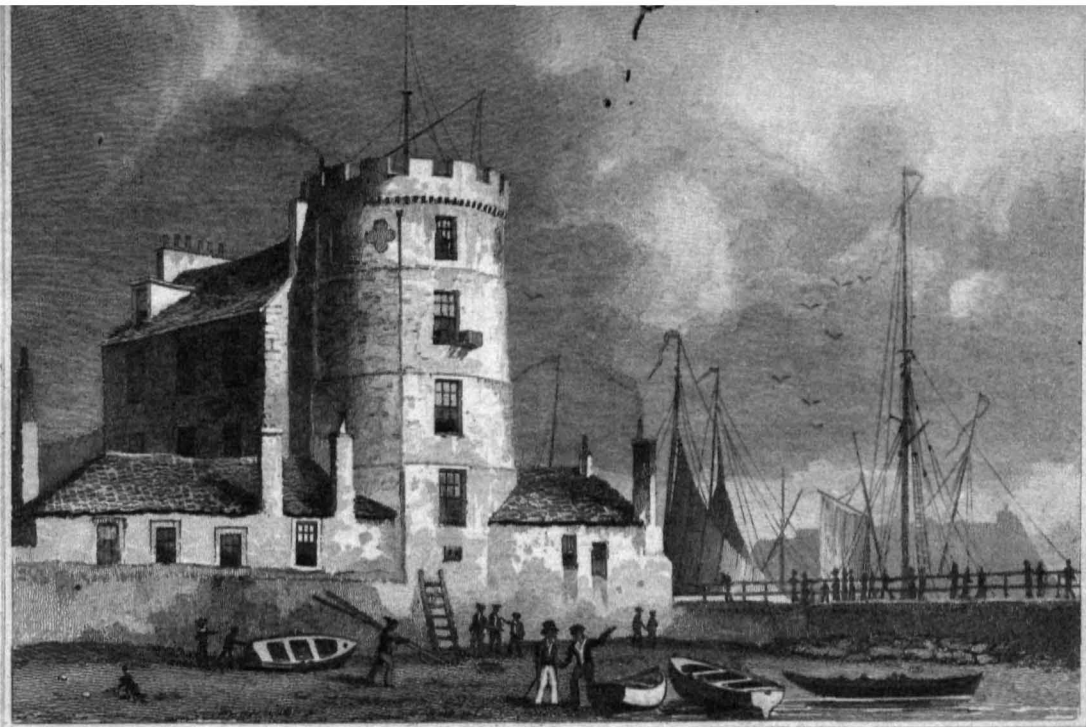
THE SIGNAL TOWER, LEITH HARBOUR.



Drawn by Tho. H. Shepherd.

Engraved by J. Henshall.

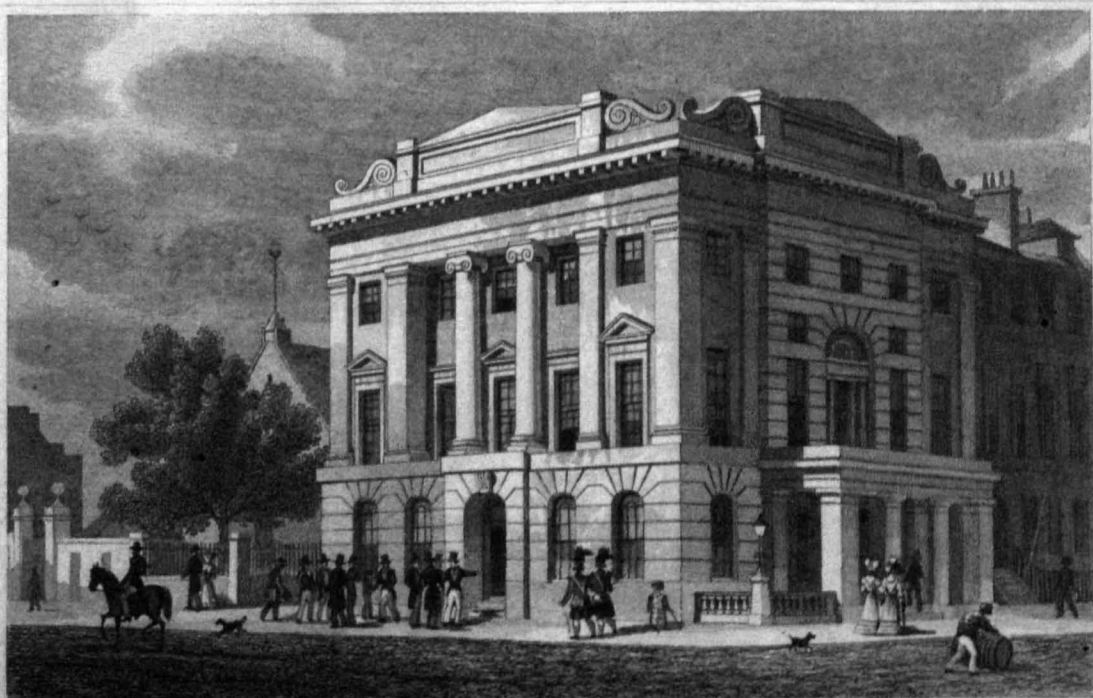
THE NEW TOWN HALL, LEITH.



Drawn by Tho. H. Shepherd.

Engraved by J. Rendall.

THE SIGNAL TOWER, LEITH HARBOUR.



Drawn by Tho. H. Shepherd.

Engraved by J. Rendall.

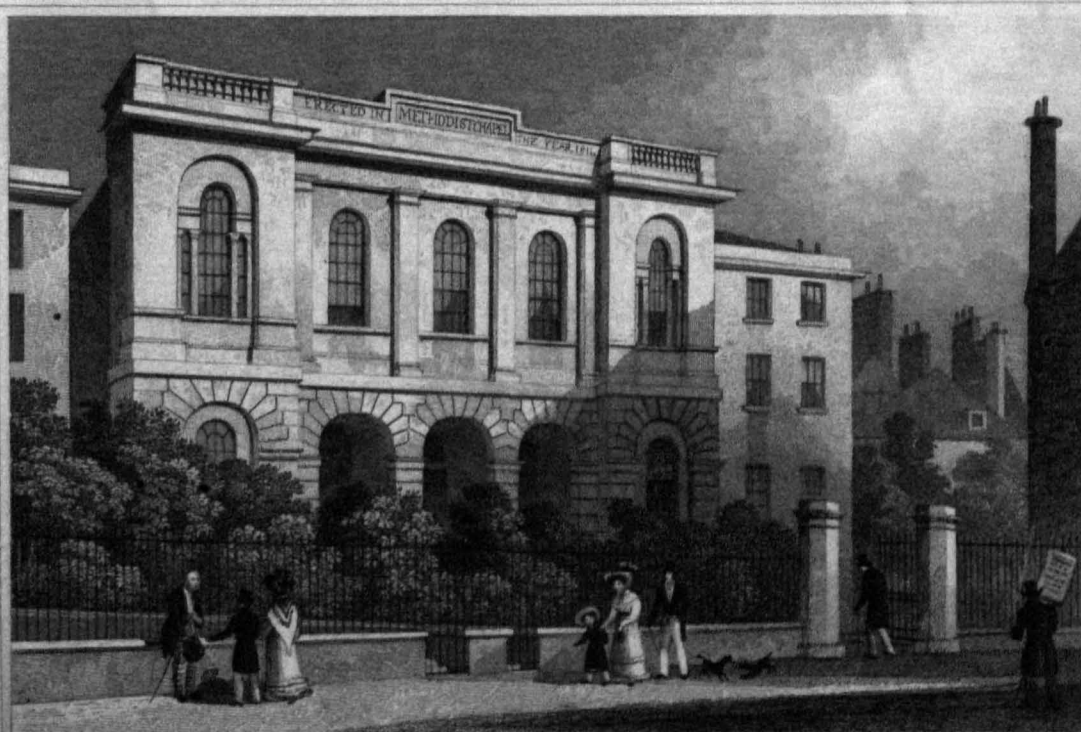
THE NEW TOWN HALL, LEITH.



Drawn by T.B. Shepherd.

Engraved by S. Lacey.

RUINS OF ST. ANTHONY'S CHAPEL, EDINBURGH.



Drawn by T.B. Shepherd.

Engraved by S. Lacey.

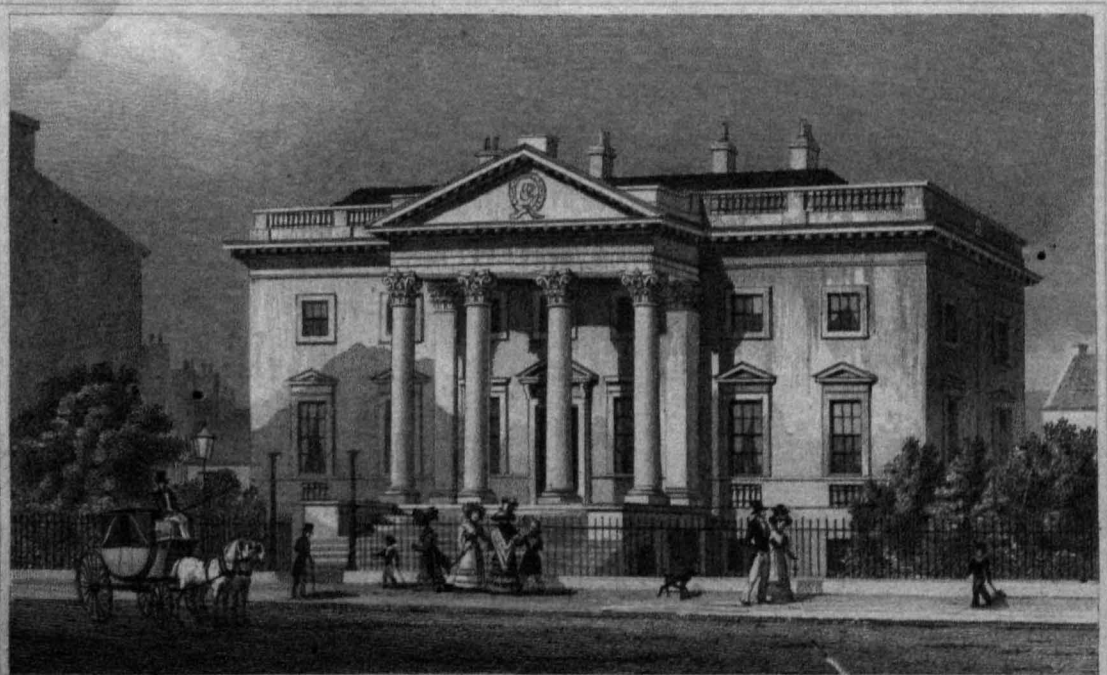
METHODIST CHAPEL, EDINBURGH.



Drawn by Thos. H. Shepherd.

Engraved by J. Marshall.

NEW MERCHANT WAIDNEY HOSPITAL, LAURISTON LANE,
EDINBURGH.



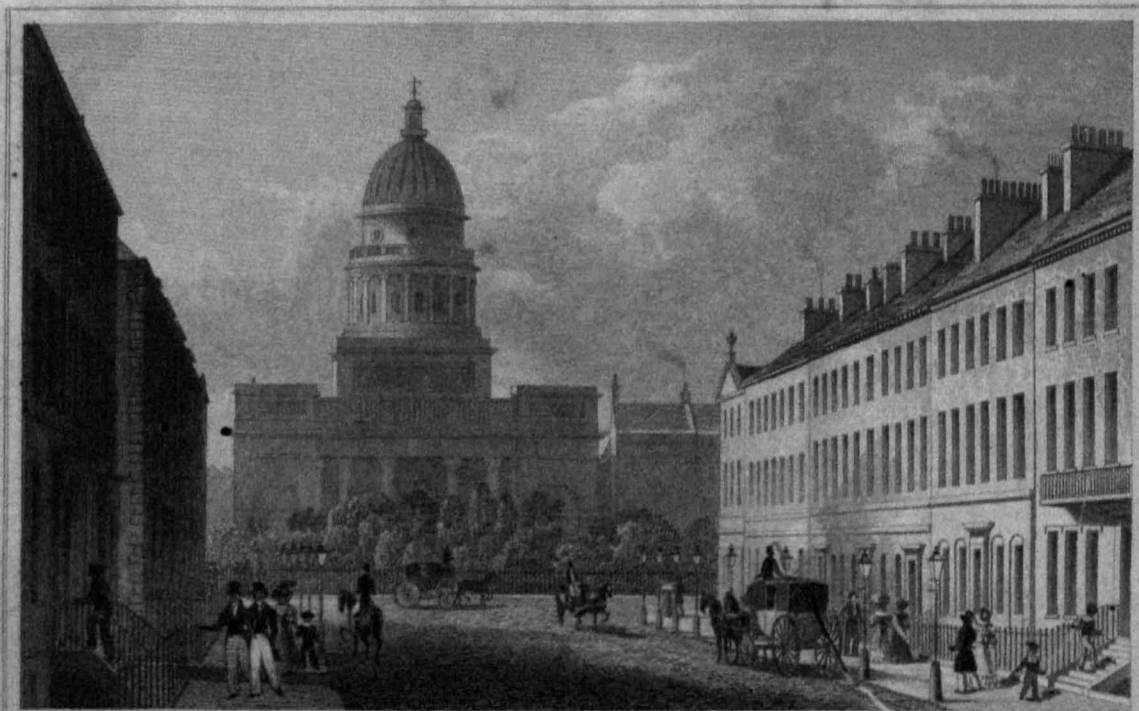
Drawn by Thos. H. Shepherd.

Engraved by J. Marshall.

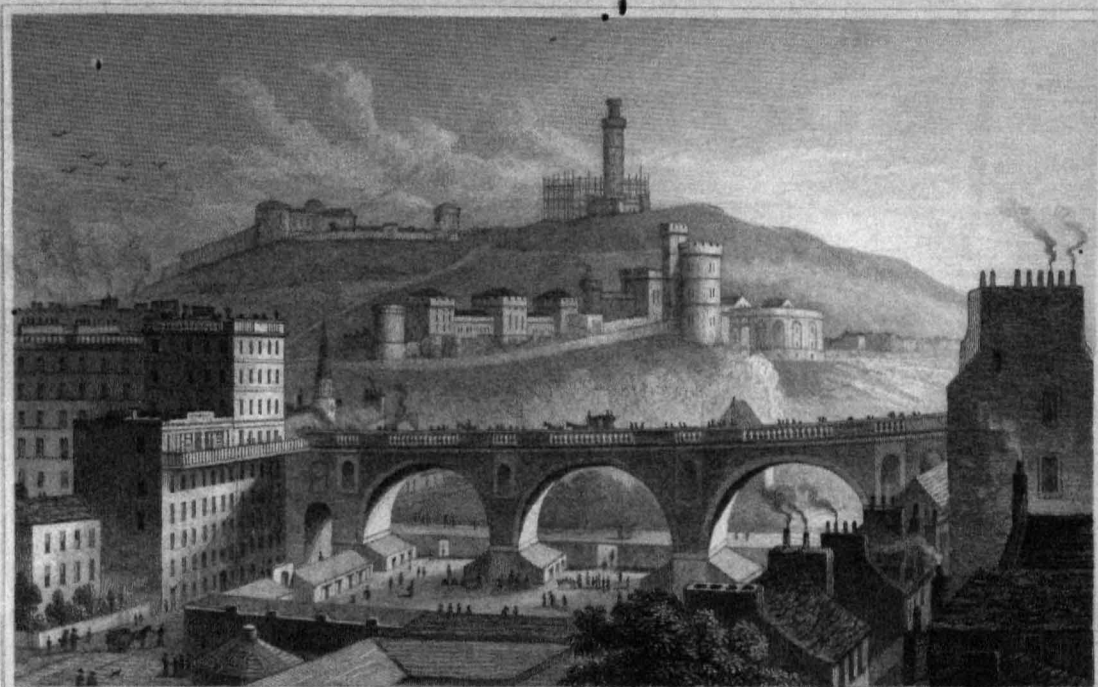
PHYSICIANS' HALL, GEORGE STREET,
EDINBURGH.



NORTH WEST ANGLE OF MORAY PLACE.
EDINBURGH



ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH, FROM GEORGE STREET LOOKING WEST.
EDINBURGH



Drawn by Tho. H. Shepherd.

Engraved by S. Lacy.

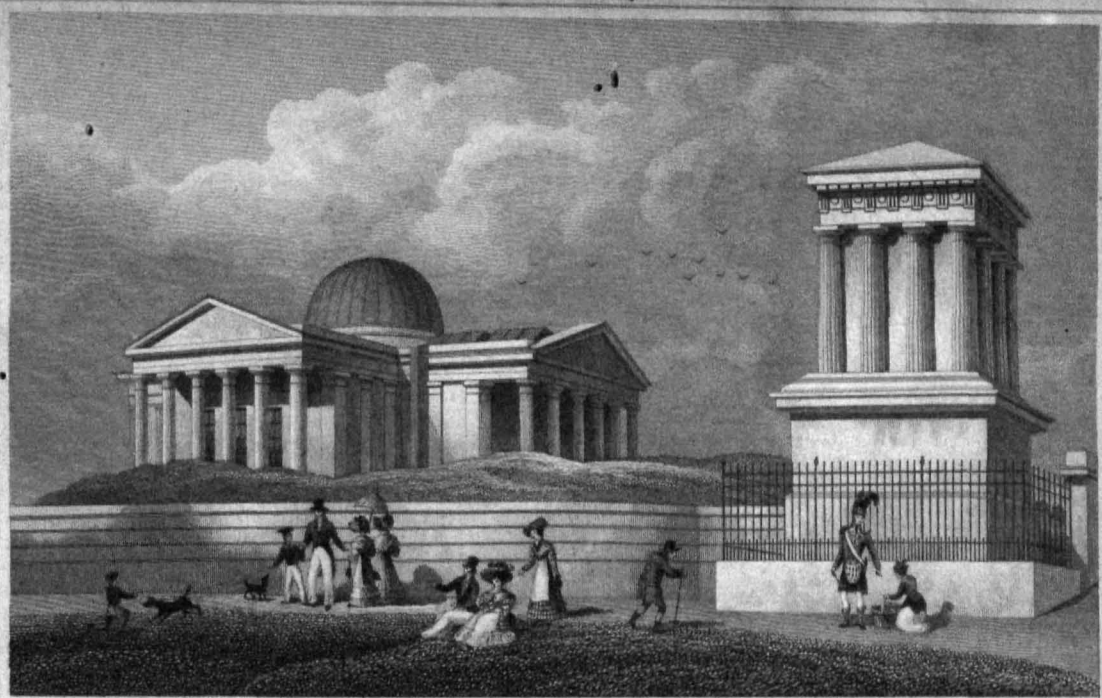
NORTH BRIDGE, CALTON HILL, &c. FROM THE BANK OF SCOTLAND,
EDINBURGH.



Drawn by Tho. H. Shepherd.

Engraved by S. Lacy.

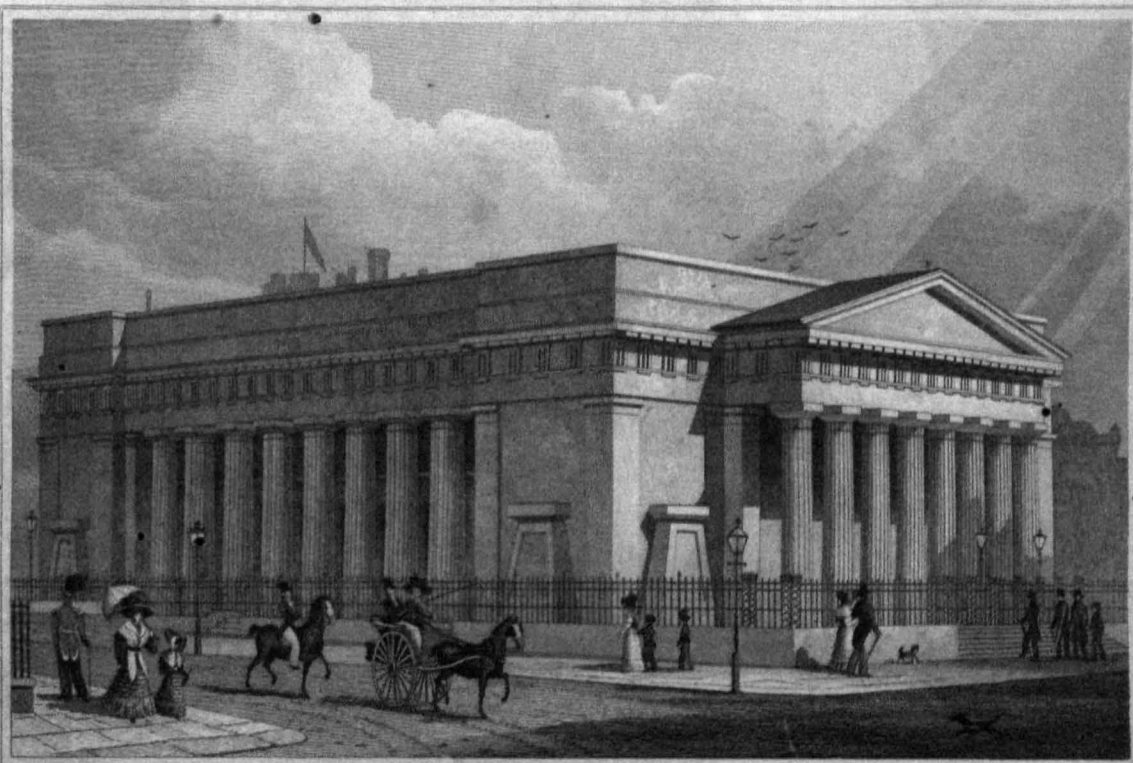
ROYAL INSTITUTION, FROM HANOVER STREET,
EDINBURGH.



Drawn by Tho. H. Shepherd.

Engraved by A. Cruse.

THE NEW OBSERVATORY, AND PLAYFAIR'S MONUMENT, CALTON HILL,
EDINBURGH



Drawn by Tho. H. Shepherd.

Engraved by A. Cruse.

ROYAL INSTITUTION, OR SCHOOL OF ARTS,
EDINBURGH

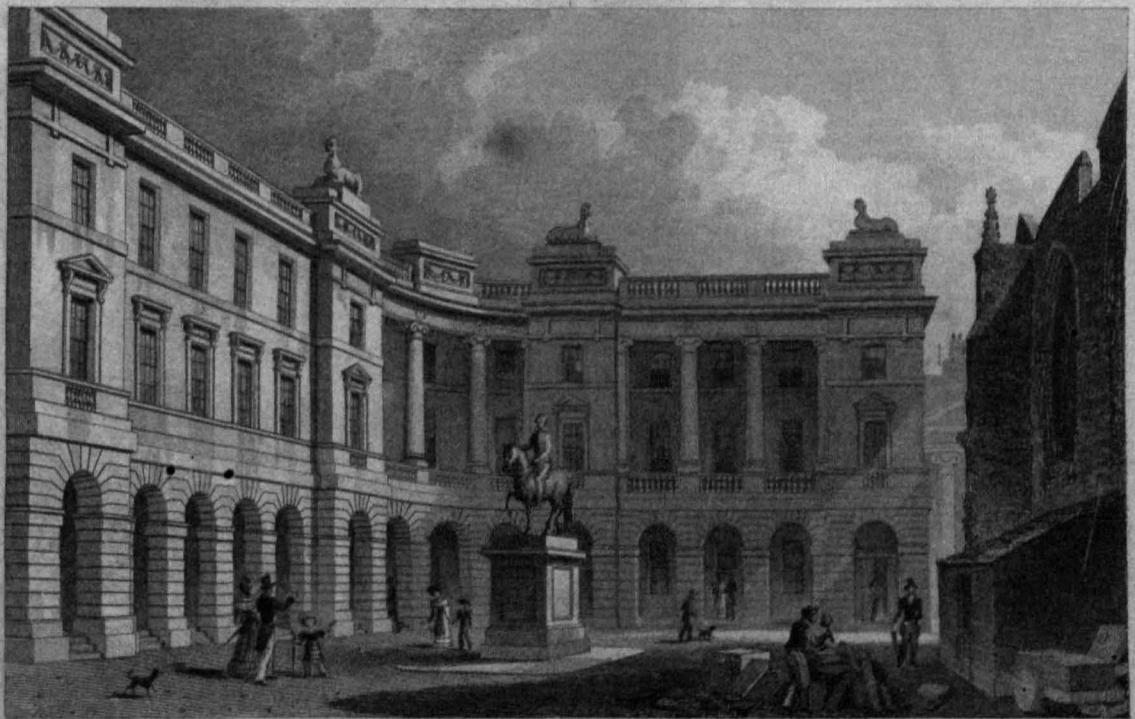
JOHN F. C. LONDON: 1829.



Drawn by Tho. H. Shepherd

Engraved by W. Watson

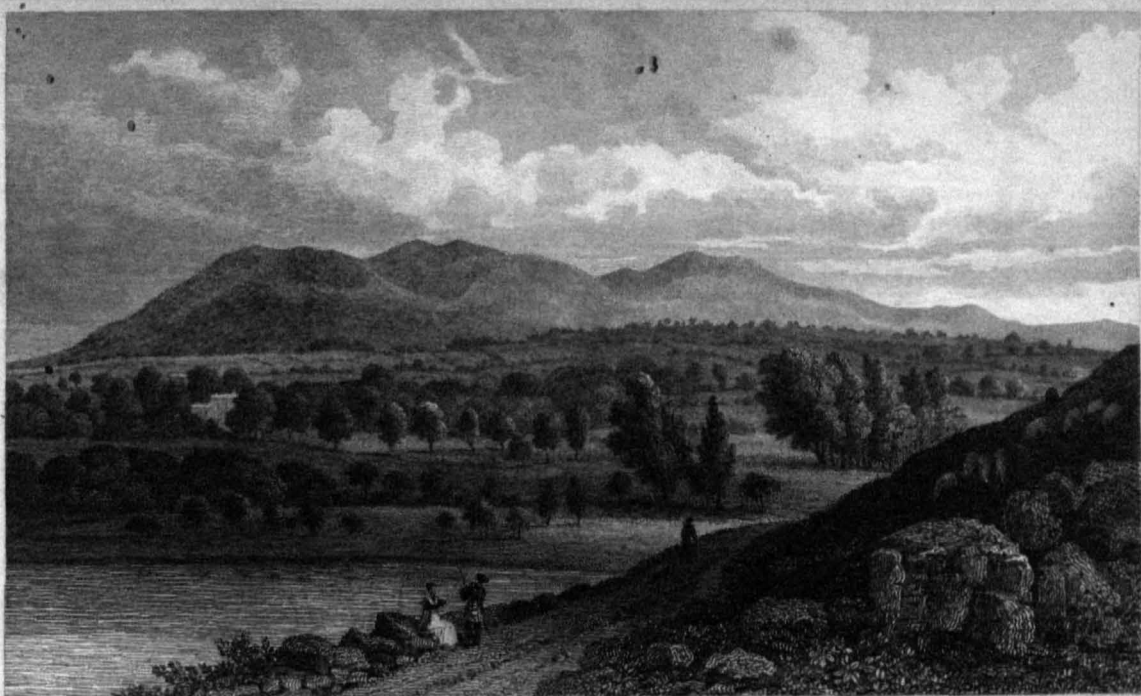
ST. PAUL'S CHAPEL, YORK PLACE,
EDINBURGH



Drawn by Tho. H. Shepherd

Engraved by W. Watson

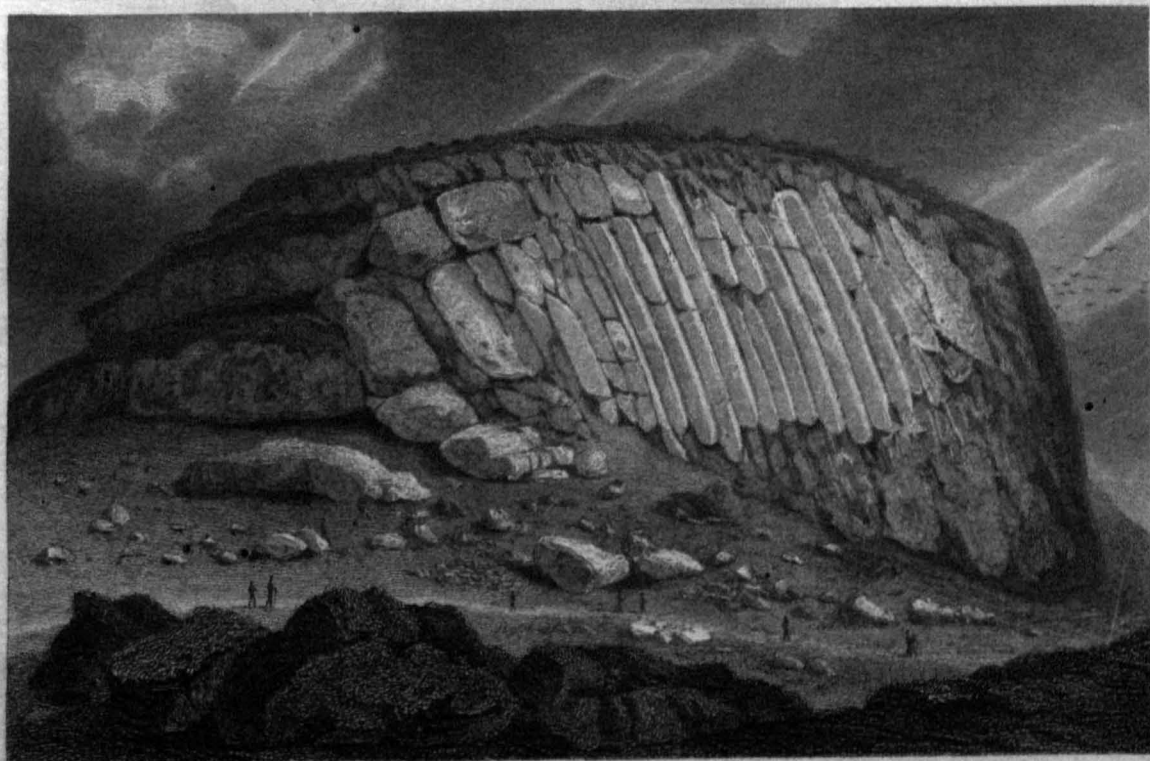
THE PARLIAMENT HOUSE, EDINBURGH.



Drawn by T. H. Shepherd.

Engraved by L. Byrne.

THE PENTLAND HILLS, FROM DUDDINGSTONE LOCH.



Drawn by T. H. Shepherd.

Engraved by E. J. Roberts.

CURIOUS ROCKS, NEAR EDINBURGH, CALLED "SAMPSON'S RIBS."



Drawn by Tho. H. Shepherd.

Engraved by James B. Allen.

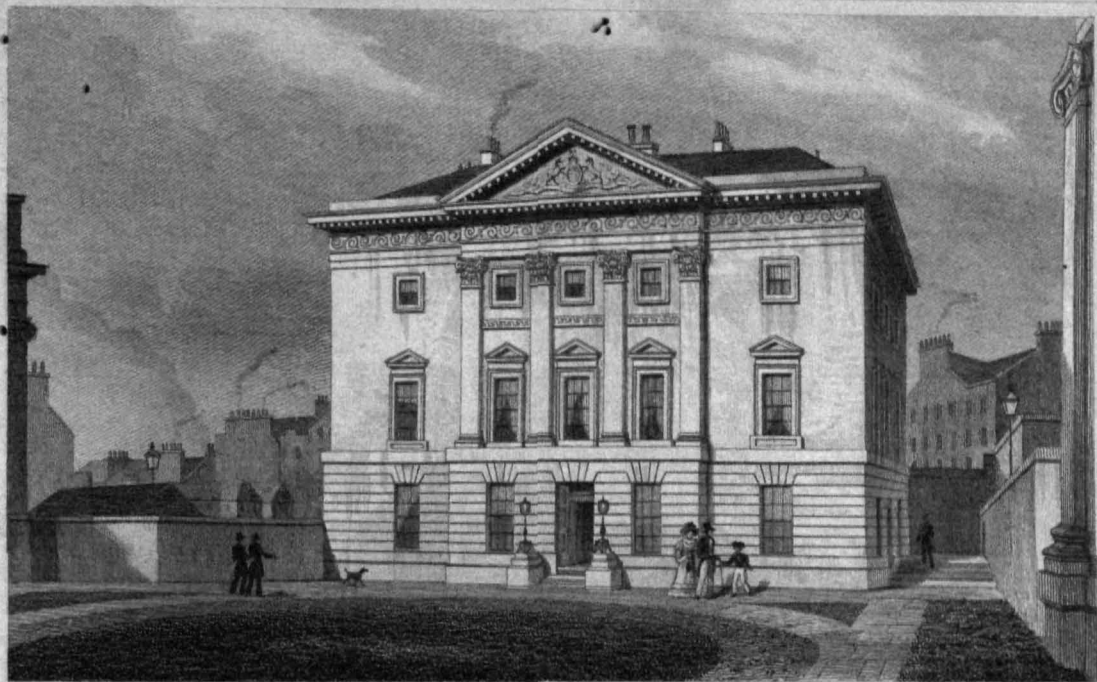
REGENT MURRAY'S HOUSE, IN THE CANONGATE.
EDINBURGH



Drawn by Tho. H. Shepherd.

Engraved by James B. Allen.

THE LEVER ROOM IN REGENT MURRAY'S HOUSE, AS SEEN FROM THE GARDEN.
WITH THE REMARKABLE THORN PLANTED BY QUEEN MARY



Drawn by Tho. H. Shepherd.

Engraved by W. Watkins.

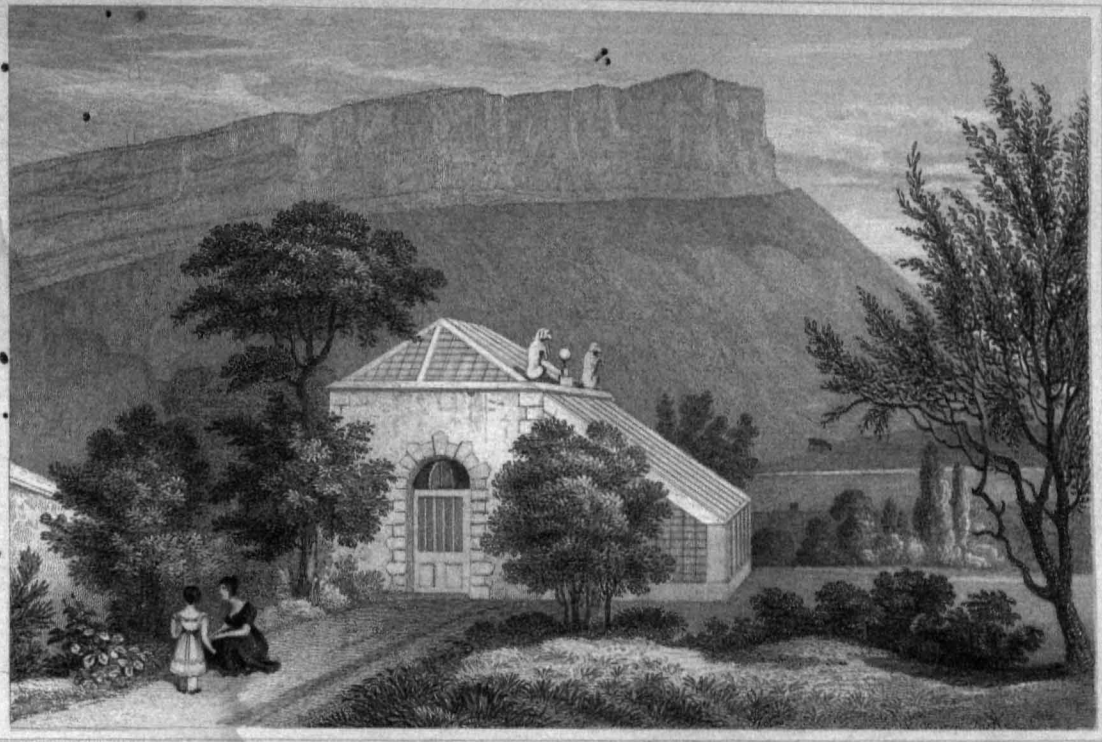
ROYAL BANK, ST. ANDREW'S SQUARE.
EDINBURGH



Drawn by Tho. H. Shepherd.

Engraved by W. Watkins.

ROYAL EXCHANGE, EDINBURGH.
EDINBURGH



A SUMMER-HOUSE IN REGENT MURRAY'S GARDEN, WHERE THE UNION OF THE TWO KINGDOMS WAS SIGNED.



Drawn by Tho. H. Shepherd

Engraved by S. Lacey

AN ARBOUR IN REGENT MURRAY'S GARDEN, OR "Q. MARY'S BOWER"

EDINBURGH

James & C^o Tinsley & the Water-Printing Office, London. Dec. 1. 1831



Drawn by Tho. H. Shepherd.

Engraved by J. B. Allen.

STOCK BRIDGE, WATER OF LEITH.



Drawn by Tho. H. Shepherd.

Engraved by J. B. Allen.

ST. BERNARD'S WELL, WATER OF LEITH.



Drawn by Geo. H. Shepherd.

Engraved by W. Watkins.

ST GEORGE'S CHURCH, & WEST SIDE OF CHARLOTTE SQUARE,
EDINBURGH.



Drawn by Geo. H. Shepherd.

Engraved by W. Watkins.

ST GEORGE'S CHAPEL, YORK PLACE,
EDINBURGH.

Published March 28 1825 by Jones & Co. Temple of the Muses, Finsbury Square, London.



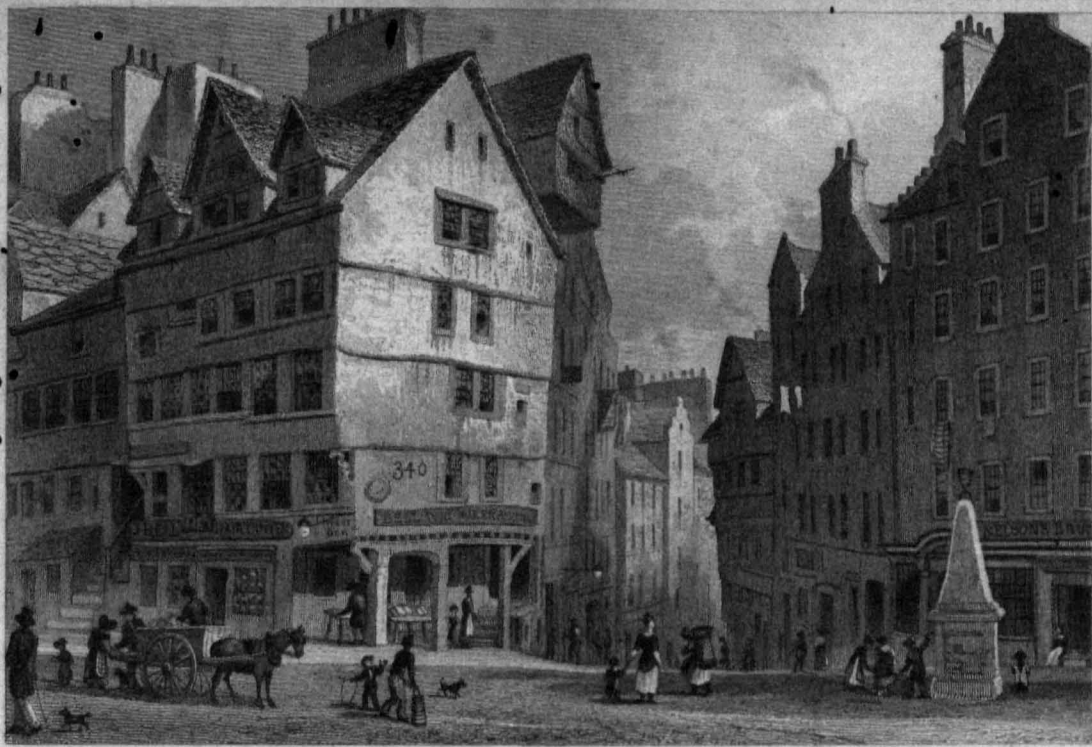
ST. GILES' CHURCH, LOOKING WEST.
EDINBURGH.



Drawn by Tho. H. Shepherd

Engraved W.H. Laszlo

THE UNIVERSITY, SOUTH BRIDGE STREET,
EDINBURGH.



Drawn by Tho. B. Shepherd.

Engraved by J. B. Allen.

THE WEST BOW, FROM THE LAWN MARKET.
EDINBURGH.



Drawn by Tho. B. Shepherd.

Engraved by J. B. Allen.

ST. MARY'S WYND, FROM THE PLEASANCE.
EDINBURGH.

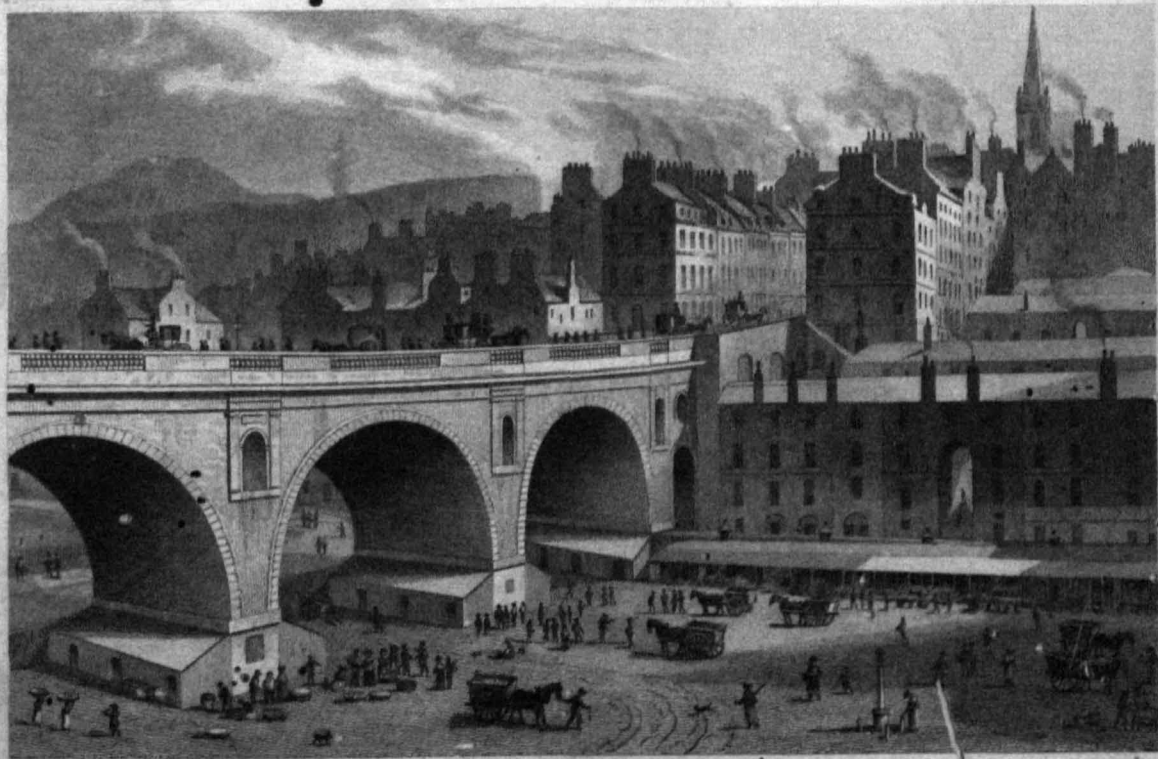
Published June 1, 1840, by Jones & Co. Temple of the Muses, Piccadilly Square, London.



Designed by Thos. H. Shepherd.

Engraved by E. Storer.

ST STEPHEN'S CHURCH, FROM HOWE STREET.
EDINBURGH.



Designed by Thos. H. Shepherd.

Engraved by E. Storer.

VEGETABLE AND FISH MARKET, FROM THE 'RAINBOW' GALLERY.
EDINBURGH.

Printed by C. Temple of the Masons' Brewery Square, London, March 13, 1830.