

FOR U.S. ARMED FORCES IN U.K.



FOREWORD

BY

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Lord Provost of the City of Edinburgh

"You will, I believe, like the City of Edinburgh. You must not approach it with awe because of its historical significance as the Capital City of Scotland. There is much of history in its streets and buildings, but that must not be allowed to overwhelm you. Edinburgh is a gracious city.

"The City offers you a warm welcome, and the citizens of Edinburgh will be glad and proud to show you their City. You will find

[continued overleaf

their manners ready and accommodating. You will command them for what you want ; if it is entertainment or refreshment, it is here at your disposal ; if it is rest and recreation, this book will tell you where it is to be found.

"Edinburgh has been honoured by visitors from every part of the world for many generations. We want to make the welcome which we offer you an occasion as interesting as it is possible, and as one of the most memorable of your experiences in these years of war."

Wm. G. Gilding.

ALTERATIONS AND ADDITIONS

- Page 4, line 29. Holyroodhouse (one word).
- Page 10, line 7. . . . which houses a library.
- Page 10, line 10. . . . The Centre also contains.
- Page 11, line 1. For might read may.
- Page 13, line 14. For National read R.S.A.
- Page 18, line 19. After Monument read a column which commemorates the victory of Trafalgar.
- Page 20, line 23. For Gild read Guld.

The British Council wishes to thank all those who have helped in compiling this series of Informative Pamphlets for U.S. Armed Forces, especially the staffs of the Regional Offices of the Ministry of Information and Officers of the Special Service Section, Headquarters, European Theater of Operations, United States Army.

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Edinburgh is unlike any other city in the British Isles. It is a capital whose stones enshrine the story of a people and whose spell has captured the hearts of men and women from all over the world. It is a beautiful city and the stranger, as he walks along Princes Street, cannot fail to respond to the magic of one of the most enchanting sky-lines in Europe. Seen in the soft glow of a winter sunset the battlements and turrets of the Castle are unforgettable. In peace-time the Castle is floodlit and, after dark, floats, a lovely vision, above the deep gloom of the gardens. Edinburgh has been compared to Athens, to Budapest, to Prague and to Washington, not so much because of formal, physical resemblance, as because, like those cities, it expresses the mood and soul of a nation.

The romantic atmosphere of Edinburgh is in part architectural in source, but owes most to the famous men and women who have made their homes in it. At one time the cultural centre of Great Britain, it has never entirely lost its artistic and literary pre-eminence. The philosopher David Hume, one of the greatest of Scotsmen, once said that if one were to stand on the Mound for an hour one could count fifty men of genius passing along Princes Street.

Unkind critics of Edinburgh have accused its inhabitants of being cold and aloof. That is not true. They are proud of their city, aware of its dignity and jealous of its reputation. Though, perhaps, they may appear reserved, they are, as this war has shown, hospitable and only too anxious to make a good impression on their guests. Any appearance of "distance" on their part is probably due to an instinctive Scottish distrust of over-demonstrative behaviour. Get to know them and they will prove good and loyal friends.

Edinburgh, for its population (almost half a million), is one of the most extensive cities in the United Kingdom. If one counts the Pentland summits which fall within its boundaries it has more than the seven hills commonly attributed to it. Of these hills by far the most impressive is Arthur's Seat, almost a thousand feet high, fronted by an imposing row of crags. Although Nature has denied Edinburgh the supreme glory of a river running under its Castle Rock, the quiet and meandering Water of Leith, flowing in its gentle course to the Forth estuary, past the quaint old-world Dean Village, helps to make up for the loss.

It is impossible to list here more than a fraction of the historic buildings and monuments in the city. From the windows of the magnificently sited American Red Cross Services Club in Princes Street it is possible to see at least a score of them. Dozens of guide books have been written on the city and the American visitor will find many expert guides to help him to make the most of his time.

The real, historic Edinburgh is divided into two parts by the valley occupied by Princes Street Gardens, which once formed a marsh or loch. Princes Street itself, which bisects the city, is a modern promenade, remarkable not so much on account of its buildings, which are unimpressive, as because of its spacious vistas and exhilarating atmosphere. As all routes radiate from Princes Street the city offers few topographical difficulties to the stranger.

The old and mediaeval city is crowded on the rocky spine which runs for about a mile (hence the "Royal Mile") from the Castle Rock to the Palace of Holyrood House. This narrow thoroughfare is richer in historical association, perhaps, than any other street in the world. Although most of the tenement houses or "Lands" look sordid and depressing

now, they once were the town residences of the Scottish nobility, and almost every one of them has a thrilling history. A short way down the Royal Mile from the Castle is the Cathedral Church of St. Giles, which has played a stirring part in Scottish ecclesiastical history. Farther down is John Knox's House.

In the wynds, pends and closes leading off the Royal Mile are many interesting buildings which still reflect the life of the Middle Ages.

The New Town is to be found north of Princes Street and the equally fine, but less fashionable, George Street. It consists of a beautifully planned area of streets, crescents, squares and circuses. Built mainly in the 18th and 19th centuries, it is classical in its spacious, quiet dignity. The brothers Adam were responsible for some of its most impressive frontages, notably Charlotte Square, about a minute's walk from the West End. The New Town is now largely residential and most of the advocates who practise in Parliament Hall have their homes there. Every day messengers call for their brief cases and return them in the evening.

Americans may particularly like to see Edinburgh's monuments and places of interest which have some connection with their own country. Dr. R. Tait M'Kenzie (born in Canada of Scottish parents) designed the War Memorial in Princes Street Gardens. His memorial, erected by Americans of Scots descent to Scottish soldiers who fell in the Great War is a fine statue of a young kilted soldier whose face expresses the confidence and hope which inspired him to fight for his country. The first monument to Abraham Lincoln in this country may be seen in the old Calton burial ground.

Edinburgh Castle has an interesting historical association with Nova Scotia. As an expedient to raise money, James VI.

and I. had devised the plan of selling baronetcies of Nova Scotia to any who desired the honour. To complete their title to their lands, by old Scots law, the new baronets had to take their "sasine" by earth and stone. From the Castlehill, part of which was created Nova Scotian territory by Act of Parliament, they accordingly received the lands in Canada few of them troubled to see.

The building which is now 21 South St. David Street was at one time the home of David Hume. Benjamin Franklin stayed with Hume at this house on a visit of four or five days. Graham Bell, the inventor of the telephone, was born at 16 South Charlotte Street. In 1920 the freedom of the City was conferred on him.

The Edinburgh of Sir Walter Scott, Hume and Robert Louis Stevenson still lives on, and even to-day figures may be seen in the streets who look as if they had stepped out of last century. But the city leads a busy modern life. Its transportation facilities are excellent and it offers unrivalled opportunities for sport and entertainment. On occasion plays have their premier performances in Edinburgh theatres before going to London, and there is a busy and interesting concert season each year. The Scottish Academy and the National Gallery are continually housing excellent exhibitions of art. The University, with its famous medical school, is still a mecca for scholars and students from all over the world. To analyse the charm and fascination of the city is impossible, but that it exists is proved by the praises of thousands of serving men and women who have spent their furloughs in the city during the war.

WHERE TO EAT AND SLEEP

**American Red Cross Service Club, 53 Princes Street
(tel. 31535)**

Cafés and Restaurants

Café Royal, 17 West Register Street (tel. 22926)—oyster buffet, shell-fish bar 12.30 P.M. to 2 P.M., 5.30 P.M. to 8.30 P.M.; Cramond Inn, Glebe Road, Cramond (tel. 77035)—noted for food, delightful situation, 20 mins. in bus from Edinburgh; County Restaurant, 25 Lothian Road (tel. 22462)—high tea and supper; Brown Derby, 1 Hanover Street (tel. 22583)—lunch, teas, suppers, central situation; Crawfords, 70 Princes Street (tel. 20177)—various restaurants, lunch, teas, suppers; McVittie's Guest, 136 Princes Street (tel. 21041)—snack bar, lunches, teas, various restaurants; Mackies, 108 Princes Street (tel. 22021)—snack bar, buttery, music, breakfast, lunch, tea, supper; Gibsons, 93 Princes Street (tel. 25031)—various restaurants; St. Giles Grill, 154 High Street (tel. 327671)—lunches, dinners, teas, popular after theatre; Apéritif, 24 Frederick Street (tel. 22810)—cocktail and buffet bars, modernistic décor, lunches and dinners.

These are merely some of the many cafés and restaurants in Edinburgh which happen to be fairly centrally situated. Most of the bigger bakers' shops which are famous for their bakery have tea-rooms attached. There are also several British Restaurants in the city.

Canteens

Catholic Rest Centre and Information Bureau, 8 Frederick Street (10 A.M. to 10 P.M.); Church of Scotland Canteen, St. Cuthbert's Church Hall, King's Stables Road (2 P.M. to 10 P.M.); King George and Queen Elizabeth Victoria League,

121a Princes Street (8 A.M. to 12 P.M.); Salvation Army Royal Soldiers' Home, Colinton Road, Colinton (10 A.M. to 9.30 P.M.); Scottish Rest House for Service Men, Waterloo Place (day and night); Randolph Club for Members of H.M. Forces, St. George's Hall, Randolph Place (12 noon to 2 P.M., lunches); Y.M.C.A. Canteen and Hostel, 14 St. Andrew Street (8 A.M. to 10 P.M.); Y.W.C.A. Women's United Services Club, 12 Drumsheugh Gardens (12 noon to 2 P.M., lunches; 4.30 P.M. to 8 P.M. hot snacks).

Hotels

Caledonian Hotel, west end of Princes Street (tel. 32851)—bed and breakfast 14s. 6d., dinner and breakfast 16s. 6d., dancing nightly in De Guise Restaurant attached to hotel; dinner, dancing and service 9s.; North British Hotel, east end of Princes Street (tel. 24051)—bed and breakfast 11s. 6d., full board 17s. 6d.—dancing, Saturdays only, 7s. 6d. with dinner; Royal British Hotel, 20 Princes Street (tel. 26086)—bed and breakfast 10s. 6d., dancing nightly except Saturday and Sunday; George Hotel, 21 George Street (tel. 27201)—bed and breakfast 8s. 6d., inclusive week £4 4s.; Roxburghe Hotel, 38 Charlotte Square (tel. 27091)—per day 11s. 6d., dinner 6s.; Grosvenor Hotel, 19 Grosvenor Street (tel. 20022)—bed and breakfast 10s. 6d.; Adelphi Hotel, 59 Cockburn Street (tel. 30237)—bed and breakfast 9s. 6d., per week £6 6s.; Cockburn Hotel, 1 Cockburn Street (tel. 30092)—bed and breakfast 9s. 6d., unlicensed; Rutland Hotel, 2 Rutland Street (tel. 219131)—bed and breakfast 9s. 6d.; Braid Hills Hotel, Braid Road (tel. 54748-9)—bed and breakfast 10s. 6d., annexe 9s. 6d.

The foregoing is only a very partial list of hotels in Edinburgh. It includes the principal hotels and most of those

centrally located. There are many other comfortable hotels in the city, information about which can be had at the American Red Cross Service Club and other advisory centres.

Clubs

Most of the Edinburgh Clubs offer temporary membership to members of the Forces. The following list is selective only. University Club, 127 Princes Street (tel. 21226)—officers proposed by two members, elected for three months at a time, £1 1s. a quarter; Scottish Liberal Club, 109 Princes Street (tel. 218251)—£1 1s. a year; Conservative Club, 112 Princes Street (tel. 23144)—commendation by Commanding Officer, £1 1s. a month, £3 3s. a year; New Club, 85 Princes Street (tel. 21284)—senior officers only; Caledonian United Services Club, 3-4 Queensferry Street (tel. 21035)—all officers welcome; Scottish Arts Club, 24 Rutland Square (tel. 224411)—information from Clubmaster.

Licensing Hours. The hours during which excisable liquors can be obtained in Edinburgh are from 12 noon to 3 P.M. and from 5 P.M. to 10 P.M. on week-days. *Bona-fide* travellers may be supplied with excisable liquors, in hotels only, on Sundays.

ACCOMMODATION AND HOSPITALITY

For members of the U.S. Forces wishing private hospitality in the City of Edinburgh or in country districts there are a considerable number of addresses available. It is suggested that anyone desiring such information should get in touch with Mrs. G. I. Stewart, chairman of the hospitality committee at the American Red Cross Service Club, Princes Street (tel. 31535). The Ministry of Information also have a list of private addresses available at their offices in St. Andrew's House (tel. 33433).

ALLIED NATIONAL CENTRES

The Allied National Houses which have been established, most of them with the help of the British Council, in various parts of the City are an indication of the present-day cosmopolitan character of Edinburgh. The most recent of these is the Scottish-American Centre at 29 Regent Terrace (tel. 24060), which will house a library of recent publications on contemporary America, presented by members of "Books Across the Sea," Boston, and the St. Andrews Society of New York. The Centre will also contain an excellent collection of books and pamphlets on contemporary Scottish problems and a collection of modern Scottish literature. Americans of Polish, Czechoslovak, Norwegian or French descent may be interested to visit the National Centres which have been established for these nationalities :

Scottish-Polish House, 7 Greenhill Gardens, 10 (tel. 51801).
Scottish-Czechoslovak House, 34 Lauder Road, 9 (tel. 41706).
Scottish-French House, 28 Regent Terrace, 7 (tel. 23943).

The Norwegians have established their own Centre, Norway House, at 37 Inverleith Place, 4 (tel. 83203), and this House was opened only a few months ago by H.M. Haakon VII, King of Norway. In addition to all these, men of the Merchant Navy of all Allied and friendly Powers are made welcome in the Seven Seas Club, 17 Morton Street, Leith, 6 (tel. 37722), which is supported by grants from the Allied Governments, the British Council, the City of Edinburgh, and the merchants and shipowners of Leith.

INFORMATION

For general information relating to Edinburgh application

might be made at the information counter of the American Red Cross Service Club or, alternatively, at the Allies Information Bureau, 45 Princes Street (tel. 24031, ext. 6).

Anyone desiring to make Professional, Technical and Commercial contacts should apply to Hew Lorimer, Exhibitions and Public Relations Officer for Scotland, British Council, 57 Melville Street (tel. 33961/2).

A tour of Edinburgh (on foot) starts from the Service Club at approximately 10 A.M. and 2 P.M. daily. This is conducted by Mr. George Robertson, an untiring, amusing and friendly guide, to the places of charm and historic interest within the city. Many visitors to the Club go to see the Forth Bridge, sometimes by bus, crossing the Forth by ferry and returning by train. Others go from Edinburgh on one or two day tours to St. Andrews, Aberdeen, Inverness, Callander and other Highland towns.

Invitations to use sport facilities in the Edinburgh area have been received by the A.R.C. Club, and any Americans interested in golf, tennis, swimming, etc., should enquire at the Club information desk.

BANKS, POST OFFICE AND TELEPHONES

There are no branches of the English *Banks* in Scotland, but most of them have arrangements to conduct business in Scottish offices. The majority of the Scottish banks have their principal offices in Edinburgh, where the usual currency regulations are observed.

The hours of business are 9.30 A.M. to 12.30 P.M. and 1.30 P.M. to 3 P.M. on week-days and 9 A.M. to 11.30 A.M. on Saturdays.

Bank holidays are observed in Scotland on the first Monday

in May, the first Monday in August, Christmas Day, New Year's Day and Good Friday.

The General Post Office, at the east end of Princes Street, is open from 9 A.M. to 8 P.M. on week-days and from 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. on Sundays. Stamps can be obtained, when the counters are closed, from the telegraph department.

There are numerous sub-offices throughout the city. Their hours are 9 A.M. to 6.30 P.M. on week-days.

Telephones. Edinburgh is on the standard dial system. Calls are automatic. For long distance calls dial "O" and announce the number of the instrument from which you are calling. The charge for local calls made from public call-offices is twopence.

NEWSPAPERS

Edinburgh is a great printing and publishing centre for books and periodicals. Three daily newspapers are published in the city. These are *The Scotsman*, the only morning paper, and *The Evening Dispatch* and *The Evening News*. The telephone number of *The Evening Dispatch* and *The Scotsman* is 22051; that of *The Evening News* is 27011.

ENTERTAINMENTS

Theatres. Empire Theatre, Nicolson Street (tel. 41041), mainly vaudeville; King's Theatre, Leven Street (tel. 51027), plays; Lyceum Theatre, Grindlay Street (tel. 24166), plays; Theatre Royal, Broughton Street (tel. 31077), vaudeville; Palladium, East Fountainbridge (tel. 31281), vaudeville.

Cinemas. Caley, Lothian Road; Dominion, Newbattle Terrace; Monseigneur, Princes Street (news and shorts only); New Picture House, Princes Street (restaurant); New Victoria, Clerk Street (restaurant); Palace, Princes

Street; Playhouse, Leith Street (restaurant); Poole's, Synod Hall, Castle Terrace; Regal, Lothian Road (restaurant); Rutland, Torphichen Street; St. Andrew Square, Clyde Street.

The foregoing list includes the larger and more central cinemas which mostly give first showings in the city. You are advised to consult evening newspapers for details of programmes.

Concerts. A large number of concerts is given in Edinburgh each year. Visits from the famous symphony orchestras, including the Scottish Orchestra, take place and performances are usually held in the Usher Hall, where the Reid Orchestra, recruited from Edinburgh musicians, also plays. There are also lunch-hour concerts held in the National Gallery on Wednesdays.

Dancing. In addition to the hotels already listed where dancing regularly takes place, there are a large number of dance halls in the city. Here is a selection from them.

The New Cavendish, Tollcross (tel. 253531)—dancing from 7 P.M. to 12.30 P.M., Forces 2s. 6d.; Balmoral Rooms, 91 Princes Street (tel. 25031)—dancing 8 P.M. to 11 P.M., 2s. 6d.; Plaza, Morningside Road (tel. 53826)—dancing 8 P.M. to 11 P.M., Saturdays 3s., Wednesday 2s.; Palais, Fountainbridge (tel. 27729)—dancing, afternoons, 2.45 P.M. to 5.30 P.M. 9d.; Saturday 1s. 3d., evenings 6.30 P.M. to 10.30 P.M.: Monday to Thursday 1s. 9d., Friday 2s. 6d.: Saturday 3s.

SPORTS

Public Swimming Baths at Infirmary Street Baths, Portobello Baths (Melville Street), Warrender Baths (Thirlestane Road). Drumsheugh Baths Club, Belford Road, invites all officers

to the swimming, shower, plunge, Turkish and Russian baths on special daily or monthly terms.

Golf. Various public courses. Braid Hills, 6d. per round. Carrick Knowe, 18 holes (closed, but likely to be reopened).

For *tennis, riding* and other facilities apply at the Red Cross Club.

CULTURAL INTERESTS

Among the many interesting centres the Scottish Academy and the National Gallery, both situated at the intersection of Princes Street and the Mound, are outstanding. A succession of exhibitions of painting and other arts is held throughout the year.

The Scottish Zoological Park and the Royal Botanic Gardens are well worth visits and can be easily reached by tram.

TRANSPORTATION

Edinburgh is roughly 400 miles from London and can be reached either by the East Coast route from King's Cross or by the West Coast route from Euston. The journey at present occupies from 9 to 10 hours. Edinburgh itself is a great tourist centre and is in direct road and railway communication with all parts of Scotland. The two main line stations are Waverley (L.N.E.R.) and the Caledonian Station (L.M.S.), situated about a mile apart at either end of Princes Street.

Taxis are not so numerous as they once were owing to petrol restrictions, and difficulty may be experienced in arranging a hire by telephone at night, but it is usually possible to get a cab in the principal streets.

There is an efficient tramway and bus corporation transport system linking the city with its suburbs. Last trams and buses usually leave their starting points before 11 P.M.

SHOPPING

Edinburgh is a famous shopping centre and the visitor should find no difficulty in meeting his tastes. Besides the fashionable establishments there are dozens of "junk" shops where curios can be picked up. American serving men are advised to mail parcels for home through their own units, as it is becoming increasingly difficult for shops to dispatch goods direct.

Different early closing days are observed in different parts of the city, but most of the west-end shops are closed on Saturday afternoons.

PLACES OF INTEREST

Almost every street in the Old and New Towns of Edinburgh is rich in historical or literary associations. The following list is a selection of the better known places of interest, admission to which is generally free to serving men and women. During the summer months the City sponsors a number of conducted tours, which are well worth joining.

Linked by the famous *Royal Mile*, which consists of three streets, the Lawnmarket, the High Street and the Canongate, are *The Castle* and the *Palace of Holyroodhouse*. These two buildings symbolise more dramatically than any others the turbulent, romantic history of Scotland.

The Castle. Occupying the whole of the rocky crag which thrusts up from the very centre of modern Edinburgh is *The Castle*. Unlike the traditional English Castle, Edinburgh Castle consists of a group of buildings constituting a self-contained and often isolated community. Thus it was possible in times of turmoil for the Castle to hold out indefinitely against besieging troops which occupied the city. The earliest

reference to the Castle dates from the year 626. Most of the interesting sights in the Castle are situated within the Citadel, the highest plateau of rock. Mons Meg, an ancient piece of ordnance, is a prominent object. Here also is to be found the oldest building in Edinburgh, the tiny and lovely Chapel of St. Margaret erected by the saintly Margaret, queen of Malcolm Canmore. Grimmer in its story is the Argyll Tower, where the Marquis of Argyll was imprisoned before his execution. In another part of the Citadel are to be found the Crown Room, Queen Mary's Rooms and the Armoury, once the scene of many banquets, at one of which Charles I was the guest of honour and at another Oliver Cromwell. The most frequently visited part of the Castle is the Scottish National War Memorial, which, with its Hall of Honour and Shrine, is one of the most beautiful memorials to the fallen in the world.

Holyroodhouse. The Abbey of Holyrood, erected by David I, is said to have been founded in 1128. The Palace which grew around the Abbey is inevitably associated with the immortal story of Mary Queen of Scots. Queen Mary's apartments, still in good repair, include her bedroom, her audience chamber where the queen held her stormy interviews with John Knox, and the private supper room, scene of the murder of the Italian favourite Rizzio.

St. Giles. This is Scotland's most famous church and is situated in the High Street. It was here that John Knox preached and Jenny Geddes flung her stool at Dean Hannay. Among the monuments in the church are those to the memory of the Marquis of Montrose and the Marquis of Argyll.

Parliament House. Outside St. Giles an outlined heart in the causeway marks the site of "The Heart of Midlothian."

In the adjacent Parliament Square is the Mercat Cross, from which Royal proclamations are still made. Off Parliament Square is Parliament House and the group of buildings given over to the administration of law in Scotland. Here also is to be found the National Library of Scotland, one of the few libraries entitled to receive a copy of every publication issued. The Signet Library, a famous legal collection, is also housed off Parliament Square.

Royal Mile. Although the above listed places are the most notable to be found in the area of the Royal Mile, the whole thoroughfare is studded with objects of interest. Almost every close, or wynd, has its historical associations with the Scottish nobility or with men of letters like Hume, Boswell and Johnson. John Knox's House and Gladstone's Land should be visited. The latter is a fine example of mediaeval Scottish architecture and has recently been taken over as the headquarters of the Saltire Society, an organisation directed to a progressive interpretation of Scottish traditions. Although of little historic interest the Outlook Tower at the top of the Royal Mile is well worth a visit if only for the unusual view of the city to be obtained from its camera obscura.

In the area to the south of the Royal Mile a large number of places of interest are located. Amongst them are :

Greyfriars' Churchyard. Noted for its associations with the Covenanters. It was here that the National Covenant was signed.

Royal Infirmary. One of the greatest hospitals in the world and rich in its associations with famous medical pioneers.

George Heriot's Hospital. A commanding building opposite to the Royal Infirmary, with a romantic history and now used as a day school for boys.

University of Edinburgh. The modern university is now scattered over the city, but the Arts Faculty is still centred in the famous "Old Quad."

Princes Street. Among the sights of Princes Street are the Register House, a palladian building, said by some to be the finest example of architecture in Edinburgh; the Scott Monument, the dominating memorial to Edinburgh's most famous son; the National Gallery and the Royal Scottish Academy, official centres of Scottish art; the Memorial, designed by Dr. Tait MacKenzie, to Scottish soldiers who fell in the Great War.

Calton Hill. Studded with statuary, this hill, five minutes' walk from the east end of Princes Street, commands splendid vistas of the city. The most conspicuous object on the hill is the National Monument, often called "Scotland's Disgrace" on account of the fact that through shortage of funds the project was never completed. It was intended to be a copy of the Parthenon in Athens. Also on Calton Hill is Nelson's Monument, a tall column from the top of which at 1 o'clock a ball drops several feet. In peace time, the hour of one is marked by the firing of a signal gun from Edinburgh Castle.

St. Andrew's House. Immediately below the Calton Hill is St. Andrew's House, completed just before the War and the new centre of Scottish administration. It is built on the site of the grim Calton Gaol, parts of which are still left standing. Nearby are the Royal High School, immortalised by Scott, and the Calton burying-ground, which contains the Lincoln Memorial to commemorate the Scoto-American soldiers who fell in the Civil War.

Botanic Gardens. Ten minutes by tram from Princes Street are the Royal Botanic Gardens, among the finest of their kind in Britain.

Scottish Zoological Park. Situated on Corstorphine Hill in western part of the city the "Zoo," with its large collection of animals, is one of the most popular sights in Edinburgh.

R. L. Stevenson. R. L. Stevenson was born at 8 How Place, in the New Town, and the house here has been transformed into an attractive and interesting museum of Stevenson's relics.

PLACES OF INTEREST NEAR EDINBURGH

Cramond Village and Cramond Brig, a few miles west of the city, are closely linked with picturesque historical episodes. It was at Cramond Brig that James V. was rescued from assassination by gipsies through the good services of Jock Howieson.

Forth Bridge. The famous Forth Bridge lies about 8 miles to the west of Edinburgh, and for the best view the visitor should cross in one of the ferry boats linking South and North Queensferry. One and one fifth miles in length, the greatest height of this structure is 450 feet. Construction was begun in 1883 and completed in 1890.

Roslin Chapel. A few miles to the south of Edinburgh is the village of Roslin, famous for the Prentice Pillar in its chapel. The pillar is said to have been made by an apprentice who, when his master was in Rome, the boy being killed by his master on his return, in a fit of jealous passion.

Culross. This sleepy and picturesque village, on the opposite side of the Forth from Edinburgh, is the most perfect example of Scottish mediaeval village architecture.

SOME LEADING CHURCHES

Church of Scotland.—St. Giles Cathedral, High Street; St. Cuthbert's, Lothian Road; St. Columba's, Cambridge Street (Gaelic); St. George's West, Shandwick Place.

Scottish Episcopal Church.—Cathedral Church of St. Mary, Palmerston Place ; St. John the Evangelist, Princes Street.

Roman Catholic Church.—St. Mary's Cathedral, Broughton Street ; Church of the Sacred Heart, Lauriston Street.

Baptist Church.—Bristo, Queensferry Road ; Charlotte Chapel, West Rose Street.

Congregational Church.—Augustine, George IV Bridge.

Methodist Church.—Edinburgh Methodist Church, Nicolson Square.

Christian Science Church.—First Church of Christ Scientist, Inverleith Terrace.

Unitarian Church.—St. Mark's Unitarian, Castle Terrace.

Jewish Synagogue.—The Synagogue, Salisbury Road.

SUNDAY ENTERTAINMENTS

Corporation "Sunday Night at Seven"—Usher Hall—variety ; 6.50 P.M. to 9 P.M. ; for members of Forces and their friends, 1s. 3d. ; programme changed weekly.

Garrison Theatre, New Victoria Picture House, Clerk Street ; doors open 6.30 P.M. ; open to Service men and women in uniform who may bring one friend each, 6d.

Garrison Cinemas, usually four open on Sundays 6 P.M. to 9 P.M.

The Edinburgh Film Gild runs performances on alternating Sundays, afternoon and evening, throughout the season.

HOSPITALS

Edinburgh Royal Infirmary, Lauriston Place (tel. 26031) ; Eye, Ear and Throat Infirmary, 6 Cambridge Street (tel. 22667) ; City Hospital for Treatment of Infectious Diseases (tel. 51001) ; Northern General Hospital (tel. 83257).