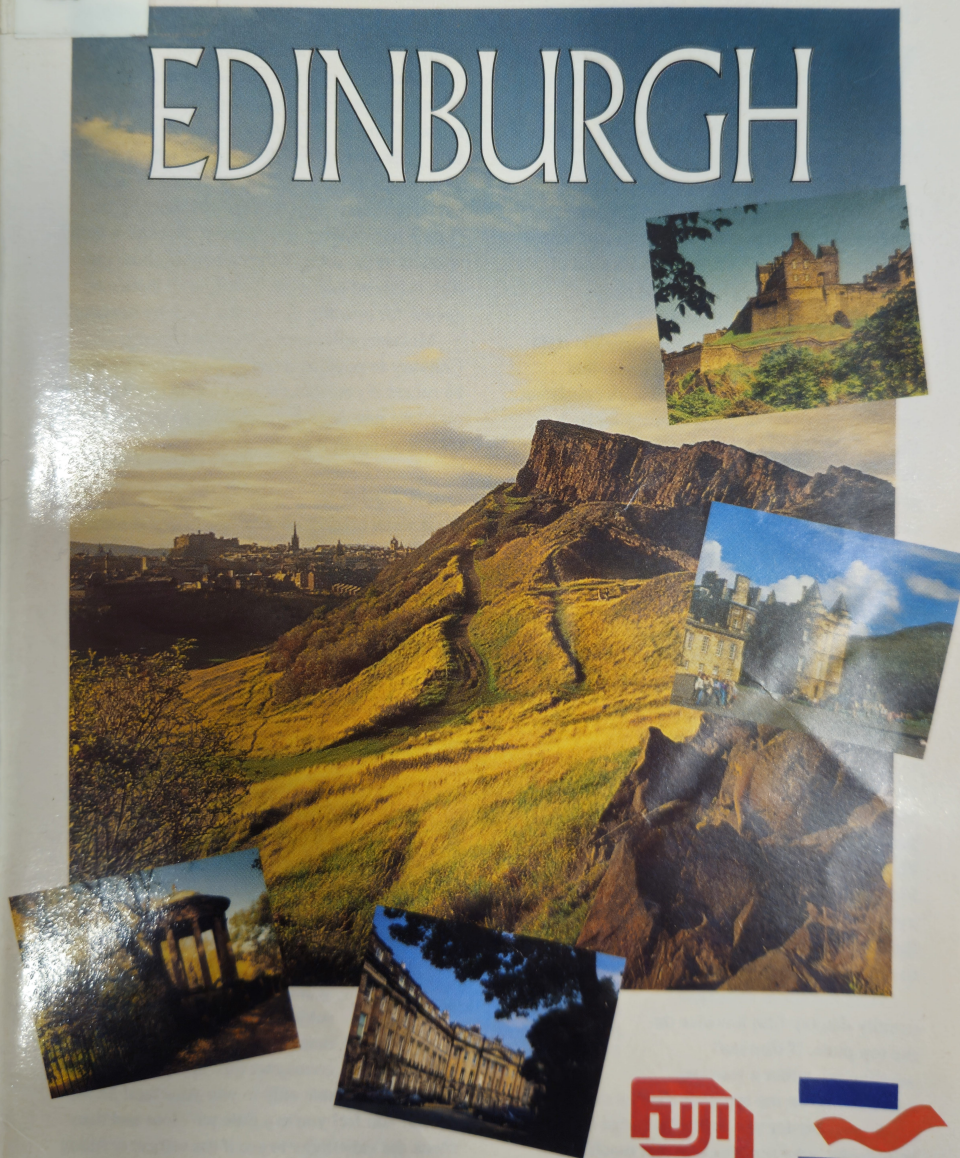


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29 MAY 1997

Edinburgh on Film



Your views of Edinburgh will improve with a few successful snapshots. Our photo tips, courtesy of Fuji Photo Film, will bring the city into focus.

When you visit any city as interesting as Edinburgh, it's easy to be swept away by the sights and sounds of the place. But when you get your films processed, will the prints do justice to your visit?

All too often your pictures can turn out dark, dingy and as poor representations of your memory. There's no need for this. Armed with a modern camera, decent film and a handful of practical tips, there's no end to the photo opportunities the city provides.

First of all, it's important to choose the right film and load it properly. We all know that Britain isn't exactly renowned for its consistent weather, so it's worth using a 'fast' film such as **Fujicolor Super G Plus 400**. This will cope with cloudy days as well as the bright ones yet still give strong, clean colours, no matter what the conditions.

Film loading used to be a problem before the introduction of easy-load systems. Most Fuji cameras feature a unique drop-in loading system, which is so simple anyone can cope with it! On other models there are three main ways to confirm film wind. Simple cameras usually have a rewind crank on the left side, which should rotate when you wind on. Basic autowind models often feature a 'jiggle' window near the eyepiece. If it doesn't do just that, the film hasn't taken up so it's safe to open the camera back to reload.

More advanced compacts usually display film advance on the top plate. If film isn't winding on, either a warning will flash up on the top plate display or the frame counter will refuse to budge off 0. If in doubt, why not check in that much

maligned item, the instruction book?

About 95% of all modern compacts take care of the nitty gritty of photography, so it doesn't matter if you don't know an f-stop from a bus stop. A feature called 'DX Coding' lets you shoot films of all different speeds without having to adjust the camera - just point and shoot. This feature has another great plus: it provides a small window at the back of the camera to show that film is loaded and what type it is, so there's no excuse for opening the camera back by mistake!

Mistakes still happen, but don't worry.

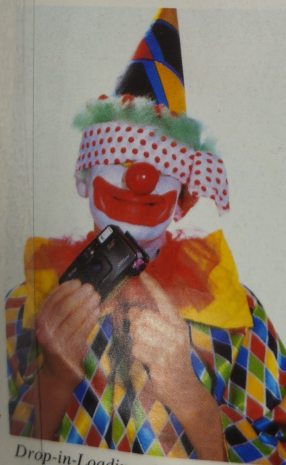
Contrary to popular belief, your entire film won't be ruined if you shut the back again quickly. You may lose just three or four shots, so go back and take them again if possible.

Out & About

Most visits involve a car or coach trip at some stage, and it's tempting to snap away through the windows. Our advice is... don't. Use the time to note places you'll want to visit later. Autofocus systems are fooled by the glass, so your picture may be blurred anyway, unless your camera has a 'landscape' button as on the Fuji **DL1000** and **DL550** models.

When you do stop, don't just start firing recklessly at the first thing you see, walk around and get used to how much of the scene is taken in by your camera's lens. Most models are fitted with a wide angle lens which has the habit of rendering subjects smaller in the picture than you'd expect. To

counteract this, apply a special accessory available only to you-your feet! Move in until you feel you're a little too close and then check the viewfinder to see if the subject is filling



Drop-in-Loading, the world's simplest film loading systems, is features on Fuji's DL cameras

the frame, without any ugly pylons, coaches or tourists in the way. The results will be improved even further if you add a bit of foreground interest to give the picture some depth. Those of you with a twin-lens or zoom compact will have



an added bonus. The telephoto setting can save a lot of legwork by making distant objects seem closer, and

it helps to keep distractions where they should be... out of the frame.

Try photographing your family or friends in front of a famous landmark, such as the castle; telephoto setting will 'reduce' the distance between subject and background, giving more emphasis to both.

Light Work

The best way to improve your photos is to stop taking pictures, at least until you've taken a second look at the scene. Frontal lighting, where the sun is behind your shoulders, emphasises colour but can flatten texture and fine detail. Warm sidelight from the sun in early morning or late evening will make every shop, house and monument stand out, but note that distant scenes will be more hazy late in the day.

Backlighting, where the sun is in the frame or just outside it, can cause flare spots which will ruin the picture, but it can produce powerful silhouetted images. To prevent the flare, shoot from the shadows so direct sunlight is blocked from the lens. Portraits can look good with a silhouetted backdrop; use the camera's flash to fill-in the shadows on your subject's face.

If the weather is overcast, it doesn't mean you have to stop shooting, you just have to choose your subject matter with greater care. Fujifilm colour prints are very good at reproducing colours, so you need to concentrate on smaller,

more colourful details of Edinburgh life rather than the whole scene. The Festival is a particularly good time to capture the colour and action of the city and its people, but you'll also find there's plenty going on throughout the year.

Dusk offers the most scope, with rich, deep skies that reproduce well on Fujicolor film. Floodlit historic monuments will stand out from this natural backdrop, but any distracting building work around them will be lost in shadow. To get the best results at dusk, switch the flash off (or press the landscape button which has the same effect) and steady the camera on a wall etc. This is where the faster 400 speed film wins hands down over slower 200 and 100 alternatives.



Remember, all Fuji compacts have a built-in flash, and this is useful for indoor pictures and portraits, but no way is it going to illuminate a scene from 500 yards! It's best to limit yourself to flash subjects less than 15ft from the camera.

Emergency Measures

We've all done it-gone away only to find we've forgotten the camera, or films, or the camera's battery has gone flat. These days it doesn't mean you're forced to go without holiday pictures, because Fuji has a great range of single use cameras available from shops, petrol stations and so on. Each is an easy to use snapshot camera with a quality Fujicolor Super G Plus 400 film already built-in.



The popular Fujicolor Quicksnap produces excellent photos in daylight, while the Quicksnap Flash lets you shoot at any time of day or night. There's even a waterproof version, very handy when it rains!

However, our choice of Fujicolor Quicksnap for photographing Edinburgh would

be the Panorama version, which produces dramatic extra wide vistas. The resulting photos are so different, it's worth buying one of these even if you haven't forgotten your own camera.

The New Town Trail

Edinburgh's New Town was designed and developed in the second half of the 18th century. Its creation was necessitated by severe overcrowding in the Old Town which stretched downhill from Edinburgh Castle to Holyrood Palace, bounded to the north by a deep loch (now Princes Street Gardens). By strolling along this trail, the visitor can track the development of the New Town from the original grid design centred around George Street out to the graceful Georgian and Victorian Terraces which extended the development. Beyond the commercial facades of busy Princes Street and George Street, you find yourself in the tranquil environment of elegant residences and offices.

1 The North Bridge from outside the Edinburgh & Scotland Information Centre

The essential starting point for this trail is the Edinburgh & Scotland Information Centre above the



Waverley Shopping Centre. Inside the Information Centre there are many services on offer: information, accommodation bookings, exclusive souvenir shopping, bureau de change, theatre tickets and you will have the chance to stock up on film for your camera. The view beyond the brightly decorated bridge which links the Old and New Towns extends to the spectacular Salisbury Crags.

2 The View from Calton Hill.

Continue along Waterloo Place at the eastern extremity of Princes Street and you will come to a set of steps on your left which lead to the summit of historic Calton Hill. From 328ft you can see right out to the Pentland Hills which skirt the south of the city as well as having the best view of one of the most famous shopping thoroughfares in Europe - Princes Street. Turn about completely and you can see out as far as the East Lothian coastline with the Bass Rock out in the Firth of Forth. Amongst the buildings you will encounter on the hill are the City Observatory, a Grecian-style monument to philosopher Dugald Stewart and the Nelson Monument. The latter is in the shape of an upturned telescope and has a time ball on top which drops at one o'clock each day in unison with the cannon fire from the castle battlements. The most curious construction however is the incomplete National Monument, copied from the Parthenon: it was to have been a memorial to Scottish soldiers killed in the Napoleonic Wars. Funds for its completion were unfortunately not secured and the monument has therefore acquired the tag of "Edinburgh's Disgrace".

3 George Street and Frederick Street Intersection

From St Andrew's Church, George Street and offices, you are impressed by the view of each street junction, the sloping cobbled streets of Forth and back to Fife and the Lothians. A particular stand-out is Playfair's St Stephen's Church, 1827.

4 The 1st Prince of Wales Steps.

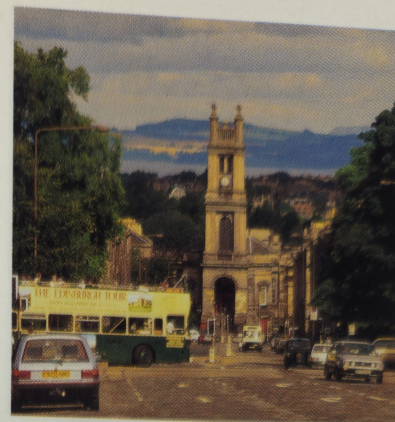
Cut down to Princes Street, a pedestrian area, the Royal Scottish Academy Gallery, straight on to a set of steps leading to the Mound. At the top you will have a view of the railway station, Princes Street Gardens to the east, the Monument and the built Balmoral Hotel.

5 Edinburgh from the Churchyard

Edinburgh's oldest church, dating back to the 12th century, number of different churches occupied the site in 1689 being badly damaged by the siege of Edinburgh. The present church, built in the 18th century style with an 18th-century tower erected in the 17th century through the plea of the churchyard up to the Castle is at the top of the afternoon sun. In the churchyard you can see the adjoining Prince of Wales West, where a view of the Castle and the gilded Ross.

3 George Street, Frederick Street Intersection looking north.

From St Andrew Square, walk along George Street with its exclusive shops and offices, you will not fail to be impressed by the northerly vistas at each street junction. Look down the sloping cobbled street out to the Firth of Forth and beyond to the Kingdom of Fife and the Lomond Hills. From this particular stance you will see William Playfair's St Stephen's Church built in 1827.

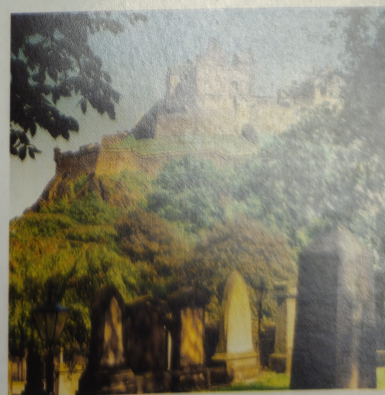


4 The East End of Princes Street and the New Town from the Mound Steps.

Cut down to Princes Street and the pedestrian area at the east side of the Royal Scottish Academy and National Gallery, straight ahead you will come to a set of steps leading up to the top of the Mound. At the top of the steps you will have a fine view across the railway station and Princes Street Gardens to the North Bridge. The Scott Monument and the Victorian railway-built Balmoral Hotel are also visible.



5 Edinburgh Castle from St Cuthbert's Churchyard. This is said to be the oldest church site in Edinburgh dating back to the 8th century. A number of different edifices have occupied the site, with the building of 1689 being badly damaged during a siege of Edinburgh Castle. The present church, built in Renaissance style with an 18th century steeple was erected in the 1890's. The view through the pleasant leafy churchyard up to the western end of the Castle is at its most impressive in the afternoon sunlight. From the churchyard you can step into the adjoining Princes Street Gardens West, where a similarly impressive view of the Castle can be gained from the gilded Ross Fountain.





6 Charlotte Square. The internationally famous architect, Robert Adam was commissioned to design elevations for the four sides of Charlotte Square in 1791. It had been observed by the city planners that up until that point little of the building construction in the New Town had shown any uniformity of design. Today the National Trust for Scotland own the property at No 7 Charlotte Square - The Georgian House. Here the visitor can gain an insight into life in the 1790's by visiting three floors furnished with a fascinating array of china and silver, pictures and furniture.

7 Moray Place. One of the last major developments of the New Town, the Moray Estate was developed in strict accordance with designs drawn up for the Earl of Moray in 1822, which even included specifications for the design of the railings! The 12 sided Moray Place is the showpiece of this vicinity with its majestic Tuscan porticos and wooded central garden.

8 The Dean Village and the Water of Leith. The Dean Village, 'dean', or 'dene' meaning deep valley, was a prosperous milling community as long ago as the 12th century. At one time there were 11 mills and granaries in operation, deriving their power from the Water of Leith. Although none of the mills are in operation today, most of the old buildings and houses of the time are still standing. Recent modern housing developments built in harmony with the styles in the old village have made the Dean Village a fashionable and desirable residential area. From Telford's Dean Bridge (1832), one can enjoy a splendid view over the red roof tiles of this unspoilt, peaceful haven, just a stone's throw from the bustling city centre.

9 Dean Village from the Waterside.

Walking back off the Dean Bridge towards town, turn sharp right after the Antique Shop to head down steep Bell's Brae into the heart of the village. If you head left along the waterside you will discover some of the best photographic opportunities. On turning right you can join the leafy Water of Leith Trail which leads initially to Stockbridge; a historic community where shoppers and browsers will find a fascinating collection of shops selling gifts, jewellery, crafts, books and second-hand clothes.

10 St Mary's Cathedral from Grosvenor Crescent.

This Neo - Gothic cathedral was designed in 1879 by Sir George Gilbert Scott and completed in 1917. It is the largest ecclesiastical building constructed in Scotland since the Reformation. The front of the cathedral with its two

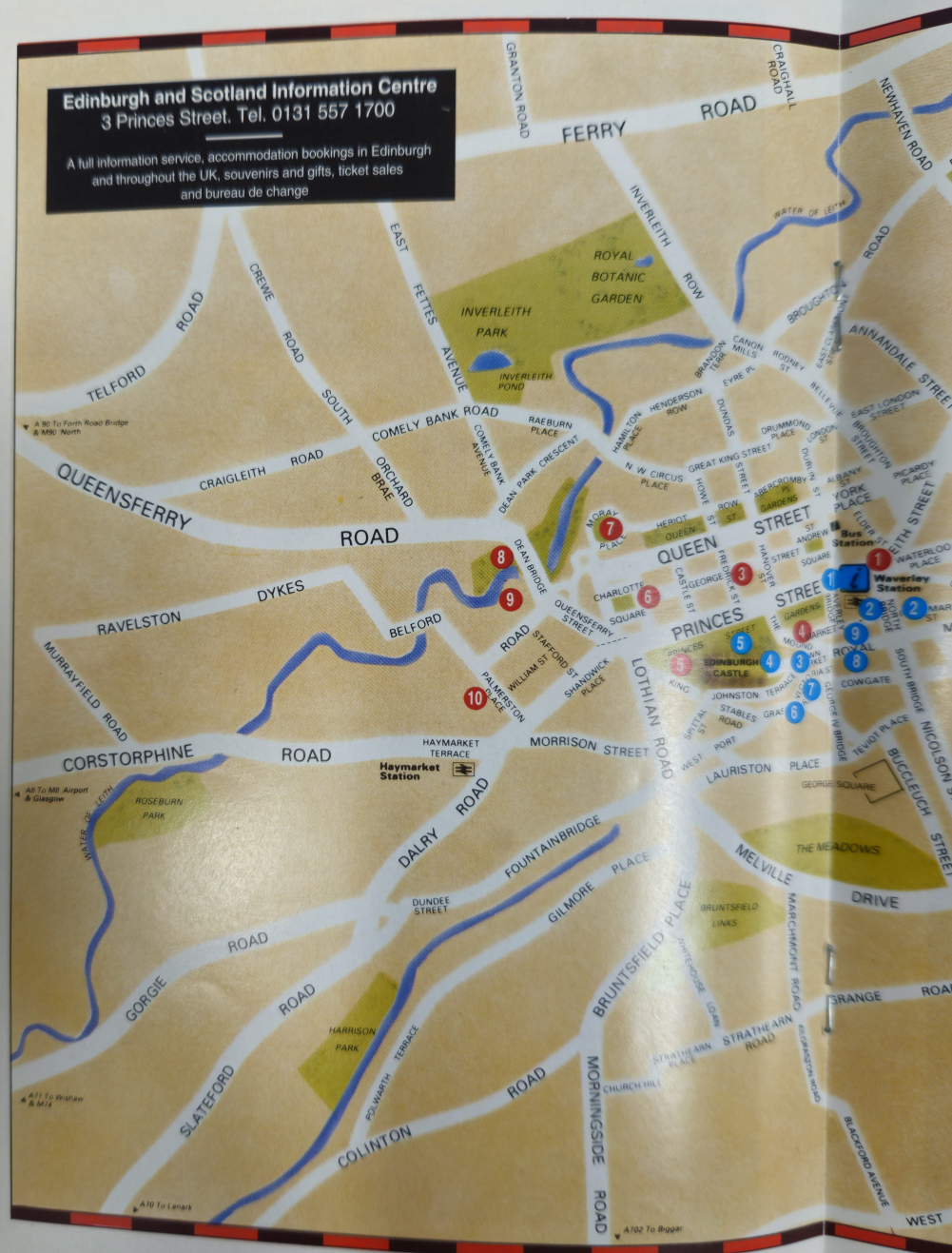
massive towers, named Barbara and Mary after the Misses Walker of Easter Coates who bequeathed the money for its construction, can be viewed best from Lansdowne and Grosvenor Crescents.

Now that you have completed this photographic trail through Edinburgh's elegant New Town, turn to pages 10-13 for directions through the enchanting Old Town.



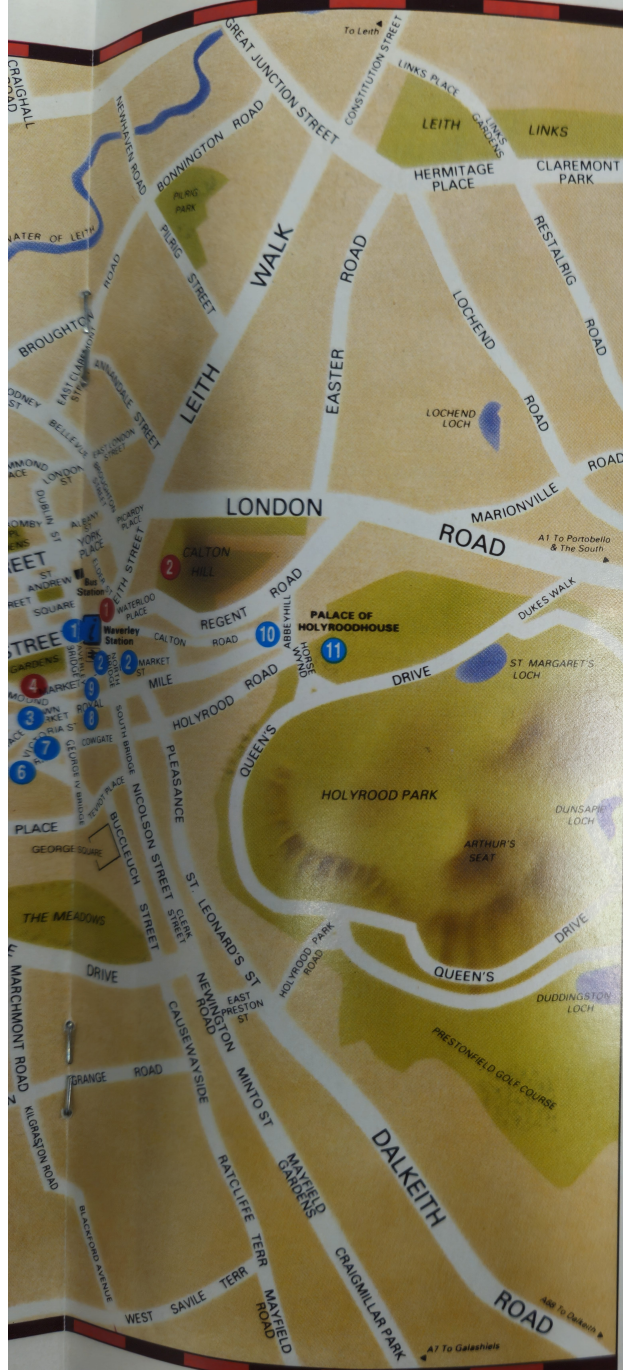
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and throughout the UK, souvenirs and gifts, ticket sales
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● = The New Town Trail

● = The Old Town Trail



The New Town Trail

- 1 The North Bridge from outside the Edinburgh and Scotland Information Centre
- 2 The view from Calton Hill
- 3 George Street, Frederick Street intersection looking north
- 4 The East End of Princes Street and the New Town from the Mound steps
- 5 Edinburgh Castle from St Cuthberts Churchyard
- 6 Charlotte Square
- 7 Moray Place
- 8 Dean Village and the Water of Leith
- 9 Dean Village from the Waterside
- 10 St Mary's Cathedral from Grosvenor Crescent

The Old Town Trail

- 1 The view up to the Castle from outside the Edinburgh and Scotland Information Centre
- 2 Views from the North Bridge
- 3 Lady Stair's Close
- 4 Ramsay Garden from Ramsay Lane
- 5 Views from the Castle Esplanade
- 6 Edinburgh Castle from the Grassmarket
- 7 Victoria Street
- 8 View looking down the Royal Mile from St Giles
- 9 Advocates Close
- 10 White Horse Close
- 11 The Palace of Holyroodhouse with Arthur's Seat

The Old Town Trail

Edinburgh Castle is built on volcanic rock, carved by Ice Age glaciation in such a way as to make its west, north and south aspects so steep as to be virtually impenetrable. Such excellent defensive qualities led rulers, as far back as the 11th century, to build fortresses at its summit and indeed in the long military history of the castle it has never successfully been taken by storm. The Old Town of Edinburgh grew up on the slope to the east of the Castle, the Royal Mile forming the backbone as the major thoroughfare with many narrow closes and wynds leading off to the north and the south. Antique maps of the Old Town show the city resembling the skeleton of a fish with the Castle as the head and the narrow closes and wynds as the ribs.

1 The View up to the Castle from outside the Edinburgh & Scotland Information Centre. The starting point for this trail is also at the Edinburgh & Scotland Information Centre, where you can avail yourself of camera film from the shop.

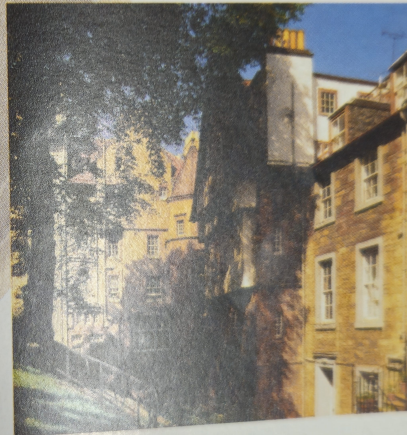
2 Views from the North Bridge. The present North Bridge was built in 1897, with the highly decorative paintwork and floodlighting arriving in 1990. On the east side of the bridge stands a monument to soldiers of the King's Own Scottish Borderers. An excellent spot for photographing Calton Hill, the eastward view extends all the way to Portobello on the Forth. To the west you can capture the Castle rock along with the classical splendour of the art galleries on the Mound.



3 Lady Stair's Close. Turn right and walk up the Royal Mile towards the Castle. When you reach the Lawnmarket, venture down the narrow Lady Stair's Close, one of the passages on your right leads to the Writers' Museum. Through the narrow gap between these distinctive Old Town Buildings, the view stretches out over the New Town to the Firth of Forth. The Writers' Museum, to which entry is free, is devoted to the Scottish writers, Robert Louis Stevenson, Robert Burns and Sir Walter Scott. It houses a selection of manuscripts, portraits and relics. The museum building was built in 1622 and was owned by Elizabeth, the Dowager Countess of Stair in the early 18th Century. Up until 1993 the building was still known as Lady Stair's House.



4 Ramsay Garden from Ramsay Lane. Just before the entrance to the Castle esplanade, turn right down Ramsay Lane for a view of the interior of the engaging Ramsay Garden. This 19th century development was the work of Sir Patrick Geddes a pioneer of conservation and town planning.



5 Views from the Castle Esplanade. Although the most thrilling views over the north of the city can be gained from the highest ramparts within the castle itself, the esplanade still makes an ideal photopoint. To the south, see the Pentland Hills, Arthur's Seat, Edinburgh University and George Heriot school. The latter, with its distinctive turrets was once used as a hospital for Oliver Cromwell's troops. To the north there is a magnificent panorama over the city, with Edinburgh's famous thoroughfare - Princes Street - in the foreground.



6 Edinburgh Castle from the Grassmarket.

The quickest way down to the Grassmarket is by Castle Wynd, on your right as you leave the Esplanade. The Grassmarket was granted a charter as a marketplace as far back as the 15th century when it still lay outwith the city walls. It later became the city's hanging place with the gallows being finally removed in 1784; the spot is still marked today by railings and a cross set into the cobblestones. Today the Grassmarket is known for its antique and clothes shops and comes alive in the evenings as the young descend on the popular bars and restaurants of the area.

7 **Victoria Street.** This street was built westwards from George IV Bridge to join West Bow at the angle of the Bow (1835-1840). A must for shoppers with its unique blend of curiosity, craft and antique shops, the architectural style is most photogenic with the arcaded shop fronts surmounted by a pedestrian walkway.

8 View looking down the Royal Mile from St Giles.

Although this High Kirk of Edinburgh is still often referred to as a cathedral, it only officially held this title briefly under the reign of Charles I in the 17th Century. Looking down the High Street you will see on the right, the now disused Tron Kirk, originally founded in 1637, now used as a visitor centre in the summer months. Further down, on the left is John Knox's House which although was possibly not the home of the Scottish religious reformer, nevertheless has connections with his time in Edinburgh.

9 Advocates Close.

Situated opposite St Giles before the City Chambers is Advocates Close. The close was once home to Sir James Stewart of Goodtrees - Lord Advocate of Scotland between 1692-1709 and 1711-1713 and tenements dating from this time can still be seen. A dramatic view right out to the Firth of Forth can be had from the top of the close.

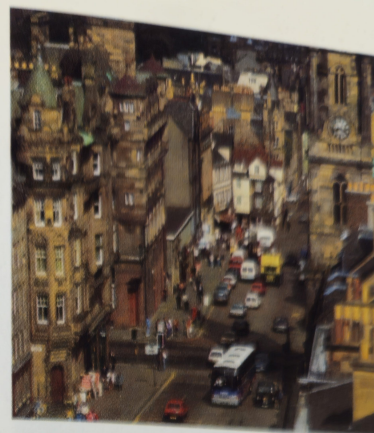
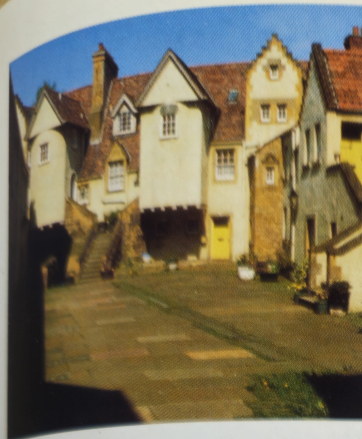


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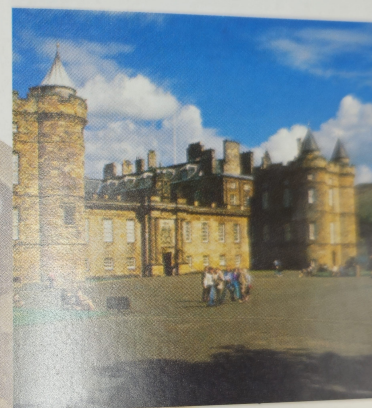
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10 White Horse Close. Arriving at the lower end of the Royal Mile this is another close you should take care not to miss. Formerly the 17th Century site of the White Horse Inn - it was once the starting point of coach services between Edinburgh and London. In 1965 it was rebuilt by the Town Council as small flats, though retaining the original style.

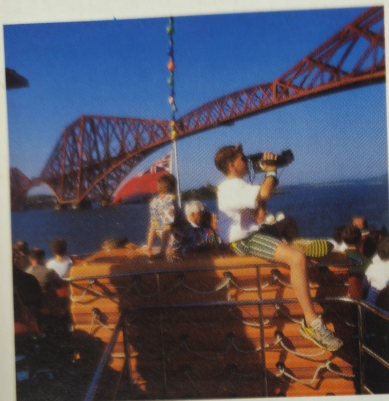


11 The Palace of Holyroodhouse with Arthur's Seat. It was in the 16th century that building on the original Holyrood Palace commenced. Various monarchs throughout history have enlarged and modified its structure, most notably Charles II though ironically he never visited the Palace to see the results. Largely neglected by the monarchy in the 18th century, the Palace has since the days of Queen Victoria, served as a regular royal residence. The present Queen visits the palace with other members of the royal family each summer and traditionally holds a garden party in the extensive grounds. At other times the Palace is open to the public with a large selection of rooms open to view, including the notorious chamber where Mary Queen of Scots' Italian secretary David Rizzio was murdered.



Now that you have visited some of the prime photopoints in the centre of Edinburgh, you may wish to visit some of the city's most scenic outlying areas. You will find some suggestions overleaf.

Out of Town



South Queensferry: (9 miles west of the city centre). This is a traditional east coast town situated at the south side of the world famous Forth Bridges. Along the terraced streets in the centre of the town, there are many attractive 17th century buildings. Close by are the stately houses of Hopetoun and Dalmeny (both open to the public in the summer season).

Swanston Village: (4 miles south of the city centre). A classified conservation area, this hamlet of whitewashed cottages and stone houses is set in lush green

surroundings on the lower slopes of the Pentlands. Swanston Cottage was the summer retreat of author Robert Louis Stevenson in the 1870's. The village is an ideal starting point for walks into the rolling Pentland Hills.

Blackford Hill: (2 miles south of the city centre). From 539ft you will have an excellent view over the whole of the city across to the hills of Fife. You can also visit the Royal Observatory, site of the largest telescope in Scotland. Blackford Hill can be approached through the Hermitage of Braid, an idyllic wooded valley which starts from Braid Road in Morningside.

Cramond Village: (4 1/2 miles north east of the city centre). Cramond, lying at the mouth of the River Almond, was once the site of a Roman Fort, today it is an attractive, peaceful village. A leafy walkway will take you upstream past whitewashed cottages to the remains of 18th century watermills, while at low tide you can walk out to uninhabited Cramond Island for a spectacular view of the Forth. Cramond Kirk, medieval in origin is also well worth visiting.



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In addition to booking accommodation in Edinburgh city on the day or in advance, we can "Book a Bed Ahead" to almost any destination in England, Scotland or Wales. At our ticket desk you can book for major theatre venues, Scottish evenings, walking tours, coach tours, coach travel, brewery tours, travel and entry passes. We also operate a bureau de change service.



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Edinburgh Film Guide:



100 The Castle

Fujicolor SUPER G PLUS 100 is perfect for those sunny shots of Edinburgh Castle.



200 The Festival

Fujicolor SUPER G PLUS 200 is great for those Fringe Festival side shows.



400 The Games

Fujicolor SUPER G PLUS 400 is perfect for catching fast moving subjects.



1600 The Tattoo

Fujicolor SUPER HG 1600. Ideal for the evenings entertainment at the military tattoo.

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