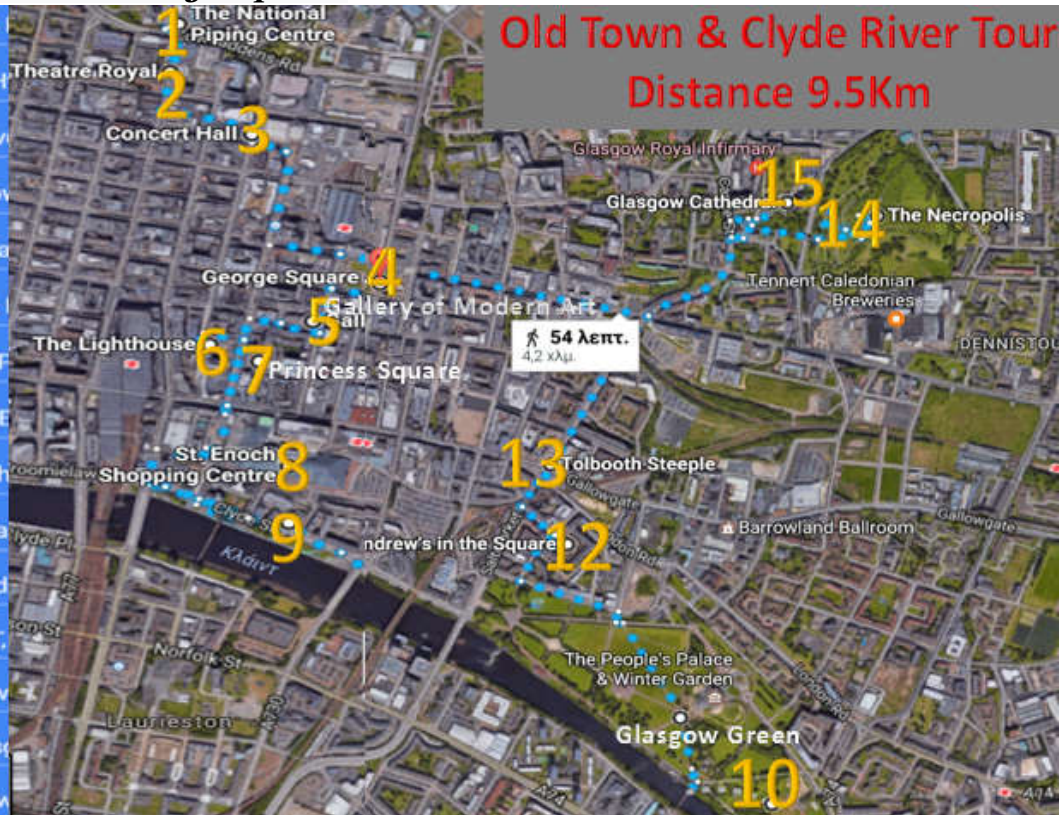


GLASGOW Tour,Sightseeing analysis & survey

at google maps,according to listed sn

1.Old Town & Clyde River Tour,could begin from The National Piping Centre to Glasgow Bridge,then turn E to Cathedral of St Andrew and Clyde Weir and after to Glasgow Green-St Andrew's in the Square-Tolbooth Steeple-Necropolis-Glasgow Cathedral and through George Str return to George Square.

- 1.The National Piping Centre, 30-34
- 2.Theatre Royal, Glasgow G2 3DB, H
- 3.Concert Hall, Glasgow G1 2RN, Hv
- 4.George Square, George St, Glasg
- 5.Gallery of Modern Art, Royal Excha
- 6.The Lighthouse, Glasgow G1 3LX, I
- 7.Princes Square Shopping Centre, F
- 8.St. Enoch Shopping Centre, 55 St E
- 9.Roman Catholic Metropolitan Cath
- 10.Glasgow Green, Greendyke St, Sa
- 12.St Andrew's in the Square, 1 St And
- 13.Tolbooth Steeple, Glasgow G1 5ET,
- 14.The Necropolis, Castle St, Glasg
- 15.Glasgow Cathedral, Castle St, Glas
- 4.George Square, George St, Glasg



1.The Museum of Piping



is an institution, dedicated to the playing of the bagpipes, to include not only the Great Highland Bagpipes, but also the Scottish smallpipes and Irish uilleann pipes, as well as other traditional musical instruments. Includes practice spaces, an auditorium, and the **Museum of Piping**.

2. Theatre Royal



is the oldest theatre in Glasgow, located at 282 Hope Street in Cowcaddens. The theatre originally opened in 1867, the name changing to the Theatre Royal in 1869, and is the longest running theatre in Scotland.

3.Concert Hall



constructed in the late 80s, the building was officially opened in October 1990



4. George Square

George Square and Glasgow City Chambers, which was opened in 1888. On the South side are a number of buildings, including the former General Post Office, built in 1878 and redeveloped into offices in 2007,^[7] a Chicago-style office building, dating from 1924. The city's main Tourist Information Centre is in the adjacent Royal Exchange Square

George Square is the principal civic square in the city of Glasgow, Scotland. It is named after King George III. Laid out in 1781, George Square is surrounded by architecturally important buildings including on the east side the palatial Municipal Chambers, also known as the City Chambers, whose foundation stone was laid in 1883.^[1] Built by Glasgow Corporation it is the continuing headquarters of Glasgow City Council. Joseph Swan's panoramic engraving of 1829 shows the early development of the square and its surrounding buildings.



Statues Imprinting at George Square

1. Thomas Graham: chemist **2. James Oswald:** liberal politician **3. Thomas Campbell:** poet, historian and political commentator **4. Field Marshall Lord Clyde:** British Army officer commanded the Thin Red Line of the 93rd Highlanders during Crimean War **5. Sir John Moore:** British army officer **6. William Gladstone:** Prime Minister four separate times **7. Robert Burns:** Scotland's national poet **8. James Watt:** inventor and mechanical engineer, **9. Prince Albert** **10. Queen Victoria** **11. Sir Robert Peel:** Prime Minister **12. Sir Walter Scott:** internationally acclaimed novelist and poet



An equestrian statue of **Queen Victoria** stands in George Square during the 2009



Cenotaph



Scott Monument



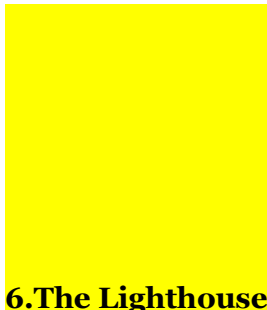
& the Statue on the Glasgow monument

5. GALLERY OF MODERN ART



(GoMA) is the main gallery of contemporary art in Glasgow Opened in 1996, housed in a neoclassical building in Royal Exchange Square in the heart of Glasgow city center. Built in 1778 as the townhouse of William Cunninghame of Lainshaw, a wealthy Glasgow Tobacco Lord who made his fortune through the triangular slave trade, the building has undergone a series of different uses. It was bought in 1817 by the Royal Bank of Scotland who later moved onto Buchanan Street; it then became the Royal Exchange. Reconstruction for this use was undertaken by David Hamilton between 1827 and 1832 and resulted in many additions to the building, namely the Corinthian pillars to the Queen Street facade, the cupola above and the large hall to the rear of the old house. In 1954, Glasgow District Libraries moved the Stirling's Library into the building. When the library returned to Miller Street, the building was refurbished to house the city's contemporary art collection.

In front of the gallery, there is The Duke of Wellington statue (see at the end)



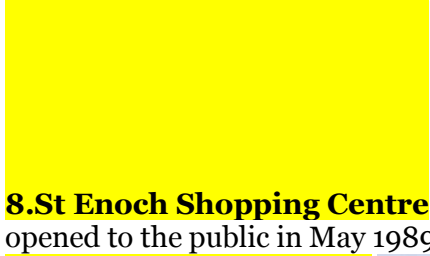
6.The Lighthouse

The Lighthouse is the renamed conversion of the former offices of the *Glasgow Herald* newspaper. Completed in 1895 and it's Scotland's Centre for Design and Architecture. It was opened as part of Glasgow's status as UK City of Architecture and Design in 1999. One of the key features of The Lighthouse is the uninterrupted view over Glasgow's cityscape available from the Mackintosh Tower at the north of the building, which is accessible via a helical staircase from the third floor. There is also another modern viewing platform at the south of the building, on the sixth floor and is only



accessible via lift.

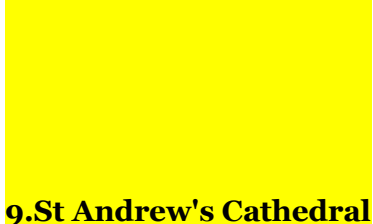
7.St Vincent Place/Princes Square



8.St Enoch Shopping Centre

opened to the public in May 1989

The construction began in 1986, and the building was



9.St Andrew's Cathedral

Church of Saint Andrew or Glasgow Metropolitan

Cathedral is a Roman Catholic Cathedral The Cathedral, which was designed in 1814 by James Gillespie Graham in the Neo Gothic style, lies on the north bank of the River Clyde in Clyde Street

10.Glasgow Green park in the east end of Glasgow, Scotland on the north bank of the River Clyde. Established in the 15th century, it is the oldest park in the city.



People's Palace



Winter Gardens



Royal Doulton Fountain at People's Palace & details



Nelson Monument



McLennan Arch



Wil.Collins fountain



St.Andrew's Suspension Bridge

(attention. item 11 does not exist)

12. St Andrew's in the Square



an 18th-century category-A-listed^[1] former church in Glasgow, Scotland, considered one of the finest classical churches in Britain, built between 1739 and 1756

13. Tolbooth Steeple



Standing on an island in the middle of Glasgow Cross is the Tolbooth Steeple, built in 1625-26 at what was the **crossing point for the main streets of Glasgow at that time** (*Glasgow Cross is a major junction in the city centre of Glasgow, which has, at its centre, five streets running from it: the High Street to the north, Gallowgate and London Road heading east, the Saltmarket to the south, and the Trongate running west to the Merchant City. Its most recognisable feature is the Tolbooth Steeple, part of the 17th century tolbooth.*). The Steeple is all that remains of the old Tolbooth buildings which were demolished in 1921. The Tolbooth was the site of the Glasgow Council Chambers until 1814, when the council sold the Tolbooth and moved to Jail Square in the Saltmarket, before eventually moving to the current City Chambers on George Square. The 126ft tall Steeple was repaired in 2008 after cracks were discovered in the structure, along with masonry, lead and guttering repairs. The Tolbooth Steeple was where the public hangings of Glasgow used to occur.^[3] Along with the nearby Tron Theatre, it is one of the oldest buildings in the city.

On the way to 14, at 158 Ingram Str. there is Hutchesons Building, with their statues (see at the end) and at 191 Str The Corinthian Club, which are magnificent buildings

14. The Necropolis



a Victorian cemetery It is on a low but very prominent hill to the east of Glasgow Cathedral (St. Mungo's Cathedral). Fifty thousand individuals have been buried here. Typically for the period only a small percentage are named on monuments and not every grave has a stone. Approximately 3500 monuments exist here. The planning of the cemetery began formally by the Merchants' House of Glasgow in 1831, in anticipation of a change in the law. The Cemeteries Act was passed in 1832 and the floodgates opened. Glasgow Necropolis officially opened in April 1833. Notable statues and sculptures see https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Glasgow_Necropolis

15. Glasgow Cathedral,



also called the **High Kirk of Glasgow** or St Kentigern's or St Mungo's Cathedral, is today a gathering of the Church of Scotland Saint Mungo, built his church. The tomb of the saint is in the lower crypt. Built before the Reformation from the late 12th century, the building is a superb example of Scottish Gothic architecture. It is also one of the few Scottish medieval churches (and the only medieval cathedral on the Scottish mainland) to have survived the Reformation not unroofed.

North-West Glasgow suburbs Tour, starts from Mitchell Library-

North Street to St Mary's Scottish Episcopal Cathedral (through Circus Park)- Botanic Cres- Greek Orthodox Church- University of Glasgow- Kelvingrove Art Gallery and Museum (and walk around the magnificent Kelvingrove Park)- Riverside Museum- Scottish Event Campus- The SSE Hydro- Glasgow Science Centre and return to return to the center and George Square, walking by Clyde River and its beatyful bridges

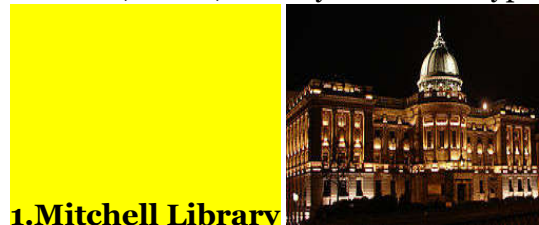


<https://www.google.gr/maps/dir/King's+Theatre/Mitchell+Library,+North+Street,+Glasgow,+United+Kingdom/St+Mary's+Scottish+Episcopal+Cathedral/Botanic+Cres/Greek+Orthodox+Church/University+of+Glasgow/Kelvingrove+Park,+Glasgow,+United+Kingdom/Riverside+Museum/Scottish+Event+Campus/The+SSE+Hydro/@55.8711502,-4.3053159,3866m/data=!3m2!1e3!4b1!4m62!4m61!1m5!1m1!1sox4888442886b9565:ox8bf9ea7cb7f68290!2m2!1d-4.2687075!2d55.8650099!1m5!1m1!1sox488844290d1a3eaf:ox95128d38f6ad300!2m2!1d-4.3053159,3866m!1m5!1m1!1sox48884431faa2ba9d:ox91181946207c9b2a!2m2!1d-4.2750658!2d55.8735327!1m5!1m1!1sox488845ca527d6d45:ox46b98ae867203859!2m2!1d-4.2721754!2d55.8650616!1m5!1m1!1sox488845c89f9c324f:ox3977b0940f9ee4ae!2m2!1d-4.2986964!2d55.8790708!1m5!1m1!1sox488845d20af469b3:oxa3f0620b65e4983!2m2!1d-4.288761!2d55.8810712!1m5!1m1!1sox488845d3252afce9:ox9ef923bf94072089!2m2!1d-4.2866884!2d55.8693975!1m5!1m1!1sox488845dof24231ef:oxb7ef6d9b3165003!2m2!1d-4.2882005!2d55.8721211!1m5!1m1!1sox488845d3252afce9:ox9ef923bf94072089!2m2!1d-4.2866884!2d55.8693975!1m5!1m1!1sox488845dof24231ef:oxb7ef6d9b3165003!2m2!1d-4.3064039!2d55.8651867!1m5!1m1!1sox4888467f3e9922b:oxcfa6e12af6b9c9b!2m2!1d-4.2889273!2d55.8612243!1m5!1m1!1sox4888467f6ad396bb:ox6bdf1ba317179d6!2m2!1d-4.285258!2d55.860156!3e2?hl=en>



0. King's Theatre

opened in 1904. The theatre is primarily a receiving house for touring musicals, dance, comedy and circus-type performances.

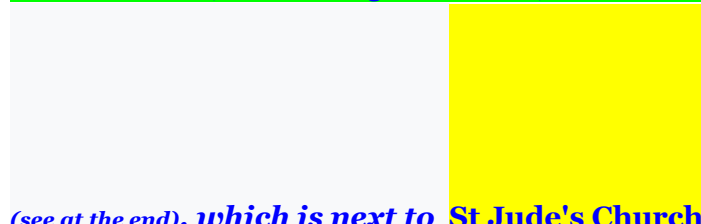


1. Mitchell Library



was established initially in Ingram Street in 1877

In the middle, at Kelvingrove Park, there is The Lobey Dosser statue facing Woodlands Road



(see at the end), which is next to **St Jude's Church** church building of this denomination, constructed between 1874-6



(55.8694°N 4.2750°W) **The largest**



2. Cathedral Church of St Mary the Virgin

It is located on the Great Western Road, in the west end of Glasgow. The current building was opened on 9 November 1871 as St Mary's Episcopal Church and was completed in 1893 when the spire was completed. It was raised to cathedral status in 1908. The total height of the cathedral is 63 metres.



3. Botanic Garden

located in the West End of Glasgow, Scotland. It features several glasshouses, the most notable of which is the Kibble Palace. The gardens were created in 1817, and run by the Royal Botanic Institution of Glasgow



4. Greek Orthodox Cathedral of St. Luke

located in the Dowanhill district of Glasgow, built in 1877 as the Belhaven Church for the United Presbyterian Church of Scotland. The church was built in Norman Gothic style, inspired by Dunblane Cathedral. The congregation became part of the Church of Scotland in 1929 and continued to meet there until 1960.

It was converted to a Greek Orthodox Church; the work was paid for by Sir Reo Stakis. Stakis had also paid for the first (much smaller) Greek Orthodox church in the city, in 1953. The Riverside Museum



5. The University of Glasgow

(Scottish Gaelic: *Oilthigh Ghlaschu*, Latin: *Universitas Glasguensis*) (abbreviated as **Glas.** in post-nominals) is the fourth oldest university in the English-speaking world and one of Scotland's four ancient universities. It was founded in 1451. Along with the University of Edinburgh, the University was part of the Scottish Enlightenment during the 18th century. It is currently a member of Universitas 21, the international network of research universities, and the Russell Group.



6. Kelvingrove Art Gallery and Museum

a museum and art gallery. It reopened in 2006 after a three-year refurbishment. The museum's collections came mainly from the McLellan Galleries and from the old Kelvingrove House Museum in Kelvingrove Park. It has one of the finest collections of arms and armour in the world and a vast natural history collection. The art collection includes many outstanding European artworks, including works by the Old Masters (Rembrandt van Rijn, Gerard de Lairese, and Jozef Israëls), French Impressionists (such as Claude Monet, Pierre-Auguste Renoir, Camille Pissarro, Vincent van Gogh and Mary Cassatt), Dutch Renaissance, Scottish Colourists and exponents of the Glasgow School.

6 a. Kelvingrove Park/Kelvin Way

The Stewart Memorial Fountain, celebrating the establishment of the Loch Katrine and Milngavie waterworks public park located on the River Kelvin in the West End of the city of Glasgow, Scotland, containing the famous

In the middle, at Patrick Station (1.1Km from Riverside Mus) there is G.I. Bride statue (see at the end)



7. The Riverside Museum

Museum of Transport, at Pointhouse Quay in the Glasgow Harbour regeneration district of Glasgow, Scotland. The building opened in June 2011. On 18 May 2013, the museum was announced as the Winner of the 2013 European Museum of the Year Award. Collection: L. S. Lowry: Cranes and Ships, Glasgow Docks, SAR Class 15F 4-8-2 steam locomotive Museum replaced the previous home for the city's transport collection, at the city's Kelvin Hall, and was the first museum to be opened in the city since the St Mungo Museum of Religious Life and Art in 1993



the Glasgow

8. SECC or Scottish Exhibition and Conference Centre. Scotland's largest exhibition centre, located in the district of Finnieston on the north bank of the River Clyde It is one of the three main venues within the Scottish Event Campus.



(Exterior of venue)



(The Clyde Auditorium with the main SECC building behind it)

9. The SSE Hydro

Side by side to SECC, a multi-purpose indoor arena located on the Scottish Event Campus Opened 2013, with a concert by Rod Stewart. The SECC identified the need for a new arena in which sports and other public events could be held



10. Glasgow Science Centre

opened on 5 June 2001. It is one of Britain's most popular places to visit. It is a purpose-built science centre **composed of three principal buildings** which are the **Science Mall** (titanium-clad buildings takes a crescent shape structure and houses a Science Mall), **Glasgow Tower** (the tallest freely-rotating tower in the world. It missed its opening date in 2001 and has been plagued by problems ever since. It has been closed for over 80% of its life) and an **IMAX cinema** (the first IMAX cinema to be built in Scotland. The single auditorium seats 370 in front of a rectangular screen measuring 25 m by 18.9 m and has the capability to show 3D films as well as standard 2D films in IMAX format.^[9] It opened to the public in October 2000).

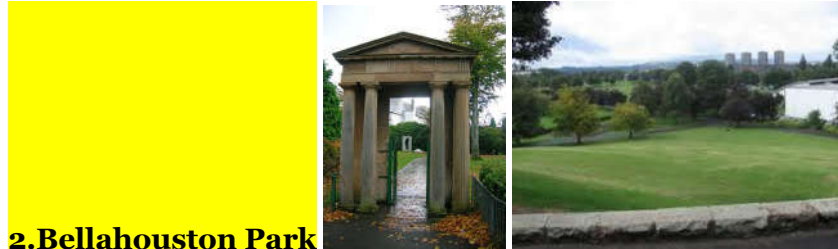


South-West, Glasgow Parks Tour, could begin from Glasgow Bridge,

Bellahouston Park – Pollok Country Park (House, Garden, Weir, Bridges etc)- Maxwell Park- Pollokshields Burgh Hall- Queen's Park and return to Glasgow Bridge



<https://www.google.gr/maps/dir/Glasgow+Bridge,+Glasgow+G1+4NP,+%CE%97%CE%BD%CF%89%CE%BC%CE%AD%CE%BD%CE%BF+%CE%92%CE%B1%CF%83%CE%AF%CE%BB%CE%B5%CE%B9%CE%BF/Bellahouston+Park,+Paisley+Road+West,+Glasgow,+United+Kingdom/Pollok+Country+Park,+Pollokshaws+Road,+Glasgow,+United+Kingdom/Maxwell+Park,+Glasgow,+United+Kingdom/Pollokshields+Burgh+Hall,+Glencairn+Drive,+Glasgow,+United+Kingdom/Queen's+Park,+Glasgow,+United+Kingdom/Glasgow+Bridge,+Glasgow+G1+4NP,+%CE%97%CE%BD%CF%89%CE%BC%CE%AD%CE%BD%CE%BF+%CE%92%CE%B1%CF%83%CE%AF%CE%BB%CE%B5%CE%B9%CE%BF/@55.8425778,-4.3070362,3869m/data=!3m2!1e3!4b1!4m4!4m4!1m5!1m1!1sox488846995ef9251:oxiad86e79e443186c!2m2!1d-4.2578644!2d55.8555343!1m5!1m1!1sox488846119d72677b:oxafed801e3c1d6130!2m2!1d-4.321103!2d55.842859!1m5!1m1!1sox4888463af1fd963:oxdiae3bffa1f1b4!2m2!1d-4.3167569!2d55.8296373!1m5!1m1!1sox4888465d751ce2eb:oxeb795d8564ad570!2m2!1d-4.2888881!2d55.8375987!1m5!1m1!1sox4888465d8d25d3d:ox6e1f4772c3d676f!2m2!1d-4.2869947!2d55.8389061!1m5!1m1!1sox488846f6d8995a9d:ox5e3bbaf5895d325a!2m2!1d-4.2683937!2d55.8328044!1m5!1m1!1sox488846995ef9251:oxiad86e79e443186c!2m2!1d-4.2578644!2d55.8555343!3e2?hl=el>



2. Bellahouston Park

public park on the South Side of Glasgow, between Craigton, Dumbreck, Ibrox and Moss park covering an area of 71 hectares (180 acres).



3. *** Pollok Country Park

It is **A MUST SEE PLACE!!!** An 146-hectare (360-acre) country park and in 2008, it was named **the Best Park in Europe**. The house - built in 1752 and was given to the City of Glasgow in 1966. It is now managed by the National Trust for Scotland and is open to the public. The house was modernised internally in 1899.



4. Maxwell Park

small, well maintained park is hidden away within the affluent houses of the Pollokshields area, and is situated next to Pollokshields Burgh Hall. It was gifted to the City by Sir John Stirling Maxwell, the Scottish politician and philanthropist who helped shape the Pollok area into the green space it still is today. The park opened in 1890, and contains a number of different plants and flowers that were taken from the gardens of Pollok House in what is now Pollok Country Park.

5. Pollokshields Burgh Hall



stands at the edge of Maxwell Park. Designed and constructed in 17th-century Scottish Baronial style, this was opened in 1890 as a Masonic Meeting Place and for the use of the community but served the independent burgh of Pollokshields only until 1891 when the rapidly expanding city swallowed up the area. The hall contained various council offices and a courtroom. It continues to this day as a Masonic meeting place, hence the numerous Masonic symbols in the carvings (especially at the back of the building) and in the stained-glass windows.&

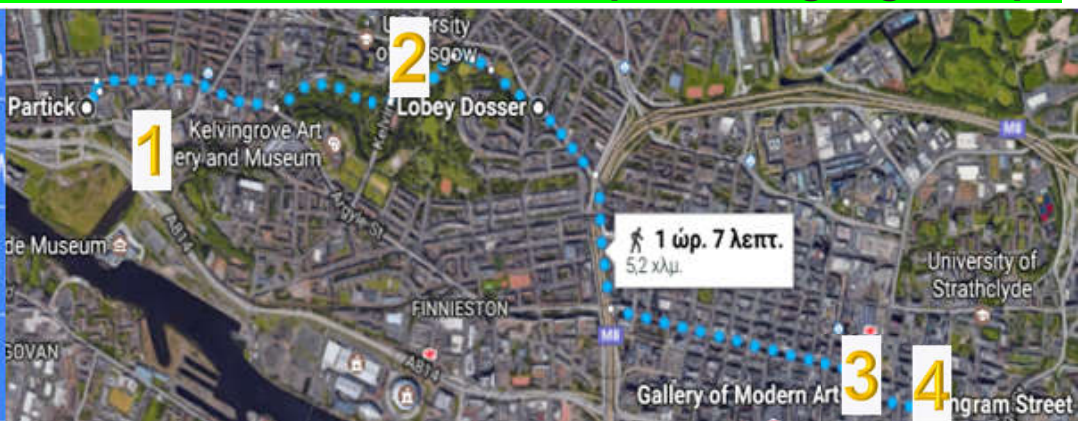
6. Queen's Park, Glasgow



The park was acquired in 1857. The 60 hectares (150 acres) park lies about 4 miles (6.4 km) south of the city centre,^[1] and gives its name to an adjacent residential district, and the football team Queen's Park F.C.. The glasshouse in Queen's Park. Located at the top of the hill around which the park is formed and close to the flagpole. From various points of the park, it is possible to view the full expanse of Glasgow in a given direction. The most comprehensive viewpoint is marked by a flagpole, and affords views of tens of miles to the north, east and south. In good visibility this view encompasses the Campsie Fells and Ben Lomond

Glasgow Statues & their installation marked points at google maps

- 1 G.I. Bride statue in Partick station
- 2 The Lobey Dosser statue facing Woodlands Road.
- 3 Duke of Wellington statue, Gallery
- 4 George Hutcheson. Ingram Str



<https://www.google.gr/maps/dir/Partick,+Merkland+Court,+Merkland+St,+Glasgow+G11+6BU,+%CE%97%CE%BD%CF%89%CE%BC%CE%AD%CE%BD%CE%BF+%CE%92%CE%B1%CF%83%CE%AF%CE%BB%CE%B5%CE%B9%CE%BC%CE%AD%CE%BD%CE%BF+%CE%92%CE%B1%CF%83%CE%AF%CE%BB%CE%B5%CE%B9%CE%BF/@55.8543389,-4.2966915,4603m/data=!3m1!1e3!4m2!4m25!1m5!1m1!1s0x488845dd1b021fd3:0xd9bd0416a034925f!2m2!1d-4.3088358!2d55.8698768!1m5!1m1!1s0x4888442c2bbfad9b9:0x2edc3387c535582b!2m2!1d-4.2754935!2d55.8698416!1m5!1m1!1s0x0:0x92bfff1429688dff!2m2!1d-4.2465611!2d55.85981!1m5!1m1!1s0x4888469f9b338105:0x239b7792a5457179!2m2!1d-4.2521811!2d55.8601314!3e2?hl=el>



G.I. Bride statue in Partick station. The Lobey Dosser statue facing Woodlands Road. Duke of Wellington statue George Hutcheson. Ingram Str

Glasgow's CLYDE BRIDGES. Photos & Info

GLASGOW'S CLYDE BRIDGES

1. Millershan Bridge
2. Bell's Bridge
3. Clyde Arc
4. Kingston Bridge
5. Site of new HS2 Trunkway Footbridge
6. George the Fifth Bridge
7. 2nd Caltonian Railway Bridge
8. 1st Caltonian Railway Bridge (1878 - 1968)
9. Glasgow Bridge
10. South Portland Street Suspension Bridge
11. Victoria Bridge
12. City Union Railway Bridge
13. Albert Bridge
14. Tidal Weir and Pipe Bridge
15. St Andrew's Suspension Bridge
16. King's Bridge
17. Polmadre Bridge
18. Rutherglen Bridge
19. 1st Dalmeny Railway Bridge (1861 - 1897)
20. 2nd Dalmeny Railway Bridge
21. Dalmeny Bridge

REFLECTING ON GLASGOW'S CLYDE BRIDGES

The story of Glasgow's Clyde Bridges in many ways reflects the development of Glasgow. Glasgow may not have grown beyond a quiet river town but it has also been the most fortified point on the Clyde. As the city flourished in the 18th and 19th centuries, the demands for better communications resulted in bridges being built which, in turn, encouraged further trade and prosperity. The bridges both nurtured and reflected the growth of the city. The story of Glasgow's bridges also reflects the story of transportation, from the pedestrian and horse paths of the middle ages, through railway trains in the 19th century, and the 20th century age of the motor car, onwards into the new millennium.

It also reflects the story of civil engineering. Developments in engineering materials and knowledge can be traced in the techniques used to construct the Clyde bridges. Timber and stone, cast iron, wrought iron and steel, reinforced and pre-stressed concrete, were all used in Glasgow's Clyde bridges. Virtually all bridge types are represented on the Clyde: the beam, beam and slab (with solid girders, lattice girders or box girders), the arch, the tied bowstring arch, the suspension bridge, the cable stayed bridge and the balanced cantilever. A walk from the Millershan Bridge to Dalmeny Bridge will take you past evidence of more than 150 years of bridge engineering history.

ABOUT THE HERITAGE TRAIL

- Approximately 2 1/2 hours should be allowed by the walk from Millershan Bridge to Dalmeny Bridge.
- Trains run between Dalmeny Station and Edinburgh Station approximately every 15 minutes.
- The walk is supported by the Clyde Gateway.

http://www.clydewaterfront.com/media/5942/clyde_bridges_cwf.pdf

ALSO a unique site, with ALL informations, you want to know about Glasgow

<http://www.discoverglasgow.org/what-to-see/4577748065> **WHAT TO SEE-WHAT TO DO**