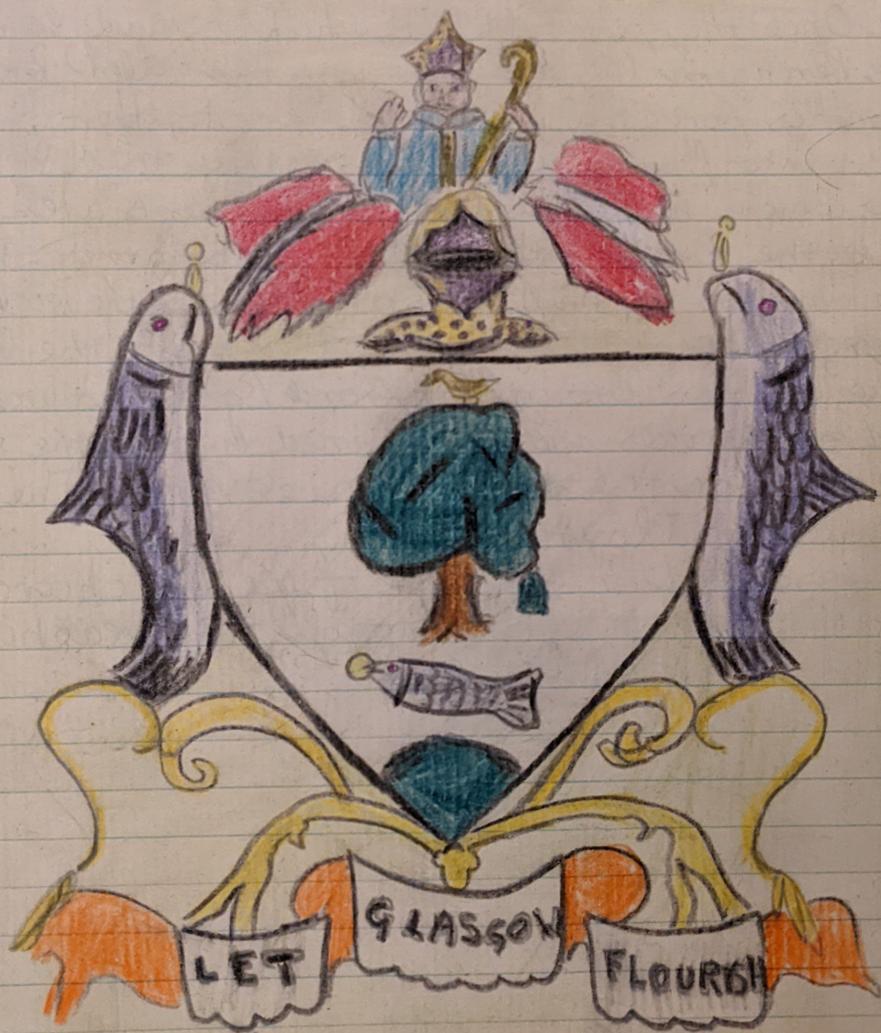


THE GLASGOW
Coat of ARMS.



Here's the bird that never flew,
Here's the tree that never grew,
Here's the bell that never rang,
Here's the fish that never swam.

The Meaning and Origin of the Symbols.

Patron Saint of Glasgow is St. Mungo. It is his figure you see at the top of the coat of arms. About him many stories are told. Fellow-students sometimes did mean things to hurt him. Once they put out a fire which he had been set to watch. Kentigern (as St. Mungo was then called) broke of some branches from a tree, rubbing them together caused them to burst into flames. Another time they tried to kill a tame robin which he kept as a pet. The incidents are commemorated in the bird in the tree in the coat of arms. The fish with the ring in its mouth refers to the story of the recovery of the lost ring of the Queen of Cadzow. The story of the bell is that St. Mungo has brought it from Rome. It was used in the Cathedral services and was carried through the streets and rung by monks on the death of a citizen. The city's motto is "Let Glasgow Flourish".

The text was inscribed on the bell of the Iron church in 1151. (Lord Let Glasgow Flourish through the preaching of his word and Praising His name.)

The City of Glasgow.



PROVAND'S LORDSHIP



Glasgow University

PLACES of Interest.

Rennie McIntosh was the famous Glasgow Architect who designed The Art College, and Scotland Street School, and houses now occupied by the Glasgow University.

The Peoples Palace - is a Museum in Glasgow Green.

Glasgow Cathedral - is the oldest most dignified and most beautiful of all Glasgow Buildings. Part of the present building was built as long ago as 1145, but many additions were added through-out the centuries. The interior is very much impressive, with its great pillars, its stately arches, and its beautiful stained glass windows.

Powells Lodship - is believed to be the oldest building in Glasgow. It is in Castle Street and was built in 1474.

The Tolbooth - (High Street) was built in 1626 and was the booth at which burgh tolls were collected. All that is left today is the steeple and Market Cross. It is a replica of the former medi-evil Cross, a favourite meeting place in the old days of Glasgow. Merchants, Tobacco lords, and country people coming into the city on business or pleasure. Here news was exchanged before the days of newspapers, and much business was ~~discovered~~ and transacted.

Glasgow Green. dating back to 1662 Glasgow Green is the oldest park in the city, the women of Glasgow did the family washing in the river Clyde. bleached the linen, and cattle grazed on the

banks, later on fairs and carnivals were held. The Green was also the scene of many and political and religious meetings for those who made full use of "free speech". Many famous M.P.s (member of Parliament) such as James Maxton (I.L.P.) and Tom Johnston a famous secretary of State for Scotland held meetings here.

Peoples Palace - contains sketches, pictures, relics, documents relating to old Glasgow. On view are many yachting trophies won by Sir Thomas Lipton, a native of Glasgow who bequeathed this valuable collection to the city.

Municipal Buildings (City Chambers) in George Square are constructed in the Italian Style to the design of a famous architect, William Young of London. Queen Victoria performed the opening ceremony in 1888. These magnificent buildings contain Council Chambers, Banqueting Hall that is beautifully decorated by paintings by eminent artists marble staircase, and vaulted entrance hall.

The Art Galleries situated in Kelvinbridge Park contains of the finest collection of paintings in Britain. This museum has recently acquired an important post War Painting, "The Christ of St. John of the Cross" by the famous Salvador Dale. In 1964 the priceless and wonderful Burrell collection has been gifted to the galleries. Some other paintings include



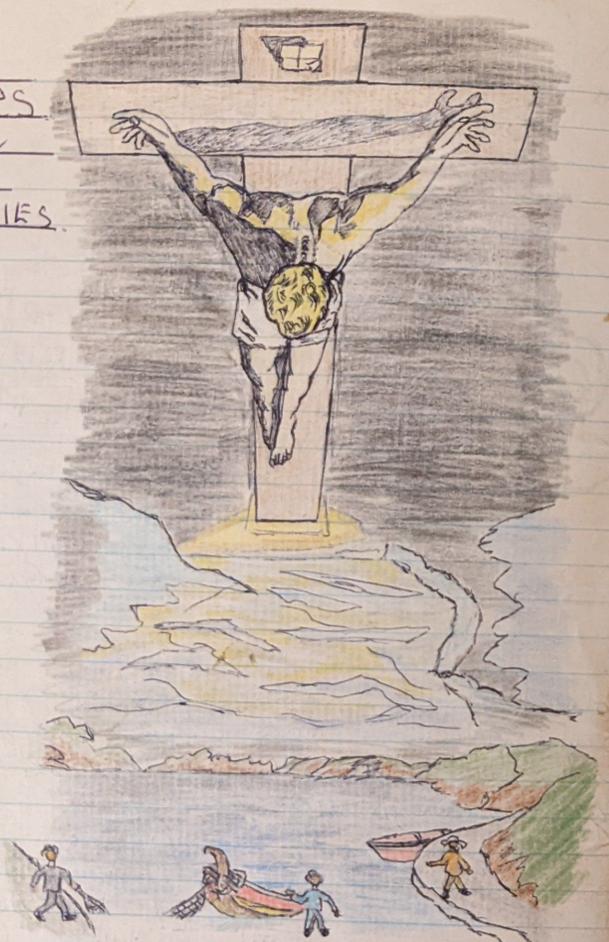
CITY CHAMBERS
OF GLASGOW.

collections of Italian, Flemish, Dutch, French, and British Master pieces e.g. A man in armour, by Rembrandt, portrait of Carlyle (Whistler) and works by Raphael, Rubens, and Van Dyck.

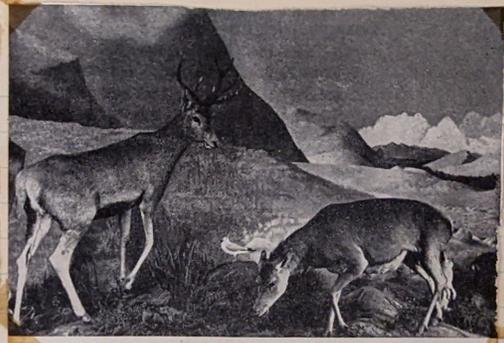


ART GALLERIES
(MUSEUM)

Famous Masterpieces
From The
GLASGOW
ART GALLERIES.

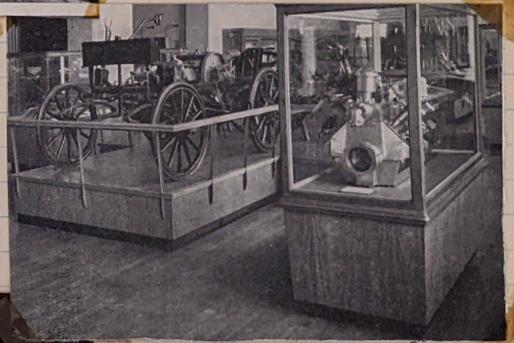


THE CHRIST OF ST JOHN OF THE CROSS -
otherwise known as Dalies Christ was slashed
by a man with a knife in 1961. It was later that
the police found out that the man was a Maniac.
Painted by - (Salvador Dali).

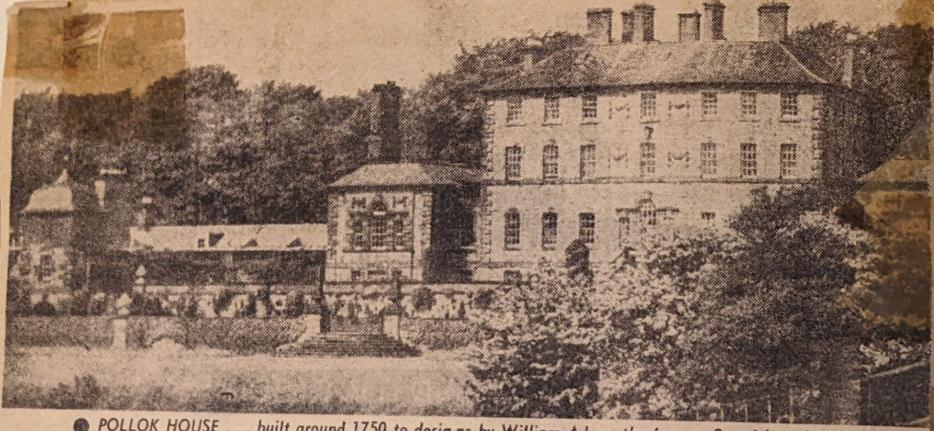


Scottish
Animal Group of
Red Deer
←
(ART GALLERY)

Engineering
Gallery →
(ART Gallery)



Family portrait
by Hans
Holbein
the Younger
←
(Art Gallery)



● POLLOK HOUSE . . . built around 1750 to design by William Adam, the famous Scottish architect.

HOME AT LAST FOR TREASURES

THE fabulous Burrell Collection — an “Aladdin’s Cave” of art treasures — is at last to be given a permanent home. It was gifted to Glasgow in 1944 by the late Sir William Burrell.

With it shipping magnate Sir William left a bequest of £500,000 to pay for the construction of an art gallery.

Years of frustrated negotiations and failures ended yesterday when Lord Provost John Johnston revealed “an extremely generous and breath-taking offer.”

The Corporation have been offered a vast portion of Pollok Estate for housing the Collection . . . the gift of the Maxwell Macdonald family.

The Lord Provost said: “This is an historic occasion, and a magnanimous gesture in keeping with the traditional generosity of the family.”

A CONDITION

“Already they have gifted to Glasgow Auldhouse Park, Maxwell Park, Newlands Park, King George’s Field and released 121 acres of Pollok

By BILL HYNDMAN

Grounds for public use.”

One of the conditions attached to the Burrell Collection was that it should be housed at least 13 miles from the city centre.

But a spokesman for the Collection trustees said last night: “We favour this proposition and it is in our power to break the terms of the gift.”

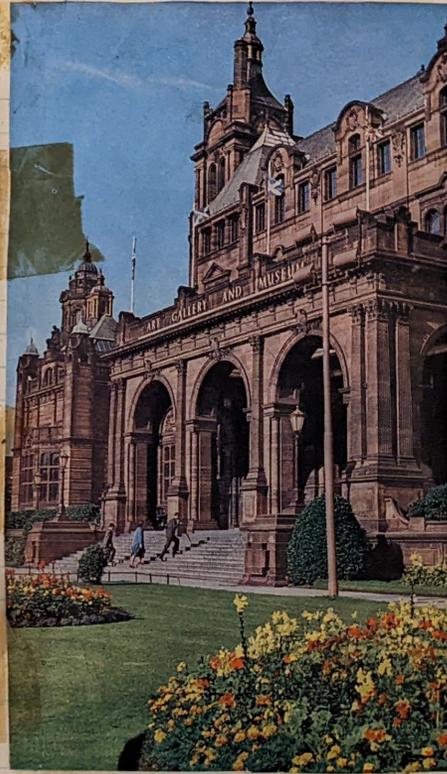
The proposal is that the corporation build a gallery in the Pollok grounds and leave the existing collection of Pollok House paintings on permanent display in the house.

Part of the cost of building

an art gallery could be met by the Government.

Joint Under-Secretary Mr. Bruce Millan said: “In these circumstances we would be willing to make a financial contribution.”

The Maxwell Macdonald family’s gift makes available to the Corporation 361 acres and Pollok House with its own art treasures, including paintings by El Greco, Goya and Blake.



THE GLASGOW ART GALLERY

PRICELESS

Among the many priceless pieces in the Burrell Collection are Flemish, Swiss and German tapestries, paintings by Rembrandt, Monet, Franz Hals, statues and wood carvings.

Most valuable is probably a Rembrandt self-portrait of 1632, worth hundreds of thousands of pounds.

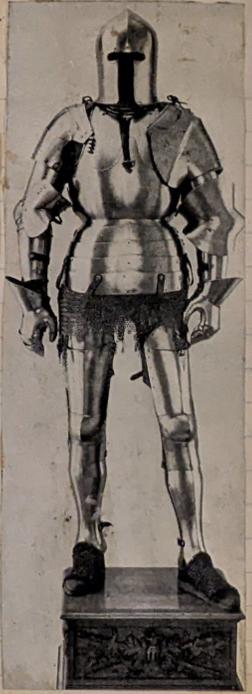
Estimates of the value of the Maxwell Macdonald family’s gift ranged beyond £1,000,000.

Lord Provost Johnston said: “It’s a fantastic gift and certainly nothing more outstanding could happen during the term of any Lord Provost.”

Head of the Macdonald family, Captain John Maxwell Macdonald would not comment.

Captain Macdonald’s wife, Ann, is the only daughter of the late Sir John Stirling Maxwell, who was one of the biggest landowners in Scotland and generally regarded as the most benevolent.

Last night members of the family travelled north to spend a quiet week-end at one of their estates near Inverness.



15th century armour from Churburg (belongs to the Museum) Above

BURRELL PROBLEM



● LORD PROVOST JOHN JOHNSTON . . . “nothing more outstanding could happen.”



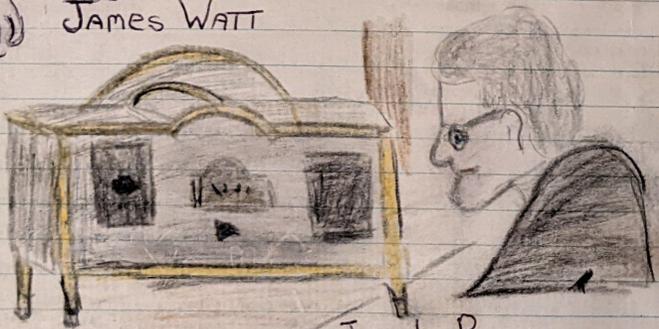
Archeology Gallery (above)

Famous people and Their Work.



JAMES WATT

James Watt was the inventor of the first steam engine. He sat his scholarship in the Glasgow University and a very important man advised him to go to London where he made the engine in 1764.



JOHN L. BAIRD

The inventor of the first television ever was John Logie Baird. He invented a means by sending a picture by wireless, so that people who had a television set could see, as well as hear, what was happening in the broadcasting studio.

Sir Colin Campbell (Lord Clyde) was born in Glasgow. His father was a carpenter named MacIver but Colin associated the name of Campbell from his mother when he became a soldier. In the Crimean War he was in charge of the highland brigade and defeated the Russians by the "Thin Red Line" in the Battle of Balaclava. He was afterwards in command of the Bristol forces in the Indian Mutiny, and he soon put an end to the rebellion. He died in 1863 and was buried in Westminster Abbey.