



Points of Significance

01 City Chambers

The beautifully designed City Chambers dominate the Eastern side of George Square. They were built between 1883 and 1888 by William Young (1843-1900), a Scottish architect from nearby Paisley, who designed them in the Venetian style with three tiers of classical columns supporting a pediment with two small towers, a large central tower with a cupola and two smaller turrets. More than 1.5 million tiles were hand laid in the vaulted ceilings and domes.

First known as the Municipal Buildings, they were the headquarters of Glasgow City Corporation. Queen Victoria opened the building in 1888. The City Chambers were magnificent on the outside and opulent within, with an American lift, a grand marble staircase, a Faience corridor, banqueting hall and silk wallpapered Lord Provost's Chamber. The City Chambers have come to represent the industrial prosperity of Glasgow and to be deemed one of the finest civic buildings in the United Kingdom.

02 Rottenrow Gardens

Rottenrow Gardens form a landscaped garden, which was created between 2003 and 2004. Rottenrow dates back to the city's medieval beginnings, and once connected the historic High Street to the northern reaches of what is now the Cowcaddens area. The origin of the street's name is subject to debate. Some believe that it is derived from the Gaelic phrase Rat-an-righ, which translates as "Road of the Kings" - presumably in relation to its close proximity to Glasgow Cathedral. However "Rotten Row" is a common street name in towns and villages throughout England and Scotland.

The gardens stand on the site of a well-known maternity Hospital, invariably known as "The Rottenrow", located within the John Anderson Campus of the University of Strathclyde. The hospital was built in 1834, but by the end of the 20th century was moved into an extension of Glasgow Royal Infirmary. The building was demolished, except for its facade and the site was redeveloped by the University of Strathclyde as a landscaped greenspace. The gardens contain a centre-piece, Monument to Maternity (1996), a seven metre high sculpture which denotes a giant metal nappy pin called "Just in Case", designed by the Scottish artist, George Wyllie (1921-2012).

Liz Cameron, Lord Provost of Glasgow, officially opened Rottenrow Gardens on 25, June 2004 during celebrations to mark the 40th anniversary of the granting of the University's Royal Charter.

03. St Mungo

The St Mungo Museum of Religious Life and Art is a modern museum, the first in the world to celebrate all the world's religions. It is named after St Mungo, the patron saint of Glasgow, who introduced Christianity to Scotland in the sixth century. The building that houses the museum is set within the heart of medieval Glasgow and was designed by Ian Begg in 1989. It was designed in the Scottish baronial style reflecting the architecture of the perimeter walls of the medieval castle of the Bishops of Glasgow that previously stood on that site.

The museum contains a variety of permanent displays, objects and works of art, which explore the importance of religion in people's lives across the globe. There is a 1600s Islamic prayer rug, a Chinese dragon robe used in the film *The Last Emperor* (1987), and many stained glass windows. There are also temporary exhibitions and talks exploring religion in Scotland today.



Points of Significance

04 Glasgow Cathedral

Glasgow Cathedral is considered the finest building in Scotland to remain substantially unaltered from the 12th and 13th centuries. It is the only mainland medieval cathedral in Scotland to have survived the Reformation of 1560.

Originally founded in 1136, it replaced an earlier sixth century cemetery consecrated by Saint Ninian. The later Cathedral was dedicated to St Kentigern, meaning "dear friend". It is said that Saint Mungo died in about 612 near the altar of the cathedral. He is buried in a crypt under the cathedral that drew pilgrims until the Reformation in 1560.

The main body of the cathedral is Gothic and succeeds in being both massively plain and elaborate. It is 285 feet long and the nave is 100 feet high. The choir and nave are separated by a pulpitum (screen), again the only one of its kind to survive in Scotland. In 1560 Protestant reformers removed altars from the nave but further damage was stopped by the guilds of the City who stood guard against the reformers destroying the cathedral.

Around 1406 the cathedral was struck by lightning with the 15th century spire having to be replaced. Recently the exterior stonework has been clean and restored. The Cathedral recently held the 2014 commemoration of the UK's First World War commemorations.

05. Charles Rennie Mackintosh

The Charles Rennie Mackintosh Plaque at 70 Parson Street, Townhead, marks the birth place of Charles Rennie Mackintosh (1868-1928), instigator of the Glasgow Style.

He was born here on 7 June 1868, the fourth of eleven children. His father was Chief Clerk to the City of Glasgow Police. In 1890 he won a travelling studentship in memory of Alexander "Greek" Thomson (1817-75), to study ancient classic architecture. Later he became a partner at the architects, Honeyman and Keppie. While he became respected in Austria and Germany, for his Art Nouveau designs and work as a painter and water colourist, with exhibitions in many European cities, he was less understood in Glasgow in his lifetime.

Mackintosh was responsible for many projects in Glasgow, including the Glasgow Herald Building (now The Lighthouse: Scotland's Centre for Design and Architecture) within the City Centre in 1899, making his name with the Glasgow School of Art on Renfrew Street (now the Mackintosh Building), built between 1897 and 1909, Queen's Cross Church at Maryhill 1897-99, and the Willow Tea Room on Sauchiehall Street, opened in 1902.

In 1914 he moved to Suffolk with his artist wife, Margaret Macdonald, eventually moving to Port-Vendres in the South of France, where he painted in watercolours. He died in London, almost forgotten, in 1928. But his fame has grown considerably since his death.



Points of Significance

06 Sighthill Park

Sighthill Park is part of the largest of eight Transformational Regeneration Areas (known as TRAs), on the north side of the River Clyde. The park contains the first astronomically aligned stone circle to be built in Britain for 3,000 years. It contains 17 stones, 16 of which form a circle 30 feet across. The largest stone is in the middle and weighs four tons.

Glasgow City Council proposed Sighthill as an area to host the Youth Olympic Games in 2018, but lost to Buenos Aires in Argentina. However, the proposals submitted for that bid meant that regeneration work is between 10 and 20 years ahead of the original TRA schedule. For the purposes of the bid an athletes' village had to be created. The site was originally a housing scheme, consisting of substantial high-rise buildings, designed by Crudens Ltd between 1964 and 1969. The neighbourhood declined in the 1970s, and because it suffered from low occupancy, it was used as for temporary housing for refugees and asylum seekers. In 2005 the Fountainwell part of the site was taken over by Glasgow Housing Association and demolition work began. Five Fountainwell blocks were demolished, as eventually were all five Pinkston blocks, despite a campaign to save two by local residents. The new development will contain private, social rented and student accommodation, along with a new park and other public facilities.

Dating from 1840, Sighthill cemetery, to the extreme north side of the site, contains memorials to John Baird and Andrew Hardie. (Executed in 1820 for their part in the 'Radical War' - a week of strikes unrest and demands for reform). William Mossman and his sculptor sons are also buried there.

07 Speirs Wharf

Speirs Wharf was named after Alexander Speirs of Elderslie (1714-82), a tobacco baron, who owned a seventh of all that came into the Clyde and was one of those responsible for the expansion of Glasgow. Speirs Wharf straddles the canal side and stands within an area which is going through major regeneration..

Today Speirs Wharf consists of a block of residential and commercial properties built alongside the 18th century Forth & Clyde Canal and with west facing views. These fine buildings were originally warehouses, Speirs Wharf being at the heart of Glasgow's industrial revolution in the 19th century. The first building, finished in about 1812, served as the offices for the Forth & Clyde Navigation Co. In 1989 these buildings were converted into 150 loft style apartments and 17 commercial premises. They stand out as fine architecture amidst less distinguished buildings, and make a distinguished contributing to the North Glasgow skyline. Floodlit at night, they are considered to be amongst the most desirable places to live in the City, rating as one of Glasgow's iconic landmarks.



Points of Significance

08 Partick Thistle Football Club

Partick Thistle Football Club is based at Firhill Stadium on land which used to belong to the Caledonian Railway. The club was originally formed in 1876 and was based in various different locations. They moved from Partick, which was not then part of Glasgow, in 1908.

The stadium has three stands - the Main Stand, built in 1927, seating about 2,900 supporters; the Jackie Husband Stand, built in 1994 for about 6,500 fans; and the North Stand, for 2,000. On the south side of the stadium there was a grass embankment, known as "The Bing", which was formerly open terracing. In order to join the Scottish Premier League, they had to be able to seat 10,000, and so in 2006 they replaced the terraced area to the north with a new stand seating 2,000.

The team played their first home match at Firhill on 18 September 1909, beating Dumbarton Harp by three goals to one. The team is colloquially known as "The Jags."

The present team have been members of the Scottish Professional Football League since they formed in 2013. Since 1936 the team has played in red, yellow and black colours. Their logo is a thistle.

09 Kelvingrove Park

Kelvingrove Park was laid out in 1854 on 85 acres of land bought by the Town Council which had previously been owned by Patrick Colquhoun (1782), who became Lord Provost at 37 years old. It stands on the side of the River Kelvin in the West End of the City. The park was designed by Sir Joseph Paxton (1803-65), the famous gardener at Chatsworth, who also designed the Crystal Palace in London. As Glasgow expanded westwards, the park was planned as a green space and a contrast to the slum areas of the City.

In 1871 Glasgow Corporation established its first museum and gallery in Kelvingrove House, one of Robert Adam's most original designs.

Competing with Edinburgh, three great exhibitions were held in the Park – notably the 1888 International Exhibition of Science, Art & Industry in which local architect, James Sellars (1843-88) created "Baghdad by Kelvinside", a variety of temporary exotic buildings, opened by The Prince of Wales and visited by Queen Victoria.

This exhibition financed the building of the new Kelvingrove Museum and Art Gallery. The 1901 International Exhibition, opened by The Duchess of Fife (daughter of Edward VII), celebrated the opening of the gallery; and then there was the Scottish Exhibition of National History, Art and Industry in 1911.

The park is known for its grey herons, cormorants and kingfishers, as well as red foxes and otters. It is a favourite route for cyclists and pedestrians commuting to the City Centre. It contains a bandstand (built in 1924, vandalised in 1995, but restored in 2014), a skating park, and bowling and croquet greens. There are monuments to men such as Robert Stewart, Lord Provost of Glasgow (the Stewart Memorial Fountain), and statues of Lord Kelvin, the physicist, Thomas Carlyle, Field Marshal Earl Roberts and Joseph Lister.



Points of Significance

10 Glasgow Botanic Gardens

Glasgow Botanic Gardens stretch over 20 hectares, as they have done since 1840, and border the River Kelvin. Earlier such gardens, elsewhere in Glasgow, date back to 1706 and in 1817 Thomas Hopkirk, the distinguished Glaswegian botanist, founded the gardens at Sandyford. They were laid out here in 1840 by Stewart Murray, Hopkirk's personal gardener and the first curator, as "a powerful instrument" for the moral improvement of well-informed but poorer artisans, and opened for the first time in 1842.

A magnificent feature is the Kibble Palace glasshouse, transported here in 1871 from the garden of John Kibble (1815-94), a rich inventor and astronomer, in the West of Scotland. W.E. Gladstone once made a speech here lasting 90 minutes. The glasshouse was restored in 2006, at which point a substantial underground chamber for musicians was discovered beneath the fishpond.

There are formal gardens and woodland walks, and within the glass houses there are extensive collections of tropical plants.

The Great Western Road, the most impressive way of driving into the City Centre, crosses the south side of the gardens, with impressive terraces facing onto the road.

11 University of Glasgow

The University of Glasgow was founded in 1451 by a charter issued by Pope Nicholas V, on the instructions of James II. It is the fourth oldest university in the English-speaking world. Until 1860 it was situated on the High Street, when it moved to its present site on Gilmorehill, next to the River Kelvin. Sir George Gilbert Scott (1811-78) designed the campus in the Gothic Revival style, the second largest in the UK after the Palace of Westminster.

The University contains the Hunterian Museum and Art Gallery, which is the home of The Mackintosh House, designed and furnished by Charles Rennie Mackintosh.

The University expanded across Gilmorehill, with a 1930s reading room, and into many terraces of Victorian houses. Since then it has continued to spread into many other areas. Along with the Cenotaph in George Square, Sir John Burnet (1857–1938) designed the University's Memorial Chapel, to commemorate the 755 members of the University who died in the First World War. Alumni of the University have included Adam Smith, the economist (1723-90), James Watt, inventor of the steam engine (1736-1819), William Thomson, later Lord Kelvin, OM?? the distinguished mathematician and scientist (1824-1907), and John Logie Baird, who created the world's first television (1888-1946).



Points of Significance

12 Kelvingrove Art Gallery

Kelvingrove Art Gallery and Museum was built in 1901 from funds raised by the 1888 International Exhibition in Kelvingrove Park. In order to build it, a competition was held in 1891, and won by the London-based architects, John W. Simpson and E.J. Milner Allen. It was built in the Spanish Baroque style and the Cathedral of Santiago De Compostela inspired its two main towers. It opened during the 1901 Glasgow International Exhibition, closed for a while, and then reopened permanently in October 1902. Fully renovated in 2009, it is one of Scotland's most popular free attractions.

The collection owes much to Archibald McLellan (1797–1854), a key benefactor, who in the mid-19th century bequeathed 400 paintings to the city of Glasgow, as well as the building in Sauchiehall Street, now called the McLellan Galleries.

The Art Gallery contains 22 themed galleries with works by Titian, Rembrandt, Renoir, Van Gogh and Matisse. There are wonderful displays of armour, Egyptian objects, and even a 602 City of Glasgow Squadron Spitfire aircraft in the western hall.

13. The Riverside Museum

The Riverside Museum is Glasgow's Museum of Transport, which is sited at Pointhouse Quay. Its collections hold a fond place in the heart of many Glaswegians. It is a new museum situated within the Glasgow Harbour area which is being regenerated and redeveloped. The Museum's relationship with the River Clyde on whose bank it sits extends to housing the workshop and office area for the Clyde Maritime Trust. The Museum sits opposite the former site of the great shipyards of Govan where shipbuilding began in 1839, and to its east the River Kelvin runs alongside. Berthed outside on the Clyde is the three-masted sailing ship, Glenlee, known to Glaswegians as "the Tall Ship", moored at Riverside as a reminder of Glasgow's shipbuilding heritage.

The Museum was designed by the architect, Zaha Hadid (1950-2016) and replaced Kelvin Hall, an earlier exhibition centre which had emerged from the 1901 exhibition and had been used in wartime as a factory for making barrage balloons and rubber dinghies. Riverside was voted European Museum of the Year in 2013.

The Riverside Museum is the first purpose-built museum to be erected in Glasgow since the St Mungo Museum of Religious Life and Art. Bob Winter, the then Lord Provost of Glasgow, laid the first turf on 13 November 2007. And the museum was officially opened on 21 June 2011.

The Museum contains the collection transferred from the Glasgow Museum of Transport, along with an L.S. Lowry painting of the docks, steam locomotives, vintage cars, trolley buses and motorcycles, as well as interactive screens with videos and images.



Points of Significance

14 Glasgow Science Centre

The Glasgow Science Centre is set within Glasgow's Clyde Waterfront Regeneration Area. The complex is in the heart of a number of media centres and close to the headquarters of BBC Scotland and Scottish Television.

The Science Centre's mission is to provide "a brighter future for Scotland through science experiences that engage, challenge and inspire," and to "promote science and technology through thought-provoking, fun and exciting experiences, that inspire all to explore and understand the world around them." The Queen opened the Centre on 5 June 2001.

It consists of three main buildings – the Science Mall, Glasgow Tower and an IMAX cinema. The Science Mall is housed in a crescent-shaped building and has been described as looking like "the inverted hull of a beached ship". Located at Princes Dock it comprises three floors of science-related exhibits with interactive facilities. The first floor has a planetarium, and the other floors interactive features called My World of Work, Live, and BodyWorks.

With wonderful views across the city, the Glasgow Tower is the tallest freely rotating tower in the world, a 110-yard-tall mast with a high viewing gallery and 523 stairs - if you want to extend your walk upwards!

The IMAX cinema was the first of its kind to be built in Scotland. It seats 370 and can show 3D and 2D films. It was opened in 2000, shortly before the other two buildings.

The area was formerly a cargo port, known as Prince's Dock. The 1988 Glasgow Garden Festival, under the patronage of The Prince and Princess of Wales, spurred redevelopment with displays entitled "Railway Heritage Garden" and "Coca-Cola Roller".

15. Film City Glasgow

Film City Glasgow is Scotland's leading film and television production facility, housed in the former Govan Town Hall, a building which survives from the days when Glasgow gloried in its shipbuilding industry. It was designed in the Beaux Arts style of Paris, by the architects, Thomson and Sandilands, in 1887 and completed by 1899.

It was the film producer, Gillian Berrie, who conceived the idea of creating a Film City in Glasgow. The co-founder of Sigma Films, she was inspired by a trip to a film studio outside Hvidovre, in Denmark, called Zentropa's Filmbyen in 2000. Glasgow's filmmakers lacked a production base for their own and visiting film companies. They used derelict buildings when they could find them, but many of these were being pulled down. A favourite location was Govan Town Hall, an empty council building, sometimes used for film locations. Gillian Berrie saw that it would be an ideal base for a Film City. Film City Glasgow was formed as a limited company and they raised £3.5 million to redevelop the building.

They installed the Dolby theatre and state-of-the-art post-production facilities. The upper hall became a production office for Sigma Films, who moved there in 2004. The building is now occupied by a number of film, video and production offices and offers magnificent film locations with its gallery, staircase and chamber.



Points of Significance

16 Rangers Football Club

The Ibrox Stadium (Rangers Football Club), in the south west of the city, is the base of Rangers Football Club. Ibrox is the third largest football stadium in Scotland, with seats for 50,947 spectators. This stadium has been used since 1899, and was designed by Archibald Leith, a Rangers fan.

Rangers currently play in the Scottish Championship, the second tier of the Scottish Professional Football League. They are famous for having won more league titles and trebles than any other club in the World. Amongst their achievements they have won the Scottish Cup 33 times and the Scottish League Cup 27 times. They were the first British Club to reach a UEFA tournament final and to win the European Cup Winners' Cup, in 1972. Their main rivals are Celtic FC, the two Clubs being known collectively as 'The Old Firm'.

It all stemmed from four young men (Moses and Peter McNeil, Peter Campbell and William McBeath) who had the dream of creating a football club back in 1872. At the time they had no money, not even a football. They met at West End Park (now Kelvingrove Park) in March 1872 and the team first played in May that year. They were one of the eleven original members of the Scottish Football League in the 1890/1891 season, and went from strength to strength thereafter.

There have been two disasters at Ibrox Stadium. In 1902 24 people were killed when a wooden stand gave way; and in 1971. Sixty-six lives were lost when spectators were crushed to death on a stair exit.

Rangers have two official crests – a scroll crest and a lion rampant. The Club's colours are royal blue, white and red.

17 Bellahouston Park

Bellahouston Park is a green space to the south of Glasgow, acquired by the city in 1896, with additional land given by Sir James Bell (1850-1929), twice Lord Provost, and a steamship owner who encouraged the introduction of electricity to Glasgow in 1893. To this was added the City's municipal golf course, now with 18 holes in 1898.

The park was extended in 1901 by the addition of part of Dumbreck Lands purchased from Sir John Stirling-Maxwell. The park was the site of the famous Empire Exhibition in 1938, on the 50th anniversary of the 1888 exhibition. Over 12.5 million visitors paid a shilling each to visit it.

The exhibition represented three categories staged in 200 pavilions. The first represented the Empire and Colonies; the second, British affairs, with prominent Scottish representation; and the third the United Kingdom's industrial and manufacturing triumphs. Tait's Tower dominated the scene, but was demolished at the beginning of World War II for fear of being a landmark for German bombers. There was a Palace of Industry, a Rocket Railway, and an Octopus roundabout. The exhibition was opened by King George VI on 3 May and remained open until the end of October 1938. Today only the Palace of Art (now a centre for sports excellence) and a specially built stone Peace Cairn, remain from the exhibition.

Bellahouston Park is a favourite venue for open-air concerts. 280,000 people gathered here to see Pope John Paul II on his visit in 1982 and part of the ceremonial platform survives. In September 2010 Pope Benedict XVI celebrated Mass here for 71,000 people during his state visit to Britain.



Points of Significance

18. House For an Art Lover

House For An Art Lover is a building in Bellahouston Park, celebrating a 1901 design by Charles Rennie Mackintosh and his wife, Margaret MacDonald. They submitted the design to a competition set by the German design magazine, *Zeitschrift für Innendekoration*. The judges liked the designs but because the design for the interiors was submitted late, it was disqualified. The designs languished, unused, until Graham Roxburgh, the consulting engineer who had undertaken refurbishment work on Mackintosh interiors in Craigie Hall, was inspired to get the house built. This was achieved on the site of the former Thornhill House between 1989 and 1996. House for an Art Lover is now a considerable feature of Bellahouston Park.

The Mackintosh designs were realised by John Kane and Graeme Robertson, and further developed by contemporary artists, under the inspired leadership of Professor Andy MacMillan, Head of Architecture at the Glasgow School of Art. Victorian designs are placed side by side with modern concepts. The original designs are displayed in each room.

Today it is not only a visitor attraction in its own right, but also used for conferences, art exhibitions, weddings and other events. A charitable company owns the house "whose primary purpose is the stimulation of public interest in art, design & architecture".

19. Pollok Country Park

Pollok Country Park is considered to be Glasgow's finest park and the only country park within Glasgow. Stretching over 361 acres it is also Glasgow's largest park. Dame Anne Maxwell Macdonald (1906-2011) gifted the estate to Glasgow Corporation in 1967 concluding the family's 700 year-occupation of the site. She also bequeathed Pollok House, built in 1752, and designed by William Adam, which has been maintained by the National Trust for Scotland since 1998. The house contains the extensive art collection of Dame Anne's father, Sir John Stirling-Maxwell, 10th Baronet and Knight of the Thistle, who died in 1956. He was a Conservative politician and founder member of the National Trust for Scotland. Sir John, was involved in finding a home for the art collection bequeathed to Glasgow by Sir William Burrell, now the Burrell Collection (See number 20). Sir John owned the finest collection of Spanish art in the United Kingdom including works by El Greco, Goya and Murillo, as well as paintings by William Blake, glass, silver, porcelain and fine Edwardian furniture.

Lord Lyon only confirmed Dame Anne as 11th Baroness in 2005. She died aged 104. Pollok House has a large garden with over 1,000 different species of rhododendron and extensive woodlands.



Points of Significance

20. The Burrell Collection

The Burrell Collection is a world famous art collection of over 8,000 objects, bequeathed to the city of Glasgow in 1944 by Sir William Burrell (1861-1958), a shipping magnate,. The bequest had a troubled history for over 30 years as he stipulated that the collection must be housed 16 miles from the centre of the city, in order to avoid damage from air pollution. After the Smoke Abatement Act the Trustees obtained permission that three miles was far enough. A home was eventually created in a specially built, modernistic L-shaped building in Pollok Country Park, designed by Barry Gasson in collaboration with Brit Andresen. Romanesque doorways were built into the structure. The entrance is a 16th century stone archway, built into a modern red sandstone gable, and three rooms from Hutton Castle, Burrell's home near Berwick-on-Tweed, have been reconstructed here. The Queen opened the museum in October 1983. It is recognised as one of the finest examples of 1970s architecture in the United Kingdom.

The collection is so extensive that there is not space to display all of it, and some of its medieval pieces are displayed within Provand's Lordship, the oldest house in the City, which is located in Castle Street.

The collection includes medieval art, stained glass, and tapestries, together with weapons from ancient civilisations. There are exhibits from the late medieval and early Renaissance period in Europe, and fine examples of Chinese and Islamic Art, and French paintings. There are also Rodin sculptures (including a version of *Le Penseur*), and pictures by Degas and Cézanne.

21. Queen's Park

Queen's Park is a 150-acre park, on the south side of Glasgow with extensive views over the City. It was acquired in 1857 and developed as one of the parks essential to a growing residential district. The designer was Sir Joseph Paxton (1803-65), the famous gardener and architect. The park's name is a tribute to the memory of Mary, Queen of Scots, who lost the Battle of Langside near to this site in 1568. It also gives its name to the Queen's Park Football Club (founded in 1867). The Camphill estate was added in 1894 with Camphill House as a costume museum later converted into flats.

The park, with its manicured lawns and bedding areas has many sport and recreational facilities and attracts a variety of wildlife. There is an earthwork running over the top of the hill, thought to date from the Iron Age.

The annual Southside Festival is held here, and a music festival (The Wee Chill) in the Glasshouse. There is a farmers' market at the edge of the park, near Shawlands Cross, which is held twice a month. In winter the park's grassy slopes are popular for sledging.



Points of Significance

22. Rutherglen Town Hall

Rutherglen was granted its charter in 1126, only two years after David I ascended to the throne of Scotland, and is therefore one of Scotland's oldest Royal Burghs. This made Rutherglen an important centre for trade. It is said to be named after Reuther, an ancient King of the Scots, reigning between 213 and 187 BC.

Until it was burnt down in 1569, the 13th century Rutherglen Castle stood here, with towers and five-foot thick walls, held at certain times in its history by the English. By the 16th century the castle was in the hands of the Hamiltons, the lairds of Shawfield, and only the great tower remained.

The last remnants of the castle disappeared in the middle of the 18th century to make way for a vegetable garden close to what is now the junction of Castle Street and King Street. During the 19th century Rutherglen changed from being a weaving and mining village into a more industrial area, with its own shipyard, established by Thomas Bollen Seath in 1856. Seath built many of the paddle steamers and the famous little Clutha ferryboats that transported commuters up and down the Clyde.

Rutherglen Town Hall, constructed in the mid-19th century in the Scottish Baronial style. It was re-opened in 2005 following a £12.5million refurbishment and is now an arts and events venue hosting weddings in the Grand Hall and Mezzanine Bar, musical performances, children's' shows and conferences. There are also classes in drama, dance, music and painting.

23. Sir Chris Hoy Velodrome

The Sir Chris Hoy Velodrome was named after the track cyclist, Sir Chris Hoy MBE (born 1976), the most successful Olympic Gold Medal winner in the United Kingdom, and Commonwealth Games champion. He was crowned World champion 11 times and was Olympic champion 6 times.

The Velodrome adjoins the £113 million Emirates Arena. The two buildings together formed the flagship venue of the Glasgow 2014 Commonwealth Games. That summer some of the world's fastest track cyclists competed across 12 events for individual medal success and national glory.

Ralph Schuermann designed the Velodrome's 250-metre track with a 4,000 viewing capacity, comprising 2,000 permanent, and 2,000 temporary seats for major events. The Velodrome is open to the public who can join introductory sessions, take up cycling seriously and make it part of their fitness regime.



Points of Significance

24. Celtic Football Club

Parkhead Stadium is home to Celtic Football Club Ltd, which was founded in 1887 by an Irish Marist Brother, Andrew Kerins, who was known by his religious name of Brother Walfrid. . His plan was to alleviate poverty amongst the Irish population in the East End of Glasgow by raising money for his charity, the Poor Children's Dinner Table. Walfrid suggested the name, Celtic, and they have the official nickname "The Bhoys". The club became a private limited company in 1897 and plays in the Scottish Premiership.

Their stadium, known as Parkhead or 'Paradise', has a capacity of 60,411 and is therefore the largest football stadium in Scotland and the seventh-largest stadium in the United Kingdom. Since playing its first game in 1888, Celtic has never been relegated. There is a famous rivalry between Celtic and Rangers, the two clubs being collectively known as the Old Firm. Between them they have won 100 league titles since the Scottish League was founded in 1890.

Celtic won six successive league titles in the first decade of the twentieth century, though their greatest success was during the 1960s and 1970s under Jock Stein (1922-85). One of their star players was Jimmy McGrory (1904-82), who also managed the team.

Originally they played in a white shirt with green collar, black shorts and emerald green socks. Most of the time their home strip has featured green and white horizontal hoops.

Celtic Park has hosted several Scotland Internationals and Cup Finals, and has been the site of both open air masses and First World War recruitment drives. There have also been rock concerts there notably The Who and U2.

25. The Bridgeton Umbrella

The Bridgeton Umbrella is a 50-foot high open octagonal cast iron shelter topped by a square clock tower and a weather vane. It was manufactured by George Smith & Co at the Sun Foundry, Port Dundas and gifted to the city in 1875. Part of Bridgeton Cross regeneration, it has been restored by Ballantine Castings Ltd of Bo'ness, and is considered to be one of Glasgow's most loved landmarks.

Originally it was a toll point, and was used as a covered meeting place and sometimes as a bandstand. It is situated at a major junction point between London Road, Dalarnock Road, Main Street and James Street. Nearby is Bridgeton Cross Station, on the Glasgow Central Line. Bridgeton Cross is also the location for the Olympia Theatre, built in 1911 and recently restored as a community facility.



Points of Significance

26. Glasgow Green

Glasgow Green is the City's oldest park, lies to the east and within easy walking distance of the City Centre, on the north bank of the River Clyde, near the Saltmarket. King James II of Scotland originally gave it to the people of Glasgow and Bishop William Turnbull in 1450, after which it was used for common grazing. It was extended by the purchase of a land parcel known as Flesher's Haugh in 1792.

The park has been the scene of many historical events. Bonnie Prince Charlie camped here between 1745 and 1746. There were uprisings in the name of radical change, and most dramatically, in 1820, James Wilson marched on the City with a banner demanding: "Scotland Free – Or a desert!" He was arrested and executed here in the presence of a crowd of 20,000, controlled by riflemen and dragoons.

In 1832 some 70,000 people gathered here to support the Great Reform Bill. In 1872 Jessie Craigen addressed an open-air women's suffrage meeting attended by a crowd of 1,000 people, many of them men. In more recent times Michael Jackson performed here in 1992, and in 2014 Radio 1's Big Weekend was staged here, the largest free-ticketed event in Europe at the time.

The one-time practice of hanging clothes out to dry on the Green was stopped in 1977. However symbolic clothes lines can be seen as a nod to what was thought of as the people's right to use the park.

The Park is home to a number of historical structures and monuments, including the McLennan Arch, which was formerly the centrepiece of the Assembly Rooms and was moved to its present location at the north west entrance to the park, opposite the Old High Court, in 1991. There is also a monument to Admiral Lord Nelson which was sited here in 1806. In 1855 the St. Andrew's Suspension Bridge was built to link the park to the north with Hutchesontown to the south..

The Green also hosts a number of recreational activities. Situated along the River bank are two historic boathouses which house three rowing clubs - the Glasgow University Boat Club, Clyde Amateur Rowing Club and Clydesdale Amateur Rowing Club. The Clyde Walkway and National Cycle Route 75, (which connects the City Centre to Strathclyde Park), also run through the Green. At the south eastern end of the park is Glasgow Green Football Centre with its 18 football pitches, which opened in 2000 with 18 football pitches, and Glasgow International Hockey Centre, which opened in 2013.

The park is currently undergoing a renaissance with major investment through the Heritage Lottery Fund providing a catalyst for the redevelopment of the local neighbourhood.



Points of Significance

27. People's Palace

The People's Palace is a large red sandstone building, originally designed as a cultural centre for the people of the East End of Glasgow, and stands in the middle of Glasgow Green. It was inspired by City Councillor, Robert Crawford, and opened in 1898 by the 5th Earl of Rosebery (1847-1929). Originally there were reading rooms on the ground floor, a museum on the first floor and an art gallery on the second. Since the 1940s it has been a museum dedicated to Glasgow's history from the 1700s to the late 20th century. Here many of the radical political activities of the working communities around the Green are celebrated; everything from the Tobacco Lords to Trade Unions. The central dome contains a series of murals by Ken Currie created in 1987. It commemorates the 200th anniversary of the day when dragoons shot weavers protesting for better working conditions in the nearby village of Calton and the many later risings centred around Glasgow Green, including the Miners' Strike in the 1980s.

Amongst the portraits of old Glasgow characters can be found internationally famous, Glasgow-born comedian Billy Connolly's "Big Banana Boots", designed for the Great Northern Welly Boot Show of 1972.

The adjoining Winter Gardens are an elegant Victorian glasshouse, filled with tropical plants. Outside there is the three-storey terracotta Doulton Fountain, erected in 1888 to commemorate the Golden Jubilee of Queen Victoria. The fountain features life-size statues representing Australia, Canada, India and South Africa. The restored Doulton fountain has stood in its current location in front of the Peoples' Palace since 2004. The Lord Provost and Scotland's Minister Walkway for Health and Sport unveiled the Walkway panel here on 24 January 2018.

28. Tolbooth Steeple

The Tolbooth Steeple is a solid, square, seven-storey tower topped with a blue-faced clock and a stone crown, built between 1625 and 1627. It is all that survives from a large five storey high late Renaissance building called the Tolbooth which combined the council hall and the town jail.

In its day the Tolbooth played an important part in the doling out of justice. Murderers were hanged just east of here outside the east gates at the Gallow Gate or Gait. There was also a platform from which proclamations were read.

In the 18th century along the Trongate the Tobacco Lords often paraded on their especially lit paved area in front of the building. In the 17th century Daniel Defoe, describes the building as ornate and beautifully carved with Rose and Thistle.

This was also once an important hub with stagecoaches from Edinburgh and London bringing visitors here, but as the city moved westwards, it was abandoned.

In 1915 there was a plan to move the steeple to Mercat Street but this came to nothing. Then in 1921 the City Improvement Trust demolished the Tolbooth. Today the steeple stands alone at Glasgow Cross, on a small island surrounded by roads, a scene which was immortalised in a painting by L.S. Lowry..



Points of Significance

29. Tron Theatre

The Tron Theatre is situated on the Trongate, one of the city's oldest streets, and Chisholm Street, in the Merchant City area. It was converted in the 1980s from the virtually derelict 1795 Tron Church building with its steeple and clock. The Tron Church tower of 1592 still survives, but the Renaissance kirk was destroyed by fire in the 18th century by the Hell Fire Club. The present theatre company began as the Glasgow Theatre Club in 1978, created by Joe Gerber, Tom Laurie and Tom McGrath and developed into one of Scotland's leading mid-scale producing and presenting theatres. Its eclectic programme features dance, comedy, music and drama. The present theatre opened its doors in 1981.

The theatre also has drama workshops for children and young people, and creative writing courses for adults. It is known for producing contemporary theatrical work.

30. Commonwealth House

Commonwealth House, on Albion Street with in Merchant City, was the headquarters of the hugely successful Glasgow 2014 Commonwealth Games.

Glasgow won the bid to host the Commonwealth Games on 7th November 2007 and immediately began preparations for the biggest sporting and cultural event in Scotland's history. Iconic buildings were transformed, and new venues constructed. Volunteers were recruited to help run the Games and deal with the huge demand for tickets. The Queen opened the Games on 23rd July and they ran until 3rd August, with many sporting records being broken. 71 nations took part and there were 261 events in 18 different sports, some 4,950 athletes taking part.

It was in celebration of these games that Glasgow became the first city to embrace the concept of a Commonwealth Walkway, which was instigated on 23rd August 2014 and completed in the summer of 2016.

31. The Police Museum

The Police Museum was established in 1966 and explores the history of the City of Glasgow Police, the United Kingdom's first police force. The Glasgow force, consisting of eight officers, was established in 1779 but failed in 1781 due to lack of funds. In 1788 an Act of Parliament allowed a new Force to levy a rate from householders to finance it. This developed into the establishment of the City of Glasgow Police with the Glasgow Police Act of 1800; the first such Act in Britain. The Force expanded greatly, having 1,355 officers by 1900., In 1975 it merged with the forces of surrounding counties to form Strathclyde Police and then joined with forces across the Country to form Police Scotland in 2013.

The museum displays the history in old photographs and illustrations, and a collection of 5,000 objects. It also contains Europe's largest display of International Police uniforms and insignia from all over the world.



Points of Significance

32. The Scottish Music Centre

The Scottish Music Centre on Candleriggs is the heart of the national music industry. It contains an archive celebrating the national music industry in all forms, including representing contemporary composers and musicians. It promotes musical talent locally, nationally and internationally, comprising a wide membership helping composers and singer songwriters to be heard. Amongst its many services, it has an on-line store for sheet music and runs various youth projects to discover and nurture new talent, including the Music Plus and Hit the Road projects.

The centre adjoins two major performance spaces – Glasgow City Halls and the Old Fruitmarket. The City Halls, current home of the BBC Scottish Symphony Orchestra, was built in 1841 and is Glasgow's oldest purpose-built performance space. Its Grand Central Hall features a traditional shoebox style auditorium with world-renowned acoustics. As its name suggests, the Old Fruitmarket was a covered market until the 1970s and listed ironmongery and greengrocers' signs are a unique feature of this 1,525-capacity modern venue).

33. Ramshorn Theatre

The University of Strathclyde opened Ramshorn Theatre in 1992. It is located in Ingram Street in the Merchant City area. Seating about 80 people, it was formally named by the playwright, Liz Lochhead.

Originally the building was the Ramshorn Kirk, built in 1824. It was designed by the architect, Thomas Rickman, and was the only church he ever designed and,.

For many years the Strathclyde Theatre Group was based in this building until the University closed it in July 2011. It was also used by a variety of stage schools such as Glasgow Acting Academy and as a venue for the Glasgow International Jazz Festival and the Glasgow International Comedy Festival.

34. The Gallery of Modern Art

The Gallery of Modern Art, known as GoMA, is housed in the former neo-classical town house of William Cunninghame of Lainshaw (1731-1799), one of several tobacco merchants who profited greatly from overseas trade. The building, in Royal Exchange Square, later housed the Royal Exchange and then Stirling's Library. GoMA opened here in 1996.

The gallery is dedicated to modern art and houses works by such famous artists as Andy Warhol and David Hockney. In front of the gallery in Queen Street there is an equestrian statue of the 1st Duke of Wellington, sculpted by Carlo Marochetti in 1844. The Duke and his horse invariably have traffic cones on their heads, a circumstance that has become a longstanding joke and popular tourist attraction.

It is the most visited of the modern art galleries in Scotland, collecting and borrowing works that highlight the interests, influences and working methods shared by local and international artists. The library has an extensive collection of books on art and design. There are temporary exhibitions and GoMA highlights social issues of the day through its varied programme.



Points of Significance

35. George Square

George Square was laid out in 1782 and named after George III. It was originally a piece of marshy land called Meadowflats. Today it is Glasgow's most prominent public open space and is now widely considered the heart of modern Glasgow.

The square holds an important place in Glaswegians lives, in the past and to the present. It has been the focus of political rallies; rent strikes in the First World War, women's suffrage and the infamous Bloody (or Black) Friday riots, which took place on 31 January 1919, when 60,000 protesters campaigned for a 40 hour week. Today the commemoration of our Armed Services, takes place around the cenotaph.

The Eastern side of the square is occupied by the City Chambers and gradually houses were built around it, many in Victorian times, some of which became hotels after the opening of Queen Street Station on the North Side. The Millennium Hotel was built in 1979 and replaced the North British Hotel, formerly "The George" (built in 1787). On the South side stands the former Head Post Office. By the time Queen Victoria visited it in 1888, it was described as "one of the finest civic enclosures in the whole kingdom".

The spacious pavements contain many monuments and statues. In the middle of the square stands The Cenotaph, built by Sir John Burnet between 1921 and 1924, to commemorate those who died in the First World War. There is the 80-foot high fluted ionic column topped by the a statue of Sir Walter Scott (1771-1832), by John Greenshields, erected in 1837. There are also equestrian statues of Queen Victoria and Prince Albert by Baron Carlo Marochetti (1805-77). Other statues include Robert Burns, the famous Scottish bard (1759-96), Lieutenant-General Sir John Moore (1761-1809), fatally wounded at the Battle of Corunna in the Peninsular War, sculpted by John Flaxman (1755-1826) in 1819; Field Marshal Lord Clyde (1792-1863), who led the suppression of the Indian Mutiny in 1858, sculpted by John Foley (1818-74) in 1868; the poet, Thomas Campbell (1777-1844); the chemist, Thomas Graham (1805-69); James Watt (1736-1819), inventor of the steam engine; and British politicians – Robert Peel, and W.E. Gladstone.

Today the square is alive with open-air concerts, pop-up events, and ice-skating at Christmas.

We hope that you have enjoyed Scotland's Commonwealth Walkway.

While every effort has been made to ensure the information here is accurate and correct if you have any comments or revisions please email info@outdoortrust.com