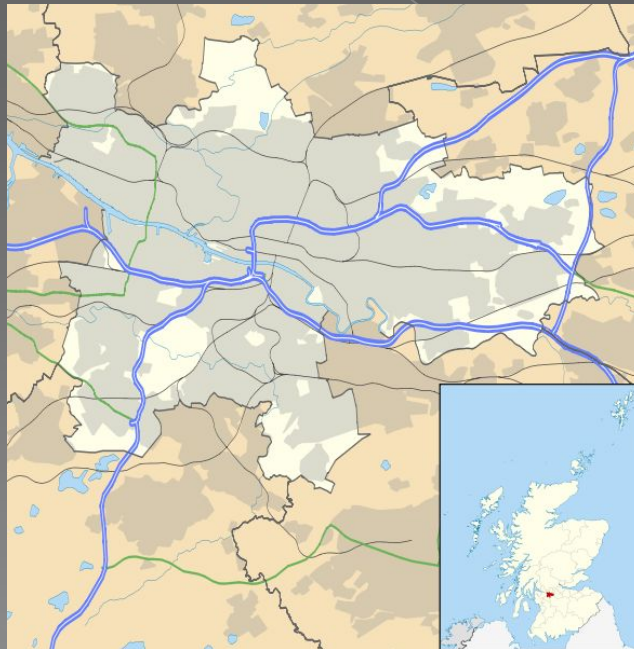


GLASGOW



Geographic location

- Glasgow is located on the north-west of the UK, in the central part of the Central Scottish Lowlands to the northern highlands on the Clyde River, 32 km from its mouth. Altitude ranges between 70-200 m



General information

- Area 67.76 sq mi (175.5 km²)
- Population 598,830
- Country Scotland
- Language English, Scots
- Sovereign state United Kingdom



Administrative division

- Glasgow has 21 administrative districts, each of whom shall be 3 or 4 members of the City Council.

1. Linn	8. Southside Central	15. Maryhill / Kelvin
2. Newlands / Auldburn	9. Calton	16. Canal
3. Greater Pollok	10. Anderston / City	17. Springburn
4. Craigton	11. Hillhead	18. East Centre
5. Govan	12. Partick West	19. Shettleston
6. Pollokshields	13. Garscadden / Scotstounhill	20. Baillieston
7. Langside	14. Drumchapel / Anniesland	21. North East

Population

- According to the 2001 census, males constitute 47.07% of the population of Glasgow, and women 52.93%. The percentage of adult residents who are not married, are significantly higher than the average for Scotland, and is 40.98%. Percentage of residents who own Gaelic, is 0.94%.



Coat of arms

- Coat of arms was granted to the city by the Lord Lyon (head heraldic service Scotland) October 25, 1866. Symbols displayed on it, previously were used on the official seal of Glasgow and are directly related to the Life of St. Mungo, illustrating four miracles attributed to the patron of the city.

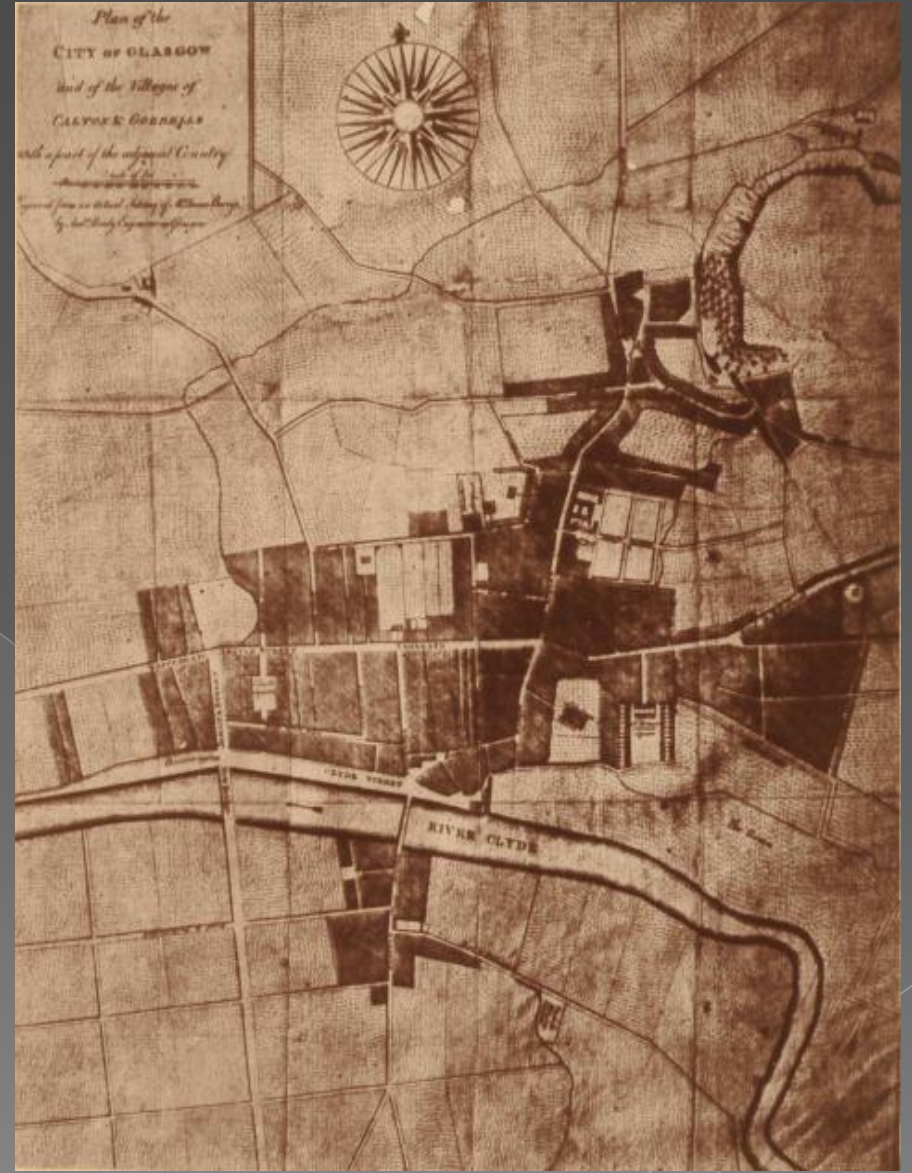


HISTORY

- Founded in the middle of the VI century, in the Middle Ages, Glasgow was one of the important religious and educational centers in Scotland. In XVIII century industrial revolution turned it into one of the largest industrial centers in the UK (particularly in shipbuilding), and in the next century flowering of the city's economy took such proportions that Glasgow at that time was considered the second city of the Empire (after London). At the end of XX century, after experiencing the 1920 - 1970 crisis, which was a sharp decline in the population and the decline in living standards, the authorities of Glasgow, has been successfully carried out a number of programs aimed at cultural and economic regeneration of the city.



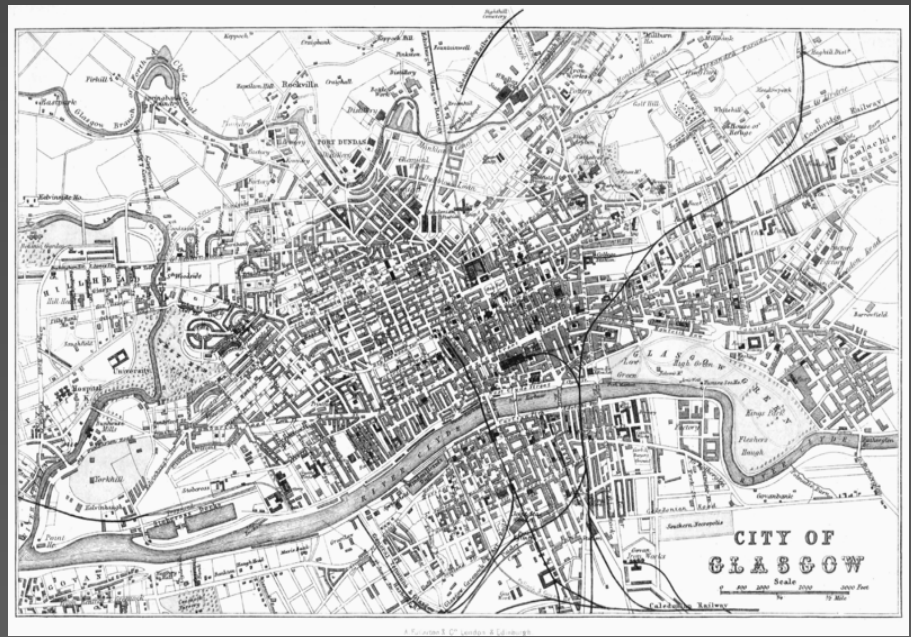
St. Mungos Cathedral



Map of Glasgow in 1776



Glasgow's carpet factory (1892)



Glasgow map in 1878



Glasgow-George-Square (1900)



Glasgow Science Centre (1990)

Panorama of Glasgow



Tolbooth Steeple



Glasgow necropolis



Inside of Kibble Palace