



SAS CITY PORTRAIT

Edinburgh Glasgow

4th ed.

SAS SCANDINAVIAN AIRLINES



Introduction to Scotland	3	Edinburgh	19
Your arrival in Scotland	4	Hotels	20
Customs regulations	5	Restaurants	21
Transport to Glasgow/Edinburgh	5	Sights	22
Hotels	6	City map and useful addresses	24
Restaurants and cuisine	7	"One hour's walk" suggestion	26
Sights and excursions	9	Where to shop	27
Entertainment and night life	10	Religious services	27
Tipping	10	Special events	28
Shopping	11		
Business hours	12	Glasgow	29
Transportation	12	Hotels	30
Sports	13	Restaurants	31
Climate and clothing	15	Sights	32
Religion	16	City map and useful addresses	34
Special services	16	"One hour's walk" suggestion	36
Festivals	17	Where to shop	37
Highdays and public holidays	18	Religious services	38

The information given in this booklet is based on facts available in April 1970.



Front cover: Pipe band.

Introduction to Scotland

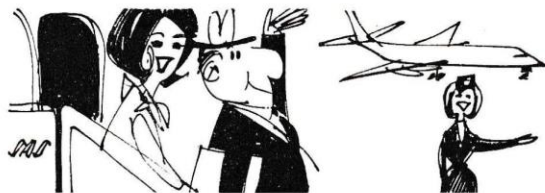
Kilts swirl, pipes skirl, drumsticks flash to the heady beat of a Scottish march. People admire as a Royal Highland regiment swings past the pinnacled Scott Memorial, Princes Street, Edinburgh. Backdrop to the scene is the grey, lowering outline of a centuries-old castle. This, then, is the gay, colorful pageantry of Scotland, a country created out of a union between Pict and Scot in 843. A country whose monarchy remained proudly, fiercely independent until Scottish king James VI became James the First of England. That was in 1603, on the death of the English Queen, Elizabeth I.

Once the two-edged claymore settled clansmen's differences. Now the Scottish Office, under the Minister for Scotland, arbitrates in more peaceful fashion. Scottish laws and education differ even now from their English equivalents and there is an established Church of Scotland. Thus historic traditions keep zealous guard on Scottish independence.

Of Scotland's famous sons and daughters, not all have had the drama or tragedy of Bonnie Prince Charlie or Mary, Queen of Scots. The eastern Lowlands were the birthplace of novelist Sir Walter Scott, the western counties sired Scotland's beloved national poet, Robert Burns; and reformer John Knox, writer Robert Louis Stevenson and explorer David Livingstone were all true Scotsmen.

Today nearly six million people inhabit Scotland, gathering mainly towards the southern central areas, from the Firth of Clyde to the Firth of Forth. To the west is Glasgow, Britain's third largest city and center of Scottish heavy industry, while 45 miles (70 kms.) eastward lies the gracious, spacious capital - Edinburgh. Both these cities provide excellent access to Lowlands and Highlands alike.

The Lowlands harbor the ruined abbeys, massive castles and great houses that were once the making of Scottish history. The Highlands boast the scenic grandeur: dramatic peaks - 4,406 ft.-Ben Nevis is Britain's highest mountain - heather-thronged glens, deep, imponderable lochs and the clear, rushing streams - sparkling lifeblood



of Scotch whisky. Yet greater remoteness and starker beauty are to be found in places like the Hebrides or the Western Isles . . .

Scotland has everything for the vacationer – superb fishing, sailing, winter skiing, water-skiing, golf on famous courses like St. Andrews, grouse shooting, pony-trekking, gliding, climbing and cruises, and tours to take you almost everywhere. Do not expect to eat haggis, porridge or kippers every day, but be sure of finding much that is unusual, exciting and enjoyable.

Your arrival in Scotland

SAS flights to Scotland touch down at Glasgow Airport. Visitors are directed through passport and customs control in the Arrival Hall by a ground hostess. There is a bank at the Airport where you may change foreign currencies into Sterling – while there is no limit to the amount of money you may bring in, be sure to declare it on arrival.

There is also an Information Bureau in the main hall of the Airport. Other amenities include an hotel, restaurant and shop selling Scottish woolens and many other articles for export.

Currency: £ (pound) is at present divided into 20 shillings (1 shilling being written 1/-) and each shilling being worth 12 pennies (1 penny often referred to as 1d). But this centuries-old system of currency is to be abolished on February 15 1971 when Great Britain changes over to the decimal system. Already you'll find in circulation a 7-sided 50 new penny piece (equivalent to 10 shillings), a 10 new penny piece (2 shillings) and 5p (1 shilling). Other decimal coins being introduced are 2p, 1p and 1/2p coins. After "D Day" there will, of course, be 100 new pennies to the £ and gradually the old penny, three-penny piece and sixpence will be withdrawn from circulation.

Don't be surprised at the various types of £ notes you may encounter since each Scottish bank issues its own. A word of warning, it is often advisable to change Scottish notes into English equivalents before leaving Scotland as they are not always accepted South of the Border!

Customs regulations

When entering Scotland, from outside the United Kingdom, the following regulations apply:

Articles for personal use	Residents of European countries	Residents of countries outside Europe																																				
Tobacco products	250 grammes; e.g. cigarettes: <table border="0"> <tr> <td></td> <td>filter</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>size</td> <td>plain</td> <td>tipped</td> </tr> <tr> <td>small</td> <td>310</td> <td>370</td> </tr> <tr> <td>normal</td> <td>230</td> <td>290</td> </tr> <tr> <td>king size</td> <td>210</td> <td>260</td> </tr> <tr> <td>super king size</td> <td>–</td> <td>210</td> </tr> </table>		filter		size	plain	tipped	small	310	370	normal	230	290	king size	210	260	super king size	–	210	250 grammes; e.g. cigarettes: <table border="0"> <tr> <td></td> <td>filter</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>size</td> <td>plain</td> <td>tipped</td> </tr> <tr> <td>small</td> <td>310</td> <td>370</td> </tr> <tr> <td>normal</td> <td>230</td> <td>290</td> </tr> <tr> <td>king size</td> <td>210</td> <td>260</td> </tr> <tr> <td>super king size</td> <td>–</td> <td>210</td> </tr> </table>		filter		size	plain	tipped	small	310	370	normal	230	290	king size	210	260	super king size	–	210
	filter																																					
size	plain	tipped																																				
small	310	370																																				
normal	230	290																																				
king size	210	260																																				
super king size	–	210																																				
	filter																																					
size	plain	tipped																																				
small	310	370																																				
normal	230	290																																				
king size	210	260																																				
super king size	–	210																																				
Spirits	1/4 gallon (1 bottle).	1/4 gallon (1 bottle).																																				
Wine	1/4 gallon (1 bottle).	1/4 gallon (1 bottle).																																				
Perfume or toiletwater	1/2 pint of which not more than half may be perfume.	1/2 pint																																				
Gifts	up to the amount of £5.	up to the amount of £5.																																				

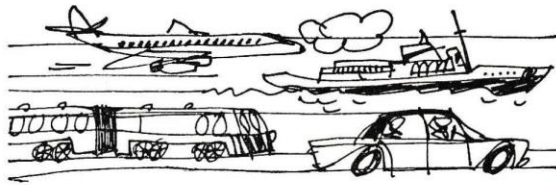
On leaving the UK, all visitors must declare gifts bought in the UK for export free of duty and purchase tax.

Transport to Glasgow/Edinburgh

Glasgow is 9 miles (14 kms.) from Glasgow Airport, and the SAS coach covers the distance in approximately 20 minutes. Fare: 4/- (20p).

Edinburgh lies about 50 miles (80 kms.) from Glasgow and there are frequent bus and rail connections.





If you intend flying on from Glasgow by SAS, please make sure you reconfirm your onward reservation as soon as possible after arrival. Let SAS know what reservation you hold and that you intend using the seat previously reserved for you. This can be done at the airport or at the SAS office in Glasgow – see map for precise locality. Should you be coming from elsewhere in Britain, you may arrive at Turnhouse, 5 miles (8 kms.) from Edinburgh. Connecting coach services meet flights at the airport. The fare into Edinburgh is 3/6d (17½p). There are no customs formalities on flights inside the United Kingdom.

Hotels

Edinburgh and Glasgow are ideal excursion centers – and have been for many a decade. Such popularity means, however, that, notwithstanding a wide selection of excellent hotels and comfortable boarding houses, accommodation is best booked in advance. This advice is particularly relevant to a trip made during summer, especially if you intend staying in Edinburgh during the Festival Season when accommodation is often booked up months beforehand.

The Edinburgh Corporations Accommodation bureau at 11 Cambridge Street, Edinburgh 1 (tel. 031-229 1432) provides a special booking service, but your local travel agent or any SAS office will give you further details. To help you further a list of some of the leading hotels in Edinburgh and Glasgow is given under each city heading.

A single room in a well appointed first class hotel will cost you between £3 and £5 according to season and facilities, and a double room between £6 and £9. In any of the second class hotels single room charges range from 30/- (£1.50) and £2.10.0 (£2.50), doubles and twins from £3 to £5. Boarding house accommodation is clean and homely with typical “Bed and Breakfast” charges

ranging from 21/- (£1.05) per person, and weekly pension from about £8.10 (£8.50).

The YMCA and YWCA organisations offer good facilities for those traveling on a slim budget. Bed, bath and breakfast can be had for as little as 20/- (£1) per person. The outdoor-lover will find ample facilities for camping and caravanning in the countryside outside the cities, as, indeed, throughout Scotland. Camping and Youth organisations will gladly furnish you with further information.

In most first class hotels a standard service charge is levied. This varies from 10–15 % and is detailed on your bill. (See also section on Tipping). Privately-owned boarding houses may or may not make a service charge but tipping is not normally expected.

Electrical current: 250 volts, 50 cycles A.C., but check before using electrical equipment such as razors. The plug-ins are standard British bayonet or two-pin type, both requiring suitable adaptors.

Restaurants and cuisine

Cuisine is never as widely acknowledged a forte of the British Isles as it should be. Why? It is one of those mysteries of life . . . for you can eat as well in Scotland as you can anywhere in the world. Scottish beef rates amongst the world's best, and the game which is brought fresh from the moors vies with the finest anywhere. Scotland enjoys a rich harvest from the sea, rivers and lochs. Fresh and salt water fish are abundant. Salmon reigns as the King of fish and the Scot knows how to prepare it regally. Herring – fried, boiled or smoked, and disguised by the title ‘kipper’ – is also excellent. The Scots make porridge in their own inimitable style and Haggis, that mysterious gastronomic speciality well deserves a try – the most common version comprises the heart, lungs and liver of a sheep, minced with suet, onions, oatmeal, salt and pepper, and boiled in a bag.





Where to eat

Many of the hotels in both Edinburgh and Glasgow offer good restaurant and bar facilities. For those, however, who wish to eat out – who doesn't love to ring the changes? – a varied list is given in this section under the respective city headings.

Eating times and traditions

Normally breakfast served by hotels and boarding houses, is a substantial meal of cereals or porridge, a cooked dish of fish or eggs, bacon and sausages, rounded off by toast and marmalade and hot tea or coffee. This is usually served from 7.30 to 9 a.m. Lunch is available from midday until 2 p.m. First class hotels start serving dinner at 7. In addition, 'afternoon tea' is often available in hotels, but this is really the prerogative of the many popular and traditional tea rooms, found everywhere and usually open from 2.30 until 7 p.m. 'High Tea', a very Scottish institution and an elaboration on afternoon tea, is usually taken between 5 and 7 p.m. It comprises a dish of meat or fish, usually followed by a varied and mouth-watering array of bread, freshly baked scones, delicious shortbreads, cakes, biscuits and preserves.

Drinks

What to drink? ... an unnecessary question, indeed! After all, you're in the "land of Whisky" – of course, you will also find a plentiful selection of good, strong beers and lagers and all the usual cocktail mixes are served. So far as wines are concerned, Scotland is also an expert host, and the finest of cellars are to be discovered in restaurants and hotels throughout the land. Favorite meeting-place for the Scot like all Britons, is his local public house, affectionately shortened to 'pub'. You'll find pubs almost everywhere, for they form a staunch part of the British way of life. The buildings themselves are often of considerable historic interest and are posi-

tively cloaked in atmosphere. But they are also wrapped in strange regulations. Public houses in Edinburgh and Glasgow are open on weekdays and Saturdays as are licensed hotels and restaurants from 11 a.m. to 2.30 p.m. and from 5 until 10 p.m. Pubs are closed on Sundays in Scotland but licensed hotels and restaurants serve excisable liquor from 12.30 p.m. and from 6.30 to 10 p.m.

Meal prices

Eating out in Scotland is not expensive. A three-course meal in a small restaurant may cost as little as 7/- (35p).

Breakfast, if not included in the overall hotel charge, ranges 7/- (35p) to 12/- (60p).

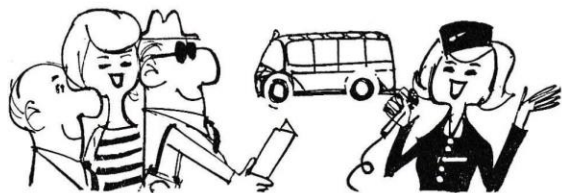
Lunch in a first class restaurant or hotel will cost from £1.5/- (£1.25), dinner from £1.10/- (£1.50).

Afternoon tea averages out at 6/- (30p) and high tea may well vary from 10/- (50p) in the better class establishments to 7/6d (37½p) in the middle class tea shops.

Sights and excursions

The charm of Scotland lies in its islands, Highlands, lochs and Lowlands – all easily reached from Edinburgh and Glasgow. **Edinburgh** itself offers a variety of conducted tours through the city and its environs and **Glasgow** provides easy access by steamship to Dunoon, Rothesay and the Kyles of Bute. Scottish Omnibuses Ltd. operate comprehensive day and afternoon tours to numerous historic houses such as Glamis Castle, the abbeys of Abbotsford, Melrose and Dryburgh, Hopetoun House and many other places of interest. A feature of special interest for the visitor to Edinburgh is the new Forth road bridge completed in 1964 and the fourth largest bridge in the world. Its two massive steel towers soar 500 ft. into the air, supporting a central span 3,300 ft. in length.





British Rail, in association with the Caledonian Steam Packet Company Ltd., operates day tours from Glasgow to the Trossachs, Loch Katrine and Loch Lomond, Inverary, Loch Eck and Dunoon, the Isle of Arran and the Burn's country. Extended tours to the Highlands are operated by several companies. These vary considerably in duration and prices. SAS or your travel agent will be happy to arrange these tours for you.

Entertainment and night life

Glasgow and **Edinburgh** have several large theaters offering all types of entertainment from classical drama to variety shows, and there are also many inexpensive modern cinemas with continuous performances. Smoking is permitted in all cinemas and in most theaters.

During summer, there are afternoon and evening concerts in some of the parks, and one of the many pleasures of **Edinburgh** is to sit in the Princes Street Gardens listening to a military band.

There are several night clubs in Edinburgh and Glasgow, and a number of good hotels and some of the leading restaurants also offer dinner and dancing. Evening dress is not usually necessary.

Tipping

Tipping in Scotland, as elsewhere in the British Isles, is a rather haphazard practice. Britons like to regard tipping as a reward for good services, but in some instances tipping is considered a rightful part of the receiver's weekly income. Your taxi driver would be rather upset, for example, if his fare did not include an additional 10% – certainly never less than 6d (2½p) for the shortest journey. Men's and Ladies' hairdressers gratefully accept 10–15% of the bill, while railway porters expect a minimum of 1/- (5p) per piece of luggage.

Gratuities are not normally included in the restaurant bill, which in better class establishments is presented on a plate, paid and returned the same way should there be change to come. A minimum tip of 2/- (10p) in the £ is adequate. The wine waiter is usually tipped separately. In cafes, smaller restaurants and tea rooms (not self-service, however) 6d (2½p) is enough, discreetly left on the table. Do not tip barmen in "pubs", nor theater- and cinema ushers. Tip cloakroom attendants everywhere 6d (2½p) or 1/- (5p), and 1/- to the doorman who calls your cab. If your hotel bill doesn't cover a service charge, tip 10–15% to the room maid, bellboy, hallporter, and doorman.

Shopping

Authentic tartans, tweeds, knitwear and whisky are among Scotland's major exports – and you will find an inviting range of each in the shops of Edinburgh and Glasgow.

Selections are wide and, in the case of fabrics, quality-controlled to ensure you buy only the best. Ladies will be delighted with the great variety of cashmere and lambswool knitwear, and a fine selection of Harris tweeds will please both men and women alike.

Other worthwhile buys include antiques, silverware and sports equipment. "Something *undeniably* Scottish?" you plead ... Then take home some of the famous Portobello pottery – or even a set of bagpipes! The personal export scheme enables you to arrange tax-free purchase of many goods by simply showing your passport.

Opening hours: Most stores are open from 9 a.m. until 5.30 or 6 p.m. There is usually one early closing day each week – Tuesday, Wednesday or Saturday afternoon. Late shopping is on Thursday night – until 7 in Glasgow; until 8 in Edinburgh.





And remember: Duty-free liquor facilities are available to all passengers leaving for destinations outside Great Britain at Glasgow Airport.

Business hours

Business hours for commercial houses are generally from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. Shops are open late some evenings of the week and either half day or all day on Saturdays. See 'Shopping' section. Bank hours which are standard throughout Scotland are as follows: Monday–Wednesday 9.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m., 1.30 to 3.30 p.m.; Thursday 9.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m., 1.30 to 3.30, 4.30 to 6 p.m.; Friday 9.30 a.m. to 3.30 p.m.; Saturday closed.

Transportation

Rail: Both Edinburgh and Glasgow enjoy good fast rail connections with major towns throughout Scotland, and with cities south of the border like Manchester, Liverpool, Birmingham and London.

British Rail offers a large number of reduced-rate tickets for touring, including tours embodying travel by rail, road and sea. The Information Officer at either Central Station in Glasgow or Waverley Station in Edinburgh will advise you on excursion tickets, fares and timetables, and reserve seats and sleepers for you.

Steamers: Excellent passenger steamers ply the Clyde estuary, the Firth of Clyde and Scotland's West Coast. These are operated by British Rail and David MacBrayne Ltd., and serve numerous holiday resorts in the area.

Buses and Coaches: Both cities have an intricate network of local bus services. The fares are cheap, and are rated according to the length of the journey. There are also long-distance buses to take you into the countryside. A word of warning for nightbirds – last buses leave city-centers as early as 11.30 p.m.

Maps showing the bus routes of either city are available from the Transport Office in **Edinburgh** (14 Queen Street) or **Glasgow** (46 Bath Street).

Regular scheduled coach services also offer a comfortable means of transportation to various major towns and cities in Scotland and England.

Air: Local air services operate from Glasgow Airport and Edinburgh's Turnhouse Airport to Aberdeen, London and Dublin. By air from Edinburgh to London takes 1 hr. 20 mins. and costs £20 return. From Glasgow to Dublin costs £12 roundtrip and takes 40 minutes.

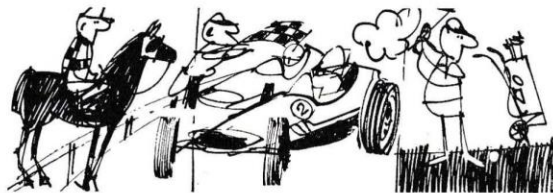
Taxis: A lighted "Taxi" sign over the cab and an upright "For Hire" flag on the meter show that the vehicle is vacant. Journeys are metered by distance and/or time, and the number of passengers and baggage carried. Minimum fare is about 3/- (15p) for two passengers.

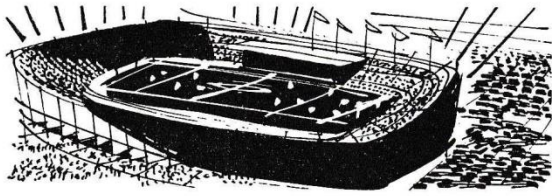
Car Hire: If you prefer the freedom of your own "four wheels", you can arrange to rent a car through your travel agent or any SAS office. Either can offer you through the SAS Travel Planning Service, a wide selection of models – self-drive or chauffeur-driven.

Sports

Most popular of all spectator sports in Scotland is football (soccer). The season runs from late August through April and matches are played on Saturdays. The top teams in Glasgow are Celtic and Rangers who play at Celtic Park and Ibrox Stadium respectively and in Edinburgh, Hibernian and Heart of Midlothian whose home grounds are Easter Road Park and Tynecastle Park respectively. Admission from 6/- (30p) upwards.

Scotland is also an ideal country for participant sports. Golf is the national game, organized pony-trekking was devised here, skiing grows increasingly popular each winter season, and the "auld faithfuls", fishing, sailing and mountaineering tempt as much as ever. In recent





years the Scottish Council of Physical Recreation, in conjunction with the Scottish Tourist Board, have sponsored a scheme called "Sporting Holidays". This provides "fun-while-you-learn" in such diverse recreations as fishing, golfing, pony-trekking, skiing, trail-riding, sailing, canoeing and water-skiing.

More comprehensive details about any of these sports can be obtained from the "Scottish Council" offices at: 4 Queensferry Street, **Edinburgh**, tel. 031-225 3117, and 141 Bath Street, **Glasgow**, tel. 041-332 9416.

Golf: There are over 300 golf courses in Scotland, many being of an international standard. Green fees are exceptionally low and play is easily arranged on most courses. A round at St. Andrews – mecca of world golfers – costs, for example, just 12/6d. (62¹/₂p) and £1 on Saturdays. And easily reached from **Edinburgh** are such renowned links as St. Andrews and Carnoustie, either side of the Firth of Tay, North Berwick 24 miles (38 kms.) from Edinburgh, and Gleneagles also close to the capital. If you're based in **Glasgow**, Ayrshire offers courses in Turnberry, in Prestwick (adjacent to the International Airport) and in Troon.

Sailing: Yachtsman and dinghy sailors will enjoy the waterways westward of the Mull of Kintyre; around the Western Isles; along the Clyde with its popular centers, Dunoon, Sandbank and Hunter's Quay; around the Isle of Mull and through the sheltered Kyles of Bute.

Skiing: The Scottish Winter Sports season starts mid-December and ends the beginning of May. By mid-January it is possible to ski, above the 2,500-foot mark, in many parts of the Grampian Mountains. Four main areas provide chair-lifts, ski-tows and other amenities such as mountain shelters. They are the northern slopes of Cairngorm Mountains above Strathspey; the mountains on both sides of the Perth-Braemar road at the Devil's Elbow; the slopes behind Mar Lodge leading to

Beinn A'Bhuird, and the Meall a Bhuiridh where the road passes into Glencoe from the south.

Most of the Scottish Ski Schools are centered in Strathspey, and have experienced continental instructors on the staff. Many of these centers hire out equipment including clothing.

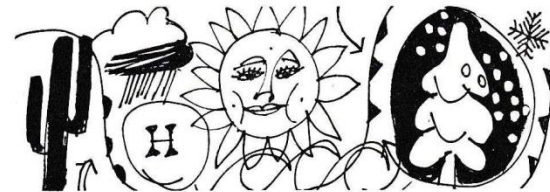
Angling: Scotland's many rivers and lochs offer good fishing. Particularly yielding are the rivers Tay – a salmon fisher's joy – Tweed, Ettrick, and Spey a favorite for springtime anglers.

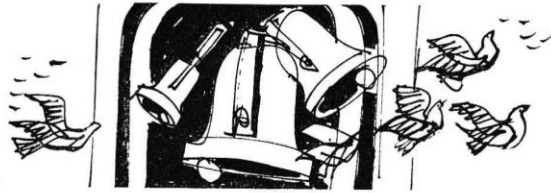
Mountaineering and hiking: Ideal region for hikers and climbers is the Cairngorm area with its wilderness of mountains, rivers and lochs. Here you can vary your pleasure from a quiet stroll of some country lane to a 25-mile-hike around Loch Avon, the Shelter Stone and over Ben MacDhui, second highest mountain in Great Britain.

Hunting: Deer and grouse are the two prime game in Scotland. The deer stalking season runs legally from July 1 to October 20, but it is considered sporting practice not to start before mid-August. A professional guide is essential and the best stalking grounds are privately owned. Participation for visitors is not difficult as many forests are let for the season or by beats.

Climate and clothing

The climate in Southern Scotland is moderate all year round. Average temperature in spring 53°F (12°C); summer 65°F (18°C); autumn 54°F (12°C) and winter 43°F (6°C). Spring and autumn are Scotland's loveliest seasons, but summer is also very pleasant. Remember to bring your rain-coat no matter when you come. Dress as you please. You'll seldom need formal clothes. But should the occasion arise gentlemen may hire evening clothes for as little as £2 per day.





Religion

Scotland has an Established Church, known as the Church of Scotland. Although the nation is predominantly Protestant by tradition, people of other faiths will find their own Churches represented in the principal cities.

Each city chapter carries the names and addresses of various churches.

Special services

Emergency medical service: Treatment can be received free of charge from the Outpatients' clinic at major general hospitals. In cases of dire emergency, dial 999 and ask for the 'Ambulance service'.

Newspapers and books: International newspapers and literature can be bought at the main railway stations in each city, open from 5.30 a.m. to 12.30 a.m., and from the larger bookstores and newsagents.

Automobile clubs: Associated Membership to either the Royal Automobile Club (R.A.C.) or the Automobile Association (A.A.) is open to any foreign visitor who is a member of an automobile organization affiliated to the FIA or the AIT. The addresses of these two organizations are as follows:

Edinburgh

R.A.C.

17 Rutland Square
Edinburgh 1
Tel. 031-229 3555

A.A.

18/22 Melville Street
Edinburgh 3
Tel. 031-225 8464

Glasgow

R.A.C.

242 West George Street
Glasgow C.2.
Tel. 041-248 4444

A.A.

14 Blythswood Square
Glasgow C.2.
Tel. 041-221 8755

Postage and telegrams: Postage rates have recently been revised and at time of printing, the current postage is: 4d (2p) second class, 5d (2½p) first class.

Mail boxes in Britain are painted bright red. Some are set in walls, others are of the pillar box variety.

Telegrams can be sent from any Post Office. The main Post Office in **Glasgow** is at George Square and in **Edinburgh** at the junction of Waterloo Place and North Bridge. Alternatively, you can read your message over the telephone after dialling 190 and asking for 'telegrams' or 193 for 'overseas telegrams'.

Telephone services: The telephone systems are fully automatic in both cities and local calls made from telephone boxes or kiosks cost 6d (2½p). Full instructions on how to make local and long-distance calls are given in the boxes.

Weather: **Edinburgh** 248 8091, **Glasgow** 246 8091.

Time: **Edinburgh** 123, **Glasgow** TIM.

Tourist information of daily events:

Edinburgh 246 8041.

Study in Scotland: Foreign students wishing to join Scottish summer schools should contact Edinburgh University, Department of Adult Education, Extra Mural Studies, 11 Buccleuch place, Edinburgh.

Festivals

Entertainment and scenic grandeur go hand in hand in Scotland. Throughout the Highlands you will find many local Highland Games – set in glorious country surroundings – which attract people from miles around to witness such stirring spectacles as Tossing the Caber, Throwing the Hammer, Putting the Shot and exhibitions of fleet foot dancers, neatly, gaily stepping between crossed swords as they dance to the music of the pipes.



Braemar highland gathering and festival

The idyllic setting and colorful pageantry of Braemar is established by its regular featuring as an annual occasion in the diary of the Royal Family and its patronage by Her Majesty the Queen. Certainly it is one of the best known and supported of the many Highland Gatherings. The Games themselves take place principally in September but the Highland Festival begins in June and concludes towards the end of September. This is an all-Scottish festival of drama, music, dancing and films.

Pitlochry festival

This event is essentially a dramatic one with a season of classical and modern, serious and lighthearted plays supported by Sunday concerts and art exhibitions. The 25-week season runs from mid-April through to early October.

Highdays and public holidays

December 31/	<i>Hogmanay</i>
January 1	The Scots celebrate the advent of the New Year in an uproarious round of merry-making and fun. The climax comes at midnight, followed by 'first-footing' in which friends call on their neighbors carrying the traditional piece of coal to bring in luck and warmth to the New Year. Needless to say, the first-footers do not go away 'spiritually' unrewarded. Shops are closed on January 1.
January 25	<i>Burns' Night</i> An important date on the Scottish calendar. The national bard's poems are recited and haggis is piped into the assembled company at the Burns' Supper.
March/April	Good Friday, Easter Sunday and Monday.
May/June	Weekend after Whitsun.
Last Monday May	Queen's Birthday.
Second or Third weeks of July	Glasgow and Edinburgh Fair Holidays
Last weekend in September	September weekend.
December 25	Christmas Day.
December 26	Boxing Day.

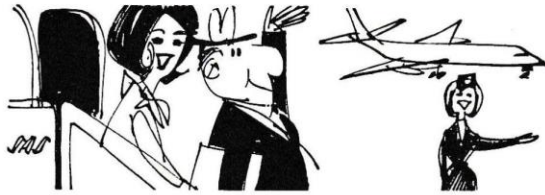
Edinburgh

History, romance, beauty, these three ever conspire in Scotland's fair capital. Once gaunt scene to great moments in history, Edinburgh is now a lovely, dignified setting for events like the annual International Festival. Cultural activities flourish here. The University is famed for its scholars, its doctors and lawyers. Museums and art galleries are worthy shrines of the past. While the parks, gardens and surrounding hills preserve a feeling of freshness and space.

Edinburgh is as old as its granite castle. Exactly how old nobody knows. Records from Norman times connect this craggy custodian with Malcolm III whose English wife, Queen Margaret, had built and named the small Chapel on the topmost peak of Castle Rock. Restored by Queen Victoria, this Chapel dates from 1076 and is Edinburgh's oldest building.

The castle itself almost replicas picture-book fantasy in turrets and towers, buttresses and bastions, an inaccessible rock citadel with a single portal, leading down into the quaint Old Town. Here stands the city's history, the ancient and oddly named buildings that straggle the Royal Mile to Holyroodhouse – "The Interpreter's House", High Kirk, Tron Kirk, John Knox's House, White Horse Close, Queen Mary's Bath and James IV's Palace of Holyroodhouse, built about 1500 and today still the Queen's official Scottish residence.





A mere century and a half old, the New Town, planned with graceful dignity by James Craig in 1767, was extended by Reid, Elliot and Playfair in the early 1800s. A theme of space and elegance is well illustrated by Princes Street, principal shopping center in Edinburgh, with its Georgian architecture, wide sidewalks and splendid vistas of castle and countryside.

Hotels

First class

George Hotel (G3)
19 George Street
Tel. 031-225 1251

North British Hotel (I4)
Waverly Station
Tel. 031-556 2414

The Caledonian Hotel (C5)
Princes Street
Tel. 031-225 2433

Second class

Abercromby Hotel (G1)
32/3 Abercromby Place
Tel. 031-556 1063

County Hotel (G1)
9/10 Abercromby Place
Tel. 031-556 2333/4

Grosvenor Hotel
9/25 Grosvenor Street
Tel. 031-225 5255

Old Waverly Hotel (H4)
43 Princes Street
Tel. 031-556 4648

Roxburghe Hotel (D4)
Charlotte Square
Tel. 031-225 3921

Mount Royal Hotel (G4)
53 Princes Street
Tel. 031-225 7161

Royal British Hotel (H4)
20 Princes Street
Tel. 031-556 4901

The Carlton Hotel (J5)
North Bridge
Tel. 031-556 7277

Restaurants

Bamboo (B5)
10a Queensferry Street
Chinese cuisine.

Cafe Royal (I3)
17 West Register Street
French & English cuisine. Fine Oyster Bar, wine list and Barbecue Grill.

Epicure Restaurant (B5)
19 Shandwick Place
Popular smaller restaurant. Fine wines, good food, friendly atmosphere.

Handsel (B5)
22 Stafford Street
Swedish specialities.

L'Aperitif (E4)
24 Frederick Street
Smart, popular eating place. Excellent snack counter.

La Caravelle (I4)
North British Hotel
Princes Street
Superb à la carte or quick snack. Excellent wine list.

Les Ambassadeurs (G3)
George Hotel
George Street
Orchestra, evening dancing.

Royal British (I4)
20 Princes Street
First class cuisine. Good wine list. Dancing Saturdays.

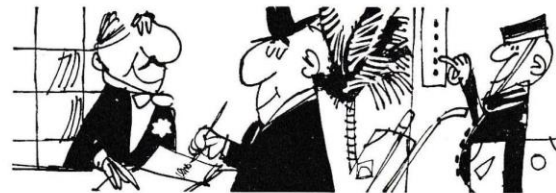
The Albyn Rooms (D3)
Queen Street

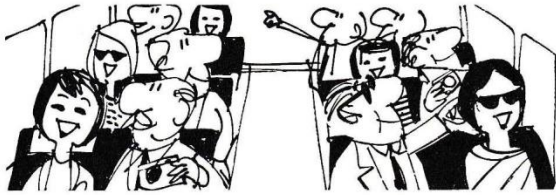
The Beehive Inn (G7)
18-20 Grassmarket
Old-world atmosphere. Scottish delicacies.

The Grill Room (I 4)
North British Hotel
Princes Street
Excellent cuisine. Music every evening, dinner/dances Saturdays.

The Pompadour (C5)
The Caledonian Hotel
Princes Street
First class cuisine, extensive wine list. Dancing, orchestra.

The Postillion (C5)
The Caledonian Hotel
Princes Street (entered from Rutland Street)
Excellent for snacks, luncheons and dinners.





Sights

Numerous historically intriguing houses and places await the visitor to Edinburgh, and the authoritative help of a city guide is the only way of being sure to discover everything this graceful city has to reveal. However here are some of the more important points of interest well worth visiting.

The Castle (D6). Standing on Castle Rock, this dour custodian has overlooked the city for many centuries now. Once the residence of Malcolm III – the elder son of Duncan, slain by Macbeth. Its Royal Apartments, where in a tiny bedroom Mary Queen of Scots gave birth to her son James, are open to the public. The Crown Chamber where the Regalia of Honors of Scotland are kept invites a visit as does the Scottish National War Memorial, whose Hall of Honor houses the Rolls of Honor of each Scottish Regiment. Notable feature beside the Chapel of St. Margaret is the huge 15th-century cannon, Mons Meg, which fired a salute when Mary became engaged to the Dauphin of France. Every weekday a modern 25-pounder gun is fired from the Half Moon Battery recalling a custom dating from the days when mariners in the Firth of Forth had no other means of checking their chronometers.

National Gallery & the Royal Scottish Academy (G5). In the National Gallery are works dating from the 14th century to Cézanne including paintings by Titian, Raphael and Rembrandt and several Scottish artists. The Royal Scottish Academy holds its annual exhibition from May through August with special shows during the Festival. These two buildings, resembling Greek temples, are situated on the Mound and overlook West Princes Street Gardens. In these gardens, during the summer, concerts are frequently given and they are the site of two impressive monuments – the American Memorial and the Royal Scots Greys Monument.

The Scottish National Portrait Gallery (F3). The history of Scotland is illustrated by a vast collection of portraits of Scottish men and women. In the same building and removing you even further in time, is the National Museum of Antiquities of Scotland with its amazing assortment of historic and pre-historic objects.

Royal Scottish Museum (I8). Those with catholic interests will find this museum in Chambers Street a fascinating place for it houses the largest comprehensive museum of science and art, with the exception of painting, in the United Kingdom.

Museum of Childhood (K5). Almost opposite John Knox's House on the Royal Mile, you will find this whimsical and unique collection of toys, games, pictures, dolls, books and costumes and examples of long-forgotten children's hobbies and sports.

Scott Memorial (G5). This 200-ft.- (60 meters)-tower supported by four arches covering a statue of Scotland's great novelist and poet, Sir Walter Scott, is one of the city's landmarks. Designed in Gothic style it also houses 64 statuettes of well-known characters from his novels and poems. For the visitor there is a 287-step climb inside the tower rewarded by a fine view of Princes Street. Nearby is the famous floral clock which, built in 1903, claims to be the oldest example of its kind in the world.

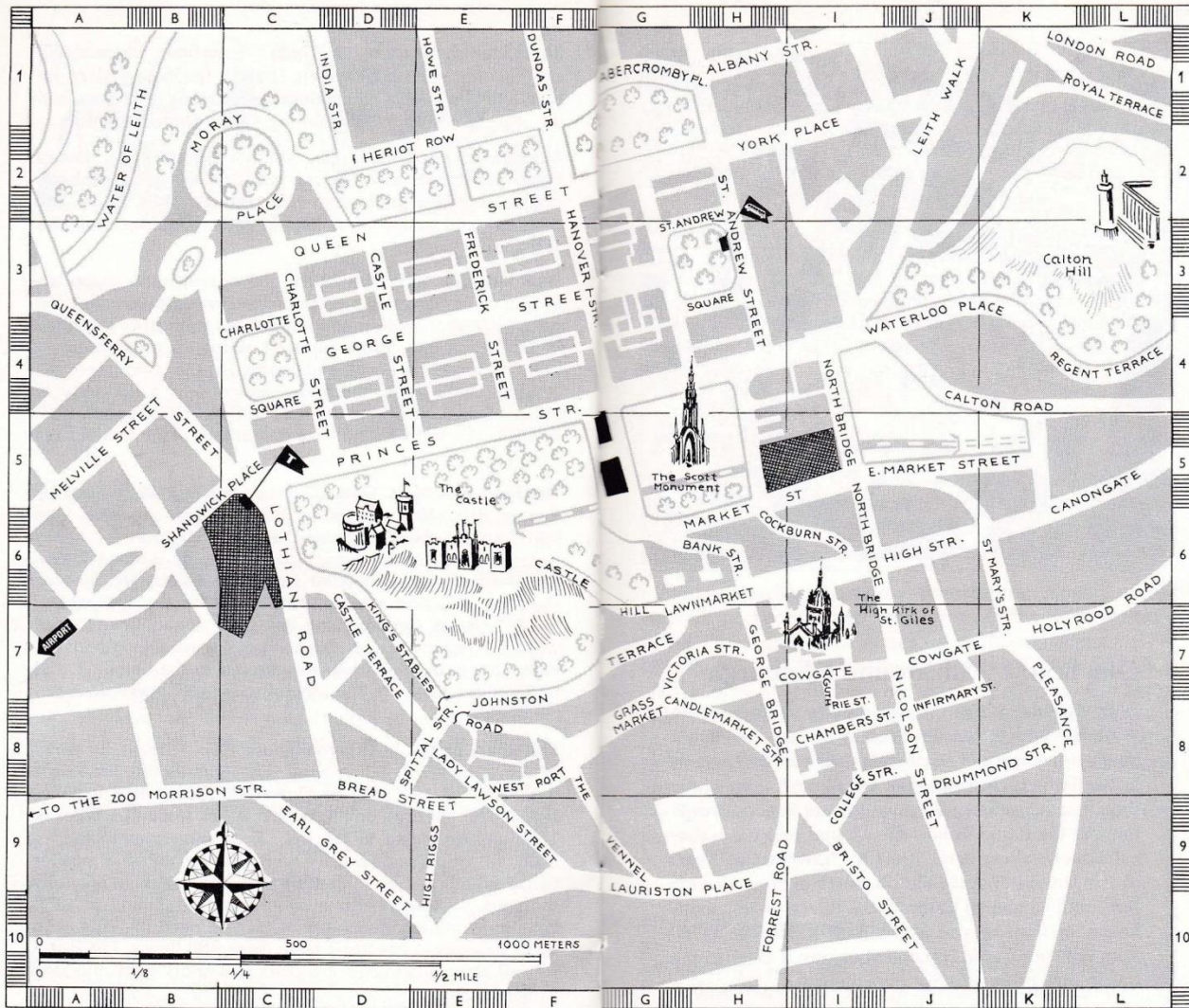
The High Kirk of St. Giles (I7). Founded in 1120, burned by Richard II in 1385, enlarged by 1500, divided into three, then into four by the Reformation and the Restoration, finally restored to its former dignity and beauty by William Chambers – Edinburgh's Cathedral symbolises Edinburgh's history. Here you will find a brass plaque marking the spot where, in 1637, Jenny Geddes flung her stool at the Dean's head when he began reading the service enforced by Charles I. Here, too, is the tiny Chapel dedicated to the highest Order of Scottish Chivalry – The Most Ancient and Noble Order of the Thistle.

The Royal Palace of Holyroodhouse (L6). Adapted by James IV about the year 1500 from an Abbey guesthouse, the Palace is the official residence of Queen Elizabeth when in Edinburgh. The site was originally that of an Abbey founded in 1128, and dedicated to the Holy Rood but now nothing remains of the Abbey save the ruined nave, and little remains of James' edifice. As it stands today, the Palace is primarily the work of King Charles II who began rebuilding in 1671, but the strong associations with Mary, Queen of Scots, who spent six years of her tragic reign there, still linger. The Historic and State Apartments are open to visitors from mid-June to September.

John Knox' House (J6). Built in 1490, this is but one of a cluster of ancient houses along the Royal Mile. It is strongly believed that the great Reformer was brought here after his last sermon in St. Giles and that he died in the house in 1572. Many momentos of John Knox and his Edinburgh are displayed here.

Calton Hill (L3). On this pleasant hill overlooking the city is a strange collection of buildings. The unfinished National

(cont'd on page 27)





Code numbers in the Edinburgh section of this folder refer to the above map. Thus (C5) is located where lines drawn from "C" and "5" cross each other.

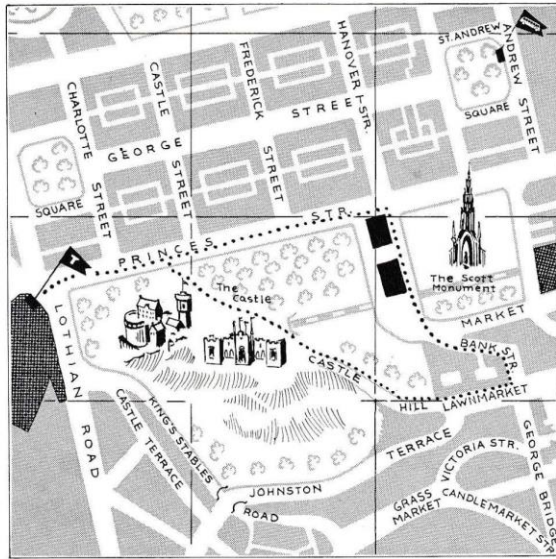
Interesting sights in Edinburgh

- | | |
|---|---|
| (D6) The Castle. | (G5) Scott Memorial. |
| (G5) National Gallery and the Royal Scottish Academy. | (I7) High Kirk of St. Giles. |
| (F3) The Scottish National Portrait Gallery. | (L6) The Royal Palace of Holyroodhouse. |
| (I8) Royal Scottish Museum. | (J6) John Knox's House. |
| (K5) Museum of Childhood. | (L3) Calton Hill. |
| | (E3) New Town. |

Useful addresses

 **Tourist Information Office:**
The Scottish Tourist Board, 2 Rutland Place (West End).
Tel. 031-229 1561. Open: July–September 9 a.m. to 8 p.m.
each day except Sundays. October–June 9 a.m. to 5.30 p.m.
Saturdays 9 a.m. to 5.30 p.m. Closed Sundays.

 **BEA Air Terminal:**
St. Andrew's Square. Tel. 031-225 2525.



One hour's walk around Edinburgh

With Waverley Station as your starting point, head via Waverley Bridge, for the Scott Memorial in Princes Street, a landmark of Edinburgh almost as well known as the Castle itself. Proceed to the Mound, from where there is a marvelous view over Princes Street Gardens towards the Castle. Follow the Mound past the National Gallery, along Bank Street to "Lawnmarket", part of the famous "Royal Mile", a series of streets which lead from Edinburgh Castle to the Palace of Holyroodhouse. In front of you is the High Kirk of St. Giles. Turn right for Castle Hill and your way is clear to the Castle with its broad view over the city.

Useful addresses

T **Tourist Information Office:**
The Scottish Tourist Board, 2 Rutland Place (West End).
Tel. 031-229 1561. Open: July-September 9 a.m. to 8 p.m.
each day except Sundays. October-June 9 a.m. to 5.30 p.m.
Saturdays 9 a.m. to 5.30 p.m. Closed Sundays.

A **BEA Air Terminal:**
St. Andrew's Square. Tel. 031-225 2525.

(cont'd from page 23)

Memorial – a replica of the Parthenon – stands a tribute to the fallen of the Peninsula and Waterloo battles. Nearby is the Observatory and the telescope-shaped tower of the Nelson memorial. In the old Calton burial ground stands a statue of Abraham Lincoln – a tribute to the President and the Scottish soldiers who died in the American Civil War.

New Town. This area, north of Princes Street, yields many gems of interest. 16 Charlotte Street (C3) was the birthplace of Alexander Graham Bell, inventor of the telephone. Scott wrote some of his Waverley novels at 29 Castle Street (D4) whilst modern novelist, Kenneth Grahame, author of the delightful "Wind in the Willows" was born at no. 30.

Where to shop

Edinburgh's main shopping thoroughfares are Princes Street and George Street. Highland handicrafts are obtainable at Highland Home Industries, a non-profit cooperative, and the Scottish Crafts Center.

The two leading department stores you must not miss are R. W. Forsyth and Jenners, both on Princes Street (G4). For tweeds and tartans try William Anderson (G3), Binn's (C5), Darling & Co. (E5), or the Tartan Gift Shop (F4). For fine antiques and silver try George Cockburn (B5). For old jewelry – Hamilton & Inches (E3). Bagpipes are best bought from R. G. Lawrie (D4), and the same store will, if the urge takes you, fit you out with complete Highland Dress. Lillywhite's (D5) and John Dickson & Son (E3) are the stores to visit if you have sporting goods in mind.

Religious services

Church of Scotland: St. Giles' Cathedral, High Street (I6), Greyfriars (H8), St. Cuthbert's, Lothian Road (D6), St. Andrew's and St. George's, George Street (G3), St. George's West, Shandwick Place (B6).

Episcopal Church of Scotland: St. Mary's Cathedral, Palmerston Place, St. John's, West End of Princes Street (C5), St. Paul's and St. George's, York Place (I1).

Roman Catholic: St. Mary's Cathedral, Broughton Street (J2), Church of the Sacred Heart, Lauriston Street.

Synagogue: Salisbury Road.



Congregational: Augustine-Bristo, George IV Bridge (J7).

Methodist: Nicolson Square Circuit, Nicolson Square (I8).
Mission Circuit, Central Hall, Tollcross (D9).

United Free Church of Scotland: Martyrs and St. John's, George IV Bridge.

Baptist: Bristo Church, Queensferry Road, Charlotte Chapel, Rose Street (West End – D3).

Christian Science: First Church of Christ, Scientist Inverleith Terrace, Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 Young Street (E3).

Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints: 2 Hillside Crescent.

Seventh-Day Adventist: 3 Bristo Place (I9).

Society of Friends (Quakers): 28 Stafford Street (B5).

Special events

Edinburgh International Festival. Mid August sees the start of this popular Festival of Music and Drama. For three weeks, the finest international orchestras, opera and ballet companies, perform nightly with world famed soloists. Another aspect of the Festival is the activities of the many student drama groups who put on plays of exceptionally high standard during the main Festival. These companies are popularly called "The Fringe". The Military Tattoo on the Castle Esplanade is another feature of the Festival which merits attention. Booking for the Festival starts extremely early – by the beginning of May it is often difficult to get the seats of your preference. Get the Festival Program as early as possible and make sure of your bookings well ahead of time.

The Edinburgh Film Festival which runs for two weeks during the main Festival presents outstanding feature and documentary films from almost every country in the world.

Glasgow

If Edinburgh's atmosphere is aesthetic and academic in its appeal, Glasgow presents more the vigorous air of a lusty, friendly giant, a massive commercial and industrial center, embracing the lives of nearly two million people. Glasgow's beginnings were nonetheless rustic and spiritually inspired. Fourteen hundred years ago, on the banks of the Clyde, St. Mungo founded a church. Today he is the city's patron saint and his church, Glasgow Cathedral, still retains its English Early Gothic style, more or less intact from the 12th and 13th centuries, despite the hazards of the Reformation and overzealous refurbishers of 1846 – who mistakenly pulled down the two ancient west towers.

Glasgow's commercial fortune has been in constant flux. Early colonial enterprises, plying trade with America and the West Indies, brought prosperity, but the city's merchants paid dearly the price of international upheaval. First the War of Independence, then the Napoleonic Wars, devastated trade. Undaunted, the doughty Scots turned to the cotton industry. Nineteenth-century Glasgow thrived, bringing rapid expansion and unprecedented housing problems.

The backbone of commerce lies in shipbuilding, engineering and the chemical, iron and textile industries. The civic heart of Glasgow is George Square, dominated by the 240-ft.- (70 meters)-tower of the Venetian Renaissance style Municipal Buildings. Buchanan Street,





Sauchiehall Street and Argyle Street are the main arteries with their many prosperous stores, while the University, Scotland's second senior, sets a scholarly tone, reflected by fine public libraries and museums. A profusion of theaters, movie houses and ballrooms, parks like the 136-acre Glasgow Green, sailing on the Clyde and numerous 18-hole golf courses provide the city's millions with ample relaxation, not to mention the ubiquitous and traditional pub. Beyond, but within easy reach of the city, lie the main attractions for Glasgow's vast numbers of visitors – Scotland's scenic beauty, places like Loch Lomond, the Trossachs or the hauntingly lovely Western Isles.

Hotels

First class

Central Hotel (I6)
Gordon Street
Tel. 041-221 9680

North British Hotel (K6)
George Square
Tel. 041-332 6711

Royal Stuart Hotel (I8)
Clyde Street/Jamaica Street
Tel. 041-248 4261

St. Enoch Hotel (I8)
St. Enoch Square
Tel. 041-221 7033

Second class

Belhaven (E1)
23 Belhaven Terrace
Tel. 041-339 7307

Buckingham Hotel (D1)
31 Buckingham Terrace
Tel. 041-334 1765

Green's Hotel (E4)
22-24 Woodlands Terrace
Tel. 041-332 4976

Grosvenor Hotel (E1)
1-2 Grosvenor Terrace
Great Western Road,
Kelvinside
Tel. 041-339 4618

Macdonald Hotel (off map)
Eastwood Toll
Tel. 041-638 2225

The Ivanhoe Hotel (J5)
185 Buchanan Street
Tel. 041-332 7284

More's Hotel (G5)
18 India Street
Tel. 041-221 2641

Restaurants

Danish Food Centre (I6)
St. Vincent St.
Danish food.

Danny Brown's (I6)
79 St. Vincent Street
Brasserie Continental.

Ferrari (J5)
10 Sauchiehall Street
Continental cooking, rare wines.

The Gay Gordon (J7)
21 Royal Exchange
Speciality: Prime Galloway steaks.
Evening dancing.

Grant Arms (I7)
186 Argyle Street
Specializes in grilled and Scottish
dishes. Lounge and bar.

Grosvenor (I6)
Gordon Street
French-style cooking.

Guys (I5)
196 Hope Street
Good cuisine, pleasant surroundings.

Jamils (H4)
415 Sauchiehall Street
Indian cuisine.

Malmaison (I7)
Central Hotel
Hope Street
Superb French cuisine.

Waterloo Restaurant (H6)
23 Waterloo St.
Modern, self-service. Danish
"Smørrebrød" in the Copenhagen
Room.

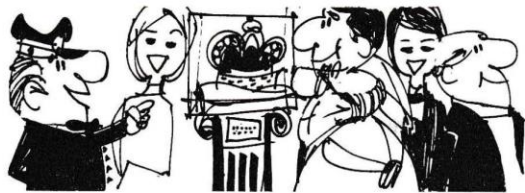
One-O-One (H7)
101 Hope Street
Popular for its "dinner-dances".

Rogano's (J7)
11 South Exchange Place
Specializes in seafoods.

Royal (I6)
10 West Nile Street
Clan Bar Scots Room. Two
lounges – one Moorish and one
Spanish in style.

Whitehall (I6)
59 Renfield Street
Buffet bar, cocktail bar and
lounge.





Sights

As a primarily industrial city Glasgow has far from forsaken the arts and sciences. The city is said to enjoy the finest municipally-owned art collection in Great Britain, most of which is to be found in the Art Gallery and Museum in Kelvingrove Park. Other aspects of the city are the pleasantly sited parks and playgrounds which together cover an area of over 5,000 acres. Glasgow, too, has its share of ancient and historic buildings, some of which are noted below.

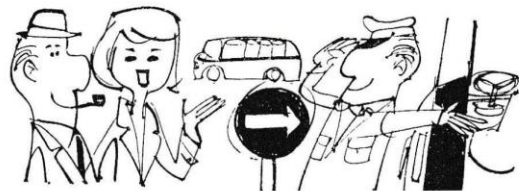
Glasgow Cathedral (L5). Ever since the establishment of St. Mungo's church in 543, his successors have rebuilt or embellished the existing building on the same site. The present building dates back, in part, to the 12th century. A perfect example of pre-Reformation Gothic architecture by an unknown architect, the Cathedral is famed for its exquisite carvings, mouldings and glassworks and also the superlative fan-vaulting in the crypt over the tomb of St. Mungo. Open Sundays 1 p.m. to 6 p.m., Monday-Saturday - October-March 10 a.m. to 5 p.m., April and May 10 a.m. to 6 p.m., and June-September 10 a.m. to 7 p.m.

Provand's Lordship (L5). In Castle Street, in the shadow of the Cathedral itself, stands this the oldest house in Glasgow. Built about 1471 by Bishop Andrew Muirhead, it became the town house of the Cannon of Barlanark. It is believed that Mary Queen of Scots stayed here when she visited Lord Darnley in 1566 and that the fatal "casket letters" may well have been written within its walls. Today the house is fur-



nished in the style of 1700 and contains fine Flemish tapestries and Scottish oak furniture. Open daily except Thursdays and Sundays. April to September 10 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 5 p.m., October to March 11 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.

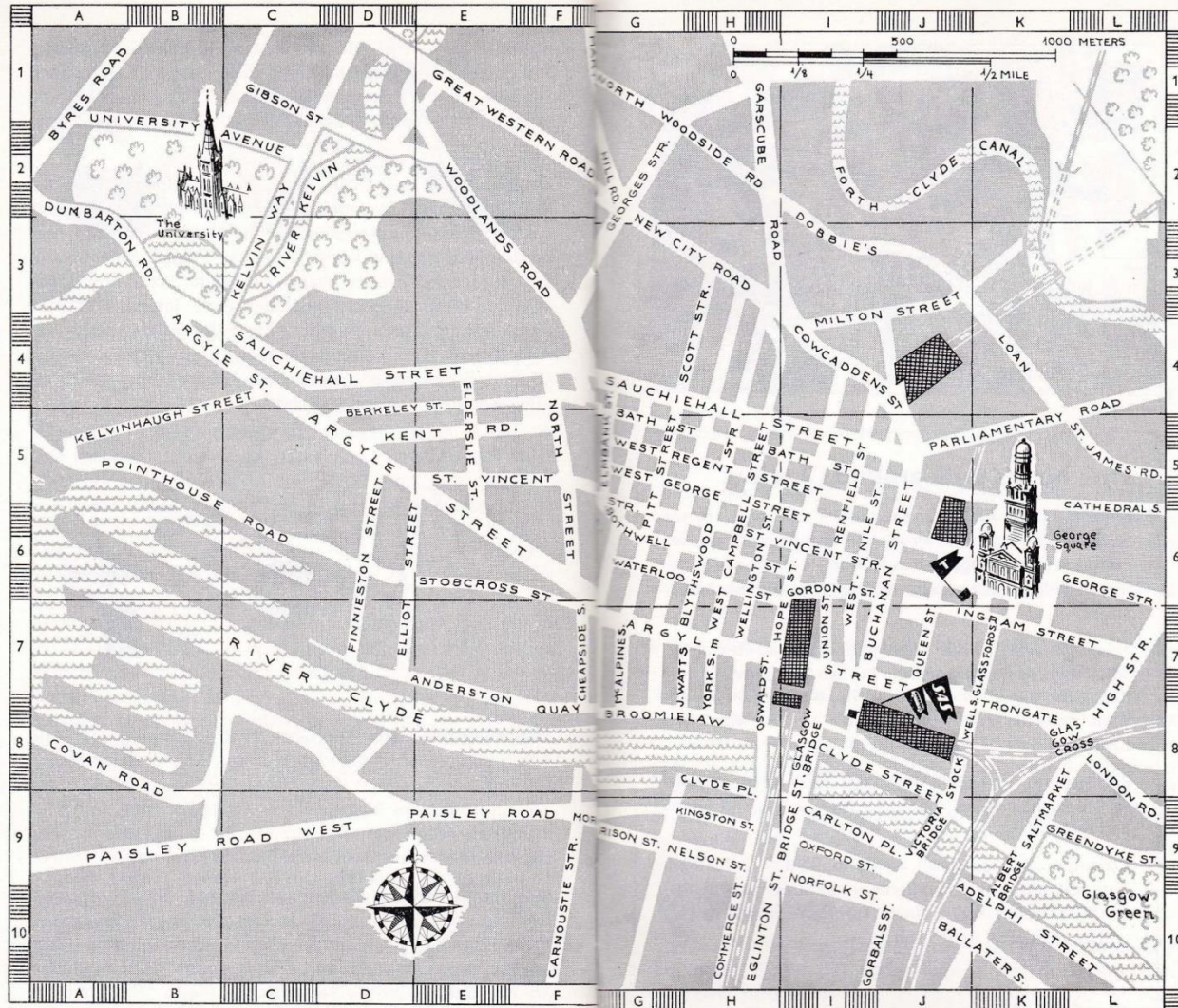
George Square (K6). This huge square, dominated by the Municipal buildings, opened by Queen Victoria in 1888, creates a colorful centerpiece for the city with its gay flower borders and verdant lawns. There is a large collection of statues presided over by that of Sir Walter Scott who stands atop an 80-ft.- (26 meters)-column once intended for the statue of King George III whose name the Square commemorates. Others of his company include Queen Victoria and her Consort, Prince Albert, James Watt, Robert Burns, and Prime Ministers Gladstone and Sir Robert Peel.



Strathclyde University (K6). Once titled the Andersonian Institution because of its foundation under the will dated May 7, 1795, of John Anderson, M.A., F.R.S., the College is one of the leading institutions in the field of applied science. In 1956 a memorial plaque was unveiled to one of its students, John Logie Baird of Helensburgh - the pioneer of television.

Kelvingrove Park Art Gallery and Museum (B3). The present building was opened in 1902 and its picture galleries include Italian, Flemish, Dutch and French and in addition fine British works. Among its treasures are Giorgione's "The Adulteress Brought Before Christ", Bernard van Orley's "The Virgin by the Fountain", Rembrandt's "A Man in Armour" and Salvador Dali's "Christ of St. John of the Cross" and the "Portrait of Carlyle" by Whistler. Other works include paintings by Botticelli, Raphael, Rubens and Corot. The museum has halls devoted to armor, ship-building and engineering, archaeology, ethnography and natural history. There is also an extensive collection of ceramics, silver and costumes. Admission: weekdays from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m., Sundays from 2 to 5 p.m. There is also a tea-room.

(cont'd on page 37)




Code numbers in the Glasgow section of this folder refer to the above map. Thus


(B3) is located where lines drawn from "1" and "8" cross each other.

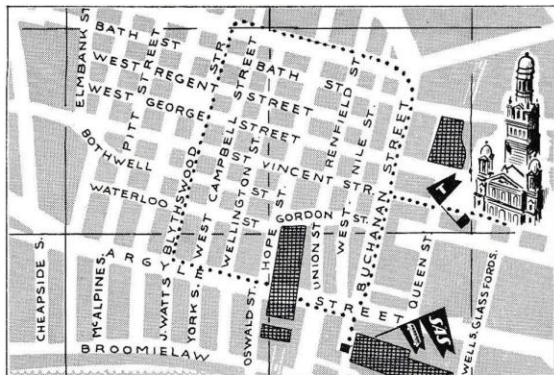
Interesting sights in Glasgow

- (L5) The Cathedral, Provand's Lordship.
- (K6) George Square.
- (K6) Royal College of Science and Technology.
- (B3) Kelvingrove Park Art Galleries and Museum.
- (B2) The University.
- (B2) The Hunterian Museum.

Useful addresses

 SAS Ticket Office and Air Terminal:
55 St. Enoch Square, Glasgow C.1. Tel. 041-248 5832/6.

 Tourist Information Bureau:
George Square. Tel. 041-221 9600.
Open weekdays June-September 9 a.m. to 9 p.m.; Winter months 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. Closed Sundays.



One hour's walk around Glasgow


From the SAS Office in St. Enoch Square walk up Buchanan Street lined with some of the city's best department stores. Argyle Arcade with its shops of souvenirs, jewelry, fancy goods and toys leads off Buchanan Street.


Turn right at St. Vincent Street and walk towards George Square where the Information Bureau is situated. Dominating the scene is the towering memorial to Sir Walter Scott and the cenotaph in front of the Municipal Buildings.

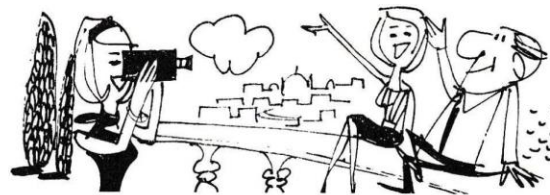
Backtrack to Buchanan Street and continue northward to Sauchiehall Street a popular thoroughfare of shops and restaurants.

Continue up Sauchiehall Street to Blythswood Street. Turn left and walk down Blythswood Street past Blythswood Park onto Argyle Street. Turn left and shortly you will be back at St. Enoch Square.

Useful addresses

 **SAS Ticket Office and Air Terminal:**
55 St. Enoch Square, Glasgow C.1. Tel. 041-248 5832/6.

 **Tourist Information Bureau:**
George Square. Tel. 041-221 9600.
Open weekdays June–September 9 a.m. to 9 p.m.; Winter months 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. Closed Sundays.



(cont'd from page 33)

The University (B2). In 1451, in response to James II's request, a "bull" from Pope Nicolas III authorized the establishment of Glasgow University. At first, lectures were held in the crypt of the Cathedral and adjacent buildings, until, in the 17th century, a college building was created in High Street. In November 1870, the University moved to Gilmorehill, into the much criticised mock-Gothic structure designed by Sir George Gilbert.

The Hunterian Museum (B2). The Hunterian Museum which houses a collection of anatomical preparations, coins, medals and antiquities is open to the public as is also the University Library which contains over 400,000 volumes. Admission: Monday to Friday 10 a.m. to 5 p.m., Saturdays 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

Pollok House. At Pollokshaws, three miles from the city center is Pollok House, a mansion built by William Adam for Sir John Maxwell in 1747–52. It stands in spacious grounds of about 120 acres and the house contains a fine collection of paintings gathered by Sir William Stirling Maxwell, many of them outstanding works of Spanish painters including Velasquez, El Greco, Goya and Murillo. Open each Saturday and Sunday in April, Easter Monday and daily from May through September from 2.30 to 6 p.m.

Where to shop

The best and most interesting shops are those lining Buchanan Street (J7) and adjacent Argyle Arcade (J7). Glasgow possesses, too, its own branch of R. W. For-





syth (I6). Other department stores that most visitors enjoy browsing include Copland & Lye (H5), Daly's (H5), MacDonald's (I7), Pettigrew & Stephens (H5), and Rowan's (I7) – noted for its fine clothing.

The Iona Shop (I7), R. G. Lawrie (I6), the Robin Hood Gift House (J6), and Wylie & Lochhead (I7) all specialise in typical Scottish souvenirs, while Alex Martin Ltd (J7) stocks a wide range of sporting goods.

Religious services

Church of Scotland: Glasgow Cathedral, Castle Street (L5), St. George's Tron Church, 165 Buchanan Street (J6), St. Columba Church (Gaelic), 300 St. Vincent Street (F5).

Free Church of Scotland: The United Free Church of Scotland, 11 Newton Place, C.3 (D4).

Episcopal Church of Scotland: Cathedral Church of St. Mary, Great Western Road (E1).

Baptist: Adelaide Place Church, 209 Bath Street (G5).

Congregational: Trinity Church, Claremont Street (D5).

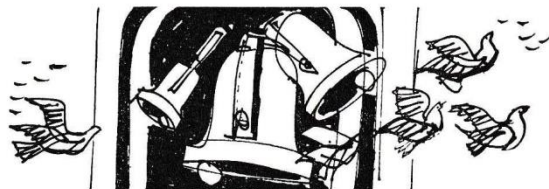
Methodist: St. John's Church, 20 Sauchiehall Street (D5).

Roman Catholic: St. Andrew's Cathedral, 190 Clyde Street (J8), St. Aloysius' Church, 25 Rose Street (I4).

Synagogues: 85 South Portland Street (I9), 29 Garnet Street (G4).

Greek Orthodox: Dundonald Road (A1).

Lutheran: Services held at 7 Hughenden Terrace (A1).



Name of my hotel:

Address:

Tel.:

Edited by Alan C. Lovejoy

© World-copyright 1970 SCANDINAVIAN AIRLINES SYSTEM 982411/7004
No part of this publication may be reproduced without permission in writing from SAS. All prices quoted within are subject to change without notice, and in event of such a change, SAS can bear no responsibility.

Ask SAS for a date!

The SAS International Events Service can supply you with comprehensive details of over 1,000 major events all over the world.

Our close cooperation with hundreds of organizations and fairs enables us to keep a world business, professional and cultural diary. We can even offer information about functions which will take place in five years' time!

Ask your nearest SAS office for more details.

Let SAS help you plan ahead.

