Skotland 2019

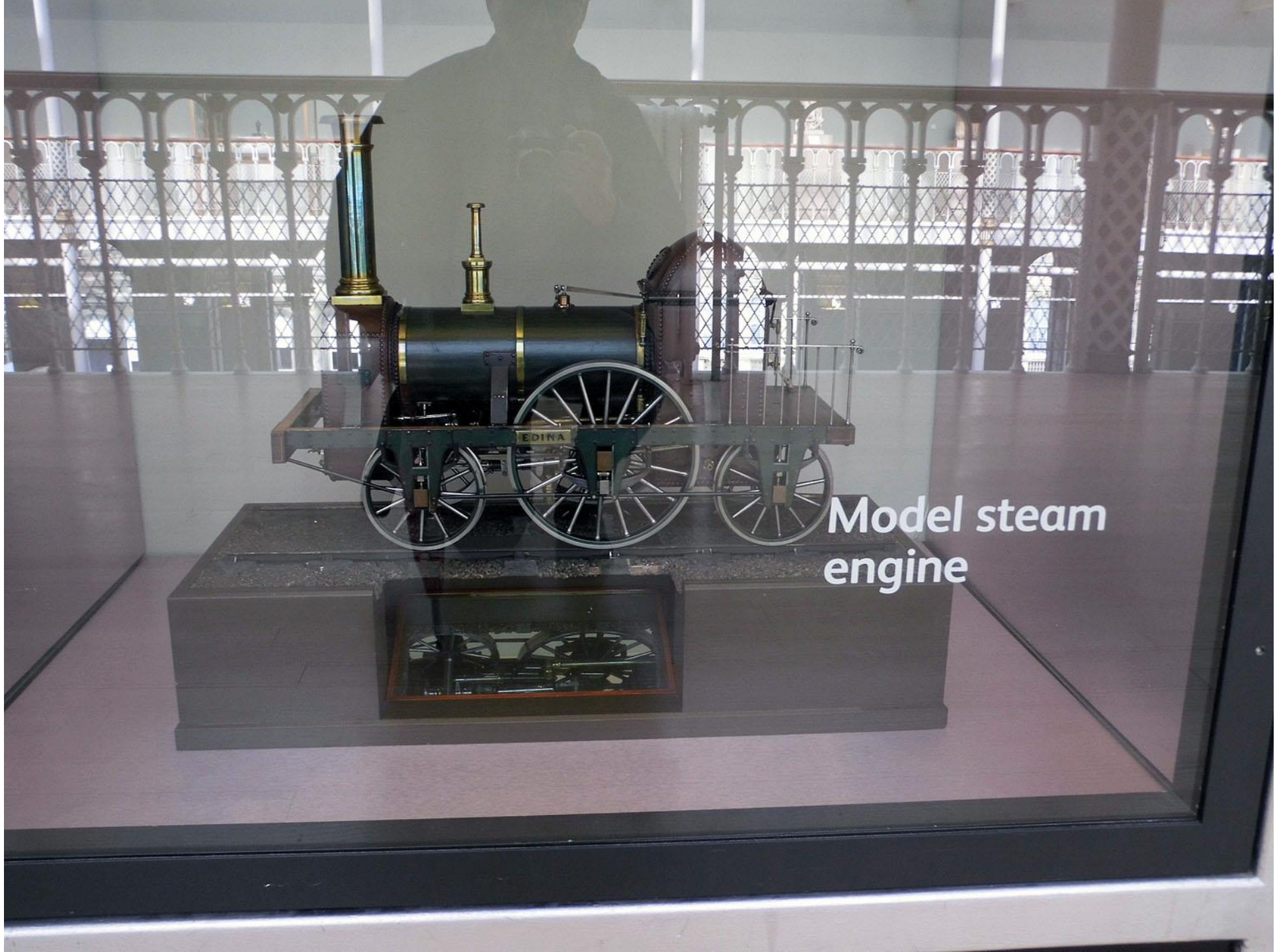
7. del

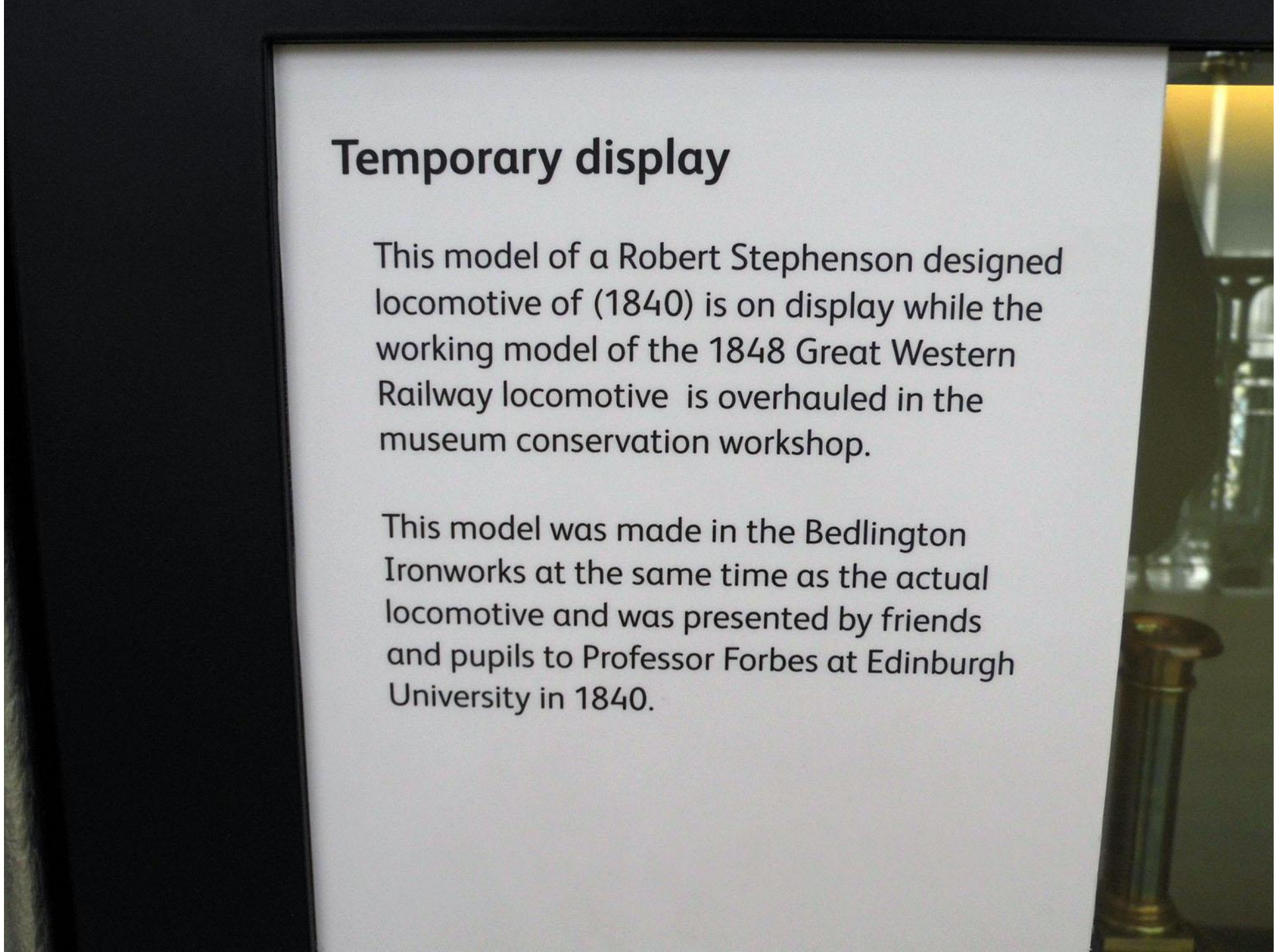
Vi går på Royal Museum of Scotland og slutter med lufthavnens parkeringsplads.


POLICE
IVECO


Versatile
ceramics

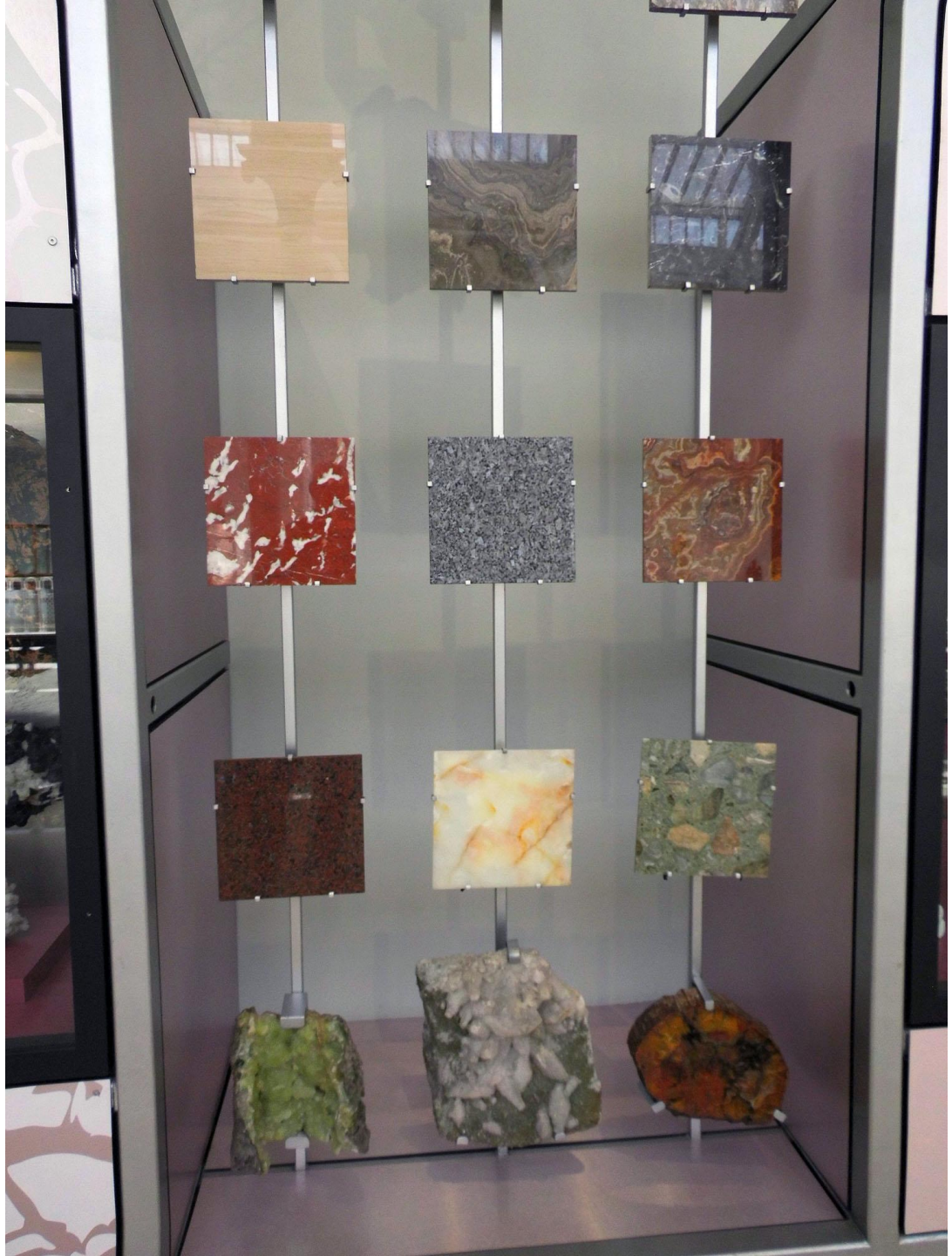

Track racing bicycles
do not use brakes


EDINA
Model steam engine


Temporary display
This model of a Robert Stephenson designed locomotive of (1840) is on display while the working model of the 1848 Great Western Railway locomotive is overhauled in the museum conservation workshop.
This model was made in the Bedlington Ironworks at the same time as the actual locomotive and was presented by friends and pupils to Professor Forbes at Edinburgh University in 1840.


Ideal


Probably the largest
sarcolite crystal
in the world
From the slopes of Vesuvius




POLLUTION
Human greed
and global change


Scottish reintroductions


6
7
9

please
touch


Practical, beautiful or visually
playful, ceramics are used to
make everything from household
fittings and ornaments to high-te
components in science and ind
Art of Ceramics celebrates
diverse properties and app
of ceramic materials and th
of the makers.
Water vessel (hubi)
Ceramics for communication

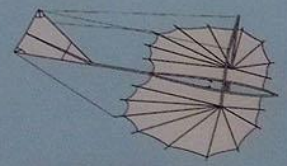

Shahabk Birds 1

Shababik Birds 1

Shababik, by Ibrahim Said, is carved with geometric star patterns inspired by ancient Egyptian clay filters. These filters, hidden in the necks of water jugs, are only visible to the person drinking from the jug. Said makes their beauty visible for everybody. The name *Shababik* – Arabic for 'windows' – plays on the idea of a window which allows the viewer to look both ways, inside and out.

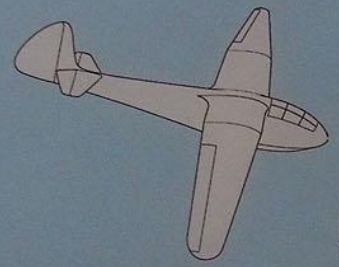
By Ibrahim Said (b1976), Greensboro, USA, 2016

In flight



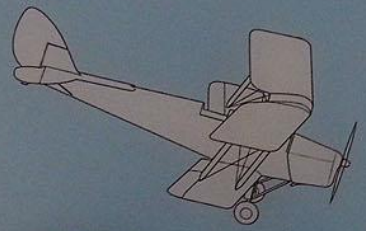
Hawk glider

By Percy Sinclair Pilcher and
Ella Pilcher, Glasgow, Scotland, 1896



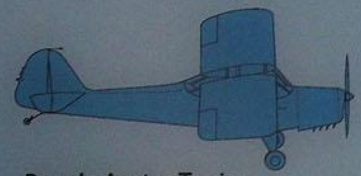
Slingsby Gull glider

By Slingsby Sailplanes,
Yorkshire, England, 1938



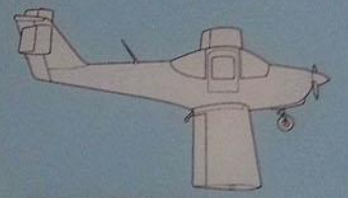
Tiger Moth

By de Havilland Aircraft, Hatfield, England, 1940



Beagle Auster Terrier

By Auster Aircraft, Leicester, England, 1946



Piper Tomahawk

By Piper Aircraft, Lock Haven, USA, 1979

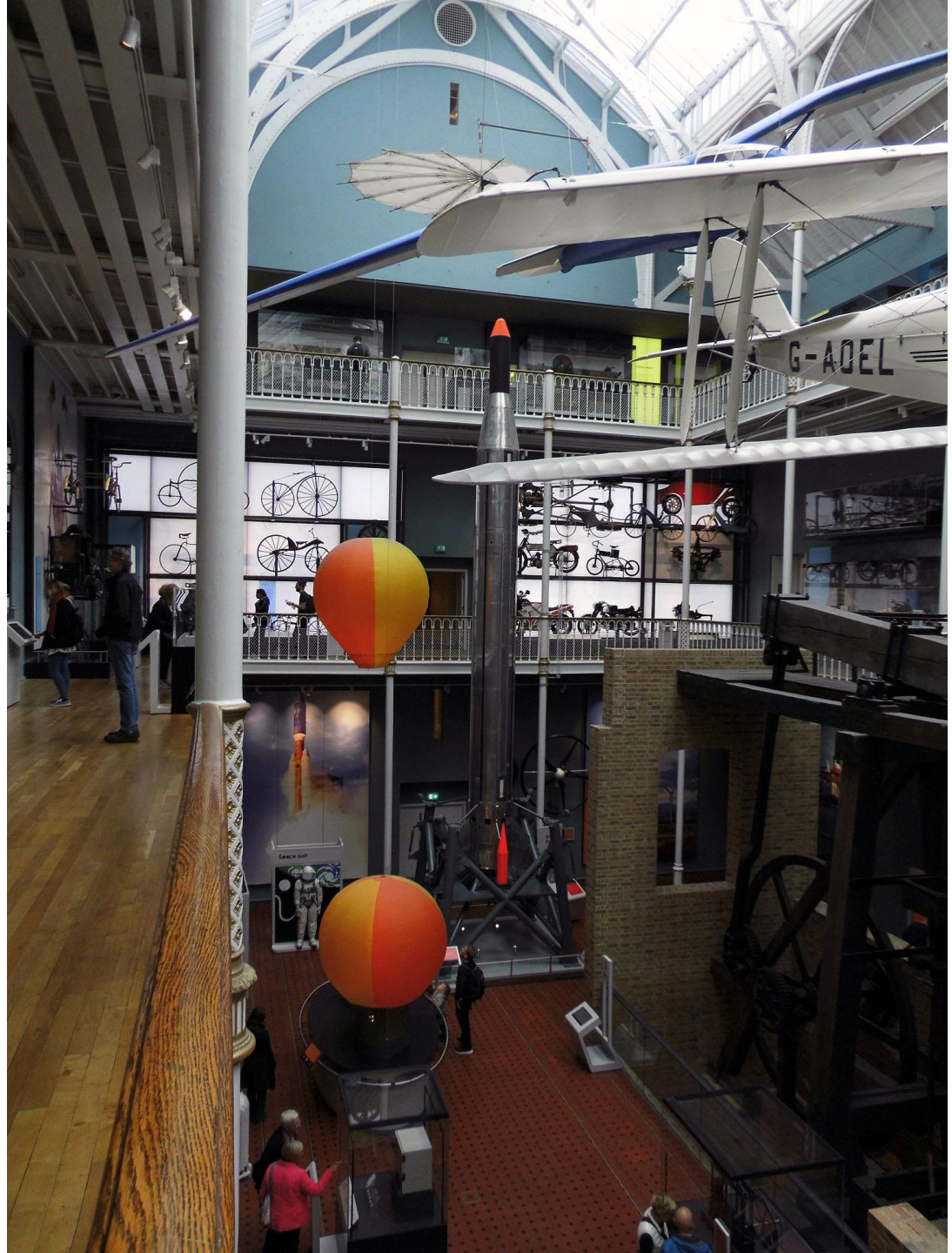
Supported by Walter Grant Scott

Beagle Auster Terrier

The Terrier was the mainstay of British light aircraft production after the end of the Second World War and was used by the Royal Air Force for military observation. By the 1960s, the Terrier was outdated, replaced by all-metal designs. This example was converted from military to civilian use in 1961.


Colour vision


Explore
Design a robot
PIPER TOMAHAWK
G-BC
NO STEP


G-ADEL


ANZANI


GIANT

James Watt's workshop, which contained more than 6600 objects, photographed in Birmingham before it was dismantled in the 1920s

Industrial pioneer

James Watt (1736–1819), from Greenock near Glasgow, was an inventor and mechanical engineer who changed the face of manufacturing.

This marble statue shows Watt drawing one of his most significant inventions – the double acting beam engine. These efficient steam-powered engines were used to drive machinery in workshops and factories across the world.

The sculptor Francis Chantrey was commissioned to create this statue after Watt's death. It is a sign of Watt's importance that Chantrey was selected – his other subjects included prime ministers, kings and presidents.

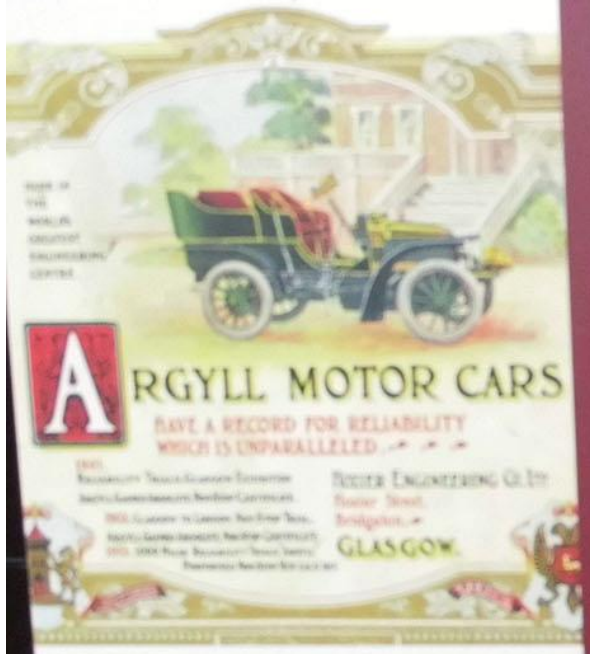

SCIENCE &
TECHNOLOGY
5
3
1
Industrial pioneer


Maglev
train


Ford
HSBC
TEXACO
Havoline
MCL
BRIDGESTONE
Visteon
JAGUAR
BECKS
AT&T
RedBull


HSBC
BECK'S
RedBull
WWW.REDBULLRACING


Lap 1 00:59.62
Lap 2
Time Remaining 0.00
FINISH
LAST 00:59.62
Race circuit
The Formula 1 racing car reaches speeds of up to 200mph, so F1 drivers need quick reaction times. The Morris Mini is designed to handle the twists and turns of city driving.



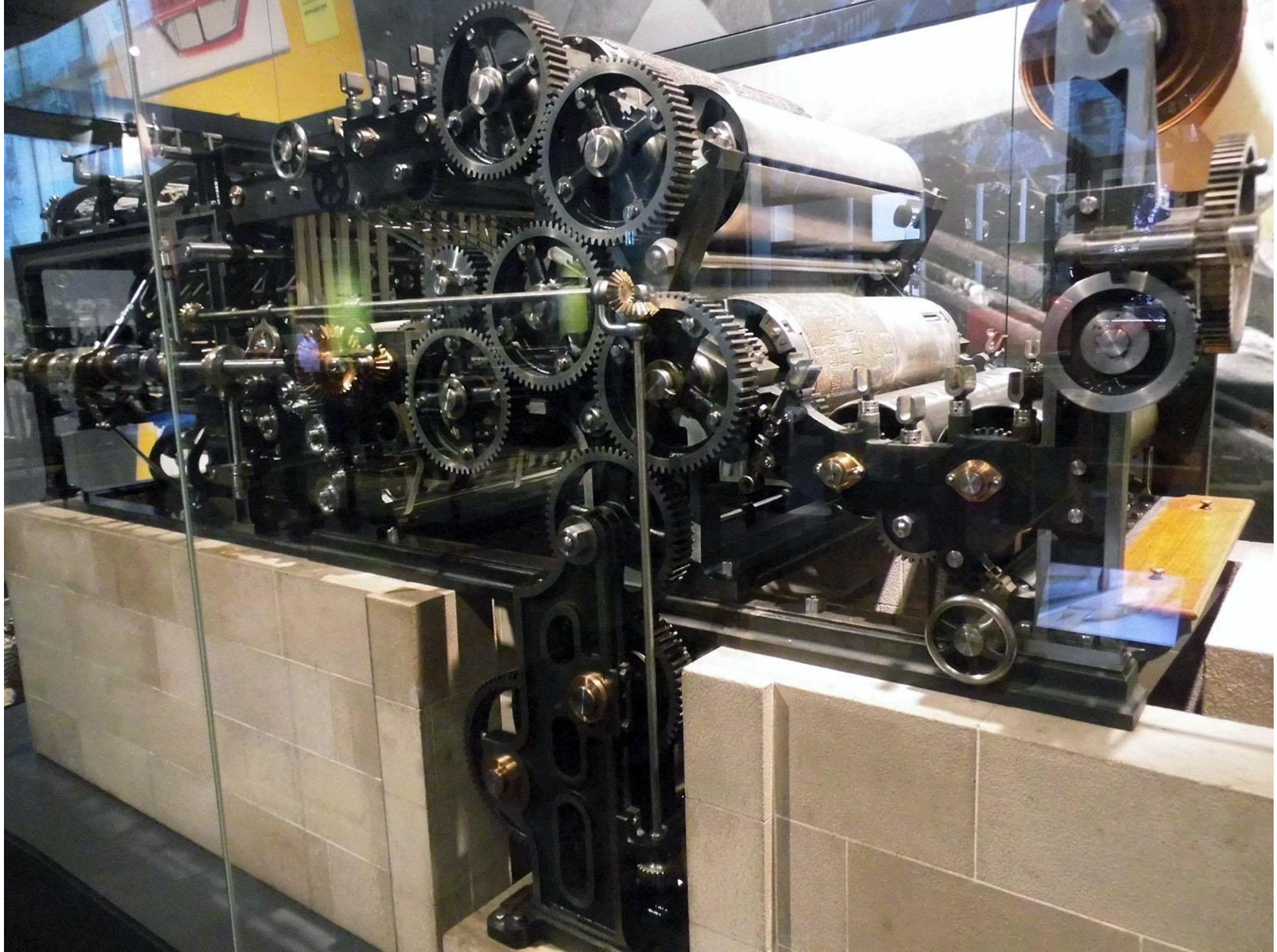
Advertisement for Argyll cars

Argyll Flying Fifteen
By Argyll Ltd, Alexandria, Dunbartonshire, Scotland, 1910

The Argyll factory

The Argyll car factory was one of Scotland's great manufacturing success stories. Founded in 1899, by the early 20th century it was producing more than 800 cars per year, more than any other European car company at the time. Based in Alexandria, in Dunbartonshire, the company employed over 1300 workers. Argyll cars were considered cutting edge technology at the time and had a reputation of being highly reliable.


Making
390




UNITED STATES
USA
USA


Window
on the world
The Museum's collections offer a window on the world. It is a place where the cultures of Scotland and the world meet, where the arts and sciences combine and where collections reflect human creativity and invention and the wonder and diversity of the natural world.
EUROPA


EUROPA


tic materials
Arctic peoples know how to get the most out of their materials.
Touch the materials and find out what they are used for


From land comes life
Working with the Tłı̨chǫ people
Contemporary collecting
Pride in clothing


ski-doo
440


Clothing and craft

The ‘roof of the world’

Tibet is often called the ‘roof of the world’ as it is the highest inhabited region on earth. To the south lie the Himalayas, to the north the Kunlun Mountains, and between them the Tibetan Plateau with its grassy plains and river valleys.

For Tibetans the landscape is sacred, with lakes, mountain passes, rivers and mountains all having spiritual importance. These sacred places are marked by Buddhist shrines and temples, which pilgrims visit as they travel across the land.

Most Tibetans live in cities, towns and villages, but many remain nomadic, herding yak, sheep and goats. Monasteries are found throughout Tibet, providing a focus for cultural and religious life.

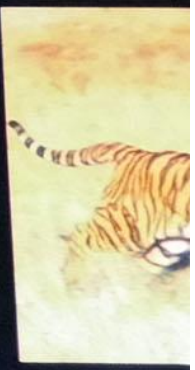

Eucalyptus is poisonous to most animals, but it's pretty much the only thing koalas eat!
Odd food, animal tool-kits

How to move fast

1 Tiger, *Panthera tigris*
2 Sika deer, *Cervus nippon*
3 Red kangaroo, *Macropus rufus*

Who will win this race? Tigers, sika deer and red kangaroos all move fast. They have all evolved longer legs for longer strides to cover more ground more quickly. Just like us, they store energy in their tendons to reuse in their next stride or hop.

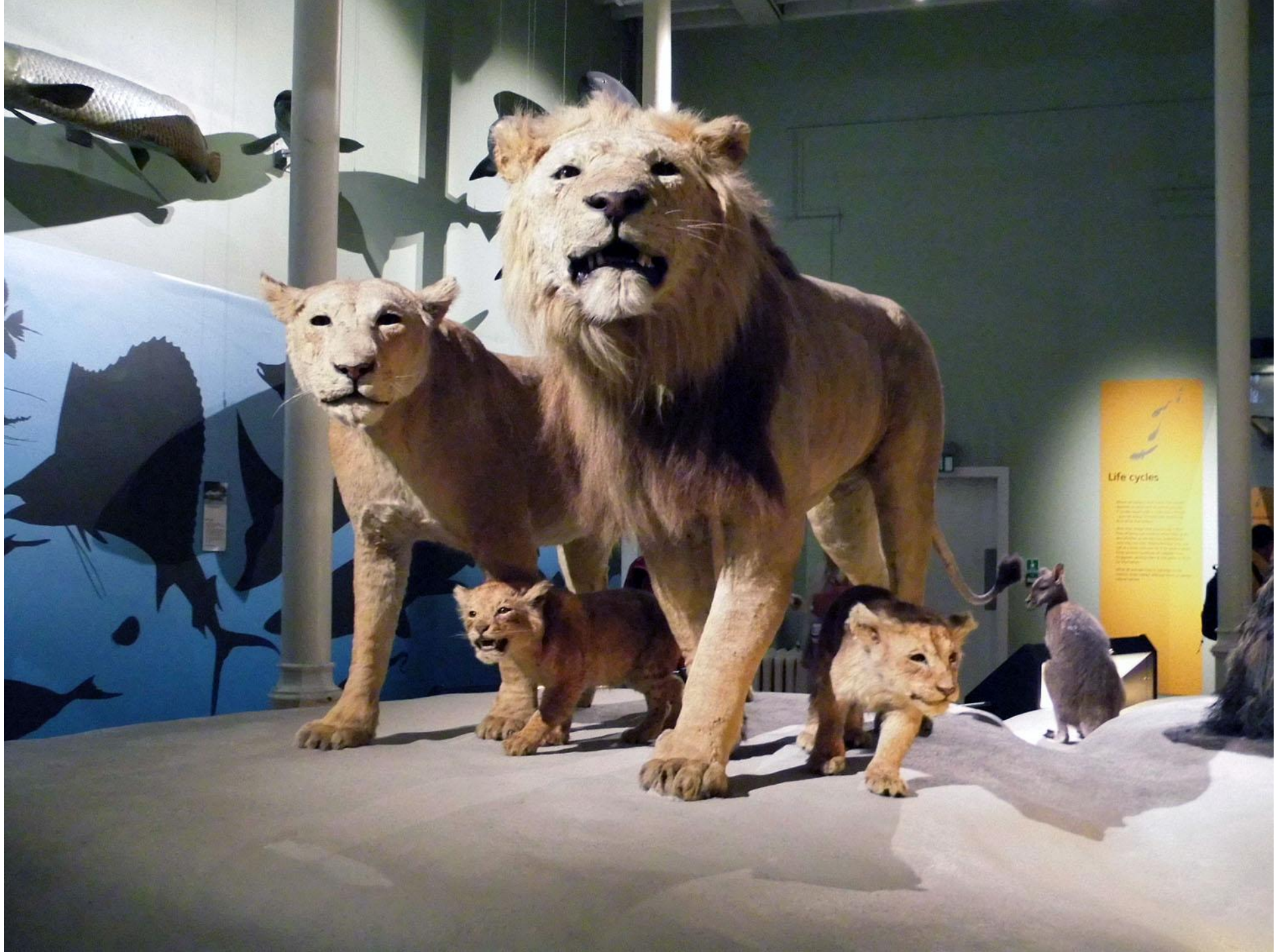
Surprisingly, over short distances there is not much between them. With top speeds ranging from 61 to 72 km/h, it could be a photo finish.



Stretching stride
have a comprom
running over sho
limbs to capture
backbone which
with every stride


Fantastic flyers


Ravenous carnivores
Meat-eaters usually have powerful jaws and sharp pointed teeth to grab hold of slippery prey and slice meat into bite-sized chunks.
Great white sharks have extendable jaws that allow them to capture fish, seals, dolphins and turtles with their hundreds of serrated, triangular teeth. Sharks


Life cycles


Mighty mammals


Animal World

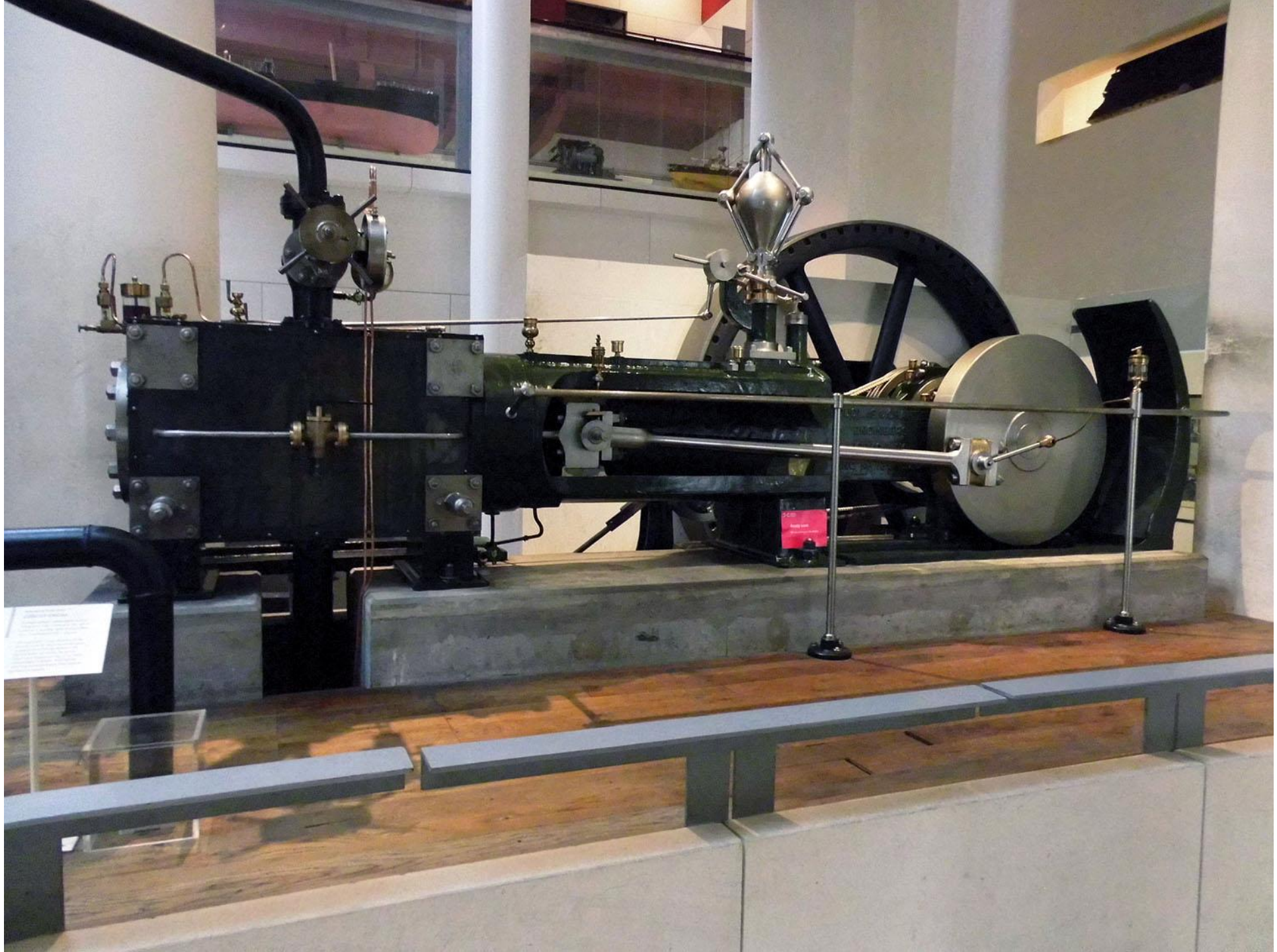

Climbing


Streamlined swimmers


Sealions and fur seals eat stones
to act as ballast, to stop them
popping up to the surface


Moving around...
in water


10 Sections of T-shaped iron from Monklands Ironworks. T.4858.79-44 Given by William Murray
11 Specimen of wrought iron strip partly split into 24 lengths for drawing into wire, from Monklands Ironworks. T.4856.79-45 Given by William Murray
12 Section of wrought iron ships' deck beams from Monklands Ironworks. T.4858.79-46 Given by William Murray
13 Section of wrought iron railway carriage tyre from Monklands Ironworks. T.4858.79-47 Given by William Murray
14 Sections of wrought iron rail from




FUEL FOR THE FIRE
MAKING LIGHT


EVERYDAY NEEDS


East Park