

HOW WE MADE THE LINKS...

Dundee's Global Trail grew out of a comment made by **John**, a member of a group of young people who attended **Greyfodge Settlement** one day a week from their secondary school. Working with youth worker **Jackie** and global education worker **Helen** from the **One World Centre**, the group were exploring their personal links with the rest of the world when John suggested that the City of Dundee itself has strong global links. Apart from the jute industry linking Dundee to the Far East, was there any other evidence? The idea of creating **Dundee's Global Trail** was launched.

Its creation has been the result of a hard working group of **6th year pupils** from **Harris Academy** in 2013/14. Working with pupil support worker **Margaret** from Harris Academy, graphic designer **Su** from **Zoo Design** and **Helen** from the **One World Centre**, the leaflet you hold in your hand gradually became a reality.

We hope you find completing the **Global Trail** as interesting and intriguing as we found creating it.

DUNDEE'S GLOBAL LINKS CONTINUE...

Dundee's two Universities and College attract students from all over the world. In the 1960s and '70s, **Chinese**, **Asian** and **Italian** families continued to settle in the city. Even more recently, the existing **Polish** community has welcomed an influx of its numbers. Outnumbering them all however, Dundee has welcomed its neighbours, the **Irish**. People come and people go. Together we help to create, build and enhance not only the city of Dundee but the world.



DUNDEE
GLOBAL
TRAIL

DISCOVER DUNDEE'S GLOBAL CONNECTIONS...

Many people are aware of Dundee's historical connections to **India** through the jute industry. Maybe lesser known are the links the city has had with the **Arctic**, **Africa**, **Jamaica**, **Spain**, the **Middle East** and the **United States**.

Take a little trip around the world with **Dundee Global Trail**... and see how many connections you can find along the way!

The creation of Dundee's Global Trail has been made possible thanks to funding from the **Leng** and the **Alexander Moncur Trusts**.



One World Centre
global justice and equality through education



DUNDEE
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FOLLOW THE TRAIL TO FIND DUNDEE'S GLOBAL CONNECTIONS...



SEE THE CONNECTION?

Dundee's Global Trail will take you on intriguing historic Voyage of Discovery highlighting the extraordinary locations which make connections between Dundee and the rest of the world.

While you explore the inner city of modern day Dundee this unusual walking Trail will make the hour you spend a time of interesting discoveries in the City of Discovery.

Simply match the numbers on the local map to the countries on the global map.



1 Discovery Point

In the late 19th Century Dundee was a major whaling centre with a reputation for building ships to withstand extreme icy conditions. This expertise led to the building of the RRS Discovery, the first vessel specifically designed for scientific exploration in **Antarctica**. The famous explorer Captain Robert Falcon Scott led the expedition, linking Dundee with this frozen continent.

2 The Shore

The Shore is so called because, if you look towards the River Tay, all the land you see is reclaimed. During the 15th and 16th Centuries you would have been standing on the harbour side, with ships docked alongside the quay. These ships brought flax from the **Baltic countries - Latvia, Estonia and Lithuania** as well as **Russia**, and timber, pitch and hemp from the **Scandinavian countries - Norway, Sweden, Denmark and Finland**. If you were a merchant, you would probably be part of the Chamber of Commerce which met on the first floor of The Shore. From the windows there you could watch, in comfort, your cargoes come and go. Today, The Shore is a young people's venue providing a drop-in centre and training.

3 Candle Lane

Candles were made locally using the blubber from the whales brought into Dundee harbour from the **Arctic and Antarctic**. This lane was the main thoroughfare from the harbour into the town during the 15th and 16th Centuries. In this area there are a number of clues which point to how busy Dundee harbour used to be. On the same side of the road as Candle Lane to the left, there is the Seamen's Home. Positioned high up under the eaves are the names of famous seamen. Can you identify any of them? Across the road stands what was the imposing Custom House, where duties would be paid on imports and exports. Walk into Candle Lane itself to find what was the Seamen's Chapel on the left hand side, with the symbol of the anchor and chain above the main door. Walking the length of Candle Lane, you will find Allan Lane on your right. Stop there.

4 The Bond

Bond was the word for a warehouse. Look along Allan Lane to the building with a red brick frontage. This was part of a complex of multi - storey warehouses situated between Seagate, Candle Lane and Trades Lane. These warehouses were unusual because of their fine facades of red brick. Wine and salt from **France and Spain**, and in the early 20th Century, sugar from **Jamaica** in the **Caribbean** as well as vast quantities of whisky would all be stored here. Can you find the plaque on the wall at this end of Candle Lane? It contains a small map of the area with a short description of how the area used to look. The imposing red building on the opposite side of the street was also a Bond. Walk along Seagate towards the City Centre.

5 Statue of Admiral Adam Duncan (1731-1804)

The great Scottish Admiral Adam Duncan was born in Dundee. He rose to the highest ranks in the British navy, his finest hour coming in 1797 when, thanks to his unorthodox and bold tactics, he was victorious over the Dutch Fleet at the Battle of Camperdown. Breaking through enemy lines, he captured eleven Dutch vessels, thwarted a threatened French invasion and became an overnight hero. Admiral Duncan links Dundee with the **Netherlands and France**. On the wall to the side of the statue is a plaque giving information on what historic building which stood there. Walk past St Paul's Cathedral to City Square.

6 Caird Hall

Looking left across City Square you will see the Caird Hall. Sir James Key Caird (1837-1916) was a Dundee jute manufacturer and philanthropist. He was a wealthy industrialist whose fortune has had a huge impact on Dundee and includes the building of the Caird Hall and Caird Park. He helped fund Scott's and Shackleton's **Antarctic** Expeditions in 1913/14. He visited **Egypt** in 1882 and made a personal donation to the Exploration Fund for Egypt. He also gathered a small collection of **North American Indian** artefacts having visited the continent with his wife. Evidence of these collections with global links are on show within the Dundee and the World section of the McManus Art Gallery & Museum.

7 City Chambers

Facing the Caird Hall, stretching along the right hand side of the square, stands the City Chambers. If you call at the reception area and make a prior booking, it is possible to enter the Chambers where there is evidence of Dundee's on-going global links. Here hang the flags of the four cities with which Dundee is twinned. These are **Alexandria** in the **USA**, **Orleans** in **France**, **Wurzberg** in **Germany** and **Nablus** in **Palestine**. Close links most recently have been forged with **Dubai**. Visits take place on a regular basis between citizens of Dundee and these cities. Continue along High Street keeping on the left hand side of the road to the junction at the end of the Overgate Shopping Centre.



8 Frances Wright (1795-1852)

A plaque is situated on the left hand side of the Nethergate, opposite the Royal Bank of Scotland, which commemorates Frances Wright. Born in Dundee and daughter of a well-to-do Scottish merchant and political radical, Frances herself became an **American** social reformer whose revolutionary views included campaigning for women's rights, and the freeing of slaves. More information on Frances can be found in the Dundee Women's Trail book. Walk to the junction again and back along High Street, this time keeping to the left hand side. Stop when you come to the City Churches.

9 War memorial plaque

In front of the City Churches, on the grass, rests a plaque commemorating those who gave their lives during the **1st and 2nd World Wars**. The main War Memorial itself stands on the top of the Law Hill. These Wars saw men from Dundee fighting across Europe and beyond, including **France, Italy, Germany, Turkey etc.**, **North African** countries, including **Egypt, Middle Eastern** countries including **Palestine** and **Far Eastern** countries including **Burma, Japan, Malaysia, Indonesia** and the **Philippines**. Continue back along High Street, turning left into Reform Street. Walk the length of this street and turn left. Stop at the gates to the cemetery.

10 The Howff

The ancient burial ground called The Howff was the gardens of a monastery situated outside the walls of the town. Although the monastery was destroyed in 1648, the land was gifted to the Town Council by Mary Queen of Scots in 1564. Later, it became the meeting place for the Nine Incorporated and Three United Trades of Dundee. This continued until the 18th Century. James Chalmers is buried in the cemetery and is considered to be the inventor of the adhesive postage stamp. Dundee is therefore linked to the whole **world** through its connection with James Chalmers. Leave the cemetery and walk to the corner at Barrack Street.

11 Barrack Street Museum

Dundee was one of the first places in Scotland to provide its citizens with a free library. The demand for books was so great that, in 1901, Dundee Town (at that time) Council approached Andrew Carnegie, a Scottish self-made steel tycoon and one of the wealthiest 19th Century **North American** businessmen and philanthropist. Carnegie donated £37,000 for the building of five Dundee branch libraries. One of these was situated at the corner of Ward Road and Barrack Street, where the Barrack Museum now stands. He links Dundee with the **United States of America**. Turn right in to Constitution Road. The second turning on your right is Bell Street where Abertay University is situated. Walk along Bell Street until you reach the main entrance to the University on the left hand side.

12 Victoria Drummond (1894-1976)

Victoria Drummond, training at what is now Abertay University, took 6 years to become a fully qualified engineer. In 1922, she got her first job as tenth engineer on the SS Anchises and sailed four times to **Australia**. She then sailed to **Africa and India** on the TSS Mulbera. By day she would crawl, black and oily within the bowels of the ship, and by night she would throw on her dress and dine with the local dignitaries. Continue along Bell Street and take the right turn into Euclid Crescent. This leads directly to the McManus Gallery & Museum in Albert Square. Walk round the building to the right.

13 Memorial to Spanish Civil War

On the left hand side and before you reach the main entrance to the McManus Gallery & Museum, lying flat on the grassy area is the memorial to the many Dundonians who went to **Spain** in 1936. They joined the International Brigade in the fight against the fascist forces of General Franco.

14 McManus Gallery & Museum

Our Trail ends at the McManus Gallery & Museum. It was originally called the Albert Institute after Queen Victoria's German husband Albert. Inside, it houses a gallery entitled Dundee and the World, which provides an overview and evidence of the many global links Dundee has. Included in this list are the intrepid journalists Bessie Maxwell and Marie Imandt. The two women worked as journalists for the newspaper owners DC Thomson. They were given just over a year to tour the world, sending back regular reports to the Courier newspaper about their trip. It was a media scoop for the world of journalism at that time. The women visited **10 countries in all**. We've shown most but can you find any others to add to the world map?

FURTHER CONNECTIONS

A Mary Slessor (1848-1925) plaque situated in Peters Lane. Mary Slessor, born in Aberdeen on 2nd December 1848, moved to Dundee when she was eleven years old, where she worked in the Baxter Brothers Jute Mill. She decided to become a missionary and in 1876, at the age of twenty-eight, sailed for **Africa** where she lived among the Efik people of the **Calabar** region of **Nigeria**. More information about Mary can be found in the Dundee Women's Trail book and within the Dundee and the World section of the McManus Gallery.

B Verdant Works was so called because when David Lindsay, a merchant and flax spinner, had the mill built in 1833, it was surrounded by green fields. The ready availability of the Scouringburne made it an ideal spot on which to build a mill, which used the expertise gained in spinning flax to eventually employ five hundred people in the production of jute. In 1991, the derelict building was bought by the Heritage Trust and an award winning museum was created to demonstrate the workings of a jute mill. **India, Pakistan and Bangladesh** grew the raw jute which was sent by ship to Dundee.



SEE THE CONNECTION?

Match the numbers on the local map to the appropriate countries / circles on the world map.