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

Dundee's Global Trail grew out of a comment made by John, a member of a group of young people who attended Greylodge 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 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.

SEE THE CONNECTION?

Dundee's Global Trail will take you on an 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.
Further Connections

Dundee is located at the top of the north-east coast of Scotland, on the southern shore of the Firth of Tay. This makes it one of the most central ports in Europe, and it has long had connections with the rest of the world. Dundee was an important centre of jute manufacturing, and its port was busy with ships docked alongside the quay. These ships were loaded with raw jute which was sent by ship to Dundee. In 1853, the Dundee and North British Navigation Company opened its new warehouse in Dundee to deal with this trade. The warehouse is now an award-winning museum was created to demonstrate the story of jute. From before 1730, when Dundee was one of the first places in Scotland to cultivate jute, to the last mill to close down in 1978, this museum tells the story of the jute trade, the thousands of Dundonians that worked in it, and the large profits it earned for Dundee.

Inside the warehouse, an exhibition of the jute trade has been installed. It includes interactive displays, video screens and artefacts. The exhibition also tells the story of the Howff and the Reid Murdoch Warehouse, which was used to store the jute for export. There is also a display about the jute industry's impact on Dundonians, and the story of the jute trade's decline in Dundee.

The warehouse is in Dundee's historic quarter, which includes the City Centre, the old town, and the docks. Dundee is also linked to the whole world through its connections with countries including Denmark, Sweden, Norway, Finland, the Netherlands, Germany, Holland, and the USA. Dundee is also twinned with four cities in the world: Dubai, Orsay, Orleans, and the city of Aberdeen in Scotland. These twin cities have on-going global links. Here hang the flags of the four cities in the World section of the McManus Gallery.

In the Dundee Women's Trail book, you can read about Frances Wright, a Scottish journalist who visited Japan in the 1840s. She was so called because when David Lindsay, a Scottish writer, visited Japan in the 1840s, he was treated as a god. Lindsay's work was so influential that it is still studied today. The Dundonians who visited Japan included campaigning for women's rights, and the freeing of slaves. Frances Wright was part of this movement.

In the Dundee Town (at that time) Council approached the Carnegie Foundation for Scotland for help in building a new library. In 1907, the Carnegie Library was completed. This was part of a larger project to establish a public library in Dundee. The library was opened on 28th September 1907 by Mary Slessor, born in Aberdeen on 2nd December 1848, moved to India at the age of twenty and worked as a missionary and in 1876, at the age of twenty-eight, sailed for the Philippines. She lived among the Efik people of the Camilla tribe and by night she worked with the sick and dying. She died of yellow fever in 1915.

The Dundee-St Andrews link was one of the first in the world. It was opened in 1840 and it connected Dundee with St Andrews. The railway was built by the Dundee and North British Navigation Company, who were responsible for the jute trade. The railway was a success and it helped to bring more trade to Dundee.

The Scouringburne made it an ideal spot on which to build a mill. The mill was called the New Mill and it was opened in 1853. It was one of the first mills to use steam power and it was a major employer in the town. The mill is now Dundee's first award-winning museum, the Jute Museum. The museum tells the story of the jute trade and the people who worked in it. It is housed in the mill building and it is open to the public. The museum is a great place to visit if you are interested in Dundee's history.