This pack contains information regarding the themes in the Making of Modern Dundee Gallery. On our website you can find further activities and resources to explore.

In the ‘Making of Modern Dundee’ gallery you can find out what makes Dundee the unique and vibrant place it is today.

From a ‘Willy Lows’ bag to the Tay Whale you can explore some of the many objects, artworks and stories that have shaped life in this City.

Discover the exciting and rapid changes that Dundee has experienced over the past 200 years.

You can relive your memories of the city, enjoy seeing Dundee in a new light, hear some unusual stories and perhaps influence its future.
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The Making of Modern Dundee

From the 19th century through to the 21st century, Dundonians have experienced rapid development and success. From the foundations explored in the Landscapes and Lives Gallery, the City of Dundee became, and continues to be, a dynamic and ever-changing place.

Many influences from within and out with Dundee shaped the City and the lives of its people. Central to the making of modern Dundee was the changing urban character of the City. The infrastructure of Dundee, together with the political landscape and the City’s relationship with the surrounding environment, changed over the years in question.

There was an increasing need for new homes as the City expanded. The need was met by clearing some old sites and creating new developments. As with many other towns and cities throughout Scotland, improved transport links helped the economy and people’s standard of living. Political systems had to change to aid the modern world, but some changes had to be fought for by groups that included Chartists, Radicals and Suffragettes.

Dundonians’ daily lives from education to leisure were affected by the various changes taking place in the city. Different cultures became integrated into the community of Dundee, when huge numbers of people came to live here from the 19th century onwards, often to find work.

Many people also moved away and influenced national and international affairs in direct and indirect ways. Those who arrived or remained in the City enjoyed the services it offered, including culture, entertainment, and sport, and the now famous shops of Dundee. The City also continues to build on its proud record of education, whether that be at schools, colleges or universities.

Especially during the 19th and 20th centuries, traditional industries like textiles, whaling and shipbuilding continued to play a central part in Dundee’s economy. In the later 20th century and 21st century, newer industries like electronics and biotechnology came to play an increasing role. The popular view highlights the roles of ‘jute, jam and journalism’ in Dundee, but there was great diversity throughout this period.

The City continues to adapt to meet new challenges and opportunities, and we hope visitors to this gallery will be encouraged to question what the future might hold for Dundee and its people.

Dundee 1906

Dundee 2006
Old Dundee Town Model

This model of Dundee City Centre in 1850 was made by Alexander Fair, a very skilful model maker, in 1933. The drawings and colouring work was done by the artist C.G.L. Phillips. The area then was a densely packed warren of crumbling houses and ancient closes. The Old Town House, known as “The Pillars”, and the houses behind it stand where City Square is today. The model is a unique representation of the old city centre. Commissioned by Dundee Museums many buildings shown here were demolished in the late 1800's and early 1900's but what replaced them?
The Making of Modern Dundee
Working Life

The River

As a good natural harbour, positioned on a major estuary, Dundee developed into an internationally significant port as trade progressed.

Industry was dependant on the river particularly for textiles, whaling and shipbuilding. These industries relied heavily on the port and were interlinked in their success.

Today the livelihood of Dundee people does not depend on the River Tay to the same extent. The river still supports industry in Dundee such as the oil rig repair base but it is not as important as it once was.

Shipbuilding

Dundee ships have sailed the world transporting goods and carrying passengers.

During the 1800's Dundee's thriving shipbuilding industry grew to support the demands from the city's successful textile and whaling industries. Many shipyards stretched along the river front including Gourlay Bros, Alexander Stephens, Dundee Shipbuilders and the Caledon Shipyard.

Dundee shipbuilders gained worldwide recognition for their skill and innovation especially in the development of steam ships.

In the 1900's yards became larger and fewer. The British shipbuilding industry declined due to competition from abroad and failure to modernise. The last Dundee shipyard closed in 1983 causing a major blow to the city's economy.

Terra Nova

Built as a Dundee whaler to withstand the crush of the ice the 'Terra Nova' was suited to exploration work in the Polar Regions. In 1904 alongside the 'Morning', the 'Terra Nova' provided relief to the 'Discovery Expedition', lead by Captain Robert Falcon Scott. The 'Discovery' had been beset in pack ice and the Admiralty had issued an ultimatum saying that if the 'Discovery' could not be freed from the ice by the 25th February she was to be abandoned.
Despite attempts to break up the ice Captain Scott believed they would have to abandon her but a few days later the ice broke up and the 'Discovery' was able to return to New Zealand.

Captain Scott chose the 'Terra Nova' for his 1910-1913 expedition to the Antarctic. Other than scientific research, Scott's main objective was to be the first to reach the South Pole. Scott and his polar party reached the South Pole on the 17th January 1912 only to find that Roald Amundsen's Norwegian party had beaten them to it by thirty-four days.

Scott and his companions, Oates, Evans, Bowers and Wilson all died on their return journey from the pole. Fierce blizzards, malnutrition, dehydration and possible scurvy prevented the polar party from reaching supplies at designated depots and all were dead by 29th March 1912.

**Whaling**

For over 150 years Dundee men were involved in the dangerous occupation of hunting whales attracted by the possibility of large profits. Dundee became Britain's premier whaling port due to the demand for whale oil to soften the jute fibre in the City's textile trade.

Whaling was carried out in the Arctic seas during the summer months and many Dundee men and ships were lost in the hazardous Arctic ice.

A lack of whales due to heavy fishing forced an end to the industry just before the start of WW1 and Dundee felt the blow not just in oil and whalebone supply but also in shipbuilding, black-smithing & leather tanning.

The Tay Whale, Scrimshaw and a model of a Fifie
'The Tay Whale'

The Dundee Whaling Fleet could not believe its luck when a Humpback Whale swam up the River Tay in the winter of 1883. The whalers spent six weeks trying to catch the unfortunate animal before it was harpooned. The whale escaped but later died and was towed ashore to Stonehaven. Dundee whale merchant, John Woods bought it at auction and brought it back to Dundee where over 50,000 people came to see it before it was dissected and stuffed. The skeleton was donated to the museum and the whale went on a tour around the country.

Museum no: 1972-453-1

Flensing

Flensing is the term used to describe the removal (or 'making off') of blubber from a whale. The Dundee whalers would moor the whale alongside the ship and remove the blubber in strips. This was a dangerous task and the men would attach spikes to their boots whilst working on the body of the slippery, bobbing whale. The blubber was then stored on the ship till it returned home where the blubber was processed for oil.

A few of the different types of knives used for cutting blubber by the Dundee whalers can be seen in the display.
Pastimes/ Life on Board
When the whalers arrived at the Arctic they often had to wait for weeks before seeing a whale. Spare time was spent carving, playing football, and trading with the Inuit, whom the whalers called Eskimos. The ‘Eskimos’ often came onboard the ships, and one or two even came back to Dundee for the winter.

Scrimshaw was the name given to the traditional pastime of whalers where they would carve designs into ivory or bone with a penknife or other sharp tool.

Scrimshaw Work. Biblical design on a Sperm whale's tooth depicting Moses on one side reading the Ten Commandments and Abraham and Isaac on the other side.

Museum no: 1972-347

Textiles
Dundee was the world centre for the manufacture of jute during the 1800s and early 1900s.
The City already had a thriving textile industry producing course linen fabrics used especially for sailcloth. Linen trade skills and equipment were adapted when it became more profitable to manufacture jute.

At the industry’s peak there were 150 jute firms in Dundee employing about 50,000 people. The City’s population expanded rapidly as people came from other areas to find work. Working conditions were harsh and wages were low. Women dominated the workforce and children were employed as cheap labour.

Whale oil softened the jute fibre and made it workable enough to spin and weave. This discovery by a Dundee spinner had an enormous effect on both the whaling and textile industries. Dundee was soon to become the world centre for jute production and Britain’s premier whaling port.
The 3J's and other businesses

The 3 J's, Jute Jam and Journalism have long been associated with Dundee and played a major role in its history but do not reflect the range of industries which have helped shape the city over the last 250 years.

Dundee’s port was of international significance with shipbuilding supporting many of the industries including whaling of which Dundee became Britain’s premier port during the late 1800’s.

The city’s ability to attract well known businesses in the past such as NCR has proven that it can change and adapt to the influence of new technologies.

3J’s

Dundee was famous for the 3 J’s – Jute, Jam and Journalism.

The City became known as ‘Juteopolis’ as thousands of people flooded into Dundee to find work in the industry.

Cox’s Camperdown Works in Lochee was the largest jute works in the world by 1900, employing over 5000 people.

Keillers brought marmalade to the masses. It was a family firm which grew to become the largest confectionary company in Britain by the 1860s.

DC Thomson, publishers of The Beano, The Dandy, The Sunday Post, The People’s Friend and The Courier, was established in 1905 and continues to employ about 2000 people.

Famous businesses

Many well known businesses have based their factories in Dundee contributing to the life and history of the City.

NCR chose Dundee as its main UK base after the Second World War. The company produced ATMs at many of their factories and became the City’s largest employer by 1960.

Watch manufacturer Timex opened their first factory in Dundee in 1947 and by 1983 produced the first ZX Spectrum home computers.

Homegrown success Valentine and Sons Ltd. became one of the largest producers of postcards in Britain and made a significant contribution to the development of photography.

Other world famous brands including Levi Strauss and Coca Cola were also attracted to the city.
In this letter Captain Scott thanks Baxter Bros. for their 'excellent sailcloth' used aboard the 'Discovery' for the Antarctic expedition of 1903-04. Not only was the 'Discovery' built in Dundee but the sailcloth was woven here too! Baxter's supplied their sailcloth to the Navy and there is an example from the 'Victory' in the Nelson Museum at Monmouth.

Museum no: Temp. No 3392

Cardboard cut-out of Dennis The Menace and Gnasher, 'Dennis The Menace and Gnasher'.

"Bunty the Book for Girls"
DC Thomson
Keiller's - The 'jam' in the 3J's

This well-known preserves firm was founded in 1797 by Mrs Janet Keiller and her son, James, as general confectioners. Keiller's eventually became one of the most important commercial companies to emerge from Dundee and Keiller's marmalade one of the most famous brand names in the world.

James' descendants, particularly Alexander Riddoch Keiller, rapidly expanded the company. By the end of the 1860's Keillers was the largest confectionary firm in Britain, employing 300 workers.

Between the wars, Keiller's in Dundee made a large range of products, including bakery items. They had 8 bakers' shops in Dundee and opened a restaurant in the High Street in 1840. The Forum Shopping Centre is built on the site of their Albert Square works. In 1947 Keiller's opened a second factory in Mains Loan.

Keiller's was taken over by Nestle in 1961 and by the Okhai Group in 1981. The final owners, Alma Holdings, went bust in March 1992 and the Keiller's plant in Mains Loan was sold off. The Keiller's operation no longer exists - some of the product names were transferred to other manufacturers.
The Making of Modern Dundee

Working Life

Recent Innovation

The nature of industry in Dundee has changed greatly in recent years. After the decline of its major industries including textiles and shipbuilding the City has needed to diversify in order to rebuild and sustain economic growth.

Health, engineering, telecommunications, publishing, customer services, education, oil and gas have all been part of this change.

Strong links between the universities and industry have assisted growth in areas such as biotechnology and digital media.

Games and Electronics

With more than 10% of the UK’s computer games companies based in Dundee, the city is recognised as the leader of the Scottish electronic games industry. A series of groundbreaking computer game developers based in Dundee have produced hit games such as Lemmings, Grand Theft Auto and Denki Blocks.

Dundee has a rapidly expanding cluster of businesses, organisations and individuals working in digital media and creative industries including mobile technology, animation and software development. These industries are playing an ever more important role in improving the growth and prosperity of the local economy.

The city has an impressive track record in these emerging industries and the universities have an enviable record for consistently producing leading-edge research in digital and creative disciplines.

Medicine and biotechnology boom

Dundee has been an important centre of medicine since the 1800’s, and biomedical research and technology is now one of the city’s fastest growing industries.

Past successes include pioneering work on aspirin, x-rays, allergy and keyhole surgery. The University of Dundee is currently an international leader in fighting cancer and diabetes. Much of this work is due to the amazing fund-raising efforts of the people of Tayside.

The research work at Ninewells Hospital and the University’s College of Life Sciences has led to over a dozen spin-off companies and has attracted drug development firms and other businesses to the city.

Artwork from Grand Theft Auto 4, by Real Time Worlds
ZX Spectrum +2 console, 1980s
Lemmings atwork, by DMA Design
DMA Design was founded in 1988 by Dave Jones, Steve Hammond, Mike Dailly and Russell Kay, who met at a computer club in Dundee. The company created Lemmings, the computer game that sold over 20 million copies and the controversial Grand Theft Auto. The company was eventually sold and re-named as Rockstar North, based in Edinburgh while Dave Jones went on to form the company that was to become the highly successful Realtime Worlds in Dundee.

Based in Dundee, Denki is the company that created the award winning Denki Blocks! The company was one of the first in the world to develop games for interactive digital television including Sky Television, and is now creating brand new games for Xbox 360 and Nintendo Wii.

Software development company, Realtime Worlds was founded in 2002 by Dave Jones, originally a founder of DMA Design. The company now employs 200 staff and created the double BAFTA winning hit video game ‘Crackdown’ in 2007.
The Making of Modern Dundee
Urban Dundee

New homes, transport links, and political struggles and triumphs have been at the heart of changes in Dundee from the 1850s onwards.

Innovative building changed the appearance of Dundee’s homes and public buildings. There were rapid developments, too, in how people travelled through the city and beyond, with rail, road, sea and air travel all playing a part.

Dundonians, alongside people throughout Scotland, argued hard for the right to vote and demanded better working conditions.

Places to be proud of

What places in Dundee are you proud of? Perhaps you have a favourite building, street, or park?

Jean Knight remembers the 1930s:
'...when I used to go into town with my mother, we used to go round Albert Square...it was obviously before school age, but this was my routine - I had to go round every statue and I had to tell her who they were, everything, and we always had to have a seat at Queen Victoria's statue!'

Irene Shearer is proud of Baxter Park:
'I love it because it keeps me in touch with the wonder and awe of nature, yet the setting lets me buy milk from the shop around the corner when I need it - the best of both worlds'

Local people are proud to be involved in caring for their environment. Michael Laird, Gardener at Barnhill Rock Gardens sums this up:
'We're only custodians of this place, and want to pass it on to future generations in a better condition than we found it'

The built and natural environment

You might think that Dundee is a concrete jungle, dominated by cold, hard buildings. But stop, have a closer look, and you'll see diversity in our environment.

Dundee has expanded for hundreds of years, with new public buildings, factories, and houses being erected then pulled down to suit the changing needs of the City.

Yet nature has its rightful place within this urban sprawl. Green spaces and wildlife are central to the life of the City.

Today, plans and regulations guide how expansion happens. Dundonians have more opportunities than ever before to become involved in decisions about their surroundings.
Town Planning and expansion

Many of Dundee's buildings were damaged when Oliver Cromwell's army attacked and plundered the town in 1651 under the command of General Monck.

Rebuilding took place and Dundee began to prosper once again. By the late 1700s and early 1800s, splendid streets such as Reform Street were created.

Dundee's unplanned expansion stopped as a result of the requirements of the Improvement Act of 1871. Slum buildings were replaced and streets like Commercial Street improved access to the town and river.

Today, town planning is an important local issue and the people of Dundee are consulted about proposed changes to their city.

Where we live

How would you like to share a tenement toilet with several of your neighbours? Many older Dundonians grew up having to do just that.

'I was brought up in 85 Blackscroft, a tenement flat. There was no bath in it - you had to go to Constable Street washhouse just to get a bath'

Tina Muir

Even though many houses were crumbling and overcrowded, areas such as the Overgate, Hawkhill and Hilltown were lively and bustling, with a friendly atmosphere.

From the 1920s to the 1970s whole areas were demolished, and people gradually moved out to large housing estates on the edge of town.

Gary Robertson remembers growing up in the early 1970s in one of the newly built Whitfield 'Multis':

'... there was always 'human toilet' on the staircases, and Graffiti and that a' ower the place - a lot o' the times the lifts weren'a working...'

Now neighbourhoods are spruced up (regenerated) rather than being demolished. In the future Dundee's redeveloped Waterfront will see new houses continuing to be built.
Politics and causes

Dundonians have always been willing to fight for their beliefs and opinions. They protested against appalling working conditions, and struggling to gain the vote. These convictions could create conflict with the ruling authorities.

War brought many hardships to the men and women of Dundee, but also gave them an opportunity to fight for their ideals. Dundee was no different to other British cities during the World Wars, experiencing air raids, rationing, and the tragic death of many of its young soldiers.

The Radical Toun

Dundee has long been known as a stronghold of Radicalism. The Radical Movement emerged in the 1790s. Radicals fought to bring about social, political and economic reform by giving more people the vote. Support of radicalism was seen as unlawful. In 1798 Dundee weaver and Radical, George Mealmaker, was sentenced to 14 years transportation to Australia.

The People's Charter of 1838 demanded the parliamentary reforms of earlier radicals. Dundee had many supporters of the Charter (Chartists). Chartists organised marches to Magdalen Green and held mass rallies.

By the early 1900s, greater numbers of men and some women had the right to vote. Suffragettes campaigned, both peacefully and militantly, for equality. In Dundee meetings at the Kinnaird Hall were disrupted and local buildings including Dudhope Castle were attacked. Women over 21 finally gained the vote in 1928.

Trade unions came into existence when members of local industries combined to fight for improved working conditions and wages. In keeping with Dundee's radical past, the city has a deep tradition of trade unionism.

From Town to City - Governing Dundee

Dundee has been governed in a similar way for many years - by a Town Council. The number of people of Dundee (Dundonians) voting members onto the Town Council to represent them has increased over time.

Dundee's Town Council has also been known as Dundee Corporation, Dundee District Council and Dundee City Council.

Dundonians elect representatives to the United Kingdom (UK) Parliament at Westminster as Members of Parliament (MPs).

Dundee's first MP after the passing of the Reform Act of 1832 was George Kinloch. He was a supporter of parliamentary reform; in particular increasing the number of people entitled to vote.

Another of Dundee's MPs was Winston Churchill. He was elected in 1908 and defeated in the General Election of 1922. Churchill left Dundee after the defeat, never to return. Churchill was succeeded by Edwin Scrymgeour, the UK's only
Prohibitionist MP.

In 1999 the Scottish Parliament met for the first time since 1707 at Edinburgh and Dundonians elected two Members of the Scottish Parliament (MSPs).

**War**

What's your favourite War movie or game? Why do we find War so entertaining? A great thinker once said 'War is delightful to the inexperienced'

Dundonians remember the dramatic radio broadcast announcing the outbreak of war:

'...Oh God Almichty bairn, whit are we gonnae dae, whit are we gonnae dae? That's the war and yer father will be gaen awa’'

*Mrs Alexander*

School children were soon practising Gas Mask drill:

'...the bell went, and we got hustled out of the classroom...and into the air raid shelter...somebody said it was a gas attack... but it was a practice drill'

*Andy Hughes*

People worried about family members serving in the armed forces:

'You knew when you saw a telegram boy appearing in the street, that somebody was going to be getting bad news...When you saw a telegram boy, you watched where he went'

*Ellen Dobbie*

Ordinary Dundonians quietly struggled with daily life under the pressure of wartime conditions. It was not just the men and women in uniform who deserved medals.

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Booklet: "Lest we Forget"
Supplement, People's Journal 16 May 1925 to commemorate to unveiling of the War Memorial on the Law.
1979-54
Ration book 1918

1978-359
Call up notice 1917
Group of seven munitions workers wearing working clothes and war service badges.
1995-475
Control and protection

One role of local and national government is to enforce the law and protect the public. Organisations such as the Police and the Fire Service were developed during the 1800s to help with these roles.

Punishments for offences against the state, the church, and other people could be quite brutal. Women who had been accused of crimes such as slander and swearing were forced to wear "Scold's Bridles" or "Branks".

Dundee's last execution took place on 24th April 1889, after William Henry Bury had been sentenced for killing his wife in Dundee. The New York Times suggested shortly afterwards that he was actually Jack the Ripper.

Peephole from Dundee Prison, Bell Street
The cell doors at Dundee Prison in Bell Street had peepholes like this one so Police officers could observe prisoners without having to open the door. Dundee Prison was built in 1837 and closed in 1927.
Museum Number: 1931-781

Door from prison in the Town House
The condemned cell in Dundee's Town House was entered and exited through this door. The cell was in use from 1732 until 1837 when Bell Street Prison opened. The door has a small opening for viewing inside the cell.
Museum Number: Temp. Number 3062

Branks
Branks were in use from the 1600s onwards, and were also called "scold's bridles". Women accused of slander or swearing were made to wear a brank on their heads to prevent them speaking, and were then led through the streets. Recent research suggests that these branks came from Germany, the Netherlands, or Belgium.

Executioners Axe and Block
This cone shaped wooden beheading device has a hollow where a prisoner's neck would rest before execution. The axe has a wooden shaft and triangular double edged blade.
Museum Number: 1989-316-1=2
Getting around

How Dundonians travel, both locally and further afield, has changed greatly over the past two hundred years.

Travel became quicker and easier. Ordinary people were able to travel by train instead of by horse, by plane instead of by boat, and by car, bus and bicycle as well as by foot.

Road Travel

Road travel in Dundee has developed from carts and stagecoaches to trams, buses and motor vehicles.

The first tramway was built in 1877 and horse-drawn trams were replaced by locomotives powered by steam and electricity. Tram routes extended around Dundee and to the outskirts. Dundee's last tram ran to Lochee in October 1956.

By the 1920s bus services and vehicle ownership had greatly increased. Expanding bus routes and the building of roads such as the Kingsway gave access to Dundee's new housing and industrial estates.

Dundee's first bus terminus was at Shore Terrace. The city's main bus station is now at the Seagate. The opening of the Tay Road Bridge in 1966 was a landmark event for Dundee linking Dundee with Fife and beyond.

All aboard

Dundee and surrounding areas built some of Scotland's first railways. The Dundee to Newtyle Railway opened in 1831. Lines to Arbroath followed in 1840 and to Perth in 1847. Trains were used to transport goods to and from Dundee. From the beginning, rail travel was popular with local people. Affordable day trips and special trains to holiday destinations were introduced and passenger numbers increased.
Dundee had three main railway stations; Dundee East, Dundee West, and Tay Bridge Station. Dundee East closed in 1959 and Dundee West in 1965. Only Tay Bridge Station exists and is now known as Dundee Railway Station. This is Dundee West railway station. It was located in South Union Street, and was designed in the Scottish baronial style by the Caledonian Railway's chief engineer, Thomas Barr.
The Tay Rail Bridge Disaster

On 28th December 1879 a terrible disaster shocked the world. The Tay Rail Bridge, one of the most notable engineering achievements of the 1800s, collapsed into the icy River Tay during a violent storm. A train from Edinburgh had been crossing the bridge at the time, and all 75 people on the train plunged to their deaths.

Only 46 bodies were ever recovered. Victims included David MacDonald, an 11 year-old Dundee schoolboy, and Margaret Kinnear, a 17 year-old domestic servant in the city.

There are numerous theories about why the bridge collapsed. The bridge designer, Sir Thomas Bouch, was principally blamed for its failure at the Court of Inquiry that followed the disaster. Design flaws had certainly undermined the strength of the bridge, and the high winds had magnified the problems.

It was not long before a replacement bridge was planned, with a design that took account of lessons from the disaster. It opened quietly in 1887, in contrast to the grand opening of the original bridge in 1878.
This advertised the events that were planned in celebration of the official opening of the first Tay Rail Bridge on Friday 31st May 1878. The poster declares the bridge to be "The Ninth Wonder of the World", a belief that would have been shared by many in Dundee and beyond.
By sea and air

From earliest times, people, goods, livestock and vehicles crossed the River Tay on ferryboats propelled by sails and oars.

By the 1820s steam powered ferries were introduced. River Tay Ferries were known locally as the Fifies. Two of the last Fifies, the Abercraig and the Scotsraig, were motor powered. They were sold, along with the last paddle steamer, the B.L. Nairn, after the Tay Road Bridge opened in 1966.

Private companies such as The Dundee, Perth and London Company operated pleasure and commercial voyages from Dundee to other ports including Newcastle, Southampton and London.

Dundee Airport has grown from an airfield at Riverside into a modern terminal building able to accommodate an ever increasing number of flights.

The City also has a close connection with flying. Preston Watson, who was born in Dundee, is credited by some with making the first ever powered flight at Errol in 1903.

On 6th October 1938 the Maia flying boat took off from the River Tay with the Mercury seaplane on its shoulders. The Mercury separated from the Maia six miles outside Dundee, and flew on to South Africa to set a record for the longest nonstop flight by a seaplane – 6,045 miles.

The Mercury is lowered onto the Maia at Dundee Harbour in preparation for the record breaking flight. See the bridge in the background.
The Making of Modern Dundee
Living in the City

Culture

Dundee has a long and proud tradition of supporting the visual and performing arts.

From 1873, McManus Galleries & Museum, then called the Albert Institute for Science, Literature & Arts was the home of notable art exhibitions. The opening of the Dundee Contemporary Arts (DCA) in 1999 and the redevelopment of McManus Galleries and Museum continues Dundee's promotion of art and artists.

Dundee Repertory Theatre (the Rep) opened in 1939 following a long history of local theatres. Dundee Rep Theatre now boasts both a permanent company of actors and the Scottish Dance Theatre Company.

Dundee has produced musicians of a wide variety of styles and has attracted famous performers to its venues. The City continues to host major musical events and festivals.

Entertainment

During the 1800s Dundee's citizens found entertainment by outings to parks, fairs and travelling shows.

Visits to theatres and music and dance halls emerged as public attractions. Magic lantern slide shows developed into moving pictures and by the early 1900s cinemas had appeared.

By the 1930s around thirty cinemas operated in and around Dundee attracting large audiences. The popularity of 'going to the pictures' declined with the availability of television. Many cinemas closed by the 1960s and some were turned into bingo halls.

'Going to the dancing' was another popular pastime. Dundee's dance halls, cafes and pubs also provided meeting places.

Today's Dundonians continue to enjoy a wide variety of social events in their leisure time.
Heading for the High Street

Dundee's High Street has been the scene of trading and shopping for generations of Dundonians.

Market stalls developed into shops and by the mid-1800s department stores had begun to appear in the High Street. Improved methods of transport by rail, tram and bus brought more and more people to Dundee's city centre. Shoppers could find a wide range of goods of every description and for all occasions.

Today the High Street is also a traffic-free thoroughfare linking Dundee's shopping centres at the Overgate and Wellgate. Dundee's reputation as a shopping destination continues to grow attracting visitors from far and wide.

Well known names

Many of Dundee's well known shops began in the 1800s as small family-run businesses.

Large department stores such as Draffen's and D.M. Brown's expanded from local clothing shops to sell a wide range of goods. These stores were popular until the late 1900s by which time leading national retail stores had moved into the City.

William Low and Company originated in 1868 as one of many small grocery businesses. The company grew into a major Scottish supermarket chain and continued largely under family management until 1994.

Smaller long-established independent and specialist shops still prosper alongside larger stores in Dundee.
Sport

People in Dundee have long enjoyed a wide range of outdoor and indoor sporting activities. From the late 1800s enthusiastic sports fans formed a variety of local clubs and societies.

Football is a major part of sporting life in Dundee. Amateur football is popular and Dundee's two professional teams, Dundee Football Club and Dundee United Football Club, have enjoyed much success. Both teams' grounds are closer together than any others in the United Kingdom, separated by only one street.

The City has produced some outstanding sportsmen and women including Olympic and Commonwealth Gold Medal winners, boxer Dick McTaggart and runner, Liz McColgan.
Moving away

Dundee, in common with the rest of Scotland, has sent sons and daughters all over the world.

Many undertook hazardous journeys such as those onboard the ship, *The Duntrune*. This sailing vessel left Dundee on 1st September 1883 and did not reach Brisbane, Australia until 29th December 1883, 120 days later.

Some of these Dundonians influenced national and international affairs. Still more contributed in a variety of ways worldwide using skills learnt in Dundee's schools, mills, factories and shipyards.

Innovations in fields including biotechnology, electronics and medicine have provided changing employment opportunities for today's Dundonians and attract newcomers to the city.

Faith and belief

Some say that just getting out of bed in the morning is an act of faith! Everyone seeks meaning in life - some follow the path of religious faith to find it.

Traditional church going in Dundee is declining, although 'born again' Christian groups such as The Gate Fellowship are increasing their membership.

Dundonians from other faiths reflect on their beliefs:

'Islam means peace, which we all strive for throughout the world'
*Alison Abubaker*

'...embracing the Buddhist ideals of Love and Compassion is more relevant and necessary than ever before'
*Venerable Gelong Karma Jiga, Founder Rokpa Dundee*

'Sikhs believe in one God and that all people are equal regardless of race, religion, gender, age and social class'
*Ajit Chita*

A small but significant number of Dundonians follow the spirituality of Paganism:

'From Balgay Hill you can see the Grampians.....it reminds you the world is alive and we're part of that...The earth is our spiritual home. Whatever you call divinity, it's part of nature'
*John McIntyre (The pagan federation)*

George Wishart Booklet, Miniature souvenir Torah, Painted scroll of the Hindu cosmos on a reel
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Image</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><img src="image1.png" alt="Image" /></td>
<td>Polish National Registration Identity card in paper wallet 1988-269</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="image2.png" alt="Image" /></td>
<td>Happy New Year card in English and Hebrew. Shows Cylinder topped with bells on structures. Also shows Menorah. (Candelabra for 8 lights). 1988-162</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="image3.png" alt="Image" /></td>
<td>Printed paper envelope, sent to children and unmarried adults for good luck 1991-164-2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Education

Today we take going to school for granted. With 41 primary schools and 10 secondary schools in Dundee there is an enrolment of over 20,300 pupils. The 1872 Education (Scotland) Act made education compulsory for children between the ages of five and thirteen. Attendance in Dundee was considerably lower than the rest of Scotland at this time and there were many different types of schools.

There are around 34 000 further education students in Dundee. Education is a new industry for the City and its educational institutions have achieved prominence in biotechnology and electronics.

Educating the masses

By 1850 the proportion of children attending school in Dundee was considerably lower than the rest of Scotland. Children of working class families received little or no schooling with many families forced to send their children to work in the mills to supplement their income.

Types of schools included church schools, private schools, ‘half-time’ schools and industrial schools which provided education and employment training for poor or neglected children. Industrial schools included the Mars Training Ship for boys and Balgay Girls Industrial School where girls learned domestic skills in preparation for work such as servants or maids.

Dundee School Board was established in 1873 and started taking control of schools. It was responsible for enforcing the Education Act of 1872, ensuring a basic education for children between the ages of five and thirteen.

During the 1900s, secondary education was developed and the growth of housing estates led to many new schools in Dundee.
Universities and Colleges

Universities and Colleges play an important part in the life of Dundee, contributing to the architecture, the economy and the social scene.

The City has the highest proportion of students per head of population in Scotland attending its two universities, the University of Dundee and the University of Abertay as well as Dundee College.

The University of Dundee is currently at the forefront of biomedical research and work carried out into human disease, including cancer, is considered to be of international excellence.

The University of Abertay is world renowned in computer games technology and design and houses the Dundee Business School.

Can you draw the illustrations of these childrens books?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Illustration</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Picture Alphabet of Beasts</td>
<td>Published by T.Nelson and Sons. 1977-377-1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Paint Box Painting Book</td>
<td>Activity book for children. 1977-382</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Changing Communities
The miles tae Dundee

People have come to Dundee for reasons including work, study and marriage. Others have come due to poverty, persecution or war.

The growth of the textile industry in the 1800s saw Dundee’s population more than quadruple from 38,000 to 158,000 in the space of sixty years! A great number of the new comers were from Ireland forced to leave due to the Great Famine caused by the potato crops failing.

The number of arrivals was smaller in the 1900’s but drawn from a much wider area including Eastern Europe, Asia and South America. Many Polish servicemen escaped to Scotland during the Second World War and many settled in Dundee.


Card for [membership of] Polish Red Cross.