

CITY OF DUNDEE

TERRITORIAL FORCE

SMART YOUNG MEN

OF THE CITY OF DUNDEE

May join any of the following Branches of the County Territorial Force:

Mounted: 2nd Highland Brigade Royal Field Artillery.	Engineers: Royal Engineers (Fortress).
" Five and Forfar Yeomanry.	Infantry: 4th & 5th Battalions Royal Highlanders.
" Army Service Corps (No. 4 Company, Highland Division).	Medical Corps: Royal Army Medical Corps 3rd Highland Field Ambulance.

Age 17 to 35 years. Height 5 feet 2 inches and upwards. Chest Measurement 32 inches and upwards.

TERMS OF SERVICE 4 YEARS.

No Man of the Territorial Force can be compelled to serve Abroad.

Free Discharge granted to R.S.F.'s, and Men who find it necessary to leave the City to obtain work, provided all Clothing and Equipment is returned to them.

Army Rates of Pay paid to all ranks in Camp. Free Rations and extra messing supplied free in Camp. Camp 8 to 15 days.

Service Dress and Walking-out Uniform provided free. No Subscriptions.

Infantry have **Machine Gun, Transport, Signallers & Stretcher Bearers, also Pipe and Bugle Bands.**

Sergeants' Messes in the various Corps. Miniature Rifle Ranges. Shooting Prizes competed for annually.

Corps have Annual Sports in Camp.

For further particulars apply to Sergeant Instructor, at Bell Street Drill Hall, for Yeomanry, Army Service Corps, and Infantry. At Dudhope Drill Hall, for Royal Field Artillery and Field Ambulance, and at 32 Taylors Loan, for Royal Engineers.

*** GOD SAVE THE KING. ***

1314-1914.

100,000 MEN

To the Men of Scotland.

100,000 MEN ARE WANTED.

Lord Kitchener, Secretary of State for War, to Editor, "People's Journal":—

"I appeal to the men of Scotland. Their King and Country need them. We require 100,000 men at once for service. Go to your nearest Post Office or Recruiting Station and answer your country's call."

God Save the King.

In response to an Appeal from Lord Kitchener, the Editor of the "People's Journal" is issuing this call broadcast throughout Scotland, and he warmly commends it to the attention of the youth and manhood of the Country.

SHADES OF BRUCE—THE SAME SPIRIT STILL LIVES!

Dundee People's Journal © DC Thomson & Co Ltd, August 14, 1914

BOY SOLDIERS

THE CHILDREN WHO FOUGHT IN THE FIRST WORLD WAR

1. How many men volunteered for war in 1914?
2. How old were Tommy Gay and Dick Trafford when they joined up—how old did they say they were?
3. What was not required to join up?
4. How old did you have to be to: **a)** join up? **b)** serve overseas?
5. Horace Iles joined the Leeds Pals at what age?
6. What was the reaction of the parents when they found out that their sons joined up?
7. What did many people think about the length of the war?
8. What was Harold Tenant's view?
9. Why was Abraham Beverstein able to join up?
10. How did people find out about relatives dying in the battle?
11. Why were fewer people joining up?
12. What did the Recruiting Sergeants do in response?
13. Did the Government accept that boys were fighting?
14. **a)** How many men were killed at Loos?
b) How many boys were killed at Loos?
15. What did Abie do after being wounded and what happened to him?
16. Who did parents have to write to if they wanted to get their boys out?
17. How old was Horace Iles when he went over the top and what happened?
18. What happened to Madge Maindonald's brother and where?
19. What happened by 1916 – what was introduced?

ENVELOPE 1: MAP AND HOUSING INFORMATION

Print one set per group and put into an envelope. Pupils are to work together to match the text to the relevant picture. Pupils should then stick the map onto the centre of their A2 paper and then stick the pictures/text around the map. Pupils should use arrows to link the picture/text to the correct area.

A. The photograph shows the living-room with an elderly man and woman seated by a fireplace in squalid conditions. The walls show peeling plaster, and the window has been partially closed with a piece of cloth. Some of the couple's belongings are on a makeshift piece of furniture, others are piled on a table by the fireplace.

The house was closed in 1929 as part of Dundee's attempts to provide improved housing. The couple in the photograph had few possessions and the conditions in which they were living show a situation which many found themselves in when working in the cramped growing industrial cities.

B. A rising population did not mean more houses being built. Quite often landlords just charged more money to cram more families into the rooms of tenements that were already built.

This led to very narrow 'alcoves' or alleyways where people often hung around to chat (this picture shows a shadowy figure in the shadows), hung their washing up (like this picture shows), or dumped their rubbish. These kinds of situations led to poor health and hygiene among the poor of Dundee.

C. Housing in Dundee before the Great War left a lot to be desired. Overcrowding was common and disease widespread. Between 1821 and 1891 the population tripled and house building did not keep up with need.

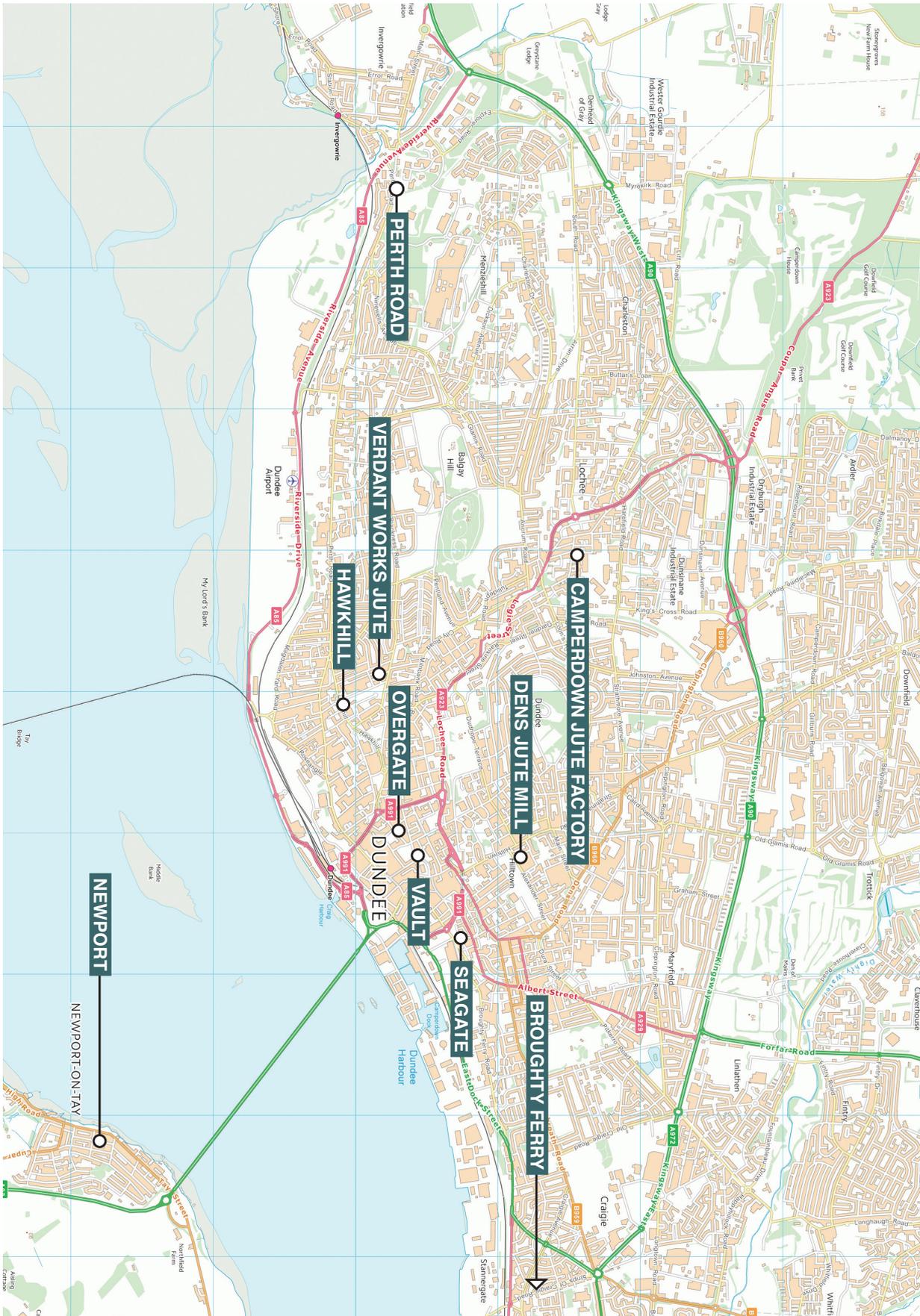
This photograph, showing some of the worst examples of housing in Dundee during this period, illustrates the circumstances that many people had to endure. Smoggy air to breathe, houses black from chimney smoke and built almost on top of each other.

D. These abandoned tenements were about to be destroyed like the Hilltown 'Mullis' when this photo was taken.

Despite there being a terrible problem with housing the government did try at times to destroy old buildings and sometimes even rebuild entire streets!

Lesson 4: Living Conditions Activity (Part 1) (Envelope 1)

MAP OF DUNDEE



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NUMBER 39, OVERGATE (IT WASN'T ALWAYS A SHOPPING CENTRE), AROUND 1920

Image courtesy of Dundee City Archives

Lesson 4: Living Conditions Activity (Part 1) (Envelope 1)



SCOTT'S CLOSE, HAWKHILL AREA, DUNDEE, 1880S

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Lesson 4: Living Conditions Activity (Part 1) (Envelope 1)



THE VAULT, 1910. THIS AREA WAS BEHIND THE CAIRD HALL AND WAS DESTROYED WHEN THE CITY SQUARE WAS RE-DEVELOPED

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Lesson 4: Living Conditions Activity (Part 1) (Envelope 1)



SEAGATE, 1876

Image courtesy of Dundee City Archives

Lesson 4: Living Conditions Activity (Part 1) (Envelope 1)

A. The photograph shows the living-room with an elderly man and woman seated by a fireplace in slum conditions. The walls show peeling plaster, and the window has been partially draped with a piece of cloth. Some of the couple's belongings are on a makeshift piece of furniture, others are piled on a table by the fireplace.

The house was closed in 1929 as part of Dundee's attempts to provide improved housing. The couple in the photograph had few possessions and the conditions in which they were living show a situation which many found themselves in when working in the cramped growing industrial cities.

B. A rising population did not mean more houses being built. Quite often landlords just charged more money to cram more families into the rooms of tenements that were already built.

This led to very narrow 'closes' or alleyways where people often hung around to chat (*this picture shows a shadowy figure in the background*), put their washing up (*as this picture shows*), or dumped their rubbish. These kinds of situations led to poor health and hygiene among the underprivileged of Dundee.

C. Housing in Dundee before the Great War left a lot to be desired. Overcrowding was common and disease widespread. Between 1821 and 1861 the population tripled and house building did not keep up with need.

This photograph, showing some of the worst examples of housing in Dundee during this period, illustrates the circumstances that many people had to endure - smoggy air to breathe, houses black from chimney smoke, and built almost on top of each other.

D. These abandoned tenements were about to be destroyed like the Hilltown 'Multis' when this photo was taken.

Despite there being a terrible problem with housing the government did try at times to destroy old buildings and sometimes even rebuilt entire streets!

ENVELOPE 2: A AND B CARDS

Print two packs per group. Instructions in teachers guide.

PERSON A

As well as the terrible conditions in the mills, the population of Dundee increased by 300% between 1840 and 1900. Unfortunately this was not matched by a similar increase in house building.

PERSON A

In 1904 (*10 years before the Great War started*), a study was carried out which showed 5,888 houses were unsanitary (*so dirty that they were causing disease*).

PERSON A

Certain areas such as Blackness and Lochee were especially overcrowded due to the common practice of people living close to their workplaces. When you're working 12 hours a day slaving away in a mill, the last thing you want to do is live a long walk away and as you will see from your map the jute works tended to be close to the centre of the city. This was for access to the railways and the river.

PERSON A

Low wages meant little money for food, medicine, or other items necessary for a good quality of life.

PERSON A

The whole city suffered poor health, which showed when 50% of the men who volunteered at the local army recruiting office in 1911 were rejected as unfit for service because of their health.

PERSON B

Of the 5,888 houses, 569 had no toilet at all and a further 657 had toilets for men only. These conditions remained with 70% of people living in just one or two rooms in 1911, three years before the beginning of the Great War.

PERSON B

With so many women working in the mills it was left to the unemployed men to become 'kettle bilers' and look after the babies and cook the meals. 'Kettle bilers' is a famous phrase from Dundee and one worth remembering! Dundee was rare in Scotland at the time when the role of the sexes was turned on its head with women going out to work and men staying at home as 'house husbands'.

PERSON B

Health and housing were not helped by the fact that in the years leading up to the Great War wages in Dundee tended to be among the poorest in Scotland while rent was higher than most places.

PERSON B

Overcrowding led to poor sanitary conditions. Diseases including cholera, typhus and smallpox thrived in the city, and together with accidents in the factories and other infections and fevers contributed to Dundee having one of the highest death rates in Scotland, and the highest infant mortality rate.

PERSON B

In 1901 the Census Report showed that 20% of families in Dundee (*that's 1/5th of the population!*) were living in **one room**. In the same year it has been discovered that only 80 new houses were built in the city.

NOTES

NOTES

Lesson 5: The Battle of Loos Activity (map of Europe)

