

The Landmark Trust

GLENMALLOCH LODGE

History Album



Researched and written by Caroline Stanford

October 2007

The Landmark Trust Shottesbrooke Maidenhead Berkshire SL6 3SW
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BASIC DETAILS

Built:	c1836
Builders:	Randolph Stewart, 9th Earl of Galloway & his Countess, Harriet
Listed:	Category B
Tenure:	99 year lease
Restoration Architect:	Andrew Easton of Robert Potter & Partners of Dumfries & Ayr
Contractors:	Cumming & Co of Perth
Opened as a Landmark:	October 2007

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Historic Scotland; Gloag Foundation; Esmée Fairbairn Foundation; Hugh Fraser Foundation; Eda, Lady Jardine Charitable Trust; Batty Charitable Trust; Star Foundation; Stuart Heath Charitable Settlement; Susan H Guy Charitable Trust; Hazel Wood Charitable Trust; Carpenter Charitable Trust; John M Archer Charitable Trust; Peter Stormonth-Darling Charitable Trust; Tay Charitable Trust; Sylvia Aitken Charitable Trust; McCorquodale Charitable Trust; Ancaster Trust,

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and many other private individuals.**

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Glenmalloch Lodge when Landmark first visited it.

Brief Summary of the History of Glenmalloch Lodge

Despite its tiny size, the 1849 Ordnance Survey Map tells us that Glenmalloch Lodge was originally known as Cumloden School. The *New Statistical Account of Scotland* (1845) further states that 'The Countess of Galloway has a charity school near Cumloden Cottage, where 25 girls are instructed in reading, writing, arithmetic and needlework, by a female teacher.' Lady Galloway was the wife of Randolph, 9th Earl of Galloway. In 1827, then as Lord Garlies, Randolph bought the Cumloden estate from his uncle Lt. General Sir William Stewart, 4th son of the 7th Earl. Sir William was a career soldier, a colleague of both Nelson and the Duke of Wellington, and he had bought the Cumloden estate in 1817 for his retirement. It was Sir William who built Cumloden House, originally a thatched cottage orné; he laid out its gardens and walled the deer park that encloses Garlies Wood. He is also said to have loved to look out upon the ruins of Garlies Castle, the first seat of the ancient Stewart line that lies to the north of Glenmalloch Lodge. From 1740, the main seat had been Galloway House, but from the time of the 9th Earl, Cumloden House became a summer hunting lodge and, after the sale of Galloway House in 1908, the family's main seat.

During forty years of marriage, the 9th Earl and his wife Harriet orchestrated and financed a formidable programme of educational and social welfare initiatives across their estates. They ran clothing clubs and competitions for the best kept cottages. They paid school fees for those who would otherwise have been unable to attend the parish schools and ran several schools at their own expense. In Newton Stewart, Lord Galloway founded an infant school for over a hundred pupils and Lady Galloway a school of industry for girls - and the charity school at Cumloden.

A headstone in the Old Kirkyard at Monigaff records that Jane Ranken was teacher at the Cumloden school from its probable construction date of 1836 until her niece Wilhelmina Masson took over in 1845. Both mistresses went on to teach at Lady Galloway's school in Newton Stewart. While offering an important chance for girls from outlying crofts, Cumloden School probably closed soon after the Education Act of 1872, which provided compulsory education for all, which from 1889 was also free for all. By 1894, the building was marked on the OS map as 'Park Lodge' and by 1904 was known as 'Glenmalloch Lodge,' the name we have kept. In 1911, Thomas Orr, gardener on the Cumloden Estate, lived in the lodge with his wife Bessie. In the 1930s, Glenmalloch Lodge was lived in by Mrs Hunter, widow of a former factor on the Cumloden estate. Later, a Mr and Mrs Harding lived for a few years in the lodge. During the war, Cumloden estate received evacuees who were put up in the estate buildings, so the lodge might well have been called into such service. Later, Paul Timoney, son of the cook and groundsman at Cumloden House lived there. The last remembered person to stay at lodge was a Cambridge priest in the early 1960s, who used it as a holiday cottage. It seems to have been left empty and uncared-for since this time, as lack of running water or electricity became increasingly unacceptable by modern standards, a victim of its own isolated and lovely setting. In 2003, Solway Heritage contacted the Landmark

Trust to ask if we could help. A long lease was agreed with the Cumloden Estate. Thanks to a grant from Historic Scotland and donations from many private trusts and individuals, the former schoolhouse has been sensitively restored within that setting.

Summary of the Restoration of Glenmalloch Lodge

Glenmalloch Lodge is a typically picturesque example of nineteenth-century model architecture, through which philanthropic estate owners sought to improve the living and working conditions of their tenants while at the same time beautifying their estate. It is built of local whinstone highlighted by a pink sandstone for the quoins and windows. There have always been rumours that the schoolhouse was built from remnants of another building, but its dates and actual detail fit with neither Galloway House nor enlargements at Cumloden House.

Its stonework needed only minor replacement and repointing. A 6-bay wooden 'porch' was taken down in the 1980s, apparently because its lead roof was poisoning the cattle. Only its granite plinth stones survived and have been kept. The scar of the porch's pitched roof is still visible on the chimneystack. The iron posts and railings are repaired originals. The original roof had enormous slates at the eaves, laid in diminishing courses up to the ridge. Unfortunately, few survived and so the roof had to be renewed in slates supplied by the Burlington quarry in Cumbria, a traditional source for south west Scotland. The pierced bargeboards are all original. The diamond-paned windows are reproductions of the originals, using conservation glass for the panes.

An extension was added at the rear to provide a bathroom, by creating a larger version of the two original cludgies (one for coal, the other an earth closet). A new opening was made through the rear wall of the kitchen for access. We bowed to strong feelings from the local statutory bodies and built the extension to match the old, of whinstone struck from the boulders that litter the site. The new sandstone came from the Lochabriggs quarry near Dumfries, although the door surrounds are mostly the originals. The galleting, known locally as 'mouses' ladders', is a traditional touch. The dark green used for the external paintwork matches the oldest paint on the stable block at Cumloden House. The rainwater goods are based on fragments of the originals but are replacements.

Inside, we have laid new floors. The joinery is based on fragments of the original woodwork, as is the front door. The replacement plasterwork in the original building is all haired lime plaster on split laths, although gypsum on plasterboard was used in the new extension.

Water comes from nearby Pulcree Burn, and is pumped up to the building and run through a UV filter in the roof space. The low voltage electricity supply has been buried in order to protect the setting and views, an essential measure to preserve the beauty of this wide glen.

The Ancient Stewart Line of Galloway and Newton Stewart

Until the turn of the twentieth century, when aristocratic paternalism began to fall out of fashion, Galloway lay very much under the sway of its Earls. The original seat of the line, once thirteenth-century Garlies Castle, is today a ruined pile some way behind Glenmalloch Lodge (the current remains date from around 1500). In 1607, Sir Alexander Stewart, Seventh of Garlies, was made Lord Garlies by James I & VI and in 1623 he was created Earl of Galloway (the Garlies title remained a subsidiary one adopted by the Earls' eldest sons). By 1872-3, acreage of the 9th Earl's estate was the largest in Galloway, running to almost 80,000 acres and rivalled in value only by those of the Earl of Stair.

For the history of Newton Stewart and its immediate surrounds on both banks of the River Cree, we can pick up the line of succession with the 6th Earl, Alexander Stewart. As Lord Garlies (he inherited his main title in 1746) Alexander began to build Galloway House half a mile south of Garlieston in 1740. This 'huge barrack-like spread', with rusticated quoins and dressings of polished sandstone is said to have cost £2,000 to build. In 1784, the 6th Earl bought the superiority of a new town further north on the banks of the River Cree. This town was based around a settlement first founded in 1677 as a 'burgh of barony' under the Stewarts of Castle Stewart, although the first feu contract for building was not issued until 1701. It was named, appropriately, Newton Stewart: Monigaff, or Minnigaff as the village is known today, is therefore the older settlement. Newton Stewart grew up on the opposite bank 'around the Ford-house of Cree' – the first bridge on the site would not be built until 1745 (although this was washed away by floods in 1806. The current bridge dates from 1812-3 and was designed by John Rennie). By 1760, then, Bishop Richard Pococke could already describe Newton Stewart as 'a neat little town.'



Galloway House today. John Baxter was commissioned as architect and contractor by Lord Garlies (the future 6th Earl of Galloway) in the 1740s, adapting a design by John Douglas. Further work was carried out in 1808, and in 1842-9 the 9th Earl of Galloway added an additional storey to the flanking pavilions, extended the main block by a bay at each end, adding two-storey plus basement wings on either side and raising first floor windows to correspond with new internal levels. The Stewarts sold the house in 1908 and it remains in private ownership today.

The gardens are still maintained, according to Lord Garlies' original plans, as informal pleasure grounds where wild flowers and plants have their place among more exotic cultivated species. They are open to the public.

However, it seems the 6th Earl may have overextended himself in his expenditure on his fine new house, for in 1792 the 7th Earl sold the superiority of Newton Stewart to Sir William Douglas of Gelston. Douglas was an industrialist, and promptly changed the name to Newton Douglas. It was Douglas who ensured that the streets of the new town were at right angles to each other, and the town retains a sense of openness and planning to this day. Douglas built a five-storied cotton mill at the north end of town in 1793 at a reputed cost of £20,000, but this failed in the early 1800s through insufficient waterpower and the prohibitive cost of coal as a fuel. He also encouraged the establishment of a carpet manufactory, though this too failed almost immediately.

Meanwhile, the Galloway estate seems to have been still a little rocky. The 8th Earl, inheriting in 1806, disposed of a lot of land, selling the family estates in the Ken Valley. Like many Scottish lairds in these years, he also showed himself an improving landlord, taking a keen interest in his estates' affairs and so turning them round. A history of the area written in 1841 records that the Earl:

'was urged by a strong desire to improve the estate of his fathers. His practice was to take into his own hand farm after farm; to inclose with stone dykes; and while he was employed in this useful manner, he caused lime, and sea shells to be spread on the surface, there to remain till the enclosing should be finished. His Lordship undertook no more of ploughing than was sufficient to employ his horses and servants, when not engaged in carrying stones. His first crop was oats; his second potatoes and turnips; and the third was barley with grass seeds. After his Lordship's farms were thus enclosed and systematised he let the farms upon a 19 year lease, at a considerable advance of rents.'¹

His successor was to combine such good husbandry with more active philanthropy. The 9th Earl, Randolph Stewart (1800-1873) and his wife, Lady Harriet Blanche Somerset (a daughter of the Duke of Beaufort) were for forty years to be paternalistic philanthropists of the best kind, cajoling and encouraging those who lived on their lands to better themselves and their education. Still as

¹ *History of Galloway from the Earliest Period* (1841), p. 484. The practice of improving the land through crushed shells, known as 'shell marling' was copied from Ireland where it was common in the 18th century.

Lord Garlies, in 1826 Randolph Stewart reacquired the township of Newton Douglas and the name promptly reverted to Newton Stewart. The following year, he bought from the executors of his uncle Lt. General Sir William Stewart (who is described more fully in the following chapter) the estate across the river at Cumloden, in the parish of Minnigaff. Across Galloway, the 9th Earl and his Countess would become a force for the good of their tenants and beloved by them.

From the various local histories, we can glean a picture of Galloway through the nineteenth century as a prosperous and self-respecting region. This is the only period when it could be described as at all 'industrial.' Cottage industries thrived: spinning and weaving of wool and linen, and lacemaking. According to the minister of Kirkcolm in 1838 almost every home in his parish had girls employed to embroider muslin web brought from factories in Ayrshire and Glasgow. Sorbie had a nationally famous damask mill, there was ropemaking at Garlieston, a woollen mill at Kirkcowan and indeed another on the estate at Cumloden, and a distillery at Bladnoch. Kirkcudbright was long renowned for its leather manufactures especially shoes and gloves, and Dalbeattie made paper and bricks out of the local blue clay.

In the eighteenth century, working the local granite was beyond the skills and tools of the local masons and it had to be brought ready-shaped by sea from Annan. By the 1830s, however, the locals had learnt the handling of granite and there was ready employment in this craft from the Trustees of the Liverpool Docks, who leased several quarries in Galloway, including at Creetown. Liverpool Docks, the Embankment in London and many lighthouses across the world were built with Galloway granite.

In the mid-nineteenth century, even quite small Galloway villages would be self-sufficient with full employment for a wide range of tradesmen and craftsmen. Contemporary commentators from elsewhere record that there was little poverty

(the effect too of philanthropic estate owners) and comment on the well-fed and –dressed inhabitants. Locals enjoyed an adequate if monotonous diet based on oatmeal, with dairy products available in abundance. Quoits was a very popular sport. Local leagues generated fierce rivalry and there was a quaiting ground in every village. In winter, hurling (a kind of hockey) was popular with all levels of society, and curling and skating also grew in popularity.

While life would of course have been hard by today's standards, the 9th Earl and his Countess were clearly active in promoting this broadly contented society. The Earl, who inherited his title in 1834, continued his predecessors' practices of improving his holdings, but did so rather by encouraging what would soon become better known as Samuel Smiles's principles of self-help among his tenants. The *Galloway Advertiser* for 23rd November 1854 records that:

'For several years past the Earl of Galloway has given premiums for the cleanest and best kept cottages on his Lordship's estates in the parishes of Minnigaff, Sorbie, Penninghame, Wigtown, Kirkinner and Whithorn...The annual value of each cottage, with the ground attached, not to exceed £5 sterling, old cottages not only allowed but invited to enter into the competition. The roof of the cottage, whether of thatch or slate, to be in good repair, interior clean and orderly; windows free of broken glass, clean, and affording the means of ventilation; dunghills and all other nuisances to be removed from the front and gables and offices kept clean – preference given to competitors who, in addition to these requisites, are cleanly and tidy in their persons and families and display the greatest taste in ornamenting the exterior of their houses and the ground in front and at the gables. In judging of the gardens, the sufficiency and neatness of the fences, cleanness of the ground, neatness of the walks, quality of the crops and general productiveness of the gardens will be kept in view'.

In 1854, the 1st prize of 20s went to one David Cochran of Cardorcan. ²

² *Where the Whaups are Crying*, ed. Innes MacLeod, p.277

Pigot & Co's Directory 1837-38

Directory.

Wigtonshire.

NEWTON-STEWART,

AND THE PARISH OF PENNINGHAM, WITH MINNIEGAFF AND NEIGHBOURHOODS.

NEWTON-STEWART is a thriving town and burgh of barony, 121 miles s.w. of Edinburgh, 82 s. of Glasgow, 52 w. of Dumfries, 26 w. of Stranraer, and 8 n. of Wigton; situate on the high road from Dumfries to Portpatrick, on the right bank of the river Cree, in the parish of Penningham, with a small portion on the opposite side of the stream in the parish of Minniegaff. It owes its origin to a younger branch of the Stewarts, Earls of Galloway, who possessed the estate of Castle Stewart, and founded the village upon it, to which he gave the name of Newton-Stewart. About the year 1778 the estate fell into the hands of William Douglas, Esq., when it was created a burgh of barony under the title of Newton Douglas; but it subsequently resumed its original name. Not much longer than sixty years since, the houses consisted of but one story, and were covered with thatch; but the greater portion are now two stories in height, and slated. The town is principally composed of one long street, in the centre of which is the town-house, forming the chief ornament of the place. The Cree is crossed by a very handsome bridge of five arches, connecting the larger division of the town with the lesser part on the other side of the river. The government of the town is vested in the hands of justices of the peace, who meet once a month. The cotton manufacture was carried on here, and in the neighbourhood, to a considerable extent, but it has been in a declining state for some years: the staple at present is the trade in wool furnished from the surrounding country, and mostly purchased for the Lancashire markets; among the other prominent branches may be mentioned the tanning of leather, for which there are two yards, and an extensive brewery.

The places of worship are a church of the establishment, and chapels for the relief synod, Cameronians, and Roman Catholics. The institutions, educational and otherwise, consist of two sabbath schools, the Douglas endowed charity school, a reading and coffee room, a weavers' society, and a masonic lodge.

POST OFFICE, NEWTON-STEWART, Marion Paterson, Post Mistress.—Letters from LONDON and all parts of England and Scotland (west of Wigtonshire excepted) arrive every afternoon at four, and are despatched every night at half-past ten.—Letters from GLENLUCE, STRANRAER, PORTPATRICK and IRELAND arrive every night at half-past ten, and are despatched every afternoon at four.

* * The names without address are in NEWTON-STEWART.

<p>NOBILITY, GENTRY AND CLERGY. Alexander Mrs. Margt. Cree bridge Blair James, esq. Penningham house Campbell Mr. Geo. Newton-Stewart Cambell Rev. Jno. Newton-Stewart Dill Miss Elizabeth, Newton-Stewart Donelas the Misses Sarah & Jessie, Cree bridge Galloway the Right Hon. Earl of, Cumloden cottage Jamieson Mrs. J. Newton-Stewart Kelly Mrs. Isabella, Cree bridge Kevan Mrs. Grace, Bellvue Lees Mr. James, Newton-Stewart M'Ca Mrs. Boyd, Cree bridge M'Cornack the Misses, Cree bridge M'Kean Mrs. Jane, Cree bridge M'Kenzie Mrs. Capt. Cree bridge M'Kerlie Capt. Jno. R. n. Corvisel hse M'Lean Mrs. Mary, Cree bridge M'Laurin Mrs. Dnl. Newton-Stewart M'Lau in Mrs. Jas. Newton-Stewart M'Lurg the Misses, Newton-Stewart M'Millan the Misses Helen & Willie, Newton-Stewart Maxwell Lady Heron, Kirrouchtree Maxwell Jn. Heron, esq. Kirrouchtree Porter James, esq. (justice of peace) Newton-Stewart Reston Rev. Jas. Newton-Stewart Richardson Rev. Smt. Newton-Stewart Simpson Miss Mary, Newton-Stewart Sinnott Rev. Richd. Newton-Stewart Stewart Miss Dunlop, Corvisel house</p>	<p>Stewart James, esq. Cavinmoor, Minniegaff Stewart Hon. Montgomery, Cursbie Thomson C. W. D. esq. (justice of peace) Newton-Stewart Wason E. Sidney, esq. Merton hall ACADEMIES AND SCHOOLS. DOUGLAS ACADEMY—James Low, A. M. master Ferguson Peter, Cree bridge Gordon Mrs. (ladies' boarding & day) PAROCHIAL, Penningham—John Martin, master [Scott, master PAROCHIAL, Minniegaff—Archibald Sloan Miss Mary Ann (boarding and day) Cree bridge BAKERS. Kelly Alexander Logan James (& spirit dealer) Todd John BANKERS. BRITISH LINEN Co. (Branch)—(draw on Smith, Payne & Smiths, London)—James Newall, agent BLACKSMITHS. Crossan Andrew, Cree bridge Donnan John Erskine Charles Erskine Charles, Cree bridge M'Cornick John BOOKSELLERS & STATIONERS M'Nairn Joseph (and circulating library and printer) [buter] Paterson Marion (& stamp distributor) Thomson Isabella</p>	<p>BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS. Gray John Hunter William M'Cutcheon John M'Kie David, Minniegaff M'Whae John, Minniegaff Milligan John, Minniegaff Murray John Simpson James Stewart Thomas Summers Jane Vernon James, jun. CABINET MAKERS AND UPHOLSTERERS. Kennedy Gilbert M'Guffog William CARPENTERS AND JOINERS Bell John Hannah Robert M'Clellan Peter M'Kianna Peter M'Murray Robert Smith Walker Welsh James, Cree bridge CARTWRIGHTS. Bell John Smith Walker COOPERS. Connel John Geddes William CURRIERS. Gibson Hugh Hunter William DRESS AND STRAW HAT MAKERS. Alexander Mary Dunn Margaret</p>
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Wigtownshire. NEWTON-STEWART, &c. Pigot & Co.'s

DRESS, &c. MAKERS—Contd. M'Kie Jane Robb Jane and Elizabeth Wilson Mary and Elizabeth	MILLERS. Cumming Samuel, Gailies mill Hannah Robert Johnstone George, Minniegaff mills	M'Murray Robert Nelson John Robinson William Thomson John Underwood John Vernon James
FIRE, &c. OFFICE AGENTS. CALEDONIAN, James Newall HERCULES, William Dill	NAIL MAKERS. Auld James M'Cormick David	WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS Glover and Co. M'Bryde James
FLESHERS. Campbell George Craig William M'Aliekan John Maconochie David Stewart John Willoughby Charles	NURSERY & SEEDSMEN. Mitchell John (nurseryman only) Spark Robert	WRITERS. Dill William (& notary, messenger, deputy clerk of the peace and procurator) Douglas John Good William Jamieson Adam (and auctioneer) M'Millan John
GLASS & CHINA DEALERS. Brown William M'Adam Thomas M'Kiuna Peter	PAINTERS AND GLAZIERS. Miller Daniel Milligan William Robertson John, Cree bridge	Miscellaneous. Adams Jas. precentor to the parish church Andrew James, builder Dunn John, hair dresser Giechrist Mary, clothes dealer Gourlay James, watch and clock maker Harding John, precentor to relief church Kelly Bruce, bookbinder (Minniegaff) Laird David, brick maker, Macheronore, M'Clery John, dyer, Minniegaff M'Clymont Gilbert, cattle dealer, Challock M'Geoch James, wood turner M'Laurin Ludovic, brewer M'Nab James, factor, Larg, Minniegaff Nelson John, builder Nicholson Peter, cotton agent
GROCERS & SPIRIT DEALERS Adam Henry Armstrong Robert, Cree bridge Beck James Brown William Carson Robert Douglas Edward Gordon Wallace Hannah John Kelly James M'Adam Thomas M'Dowell Alexander, Minniegaff M'Dowell John, Cree bridge M'Haffie Alexander M'Kiuna Peter M'Laagan Catherine, Cree bridge M'Lellan Alexander M'Millan Basil (& draper) Murray Thomas Paterson James Scott Ann Shaw Alexander Stewart John Strachan Mary Thomson Isabella	PLUMBERS & TIN-SMITHS. Drynan Andrew Moffat Joseph	
HARDWAREMEN AND IRONMONGERS. Gray Thomas M'Nairn Joseph Thomson Isabella	SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS. Hannay John Maconochie William Murray William	
INNS. Galloway Arms Inn (and posting house), John Craik Grapes Inn, Samuel Maconochie	SURGEONS. M'Millan Thomas Smith Charles Smith Charles, jun. Thomson James	
LINEN & WOOLLEN DRAPERS. Auld Patrick Craig William Ewart James Hughes Peter M'Cutbin John M'Millan Basil	TAILORS. Armstrong Frs. Broadfoot James Crawford James Dickson James	
MERCHANTS. Glover and Co.	TALLOW CHANDLERS. Gordon Margaret Wilson Mary and Elizabeth	
	TANNERS. Campbell Archibald Cowan & Sinclair, Cree bridge	
	VINTNERS. Andrew James Brown William, jun. Coid Charles Cornak William Dowall John Dowall Samuel, Black Craig, Minnie- Dunn Jane Eiskine Charles, Cree bridge Good William Gordon Nicholas M'Bryde John, Cree bridge M'Clellan Peter M'Clement John M'Connell John M'Conochie Samuel M'Cutlock Hugh M'Crakan Janet, Causewayend, Pen- ninghan M'Harg Gilbert M'Harg James MacIwraith William	
		PLACES OF WORSHIP. ESTABLISHED CHURCH, Penning- ham—Rev. Samuel Richardson RELIEF—Rev. James Reston CAMERONIANS—Rev. John Campbell CATHOLIC—Rev. Richard Sinnott
		COACHES. To DUMFRIES, the <i>Royal Mail</i> (from Portpatrick), calls at the Galloway Arms, every night at half-past ten; goes through Cree town, Gatehouse & Castle Douglas. To PORTPATRICK, the <i>Royal Mail</i> (from Dumfries), calls at the Galloway Arms, every afternoon at four; goes through Glenluce and Stranraer.
		CARRIERS. To DUMFRIES, Robt. Raeside, Monday. To EDINBURGH, John Candlish, every alternate Monday. To GIRVAN, Samuel Paterson, Tuesday. To GLASGOW, Hugh Steel and William M'Lurg, every Monday. To KIRKCUDBRIGHT, Isabella Agnew, occasionally. To STRANRAER, Isabella Agnew, every Tuesday and Friday, and Alexander Telford, every Friday. To WHITHORN, Adam M'Keand, Tues. To WIGTOWN, Hugh Steel and William M'Lurg, every Monday and Saturday.

A snapshot of Newton Stewart in the 1830s.

1835 also saw the first steamship service, running twice a week between Liverpool and Kirkcudbright, attracting both trade and tourism to the area. It must have been a time of optimism under the young Earl and his wife and in the following year, 1836, the Countess's Charity School at Cumloden (today's Glenmalloch Lodge) enters the story.

Cumloden House and the Cumloden Estate

Lt. General Sir William Stewart, from whose executors the 9th Earl bought the Cumloden Estate in 1827, was a son of the 7th Earl and a career soldier. A privately published and circulated volume in 1871 reproduces some of Stewart's correspondence with Nelson and Wellington and various extracts from his journals, raw and primary sources no less thrilling than the fictional exploits of the likes of Hornblower and Sharp such accounts inspired.



Lt. General Sir William Stewart (1774-1826)
He was described in *The Oracle* (1832) as 'the most beloved and chivalrous general of the British Army', a man 'of untamed and boiling courage.'

By Stewart's own statement, his monument in Monigaff kirkyard would contain two errors: he was born in 1774, not 1773, and was the fourth, not the second, son of the 7th Earl. Aged thirteen, he entered the army as an ensign in the Forty Second Regiment. He went on to travel Europe and the world in the course of seventeen tours of foreign duty, receiving a 'dozen thumps and bruises', as he dismissively described his many injuries (some of them life threatening).

Stewart was a friend of Nelson's (after whom he named his eldest son) and a colleague of the Duke of Wellington. In 1800, at the age of 26, he joined the newly-founded Rifle Regiment, later known as the Rifle Brigade and was appointed second-in-command. The Rifle Regiment was the first British regiment to be armed with rifles (rather than muskets) and to dress in a green and black uniform for camouflage. Among his many campaigns, Stewart fought with great honour under Nelson at Copenhagen and in the West Indies, and under the Duke of Wellington in the Peninsular Campaign in Spain. In 1814, the many wounds he sustained led to his relatively early retirement at the age of 40 (the family motto is *Virescit Vulnere Virtus* – Valour grows strong from a wound). We may also speculate whether General Stewart's connections had anything to do with the provision of labour to plant trees and build the policy walls at Galloway House, said to have been carried out by French prisoners during the Napoleonic Wars!

On his retirement, General Stewart received two votes of thanks in Parliament and a pension for wounds of £300 a year. He returned home initially to Galloway House, until in 1817 he purchased the estate at Cumloden from which he is said to have 'derived much pleasure in superintending those improvements which, in the course of a few years, converted into something like a smiling garden what had been before a neglected waste.'

It seems there was originally a hunting lodge at Cumloden, which Stewart rebuilt into a large, thatched *cottage orné*:

'His residence, though elegant, was built in the manner of a cottage, and in it he had purposely placed a large window, that he might open his eyes every day on the ruins of Garlies, the ancient seat of his noble ancestors.'³ A datestone purloined from Garlies Castle sits in the central gable of the front elevation of Cumloden House, with the inscription ALNS STEVARD MILES FEC – Made by Alexander Stewart, Soldier. (If it is true that there was once a line of sight from Cumloden House to Garlies Castle, this might well explain the positioning of the Countess's schoolhouse - Glenmalloch Lodge - since it lies within the view between house and castle).

It seems, then, that Cumloden House was built by 1821, and from 1822 General Stewart was largely confined there by ill-health caused by his 'thumps and bruises.' He not only shaped the grounds around the house into a 'smiling garden', but in 1824 enclosed Cumloden Deer Park with its high stone dyke. (Today, neighbouring Garlies Wood, remnant of the earlier Stewart of Garlies estate, is divided into Castle Brae Wood, Glenmalloch and Hawk Hill Wood. The Wood of Cree Reserve to the east of Glenmalloch Lodge is one of Scotland's largest remaining ancient broad-leaved woodlands and an important wildlife reserve.) In purchasing the estate from the executors, the 9th Earl must have seen the house as an ideal way to extend his interest in the lands around Newton Stewart, whose superiority he had reacquired for the family just the previous year. He set about enlarging the cottage and it became a summer hunting lodge and retreat from Galloway House. Cumloden House has carved bargeboards, exceptionally broad eaves and latticed glazing (though neither glazing nor bargeboards match those at Glenmalloch Lodge).

³ Ibid.



View of Cumloden House and grounds in the late 19th century. (Eastman)



A small watercolour, still at Cumloden House, showing General Stewart's residence. A handwritten inscription on the rear reads 'Cumloden Cottage 1821 as built by General Sir William Stewart KCB. Subsequently enlarged by Randolph Earl of Galloway (when Lord Garlies) who purchased it from the executors of General Sir William Stewart 1827.'

The 1849 OS map shows the estate had walled kitchen gardens near Penkiln Burn, whose remains and a gardener's cottage still survive. The estate also held a mill, Waulk Mill, which you pass on the right on the way to Glenmalloch Lodge. This was a mill to felt the wool for tweed weaving.

Meanwhile, the Earl and his Countess looked to all aspects of their tenants' welfare, implementing and financing a comprehensive programme of educational and social welfare initiatives across their estates for forty years.



Portrait of Randolph Stewart, 9th Earl of Galloway, that hangs today at Cumloden House

As one small example, Lady Galloway ran a clothing club, as reported by the *New Statistical Account of Scotland* in 1845:

'There is no friendly society or saving bank in the parish. A clothing club was instituted a few years ago by Lady Galloway. The contributors deposit 1d or 2d weekly, as they choose; at the end of the year, her Ladyship adds to the sum deposited one-half of the amount, and, for this sum, the depositor receives an order on a draper in Newton Stewart for what articles of clothing he may wish.'

Lord & Lady Galloway were also passionate believers in education. Scottish education at the time, as throughout Britain, was very patchy. Acts in the seventeenth century had provided a framework for what was something like a national system of education and parochial schools with salaried schoolmasters existed in virtually every parish in lowland Scotland through the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. Parish heritors were responsible for building the schoolhouse and paying the teacher's salary, and Church of Scotland parish ministers also had great influence in appointing teachers and took part in regular visitations. In practice, however, there was wide variation in the quality of provision, depending on the local situation. Education was neither compulsory (till 1872) nor free (until 1889). This presented problems for poorer children especially since the money set aside from parish poor funds was generally only enough for the schooling of a few boys. Girls were far less likely to be given the chance of a place at parochial schools in general. Attendance was often irregular, either because the parents could not afford to pay the fees or because the children were required for work on the land, be it turnip hoeing, shellfish gathering, whiting fishing or any number of other seasonal activities.

The Earl and Countess of Galloway, however, paid school fees for those who would otherwise have been unable to attend the parish schools, and built and ran several schools at their own expense. In Newton Stewart, there was Lord Galloway's infant school for over a hundred pupils and

Lady Galloway's school of industry; there were also a girls' school at Whithorn and a school at Pier Cottage, Garlieston.

There was also the Countess's charity school at Cumloden, today's Glenmalloch Lodge. We are able to be certain of the identification of the building with this purpose from the 1849 OS map, which unequivocally labels the cottage 'Cumloden School.' The *New Statistical Account (NSAS)* of 1845 provides further information: 'The Countess of Galloway has a charity school near Cumloden Cottage, where 25 girls are instructed in reading, writing, arithmetic and needlework, by a female teacher.'⁴

While it perhaps seems impossible that 25 girls could squeeze into such a small space, they perhaps did not attend all at one time (and our builders from Cumming & Co were quite optimistic that they could all have fitted in!) Schoolroom use certainly makes sense of the high ceilinged main room, otherwise an unusual configuration to find in a small estate cottage. The remoteness of the spot is another question, however. The ornateness of the building's design suggests that it was built at least in part to adorn the scene. However, its placing was probably also in order to serve girls from the poorer, outlying parts of the region. As the *NSAS* reported,

'Many parts of the parish [of Minnigaff] are so distant from any school, being six to ten miles distant over moors and bogs, as to provide a serious obstacle to attendance. The population is thinly scattered, and the families are mostly those of shepherds. They, however, display a laudable solicitude for the instruction of their children...'

The designation of 'charity school' means that the pupils would not have been required to pay even the modest fees of the parochial schools, and by teaching them the three Rs and needlework, Lady Galloway was equipping them to lead a useful life, perhaps embroidering the muslin web brought from Glasgow to the area for finishing.

⁴ *NSAS*, Rev M S Johnstone, Vol. IV, Kirkcudbrightshire, 1845 pp141-3

The kirkyard of the Old Kirk of Monigaff yields further information. A headstone there bears the following inscription:⁵

Erected by WILHELMINA MASSON

**In loving memory of her
mother JANET RANKEN Relict of
ANDREW MASSON Drawing Master
Edinburgh, who died at Newton Stewart
1st August 1860 aged 76 years.**

**Also of her Aunt JANE RANKEN who
was teacher at the Countess of Galloway's
Schools at Cumloden and Newton Stewart
successively from 1836 till 1864 and who
died at Newton Stewart 1st February
1880 aged 91 years.**

**Also the above named WILHELMINA MASSON born at
23 South Bridge, Edinburgh 18th January 1822
and who was Teacher of the Countess of Galloway's
Schools at Cumloden and Newton Stewart
successively from 1845 till 1875 and who died
at Newton Stewart 12th February 1905.**

This invaluable schoolmarm'ly record gives us the probable date the school opened (1836), its first teacher (Jane Ranken, from 1836-45) and its second teacher (Wilhelmina Masson, from 1845). Moreover, on the night of the 1841 census, both Jane and nineteen-year old Wilhelmina (who appears on the census record as being only 15) record 'Cumloden Schoolhouse' as their place of residence. This suggests that the schoolhouse doubled as accommodation for its teachers, and also perhaps that Wilhelmina was, in 1841, serving as a trainee.

The succession from this little school to the larger one in Newton Stewart also seems a natural one: thirty years later we learn from the *Galloway Gazette* that Miss Masson is teacher at 'Lady Galloway's Girls' School,

⁵ Our thanks to Elizabeth Pate of Minnigaff, who volunteered this information.



A sampler worked by Janet McGuffog at Cumloden School. According to Census records, Janet was 12 in 1841 and lived on the Cumloden Estate. Her father was an agricultural labourer, so Janet would have been just the sort of girl to benefit from the Countess's Charity School.

Today, the sampler hangs at Newton Stewart Museum.

Newton Stewart: entirely maintained by the Countess of Galloway.' The article goes on, 'The school buildings are not only admirable, but form a most picturesque feature of Newton Stewart; while the playground attached to them is such as all schools ought to have, but such as few do.'⁶

The 1841 census also allows us to reconstruct some of the other families living on the Cumloden estate at the time. The parish of Minnigaff as a whole had 1826 inhabitants, 40 born in England and 118 in Ireland and there were no paupers. James & Jean Hammond and their 7 children aged 1-15 years were living at Cumloden woollen mill (presumably Waulk Mill). David Templeton, a wool carder, was also at the mill on census night.

Helen Johnstone was housekeeper at Cumloden House, with Jessie Kerr as her servant. At the park gate lived an Irish couple, Martha and William White, both in their seventies. William is an agricultural labourer. Also living on the estate are the Wylie brothers, both gamekeepers, and the McGuffog family (John, an agricultural labourer, and Janet, and their five children aged 18 months to 15 years). One of their daughters, Janet, has left her own record of attendance at Cumloden School in the form of a pretty sampler that survives as a fine testament to the skills taught by the Misses Ranken and Masson.

Later censuses also reveal clues about the little school and those associated with it. By 1861, the schoolhouse is recorded as uninhabited on census night (7th April). In 1881, retired teacher and spinster Wilhelmina Masson, aged 59, is sharing a house with her cousin, Wilhelmina Forrest, also a spinster of 85 years, in possession of an annuity. The death certificates of Jane Ranken and Wilhelmina Masson record that both died of natural causes, and their long lives (91 and 83 years respectively) say wonders for the teaching profession of the times.

⁶ *Galloway Gazette*, April 1871.

Lady Galloway's interest did not cease with the provision of buildings for her schools. On one occasion, two hundred and fifty children were invited from their schools to tea at Cumloden and at Christmas there was an equally big party held at Galloway House for children from all the schools in the district:

'The children, numbering 201, assembled in the large and magnificent hall....graced with five beautiful Christmas trees, profusely covered with useful and valuable prizes...The Children... proceeded in regular marching order along the extensive passage to the colonnade, singing an appropriate piece on the march. The colonnade being the banqueting hall for the youngsters, was enclosed and fitted up with a variety of evergreens...here was the ripe orange hanging in great profusion on the trees and the chrysanthemum in various hues and colours, with many other exotics...his lordship had provided a violinist whose exertions were most effective in keeping the little ones in happy dancing mood...' Mothers of the children and some tenants were invited too – 'there were upwards of 300 present, young and old.'⁷

Such seasonal goodwill also extended from pupils to their teacher and in the 1870s, the local paper records the presentation of Christmas gifts to Miss Masson from the pupils of the Countess of Galloway's Girls School, together with 'a large turkey with all the trimmings.'

However, this golden paternalistic scene would begin to fade as a more formal educational framework began to be imposed. The Education (Scotland) Act of 1872 opened formal education to all children, but put the local control and funding of schools in the hands of school boards, with regular visits by inspectors. In 1889, free state schooling was introduced for all. The need for charity schools had disappeared, and the Countess's school at Cumloden almost certainly closed as a result. By 1894, the OS map labels the little building as 'Park Lodge', perhaps housing a gardener or gamekeeper, and by the 1904 edition of the map, it had acquired today's grander title of Glenmalloch [sic] Lodge.

Research by Sandra Williams into her family history, identified from the 1911 Census that her great grandparents lived in Glenmalloch Lodge after their

⁷ *Galloway Advertiser*, 8th January 1854, cited in *Where the Whaups are Crying*, p. 276

marriage in December 1910. Thomas Orr was employed as a gardener on the Cumloden Estate. Bessie worked for her father Joseph Wilson's dairy and grocery business in Newton Stewart.

They moved away to Oxfordshire sometime after the birth of their first two children (around 1914) for Thomas to take up another gardening job and from where Thomas enlisted in the Army at the outbreak of WW1.

Thomas sadly died on the Somme battlefield in 1917 and his wife Bessie came back to live in Minnigaff (Penkiln Terrace) with their three young children. Bessie's children went on to work on the Cumloden estate. Gordon worked as secretary to Lord Galloway and Wilson as a gardener like his father. He eventually became head gardener and worked on the estate until he retired, and lived in the gardener's cottage.



Thomas Orr



**Bessie Orr and their 3 children
- Betty, Gordon and Wilson**

In the 1930s, Glenmalloch Lodge was lived in by Mrs Hunter, widow of a former factor on the Cumloden estate. Initially provided with a house in Newton Stewart, when Mr Hunter died his wife and their two sons, George and John, moved to the lodge instead. The boys would often play with the future 13th Earl, Randolph Stewart and his sister, now Lady Antonia Dalrymple, going on picnics and seaside trips together. Later, a Mr and Mrs Harding lived for a few years in the lodge. During the war, Cumloden estate received evacuees who were put up in the estate buildings, so the lodge might well have been called into such service. Later, Paul Timoney, son of the cook and groundsman at Cumloden House lived there.

The last remembered person to stay at lodge was a Cambridge priest in the early 1960s, who used it as a holiday cottage. It seems to have been left empty and uncared-for since this time, as lack of running water or electricity became increasingly unacceptable by modern standards.



**Randolph Stewart, 9th Earl of Galloway,
from his monument in Newton Stewart.**

The monument in Newton Stewart
to Randolph Stewart, 9th Earl of
Galloway.

'Erected by public subscription of all
classes.'

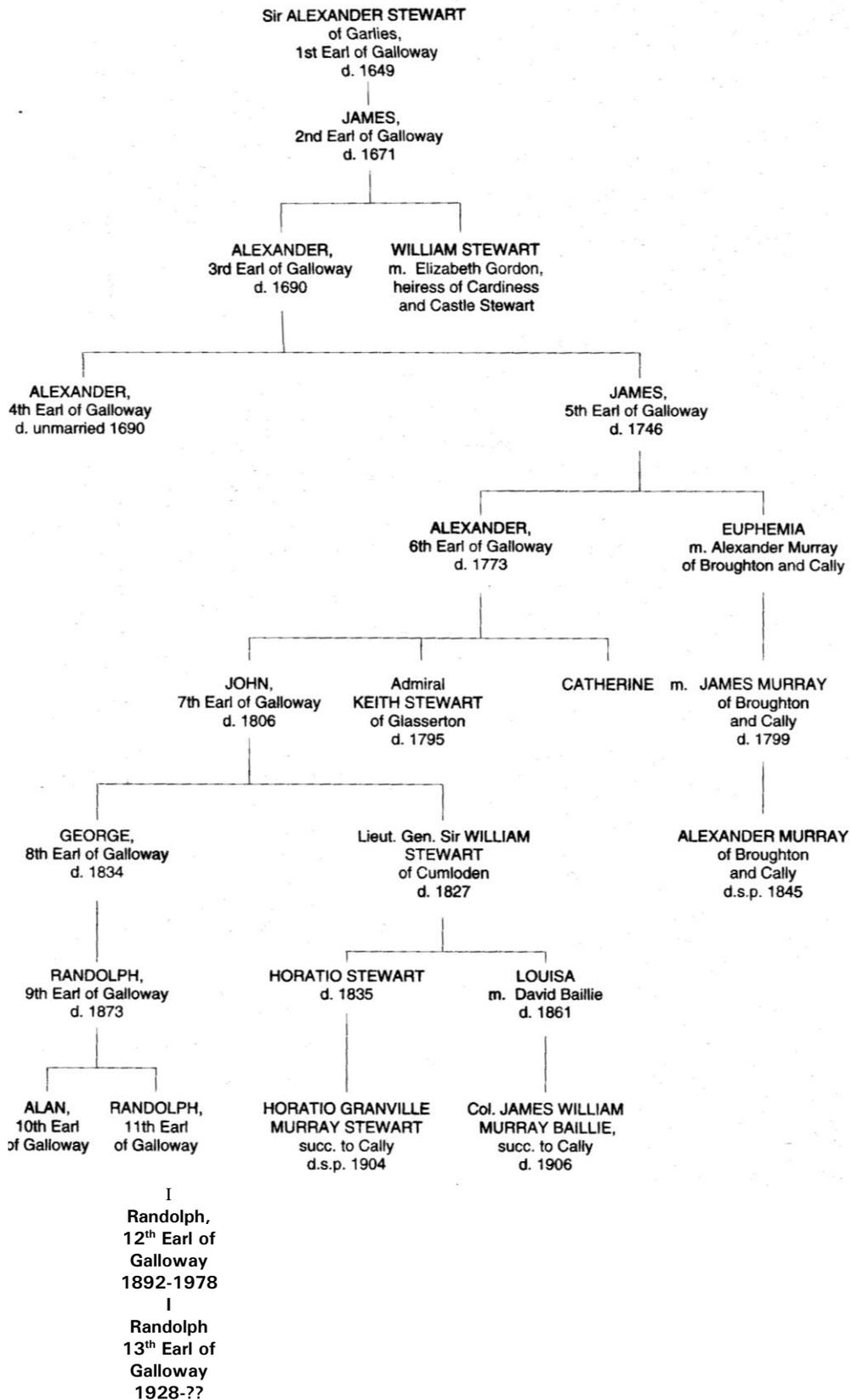
'Venerated and beloved
both in public and private life
a generous landlord munificent in
charity
clear in judgment
a sincere humble-minded Christian
a noble and worthy example to
posterity
his memory still lives in the
affection and esteem of all who knew
him'

MP for Cockermouth 1826-31
Lord lieutenant Wigtownshire 1828-
51

Lord Lieutenant Stewartry of
Kirkcudbright 1828-45



EARLS of GALLOWAY



Later History of the Stewarts and the Cumloden Estate

The 9th Earl died in 1873, much lamented by the area. The Galloway lands had reached the peak of their extent and wealth in his care; in the 1870s, he was the largest landowner in Galloway, with holdings of more than 170,000 acres. A fine monument was erected to his memory by the bridge over the Cree, designed by Richard Park and sculpted by John Rhind. John Gifford, for the Pevsner series, describes its style laconically as 'Mechanical Gothic'.

Under the 9th Earl's sway, Newton Stewart had become a thriving little town: Dr Alexander Trotter, a GP from Blyth who wrote many sketches on East Galloway recorded around 1900 that it had 'a cleanly, modern appearance. It possesses many handsome shops; has a weekly cattle market of first class importance (said to be the second in Scotland); has several banks; numerous villa residences; boasts a weekly newspaper...'⁸

The 10th Earl encouraged and facilitated the arrival of the railways to East Galloway in 1875, to Whithorn and Garlieston Harbour. But rather than bringing increased prosperity, these improved communications only intensified the drift to larger towns for employment in the factories. The self sufficiency of the Galloway villages through a multitude of individual trades began to suffer, and the population, which had peaked in 1851, continued to decline. By the time his brother, the 11th Earl, inherited in 1901, the overall estate was in financial difficulties. In 1908, the family sold Galloway House, and Cumloden House became their main seat. All land south of the Bladnoch was sold.

The 12th Earl inherited in 1920, and with his tenure the Stewart family entered a sad and difficult period. The Earl's heir, Randolph, was born in 1928 with what today would probably be diagnosed as a form of autism. Such a diagnosis was not forthcoming in the middle of the twentieth century. The boy's life began

⁸ Trotter, Alexander *East Galloway Sketches* , 1901.



Cumloden House in 2007. Built in 1821 as a hunting lodge, it was considerably enlarged by Randolph Stewart after he bought it in 1827.



normally enough and as children in the 1930s, he and his sister Antonia would spend Easter to July at Cumloden, which he loved best of all the places where he had spent his life. In the summer months, the house would be let to rich holiday makers while the 12th Earl and his American wife Philippa travelled abroad. Randolph Stewart returned often to Newton Stewart so that he could glimpse the estate through the trees.

However, as he grew older, Randolph Stewart's differences became more apparent and in 1952, aged 23, he was lobotomised (that is to say a hole was drilled in his skull and the frontal lobe of his brain severed). He spent the next fifteen years in the psychiatric wing of the Crichton Royal Infirmary in Dumfries. In 1975, Randolph married Lily Budge, a working class woman from the Borders some years older than himself, whom he met through his church. She was perhaps an unlikely countess, but the couple cared for each other very much. The 12th Earl, however, could not come to terms with this marriage and disinherited his son in 1976. At Lord Galloway's death, the Cumloden Estate passed instead to a distant relative, a descendant of the 9th Earl called Alexander Stewart who was a Suffolk farmer. A codicil subsequently passed the estate instead to Alexander's son Andrew, who is the current owner and heir presumptive to the title. At the time of writing, Randolph Stewart, the 13th Earl, lives on in sheltered housing.

(Today, Cumloden House and its estate are in private ownership and not accessible to the general public. Landmarkers are asked to respect this).

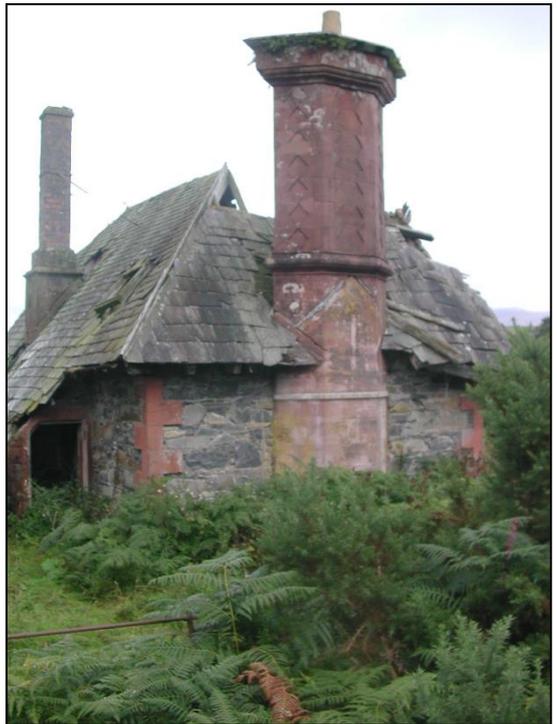


Despite superficial similarities, the detailing of the bargeboards and glazing at Cumloden House is quite different from that found at Glenmalloch Lodge. The house is built of grey ashlar, painted.



The stables at Cumoden House.

Glenmalloch Lodge in 2005 before work began.



The Restoration of Glenmalloch Lodge

Glenmalloch Lodge is a typically picturesque example of nineteenth-century model architecture, through which philanthropic estate owners sought to improve the living and working conditions of their tenants while at the same time beautifying their estate. It is built of local whinstone highlighted by a pink sandstone for the quoins, window dressing and door surrounds. The Lodge may well have been designed to be harled (or rough cast rendered), although there was no evidence that this was ever actually executed. The clues for harling are that the pink sandstone dressings stand proud of the whinstone; the recessed heads of some of the windows (eg the little arched one on the front) are not level as they would not have been seen; and the tooling of the recessed sandstone to act as a key.

There have always been rumours, prompted no doubt by the whimsical oversizing of certain features of the schoolhouse, that it was built from remnants of another building, perhaps of Galloway House. However, this main seat did not undergo its major enlargement for the 9th Earl until 1842-9, under the direction of architects William Burn and David Bryce. We know from her headstone at the Old Kirk in Monigaff that Jane Ranken was teacher at the Countess of Galloway's school at Cumloden from 1836, which suggests a construction date at or near 1836. As this predates the Earl's remodelling of his main seat, it is very unlikely that the schoolhouse included remnants from Galloway House. Equally, though the lodge has stylistic characteristics in common with Cumloden House (bargeboards, latticed glazing) the dimensions and patterns are different. It seems the schoolhouse was designed simply as a whimsical adornment to the estate for the young Countess, perhaps based on one of the many pattern books for such buildings available at the time.



Glenmalloch Lodge in 1986, before the porch was taken down. (Jack Orchel) Lady Antonia Dalrymple, who knew the cottage as a young girl in the 1930s, also remembers that there used to be a second porch around the front door. We also found clear evidence that something had been added to the original structure here, although no photos of it have been found to date.

Glenmalloch Lodge was brought to Landmark's attention by Solway Heritage, although our archives showed that we had been aware of it at least twice before. This time, matters coalesced into a solution. We approached the Cumloden Estate, which agreed to a lease of 99 years in order to save the building. Fundraising for such a small and remote building in a period of ever-spiralling restoration costs proved something of a challenge and took more than two years. During this period, we undertook temporary roof repairs: remaining slates were stripped and stored, and the decayed roof was propped, temporarily repaired and given a temporary cover. This is simple good practice, helping the fabric dry out before full works begin.

Andrew Easton of Robert Potter & Partners of Ayr was appointed architect, and Cumming & Co were the contractors under site manager Robert Macklin. Work began on 15th January 2007.

The diminutive scale of the cottage meant from the outset there would have to be an extension added at the rear to provide a bathroom. The building as we found it had a small rear extension for two cludgies (or outhouses – one originally a coal store, the other an earth closet) and so it was decided to create a larger version to house the bathroom. The two doors to the cludgies opened in opposite directions – one inwards, the other outwards – and though slightly quirky, this arrangement has been kept. A new opening also had to be created through the rear wall of the kitchen to provide access to this rear extension. While a case is often made for distinguishing between original and new work (here, for example, the extension could have been a harled finish under a simple hipped roof) we bowed to strong feelings from the local statutory bodies that the extension should rather be in matching stone, and gabled rather than hipped.

March 2007: the scaffolding up



Sarking boards in place



Old photographs show that the lodge originally had a wooden 'porch', with six-bay arched arcading along its sides. It never had an entrance into the schoolhouse. This seems to have been taken down in the 1980s, apparently because its lead roof was poisoning the cattle. Only the granite plinth stones survived (some of which had to be reclaimed from an adjacent culvert over the stream) and they have been retained to show where the porch once stood. The scar of the porch's pitched roof is still clearly visible on the chimneystack.

The wildlife of the Lodge's remote setting is one of its joys, but also at times complicated the restoration process. Tendering was complicated by resident barn owls and their young chicks who could not be disturbed – 'Galloway is Scotland's premier barn owl stronghold' according to Jack Orchel of the Hawk and Owl Trust who alerted us to the roost at the time. The chicks had fledged by the time work started on site and new nesting boxes were put up by the Galloway Nature and Heritage Trust in good time in the woods nearby, to where the owls have now transferred their loyalty. Decorating the bargeboards was also delayed until a brood of swallows had flown the nest. To install the electricity cables along an underground route, the burn had to be dammed on either side, the young salmon caught with an electronic fishing device with mats laid to catch the silt and pumps to divert the water over the dams – quite an exercise, but worth it, we felt, to avoid telegraph poles marching across the glen.

Exterior

The old wrought iron railings that defined the Lodge's plot out in the moor were in poor shape, but were taken away and worked on by a local blacksmith. Once straightened, these original railings were enough to mark out roughly half Landmark's plot, enough for two people to sit out in. All four cast iron corner posts survived intact and these too have been retained, all clearly marked with the name of the manufacturers, 'A. J. Main & Co Glasgow & London.'⁹

⁹ A. J. Main & Co. were initially known for their railings and fence posts, though by later in the 19th century they were also suppliers of structural steel and bridges from the Clydesdale Iron Works foundry on Hawthorn Street in Glasgow. They remained in business until 1968.

A hard hats day for Landmark Patrons in May 2007.



Local geology provided a challenge when digging the holes and drains for the septic tank. Beneath the surface are enormous boulders that required a large digger to shift them. The builders decided to use these boulders for the whinstone needed to construct the bathroom walls (which are modern blockwork with a stone facing). This worked well, and the new build will soon be almost indistinguishable from the original. The sandstone for the new quoins and windows on the rear extension comes from the Lochabriggs quarry near Dumfries (sandstone from the same quarry was used for the base of the Statue of Liberty).

The sandstone surrounds to the two cludgie doorways with their canted corners were carefully dismantled to allow their reuse in what would become the back door and deckchair store room. Because these doorways were so low, we had to raise them to an acceptable height by inserting new sandstone blocks at the bottoms of the jambs. The decorative galleting around the door, known locally as 'mouses' ladders', mimics that which was there as part of the original doorways.

From early photos and a few remaining slates, the original roof was known to have had enormous slates at the eaves, laid in diminishing courses up to the ridge. Unfortunately, very few survived. The roof was therefore relaid in new slates supplied by the Burlington quarry in Cumbria, since there are no Scottish quarries presently supplying slates. Most of the slates in south west Scotland also came from this area originally and are known as 'lankies,' as the quarry used to be in Lancashire.

The diamond-paned windows were made of zinc and we were not sure they were original. We decided to remake them as real leaded lights, but keeping to the same sized diamond quarries. A conservation glass was used for the quarries to give additional life.



Clockwise from top left: the east 'cludgie'; the inner skin of the bathroom extension going up; the bay window during restoration; the bay window before restoration.

Overall, the stonework of the Lodge was found to be in very good condition and only small areas of stone replacement and repointing were necessary. Some of the pink sandstone windows had minor areas of damage, on which 'plastic' (i.e. moulded) repairs were carried out to restore their original crispness of line.

The east facing kitchen window has two wooden mullions – surprising, since stone might have been expected there, similar to the bay. There is no evidence that these mullions are anything other than original. It looked as if they were originally painted pink to match the sandstone, which has been repeated. The dark green used for the rest of the external paintwork was chosen to match the oldest paint on the stable block at Cumloden House, our best guess as to an early 'estate colour'. The rainwater goods are based on fragments of the originals but are replacements.

The roof timbers turned out to be rather more rotten than they had at first appeared and we could only retain one complete pair of rafters and its tie beam. The roof structure over the sitting room was differently constructed and it seems at least part of the roof had been renewed at some stage in the past.

The chimney stack has been simply repaired as is. One 'Scotch cap' chimney pot survived but the stack was clearly designed to take three pots (despite there being only one flue) and so this is what there now is. The rear stack has a carved stone base and it almost certainly continued up in stone like the sitting room one, but this had been replaced in the past by a simple brick stack with two metal support ties back to the ridge. Not knowing how it was originally, we have left what we found.

All four original, cusped and pierced bargeboards survived and have been repaired and reinstated. On the bathroom extension gable we deliberately simplified its new boards by omitting the piercing. The stonework to the bathroom window



Clockwise from top left: adding goat hair to bind the lime plaster; Ivie the stonemason; trimming the 'lankies'; cutting laths.

was similarly simplified to just a plain rectangular surround in the Scottish manner, without the drip mould of the kitchen window.

Interior

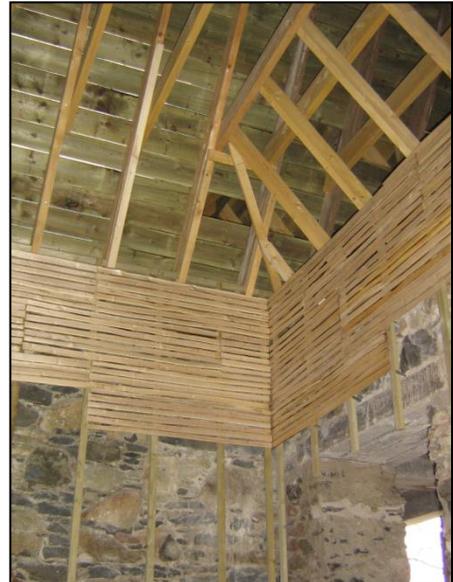
The kitchen had a later cement screed in place, which, when lifted, revealed terracotta tiles beneath. Sadly, only a few were salvageable and so it was decided to run new pammets all the way through. The sitting room floor had been suspended timber, but in the surprising absence of any airbricks to ventilate it, it had completely rotted away. To avoid the same happening again, we put in a solid concrete floor with the floorboards (kindly donated by a Landmarker) resting on timbers blocks.

The fireplace in the sitting room, with its plain stone surround, had been bricked up. This has been opened up, and because of the proximity of the bed, a stove has been fitted rather than leaving it as an open fire.

Some of the original joinery survived. All the details - matchboarding, dado, architraves (or 'facings' as the Scots call them) etc - of the new joinery are accurate replacements. The doorway lining into the bed/sitting room had grooves for shelves and the kitchen cupboard had matchboarded linings and so we have swapped these round to reflect their current arrangement. The dark cream colour of the internal joinery is close to what was there originally.

The replacement plasterwork in the original building is all haired lime plaster on split laths, whereas the new extension is modern gypsum plaster on plasterboard to distinguish between new and old work.

The framed six-panel front door is based on a surviving piece of the original. Neither the two back doors nor the one internal door had survived, so the current ones are based on the rather solid versions that survive in the kennel block behind the entrance Lodge to Cumloden House.



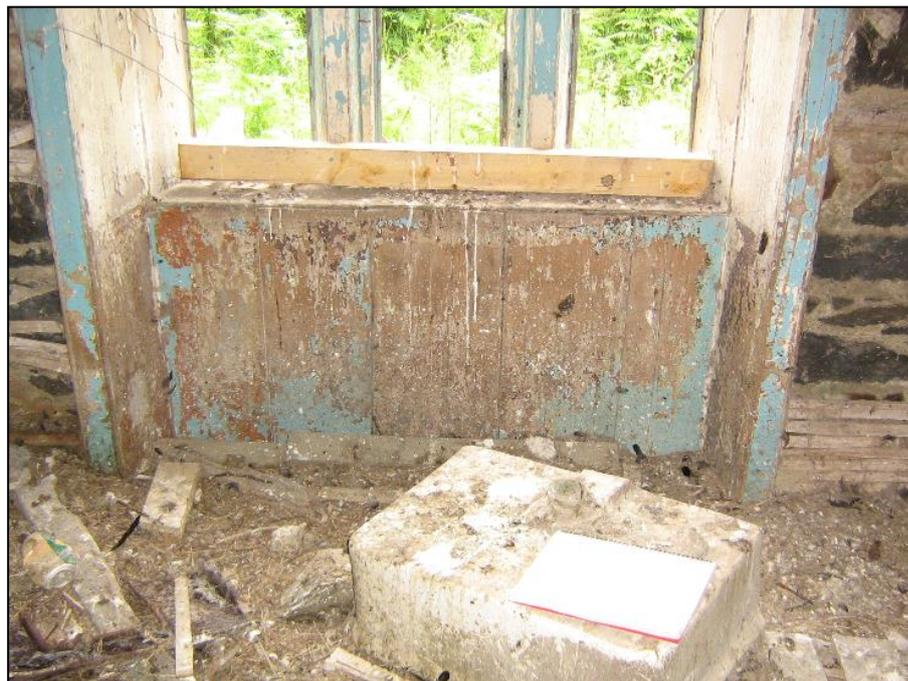
Clockwise from top: the remnants of the old range, sadly beyond saving; lathing the walls in the original rooms ready for plastering in lime, and the bricked-up sitting room fireplace.

Creating the new doorway from the kitchen into the rear lobby meant that the redundant kitchen fireplace had to be reduced in width. The remains of an old range within it were beyond saving. Both fireplace and its stack turned out to be in a rather perilous condition and a significant amount had to be carefully rebuilt. The kitchen units were made and installed by Landmark's own joiner, Mark Smitten.

As with any Landmark project, careful attention was paid to the landscaping, to ensure that levels were both correct and to set the building off appropriately. At Glenmalloch, the ubiquitous boulders again complicated the digger driver's job.

Given the Lodge's remote location, services were also always going to present a particular challenge. The nearest water supply was from a reservoir nearly two kilometres away, which would have been very expensive. It was decided instead to follow the example of the cottage by the gate, Glauchrie Lodge, and draw our water from the nearest burn. In the case of Glenmalloch Lodge, this is Pulcree Burn, which runs to the east of the Lodge, whose water has passed all the necessary quality tests. Because the burn is slightly lower than the Lodge, the water has to be pumped up to the building and runs through a UV filter in the roof space. But, like all the local water, it can still be slightly peaty in colour!

Electricity was an even greater problem. A line of poles ran roughly E-W on the other side of the Penkiln Burn (the main river). Given the need to cross the river and the very rocky ground, Scottish Power proposed running a new supply overground. To avoid trees, the route would have come straight across the valley directly in the line of sight from the sitting room bay window – something we were not prepared to contemplate.



Fragments of surviving joinery before work began, on which the reinstated woodwork is based.

A new plan was made to put the transformer on the south side of the Penkiln Burn hidden behind two very large fir trees, leaving it invisible from the Lodge. A low voltage supply was then laid underground all the way to the Lodge. Two major problems were the requirement to put ducts under both the Penkiln and Pulcree Burns, and the huge boulders that we knew we would encounter in the ground whilst digging the trench. Matters were complicated further by the fact that the Penkiln Burn is an important salmon river and so a methodology had to be agreed with the Galloway Fisheries Trust before SEPA (the Scottish Environmental Protection Agency) would grant consent for the river crossings. In the end, the mains supply was not finally connected until 26 September – a mere 48 hours before the building was due to open!



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Cottage in the Old English Style, by P.F. Robinson. From *Rural Architecture; Or a Series of Designs for Ornamental Cottages*, 1837 edition. This must have been the sort of pattern book from which the Countess took inspiration for her school; the similarity of features in this design to those of Glenmalloch Lodge is striking.