

Researching the Country Houses of Galloway

The completion of their build was only the beginning of their story



Building Biographies:
A 2023 volunteer research project into the country
houses of Galloway

VOLUME 4: KIRKPATRICK IRONGRAY TO MINNIGAFF



With contributions from:

Anne-Marie Cade, Samantha Oakley and Joan Sutherland

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GALLOWAY GLENS
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Introduction

The Building Biographies project recruited volunteers to undertake research into some of the large country houses within Galloway¹. These imposing buildings have borne witness to centuries of history, standing through changing eras and shifting social and economic climates. Their walls have enclosed the lives of many, their grounds the lives of many more and they have fulfilled a variety of needs from homes, hospitals and schools, to war rooms and tourist attractions.

The decision to focus on country houses stemmed from their longevity and assorted histories: their status and sheer size making them notable features in the landscape which inspire the imagination and curiosity of locals and visitors alike. These are buildings which appear frequently in our landscape but their histories often remain unknown to the public. Many have been demolished or stand as ruins: a resource that disappears a little more with each passing decade.

For the project, each volunteer was given their own specific house to research, piecing together timelines from their initial construction through to how they stand today. Initially, the selection of houses to research was driven by location, with the catchment area of the Galloway Glens being the focus. Second to this, the aim was to avoid any that had already been subject to a significant amount of research. The resulting selection included houses that were still in use, ruinous or even demolished, featuring a variety of functions dating back to the 19th century or earlier.

As more volunteers signed up, however, the study area expanded to include all of Galloway (and even a few from Dumfriesshire) and the biggest influence came from the preferences of the volunteers themselves; many had specific areas or even houses that had already piqued their interest and so the list grew to encompass a sporadic mix of country houses from across the region.

Each researcher was given a Guidance Note outlining the main resources available online. People could visit their local library or archive centre but the choice of online resources kept the project open to anyone who might face constraints in attending such places in person.

By the end of the project, 32 volunteers submitted their findings as summary reports, which covered 42 country houses across Galloway. The volunteers included people from Dumfries and Galloway, Ayrshire, Glasgow and America. Their results revealed stories of the people who designed, lived and worked within these houses, stories which reflect both local history and connections to far-flung places during times of peace and war.

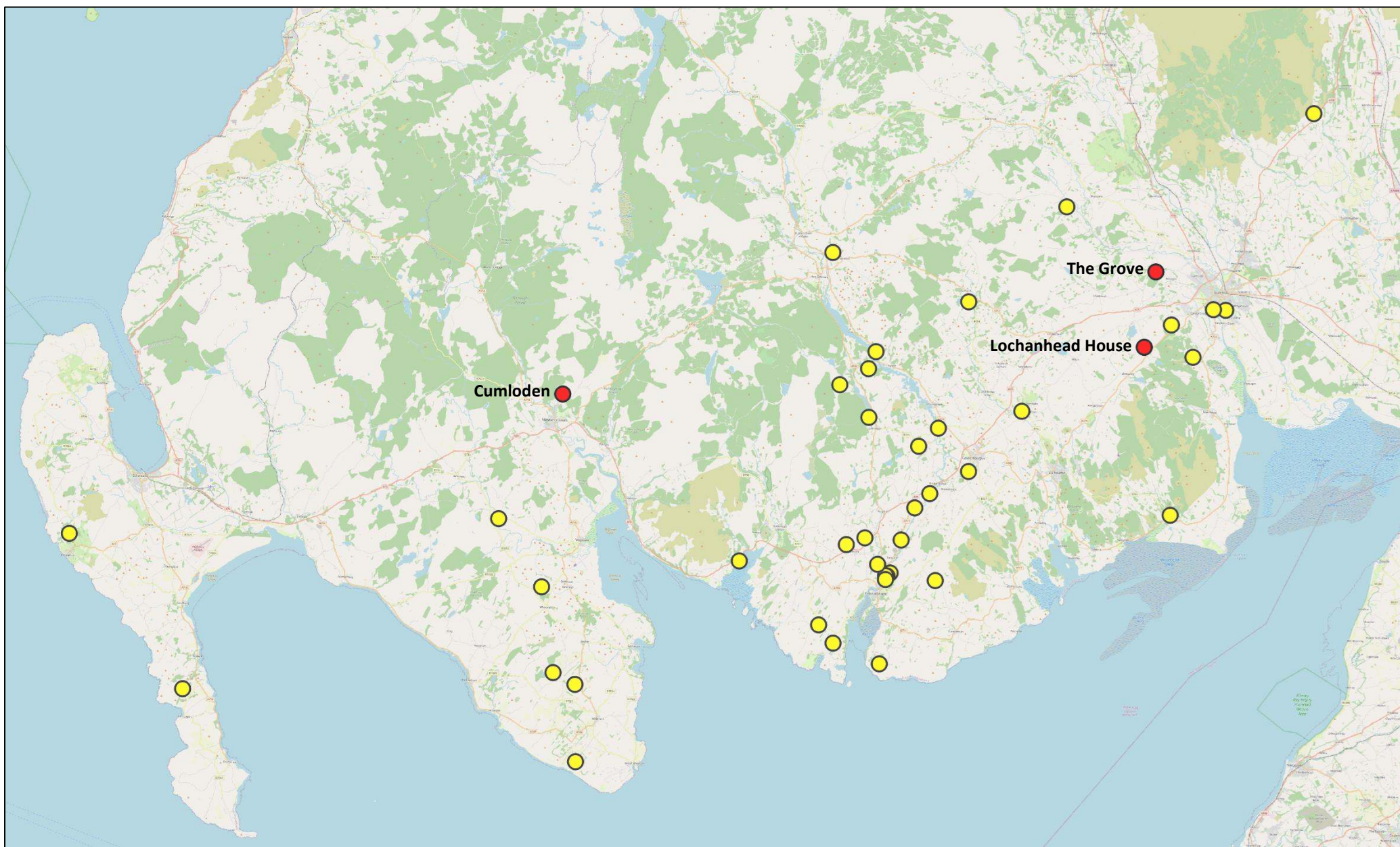
The volunteers' research has revealed the importance of recording these histories, and the origins of many bring to light a legacy that is not always acknowledged. After the abolition of slavery within the British Empire, the Slave Compensation Act of 1837 authorised a commission to manage the distribution of £20 million to compensate slave owners in the British colonies for the freeing of slaves.² Not all, but many of these country houses were initially funded with profits from slavery, with several connections to plantations in Jamaica.

It is important to record all aspects of our history and these houses seem able to reveal both the good and bad from our collective past. The passion and commitment shown by the volunteers in uncovering the stories of these houses has been inspiring, and they have created an impressive record which will be shared for many years to come.

Claire Williamson

¹ The Building Biographies project was undertaken in February to April 2023 as part of 'Can You Dig It', the community archaeology project of the Galloway Glens Landscape Partnership. Galloway Glens was a five-year initiative funded by the National Lottery Heritage Fund, and 'Can You Dig It' was match funded by Historic Environment Scotland and delivered by Rathmell Archaeology.

² The Centre for the Study of the Legacies of British Slavery contains a database of their records - <https://www.ucl.ac.uk/lbs/project/details/>



Locations of houses researched during the Building Biographies Project – red marks the houses reported in this volume

The Grove, Kirkpatrick Irongray

by Joan S. Sutherland



THE GROVE HOUSE, CREDIT DR IAN MACLEAN

Acknowledgements

This report was prepared as part of the Buildings Biographies project set up by Can You Dig It and the Galloway Glens Project. I would like to thank the Can You Dig It team for their suggestions of websites to visit and for access to the British Newspaper Archives.

I would like to thank the staff at Dumfries & Galloway Heritage Service for supplying archival material relating to the Maxwell and Hyslop Maxwell families for me to examine in the Ewart Library, Dumfries.

I would also like to thank the members of the Old Dumfries Facebook group for generously sharing their memories of training, visiting or convalescing at the Grove Hospital in the 1950s, 60s and 70s.

In particular, I would like to thank John Little for allowing me access to information in nursing books and rescuing the Christian Fergusson painting of the Grove; and Sheila Wilkinson, Pat Martin, Betty Cannon and Anne Waugh for taking the time to reminisce about their time training at the Grove in the 1950s and 60s.

Finally, I would like to thank Dr Ian MacLean for allowing me to visit the Grove Mansion House, for discussing his knowledge of the history of the house with me and allowing me access to historical documents in his possession.

Notes

It has often been difficult to distinguish the members of the Maxwell family from each other as there are many Johns, James', Wellwoods, Alexanders, Georges and Maxwells (as a 1st name) in both the immediate and the wider Maxwell families. The changes of surname from Johnstone to Maxwell in 1778 and from Hyslop to Hyslop Maxwell in 1867 were further complications. I have done my best to cross-reference different, and often conflicting, family trees on several genealogical websites and to follow the majority verdict on relationships and dates, in order to assign the correct deeds to each Maxwell involved in this report.

The website for the Dictionary of Scottish Architects is currently being updated and some information on John Dick Peddie and Charles Kinnear is currently unavailable on the site. The information I have used for them was accessed before it was removed from the site.

Many of the papers relating to the Maxwells, the Hyslop Maxwells, Francis Irving, Barncleugh and the Grove are held by Dumfries & Galloway Heritage Service and can be accessed through the Ewart Library in Dumfries on request. There is some fascinating letters, manuscripts, and family photographs in there.

Sadly, the reportedly large and extensive website set up by a descendant of the Hyslop Maxwells which included information and photos of the family has been deactivated. Luckily, some of the information is still available as excerpts on other websites.

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Summary

The Grove is a large mansion house situated in the Parish of Kirkpatrick-Irongray, approximately 5 km to the NE of Dumfries. It was originally located in the county of Kirkcudbrightshire and is now in Dumfries & Galloway.

The land and surrounding farms were owned by the Maxwells of Barncleugh from 1638. The original Grove house was built on the site sometime in the 18th century and was extensively remodelled by Thomas Rickman between 1825 and 1834 when the earlier house became the NW wing. It underwent a second alteration designed by Peddie & Kinnear in 1869 to enlarge and extend the house and alter the NW wing into a service wing. The owners in the 18th, 19th and early 20th centuries were firstly the Maxwells of Barncleugh, then Wellwood Maxwell of the Grove, and finally the Hyslop Maxwells of the Grove & Glengaber.

In 1920 it was used by the Ministry of Pensions as a military hospital and alterations to the interior of the house and to the outbuildings were undertaken to facilitate the accommodation of 83 beds for wounded soldiers in a number of small wards.

In 1938 it was bought from the Hyslop Maxwell family by Dumfries & Galloway Royal Infirmary and converted for use as an Auxillary Hospital and Convalescent Home by Purdon Smith and Wren. It and nearby Gribton hospital became a centre for training nurses. The hospital closed in 1975, and the house and grounds were sold to developers, who built some new houses in the grounds and converted some of the outbuildings into houses.

The gate piers are a set of 4 imposing granite pillars on either side of the driveway leading from the road which runs from Dumfries, through Terregles to Shawhead.

The Grove Mansion House is still intact and is privately owned. It and the newer houses in the grounds all have the postal address of The Grove.

The house and gate piers were given Category B listing on 26th June 1986.

Description of the Grove (Category B listed)

The following description of the Grove is given on the [Historic Environment Scotland](#) webpage:

Category B

Date Added 26/06/1986

Local Authority Dumfries and Galloway

Planning Authority Dumfries and Galloway

Parish Kirkpatrick Irongray

NGR NX 91817 78004

Coordinates 291817, 578004

'Thomas Rickman of Birmingham, architect, 1825 incorporating 18th century house: additions by Peddie and Kinnear 1869 (dated on rainwater heads). 2-storey mansion house, Tudor Gothic, basement to north, single storey service range to northwest and inner courtyard open at west. All red ashlar. Some windows canted, mullioned, and/or transomed, particularly on additions: 1825 windows mostly in shallow- recessed panels. South elevation: 2-stage massive square entrance tower with corbelled and crenellated parapet, hood-moulded, pointed doorway with ornamented spandrels blind panel above, cusped-headed sidelights in ogival margins; 3 tall lights above in round-arched margins, also with cusped heads. 2 symmetrical bays with ground floor cross-windows flank tower; advanced gable left, former conservatory beyond has ashlar mullions and transomes, ball-finished parapet with cusped openings; roof now flat. Other elevations asymmetrical, with advanced/recessed bays, some gabled: some windows in projecting bays: segmental-headed west-facing door below modern fire escape. Shaped skews. Stacks mostly

grouped octagonal flues: roofed with graded slates. Square inner and outer gatepiers polished white granite with projecting caps, quadrant walls bullfaced red ashlar with crenellated coping.'

The Gate Piers

There are four gate piers at the entrance to the drive leading up to the Grove house. They are set into a low crenellated stone wall made from red sandstone. Two piers are on either side of the drive and originally would have had a single gate hung between them. Currently only the metal hinges and catch of the gate remain set in these 2 piers. The other two are set further along the wall to either side of the drive. They are all made from pale grey, fine-grained granite with a shallow pointed pyramidal capstone of the same material. Each is of a different height. This may be because the road slopes and the different heights bring the tops of the three seen from the driveway to the same level. None of them have the name of the house on them. It has not been possible to find any information relating to the building of the gate piers.



LEFT HAND INNER GATE PIER



RIGHT HAND INNER GATE PIER



THREE GATE PIERS VIEWED FROM DRIVE TO THE GROVE LOOKING EAST TOWARDS DUMFRIES

Timeline of the Grove Mansion House

Pre-1781

The site of the Grove House and gardens were originally part of Riddings Farm, a part of the Barncleugh (sometimes spelled Barncleuch) Estate owned by the Maxwells of Barncleugh from 1638.

1781

From at least 1781, a house was present on land of the Riddings Farm, which was in use by Wellwood Johnstone Maxwell of Barncleugh as a country residence and was being referred to as the Grove in letters and documents. Wellwood did not live there permanently as he had a town house in Dumfries, but he and his family used the Grove for several months each year. Wellwood inherited the Barncleugh estate in 1776 so this original Grove house may have been built shortly after this date, but it is possible that it had already been erected by one of his predecessors as no information about its origin was found.

This view of the house taken from the north-west side shows the remains of the 18th century house in the inner courtyard. It has much smaller and simpler windows than the later additions.



IMAGE FROM [CANMORE](https://canmore.org.uk/collection/2500712)

1790

On 29th July 1790 the [rental for all the farm divisions on the Barncleugh Estate](#) were valued at a total yearly rent of £383 6s 8d. They were all rented out to tenant farmers from between 1783 to 1790 on long leases of between 16 and 19 years, except for '*the division of the Riddings now called Grove in the natural possession of the proprietor*' which was certified to be worth £45 yearly rent.

The divisions of the farms were rented to:-

- John Brown (Meikle Barncleugh) for 19 years from 1783
- James Jardine (Meikle Barncleugh) for 19 years from 1786
- John Carruthers (Meikle Barncleugh) for 16 years from 1788
- James Cowan (Little Barncleugh) for 19 years from 1786
- James Sproat (Upper Riddings) for 19 years from 1788
- John Kain (4 divisions of Meikle Barncleugh & 1 division of Riddings) for 17 years from 1790

1819

In 1819 a portion of the Barncleugh Estate, including Riddings Farm and the Grove House, was sold by Wellwood Johnstone Maxwell to his second son, Wellwood Maxwell, for a price of £8000. The remainder of the Barncleugh Estate was inherited by Wellwood Johnstone Maxwell's eldest son, John Herries Maxwell after Wellwood Johnstone Maxwell's death in 1833.

1825

In 1825 Wellwood Maxwell of the Grove, who had become a wealthy merchant in Liverpool, engaged the architect, [Thomas Rickman](#) of Liverpool & Birmingham, to design a large extension to the original 18th century house. There is a possibility that this date may be incorrect despite being mentioned in several books and websites and that the design for the house was not completed until 1833 as this is the date given in Rickman's personal diaries for his visits to Dumfries to see the site and meet with Wellwood Maxwell.

1833

According to Rickman's diaries he visited Wellwood Maxwell at the Grove in September 1833 to discuss plans for the new house. They went to view a recently built house nearby to look at the stone used and then into Dumfries to view the Maxwell Monument (this must refer to the Maxwell grave in St Michael's Churchyard) which Wellwood and his brother wanted altered (Wellwood's father, Wellwood Johnstone Maxwell, had died on 11th June 1833 and his mother, Catherine Maxwell, on 26th November 1832). Rickman wrote that he thought that the plans he had already drawn for the new Grove house fitted well with the existing one. Rickman returned to Dumfries in November 1833 to discuss Wellwood's alterations to the plans and to meet a local builder called McDowall at the Grove. On 7th November, Rickman and Wellwood reached a settlement on the plan, elevation, and site of the house.

1834

The building work of the extension to the Grove was probably finished around 1834. The house became a U-plan Tudor-style mansion built in red ashlar sandstone with an imposing 7-bay frontage. The earlier 18th century house became the NW wing of the new mansion.

1845

To the right is an excerpt from the [Parish of Kirkpatrick-Irongray](#) by the Rev. J. Wilson in Vol. IV of the New Statistical Accounts of Scotland, 1845.

270

KIRKCUDBRIGHTSHIRE.

bourhood of Ayr. Mr Lennox, of Linncluden, in this parish, resides in New York. Wellwood Maxwell, Esq. of Barncleugh, is also a proprietor in this parish. Wellwood Maxwell, Esq. of the Grove, an extensive merchant in Liverpool, has an estate on the south-eastern extremity of the parish, which is principally under his own management. He has lately built an elegant and commodious mansion, after a design by Rickman, a self-taught architect of very considerable celebrity. The entrance faces the south, and is surmounted by a square tower. The front is towards the east, and commands from the upper part a view of Dumfries and the surrounding country. The other chief land-owners are Francis Maxwell, Esq. of Drumpark, and Alexander Hamilton Welsh of Skan, the representative of a very old family.

1846

The following description of The Grove House appeared in the [Topographical Dictionary of Scotland, 1846](#) by Samuel Lewis.

'The Grove is a handsome mansion, recently erected, in the castellated style, with a tower rising from the south entrance'

The [Kirkcudbrightshire Ordnance Survey Books of 1846-52](#) has the following entry for the Grove.

The transcription of the entry listed as the Grove reads –

'A neat and extensive Mansion house and offices, with a fine Garden attached - Situated on a rising Ground South of the road leading from Dumfries to Balymaclean and about four Miles from the former place

it was erected about 12 years ago on the site of the old Mansion house By the present proprietor Wellwood Maxwell Esqr'

Wellwood Maxwell retired from his Liverpool business in 1846 and lived at the Grove with his younger brother and business partner, Alexander, until their deaths in 1867.

56

No. 136.

List of Names collected by *W. H. Wilson*

Field Book No.	Received Name	Object	Description	Township or Parish	Authority for Spelling	
					Name	Address
136	<i>Crookston</i>	<i>a house</i>	<i>A house built for the late Mr. Crookston, who was the proprietor of the estate on which it stands.</i>	<i>Kirkcudbright</i>	<i>James Brown</i>	<i>High Street</i>
	<i>The Grove</i>	<i>a house</i>	<i>A neat and extensive mansion house and offices, with a fine garden attached. Situated on a rising ground south of the road leading from Dumfries to Balymaclean and about four miles from the former place.</i>	<i>Kirkcudbright</i>	<i>Wellwood Maxwell</i>	<i>The Grove</i>

57

No. 136.

List of Names collected by *W. H. Wilson*

Field Book No.	Received Name	Object	Description	Township or Parish	Authority for Spelling	
					Name	Address
136	<i>The Grove</i>	<i>a house</i>	<i>A neat and extensive mansion house and offices, with a fine garden attached. Situated on a rising ground south of the road leading from Dumfries to Balymaclean and about four miles from the former place.</i>	<i>Kirkcudbright</i>	<i>Wellwood Maxwell</i>	<i>The Grove</i>
	<i>The Grove</i>	<i>a house</i>	<i>A neat and extensive mansion house and offices, with a fine garden attached. Situated on a rising ground south of the road leading from Dumfries to Balymaclean and about four miles from the former place.</i>	<i>Kirkcudbright</i>	<i>Wellwood Maxwell</i>	<i>The Grove</i>

1851

The Census of 1851 lists the following people in the Grove house and cottages:

The Grove House

- Wellwood Maxwell age 65, head of household, farmer/landed proprietor, unmarried, born Dumfries, Dumfries
- Margaret Black, age 22, dairy maid, unmarried, born Troqueer, Kirkcudbrightshire
- Jessie Brow, age 40, cook, unmarried, born Aylth, Perth
- Janet Laurie, age 27, housemaid, unmarried, born Rirrick, Kirkcudbrightshire
- Janet Kerr, age 18, undercook, unmarried, born Irongray, Kirkcudbrightshire
- Hugh Carruthers, age 37, butler, unmarried, born Holywood, Dumfries
- Robert Knox, age 31, coachman, widower, born Urr, Kirkcudbrightshire
- William Moffat, age 19, gardener, unmarried, born Hutton, Dumfries
- William Halliday, age 23, ploughman, unmarried, born Ruthwell, Dumfries

The Grove Garden

- Matthew Lithgow, age 37, head of household, gardener, married, born Half Morton, Dumfries
- Mary Anne Lithgow, age 44, wife, born England

The Grove Cottage 1

- Helen Swanie, age 30, head of household, agricultural labourer, unmarried, born Lochrutton, Kirkcudbrightshire
- Elisabeth McCallum, age 15, agricultural labourer, born Lochrutton, Kirkcudbrightshire

The Grove Cottages

- Archibald Mundell, age 41, head of household, joiner, married, born Ruthwell, Dumfries
- Margaret Mundell, age 36, wife, born St Mungo, Dumfries
- Georgina Mundell, age 5, daughter, Ruthwell, Dumfries
- Elisabeth Mundell, age 6 months, daughter, Irongray, Kirkcudbrightshire
- Agnes McDougald, age 16, dressmaker, visitor, born Ruthwell, Dumfries

1860

Another description appears in [Nelsons' Handbook of Scotland: for tourists](#) (1860) by Rev. John Marius Wilson. Under the entry for Kirkpatrick-Irongray it describes the Grove as -

'the elegant recent mansion of Grove built by Wellwood Maxwell, Esq., after a design by Rickman'

1861

The 1861 census lists the following people living at The Grove-

- Wellwood Maxwell, Head of Household, born 1785
- Alexander Maxwell, brother, born 1787
- Robert Knox, coachman, born 1820
- Thomas Waugh, ploughman, born 1841
- Margaret Gibson, housekeeper, born 1815
- Jane Fergusson, cook, born 1837
- Janet Lewis, housemaid, born 1824
- Mary Ritchie, dairymaid, born 1832
- James Todd, undergardener, born 1844

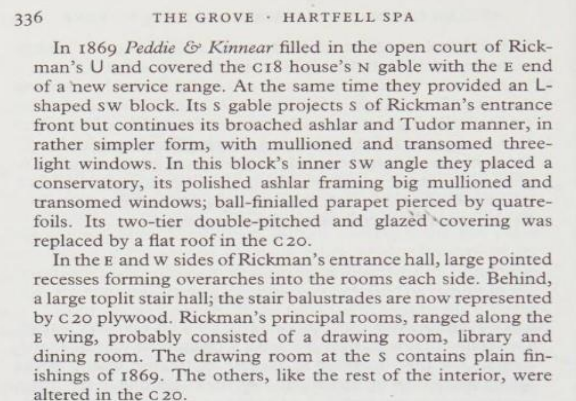
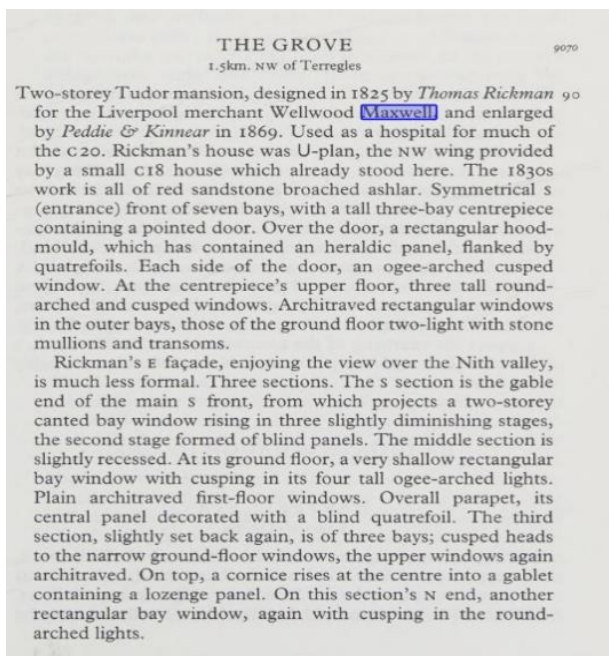
1867

Alexander Maxwell died in March 1867 and Wellwood in June 1867. Following their deaths, the Grove was inherited by their nephew, Maxwell Hyslop, son of their sister, Mary Maxwell, and their 1st cousin, Maxwell Hyslop. In addition to the Grove, Maxwell Hyslop also inherited his Uncle Alexander's estate of Glengaber. A condition of the inheritances was that he should take the surname Maxwell, so he became Maxwell Hyslop Maxwell of the Grove & Glengaber. Maxwell also inherited very large fortunes from his uncles which they had acquired through their business in Liverpool.

1869

In 1869 Maxwell employed the successful Edinburgh firm of architects, [Peddie & Kinnear](#) to extensively remodel the Grove. This included infilling the courtyard, adding a conservatory, and altering the original 18th wing to form a new service range.

Below is an extract from John Gifford's ['The Buildings of Scotland: Dumfries & Galloway' 1996](#)



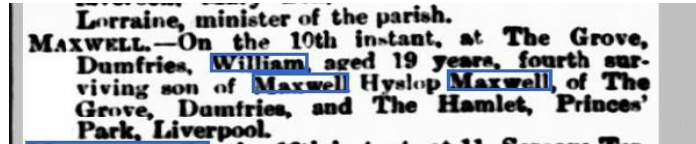
1871

The Census of 1871 lists the following people at the Grove

- Fanny Preacher, age 45, housekeeper
- Jane Boyes, age 30, dressmaker
- Margaret Murdoch, age 26, dairymaid
- Mary McCay, age 24, laundress
- Agness Todd, age 18, domestic housemaid

1886

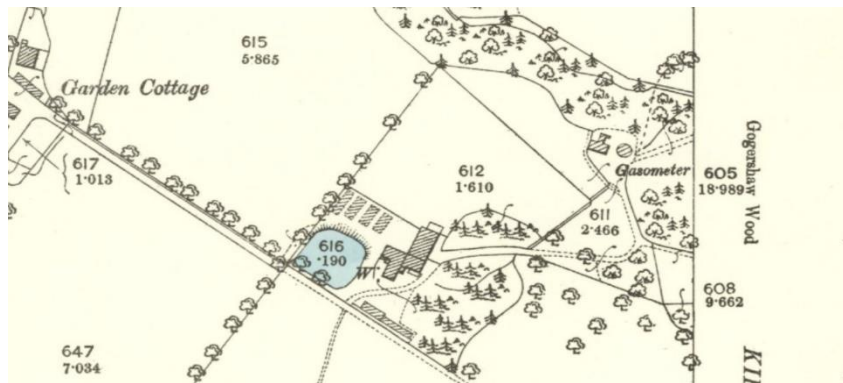
William Hyslop Maxwell, 4th son of Maxwell Hyslop Maxwell died at the Grove from tuberculosis.



GALLOWAY NEWS & KIRKCUDBRIGHTSHIRE ADVERTISER 17TH DEC

1888

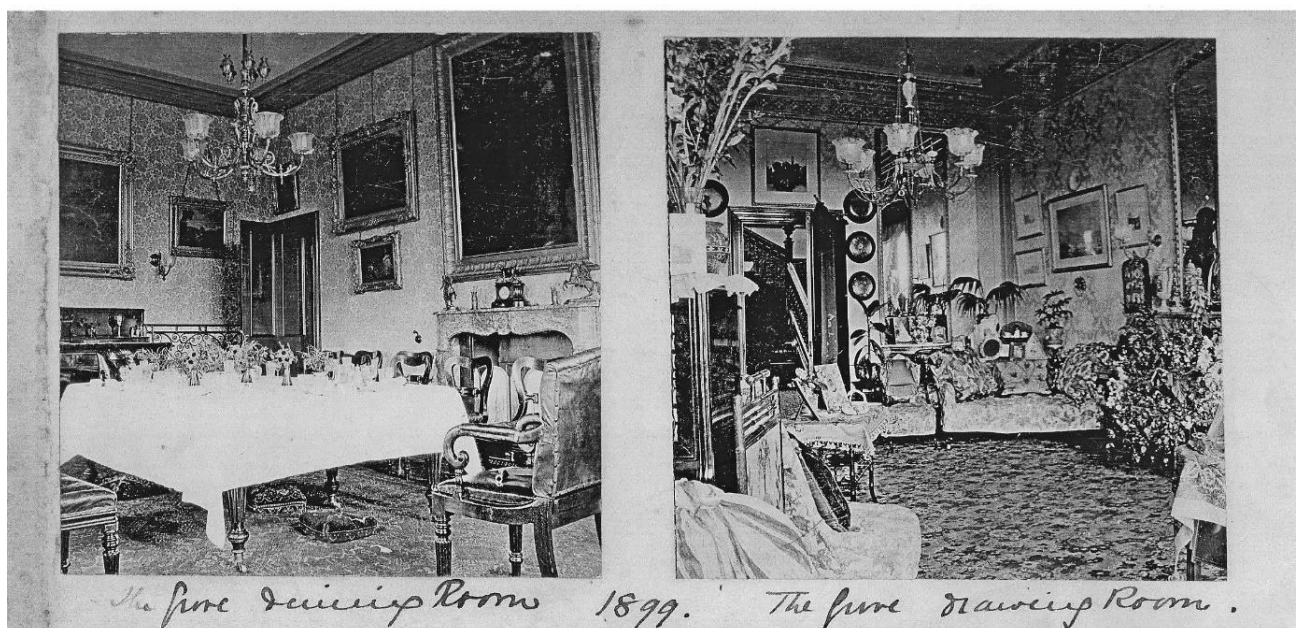
In 1888, Maxwell Hyslop Maxwell bought 19 acres of Cogershaw Wood, situated to the north of the Grove, from Richard Alexander Oswald the owner of adjacent Ingleston Farm which was for sale due to debt. He built a gasometer to produce and supply the house with coal gas.



THE GASOMETER IN COGERSHAW WOOD SHOWN ON THE OS 25IN SERIES 1893

1899

The following photos are of the dining room and living room in 1899 when Maxwell Hyslop Maxwell and his wife Phoebe Lyon were in residence.



PHOTOS SUPPLIED BY IAN MACLEAN

1904

Maxwell Hyslop Maxwell died at the Grove, aged 86, and his eldest son, Maxwell Hyslop Maxwell Junior inherited the Grove.

1906

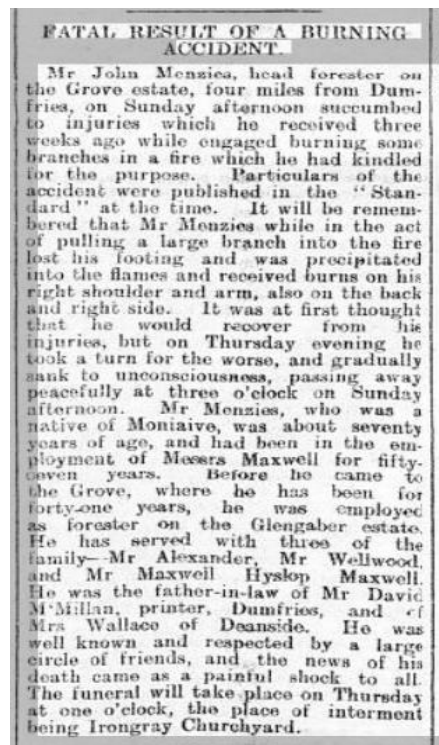
To the right is an old post card of the Grove dated 1906.



FROM OLD DUMFRIES FACEBOOK GROUP (POSTED BY JOHN KERR)

1909

The Dumfries & Galloway Standard records the death of John Menzies, aged 70, head forester at the Grove, several weeks after receiving severe burns which he suffered after falling into a bonfire. He had worked at the Grove for 41 years and before that had worked as a forester for Alexander Maxwell at Glengaber.

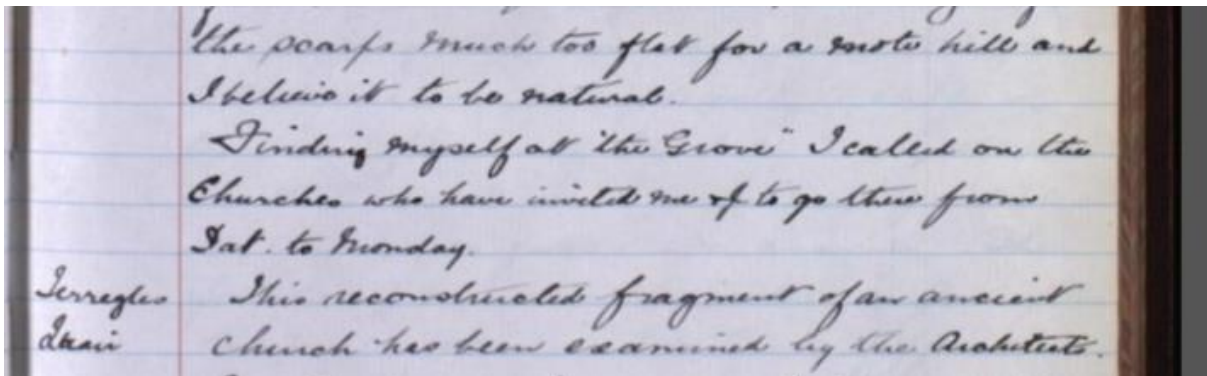


DUMFRIES & GALLOWAY STANDARD 6TH
OCT 1909

1912

Between 1908 and 1913 the Secretary of RCAHMS, Alexander Curle, undertook an inspection of the ancient monuments of Scotland and kept a series of diaries noting his findings and descriptions. These are known as the [Curle Diaries](#) and are held by Historic Environment Scotland.

During a tour of Kirkcudbrightshire and Dumfriesshire in 1912, he noted that while surveying sites in Irongray on 22nd May 1912, he went to the Grove to visit the Churches who invited him to stay for the weekend of the 25th to 27th May.

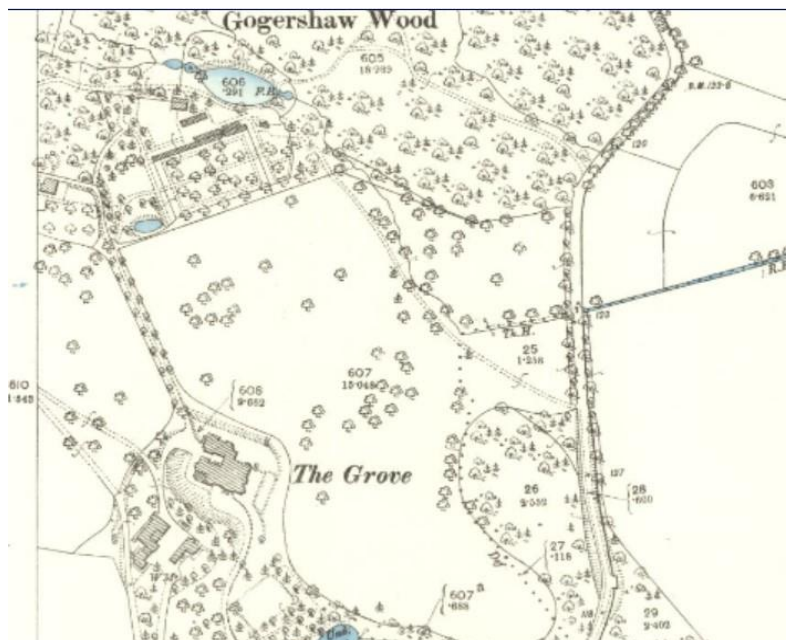


'Finding myself at 'the Grove' I called on the Churches who have invited me & I to go there from Sat. to Monday'

1913

In 1913 the magazine, The Scottish Gardener, published an article on the garden at the Grove. At this time the Church family were in residence, although the estate was owned by Maxwell Hyslop Maxwell Junior.

The gardener in 1913 was William Pritchard. The walled garden and greenhouses mentioned in the article were further up the hill from the Grove at the edge of Cogershaw Wood and to the east of the gasometer.



PLAN OF THE GROVE SHOWING THE WALLED GARDEN (OS KIRKCUDBRIGHTSHIRE XXI.15 1893)

The reader's attention is directed to the Classified List of Advertisers on page 588.

THE SCOTTISH GARDENER

NORTHERN FORESTER

VOL. VIII.—No. 413.

NOVEMBER 1, 1913.

PRICE ONE PENNY.

SCOTTISH GARDENS—No. 190.

THE GROVE, DUMFRIES.

THE GROVE, Dumfries, the property of Mr. Maxwell, is presently occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Percy W. Church, and is one of the gardens in the vicinity which have been making considerable forward strides in recent years. It is now under the charge of Mr. William Pritchard, whose experience and anxiety to do everything well are producing good results in this garden. The Grove is situated in an elevated district on the Kirkcudbrightshire side, and only a few miles from Dumfries. The house itself, which is of comparatively modern erection, is approached by a pretty and well-wooded avenue, diversified by a little lake, whose surroundings are being improved by judicious thinning out of the shrubs and trees which surround it. With the charming waterfall which drops into it close to the avenue, the lake is a charming feature of the Grove. The grounds at the house are mainly in turf, and the lawns and grass slopes are maintained in excellent order. A well-kept tennis lawn is adorned by climbing and other Roses, but the climbers, like all others in the district, suffered severely during the past winter.

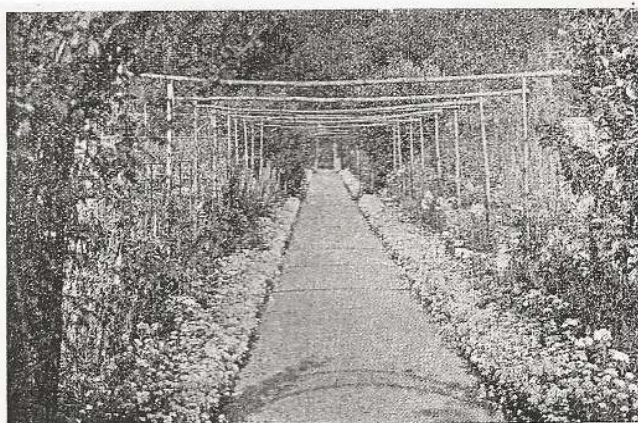
The gardens proper are approached from the mansion by an avenue flanked on either side by a number of good Rhododendrons, planted with skill at suitable distances, and of considerable size. In their season they are very ornamental.

Before entering the walled gardens we observe an undulating garden formed of Roses and other flowers in beds on the grass. The flowers, planted according to the taste of Mrs. Church, are very well grown and effective in their season. A number of the best Roses are included among the occupants of the beds. Mrs.

Church, being very fond of these flowers, has chosen them with much discrimination. At the main entrance to the walled garden is a fine border of herbaceous plants, admirably grown, and presenting quite an imposing appearance. They comprise Delphiniums, Papavers, Phloxes, and other indispensable subjects.

being some capital Antirrhinums and other bedding plants suitable for the purpose, and planted in colour groups.

In the other borders there are many good plants, both perennial and annual. Stocks, Asters, Antirrhinums, Oriental Poppies, &c., are all planted in large numbers, and add much to the general effect of the gardens.



The Grove, Dumfries.

The main walk of the walled garden is spanned by a number of light arches forming a pergola of Roses. This was planted with Wichuraiana Roses, which were doing well until the frosts of the end of 1912 cut them to the ground. They are again making good growth, but it will be some time before they reach full beauty again. The borders on either side are planted with masses of hardy and other flowers, among them

Under glass there is much to see. Mr. Pritchard is an excellent grower of Carnations (very finely done). Fancy and Zonal Pelargoniums, Gloxinias, Schizanthuses, &c., attest the skill and care shown in their cultivation. Codiaeums and other table plants are excellently grown. The fruit department under glass is of considerable interest. The cultivation of fruit trees in pots has been carried on for a number of years at the

Grove, and on taking charge Mr. Pritchard devoted a considerable amount of attention to these trees, which are accommodated in a long orchard-house. The trees are in excellent order, and good crops are generally obtained. Mr. Pritchard's Vines are looking well, and show that the work he has had in renovating them has already given profitable results, good crops of Grapes being secured. Peaches, Nectarines, &c., looked well.

A special feature of the glass department at the Grove was the crop of Melons. These were very fine indeed, and the plants were not only very prolific, but were giving splendid Melons. This is one of the best crop of Melons the writer has seen. Cucumbers, French Beans, and other indoor vegetables were very good. Outdoors the Strawberries

The vegetables were in capital condition, Onions being very fine. Celery, Cabbages, and, in fact, all the usual vegetables required for a good establishment are evidently cultivated in the best style. Mr. Pritchard is very keen on his work, and this is evident from the character of the produce to be seen and from the well-kept appearance of the gardens. He is well encouraged by his employers, whose wishes he makes every effort to carry out, and the Grove is steadily increasing in its attractions to all lovers of gardening. S. ARNOTT.

THE RED SPIDER.

This long beautiful summer of 1913 is drawing to a close; the first touch of frost has blackened the Dahlias which but yesterday were in splendid bloom, but

in an open mixed garden his work is not so visible. But when human beings come near he bites them with such venom that they suffer for days afterwards. So much so, many this year dared not venture near a Gooseberry bush, or even eat a Gooseberry.

Even some croquet greens were so full of red spider, ladies with thin stockings were half-afraid to play, and tea on the lawn was by no means a pleasure. So it might be as well to think about reducing his numbers.

The scientific papers tell us the female lays about fifty or sixty eggs, which in sunny summer weather hatch in about four days. In ten or eleven days these young spiders, mites as they are then called, are full grown and ready for egg laying on their own account, so there are probably sixteen or seventeen generations in one year. There is no need for a mathematician to calculate for us, we can guess what a host came alive this summer. Fortunately, when the weather is cold and damp the eggs do not hatch.

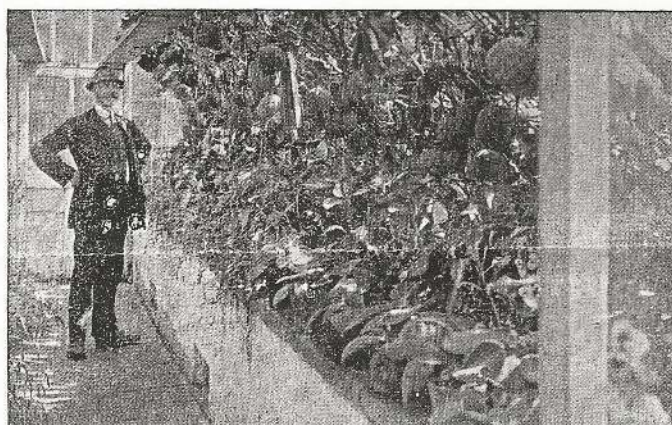
The red spider attacks all fruit trees more or less, but principally Gooseberry and Currant bushes. Their eggs may be found on infected branches all winter if diligently sought for, but they begin to be active from March onwards, when the mites are easier to see and to treat.

In the fine days of June, or earlier if drought has set in, a thorough syringing even with cold water will clear them off considerably, but water mixed with sulphur or paraffin will do it much more effectually. But once is not enough, the syringing should be repeated in a week or ten days to reach the young mites that have been hatched in the interval, and yet again if needed.

For red spider in a greenhouse or vinery fumigation with tobacco is a common and usually fairly effective remedy. Where the pest is very bad and stronger fumes are required, the work should be done by careful and skilled operators, for many of the chemicals now used are dangerous to human life. G. A. L.

PHLOX GENERAL VON HEUTSZ.

This is a good border Phlox, of the decussata section, and of medium height. The flowers are a fine shade of salmon scarlet with a white eye, and are carried in long and well-shaped panicles, the individual pips being also good. We have largely departed from the old forms of *P. decussata* in the search for large flowers, and in many cases the panicles are too flat in the newer ones and the pips rough and unfinished looking. General Von Heutz is better in these respects than many of the other new flowers. It makes an excellent bedding or border variety. S. A.



Melons at the Grove, Dumfries.

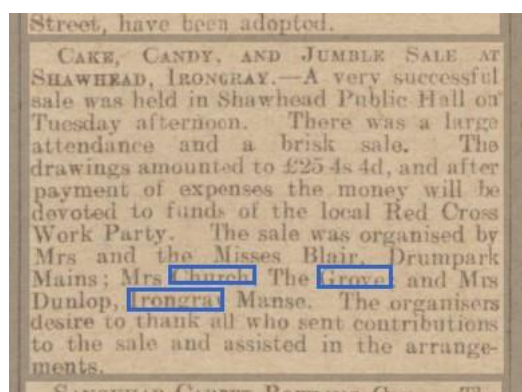
were a magnificent crop, although large quantities had been picked. The quantity of fruit on Oscar, the late variety preferred by Mr. Pritchard, was enormous, and promising to be of large size. Raspberries were also a good crop. These are grown under wire netting, and are mostly trained after the manner in vogue at the Grove before Mr. Pritchard's time. They are trained in arching fashion, but under the wire framing they are difficult to pull, while those most exposed to the sun do not give such fine crops as those in the shade, and it is possible that they may in future be trained in the ordinary way. Gooseberries were a great crop, and Currants were also good. Plums were not so plentiful, and other outdoor fruit crops not more than an average for the place. A steady supply of vegetables for the household is maintained, and this necessitates not only careful planning, but also a considerable amount of work.

The Chrysanthemums are still rearing erect their magnificent masses. They are one of the most satisfactory flowers that grow, and every garden around, whether of mansion or cottage, is gay with them. Every amateur that as yet has not done so should at once set to work and prepare a frame in which to rear his own cuttings for next season's display. Save Violas, no cuttings thrive so easily as Chrysanthemums. But this very dry and sunny summer, perhaps as flowery as any we have had for a long time, has not been an unmixed joy to every one. The red spider flourished with the sunshine, and he was very much in evidence in many old gardens. For manse gardens he seems to have a special predilection.

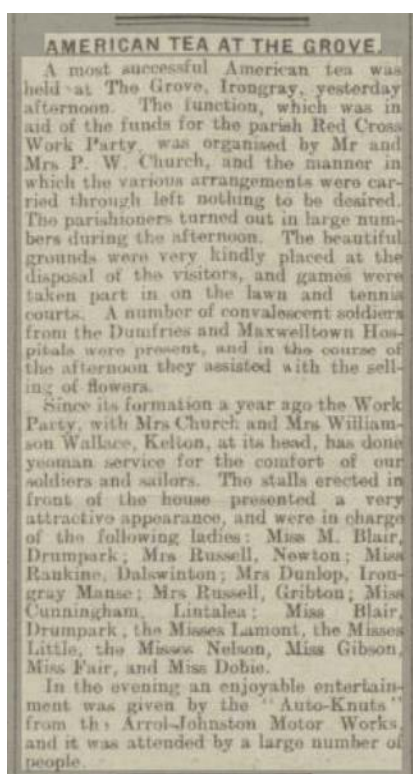
Did he keep himself to the destruction of plants, perhaps we should not interfere with him, for, though he can do serious damage in a field of hops, and is a regular pest in greenhouse and vinery,

1914-1918

In December 1914, the Dumfries & Galloway Standard reports that Mrs Church of The Grove helped to organise a Cake, Candy and Jumble Sale at Shawhead with the proceeds going to the local Red Cross Work Party.



DUMFRIES & GALLOWAY STANDARD
26TH DEC 1914



DUMFRIES & GALLOWAY STANDARD
11TH AUG 1915

In 1915, the Dumfries & Galloway Standard, reported that Mr & Mrs P. W. Church were involved in organising an American Tea at the Grove to raise funds for the parish Red Cross Work Party. Convalescing soldiers for Dumfries and Maxwelltown Hospitals helped to sell flowers during the tea.

In 1915 Percy William Church is listed as the Tenant/Occupier of The Grove, Mansion House, Offices, Gardens and Stables in the Valuation Rolls on the [ScotlandsPeople](https://www.scotlandspeople.gov.uk) website. He is not listed as such in 1905 or 1920.

The same site lists Percy William Church marrying Sybil Julia Cunningham in Jedburgh in 1902.

The Churches seem to have lived at The Grove between at least 1911 and 1915, so it appears that Maxwell Hyslop Maxwell Junior rented out the house during this period.

The death of Percy William Church is reported in Guernsey on 29th Dec 1921 and that of Sybil Julia Church (widow) in London on 5th October 1925.

You searched for - Surname: "Church", Forename: "Percy", Please select a year: "1915", Surname options: "Exact names only", Forename options: "Names that begin with"

3 results

Showing 1 to 3 of 3 (1 pages)

Surname	Forename	Title	Status	Place	Parish	Year	Reference Number	
CHURCH	PERCY WILLIAM		TENANT/OCCUPIER	MANSION HOUSE OFFICES AND GARDEN THE GROVE	IRONGRAY	1915	VR010600043-	Buy credits
CHURCH	PERCY WILLIAM		TENANT/OCCUPIER	HOUSE GROVE STABLES	IRONGRAY	1915	VR010600043-	Buy credits
CHURCH	PERCY WILLIAM		TENANT/OCCUPIER	COTTAGE GROVE GARDENS	IRONGRAY	1915	VR010600043-	Buy credits

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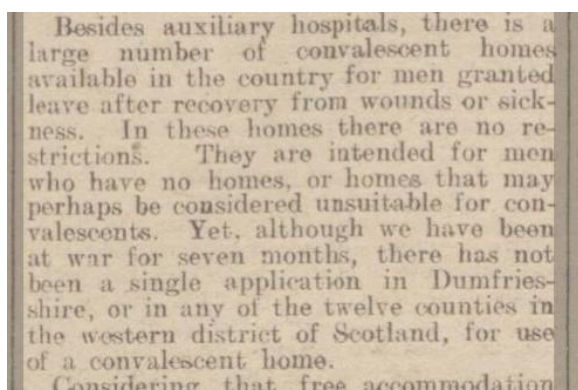
Group

The Grove is mentioned on the website of [Historic Hospitals](#) as being used during the 1st World War as a convalescent home with 83 beds. It also mentions that during this time the interior was damaged.

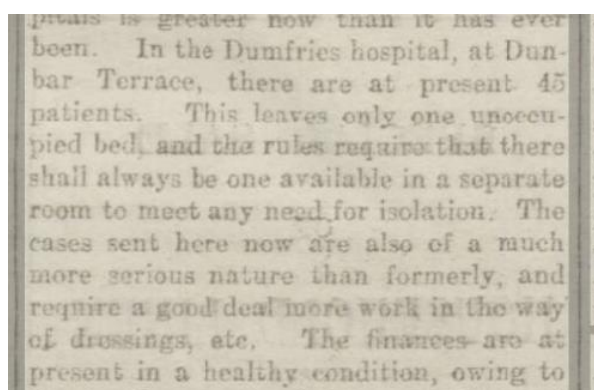
However, there is no mention of it being officially used as an auxiliary hospital during WWI on other websites such as the [British Red Cross](#) or [The Long, Long Trail](#).

The 3 auxiliary hospitals in and around Dumfries during WWI were Broomlands, Maxwelltown and Dunbar Terrace in Dumfries.

Newspaper reports from the Dumfries & Galloway Standard in 1915 and 1917 mention that the Auxiliary Hospitals were short of beds and that various houses were being used to house wounded soldiers who had no homes of their own to go to, so it may be that the Grove was used in this capacity late in the war.



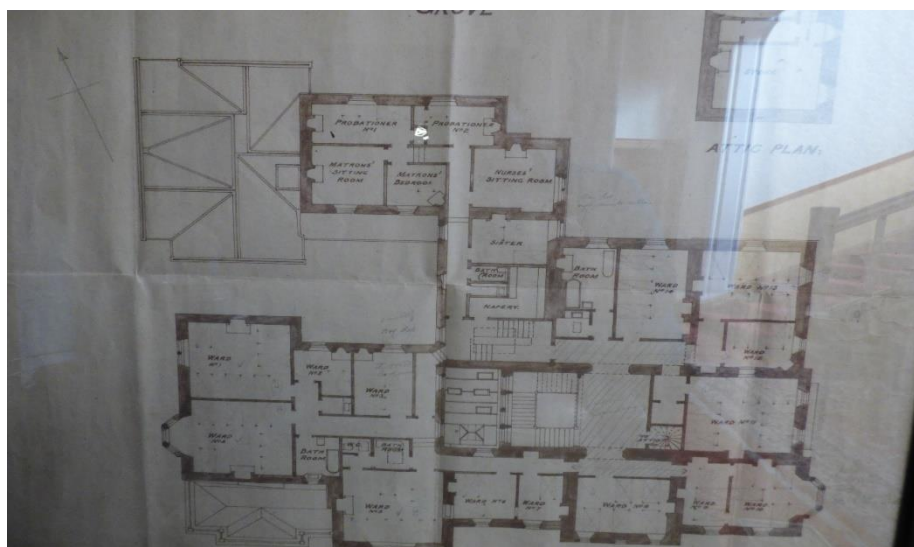
DUMFRIES & GALLOWAY STANDARD 10TH MAR 1915



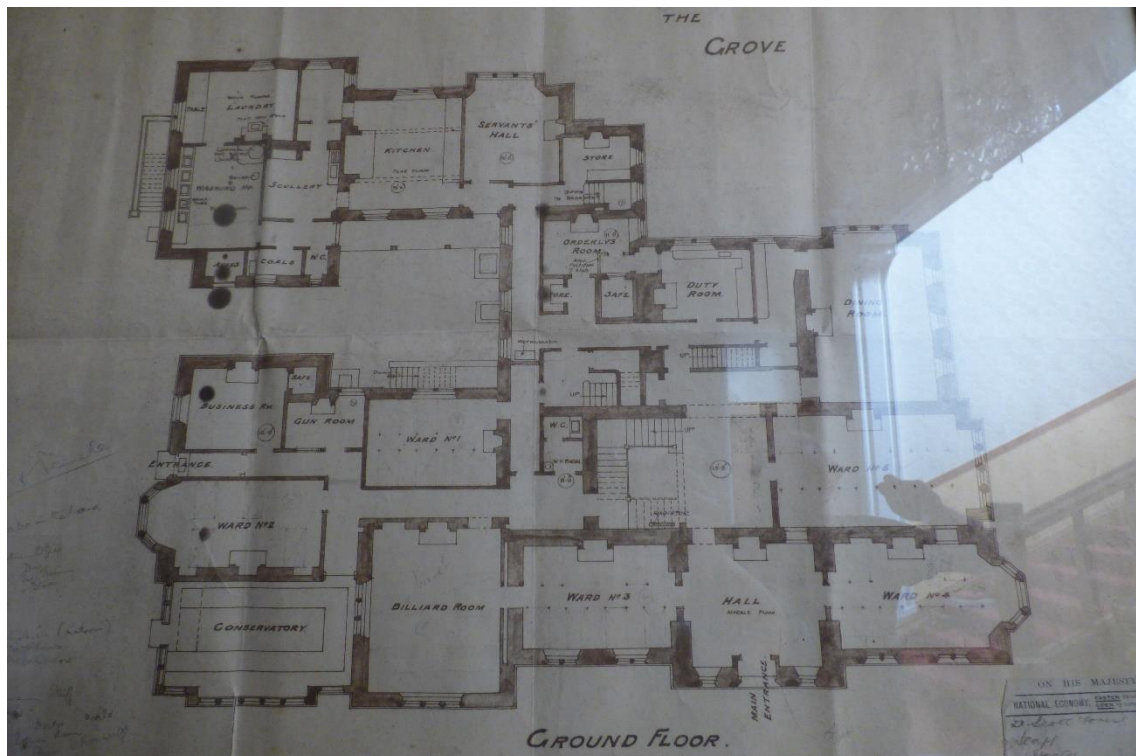
DUMFRIES & GALLOWAY STANDARD 14TH NOV 1917

1920

The sheer volume of soldiers injured during WWI led to the establishment of the [Ministry of Pensions](#) in 1917, which dealt with all aspects of wounded soldiers and their families, including setting up many new hospitals for those injured and requiring longer term care. The Ministry took over the Grove in 1920 and converted it into an auxiliary hospital. Plans of the house in September 1920 show how the rooms would be set out as wards and notes attached list the number of staff to be employed. All photographs taken with the kind permission of Ian MacLean.



PLAN OF THE 1ST FLOOR & ATTIC



PLAN OF THE GROUND FLOOR

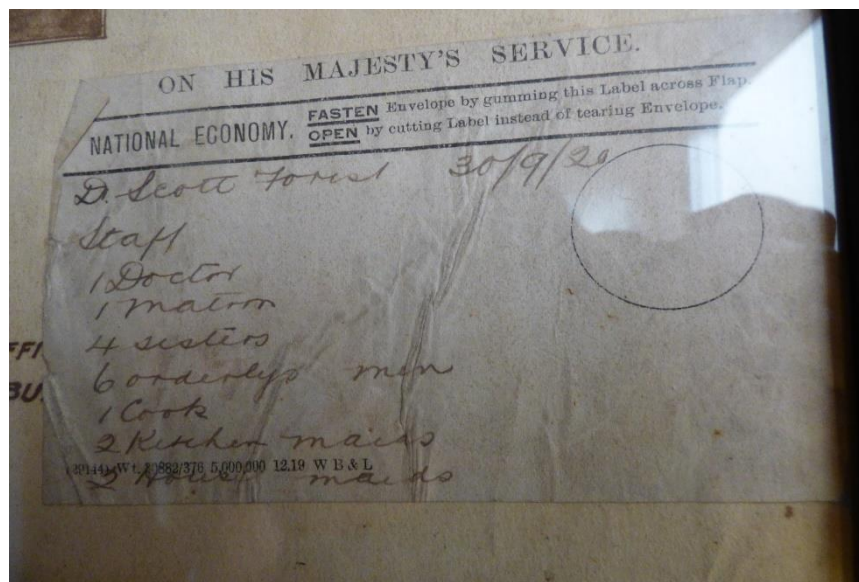
The alterations involved blocking some of the windows to facilitate the bed spaces in some rooms and the removal of much of the ornate interior décor. There were 5 wards on the ground floor and 14 wards on the 1st floor. The outbuildings were also converted into additional wards or staff accommodation.

As can be seen, the staff were to include 1 doctor, 1 matron, 4 sisters, 6 male orderlies, 1 cook, 2 kitchen maids and 2 house maids.

In 1921, the Ministry of Pensions was maintaining 14000 beds in 67 hospitals. Some of these were owned by the Crown while others were leased or lent by

institutions such as the Red Cross or by individuals. It seems likely that the Grove fell into the latter category.

By 1936, the number of beds maintained in hospitals had fallen to 1850 across 10 hospitals. It has not been possible to ascertain when the Ministry of Pensions stopped using the Grove as military hospital.



STAFFING FOR THE HOSPITAL

1937

Maxwell Hyslop Maxwell Junior died in Liverpool in October 1937, aged 75, after a 2-week illness.

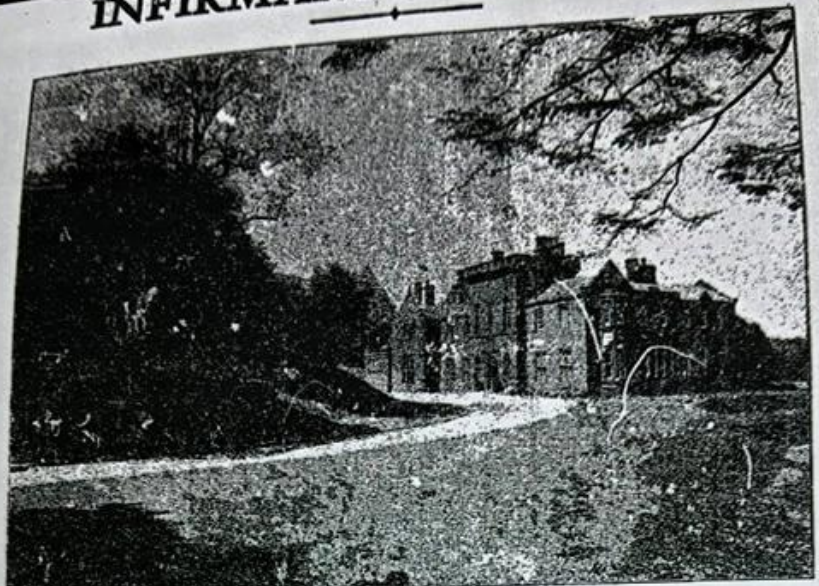
By December 1937, arrangements were being made to purchase the Grove from the Hyslop Maxwell family in order to turn it into an auxiliary hospital for the Dumfries & Galloway Royal Infirmary. It was intended to reduce waiting times and overcrowding at the Infirmary while a proposed extension to the Nithbank Infirmary was delayed.

The Hyslop Maxwell family had to petition the Court of Sessions in Edinburgh in order to be able to sell the house as it was entailed to the heirs of Maxwell Hyslop Maxwell (his brother Alexander, Alexander's sons and brother Wellwood).

In the petition the reason given for the sale, was that the house had not been used since the Ministry of Pensions occupied it and the family wished to be relieved of the heavy liability of the upkeep of the large building they did not use and the cost of improving the interior to modern standards.

During the period of the end of its use as a military hospital and the death of Maxwell Hyslop Maxwell in 1937, the house had not been used by Maxwell Hyslop Maxwell or the other family members and despite a number of attempts, they had been unable to rent it out.

INFIRMARY EXTENSION



**The Grove Purchased As Auxiliary Hospital
Accommodation For 75 Patients**

A scheme for the conversion of The Grove (a large mansion-house situated in the Stewartry of Kirkcudbright, and about 3½ miles from Dumfries) into an auxiliary hospital has been adopted by the directors of the Dumfries & Galloway Royal Infirmary, and it is understood that plans are well advanced for the carrying out of the necessary structural alterations to the building. When these are completed, there will be ward accommodation for approximately 50 beds, and for those patients who are well enough to get up there will be dining-room and lounge accommodation available for their use, while in the grounds immediately surrounding the house ample facilities for exercise and recreation in the open air will be available for those patients.

75 BEDS.

The main alterations which require to be made comprise the installation of a new central heating system and an electric light system; the fitting in of new and up-to-date sanitary arrangements; and the installation of an electric lift. The mansion-house was used during the Great War as a hospital for wounded soldiers, and at that time was capable of housing some 75 patients, with necessary staff. The present scheme, though allowing for a lesser number of patients, nevertheless also provides for both nursing and domestic staff being housed in the main building.

The main purpose of an auxiliary hospital is to enable the Infirmary to achieve a much more rapid turn-over of patients, and the provision of an auxiliary hospital and the setting up of a contributory scheme are two of the main recommendations contained in the report of the Voluntary Hospitals Commission. Both of these recommendations have been adopted by the directors of the Infirmary, and the widespread popularity which the contributory scheme has in the short period of its existence achieved has given indications that it is going to be a very large source of revenue to the Infirmary in the future. In adopting the scheme for an auxiliary hospital, the directors hope that the congestion in the wards of the

Infirmary will be greatly mitigated, and a more rapid turn-over of patients on the waiting list achieved. The auxiliary hospital will, so far as after-care of patients is concerned, provide for their complete restoration to health in surroundings more comfortable and less restrictive to a convalescent than the wards of a main Infirmary must necessarily be; but, in addition to this, certain cases which ultimately will require active specialised treatment may be admitted to the auxiliary hospital for preparatory treatment.

TO REDUCE WAITING LIST.

The report of this Commission definitely states that auxiliary hospitals should be developed in each region where central hospitals are in existence, and, though the directors hope that the provision of an auxiliary hospital will considerably reduce the waiting list, it must be kept in view that an auxiliary hospital is not intended to, nor can it provide, the full services available in the central hospital. The statements which were made when the extension scheme was projected some two years ago still hold good. More operating theatres are required, as also more bed accommodation and a new hostel for the nursing staff. Plans for these have been prepared and approved by the directors, and steps would have been taken for the putting into operation of these plans had there not been received from the four local authorities in the South of Scotland overtures towards securing the co-operation of the Infirmary in regard to the provision of certain medical services which by statute it is incumbent on these authorities to provide. One of the main services referred to in these overtures was that of maternity, and the directors have gone very carefully into the question of the cost of providing accommodation for the various services referred to. It has been found that it will be necessary to construct an addition, and also to house the maternity in the general hospital for the treatment of certain other specialised diseases, and these matters are still

under discussion between the local authorities and the directors. It is easily understood that if such additional accommodation is to be erected in conjunction with the Infirmary, the whole of the domestic services, such as kitchen, laundry, and heating, will have to be of such a size as will adequately cope with the demands to be made upon them. The nursing staff will also have to be increased, and a larger nurses' home than has been projected will be required.

WAITING DECISION OF LOCAL AUTHORITIES.

Until it is definitely settled between the local authorities and the directors, with the approval of the Ministry of Health as to the extent of accommodation to be provided, it is impracticable to work in connection with the extension scheme to be commenced. The directors hope that these negotiations will be brought to a speedy conclusion and work on the main building commenced, but in the meantime the formation of an auxiliary hospital will relieve to a considerable extent the present overcrowding in the Infirmary, and instead of patients being (as unfortunately they must be at the moment) discharged sooner than is altogether desirable, they will in the auxiliary hospital be able to enjoy a period of convalescence under conditions and in surroundings well calculated to restore them to perfect health.

Negotiations have been going on for some time past for the acquisition of The Grove for the purpose of converting it into an auxiliary hospital, but there have been several technical legal difficulties in the way of concluding the purchase. These technical matters, however, have for the main part now been solved, and it is hoped that any further technical details which require to be settled will be adjusted in time to allow the work of reconstruction to be commenced in the beginning of the year, so that the building will be completed and ready to receive patients by the end of the year.

ARTICLE DATED DECEMBER 1937 (COPIED FROM THE OLD DUMFRIES FACEBOOK PAGE
POSTED BY JOHN KERR)

1938

The Grove was bought by the Governors of the Dumfries & Galloway Royal Infirmary in early 1938. They paid a total of £18000 to acquire and convert it into a convalescent home.



COPIED FROM THE OLD DUMFRIES FACEBOOK PAGE POSTED BY RONNIE WAUGH

The conversion was designed by the Dumfries architects [Matthew Purdon Smith](#) & his chief assistant, [Lawrence Wren](#).

viously accommodated, fourteen patients, has now thirty-one beds.

An auxiliary hospital to the Dumfries and Galloway Royal Infirmary, which has been provided at a cost of £18,000, was opened by the Earl and Countess of Mansfield on November 3. The Earl of Mansfield explained that this addition, the Grove Convalescent Home, would provide accommodation for fifty-five patients, and that the directors also contemplated an extension to the infirmary, but there had been delay in the latter scheme owing to negotiations with local authorities, who desired to reserve for their own needs some seventy beds in the institution.

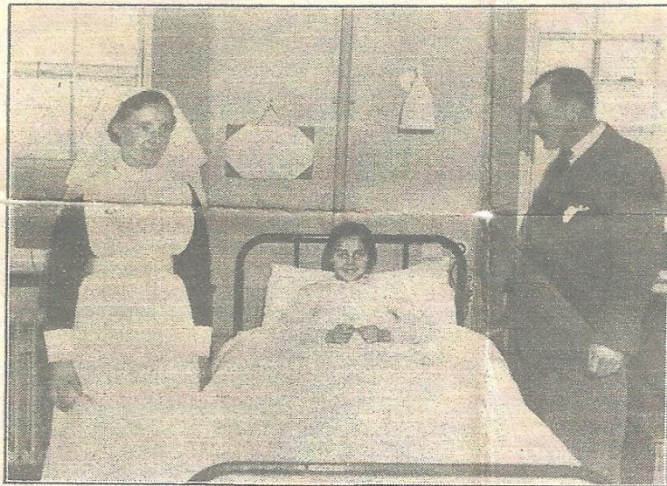
[The British Medical Journal](#) carried an item about the opening of the auxiliary hospital on the 3rd November 1938.

THE BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL 12TH NOV 1938

A report appeared in the Dumfries & Galloway Courier & Herald in November 1938 about the opening of the Grove Convalescent Home.

AND GALLOWAY COURIER AND HERALD, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 1938

GROVE CONVALESCENT HOME



The patient is Evelyn Miller, with Colonel G. G. Walker and Sister M'Arthur, who is in charge of the Home, in the absence of Nurse Jardine.

FIRST PATIENTS ARRIVE IMPRESSION BY ONE OF THE NUMBER

The first batch of Infirmary patients to enjoy a week or so's convalescence at The Grove went out there on Wednesday, since when most of them have been regaining the use of their legs and learning that because one feels as fit as a fiddle in bed is no guarantee that he will feel as fit on his feet. Accordingly a stay at The Grove is all the more appreciated, and ensures that one will go home as a reasonably fit and proper person to take one's place again in the work of the world.

A real warm welcome was given the patients on their arrival on Wednesday. It was not simply a case of being transferred from one bed to another, for waiting at the door to receive them were:—Colonel G. G. Walker, M.C., of Morrongton, chairman

of Infirmary directors; Mrs Walker, whose work on behalf of Christmas and other treats at the Infirmary is widely known and much appreciated; Colonel Irvine, medical superintendent of the Infirmary; Mr Graham MacGowan, chairman of the Infirmary Contributors' Association; Mr W. Grant, secretary of the I.C.A.; Mr J. A. M'Dougal, deputy secretary and treasurer of the Infirmary; and Rev. William Rock, minister of Irongray, in whose parish The Grove is situated. Patients were immediately made to feel at home in their new surroundings and soon got to know their way about.

It so happened that the first batch of patients, six males and three females, were all members of contributors' associations, and all agree that for twopence a week there is no better bargain in Britain than is provided at The Grove. Here are beds that are specially comfortable in wards with large windows commanding splendid views, with walls done

out in cheerful sunshine yellow, a with bed coverlets of nice contrast colours. There are bedhead lights reading, wireless plug-in headphones and roomy lockers of a new type, which act also as bed tables. When one is allowed up there is plenty of room for exercise indoors should the weather be unsuitable for going out, and if one is allowed out the grounds, with their pleasing prospects, provide ample scope for all the exercise it is advisable for the average convalescent to take.

One noticeable feature of all patients since coming out is their improved appetites. The next piece of equipment that should be installed at The Grove is a weighing machine. The fresh air and the cook between them, with probably some aid from the mid exercise, combine to give patients a relish for meals, which some of them have not known for years. Cook is herself the best advertisement of her abilities in this direction, and the way she can ring the changes on the same viands and provide tasty tit bits for troubled stomachs has won the hearty gratitude of all. Sister M'Arthur, who is in charge, Staff Nurse Lynn, and other members of the nursing staff are equally good in their particular line, and under their watchful care patients are not likely to overtax their strength, nor are they likely ever to forget the continual kindness showered upon them.

In the Maxwell memorial ward a plaque above one of the beds reads: "Dedicated to the memory of Maxwell Hyslop Maxwell of The Grove and Glegaber, and his wife, Phoebe Lyon." The plaque goes on to refer to their happy married life, nearly forty years of which was spent there. It is said that a house takes on the character of its owners. One senses this in the atmosphere at The Grove, and if there be any truth in the fancy, then the former owners have left an intangible inheritance quite as precious as the tangible one and, just as those in charge to-day are maintaining the fabric, so are they maintaining the excellent spirit and the happiness which was so characteristic of The Grove in the past.

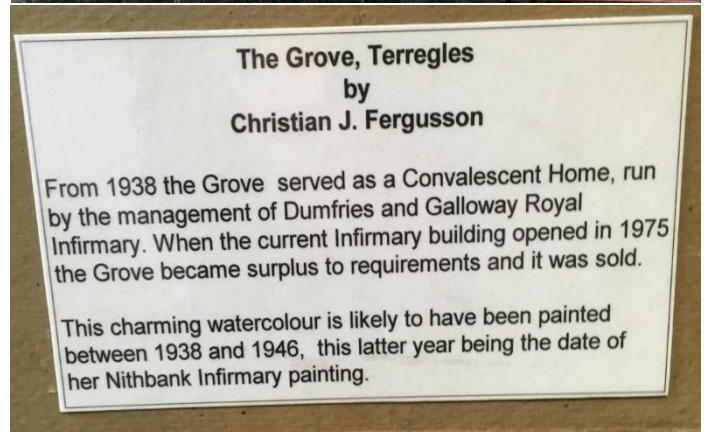


Left to right—Sister Smith, Mr Graham MacGowan, chairman of the Infirmary Contributors' Association; Dr Hammerton, Sister M'Arthur, Colonel A. E. C. Irvine, medical superintendent of the Infirmary; Mr J. W. M'Dougal, deputy secretary and treasurer of the Infirmary; Nurse Lynn, Mr William Grant, secretary of the Contributors' Association; Colonel G. G. Walker, chairman of the Board of Directors; and Sister Lancaster.

COPY OF ORIGINAL NEWSPAPER ARTICLE SUPPLIED BY PAT MARTIN

A watercolour painting of the Grove was completed by the well-known Dumfries artist, [Christian J. Fergusson](#) (1876-1957), one of the Glasgow Girls, famous for her [views of Scotland](#) painted in the 1920 & 30s. She was born in Dumfries where she attended Dumfries Academy. She trained at the Crystal Palace Art School and the Glasgow School of Art. Fergusson was a co-founder of the Dumfries & Galloway Fine Art Society and lived with her husband in an art & craft style house which they designed in Maxwelltown, Dumfries.

This painting and another which she completed of the Nithbank Infirmary are currently held at the Dumfries & Galloway Royal Infirmary.



PHOTOS OF THE FERGUSON PAINTING SUPPLIED BY JOHN LITTLE

1948

The following photographs are from a 1948 commemorative booklet celebrating the Dumfries & Galloway Royal Infirmary since its opening in 1776. All photos were supplied by John Little.



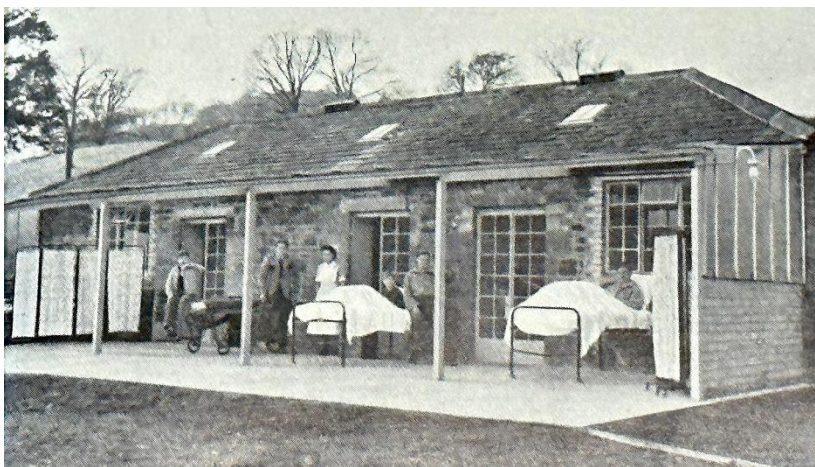


THE GROVE CONVALESCENT HOME

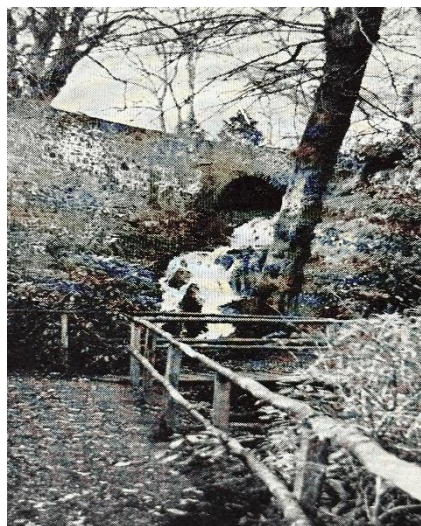


Entrance Hall, looking towards the Corridor and Main Staircase.

One of the Patients' Lounges



THE PAVILLION WARD



THE POND WALK & WATERFALL IN THE GROUNDS

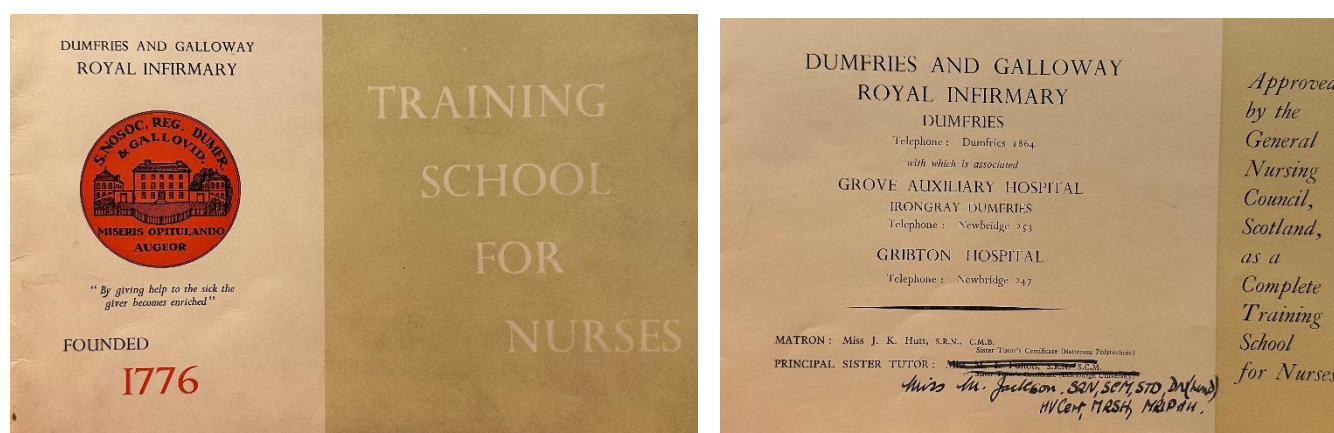
THE GROVE CONVALESCENT HOME

The Grove, one of the stately Mansion Houses of Galloway, situated in beautiful surroundings in the Parish of Irongray, about three miles from the town of Dumfries, was the seat of the Maxwell family for many years. The original mansion house was erected in the year 1834 by Mr Wellwood Maxwell of Barncleuch, and was later added to by the late Mr Maxwell Hyslop Maxwell of the Grove and Glengaber, whose family were well known for their benevolence and public-spirited labours for the welfare of the district. It was purchased by the Governors in the early spring of 1938 for the purpose of providing accommodation for those patients who require a longer period of convalescence in the care of the medical staff than it had hitherto been possible to give them, and in which they could regain their health and strength under conditions permitting of a much greater degree of freedom of movement than would be possible in the wards of the Infirmary. Its design and construction lent themselves admirably to adaptation as a recovery Hospital for patients during their period of convalescence, and with its attendant Pavilion ward provides a normal bed accommodation of 60 beds in addition to Lounges and Dining Hall for the patients, and quarters for the resident medical and nursing staffs. Thanks to the generosity of the Maxwell family the total cost, including the acquisition of the mansion and the work of reconstruction and equipping, amounted only to the sum of £18,000. In acknowledgment of the interest which the Maxwell family has for several generations evinced in the welfare of the Infirmary, one of the principal wards has been designated "The Maxwell Ward," and in addition to the mural plaque therein, which bears this Inscription:—

"Hyslop Maxwell Bed. Dedicated to the Memory of Maxwell Hyslop Maxwell of the Grove and Glengaber, and his wife, Phoebe Lyon. They lived in this house for nearly forty years of their happy married life, 1867-1904"

there has been erected over the doorway leading to the ward the Maxwell crest carved in stone and emblazoned in rich heraldic colours, which, though of older date than the building itself, once adorned the panel set above the main entrance doorway to the mansion house. The Convalescent Home was opened for the reception of patients on 3rd November, 1938, the opening ceremony being performed by the Right Hon. the Earl of Mansfield and the Countess of Mansfield.

The Grove and Gribton Hospitals became a training school for nurses.



PHOTOS SUPPLIED BY JOHN LITTLE

The following is an excerpt from a transcript of an [oral interview](#) conducted in 2014 with Ena Forteith as part of the University of Edinburgh's digital preservation project. Ena was born in Annan in December 1935 and began her pre-nursing training at the Grove in April 1953, aged 17 ½. The training was extremely strict, and the nurses were expected to follow the rules at all times.

MS: So you started at the Grove, did you have to be interviewed?

EF: Was interviewed before that, and they asked why I wanted to be a nurse and I told them I just wanted to help people and make them better and that was it and then I started.

MS: Was there any other people started at that time?

EF: One, there was another girl, but I think she'd had previous experience because she had been an auxiliary in one of the other hospitals. I had no experience at all, and I remember the first day I was going round with one of the senior nurses and I went into this male ward and this man shouted he needed a bottle, I said 'a bottle?' an I said yes I need a bottle and the nurse was saying 'don't mind him, because he gets up', an I thought what's getting up got to do with a bottle? I didn't think that it was that cold that he needed a bottle, I thought it was talking about a hot water bottle! So I came out of there wi' a face like a beetroot.

MS: So in fact he was referring to...?

EF: A urinal! And that's, well I didn't know that they even used a urinal in bed I'd no idea, I couldn't...I was just so naive about nursing in general when people were in bed.

MS: And did you have to stay in, there?

EF: Yes, yes we stayed in.

MS: Right, and your new uniform?

EF: We got our uniform and the dresses were twelve ... it had to be Oxford lacing shoes, then black stockings, and the uniform was twelve inches from the ground and that's where it was measured, an we had all these collars and cuffs to put on wi' a back stud an a front stud and buttons where rings in the back for paper cuffs on in their sleeves. Antiquated!

MS: How did you manage to put it together the first time you ever had to put it on?

EF: Well, there was always somebody else there an they said 'we'll have to do this to our uniform' and then the hats! Well that was an ordeal to make a hat because it was just like a big triangle and then you had to pleat it and catch it at the back and then it's like a butterfly with the tail at the back. It really was an ordeal to get it all done but you just got used to it.

MS: So did you have any training there or you just...?

EF: No, you were just, you were with a senior nurse all the time and when a senior nurse came into the room you had to stand until they told you to sit down, and that was in the sittin' room, you always stood for a second year or a third year nurse.

MS: Oh did you?

EF: Uh huh, we stood up for them and then we sat down when they told us to sit down.

MS: And what did you call one another?

EF: By our last name, we never called each other by our first name.

MS: Even when you were off duty?

EF: Even when you were off duty you'd called them their last name that much you automatically called them by their last name. Even when you went out with them, you automatically opened your mouth and called them their last name, an ye'd an awful job of trying to change round and call them by their first name. That's the way it was.

MS: Amazing. So what hours did you work there?

EF: We worked from half-past seven, was it half-past seven till three? Or you started at one o'clock to half past nine, and sometimes you had a break from ten o'clock till one if you were on to nine o'clock at night and then... or a break in the afternoon from two till five. Those were the hours that you did.

MS: And days off?

EF: We had one day off a week.

MS: And during your day off you went home, did you?

EF: Yes, but ye had to ask permission to go, you had to let them know that you weren't staying in, you'd to go, and if you wanted to go out at night, you know, to a dance or something, you had got to be...you got a late pass to eleven o'clock, but you'd got to report in at eleven o'clock. It was very strict.

MS: What was the layout? This was at the Grove Hospital, so what, can you remember the layout and the type of patients?

EF: Well downstairs, it was a big house that used to be a big house and each of the rooms were into small wards. Downstairs it was all convalescent patients that came there, and then upstairs they were orthopaedic patients and there was a theatre upstairs and they did the operations, orthopaedic operations and they had an annexe up across from the, well outside up a few steps where the TB patients were, when they were on spicas, you know hip spicas and all the rest of it when they were nursed up there, because they had TB in their bones and things, and they were kept up there.

MS: So was it a separate staff that looked...?

EF: No no, you just used to go up there and look after them as well.

MS: So how long were you at the Grove?

EF: Nine months, until I was age to take my training, so that's what we did.

MS: What about the theatre upstairs you said, were you ever in...?

EF: No I didn't go in there because the surgeon used to come from Dumfries Infirmary and they operated there and they brought mainly their own staff and they did their operatin' there.

MS: And did the patient remain at the Grove?

EF: Uh huh, the orthopaedic ones yes.

MS: So what kinda operations did they do?

EF: Bone, it was legs and arms you know, not huge operations but they did them there, aye, there was a theatre, like we had to wash all the walls and that, no, but we didn't go in at the actual operations, and they used to plaster...it was an orderly that'd do all the plastering. So, it's all changed. And then there was places up the stairs where staff slept and then in the basement, that's where the nurses slept as well.

MS: Did they?

EF: I remember one night I wis hauled out my bed because the night sister that'd come round and she said to me there was crumbs on the lid of the...there was a bin in the kitchen an that's where the slops went in, and of course I'd left some crumbs on the lid, an I said 'Och! It's only the pig bin!', well she hauled me out of bed an I'd to go upstairs and clean that bin. That was half-past eleven at night, because I had said 'Och, it was only the pigs bin', I got reprimanded for that! So after that I made sure there was no crumbs in the lid o' the pig bin I can tell you. That's terrible.

MS: Gosh, amazing. Patients would be there for their convalescent, patients came from...?

EF: The hospital, the Infirmary.

MS: An I guess they were able to get outside?

EF: Yes, oh aye, they'd got there nice grounds, lovely grounds and they were always out, aye, it was very good, they enjoyed it.

MS: I bet they did. And what about the food that you got?

EF: Oh food was good.

MS: Was it?

EF: Yes, and we all had...there was a wee dining room and she was an assistant matron that always looked after the Grove, and when she, if you were at first dinner ye'd half an hour, and she came in and she sat down an then we stood up for she sat down, then we all sat down. She got her meals first and then everybody else got their meal and as soon as she finished, put her knife and fork down that was it, you couldny eat any more because we'd to stop then because she was finished.

MS: Irrespective of whether you...

EF: Irrespective whether I was finished or not. And we always stood behind the chair and said grace before our meal and then after the meal we got up when she got up and we stood behind the chair again and thanked, and did a thank you grace after the meal.

MS: Did you?

EF: That's the way we were taught yes.

MS: And that was for your, all your meals?

EF: Uh-huh, yes, if she was at the table we always did that.

MS: And if she wasn't?

EF: If she wasn't it was grand you could eat [everything] on your plate! And we used to get you know two ounce o' butter, that lasted you for a week, and that was on a wee plate, everybody had their own butter, and four ounce o' sugar in your jam jar, that was your ration for the week.

MS: Oh right, of course it was rationing at that time.

EF: Yes it was rationing and that's what we had, and we kept it and sometimes somebody would pinch your butter, and the same wi' the sugar. I used to take sugar in my tea, but then no I preferred it in my cornflakes so I had to take it out my...I had to do without, I used to say I've taken it out my tea so I can [?] on my porridge or my flakes. But the food was great, that's when I stopped having sugar in ma tea. Anyway you only had this four ounce, four ounce was nothing, for a whole week.

MS: Amazing. Did you have your names on each of the items?

EF: Yes, our names were on the jars but that didn't stop people helpin' themselves mind you! It was an open cupboard you know you just put them in the cupboard and shut the door. That's true.

MS: And who topped them up?

EF: The kitchen. The kitchen laid it all out. So there you go.

MS: Ok, so you started your training, and where did that take place then?

EF: We started the training and then we went to Gribton where the PTS was, and that's where we were for twelve weeks.

1950s, 60s & early 70s

The following information about the Grove was kindly supplied by the following members of the Facebook group, [Old Dumfries](#), Andrew Keeton, James Porteous, Ian Walker, Ronald Marchbank, Helen MacKinnon, Alex Gill, Betty Sheard, Janice Carter Maxwell, Innes McMinn, Janet Martin, Fred Jenns & Kathleen Goldie.

Patients who needed continued care after an operation were sent from the Dumfries Royal Infirmary at Nithbank to the Grove to receive longer term care. Their stays ranged from several days to up to a year. Patients were sent to the Grove to convalesce after many different operations and injuries, such as bunion removal, big toe removal, appendix removal, knee injury and femur fracture.

In the 1960s the orthopaedic ward was downstairs, and the post-operation and general wards and nurses' accommodation were upstairs. Matrons included Miss Hutt and Miss McFee in the late 1960s, while in the 1970s the matron was Jenny Edwards who was also matron of DGRI and Gribton Hospital. The Matron's flat was in the Bothy. Night nurses were taken out by bus in the evenings from the Dumfries Royal Infirmary at Nithbank.

Visitors to The Grove were taken out from Dumfries by Anderson's coaches. The buses had wooden seats and there is a rumour that one of the buses was driven off the road and is buried somewhere in the grounds. Fred Jenns remembers having wonderful ice cream made in the kitchen when he went out there with his dad in his bakery van, while James Porteous remembers the real elephant's foot umbrella stand that stood in the entrance hall and Kathleen Goldie remembers seeing a flowerbed shaped like a German helmet from the ward window.

Nursing Memories

I was able to obtain personal memories from nurses who trained at the Grove in the 1950s and 60s by chatting to Sheila Wilkinson and Pat Martin, talking to John Little, the son of Helen Little, and by receiving written accounts from Betty Cannon and Anne Waugh.

Helen Little's memories

Helen did her nurse's training at the Grove in the early 1950s. This photo was taken at Christmas 1952. At Christmas a nativity scene would be set up in the hall under the stairway by the Matron, Mrs Docherty, and Bob Bell, the gardener. It consisted of two shop mannequins as Joseph and Mary, a baby doll in a cot and toy sheep. The effect was apparently very realistic and quite scary for small children visiting relatives at the Grove. Helen's son, John, remembers finding it particularly creepy when he was a young boy and visited the Grove in the 1960s. Joseph and Mary were kept in storage for the rest of



the year, but occasionally were to be found suspended from the ceiling in dark, creepy corners to the terror of nurses heading for the basement bathroom.

Pat Martin's memories

Pat also did her nurses training at the Grove in the early 1950s. Pat is in the photo above, 3rd on the left in the back row, next to Joseph. She was 19 when this was taken. At that time the student nurses had to live on site and their bedrooms were in the basement. They would spend 2-3 months at the Grove and then be rotated to other hospitals to continue their training. Training lasted for 3 years and in their 1st year they were little more than skivvies, doing all the chores such as emptying the sluices. The orthopaedic wards and theatre were upstairs, and convalescent wards were downstairs. There was an official bus which took nurses out to the Grove for shifts, but on their afternoons off there was no transport, so the nurses often borrowed the Matron's bicycle to cycle into Dumfries. As they only had 3 hours off, this didn't leave a lot of time to spend in town.

Betty Cannon's memories

Betty first went to the Grove for a few weeks in 1952, while waiting to start pretraining at Gribton Hospital. She was back at the Grove in 1954/55 doing night duty. A bus would leave the Infirmary at Nithbank and go to Gribton to pick up the night nurses for the Grove. The Sister was Jean Hornby from Easttriggs who was very scary. Once she got on the bus at Gribton, and when she saw Betty, who was also from Easttriggs, she said 'Hello Betty, how are you getting on?', to the hushed silence and shocked faces of everyone else on the bus. At teatime they would go to the dining room where they were allowed one biscuit with their tea. Hazel Johnstone once took 2 biscuits and was given a severe dressing down by the Senior Sister, Daisy Jardine.

The orthopaedic ward was upstairs and was looked after by Sister Duff who was lovely and there was a very pleasant atmosphere to work in. The convalescent wards were downstairs and were for patients recovering from things like ruptured appendices.

Betty met her future husband when he was a patient at the Grove recovering from cartilage surgery and she was nursing him. One day she found a cigarette butt covered in lipstick in his ashtray so asked him about his girlfriend, but it was his sister that had been visiting. Once he was able to get out of bed, he and Betty had a game of table tennis in the games room. The Sister told Betty not to bother with him as he had already bought his £10 Pommie Ticket to go to Australia. However, after meeting Betty he didn't go.

There were lots of ghost stories about the Grove and one night Betty and a fellow student nurse decided to scare the men in the ward. Betty had the other nurse on her shoulders, and they draped themselves in a white sheet and walked into the ward. Betty's husband-to-be picked up a soda siphon from his bedside and squirted the 'ghost' with it.

Once when it snowed, Betty pinched a tray from the kitchen and went sledging down the hill on it. Unfortunately, she hit a tree at the bottom and hurt her back quite badly. However, she didn't dare tell anyone as she would have been in trouble.

Anne Waugh's memories

Anne did her training at the Grove in the mid-1960s and lived at the top of the house. The food on site was excellent, particularly the scones. She went home on her days off and transport between the Grove, Gribton and Nithbank was provided by the Health Board. The Matron lived in a cottage near the main gate. Sister Myra Heuchan was in charge of the ground floor Orthopaedic wards and Sister McKie was upstairs in the Medical & Recuperation Unit. Some patients were in Thomas splints and there were elderly patients there too. There were a lot of young men who had been involved in car or motorbike accidents. They liked to tease the nurses relentlessly, but the nurses always got their own back. Anne and her fellow nurses stuck cotton wool balls to the car of senior male nurse Gibson who was getting married the next day and they got into trouble for it. Sister Helen Little was the practical work tutor and would come out to put them through their paces. There was a 10pm curfew but after being invited to a barn dance at Newtonaids one evening, Anne and her friend, Ann Grey, who was also training at the Grove, sneaked out leaving a small window at the top of the fire escape unlocked. They made it back in undetected after being dropped off at the bottom of the drive to avoid waking the Matron and were up in time for their morning shift. Anne loved her time at the Grove.

Sheila Wilkinson's memories

Sheila Wilkinson started her nursing training at the Grove in 1963, aged 17½. Trainee nurses were required to live in, and Sheila had a room at the top of the South Tower. Part-time staff were collected by bus from various locations in Dumfries, including Nithbank and from outside Binns department store.

There were a number of wards on the ground and 1st floor of the Grove House, as well as the Pavillion Ward. The orthopaedic wards were on the ground floor, and these were for patients requiring traction or with fractures, and there were separate wards for men and women. The orthopaedic surgeons were Mr Sleggs and Mr Chisholm and there was a full-time plaster technician, John Kerr, on site. Often patients were in pelvic traction with ropes and weights. The splints were constructed on site by the nurses from leather and lined with calico.



THIS PHOTO WAS TAKEN OF SHEILA AT THE GROVE IN 1973

The medical and surgical patients were housed in wards on the 1st floor. There were also 2 wards for elderly patients receiving palliative care. The patients GPs would look after the patients, and they would sign the death certificates of any that died at the Grove.

In the 1960s the matron was Mrs Proctor, and in the 1970s, Miss Marchbank. Sister Wilson was in the Orthopaedic Dept, and Helen Little was the night sister. May Taylor, Kathy McKie and Bunty Mathison were the part-time ward sisters on the 1st floor.

There was a lift in the hall to get patients and equipment to the 1st floor, but the nurses were expected to use the back stairs. On the ground floor, the dining room was located off the hall, and this led through to the staff sitting room. All the cooking was done on site in the large kitchen by Lily Bell, the housekeeper, whose husband, Bill, was the gardener and handyman. They lived on site in one of the cottages.

There were bricked up tunnels in the basement, which were rumoured to lead to Shawhead, and often the bats that lived in the attics were found flying around the wards. These had to be caught using the bed sheets.

In the late 1960s, there was a fire in the house and patients had to be briefly evacuated. It was started accidentally by plumbers doing work in the attic but was quickly put out by the Dumfries fire brigade before too much damage was done. The Dumfries ambulance service, including John Little's Dad, was also called out to deal with the patients.

1975 onwards

The Grove continued to be used as a convalescent home until its closure on 27th Aug 1975. The Dumfries & Galloway Royal Infirmary moved from its existing site at Nithbank to the new, larger Mountainhall site in 1975, precipitating the closure of the Grove.

The [Canmore](#) entry for the Grove includes photographs taken in 1975 around the time it closed as a convalescent home.

The Grove was sold by the Dumfries & Galloway Royal Infirmary as it was no longer required to house convalescing patients, thanks to the new Infirmary at Mountainhall.

It was sold on several times over the following 15 years. It was bought at one point by Jimmy Johnstone (Andrew Keeton, Per. Comm. via Facebook group Old Dumfries). The existing cottages and stable yard were converted into houses and new houses built in the grounds in the 1980s after it was bought by Bill Jardine (Dorothy Jones, Per. Comm. via Facebook group Old Dumfries). The Grove house was bought in 1988 by Dr Ian MacLean, Chief Medical Officer of Dumfries & Galloway, who started renovating the house.

The Grove House was renamed Drummond House at some point between 1975 and 1988, and this name appears on current OS maps. Dr MacLean calls it the Grove Mansion House, not Drummond House. It and the newer houses in the grounds have the postal address of The Grove.



THE GROVE IN 1975 (PHOTOS FROM CANMORE)

The formation of the Grove

The Grove House and grounds were originally part of the Barncleugh estate, which consisted of the farms of Meikle Barncleugh, Riddings and part of Nether Barncleugh. The Barncleugh estate was situated in the Kirkpatrick-Irongray Parish, Kirkcudbrightshire, and was itself originally part of the Barony of Terregles. It was sold by John Maxwell, Lord Herries, in 1635 to George Rome, who sold the estate in wadset (mortgage) to John Maxwell, younger son of Thomas Maxwell of Kirkconnell and his wife Agnes Irving, in 1638. He then became known as Maxwell of Barncleugh.

John Maxwell left Barncleugh to his son, John Maxwell Junior in 1665, and he was in turn was known as Maxwell of Barncleugh.

John Maxwell's son, James Maxwell inherited Barncleugh in 1721 and became the 3rd Maxwell of Barncleugh. He was first married to Janet Carruthers and secondly to Mary Wellwood, daughter of a London physician and granddaughter of the minister for Tundergarth.

James's son, James Maxwell Junior, by his 1st marriage to Janet Carruthers, inherited Barncleugh in 1748 and was the 4th Maxwell of Barncleugh. Barncleugh was valued at £383 in 1777. James died unmarried in 1778 and Barncleugh passed to his half-sister's (Barbara Wellwood Maxwell) only surviving son, Wellwood Johnstone, who took the additional surname Maxwell as part of the conditions of inheritance, and became 5th Maxwell of Barncleugh.

Wellwood married his cousin, Catherine Maxwell, daughter of John Maxwell of Terraughty & Munches, in 1778. They lived in a town house in Irish St in Dumfries and used a house called the Grove as his country residence from 1781. The Grove at that time was a division of Riddings farm.

In 1813 Wellwood's eldest son, John Herries Maxwell, married his cousin, Clementina Maxwell, daughter of William Maxwell, who inherited the estates of Munches, Terraughty and Dinwoodie from her uncle, Alexander Herries Maxwell, in 1815.

As his eldest son was now extremely wealthy through his wife's inheritance, Wellwood Johnstone Maxwell, wanted to leave Barncleugh to his 2nd son, Wellwood, as he did not want Barncleugh incorporated into the Munches, Terraughty and Dinwoodie Estate. However, the terms of the disposition of his own inheritance of Barncleugh from his Uncle James, stated that the estate should pass without division to his eldest surviving son (or daughter). After seeking legal advice from Edinburgh advocate, Matthew Ross, in June 1818, it was found that he could sell part of the estate for a 'fair and true price' to a younger son.

In 1819, the Riddings farm, including the Grove, and part of Meikle Barncleugh farm (around 345 acres in total) were sold to his son Wellwood for £8000. £6000 was payable following the death of Wellwood Johnstone Maxwell who retained his liferent (the right to receive the benefits of an asset for the duration of the beneficiary's lifetime) of this new estate. Wellwood Maxwell Junior eventually paid £2500 to his father in 1832 and the remaining £3500 to his brother, John Herries Maxwell, in 1834, following the death of his father in 1833.

Ownership of the Grove was transferred to Wellwood Maxwell on 23rd Oct 1819, and he became Wellwood Maxwell of the Grove. In 1825, Wellwood employed [Thomas Rickman](#), a self-taught but renowned architect in Liverpool, to design a new house at the Grove. This was a U-plan Tudor-style mansion build of red ashlar sandstone with a seven-bay frontage. The original 18th century house was incorporated into the new building as the NW wing.

At some point between 1821 and 1854, the original route of the road leading from the Terregles Road to Irongray was altered. It originally ran close to the east side of the Grove house, whereas the new road is further away from the house. Whether this was to provide more privacy to the house or to include additional grounds is not known, but it did later allow the Maxwells to dam the stream and build the ornamental pond in the grounds.

The original route of the road can be seen as a slight linear hummock in the field to the east of the Grove and probably passed over the small bridge that exists over the waterfall in the grounds. The dates of the two maps below would suggest that the road was relocated around the time of the Rickman extension to the Grove.



JOHN THOMSON KIRKCUDBRIGHTSHIRE 1821



OS COUNTY SERIES 1854-1886

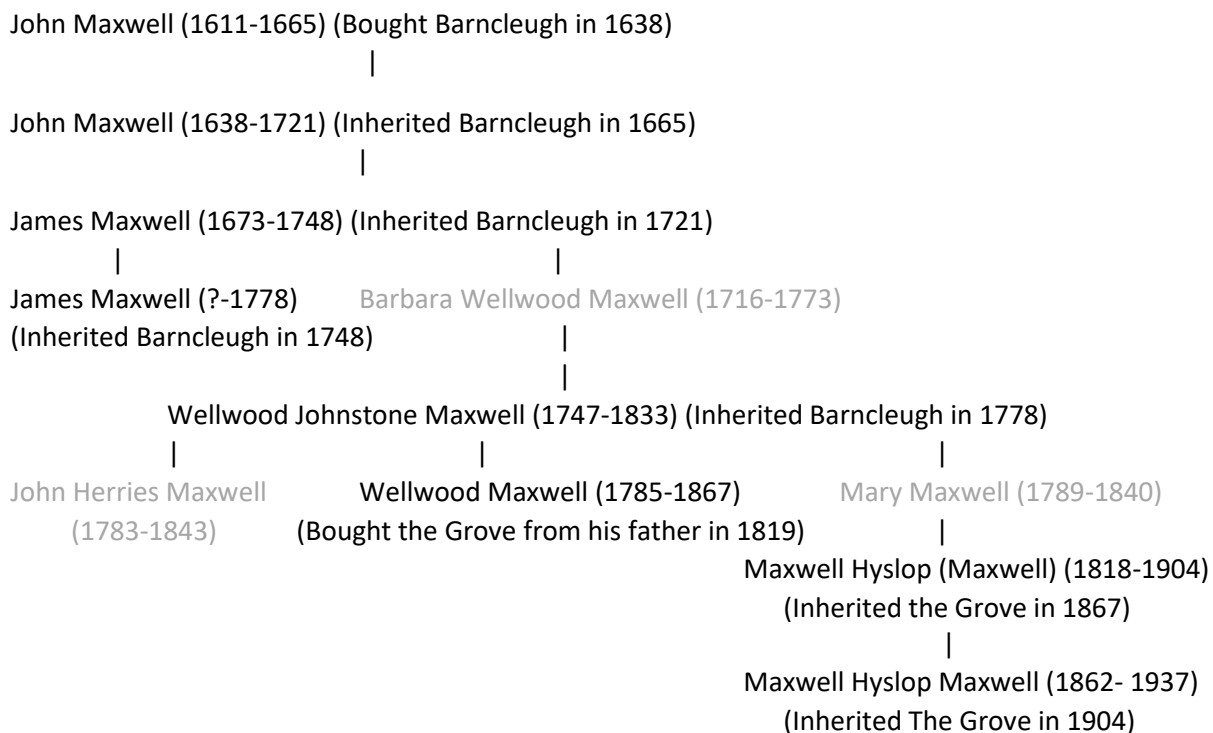
After a lifetime of business in Liverpool, Wellwood and his brother Alexander, retired to the Grove in 1846, where they lived the lives of country gentlemen for the next 21 years.

In 1867, Wellwood and Alexander died within 3 months of each other. As Wellwood died unmarried, his estate passed to his sister Mary's eldest son, Maxwell Hyslop, who took the additional surname Maxwell as a condition of the inheritance. Maxwell Hyslop also inherited his uncle Alexander's estate of Glengaber, and so he became Maxwell Hyslop Maxwell of the Grove and Glengaber.

In 1888, Maxwell added to the Grove grounds when he bought 19 acres of Cogershaw Wood, which was part of the neighbouring Ingleston farm, to build a gas production plant and gasometer to supply the Grove House.

Following Maxwell Hyslop Maxwell's death in 1904, the Grove was inherited by his eldest son, Maxwell Hyslop Maxwell Junior, who owned it until his death in 1937, but did not use it.

Path of inheritance of Barncleugh & The Grove Estates



Maxwell family of Barncleugh & the Grove

The Maxwells were a large powerful and wealthy landowning family based in the South of Scotland who claimed descent from Maccus son of Undwin the Norseman (c. 1100-1150). They included the Earls of Nithsdale and the Lordships of Maxwell and Herries.

The Maxwells frequently intermarried with other branches of the Maxwell families or married into other wealthy, landowning families of the area, consolidating their wealth and importance.

The Maxwells of Barncleugh were a minor (cadet) branch of the family descended from Thomas Maxwell, a merchant burgess in Dumfries (1585-1637).

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XII.—THE MAXWELLS OF BARNCLEUGH, IN THE PARISH OF IRONGRAY AND STEWARTRY OF KIRKCUDBRIGHT.									
THOMAS MAXWELL, a younger son of John Maxwell, who was tutor of Kirkcounell during the minority of his nephew, Bernard, was ancestor of the Maxwells of Barncleugh. In an Instrument of Sasine, dated 9th July 1606, he is styled "brother-german to John Maxwell of Kelton," a designation which can refer only to John Maxwell, eldest son of the tutor, who was served heir to him on 8th July 1574, and who died about 1619. Thomas Maxwell was a merchant burgess of Dumfries, and married, 1st, Agnes, daughter of James Hig, notary in Dumfries.—[Sasine 9th July 1606.] He married, 2dly, Isabel Cousin, by whom he had JOHN MAXWELL of Barncleugh, who was served heir to him on 6th January 1642. He married, contract dated 21st October 1637, Agnes Irving, who survived him, and married, 2dly, Robert Maxwell of Carnaloch. John Maxwell and Agnes Irving had an only son, JOHN MAXWELL of Barncleugh. He was served heir to his grandfather on 11th February 1665. He was nominated Provost of Dumfries in 1686. He married, on 15th June 1663, Margaret, daughter of John Irving of Priars Corse, Provost of Dumfries, and Elizabeth Crichton, his wife, who was a daughter of Sir Robert Crichton of Rychill, brother of the Earl of Dumfries. On 28th September 1714, he was infeft in the lands of Priars Corse on Precept by John Laurie of Maxwell, who appraised these lands from John Irving. By Margaret Irving he had									
JOHN MAXWELL, first son, was born 13th August 1667. He died 3d October the same year.	JAMES MAXWELL, third son, was born 23d February 1673. He was served heir to his father, 10th November 1721. He married, 1st, Janet Carruthers, relict of Alexander Johnstone of Elshieshields, on 10th February 1704. She died 3d October 1707, and he married, 2dly, on 14th February 1716, Mary, eldest daughter of Dr. James Wellwood, and had by his first wife two sons, and by his second wife, four sons and eight daughters. He died in April 1748.	ROBERT, fourth son, was born 26th August 1679. He married, and had issue, in 1710.	JOHN, sixth son, born 23d August 1682. At Douay in 1700.	AGNES, eldest daughter, was born 8th August 1696.	JANET, fourth daughter, was born 5th May 1674.	CHRISTIAN, was born 4th April 1758.			
JOHN MAXWELL, second son, was born 31st July 1670, and died 25th December following.		WILLIAM, fifth son, born 29th June 1683, died 30th September following.	WILLIAM, seventh son, was born 1st May 1685. In 1709, he was engaged to marry Anne Cardiff.	ANNA-ELIZABETH, was born 30th December 1698. She married Colonel Rattray, a gentleman of the Bed-chamber to King James VII. in France, and had issue.	MARIAN, fifth daughter, was born 17th May 1676.	LOUISE, was born 7th February 1683, and died 30th March 1690.			
			ALEXANDER, eighth son, was born 27th December 1689, and died within three months.	MARGARET, third daughter, was born 3d November 1671, and died 29th January 1673.	MARGARET, sixth daughter, died in 1679.	MARY, born 4th July 1691.			
JOHN, first son, was born 7th June 1706, and died within six weeks.	JAMES, the second and only surviving son of the first marriage, was born on 25th September 1707, and succeeded his father in the family estates on 3d April 1748. He was served heir to him on 23rd June following. On 9th March 1744, he and his father submitted all questions as to the possession of Priarscorse to the decision of James Ferguson, younger of Craigdarroch, and Captain William Maxwell of Carruchan, who decided that the Maxwells were bound to remove from the estate, and convey it to Mr. Riddell for £1500. He died unmarried, and was succeeded by his nephew, Wellwood Johnstone.	WELLWOOD, third son, was born 11th May 1721. On 6th October 1737, he was apprenticed to Thomas Gordon, Dumfries.	CHARLES, fifth son, was born 30th January 1724. Living in 1742.	MARGARET, first daughter, born 26th October 1704.	BARBARA, second daughter, was born 21st November 1716. She married James Johnstone, brother to Thomas Johnstone of Clachrie, a cadet of the family of Westerhall, and had	ELIZABETH, third daughter, was born 11th December 1717.	CHRISTIAN, sixth daughter, was born 28th February 1725. Died 23d May 1726.	JANE, seventh daughter, was born 4th October 1728.	MARY, eighth daughter, was born 15th April 1731. She married Alexander McGoun of Smithstown, and with his consent granted a discharge to her brother James of Barncleugh, 16th May 1730.
		JOHN, fourth son, was born 16th July 1722.	WILLIAM, sixth son, was born 16th July 1727.		MARION, fourth daughter, was born 14th February 1719. She married George Wellwood, attorney in London.	JANET, fifth daughter, was born 18th March 1730.			
JAMES JOHNSTONE, born 27th March 1743. Died 2d February 1764.	JOHN JOHNSTONE, died at Dumfries, 30th December 1772.—[Letter from George Maxwell of Carruchan.]	WELLWOOD JOHNSTONE, who was educated as a surgeon, and practised, in 1772, in Calcutta. In terms of the settlements of his uncle, James Maxwell, he took the name of Maxwell, and became Wellwood Maxwell of Barncleugh. He married Catherine, daughter of John Maxwell of Torthaughy. Of that marriage there was issue nine sons and four daughters.							
JAMES, born 1780. Died 1782.	JOHN, married his cousin, Clementina Maxwell of Manches, and had issue.—Five separate Pedigrees of Manches and Torthaughy.	WELLWOOD MAXWELL of the Grove, was born in 1785, and died in 1867.	ALEXANDER MAXWELL of Glenaber, was born in 1787, and died in 1867.	WILLIAM MAXWELL, merchant, of Liverpool, was born in 1791, and died in 1873.	JAMES, born 1792. Died in November 1808.	GEORGE MAXWELL of Glenis, born 1796. Died 1858.	AGNES, Mrs. McVie, born 1781. Died 1858.	MARY, Mrs. Hyslop, born 1789. Died 1840.	MARGARET, born 1790. Died 1798.
Twin sons, born 1782. Died 1783.									CATHERINE, Mrs. Davis, born 1794. Alive 1873.

EXTRACT FROM THE BOOK OF CAERLAVEROCK

The Maxwells of Barncleugh

John Maxwell of Barncleugh I (1611-1665)

John was the son of Thomas Maxwell (1585-1637), a merchant burghess of Dumfries, and his 2nd wife, Isobel Corson. John married, Agnes Irving (1623-1688), granddaughter of Francis Irving, Provost of Dumfries, & Agnes Raining. After John's death, Agnes married Robert Maxwell of Carnsalloch. John bought the Barncleugh estate from George Rome in 1638. He left Barncleugh to his only son, John Maxwell.

John Maxwell of Barncleugh II (1638-1721)

John Maxwell Junior inherited Barncleugh from his father in 1665. He married his cousin, Margaret Irving (1642-1695), daughter of John Irving of Friar's Carse & Elisabeth Crichton, and great granddaughter of Francis Irving.

They had 17 children:-

- | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| • Agnes (1666-?) | • Robert (1679-at least 1710) |
| • John I (1667-1667) | • William I (1681-1682) |
| • Anna-Elizabeth ((1668-?)) | • John III ((1682-at least 1709)) |
| • John II (1670-1671) | • Christian (1684-1758) |
| • Margaret I (1671-1673) | • William II (1685-at least 1709) |
| • James (1673-1748) | • Lucie (1688-1690) |
| • Janet (1674-?) | • Alexander (1689-1690) |
| • Marian (1676-?) | • Mary (1691-?) |
| • Margaret II (1677?-1679) | |

John was a writer (solicitor) and became Town Clerk in 1662 but after converting to Catholicism in 1681, he had to leave office. However, he persuaded the council to give him a life pension of £60 Scots (£5 sterling) in exchange for his resignation.

In February 1687, John was elected as the Provost of Dumfries by an Act of the Privy Council of King James II & VII, being a member of the Catholic Earl of Nithsdale's family and a supporter of King James. A second Act nominated King James' choice for other members of the town council in an effort to promote Catholics to office. This was unusual as the town had previously been free to choose their own councillors.

John left his country residence (possibly he was living somewhere on the Barncleugh estate at that time) and moved into lodgings in Dumfries in order to consolidate his power. He began to entertain lavishly ordering large quantities of wine into his lodgings, as this was then considered a valuable auxiliary to municipal governance. In April 1688, the grateful town council voted to give him a '*cellarie of ffyve hundred merkes of Scotts money and ane tierce (cask) of Ffrench wyne*' annually, in order that he would not be burdened with any further incidental charges while living in the town.

However, by 17th December 1688, a crowd of town's people supporting William of Orange gathered at the Market Place and proceeded noisily through the town, requiring the bailies to organise an armed force to keep the peace.

John is said to have removed all the town's arms and ammunition from the vaults below the NewWark to stop the Whigs from getting hold of them. They were later discovered in the vaults of Lincluden Collegiate Church.

John stopped attending Council meetings and disappeared. He was apprehended fleeing across the Auld Brig (Devorgilla's Bridge) in just his shirt and imprisoned in Dumfries before being sent to Edinburgh at the request of Lord Athole of the new Protestant Privy Council. His cloak-bag, which was part of his disguise, was ordered to be searched for papers and for any belonging to the burgh to be removed. The town was also given back the right to choose their own Provost and councillors, which they did immediately, replacing John with William Craik of Arbigland, a Presbyterian, who had been Provost previously.

As John was objected to solely because of his religion, had served well as town clerk before being made Provost by James II & VII and held a highly respectable position in the Burgh and County, he appears to have been dealt with leniently.

Both he and his son, James, lost money in the disastrous Darien Scheme of 1696. John paid in £200 and James £100. His compensation (628 mercks) which was part of the town's share of the Darien Scheme's compensation was held up by either John Herries of Butts, the town clerk, or by William Copeland of Colliston, the Provost, in 1708, to try to recover some of the £5 yearly town clerk pension which was still being paid to John.

During his time as town clerk and Provost, John started the causewaying of public streets and built the Horse Miln that became a kiln and brewery.

He died in 1721 and left Barncleugh to his eldest surviving son, James Maxwell.

THE DARIEN COMPANY.	
DUMFRIES SHAREHOLDERS.	
We extract from the list of shareholders in this the first joint-stock company in which the people of Scotland advertised, now republished in the <i>Glasgow Herald</i> , the subscriptions contributed from this district. The Scheme took shape in 1696, and the capital raised was £400,000, an immense sum in those days. All classes, and from all parts of the kingdom, subscribed. The company fitted out five frigates, in which embarked 1200 emigrants, with an immense quantity of merchandise, to form the new colony. The enmity of the Spaniards and English, however, brought the colonists to utter ruin, and very few survived to return to their native country. For generations the conduct of the English ranked in the memories of Scotsmen, and to the result of the Darien Scheme may in a great degree be attributed the magnitude of the Rebellions of the '15 and '45.	
William, Earl of Arundale,	£1000.
John Corsbie and James Coulter, merchants in Dumfries,	500.
William Charters, Sheriff-deput of Dumfries,	300.
John Corbet, merchant in Dumfries,	200.
Robert Corbet, merchant in Dumfries,	100.
John Crosbie, merchant in Dumfries,	100.
William Carruthers of Whyteroft,	100.
The Town of Dumfries,	500.
Henrietta Dalryell, Lady Glenae,	200.
Mrs Agnes Dalryell, daughter to the deceased Sir Robert Dalryell of Glenae, Baronet,	200.
William Elliot of Berthwickburn,	200.
William Ferguson, brother-german to Mr Alexander Ferguson of Iale, advocate,	100.
Matthew Harstaine of Craigs,	200.
Patrick Heron of Kerochtrie,	200.
Janet Home, Lady Enchles,	100.
Andrew Heron of Bergally,	100.
Sir Alexander Jardine of Applegirth,	400.
Robert Johnston and John Reid, merchants in Dumfries,	400.
Alexander Johnston of Eshishield,	400.
Robert Johnston, late Provost of Dumfries,	400.
John Irving, son to John Irving of Drumcloon,	200.
John Irving, son to John Irving, present Provost of Dumfries,	200.
Thomas Irving, merchant in Dumfries,	200.
Thomas Kinkaid, son to Thomas Kinkaid of Auchinvoch,	500.
John Laurick, Writer in Dumfries,	100.
Robert Laurie, younger of Maxwelltown,	100.
John Maxwell of Middlebie,	300.
John Maxwell of Barncleugh,	200.
Robert Maxwell of Garsalloch,	200.
William Mackie of Balmagie,	200.
James Maxwell, eldest son of John Maxwell of Barncleugh,	100.
His Grace the Duke of Queensberry,	3000.
John Sharp of Hoddum,	600.

DUMFRIES & GALLOWAY STANDARD
11TH JUNE 1860

James Maxwell of Barncleugh I (1673-1748)

James inherited Barncleugh from his father in 1721. He was married twice. Firstly in 1704, to Janet Carruthers (?-1707), the widow of Alexander Johnstone, by whom she already had 2 sons, Gavin and Alexander, and a daughter, Janet. James and Janet Carruthers had 3 children:-

- Margaret (1704-?)
- John (1706-1706)
- James (1707-1776)

Secondly, James married Mary Wellwood (1686-?) in 1716, by whom he had 11 children:-

- Barbara (1716-?)
- Elizabeth (1717-?)
- Marion (1719-?)
- Janet (1720-?)
- Wellwood (1721-?)
- John (1722-?)
- Charles (1724-?)
- Christian (1725-1726)
- William (1727-?)
- Jane (1728-?)
- Mary (1731-?)

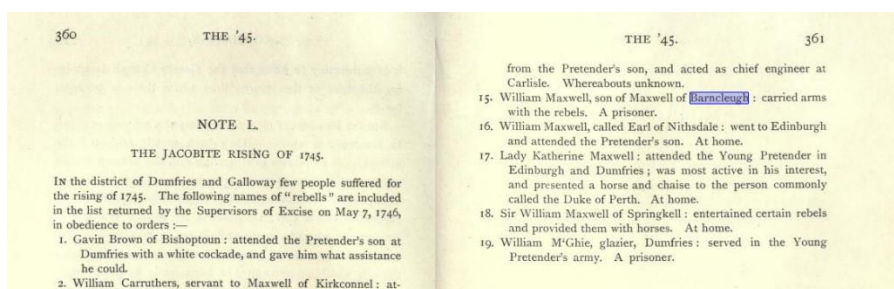
Mary Wellwood was the daughter of Dr James Wellwood (1653-?) who was the son of Rev. James Wellwood of Tundergarth. Dr James Wellwood was a supporter of the Covenanters and spent part of 1680 in exile in Holland where he became physician to William and Mary. He later moved to London where he was a physician in the court of William and Mary.

In November 1746, James' son [William](#) was arrested and held in the Tollbooth in Dumfries for his support of the 1745 Jacobite rebellion.

He was a lieutenant in the [Ecosais Royales Regiment](#).

apparent.
From Dumfries we are told, that Maxwell
Son to Barncleugh,* and two other Rebels were taken
up in that Country some Days ago, and are now
Prisoners in the Tolbooth of that Place.
Last Friday an Express came to Town from Tob-

GLASGOW COURANT 28TH APR 1746



EXCERPT FROM THE HISTORY OF DUMFRIES & GALLOWAY BY SIR HERBERT MAXWELL

James Maxwell Senior died in 1748, leaving Barncleugh to his eldest son, James, from his first marriage to Janet Carruthers.

James Maxwell of Barncleugh II (1708-1776)

James Maxwell Junior inherited Barncleugh from his father in 1748. He died unmarried in 1778 and Barncleugh passed to his late half-sister, Barbara's, only surviving son, Wellwood Johnstone.

Wellwood Johnstone (Maxwell) of Barncleugh (1747-1833)

Wellwood Johnstone Maxwell was the 3rd and only surviving son of Barbara Wellwood Maxwell and James Johnstone. His two older brothers, James (1743-1764) and John (1745? – 1772) both lived into their 20s but died of consumption, as had his mother.

He trained as a medical doctor and practiced in Calcutta in the service of the East India Company from 1770. In January 1772, George Maxwell of Carruchan wrote to Wellwood in India, saying that his father was anxious for him to return home following the death of his older brother, John.

He inherited Barncleugh after the death of his late mother's half-brother, James Maxwell, in 1776. He married his cousin, Catherine Maxwell, daughter of John Maxwell of Terraughty, at Drumlanrig in August 1778. He and Catherine had 13 children.

- James (1780-1782)
- Agnes (1781-1858)
- Twin sons (1782-1783)
- John Herries (1783-1843)
- Wellwood (1785-1867)
- Alexander (1787-1867)
- Mary (1789-1840)
- Margaret (1790-1798)
- William (1791-alive in 1873)
- James (1792-1808)
- Catherine (1794-alive in 1873)
- George (1796-1858)

They lived in a town house in Irish St, Dumfries and were using a house at the Grove as a country residence by at least 1781.

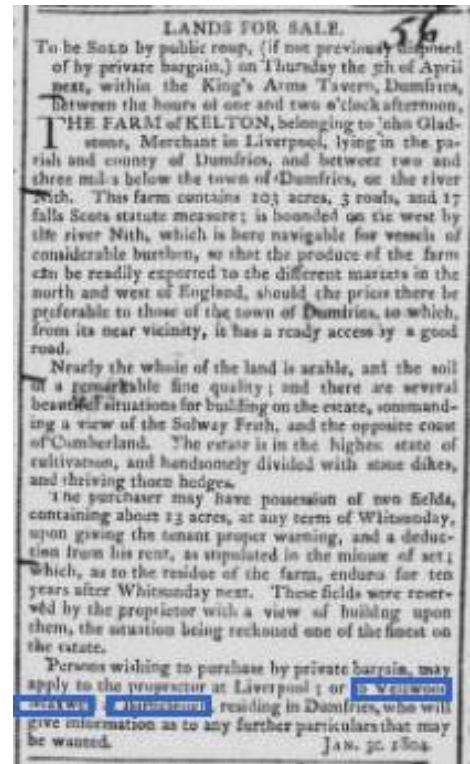


[TOWN PLAN OF DUMFRIES 1819 \(JOHN WOOD\)](#)

Wellwood acted as a factor (property manager) for many properties, farms and estates around Dumfries and he was often given as the contact for the sale of such properties in newspaper sales adverts.



CALEDONIAN MERCURY 7TH NOV 1799



CALEDONIAN MERCURY 12TH MAR 1804

Wellwood considered himself to be rather unhealthy, particularly as his mother and older brothers had all died from [consumption](#), a wasting disease caused particularly by pulmonary tuberculosis.

On 26th April 1785, his doctor, John Gilchrist of Speddoch, wrote to [Dr William Cullen of the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh](#) to get advice on his treatment of Wellwood for a severe bilious attack, piles and prolapsed anus. John Gilchrist was a neighbour of Wellwood in Dumfries, as can be seen from the town plan on the previous page.

'The Patient is Mr Maxwell of Barncleugh, who is at present about the age of 38 and of a very unhealthy family. His Mother died consumptive, and his two elder, and only, Brothers, were carried off in what have been vulgarly termed deep consumptions.

This gentleman himself, tho always reckoned to be of a delicate constitution, has had no great threatenings of any pulmonary disorder. He passed two or three years, I believe, -- in the East Indies when about the age of 25 and bore that climate well, tho he suffered a good deal from the inflammatory affection of the Liver occurring frequently in India; but it was attended with no bad consequences. --- About ten years ago, soon after his marriage I remember he spoke to me about a cough, or some other Complaints of his breast, which however were but slight and transient; and, upon the whole he has been liable to no complaints of that kind but what anybody, from cold, might be liable to. Mr Maxwell, tho not like a strong man, has by no means an unhealthy appearance; -- and, for these ten years past he has been of a full enough habit, that is no way thin at any time. -- Two of his children who are alive, are for their time of life, sufficiently hale & thriving. --- With all this however, circumstances denoting considerable delicacy, and relaxation, have at times occurred with

him. -- When about sixteen he became subject to a degree of the Prolapsus ani, which has never left him; and, when connected with present circumstances, distresses him a good deal, - He has been liable to the Piles, or at least to a considerable discharge of blood from some parts of the rectum, for several years past; and particularly last year. -- Another circumstance to be mentioned is that, above two years ago, he was seized with a Sore throat, which in two or three days, became very evidently a putrid one, by which a good part of the velum pendulum palate was destroyed, (tho' in a little time the deficiency was pretty well supplied) and the uvula had almost dropt of. Since that time till now he has enjoyed very good health, and has lived very regularly. He always eats heartily; &, before the attack of the Angina, sometimes exceeded in drinking; tho he never failed to suffer a good deal in his stomach, two or three days after, for so doing.

Now to come to his present state, he was seized five or six weeks ago with what was called a bilious disorder, attended with more or less vomiting and purging, which readily gave way to some Antimonials or other emetics; and the state of his pulse was such that a small quantity of blood was drawn. After this he seemed to be quite well again. But, about a fortnight ago, he was seized anew with the uneasiness in his stomach and bowels, producing frequent retchings, sometimes very severe, a degree of diarrhœa at times, tho' the stools were seldom copious, or very frequent; -- and sometimes a very disagreeable tenesmus, with a sense of tenderness or soreness in the rectum. At first these complaints were attended with a very considerable and oppressive headach; tho for several days past, that symptom has been in a great measure removed; and his tongue, which was moderately white and furred, is now much cleaner and moister. --- For these ten days past, during which I have visited him, his pulse has never risen above 95. It is commonly about 85, or between that and 90, quite regular; & tolerably firm or full for the most part, tho somewhat weak at times. --- The sickness at stomach, and retchings, for some days past have been frequently recurring, and distress him greatly. -- At present too the diarrhœa too is often returning, that is 4 or 5 times in the night - or in the day, tho' the stools in general are far from being very copious -- Five or six days ago his stools began to be bloody. -- At first the quantity of blood, (and that not very considerable,) seemed equally mixed with the stool. -- For three or four days past the blood has been so plainly separate from the fæces, as to leave no doubt that it comes after them; and from the rectum. -- Sometimes one ounce perhaps; & sometimes perhaps two or even three ounces of blood will be discharged. --- The Prolapsus ani constantly takes place to a certain degree when he is at stool. --- Tho' a good deal of Blood must have been discharged, yet his pulse remains as I mentioned & his general strength is not much impaired; but his spirits are exceedingly sunk so that he can scarcely speak to us; -- and he expresses the strongest apprehension of his own danger. --- I must conclude, as the post is just going, with adding hastily --- that he has no kind of appetite - & is sensible of getting no sleep, but, by opiates. --- We have used according to circumstances -- gentle emetics & laxatives of different kinds -- Columbo root - Saline draughts in the state of Effervescence & other usual things - general or local - I must only add that I am as always
Dear Sir Truly Yours
John Gilchrist

On reading over the above with Mr Harley the only circumstance I have to add is that when I was called to him there was a considerable pain in the right side - with some fulness which gave apprehension - of something wrong about the liver -- but since a large Blister was applied on the part he has complained of nothing there --'

[Dr Cullen wrote back](#) diagnosing dyspeptic indigestion which should be moderated with opiates. He also advised the use of bark of the chinona tree to settle his stomach, astringents and nutgall oil to help with his piles, taking the air in a carriage and never to go to stool in a sitting posture. He advised against the use of purgatives. On the 27th May 1875, [Dr Gilchrist wrote back](#) to Dr Cullen to say that Wellwood had followed these treatments and was back to full health and was out constantly riding and walking again.

Dr John Gilchrist was the driving force behind the establishment of the first Dumfries Infirmary which opened in February 1777, having sought the support of landed proprietors in the county to raise money after the wealthier towns people and merchants turned him down. Dumfries was only the 4th town in Scotland to ally to the Great Voluntary Hospital Movement of the 18th century. He and his family are buried in St Michael's Churchyard in the [adjoining plot](#) to Wellwood Johnstone Maxwell.

Wellwood was Provost of Dumfries in 1781-2, became a Freeman of the Burgh of Dumfries on 24th Oct 1786, a Convener of the Road Trustees for 8th District of Kirkcudbrightshire in 1793, 1st Lieutenant in Dumfries Corps of Volunteers on 6th March 1795, where he served alongside Robert Burns, and a Collector of Land Tax for the County of Dumfries from 1796 to 1818.

On 13th February 1816, Wellwood wrote a [letter to his eldest son John](#), expressing his wishes to leave settlements on his death to his wife and daughters, and mentioning that he and his wife wished to leave part of the Barncleugh Estate to their 2nd son, Wellwood. In the letter he also writes-

'I have always looked forward to the full grown wood on the Irongray lands as a fund for the building of a better house at the Grove as I think from £1500 to £2000 worth might be cut without baring the place -- This however will not be done in my day as the present cottage answers very well for the few months in the year we reside there.'

However, the terms of the disposition of his own inheritance of Barncleugh, stated that the estate should pass without division to his eldest son. After taking legal advice from Edinburgh advocate, Matthew Ross, in June 1818, it was found that he could sell part of the Barncleugh estate for a 'fair and true price' to a younger son.

In 1819 he sold part of the Barncleugh Estate (part of Meikle Barncleugh, and the Riddings including the Grove) to his 2nd son, Wellwood Maxwell. It is thought that Wellwood Junior might not have been able to afford to buy the whole of the Barncleugh Estate at the time, so only bought a portion. The price was £8000, £6000 of which was payable on the death of the seller (Wellwood Senior) who retained his liferent (the right to receive the benefits of an asset for the duration of the beneficiary's lifetime) on the land sold. However, Wellwood Junior eventually paid £2500 to his father in 1832 and the remaining £3500 to his older brother, John Herries Maxwell, following the death of Wellwood Senior in 1833.

In his will dated 1819, Wellwood Senior left the tenements of houses in the West Backrows (Irish St) to his wife and daughters. He also left his son, Wellwood, all the furniture at the Grove house, the implements of husbandry, garden utensils, stables & dairy utensils, 3 work horses and 3 cows to be chosen, although it appears that this will was cancelled and superseded by a later will.

He died in 1833 and was buried in St Michael's churchyard, Dumfries, in the grave plot of his distant ancestor, Francis Irving.

Catherine Maxwell (1754-1832)

Catherine was the 4th daughter of John Maxwell of Terraughty & Munches. She married Wellwood Johnstone Maxwell and gave birth to 13 children between 1780 and 1794, only 8 of which survived to adulthood. She is buried in St Michael's Churchyard, Dumfries, with her husband and a number of her children and grandchildren.

John Herries Johnstone Maxwell (1783-1843)

John was the eldest son of Wellwood Johnstone Maxwell & Catherine Maxwell. He trained as a lawyer under Hugh Corrie and was indentured in April 1804. He was admitted as Writer of the Signet in November 1807. He married his cousin, Clementina Maxwell on 6th June 1813 in Dumfries. As the eldest son he should have inherited the whole of the Barncleugh Estate, but as Clementina had inherited her Uncle Alexander Maxwell's estates of Munches, Dinwoodie and Terraughty in 1815, he was already very wealthy and his parents sought to leave part of Barncleugh to their 2nd son, Wellwood. John did, however, inherit the remainder of the Barncleugh estate after the death of his father in 1833.

Clementina Maxwell (1782-1858)

Clementina was the wife of John Herries Johnstone Maxwell. She was the 2nd daughter of William Maxwell & Janet Syme, and the niece of Alexander Herries Maxwell of Munches, Terraughty & Dinwoodie. She inherited these estates after her uncle's death in 1815.

The Maxwells of The Grove

Wellwood Maxwell of The Grove (1785-1867)

Wellwood Maxwell was the 2nd son of Wellwood Johnstone Maxwell and Catherine Maxwell, and was born in Dumfries in 1785. He moved to Liverpool in the early 1800s and joined the grain merchant house of Maury Latham & Co, where he was then joined by his younger brother Alexander. He and Alexander then set up their own importation company, W. & A. Maxwell, trading between Liverpool and the United States and the Caribbean. They were joined by their youngest brother, George, in 1811, initially as a trainee. When George became a partner in 1820, the company became W. A & G. Maxwell.

In 1819, Wellwood bought a portion of the Barncleugh estate from his father, which included the original 18th century Grove house. In 1825, he employed the successful Liverpool architect, [Thomas Rickman](#), to design a large extension to the existing Grove House.

While in Liverpool, he was one of the first to invest in the new Liverpool to Manchester railway, the 1st railway line to be built in Britain. The Liverpool to Manchester Railway was proposed as a more efficient and quicker way to move heavy goods from the docks in Liverpool as it often took longer for them to get to

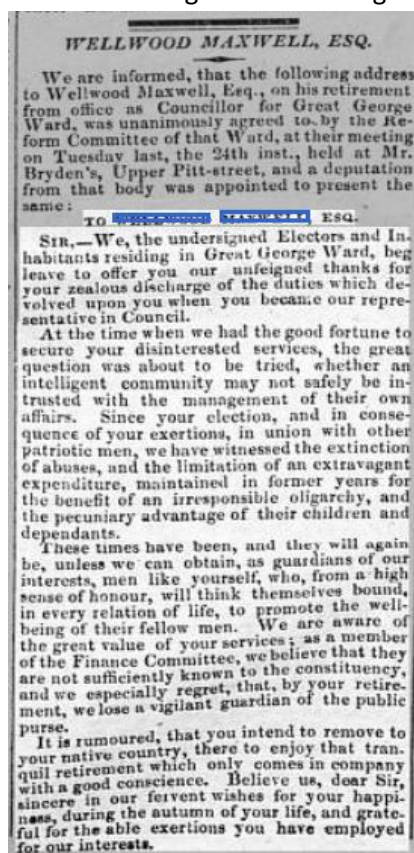
"LIVERPOOL & MANCHESTER RAIL-ROAD COMPANY

COMMITTEE.

C. Lawrence, Esq. Chairman.	Thos. Shaw Brandreth,	Joseph Hornby,
Lister Ellis, Esq.	James Cropper,	John Kennedy,
R. Gladstone, Esq.	John Ewart,	Wellwood Maxwell,
John Moss, Esq.	Peter Ewart,	William Potter,
J. Sanders, Esq.	William Garnett,	William Rathbone,
Robert Benson,	Richard Harrison,	William Rotheram,
H. H. Birley,	Thomas Headlam,	John Ryle,
Joseph Birley,	Adam Hodgson,	Thomas Sharpe,
Henry Booth,	Isaac Hodgson,	J. Wilson, Esquires.

Parliamentary Agent, Thos. Moulden Sherwood, Esq.—Engineer, George Stephenson, Esq.—Solicitors, Messrs. Pritt and Clay.—Bankers, Messrs. Moss, Rogers and Moss, Liverpool.

EXCERPT FROM AN ACCOUNT OF THE LIVERPOOL TO MANCHESTER RAILWAY (2ND ED.) BOOTH 1831



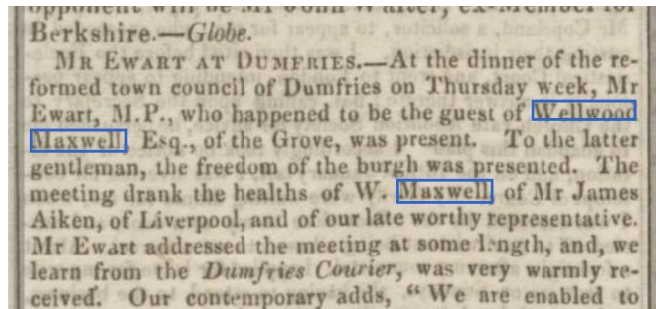
LIVERPOOL ALBION 30TH OCT 1837

Manchester by canal than it did to get them across the Atlantic by boat. The canals were very busy often leading to blockages, were expensive to use as the owners had a monopoly and were sometimes completely unusable if they froze over in winter. Wellwood later invested in other railways around the country and abroad, including the Caledonian Railway in 1859.

Wellwood became a Whig Councillor for the Great George Ward in Liverpool in 1835, winning 40% of the vote. On his retirement from that post in 1837 he was lavishly praised by his constituents for his honourable service.

In 1839, Wellwood was given the Freedom of the Burgh of Dumfries at a meeting of Dumfries Town Council.

He was a good friend of [William Ewart](#), grandson of Rev. John Ewart of Troqueer, and helped introduce him as a candidate for the parliamentary seat for the Dumfries Burghs, which Ewart won in 1841 and held until 1868. Ewart established the bill for Free Libraries in 1850 and is who the Ewart Library in Dumfries is named after.



KENDAL MERCURY 30TH NOV 1839

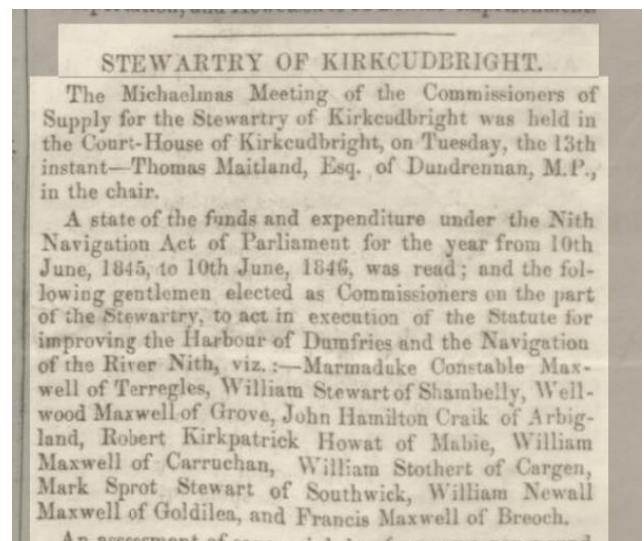
Wellwood continued to run W. A. & G. Maxwell until he and Alexander retired to the Grove in 1846, although they both kept a keen and active interest in the company right up until their deaths.

His nephew, Maxwell Hyslop (Maxwell), son of his sister Mary, who had also worked at W. A. & G. Maxwell, frequently wrote to both Wellwood and Alexander at the Grove keeping them informed about the business and relaying that he had carried out their wishes. Maxwell's [last business letter](#) to Wellwood is dated 10th June 1867. Wellwood died on 27th June 1867.

Wellwood took an active interest in various institutions in Dumfries and Kirkcudbrightshire during his retirement.

In May 1846 he was elected as a member of the Extraordinary Committee of the Dumfries & Galloway Royal Infirmary.

While in October 1846, he was elected as a commissioner for the improvement of the navigation of the River Nith and of the harbour in Dumfries.



DUMFRIES & GALLOWAY STANDARD 21ST OCT 1846

He was a great philanthropist and donated money to many institutions and public funds.

DUMFRIES ASSEMBLY ROOMS.

THESE ROOMS were Built some Fifty Years ago, by SUBSCRIPTION by a number of GENTLEMEN of the COUNTIES of DUMFRIES and GALLOWAY for social purposes, such as Balls and other Public Entertainments, and up to the present time they have admirably served the purpose for which they were Built, though any Monies derived from Letting them from time to time have hardly sufficed to keep them in Repair, and not a Shilling of Dividend has ever been paid to the Shareholders. It has recently been discovered that the Building requires Re-Roofing and other Material Repairs, and as there are no Funds in hand it was determined, at a Meeting of the Shareholders held lately, to appeal primarily to those Proprietors who have come into the County since the Lists of Subscribers were made up in 1822, and who are not Subscribers, to put themselves into the position of the Shareholders by Subscribing what Sums they may think proper, to thoroughly Restore the Rooms and fit them for the purposes for which they have so long been used.

SUBJOINED ARE
1ST. LIST OF ORIGINAL SHAREHOLDERS.

	Shares.
1. The Marquis of Queensberry.....	4
2. William F. Hunter of Barjarg	2
3. Major Thomas Orichton, Auchenskeoch ...	1
84. John Morrin.....	1
85. Wellwood Maxwell of The Grove ...	1
86. J. Macbriar, for John J. Macbriar	1

GALLOWAY NEWS & KIRKCUDBRIGHT ADVERTISER
30TH OCT 1885

He was one of the original contributors to the building of the Assembly Rooms in Dumfries in the 1830s, along with 123 other wealthy local landholders. His father, Wellwood Johnstone Maxwell, and two nephews, Maxwell Hyslop and Wellwood Maxwell of Munches, also bought one share each. None of the shareholders ever took any dividends for the shares they bought.

In 1885 it had become necessary to ask other local landholders to contribute towards the repair of Assembly Rooms roof.

Wellwood frequently contributed financially to appeals for the poor.

In 1841, he and his brother George, both donated £5 to the upkeep and supply of soup kitchens in Liverpool. In 1844 he donated £1 to the Maxwelltown Soup Kitchen, in 1848 he and Alexander both donated £5 to the Dumfries & Galloway Royal Infirmary and in the same year Wellwood gave £10 for the relief of cholera sufferers in Dumfries.

RELIEF OF SUFFERERS BY CHOLERA.

PROVOST KENNEDY begs to acknowledge the Receipt of the following Sums, which have been benevolently Contributed for the Relief of Poor Persons, at present exposed to peculiar distress, from the prevalence of **Cholera** in Dumfries. Coals have already been distributed to a number of Poor, and aid in other ways afforded from the funds received; and as the present necessity is urgent, it is to be hoped that Contributions will be made to meet it as far as is possible.

Wellwood Maxwell Esq. of The Grove,	£10	0	0
Major Davis, Castle Street,	5	0	0
Miss Margaret Maxwell Castle Street,	1	0	0
Samuel McClure, Esq. of Kerfield,	1	0	0
Francis Nicholson, Esq., merchant, Dumfries,	1	0	0
Mrs F. Nicholson, ditto,	1	0	0
The Most Noble the Marquis of Queensberry,	5	0	0

DUMFRIES & GALLOWAY STANDARD
13TH DEC 1848

In 1854, Wellwood contributed £20 to the Maxwelltown Patriotic Fund which was raising money for the relief of widows and orphans of soldiers, sailors and marines of the Crimean War.

Wellwood and his brothers, Alexander and William, contributed towards the soup kitchen in Dumfries in 1865.

PATRIOTIC FUND, MAXWELLTOWN.

A meeting of the committee of the Lower District of the Stewartry, appointed at the late County Meeting, for the purpose of taking steps to raise subscriptions, was held in the Court-house, Maxwelltown, on Wednesday, in compliance with the suggestions in the royal commission—M. C. Maxwell, Esq. of Terregles, in the chair.

The Chairman having introduced the business to the meeting, the following resolution was moved by the Rev. Walter Macfarlane, seconded by Mr Stewart of Shambelly:—‘That this committee, fully sensible of the great importance of the present war, and regarding with the highest admiration and gratitude the courage and bravery displayed by our army and navy, and desirous of supporting the institution of the Patriotic Fund towards the relief of the widows and orphans of the soldiers, sailors, and marines killed in action, or dying from other casualties when employed in service connected with this war, pledges itself to further to the best of its power the benevolent design of the royal commission; and in aid thereof, directs lists to be opened, and placed in the hands of the chairman, and of the individual members of the committee, who will receive subscriptions, and transmit the same to the British Linen Co.’s Bank, to be placed to the credit of their chairman of the committee, to be by him forwarded to the treasurer of

DUMFRIES & GALLOWAY STANDARD 29TH NOV 1854

DUMFRIES SOUP-KITCHEN.

THIS Kitchen has been Open since the 26th January, and its operation during this severe winter is much needed.

Subscriptions will be received by SAMUEL ADAMSON, Esq., Treasurer, at the Office of the British Linen Co.’s Bank, and Donations of Vegetables (Greens are much wanted), which are always most acceptable, at the Kitchen; and Friends in the Country are reminded that a portion of their this year’s superfluous stores of Potatoes would be very welcome.

Tickets, price One Halfpenny, will be Sold at the Shop of Mr R. BELL, Ironmonger.

W. R. M’DIARMID, Secretary.

Dumfries, 13th February 1865.

SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Previously advertised		£68	9	0
Captain Carthew Yorstoun		1	0	0
Thomas Dickson, Esq., Drumcrail		0	10	6
James Wilkin, Esq., Tinwald Downs		1	0	0
James Hotchkis, Esq., Ladyfield		1	0	0
Mrs M’Kaig, Rosevale		0	10	0
A Friend		0	10	0
The Rev. S. Gunning of Cresswell		1	0	0
Colonel Grierson of Barndenoch		1	0	0
G. Whitelaw, Esq.		1	1	0
W. F. Carruthers, Esq. of Dormont		2	0	0
Mrs Clark, Castle Street		1	0	0
Mrs Dougall, Blackwood		1	1	0
Sheriff Trotter		1	0	0
Wellwood Maxwell, Esq. of The Grove		2	0	0
Alexander Maxwell, Esq. of Glengaber		2	0	0
W. Maxwell, Esq. of Glenlee		2	2	0
M. Moriarty, Esq.		0	10	0
		1	0	0

DUMFRIES & GALLOWAY STANDARD
1ST MAR 1865

**DUMFRIES AND MAXWELLTOWN
TONIC SOL-FA ASSOCIATION.**

ESTABLISHED 9TH APRIL 1862.

Under the distinguished Patronage of
WM. EWART, Esq., M.P.; Col. CLARK KENNEDY, C.B.;
and WELLWOOD MAXWELL, Esq., Grove, &c. &c.

HONORARY PRESIDENT—REV. M. N. GOOLD.
VICE-PRESIDENTS—CHR. HARKNESS AND A.
BARRIE, ESQUIRES.
CONDUCTOR—MR JAMES MUIR.

THE Committee have much pleasure in announcing
that this Association will give their FIRST
CONCERT of the Season in the
MECHANICS’ HALL, IRISH STREET,
On THURSDAY EVENING, 2d FEBRUARY.

The Programme will consist of Selections from the
works of the greatest masters, including Rossini, Nageli,
Silcher, Calcott, Fawcett, Bradbury, Stevens, Mason,
and Miss Eliza Stirling.

Ms NORTON will Preside at the Piano, and a Grand
Harmonium kindly lent for the occasion.

Doors open at Half-past Seven o’clock; Concert to
commence at 8.

Reserved Seats, 2s; Body of Hall and Front of Gallery,

DUMFRIES & GALLOWAY STANDARD
25TH JAN 1865

He was a patron of the Dumfries & Maxwelltown Tonic Sol-Fa Association which gave their 1st concert in the Mechanics Hall on the 2nd February 1865. [Tonic Sol-Fa](#) was a method of teaching music especially singing, invented in England by John Curwen in about 1850.

At a meeting of the American Chamber of Commerce in Liverpool attended by Wellwood on 28th April 1865, he offered the chambers condolences to the American people on the assassination of Abraham Lincoln.

At a meeting of the American Chamber of Commerce of Liverpool, held on the 28th day of April, 1865—present, Wellwood Maxwell, (W. A. & G. Maxwell & Co.,) president; J. Spence, (Richardson, Spence & Co.,) vice-president; F. A. Hamilton, (Brown, Shepley & Co.,) Stewart H. Brown; M. Hyslop, (W. A. & G. Maxwell & Co.,) Henry W. Gair, T. K. Twist, (Rathbone Brothers & Co.,) C. W. Pickering, (J. H. Schroeder & Co.,) Charles MacIver, (C. & D. MacIver,) Charles Forget, Charles P. Melly, George Melly, (Melly, Forget & Co.,) William Rome, (Eyre, Evans & Co.,) H. Stolterfoht, H. Stolterfoht, jr., (Stolterfoht, Sons, & Co.,) Thomas Boyde, Thomas Stolterfoht, (Boyde, Edwards & Co.,) Fredinand Karc, (Drake, Kleinwort & Cohen,) Edgar Gars-ton, (George Green & Co.,) George Martin, Meadows Frost—it was

Unanimously resolved, That this chamber begs to express to the American minister, and through him to the government of the United States, its deep abhorrence of the foul deed that has been perpetrated by assassins in the ruthless murder of the President of the United States and the dastardly attempt upon the life of Mr. Secretary Seward.

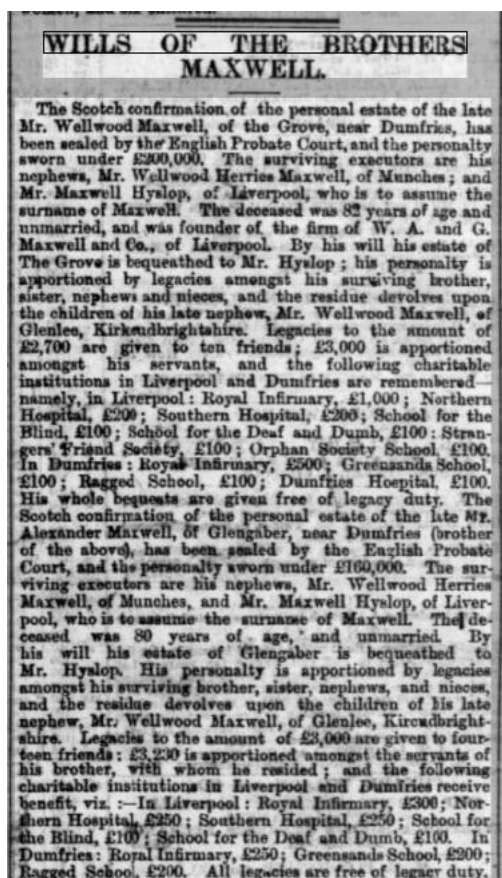
The chamber offers to the whole American people its heartfelt condolence on the terrible loss they have sustained in the person of their Chief Magistrate.

To Mrs. Lincoln and Mrs. Seward the chamber would respectfully tender the expression of its most sincere sympathy in their great affliction.

WELLWOOD MAXWELL,

President.

When Wellwood died in June 1867, he left an estate of over £100000, and held stocks of over £72000 in the railways. He never married and had no children. His brother Alexander had died, also unmarried, in March 1867. His fortune and the Grove were left to his nephew, Maxwell Hyslop. He is buried with his parents, brother Alexander and other relatives in St Michael's churchyard in Dumfries.



He left his estate to his nephew Maxwell Hyslop, his personalty (personal property) to the nieces and nephews of his surviving brother and sister and the residue to the children of his late nephew, Wellwood Maxwell of Glenlee. His executors were his nephews, Wellwood Herries Maxwell of Munches and Maxwell Hyslop.

His legacies were:-

- £2700 to 10 friends
- £3000 to his servants
- £1000 to the Liverpool Royal Infirmary
- £200 to the Liverpool Northern Hospital
- £200 to the Liverpool Southern Hospital
- £100 to the Liverpool School for the Blind
- £100 to the Liverpool School for the Deaf & Dumb
- £100 to the Liverpool Strangers' Friend Society
- £100 to the Liverpool Orphan Society School
- £500 to the Dumfries Royal Infirmary
- £100 to the Dumfries Greensands School
- £100 to the Dumfries Ragged School
- £100 to the Dumfries Hospital



Wellwood and Alexander were of sufficient regard and standing in the local community for marble busts to be commissioned and to be displayed in the Dumfries Museum.

The marble bust of [Wellwood Maxwell of The Grove](#) is presently displayed in Dumfries Museum in a prominent position in an alcove on the righthand side of the stairs.

Made by [John Currie](#), stone mason of Dumfries (1813-78) in 1842. John also made many other statues and carving in Dumfries & Galloway, including the knotted rope above the Court Room in Buccleuch St, the winged lions on the Dumfries Academy Minerva

Building, Henry Duncan in Church Crescent, Old Mortality and his horse at Dumfries Museum and the statues of Hygieia and Hippocrates at the old Nithbank Infirmary.

[Alexander Maxwell of Glengaber \(1787-1867\)](#)

Alexander was the younger brother of Wellwood Maxwell of the Grove, and the 3rd son of Wellwood Johnstone Maxwell & Catherine Maxwell. He was in partnership with Wellwood and their brother George as part of W. A. & G. Maxwell and spent most of his working life in Canada and the US.

In 1845 he bought the Glengaber estate, Holywood, Dumfries from Thomas Martin of Liverpool for £13500. However, he lived with his brother Wellwood at the Grove from his retirement in 1846 to his death in March 1867. He never married and died childless.

He left over £100000, including railway stocks of £60000. He is buried in St Michael's Churchyard, Dumfries with his parents, brother Wellwood and other relatives.

Alexander left similar bequests to Wellwood in his will. He left his estate of Glengaber to his nephew, Maxwell Hyslop, his personalty to his surviving brother and sister, nieces and nephews and the residue to the children of his late nephew, Wellwood Maxwell of Glenlee.

His legacies were:-

- £3000 to 14 friends
- £3200 to the servants of his brother Wellwood
- £300 to the Liverpool Royal Infirmary
- £250 to the Liverpool Northern Hospital
- £250 to the Liverpool Southern Hospital
- £100 to the Liverpool School for the Blind
- £100 to the Liverpool School for the Deaf & Dumb
- £250 to the Dumfries Royal Infirmary
- £200 to the Dumfries Greensands School
- £200 to the Dumfries Ragged School



A marble bust similar to his brother Wellwood's is currently displayed in the Dumfries Museum.

Marble bust of [Alexander Maxwell of Glengaber](#), made by John Currie of Dumfries in about 1850. Presently displayed at Dumfries Museum on the opposite side of the stairs to Wellwood's bust.

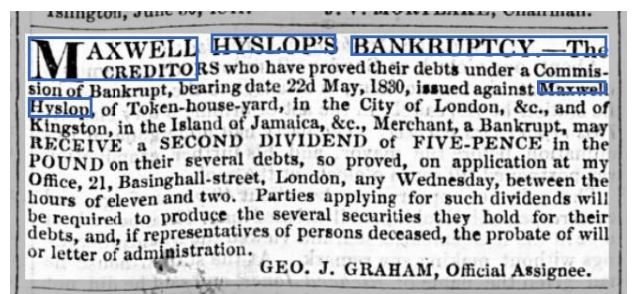
[George Maxwell of Glenlee \(1796-1858\)](#)

George was the youngest brother of Wellwood Maxwell of the Grove and the 5th son of Wellwood Johnstone Maxwell & Catherine Maxwell. He became a partner in his older brothers' firm in Liverpool (W. A. & G. Maxwell) in 1820 and continued to run the firm in conjunction with his nephew, Maxwell Hyslop (later Maxwell Hyslop Maxwell), after Wellwood and Alexander's retirement in 1846. He bought the Glenlee estate, Kells in 1827 and married Margaret Clark, daughter of Samuel Clark, solicitor in Dumfries, in 1828. Two of his sons who died young are buried in St Michael's churchyard, Dumfries, beside his parents and several of his siblings. One of his sons, George, died aged 20, in an accident while fishing on the River Ken.

[Maxwell Hyslop \(Maxwell\) of the Grove I \(1818-1904\)](#)

Maxwell Hyslop was the nephew of Wellwood Maxwell of the Grove. He was the son of Wellwood's sister Mary and his 1st cousin Maxwell Hyslop (1783-1837).

[His father, Maxwell Hyslop Senior, was the son of William Hyslop (1743-1803) and Jean Maxwell (1750-1815), daughter of John Maxwell of Terraughty and sister of Catherine, wife of Wellwood Johnstone Maxwell. Maxwell Hyslop Senior and his brother, Wellwood Hyslop, were merchants in Jamaica operating as M. Hyslop & Co. and had trading links with W. A. & G. Maxwell in Liverpool. Maxwell Senior and his brother, Wellwood, were great supporters of [Simon Bolivar](#), supplying his cause with guns and evacuating him to Jamaica on one of their ships. While in Jamaica, Simon Bolivar [wrote to Maxwell Hyslop](#) on 30th October 1815 requesting financial help, shortly after finishing his famous [Carta de Jamaica](#). After getting into financial difficulties himself, Maxwell was declared bankrupt in London in 1830. In 1817, M. Hyslop & Co. was listed as owning 25 male slaves in Kingston, Jamaica. After the abolition of slavery, Maxwell Hyslop received £73 14s 8d in compensation from the British Government on 2nd November 1835 for 4 slaves. Maxwell died in Falmouth in 1837 shortly after arriving from Jamaica.]



MORNING HERALD (LONDON) 5TH JULY 1841

Maxwell Junior and several of his siblings probably lodged with their grandparents in Dumfries while their parents were living in Jamaica. He attended Hutton Hall Academy at Bankend near Dumfries before being sent to school in England.

He joined the Liverpool firm of his uncles (W.A. & G. Maxwell) aged 15 in 1833, becoming a partner in 1840, and a senior partner in 1858 following the death of his Uncle George. He married Phoebe Lyon (1834-1923) at Bellfield House, Fife on 23rd Feb 1860 when he was 38 years old. He settled £10000 on Phoebe after their marriage, and they had 10 children between 1862 and 1878. Only Archibald died in infancy.

- | | |
|-------------------------|----------------------------|
| • Maxwell (1862-1937) | • Phoebe (1870-1976) |
| • Alexander (1864-1957) | • Mary (Polly) (1871-1961) |
| • Charles (1865-1932) | • Lyon (1873-1956) |
| • William (1867-1886) | • Walter (1874-1957) |
| • Wellwood (1868-1952) | • Archibald (1878-1878) |

Most of the children were born in Liverpool, but Wellwood, Polly and Walter were born at the Grove.

Maxwell inherited both the Grove and Glengaber estates after his uncles, Wellwood & Alexander, died in 1867, along with their large fortunes when he was 49 years old, on condition that he took the surname Maxwell. In Wellwood and Alexander's wills, the Grove was entailed on his eldest son, Maxwell Hyslop, and Glengaber on his 2nd son, Alexander Hyslop. Maxwell then became Maxwell Hyslop Maxwell of the Grove and Glengaber.

In the returns list of [Owners of Land & Heritages in Scotland](#) compiled in 1872-73, Maxwell is listed at the Grove, owning 839 acres of land with an annual value of £1117 10s. As this is larger than the acreage of the Grove alone (345 acres), it must include Glengaber too.

Although Glengaber was entailed to his son Alexander, Alexander who became a solicitor in Liverpool, sold the reversion back to his father in 1897 for £16000.

Maxwell was a magistrate in Liverpool, a member of the Mersey Docks & Harbour Board, a director and chairman of the Royal Insurance Co., a JP in both Dumfriesshire and Kirkcudbrightshire, Deputy Lieutenant for Kirkcudbrightshire, Commissioner of Supply for Dumfriesshire, a director of the Crichton Memorial Mental Hospital from 1875 to 1898 and Chairman of the Board of the Crichton in 1898.

He and his growing family frequently holidayed at the Grove, requiring that a number of carriages were made available to carry the family, servants and luggage between the railway station in Dumfries and the Grove.

[Photograph albums](#) of the family's holidays at the Grove and elsewhere, mainly taken by his daughter Mary (known as Polly), are stored in the Archives of the Ewart Library in Dumfries and can be viewed on request.

The photo to the right is of Maxwell and Phoebe with 8 of their children (Polly is sitting to the right of Phoebe and Maxwell Junior is directly behind Maxwell Senior) and is available on [the FamilySearch website](#).



MAXWELL HYSLOP MAXWELL & FAMILY AT THE GROVE

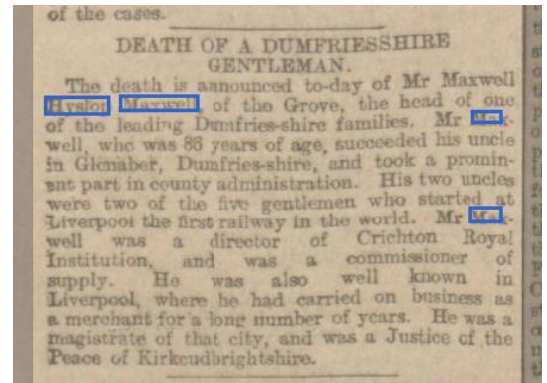
William who is 1st on the right in the back row, died of tuberculosis at the Grove in 1886, aged 19.

Maxwell added to the Grove estate by purchasing 19 acres of Cogershaw Wood from Richard Alexander Oswald on adjacent farm of Ingleston in 1888, where he built a gas production plant and a small gasometer to supply the Grove House with gas.

It has not been possible to ascertain when Maxwell retired from W. A. & G. Maxwell, but he was 70 years old in 1888, so building the gas production plant may coincide with living more permanently at the Grove.

Maxwell died at the Grove from old age and heart failure aged 86 in 1904.

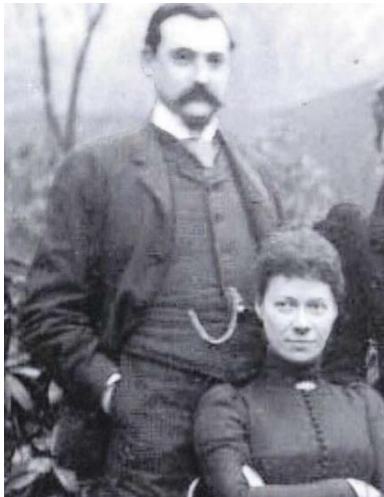
Phoebe Lyon died in Liverpool in 1923 aged 89.



EDINBURGH EVENING NEWS 25TH FEB 1904

Maxwell Hyslop Maxwell (1862-1937)

Maxwell was the eldest son of Maxwell Hyslop Maxwell of the Grove & Glengaber and Phoebe Lyon. He inherited the Grove after his father's death in 1904. He attended Uppingham School and began his career at Lemonious & Co, before joining the family firm of W. A. & G. Maxwell, aged 21. He continued to work there until its closure in 1930.



MAXWELL HYSLOP MAXWELL &
JESSIE HART BULLOCH FROM THE

In 1888 Maxwell married Jessie Hart Bulloch (1860-1941), daughter of [Captain James Dunwoody Bulloch](#), Confederate secret agent in Liverpool during the American Civil War (1861-1865), and Harriott M. Cross. Maxwell and Jessie lived at 76 Canning St, Liverpool and this is where James Dunwoody Bulloch died in 1901.

Jessie was the cousin of Theodore Roosevelt, son of James Bulloch's half-sister Martha, and in 1901 Maxwell wrote [a letter of congratulation](#) to Roosevelt on his election as US president.


 76 CANNING STREET,
 LIVERPOOL.
 18th Sept. 1911
 My Dear Thomas,
 Most sincerely do
 we sympathize with you &
 the whole American Nation
 at the great loss you have
 sustained by the untimely
 & lamentable death of
 President McKinley - a
 terribly sad & tragic ending
 to the life of a truly great

And noble man -
 The losses in these
 days of enlightenment &
 Education that such
 Miscreants can commit are
 found capable of committing
 such deplorable crimes -
 And now you are the
 President! - and we of
 your connection residing
 in Liverpool join in

offering our congratulations,
 & wishing you health &
 strength & that you may
 be spared to fulfil & carry
 through successfully the
 many duties pertaining
 to such an exalted office -
 We feel that in you the
 Nation has one who will
 do his duty without flinching
 & discharge all
 the duties with dignity &
 determination - Further

We know & appreciate that
 in death you have a wife
 sorrowed far above the
 average with those attributes
 so necessary for the wife of
 a public man & one who
 will preside over the many
 official & social functions
 that will fall to her lot
 As the "First Lady of the Land"
 with a grace & dignity that
 cannot but fail to please
 all eyes on -
 I am afraid I am a


 76 CANNING STREET,
 LIVERPOOL.
 (3)
 had hand at expressing
 myself as I wish to do
 for can I now have that
 kindly co-operation always
 so precious of my
 late Father-in-law. One
 whom had been surrounded
 & loved him among the
 first to console, then
 congratulate & wish you
 God Speed upon assuming

THE GREAT RESPONSIBILITY
 THAT RESTS UPON YOU AS
 PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.
 In conclusion I wish
 to hope you soon
 of office expects to be
 able to visit the States
 & have the honor of at
 least, shaking hands
 with the President!

With my best regards to
 you & yours
 Believe me
 Yours very sincerely
 W. H. Newell

In 1914, Maxwell and Jessie were on holiday in Germany when WWI started. Their family had no direct news from them but were able to find out that they were safe but unable to leave the country.



DUMFRIES & GALLOWAY STANDARD
2ND SEPT 1914

Luckily, they were able to return a few weeks later when he gave an interview to a reporter from the Liverpool Daily Post on the patriotism of the German people.

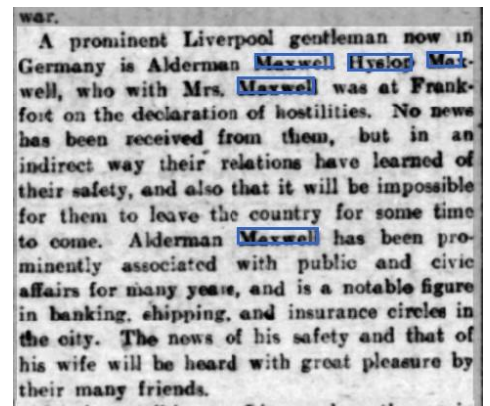
Maxwell was a director of the Cunard Steam Ship Co. Ltd, the London & Globe Insurance Co. Ltd, the Royal Insurance Co. Ltd, Chairman of the Liverpool Overhead Railway and an alderman in Liverpool from 1901. He was the Chairman of the Liverpool Watch committee for 37 years and was the most senior in the whole of the UK when he died.

He does not appear to have used the Grove after inheriting it in 1904, as it was rented out to the Church family at least between 1911 and 1915,

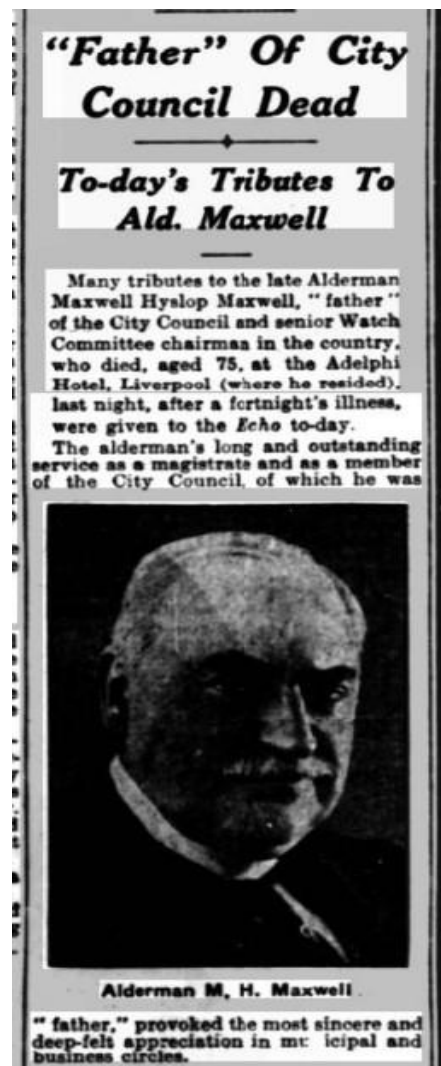
and was in use by the Ministry of Pensions from 1920.

He does not seem to have ever called himself Maxwell Hyslop Maxwell of the Grove as his father did. In their later years, Maxwell and Jessie lived at the Adelphi Hotel in Liverpool. He and Jessie did not have any children.

He died in Liverpool in October 1937, aged 75, and left over £19000 to Jessie in his will. When Jessie died in 1942, in her will she left her money (around £12000) to her sister Martha, or failing that to her brother-in-law, Walter Hyslop Maxwell.



LIVERPOOL JOURNAL OF COMMERCE
12TH AUG 1914



LIVERPOOL ECHO 27TH OCT 1937

collars, treated by "Grandmending" which fuses together pieces of material achieving stiff collars without the use of glue.

- Also in double-iron make, with 2 semi-collars; or col attached style.
- In over 40 smart designs (exclusive to Lewis's) in blue, brown, grey, grey-wine, and grey-green.
- Sizes 13½ to 17½ inch neckbands. Two sleeve lengths to each size.

Each 5/-

price!

- Strong jeté back. Colours fast dyed last as long as the rug itself!
- Choice of four lovely modern patterns, in beautiful furnishing colours.
- Useful size—54 by 27 inches.

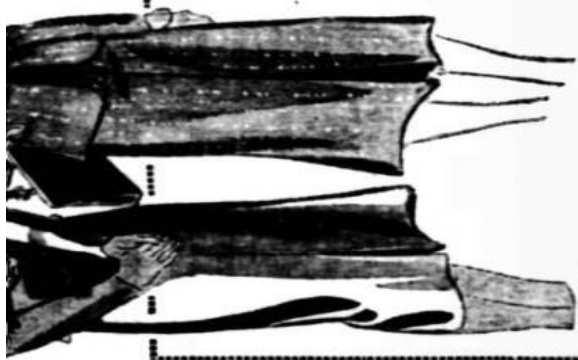
EACH 5/-

Fifth Floor.

(One example above).—Extremely smart autumn felts by famous Paris designers in the new high off-the-face shapes: also cap and brim shapes. All new colours and black. Drastically reduced to—

12/6

Each



Land's Ltd. Tel. Regd 5600.

TO-DAY'S TRIBUTES

The Lord Mayor (Alderman W. Denton) said: "Like very many of my fellow citizens I deeply deplore the passing away of Alderman Maxwell. His wonderful and devoted record of service to our city will ever be remembered with gratitude. Personally, I have lost a close and staunch friend. Alderman Maxwell and I have been colleagues in public and social service for nearly 45 years, and I can speak of his work for Liverpool as perhaps few others can do. He gave of his best with unwavering loyalty and devotion. No one can do more than this. His work should be an inspiration and example to us all."

COUNCIL LEADERS TRIBUTE

Sir Thomas White said: "With the death of Alderman Maxwell another link with the Conservation of the last century has snapped, and the Conservative Party in Liverpool is the poorer. "Though I have not known him for the whole of the long period he served as a member of the City Council, I have ever since the war been brought in close touch with him and came to admire his fine qualities and high sense of civic duty. He commanded the respect of political friends and opponents alike, and their trust in him was all the more remarkable when it is remembered that as chairman of the Watch Committee—thirty-seven years in all—he was called upon, on many occasions to handle difficult situations as between the police and the public. In such circumstances he had need to be a strong disciplinarian and it is to his credit that he never shirked his duty when it was a question of maintaining law and order.

"Politically, his loyalty to Conservative principles was unquestioned. He was a tower of strength to us in the Exchange Division, being hon. treasurer of the Divisional Council, and two or three years ago he added to his party activities by accepting one of the hon. secretarieships of the Constitutional Association. Personally, I found him ever ready to give me kindly guidance and advice when I most needed it. But apart from his countless friends in the Conservative party the citizens, generally, will mourn his passing because he was a true city father and the embodiment of all that was best in our civic life.

Alderman Luke Hogan (leader of the Labour Party in the City Council) said: "I am very sorry to learn of the death of Alderman Maxwell. His genial personality and commanding presence

Afternoon Frocks—saving 20%!

(Example sketched left).—In rayon crepe and fancy weaves, also high-grade rayon crepe-de-chines. Plain and patterned. Mostly black/white, navy/white, but also other smart colours. W., W.X., and O.S. Each

15/-

Man-tailored Tweed Suits

(Example sketched left).—Tailored or cardigan styles in high-grade tweeds. In all the new autumn shades. Sizes S.W. to O.S.

42/-

HALF-PRICE! SUITS IN WORSTEDS, TWEEDS, AND FLANNELS, S.W. & W. Each

10/6

2 ONLY—FULL-LENGTH SQUIRREL FUR COATS—SAVING ONE-THIRD. Each

12 gns.

MILLINERY ODDMENTS—MANY UNDER HALF-PRICE. Each

5/-

30 OUTSIZE JACKET BLOUSES—BELOW COST PRICE! Printed rayon crepes or rayon satins. Each

7/6

Marvellous Value in Famous "Underwear"

Six rolls 1937 wallpaper in charming colourings and designs. 25 rolls double width pandling to match; and four pairs of corners at the inclusive price of Set

5/-

Fourth Floor.

Maxwell took a firm stand, and when the trouble was over he strenuously opposed all proposals for the reinstatement of the strikers.

DECLINED THE LORD MAYORALTY

On various occasions he declined the Lord Mayoralty, and in 1917 was prepared to contest the old Abercromby Parliamentary Division as a Conservative, but withdrew in favour of Lord Stanley.

The Territorial movement benefited from his interest and activity, and after being an honorary major of the Volunteer Battalion of the King's Regiment (Liverpool), he became vice-chairman, under the Earl of Derby, of the Lancashire Territorial Association. He held the Volunteer Decoration, and in the summer of 1925 was appointed a Commander of the Order of the British Empire, in recognition of his Territorial work, while ten years later, on the Silver Jubilee Honours, King George V appointed him a Companion of the Bath (Military division).

He was a Deputy-Lieutenant of the county, and in November, 1936, King Edward VIII. created him an Officer of

associated with the history of Liverpool as the man who accomplished so much in putting the city's police force in its present proud position.

ENTERED COUNCIL IN 1892

Entering the City Council in 1892 for Rodney Ward, he soon demonstrated his ability in civic administration, and, eight years after, began his long and successful chairmanship of the Watch Committee.

As the city grew, so did the police force under his sympathetic yet astute guidance. He was the senior Watch Committee chairman in the country. Courteous, but never addicted to rhetoric, he rather discouraged curiosity as to the ramifications of the Watch Committee, and when the committee was made the butt of some Labour criticism his replies in the City Council were brief but very much to the point.

He regarded the Watch Committee as in a different category from that of other corporation committees, but its achievements commended the ready confidence of the majority of the members of the council.

During the police strike Alderman

great pride and interest in the work of the company, and his loss will be greatly felt."

MAXWELLS AND LIVERPOOL

Since the beginning of the nineteenth century the Maxwells have been associated with the business life of Liverpool, and Alderman Maxwell's Liverpool was born in 1862 in Canning-street. The Maxwells are an old Scottish family who owned an estate in Dumfriesshire.

Alderman Maxwell began his business life with the once well-known house of Lemmon and Co. after education at Uppingham School, but at 21 entered his father's firm, and eventually became head of the firm, which continued under the title of W. A. and G. Maxwell and Co., tobacco importers, of South Cartle-street—now out of business.

He became a director of other business concerns, including the Liverpool Overhead Railway Co. (eventually chairman), the Royal Insurance Co., the Cunard Co., and the Buffalo and Lake Huron Railway Co.

However, his name will always be

record of service in the Council should be an encouragement to many to devote some of their time to public work. On the Watch Committee the alderman was a somewhat austere figure; he felt his responsibility to such a large and important police force. He and I there was never any bitterness. He was a fine figure of a man, and the Council Chamber will seem odd without his presence."

Alderman A. R. Price, deputy chairman of the Watch Committee, said: "He was a strong man, yet a very kindly one. He possessed that quality which enabled him to turn away anger with the soft answer, and he had the happy knack of readily eliciting and maintaining the confidence and the affection of his fellow committeemen. He will be a very difficult man to replace."

Sir Percy Bates (Chairman of the Cunard Steamship Company): "The chairman and directors of the Cunard Steamship Company, Ltd., have learned with great regret of the death of their colleague, Mr. M. H. Maxwell. Mr. Maxwell was the senior director on the Cunard board, having been appointed

For many years he had been a Justice of the Peace for Liverpool and Kirkcubright, and on the death of Mr. Walter Harding he was appointed, in October, 1936, chairman of the Liverpool Foot Hospital. He served on the Lancashire Asylums Board, and was treasurer for a number of years of the Boys' Orphan Asylum, Myrtle-street, and also served as chairman of the Central Relief Society and of the Blue Coat School, and on the Liverpool Savings Bank Committee.

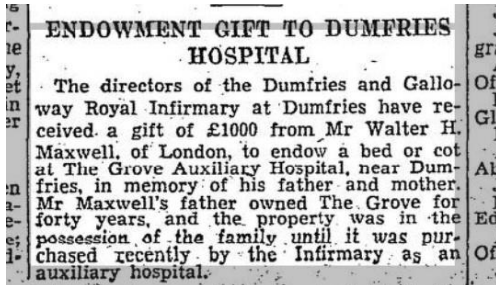
Alderman Maxwell married Jessie, daughter of the late Captain James Dunwoody Bulloch, naval representative of the Confederate States of America in Europe during the American Civil War. The alderman and his wife had a house at Dunmurry, and in Liverpool they resided at the Adelphi Hotel.

Mr. Maxwell is survived by his wife, but there are no children.

LIVERPOOL ECHO 27TH OCTOBER 1938

After the Maxwells

Shortly after Maxwell Hyslop Maxwell's death, the Grove was bought from the Hyslop Maxwell family by the Dumfries & Galloway Royal Infirmary for use as a convalescent home. However, some members of the Hyslop Maxwell family continued to be involved.



THE SCOTSMAN 4TH MAY 1938

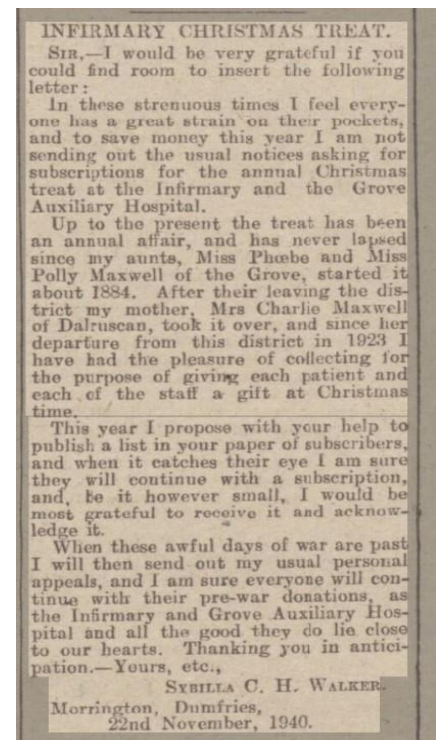
In May 1938, Walter Hyslop Maxwell gave the new Grove Auxiliary Hospital a gift of £1000 to endow a bed in memory of his parents.

In November 1940, despite the war, Sybilla Hyslop Maxwell was trying to organise Christmas treats for the patients of the Grove and the Infirmary.

Sybilla (1899-1985) was the daughter of Charles Hyslop Maxwell (1865-1932), younger brother of Maxwell Hyslop Maxwell Senior and cousin to Maxwell Hyslop Maxwell Junior.

[Charles farmed firstly at Rue Farm on the Glengaber Estate and then at Dalruscan, the farm of his parents-in-law, until the house burnt down in 1923 and he and his wife retired to Bookham, Surrey where his brother Walter (1874-1957) lived.]

Sybilla Hyslop Maxwell married Col. G.G Walker who was the Chairman of the Infirmary Directors and who was present at the opening of the new Grove hospital in 1938.



DUMFRIES & GALLOWAY STANDARD
23RD NOV 1940



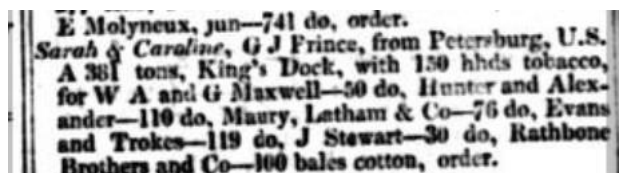
The gates at Irongray Church were erected in the memory of Polly (Mary) Hyslop Maxwell, daughter of Maxwell Hyslop Maxwell Senior, who died in 1961.

The firm of W. A. & G. Maxwell

In the late 18th and early 19th century, many young men from Dumfries & Galloway moved south to Liverpool and Manchester seeking employment. The sons of Wellwood Johnstone Maxwell of Barncleugh all moved to Liverpool and became successful merchants.

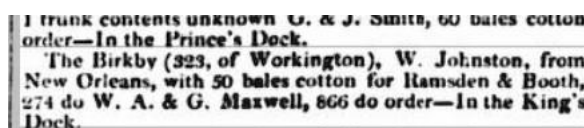
The firm of W. A. & G. Maxwell was a family run business co-founded by Wellwood and Alexander Maxwell in Liverpool the early 1800s. Their father Wellwood Johnstone Maxwell gave each of them a loan of £1000 to start their new business. They were later joined by their youngest brother, George, and then by their sister Mary's son, Maxwell Hyslop, in the business. They were initially an importation business trading between Liverpool, the United States and the Caribbean. Alexander spent much of his working life in the US and Canada, while the other members of the family were based in Liverpool.

They imported items such as rum, cotton, wood and tobacco.



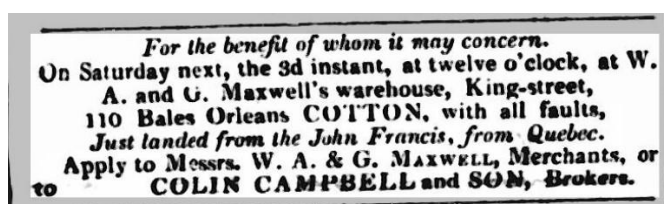
E Molyneux, jun—741 do, order.
 Sarah & Caroline, G J Prince, from Petersburg, U.S.
 A 381 tons, King's Dock, with 150 hhds tobacco,
 for W A and G Maxwell—50 do, Hunter and Alex-
 ander—110 do, Maury, Latham & Co—76 do, Evans
 and Trokes—119 do, J Stewart—30 do, Rathbone
 Brothers and Co—100 bales cotton, order.

LIVERPOOL MERCANTILE GAZETTE & MYERS'S WEEKLY
 ADVERTISER 10TH SEPT 1827



Trunk contents unknown G. & J. Smith, 60 bales cotton
 order—In the Prince's Dock.
 The Birkby (323, of Workington), W. Johnston, from
 New Orleans, with 50 bales cotton for Ramsden & Booth,
 274 do W. A. & G. Maxwell, 866 do order—In the King's
 Dock.

GORE'S LIVERPOOL GENERAL ADVERTISER
 27TH JUNE 1827



For the benefit of whom it may concern.
 On Saturday next, the 3d instant, at twelve o'clock, at W.
 A. and G. Maxwell's warehouse, King-street,
 110 Bales Orleans COTTON, with all faults,
 Just landed from the John Francis, from Quebec.
 Apply to Messrs. W. A. & G. MAXWELL, Merchants, or
 to COLIN CAMPBELL and SON, Brokers.

GORE'S LIVERPOOL GENERAL ADVERTISER 1ST JAN 1829

In the 1830s, they entered the palm oil trade from West Africa as Maxwell & Rotherham, shipping it to the UK to be made into soap and candles, and for use as an industrial lubricant, particularly in the railways. Their late entry into the African trade is thought to have precluded their involvement in the earlier African slave trade which had been dominated before 1807 by just a few large Liverpool businesses, such as those of William Ewart and John Gladstone. While these firms also began importing palm oil as a replacement for their previous trade in slaves, newer firms such as W. A. & G. Maxwell were also able to get involved in the new palm oil trade too.

There was huge profit to be made from importing palm oil, where it was often possible to achieve 100% profit on a cargo. W. A. & G. Maxwell became one of the largest palm oil importers in Liverpool, and by 1845 were one of the top 6 importers in the UK.

However, shipping was not always without risk, and ships and cargos were sometime lost completely. In 1838 W. A. & G. Maxwell bought the sailing ship, the [Monarch](#), but on 29th August 1840 it was recorded as 'totally lost off Tom Shot's Point, Calabar River.'

The introduction of large steam powered ships in 1852 saw the end of W. A. & G. Maxwell's involvement in the palm oil trade.

Wellwood and Alexander retired from the company in 1846, moving back to the Grove. However, they continued to be actively involved with the company right up until their deaths in 1867. Their brother, George, took over running the company until his death in 1858, when their nephew, Maxwell Hyslop (Maxwell) took over as Senior Partner. After his retirement in the 1880s, his eldest son, Maxwell Hyslop Maxwell Junior, ran the company in collaboration with his brothers.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Partnership hitherto subsisting between us the undersigned Maxwell Hyslop Maxwell the younger Alexander Maxwell and Wellwood Hyslop Maxwell trading together at Billiter-buildings Billiter-street in the city of London as Tobacco and Commission Merchants under the firm of W. A. and G. Maxwell and Co. has this day been dissolved by mutual consent.—Dated this 31st day of December 1894.
M. H. MAXWELL, JR.
ALEXANDER MAXWELL.
W. HYSLOP MAXWELL.

THE LONDON GAZETTE 4TH JAN 1895

The younger Hyslop Maxwells branched out, setting up a subsidiary tobacco importation business in London, which was dissolved in 1894.

In 1900, they formed the Maxwell Tobacco Importing Company. The Hyslop Maxwell brothers were personal friends of Charles Campbell of the Campbell Company of Louisville, Kentucky, a tobacco export company, and this may have led to them setting up this business. In 1921, Charles recommended that Maxwell Hyslop Maxwell Junior, who was visiting New York, travelled to Kentucky to see the tobacco crop for himself. Through their friendship with Charles, the Hyslop Maxwells were able to get valuable inside knowledge of the tobacco crops and thus were able to position themselves advantageously in the trade.

W. A. & G. Maxwell were wound up as a company at the end of September 1930 when Maxwell Hyslop Maxwell Junior was 68 years old. Maxwell and his wife Jessie Bulloch had no children to take on the business.

It is extremely likely that at least a portion of the wealth that was generated by the company ended up back in Dumfries area, particularly in the mid to late 1800s when Wellwood Maxwell and Maxwell Hyslop Maxwell Senior owned the Grove, and the firm of W. A. & G. Maxwell was in its heyday.

The large and extravagant extensions to the Grove mansion house in the 1830s and 1860s would have been funded by profits from the company and the wages of the servants employed to run the house and grounds would have been financed by company profits.

Wellwood Maxwell and Maxwell Hyslop Maxwell Senior were resident in Liverpool to facilitate the running of W. A. & G. Maxwell, but they frequently holidayed at the Grove and later lived there permanently once they retired. Their lifestyles while at the Grove were those of extremely wealthy country gentlemen.

The Companies Act, 1929.
Special Resolution, pursuant to Section 118 of the Act, of W. A. & G. MAXWELL & CO. Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Members of the above named Company, duly convened, and held at Cunard Building, in the city of Liverpool, on the 30th September, 1930, the following Resolution was duly passed as a Special Resolution:—

“That the Company be wound up voluntarily; and that Mr. Alexander Hyslop Maxwell, Junior, of 48 to 51 Minories, in the city of London, be and he is hereby appointed Liquidator for the purposes of such winding-up.”

M. H. MAXWELL, Chairman of the Meeting.
(226)

LONDON GAZETTE 3RD OCT 1930

Francis Irving (1576-1633)

Although only distantly related to Francis Irving, Wellwood Johnstone Maxwell of Barncleugh, Wellwood Maxwell of the Grove and members of their family are buried in his grave plot in St Michael's Churchyard, Dumfries.

Francis moved to Dumfries from Annandale and began a business importing wine from Bordeaux. He married Agnes Raining (1572-1633), daughter of Herbert Raining, Provost of Dumfries, who brought a large dowry of lands and wealth to the marriage.

The Irving family married extensively into various Maxwell families over several generations. Francis' daughter, Barbara, married William Maxwell of Gribton, one granddaughter, Agnes Irving, married firstly John Maxwell Senior of Barncleugh and secondly, Robert Maxwell of Carnsalloch, another daughter, Janet Irving, was the 2nd wife of Alexander Maxwell of Park of Dalbeattie & Terraughty, and his great granddaughter, Margaret Irving, married her cousin John Maxwell Junior of Barncleugh, son of Agnes Irving and John Maxwell Senior of Barncleugh.

Francis' son, John, and grandsons, John and Thomas Irving, were all provosts in Dumfries in their turn.

It is thought that the Maxwells of Barncleugh obtained Francis' grave through their descent from Agnes Irving, Francis' granddaughter. The grave had fallen into disrepair but was restored by Wellwood Herries Maxwell of Munches, grandson of Wellwood Johnstone Maxwell in the 1830s, presumably after the deaths of his grandparents in 1832 and 1833.

The following is an extract about [Francis Irving](#) from Wikitree

The founder and 1st Chieftain of the House of Irving of Dumfries. Born ca 1568. The first of the name settled in Dumfries town was Provost Francis Irving (Provost 1621, 1624, 1625, 1626 and 1629, Baillie 1612, Merchant Burgess of Dumfries 1599 and Deacon of Craft 1609 and MP for Dumfries 1617 and 1625).

Second son of the family of Bonshaw. He was educated in France, and on his return to Scotland he married the heiress of the Rainings, by whom he acquired a good fortune of houses in Dumfries, with burgage, and other lands, part whereof remain yet with his posterity. Francis had sasaine of various parts of the 5 merklands of Crustanes at Bridgend of Dumfries under reversion, Alstone's Croft in Troqueer, the £4 lands of Mains of Dalswinton under reversion, and the £20 lands of Kirkpatrick-Irongray under reversion.

He it was who first imported into that town wines and spirits thither by sea, having settled some kind of correspondence at Bordeaux in France. Upon the sudden arrival of King James VI at Dumfries, Provost Irving presided at an entertainment given to his majesty in a large painted hall belonging to the Cunninghams. His lady likewise assisted. She came at the head of some matrons, and presented his majesty with an Italian broadpiece in gold, according to the usage of the times. At the provost's death a magnificent tomb or monument was erected, embellished with pillars of the Corinthian order, gilt capitols, and other ornaments. It was much effaced by Cromwell's soldiers, coming up from the siege of Carlaverock castle, and all the records of the town destroyed they could lay their hands upon.'

The Grave of Francis Irving & the Maxwells of Barncleugh & the Grove

The combined grave of Francis Irving and of Wellwood Johnstone Maxwell and his family is a large imposing structure incorporated into the western boundary wall of St Michael's Churchyard close to the steps of the main entry.

In February 1829, the [minutes of St Michael's](#) record that Wellwood Maxwell was complaining 'that the alterations of the entrance to Saint Michael's Church and the improvements on the approaches through the churchyard have encroached on his burial ground; matter referred to the Burying Ground Committee'.

In September 1833, the architect Thomas Rickman was taken by Wellwood Maxwell to view what he called the Maxwell Monument with the intention of having it altered. Rickman then prepared designs for it in January 1834.

Below is an extract from [Memorials of St Michael's](#) by William McDowall 1876:-

'The Irving one, like its neighbours, was a wreck till about forty years since, when it was tastefully repaired; during the interval its lettering has been repeatedly renewed by Mr. Thomas Watson, monumental mason (many traces of whose skilful handicraft are visible in other portions of the yard), at the instance of Mr Wellwood Maxwell of Munches, whose property it is. At present the tomb is in beautiful condition having a strong massive aspect with all its antique characteristics carefully retained. It consists of a square central block and wings, the latter pedimented and pillared with arched panels, the whole surmounted by a rich entablature.

Below the moulding of the middle piece runs the general inscription: - "Insignum Irvingorum Exegesis": 'Illicis en instar vivus virtute virebam , Nunc vireo cælo providus ante solo.' A 'curve underneath is formed by these words, "Memento homo quod cinis es et in cinerem reverteris; " below which are the word FI AR broken up by a device of skull and cross-bones, and a New Testament opened at Luke xx. and 36th with angelic figures at each side. The emblems here introduced illustrate the inscriptions, "Remember O man that thou are dust and that to dust thou shalt return. " The inhabitant of the tomb having made this general statement is further supposed to say, I shall become as these mouldering relics of mortality, but can yet claim to be "equale to the angels, who are the sonnes of God, being of the Resurrectione. " Then follow the principal epitaphs, two in number, the first running thus— "Francisco Irvingo Consuli Charissimo Marito Grata Coniunx Et patri provido pia pignora justa hæc Sedjusto longe inferiora sacrarunt Obiit 6 Novemb. 1633 Ætat An. 68." The epitaph may be translated



as follows: A grateful spouse and pious children have dedicated to Francis Irving, Consul" (or Provost), a very dear husband and prudent father, this monument, which is very inferior to his worth. He died 6th November 1633, aged 68 years. Descended from the powerful Annandale house of Irving, the burghal syndic here commemorated founded the Dumfries branch of the family. By marrying the daughter of Provost Herbert Raining, he improved his position in the town and increased his resources, as his wife brought him a rich dowry of lands and heritages. Well- descended, well connected, accomplished, and wealthy, there was no dignity which the Burgh had to give beyond his reach; and before long its highest honours were laid at his feet. Francis Irving frequently filled the chief magistrate's chair; as representative of Dumfries, he sat in the Parliament of 1617; he became about the same period also a favourite at Court, as an evidence of which King James VI. gave him bailiary jurisdiction over some Crown property in the district; all the time, however, he carried on business as a merchant, in which capacity, it is said, he originated a trade with Bordeaux, for the purpose of importing French wines into the Burgh. The "grateful spouse" of the epitaph brought him, as it informs us, several children, one of whom, his eldest son, John, was member of Parliament for the town in 1630 and 1639, and officiated repeatedly as Provost. Lest the virtues expressed by the Latin inscription should, like light under a bushel, be unseen of ordinary men, an epitaph" in Scotch is also given, in which the deceased is represented as saying: "King James at first me Balive named Drumfreis oft since me Provost claimed God hast for me ane Crowne reserved. For King and Countrie have I served."

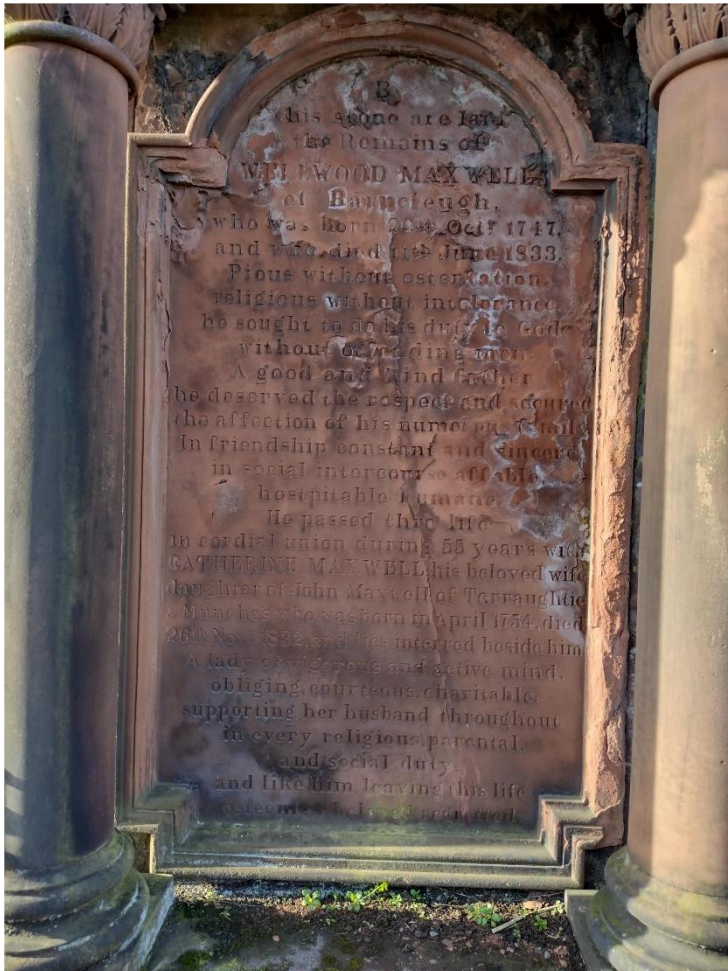
On the back of the monument, fronting the street, appear skull, cross-bones, and sand-glass, proclaiming as it were the brevity of human life, and Latin words embodying the same sentiment with a suitable moral lesson. The classical inscription runs thus: "Memento Mori. Parænesis ad viatorem. Fabella bulla nimbus vanitas. Flos fumus umbra somnium. Hinc ergo fluxa ætatis ecce clepsydra. In ossa solvor arida. Incerta certa mortis hora te premit Sic vive discas ut mori.

Freely translated, the inscription reads as follows: Be mindful of death, O traveller! Life is a tale, a bubble, a cloud, a vanity. What have we been but a flower, a shadow, á dream? Therefore behold in a sand-glass the flow of our existence. I have crumbled into dry dust. Certain is the uncertain hour of death. So live that thou mayest learn to die".

The burial-ground of the Irvings now belongs to a family with whom they were closely connected, the Barncleugh Maxwells, their head in 1665 having acquired it, we believe, by marrying a daughter of John Irving of Friars' Carse; they are now represented by a most worthy gentleman, Mr. Wellwood Herries Maxwell of Munches, Convener of the Stewartry, and its representative in Parliament from January 1868 till February 1874. His grandfather, Wellwood Johnstone, a cadet of the Westerhall family, Annandale, inherited Barncleugh in 1776, and took the name of Maxwell on the death of



James Maxwell of Barncleugh, son of Wellwood's grandfather by his first marriage; and strengthened his connection with the parent stem of all the Dumfriesshire and Galloway Maxwells by marrying Katherine, daughter of Terraughtie, "The Maxwell's vet'ran chief," as he is termed by Burns. Both lie under the shadow of the Irving monument, and the inscription on the south panel, which tells truthfully of their numerous virtues, affords us also a glimpse of protracted connubial happiness such as falls to the lot of few. We quote the epitaph entire:



"By this stone are laid the remains of Wellwood Maxwell of Barncleugh, who was born 29th Oct. , 1747, and who died 11th June, 1833. Pious without ostentation, religious without intolerance, he sought to do his duty to God without offending men. A good and kind father, he deserved the respect and secured the affection of his numerous family. In friendship constant and sincere, in social intercourse affable, hospitable, humane. He passed thro' life in cordial union during 55 years with Catherine Maxwell, his beloved wife, daughter of John Maxwell of Terraughtie & Munches, who born in April, 1754, died 26th November, 1832, and lies interred beside him. A lady of a vigorous and active mind, obliging, courteous, charitable; supporting her husband throughout in every religious, parental, and social duty; and like him leaving this life esteemed, beloved, regretted."

On the north panel there is an inscription in memory of two estimable sons of the wedded pair who lie beside them — Wellwood Maxwell of The Grove, died 27th June 1867, aged 81 , and Alexander Maxwell of Glengaber, died 9th March of the same year, aged 80 ; and of other descendants, including a grandson, George Maxwell, born at Liverpool, 22d April, 1834, and unfortunately drowned while angling in the river Ken, 21st September, 1854.'

The northern panel also commemorates Wellwood Maxwell's younger brother, James (aged 16) and sister, Margaret (aged 8) and his nephew Thomas (aged 1), another son of his brother George. These sandstone panels on either side of the Francis Irving panel are presumably made to the design of Thomas Rickman as stated in his diaries.



On the ground in front of the main panels are 3 large horizontal sandstone slabs. One each for Wellwood, Alexander and their nephew George, with their initials and the dates of their deaths.

There is also a much smaller 4th horizontal sandstone slab in the right-hand corner, dedicated to Jean Maxwell, daughter of Robert Maxwell, London, who died 30th Jan 1765. There is no indication of how Jean is related to the other Maxwells.



Given the fame and high standing of Francis Irving, and the prominence of his grave in St Michael's Churchyard, it may not seem surprising that the Maxwells of Barncleugh chose to be buried in the same monumental grave.

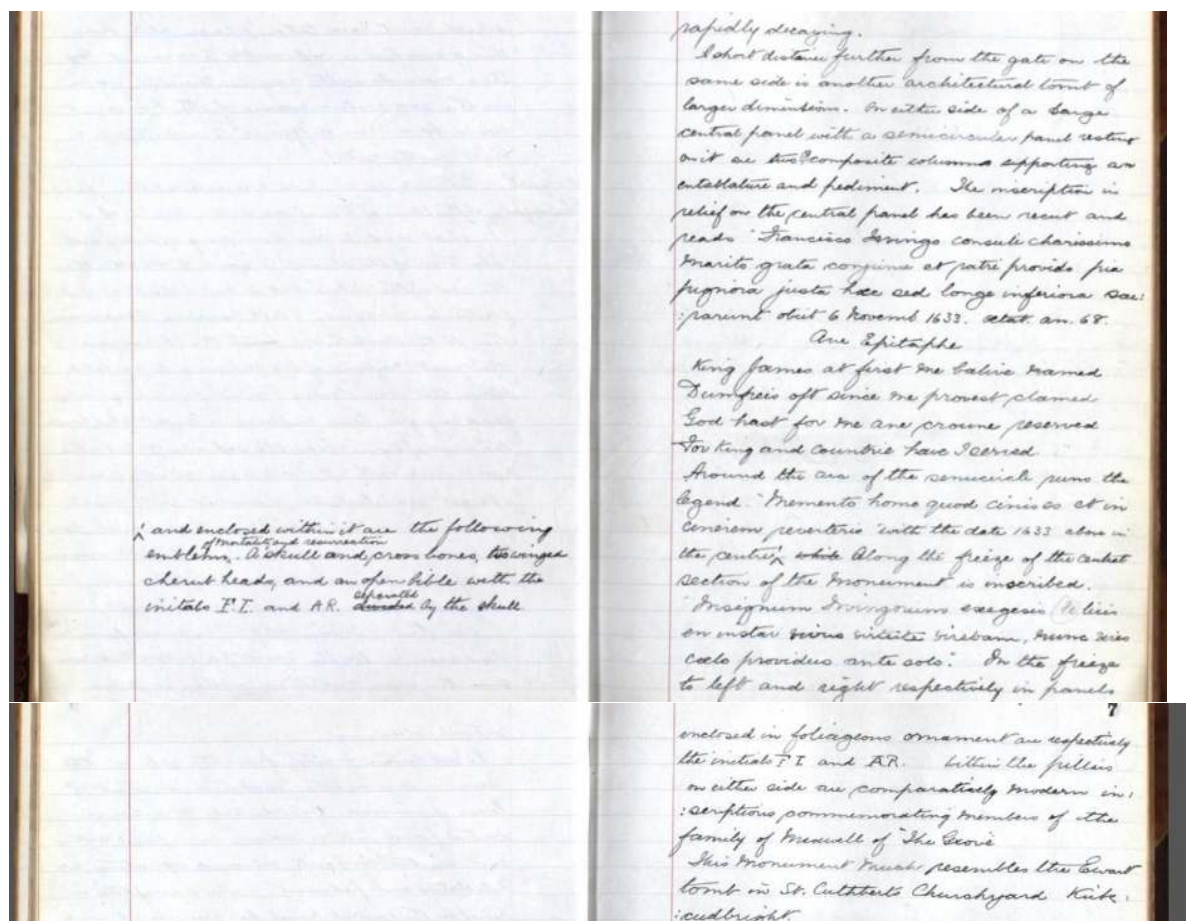
The grave was also visited by Alexander Curle on his tour of Dumfries on [28th May 1912](#) and he recorded the following in his diary.

'A short distance further from the gate on the same side is another architectural tomb of larger dimensions. On either side of a large central panel with a semicircular panel resting on it are two (?) composite columns supporting an entablature and pediment. The inscription in relief on the central panel has been recut and reads "Francisco Irving consuli charissimo marito grata conjunx et patri provido pia pignora justa hsec sed longe inferiora sac::rarunt obiit 6 Novemb. 1633. cetat. an 68.

Ane Epitaphe

King James at first me balive named Dumfreis oft since me provest clamed God hast for me ane croune reserved For King and countrie have I served. Around the arc of the semicircle runs the legend "Memento homo quod cinis es et in cinerem reverteris" with the date 1633 above in the centre [inserted note 1] Along the frieze of the central section of the monument is inscribed. "Insignum Irvingorum exegesis Felicis en instar vivus virtute virebam, nunc vireo coelo providus ante solo." In the frieze to left and right respectively in panels enclosed in foliaceous ornament are respectively the initials FI and A.R. Within the pillars on either side are comparatively modern inscriptions commemorating members of the family of Maxwell of "The Grove".

This monument much resembles the Ewart tomb in St. Cuthberts Churchyard Kirkcudbright.'



CURLE DIARY NO.11

Architects of the Grove

Thomas Rickman 1776-1841



[THOMAS RICKMAN \(FROM BIOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY OF BRITISH & IRISH ARCHITECTS 1800-1950\)](#)

[Thomas Rickman](#) was the architect employed by Wellwood Maxwell of the Grove to design a large extension to the 18th century house already on the site.

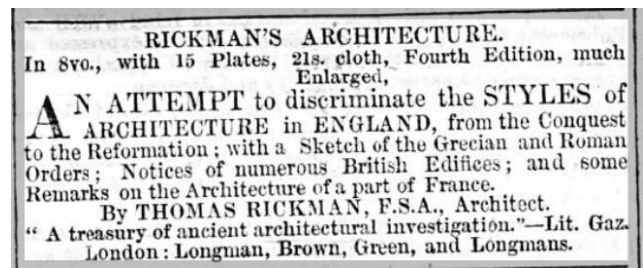
Thomas was the son of a Quaker apothecary from Maidenhead, who wanted him to become a doctor. However, Thomas went into commerce instead and became a corn merchant in London. He married his 1st cousin, Lucy, in 1804 but the marriage was not sanctioned by the Quakers who did not allow such close relatives to marry, and both were disowned.

Thomas' business failed in 1807 leaving him with large debts and he moved to Liverpool, taking a job with an insurance broker. Lucy died at around this time and Thomas became deeply depressed. He began to take long country walks and developed an interest in medieval architecture. He classified window tracery and other features into Norman, Early

English, Decorated English and Perpendicular English, a classification which was then followed by later architects. There are listed in his series of 57 diaries which are now kept in the R.I.B.A. Library.

He gave a series of lectures on Medieval architecture in 1811 after joining a Philosophical Society in Liverpool, and in 1812 he wrote an account of the history of Chester Cathedral and the first systematic article on Gothic architecture in England.

He went on to write other books on architecture. He was elected as a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries in 1829 and was an early member of the British Association for the Advancement of Science. He used the elementary scientific method to demonstrate that all English medieval architecture conforms to an essential stylistic sequence.



ST JAMES CHRONICLE 19TH MAY 1842

In 1812, he began showing his architectural drawings at the annual Liverpool Academy exhibitions and in 1814-16, helped John Cragg to design and build a Gothic church in Everton, as well as 2 other churches. He also helped the builder-architect John Slater to remodel Scarisbrick Hall in Lancashire in the Gothic style.

In 1817, he opened his own architect's office in Liverpool. By 1820 he had become one of the busiest architects in England, having gained the patronage of the Church Building Commissioners. He later opened a 2nd office in Birmingham, taking Henry Hutchinson as a partner.

As well as designing the Grove in 1825, he completed a design for Terraughtie House in the same year, although this does not seem to have been built.

WARWICKSHIRE PARISH CHURCHES.
E. H. LINGEN BARKER, ARCHITECT.
 Author of
 "Parish Churches of the Diocese of St. David's," &c.
BIRMINGHAM (ST. GEORGE).

The Parish Church in Birmingham, which is situated in the Diocese of Worcester, Archdeaconry of Coventry, and county of Warwick, dedicated to St. George, contains sittings for 1,298 worshippers, including 416 in the north, south, and west galleries.

The internal dimensions of the several parts of the sacred fabric are as follow:—Nave, 98ft. by 26ft.; chancel, 28ft by 23ft.; north aisle, 98ft. by 15ft.; south aisle, 98ft. by 15ft.; north chancel aisle (utilised for organ chamber and choir vestry), 18ft. by 17ft.; south vestry, 18ft. by 15ft.; and western tower, 16ft. by 16ft., containing two bells without inscriptions.

This church, designed in the style that flourished in the 14th century, was in course of erection from 1820 to 1822, at a cost of about £13,000, from the plans, and under the superintendence, of the late Mr Thomas Rickman, F.S.A., his tombstone being at the west end of the Churchyard, with the following inscription:—

To the memory of Thomas Rickman, F.S.A., who has correctly determined the several styles and clearly elucidated our ecclesiastical architecture. This monument is dedicated, by a few of his friends, in the Cemetery of one of the many churches which he erected.

He died July 4th, 1841, aged 64 years.

In the year 1884, during the incumbency of the Rev. J. G. Dixon, Mr Smith, of Birmingham, added the chancel aisle and vestry, re-tiled the floors, and partly re-seated the church, from the plans, and under the superintendence, of Mr B. Corser, of Birmingham.

There is stained glass in the five-light east window of the chancel, by Messrs Ward and Hughes, of London, inserted by Mr D. S. Hasluck, the subjects being "The Ascension" (three central lights), "The Annunciation," "The Nativity," "The Agony in the Garden," and "The Resurrection."

The present Rector is the Rev. J. W. Mills, M.A., Pembroke College, Cambridge.

He became unwell in 1835 and died in 1841 at the age of 64. He is buried in St George's in Birmingham, where his friends erected a monument to him in 1845.

LEAMINGTON SPA COURIER 2ND APRIL 1892

John Dick Peddie (1824-1891)

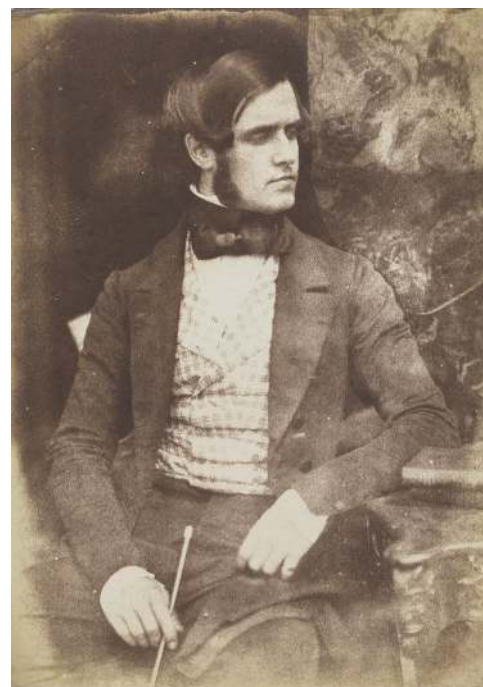
In 1869 the architect firm of [Peddie & Kinnear](#) were employed by Maxwell Hyslop Maxwell to extensively redesign the Grove House.

John and his twin brother, William, were born in Edinburgh. After being articled to David Rhind, he started his own architect's business in 1845 and quickly became successful. He was a founder member of the Architectural Institute of Scotland in 1850.

He married Euphemia Lockhart More in 1851 and it was her father that helped him to secure business with the Royal Bank of Scotland. Nearly all their branches between 1854 and 1857 were designed by Peddie in the Palazzo form and this gained him a nationwide reputation.

The firm of Peddie & Kinnear was formed in 1856 and were extremely prolific and successful with their designs, particularly for major public buildings.

He retired in 1879 and won the seat for Kilmarnock in 1880 as a Liberal. At Westminster he represented the interests of Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings.



NATIONAL GALLERIES SCOTLAND
 John Dick Peddie, 1824 - 1891. Of Mackenzie House, Invernesshire; architect; Member of Parliament [a] ...
 Creative Commons - CC BY-NC

[FROM THE NATIONAL GALLERIES SCOTLAND](#)

He co-founded the Scottish American Trust and formed the Scottish American Land Co. in 1880. He was also involved with the United States Mortgage Company of Scotland, the American General Mortgage & Investments Corporation Ltd, the Scottish & New Zealand Co, the Colonial & Investment Co in New Zealand, the Scottish Investment Trust, Pollock Patents, the Grass Valley Gold Co. in the USA and the Australian Gold Extracting Co. He became seriously ill in 1890 and died in 1891.

Charles George Hood Kinnear (1830-1894)

Charles was born in Fife into a wealthy family. His father was part of the Thomas Kinnear & Co banking family, and his mother was heiress to the Drum Estate in Dunbartonshire. His brother, John Boyd Kinnear, was a politician and radical journalist.

He was a skilled photographer and invented the 1st bellows camera in 1857, co-founding the Photographic Society for Scotland. In late 2022, his [photograph album](#) of historic photos of Edinburgh sold at auction for £85000, when it had expected to fetch £4000.

As an architect he was skilled in 'Old Scots', a style required for the development of Cockburn St in Edinburgh. He joined the office of John Dick Peddie, firstly on a part-time basis and then full time in 1856.

He inherited a large number of Edinburgh houses and the Drum Estate, and this landed status brought connections for country house designs, particularly in Dumfries and Galloway. It was here that he met his wife, Jessie Jane Maxwell (1845-1937), granddaughter of John Herries Maxwell of Munches and a relative of Maxwell Hyslop Maxwell of the Grove, whom he married in 1868.

As part of the firm of Peddie & Kinnear, he was employed by Maxwell Hyslop Maxwell Senior to redesign the Grove house in 1869.

He died of a sudden heart attack in 1894, and as a colonel in the Midlothian County Artillery Volunteer Brigade, was given one of the largest military funerals ever seen in Edinburgh.



CHARLES GEORGE HOOD KINNEAR (FROM THE
DICTIONARY OF SCOTTISH ARCHITECTS)

Walter Fitzgerald Knox Lyon (1844-1894)

[Walter](#) was the younger brother of Phoebe Lyon, wife of Maxwell Hyslop Maxwell of the Grove. He was articled to Peddie & Kinnear and probably assisted them with their Dumfries & Galloway commissions. He had his own practice in Edinburgh by 1867, but also kept a business address at the Grove to help deal with any business in Dumfries & Galloway. By 1876 he had an office at Lincoln's Inn Fields in London, although he did little business after this time. In 1883 he married Isabella Towers-Clark, and was involved with Volumes 3-5 of The Castellated & Domestic Architecture of Scotland.



CAERLAVEROCK CASTLE BY WALTER LYON 1869 (FROM CANMORE)

He made numerous [sketches of 16th and 17th century Scottish houses](#) which are an important record of the condition of those houses at that time. The sketch of Caerlaverock Castle to the right was completed in 1869, around the time that Walter would have been working in Dumfries & Galloway.

Matthew Purdon Smith (1893/4-1955)

[Matthew](#) was employed by the Dumfries & Galloway Royal Infirmary in 1938 to design alterations to the Grove to adapt it into an auxiliary hospital.

He was the son of a farmer and opened his first practice in Lockerbie in 1922, moving to Castle St in Dumfries in 1926. He mainly worked on small domestic, commercial and farm estate designs but he had a few bigger clients including the Dumfries & Galloway Royal Infirmary, the Caledonian Bus Co and the Edinburgh & Dumfriesshire Dairy Co.

In 1946 he took over the larger firm of Bowie & Barbour and built many post-war housing schemes in Dalbeattie, Dumfries and Lockerbie.

Lawrence Wren (1907-1990)

[Lawrence](#) was born in Cumbria and served his articles with J. Foster, the Cumberland County Architect, while taking a Building Trades Course at the Carlisle Technical School & School of Chemistry.

He worked for the Kent County Council designing schools, libraries and hospitals between 1928 and 1931. In 1931 he became the senior assistant to Major W. H. Robinson, Kent County Architect and undertook a tour of France to study design and town planning that year. He was a member of the SE Society of Architects Design Club in 1929-31 and was also a part-time lecturer in Building Construction & Sanitary Science at the Maidstone Technical Institute in 1932-36.

In 1936 he moved to Dumfries to become the chief assistant to Matthew Purdon Smith where he helped to design the conversion of the Grove to a hospital in 1938.

He later went on to work for the Newcastle Regional Hospital Board, before retiring in 1968.

Maps of Terregles, Riddings, Barncleugh & The Grove

These maps show the increasing importance of the Grove over time.



Pont's map shows the location of Riddings farm to the NE of Dumfries. The church at Irongray is named as the Kirk of Arngra to the NW of the Riddings. Neither Barncleugh nor the Grove appear on this map which predates the acquisition of the Barncleugh Estate by John Maxwell I in 1638.

TIMOTHY PONT NITHSDALE PONT 35 1583 – 1614

Blaeu's map again shows the location of Riddings between the Irongray church (K.of Arngra) and the Castle of Terregles (Cast. Of Toregills). John Maxwell Junior inherited Barncleugh in 1665.



BLAEU MAJOR ATLAS VOL. 6 1662-1665



**HERMAN MOLL THE SHIRE OF DUMFRIES OR NITHSDALE
1745**

The Riddings is absent from Moll's map, and neither Barncleugh nor the Grove appear either. Barncleugh was owned by James Maxwell Senior who inherited it in 1689.

Ainslie's 1797 map show that the Grove has appeared on the map, as has Barncleugh. Riddings is still present. Maxwell Esq. is also marked below the location of the Grove, showing the importance of its owner. At this date, this would have referred to Wellwood Johnstone Maxwell. The Grove is indicated by 2 large buildings, the upper one is the house, while the lower one indicates the outbuildings. The outline of the house indicates a rectangular building. This house would have been the original 18th century one and perhaps indicates that it was built by Wellwood Johnstone Maxwell after he inherited the Barncleugh Estate in 1778. It is listed solely as Grove, not the Grove.



[JOHN AINSLIE STEWARTRY OF KIRKCUDBRIGHT 1797](#)



[JOHN AINSLIE'S MAP OF THE SOUTHERN PART OF SCOTLAND 1821](#)

Ainslie's 1821 map still shows the Grove, Riddings and Barncleugh. The Grove house would still have been the original 18th century one at this time and again is listed as Grove. The Grove was now owned by Wellwood Maxwell, but this predates his large extension to the house.

By 1886, Bartholomew's map shows that the Grove seems to have become more important than either Barncleugh or Riddings and is now called The Grove, rather than just Grove. By this time, it belonged to Maxwell Hyslop Maxwell and his 1869 extension would have been constructed. Riddings has disappeared from the map.



**BARTHOLOMEW'S REDUCED ORDNANCE SURVEY MAPS
COUNTY OF KIRKCUDBRIGHT SHEET 29 1886**



**OS 1 IN TO THE MILE SCOTLAND 3RD EDITION MAXWELLTOWN
1903-1912**

This early 20th Century OS map is from around the time the Church family were living at the Grove.

In 1938 the Grove was purchased by the Dumfries & Galloway Royal Infirmary and had become an Auxiliary Hospital as marked on this 1954 OS map.

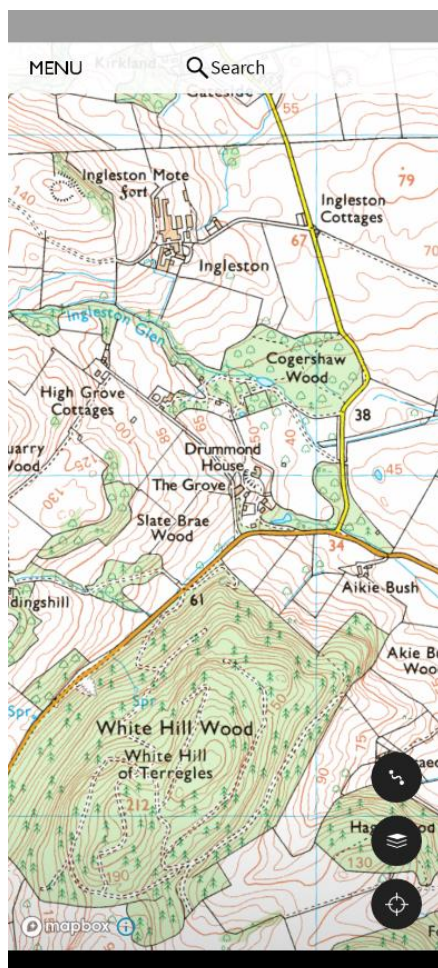


OS 1:25000 OUTLINE SERIES OF GREAT BRITAIN NX97-B 1954

By 1965 it appears that several smaller buildings have been constructed in the grounds to the north of the Hospital.
The name of the Grove has been lost on this OS map.



OS 1 INCH TO THE MILE 7TH SERIES SHEET 74 DUMFRIES-B
1965



10S 1:25000 EXPLORER MAP
NITHSDALE & DUMFRIES 321 (ANDROID
APP VERSION, 2023)

On the latest OS map of Dumfries, the name of the Grove House has been changed to Drummond House and the name 'The Grove' is now associated with the converted outbuildings and newer houses on the site.

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Lochanhead House, Lochrutton

by Samantha Oakley



FROM HERE <https://www.viewdumfriesandgalloway.co.uk/view-item?i=7706&WINID=1684682534233#.ZASHdOzP1QI>



“WRECK OF THE WEEK” IN 2016

Lochanhead House (DG2 8GB) lies SW of Dumfries just off the road to Kirkcudbright (A711). It is close to Lochanhead, a hamlet.

A particularly useful source is the history of the McCulloch family - Janet Brown was a McCulloch and there is reference to “Ardwall Papers” which may have her diary and a lot more information: <https://www.scribd.com/doc/79659006/McCulloch-Family-in-Galloway#> (p.465ff)

The link to Ardwall: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Andrew_Jameson,_Lord_Ardwall via Janet’s daughter Christian who got the title and married Andrew Jameson

Canmore

<http://canmore.org.uk/site/351926>

“20-10-2016 This 19th century manor house on three floors was set in 5 acres of grounds - since reduced by three building plots. Sited on a raised platform at the front entrance the rear and side doors are at ground level. The grounds included grass and hard tennis courts as well as an arboretum of trees from the 'plant hunters' including an Abies Grandis Lindl and Sequoia. During WW2 it housed Polish servicemen. The house had stables and a walled garden (sold off before 1953). There was a parquet floored hall, nice cornices and plenty of useful cupboards. After being sold in 1970 it was a hotel for some years. Currently Lochanhead House is for sale as 'derelict' (2016) but the local Council has so far refused to allow it to be demolished. Contributed by anamikaecosse”

There are also various photos on Canmore.

The earliest reference I could find for the history of the house is found in the “Ardwell Papers”:

“John Brown retired from business in 1866 and took his wife and three daughters to live at Lochanhead. The small existing house was enlarged and there the three daughters were married”

This suggests that there was a small house there prior to 1866 but I have not been able to find any mention of it. There is mention of a farm at Lochanhead on this record for 1758 but not been able to consult:

<https://catalogue.nrscotland.gov.uk/nrsonlinecatalogue/details.aspx?reference=RHP83388&>

The [1862 County Directory of Scotland](#) has “Lochanhead House, Dumfries (5) J. Gordon Brown” which is earlier, but the same man, so perhaps he owned it then.

John Gordon Brown (1814-1903)

Also from the Ardwell papers:

“Her husband was John Gordon Brown, a merchant in Liverpool. He came of a Cumberland family, at one time in the village of Caldbeck, where the family gravestone lies next to that of John Peel, the celebrated huntsman. They acquired interests in Jamaica and John’s father owned the Carlton Estate there. John himself was born there on 8 December 1814 and was, for a time, in his early days, in the island.”

Caldbeck is on the most northern edge of the Lake District.



PHOTO OF JOHN GORDON BROWN, FROM
THE NATIONAL PORTRAIT GALLERY =
UNKNOWN PHOTOGRAPHER, 1860s

There is a Christening record for a John Gordon Brown in Trelawney, Jamaica (home of Usain Bolt!) in 19 April 1916, son of Jonathan Brown and Ann Brown.

He is mentioned in connection with the slave trade: record of Centre for the Study of the Legacies of British Slavery which has a bio <https://www.ucl.ac.uk/lbs/person/view/2146630599>

“Counterclaimant as an infant [i.e. under the age of majority] by guardian for three enslaved people in Falmouth, Trelwaney. Almost certainly the John Gordon Brown merchant born Jamaica who was a partner in Boyd Edwards and Brown of Liverpool until 1851, who was still in Liverpool in 1861 but then appears at Lochend House, Lochrutton, Kircudbrightshire in 1871 and 1881. The 1901 Scotland census shows a man of the same name at the same address but gives his age as 36, possibly a mistranscription for 86.”

[I cannot find any trace of the company Boyd Edwards and Brown]

In 1850 John married Janet McCulloch: *“Janet McCulloch was born on 17 May 1817 and had the distinction of being the only one of a large family of 13 who married.”* Was Janet his connection to Scotland?



PHOTO OF JANET BROWN, FROM THE
NATIONAL PORTRAIT GALLERY = UNKNOWN
PHOTOGRAPHER, 1860s

1851 Census - not found

1861 Census? - not found

The memorial to Janet Brown in Gatehouse of Fleet suggests they moved there in 1866 (see below).

1871 Census

John Gordon Brown, age 56

With his wife Janet (age 53) and daughter Agnes Annie (age 16) and 4 servants

1880 August - from the Dumfries and Galloway Standard: Lochend Children's Excursion "shortly thereafter set off in carts placed at their disposal by farmer. in the district. On reaching Lochanhead House the party, under the guidance of Mr Forsyth, walked through the garden and hothouses, with the appearance of which all seemed highly delighted, and as they passed the house showed their appreciation of Mr Brown's kindness by giving three hearty cheers."

1881 Census

<u>First name(s)</u>	<u>Last name</u>	<u>Relationship</u>	<u>Marital status</u>	<u>Sex</u>	<u>Age</u>	<u>Birth year</u>	<u>Occupation</u>	<u>Birth place</u>
John Gordon	Brown	Head	Married	Male	55	1826	Retired merchant	Jamaica, West Indies
Janet	Brown	Wife	Married	Female	63	1818	-	Edinburgh, Midlothian, Scotland
Marcella	Gellard	Servant	Unmarried	Female	40	1841	Cook	Kilmuir, Argyllshire, Scotland
Janet	Kirk	Servant	Unmarried	Female	41	1840	Dairymaid	Mouswald, Dumfriesshire, Scotland
Mary	Chalmers	Servant	Unmarried	Female	27	1854	Housemaid	Lochmaben, Dumfriesshire, Scotland

1882 The [Slater's Royal National Commercial Directory of Scotland](#) has Lt. Col. Cliff McCulloch at Lochanhead House (Private Residence) and also reference to John Copland, gamekeeper to Lady Ardwall (Commercial).

On 23rd May 1883 Janet Brown died. She was 66. She was buried at Lochrutton. There is [a memorial to Janet in Gatehouse of Fleet](#) which says "In loving remembrance of Janet Brown, daughter of James Murray McCulloch of Ardwall and Hills, and wife of John Gordon Brown, Lochanhead, born May 17th 1817. Entered into rest March 25th 1887. She lived in his parish for seventeen years from 1866 to 1883 and ever joined in"

1891 Census

John Gordon Brown, age 76 with a cook and two housemaids

1901 Census

Death of John Gordon Brown: 25th May 1903 and he was buried at Lochrutton (plot 212b). There is a [record of his burial stone here](#): "John Gordon BROWN former merchant, Liverpool b Jamaica 8.12.1814 d Lochanhead 25.5.1903. w Janet (3rd da of Jas Murray McCULLOCH of Ardwell & Hills) 17.5.1817 23.5.1883, etc."

The notice in the paper says he died in the house.

Later History of the House

Sir Robert Reid, 1st Earl Loreburn

1903 Newspaper references to Sir Robert Reid making arrangements to become the tenant (MP for Dumfries Burghs). His wife - Lady Reid - died at the house in 1904.

He has a long and illustrious career: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Robert_Reid,_1st_Earl_Loreburn and also [an uploaded PDF of a more in-depth article](#)



1909 A daughter born to wife of Alexander Moir at the house (4th September)

1914 References to a Mr (Alexander?) and Mrs Moir there

1925 September A "distressing shooting accident" for Mr Hallett

"FATHER SEES SON SHOT. A fatal shooting accident has occurred at Lochrutton, near Dumfries. Mr Hallett, the shooting tenant of the Lochanhead House, who lives at Heaton Mersey, Manchester was out shooting along with his two sons and a gamekeeper. One of the sons, Richard Edgar Hallett. youth of about eighteen, was seen to fall to the ground. His father rushed forward, to find that his son had been killed owing to the accidental discharge of the the youth was carrying."

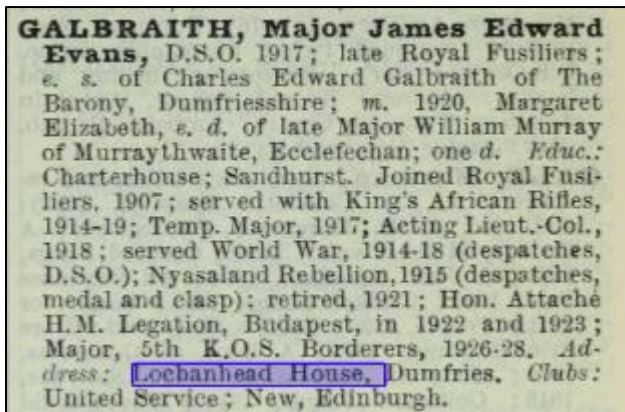
(Hull Daily Mail and many other newspapers including Ireland and Scotland)

On 22nd Dec 1925 the youth had his will in the paper:

"Richard Edgar Hallett , jun . f of Bcamins Terrace , l ' riestnall Road , Heaton , Mersey , Lanes . , and of Lochanhead' House , Dumfries . Net personalty . £ 13 , 504 ; gross £ 14 , 425 ."

1932 The Transactions Of The Highland and Agricultural Society Of Scotland has a member Major James Edward Galbraith, D.S.O. (= Distinguished Service Order) at Lochanhead House

The Who's Who 1932 has a full entry for him with his extensive military history:



Him and his wife (Mrs J.E.E. Galbraith) attend an Officers Ball in Dumfries

1939 At this time Lochanhead railway station closed to passengers:

<https://www.railscot.co.uk/locations/L/Lochanhead/>

1940s Canmore says "During WW2 it housed Polish servicemen" = this is plausible but I can't find any references for this at all? Nothing here <https://www.polishforcesinbritain.info/Locations.htm>

1940 Newspaper searches show General Sir Andrew J. McCulloch and wife there = she had left by later that year, but there are references to them still there in 1945?

June 1941 Mrs Nielsen of Lochanhead House gives a talk on "rural life in Norway" to Lochrutton WI

1843 Faith Henry had distinction in Shorthand and 1948 Wedding announcement has Mr & Mrs David Henry of Lochanhead House

1950s Canmore has family photos of the house, these are hard to see in detail.

1960s "Who was who" 1961-1970 has William Edward Russell HENDRY living at Lochanhead House (died 18/3/1965) = the phone number was Lochfoot 291

1970s on: Hotel (until 1998)

NB The Internet Archive <https://archive.org/> has multiple mentions of the house in its hotel days with adverts for game-shooting, horse riding etc. I did not chase them all down but highlight a few mentions below:

1974 Horse and Pony advertises pony trekking from the hotel

https://archive.org/details/sim_horse-and-pony_1974-01_3_12/page/20/mode/2up?q=Lochanhead

1978 [The Guinness Book of Answers](https://archive.org/details/sim_guinness-book-of-answers/page/18/mode/2up?q=Lochanhead) notes that Lochanhead House has a Grand Fir with (presumably the UK biggest) girth of 19 3/4 ft / 6m = this is also mentioned in Alan Mitchell's Trees of Britain https://archive.org/details/sim_trees-of-britain/page/18/mode/2up?q=Lochanhead with an "untidy, open crown" 140/22ft. *"It is not known how such an early specimen came to be planted on its own in this small garden"*

1987 Advert from the local paper: Mrs D Dalton is the owner

**Lochanhead
House Hotel**
(Prop: Mrs D. Dalton)
LOCHFOOT. Telephone 378
BAR & LOUNGE NOW OPEN
Normal licensing hours
BAR MEALS SERVED DAILY
12.2-30 p.m. and 5-9 p.m.
FRIDAY, 29th MAY
SING - A - LONG
in the Lounge with
JIM HOWARD

May 1998 Advert

LOCHANHEAD  **Lochanhead, by Dumfries**
HOUSE HOTEL Tel: (01387) 730378
Bar Meals Served Daily
Try our 8oz Sirloin Steak with Gaelic or
Peppered Sauce, served with onion
rings, vegetables, chips or potatoes **£7.75**
019811-GN2 1
High Teas
Sat & Sun 4.30pm - 6.30pm
En-Suite Accommodation Available

This must be close to it closing for good?

Wreck of the Week (2016 blog post, see below) quotes: "Anne worked in the Lochanhead House Hotel, Lochfoot for a few years then in 1989 she took over the lease and with the help of Betty ran it as a hotel, bar and guest house for 9 years. Betty used to love chatting to all the guests and regulars and both she and Anne did all the cooking and baking themselves. They employed quite a few local young people for waiting duties and were always busy doing meals at the weekend... The bar would get quite busy at the weekend with the regulars coming in to play pool or darts or just for a pint. They let out five bedrooms which were mainly taken by travelling salesmen. Anne and Betty used to have a barbeque every summer and on their last day before leaving in July 1998 had the final one and all the regulars came along. It must have been a sad day for Anne and Betty as they had made a lot of friends over the years."

After the hotel closed - present

Land Registry Records <https://scotlis.ros.gov.uk/property-summary/KRK3943>

26/3/02 The house was purchased for £150,000

? It was on the market again in 2008 ?

2014 Planning application for 5 houses = refused

Owner is Yvonne Cryan = as stated on planning documents

2015 Planning permission refused to destroy the house and build 2 new houses

[1:56:58](#) 6. Lochanhead House, Lochfoot – Refusal of Planning Permission in principle for demolition of existing dwellinghouse, erection of 2 dwellinghouses, installation of septic tank and improvement of existing access (14/P/2/0372)

<https://youtu.be/UuvznRfnptw?t=7018>

2016 September - first post on "[Wreck of the Week](#)"

"Above and below is a five bed house at Lochanhead, five miles from Dumfries, sent to me by reader Wendy. Three reception rooms, games room, bar, halls and kitchen downstairs, five bedrooms (four en-suite) on the first floor and four attic rooms above - this was definitely once a party house! Large gardens (though how much land isn't clear). And a lovely, airy hole in the roof:"

"The agent, GGM&W, describes the 19th Century house as "derelict and in need of total renovation" and suggests that the buyer may choose to demolish the (unlisted) building and start again. Which might make it, at offers over £150k a rather pricey bit of land. And a waste of a lovely building."

2016 October - 2nd blog post about "[Wreck of the Week](#)"

"Helen wrote to say that she and her husband have tried to view the property several times in the five years it's been on the market:

The owner of Lochanhead is an elderly lady who has given directions that only a cash buyer can view the house - we have tried to go and view several times...but excuses have been made as to why we couldn't, with the last being refused as we are not cash buyers. We were hoping to go and survey what work needed done but that hasn't been possible.

She notes that five years ago, when the property went onto the market, the building still had all its windows and roof so dereliction has been "quite quick".

18/4/17 The house was purchased for £125,000.

Sold for £125,000 in April (source: [EPSC](#)) as "Lochanhead House Hotel" & also shown on Land Register (<https://scotlis.ros.gov.uk/>) . <https://scotlis.ros.gov.uk/property-summary/KRK3943>

New owner may be Audrey Dakin, Edinburgh from the planning documents: she is a conservation expert <https://www.linkedin.com/in/audrey-dakin-2455ab33/?originalSubdomain=uk>

2019 Planning permission for a garage 19/0659/FUL

2020 Work had started on the garage

From the latest photos on Google Maps (2021), it looks like restoration is in progress!



A happy ending?



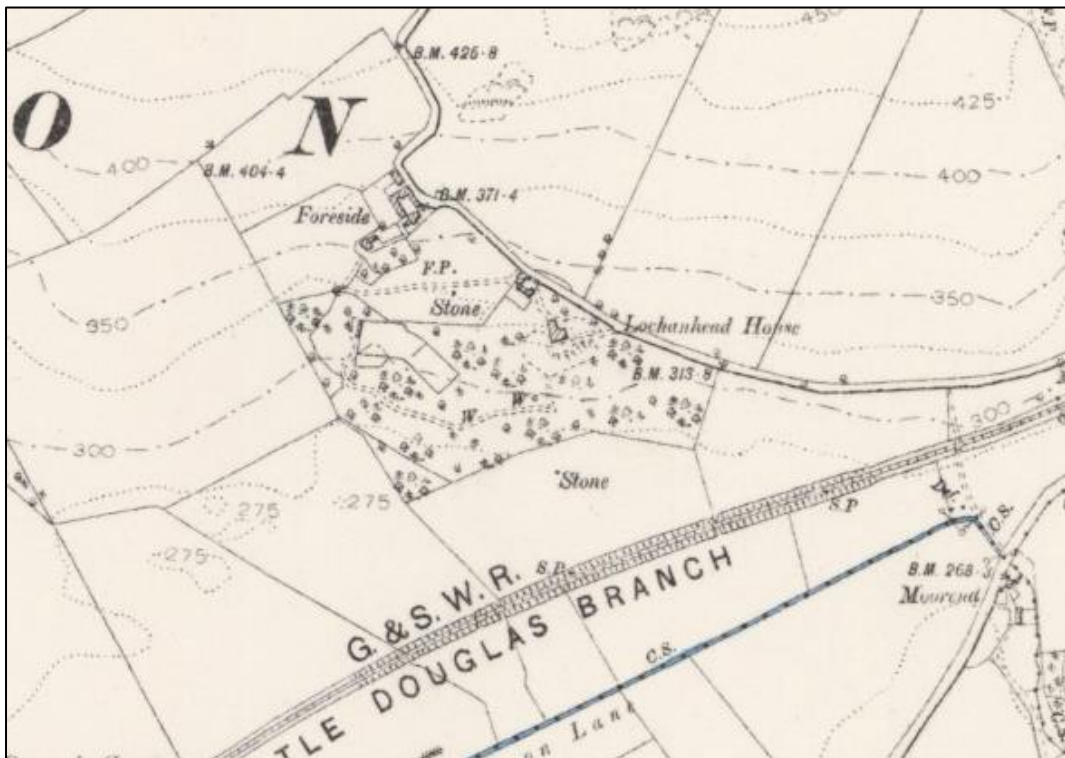
Historic Maps

Reproduced with the permission of the National Library of Scotland (maps.nls.uk)

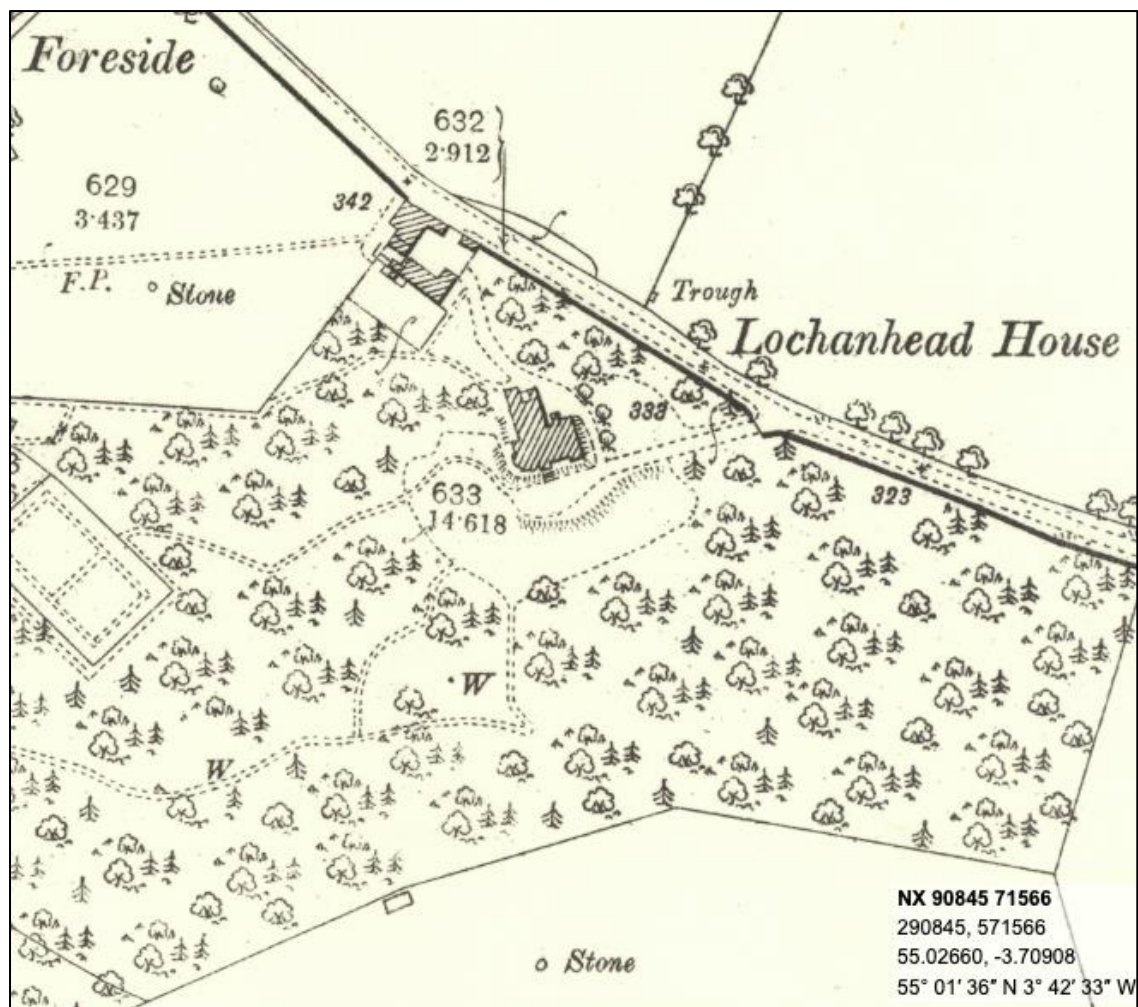
1885-1900



1892-1960



1892-1949



Cumloden, Minnigaff

by Anne-Marie Cade

Seat of the Earl of Galloway



Cumloden house and its estate is the official seat of the Earl of Galloway. Unusual as a country seat because it is styled as a “cottage” rather than a grand house. It was developed around 1820 by a Georgian soldier William Stewart (the son and brother of successive Earls of Galloway) for his retirement and recovery from his war injuries. On his death it was bought by his brother, extended and used as a summer residence and shooting lodge. However 80 years after it was built, the Earl of Galloway was forced to sell his main residence, Galloway House, and so Cumloden became, and remains the family seat.

- Cumloden House (previously called Cumloden Cottage) is located, in the parish of Minnigaff near Newton Stewart, in the West of Dumfries and Galloway. It lies to the North of Wigtownshire, and Galloway House, the former seat of the Earls of Galloway.
- The lands around Cumloden, listed on old maps as a deer park, came into the possession of Alexander Stewart, 6th Earl of Galloway in 1741. They were granted to him by King George II after he had petitioned the king to take the property from Thomas Murdoch due to unsecured debts including £1,000 owed to him ⁱⁱ
- Cumloden Cottage was built approximately 1817-20 for Lieutenant-General The Honourable William Stewart, 4th son of the 7th Earl of Galloway. He was a decorated soldier who fought alongside Nelson, started a new regiment of riflemen which he commanded and served under the Duke of Wellington. Cumloden was built as his home following his retirement from parliament in 1817 due to ill health caused by injuries from the war. In “The Cumloden Papers”, his published correspondence, his pleasure in improving Cumloden and creating “a smiling garden” is recalled. The property is described as elegant though in the form of a cottage. He had built a large window “that he might open his eyes everyday on the ruins of Garlies, the ancient seat of his noble ancestors” ⁱⁱⁱ. He died here in 1827 at the age of 53 and is buried in Minnigaff churchyard. ^{iv}
- William’s brother, the 8th Earl, bought Cumloden in 1827 from William’s Estate. From this time it served the Earls and their families as a Summer “Cottage” with pleasure grounds. ^v Maps refer to pleasure gardens and several pedestrian bridges over the Penkill burn are named such as the flower garden bridge and the iron bridge, suggesting pleasant walks around the grounds.
- The 8th and 9th Earls made improvements to their properties and estates at Cumloden and the family seat at Galloway house. They also tried to improve the lives of those living in their Parishes through charitable works including the building of a school for girls of the parish. There is a memorial to the 9th Earl in Newton Stewart.
- By 1908 however, (under the 11th Earl) the fortunes of the Earls of Galloway seemed to be suffering and they sold Galloway House and moved into Cumloden, thus making it the Family Seat. Arched stonework and a coat of arms which are now part of the listed characteristics were relocated from Garlies Castle ^{vi} and could be said to be to be an effort to legitimise this new seat and link it to the Stewarts historic seat of power.
- The building is extensive and despite its romantic description, far grander than a simple cottage. The following descriptions is found in a book about the life of the 13th Earl and his wife, ‘An Unlikely Countess: Lilly Budge’ by Louise Carpenter. It is based on his memoirs, and includes pictures and descriptions of life at Cumloden. It

suggests that in the early to mid 20th Century the house was still grand, housing servants as well as the family, whilst by the late 1970s it had somewhat fallen into decline.^{vii}

“Along the south-west front of the house were Lady Galloway’s sitting room; Lord Galloway’s study; a bedroom called the Orange Room for important family guests; a little store room; and the drawing room, off of which was an ante-room leading to a conservatory always filled with flowers. Double doors led from the drawing room into the dining room, outside which was a hall leading to the bedroom of the head housemaid, and underneath was the wine cellar. A flight of stairs led off to the north wing where Lord and Lady Galloway had adjoining bedrooms (Lady Galloway’s room had a spectacular view). The dowager’s countess also slept in a pretty room in the north wing, despite it being considered the coldest room in the house. Across the passage was a bathroom and a set of box rooms where Lord and Lady Galloway stored their much-used travel bags. From here another flight of stairs led up to the bedrooms used by the gaggle of old Stewart aunts and American relatives whenever they visited. These rooms also ran along the south-west front of the house and were called South Room (with appropriately facing dressing room), Balcony Room, Blue Room, and Roof Room. The layout continued in this manner — a series of rambling wings connected by a rabbit warren of corridors and narrow staircases. The focal point of it all, close to the entrance hall, was the grand and central spiral staircase.” Pp 31-32

- During WW2 evacuees were reportedly housed in estate buildings.^{viii}
- The House^{ix} and stables^x were classified as listed buildings in 1979, with the walled garden, gardener’s cottage^{xi} and Glenmalloch lodge^{xii} listed in 1993. The listings describe the house as a gothic cottage, with diamond leaded windows and overhanging eaves decorated with scrolled barge boards.
- In more recent times, some properties on the estate have found new uses. The former kennels which were derelict were sold in 2010 and developed into a modern residence^{xiii}. Glenmalloch Lodge, originally developed by the Countess of Galloway in 1830 as a school for the girls in the parish^{xiv} was described as in a dilapidated state in 1990 and seems to have been out of use since the 1960s until it was taken over by the Landmark Trust in 2003^{xv}. The Landscape Trust have renovated the Lodge and it is now available to rent as a holiday cottage.^{xvi}
- Cumloden still fulfils the role of the seat of the Earl of Galloway and since the 1980s has been owned by Andrew Clyde Stewart who is now the current 14th Earl. Whilst they live elsewhere much of the time, they still appear to be involved with the local community and charities from time to time.^{xvii}
- Newspaper coverage shows that activities at the house seem to have centred around shooting and its shoots were regularly listed in newspapers of the 19th and early 20th Century^{xviii}. Other reports include the arrival or departure of the Earls and their family, the arrival of distinguished guests including a visit from the Marquis of Salisbury before going on to speak at political rallies in Dumfries and elsewhere^{xix}, Garden parties^{xx} Lady Galloway’s involvement with Minnigaff music festival^{xxi} and celebrations for the 21st Birthday of Lord Garlies^{xxii}.
- Pictures of the house appeared in magazines such as Tattler and even reportedly appeared in an advert for Ponds face cream in the 1930s as the backdrop for Lady Galloway.^{xxiii}
- Less welcome press coverage was linked to court trials following an accident in Newton Stewart when an unsecured horse and cart from the estate bolted and killed a local taylor^{xxiv}, and when the 10th Earl of Galloway was accused of Lewd Behaviour.^{xxv} In all cases those on trial were found not guilty.
- There was also much unwanted publicity in the 1970s during the time of the 12th Earl when his son (later the 13th Earl) married a woman not considered suitable by his family. This along with ongoing mental health problems led to him being bequeathed only the minimum required by law and the 12th Earl instead named the son of a cousin from Suffolk as his successor and the next owner of Cumloden. Whilst retaining the title of Earl of Galloway during his lifetime, the 13th Earl appears to have been greatly saddened by the loss of Cumloden, a place he remembered with happiness from his childhood and a place he and his wife wished to retire to and open as a religious commune.^{xxvi}
- Servants and other residents. As the family moved between London and Cumloden according to the season, it is likely that some of the household staff travelled with them, however it seems there were also staff that

remained resident such as gardeners and game keepers. Names of staff and tenants can be found in 'The Unlikely Countess'. The Valuation Rolls for Kirkcudbright shows rental values for the lodges and holdings at Cumloden and including the names of tenants or servants living in them.^{xxvii} It also seems to indicate that during the mid 19th century the house itself may have been rented out. The actor Peter Bowles recounts in his autobiography that his mother came from Cumloden estate and had to walk 4 miles to school. She later became a servant in the house.^{xxviii}

Further Reading

These sources contain more extensive detailed information about Cumloden House and its history

- A detailed history of Glenmalloch Lodge prepared on behalf of the Landscape Trust includes photographs and historic details about Cumloden House and estate.
<https://thelandmarktrust.sharepoint.com/sites/LMTPS/History%20Property%20Documents/Forms/AllItems.aspx?id=%2Fsites%2FLMTPS%2FHistory%20Property%20Documents%2FGlenmalloch%20Lodge%20History%20Album%2Epdf&parent=%2Fsites%2FLMTPS%2FHistory%20Property%20Documents&p=true&ga=1>
- The biographical book *An unlikely Countess: Lilly Budge* (2005) by Louise Carpenter contains details of both lifestyle, objects and inhabitants.
https://archive.org/details/unlikelycountess0000carp_h6p5/page/144/mode/2up?q=cumloden

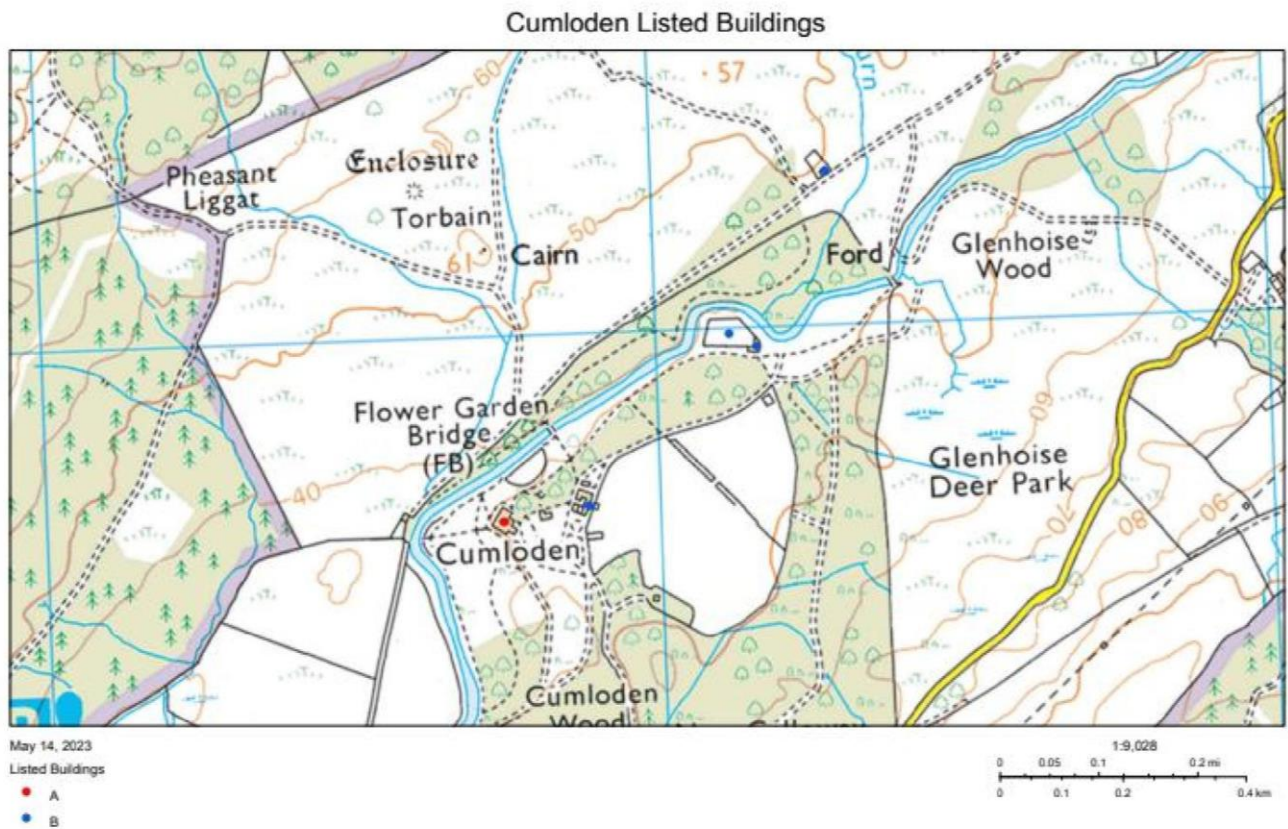
Appendix 1

Maps and Listing descriptions of Cumloden



Copyright CC-BY(NLS)

<https://maps.nls.uk/geo/explore/#zoom=15.6&lat=54.97995&lon=-4.47293&layers=5&b=1>



<https://hesportal.maps.arcgis.com/apps/Viewer/index.html?appid=18d2608ac1284066ba3927312710d16d>

- **Cumloden House (LB17052), Category A.** Circa 1820. Single storey and attic, extensive, gabled, Gothick cottage house. Painted render. Painted margins and rusticated quoins. Base course. Pointed-arched windows with diamond-pane glazing, almost throughout. Deep overhanging eaves. Scrolled barge-boarding. Slate-hung, gabled dormer windows, with moulded pointed-arches. Extensive outbuildings to rear
- **Stables, archway and sundial (LB17054), Category B.** 1828 (dated). Quadrangular courtyard stables, with entrance archway and late 18th century sundial. Single storey. Rubble, painted to W elevation. Granite quoins and rybats. Some red sandstone dressings. Piended roofs.
- **Walled garden and gardeners cottage (LB17037), Category B.** 1826 (dated). Cottage set at SE corner of adjoining obtusely-angled walled garden. Built with red sandstone and a slate roof
- **GlenMalloch Lodge (LB17051), Category B.** Earlier 19th century. Single storey, gabled cottage. Rubble, snecked to S elevation; red sandstone ashlar dressings. Granite base course. Raised chamfered margins, with droved tails. Long and short quoins. Overhanging eaves. Cusped barge-boarding. In dilapidated condition (1990).

Appendix 2

The Stewarts and their Relationship with Cumloden

Alexander Stewart (1694-1773) 6th Earl of Galloway; gained the estate of Cumloden in 1741 from Thomas Murdoch . Referred to on maps as a deerpark.

John Stewart (1736-1806), 7th Earl; MP and military man, Lord of Police, House of Lords

William Stewart (1774-1827); 4th son of John and younger brother of George, served with Nelson and Wellington, instrumental in forming the rifle guards, MP. He was born at Galloway House and died at Cumloden which he had built in 1817-20. He spent much of his time there following his retirement with health problems resulting from his Military service. His correspondence including letters to/from the Duke of Wellington were preserved and bound as the "Cumloden Papers". He left a son, Horatio Stewart, however Cumloden was purchased from his estate by his brother, the 8th Earl.

George Stewart (1768-1834) 8th Earl; Admiral in the Navy, MP, Lord Lieutenant Kirkcudbright and Wigtownshire. Bought and extended Cumloden

Randolph Stewart (1800-1873) 9th Earl; MP, Lord Lieutenant Kirkcudbright and Wigtownshire, made extensive alterations to Galloway house with Architect William Burnsand improvements to Cumloden. Memorial in Newton Stewart

Alan Stewart (1835-1901) 10th Earl; Cricketer, had a daughter but no sons, inherited Galloway House and Cumloden house when he succeeded his father as Earl in 1873. Attracted scandal as accused of indecent behaviour with young girls on two occasions though found not guilty.

Randolph Stewart (1836-1920) 11th Earl; Succeeded his older brother Alan in 1901 when he was 65. Born at Galloway House , educated at Harrow, played cricket and had a military career. He sold Galloway House and estate in 1908 and Cumloden became the family seat. He died there in 1920 and was buried in Minnigaff graveyard.

Randolph Stewart (1892-1978) 12th Earl; Served in WW1 and WW2 in the Scotts Guard. Married an American Heiress, 13 years his junior Philippa Fendall Wendall. They met at her sister's wedding to the Earl of Porchester. They had one son and one daughter. ^{xxix}

Randolph Stewart (1928-2020) 13th Earl; Born in London but spent much time during his childhood at Cumloden. He was diagnosed with Schizophrenia as a child due to behavioural issues, though today this might have been diagnosed as a form of Autism. He spent several years in institutions and was lobotomised at the age of 23. He later met and married a woman who was not considered suitable by his family and was not allowed to inherit Cumloden. The biography of his life with his wife, Lily Budge is based on memoirs and provides detail about Cumloden House, and inhabitants, both family and servants.

Andrew Clyde Stewart (1949 -) 14th Earl; The current owner of Cumloden. Although not a direct descendant of the Earls preceding him (the son of a cousin from Suffolk and a banker by trade) he is the great-great grandson of the 9th Earl and inherited Cumloden from the 12th Earl in preference to his son.

References

- ⁱ Photograph/ postcard taken presumably early 20th Century kept at the Museum, Newton Stewart on the "Around Minnigaff" photo board. The gallery here also has an engraving of the Earl of Galloway by Faed. A photograph of the house taken around 1975 is available on Canmore for personal and educational use
<https://canmore.org.uk/collection/1634282>
- ⁱⁱ The family of Murdoch of Cumloden, T. M. Fallow
- ⁱⁱⁱ Cumloden papers Preface p129
- ^{iv} The Cumloden Papers. These are the bound correspondence of the Honourable William Stuart which were preserved and bound by the family into several volumes. Reportedly of great value as they contained correspondence with Nelson and the Duke of Wellington, they were bequeathed by the 12th Earl to his former regiment, The Black Watch. (An Unlikely Countess: Lily Budge p158)
- ^v Cumloden is described in the NEW STATISTICAL ACCOUNT 1845 as "the romantic cottage of Cumoden, the summer residence of the Earl of Galloway". It is called "Cumloden Cottage" on the OS Maps of 1849-50 and 1907.[link](#)
- ^{vi} John Gifford suggests in his book Dumfries and Galloway 1890 for this event
<https://archive.org/details/dumfriesgalloway0000giff/page/204/mode/2up> whilst the listing dates this to after 1911
- ^{vii} The Unlikely Countess:Lily Budge p171-2
- ^{viii}
<https://thelandmarktrust.sharepoint.com/sites/LMTPS/History%20Property%20Documents/Forms/AllItems.aspx?id=%2Fsites%2FLMTPS%2FHistory%20Property%20Documents%2FGlenmalloch%20Lodge%20History%20Album%2Epdf&parent=%2Fsites%2FLMTPS%2FHistory%20Property%20Documents&p=true&ga=1>
- ^{ix} <http://portal.historicenvironment.scot/designation/LB17052>
- ^x <http://portal.historicenvironment.scot/designation/LB17054>
- ^{xi} <http://portal.historicenvironment.scot/designation/LB17037>
- ^{xii} <http://portal.historicenvironment.scot/designation/LB17051>
- ^{xiii} <https://www.dailyrecord.co.uk/lifestyle/property/peek-your-pad-pictures-four-4251522>
- ^{xiv} Glenmalloch Lodge was built as a school by the Countess of Galloway. In 1842 the NEW STATISTICAL ACCOUNT states that "25 girls are instructed in reading, writing, arithmetic, and needle work, by a female teacher" at the charity school. The building is called "Cumloden School" on the OS Map of 1849, "Park Cottage" on the OS Map of 1894 and "Glenmalloch Lodge" on the OS Map of 1907.
- ^{xv}
<https://thelandmarktrust.sharepoint.com/sites/LMTPS/History%20Property%20Documents/Forms/AllItems.aspx?id=%2Fsites%2FLMTPS%2FHistory%20Property%20Documents%2FGlenmalloch%20Lodge%20History%20Album%2Epdf&parent=%2Fsites%2FLMTPS%2FHistory%20Property%20Documents&p=true&ga=1>
- ^{xvi} https://www.landmarktrust.org.uk/search-and-book/properties/glenmalloch-lodge-7882/?gclid=CjwKCAjwo7iiBhAEEiwAslxQEdeBsBwasa-KfV9r2x28YCwnYQBxDE6NurnQ3isdN2WbwTRCdJafxoCOSAQAyD_BwE&gclid=CjwKCAjwo7iiBhAEEiwAslxQEdeBsBwasa-KfV9r2x28YCwnYQBxDE6NurnQ3isdN2WbwTRCdJafxoCOSAQAyD_BwE#Overview
- ^{xvii} <https://www.nathonjones.com/files/GFT%20Dinner%20Auction%20Catalogue%202019.pdf> lot 12
- ^{xviii} Various Shooting lists
- ^{xix} Gazettes, Glasgow Herald, October 22nd 1884
- ^{xx} The Scotsman July 20th, 1933
- ^{xxi} The Musical times and singing-class circular v63 1922
<https://archive.org/details/musicaltimessing6319unse/page/108/mode/2up?q=cumloden>
- ^{xxii} The Scotsman June 4th 1914

^{xxiii} Sutton, Denise H 2009 "Globalizing ideal beauty : how female copywriters of the J. Walter Thompson Advertising Agency redefined beauty for the twentieth century" p 155
<https://archive.org/details/globalizingideal0000sutt/page/154/mode/2up?q=cumloden>

^{xxiv} Glasgow Herald, Tues February 6th 1877

^{xxv} Various papers October 19, 1889 available through Gale website hosting historic British newspapers <https://go-gale-com.nls.idm.oclc.org/ps/start.do?p=BNCN&u=nlibscot&aty=ip>

^{xxvi} The Unlikely Countess: Lily Budge

^{xxvii} Valuation Roll of the Stewartry of Kirkcudbright for the year 1878-79, Parish of Minnigaff, Available to view at Newton Stewart Library

^{xxviii} Peter Bowles, 2011, "ask me if I'm happy : an actor's life" p3
<https://archive.org/details/askmeifimhappyac0000bowl/page/2/mode/2up?q=cumloden>

^{xxix} Carnarvon, Fiona, Countess of, 2013 "Lady Catherine and the real Downton Abbey" p 66-7
<https://archive.org/details/ladycatherinerea0000carn/page/66/mode/2up?q=cumloden>

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Senwick House, Borgue

Volume 2: Colvend & Southwick to Kelton

Southwick House, Colvend and Southwick
Glenlochar House, Crossmichael
Castledykes, Dumfries
Stroquhan House, Dunscore
Physgill House, Glasserton
Ravenstone Castle, Glasserton
Dildawn House, Kelton
Lochbank, Kelton

Volume 3: Kirkcudbright to Kirkmichael

Ardendee, Kirkcudbright
Balmae House, Kirkcudbright
Fludha, Kirkcudbright
Janefield, Kirkcudbright
Marks, Kirkcudbright
Neptune Park, Kirkcudbright
Barnbarroch, Kirkcinner
Logan House, Kirkmaiden
Over Courance, Kirkmichael

Volume 4: Kirkpatrick Irongray to Minnigaff

The Grove, Kirkpatrick Irongray
Lochanhead House, Lochrutton
Cumloden, Minnigaff

Volume 5: Parton to Portpatrick

Corsock House, Parton
Glenlaggan, Parton
Mochrum Park, Penninghame
Dunskey House, Portpatrick

Volume 6: Tongland to Twynholm

Argrennan House, Tongland
Bogra House, Tongland
Broomlands, Troqueer
Goldielea, Troqueer
Mabie House, Troqueer
Barwhinnock House, Twynholm

Volume 7: Twynholm to Urr

Cumstoun House, Twynholm
Largs House, Twynholm
Castlewigg, Whithorn
Spottes Hall, Urr

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