

Gatehouse of Fleet

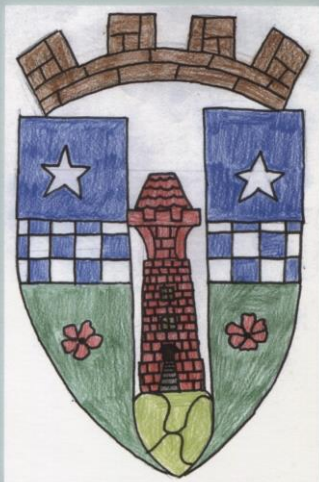


A Local Guide



A' about the
history o' oor
wee toon.

Written and illustrated by pupils from Gatehouse Primary School



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The Twitcher is a wooden statue at the Mill on the Fleet. He is using his binoculars to look for birds by the river. In this booklet he will help you to find interesting things to look out for in Gatehouse.



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Introduction



Welcome to oor wee book all about the history of Gatehouse of Fleet. We decided to write this booklet to tell visitors to Gatehouse about the town in the 1900s and before.

² We did it this year because 2009 is "The Homecoming" year and Scots everywhere are thinking about the past and celebrating the 250th anniversary of Robert Burns' birth. Gatehouse has a famous link to Robert Burns. Find out what it is and other interesting things by reading our booklet where you can find out about....

- The circus elephant that died in Gatehouse
- Why there are suns on the walls of some of the houses
- Why the railway was built so far out of town
- How the lade system worked
- The mills that used to be here
- Where to find the carving called Deil's Specs (Devil's Glasses)

And much, much more!

Map of the Region



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This map shows parts of Scotland, England and Ireland so you can see where Gatehouse is.

It is on the River Fleet.

To the north is the pretty Fleet Valley, a National Scenic Area - one of Scotland's most beautiful places.

Visit the Mill on the Fleet
Visitor Centre to discover
more about the area.





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Fleet Valley today

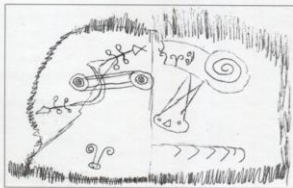
The Fleet Valley Before Gatehouse

Lots of people lived in this area before the town began, but they didn't actually live in a town. They lived in little family groups. It was safer to live in groups in those days because there were fewer roads and more forest which meant more wolves and things like that.

Early Settlements

Trusty's Hill Fort

They built Trusty's Hill Fort on a hill where you got a very good view just in case there were any intruders. People think it was named after the chief of the family called Truist. The Deil's Specs is a rock carving. It's a mystery because it looks like it was drawn by an old tribe called Picts but they probably didn't live anywhere near Gatehouse!

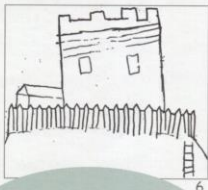


The Romans

The Romans built a fort near Gatehouse of Fleet. The Romans were clever and built a camp about a days march from the next camp. The Roman camp in Gatehouse was beside the river near the cemetery. All you see now is a flat topped hill.

Cally Motte

800 years ago feudal knights took over the land around Gatehouse. For safety the knights made flat topped hills then built wooden castles on top. There is one called Cally Motte in Cally Woods. All that is left now is a big muddy hill.



Look out for the notice board which tells you all about the Cally Motte

Castles and Keeps

About 600 years ago landowners started to build stone castles (or keeps). There were 3 in the Fleet Valley - Rusco, Cardoness and Cally. Cally Castle is now just a pile of rocks on the Cally Golf Course but you can still see Cardoness and Rusco Castles.

Cardoness Castle



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Cardoness Castle is just a ruin now but you can go inside and climb right up to the top. Inside there were two toilets together in the same room! These were next to the cloakroom because the smell from the toilets kept the moths away.

At the time the sea came close to the bottom of the castle rock so it was very easy to defend. The castle was owned by a family called McCulloch. They would have lived in the tower part and their servants would have lived in the smaller houses round the bottom and in the attics.

Rusco Tower

Rusco Tower was given as a wedding gift to Marietta Acarsan (Carson) and her husband but her husband had to change his name to Carson in order to get the tower! It belongs to a family named Carson today.

Rusco Tower is about 3 miles away from Gatehouse and is about 516 years old. It is 14 metres high and is 8 metres wide.



There are two dungeons - an upper and a lower dungeon. There are thought to be only 5 of these double dungeons in Scotland and they are called "oubliettes". It is from the French word meaning 'to forget' because the only way in and out of the dungeon was through a trap door in the ceiling - and sometimes they forgot about the prisoners.

At one time people kept pigs at the top of Rusco Tower and once a cow got stuck up there as well! Today Rusco is a house again. Rusco has got a very modern way of heating the house. To heat Rusco Tower there are water pipes buried in the garden which get heat from under the ground.

Rusco Tower has a few open days each year when people can go and look around.

How Gatehouse Got Its Name

Roads through Gatehouse have changed over the years. It was an easy place to cross the River Fleet.

The Romans used a ford to cross the Fleet near their fort.

There were Pilgrim routes. Pilgrims are religious people who travel to go to a Holy place. The Christian Pilgrims who went over the Fleet were going to St. Ninian's grave at Whithorn.

There was a Military road that the army marched up and down. They were going to Ireland to fight for the King. Military roads were the first proper roads going through Gatehouse. The roads went over the hills. Our roads today go beside the coast.

There was a road where drovers took the cattle from Ireland to England. They were taking the cows to the big towns to sell them for fresh meat. They often stopped for a rest at an old Inn in Gatehouse after crossing the river.

There was a toll road where you had to pay to get across the river. You had to pay at the Gait House (gait is the old word for road). This picture shows the original toll house when the road into Gatehouse came down Ann Street.



So Gatehouse of Fleet means the toll house where you paid to cross the River Fleet.

The Bridge over the Fleet

There was a bridge across the river by 1580 that was made out of wood.

It was knocked down and built out of stone in 1830.

Look out for the dates that the bridge was built and made stronger



The bridge has been made stronger and wider and people can walk across. The last time it was widened was in 1965.



Farming

Old methods of farming

Each family had one or two long ridges of land (rigs) to grow crops. All the animals grazed together on common land. A lot of people worked on the land.

New methods of farming

Fields were made by building stone dykes (walls). New crops were grown like turnips and potatoes. Fields were drained and fertilisers were used.

Not so many farm workers were needed so many had to look for other jobs.

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Look out for the old rigs in Garries Park. They look like ridges



Gatehouse in the Late 1700s

The Murray Family and Big Houses

About 250 years ago the landowners moved from their castles and built big houses like Cardoness, Ardwall and Rusco. These were more comfortable to live in. The grandest house near Gatehouse was Cally House which was built by James Murray.



The Murray's had a lot of influence over the development of the town of Gatehouse of Fleet.

In 1759 work started on a big house that was going to be a home for James Murray and his wife Catherine. It was called Cally House. Today this is a hotel and you can go and stay there.

James Murray was wealthy, well educated and had travelled a lot. His family had come from Ireland. He had a lot of money and he soon became an important person in the area.

The Cally was a very big house and needed lots of servants, cooks and butlers. It was full of expensive paintings and antiques. The grounds of the estate were looked after by lots of gardeners and estate workers. The gardeners grew vegetables and fruit in a special walled garden. James Murray wanted a lake so that he could have fish and he wanted his garden to look pretty, but to make his lake he had to change the direction of some streams.

Not far from the lake he built an ice house. It was built to put things like fish and milk in. We don't need ice houses now because we have fridges! There is only one other lake in Scotland - all the rest are called lochs.

The Cally was owned by the Murray family for a long time after that and although the house has been sold the estate still belongs to descendants of the Murray family.

James Murray planned the development of Gatehouse very carefully. Lots of industries had come to the town including mills, tanneries, breweries and a soap works. James and Catherine Murray moved into the new mansion and their old house in the town was demolished. They used the stone from the old house to make the old inn bigger and this was later called The Murray Arms.

How Gatehouse was built

Soon after work began on Cally House, James Murray sold plots of land to build 2 storey houses for merchants and shops on the Front Street.

Weavers lived in the Back Street in cottages often with dormer windows to let the light in. Other industries like blacksmiths, brass works, joiners etc worked on the Side Streets. These people used the water from the lade





to help with their jobs. The houses had long gardens to grow vegetables and to keep hens. They had pends to get into garden. A pend is a path leading between houses into the garden. The water came from wells and street pumps. Many of the houses held 4 families and they were very crowded! The Front Street had lots of shops and pubs. In 1795 King George II allowed Gatehouse to be called a town and for it to have markets.

The Sun Insurance Company



In Gatehouse some people used to put a sun outside on their wall, especially where there is a risk of fire (like at bakeries). People had to pay insurance to get a sun on their walls. The sun was given out by a company called The Sun Insurance. If you had paid your insurance and you had a sun on your wall then if your property went on fire the firemen would come and put the fire out. But if you didn't have a sun the firemen would not put the fire out and the building would burn. There is still a sun on the old bakery down the High Street. But we don't use them now.

Look out for the sun
sign on the wall at the
Bakehouse on High Street



Industries

Brickworks

In Gatehouse in the 1800s there was a brickworks.

Today it is a small nature reserve which you can walk round. The bricks which

were made were used to build some houses in Gatehouse like those in Birtwhistle Street.

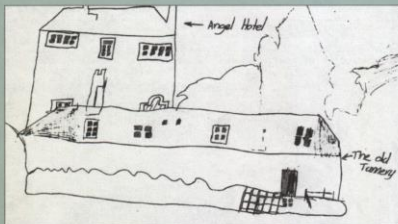


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The Tanneries

There were two tanneries in Gatehouse.

They were built in 1768. A tannery is where they made leather from cow's skin and put it through a big procedure until



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it was absolutely perfect. The tanneries were one of the biggest industries in Gatehouse of Fleet, because there were lots of cows going through Gatehouse. So then they could get a lot of leather from the cows. They made saddles, reins, shoes, gloves and aprons for some of the blacksmiths. If you worked in a tannery it would be very smelly. It takes a long time to make leather. Sometimes they even sold just little bits of leather at a market and got lots of money just for a little bit of leather.

In 1991 one of the tanneries was rebuilt as the Spar supermarket. The Spar car park now covers the tan pits where they would soak cow skins to soften the leather.

The Breweries

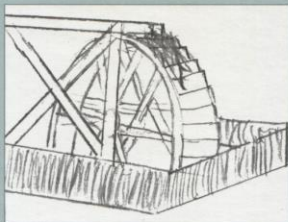
The second industry to start up in Gatehouse was brewing. In 1769 James Murray, John Bushby and James Davits set up a brewing company. It was a big industry in Gatehouse. Everyone drank beer in those days because the water was not very clean. Even children drank beer!

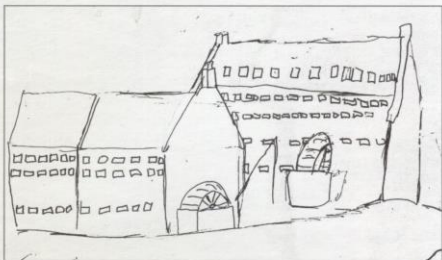
The old brewery building is opposite the Spar supermarket and it closed down in 1911. The building has now been turned into houses. One of the houses in Ann Street used to be another brewery. The shed with the blue doors near Mr Pickthall's work shed used to be a store for the wine.

There used to be lots of pubs in Gatehouse. If people had dirty shoes they weren't allowed in the bar so they would stand outside the window and drink the beer there. That means they wouldn't get muck on the carpets. Some people in Gatehouse used to serve beer from their front rooms through the windows!

Soap Works

A little soap works in Gatehouse was built in 1793 in Bridge Terrace. It probably used animal fat to make the soap. The dirty water from the soap works killed a lot of fish in the river.





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Mills

A family of cattle-drovers called Birtwhistle wanted to build a cotton mill in Gatehouse. They got permission from James Murray to build 2 mills.

These cotton mills got their power from water wheels which needed water to be taken from the hills. The streams that bring the water are called Lades.



About 500 people worked in the 4 mills in Gatehouse and a lot of them were children.



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The Lade system

The Lades were ordered to be built by James Murray in the late 1700s so they could get power to all the local mills. The Lade brings the water from Loch Whinyeon and other rivers and streams. Some people in the country side have a sluice gate, so that the water from the Lade can connect to other streams. Some times when the water is flowing fast it makes little waterfalls. You could go to Victoria Street to see the Lade. The blacksmiths and brass works used to work near to the Lade, so that they could cool their metal, in the water. At the Mill on the Fleet visitor centre you can see two water wheels which are powered by water from the Lade.

The Gatehouse Halfpenny

Before Gatehouse was built there were no small coins to pay peoples wages. When factories started and they had lots of workers, they had to be paid by a new halfpenny which could be used in shops. Gatehouse was the only town in this part of Scotland which had a special coin like this.



Gatehouse in the 1800s

Mills Close Down

The raw cotton came from America in boats to Glasgow and Liverpool. The cotton was then put into smaller boats to come to Gatehouse. It was very expensive to bring the cotton to Gatehouse.

Wars started in America and it became difficult to get raw cotton.



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The invention of steam engines meant better stronger machines. These new engines used coal to make steam. There is no coal found near Gatehouse so steam engines were not used in the cotton mills here and soon they closed down. After the mills closed one of them became a place where they made wooden bobbins. Another mill later became a saw mill.

Emigration

After the mills closed a lot of people left Gatehouse. Some went to America. A man called William McNish from Gatehouse of Fleet grew rice on a plantation in Georgia. William used black slaves. Black slaves usually took the names of their owners when they were taken away from their families. The place that Mr McNish owned was called the Gatehouse Plantation.

He died in 1828 and was buried on his plantation. His slaves were freed when they fought for Britain. Some moved to Trinidad and Canada. They all took the surname McNish.

Transport

Boatgreen

The first harbour in Gatehouse was at Boatgreen. The river is very bendy and it was very hard for big boats to get in. The Ship Inn on Fleet Street was built in 1794. It was called the Ship Inn because the people use to come in from ships and have something to eat.



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Port McAdam

In 1836 James Murray paid workers from his estate in Ireland to come and straighten the river in Gatehouse.

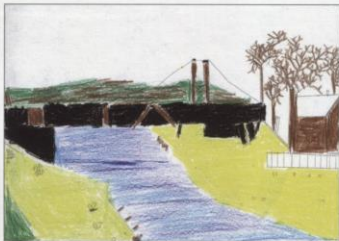
Eventually a new harbour was built near Cardoness Castle. It was called Port McAdam after David McAdam who was the harbour master.



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Swing Bridge

Mr Murray asked James Faed to design a swing bridge so that people could walk from Gatehouse to Sandgreen without going past Cally House. It's not there anymore but you can see where it was. It's across the road from Cardoness Castle. It had to be a swing bridge so boats could get past but in 1930 it collapsed.



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There used to be a house that the swing bridge operator lived in but it got knocked down. The stone from the house was used to build the Spar car park toilets.

Railway

Gatehouse railway station is famous for three reasons.

- At 495 feet it was the highest point between Dumfries and Portpatrick.
- It was built 6 miles away from Gatehouse and that made it further from the town that it served than any other station in Britain. This happened because the Murray family didn't want trains going through the town and the land along the coast was difficult for building a railway.
- It was the only station on the line to change its name, from Dromore to Gatehouse.



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Trains that came from London to Stranraer to meet the boats from Ireland were called The Paddy. Some local garages organised a bus to take people from Gatehouse to the railway because the station was 6 miles away. That's a long walk with a suitcase!

The railway line through Gatehouse station finally closed down in 1965.

Near Gatehouse station were 2 railway viaducts. During World War Two, trains carrying guns and tanks ran across these viaducts and because of this the bigger viaduct had to be made stronger with bricks.

Nowadays you can walk along part of the old railway line but the little viaduct is now knocked down and the big one is too dangerous.

Important Buildings



Clock Tower

The clock tower is at the bottom of Ann Street. It was built in 1871 by Mr Cairns of Gatehouse who was a builder. Craignair granite, which is a local stone, was used to build it. It cost £300. The money was raised by local people. It was designed by a Mr Pilkington of Edinburgh. The clock tower had a water fountain, a horse trough and two dog bowls at the bottom. When the clock tower was nearly finished Mr Cairns got sick. When the last stone was put on the clock tower Mr Cairns got taken down to see it in his wheelchair.

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Town Hall

The Town Hall was opened in 1884. For the opening John Faed had painted a large picture called View of Gatehouse, which showed the view of the town from his house. There are 2 statues that weren't really there. He just added them so it wouldn't look plain.



First the painting hung in the Town Hall, then when the Hall closed it hung in the dining hall at Gatehouse School. Now it is at the Mill on the Fleet.

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Schools

The first parish schools were at the Clachans of Anwoth and Girthon which were outside the town. When Gatehouse got bigger new schools were built at each side of the town. When Girthon and Anwoth schools joined to become Gatehouse School, pupils had lessons at both schools. When they walked up to the other side of the town for lessons they would take as long as they could and the teacher would be mad and they would blame it on the teacher from the other school for letting them out late.

This picture is of Fleetside School which used to be where the car park is now for Gatehouse Primary School.



There have been several private schools in Gatehouse.

There was a private school at Cushat Wood which was an Academy for English pupils. It was built by James Murray.

Lady Ann's School near Cally Lake was a charity school for girls. They got free lessons and clothes. It is now a ruin in the woods.

A boys school was in a barn in Ann Street. You can still see the bell tower. In about 1870 the teacher from the boy's school and the teacher from the girl's school got married and made one big school called the Cally & Rusko School.



Sports

Curling

In 1930 Mrs Murray Usher had a very big loch made specially for curling on the road from Gatehouse to Laurieston (called Loch Corbie).

When you curl you need to slide a stone across the ice and hit a target in the middle and knock other people's stones out.

That was good because the road was beside the loch so they could get the heavy curling stones to the loch. The loch was very high up so the loch froze very hard. Unfortunately the water overflowed when the ice melted so they couldn't use it again. It lasted just one season.

Football

In 1875 there was a football team in Gatehouse called Vale of Fleet. They became Fleetside Rovers who played at Standing Stone Park (near the cemetery). There was another football team called White Star which played at Blackloch (Dromore Road). Then Vale of Fleet and White Star came together in 1948 and made one big team called Fleet Star and they now play in Garries Park.

Cricket

In 1925 there was a cricket team which needed a place to play so they asked Elizabeth Murray Baillie if they could use her land to play cricket on. She said they could if she played too! Gatehouse Cricket Club still play there and the ground is now called the EMU Cricket Ground after her.

Quoiting

Quoiting was a popular sport in the olden days. You had to throw something similar to a horse shoe to try to get it round a stick. It was a summer sport. One day a big competition was arranged at Boatgreen. Lots of people came to watch but they had to pay to get in. Bags were put up along a fence so people could not see without paying.

The last Quoiting Tournament in Gatehouse was at Boatgreen in 1931.



Street Names and their Origin

Modern Name	Old Name	Origin
High Street	Front Street	
Catherine Street	Back Street	James Murray's wife was Catherine
Garden Street	Back Fleet Street	Nicknamed "wee Ireland"
Hannay Street	George Street	Hannay family of Cardoness
Dromore Road	Rusco Street	Road to Rusco Tower
Birtwhistle Street		Named after the people who originally owned the Mills

Gatehouse from the 1900s Onwards

Changes in Gatehouse

There are less shops now because there used to be lots of different shops like butchers, bakers, ironmongers, dairy, shoe shop, clothes shops and grocers.

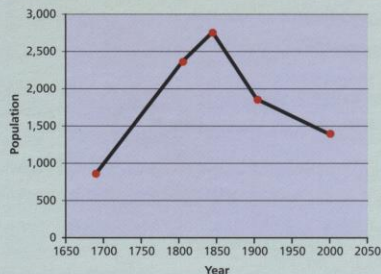
The houses used to be more crowded because more families lived in them.

Lots of vehicles, like big lorries, used to come through Gatehouse before the by-pass was built. There were only some cars in the olden days. The most popular vehicle was a horse and cart. Buses were also used a lot.

There was a school you could stay at until you were fifteen. Now you leave Primary School when you are eleven or twelve, and then go to Kirkcudbright Academy.

Population of Gatehouse and District

This graph shows the changes in the number of people living in Gatehouse and district over the years.



Year	Population
1684	825
1801	2,364
1841	2,757
1901	1,860
1991	1,398

Rosie the Elephant

In 1935 a circus came to Gatehouse. With the circus was a big elephant called Rosie, who died at Gatehouse and had to be buried in a field off Castramont Road. Now the house built there is called Ellfoot because when the house was built they found part of the elephant's foot.



Famous People



Robert Burns

In the 17th century there were lots of smugglers around the Solway Coast. Lots of ordinary workers got into smuggling illegal goods. They brought their cargo in by boat and landed at the beaches. There is a little cave near Kirkdale called Dirk Hatteraick's cave and inside it are pigeon holes on the wall for storing things.

The most common goods that were smuggled were brandy, wine, salt and tea which were all sold very at cheap prices.

Luckily to stop all this smuggling the Government hired Excisemen to stop goods being smuggled. One of those excisemen was Robert Burns who worked around the Solway. He once stayed in Gatehouse and wrote the words of Scots Wha' Hae.

The Faed Family

James Faed who built the Swing Bridge was also a miller at Barlay. He married Mary who was the daughter of a farmer. They had six children. Five of the six became well-known artists. John and Thomas Faed are very well known painters and their paintings sell for lots of money. John moved to Edinburgh to get more work, but when he was older he came back to live in Gatehouse. He helped to raise money for the Town Clock and the Town Hall. Lots of John's paintings show people from Gatehouse and you can tell what life was like then by looking at his work.

Alick Sturrock

Alexander Riddell Sturrock was always known as Alick. He was born in 1885 in Edinburgh. He was an artist and went all over Britain painting landscapes. Around 1923 Alick and his wife Mary came to Gatehouse. Some people think they first stayed at Rutherford Cottage, Anwoth.

In 1926 Alick and his wife bought a house in Hannay Street. It was called Victoria Cottage. Some of the pictures that Alick painted were the Anwoth Church and the Bridge over the Fleet.



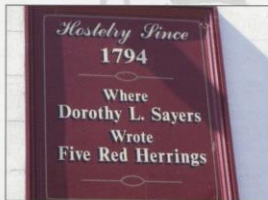
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Alick Sturrock is often remembered as someone who encouraged young artists. Each year he gave a prize at the local school for a flower drawing. The school log book says that on the 24th of June in 1932 Mr A.R. Sturrock judged the drawings of sloe, marigold and snowdrops.

A few years ago Gatehouse Primary held another competition. The pupils in P5, P6 and P7 had to paint pictures in the style of Alick Sturrock. The prize was a lovely paint box and it was presented to the winner by the late Mr Willie McMurray. He was the last person to win the real Alick Sturrock painting competition.

Dorothy L. Sayers

Dorothy L. Sayers was a famous writer. She first stayed at the Anwoth Hotel in Gatehouse of Fleet in 1928 and afterwards she rented a studio in the High Street, Kirkcudbright. She got to know Galloway well.



Dorothy wrote the book *The Five Red Herrings* when she was staying at the Anwoth Hotel. It was published in 1931 and dedicated to Joe Dignam who was the owner at the time. The Anwoth Hotel is now called The Ship Inn. It has a sign on the side of the building saying it was built in 1794 and that Dorothy L. Sayers wrote a book there. The book is about a murder in Gatehouse! Six people were suspects as they all had a reason to kill the victim. Only one man did it and the rest were "Red Herrings" or false trails.

People Dressed Very Differently in the Olden Days



This is us dressing
up at the Mill on
the Fleet

What we like to do in Gatehouse



Matthew: Go to see the cygnets at the swan pond.



Megan: Go to Burgher Park entrance. Look very carefully at the dyke and you will see stones with writing on them.



Mollie M. : I like going to Cardoness Castle and seeing the old ruins.



Molly C. : Go for a walk to the viaduct. It is amazing.



Ben M : I like to sit on a dyke near Laurieston Road and look at the view.



Reah: I like to visit the Mill to see the model which lights up.



Caitlin: I like to visit the Mill to try on the dressing up clothes.



Jessie: I enjoy going to Cardoness beach and playing in the sea.



Here are some ideas for things to do in Gatehouse



Adam: I like to go to Cardoness Castle to walk the dog. There is a lot of wildlife to see.



Alasdair: I like going to Cardoness Castle to see the dungeons.



Ben S: The River Fleet is good to take your dog or throw stones into.



Ben H : Come and visit Rusco Tower. It is very exciting!



Rachael: Go to Sandgreen beach and swim in the sea.



Nathan: In the summer you can see the swans at the pond.



Emma: I like to go to Garries Park to play.



Edward: I like to visit Cairnsmore to see the clay heads.



Eric: I like to visit the Mill to see the big painting on the top floor.



Gregor: Go a walk up Vennie Hill and you get a really good view.



Colin: Go to the Mill on the Fleet to look at the model of Gatehouse.



Jordan: You can go crab fishing at Sandgreen beach.

It's a great place to visit!



Gatehouse Word Search

k	y	v	a	v	k	c	o	l	c	n	w	o	t	d	o
r	q	b	w	x	j	s	a	q	p	v	i	p	l	l	w
i	l	a	d	e	f	n	r	p	k	l	b	h	u	r	h
v	z	h	x	u	w	j	t	a	n	n	e	r	y	n	e
e	p	y	s	o	p	w	z	o	u	j	j	z	e	o	z
r	b	r	t	s	t	i	t	y	m	k	s	m	p	h	r
f	w	h	m	i	l	l	c	n	c	j	k	h	d	t	x
l	p	q	g	v	e	l	h	l	o	a	m	c	o	r	p
e	w	d	c	u	e	s	u	o	h	n	l	w	n	i	c
e	t	c	e	f	c	w	h	w	j	i	q	l	m	g	a
t	v	a	x	h	y	s	t	r	e	e	t	w	y	p	x
b	l	z	g	i	t	u	p	m	t	n	r	g	o	s	o



Try to find the 10
hidden words or
names below

lade

tannery

mill

house

street

town clock

River Fleet

Cally

Girthon

Anwoth

The Making of our Booklet



First we went around the town with Mrs Wright gathering information, taking photographs and making sketches.



In class we wrote our first ideas for the text and designed some illustrations.



Next we put together a draft copy of our booklet.



We visited Mr Carmichael who helped us to produce the final design.



Thank You

The following P4/5 pupils from Gatehouse Primary School have been involved in the research, writing and illustration of this booklet. They were greatly helped in this by the Dumfries and Galloway Family History Society. Without all their hard work it would not have been possible. Special thanks to them all.

Molly Cardiss

Alasdair Hannay

Mollie Marchant

Megan Clark

Ben Houfe

Matthew McClymont

Nathan Clive

Colin Hughes

Jordan McQuarrie

Eric Dixon

Caitlin Innes

Rachael Metcalfe

Emma Goudie

Adam Kelly

Ben Spence

Gregor Hamblin

Jessie Leach

Reah Telfer

Edward Hamilton

Ben Macpherson

The pupils would like to say a Big Thank you to....

Miss Charlotte Parker who came with us around Gatehouse and took photos. She was only with us for six weeks, so we all wish her luck in the new school she is helping in.

We would also like to thank **Mrs Margaret Wright** who helped us with the information that we needed and she also brought in books that were very helpful. She helped us to edit our work.

A big thank you to **Mrs Clark** (P4/5 teacher), who organised everything for us and told us what we were meant to do.

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Next we would like to thank **Mrs Middleton**, our classroom assistant, who came round Gatehouse like Miss Parker and helped out in class with our project as well.

The **Advisory Group for the Fleet Valley National Scenic Area (NSA)** and **Ms Anna Johnson**, the NSA Officer, who gave us money to help us to make our booklet. She also helped us to get it printed. Thank you to her.

Mr Derek Carmichael, who works for the Council Graphics Team in Dumfries, helped us to design and print the final booklet. Some of us went to Dumfries to meet him and he explained the design process to us. We are very pleased with our booklet.

Mrs Lindsay, our School Secretary, scanned some pictures and printed the photos we took. Thank you Mrs Lindsay.

We would like to say a big thank you to **Mr Graham Wright**. He helped us to type up the final ideas and spent a long time organising the writing and pictures so that they were in the right order. Well done Mr Wright! We really appreciate that.

Also, last but definitely not least, we would like to **thank you** for reading our booklet.

We really hope you enjoyed it because we had loads of fun making it!!!!



The proceeds from the sale of this booklet will be used for school funds and the printing of more copies of our booklet.

Illustrations

Picture	Title	Illustrated by
Front Cover	Pictures of Gatehouse and the Twitcher	Ben Macpherson
1	Gatehouse Shield	Jordan McQuarrie
2	Gatehouse Shield	Reah Telfer
3	Map of the Region	Alasdair Hannay
4	Fleet Valley Today	Jordan McQuarrie
5	The Deil's Specs	Eric Dixon
6	Cally Motte	Eric Dixon
7	Cardoness Castle Long Ago	Alasdair Hannay
8	Methods of Farming	Megan Clark
9	A Terrace of Brick Houses	Edward Hamilton
10	Gatehouse Tannery	Caitlin Innes
11	Mill Wheel	Jordan McQuarrie
12	Cotton Mill	Jessie Leach
13	The Mill Wheel	Reah Telfer
14	Wooden Bobbin	Mollie Marchant
15	A Cottage Near Boatgreen	Jessie Leach
16	Port McAdam	Ben Macpherson
17	Swing Bridge	Emma Goudie
18	The Big Water of Fleet Viaduct	Edward Hamilton
19	The Clock Tower	Mollie Marchant
20	The Faed Painting	Eric Dixon
21	Rosie	Ben Macpherson
22	Robert Burns	Ben Houfe
23	Alick Sturrock	Adam Kelly
Back cover	Collage	Jessie Leach, Molly Cardiss and Colin Hughes



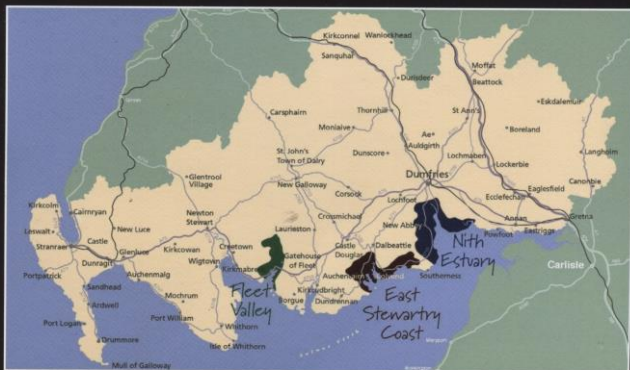
Fleet Valley
National Scenic Area

**Dumfries
& Galloway**
COUNCIL

Implementing the Management Strategies for the Fleet Valley National Scenic Area

Dumfries and Galloway

National Scenic Areas



Dumfries and Galloway has some of the finest scenery in Scotland. Three National Scenic Areas have been designated within the region. The **Fleet Valley**, the **East Stewartry Coast** and the **Nith Estuary** are living, working landscapes focused on the river estuaries and bays of the Solway Firth.

Management Strategies have been developed to ensure the Areas receive special care and attention, and to safeguard them for future generations. People who live and work in these outstanding landscapes, and those who manage the land, have played an important role in shaping the Strategies and are helping with their implementation.

The Fleet Valley rises gently from sandy beaches on the coast, through wooded valley, to open heather clad hills - all in a small compact area. The historic town of Gatehouse of Fleet, surrounded by farmland and ancient woodland, lies between the narrow valley and the bay.

Find out more at the Mill on the Fleet Visitor Centre in Gatehouse of Fleet.



The natural place