

Appendix A9.3: Historic Environment Desk-based Assessment of Murthly Castle Garden and Designed Landscape

Historic Environment Desk-based Assessment of Murthly Castle Garden and Designed Landscape

Perth



Prepared for Jacobs and Transport Scotland

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SUMMARY OF PROJECT DETAILS

TJC Project Code:	E80
OASIS ID:	thejesso1-516059
Project Type(s):	Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment
National Grid Reference:	NO 06466 38649 (centred)
Postcode:	PH1 4HR (nearest)
County:	Perth and Kinross
Parish:	Little Dunkeld
Elevation:	c.100m above Ordnance Datum (centred)
Fieldwork/site survey by:	Oliver Jessop MClfA and John Phibbs
Prepared by:	Oliver Jessop MClfA and John Phibbs
Contributions by:	Karen Averby, Victoria Beauchamp, Christopher Dingwall & Jennifer Oliver
Reviewed by	Jennifer Oliver MClfA, Dan Slatcher and Oliver Jessop MClfA

QUALITY ASSURANCE

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The staff of Murthly Castle, Dunkeld Heritage Archive, Innerpeffray Library, National Records of Scotland and Perth and Kinross Heritage Trust are also thanked for providing background information.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1	INTRODUCTION.....	6
2	METHODOLOGY.....	14
3	UNDERSTANDING MURTHLY CASTLE GDL – HISTORY.....	24
4	UNDERSTANDING THE CURRENT BASELINE OF MURTHLY CASTLE GDL.....	81
5	KEY VIEWS AND SIGHTLINES.....	110
6	UNDERSTANDING THE SITE – HABITATS AND ECOLOGY.....	127
7	REVIEW OF THE SIGNIFICANCE OF MURTHLY CASTLE GDL.....	131
8	CONCLUSION.....	141
9	SUPPORTING INFORMATION.....	144

Appendix 1: Historic Mapping

Appendix 2: Historic Images – Photographs, Paintings & Engravings

Appendix 3a: Gazetteer of Key Landscape Features and Special Features

Appendix 3b: Special Feature Location Plans

Appendix 4: Special Features overlaid on LiDAR data

Appendix 5a: Register of Photographs

Appendix 5b: Photograph Location Plans

Appendix 6a: Tree Survey Notes

Appendix 6b: Tree Location Plans

NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

The A9 between Perth and Inverness is undergoing a major upgrade from a single to a dual carriageway and the 8.4km Pass of Birnam to Tay Crossing section passes through the Murthly Castle Inventory Garden and Designed Landscape (GDL00292, hereafter Murthly Castle GDL). TJC Heritage Ltd was commissioned by Jacobs on behalf of Transport Scotland to undertake a historic environment desk-based assessment (HEDBA) to identify the current baseline for Murthly Castle GDL and review the existing assessment of significance using the criteria identified in Annex 3 of Designation Policy and Selection Guidance (HES, 2019: 14-16) to inform the Environmental Impact Assessment for the Pass of Birnam to Tay Crossing section of the A9 Dualling Programme.

The HEDBA comprises the results of a walkover survey and desk-based assessment, which has included the consultation of the National Records of Scotland, Edinburgh, along with documents, historic maps, photographs, and paintings held within the Murthly Castle.

The walkover survey was informed by the information obtained from consultation of the desk-based resources. A written and photographic record of the key landscape and special features of Murthly Castle GDL was produced. This record was compiled to assess the character and extent of the Murthly Castle GDL, to identify, confirm and record the location, extent, condition and integrity of key landscape features and special features of Murthly Castle GDL identified through the desk-based sources consulted and finally, to identify and record any further key landscape features and special features which were not identified through the desk-based research.

Based on the results of this HEDBA and informed by the criteria provided by Annex 3 of Designation Policy and Selection Guidance (HES, 2019, pages 14-16) the significance of Murthly Castle GDL as articulated in the HES inventory description has been reviewed, having considered its artistic, historical, horticultural, architectural, archaeological, scenic and nature conservation interests.

The core of Murthly Castle GDL comprises an early 19th century garden and designed landscape which overlies a 17th century design. In addition to the formal gardens, drives and parkland, the area of the woodland policies contain a number of ancient trees. Murthly Castle GDL makes a major contribution to the surrounding Tay Valley scenery and is the setting for several important listed buildings. Murthly Castle itself stands on a knoll in the northern area of Murthly Castle GDL, and to the north a bend in the River Tay encloses the policies.

An analysis of the surviving historic maps, documentary accounts and the form of extant planting has confirmed the remaining garden areas within the Murthly Castle GDL reflect changing

horticultural practice from the Dutch influences of the 17th and French influences of the 18th centuries, with the Garden House and Walled Garden adjacent to the Castle and linear walks and avenues to the north surviving as depicted on Roy's Military Map (1747-55). The rapid introduction of new planting from the new world, in the second half of the 18th and throughout the 19th centuries lead to the recognition of the landscape as one that was horticulturally significant with outstanding collections within the policies.

One of the most significant results of this HEDBA has been to demonstrate that the extent of the former designed landscape at its height in the later 19th century was 70% larger than the core area of the policies included on the HES Inventory of Gardens and Designed Landscapes entry. The rocky and dramatic scenery of Birnam Hill with Rohallion Lodge, the Buffalo Park, Kings Seat, Stair Bridge and long views along the Tay Valley towards/and from Murthly Castle is a fundamental aspect of the wider designed landscape and has until now not been fully appreciated in relation to Murthly Castle GDL. The ornamental farmland to the south of the late 1850s railway line is another extensive area of the designed landscape, with its complex and unusual formation of enclosed paddocks and fields. The stone ha-ha's in this area may have wider significance regarding the development of cattle movement and farming in the 1860s in the highlands of Scotland, as the railway network was rapidly expanded during this period.

The impact of two infrastructure developments comprising the introduction of the railway in the 1850s and the A9 in the 1960s-90s, have cumulatively had a negative impact upon the appreciation and legibility of the former extent of the Murthly Castle GDL. The separation of the policies from the ornamental farmland after the construction of the railway, was partially maintained for a period of time by the dominance of the Malakoff Arch, but this no longer remains as a feature within the landscape, its loss being detrimental to the integrity of the former design.

The existing A9 further affected the severance caused by the railway, in that there were very few crossing points, and most had no direct relationship to the former route of rides, paths or vistas between the policies and Murthly Castle. The new planting that was introduced along the edge of the A9 created a barrier to shield and reduce the effect of views of the road on either side, but this does not have the range of species or style of planting that is reflective of the wider character of the policies.

The results of the HEDBA indicates that Murthly Castle GDL should be regarded as one of the largest and most dramatic garden and designed landscapes in Scotland. Its designed elements stretch over an area of 5,302 acres along the banks of the River Tay and rises to the top of King's Seat on Birnam Hill overlooking the Pass of Birnam. It can be considered as an outstanding landscape with a time depth which spans the 17th to 20th centuries.

Following the results of the HEDBA it is recommended that the existing inventory description and site boundary identified by HES should be enhanced and expanded to acknowledge the two additional areas – Birnam Hill with the buffalo park to the west and the ornamental farmland to the south. By incorporating these areas, the overall size of Murthly Castle GDL will be 70% larger, making Murthly Castle GDL one of the largest designed landscapes in Scotland.

I INTRODUCTION

PROJECT BACKGROUND

The A9 between Perth and Inverness is undergoing a major upgrade from a single to a dual carriageway and the 8.4km Pass of Birnam to Tay Crossing section passes through the Murthly Castle Inventory Garden and Designed Landscape (GDL00292, hereafter Murthly Castle GDL). TJC Heritage Ltd was commissioned by Jacobs on behalf of Transport Scotland to undertake a historic environment desk-based assessment (HEDBA) to identify the current baseline for Murthly Castle GDL and review the existing assessment of significance using the criteria identified in Annex 3 of *Designation Policy and Selection Guidance* (HES, 2019: 14-16) to inform the Environmental Impact Assessment for the Pass of Birnam to Tay Crossing section of the A9 Dualling Programme.

Murthly Castle GDL is centred on National Grid Reference NO 06466 38649. The location of the inventory site boundary for Murthly Castle GDL as defined by Historic Environment Scotland (HES) is shown on **Figure I.1**. The results of the desk-based research and walkover survey undertaken for the HEDBA have identified that Murthly Castle GDL extends beyond the Inventory site boundary. The revised extent of Murthly Castle GDL is shown on **Figure I.2**.

PROJECT TEAM

The project team comprised:

- Oliver Jessop MA MCIfA – Archaeological Project Manager (Lead Author/Investigator)
Oliver is a recognised expert on the survey and analysis of standing buildings and the archaeology of designed landscapes, with over 26 years experience of working within the heritage sector. He is the Consultant Archaeologist to St Pauls Cathedral, Chatsworth House, Woburn Abbey and was formally the project archaeologist for the National Trust at Stowe Landscape Gardens.
- John Phibbs MBE – Historic Garden Specialist (Lead Author/Investigator)
John is the principal of Debois Landscape Survey Group which was founded in 1980 to specialise in the management and understanding of historic landscapes. The practice has worked on over 600 sites. During the period 1988-1993 the practice was involved with storm-damage schemes in the south of England. In 2017 he was awarded an MBE for a lifetime of service to landscape architecture and is a widely published author with books on Humphrey Repton and Capability Brown. He is a specialist advisor to the National Trust and serves on the Design Review Panel of the Georgian Group.

- Karen Averby MA PGC Arch Hist (Oxon) ACIfA – Researcher (Edinburgh Archives)
Karen is a historian and research consultant undertaking historical research, analysis, and consultancy. She has extensive experience of working in National archives and in the preparation of narratives for historical sites.
- Christopher Dingwall BSC MA – Scottish Garden Historian
Christopher is the Vice-Chairman of Scotland's Garden and Landscape Heritage (formerly the Garden History Society in Scotland), and acts as their Honorary Research Adviser. He was a member of the National Trust for Scotland's Gardens Advisory Panel from 2006 until its disbandment c.2011. He now works as a researcher, lecturer and heritage consultant, having worked at Blair Castle, Overtoun House, The Hermitage, Taymouth Castle, Pitsligo Castle, Glamis Castle, Dumfries House and Kinnettles House.
- Victoria Beauchamp BA PhD – Historical Editor;
Victoria has been undertaking historical research for over 20 years on sites across the UK. She is former Director of the Association for Industrial Archaeology and is a published author on Industrial Heritage.
- Jennifer Oliver MA MCIfA – Project Co-ordinator
Jennifer has over 15 years of experience in the heritage sector. Her expertise lies in providing detailed advice regarding heritage and archaeology, primarily in relation to planning and Listed buildings. She has provided historic environment support and consultancy on a variety of national infrastructure and renewable energy projects, along with preparing evidence bases to inform Local Plans.
- Daniel Slatcher BA MA FSA MCIfA – Report Reviewer
Daniel is an archaeological consultant who has worked for over 29 years in professional archaeology, having worked as a technical author, and latterly as heritage director for RPS. He is a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries and sits on the board of Directors of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists.

The archive research and fieldwork was undertaken during the Autumn and Winter of 2021.

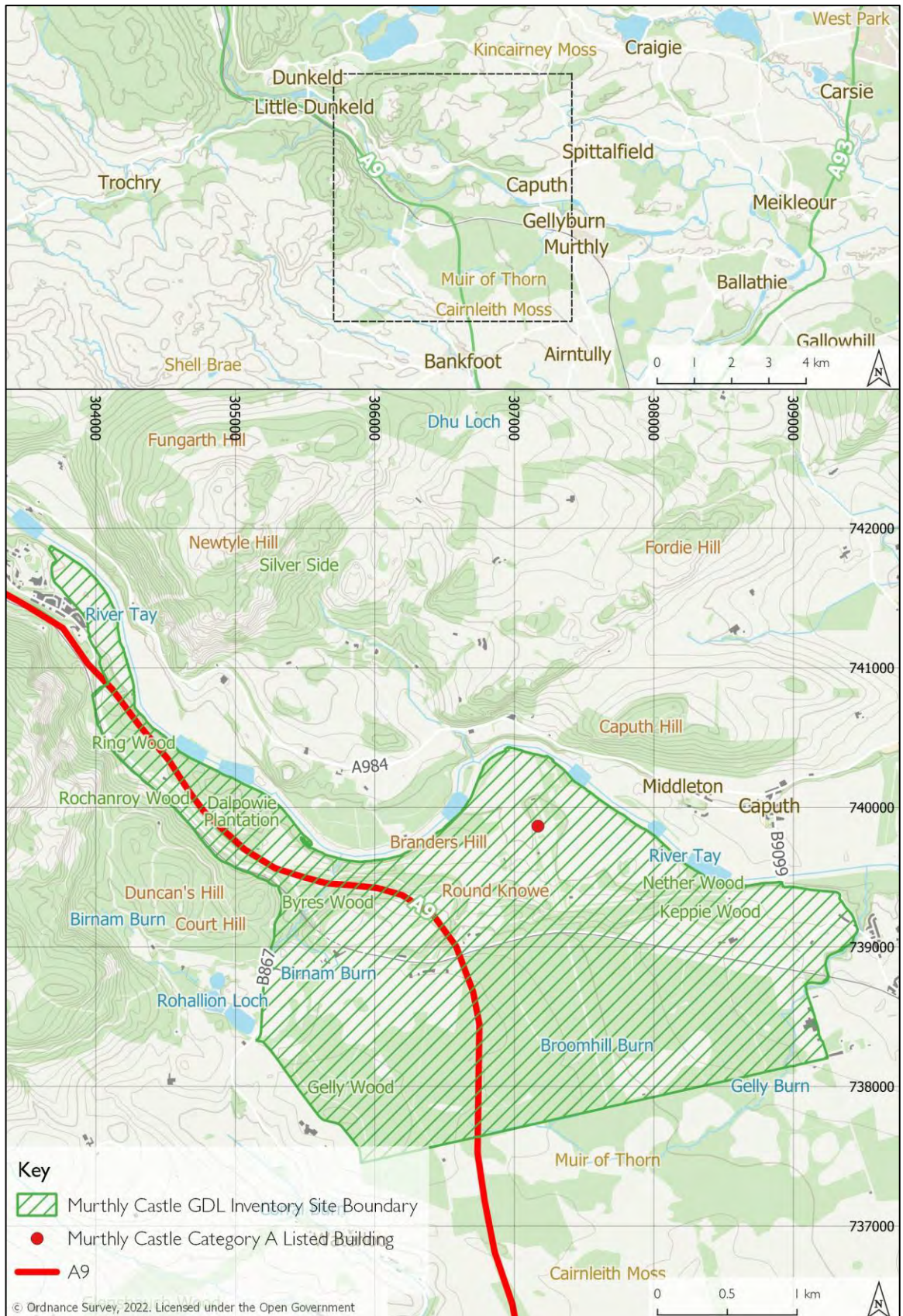


Figure I.1: Murthly Castle GDL Inventory Site Boundary (after Historic Environment Scotland)

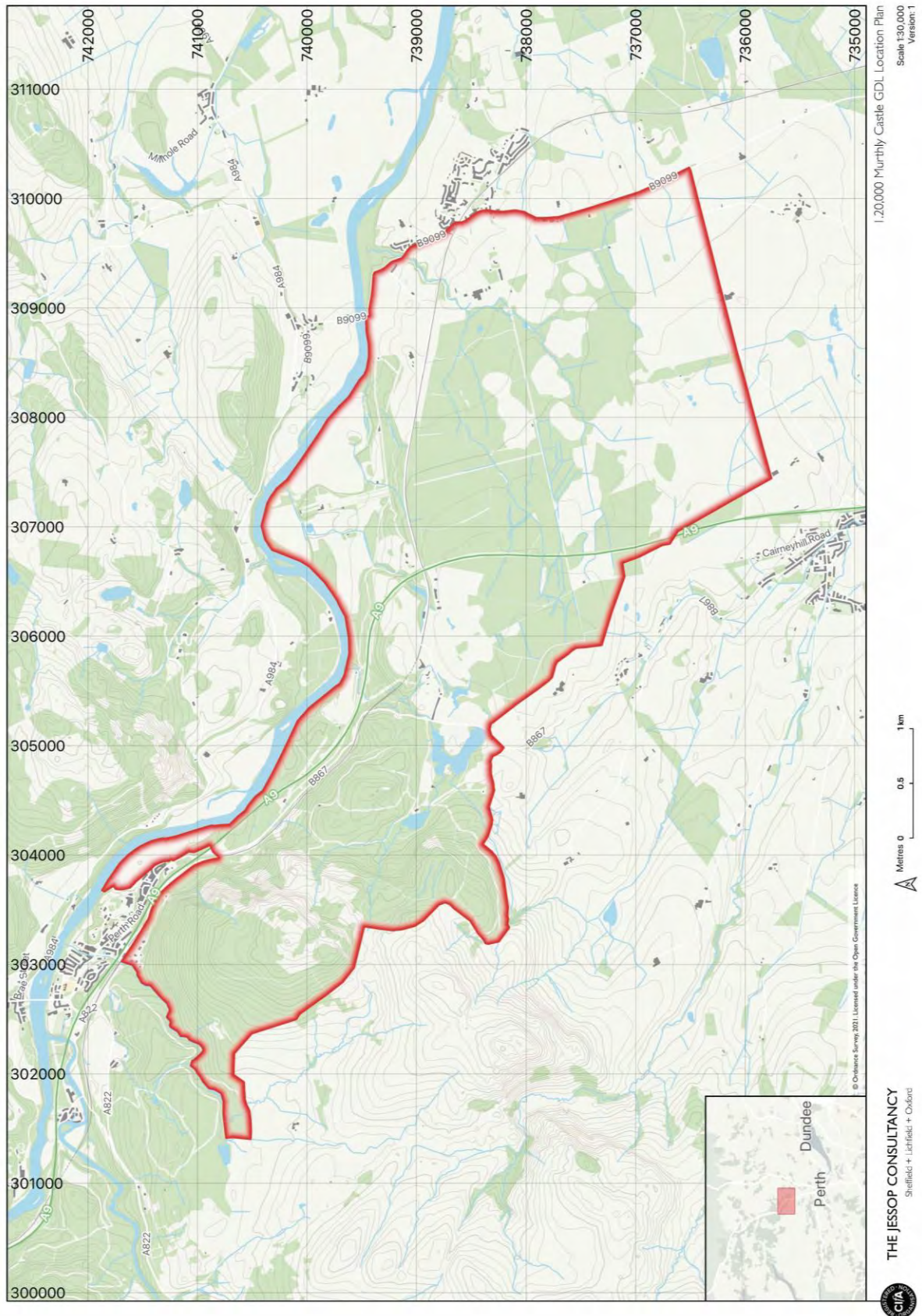


Figure I.2: Revised extent of Murthly Castle GDL

SITE DESCRIPTION

Location

The core of the Murthly Castle GDL comprises the policies and the northern half of the woodland and farmland to the south of the railway line, within the parish of Little Dunkeld. To the south and south-west is the parish of Auchtergaven, and on the north side of the River Tay is the parish of Caputh.

Murthly Castle is situated on the south bank of the River Tay, in the centre of a large bend in the river which encloses the policies to the north (**Figure I.1**). The castle stands on a knoll with long views northwards from east to west, across to the foothills of the Highlands above Dunkeld, which lies approximately 6km (4 miles) to the north-west. The A9 now runs through the western section of the Murthly Castle GDL. The east entrance to the Murthly Castle GDL is off the B9099 which forms the eastern boundary at Gellyburn. To the south, beyond the railway line, are the extensive woodlands and farmlands that comprise the Muir of Thorn.

Topography

From north-west to south-east, the topography of Murthly Castle GDL alters significantly. In the north-west, at 400m above Ordnance Datum (aOD) the summit of Birnam Hill is the highest point. From here, the land falls steeply away to the River Tay, 1.25km to the north-east, and to Inchewan Burn, c.1.45km to the north-north-west. To the south-east, Duncan's Hill (200m aOD), Clune Hill (140m aOD), Court Hill (155m aOD) and the easternmost of the Obney Hills (300m aOD) occupy the central area of the Murthly Castle GDL, with the latter separated from the former three by Robin's Dam and Birnam Burn. Further to the south-east, the land slopes gently down from 120m aOD at Rohallion Loch, to 80m aOD at Murthly village. Murthly Castle is situated at c.60m aOD, on a knoll within a bend in the River Tay. On the north side of the river, the land rises steeply, forming a backdrop to the house.

Geology

The bedrock geology in the southernmost area of Murthly Castle GDL comprises the Birnam Slate and Grit Formation - Metasandstone And Metamudstone. In the northernmost area of Murthly Castle GDL, the Southern Highland (formerly Upper Dalridian) Group of Semipelite And Psammite forms the bedrock geology. Between these two areas the underlying bedrock comprises the Birnam Slate and Grit Formation – Pelite, Slaty.

The drift geology over most of Murthly Castle GDL comprises Till, Devensian – Diamicton; deposits associated with glacial and inter-glacial periods formed during the Quaternary (up to 2 million years ago). The exceptions to this are to the far south, in the area around Rohallion Loch, where glaciofluvial ice contact deposits of gravel, sand and silt represent beds, channels, plains and fans associated with meltwater, while peat deposits on, and to the north and south, of Birnam Hill represent accumulated (and detrital) organic material, forming beds and lenses within lagoons, bogs and swamps (British Geological Survey 2022).

The soils are mainly light sandy loam over the deeper gravels resulting from depositional activity within glacial moraines, except in the lower lying areas where the ground is generally marshy, in particular towards the south in the Muir of Thorn.

AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

Aims

In accordance with the requirements of the Written Scheme of Investigation (Jacobs 2021) and informed by the guidance provided by *Managing Change in the Historic Environment: Gardens and Designed Landscapes* (HES, 2020), the aim of this HEDBA is to identify the current baseline and review the current assessment of significance presented in the HES Inventory Site description for Murthly Castle GDL. This complies with Stage 1 of HES' *Managing Change in the Historic Environment: Gardens and Designed Landscapes* (2020).

Objectives

The objectives of the HEDBA are (after Jacobs 2021):

- Through a desk-based assessment and walkover survey provide a detailed understanding of the baseline of Murthly Castle GDL.
- Identify and record the location, extent, condition and integrity of the key landscape features and special features of Murthly Castle GDL.
- Using the results of the desk-based assessment and walkover survey and the criteria provided by Annex 3 of *Designation Policy and Selection Guidance* (HES, 2019: 14-16)

review the existing assessment of significance of Murthly Castle GDL identified as part of the inventory description under the headings of artistic, historical, horticultural, architectural, archaeological, scenic and nature conservation interest, and update as required.

- Prepare a detailed illustrative report on the results of the HEDBA, including illustrations showing the locations of the key landscape features (**Figure 4.1**) and special features (presented in **Appendix 3b**).
- Disseminate the results through the deposition of a copy of the report with the National Record of the Historic Environment (NHRE) and the Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record (PKHER).

In terms of this report **key landscape features** are defined as - natural landscape features that influenced the landscape design. Whereas **special features** are defined as – design elements including planting, land-forming (for example artificial slopes), built structures, open ground and water management which form part of the landscape design.

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

In order to help the reader understand some of the terms used in the text the glossary below has been created using definitions from the Canmore Thesaurus, *Managing Change in the Historic Environment: Gardens and Designed Landscapes* (HES, 2020) and Scottish Garden and Landscape Heritage information sheets (after Dingwall, 2021). The terms relate to both archaeological sites and features that form part of a designed landscape.

Term	Definition
Arboreta	A place where trees or shrubs are cultivated for their scientific or educational interest
Avenue	A site consisting of parallel banks, ditches, stones, post alignments or trees, which delineates the approach to another site or monument.
Barrow	An artificial mound of earth and/or turf and stone raised over one or more burials, sometimes surrounded by a ditch.
Bothy	A small building used as temporary lodgings or shelter for farm labourers, shepherds, walkers or mountaineers. Often in an isolated location.
Cairn	A monument featuring a bank or mound constructed primarily of stone.
Cairnfield	A group of cairns in close proximity to each other, the majority of which are clearance cairns.
Cascade	An artificial fall of water often taking the form of a water staircase.
Cup and ring marking	A stone or rock outcrop bearing roughly hemispherical depressions and/or concentric annular or penannular grooves. Complex designs also occur.
Designed Landscape	Grounds consciously laid out for artistic effect. The Inventory of sites includes examples ranging from country estate landscapes, botanic garden collections, and urban parks to cemeteries.

Drive	A road/carriage way giving access from the main road to the house and/or stables. Depending on the size of the house and estate, carriage drives could include a main approach, a secondary or scenic approach, or circuit drives beginning and ending at the house.
Garden	An enclosed piece of ground devoted to the cultivation of flowers, fruit or vegetables and/or recreational purposes.
Ha-ha	A dry ditch or sunken fence which divided the formal garden from the landscaped park without interrupting the view.
HER	Historic Environment Record – this is held by the Perth and Kinross Heritage Trust.
Fort	An enclosure, often located on a hilltop, bounded by one or more banks, ditches, ramparts or walls. Used for prehistoric and early historic sites.
Fountain	An artificial aperture from which water springs, commonly used as an ornament in a garden, park or public space.
Kitchen Garden	Generally located on well-drained south or south-west facing slopes, partly or wholly enclosed by walls or hedges, set aside for the growing of fruit and vegetables.
Parterre	A formal garden laid out on a level area made up of enclosed beds separated by gravel
Park	In older Scottish records this is used to denote any enclosed ground, the purpose or use of which is usually indicated by a prefix – e.g. cowpark, deerpark, broompark etc.
Policies	The improved land surrounding a Scottish country house.
Plantation	A group of planted trees or shrubs, generally of uniform age and of a single species.
Pleasure Ground	These are usually located immediately around or within easy walking distance of the house, separated from the wider policies and parkland by a hedge, fence or ha-ha (sunken wall). They may include lawns, terraces, rockeries, shrubberies, parterres, bedding schemes, herbaceous borders, bowling greens, tennis courts etc. Planting can be formal or informal, often with a high proportion of exotic and/or ornamental species.
Rig	A long narrow strip of ground raised in the middle and sloping to a furrow on either side, often being a feature of pre-enclosure arable farming.
Shieling	Upland pasture to which animals were driven on a seasonal basis.
Standing Stone	A stone that has been deliberately set upright in the ground.
Sunk Fence	A ditch with one side formed by a wall or with a fence running along its bottom.
Tower House	A permanently occupied, fortified residence, built from the mid-14 th to the 17 th century. Tower-houses are rectilinear in plan, often with one or more additional wings, and provide accommodation on several storeys.
Tryst	Cattle Market (For example: Falkirk Tryst or Creiff Tryst. In Falkirk 200 acres were set aside for the Tryst and in their height 150,000 cattle were brought to the market).

2 METHODOLOGY

INTRODUCTION

This HEDBA has been undertaken in accordance with the methodology presented in Section 4 of the Written Scheme of Investigation (Jacobs, 2021) and guidance provided by *Managing Change in the Historic Environment: Gardens and Designed Landscapes* (HES, 2020) and Annex 3 of *Designation Policy and Selection Guidance* (HES, 2019: 14-16).

STUDY AREA

The study area for the HEDBA comprised the whole of the Inventory site for Murthly Castle GDL (as depicted on **Figure 1.1**). This was expanded to include elements of the designed landscape out-with the Inventory site, identified during the fieldwork element of the project. The final study area is depicted on **Figure 1.2**. The final study area comprised approximately 5,302 acres (2,146 hectares).

DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT

In addition to the information provided by the HES Inventory description for Murthly Castle GDL (Murthly Castle Inventory GDL00292) and cultural heritage data held by the PKHER and Canmore, the following sources were consulted between September and October 2021, to develop an understanding of the history and development of Murthly Castle GDL, to inform the walkover survey, and to identify the current baseline articulated as key landscape features and special features (see **Section 4**, & **Appendix 3a**):

- The National Library of Scotland;
- Archive material held by the National Records of Scotland;
- Archive material held within regional and local archives including the Perth and Kinross Archive;
- The Dunkeld Community Archive (Dunkeld History Centre);
- The Murthly Estate archives including, estate records, pictures, photographs, estate maps and plans;
- The Archaeological Data Service (ADS);
- Inverpeffray Library;
- Find my Past and The Genealogist for census data;
- The British Newspaper Archives;
- The National Collection of Aerial Photography.

MATERIAL ASSESSED INCLUDED:

- All available historic cartographic sources, including but not limited to historic mapping available through the National Library of Scotland, estate maps, plans or other cartographic information held by national, regional and local archives, the Murthly Estate or any other depository;
- Documentary sources, including archaeological publications and relevant grey literature reports and surveys where available, including all written papers, academic articles, magazine articles and specialist periodicals;
- Geological mapping;
- Available aerial photographs including those held by the National Collection of Aerial Photographs, CANMORE, Britain from Above and Google Earth (as detailed in the bibliography);
- LiDAR data provided by Jacobs;
- Available arboricultural data;
- Relevant publications held by TJC Heritage and the Debois Landscape Group.

A bibliography of documentary, archive and cartographic sources consulted is presented in **Section 9: Supporting Information**. A summary of the archive source material consulted is identified below.

SUMMARY OF ARCHIVE SOURCE MATERIAL

Archive sources relating specifically to the Murthly Estate are located at Murthly Castle (MC), National Records of Scotland (NRS), and Historic Environment Scotland Archives. Potentially relevant material was also identified at Blair Castle Archive (BCA), the National Library of Scotland (NLS), St Andrews University Archives (SAUA) and the University of Strathclyde Special Collections. Nothing relevant was identified at Perth and Kinross Archives, and this was confirmed by the archivist via email correspondence dating to June and July 2021.

National Records of Scotland

The material relating to the Murthly Estate at NRS is held within two collections; the bulk within the deposited Grandtully Muniments Archive (GD121/1), and several items held within the Register House Plans collection (RHP).

GD121/1 is the Grandtully Muniments collection that forms part of the Papers of the Steuart Fotheringham Family of Pourie, Fotheringham, Murthly and Strathbraan (GD121). These papers were held at Murthly Castle, although most were transferred into the custody of Messrs. Lindsay, Howe & Co., Charlotte Square, Edinburgh by the 1950s before being deposited at what is now

NRS. It should be noted that in 1848 an extensive fire in the tower of Murthly Castle where the archive was held may have led to the destruction of an unspecified number of items (Fraser 1868). Additional archive material retained at Murthly Castle was consulted by the project team during their site visit in September 2021.

GD121/1 contains documents dating between 1336-1865 and is comprised primarily of writs relating to the estate, and correspondence that is mostly personal in nature. A limited number of items relate to estate management, including cash books and bills, but these were found to be of limited value for the current research. Although several references to estate and landscape matters were identified within the correspondence consulted, these were very brief in nature, and where relevant they have been included within the historical overview below.

A complete paper catalogue is held at NRS, but due to Covid-19 restrictions at the time of review, access was not available. Nevertheless, the following items were identified as being the most potentially relevant and were requested to view.

▪ Roads Papers.	GD121/1/Box 45/244	1779-1822
▪ Bills	GD121/1/Box 45/246	1721-1748
▪ Bank cheques	GD121/1/Box 45/247	1827-1838
▪ Cash-book for building of new Mansion House at Murthly	GD121/1/Box 72/1	1828-32
▪ Book containing specifications of furnishing of Murthly House and estimates of cost	GD121/1/Box 72/2	c.1830
▪ Sales (mainly timber & cattle)	GD121/1/Box 37/208	1720-1807
▪ Papers concerning improvement outlay on Murthly estate	GD121.1.85/2	1851-1877
▪ Papers concerning estate improvements	GD121/1/85/4	1853-1856
▪ Memoranda	GD121/1/Box 45/241	1615-1792
▪ Estimates	GD121/1/Box 37/210	1781-1831
▪ 12 Note-books with loose papers	GD121/1/Box 71/416	1727-1840
▪ Estate letter-book	GD121/1/Box 72/2	1828-1836
▪ 216 Letters	GD121/1/Box 92/Bundle 1	1605-1664

▪ 225 Letters	GD121/1/Box 93/Bundle 3	1669-1672
▪ 170 Letters	GD121/1/Box 94/Bundle 6	1688-1729
▪ 160 Letters	GD121/1/Box 101/Bundle 20	1825-1840
▪ 137 Letters	GD121/1/box 101/Bundle 21	1832-1840
▪ 184 Letters	GD121/1/Box 103/Bundle 26	C19 1828-1836

In addition, the following item was requested:

▪ CS242/1549 Standing Stone, near Murthly Castle, Perthshire.	DD27/2605	1930-1974
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Register House Plans items identified as relating to the Murthly Estate include:

▪ Architectural plan of joisting of Murthly Castle.	RHPI3565	1875
▪ Plan of part of Murthly Estate showing deer chase and its severance by Perth and Dunkeld Railway.	RHP83253/1	1857
▪ Tracing plan of part of the River Tay and the area adjoining Murthly Castle.	RHP37977	1900
▪ Architectural plan and elevation (sketch) of a stable block, with notes on possible alterations.	RHP37981	C19
▪ Sketch plan and elevation of [?a courtyard and outhouses]	RHP37983	C18
▪ Plan of the baronies of Grandtully, Strathbraan and Murthly, with inset plan of Cairnbo-Stewart.	RHP37984	c.1830s
▪ Plan of Highland Railway through Murthly estate from Dunkeld Station to Charleston.	RHP44965	1884
▪ Plan of road from Birnam to Murthly, Perthshire.	RHPI40667	c.1858
▪ Outline Plan of part of Murthly Estate showing deer chase and its severance by Perth and Dunkeld Railway.	RHP83253/1	1857

- Plan of the baronies of Grandtully, Strathbraan and Murthly, with inset plan of Cairnbo-Stewart. RHP40698 c.1830s
- Baronies plan extends S to Birnam Hill- E to Duke of Atholl's Property, N to north of Grandtully, Duirasken, Lagg, W to lands of Kinlock belonging to John Campbell.

Historic Environment Scotland

Aside from images and maps available via CANMORE, the following potentially relevant archive material was identified and consulted:

- Murthly Castle 551 1/128/36/9/14 RCHAMS
- Engraving, Nelson- Royal Incorporation of Architects in Scotland. UC 7177
- Various plans including facade to flower garden Proposed add of conservatory offices, 'a building at Murthly' Royal Incorporation of Architects in Scotland. PTD 306/4-15 1840
- Sketchbook including images of the Garden House, Murthly Castle. SK 11/21 1934
- Copy made in 1969 of Rohallion Lodge, 1851, Murthly [original drawing was in Sandeman Library, Perth, Sketches Vol 1 23T43]. PTD/11/1(2) 1969
- Field Notebook No.1 A Graham [with reference to Murthly Castle]. MS 124/2 RCAHMS 1938-1942
- Archaeological site card index 1947 Records of OS: Available to view on CANMORE. 551 166/1/1 1947

Archive collections held elsewhere

Blair Atholl Castle holds the archive of The Stewart-Murray family, Dukes of Atholl family and estate papers c.1180-20th century, including lands at Blair Atholl and Dunkeld, and is formed of writs, legal and financial papers, rentals, accounts, estate, mining, forestry and fisheries correspondence and papers, and military and political papers (catalogue, The National Archives, NRA 11000). Nothing was identified within the catalogue specifically relating to the Murthly Estate, although a series of small paintings were photographed and are helpful as a record of what the landscape was intended to look like following the construction of the railway in the 1850s.

Aerial Photographs

A number of aerial photographs of Murthly Castle GDL have been identified through consultation of the archives held by the National Collection of Aerial Photography (NCAP), CANMORE, Cambridge University Collection of Aerial Photography (CUCAP), Britain from Above and Google Earth. A full list of photographs consulted is provided in **Section 9: Supporting Information**. The photos give a view of Murthly Castle GDL as it stood in the 1940s, giving an indication of key avenues, drives, areas of woodland and an understanding of their relationship to structures demolished in the 1950s, such as Murthly New Castle (**F1.04**) and the Malakoff Arch (**F3.10**). No additional features were identified through examination of the aerial photographs, this is largely result of the extent of tree coverage at Murthly Castle GDL which obscures smaller features which may have not been previously mapped.

Images

The artist J. E. Millais was a regular visitor to Murthly in the later 19th century, particularly in the summer and autumn, when he would fish the Tay on each side and paint numerous scenes of the grounds (Illustrated Sporting and Dramatic News, 5 August 1882). Identified copies of those paintings showing views of the estate are listed in **Section 9: Supporting Information**.

Aside from historic images accessed via CANMORE, and those held in family photographic albums at Murthly Castle, no other large collection of images of the estate have been identified, other than a series of 1920s images held at University of St Andrews Special Collections, two images at University of Strathclyde Special Collections and several located within collections at National Records Scotland (NRS). A number of photographs have been found within various publications, often alongside descriptions of the estate, especially regarding the estate's plantations. These have been listed in **Section 9: Supporting Information**.

Published sources

Published sources consulted comprise periodicals, newspapers, books, and journal articles. There are several 20th and 21st century gazetteer entries relating to Murthly Castle, some of which mention the grounds and wider landscape, although the details are not usually very descriptive. Descriptive accounts of the estate tend to be later 19th century in date, corresponding to improved public access to Murthly Castle GDL, made possible by improved transport links, notably the arrival of the railway. The estate developed a reputation for its fine planting, especially of conifers. Interest groups, primarily in the field of natural history and arboriculture, made excursions to view the trees. Several accounts of such visits have been identified within the published sources, and summaries of these accounts appear in **Section 3: Understanding the Site - History**.

WALKOVER SURVEY

The walkover survey was informed by the information obtained from consultation of the desk-based resources. It was undertaken between 15th September and 22nd September 2021 concurrently by Oliver Jessop and John Phibbs to produce a written and photographic record of the key landscape and special features of Murthly Castle GDL. This record was produced in order to assess the character and extent of the Murthly Castle GDL, to identify, confirm and record the location, extent, condition and integrity of key landscape features and special features of Murthly Castle GDL identified through the desk-based sources consulted, and finally, identify and record any further key landscape features and special features which were not identified through the desk-based research.

The walkover survey involved the systematic walkover of the full extent of Murthly Castle GDL and additional areas of the Murthly Estate identified as forming part of the original extent of the designed landscape. The survey made use of available historic mapping (**Appendix 1**) and LiDAR data (**Appendix 4**) to guide and inform the identification of key landscape features and special features, especially those within areas of dense vegetation. Individual special features were located with a handheld GPS, although where linear special features were examined such as drives or avenues, reference points were recorded at either end, or in a central location, to ensure their accurate identification.

Following a review of the initial baseline research, for the purposes of the walkover survey the study area was divided into four separate areas (**Figure 2.1**) comprising:

- Area 1: Murthly Castle and its pleasure grounds
- Area 2: The policies
- Area 3: The ornamental farmland
- Area 4: Birnam Hill

A written record of key landscape features and special features was compiled as part of the walkover survey. This included:

- the type, form and character of key landscape features, and the type and related date/period of special features;
- A written description of the location of key landscape features and special features and their location given as an eight figure National Grid Reference;
- A concise description of the key landscape features and special features; and

- For special features a consideration of their relationship with key landscape features and other related special features (for example the relationship between driveways and avenues and how they relate to key landscape features). This is presented in **Section 4: *Understanding the current baseline of Murthly Castle GDL***.

The location and extents of the key landscape features and special features were marked on a current Ordnance Survey base map at a scale of 1:5,000. These figures are presented in **Appendix 3b**, with extracts presented where relevant within **Section 4: *Understanding the Current Baseline of Murthly Castle GDL***. Within the text special features have been identified with a Feature (F) number, whilst key landscape features have been identified by a Key Landscape Feature (KLF-) number for ease of reference, and their location depicted on the figures presented in **Appendix 3b**. Notes regarding individual trees identified as part of the walkover survey and their location are presented in **Appendix 6**.

Photographs were taken of key landscape features and special features (presented in **Appendix 3a**), and include:

- General views of the key landscape features and special features;
- The landscape character of the key landscape features (such as topography, landform, current land-use);
- The key characteristics, features, and elements of the special features; and
- Where relevant photographs that demonstrate how key landscape features have influenced the special features and the design of Murthly Castle GDL.

Photographs were taken in accordance with the guidance provided in *Digital Image Capture and File Storage: Guidelines for Best Practice* (Historic England, 2015) as specified in the WSI (Jacobs 2021). A register of photographs is reproduced in **Appendix 5** of this report.

Finally, key views, and sightlines, including historical views, were recorded during the walkover survey. Recording included:

- A written description of the location, the designed view and the current view; and
- A photographic record of the current view (to include any designed views that are now obscured).

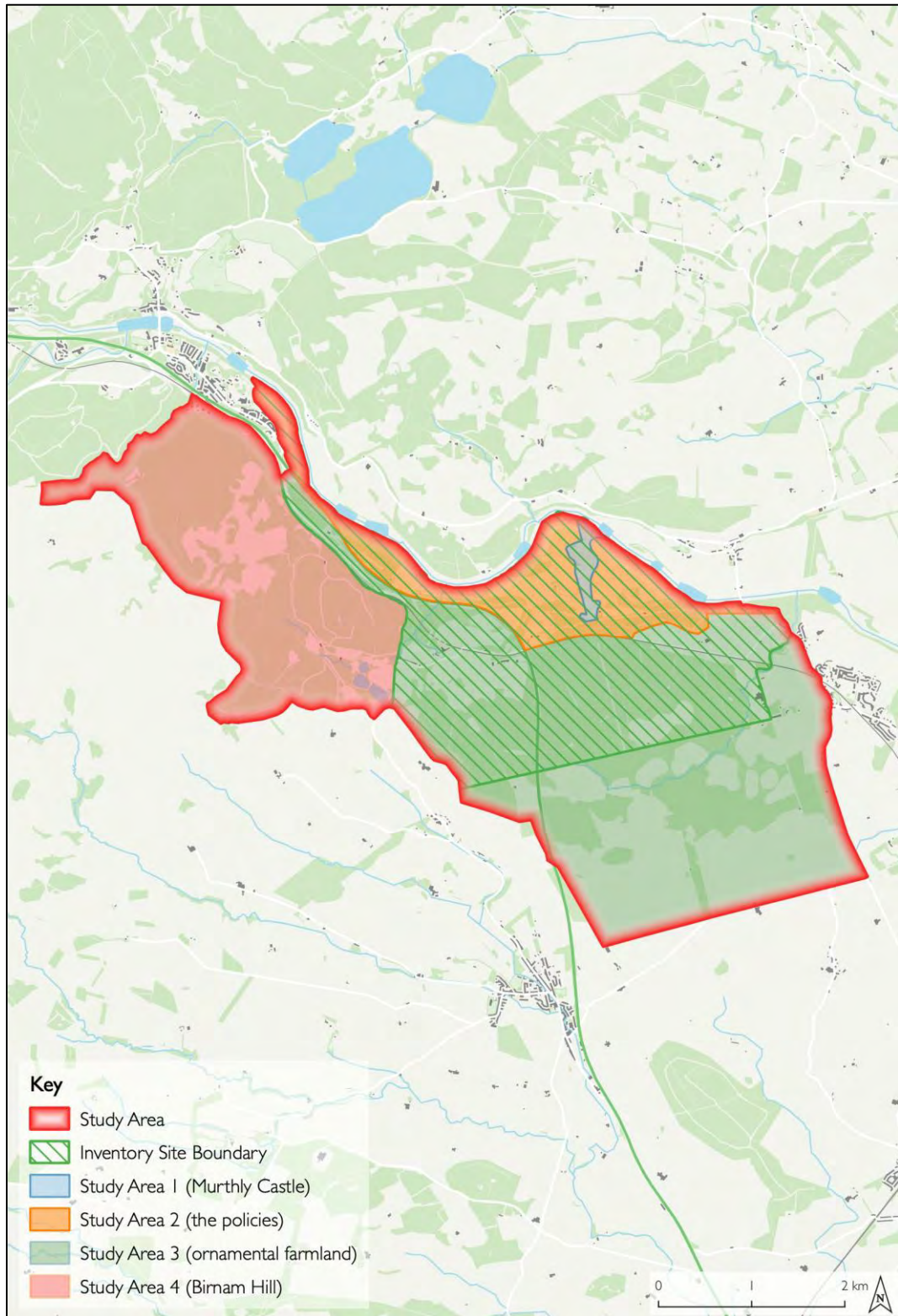


Figure 2.1: Study Areas used during the walkover survey.

LIDAR

Aerial flown LiDAR imagery (supplied by Jacobs) with varying resolutions has been used to inform the walkover survey. Processed plots have been presented as **Appendix 4** to inform the identification of key landscape features and special features. The data has proved useful in areas of dense vegetation, or where historic rides and tracks cross, or have been cut or truncated by the A9.

The data was checked on site ('ground truthed') to confirm its accuracy and to ensure that vegetation was not mistaken for structural remains, or archaeological features, the results of which have been used to identify key landscape features and special features identified in the Gazetteer (**Appendix 3a**) and illustrated in **Appendices 3b** and **4**.

LIMITATIONS

Desk-Based Assessment

Unforeseen Covid-19 restrictions limited access to a number of archives. Whilst it was possible to pre-order a number of documents, such as those in the Grandtully Muniments at National Records Scotland, necessary Covid-19 restrictions placed a reduced limit on the number of documents that could be produced during a visit. The biggest limitation was the lack of access to large mapping although a number were digitised and available to view on search-room terminals. However, photography of terminal screens was not permitted, print-outs were not available, and downloads not possible, so copies of these items have not been obtained. They were however, reviewed by the researcher and detailed notes were taken to inform the HEDBA.

Whilst additional research could further inform our understanding of the history and development of Murthly Castle GDL, the sources identified in the HEDBA are considered sufficient to identify the current baseline and inform the review of the significance of Murthly Castle GDL.

Walkover survey

At the time of year the walkover survey was undertaken (September 2021) the nature of the ground cover/vegetation, limited access to some areas of Murthly Castle GDL, the ground conditions had a limited impact on the identification of the key landscape features and special features. The exception being in relation to parts of Birnam Hill and discrete areas of the policies which were partially obscured by bracken and dense forestry plantations.

3 UNDERSTANDING MURTHLY CASTLE GDL – HISTORY

INTRODUCTION

This section of the report considers the history of the study area from prehistory to the present day, examining key periods of change identified through documentary and artefactual evidence. Date ranges that are applied to archaeological periods in this section follow those in use by the Scottish Archaeological Research Framework (hereafter ScARF). The first section, cites data identified from the PKHER, considering evidence for occupation of the landscape from the prehistoric to medieval period, although the landscape in this period is not well understood.

In the modern period (c1500+) the history of the castle is discussed chronologically making reference to main phases of development as identified by the inventory description of Murthly Castle GDL and subsequent research undertaken for this HEDBA. The next section considers individual landscape features in greater detail, but they are referred to here where they are illustrative of periods of change. In this period the consulted documentary archives (see **Section 9: Supporting Information**), mapping evidence (**Appendix 1**) and historic images (**Appendix 2**) support the understanding of the landscape particularly from the 18th century onwards. Where it has been possible to do so, the individual gardeners who helped implement the designed landscape changes are identified. References relating to the survey of trees carried out as part of this HEDBA can be found in **Appendix 6**.

In this later period and into the 19th and 20th centuries there are increasing numbers of descriptions of the estate. Some make only passing references to elements of the Murthly Castle GDL, while some have detailed and descriptive information, especially regarding the variety of tree species planted within the estate. Examples of these have been included at the end of this section.

Historic maps and images have been used to illustrate the text as appropriate, although a full list and larger reproductions can be found in **Appendices 1** and **2**.

OVERVIEW OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF MURTHLY CASTLE AND MURTHLY ESTATE BEFORE THE MID 17TH CENTURY

The focus of this report has been to understand and assess the GDL that surrounds Murthly Castle, however the background research that has been undertaken, in particular records held by the PKHER, has confirmed that there is evidence for prehistoric activity within the study area. Artefactual remains include a spearhead, arrowheads and stone axes dating between the Neolithic to Bronze Age periods (MPK2280, MPK2282, MPK2272, **Figure 3.1**). Standing stones further testify to early inhabitation of the wider landscape. Those which appear as features that have been

incorporated and respected within the later designed landscape, possibly due to their antiquarian interest, include:

- Three standing stones, within the grounds of Murthly dating to the Neolithic to Bronze Age (MPK2284, MPK2012, MPK2297 (HES: SM1584 & SM1570) (see **F2.65 & F4.19**)
- Duncan's Hill / Camp (fort) (MPK2294) dated within HER to between the Iron Age and early medieval period

Representation of human activity in the medieval period (5th to early 16th centuries AD) includes an area to the east of Murthly Castle GDL, and comprises rig and furrow (MPK12833) and a shieling hut or stock enclosure, reflecting early agricultural and pastoral practices in the area (MPK2484). Discoveries of fragments of medieval carved stones within this area provide further evidence that this part of the Murthly landscape has earlier origins which may have influenced the layout of the designed landscape that developed around the castle. The carved stones (MPK7011, MPK2260, MPK2285) are dated to the 8th-9th centuries AD and were found within 700m of each other. The stones include depictions of two half-human, half interlace figures, alongside the rear halves of two beasts. One of the stones has been identified as part of a 9th century cross-slab.

Farmhouses/farmsteads recorded on the PKHER in the vicinity may have replaced earlier buildings/sites within a former medieval landscape of dispersed agricultural settlements, although an accurate understanding of the scale of any medieval settlement is not known.

Bimam Wood, with the lands of Sloginhole, Obneys and Colra, had formed a royal hunting forest since the reign of Kenneth McAlpine and included the hunting lodge of Mortullach. It was granted by King Malcolm to Duncan Earl of Fife as a marriage portion with his niece Ada c.1160. Despite this in the 19th century few remnants of the ancient woodland were thought to remain. Fraser (1868, xxxvii) suggested that some ancient woodland survived at the east end of Rock-in-roy [Rochanroy] Wood identified as being north of Bimam Wood on the first edition 1866 OS map. Fraser depicted an ancient oak, one of two 'huge' riverside trees he referred to as being near to the Bimam Hotel (**Appendix 2: 2.48**, reproduced as **Figure 3.2**) the other tree he identified as a plane tree (Fraser 1868, xli). Hunter noted "*a group of huge beech trees close to the river Tay*" dating to between 700 and 800 years old suggesting a planting date of c1083-1183, as well as two Spanish chestnuts "*of great antiquity...supposed to have been amongst the original trees introduced into this country by monks*" (Hunter 1883, 75) although he did not give their exact location. Hunter's frontispiece showed a pair of ancient trees on the riverbank in 1883 (**Appendix 2: 2.49**).

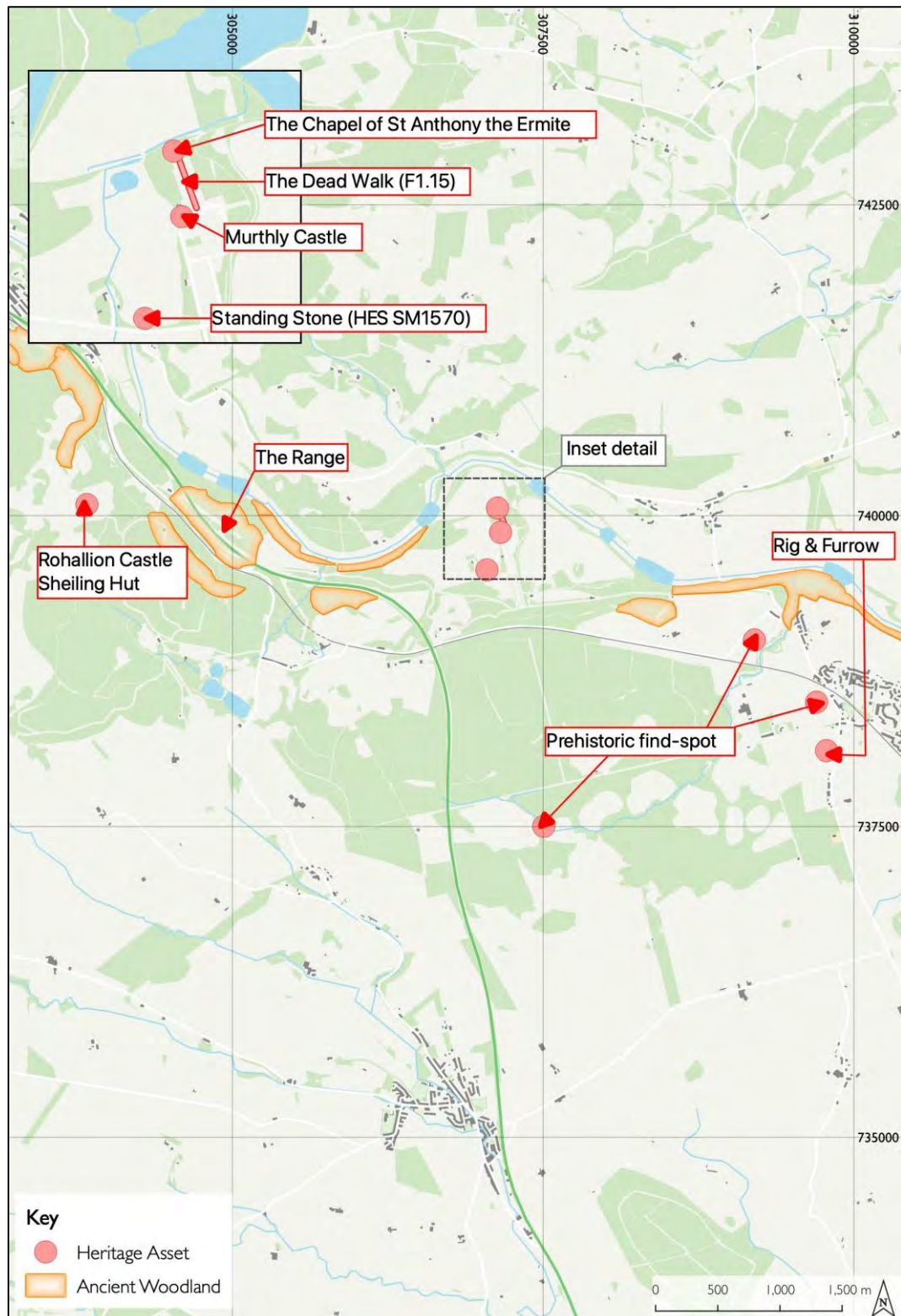


Figure 3.1: Features indicative of the Pre 17th century landscape at Murthly

Fraser's *'Red Book of Grandtully'* provides a detailed history of the barony of Murthly (1868, xxix-xlii). The lands of Murthly were erected into a barony before 1336, when Duncan Earl of Fife granted a charter in favour of John of Ireland, Baron of Murthly, fixing the marches of the baronies of Strathurd and Murthly. Shortly afterwards there is evidence that Birnam also formed part of the bounds of Murthly. *"In 1345/6 the head forester of Birnam was charged with the maintenance of the bounds of the barony of Murthly which contained the forest of Birnam"* (Gilbert 1979, 197). The Dead Walk (F1.15) (Appendix 2: 2.39) was planted at some point between c.1321-1471 (Fotheringham 1971).



Figure 3.2: Last Oak of Birnam Forest adjacent to the River Tay (Fraser, 1868)

The Abercrombie family acquired Murthly in the mid-15th century and built the original castle (F1.02) (Murthly Castle Inventory GDL00292), however the understanding of the designed

landscape at Murthly in the 15th and 16th century is limited. The oldest part of Murthly Castle is identified as a tower house, a popular form of fortified residence in Scotland between the 14th- and 17th centuries. Fraser suggests that the stone came from a quarry at Gellyburn (1868, xliii). The nearby Rohallion Castle (**F4.18**) (MPK2459, HES 27176) is also identified as a tower house, and appears to have been constructed and briefly occupied during the 16th century (HES: 27176).



Figure 3.3 Pont's depiction of Murthly Castle and Woods of Murthly 1595

(extract from Pont 24, reproduced with the permission of the National Library of Scotland)

The earliest depictions that the HEDBA was able to identify of Murthly Castle are by Timothy Pont, drawn in 1595 (**Figure 3.3**). Pont's cartography is represented as two pen and ink maps (**Appendix I: 1.0**), each representing a different bank of the River Tay, the principal tributaries, associated settlements, and prominent landmark features. Murthly Castle is shown as a grand building not just a defensive stronghold. The drawing of the south bank (Pont 24) shows the castle, as two large towers within an enclosure, with a nearby chapel (**F1.05**). There is evidence of woodland to the south and west which may indicate planting on the steeper ground along the Tay including Birnam Wood to the north-west, Netherwood to the east and Sandy Hill on the south side of the castle. Whilst the accuracy of these images is questionable (the positioning of the chapel for example is shown to the south on Pont 24 and to the north-east on Pont 25 (**Appendix I: 1.0**), they do provide a clear representation of the perceived key elements of the site and landscape at that date.

There is documentary evidence for the existence of Birnam Wood in the 16th century: the eastern portion of which, called the Range, made up the woodland adjacent to the 'Hospital' (**F2.11**). This

wood was acquired by Alexander Abercrombie from Robert Bishop of Dunkeld in 1584 (Fraser 1868). John Adair's plan (1720) (**Appendix I: I.1**), confirms planting along the Tay north-east of Birnam Hill (**KLF-7**).

Murthly Estate was acquired by Sir William 'the Ruthless' 11th of Grandtully (1567 – 1646) through purchase from his Abercrombie cousin. A charter of confirmation following the sale was granted by King James the Sixth of Scotland in July 1615. The charter "*comprehended the lands and barony of Murthly, with salmon fishing rights in the River Tay, and the lands of Sloginhole, Colra, and part of Murthly, with fishing and pasturage, and also the lands of Nether Obney, Over Obney, and Wester Burnbane, with fishing rights. It was to be called the 'barony of Murthly', and all of the aforementioned lands were united and annexed into the barony*" (Fraser 1868 xxvi).

The acquisition of the barony of Murthly was an important addition to the Steuart estates. Sir William had already inherited the family barony of Grandtully in 1610 following the death of his brother Sir Thomas Steuart, and earlier still he had acquired the barony of Strathbran, Banchory in the county of Clackmannan, and lands in the county of Perth, including Dalbeatie, Kercow, and Fungorth. The baronies of Grandtully, Murthly and Strathbran were geographically connected, and extended approximately 40km (25 miles), along the banks of the rivers Tay and Bran, from Aberfeldy on the west to Kincleven on the east.

In 1623 Sir William obtained a new erection of the barony by a charter stating that all the lands and barony of Grandtully and the lands and barony of Murthly be granted to Sir William in liferent and to his eldest son Thomas Murthly in fee; the whole was erected into one free barony, to be called the Barony of Grandtully (Fraser 1868, xxviii).

Correspondence within the Grandtully Muniment archive (NRS GD1211/Box92) has few references to the estate. A request to provide an assessment of the annual value of lands, tithes, hereditaments and other estate income was made in 1656-7, but there is no record as to whether a survey was undertaken, nor what the value was (GD1211/Box 92/Bundle 1/79). An order was given to obey any order issued by the Laird of Grandtully regarding the quarterage of soldiers on the estate in 1649 (GD1211/Box 92/Bundle 1/46) and a mention of the garrison withholding rent in 1654; 'Litell Dunkell Parish' was rated at £4,200 but had only been able to raise £4,000 (*ibid*, Bundle 1/75).

GARDEN AND LANDSCAPE DESIGN AT MURTHLY CASTLE FROM THE MID-17TH CENTURY TO THE PRESENT

The results of the HEDBA have identified several distinct periods of change to the designed landscape at Murthly Castle from the mid-17th century to the present day. Each period of change aligns broadly with the influence of the then owner of the Murthly Estate, and stylistically with national fashions:

- 1660-1759 Renaissance/ formal
- 1759-1827 The beginning of the naturalistic
- 1827-1838 The picturesque
- 1838-1871 The romantic, the American influence and the arrival of the railway
- 1890s-1920s Experimental Forestry
- 1920s to present

1660-1759 - RENAISSANCE/FORMAL

Scottish Renaissance gardens (late 15th century to early 17th century) were first constructed for the Stewart royal household. Inspired by trade with the continent, designs were often influenced by the Italians, Dutch and French. Drummond Castle is a nearby example of a reconstruction of a garden from this period, and it is interesting to note that John Reid, author of the first Scottish Book on gardening was once employed as a gardener there.

By the early 18th century gardens were often extended and included many features of the '*grand manner*' of their French and Dutch counterparts including straight walks, garden buildings, '*wilderness*' plantations and criss-crossing alley ways (Dingwall, 2021). Blair Castle, 19 miles north-west of Murthly Castle GDL, is a further good example of a garden of this period. It is argued that the garden at Murthly Castle in this period was also inspired by the current fashions and thinking of the day.

Sir William Steuart began the remodelling of Murthly Castle (from c1623-1646), making some additions to the tower (Fraser 1868, xliii). It is not clear what he achieved in the grounds, but a walled garden (**FI.03**) was shown by Adair in c.1720 (**Appendix I: I.1**, reproduced as **Figure 3.5**). A comment in Thomson's *Account of the Pleasure Tours in Scotland* noted that in 1669 the gardens and avenues at Murthly Castle were "*laid out by a Dutch Artist*", although no further evidence has been found that substantiates this claim (Thomson 1824, 115).

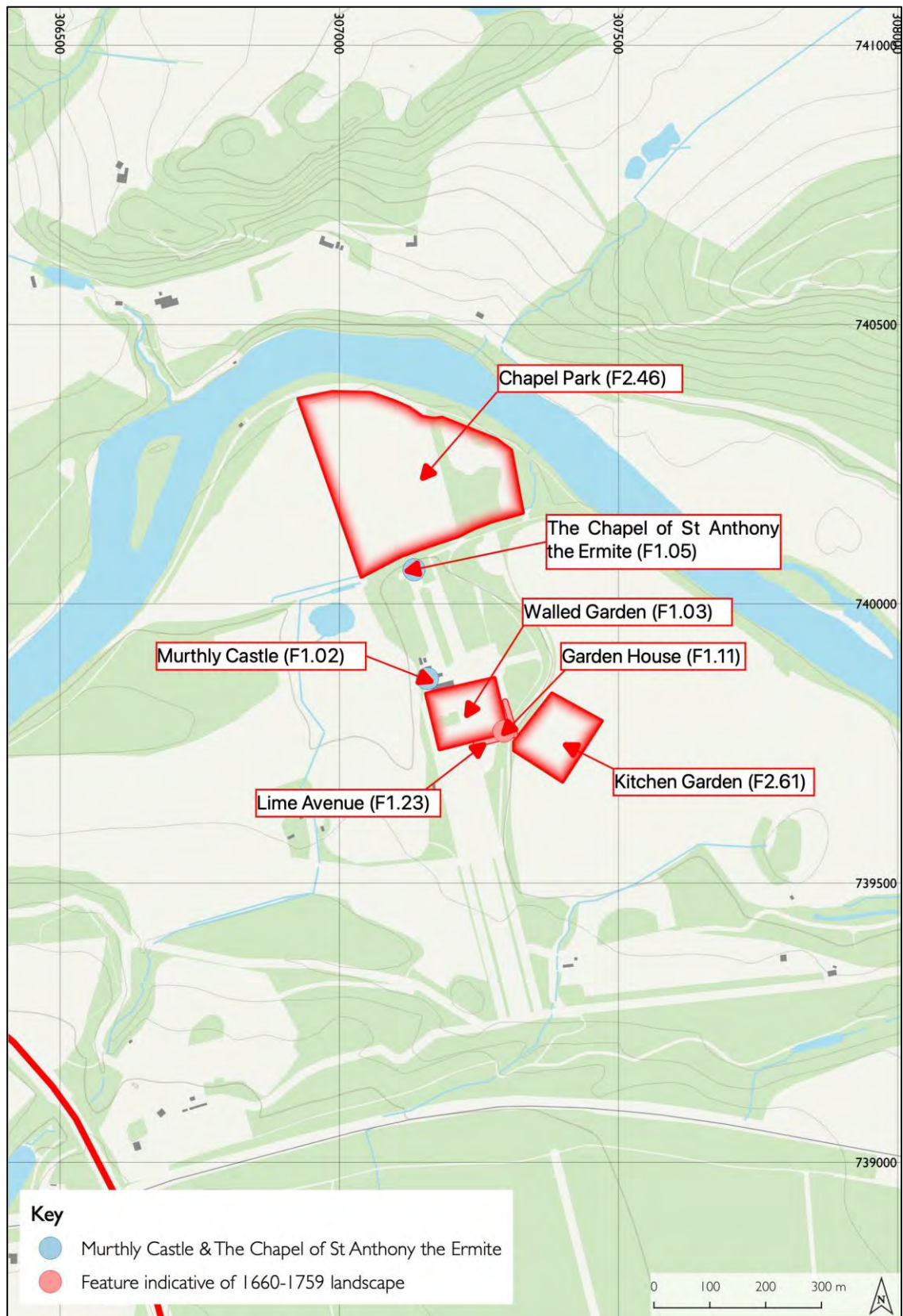


Figure 3.4: Features indicative of the 1660-1759 development of the landscape at Murthly

Thomas, a Lord of Session, first baronet of Blair and Balcaskie, who died before 1717 and was the grandson of Sir William is believed to have contributed additions to the enchanting Garden House dated 1669/1712/1713 (Murthly Castle Inventory GDL00292, see **Figures 4.5** and **4.6, FI.11**). Sir Thomas Steuart, who married Lady Jean Mackenzie in 1682, is also credited with laying out a magnificent Dutch garden, although this may have been the work of Sir William. A few elements of the Dutch garden remain, located to the south of the castle, including the boundary walls (**FI.03**) and Garden House (**FI.11**) and the Yew trees (e.g. Tree no.006, **Appendix 6**) may be part of this early layout, whilst the Lime Avenue (**FI.23**) is recorded by Hunter (1883, 79) as having been planted a few years later in 1711. Hunter suggests that the avenue would have continued around the walled garden (**FI.03**) (Tree no.010, **Appendix 6**).



Figure 3.5: Extract from c.1720 Mappe of Staithern, Stormont & Cars of Gourie showing Murthly Castle (**FI.02**) with a walled garden (**FI.03**)

(Adair, reproduced with the permission of the National Library of Scotland)

It seems likely Thomas too created the embanked terrace (**F2.54**) along the River Tay (**KLF-5**) and the planting associated with it. Roy's Military Map (1747-1755) depicts these features, and further avenues around the castle (**Appendix I: 1.2**, reproduced as **Figure 3.6**). The first larch planted "*in this part of Scotland*" was credited to the gardener Wallace, then in the employ of the Steuart family, sometime in the later part of the 17th century (Gardener's Magazine 1828, 227). This impulse to plant and embellish Murthly may have been influenced by Sir William Bruce who was building Dunkeld House for the Duke of Atholl at the same time (1676-1684) (Murthly Castle Inventory GDL00292).

Increasing French influences began to shape garden design in the 17th century. Mollet's work *The Pleasure Garden* was published in English in 1670 and recommended: "*the conveniency to plant before them [the house] a great walk of double or treble rank, either of female Elms or Lime trees...drawn into a perpendicular line to the front of the house and of a convenient proportionable breadth to the house*". In the 'gardens' he recommended 'Imbroider'd ground works, fine alleys in terraces and flat walks with fountains and statues and grottos'. At the end of the alleys he even suggested '*painted cloths with prospective*' (quoted in Brown 2012, 214). Again in part Sir Thomas seemed to be a follower of fashion in some respects, with the creation of tree lined avenues seemly in proportion to Murthly Castle (See Roy's mapping **Figure 3.6**).

After Sir Thomas' death c.1717 Murthly was inherited by his sons, Sir George, the 2nd Baronet (1686–1759) and his brother Sir John (1687–1764) who presided over landscape works throughout the early 18th century.

One of the most significant changes to the landscape at the beginning of the 18th century was the construction of the Perth to Dunkeld Road (begun in 1723) that bisects the Murthly Estate in an approximately north-south direction. In 1727, General Wade selected Dunkeld as the starting point for his road between Dunkeld and Inverness because of the quality of the existing road to Perth (Old Roads of Scotland n.d). It seems that the estate had some responsibility for the maintenance of the road towards the end of the century, as records in the Grandtully Muniments identify repairs to the Dunkeld Road and the opening of the ditches on both sides from 'Dalpouie' (Dalpowie) to the end of the Muir of Thorn (**KLF-3**) in 1779 (GD121/1/Box 45/244/1).

The early part of the 18th century saw the continued development of the formal gardens at Murthly Castle. If not created by Sir Thomas Steuart, the avenues mapped by Roy, were created or added to by his son Sir George, the 2nd Baronet (1686–1759). So far as we know these were all composed of native broadleaves, some of which may survive in the policies around Murthly Castle, though these may have subsequently been moved from their original positions. Sir George was probably also the initiator of the kitchen garden (**F2.61**) to the south-east of the castle. Later

mapping such as the 1825 Baronies of Murthy No 15 (**Appendix I: I.7**, reproduced as **Figure 3.9**) shows regular planting of trees suggesting orchards, the planting of which may have followed the planting regimes suggested by Reid (1683, 18) for parallel planting of fruit trees to the enclosure. Three plantations mapped by Roy on the south side of Keppie Wood (**KLF-8**) and on Sandy Hill may also have been initiated by Sir George (for location see Keppie Wood named on the first edition OS Map (**Appendix I: I.22**)).

Early 18th century mapping helps us understand the landscape at this time. John Adair's map of 1720 of Perthshire (**Appendix I: I.1** reproduced as **Figure 3.5**) clearly depicts the course of the River Tay with its meandering form similar to its course in the 21st century. Murthly Castle is illustrated as a turreted building within a rectangular enclosure (presumably the walled garden (**F1.03**)) and woodland to the east and southwest. The representation of a rectilinear walled enclosure is significant in that it demonstrates that it was considered a notable feature of the landscape around Murthly Castle at this time.

Adair illustrated enclosed areas similar to the one drawn at Murthly (**Figure 3.5**) at Tullibardine Castle, Perthshire (Brown 2012, 269) and Balcaskie House on a manuscript map of Fife dated to 1684 (Brown 2012, 218). Larger and more developed gardens were depicted on his 1720s map of Drummond Castle, Perthshire as well as Winton Castle and Broxmouth in East Lothian, where enclosed gardens were shown comprising multiple compartments and more complex designs than represented at Murthly at this date. Reid in his book *The Scot's Gardner published for the Climate of Scotland* first published in 1683 recommended: "Make all the buildings and plantings so about the house, as the house may be the centre; all the walks, trees and hedges running to the house" (quoted in Brown 2012, 213). At Murthly the early avenues only in part met this advice with an avenue running north and another east from the castle, the others radiating from the principal avenues. Adair's map of Murthly also includes a dotted line to the west and north leading towards Dunkeld representing an early route of the Dunkeld Road. Also shown are Bimam Hill (**KLF-7**) and an annotation to Rohallion (**F4.18**) to the north-west.

Roy's Military (sketch) Map (1747-1755) provides the first detailed representation of Murthly Castle GDL (**Appendix I: I.2**, reproduced as **Figure 3.6**). Whilst the purpose of this illustration was to provide a survey of Scotland to the Hanovarian military commanders who had found mapping somewhat lacking during the Jacobite rebellion, significant houses, gardens and woodlands are often depicted, although it should be noted that the surveys were often carried out at speed.

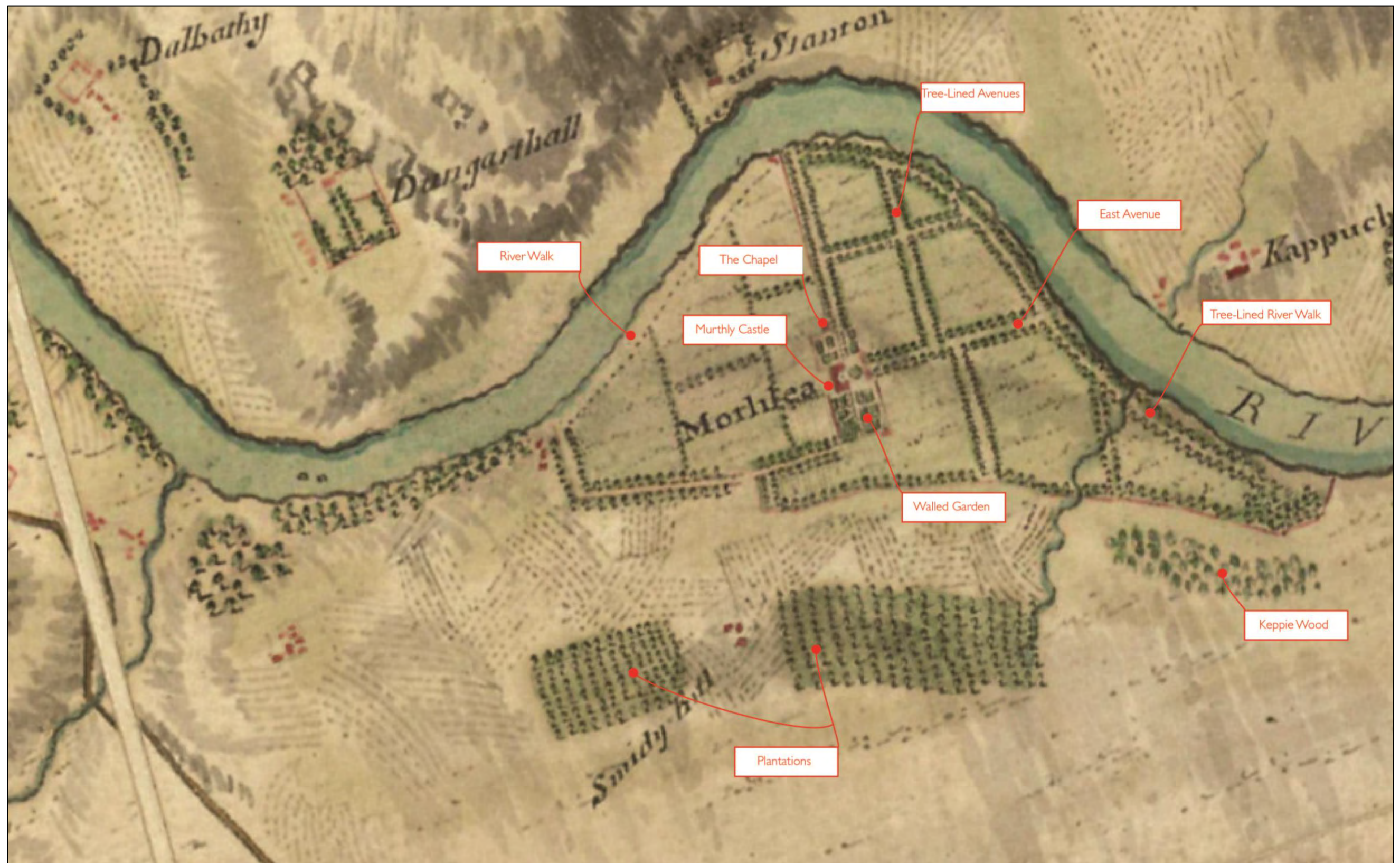


Figure 3.6: Extract from Roy's Military Maps 1747-1755 showing the walled garden (F1.03), avenues of trees and woodlands east of Birnham Hill (KLF-7).
 (reproduced with the permission of the British Library)

Murthly Castle is depicted surrounded by a rectilinear series of walks and avenues forming large paddocks or lawns, the structure of which form the basis of the landscape that developed in the late 18th-19th centuries. The Perth to Dunkeld Road (**F3.20**) is first depicted on this map.

To the west Roy shows two woods, north of Birnam Hill, the more northerly of which was enclosed, probably with a fence, which might suggest it had been recently planted at the time of survey (**Appendix 1: 1.2**). These areas may represent planting in the areas later known as Ringwood and Clune Hill. Roy also suggests evidence for an ancient wood, 'the Range', running along the Tay, probably runted and replanted in the first half of the 18th century during which time the plantation was extended south onto Cluny Hill and west into Birnam Wood and Rochanroy Wood (see First Edition OS Mapping (published 1866) for names (**Appendix 1: 1.20**), surviving trees in the landscape today may also attest to this (e.g. Tree nos. 410 & 412, **Appendix 6**). These early 18th century plantations were likely made up of a mix of trees including Beech, Oak and Sweet Chestnut.

1759 - 1827 - THE BEGINNING OF THE NATURALISTIC

Sir John Stewart inherited the Murthly Estate from his brother George in 1759 and died in 1764. There is no evidence that he made any changes to Murthly Castle GDL during his short tenure. However, in his son's time (also Sir John, c.1726-1797) although Robertson noted that the campaign should be attributed to '*Mr Stewart younger of Grandtully*', a new planting campaign began, noted in 1793 particularly for its oak plantations (Robertson 1793, 354), Robertson also stated that in the wider landscape there were full-grown planted trees throughout the parish including thousands in the avenues, and around the enclosures at Murthly (Robertson 1793), although again no exact locations are given.

'*Mr Stewart the younger*' to whom Robertson refers is likely to be Sir John's son George, eventually the 5th Baronet (1750–1827), who succeeded to the barony on the death of his father in 1797. Robertson, noted Sir George had successfully raised a considerable oak wood from acorns sown in pits, rather than from plants from a nursery, although he does not specify the location. James Justice in 1771 gave advice on planting acorns in pits, recommending that the pit was dug the season before planting ensuring any weeds were killed off (Justice 1771, 447).

Dingwall notes (pers. com. 2022) that Scottish forestry and the supply of both native and exotic trees in the 19th century was dominated by large scale nurseries with their origins in the 18th century, such as Dickson's of Hassendeanburn in the Scottish Borders, Dickson & Turnbull of Perth, Austin & McAuslan in Glasgow and Ben Reid of Aberdeen. One such nursery is depicted by Hunter on the banks of the River Tay at Perth (**Appendix 2: 2.88**), although there is no direct evidence that gardeners at Murthly would have used this as a source of plants and saplings.

Two later 18th century maps by Taylor and Skinner (1775, **Appendix I: 1.3**) and John Strobe (1783, **Appendix I: 1.4**, reproduced as **Figure 3.7**), show that Sir John and Sir George appear to have been influenced by the changing tastes of the mid-18th century when there began to be a move away from the concentration on the formal garden. Scottish designed landscapes were beginning to be influenced by the development of the concept of 'landscape gardening'. *"Straight edges, avenues, vistas and direct approaches gradually gave way to more sinuous boundaries and sweeping drives fitted to the local topography"* (Dingwall 2021 [online]). Terraces and formal gardens were often swept away in favour of lawns and parkland. Walled gardens were moved further away from the house.

To incorporate the wider landscape ha-has (sunken walls) were used to create uninterrupted views, and natural features such as waterfalls and rock formations were incorporated into the designed landscape. Agricultural improvements too played their part in changing the landscape with the introduction of enclosures. Murthly Castle GDL was no exception to this trend, moving away from formal geometrical plantation layouts to a more naturalistic landscape by the beginning of the 19th century. Nearby and at the same time the Duke of Atholl developed The Hermitage as an extension to his gardens at Dunkeld, cited as an exemplar of landscape design practice, but in contrast to Murthly the aim there was to extend the pleasure grounds to incorporate natural features as a new development, rather than abandoning former designs for a different style (Dingwall, 2022)

The maps by Taylor and Skinner (**Appendix I: 1.3**) and John Strobe (**Appendix I: 1.4**, reproduced as **Figure 3.7**) provide differing levels of information relating to Murthly, but both give a good impression of the location of key farmsteads and the basic form of the road network by this date. The formality depicted on Roy's map (**Appendix I: 1.2**, reproduced as **Figure 3.6**) has been removed and replaced with a more open parkland, characteristic of the mid-18th century. John Strobe's map illustrates significant woodland to the south encroaching upon the Muir of Thorn (**KLF-3**). Features of note towards the west include Birnam Forest, the camp of Duncan Hill (**F4.03**), the Hospital (**F2.11**) and the Hall of Rohallion (Rohallion Castle) (**F4.18**). Strobe illustrates no woodland on the hill tops or on Duncan's Hill, but does indicate woodland running up to the Hall of Rohallion from the River Tay (**KLF-5**) and sweeping round the south side of Birnam Hill.



Figure 3.7: Extract from 1783 John Strobe's Map of Perthshire showing more open parkland than the formality of Roy's mapping.

(reproduced with the permission of the National Library of Scotland)

The hospital recorded on these early maps was erected c.1740 for the “*object of benefaction in the district of Murthly*” (OS Names Books Perthshire 50 1859-62, 29). The ground for a building and garden had been set in trust by the will of John Steuart in 1711 to support 12 poor men from the Steuart estates of Grandtully, Strathbraan, Murthly and Airtully. The building however, which consisted of a great hall, infirmary and kitchen as well as 12 ‘cells’ was never occupied as such, the pensioners choosing to stay with their families, taking a cash donation twice a year. In 1822 the documentary sources record that Lewis Grant requested two rooms at the hospital to be fitted out at his own expense as a house as well as space for a garden (GD 121/Box 49/279). (CANMORE 358784).

In the gardens and policies Sir George seems initially to have continued in his great-uncle's footsteps with the plantations that today are dominated by broadleaves: Sweet Chestnut, Oak and Beech, apparently mixed randomly. Remnants of woodland from this period can be seen along the west side of the pleasure ground to the north of Murthly Castle (Tree nos.016 & 017), and in the policies (for example Tree no.225, Tree no.256, Tree no.265, Tree no.272) (**Figure 3.8**). There are also examples of trees dating to this period near to the site of the Malakoff Arch (**F3.10**) (for example Tree nos.321 & 322) and by the Stare Dam (**F4.17**) (Tree nos.384, 385 & 386). An account of 1817 (see section on Visitors accounts below) also noted that Sir George had erected on the banks of the river a “*grotto or moss house*” (Scots Magazine 1 October 1817,

230). This was not identified in the walkover survey, although the footings of a possible garden building (F2.42) close to the apex of the river could potentially be the site of this structure.

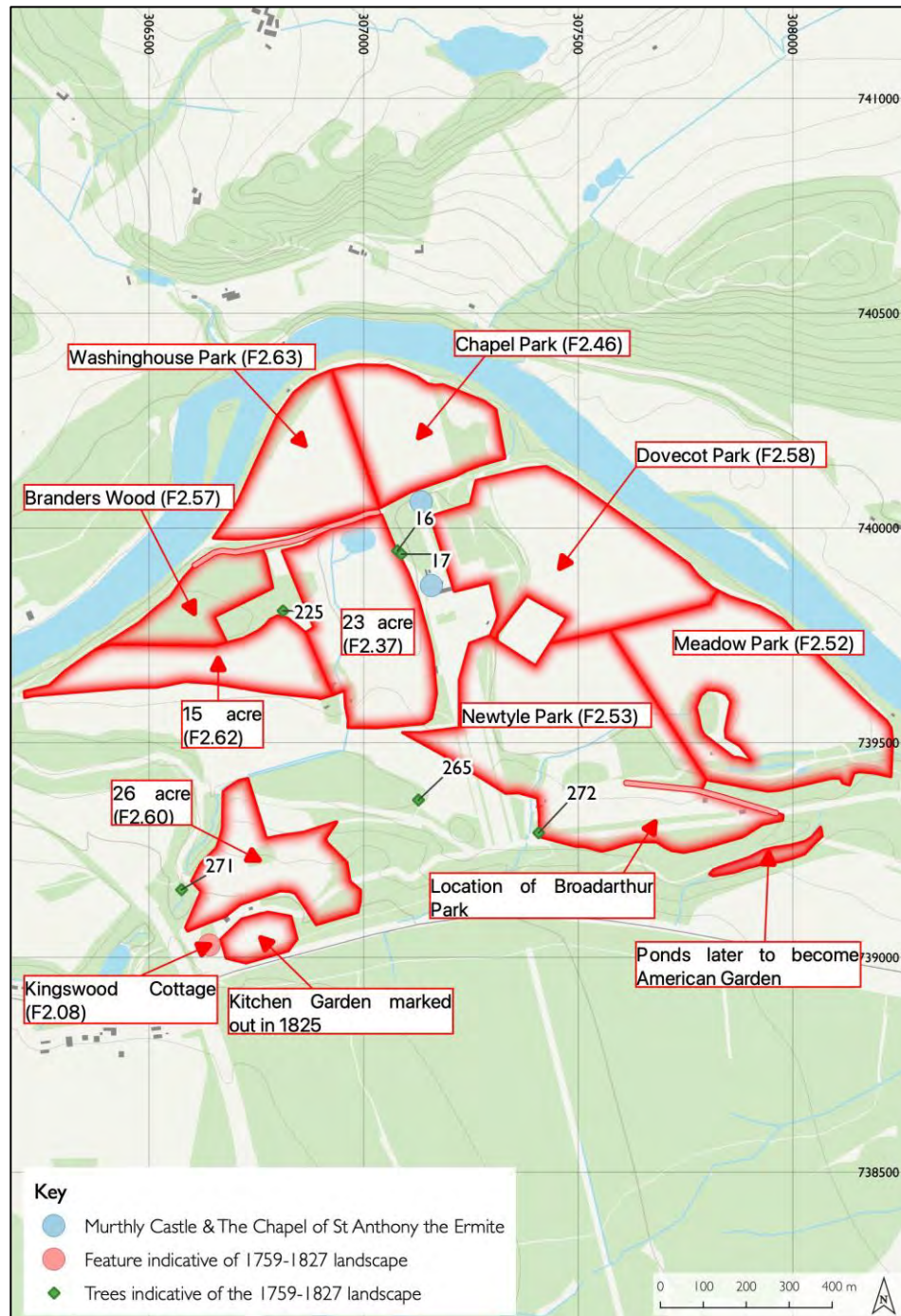


Figure 3.8: Features and trees remnant of the 1759 and 1827 landscape design

A bundle of documents within the Grandtully Muniments archive details the sale of timber from the various estate lands between 1720-1807, including Murthly and Little Dunkeld, but also including oak wood at Grandtully, and Incherwan (NRS GD121/1/37/208). These records are early indications that the designed landscape also held commercial importance. Sales of timber evidenced by advertisements, in local newspapers continued after this date providing further evidence that woodlands were not just seen in terms of ornamental embellishment of the landscape.

In 1809 the civil engineer Thomas Telford erected the Dunkeld Bridge, part of his improvements to the system of military roads in Scotland between c.1804 and c.1830 (**Appendix 2: 2.87**), which included the construction of the road which later became the A9. The bridge at Dunkeld is likely to have brought increased trade and tourists to the area. A number of pencil sketches on the 1825 estate plans for Dalpowie and Murthly (**Appendix 1: 1.7 and 1.9**) suggest that in the early part of the 19th century a series of drives and trackways were conceived providing access across an evolving landscape. The increase in those coming to the area by the mid 1830s is perhaps indicated by Duncan Dewar at the Birnam Hotel announcing he had “*Lately enlarged and improved his premises... the hotel being a regular stage on the road from Perth to Blair in Athole [sic]*” (Perthshire Advertiser 28 July 1836, 1).

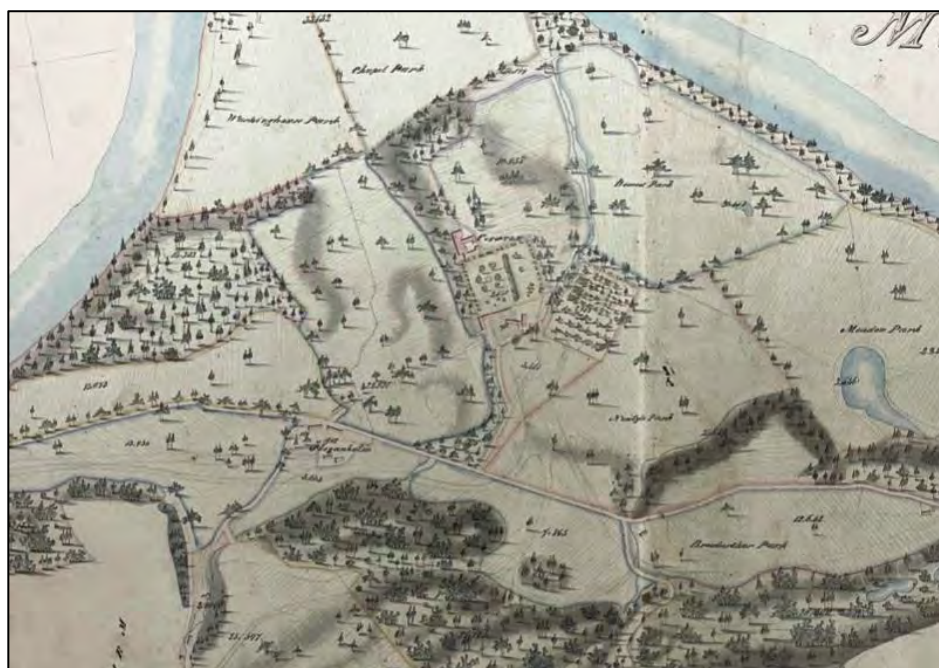


Figure 3.9: Extract from Plan of the Baronies of Murthy No 15 Grounds Around Murthly 1825 showing a more open parkland than the formality of Roy's mapping (J. Chalmers ©Murthly Estate)

The 1825 estate plans together with surviving examples of trees suggests that Sir George followed his initial campaign of broadleaf plantations with extensive conifer plantations, consisting of blocks

of a single species, often tacked on to the existing blocks of broadleaf woodland (see **Figure 3.9, Appendix I: I.5-I.10**). The 1825 plans are also valuable as they provide information of area names within the policies forming part of the Murthly Castle GDL at the time, e.g. Chapel park (**F2.46**) and Washinghouse park (**F2.63**). On the plan which depicts the wood to the east of Birnam Hill, around Robin's Dam (**Appendix I: I.10**) additional information provided by the plans notes that the woodland was regarded as a "*Young Plantation*", while references to woodland on the Dalpowie Sheet (**Appendix I: I.9**) have no additional comments suggesting the woodlands here were already firmly established.

Sir George significantly expanded the size of the Murthly Estate by purchasing the Delvine Estate from Sir Alexander Muir Mackenzie in May 1819. The history of landscape change at the Muir of Thorn up until its purchase by Sir George was one of attempted land improvement and occurred in parallel to the development of the Murthly lands.

John Mackenzie, 1st of Delvine, acquired the barony of Delvine and Cowbrydieston in 1704. This estate ran south from the Gellyburn (**KLF-4**) up to Ardoch (the boundary of which today could be identified as the route of the B9099). John Mackenzie, 2nd of Delvine, took over the estate in the 1740s. He was committed to agricultural improvement and counted John Murray, 3rd Duke of Atholl, amongst his clients. When he died in 1778 he was eulogised in the First Statistical Account for Caputh as "*without exception, the first improver of this country*" (Original Statistical Account [OSA], Clunie 1791). His improvements to Delvine, and the creation of Spittalfield as a planned village from 1762, are celebrated (Black, 2020). In 1744 he planned to improve the Muir o'Thorns, putting "*a decent face on that Mure which was not meant to lye in Dark heather for the purpose of Scalping the surface to the Day of Judgement.*" (Brown 1966). He tried to encourage his tenant farmers such as William Dow, John and Thomas Neil (Brown 1966) to improve the land themselves. For example Dow was expected to bring four acres of the muir into arable each year of his 19 year lease, however the experiment failed and in 1769 the Muir was enclosed (Brown 1966). The clearances that had taken place, to enclose the land are clearly mapped on the 1825 estate plan as the '*Moor of Thorn and Three Mile House*' (**Appendix I: I.8**).

After enclosure New Delvine farm was built, '*a compleat farm after the English form*', which survives today (it is now called Bradyston, **F3.27**). The later 19th century OS Names Book records New Delvine as a "*Farmstead, together with two dwelling houses, two stories in height*" (1859-65). Dyking (walling or ditching or both) also began at the time of enclosure and in the four years up to 1773, 642 roods (3,626m) of dyking were completed; while in 1779, a further 385 roods (2,174m) were built in the west Muir of Thorn, with 598 roods (3,379m) in the eastern part (New Delvine) (Brown, 1966). Following enclosure in 1774 Mackenzie brought in a new tenant,

William Wright, and by the middle of that year, Wright had “*dressed his Mure with very Uncommon Neatness, His House is Clean, his access Sweet, Decent & Cleanly & his fields properly Laid out & fenced in & Carry a thriving appearance though situated in an Uncultivated Heath*” (quoted in Brown 1966). By 1793 it was reported that upon the Muir a fir wood of 300 acres had been “*rising for about 30 years...from seed blown by the wind from an old plantation. A considerable part of the trees is worth from 1s 6d to 2s 6d each*” (Statistical Account 1793, 403). This was the estate that Sir George Stewart of Grandtully bought from Sir Alexander Muir Mackenzie in May 1819.

1827-1838 - PICTURESQUE

When Sir George died in 1827 he was succeeded by his son Sir John Archibald Drummond Stewart, 6th Baronet (1794–1838). Sir John commissioned Murthly New Castle (**FI.04**) (1829) the design of which was regarded as being ‘*utterly out of keeping with the resources of Murthly, both in respect of its original cost and the expenses incident to keeping it up*’ (NRS CS242/1549) (**Figure 3.10**). It has been suggested that the building of Murthly New Castle came about as a result of Sir John Stewart entering a competition with the Marquis of Breadalbane as to who could build the most palatial mansion (Dundee Courier 8 October 1948, 2). At Dunkeld House, similar grandiose plans ceased in 1830 on the death of the Duke of Atholl (Canmore 27183). Murthly New Castle was designed by James Gillespie Graham who had styled himself in 1818 as ‘*Architect in Scotland of the Prince Regent*’ and later ‘*Architect to His Majesty for Scotland*’. He formed a friendship with Pugin who advised him on gothic styling and is said to have supplied Graham with drawings and carvings for the chapel of St Antony the Eremite Murthly (Dictionary of Scottish Architects 1660-1980 [online]).

Although Murthly New Castle was never fully completed or occupied, drawings based on the original plans show an even more ornate building, complete, on its eastern side, with what may have been designed as a stable block or servant’s quarters which were never constructed (**Appendix 2: 2.9-2.10**). The 1859-1862 OS Names Book (Perthshire 50, p45) states that the building was “*remarkable for beauty of design and elegance of architecture...but...remains in an unfinished state*”. Notably, although the walls and roof and some joists were in place, the approach and steps leading to the front door, staircases and floors, and windows and doors were absent; the building programme was simply too ambitious. Unused building materials from the Murthly New Castle were sold c1832 or used elsewhere such as in repairs to cottages and other buildings on the estate (NRS CS242/1549).

The building of Murthly New Castle represented a significant phase in the development of the designed landscape. The pencil sketching over the 1825 mapping shows some of the proposed

changes (**Appendix 1: 1.7**). Murthly New Castle is shown as situated over what were perhaps the old stables. The 1825 plan shows a wide avenue, although not defined with the detail of the later triple 'grand' avenue, leading southwards to three new drives, one route perhaps being that which later led to the Malakoff Arch.



Figure 3.10: Uncompleted frontage of the Murthly New Castle (**FI.04**)

(©Murthly Estate Photographs of Estate book)

In 1828 Sir John brought in John Wallace to supervise the landscaping around the planned new castle. Wallace is often credited with the design of Murthly Castle GDL as it stands today. With previous experience of *"forming the gardens and pleasure ground"* at Forest Hill near Windsor, he joined his father, gardener at Murthly Castle GDL, to assist in the *"remodelling of gardens and grounds"* (Gardener's Magazine 1828, 227).

However, the only work that can be attributed to John Wallace with any confidence is the Triple Avenue (**FI.16**) (Tree no.018) which ran south from the Murthly New Castle (**FI.04**) towards the site of Malakoff Arch (**F3.10**). The scheme for the approach from the south to the Murthly New Castle was described as *"broad and stately, a quarter of mile in length. Leading directly to the castle it consists of four rows of lime trees...with yews between...and between the central road and the trees are broad grassy lawns"* (Transactions of the Royal Scottish Arboricultural Society 1893, 34). By 1885 the Triple Avenue (also known as the Grand Avenue) had matured into imposing 'treehood' (The Garden 7 February 1885) and photographs from the turn of the century (**Appendix 2: 2.17, 2.18 and Figure 3.11**) clearly show the intended impact of the design.



Figure 3.11: The Grand 'Triple' Avenue (FI.16) towards Murthly New Castle (FI.04)

(©Murthly Estate Photographs of Estate book)

Bimam Hill (KLF-7) was probably also developed during Wallace's stewardship. Plantations were established there in about 1832, and though it is not possible to distinguish these stylistically from what had gone before, there is no reason to suppose that the planting was not part of a long-established practice of forestry at Murthly (Annand 1912).

In the 19th century the plantations at Birnam Hill formed an important part of the economy of the Murthly Estate. But their positioning suggests that they were so placed to contribute to the wider character of the designed landscape. Evidence of their commercial value is illustrated by a number of adverts in the Perthshire Advertiser and Perthshire Courier in the period 1833-1838 that name John Wallace, gardener at Murthly Castle, as the contact for those interested in the sale of oak coppice, some of which was clearly identified as being on Birnam Hill, as well as the sale of oak plants, suggesting that Murthly in this period was competing with local nurseries.

The sales included:

- 20 acres of Birnam Coppice Wood for sale 23-24 years old (Perthshire Courier 21 March 1833, 1);
- 20 acres of oak coppice 22 years old 200 yards from the junction of the western approach to the Murthly Castle and the Perth to Dunkeld Turnpike (Perthshire Advertiser 20 March 1834, 1);

- 70,000 oak plants 3-5 feet high and 7-8 years old (described as being ideal for hedgerows and in short supply from nurseries) (Perthshire Advertiser 19 November 1835, 1);
- 20 acres of oak coppice at 'Ringwood of Birnam' and 30 acres at 'Torwood of Birnam' (Perthshire Advertiser 23 March 1837, 2);
- 6 acres of oak coppice of wood aged 22 and 26 years old (no location given apart from castle).

Wallace may have been involved in planning the designed landscape for the next phase of development on Birnam Hill, although his premature death at the end of 1839 would have meant he would not have seen any finalised plans such as those that James Gillespie Graham drew up for the Stair Bridge in c.1840 (**F4.05**) (RIBApix RIBA60132).

1838-1871 - THE ROMANTIC, THE AMERICAN INFLUENCE AND THE ARRIVAL OF THE RAILWAY

During this period landscape design continued to be heavily influenced by wider world exploration, particularly of North America, which "*led to a craze for plant collecting gardens such as pineta, arboreta, American Gardens and Shrubberies*" (Dingwall 2021, [online]). The interest in exotic trees led to the foundation in 1849 of the Association for the Promotion of Arboriculture and Horticulture of Scotland, later known as the Oregon Association although Scottish plant hunters had been actively searching North America for new tree species suitable for the Scottish climate from the early 19th century. An article in the Royal Scottish Arboricultural Society transactions published in 1893 identifies the "*wanderings in search of trees by Douglas (botanist, 1799-1834) and Jeffrey (botanist 1826-1854) and other mighty travellers in the wilds of America*". Douglas had first travelled to America in 1823 and it is the name 'Douglas Fir' that commemorates his work. Jeffreys didn't travel to North America until 1850, employed by the Oregon Association, but he too is responsible for introducing new conifer species, including the Jeffrey Pine (*Pinus jeffreyi*) which he identified in 1852, and the introduction to Britain of Western Hemlock (*Tsuga heterophylla*).

Born in 1795, Sir William Drummond Stewart, fought in the Napoleonic Wars, retiring in 1820 as a Captain. Like many others he sought adventure in America arriving in 1832, departing shortly afterwards from St Louis Missouri to the Horse Creek Rendezvous in Wyoming. In 1834 he met and travelled with John Kirk Townsend, an ornithologist and Thomas Nuttall, originally from Yorkshire, but by then professor of natural history and curator of the botanic gardens at Harvard. Travelling with Townsend and Nuttall was the businessman, Nathaniel Wyrth. Townsend noted "*we were joined at the rendezvous by Captain Stewart, an English gentleman of noble family, who is travelling for amusement and in search of adventure*" (quoted by National Parks Service America [online]). Sir William remained in America for several years, returning to Scotland in

1838 on the death of his brother, with numerous Native American artifacts. Strong suggests that he may have held beliefs that the Native American and Scottish Highland Culture had strong similarities promoted by a “*growing interest in Scottish identity during the 1820s and 1830s*” (Strong, 2000, abstract). Across Murthly Castle GDL there is evidence in this phase of development that shows the influence from Sir William Drummond’s American travels resulting in a landscape that was both grandly formal and supremely informal, and which unlike other Scottish gardens was a direct influence of the personal experiences and collections he made (Dingwall 2022).

The Royal Scottish Arboricultural Society transactions [1893, 32] noted that Sir William had been an enthusiastic ‘*traveller and naturalist*’ and “*when travelling in the backwoods of America...made it his duty to collect the seeds of as many coniferous trees...in particular the Rocky Mountains and North West provinces, [and having] secured them brought them home to Murthly.*” While there is no direct evidence, it may have been from one of the seeds that Sir William Drummond returned with, that resulted in the Grand fir (*Abies grandis*) at Murthly Castle (planted in 1852) being identified in the 1970s as the second oldest known specimen in the UK. The Grand fir was not identified during the walkover survey.

Another, which may have originated from Drummond’s seed collection, is the Sitka Spruce (*Picea sitchensis*) planted at Murthly in 1846 (Mitchell, 1972, 25, 26, 178) although this plant is formerly attributed to being introduced to Britain by Douglas in 1832. Spruces identified during the walkover survey include Tree nos. 315, 326 and 341, **Appendix 6b: 6.7, 6.8**). Further detailed analysis, not possible within the timeframe of the HEDBA, of any surviving estate records may help identify if and how any seeds collected by Sir William Drummond were used directly in the landscape at Murthly Castle.



Figure 3.12: American garden (F2.59)

(© Murthly Estate)

Another possible development as a result of Sir William Drummond's travels may be the creation of the American Garden at Murthly. This has been attributed to Wallace and if so would probably have been his last influence on the designed landscape before he died in 1839. The American Garden was located between the East Gates (F2.01) and Murthly Castle (F1.02), south of Broadarthur Wood (F2.49) (Dundee, Perth and Cupar Advertiser 30 June 1857,3). The garden was centred around three ponds which had already been created by 1825 (Appendix I: 1.7) but which are likely to have been chosen to embellish as a picturesque setting for a new planting scheme.

American gardens were introduced into garden landscapes as early as the 1790's. The term 'was originally used to describe collections of shrubs introduced from North America, although later in the 19th century the reference included any collections of exotic trees and shrubs. The days of their greatest popularity came in the first two decades of the 19th century, popularised amongst other nurserymen, by Lee and Kennedy, Scottish nurserymen who ran the Vineyard Nursery (est. c.1760) in Hammersmith, West London and who employed a collector in North and South America to send back new plants (Faulkner 1839, 42-3). The development of the American Garden at the end of the second decade of the 19th century suggests that Murthly, despite the Stewart family's personal connections with America, was not an initiator of fashion but was rather continuing a trend to experiment with exotic plants.

By the 1880s the American Garden was at its peak, described as “*the prettiest part of the walk*” taken by the author of the article entitled the “*Murthly Conifers*” that appeared in the Garden Magazine in 1885. This described the gardens as clustered around the three ponds, the slopes which surrounded them planted with “*Rhododendrons, Azaleas, Laburnums, and Kalmia... The Birches...are likewise mirrored in the pellucid (clear) water*”. A Coastal redwood (*Sequoia sempervirene*) and some “*very thick and quite glaucous (grey/green/blue) Douglas Firs*” were said to enhance the effect. Close by were “*the most noticeable trees*”, two good examples of Subalpine fir (*Abies lasiocarpa*), each 35ft in height, and a Coastal redwood that had spread out “*like a park Oak*”. (The Garden 7 February 1885, 115).

Another local, and also late, example of an ‘American Garden’, created in the mid-19th century, is to be found at Dunkeld House where Rhododendrons, Azaleas, Kalmias and other flowering shrubs were planted under established oak and beech trees. At Dunkeld the ‘American Garden’ is named on the First Edition OS Mapping (published 1866, Perth and Clackmannanshire LXII.5). Other Scottish examples of American Gardens are Scone Palace (Perthshire), Blair Castle (Perthshire), Castle Kennedy (Wigtownshire), Benmore (Argyllshire) and Dawyck (Peeblesshire).

Murthly Castle GDL as it may have been when Sir William Drummond inherited the estate, can be seen in two plans of the period, one by Knox printed in 1831 (**Appendix I: I.11**) the other by Johnston in 1845 (**Appendix I: I.12**). These depict Murthly Castle and principal roads passing through Murthly Castle GDL, before the east avenue or the ornamental farmland to the south was laid out. A large undated plan c.1840, (**Appendix I: I.13, I.14**) that pre-dates the construction of the railway in the 1850s shows details of the rides and field boundaries within the estate (**Figure 3.13**). This plan shows not all the changes in pencil marked on the 1825 estate plans had been carried out, the buildings at Sloganholm still remained but the octagonal kitchen garden appears to be a fixed feature confirming it as part of the earlier period of change (**F2.56**).



Figure 3.13: c.1840 Extract of plan of Lands at Murthly (west section)
(© Murthly Estate)

A significant change to the designed landscape at Murthly Castle during this period was the creation of the Buffalo Park (**F4.11**) (**Appendix 2: 2.63**), constructed to house a herd of buffalo, brought over from America by Sir William Drummond in around 1839. Sir William's interest in these animals was as a direct result of his travels in the Rocky Mountains region of North America. The Buffalo Park was established on the south-east side of Birnam Hill comprising an area of approximately 49 hectares, enclosing a large area of Birnam Hill. The Buffalo Hut within the Buffalo Park was constructed c.1840, and is a circular hut with a conical roof (**F4.06**). It is understood to have been used to house two Native Americans who were brought over to Perthshire to help look after the buffalo, but eventually returned to America c.1842 (HES LB50775). A letter within the correspondence bundle dated 27 March 1839 states that two buffalo, a male and female, and a grizzly bear had arrived at New Oakland, presumably ready to be shipped to Murthly (NRS GD121/1/Box101/Bundle21/99). Lady Rosendale in her book *Over the Border* remarked that on her visit to Murthly in c1865 “we passed a large deer park (it is unclear if this refers to the deer chase or the buffalo park or her memory conflated the two areas in her account), several animals were browsing near the road, along with about half-a-dozen buffalo, great shaggy creatures with enormous heads and horns...the heavy and uncouth forms of these creatures contrasted greatly with the graceful figures and branching antlers of the deer grazing close by”(1869, 28). Fraser writing in (1868) records that the buffalo herd thrived under Sir William's

curatorship. Sir William did not confine his interests to buffalo. The Dundee Advertiser (28 June 1844) reported the London steamer arriving in Dundee with different species of antelope brought over by Sir William *"with a view of attempting their naturalisation in the Highlands."* Unfortunately, the Perthshire Courier (31st October 1844) reported that Mr Crerar, the *'bird stuffer'* of Dunkeld, had been asked to stuff and mount one of them suggesting that they did not acclimatize well to their new environment. Eventually the buffalo were given to Lord Breadalbane and ended their days at Woburn Abbey's nature park having been said to have escaped the enclosure and killed the local postman (*Scottish Memories* quoted in the HES LB50775 list entry). The park's creation capped any efforts Wallace might have made to picturesque the place (**Figure 3.14**). The Buffalo Park survives today as a stone boundary wall, with associated features such as the Buffalo Hut, adjacent terrace and rotating access gate.

When Sir William returned home in 1838, he chose not to live at Murthly Castle but preferring to renovate and live at the old hospital (**F2.11**). In 1844 he purchased the hospital from the Grandtully Mortification Trust, established by the will of John Steuart in 1711, and renamed the hospital Dalpowie Lodge. Plans of the property drawn in 1886 show a seven bedroomed house with servants' quarters as well as a three-stalled stable, coach house, garden, and tennis lawn (CANMORE 358784).

The system of grass drives, for which the estate was famous, were extended over Birnam Hill taking account of the magnificent views over Murthly (Cumming 1839, 37) (See **Section 5: Key Views, Vistas and Sight Lines**, views 9-14). They were described as being a great beauty of the grounds, extending for miles in different directions and carried on in the same system, nearly parallel to each other, *'for some distance into the woods'* (M'Lead 1857 and The Garden, 7th February 1885).

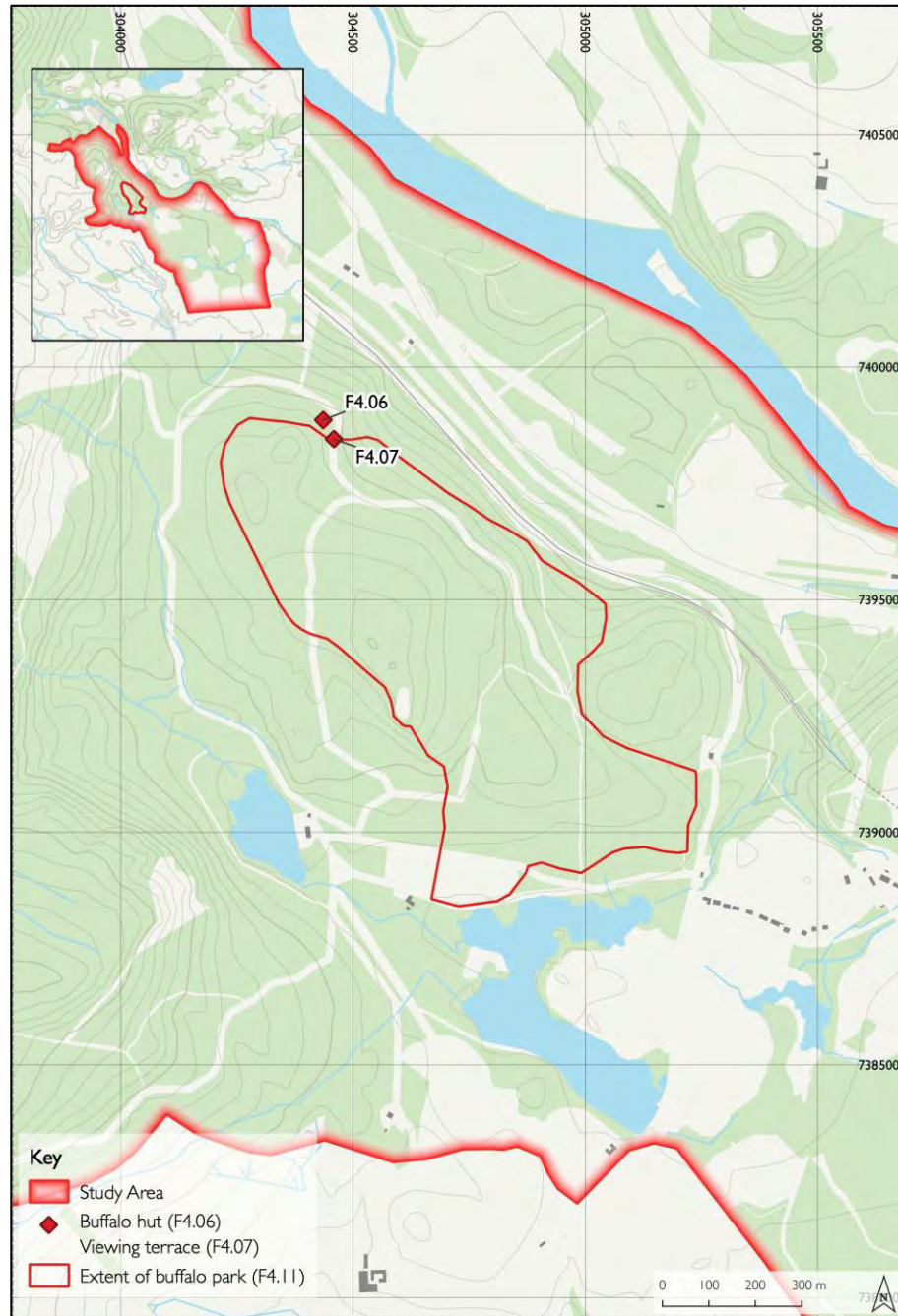


Figure 3.14: Extent of the Buffalo Park (F4.11)

Drives had already been constructed in the policies but over the course of the 19th century many more were added. Routes likely to be used as approaches to the castle tended to be straightened, such as the route from Birnam over the Roman Bridge (**F2.09-F2.10**) and the Murthly approach down the Lime Avenue (**F2.47**), while sinuous drives were made for pleasure. Rows of trees lining these routes appear to have been planted at regular intervals based on the measurement of the perch (16 ½ feet) while later planting attributable to Sir William's younger brother, Sir Archibald, or 20th century work tended to be set out at looser, paced, intervals.

Rohallion Lodge (**Appendix 2: 2.50-2.52, F4.10**) was built in c.1840 and like Murthly New Castle (**F1.04**) and other features such as Stair Bridge (**F4.05**), was designed by James Gillespie Graham (RIBApix RIBA60132). It was to be used as a summer residence, stylised as a new Rohallion Castle, the old Rohallion Castle (**F4.18**) lying to the west further up Birnam Hill (**KLF-7**). It formed part of the expanding Murthly Castle GDL and reflected the romantic architectural revival of the Scottish Baronial style originating in the renaissance buildings of the 16th century. The designed landscape associated with this element of Murthly Castle GDL, includes Robins' Dam (**F4.16**) and Stare Dam (Rohallion Loch) (**F4.17**), thought to have been described by Sir Walter Scott in *Fair Maid of Perth*. David Morrison commented in 1828 (quoted by McLaren 1920, 204) that '*as a collection of waters in a very desolate hollow between the hill of Birnam and the road from Perth to Dunkeld ... The eeriness of the place is indescribable*.' Other features on Birnam Hill around this time also included the Stone Seats (**F4.12-4.14**), the terrace and retaining wall the King's Rock (**F4.07**) and Bee Cottage (**F4.09**), alongside the drives that connected them were added to Murthly Castle GDL.

By 1919 Rohallion Lodge was regarded as one of the loveliest spots in Perthshire (McLaren 1920, 24). As was common on estates in Scotland, where hunting lodges were often let to provide additional income, the lodge appears to have been rented out. In 1861 Sir Hugh Cairns MP took it for the season (Edinburgh Evening Courant 16th August 1861, 2) and in 1862 the marriage of Mr James Page to Elizabeth Goodall was reportedly conducted at the lodge by the Rev W Bayne of the UP Church (Dundee, Perth and Cupar Advertiser 11th July 1862, 7). In 1869 part of the Murthly Estate at Rohallion was leased to Franc Nichols Steuart who sublet it in the following year. The premises were described as comprising a house, offices, garden, park, and grazing ground, as well as a shooting lodge (NRS CS242/1549).

In 1851 Sir William added the Roman Bridge (**F2.10**) on the "*principal carriage way to Murthly Castle*" (OS Name Book 1858-1862 Perthshire, 35). This drive (**F2.71**) was clearly intended to form part of an impressive approach from Dunkeld to the north-west up to Murthly Castle. The Lenzie Scientific Society on their visit to Murthly in 1892 reported that they stopped to view the Roman Bridge (**F2.10**) and were interested to discover it was a modern construct (Kirkintilloch

Herald 7th September 1892, 8). M'lean described its location as a *"romantic den...The beautiful rustic structure of seven arches [sic]...cost between two and three thousand pounds"* (1857, 74).

It was not uncommon at this time, for existing historic, or antiquarian structures in the landscape, such as ruins and in some cases archaeological sites, to be modified to further incorporate them into a garden and designed landscape, making them romantic elements with a link to the past. Price had identified as early as 1810 that landscape designers should learn from painters, noting that ruins often appeared in the paintings of Grand Masters (Price 1810, 353) and that these were considered more picturesque than modern buildings (Price 1810, 52). In 1867 the walls in Duncan's Camp, **F4.03**) the small fort occupying a defensive position near the top of Duncan's Hill and located to the south-east of Rohallion Lodge, had parts of the walls built up so as to make it *"a more striking object in the landscape"* (McLaren 1920, 206).

Nearer to Murthly Castle in 1846 additions were made to the c.16th century mortuary chapel of St Anthony the Eremit (F1.05). The designs again were by James Gillespie Graham with the help of AWN Pugin (NES C778996 907). The chapel was noted for the romantic woodland setting, and its conspicuous site above the banks of the River Tay, formed a *'beautiful architectural ornament within the landscape'* (Fraser 1848). Between 1851 and 1868 Sir William used the benefits of the Montgomery Act to make improvements to the estate. The Act allowed the owner of entailed property (i.e. allowing property to pass by succession to direct male decedents) to charge the estate with a portion of the money expended in improvements to the extent of three-fifths, on the principle of charging futurity with part of the cost of improvement carried out (Hansard). Improvements included the removal of earth from in front of Murthly New Castle (F1.04), the levelling of the lawn and the creation of a new terrace between Murthly New Castle and chapel (F1.05). In the old castle a new music room and ante room were added and the range in the kitchen renewed (Journal of Jurisprudence 1872, 165). A note in *The Garden* noted that the development of the Douglas Firs in the pleasure gardens in this period took place using a process of 'layering' *"from the oldest tree at Murthly growing in the avenue in a line with the old Lime Avenue"*. The correspondent (given only as A.R.O.) noting that; *"Under my father's directions, I layered hundreds of them and assisted to plant a great many of them before I left home in the early part of 1852...we had at that time propagated hundreds of Deodara, Cryptomeria, Cupressus, Taxodium (Sequia), Thujopsis, Thuja &c. These are now the admiration of all lovers of conifers who have the pleasure of visiting the pleasure grounds at Murthly"* (The Garden 18th April 1885, 350).

Small stretches of road were also created (NRS GD1211/Box85/2, 4) and parterres were laid out in the walled garden (Murthly Castle Inventory GDL00292) (F1.03). In the case of Stewart vs Stewart in 1872, it was noted that *"All the articles in the offices, garden and grounds have been*

obviously placed there as essential ornaments [e.g.] the vases being of Peterhead granite....a large pillar of iron in the garden [with] the colossal bust of Minerva" (Journal of Jurisprudence 1872, 165-66). By the 1870s the Dutch garden to the south of Murthly Castle had been 'thrown into lawn' although still retained some original characteristics, including terraces, pools and clipped hedges and trees (Penman 2000).

Sir William also over saw further improvement to the Muir of Thorn (**KLF-3**) creating an area of ornamental farmland, that is farmland that combined the practical with the aesthetic. The potential of the Muir for improvement had been recognised in 1793 when it was described as 'a considerable tract of uncultivated heathy muir, all capable of cultivation; but a considerable part of it is covered with valuable woods.' (Statistical Account 1793, 398).

The Muir was described as a deer chase when its boundaries were recorded and mapped in 1850 (RHP83253/1), although no clear evidence for deer coursing has been identified as part of the walkover survey. It is apparent from Sir William's litigation against the railway company in 1857 that the deer chase was a post-America creation by Sir William who claimed to have held a "long cherished design...to have a 'chace' in connection with the policies, and there was nothing to interfere with the execution of this design before the existence of the railway" (Perthshire Advertiser 29th October, 3rd and 5th November 1857,1). It seems likely that it was the concept of developing a chase that delayed the improvement of the northern part of the Muir. It should also be noted that deer would easily have been able to jump the ha-has, and indeed the stock-proof walls, making this a compartmented 'park'.

Archive plans (RHP83253/1; RHP83253/2) dated October 1857 identify the boundary of the 2,255 acre deer chase and record the length of the 'Cross Drive' through the chase (2½ miles); the south avenue (2 miles); the curved drive (1¾ miles) and the length of sunk fences (a ditch with one side formed by a wall or with a fence running along its bottom) in the chase (6 miles). It is also known that an old drove road at the southern extremity of the Muir of Thorns had been shut up by that date as there is a note to that effect on the 1857 map of the Perth and Dunkeld railway on the Murthly Estate (**Appendix I: 1.15** see mark R for drove road). The total length of sunk fences was 6½ miles. Given the map evidence we may be confident that the design, begun in about 1855, had been completed by 1857 and that these features were built at pace and at the same time as the railway.

Most large-scale improvements on flat poor-quality land such as that forming the Muir of Thorn during this period would have involved the creation of straight sided fields, with dykes to improve the drainage of the land, as happened at the south, towards the Stewart Tower. Instead, what was formed were several amorphous field shapes and ha-has, the construction of these seems to

have been abandoned after 1856 (**F3.11, Figure 3.15**). Sinuous edges to the parks and plantations at Murthly may also be found in the landscape of Bargany House in Ayrshire, largely unchanged since it was worked on by William Sawrey Gilpin c.1826 (Dingwall and Phibbs pers.com. 2022).

Analysis and interpretation of the function of the paddocks shown on the plans, suggests a correlation with why there were two stations at either end of the estate. Birnam originally formed the terminus at the end of the Perth to Dunkeld Railway (see **Section 4** below). Although Murthly station serviced the estate, the direct relationship between its location and the cross drive with the associated paddocks strongly suggest they were inter-related. These fields were then surrounded with plantations, initially made up of conifers, as the First Edition OS Mapping (published 1866, **Appendix I: I.29, I.30**) indicates, were described in 1885 as a thriving and recently formed dense wood of conifers including Douglas Fir and Pine (The Garden 7th February 1885). The timber formed part of the commercial forestry that had been established on the estate by this date.

There may be several explanations for this approach to the changes at Muir of Thorn in the 1850s. The clearance of ground in roughly circular shapes has a long history and had been practised by Mackenzie and his tenants in the previous century (see 1759 - 1827 - The Beginning Of The Naturalistic). These amorphous ha-has and upstanding walls might represent the minimum line for a field that would take advantage of as many of the improved plots as possible. It is also plausible that Sir William had seen pioneer improvement carried on in this fashion during his time in North America. It may be that Sir William wanted to create on the Muir something of the character of the American West, effectively a 2,000 acre ranch with wide-open spaces, vast herds of cattle, and plenty of hunting, and therefore wanted to retain its ancient and wild character. Finally it is possible that the move to the simpler and cheaper boundaries of upstanding walls may have been driven by the need to complete construction in time for the completion of the railway.

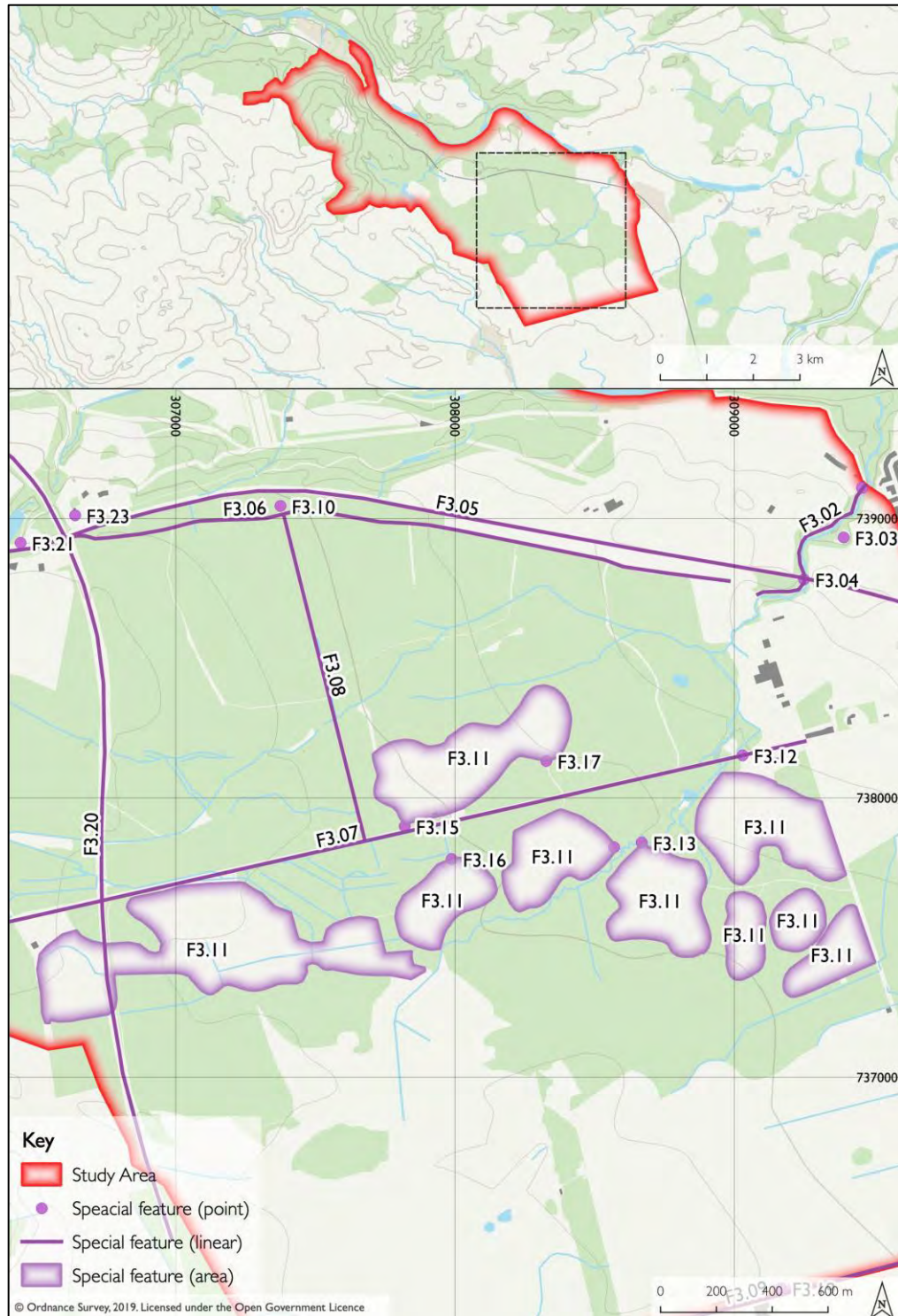


Figure 3.15: The Muir of Thorn and enclosed paddocks (F3.11)

The construction of the railway in the late 1850s made a significant impact on the landscape. It was considered by Sir William as both an opportunity and a curse. After one railway company failed, evidence given in later litigation suggests Sir William had initially got the Scottish Midland Company to apply for permission to create a line through his estate to Dunkeld, supporting the act through Parliament. The Scottish Midland Company however failed to act, despite having

statutory power. Unpublished research by Paul McLennon (Murthly History Group 2022), identified that in 1848 Sir William asked for £14,500 from the Scottish Midland Junction Railway for allowing the railway to cross the Murthly Estate. In 1851 Sir William claimed that the railway would add £30,000 to his estate and persuaded his friends in 1853 to enable the Dunkeld Company to build the new line. The company claimed in later litigation it was *“not for the benefit of the public but chiefly for the benefit of the proprietor”* (Perthshire Advertiser 5 November 1857, 1). The court heard how the railway ran through 7,720 acres of the Murthly Estate of which 1,520 acres were in the policies, 2,225 were in the projected *“deer forest”* and 4,000 acres containing arable land, plantations and moorland (Perthshire Advertiser 29 October 1857, 3). Sir William asked for compensation firstly for the agricultural land taken, then for the *“valuable and ornamental trees”* removed, a demolished house at Birnam that had been occupied by Lord Panmure, Minister at War, to make way for the railway offices and lastly for *“inconvenience and no small danger while the railways works were going on”*. He was most aggrieved by the *“strip of ground in the middle of his estate which cut it into two sperate and separated parts”* he described it as *“a wall of iron and no-one was permitted to cross it but at certain points specified by Act of Parliament”* and referred to a green drive *“wantonly cut off”* (Perthshire Advertiser 29 October 1857, 3). The Jury returned a verdict that £6,390 be paid for purchase of the lands and in way of compensation for damage the sum of £1,952 be paid (Perthshire Advertiser 5 November 1857, 2).

Plans survive in the Register House Plans Collection of the route the railway took across the estate (1857 RHP83253/1 (**Figure 3.16**) (**Appendix I: I.15**), and 1884 RHP44965, n.d. RHP83253/1). The railway severed a number of the woodland rides in particular those towards the Pass of Birnam (**KLF-6**) and at the base of Clune Hill, although an analysis of the Lidar (**Appendix 5**) has confirmed that the routes still exist as relict features in the landscape. These show the impact of the railway on the existing designed landscape resulting from the construction of the railway line on an embankment and in cutting, accompanied with other elements of railway infrastructure such as bridges level crossings, signal boxes and the stations at Birnam and Murthly which both lie just outside the study area to the north-west and south-east respectively. The first edition ordnance survey map published in 1868 illustrates that the course of the railway continued as far as Birnam (**Appendix I: I.16**).



Figure 3.16: Plan of the route of the new railway from Perth to Dunkeld dated 1857 that illustrates the deer chase and extent of severance on each side of the railway

(© Murthly Estate)

Perhaps only after the railway was opened in 1856 did Sir William fully realise its impact on the estate. However, by 1857, even before the litigation case began, it is clear he understood there were some benefits to increased visitors and planned work to encourage their visit. The Dundee, Perth and Cupar Advertiser (22 May 1857, 3) reported that “*Sir William Stewart of Grandtully, whose fine taste has laid out the ground from Birnam to Murthly Castle, and around the latter, in such a style as to delight all tourists, has lately planned and nearly finished a walk to the top of Birnam Hill. The walk begins near to the Hotel and winds up by easy gradients on the Dunkeld side of the hill so that pedestrians, while they ascend much more easily than heretofore through the heather, instead of their eyes being turned away from the scenery of Dunkeld, have it always...before them*”.

The Bimam Hotel was rebuilt in c.1856 and once again the estate chose to use designs by Gillespie Graham. The OS Names Book identified the hotel as the property of Sir W.D. Stewart (1859-1862, 21) who perhaps anticipated that with the coming of the railway Bimam would develop into a Highland resort (HES LB11140). By the late 19th century the hotel and Bimam Hall (Dalpowie) (**F2.11**) were recognised as a place to stay for fishing in the area (Illustrated Sporting & Dramatic News, 18th Feb 1888 & 8th April 1893 **Appendix 2: 2.61-2.62**). In 1870 a gateway,

with its massive square pillars had been erected adjacent to the Birnam Hotel (HES LB11140, **Figure 3.17**) providing an entrance to terraces and walks along the banks of the River Tay (Annand, 1912 and Grandtully Muniments NRS GD12111/Box85/4, 6).



Figure 3.17: The Birnam Hotel with gateway to the Murthly policies. This is now detached from Murthly Castle GDL. (HES LB11140) © Murthly Estate Green Book

The railway also provided cheap and easy access to Dunkeld and Birnam for excursions. One such visit was made by 1000 working people from Seafeld Works, Dundee who were welcomed to the castle grounds in 1857. An article in the Dundee, Perth and Cupar Advertiser describes how they, alighting at Murthly Station, had entered the park by the east gate, their journey to the castle passing through the American Gardens (Dundee, Perth and Cupar Advertiser 30th June 1857, 3). Access to Murthly Castle GDL was further improved following the death of Sir William in 1871, when his successor, Sir Douglas (Archibald) Stewart, the third brother, after Sir John and Sir William, to succeed to the estate, granted the public access to the grounds and policies of Murthly Castle (Perthshire Constitutional & Journal 7th June 1871).



Figure 3.18: Malakoff Arch (F3.10) (after Murthly History Group)

In 1858 the Malakoff Arch (F3.10) was erected commemorating the bravery of Sir William Drummond Stewart's son in the Crimean War (Murthly Local History Group). Not only was it an imposing monument, and clearly designed to be a feature of a designed landscape, it also contained a two story apartment in each leg and a dance hall for estate workers that spanned the upper level which would have had commanding views to Murthly New Castle to the north, and the ornamental farmland and Muir of Thorn (KLF-3) to the south. Historic images show that the southern elevation has round headed windows (Figure 3.18 see also Appendix 2: 2.58). The arch was demolished in 1951.

The first edition Ordnance Survey mapping 1866 represents the first detailed cartographic record of Murthly Castle GDL (Appendix 1: 1.17-1.32, Figure 3.19). This mapping is important as it illustrates the maturity of the designed landscape which was clearly established by this date, although also fragmented by the arrival of the railway with its numerous cuttings, embankments, over and under bridges (F3.04) and associated diversions of roads and burns.

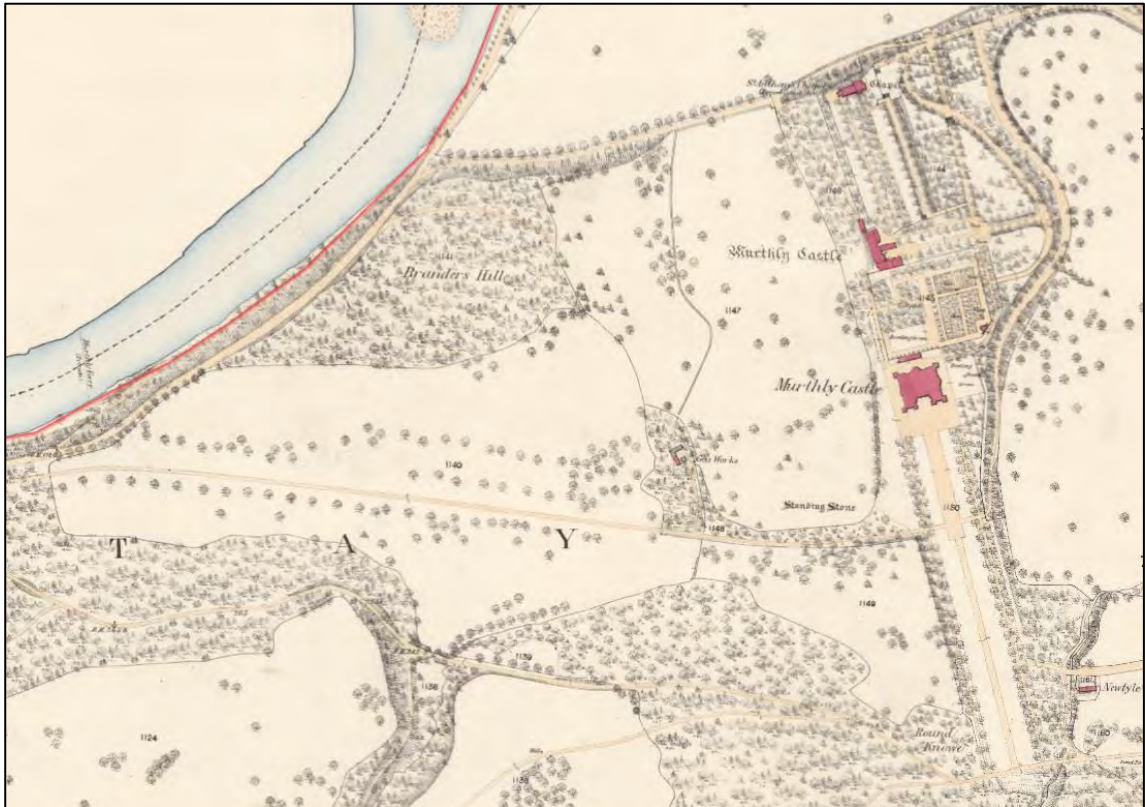


Figure 3.19: Extract from the first edition OS Map 1866 showing the straightend approach to Murthly New Castle (reproduced with permission of the National Library of Scotland)

The Ordnance Survey mapping clearly depicts multiple plantations and policy woodland, with a mixture of deciduous and coniferous trees, indicative of active woodland management throughout Murthly Castle GDL. Notably the area of Duncan's Hill (north and east of Duncan's Camp) had been planted with conifers by 1865. The mapping also provides a clear record of the names of key buildings and blocks of woodland and open land within the policies and surrounding area. The layout of Murthly New Castle (**F1.04**) and its gravel forecourt and approach roads are notably different to the 1825 estate plan of this part of the designed landscape (**Appendix 1: 1.7**), which extends to the site of the Malakoff Arch (**F3.10**).

The Caputh Ferry, to the northwest of Gellyburn (**KLF-4**), was still in operation and described in the OS Name Bok as a '*common chain-boat...property of Sir Alexander Muir Mckenzie*' (Perthshire 50, 54). The access road was within a steep cutting leading down to the River Tay (**KLF-5**) (**Appendix 2: 2.56**). Interestingly, this cut across the route of the eastern avenue and entrance gates (**F2.01**) leading into the Murthly Castle GDL. The 'Hospital' at Dalpowie (**F2.11**) is referred to in the OS Book of reference at this date a dwelling house (1866, 24).

The large amorphous enclosures (**F3.11**) forming part of the ornamental farmland to the south of the railway on the edge of the Muir of Thorn (**KLF-3**) are accurately depicted and demonstrate

a considerable investment associated with their creation on the periphery of the designed landscape setting to Murthly Castle.

It is also interesting to note that the First Edition OS Mapping (published 1865-1866) records that the small group of buildings shown as Sloganolm had gone (**Appendix I: I.16** and **I.21** (1860s) and a gasworks had appeared to the north of the carriage drive (**F2.66**). The OS Names Book noted that the gas works was “*a small block of buildings, partly of stone and partly of wood, used in the manufactory of gas for the accommodation of the residents in Murthly Castle*” (Perthshire 50, 44). This was later replaced by a dairy (see the Second Edition OS Mapping (published 1901, **Appendix I: I.37**) when it was decided gas should be procured from Birnam “*at great expense...the expenditure made a burden upon the estate under the Montgomery Act*” (Journal of Jurisprudence Vol 16 1872, 166).

The increase in plantations can perhaps be best understood from contemporary accounts, although it is hard to tie these directly to the mapping evidence. Michie (1885, 127) describing the statement given to him by the woodland manager at Murthly, a Mr Mckenzie recorded that there was an “*extensive plantation*” of larch divided into three parts of 41 years old, 42 years old and 44 years old that must have been planted in the early 1840s. In another plantation on the estate he noted that the trees were aged between 42 and 45 years old, the trees were spaced 40-70 yards apart but their location was not specified (Michie 1885, 127).

Further plantations were developed in the 1850s, although their locations were unspecified by Hunter (1883). One was of 40 acres, 160-200 feet above sea level, and had a northern exposure, and supported some fine specimens including *Abies douglasii*, *A. albertiana*, *A. morinda*, *A. pinsapo*, *A. magnifica*, *A. menziesi*, *A. nigra*, *Pinus cembra*, *Picea nobilis*, *P. grandis*, *P. lasiocarpa*, *P. nordmanniana*, *Cupressus lawsoniana*, *C. funebris*, *C. lambertiana*, *C. macrocarpa*, *Cedrus libani*, and *Libocedrus decurrens*. Some species stood at 40ft high by 1883, many thickly planted in a managed grouping system. In c.1852 a “*bleak and dismal*” part of Birnam Hill (Fraser 1868, xi) was planted with trees possibly forming Condry Wood. It has not been possible to identify which, if any of these trees survive today. Other expenditure prior to 1848 which suggest changes taking place within Murthly Castle GDL included enclosing, planting, draining including trenching on the estate, erecting farmhouses, offices and outbuildings including erection of shooting lodges (NRS GD121/1/Box85/4, 6).

According to Fotheringham (1971, 186) nothing was spent on maintenance or upkeep on any part of the estate under the stewardship of Sir Douglas (1871-1890), yet it was in his time that the importance of Murthly Castle GDL became nationally known and publicised, and descriptions of the gardens and designed landscape show no sign of economy, and indeed he is credited,

perhaps in error, with some of its construction. In an article published on 29 August 1917, The Perthshire Advertiser complimented both Sir Douglas and Sir William Stewart on their planting and said their trees would serve as their memorials.

1890s - 1920s - EXPERIMENTAL FORESTRY

In the late 19th century and early 20th century there was a brief interest in Japanese Gardening (1890-1910) amongst the Scottish gardeners. At Murthly Japanese species such as the Saghelian fir (*Picea glehnii*) were planted (four trees in 1897 identified in Bean 1989, 166) and Japanese larch (*Larix Kaempferi*) (300 plants raised from home-collected seed were noted by Annand 1912) but no Japanese garden was created.

The best source of information identifying changes to and within Murthly Castle GDL during the late 19th century is by undertaking a comparison of the First Edition OS Mapping (published 1866, **Appendix 1: 1.17-1.32**) and Second Edition OS Mapping (published in 1901, **Appendix 1: 1.33-1.48**). While much of the designed landscape at Murthly Castle depicted on the 1901 mapping shows little change from the layout as depicted on the First Edition OS Mapping there are a few notable changes.

The 'hospital' (**F2.11**) is now labelled as Dalpowie (**Appendix 1: 1.36**) rather than the "*small one storey, slated, dwelling house*" described in the OS Survey Names Book (Perthshire 50 1859-1862) to the south of Ringwood as seen on the First Edition OS Mapping (published 1866), the building appears to have been enlarged and expanded towards the north (**Appendix 2: 2.54 & 2.55**), the walled garden (**F1.03**) is illustrated as an open area, presumably indicative of being in productive use, with a second smaller rectangular enclosure to the west. At the Roman Bridge (**F2.10**) a small lodge had been built to the west and the new underbridge (**F2.09**) and drive extending along the edge of Birnam Burn (**KLF-9**) to the north-west had been constructed, connecting to a drive (**F2.54**) along the River Tay (**KLF-5**).

The farmstead at Byres (**F3.22**) has been expanded and a pheasantry built at Kingswood. Newtyle cottage (**F2.05**) had been renamed as Rose Cottage and a curling club house (**F2.39**) had been built to the north of Netherwood and the path network adjusted to the south-west of the bridge (**F2.14**). To the north-west there are further curling ponds are noted in the policies (**F2.32**) and on the edge of Birnam Hill (**F2.40**). Late 19th century newspapers record a Rohallion and Birnam Club and the Murthly Club. Murthly played at Paterloch and the Meadow Bog, Rohallion and Birnam at 'Rohallion Pond' and 'Birnam Ice' (Dundee Advertiser 28 December 1887,6, Dundee Courier 15 January 1876, 3 and Dundee Advertiser 16 January 1899,2). Plantations to the south-west of the Malakoff Arch (**F3.10**) in the Muir of Thorn (**KLF-3**) were well established by the end of the 19th century, including a sawmill now removed.

Changes in the east of Murthly Castle GDL are also evident on the second edition Ordnance Survey mapping (**Appendix I: I.34-I.48**). The steep road down to the ferry had been removed and a new drive to the north constructed to Victoria Bridge (**Appendix I: I.38**). This enabled the eastern approach to be enhanced and a direct route to the castle was now possible from the east. The avenue has a second inner row of planting (**F2.47**) and the fishing hut (**F2.35**) had been constructed to the north of the East Lodge (**F2.02**) on a slight promontory overlooking the River Tay and the Victoria Bridge (**Appendix I: I.38**).

Evidence provided by the sources identified suggests that the primary motivation for change during this period within Murthly Castle GDL was related to improving the commercial value of the plantations and included a series of experiments in forestry. Reporting on a visit to Murthly Castle GDL by the Royal English Arboricultural Society in 1912, Annand records the establishment of a number of small blocks of plantations of various mixtures of tree species.

By 1906 larches were planted at an experimental plantation between Rohallion Lodge (**F4.10**) and 'Condy' Wood, (set out at around 15 feet apart) and interplanted "*some years after*" (Annand 1912) with several soil-improving species, with separate plots for each species used, Douglas fir being regarded as perhaps the most important, with the largest area devoted to it, but other species included Lawson's cypress, giant thuya, and giant hemlock. Other plantations included ten acres of mixed Scots pine and larch, ten acres of pure Douglas fir, two acres of mixed Douglas fir and thuya, two acres of thuya and giant hemlock, two acres of pure thuya, and two acres of Scots and Weymouth pine (Annand 1912). The planting of the other species some years after the larches was to prevent canker development, by allowing the larch trees more light and space for the development of side branches in younger stages. The larch trees served as a protection to the Douglas fir in frost periods (Annand 1912).

It is interesting to note that commercial uses for the timber being produced from plantations forming the designed landscape at Murthly Castle were being explored in the early 20th century. In an article describing a tour of the Murthly Estate by members of the Royal English Arboricultural Society published in the Quarterly Journal of Forestry in August 1912, Annand records that in 1901 four trial railway sleepers of Douglas fir grown at Murthly were supplied to the Highland Railway Company (Annand 1912). No evidence has been found that further timber for railway sleepers was subsequently provided by the Murthly Estate.

The combination of ornamental and commercial plantations was not unusual or a new concept. As early as 1683 Reid noted in the Scots Gard'ner that estates should be improved for "*profite and pleasure*" [1683, introduction by the author]. The Rt. Hon. William Adam outlined his strategy for woodland management in 1834 in his *Remarks on the Blair Adam Estate* referred to his

planning of the Blair Adam along the lines of the French *Terre Omée* (an adorned estate) and the covering of a large proportion of the estate with wood with “*the object ...to turn as much of it as possible to regular annual profit*” (quoted in Dingwall 2014, 33). He identified a number of subdivisions of woodland that could be found on the estate. These included ‘Woods of Succession’ where plantations could be cut down and replanted as a block. ‘Woods of Selection’ were areas of wood which should be “*used for profit and not merely for ornament...[but] so managed as to keep the effect of decoration which they afford to the estate*”. In these areas individual trees were selected for felling and thinned as required. In ‘Woods of Ornament’ profit became a secondary concern. He advocated that the system of identifying types of wood allowed for the combinations of “*usefulness and profit with enjoyment and ornament*” (quoted in Dingwall 2014, 35).

In the 20th century, following the founding of the Forestry Commission in 1918, grant aids actively promoted to landowners the planting of faster-growth conifers often at the expense of broad leaf and mixed-species planting (Dingwall 2014, 35). At The Scotland Woodland History Conference in 2013 Wilson and Tittensor reflected on the development of the 20th century plantation model of single species clear felling. They suggested that Murthly could be seen as an exemplar location between 1840 and 1950 of an arboreta or forest garden regularly visited by forestry excursions and reported on in forestry journals and where the “*performance of alternative introduced species could be compared under standardised growing conditions*”, a role that was later from the 1950s taken over by the Forestry Commission (Wilson and Tittensor 2013, 49).

MURTHLY CASTLE GDL 1920S TO PRESENT

In the 1920s the planting of conifers undertaken within Murthly Castle GDL is documented by a number of photographs held by the University of St Andrew taken by Robert Moyes Adam who visited Murthly as part of his systematic survey of the Scottish Landscape (1901-1956). His photos include examples of trees and landscapes alongside photos of men and boys at work (**Figure 3.20**) (**Appendix 2: 2.73-2.76**). Other images show the Murthly Castle gardens, including details of the Monkey Puzzle trees in the Araucaria Avenue (**Appendix 2: 2.35, 2.36, FI.18**), cypresses, cedar trees, firs (**Appendix 2: 2.37, 2.38, 2.40, 2.41, 2.46, 2.47**) and birch (**Appendix 2: 2.72**) as well as a series of the woodlands in heavy snow in 1925 (**Appendix 2: 2.65, 2.68, 2.69, 2.70, 2.71**). On the Muir o’ Thorn (**KLF-3**) he documented Norway spruce and larch (**Appendix 2: 2.66 and 6.67**). Further commercial planting took place in the 1950s at Murthly when replanting of conifers took place across 2000 acres of the estate (Murthly Castle Inventory GDL00292).



Figure 3.20: Afforestation, Murthly Castle 1926 by R.M. Adam. Andrews University Special Collections RMA-H-1625 © Image courtesy of University of St Andrews Library and D. C. Thomson.

The loss of staff and increasing costs to maintain large country houses and their associated gardens and designed landscapes following the First World War, seems to have affected Murthly Castle GDL. By 1936 the American Garden (**F2.59**) had been abandoned and the walled gardens (**F1.03**) had become neglected (Murthly Castle Inventory GDL00292). We know of just one gardener in this period, an advert for gardener labourers in the Dundee Courier stating applications should be to A Bayne, presumably the then head gardener at Murthly Castle (Dundee Courier 24th November 1944, 1).



Figure 3.21: Concrete Anti Tank traps (dragons teeth) along the River Tay (**KLF-5**) (2021)

The Murthly Estate was utilised during the Second World War in a number of ways. The policies and drive of Murthly Castle were used to hide several hundred explosive and ammunition dumps and the Murthly New Castle (**F1.04**) was also used as an ammunition store (The Sphere 12th February 1949, 17). East Lodge (**F2.02**) was used as a guardhouse and the Malakoff arch (**F3.10**) was used as a billet by lumberjacks from Newfoundland (Murthly Local History Group 2020).

Guarded by Polish troops even the laird needed a special pass to access certain areas of the estate. In 1940 extensive tank traps, ditches, machine gun nests, pillboxes and road, rail and river blocks were hastily constructed. A small portion of the anti-tank traps remain (**Figure 3.21**). The castle grounds were also used as the headquarters of the Scottish Command Line. This ran from Perth to Tummel Bridge via Murthly (Murthly Local History Group 2020). The Inventory site description for Murthly Castle GDL records that during the second world war the Monkey Puzzle trees that framed the Araucaria Avenue, (referred to in the inventory entry as Western Avenue) were removed and that the Cupressus within the woodland were also felled (HES, GDL00292). Dalpowie Lodge (**F2.11**) was used as an auxiliary hospital in the First World War and in the Second World War it was requisitioned by the War Department in 1943 as a troop billet and munition store. Although it was returned to the estate in 1946 it was demolished, like the Malakoff Arch, in 1951 (CANMORE 358784).

The Murthly New Castle (**F1.04**) was demolished in 1948-9. The Dundee Courier noted that the demolition was carried out by Mr Charles Brand and the stones were to be used in the construction of the Pitlochry Dam constructed under the North of Scotland Electricity Board Scheme (Dundee Courier 8th October 1949, 2) and for workers housing in Pitlochry, Lettoch and Tarbet (Dundee Evening Telegraph 26th January 1949, 1).

The Forestry Commission in 1972 produced a booklet on key specimens of a variety of species of conifers across the UK (Mitchell 1972). At Murthly Castle GDL they noted in particular large or early specimens measured in 1970 and noting earlier known sizes by comparison, although not providing their exact location:

- *Abies grandis* (Grand fir) (2nd oldest known specimen) planted 1852 (133' x 19'8" from (124' 10'11" in 1931));
- *Picea Sitchensis* (Sitka Spruce) planted 1846: 2 specimens (162' x 16'9 and 174'x 16'3 (from 132' 14'8" 1931));
- *Pinus Cembra* (Arolla Pine): plant date unknown: (80' x 7'11");
- *Pseudotsuga menziesii* (Douglas fir): planted 1850 167'10'9";
- *Thuja plicata* (Western Red Cedar): plant date unknown (in The Avenue) 111'x 10'8";
- *Thuja heterophylla* (Western Hemlock): 2 specimens planted 1860 139'x12' 8" (from 70'x 5' in 1905) and plant date unknown, 143' x 12'2".

Although not available at the time of writing a similar exercise carried out by Alan Mitchell in 1983 (HES, GDL00292), surveyed 155 trees across the estate. Notable species were *Abies alba*, *Abies grandis* (one 180'). Spruce such as *Picea glehnii* (84'), *Picea omorika*, *Pseudotsuga menziesii* (over 180'), *Tsuga heterophylla* (170') and *Tsuga memertensiana* planted in 1862. The avenue of *Thuja plicata* at the time had an average height of 100'.

In the 1970s the A9 upgraded and improved to reduce accidents and congestion caused by the rapid increase in traffic since the 1950s (Films of Scotland NLS MIA1962). At Murthly this meant a whole new section of road was created which caused further damage to the site of Dalpowie Lodge. All that remains there today is an outbuilding known as the 'ice house' and remains of the heavily over grown garden (CANMORE 358784). The A9 bypassed Bankfoot to the south sweeping through the western edge of the Muir of Thorn and crossing the railway just to the west of the kitchen garden (**F2.56**) at Kingswood, cutting across the western policies through Byres Wood (**F2.55**) and Ringwood before running along the edge of the railway north-west of the old curling pond (**F2.32**) and bypassing both Birnam and Dunkeld to a new crossing of the Tay just south of Inchmagrangchan.

In 1977 the walled garden (**FI.03**) was redesigned by Russell & Greer, local landscape design and construction specialists from Perth based on the Inveralmond Industrial Estate (Aberdeen Press and Journal 12 October 1974, 4) and the Garden House (**FI.11**) was simplified (Penman, 2000 and HES, GDL00292). To celebrate the Silver Jubilee of Queen Elizabeth in the same year the beech avenue was planted next to the River Tay on a section of one of the riverside drives, and another avenue of copper beech (**F2.70**) was planted in the north-western part of the Murthly Castle GDL, although its precise date is uncertain.

Today Murthly Castle is available for private hire and used as a venue for weddings, corporate events, filming, and music festivals. The estate website indicates that all activities benefit from surrounding grounds and tree lined avenues.

Continuing with tradition commercial forestry remains an important source of income for the estate, with the Murthly Saw Mill in 2022 producing fencing and garden products. Sport also remains an important commercial draw with the estate offering salmon and trout fishing as well as shooting and stalking. As a local amenity the Murthly Castle GDL provides Murthly Primary School access to its own outdoor classroom in 'School Wood'. Murthly History Group has permanent access to the castle's archive and takes an active role in furthering an understanding of the history and development of Murthly Castle GDL. They have recently published a number of guided walks for visitors as well as a series of blogs on aspects of the estate's history. Both visitors and local residents can access Murthly Castle GDL via a well-used footpaths from Birnam and the village of Murthly. The estate by arrangement will permit visits to the castle and the chapel as well as a specialist tour of the tree collection within the policies. The Murthly Estate continues to contribute to the wider tourist economy of the area.

VISITOR ACCOUNTS OF THE MURTHLY CASTLE LANDSCAPE IN THE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURIES

Several accounts published in scientific proceedings, as newspaper articles and in various other publications provide descriptions of the landscape around Murthly Castle in the 19th and 20th centuries. These not only provide a source of information which can support our understanding of the development of Murthly Castle GDL over time but also how the gardens and designed landscape at Murthly Castle were perceived and utilised by visitors captivated above all by the policies and the planting.

The earliest account found during this desk-based assessment is by a correspondent to the Scots Magazine in 1817 entering a debate on the origins of Sir Walter Scott's Tully-Veolan and description of the home of the Bradwardine family in his novel Waverley (1st October 1817, 230). The correspondent noted: *"Although a particular case and style of laying out grounds may have been prevalent at one time in Scotland, and thus the appearance of many gentleman's houses*

may be somewhat similar; yet after a good deal of observation, I never found a place so exactly to answer Waverley's description as Murthly Castle...We approached the house through a double avenue of limes, the tallest and thickest I ever witnessed. The venerable turrets overhang the terrace of the garden, which is laid out entirely in the Dutch style, as Bradwardine's is described to be. The dovecot adjoining the house, the fountain, gate and in short, every particular, entirely coincide...There is an air of grandeur about Murthly which I never saw surpassed...from a grotto or moss house on the banks of the river, lately erected in great taste by Mr George Stewart, son of the present baronet, may be seen the hills of Birnam and Dunsinnan...The Castle of Murthly is some parts very old...Connected with it, at a distance of a few hundred yards, by an avenue of fine yews and cypress is the chapel...D, Edinburgh".

Later accounts of visiting excursion groups, granted permission to use the grounds by Sir William Stewart, tell us how people utilised the policies. One example is an account of an excursion by the Roman Catholics of Dundee and Lochee in 1862, of around 2000 individuals accompanied by flute and Forebank bands. On their arrival they were greeted with "a triumphal arch of evergreens" at the entrance to the grounds, "with the Stewart arms above the centre, around which the motto "Cead mille failthe" with the word 'welcome' beneath it" (Dundee Courier 28th August 1862, 3). The group celebrated high mass, took part in a 'hearty meal' and athletic games as well as "enjoyed themselves in wandering about the grounds and in viewing the beautiful scenery" (Dundee Courier 28th August 1862, 3).

Many visiting groups had botanical and natural history interests, such as a group from the Edinburgh Botanical Gardens formed of 25 student gardeners and foresters who travelled by rail for a four hour tour of the grounds to see the 'famed conifers' (Dundee Advertiser 20th December 1897, 7). The Lenzie Scientific Society visited the area in and around Dunkeld in 1892, including the Murthly Castle grounds. A brief account of their visit, which took the form of a carriage drive and walk, appeared in the Kirkintilloch Herald. The account noted that the road from the entrance lodge of the grounds led along the base of Birnam Hill (**KLF-7**), and upon entering the grounds Birnam Hall (Dalpowie) (**F2.11**) lay to the left 'embowered amidst magnificent trees' (Kirkintilloch Herald 7th September 1892, 8). The group approached Murthly New Castle (**F1.04**) 'down a fine shady avenue, with beautiful limes, interspersed with yews' and were then guided around the 'splendidly kept gardens and sylvan walks' by the estate's head gardener. Over ten miles of 'velvety turfed walks' were apparently within the estate bounds, the main charm of the policies being the unrivalled collection of trees of "all countries and continents", but worthy of note were the cedars planted alongside monkey puzzles. A "quaint fountain," by this time no more than "a well without water" stood at the east extremity of the policies, with the inscription "I have drank, and all the world may drink" was the final highlight of the tour (Kirkintilloch Herald 7th September 1892, 8).

Longer and more detailed accounts of the landscape and planting began to appear in the second half of the 19th century. M'lean's 1857 publication entitled *Dunkeld, Its Straths and Glens* described an excursion from the direction of Dunkeld to the "Murthly Grounds" which he noted were "open without guides to all respectable parties" (M'Lean 1857, 82). He commented that on arriving at the "railway arch, nearly two miles from Dunkeld a new drive to Murthly, ornamented with shrubbery, strikes through the woods" (1857, 74) and describes the route via the "romantic den, the course of a small mountain brook, by Birnam Bridge [Roman Bridge **F2.10**]. Of the drive beyond the bridge he referred to it being "ornamented with fine trees and beautiful green banks" (1857, 79). On arrival at Murthly Castle and Murthly New Castle he noted that the land between the two "was once a fine garden in the formal or Dutch style, and which, although much altered and thrown to lawn, still retains many of its old characteristics, including its pools and its dolphin with its clipped hedges and trees" (M'Lean 1857, 80). An overview was provided of the grounds which described them as "beautifully disposed, but are varied, including water and rock, abrupt hill and dell and gentle undulations; while their noble avenues, profuse woods and waste of lawn renders Murthly one of the most charming spots.". There were "lawns skirted with flower borders and shrubs" and they included "the quiet and airy terrace of the river side, overhanging with trees, and the turbulent mountain stream, foaming and brawling over its rocky bed, while its romantic banks are covered with the light trembling foliage of the birch and the mountain heath" (M'Lean 1857, 80). The considerable grounds were said to have been laid out at great expense, consisting of "many miles of carriage drives, green terraces, and sheltered walks...[and] embrace every description of scenery" once completed (M'Lean 1857, 81). This last statement suggests that work was still in progress on the gardens when M'Lean first visited.

When the book was republished in 1879 the excursion was updated noting that the route "now leaves the main road just before reaching the Stare Dam...it now runs alongside the railway fully for two miles, while midway there is on the right, immediately above the railway is an ornamental arch [Malakoff Arch, **F3.10**]" (M'lean 1879, 84). The arch M'lean noted "is not only a pleasing object to view from the Castle itself, and from many other parts of the Grounds but it forms an appropriate terminal to the spacious avenues in front" (M'lean 1879, 85). The later account mentions that there was little flora of interest to botanists, with a few notable exceptions including Bogbean, Woodruff, Herb Paris, Meadow Rue, and Crimson Crane's Bill (M'lean 1879, 87).

Accounts of these excursions show the importance of circulation around the estate and the attempt to create a landscape of experiences for visitors. For example Stair Bridge (**F4.05**) and the Roman Bridge (**F2.10**), as well as the drove bridge (**F2.14**), were all intended to be seen from, as well as service the drives. Additional emphasis was put on the approach from Dunkeld and Birnam to the north-west with the coming of the railway as well as the stretches of avenues

(F2.69, F2.70, F2.71), all signal the importance of emphasising the grandeur of approaches and different routes to enter, view and traverse the estate.

Another detailed description of Murthly Castle GDL appears within Fraser's *'Red Book of Grandtully'* published in 1868. In a general overview Fraser states that: "*The Grounds of Murthly present every kind of Highland and Lowland scenery in the greatest beauty... the low grounds of Murthly are ornamented with many broad grassy terraces along the banks of the Tay, carriage drives and winding walks*" (Fraser 1868, xlv-xlvii). Fraser goes on to identify other features he had observed such as the slate quarries found on the east of Birnam Hill (KLF- 7) which produced "*excellent slates of beautiful blue colour,*" and "*pieces of lead incrustated with a quartzose substance*" (Fraser 1868, xli). When discussing The Muir of Thorn (KLF-3) Fraser identified it as containing '*many curious and interesting landmarks*' (1868, xxxviii), including the Saddle Stone, about a mile to the south-east of which was a spring well called the Eye of Mourning. Near Duncan' Camp (F4.03). Birnam Hill (KLF-7) was an area Fraser described as '*wild and desolate*' (1868, xxxviii). The pass to the Highlands he named as '*Houghmanstarcs*' describing it as "*a steep path...at the northwest end of the Muir of Thorn (KLF-3), about half a mile west of the high road to Dunkeld*" and near to it he referred to the "*large pond of water called Stare Dam (F4.17) supplied from the hill of Birnam and the adjacent hills*" (1868, xxxviii-xxxix). Fraser also noted that the area had been much improved by "*planting of wood and ...improved cultivation*" of Birnam Hill that had taken place "*effected by the present proprietor*" (Fraser 1868, xl).

Within the Murthly Estate Collection one of the 19th century paintings portrays a stylised depiction of some of the varied landscape described by M'Lean and others (Figure 3.22) including "*the fine trees and beautiful green banks*" (M'Lean 1857, 79) and "*the beautiful scenery*" (Dundee Courier 28th August 1862, 3) including "*present[ing] every kind of Highland and Lowland scenery in the greatest beauty*" (Fraser 1868, xlv-xlvii). This view is considered further in the **Section 5: Key Views and Sightlines**.

Hunter, editor of the Perthshire Constitutional and Journal in 1883, published a book entitled the '*Woods, Forests and Estates of Perthshire*'. In it he gives a detailed account of trees he found at Murthly making reference that the "*Great Birnam Wood forms part of the Murthly property*" and that "*the woods and remarkable trees upon this estate have a special attraction for both the general reader and lover of trees...both...familiar with...Shakespeare's greatest tragedy*" (1883, 72).

Of the work carried out by Sir William Drummond Stewart Hunter noted that "*he added greatly to the grass drives, which are a distinguishing feature and a great beauty of the grounds of Murthly,*

extending for miles in different directions...he also embellished the grounds by planting fine pine &c." (Hunter 1883, 76).

Hunter also records that at the time of his visit there were "a large number of trees that are comparatively young" which he described as being in "clusters and avenues as well as in solitary specimens" (Hunter 1883, 76). As a highlight of the estate Hunter identified "one of the most interesting sights in the policies is the magnificent *Douglasii* terrace [FI.19] or avenue, consisting of *Douglasii* pines of 27 to 33 years old...the foliage is of such a beautiful dark green that at a little distance it is apt to be mistaken for the common yew" (Hunter 1883, 77). In the Deodara (Sunk Terrace) (FI.14, Figure 3.23) Hunter was drawn to the rhododendrons "of almost every hue, presenting...a blaze of colour that is really dazzling" (Hunter 1883, 77). Near to the Deodara Hunter noted specimen trees including what he believed to be an *Abies douglasii* "65-70 feet high, splendidly clothed with a purple green and closely set leaf" and "a line of the most handsome specimens' of *Cupressus Lawsoniana*" (Hunter 1883, 77) planted in the early-mid 1860s, and described as standing at 30 feet in height with a 9 feet branch spread. Of the "old yew walk" (Dead Walk (FI.15) Hunter estimated 20 of the trees to be 300-400 years old and an average height of 40 foot while the "lower part of the avenue is composed on younger trees of about 15 feet in height, and trimmed to an arch-shape" (Hunter 1883, 78).



Figure 3.22: 19th century Landscape painting of Murthly Castle and estate (© Murthly Castle)

The avenue Hunter noted lead to the door of “the old chapel” but he also notes that the Araucaria Avenue (FI.18) “said to be the finest in the world” lead from the old castle to the new chapel which adjoined the original mortuary chapel (Hunter 1883, 78). Yews, of a similar age to the yew walk (Dead Walk) were also noted in a flower garden. Other avenues worthy of note were a line of *Abies pattoniana* or *hookeriana* located between the Douglas Terrace and Sunk Terrace, an avenue of cedar *Deodara* from the front of Murthly Castle (FI.02), the Lime Avenue (FI.23) and “a square figure of ornamental pines a little to the north east of the old castle contained splendid specimens of *Cupressus Lawsoniana* and other California pines, notable for their uniformity and symmetry” (Hunter 1883, 78). To the east of the castle there were some notable Californian pines including “a specimen of *Pinus monticola*, 50 feet high” and Hunter also lists a 35 year old *Wellingtonia gigantea* which was 55 feet high (Hunter 1883, 79).



Figure 3.23: The Deodara or Sunken terrace © Murthly Estate

Hunter described in the wider landscape 4000 acres of fenced plantations, divided into 25 sections and “traversed by regular roads, rides and drives, [many] suitable for the of transport of timber” (Hunter 1883, 80). The under timber found in the plantations were documented as for the most part being covered with “mosses, grasses, and heath...protected from dry winds” (Hunter 1883, 80). As an example of the specimens found in one plantations of 40 acres Hunter identified: “*Abies douglasii*, *A. albertiana*, *A. morinda*, *A. pinsapo*, *A. magnifica*, *A. menziesi*, *A. nigra*, *Pinus cembra*, *Picea nobilis*, *P grandis*, *P lasiocarpa*, *P nordmanniana*, *Cupressus lawsonioana*, *C funebris*, *C lambertiana*, *C macrocarpa*, *Cedrus Libani*, and *Libocedrus decurrens*.” The oldest of these

were planted in the later 1850s and stood at 40ft high, many thickly planted in a managed grouping system (Hunter 1883, 81).

The conifers at Murthly Castle GDL were the subject of a further detailed account in *The Garden* magazine in 1885 (7th February 1885, 115-117) that also described the extensive planting across the estate via a perambulation (walk), beginning at the station (*The Garden*, 7 February 1885). The account suggested that the area “*was second to none in Perthshire and...perhaps Great Britain*” for tree lovers, and recounted that Sir William Stewart on his return to Scotland had “*brought with him a large quantity of Douglas fir cones and plants*” (*The Garden*, 7 February 1885, 115).

Beginning at the station the author of the article travelled for four miles along a straight road across the Muir of Thom (**KLF-3**), passing “*through a thriving and recently formed wood of conifers including many Douglas Firs and Pines*” recording that “*on the other side of the estate the planting had been equally extensive, so there were now over 4000 acres covered by forest growth*”. The author noted that the most interesting planting was the attempt at the “*reforming of the Great Birnam Wood*”. The conifers were noted as being “*upon the slope that leads down to Tay*” and that “*terrace walks, in the form of mossy green drives, [were] cut...parallel with the river*” (*The Garden*, 7 February 1885, 115). Species noted on the tour of the policies included Douglas Firs of “*at least four distinct types*”, *Wellingtonia*, *Picea nobilia*, and *Picea nordmanniana*, birch, *Sequoia sempervirens* and *Picea lasiocarpa*, *Abies menziesi*, *Cupressus Lawoniana*, *nutkaensis*, *Picea amabilis*, purple beech, *pinus cembra*, *Pinus monticola*, limes, yews, *Aracarias*, *Juniper recurve*, *deodars*, *pinsapos*, *Albertiana*, silver fir and *Abies grandis*. Other plants noted were *rhododendrons*, *azaleas*, *laburnums*, and *Kalmias* which were described as “*American*”. Around the “*house*” the planting was described as “*tasteful, trees of the same kinds grouped together*” (*The Garden*, 7 February 1885, 116). The author recounted that “*all over the estate the planting is equally interesting and all the more recent introductions in the way of trees that have been tried. Others besides those mentioned are thriving but a conspicuous failure is Pinus ponderosa*” (*The Garden*, 7 February 1885, 116). Of all the species noted the author believed that the *Cedra atlantica* “*will doubtless prove to be one of the best conifers, and very promising avenue of it has been formed at Murthly*” (*The Garden*, 7 February 1885, 116). Concluding the article the author stated “*If Murthly still continues to escape with impunity from the severe gales and winters, it will soon be without many rivals as a home for coniferous trees...few places are more interesting or instructive*” (*The Garden*, 7th February 1885, 116-117). A similar sentiment was expressed in 1893 by Royal Scottish Arboricultural Society which noted in its transactions that “*Murthly is probably more famed for its exotic trees than native origin*” (p29).

From 1881 the artist Sir John Everett Millais stayed regularly at Birnam Hall (**Appendix 2: 2.54, 2.55**), the old Dalpowie Hospital (**F2.11**). In 1892 the Kirkintilloch Herald noted that he had “*transferred to canvas more than one ‘bit’ of scenery around it*”. Some of these can be seen at Murthly Castle as well as collections held by galleries such as the Tate today. His view of Murthly Castle in his painting ‘Christmas Eve’ (**Appendix 2: 2.6**) shows the tower-house from the edge of the western policy, a view that can be compared to photographs held in the castle archive (**Appendix 2: 2.7**). His views of the landscape such as ‘*Dew Drenched Furze*’ and ‘*Murthly Moss*’ (**Appendix 2: 2.85, 2.86**) provide an impression of aspects of the Murthly landscape at the end of the 19th century, although critics at the time complained that his pictures were accurate rather than interpretations: “*The drawback is still that he reproduces rather than he interprets nature*” (Art Journal 1890, 218). This is useful as it indicates his paintings are likely to be an accurate depiction of Murthly Castle GDL.

Queen Victoria in her *Leaves from the Journal of Our Life in the Highlands 1848-1861* on her first visit to Scotland in 1842 noted that on the 7th September riding out from Scone House she and Prince Albert had passed by Murthly which she described as a being in “*a fine situation*” and noted the “*pretty shooting place...Rohallion*”. She also recorded that Prince Albert compared the landscape of the area to Thüringen and Switzerland (1868, 20-21). Other visits by minor royalty included that of Duchess of Connaught and Princess Patricia in 1905, who whilst staying at Dunkeld House “*drove in the afternoon to Murthly Castle...famous for its old gardens and beautiful woodlands*” (Truth, 16th November 1905, 1198).

In 1913 Isabel Steuart Fotheringham wrote to the editor of Country Life regarding her recent discovery of the presence of a potentially rare flower, *Astrantia major*, on the banks of the Tay, although the Editor responded that although not common in a wild setting, the flower was cultivated in many private gardens (Steuart Fotheringham 1913). Two years later Country Life published an article about Murthly Castle and the gardens (Country Life 2 October 1915, 256-263). The article by Weaver focused on the ‘*square*’ garden described as being designed on ‘*generous lines*’ noting features such as the round pool with a statue of a boy riding a dolphin, the division of the formal garden by yew hedges into compartments ‘*ornamented with vases and gay with flowers*’. Several photographs within the castle archives show the garden between 1900 and c.1932 (**Appendix 2: 2.20-2.26**). Comparing images of Murthly Castle taken from the western policies within the 23 Acre around this time (**F2.37**) (**Appendix 2: 2.5 and 2.7**) with earlier images (**Appendix 2: 2.4 and 2.6**) shows how little this frontage changed over 200 years.

In accounts of Murthly in the 20th century the grounds were described as being “*of singular beauty, both natural and artificial, with the Dead Walk or Ancient Yew-Tree Avenue, the Douglasii Avenue, the Lime Avenue, the Deodara or Sunk Terrace and every variety of hill and dell, wood*

and stream, carriage drive and sequestered walk” (TC&EC Jack, The Ordnance Gazetteer for Scotland 1901). Again, the photo albums of images taken at the time held at the castle archives help to illustrate these features (**Appendix 2: 2.27, 2.31-2.34, 2.39**).

The Royal English Arboricultural Society visited Perthshire between July 29th and August 2 1912 for their annual tour (Annand, 1912). Alighting at Dunkeld and Birnam Station, they inspected Ringwood Plantation, formed of Douglas fir planted in 1900, located in the sheltered valley near to the station. The largest tree was 114 feet high and was said to be the largest specimen in the country. At Birnam Hill (**KLF-7**) there were steep, moist, and well-drained slopes where larch trees were thriving, and although the 80 year old wood was a little ‘*blanky*’ in places, it was described as making ‘*vigorous growth*’. A larch wood named as Condry Wood, was subject to fairly heavy periodical thinnings, to encourage development of the crowns, and so it was not deemed necessary to introduce undergrowth by underplanting (Annand, 1912). The experimental larch plantation between Rohallion Lodge and Condry Wood, where trees were planted “*15 feet or so apart*” had been filled up between the larch trees with several soil-improving species, with separate plots for each species used, Douglas fir being regarded as perhaps the most important, with the largest area devoted to it, but other species included Lawson’s cypress, giant thuya, and giant hemlock. The grounds of Murthly Castle were described by Annand as containing an ‘*extraordinary*’ wealth of growth in exotic conifers, with fine and close lines and clumps of Douglas fir and other conifers alongside the avenues, all very reminiscent of a great West American forest. The soil was described as deep, sandy loam, not good for agriculture, but excellent for tree growth. Annand illustrated his article with photographs from local photographers A Murray and AF Mackenzie (**Appendix 2: 2.42, 2.44, 2.45, 2.64**).

A brief description of the grounds made from observations during a visit by Perthshire Society of Natural Science appeared in the 29th August 1917 edition of the Perthshire Advertiser. The piece describes the view from the south side of the river at Caputh Bridge (**Appendix 2: 2.57**), from where the visiting group viewed the beautiful avenues leading to Murthly Castle, the creeping plants and fungi of the river bank, the Garden House and fountain, and then walked to the salmon pools, bathing house, chapel, and Murthly Castles (**FI.02, I.04, I.05**). The fine avenues of Murthly grounds and grass terrace walks (**FI.17-FI.23**) were described as unique, and the two old toll houses were mentioned; there were two due to the divergence of the public road nearby.

The 1917 article also hints that the estate’s timber was used in the war effort, noting generally that forestry in Scotland had played an important part generally, supplying timber to cut for shipbuilding, and proving supports in coalmining (ibid). After the war the Dundee Evening Telegraph reported ex-servicemen stationed were attending Forestry classes at the Forestry Garden at Kingwood, Birnam (Dundee Evening Telegraph 12th September 1921, 3).

WOODLAND AND AVENUES

The scale of the Murthly Castle GDL was such that there was ample opportunity to plant long avenues and blocks of woodland to create a complex landscape setting to Murthly Castle throughout the whole extent of the policies during the 18th and 19th centuries.

There are three principal campaigns of planting that have been identified during the walkover survey phase of this HEDBA with the earliest being dominated by broadleaf trees that may have begun in the early 18th century and continued at least until the century's end. This is largely characterised by mixed planting of Beech, Sweet Chestnut and Oak with girths of approximately 350cm. This may be the campaign referred to by Robertson in 1793 where he described the younger Stewart of Grandtully as having successfully raised a considerable oak wood from acorns sown in pits. The second campaign commenced in the 1820s which began the introduction of coniferous planting. This, like all these campaigns, continued for a long time, but initially it followed the stylistic lead of the broadleaf campaign. John Wallace was active on the estate between 1828 and 1838, and while he may also have been involved with the third of these campaigns, he seems certain to have been involved with the fourth. The third campaign of planting seems to have used monospecific blocks of conifers, such as the *Pinus glabra*, which was to succumb to Pinus blister. The fourth campaign was characterised by the formal planting of exotic conifers, and which represents the overwhelming character that the policies have today, and it seems to have begun in about 1842 with the return of Sir William from America.

The layout and planting of the avenues within the Murthly Castle GDL adopted intervals based on the perch (16 feet). This is unusual but not exceptional and may be a useful indicator for a certain campaign of planting. This observation however does not provide any kind of support for a 17th century date for any of the avenues, as units based on the perch may have been an established tradition at Murthly, they may also have been adopted precisely to give later 19th century avenues an air of antiquity.

Other avenues and rows of trees have been planted at paced intervals and it seems reasonable to conclude from the girths and map evidence that these paced avenues are late 19th and 20th century. Little survives of the avenues mapped by Roy (**Figure 3.6**) and it is the later drives and approaches which are the important contributors to the appreciation of designed landscape of the policies.

GARDENERS OF THE 19TH CENTURY AND EARLY 20TH CENTURIES

We know little of those who physically created the designed landscape at Murthly Castle. John Wallace had been gardener to W.F. Riley of Forest Hill but returned to Murthly in 1828. John

Wallace's great grandfather was said to have started work at Murthly in 1668, and that John Wallace was in fact the fourth generation of Wallace gardeners at Murthly Castle (The Gardener's Magazine 1828, 227). He died at Murthly on the 29th December 1839 aged just 44 (Perthshire Advertiser 16 January 1840, 2).

Census data for Murthly, Little Dunkeld in the 19th century identified a gardeners' cottage (**F2.05**) and bothy within the gardens from the 1860s. The surveyed census records and sampled newspaper records provide a snap shot of just a few of the gardeners who were employed.

In 1841 William Wallace, 65, is recorded as a gardener, together with his sons William, 20 and George, 19 described as junior gardeners. There was also James Logie, 28, also a junior gardener. No gardeners could be identified in the 1851 census, but in 1857 a Mr Oswald was named as a gardener who met the Seafeld Works excursion at Murthly Station (Dundee, Perth and Cupar Advertiser, 30th June 1857, 3) and in 1858 a Donald Cameron was referred to as one of the gardeners at Murthly Castle in a newspaper article describing the death of his two year old son (Perthshire Advertiser, 24th June 1858, 4).

The 1861 census identifies John Oswald, aged 50 employed as a gardener living in the Murthly Gardens cottage. Living in the bothy were garden labourers William Adams and Charles Small, while Alexander Waterson, also a garden labourer was living in the Porter's Lodge. John Peattie was listed as gardener in 1871, along with John Campbell who was living on his own in the garden bothy. Again no gardeners were identified in 1881, however this may be an error in online transcription as the original documents were not available to view online. In 1883 a John Murry was listed as Assistant Forester at the castle (Trans. Royal Scottish Arboricultural Society, appendix p12). In 1891 John Rutherford, was described as a gardener living at Murthly Terrace, Birnam and James Campbell, as gardener's apprentice was living at East Lodge. James Campbell was appointed to the post of Superintendent of Parks and Cemeteries in Perth in 1916 being described as having served his apprenticeship at Murthly Castle and then having served 12½ years at Pittencrief Park in Dunfermline as assistant superintendent (Perthshire Advertiser 17 May 1916, 5).

In the late 19th century the name of D.F. Mackenzie appears in a number of articles. In 1879 he was described as forester and land-steward to the Murthly Estate. He published a number of articles and papers including, "*On the planting of deer forests and timber trees for shelter*" and "*Education of young Foresters*" as well as commenting regularly on the tasks in hand for the season in Scotland in *The Journal of Forestry* (e.g. May 1879, 46 October 1879, 382 & 411, November 1879, 498, December 1879, 560-61.), although he was obliged in 1880 to give up his correspondence due to ill health (The Journal of Forestry January 1880, 640). He may have been

the same Mr D.F. Mackenzie awarded a gold medal in 1883 by the Scottish Arboricultural Society for a table made from inlaid work which included geometric designs and which contained “*no fewer than 60 species of wood, and 768 pieces*” which were said to have been collected over three years from the Murthly Estate. Mackenzie did not appear to live at Murthly but at Morton Hall, Liberton, near Edinburgh (November 1883, 45). Further research, beyond the scope of this report, may identify other estate roles that may have had some influence of the designed landscape of the late 19th/early 20th century, for example identifying the of a group of men on the steps of the garden house (**F1.11**), taken by local photographer A.F. McKenzie (**Appendix 2: 2.19**).

The head gardener in 1895 was a Mr James Laurie (Dundee Advertiser, 1st August 1895, 7). Newspaper reports show that he was invited to lecture at local horticultural societies on the conifers at Murthly (Dundee Courier 3 October 1902, 5) and to judge at local horticultural shows (Dundee Courier 16 August 1897, 6). In his obituary in 1925 it was reported he had held the position as head gardener at Murthly for almost 40 years. The newspaper commented that “*the layout of the policies will always remain a tribute to his artistic eye*”. It also noted he was treasurer and secretary of the Murthly Curling Club, who enjoyed the facilities available on the estate for the sport (Perthshire Advertiser 21 March 1925, 9) including the curling pool on the meadow bog (**F2.40**) and the curling club house (**F2.39**) in the eastern policies. The 1901 census reveals Laurie lived in the castle gardens with his family, he was aged 52 at the time. Also listed in the garden bothy were Robert Bell, Murdoch Mcpherson, John Sloan, James Brown and Thomas Clark. In the East Lodge lived William Fraser and James McGregor described as wood foresters.

Mr Lieper became head gardener in c1917. He was gardener at Murthly for 19 years having previously tended to gardens at Craigmyle House, Balmoral Castle, Epping Forest, and having the role of head gardener to Captain Dunbar Rivers at Glen of Rothes. He retired in 1936 (Dundee Courier 20 October 1936, 10).

A Bayne was in 1946 described as gardener at Murthly Castle in the list of prize winners at the Royal Horticultural Society of Perth. His list of achievements showed him to be a successful fruit grower taking home from the show the prizes for: four bunches of grapes (3rd), a single bunch of grapes (3rd) one melon (2nd) six dessert apples (1st), twelve apples, 3 each of 4 varieties (2nd), twelve plums, 6 each of 2 varieties (2nd) and a collection of six distinct types of hardy fruit (2nd) (Perthshire Advertiser 24 August 1946, 10).

4 UNDERSTANDING THE CURRENT BASELINE OF MURTHLY CASTLE GDL

INTRODUCTION

This section of the report presents an overview of the current baseline articulated as the key landscape features and special features of Murthly Castle GDL. Special Features have been identified with a Feature (F) number, whilst Key Landscape Features have been identified by a Key Landscape Feature (KLF) number for ease of reference within the text. The location of Special Features is depicted on the figures presented in **Appendix 3b** whilst Key Landscape Features are illustrated in **Figure 4.1**. A summary of each Key Landscape Feature and Special Feature has been given within **Appendix 3a**.

Names of policies identified on the 1825 Plans of the Baronies of Murthly (please refer to **Appendix 1, 1.7**) have been retained, while unnamed areas of open policies have been identified by their approximate size in acres. Special features have been discussed in groups relating to their geographical context within Murthly Castle GDL, for example features along the River Walk (**F2.54**) have been discussed as if progressing along the walk from east to west. This has helped to identify interrelated features and understand their relationship to Key Landscape Features.

MURTHLY CASTLE (THE PLEASURE GROUNDS)

The pleasure grounds of Murthly Castle occupy a spine of high ground running north-south with the castle more or less at its mid-point. To the north the ridge drops steeply from 68m aOD to 42m aOD down to a plateau before the River Tay. The survey area covers approximately 19 hectares and extends from Chapel of St Antony the Eremite (**F1.05**) in the north to the location of the former Malakoff Arch (**F3.10**) in the south.

The designed landscape of this survey area is heavily influenced both by Murthly Castle (**F1.02**) and the later Murthly New Castle (**F1.04**). Murthly Castle (Category A, Listed Building, ref LBI 1146, **F1.02**) is believed to contain elements dating to the 16th century. The building is situated upon a knoll (**KLF-1**) above the River Tay (**KLF-5**) with long views northwards from east to west. There is limited evidence for the landscape which would have surrounded the castle dating back to the time of its construction and early occupation, with the exception of occasional surviving patches of rig (ridge) and furrow fields – such as at Bradyston (recorded in the PKHT HER – MPK12833). The location of Murthly Castle on a knoll that overlooks a bend in the River Tay was clearly selected as an easily defensible position with good access to important natural resources. From this the garden and designed landscape will have evolved.

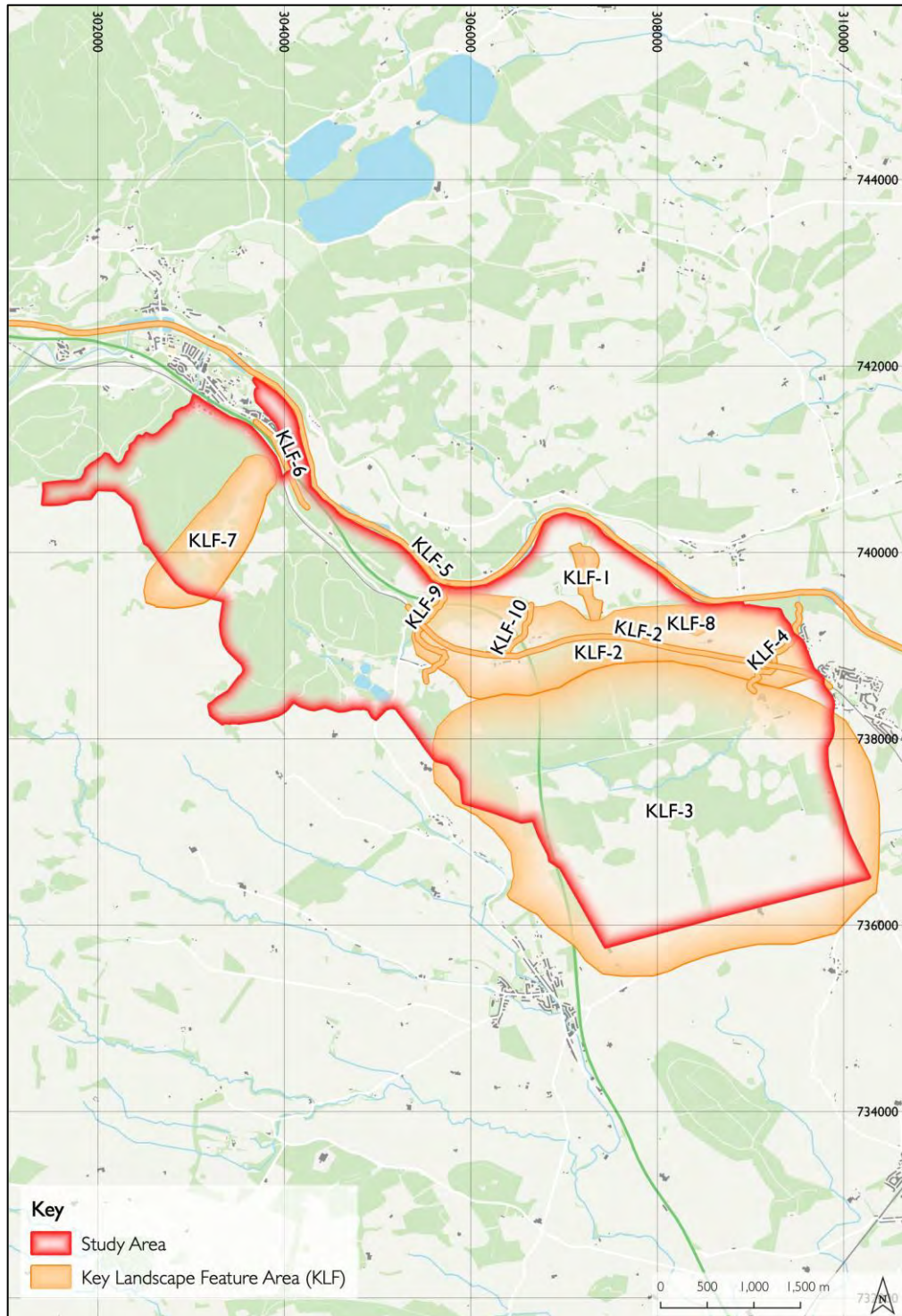


Figure 4.1: Location of Key Landscape Features



Figure 4.2: Location of Special Features associated with the pleasure grounds

To the north Murthly Castle is the Chapel of St Antony Eremite (Category A Listed Building, ref: LBI3460, **FI.05, Figure 4.2**). The chapel is believed to date to the 16th/17th century and as such contributes to the earliest phase of the designed landscape – the oldest architectural fabric is within the eastern section of the building. Upon its construction it was noted for its romantic woodland settings above the banks of the Tay, forming a '*beautiful architectural ornament within the landscape*' (Fraser, 1868) and this remains the case today.

The Dead Walk (**FI.15, Figure 4.2**) connecting the castle to the chapel was planted between c.1321 and 1471 (Fotheringham 1968-1971 pp.186). The walk is planted with Yews and its route appears to have been mapped by Roy (**Appendix I: 1.2**) who depicts an avenue that extended down to the River Tay, but there is also evidence, discussed below, that Roy's avenue was on the west side of the castle. When it was mapped in 1825 (**Appendix I: 1.7**) the Dead Walk was in place but only two groups of conifers (presumably Yew) had survived. The walk was re-planted sometime after 1825.

To the west of the Dead Walk is the Araucaria Avenue (**FI.18, Figure 4.2**) this was considered by Hunter (1883) as the main avenue linking Murthly Castle (**FI.02**) and St Antony Eremite (**FI.05**).

The area at the north end of the garden is the pinetum (**FI.17, Figure 4.2**) a fine collection of conifers and other trees which extend to the east. Older species within the newer planting included a silver fir, and two specimens of *Abies grandis* with good annual growth. The pinetum is shown as planted on the First Edition OS Mapping (published 1866, **Appendix I: 1.21, 1.22**) but it occupies the place of an after-thought in the design: the ha-ha on the south side of the pinetum (**F2.51, Appendix 3b: 3.5**) must have been built when the pleasure ground was extended and, even if it was created earlier, the retaining wall on the north side of the chapel (**FI.09, Figure 4.2**) cuts the pinetum off from the rest of the pleasure ground.

The southern edge of the pinetum is defined by the Terrace Walk, a partially sunken, 19th century terrace (**FI.07, Figure 4.2**) with a flight of steps at the north end and a sloping ramp to the south. The terrace contains a recessed niche with a seat (**FI.08, Figure 4.2**).

Within the pinetum (**FI.17, Figure 4.2**) are a series of terrace walks and pathways. These include the Douglas Terrace and Stairs (**FI.19, Figure 4.2**). This terrace runs from north to south and is linked to the terrace walk to the south (**FI.07, Figure 4.2**). Hunter gave an 1850s date for the planting of the Douglas Terrace (Hunter, 1883), although it was actually planted in 1847. The Douglas Firs were described in 1931 as the finest group in the world, planted in 1847 (RHS Conifer Conference, 1931: 192). Beyond this is the winding terrace (**FI.22, Figure 4.2**). This

terrace winds through the pinetum and was described as the broad walk to the river in the 1885 account (the Murthly Conifers, 1885).

In the north-east corner of the pinetum (FI.17, Figure 4.2) is the Sunk Terrace or Deodara Terrace (FI.14, Figure 4.2). This comprises a rectangular shaped terrace with a seat at its southern end (FI.12, Figure 4.2). The deodara were interplanted with many colours of rhododendrons.

To the north of the Sunk Terrace is the Lawson Row (FI.13, Figure 4.2). This comprises a row of *Chamaecyparis lawsoniana* planted in the early-mid 1860s.

Between the Sunk Terrace and the Douglas Terrace is the Low Terrace (FI.20). Hunter mentioned that a row of 'Abies Pattoniana' or 'Hookeriana' (perhaps two forms *Tsuga mertensiana*) of compact growth and fine foliage. They were also commented on in the 1885 account (The Garden, 7 February 1885). From historic descriptions and from the close planting of the specimens, this was intended as a combination of topiary garden and gardenesque pinetum.

To the south-west of the chapel a boundary wall between the castle and chapel was noted (FI.06, Figure 4.2). This comprises a series of sloping linear walks with partial surviving sections of low stone retaining wall on the downslope side.

Whilst the landscaping to the north of Murthly Castle (FI.02, Figure 4.2) primarily establishes the relationship between Murthly Castle and St. Antony Eremite (FI.05, Figure 4.2), with the pinetum (FI.17, Figure 4.2) creating an enclosed setting for these two features, the landscaping to the south retains the features which created Murthly Castle's associated formal gardens. The formal gardens are unusual in that they would have firstly referenced Murthly Castle with their focus later switching to the site of Murthly New Castle (FI.04, Figure 4.2). It is noted that much of the landscaping was completed by 1843 when it was announced that '*the present proprietor has expended a considerable sum in levelling the ground in front, and transplanting rows of ornamental trees, which if they thrived will add to the beauty of the site*' (New Statistical Account 1843: 1007-1008).

To the east of Murthly Castle (FI.02, Figure 4.2) is the East Avenue (FI.21, Figure 4.2). This was noted by Hunter as comprising an avenue of *Cedrus deodara* that ran to the front of Murthly Castle and these are illustrated on the First edition OS Map (Appendix I: I.21). The trees can also be seen on aerial photography dating to 1932 (Figure 4.4). Today the location of the former trees is notable as a slightly raised earthwork either side of a sunken avenue. Hunter also noted a group of Californian pines east of Murthly Castle. These also seem to have been mapped for the First Edition OS Mapping (published 1866, Appendix I: I.21).



Figure 4.3: Satellite imagery of crop marks identify the site of Murthly New Castle, indicating the potential for surviving buried archaeological remains (© 2022 google-earth).

Work on Murthly New Castle began in 1828 and abandoned in 1838 on the death of Sir John Stewart meaning it was never completed, although the external envelope of the building and roof was completed (**Appendix 2: 2.8-2.18**) the interior was left unfinished as a shell. It was demolished in the 1950s. Despite its demolition, the site of Murthly New Castle is still notable within the designed landscape and many elements of the associated planting to enhance its setting still survive as mature planting. The large lawn to the south of Murthly Castle marks its former position at the top of the Triple Avenue (**FI.16, Figure 4.2**) and the former central courtyard of the can be identified as a clear feature on the LiDAR Data (**Appendix 4**) and the outline of footings can be seen in satellite imagery (**Figure 4.3**). In addition, the historical association of the relationship of Murthly New Castle to the Triple Avenue is clearly demonstrated from an aerial photograph taken in 1932 (**Figure 4.4**).

In between Murthly Castle (**FI.02**) and Murthly New Castle (**FI.04**) is the walled garden (Category A Listed Building, ref: LBI1147; **FI.03**). This garden is first depicted on Adair's plan of c.1720, but as the Garden House (Category A Listed Building, ref: LBI1147; **FI.11**) has been dated to 1669 (M'Lean, 1879; **Figures 4.5 and 4.6**) the garden is certain to have had earlier origins.



Figure 4.4: Aerial photo of Murthly Castle and Murthly New Castle – taken facing north 1932

(© Britain from Above - Ref. SPW040539 reproduced with permission).

The walled gardens are in a stable condition although it is evident from satellite imagery that earlier schemes of planting and layout have been lost. The Garden House (**FI.11**) is situated in the south-east corner of the Walled Garden. It is a two-storey building with an ogee roof and outside stair. The dormer head includes the dates 1669 & 1712, the weather vane 1713, presumably relating to various phases of repair.



Figure 4.5: View of the Garden House (FI.11)

Surrounding the walled garden (Category A Listed Building, ref. LB11147; **FI.03**) is, what is assumed to be the remains of the Lime Avenue (**FI.23**). This survives in two short sections but it is believed that from the early 18th century the walled garden would have been surrounded by a Lime tree walk. The size of these trees would match the 1711 date that was identified in the Inventory site description (HES, GDL00292).

To the south of the site of Murthly New Castle is the Triple Avenue (**FI.16**). This avenue comprises Lime trees interplanted with Yew to give a striking effect and dates to the construction of Murthly New Castle (**FI.04, Figure 4.2**) and it would be reasonable to attribute it to John Wallace. Originally the avenue was described as comprising four lines of trees, essentially forming three avenues, a wide one at the centre and a smaller one on each side. At the south end the land steeply rises and an ornamental triumphal arch was built, the Malakoff Arch (**F3.10, Figure 4.2**), which faced Murthly New Castle. Today the avenue survives as a single avenue truncated at its southern end with the Malakoff Arch now demolished, with no traces surviving on the ground. The Limes are situated 30 feet apart within the row and between the rows, the Yews are positioned 15 feet from the Limes in both rows.



Figure 4.6: Date stone above the first floor entrance to the Garden House (FI.11, Figure 4.2)

The final feature of note within the pleasure grounds relates to a small ornamental bridge (FI.01, Figure 4.2). This carries the eastern drive towards Newtyle Cottage (F2.05, Appendix 3b: 3.5) and Netherwood (F2.48, Appendix 3b: 3.6) over a small burn.

THE POLICIES

The policies cover land either side and to the north of the pleasure grounds, to the railway to the south. The survey area is bordered by the River Tay (KLF-5) to the north, the A9 to the south-west, the railway to the south and agricultural land and the B9099 to the east. The policies cover approximately 261 hectares and completes Murthly Castle GDL as described in the Inventory site description (HES, GDL00292).

The policies which comprise several grass parks, most of which are surrounded by woodland and cut through or bounded by avenues. Surrounding Murthly Castle (FI.02) and its associated pleasure grounds the policies form an important part of the experience on the approach to the castle.



Figure 4.7: View of the site of the Malakoff Arch (F3.10)

The entrance point to Murthly Castle GDL is situated to the east of the B9009 and is clearly identifiable marked by the East Gates (Category C, Listed Building, ref LBI1150, **F2.01, Figure 4.8**), near Gellyburn (KLF-4, **Figure 4.1**). Beyond the gates is an extensive lime avenue (**F2.47, Figure 4.8**). This avenue is first depicted on the 1857 Railway Plan (**Appendix I: I.15**) but there are few other documentary references to it. The trees are unusual in that all appear to have been coppiced or cut to the ground at some point in their history. One potential explanation is that the trees were moved from elsewhere at Murthly and were cut to the ground on planting, to establish root growth. Potentially this may have occurred around 1848 when a new road or part of a new road, was made along the east approach to Murthly New Castle. It is thought that the construction of the East Gates may have marked the conclusion of this project in 1858, if they are the gates referenced at the entrance from Murthly in the Grandtully Muniments (NRS GD121/1/Box85/4,5).

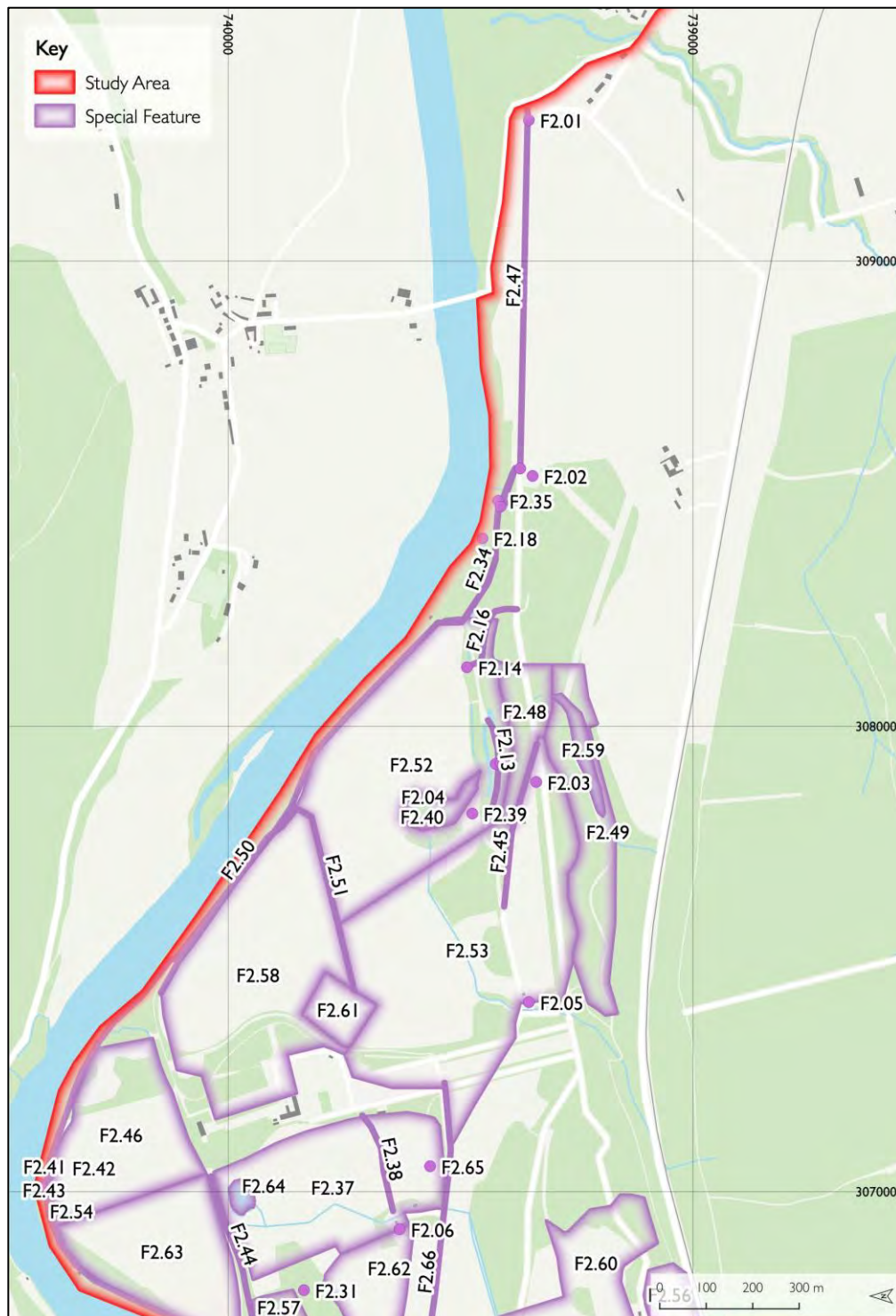


Figure 4.8: Location of Special Features associated with the policies (east)

At the western end of the lime avenue (F2.47, Figure 4.8) is the East Lodge, Murthly Castle (Category B Listed Building, ref. LB 11151, F2.02, Figure 4.8). The East Lodge is a two-storey, square, rubble tower and its design is noted as being similar to Colryden Lodge (F3.21, Appendix 3b: 3.9) but with bull-faced masonry. It is surrounded by a small, enclosed garden. This marks the entrance point to Keppie Wood (KLF-8, Figure 4.1), one of the few surviving sections of ancient woodland of semi-natural origin as noted on the Ancient Woodland Inventory, and as such is

regarded as a Key Landscape Feature within the Murthly Castle GDL. The woodland may be that depicted on Roy's Military Map of 1747 (see **Figure 3.6** and **Appendix I: 1.2**). To the north of Keppie Wood the woodland is bolstered by areas of long-established plantation forestry, including Netherwood (**F2.48**) and Broadarthur Wood (**F2.49**) which extend to the west – although it should be noted that these are not identified as being of ancient origin. Through this the eastern approach continues as a drive-way to meet the Triple Avenue (**F1.16**) on the final approach to Murthly Castle (**F1.02**). Netherwood (**F2.48**) is characterised by the formal planting of exotic conifers which characterises this area today. This phase of planting seems to have begun in about 1842 with the return of Sir William from America.



Figure 4.9: The ornamental fountain (**F2.36**) at the East Lodge Fishing Hut

To the north of the eastern approach there is a narrow strip of woodland before meeting the River Tay (**KLF-5**, **Figure 4.1**). Within this woodland there are a number of features placed to take advantage of fishing opportunities on the River Tay.

These include the Murthly Castle policies, East Lodge Fishing Hut (Category C Listed Building, Ref. LB50823, **F2.35**, **Figure 4.8**) and the Fountain at East Lodge Fishing Hut (Category C Listed Building, Ref. LB50824, **F2.36**, **Figure 4.8**). Both the fountain and the hut are situated on raised ground with a commanding view overlooking the River Tay. The fountain may have been installed for the use of fishing parties prior to the installation of the hut in the mid-19th century (HES Listing

description). The fountain and East Lodge Fishing Hut are situated at the end of the River Walk (F2.54, Figure 4.8) which forms the northern extent of the policies, extending from the western end of the lime avenue (F2.47, Figure 4.8) in the east, to Birnam Burn (KLF-9) in the west. Along this route are several features including a seat (F2.18, Figure 4.8) situated to the west of the East Lodge Fishing Hut, and a modern fishing club building. Directly north of Murthly Castle on the bend of the river there is a ha-ha/terrace (F2.44, Figure 4.8) of the raised bank type which runs against Washinghouse Park (F2.63, Figure 4.8) on the north side of the drive from Branders Hill. Adjacent to this is a series of Dragon's Teeth and anti-tank trap dating to the Second World War. The River Walk (F2.54, Figure 4.8) then heads southwards before turning west. Along the western part of this route there are several features including a small circular stone footing, representing the site of a small garden structure, possibly intended to act as a seat, or shelter for passengers intending to use the ferry to cross the river (F2.30, Figure 4.11).

To the west of the former ferry crossing point is the Balustrade (F2.28, Figure 4.11), which marks a commanding view (View 9) over the River Tay towards the north (see Section 5 below). The viewpoint marks the junction of several walks through the policies and has been maintained in good condition. Further west there is evidence of further features along the River Walk (F2.54, Figure 4.11) including a niche, which presumably held a seat and a bank planted with rhododendrons (F2.29, Figure 4.11). At the western end of the River Walk is another viewpoint (View 10) (see Section 5 below), comprising a raised platform (F2.25, Figure 4.11) which would have once had views across the River Tay to the west, north and east (KLF-5, Figure 4.1), although is now obscured by trees and vegetation. At this point the River Walk meets Birnam Burn (KLF-9, Figure 4.1) and turns south towards the Roman Bridge (F2.10, Figure 4.11).

West of the River Walk the survey area extends northwards between the A9 and the River Tay (KLF-5, Figure 4.1). This area is largely characterised by woodland along the bank of the River Tay, an open grass field, both of which can be seen on Roy's Military Map (Appendix I: I.2), sits between Birnam Burn (KLF-9, Figure 4.1) and the location of Dalpowie Hospital (F2.11) to the west.



Figure 4.10: The Roman Bridge (F2.10)

Dalpowie Hospital (F2.11, **Figure 4.11**) sits on the eastern edge of Birnam Woods (discussed further under Survey Area 4). The hospital was clearly an important structure on the estate and formerly included its own walled garden (F2.33, **Figure 4.11**). The hospital was later replaced by Birnam Hall of which only poorly preserved remains of the ancillary buildings survive. The walled garden is also in an advanced state of disrepair and partial collapse.

South of the River Walk, at its western end, is Byres Wood (F2.55, **Figure 4.11**). This area of woodland is believed to have been planted in 1907 and comprises approximately one acre of land planted with Douglas fir, larch, beech, thuya and hemlock. A number of mature specimen oak trees survive within this woodland (such as Tree 281), the site not having been clear felled prior to its planting. In the north-western corner of this woodland is The Roman Bridge (Category A Listed Building, Ref. LBI1145, F2.10, **Figure 4.11**). The Roman Bridge is a six-arch bridge that spans across a deep ravine that defines the lower section of the Birnam Burn (KLF-9, **Figure 4.1**) and which flows down from Birnam Hill 2km away to the west where the Stair Bridge (F4.05, **Figure 4.21**) also spans the burn both being contemporary features in the Murthly Castle GDL. The structure is in a poor state of repair and is included on the HES Heritage at Risk Register. Immediately to the south of the Roman Bridge is The Bridge over Birnam Burn (Category C Listed Building, Ref. LBI3727, F2.09, **Figure 4.11**). This bridge is a single span bridge believed to date to the 18th century.

Within Byres Wood (**F2.55, Figure 4.11**) there are two avenues, one extending to the north-east and the second to the south-east (**F2.24, Figure 4.11**). The drive here, is well constructed, presumably at some expense and runs into a cutting (**F2.34, Figure 4.11**). The drive is roughly level, with some banks concealing where it seems there would have been open views towards Murthly Castle (**F1.02, Figure 4.2**) and the River Tay.

To the south-west of the Roman Bridge (**F2.10, Figure 4.11**) the landscape enters the Pass of Birnam (**KLF-6**), forming a natural reduction in available land within this part of the Murthly Castle GDL, being sandwiched between the River Tay (**KLF-5**) and the Railway. There are three principal avenues though this area, the first is the West Drive (**F2.71**) extends from the Roman Bridge to Byres Wood (**F2.55**) and Dalpowie Hospital (**F2.11**), although the southern end has been truncated following the construction of the A9 (**F3.20**). Beyond Dalpowie Hospital (**F2.11**) to the south-east and now on the south side of the A9 (**F3.20**) is a long linear drive (**F2.69**) planted with conifers. Dalpowie Lodge (**F2.68**) is located on the south side of drive (**F2.69**) and at a y-shaped fork in the road is a row of four cottages, known as Ringwood Lodge (**F2.67**). To the north of the Y-shaped fork the drive continues as **F2.70**, which provided the main access into the Murthly Castle GDL from the north, a route which is planted with Copper Beech trees, but is now partially overgrown.

To the east the route heads towards Byres Farm and crosses its northern most extent. The outskirts of the farm are marked by several features including the northern gate (**F2.20, Figure 4.11**) and a boundary wall which borders it to the east (**F2.22, F2.23, Figure 4.11**). Past the gates (**F2.20, Figure 4.11**) the route turns southwards (**F2.19, Figure 4.11**) here the drive measures 4.8m (16 foot) wide and has rocks on its west side. Immediately to the east is a single span bridge, with two piers either side (**F2.21, Figure 4.11**). The road is thought to have provided a droving road for livestock from the farm to the 15 acre grassland park (**F2.62, Figure 4.11**). The bridge has piers on either side of the valley (**KLF-10, Figure 4.1**) that runs south towards the Kitchen Garden (**F2.56, Figure 4.11**).

To the south of the bridge (**F2.21, Figure 4.11**) is the 26 Acre (**F2.60, Figure 4.11**) an irregular shaped grassland park as named on the 1825 Plans of the Baronies, beyond which is the Kitchen Garden (**F2.56, Figure 4.11**). This new 'octagonal' kitchen garden is depicted on both the First and Second edition OS Mapping and is presumed to be the replacement of an earlier walled garden located to the east of Murthly Castle (**F2.61, Figure 4.11**). Despite the southern half of the originally octagonal kitchen garden (**F2.56, Figure 4.11**) having been removed as a result of the construction of the railway line in the 1850s, it survives today as a large stone walled garden.

Between the Kitchen Garden and the 26 Acre are two cottages (**F2.07, F2.08, Figure 4.11**) both of which are constructed in an architectural ornamental style that is prevalent within the Murthly Castle GDL. Kingswood Cottage (**F2.08, Figure 4.11**) is depicted on the First Edition OS Mapping (published 1866, **Appendix I.25**) and is believed likely to have been in use as a gardener's cottage.

The remainder of the policies is largely divisible by distinct areas of park and woodland. To the west these areas include Branders Hill (**F2.57, Figure 4.11**) an area of woodland where Beech is dominant, with occasional Sweet Chestnut and Oak as well as some Rhododendrons. In the eastern portion is a small, cobbled surface (**F2.31, Figure 4.11**), potentially the base of a former building.

To the south of Branders Hill is the 15 Acre (**F2.62, Figure 4.11**) a triangular area of grassland situated between Branders Hill and the tree-lined road to the south. To the west of the 15 Acre (**F2.62, Figure 4.11**) is the 23 Acre (**F2.37, Figure 4.11**), an area of open grassland dotted with mature specimen trees, including several oaks (Trees 233, 234 & 223) as well as examples of Spruce and Beech. In the north-eastern corner of the 23 Acre is a large pond which post-dates the 1901 Second Edition OS Mapping (**F2.64, Figure 4.11**). In the south-western corner of the 23 Acre is a large cottage (**F2.06, Figure 4.11**) the grounds of which are enclosed by mature trees. This cottage was formerly part of the estate gas works and is depicted on the First Edition OS Mapping (published 1866, **Appendix I: I.21**). The northern boundary of the 23 Acre is bordered by a ha-ha/terrace (**F2.44, Figure 4.11**), of the raised bank type, running between the 23 Acre and Washinghouse Park (**F2.63, Figure 4.11**) along the north side of the drive from Branders Hill. The ha-ha has a coping that is proud of the terrace and it is only stock-proof; while the ha-ha round Dovecot Park (**F2.50, F2.51, Figures 4.8 and 4.11**) is also deer proof.

Washinghouse Park (**F2.63, Figure 4.11**) is a grassland park situated south of the River Tay (**KLF-5, Figure 4.1**) on the plateau to the west and north of the pleasure grounds. The park is loosely triangular in shape with three mature trees, including one sweet chestnut (Tree 218) marking its northern eastern and western points. It is situated directly adjacent to Chapel Park (**F2.46, Figure 4.11**) which is similar in character and marked on the 1825 plan (**Appendix I: I.7**).



Figure 4.11: Location of Special Features associated with the policies (west)

To the east of Murthly Castle is Dovecot Park (F2.58, Figures 4.8 and 4.11). On its west side the park is bordered by a ha-ha (F2.51, Figures 4.8 and 4.11) which sits in-between the park and the pleasure ground. This ha-ha is believed to be mid-19th century in date, constructed in association with the extension of the pleasure ground.

The remainder of Dovecot Park (F2.58, Figures 4.8 and 4.11) is roughly triangular in shape and comprises open grassland dotted with mature trees, including several Limes (Trees 213, 214 & 390), an Oak (Tree 212) and a Monkey Puzzle (Tree 215).

In the south-western corner of Dovecot Park (F2.58, Figures 4.8 and 4.11) is the site of the former Kitchen Garden (F2.61, Figure 4.8). There is little evidence of the former Kitchen Garden and no obvious above ground remains, but a row of conifers delineate its north-eastern wall. The old kitchen garden was mapped in 1825 and thought likely to have been removed in Wallace's time following the construction of the 'octagonal' Kitchen Garden (F2.56, Figure 4.11) south of the 26 Acre (F2.60, Figure 4.11).



Figure 4.12: The curling club house (F2.39, Figures 4.8)

There is no longer a boundary between Dovecot Park (F2.58, Figure 4.8) and the Newtyle (F2.53, Figure 4.8) and Meadow Parks (F2.52, Figure 4.8) to the south. Meadow Park (F2.52, Figure 4.8) comprises grassland to the north with an area of woodland along its southern boundary. The key feature of Meadow Park is Meadow Bog (F2.40, Figure 4.8), this pond is situated in a former

quarry (**F2.04, Figure 4.8**) of which the date is unknown. The pond formed the focal point of Meadow Park, used for curling in the winter months and bathing in the summer. As a result there are a number of features situated around the pond relating to its use and water management. These include the curling club house (**F2.39, Figure 4.8**), thought to have been the bathing house in a reference dating to 1917 (Perthshire Advertiser 29th August 1917: 3), and an ornamental canal, or narrow channel to the south into which the pond drains. To the south of this canal is the drive which connects to the route (**F2.45, Figure 4.8**) through the southern portion of Newtyle Park (**F2.53, Figure 4.8**) leading to Newtyle Cottage (**F2.05, Figure 4.8**) and the Triple Avenue (**F1.16, Figure 4.2**). On the southern side of this pool historic mapping shows an outlet into Nether Wood (**Appendix I: I.22**).

The Dolphin Terrace (**F2.13, Figure 4.8**), faces south on to the Dolphin Pool and cascade (**F2.15, Figure 4.8**). A covered seat overlooks these features (**F2.12, Figure 4.8**). These features were depicted on the First Editions OS mapping and they were described in the Garden in 1885 (The Garden, 7th February 1885, 115) as ‘a stream of water poured down some steps into a stone basin’ with a semi-circle of Lawson’s cyprus (*Chamaecupressus lawsoniana*) with Pacific reedgrass (*Calamagrostis nutkaensis*) in the centre. To the east of the seat is a bridge (**F2.14, Figure 4.8**) which provides access from the eastern approach into Meadow Park (**F2.52, Figure 4.8**). A stone retaining wall extends up the hill from the bridge (**F2.16, Figure 4.8**).

Newtyle Park (**F2.53, Figure 4.8**) comprises open grassland dotted with mature trees. A tree lined avenue intersects the southern portion of the park leading to Newtyle Cottage (**F2.05, Figure 4.8**). Newtyle Cottage was presumably the gardener’s house in 1885, when it had a number of choice species around it, including pendulous Douglas fir, and *Fitzroya cupressoides* (The Garden, 7th February 1885). In the very south-eastern corner of the park a linear drive leads to a small single storey residence (**F2.03, Figure 4.8**) known as Chapel House and is of a mid-19th century date.



Figure 4.13: The bridge (F2.14) across the drive along the Dolphin Terrace to Meadow Park

To the south of Meadow Park (F2.52, **Figure 4.8**) is the former American Garden (F2.59, **Figures 3.12, 4.8**). The American Garden at the time of survey was entirely overgrown and largely inaccessible, however it is known that the garden contained several pools first mapped as a single body of water by John Strobe in 1783, by 1825 it was mapped as a series of ponds.

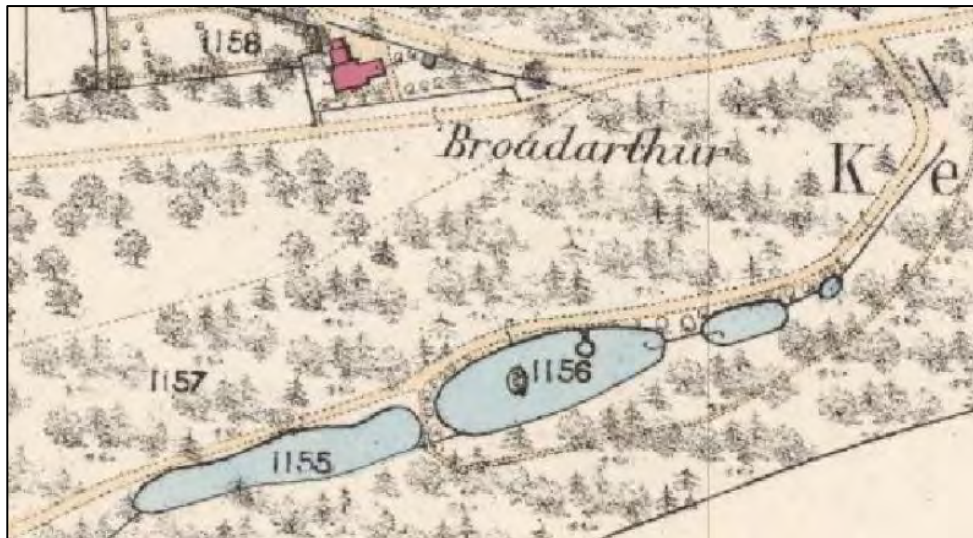


Figure 4.14: The American Garden as depicted on the First Edition Ordnance Survey Map 1866 (reproduced with permission of the National Library of Scotland)

These drives all take advantage of an earlier drive/embankment along the south bank of the Tay (The River Walk **F2.54, Figures 4.8 and 4.11**). This ran from near the Fishing Hut (**F2.35, Figure 4.8**) to the west corner of Washinghouse Park (**F2.63, Figure 4.8**). Presumably it was in large part a flood prevention measure, and on that account one might imagine it to have been first put up in the 17th century. The embankment and the drive along it were mapped by Roy, although it seems that in his day (1747-1755) only the eastern half had been planted up. It may be that work was on-going here in the period.

For much of its length the drive has a ha-ha on the side opposite the river, but the evidence suggests that the two are not contemporary. This terraced drive was extended towards Birmam in 1850 (NRS GD1211/Box85/4, 6).

Although the formation of drives as a means to traverse the Murthly Castle GDL were created since the 17th century, they had clearly reached their zenith towards the 19th century, being noted for their 'velvety' turf in the accounts. Thus in 1856 the sinuous '*road or terrace*' from the American Garden (**F2.59, Figure 4.8**) to the Malakoff Arch was built. This drive was favoured by visitors, it appears to be the one described in 1885 as the topmost mossy green drive, running from the Kitchen Garden (**F2.56, Figure 4.11**) to the American Garden (**F2.59, Figure 4.8**), down a Douglas fir avenue over half a mile in length underplanted with Rhododendrons and a range of other conifers.

ORNAMENTAL FARMLAND (MUIR OF THORN)

The natural ridge (**KLF-2, Figure 4.1**) that forms the southern boundary to the policies also demarcates the north edge of the ornamental farmland that is considered within this report. Above the ridge the landscape has an elevation of c.100m above ordnance datum (aOD) that remains relatively level throughout the area to the south across what was once the Muir of Thorn (**KLF-3, Figure 4.1**) and Cairnleith Moss to the far south-west. Prior to the 19th century the area to the south of the site of the Malakoff Arch (**F3.10, Appendix 3b: 3.9**) was relatively unproductive and a wetland bog, but following draining it was rapidly incorporated as land available for farming and forestry activities within the estate.

The Murthly Castle GDL Inventory site boundary (**Figure 1.1**) extends 1.2km to the south of the site of the Malakoff Arch (**F3.10, Appendix 3b: 3.9**) and follows a linear drive – The Cross Drive (**F3.07, Appendix 3b: 3.9, 3.10**) that cuts across the Muir of Thorn on a north-east alignment.



Figure 4.15: View looking north from the south drive **F3.19** looking across the improved farmland.

Within this southern area of the Murthly Castle GDL the landscape is characterised by forestry plantations and there are a series of large amorphous paddocks (**F3.11**, **Appendix 3b: 3.9, 3.10**) in the south of the Murthly Castle GDL (**Figures 3.15** and **4.16**). They extend on the southern side of the Murthly Castle GDL boundary and form a large, interconnected group of enclosures that are laid out and constructed at a considerable expense to the south of the central cross drive (**F3.07**, **Appendix 3b: 3.9, 3.10**). Murthly Castle GDL extends c.3.2km south of the Malakoff Arch as far as the Stewart Tower (**F3.19**, **Appendix 3b: 3.17**), which is located midway along a second cross drive (**F3.09**, **Appendix 3b: 3.17**) forming a single contiguous operation utilised for rearing livestock, arable farming and forestry as illustrated on a coloured 1868 Ordnance Survey map denoting the extent of estate management held in the Murthly Archives (**Appendix I: 1.16**).

The Special Features of this farming and forestry landscape that survive are the large amorphous paddocks, or parks (see **Appendix I: 1.28-1.30**, **Figure 4.16**) some of which are interconnected (**F3.11**, **Appendix 3b: 3.14-3.16**). They are defined by a complex arrangement of stone walls and ha-has (**Figure 4.17**), with stone entrance gateways (**F3.13-3.17**, **Appendix 3b: 3.16**).



Figure 4.16: View of one of the paddocks (F3.11) with an amorphous boundary in the Muir of Thorn.

These entrances provide a sense of drama with their tall pyramidal design, but also emphasise the connection with similar entrances and walled enclosures within the policies (F2.20 and F3.01, Appendix 3b: 3.5, 3.7) and further to the north-west on Bimam Hill (F4.01, Appendix 3b: 3.11). They were all part of the expanded estate landscape that date to the 19th century expansion of Murthly Castle GDL to include the Muir of Thorn and Bimam Hill.

On the eastern edge the ornamental landscape is Gellyburn, a natural stream channel which has been identified as a key landscape feature (KLF-4, Figure 4.1). Naturally exposed if the burn has been exploited as a quarry since at least the 19th century (F3.03, Appendix 3b: 3.7), although by 1900 had been incorporated within the designed landscape as a ride and the quarry converted into an ornamental quarry garden identified during the walkover survey.



Figure 4.17: Detail of one of the sinuous curving ha-ha walls around the paddocks with the remains of metal stays, which would have supported wire fencing.

First Edition OS Mapping (published 1866, **Appendix I: 1.27**) confirms that access was from the north (**F3.01**) with trackways on either side of the burn, that linked to give access to a quarry (**F3.03, Appendix 3b: 3.7**) on the east bank. The quarry may still have been in operation at this date, however by 1900 (**Appendix I: 1.43**) a drive had been created along the west bank of the burn.

To the east of the ornamental farmland and before the natural topography rises to Birnam Hill (**KLF-7, Figure 4.1**) the opportunity was taken to form a series of ponds or small lakes, which probably involved the formalisation of naturally occurring pools. It is inferred from the use of the name 'dam' in Stare Dam (**F4.17, Figure 4.18**), Mill Dam (**F3.26, Appendix 3b: 3.10**) and Robins Dam (**F4.16, Figure 4.18**), that there was a degree of earthwork movement to create the resultant bodies of water as a means of power for either one of the mills.

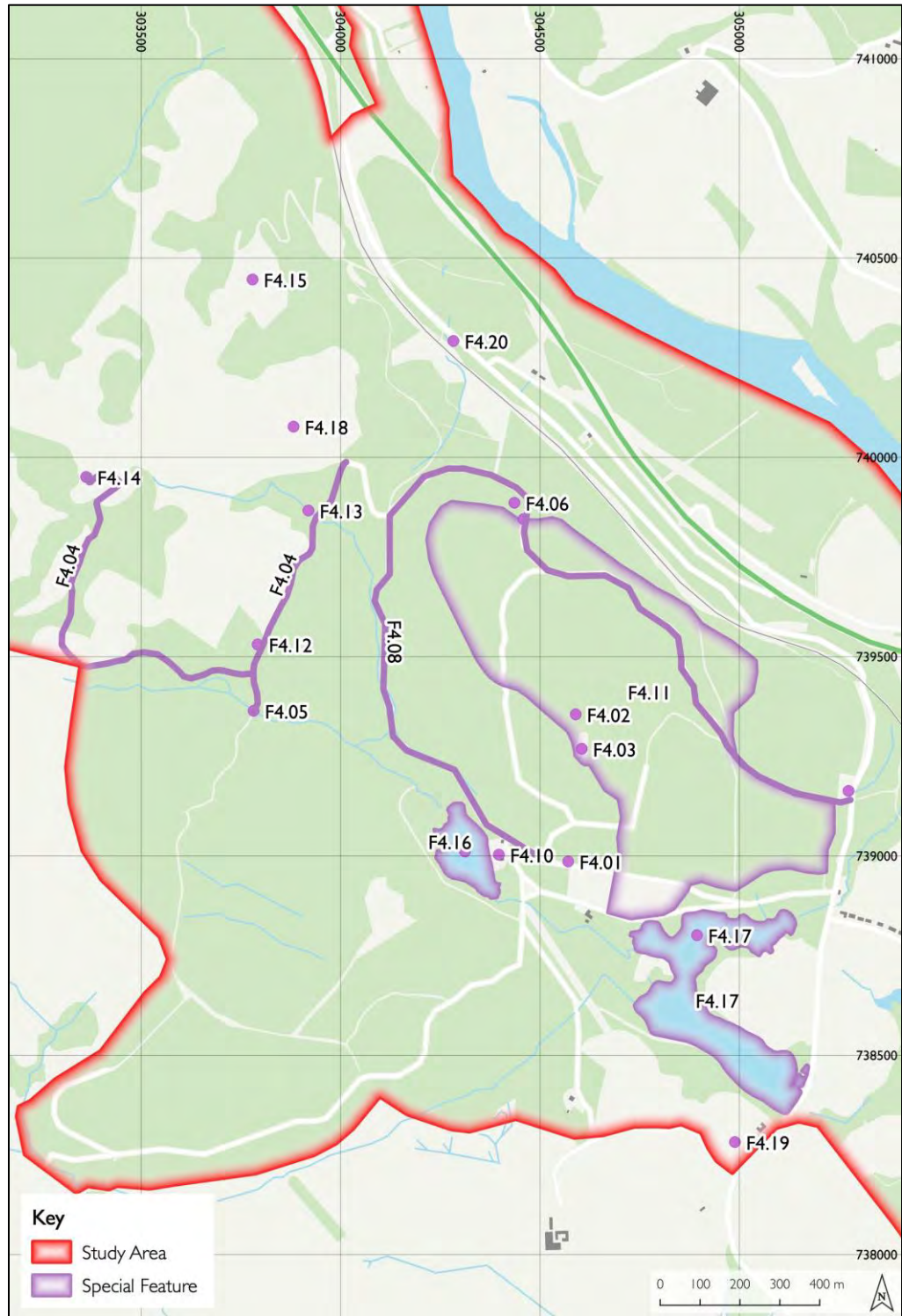


Figure 4.18: Location of Special Features associated with Bimam Hill.



Figure 4.19: View of the boundary wall and fence to the Buffalo Park (F4.11).

BIRNAM HILL

Biram Hill (KLF-7, **Figure 4.1**), located c.3km to the west of Murthly Castle was developed in the mid-19th century with walks and viewpoints that were within easy access of Dunkeld, Birnam and Murthly (**Figure 4.18**). Prior to the 1870s visitors were largely restricted to visiting the Murthly policies, however with the train terminus at Birnam they would have direct access to Birnam Hill and King's Seat. There was a formal drive linking the hotel directly with Murthly Castle via a pair of impressive entrance gates, however this is now divorced from the existing Murthly Castle GDL by modern housing and later development, thus does not directly adjoin, or have any visual link to the policies further east.

Despite a period of quarrying identified on the First Edition OS Mapping (published 1866, **Appendix I: I.18**), Birnam Hill saw the creation of the Buffalo Park (F4.11, **Figure 4.18**), designed to hold the buffalo brought from North America by William Drummond Steuart in the 1840s. The Buffalo Park (F4.11, **Figure 4.18**) is defined by a stone wall with raised metal stays supporting a wire fence (**Figure 4.19**).

Linked to the Buffalo Park was an elevated terrace and wall (F4.07, **Figure 4.18**) which was linked to a carriage drive (F4.08, **Figure 4.18**) leading down to Bee Cottage (F4.09, **Figure 4.18**) and then later extended to Rohallion Lodge (F4.10). Adjacent to the terrace was an ornamental building 'the Buffalo Hut' (F4.06, **Figure 4.18**).



Figure 4.20: View from Birnam Hill looking towards Murthly.

The views from Birnam Hill are extensive (**Figure 4.20, Figure 4.18**) and there were a series of drives or rides up the eastern side leading from Birnam to the Stair Bridge (**F4.05, Figure 4.21**) and then up to the King's Seat via a zig zag stepped path with viewing seats at the top (**F4.14, Figure 4.18**).

These walks and narrow drives had seats along the route (**F4.12, Figure 4.18**) and there is a feature that is interpreted as a drinking trough or pool for horses (**F4.13, Figure 4.18**) mid-way up from Birnam (**F4.04, Figure 4.18**).



Figure 4.21: View looking up at the Stair Bridge (F4.05) from the west bank of Birnam Burn.

INFLUENCE OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES ON THE MURTHLY CASTLE GDL

Throughout the Murthly Castle GDL is evidence for earlier phases of landscape occupation (see **Section 3**) in the form of archaeological findspots and features, however there are two sites that appear to have been incorporated into and influenced Murthly Castle GDL – Duncan's Camp (F4.03) and Rohallion Castle (F4.18).

Duncan's Camp

Duncan's Camp (F4.03, **Figure 4.18**) is located below Birnam Hill and some 2.7km to the west of Murthly Castle (**Figure 4.2**). It is relatively small measuring c.24m x 76m in size and is orientated north-south. The site is a bivallate hillfort (a double ditched earthwork) which forms the tip of the southern spur of Duncan's Hill. The interior contains three small sections of drystone wall and a connecting wall on the south, built c.1867 by Sir William Drummond Stewart. These embellishments were added to Duncan's Camp to take advantage of the views, which include a direct line of sight to Murthly Castle and the policies forming Murthly Castle GDL, as well as long views towards the Highlands and across the Perthshire Lowlands. These additions may also have increased the visibility of Duncan's Camp from Murthly Castle to the north-east and Stair Bridge to the south-west.



Figure 4.22: View of the remains of Rohallion Castle (F4.18) looking east along the Tay Valley

© Zamki Szkocji

Rohallion Castle

Rohallion Castle (F4.18, Figure 4.22), located below King's Seat on the edge of a high terrace has views to the north, east and west along the Tay Valley. The building has a z-plan structure with a central square block and two attached circular towers (Figure 4.22). The surviving walls are c. 1 m in height and drystone construction of locally quarried stone. Rohallion Castle is set within a square enclosure, although only the footings of walls survive. It was last occupied by W. Marshall in 1881, but is dated to the late 16th century.

The use of the name Rohallion for the lodge (F4.10, Figure 4.18) and lake (F4.17, Figure 4.18) when Birnam Hill was developed as part of the designed landscape, reflects the importance of maintaining a direct link to the ruins of the castle on the hillside above.

5 KEY VIEWS AND SIGHTLINES

INTRODUCTION

A number of key views, vistas and sightlines (see **Figure 5.22**) have been identified within the Murthly Castle GDL. Ten viewpoints (Views 1-10) are located within the policies and a further six are from Birnam Hill (Views 11-16), all of which are principally attributed to the 19th century period of landscape design. An additional six views have been identified from historic images which depict sightlines to, and from within Murthly Castle GDL, and are included as historic views A-F.

Note: not all views have accompanying photographs due to lack of access and/or dense vegetation.

THE CASTLE GROUNDS AND POLICIES

View 1: From Murthly Castle (**F1.02**) towards Birnam Hill and the Pass of Birnam (**Figure 5.1**)

The topography of the estate is important in understanding the viewpoints. A ridge of high land runs along the southern edge of the policies (**KLF-2**), limiting the potential views from Murthly Castle (**F1.02**) to the south, which would have been further reduced between 1829 and 1949 by the presence of Murthly New Castle, vistas therefore predominately look out towards Birnam Hill and Duncan's Camp (**F4.06**) to the west.

Condition: View 1 still representative of the intended view towards the Pass of Birnam, with minimal secondary growth from planting and vegetation.

View 2: From Murthly Castle (**F1.02**) towards the Chapel of St Anthony the Eremite (**F1.05**, **Figure 5.2**)

The view looking north from Murthly Castle (**F1.02**) towards the Chapel of St Anthony the Eremite (**F1.05**) emphasised the link between the two buildings. It should be noted that the view is directed towards the secondary phase of the Church which dates to 1843.

Condition: This view is still representative of the intended view.

View 3: From the site of Murthly New Castle (**F1.04**) looking towards the site of the Malakoff Arch (**F3.10**, **Figure 5.3**)

The view from the site of Murthly New Castle (**F1.04**) follows the main vista south towards the ridge (**KLF-2**), and like that of Murthly Castle would have again have been restricted by the higher topography of the ridge. The triple avenue (**F1.16**) focuses the view towards the ridge and the

site of the Malakoff Arch (**F3.10**). Following the construction of Murthly New Castle, it can be suggested that the siting of the Malakoff Arch (1858, demolished 1951, **F3.10**) on top of the ridge, was the focal point of the vista.

Condition: This view is still representative of the intended alignment of the historical view although since the removal of the Malakoff Arch its focal point has been lost.

View 4: *View from the site of the former Malakoff Arch (**F3.10**) looking towards the site of Murthly New Castle (**F1.04**, **Figure 5.4**)*

This view looks south from the base of the ridge (**KLF-2**) towards the site of Murthly New Castle, which historically dominated the view and was the subject of numerous photographs reproduced as postcards (e.g. **Appendix 2: 2.11, 2.17**).

Condition: This view is still representative of the intended alignment of the historical view although the focal point of this view is now Murthly Castle (**F1.02**).

View 5: *From the River Tay (**KLF-5**) towards the Chapel of St Antony the Ermite (**F1.05**, **Figure 5.5**)*

The view looking south is directed from the apex of the meander of the River Tay (**KLF-5**) towards the raised knoll (**KLF-1**) with the Chapel of St Antony the Ermite (**F1.05**).

Condition: This view is still representative of the intended view.

View 6: *From the East Entrance Gates (**F2.01**) along the Lime Avenue (**F2.47**, **Figure 5.6**)*

The view looking due west from the entrance gates, (**F2.01**) represents the current principal approach to Murthly Castle and the formal entrance to Murthly Castle GDL which was created c.1848-1858. The view is framed by the avenue of limes (**F2.47**) and is illustrative of the enormous scale of the Murthly Castle GDL and is considered within this HEDBA to be the most significant. When standing in front of the entrance gates (**Figure 5.6**) the trees and drive appear to be endless and the effect was clearly intended to impress the visitor and then draw them into the heart of the policies and north-south axis with its vista (**View 4**) leading down to Murthly New Castle (**F1.04**).

Condition: This view is still representative of the intended view.



Figure 5.1: View 1 - looking west from Murthly Castle towards Birnam Hill and the Pass of Birnam.



Figure 5.2: View 2 - looking north from the forecourt of Murthly Castle towards the Chapel of St Anthony the Eremit.



Figure 5.3: View 3 - looking south from the site of Murthly New Castle.



Figure 5.4: View 4 - looking north from the base of the ridge **KLF-2** towards Murthly Castle.



Figure 5.5: View 5 – looking south from the River Tay and River Walk.



Figure 5.6: View 6 – looking west through the eastern entrance gates.

View 7: *From the Malakoff Arch (F3.10) towards Murthly Castle (F1.02, Figure 5.7)*

This view has been partially lost since the demolition of the Malakoff Arch with its former elevated position on top of the ridge (KLF-2), however this view was intended to provide a long view towards Murthly New Castle as a focal point (F1.04). The introduction of the railway and new planting has impacted upon the overall legibility of views from the former arch.

Condition: This view is still representative of the intended alignment of the historical view although since the removal of Murthly New Castle its focus is now Murthly Castle.

View 8: *From the site of Malakoff Arch (F3.10) towards the Muir of Thorn (KLF-3)*

This view has been lost since the demolition of the Malakoff Arch, however, was it intended to provide a long linear view to the south along the principal north-south axis through the landscape and out over the Muir of Thorn (KLF-3).

Condition: This view has been lost, although its alignment is still partially evident by logging tracks.

View 9: *From the Balustrade (F2.28) overlooking the River Tay (KLF-5, Figure 5.8)*

A short view across the river looking north, enhanced by the decorative nature of the low parapet wall with raised piers forming an open balustrade (F2.28). The balustrade is located at the top of the road (F2.26). The view is framed by dense planting on either side.

Condition: This view is still representative of the intended view.

View 10: *Overlooking the Birnam Burn (KLF-9) (east bank) as it flows into the River Tay (KLF-5) (Figure 5.9)*

The viewpoint is from on top of a stone revetment (F2.25) located high above the outflow of the Birnam Burn (KLF-9) which would have had impressive views over and along the River Tay (KLF-5) in all directions to the north, west and east and then back towards the Roman Bridge to the south (F2.10). This is an important view that forms part of the development of this section of the Murthly Castle GDL in the second half of the 19th century.

Condition: This view is obscured by self-seeded trees and dense vegetation.



Figure 5.7: View 7 - looking north from close to the site of the Malakoff Arch (south of railway).



Figure 5.8: View 9 - looking north over the low parapet, across the River Tay.



Figure 5.9: View 10 - looking north towards River Tay. **Note:** dense vegetation obscuring view.

BIRNAM HILL

The topography of this area, with its high natural vantage points, provides far reaching views. Historic views from Birnam Hill have been altered by interventions such as the railway constructed in 1856, which is visible in the valley below and along the ridge to the south of the policies, as well as the A9 (F3.20). There are five principal viewpoints, from Duncan's Camp (F4.03), the Stair Bridge (F4.05), the King's Seat (F4.14), Rohallion Castle (F4.18) and the Buffalo Hut (F4.06), with a number of subsidiary ones marked by roughly cut stone seats, although the walkover survey indicates that the majority have been obscured by later planting and the full intended effect of viewpoints is unclear.

The views from Birnam Hill to the east were particularly valued in the 19th century as *"perhaps, the most extensive and as rich a scene as can be witnessed in Scotland. The princely seat of Murthly, the abode of the Stewarts of Grandtully, with its extensive and well-wooded enclosures, may be said to begin this prospect; and they deserve, in an especial, manner, the attention of the tourist."* (Cumming 1839, 37).

View 11: From Duncan's Camp (F4.03) towards Murthly Castle (F1.02, Figure 5.10)

Duncan's Camp was an archaeological feature of antiquity within the Murthly Castle GDL and the fact that in c.1867 Sir William Drummond Stewart undertook a partial restoration of the walls suggests that it was considered to be a visible feature within the landscape, but also a destination point, from which long distance view of Murthly Castle to the north-east could be gained.

Condition: This view is still representative of the intended view, although the form and character of Duncan's Camp is obscured by bracken in the summer months.

View 12: From King's Steps (F4.14) along the Tay Valley, towards Murthly Castle (F1.02, Figure 5.11)

At the top of a winding path (a possible narrow drive/ride) are a series of steps (F4.14) leading to King's Seat. At the top level of the path is a low retaining wall and a series of stone seats, which give impressive views along the Tay Valley, Murthly Castle and a huge sweep of the Perthshire Lowlands.

Condition: This view is still representative of the intended historical view.



Figure 5.10: View 11 - looking east from Duncan's Camp towards Murthly Castle.



Figure 5.11: View 12 - looking east from the King's Steps towards Murthly Castle.



Figure 5.12: Historic Vista F - View looking towards Murthly castle from the Stair Bridge, 1846.

© Blair Castle

View 13: *From Stair Bridge (F4.05) towards Murthly castle (F1.02, Figure 5.11)*

Following the upper slopes of Birnam Hill at the point where the Birnam Burn (KLF-9) cuts through the hillside is the Stair Bridge (F4.05). Historic mapping and comparison of other special features such as the Buffalo Hut (F4.06) suggest this viewpoint as created sometime between 1825 and 1855. This is not only the period during which Wallace was working on the policies, but it was also associated with the construction of Rohallion Lodge (Fraser, 1868).

A painting (Figure 5.12) was produced to illustrate the likely impact of the railway line. This view was clearly important given that it was chosen to illustrate the impact of the railway on Murthly Castle GDL. The painting illustrates the view looking east towards Murthly New Castle. It is comparable to the current view (Figure 5.13).

Condition: This view is still representative of the intended view.

View 14: *From Stone Seat (F4.12, Figure 5.14)*

To the north of the Stair Bridge (F4.05) on the side of the path is a stone seat (F4.12) built into the hillside, orientated to provide a view towards the west across Rohallion Lodge (F4.10) and Duncan's Hill (F4.03). The viewpoint was developed in the 19th century to enable the appreciation of this dramatic setting, with a wide view towards Murthly Castle, the Tay Valley and along the Pass of Birnam.

Condition: This view is obscured by self-seeded trees and vegetation.

View 15: *From Rohallion Castle (F4.18) along the Tay Valley towards Murthly Castle (F1.02, Figure 4.22)*

From the hilltop location of the ruins of Rohallion Castle (F4.18) the natural topography provides a commanding vista along the Tay Valley to the east and across to Murthly Castle. The Castle is sighted in a prominent location to look out over the landscape, but also to act as a focal point on the skyline.

Condition: This view is still representative of the intended view.



Figure 5.13: View 13 - looking east from the Stair Bridge towards Murthly Castle.



Figure 5.14: View 14 - looking east from the Stone Seat towards Murthly Castle.



Figure 5.15: View 16 - looking east from the terrace below the Buffalo Hut towards Murthly Castle.

View 16: From The Buffalo Hut (**F4.06**) towards Murthly Castle (**F1.02**, **Figure 5.15**)

At the Buffalo Hut (**F4.06**) is a raised terrace with crenelations, identical to those to the parapet of Stair Bridge (**F4.05**) and as such are stylistically considered to be contemporary elements of the expansion of this part of the GDL in the 19th century. This part of the Murthly Castle GDL appears to have had a degree of importance attached to it by Sir William Drummond Stewart who, in c.1855, commissioned not one, but two paintings (**Appendix 2: 2.78-2.79**) from this natural vantage point above the Pass of Birnam to investigate the impact of the proposed railway on the landscape.

Condition: This view is still representative of the intended view.

HISTORIC VIEWS

Introduction

The following section identifies views depicted in illustrations and paintings identified as part of the desk-based assessment exercise of this HEDBA. Due to a change in the vegetation, layout, or to accommodate a degree of artistic licence the location of many of the viewpoints has been approximated (see **Figure 5.22**).

Historic View A: From The Old Military Road, Carpath towards Birnam Hill (**Figure 5.16**)

Description

This view captured by Shepherd shows a stylised view looking north-west from the Old Military Road, Carpath, with long distance views towards Birnam Hill (**KLF-7**) and the Pass of Birnam (**KLF-6**), from the north side of the River Tay (**KLF-5**) near Carpath. Murthly Castle (**F1.02**) is depicted, framed by trees, looking out towards the River Tay.

Condition: This view is obscured by self-seeded trees and dense vegetation.



Figure 5.16: Historic View A – Old Murthly Castle by T.H. Shepherd.
(Alamy R3D9J © reproduced with permission)

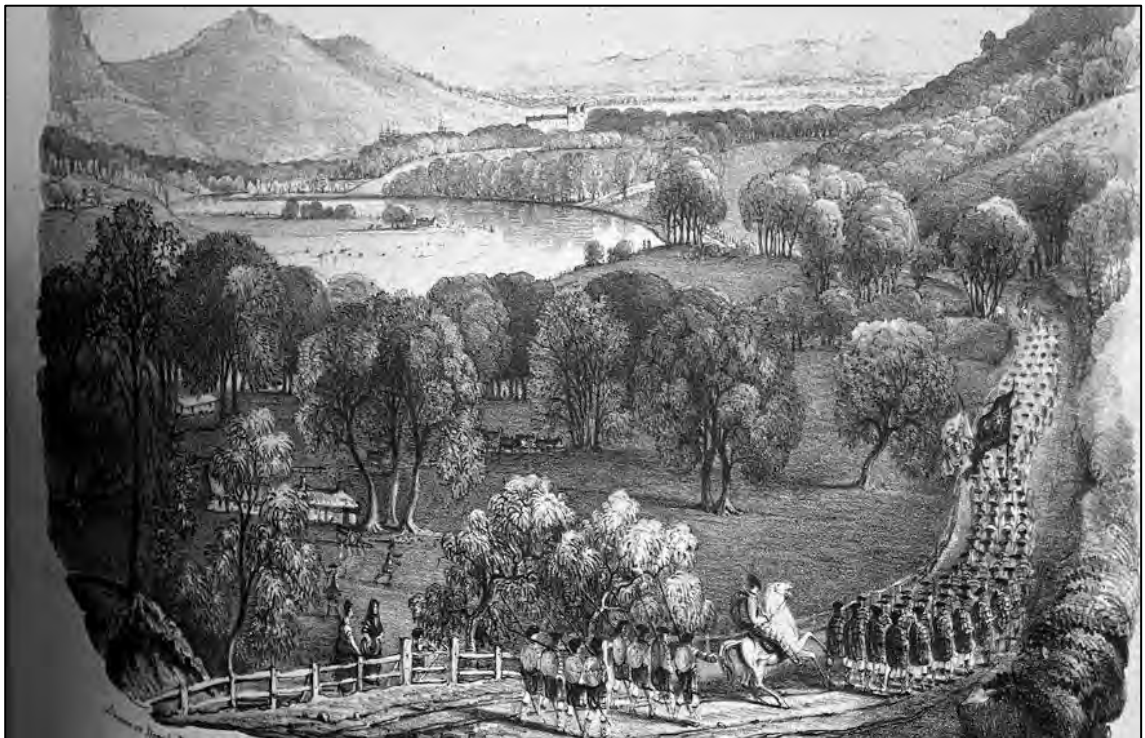


Figure 5.17: Historic View B - Murthly Castle D.O. Hill, published by Thomas Hill Perth.
(© Murthly Estate Paintings and drawings)

Historic View B: View looking east along the Pass of Birnam towards Murthly Castle (**Figure 5.17**)

DESCRIPTION

This print presents the view looking east across the western policies towards the River Tay (**KLF-5**) through the Pass of Birnam (**KLF-6**) towards Murthly Castle (**F1.02**). Like the previous image this uses artistic licence to emphasise the castle's position.

Condition: This view is obscured by trees, dense vegetation and the route of the A9 (**F3.20**) that now forms the Pass of Birnam (**KLF-6**).

Historic View C: From the junction of the west carriage drive (**F2.66**) and 'Grand' triple avenue (**F1.16**), south of the Murthly New Castle (**Figure 5.18**)

DESCRIPTION

A print published c.1845 presents an artist's impression of the view visitors would have got of the completed Murthly New Castle (**F1.04**) as they approached the turn into the 'Grand' triple avenue (**F1.16**) from the western carriage drive (**F2.66**). The image shows the newly planted avenue of trees.

Condition: Whilst this view no-longer includes Murthly New Castle (**F1.04**), views across the parkland towards Murthly Castle (**F1.02**) have been maintained.

Historic View D: From the eastern policies (Meadow Park, **F2.52**) looking west towards Murthly New Castle (**Figure 5.19**)

DESCRIPTION

This photograph of c.1850, depicts the view looking north-west towards Murthly New Castle from Meadow Park (**F2.52**). The photograph shows the domination of Murthly New Castle in the landscape, and the triple avenue (**F1.16**) aligned north/south.

Condition: Whilst this view no-longer includes Murthly New Castle, views across the parkland towards the site of Murthly New Castle (**F1.04**) have been maintained.



Figure 5.18: Historic View C - Looking north along the 'grand' avenue to the south of Murthly New Castle.

(© Murthly Estate Paintings and drawings)



Figure 5.19: Historic View D – Photograph looking north-west across Meadow Park (F2.52) towards Murthly New Castle (now demolished).

(© Murthly Castle Estate Photographs of the Estate)

Historic View E: *From north bank of the River Tay near Carpath looking west towards Murthly Castle GDL (Figure 5.20)*

DESCRIPTION

This painting by an unknown artist presents a stylised view looking west towards Murthly New Castle (FI.04) and Murthly Castle (FI.02), within the designed landscape framed against long distance views towards Bimam Hill (KLF-7), the Pass of Bimam (KLF-6) and the Highlands beyond. Murthly New Castle is portrayed as per the original, more grandiose plans, which were never fully realised (see Appendix 2: 2.9-2.10).

Condition: Whilst this view no-longer includes Murthly New Castle, views across the parkland towards the site of Murthly New Castle (FI.04) have been maintained.

Historic View F: *From Bimam Wood east towards Murthly Castle (Figure 5.21)*

DESCRIPTION

In his painting 1891 'From Bimam Wood to Dunsinane' David Farquharson presented the view looking east from Bimam Hill towards Murthly Castle (FI.02). The emphasis of the painting is on the landscape rather than Murthly Castle. While the painting lacks detail the colours used by Farquharson suggest broadleaf woodland rather than conifers, however this is likely to be a romanticised view, as the policy woodland of Murthly Castle GDL is likely to have been dominated by conifer plantations at this time.

Condition: Whilst this view no-longer includes Murthly New Castle, views across the Murthly Castle GDL have been maintained.



Figure 5.20: Historic View E - Landscape painting looking west across the River Tay towards Murthly New Castle, Murthly Castle and the Highlands beyond.

(© Murthly Estate Paintings and drawings)



Figure 5.21: Historic View F - *From Birnam Wood to Dunsinane* by David Farquharson ARA.

(© Murthly Estate Paintings and drawings)

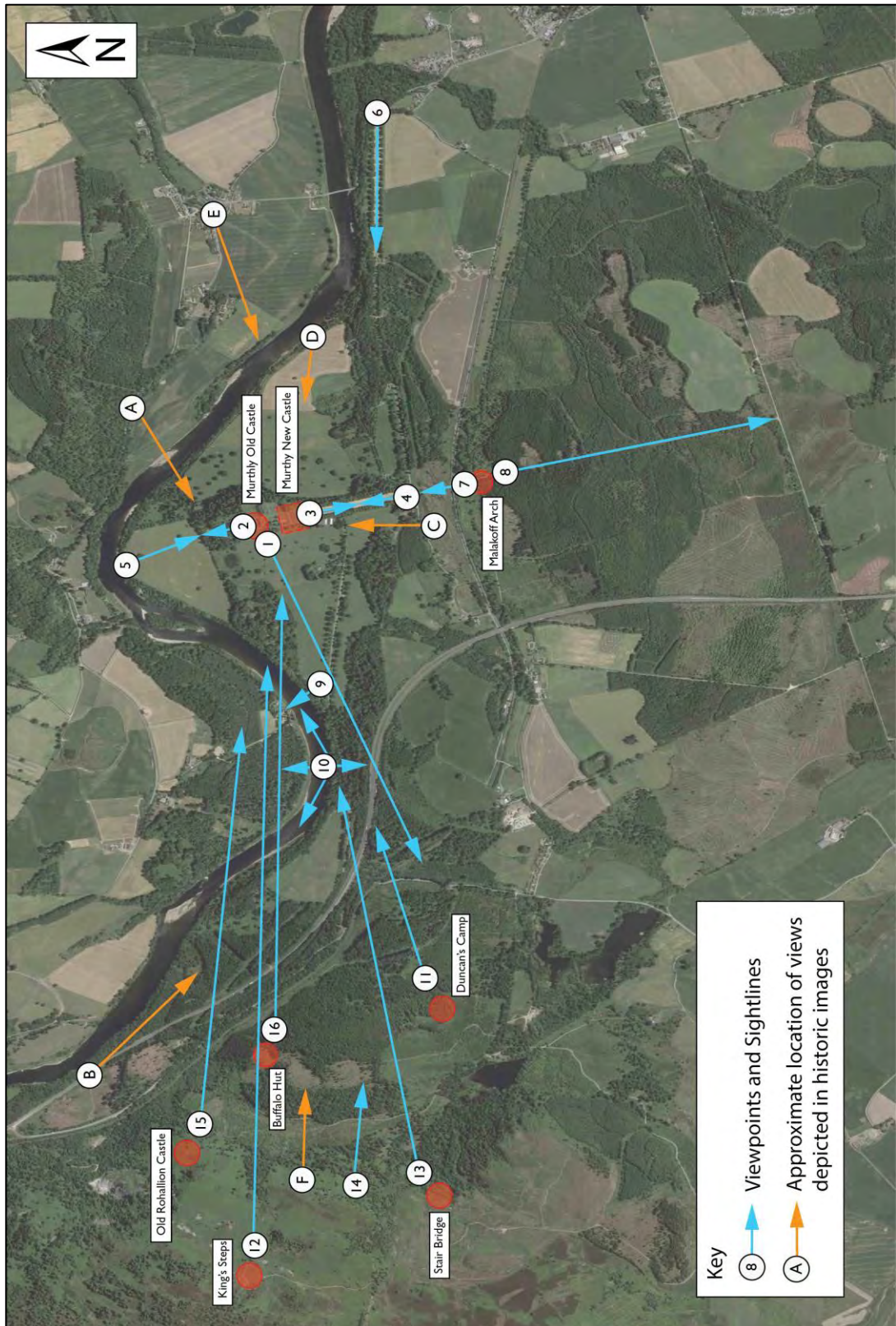


Figure 5.22: Locations of viewpoints and sightlines overlaid on 2020 aerial photography © Google

6 UNDERSTANDING THE SITE – HABITATS AND ECOLOGY

INTRODUCTION

This section of the report presents an overview of the different habitats that contribute to the nature conservation interest of Murthly Castle GDL.

DATA CONSULTED

The summary has been informed by the following data sets provided by Jacobs:

- Sites of Special Scientific Interest;
- Special Areas of Conservation;
- The Native Woodland Survey of Scotland;
- The Ancient Woodland Inventory; and
- The National Vegetation Classification Survey Scotland.

OVERVIEW

Murthly Castle GDL includes a range of habitats which contribute towards its nature conservation interest. Within the study area there are two Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI), one Special Area Conservation (SAC), 32 areas included on the Ancient Woodland Inventory (AWI) and 99 areas included on the Forestry Commission's Native Woodland Survey of Scotland (NWSS). The identified SSSIs and the SAC are detailed below and their location shown on **Figure 6.1**:

Name	Designation	Reference
Cairnleath Moss	SSSI	289
Mill Dam	SSSI	42
River Tay	SAC	UK0030312

The River Tay (**KLF-5**) runs along the northern boundary of the study area and supports a high-quality Atlantic Salmon (*Salmo Salar*) population. The river is consistently one of the top three Salmon rivers in Scotland. The Tay drains a very large catchment and has the greatest flow of all UK Rivers. As a result, there is considerable ecological variety in the Tay catchment, resulting in the Tay supporting the full range of salmon life-history types. This is the primary reason for the selection of the site as an SAC. In addition to the Atlantic Salmon the Tay also hosts Sea lamprey (*Petromyzon marinus*), Brook lamprey (*Lampetra planeri*), River lamprey (*Lampetra fluviatilis*) and Otter (*Lutra lutra*) which are also Annex II species, although they are not the primary reason for site selection as a SAC.

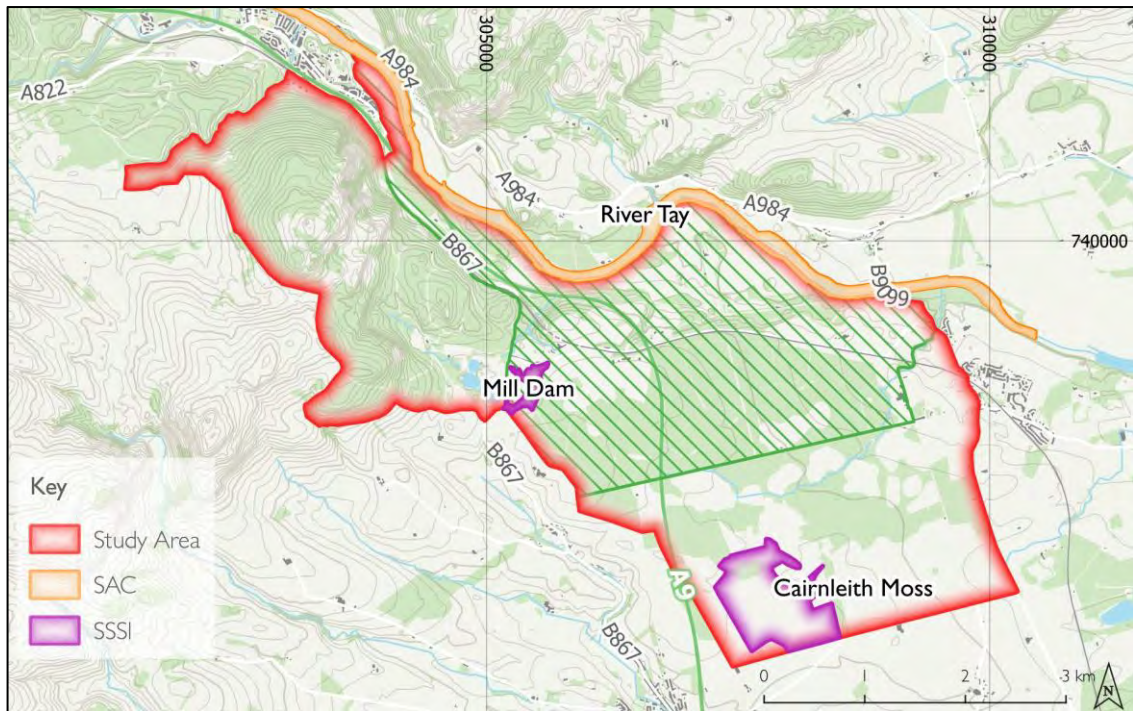


Figure 6.1: Designated ecological sites

Cairnleith Moss SSSI forms part of the Muir of Thorn (**KLF-3**) and comprises an extensive area of lagg fen which surrounds a raised bog, and includes the extent of flushed pasture which consists of spring fens with associated rush pasture. Most of the lagg fen consists of a floating mat of sedges and rushes and includes occurrences of the nationally scarce plant cowbane (*Cicuta virosa*). In addition, coralroot orchid (*Corallorhiza trifida*), a further nationally scarce plant, has been recorded in Willow Carr on the edge of the lagg. Cairnleith Moss is the only site in lowland east Perth and Kinross selected as a SSSI for its flush grassland communities.

Mill Dam SSSI comprises a small area of open water which was artificially impounded by an earth dam and sluice to create a mill pond to serve the mills at Murthly. The most important features are the small area of fen influenced by ground water on the west side of the dam, and the surrounding reed-swamp, which contains uncommon lesser tussock sedge (*Carex diandra*), bog sedge (*Carex limosa*), and the locally rare many-stalked spike rush (*Eleocharis multicaulis*). Mill Dam is the only known lowland site in Perth and Kinross of interrupted clubmoss (*Lycopodium annotinum*), a nationally scarce species.

In addition to the SSSIs and SAC there is extensive woodland, recognised and included on the Ancient Woodland Inventory. These include the long-established plantations of Gelly Wood and Netherwood (**F2.48**), the plantations to the east of Gelly Wood, the plantations surrounding Murthly Castle within the policies (Survey Area 2) and the large plantations to the west. Long established plantations are generally woodland which was planted before 1860 but not shown as

woodland at all in 1750. Long-established plantations are considered of importance as they have developed semi-natural characteristics and may be as species rich as ancient woodland.

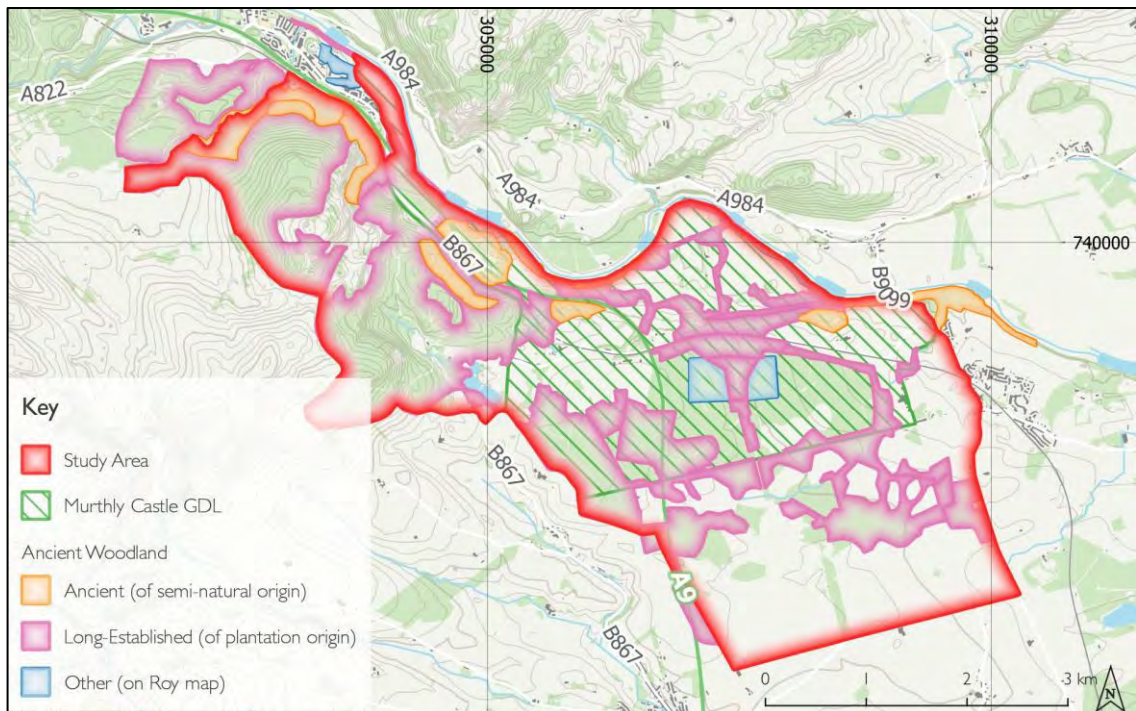


Figure 6.2: Areas included on the Ancient Woodland Inventory by type

These long-established plantations make up the substantial bulk of Murthly Castle GDL but it is of note that there are areas of Ancient (of semi-natural origin) Woodland. These are largely focussed along the northern boundary of Murthly Castle GDL in proximity to the River Tay but also include Keppie Wood (**KLF-8**) to the south of the Lime Tree Avenue (**F2.47**).

Ancient woods are important for the following reasons:

- they include all remnants of Scotland's original woodland;
- their flora and fauna may preserve elements of the natural composition of the original Atlantic forests;
- they usually have much richer wildlife than that of more recent woods;
- they preserve the integrity of soil ecological processes and associated biodiversity;
- some have been managed by traditional methods for centuries and demonstrate an enduring relationship between people and nature; and finally
- woods and veteran trees are ancient monuments whose value to the local community and historians may be as great as that of the older buildings in a parish, and once destroyed they cannot be recreated.

In addition to the Ancient (Semi-natural) Woodland and the Long-established plantations three areas have been identified as other woodlands or 'Roy' woodland sites. These sites are shown as unwooded c.1860 but present as woodland c.1750.

The Native Woodland Survey of Scotland gives an indication of the types of species present such as birch, limited amounts of oak woodland and areas including non-native species. Woodland is defined as vegetation dominated by trees more than 5m high when mature forming a distinct, although sometimes open, canopy.

The walkover survey has confirmed that the landscape comprising the GDL still retains a rich and diverse range of trees and ornamental shrubs, providing a direct correlation with the data published by the Native Woodland Survey. Perhaps one of the most noticeable impacts, or changes to the planting within the GDL is associated with the embankments of the A9. Here planting is represented by a limited range of species and whilst they do reduce the visual impact and noise caused by traffic on the road, they are not representative of the wider GDL.

7 REVIEW OF THE SIGNIFICANCE OF MURTHLY CASTLE GDL

INTRODUCTION

Informed by the results of the research undertaken for the HEDBA, this section presents a review of the existing assessment of significance of Murthly Castle GDL identified as part of the current HES inventory description (HES, GDL00292). The criteria provided by Annex 3 of *Designation Policy and Selection Guidance* (HES, 2019) was used to inform the review of the significance of Murthly Castle GDL against the headings artistic, historical, horticultural, architectural, archaeological, scenic and nature conservation interest of Murthly Castle GDL.

In re-evaluating the significance of Murthly Castle GDL, the report has considered the existing description of significance of Murthly Castle GDL identified in the HES inventory description and offered an enhanced discussion, and where relevant presents a reassessment of that significance as a result of the work undertaken as part of this programme of research and investigation.

ARTISTIC INTEREST

Artistic interest refers to the design of a garden and designed landscape as is currently evident. Aspects of Annex 3 of *Designation Policy and Selection Guidance* (HES, 2019) taken into consideration when assessing the significance of the artistic interest of Murthly Castle GDL include:

- The appreciation of Murthly Castle GDL as a work of art in its own right, considering evidence for this appreciation from inception to the present.
- The quality and survival of any planned visual relationships (such as vistas or sightlines);
- The degree to which the design set the trend for later gardens and designed landscapes, or marked a shift in landscape design history; and
- Whether it was designed by an important garden or landscape designer.

Murthly Castle GDL has a long history of appreciation of its artistic interest with the landscape and buildings at Murthly the inspiration for artists, with images of the castle and landscape appearing in numerous paintings, engravings, sketches and photographs (**Appendix 2**).

Of particular note the artist John Everett Millais whose family rented Birnam Hall (Dalpowie, **F2.11**) on a succession of annual leases from 1882 painted numerous pictures of the Murthly Estate. Whilst the photographer to the Edinburgh Botanic Gardens, Robert Moyes Adams, included Murthly in his systematic survey of Scottish Landscapes (1901-1956) capturing many of the tree species on the estate. The local Birnam photographers A. Murray and A.F. Mackenzie also took numerous photos of the estate.

Murthly Castle is not only the focal point of numerous paintings and illustrations from the mid to late 19th century, the wider designed landscape was also used in a series of dramatic views along the Tay Valley and westwards towards The Pass of Birnam (**KLF-6**). The existing Murthly Castle GDL inventory site boundary does not fully encompass the impact of Birnam Hill on the artistic interest of the site and needs to be refined to acknowledge that the designed landscape expands to the west above Rohallion Lodge (**F4.10**), with the Stair bridge (**F4.05**) and Kings Seat steps (**F4.14**) up to King's Seat.

No one landscape designer has been identified as being responsible for the creation of Murthly Castle GDL, but the designed landscape is the result of numerous periods of change largely undertaken in the 18th and 19th centuries influenced by known individuals such as Wallace and Sir William. No nationally important landscape designer is known to have been involved in the landscape design at Murthly.

There are numerous planned views, and vistas which contribute to the appreciation of Murthly Castle GDL. These are largely internal views looking towards Murthly Castle down various key drives and avenues, with long-views from elevated positions, such as from Birnam Hill, and outward to the surrounding 'borrowed' landscape which frames Murthly Castle GDL against its landscape setting, such as the Highlands to the west. Many of these views are unmaintained, but are still recognisable as important contributors to the artistic interest of Murthly Castle GDL. In consideration of the influence on artists such as Millias, the identified role of individuals of regional importance in the historic of landscape design, and the contribution the surviving views and vistas identified in **Section 6**, the artistic interest of Murthly Castle GDL has been assessed to be **high**.

HISTORICAL INTEREST

Historical interest refers to the garden and designed landscape within a historical context, the survival of evidence for its development and the relationship of Murthly Castle GDL with people, both past and present. Aspects of Annex 3 of *Designation Policy and Selection Guidance* (HES, 2019) taken into consideration when reassessing the significance of the historic interest of Murthly Castle GDL included:

- The amount and quality of associated documentary or other evidence for the history of Murthly Castle GDL;
- The degree to which the designed landscape as a whole represents a particular period in the history of Murthly Castle GDL;
- The degree to which one or more of its components forms an outstanding example of a particular period or style, or a sequence of styles over time;

- Murthly Castle's relationship with historic individuals, communities, events, traditions and/or historic and social movements, as well as any associations with significant persons which are well documented, and reflected in the physical elements of the garden or designed landscape; and
- Evidence of the role that Murthly Castle GDL plays for the communities of Dunkeld, Birnam, Murthly and beyond in connecting people with the past.

There is extensive documentary evidence for Murthly Castle GDL, including early cartography, estate accounts and other documentary evidence retained in archives within Murthly Castle itself, and also the National Archives in Edinburgh and from which the detailed historical account presented in **Section 3** has been drawn. Although visitor accounts are sadly lacking for the 18th century, these are of increasing number in the 19th century as first road improvements and later the arrival of the railway increased access to the Murthly Castle GDL.

These historical accounts together with articles and comments in gardening journals and newspapers, combine to show an increasing use of the designed landscape as an amenity for excursions, for the enjoyment of sport, walking, and an appreciation of the aesthetic, and a growth in the concept of a Highland tourism. Features were added to the designed landscape that provided visitors with the opportunity to view Murthly Castle GDL, such as the laying out of paths, drives and seating on Birnam Hill, in addition to the enhancements made to Duncan's Camp. The grand entrance gates constructed adjacent to Birnam Hotel in the 1870s corresponded to the opening up of the estate in 1871 to the public without appointment, and would have added to the sense of entering an 'experience'.

The walkover survey combined with the documentary evidence demonstrates periodic change within Murthly Castle GDL that reflects changing horticultural practice and landscape design at Murthly, from the Dutch influences of the 17th century to the fascination of early the 19th century with the cultivation of newly imported tree species, influenced by Sir William's American travels. In the later 19th century, the fashion for a combination of specimen formal gardens and naturalistic parkland landscapes and ornamental farmland is also reflected in the changing landscape designs at the Murthly Estate.

Key surviving components of these phases include:

- 1660-1759: Renaissance/ formal:
 - the walled garden (**FI.03**)
 - summer house (**FI.11**)
 - lime avenue (**FI.23**)

- o The Kitchen Garden (**F2.61**)
- 1759-1827: The beginning of the naturalistic
 - o early trees on west of the pleasure ground (Tree nos.016 and 017) and in the policies (Tree no.225, Tree no.256, Tree no.265, Tree no.271, Tree no.272)
 - o The laying out of 'parks' in the policies as shown in the 1825 estate plans including the opening out of Chapel park (**F2.46**) and the creation of the Washinghouse (**F2.63**), Dovecot (**F2.58**), Newtyle (**F2.53**), Meadow (**F2.52**) parks alongside the creation of the otherwise unnamed 23 acre (**F2.37**) and 15 acre (**F2.62**) parks to the west of Murthly Castle (**F2.02**).
- 1827-1838: The picturesque
 - o Triple Avenue (**F1.16**) (Tree no.018)
- 1838-1871: The romantic, the American influence and the arrival of the railway
 - o Drives (**F2.19, F2.10, F2.45, F3.02, F3.06-F3.09**) and associated features in the western policies such as Roman Bridge (**F2.10**) and Stair bridge (**F4.05**)
 - o The buffalo park and hut (**F4.06** and **F4.11**)
 - o The planting of exotic trees in the pleasure grounds and associated terraces (e.g. **F1.10, F1.13, F1.14, F1.17, F1.18, F1.19, F1.20, F1.22**)
 - o Features on Birnam Hill e.g. seats (**F4.12**), drives (**F4.04** and **F4.08**), pathways such as the Kings Seat steps (**F4.14**), and the addition of the designed landscape around Rohallion Lodge (**F4.12**) that includes Robins Dam (**F4.16**) and Stare Dam (Rohallion Loch) (**F4.17**)
 - o The addition of designed gateways at the entrance to the estate and throughout the ornamental farmlands across the Muir of Thorns (e.g. **F3.01, F4.01** and **F3.12-F3.17**) and the surviving paddocks (**F3.11**)

Murthly Castle's relationship with historic individuals and significant persons beyond the owners is limited. The development of the designed landscape appears to have been locally derived, although prominent 19th century architect James Gillespie Graham was employed to design many of the features within it such as Murthly New Castle (**F1.03**), Rohallion Lodge (**F4.12**) and the Stair Bridge in c.1840 (**F4.05**). Visitors such as Queen Victoria mentioned Murthly only in passing. Perhaps Millais at the 19th century is the most significant historic individual to have visited, recording the Murthly landscape in his works of art at the end of the 19th century, whilst the photographer to the Edinburgh Botanic Gardens, Robert Moyes Adams, included Murthly in his systematic survey of Scottish Landscapes (1901-1956) capturing many of the tree species on the estate. As elsewhere the estate played a role in the life of the local communities offering a location for excursions and a place of relaxation. From the mid-17th century until the mid-19th century the Wallace family, employed as gardeners on the estate, were instrumental in helping to shape the

gardens and designed landscape at Murthly Castle. Apprentice gardeners, trained on the estate, later went on to work in gardens elsewhere, such as James Campbell who became superintendent of parks in Perth in 1916. Talks by estate gardeners to local horticultural groups and from 1871 the opening up of the gardens to visitors may also have influenced the wider use of non-native species.

The historical sources do discuss and illustrate that Murthly Castle GDL formed part of a working estate, entailing a range of activities including forestry (plantations and sawmills), farming (farmsteads and field systems) used for arable and livestock management as well as the provision of sporting facilities such as the deer chase to the south of the Malakoff Arch, fishing and activities such as curling all of which necessitated the incorporation of associated features into the designed landscape. These are important aspects of the use and operation of Murthly Castle GDL.

Much of Murthly Castle GDL's design has been attributed to John Wallace who was active there between 1828 and 1838 (LUC, 1987). He would then have been working in tandem with James Gillespie Graham – work having begun on the Murthly New Castle (**FI.04**) in 1828. However historic mapping suggests that a good deal of the structure that underpins the policies was in place by 1825.

The extent of the surviving documentary evidence which supports our understanding of the development of Murthly Castle GDL, the influence of regionally important garden and landscape designers such as Wallace, and the contribution made by the nationally important architect Gillespie Graham, and historical associations with figures such as the artist Millais contribute to the historic interest of Murthly Castle GDL. The current baseline (identified in **Section 4**) evidences that Murthly Castle GDL followed established fashions, and provides a good representation of significant changes in landscape design and sequence of styles overtime, as such Murthly GDL has been assessed to be of high historical interest.

HORTICULTURAL INTEREST

Horticultural interest refers to the plants, trees, shrubs and woodlands in a garden and designed landscape. It covers any important associations with the history of horticulture, arboriculture or silviculture that might be demonstrated at Murthly Castle GDL. Aspects of Annex 3 of *Designation Policy and Selection Guidance* (HES, 2019) taken into consideration when reassessing the significance of the horticultural interest include:

- The presence of horticultural or arboriculture collections, their current condition and active management, which contain a wide range of species and/or unusual species or rarities;

- The presence of individual trees recognised for their age, significant cultural associations or 'champion' status;
- The presence of scientific collections which are in good condition, documented, propagated and made available to others; and
- Murthly Castle GDL's overall place in the history of horticulture, arboriculture or silviculture.

Whilst the documentary accounts detail that along with seeds and plants being collected from elsewhere within the world, largely North America, many horticultural specimens were purchased from the Perthshire Nurseries (Hunter 1883, 21) that had been established in 1767 by James Dickson overlooking the River Tay. This nursery supplied many similar estates to Murthly throughout the United Kingdom. During the 18th-19th centuries the nursery may have inadvertently helped influenced the form of planting within the Murthly Castle GDL, being dependent upon the current stock of plants and their interpretation of current fashions of horticulture.

Associated with the propagation of the trees and plants on the estate evidence for three walled enclosures, or gardens have been identified (**F1.03**), (**F2.56**) and (**F2.61**), that would have been suitable for the growth, display and enjoyment of the plants that were being cultivated within Murthly Castle GDL.

The Royal Scottish Arboricultural Society transactions in 1893 noted that Sir William Steuart had been an *'enthusiastic traveller and naturalist'* and *"when travelling in the backwoods of America...made it his duty to collect the seeds of as many coniferous trees...in particular the Rocky Mountains and North West provinces, [and having] secured them brought them home to Murthly"* (p32). Sir William was not alone, the article also cites the *"wanderings in search of trees by Douglas (botanist, 1799-1834) and Jeffrey (botanist 1826-1854) and other mighty travellers in the wilds of America"*.

It is the surviving exotic tree species planted in the 19th century which continue to make the garden and designed landscape outstanding. It is interesting to note that in a publication entitled *Diseases of the North American Forest Trees Planted Abroad* published by the US Department of Agriculture in 1956, it is noted that examples of North American plants occur in many places across Europe (p51), Murthly was named as one of just a handful of selected sites mentioned in the British Isles as consisting of North American trees, the other notable example being Nymans in West Sussex.

Whilst the designed landscape at Murthly Castle still maintains a large range of species, its full range of surviving planting would benefit from a detailed arboricultural survey to understand the

full extent to which planting introduced in the 19th century still survives. For example, in 1972 Murthly Castle was acknowledged as having the second oldest *Abies Grandis* in the UK which was planted in 1852, but it could not be identified during the walkover survey.

Many mature examples of the variety of species described in the historical accounts have been noted to survive and contribute to the horticultural interest of Murthly, particularly in regards to the avenues and areas of plantation within the policies. Whilst in the past Murthly Castle GDL has been recognised as containing nationally important collections of trees, and still has the potential to hold important individual trees of high significance, there are no specifically recognised scientific collections. A systematic inventory and an arboricultural assessment of the current trees would be required to establish its full horticultural interest.

As such it is still considered that the horticultural interest of the site is **outstanding**, however it must be acknowledged that further detailed recording and identification of the surviving planting is recommended to fully assess its horticultural value in terms of individual trees and shrubs.

ARCHITECTURAL INTEREST

Architectural interest refers to the built features forming part of the current baseline for Murthly Castle GDL. Aspects of Annex 3 of *Designation Policy and Selection Guidance* (HES, 2019) taken into consideration when reassessing the significance of the architectural interest of Murthly Castle GDL include:

- The presence of buildings and structures that are listed in recognition of their special architectural and historic interest; and
- The degree to which the buildings or structures within Murthly Castle GDL contribute to the character of the designed landscape.

Murthly Castle GDL is the setting for 24 listed buildings, including four category A, ten category B and ten category C listed buildings. Of these, ten are situated within the Murthly Castle GDL inventory site boundary and 14 are situated within the wider study area. These buildings include Murthly Castle (**F1.02**), the Chapel of St Anthony the Eremit (**F1.05**), the Walled Garden (**F1.03**) and associated Garden House (**F1.11**), a number of lodges (**F4.10**), formal entrances and gate piers (such as **F2.01**, **F2.20**, **F3.01** and **F4.01**) and bridges including Roman Bridge (**F2.10**) and Stair Bridge (**F4.05**). Many of the ancillary buildings are recognisable as being constructed in a consistent architectural style which has a restrained architectural level of detail, but suggests that there may have been a guiding architect or design principles behind buildings such as the fishing hut (**F2.35**), curling club house (**F2.39**) and buffalo hut (**F4.06**).

Garden structures such as the seat (**F2.12**) and cascade (**F2.15**) in the centre of the Dolphin Terrace (**F2.13**) are important elements of the formal landscape design, which typically for 18th century landscapes cleverly incorporated functional structures such as bridges (**F2.14**) and (**F2.21**) into the overall design, but also sweeping rock faced cuttings (**F2.16**), or embankments (**F2.19** and **F2.24**), which help articulate the form and character of the numerous drives within the policies. All of these elements demonstrate a degree of architectural design and homogeneity, and contribute to the overarching architectural interest of the Murthly Castle GDL, enabling an understanding of the landscape as both a pleasure ground and working estate. As a result, the architectural interest of Murthly Castle GDL has been assessed to be **outstanding**.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL INTEREST

Archaeological interest refers to the archaeological features contained within the garden and designed landscape. Aspects of Annex 3 of *Designation Policy and Selection Guidance* (HES, 2019) taken into consideration when reassessing the significance of the archaeological interest of Murthly Castle GDL include:

- Evidence of the survival of an early form of designed landscape;
- The research potential and/or contribution of archaeological evidence to our understanding of the development and history of the Murthly Castle GDL; and
- Other known archaeological sites or monuments which contribute to the character of the designed landscape.

Murthly Castle GDL derives its archaeological interest from the contribution made to the character of the designed landscape by archaeological sites which pre-date Murthly Castle GDL, from the potential for archaeological remains relating to earlier phases of the garden design, and from the archaeological potential for information relating to buildings which have been removed.

Located within the Murthly Castle GDL boundary are several archaeological sites which pre-date its development as a designed landscape but have influenced its design. These include the standing stone to the south-west of the Murthly Castle (a Scheduled Monument, HES: SM1570, **F2.65**), Duncan's Camp (**F4.03**) and Rohallion Castle (**F4.18**) located on Bimam Hill. The standing stone (**F2.65**) has been retained within the policies to the south-west of Murthly Castle and is a prominent landmark. Duncan's Camp (**F4.03**) and Rohallion Castle (**F4.18**) are important features of an earlier pre-Murthly Castle GDL landscape, incorporated into the designed landscape in the 19th century, Duncan's Camp (**F4.03**) having been physically altered as a result.

There is some potential for the presence of buried archaeological remains associated with earlier phases of garden and landscape design at Murthly Castle GDL, including the Dutch garden

depicted on Roy's Military Map, and for evidence within the walled garden (**F1.03**) for previous layouts and formal garden detailing. In addition, the footprint of Murthly New Castle (**F1.04**) demolished in 1949 is clearly visible in aerial photographs (refer to **Figure 4.4**), and there is likely to be similar buried archaeological remains associated with the Malakoff Arch (**F3.10**), as well as evidence for the landscape and operation of the outlying residence and garden at Dalpowie Hospital (**F2.11** and **F2.33**).

Given the contribution that archaeological sites make to the character of the designed landscape, the 19th century incorporation of archaeological sites into the Murthly Castle GDL landscape design, and the potential for archaeological remains to contribute to our understanding of the development of Murthly Castle GDL over time, the archaeological interest of Murthly Castle GDL has been assessed to be **High**.

SCENIC INTEREST

Scenic interest refers to the special contribution that Murthly Castle GDL makes to the quality of the surrounding landscape, as viewed from outside of its boundaries. Aspects of Annex 3 of *Designation Policy and Selection Guidance* (HES, 2019) taken into consideration when assessing the significance of the scenic interest of Murthly Castle GDL include:

- Size, location and/or overall character; and
- Rarity and contrast with the surrounding landscape.

The designed landscape at Murthly Castle has been demonstrated to comprise not only the policies and plantations to the south of the River Tay that surround Murthly Castle, but to extend westwards towards Birnam, encompassing Birnam Hill, and then to the south as defined by the ornamental farmland. The size and distinct character of Murthly Castle GDL has influenced the landscape we see today, which is largely expressed by the surviving architectural features within the landscape and the areas of policy woodland and plantation forestry which respect those established in the 19th century.

While influential in establishing the character of the landscape which marks the change from Lowland Perthshire to the Highlands, through the Pass of Birnam (**KLF-6**), comprising areas of mature policy woodland, there are very few opportunities to view the policies and other special features which form Murthly Castle GDL between the River Tay and the railway line. Glimpsed views from the A9 and the Highland Main Line, are restricted by mature roadside tree planting and the location of the railway line to the south of the ridge (**KLF-2**). Key views, vistas and sightlines identified in **Section 5** are largely internal, although those from the elevated position of Birnam Hill do add to the scenic interest of Murthly Castle GDL.

Murthly Castle GDL makes a significant contribution to the character of the landscape of the Tay Valley and the Pass of Birnam, including where afforded glimpsed views of the policies surrounding Murthly Castle from the A9 and wider road network, and in views of the designed landscape set against the wider backdrop of Lowland Perthshire to the south-east and the hills and mountains of the Highlands to the north-west, as such Murthly Castle GDL is of **outstanding** scenic interest.

NATURE CONSERVATION INTEREST

Nature conservation interest refers to the quality and diversity of the environments and habitats within Murthly Castle GDL. Aspects of Annex 3 of *Designation Policy and Selection Guidance* (HES, 2019) taken into consideration when reassessing the significance of the nature conservation interest include:

- The presence of sites recognised at an international, national or local level for their flora, fauna, geology, geomorphology or a combination of these features; and
- The degree to which Murthly Castle GDL contains a range of different habitats, or one or more habitats which appear at the time of assessment to be managed to support nature conservation principles, or to support protected species.

As identified in **Section 6: Habitats and Ecology**, the designed landscape at Murthly Castle incorporates a variety of habitats, some of which are nationally designated for their conservation value or scientific interest. Primarily the landscape is made up of long-established plantation forestry, which has its own conservation value, but the designed landscape also includes parts of the River Tay, an important freshwater habitat, supporting an important Atlantic Salmon population alongside other Annex II species such as Sea lamprey, Brook lamprey, River lamprey and Otter.

In addition to this there are also important areas of lagg fen and open water which support nationally scarce flora, including Caimleith Moss which is outwith the inventory site boundary for Murthly Castle GDL but identified in this report as forming part of Murthly Castle GDL to the south, and as such is an additional contributor to the nature conservation interest of the site as previously assessed.

The contribution of the SSSIs and SACs alongside the conservation value of the long-established plantations and smaller areas of Ancient (semi-natural) woodland contributes to the **outstanding** level of nature conservation interest at Murthly Castle.

8 CONCLUSION

This HEDBA of Murthly Castle GDL comprised a desk-based assessment of available sources, including archival research, and a detailed walkover survey to identify the historical development of Murthly Castle GDL from its conception to the present day. The information gathered as part of the desk-based assessment and walkover survey has enabled the identification of the current baseline, expressed as the key landscape features and special features of Murthly Castle GDL, and identified key views, vistas and sightlines. This has enabled a review of the significance of Murthly Castle GDL.

Murthly Castle GDL developed incrementally since the establishment of Murthly Castle in the 16th century. An analysis of the surviving historic maps, plans, documentary evidence and visitor accounts, as well as a walkover survey, has identified the key periods of change and influences over time, which reflect changing horticultural practice from the Dutch influences of the 17th century and French influences of the 18th century to the rapid introduction of new plant species from North America and elsewhere in the second half of the 18th and throughout the 19th centuries, alongside the development of commercial forestry. Individuals who significantly influenced the landscape design at Murthly Castle, included gardeners such as John Wallace, and owners (in particular Sir William Drummond Stewart). Historical accounts recognise Murthly Castle GDL landscape for its horticultural importance, particularly in reference to its collections of conifer trees and outstanding policy woodland.

The southern part of the Murthly Castle GDL inventory site includes a block of land to the south of the railway line on a raised plateau which represents the partial draining of the Muir of Thorn. This area has been used as a deer chase and for commercial forestry and farming, however it is apparent from the research undertaken, that this landscape was laid out in a carefully considered fashion with linear access roads, rides, or tracks on a grid pattern. Many of these have stone boundary walls and decorative entrance gateways with pyramidal finials. Another specific feature of note is the series of amorphous enclosures within the woodland plantations, defined by sunk ha-has or raised walls, some with metal wire fencing.

The southern boundary of Murthly Castle GDL has been shown to be formed along the central west-east ride/drove way, and the work undertaken for this HEDBA has confirmed that there are further enclosures to the south of an identical design and date, thus extending the southern edge of the designed landscape by another 2km as far as a second parallel west-east roadway and an ornamental farm known as 'Stewart Tower'. The development of this part of the landscape appears to date to the mid-19th century and the network of associated amorphous paddocks may have been associated with the gathering and sale of cattle as trysts, potentially linked to the station

in Murthly only 1 km to the north-east. Further research is required to fully understand the purpose of the amorphous paddocks and their relationship with the Murthly Castle GDL to the north.

As a result of the research undertaken, landscape design elements associated with Murthly Castle GDL landscape have been identified to the south-west, extending the designed landscape to encompass Birnam Hill. The design of the walling to the buffalo park for example, with pyramidal entrances, reflects the style used elsewhere on the Murthly Estate. Viewpoints with sightlines providing views over the Pass of Birnam to Murthly Castle and the policies which surround it and along the Tay Valley from the Stair Bridge and various paths and rides on Birnam Hill, all demonstrate that this area was an integral part of Murthly Castle GDL that was developed in the mid-19th century.

The impact of two infrastructure developments comprising firstly the introduction of the railway in the 1850s and then the upgrading of the A9 in the mid-20th century, have cumulatively had an impact upon the appreciation and legibility of the former extent of the Murthly Castle GDL. The separation of the policies from the ornamental farmland, was partially maintained for a period of time by the dominance of the Malakoff Arch on the skyline, but this no longer remains as a landscape feature. The introduction of the railway incorporated a number of accommodation bridges and allowed discrete areas of the Murthly Estate, such as Gellyburn, to be developed by the end of the 19th century, and introduced new views from the railway itself, as visitors to Birnam were provided with a glimpse of Murthly New Castle and policies, but overall it was detrimental to the integrity of the landscape design.

The A9 had a similar affect, severing Murthly Castle GDL, with few crossing points which held no direct relationship to the former route of drives and paths, whilst interrupting vistas between the policies and Birnam Hill. The new planting that was introduced along the edge of the A9 did have the effect of integrating the road into the designed landscape as well as creating a barrier to screen the A9 from views south and west from within the policies surrounding Murthly Castle. However the uniform planting introduced, does not have the range of species or style of planting that is reflective of the wider character of the policies.

The demolition of Murthly New Castle and the Malakoff Arch in the 1950s is considered to have had a considerable negative impact upon the legibility of the 19th century layout of the policies, avenues and designed views within Murthly Castle GDL. However, while the views have changed, the sightlines between the sites of these former buildings remain and contribute to the understanding of this element of the 19th century landscape design at Murthly Castle GDL. The loss of these structures is perhaps not always appreciated by visitors today as there is no extant evidence to see on the ground.

Following the results of this survey it is recommended that the existing GDL inventory description should be revised, and the inventory site boundary expanded to acknowledge the two additional areas of Murthly Castle GDL to the west at Bimam Hill and the ornamental farmland to the south. By incorporating these areas, the overall size of Murthly Castle GDL as discernible in the modern landscape will be 70% larger, making Murthly Castle GDL one of the largest designed landscapes in Scotland.

Whilst the overall size of the Murthly Castle GDL by the mid 19th century was vast, prior to this in the 17th- 18th centuries by comparison with similar large houses in Scotland the amount of visitor accounts, comments, descriptions and engravings for Murthly are relatively limited. The reasons for this are unclear, but one explanation is that it was not on the main visitor route when travelling through Scotland and until the road network was improved and new bridges constructed, the impressive nature of the gardens and policies were undervalued.

Murthly Castle and its GDL are today considered an important element of the Tay Valley, but still is in many ways relatively under visited and publicised. Within the local community however, the local population do make use of the numerous walks and routes through the GDL and it can be considered as an important resource both on a cultural level in terms of a long affinity to the site, but also in terms of recreation and appreciation of the ecological habitats and wildlife.

9 SUPPORTING INFORMATION

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- Cash-book for building of new Mansion House at Murthly,(1828-32)GD121/1/Box 72/1
- Book containing specifications of furnishing of Murthly house and estimates of cost, c. 1830. GD121/1/Box 72/2
- Sales (mainly timber & cattle): GD121/1/Box 37/208 (1720-1807)
- Papers concerning improvement outlay on Murthly estate: GD121/1/85/2 (1851-1877)
- Papers concerning estate improvements: GD121/1/85/4 (1853-1856)
- Memoranda: GD121/1/Box 45/241 (1615-1792)
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- 12 Note-books with loose papers GD121/1/Box 71/416 (1727-1840)
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- Plan of part of Murthly Estate showing deer chase and its severance by Perth and Dunkeld Railway RHP83253/1
- Tracing plan of part of the River Tay and the area adjoining Murthly Castle. 1900 RHP37977
- Architectural plan and elevation (sketch) of a stable block, with notes on possible alterations RHP37981
- Architectural plan. Of the joisting of Murthly Castle 1875 RHP13565
- Sketch plan and elevation of [?a courtyard and outhouses] C18 RHP37983
- Plan of the baronies of Grandtully, Strathbraan and Murthly, with inset plan of Cairnbo-Stewart. c 1830s. RHP37984
- Plan of Highland Railway through Murthly estate from Dunkeld Station to Charleston. RHP44965 1884
- Plan of road from Birnam to Murthly, Perthshire c 1858 RHP140667
- Outline plan of part of Murthly Estate showing deer chase and its severance by Perth and Dunkeld Railway, 1857 RHP83253/1
- Plan of the baronies of Grandtully, Strathbraan and Murthly, with inset plan of Cairnbo-Stewart. c 1830s. RHP40698
- Baronies plan (extends S to Birnam Hill- E to Duke of Atholl's Property, N to north of Grandtully, Duirasken, Lagg, W to lands of Kinlock belonging to John Campbell)

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- 551 166/1/1 Archaeological site card index 1947 Records of OS: available to view on CANMORE

Aerial Photographs (Various 1930s -2020s)

- **Britain from Above**
 - a) **SPW040539 Murthly Castle and Murthly New Castle taken facing north 1932.**
<https://www.britainfromabove.org.uk/en/image/SPW040539> *Not reproduced but also available are SAW 003572 Murthly and New Murthly Castle oblique 1947*
- **National Collection of Aerial Photography** *(not reproduced here)*

Sortie	Frames	Date
ARSF/1993/04	0069, 0070, 0077-0079	1993
106G/Scot/UK/0051	3257, 3258, 3370-3376, 4232, 4234- 4236, 4258- 4264, 4372-4378	1946
ASS/51188	0216, 0233, 0234	1988

- **CUCAP** Cambridge University Collection of Aerial Photography
 - a) BE12 Panorama of Highlands, Looking WNW from Caputh up Tay 1948-07-07
- **Canmore** National Record of the Historic Environment *(not reproduced here)*
https://canmore.org.uk/image/result?SIMPLE_KEYWORD=Murthly%2520Castle&COLLECTION=
 - a) SC1257565 Murthly Castle and New Murthly Castle. Oblique aerial photograph taken facing north (1932)
 - b) SC1268498 Murthly Castle and New Murthly Castle. Oblique aerial photograph taken facing north (1947)
 - c) SC1018859 Oblique aerial view of Murthly Castle centred on the castle, chapel and walled garden, taken from the NNE (1998)
 - d) SC1690325-1690333 Oblique aerial view of Murthly Castle centred on the castle, chapel and walled garden (1998)
 - e) DPI40378- DPI40388 Oblique aerial views of Murthly Castle (2012)
 - f) DPI40388 Oblique aerial view of Murthly Castle, taken from the S (2012)
 - g) DPI40398 Oblique aerial view of Murthly Castle, taken from the SE (2012)
 - h) DPI40392 General oblique aerial view of Murthly Castle policies, centred on Murthly castle, taken from the W (2012)
 - i) DPI40394-96 and DPI403948 General oblique aerial view of Murthly Castle policies, centred on Murthly castle, taken from the (2012)

- **Google Earth**

- a) https://earth.google.com/web/search/Murthly+Castle+Estate,+Perth/@56.54188498,-3.51324008,50.85245597a,2593.22830026d,35y,-174.14917555h,45.0129824t,0r/data=CigilgokCTwxlWyhqEpAEaRIgFgupkpAGTrFI3E0G_y_lbkHRnpOTvy_

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- **1994.0136 Old Ferry Caputh** (Appendix 2.56)
- 1994. 0138 Rohallion House
- 1994.0137 Caputh bridge
- 1996.1079 The last oak of Birnam Victorian Photo Album n.d.
- 2006. 0004 **Murthly Castle, flower garden c1914** (Appendix 2.26)
- 2006. 0005 Murthly Castle, east gate flower garden c1914
- 198 **Colryden Lodge** (Appendix 2.60)

Murthly Castle:

- **Large group of men** 19th/early 20th century on steps of garden room by AF Mackenzie – Birnam no 5 (postcard) (Appendix 2.19)
- Series of water colours including garden room and **flower gardens** n.d (e.g. Appendix 2.23).
- **Pencil sketch of Murthly Castle and formal garden 1932** (Appendix 2.23)
- **Murthly Castle** printed engraving (drawn on stone by David Octavius Hill), published by Thomas Hill, Perth. Shows soldiers in tartan walking towards castle n.d. (Appendix 2.82)
- **Pencil Sketch of Dalpowie Hospital n.d.** (Appendix 2.54)
- **Drawing of Murthly New Castle** (Appendix 2.15)
- **Punch Sketch of Murthly Buffalo Sept 15 1860** (Appendix 2.63)
- Christmas Eve Murthly Castle Millais, 1887 published by McLean Oct. 1 1889 (Appendix 2.6)
- **Murthly Moss** Millais, 1887 (Appendix 2.86)
- **Murthly Old and New c1832** (Appendix 2.16)
- **Sketch of Old Murthly Castle from the south-west.** (Appendix 2.4)
- **From Birnam Wood to Dunsinane. David Farquharson ARA** (Appendix 2.80)
- Photograph of policies looking towards New Castle. n.d.
- **Landscape painting of Murthly Castle and Estate** date and artist unknown (Appendix 2.81)
- **Murthly Castle** coloured engraving similar to that used in *Scotland Illustrated 1845* Plate LXVI (Appendix 2.8)

Murthly Castle Green Book (Photo Album)

- Old Castle Courtyard
- **Terrace Walk** (Appendix 2.32 and 2.33)
- **Tower house, Old Murthly Castle looking south-east** (Appendix 2.7)
- Conifers
- Undated view of the Flower garden looking towards Garden House (early 20th century)
- **Undated views of the formal gardens** (e.g. Appendices 2.20 2.21, 2.24, 2.25)
- Undated views of the Deodara or Sunken terrace
- **Avenue of Yews** (Appendix 2.39)
- **Rohallion Lodge viewed from loch** (Appendix 2.50)
- **Path around Rohallian Loch** (Appendix 2.51)
- **Rohallion Lodge** (Appendix 2.52)
- Rowing boat, Rohallian Loch
- **Entrance to the policies at Birnam.** Now the Birnam Hotel in Dunkeld. (Appendix 2.53)
- Drumour Lodge

- **Birnam Hall/ Dalpowie Hospital** (Appendix 2.55)

Photographs of the Murthly Estate (Photographs of Estate Book)

- **Murthly Castle (new) from elevations** plan, back view and front view (Illustrations) (Appendix 2.9 and 2.10)
- **Murthly Castle (new) photograph** (Appendix 2.14)
- **Murthly Castle from Grand Avenue** (Appendix 2.17)
- **Old Murthly Castle from West Park** (Appendix 2.5)
- View in Flower Garden
- **Deodara or Sunk Terrace** (Appendix 2.27)
- **Bridge near Dolphin Terrace** (Appendix 2.28)
- **Waterfall in Dolphin Terrace** (Appendix 2.29)
- **Araucaria Avenue and Chapel** (Appendix 2.34)
- **Part of Douglas Winding Avenue** (Appendix 2.31)
- **View in American Garden Terrace** (Appendix 2.30)
- Entrance to policies at Birnam

Red Book (Photo Album)

- Deodara without flowering Rhodedendrons
- Yew Tree Avenue
- Good Luck Arch at New Castle

Various postcards of Murthly Castle (2.12, 2.13)

National Monuments Record of Scotland (Murthly Castle)

- PTD/20/1 *Murthly Castle 1849 (old)* , original copied in Sandeman, Library Perth, Sketches Vol I Acc. No. 28742 Class no LT41
- PTD/11/1(2) Copy of 1969 of *Rohallion Lodge, 1851, Murthly* [original drawing was in Sandeman Library, Perth, Sketches Vol I 23T42]
- PT/5669 *Murthly Castle (new)* (RCAMS Rich Booth, bookseller Hay on Wye) c.1880
- PT/2216 and 2217 *Murthly Castle (old) 1928 S Elevation* IG Lindsay Collection (NMRS)
- PT/2220 *Murthly Castle (old) 1928 W. Elevation* IG Lindsay Collection (NRMS)
- PT/2221 and 2222 *Murthly Castle (old)* view from S across topiary gardens 1928 IG Lindsay Collection (NMRS)
- PT/2223 *Murthly Castle (old)* view from topiary gardens 1928 IG Lindsay Collection (NMRS)
- PT/2192 *Murthly Castle (old)* view from NW 1928 1928 IG Lindsay Collection (NMRS)

(Items below held in NMRS are referenced as copies made from Magnus Jackson Collection copyright and negatives Art Gallery and Museums George Street, Perth) (also referenced on NMRS cards as I693, I687, I686a and I685, I695, I684)

- G 813770 PO *Murthly Castle (new)* I868 (Photograph)
- G 831771 PO SC1037006 *Murthly Castle (new)* I875 (Photograph)
- G 831772 PO *Murthly Castle (new)* c.I875 (Photograph)
- G 831773 PO *Murthly Castle (old)* (Photograph) cI875
- G 813774 PO *Murthly Castle Flower Garden* c I880
- PT/2990 PO *Murthly (Old) Castle* c.I880

RIBA

- RIBA60132 *Rohallion Lodge, Little Dunkeld, Perthshire, see through an arch of the Stair Bridge* by James Gillespie Graham. Image 1900 https://www.ribapix.com/rohillion-lodge-little-dunkeld-perthshire-see-through-an-arch-of-the-stair-bridge_riba60132#
- RIBA60130 *Murthly Castle, Little Dunkeld, Perthshire* by A.F. Mackenzie 1900 https://www.ribapix.com/Murthly-Castle-Little-Dunkeld-Perthshire_RIBA60130?ribasearch#
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St Andrews University Special Collections

<https://tinyurl.com/STAndremurth> selected items included:

- GWW-SV-904a *Dead Walk, Murthly Castle* (stereoscope image)
- GWW-SV-904b *Dead Walk, Murthly Castle* (stereoscope image)
- **JV-483 *Murthly Castle 1878*** J Valentine and Sons. (Appendix 2.18)
- **Carputh Bridge after we left 1883** ms37102/3/33v/2 (Appendix 2.57)
- *Robert Moyes Adam Scottish Landscape Photography Collection*
 - a) **RMA-F-100 *East Avenue, Murthly 1921*** Appendix 2.43)
 - b) RMA-F-102 *Douglas Firs 1921*
 - c) RMA-F-103 *Douglas Firs 1921*
 - d) **RMA-F-104 *Araucaria Avenue, Murthly 1921*** (Appendix 2.35)
 - e) **RMA-F-105 *Araucaria Avenue, Murthly 1921*** (Appendix 2.36)
 - f) **RMA-F-106 *Cypresses 1921*** (Appendix 2.37)
 - g) RMA-F-107 *Cypresses 1921*

- h) **RMA-F-109 Cypresses 1921** (Appendix 2.41)
 - i) RMA-F-111 *Douglas Firs* 1921
 - j) RMA-H-1599 **Murthly Woods in Snow 1925** (Appendix 2.65)
 - k) RMA-H-1600 **Murthly Woods in Snow 1925** Appendix 2.68)
 - l) RMA-H-1602 *Murthly Woods in Snow* 1925
 - m) RMA-H-1603 **Avenue Murthly Woods** (Appendix 2.79)
 - n) RMA-H-1604 *Douglas firs in snow, Birnam* 1925
 - o) RMA-H-1605 *Forest Scene* 1925
 - p) RMA-H-1606 *Murthly Woods in Snow* 1925
 - q) RMA-H-1607 *Douglas firs in snow, Birnam* 1925
 - r) RMA-H-1607 **Murthly Woods in snow, Birnam 1925** Appendix 2.71)
 - s) RMA-H-1608 **Murthly Woods in Snow 1925** (Appendix 2.69)
 - t) RMA-H-1609 *Murthly Woods in Snow* 1925
 - u) RMA-H-1617 *Avenue of Yews* 1925
 - v) RMA-H-1618 *Old yew Murthly Castle, Dunkeld* 1926
 - w) RMA-H-1619 **Douglas firs 1926** (Appendix 2.46)
 - x) RMA-H-1620 *Douglas firs* 1926
 - y) RMA-H-1621 **Cedar Tree, Murthly Castle 1926** (Appendix 2.38)
 - z) RMA-H-1622 *Monkey Puzzle Trees, Dunkeld* 1926
 - aa) RMA-H-1623 *Birch Tree, Murthly* 1926 Appendix 2.72)
 - bb) RMA-H-1624 **Cypress Trees Murthly Castle 1926** Appendix 2.47)
 - cc) RMA-H-1625 **Afforestation Murthly Castle 1926** Appendix 2.73)
 - dd) RMA-H-1626 *Cedar Trees, Murthly Castle* 1926
 - ee) RMA-H-1627 *Douglas firs, Murthly Castle.* 1926
 - ff) RMA-H-1628 **Norway Spruce, Muir of Thorns, Murthly Castle 1926** Appendix 2.67)
 - gg) RMA-S-795 **Larch Woods, Muir of Thorns 1926** Appendix 2.66)
 - hh) **RMA-S-802 Avenue, Murthly 1926** (Appendix 2.40)
 - ii) RMA-S-803 **Foresters at work, Murthly 1926** (Appendix 2.75)
 - jj) RMA-S-804 **Boys planting, Murthly Castle 1926** (Appendix 2.74)
 - kk) RMA-S-805 *Pseudotsuga, Murthly Castle* 1926 (Appendix 2.76)
 - ll) RMA-S-812 *Picea excelsa, Bankfoot* 1926
- ms37102-7-26-1 **Murthly Castle** c1868 McIntosh, Agnes, Mitchell (Appendix 2.1)
 - ms37103/4/15r Sir William Stewart of Murthly (William Carmichael McIntosh Album iv) c1870

Other images:

- Alamy: **Old Murthly Castle** by T.H. Shepherd R3D9DJ (Appendix 2.77)
- Bell, William Scott *Murthly Castle* in Jackson Hooker, W. (1845) *Perthshire Illustrated: A Series of Select Views of the Picturesque and Romantic Scenery, and Principal Mansions of Perthshire; With Historical and Descriptive Illustrations; and An Account of the Royal Progress Through the County in 1842* Plate LXVI p94-95
- 1888 The Old Garden [or, A Green Old Age]. Andrew Lloyd Webber Collection.
- **Dew-Drenched Furze**. Millais 1889-90. Painted on the Murthly Estate while Millais family rented Birnam Hall (from 1881) T12865 <https://www.tate.org.uk/art/artworks/millais-dew-drenched-furze-t12865> (Appendix 2.85)
- Arrand 1912 'The Annual Summer Meeting and Tour of the Royal English Arboricultural Society, Perth, July 29th to August 2nd 1912' in *Quarterly Journal of Forestry* Vol 6
 - a) Figure 6: **Converting Coppice to Coniferous plantation** A Murray (Appendix 2.64)
 - b) Figure 7: **Douglas Firs at Murthly** A F Mackenzie (Appendix 2.42)
 - c) Figure 9: **Menzies Spruce at Murthly** A F Mackenzie (Appendix 2.45)
 - d) Figure 12: **Parent Larches at Dunkeld** destroyed by lightening in recent years (ie before 1912) A F Mackenzie (Appendix 2.44)
- Country Life 2 October 1915. *Murthly Castle the seat of Mr W. Steuart-Fotheringham*
 - a) *The Garden Room*
 - b) *Old Castle from the end of terrace*
 - c) *Garden, front gable and steps, Old Castle*
 - d) *Unfinished (new) Castle from north corner of square garden*
 - e) *Sentinel yews in the square garden*
 - f) *Where two yew walks meet square garden*

Note these can be viewed online at Google Books <https://tinyurl.com/CLifeoct1915>

- Blair Castle **Dunkeld Railway** 2 landscape of the railway prior to Construction 1846 (Appendix 2.78 & 2.79)
- Demolition of the new castle photographs in:
 - a) Dundee Evening Telegraph: 26 January 1949. 1
 - b) The Sphere 12 February 1949, 17
- Fraser, W. 1868. *The Red Book of Grandtully*. Vol 1 Edinburgh
 - a) **Old Murthly Castle from the East** (Appendix 2.2)
 - b) **Last Oak of Birnam Forest** (Appendix 2.48)
- Illustrated Sporting and Dramatic News

- a) 18 Feb 1888 **“Boating Pool Murthly”** (Appendix 2.62)
- b) 8th April 1893 **“The Birnam and Murthly Salmon fishery”** (Appendix 2.61)
- Hunter, T. 1883. *Woods, Forests and Estates of Perthshire*. Henderson, Robertson and Hunter: Perth.
 - a) **The Perthshire Nurseries** (Appendix 2.88)
 - b) **Last of Great Birnam Wood** (Appendix 2.49)
- House and Heritage – Postcard of Murthly c1875
<https://houseandheritage.org/?s=Murthly> (Appendix 2.11)
- MacGibbon, D. & Ross, T. 1887. *The castellated and domestic architecture of Scotland, from the twelfth to the eighteenth century* Douglas, Edinburgh (figure 860)
 - a) **Drawing of Old Murthly Castle from East** (Appendix 2.3)
- M’Lean, C. 1879. *Dunkeld, Its Straths and Glens, Or, Central Perthshire, Historical and Descriptive*
 - a) **Birnam and Dunkeld** (Appendix 2.87)
 - b) **Birnam Hill from Loch of the Lowes** (Appendix 2.83)
- Murthly History Group: Images of **Malakoff Arch** (Appendix 2.58 and 2.59)
- Punch: 15th Sept 1860 **“Partridge shooting in the highlands”** (Appendix 2.63)
- Modern image of Rohallion Castle without vegetation <https://www.zamki-szkocji.com/rohallion-castle/> also a number of detailed images of walls from same link

Maps

- 1595 Pont 24 Auchtergaven Kinclaven (National Library of Scotland (NLS))
- 1595 Pont 25 Lower Strath Tay (NLS)
- 1682 East Lothian John Adair (NLS) (used as comparison see Winton and Broxmouth)
- c.1720 The Mapped of Straithernm Stormont & Cars of Gourie by John Adair Adv.MS.70.2.11 (NLS)
- 1746 William Edgar, An Exact Map of the Country About Perth, with The Course of The Rivers Tay and Ern &c BL Maps K.Top.50.72.1.
- c. 1750 c1750 William Roy Survey of Scotland BL Maps CC.5.a.441 17/3c Roy Military Survey of Scotland, 1747-55.
- 1775 Taylor & Skinner Road from Edinboro to Thurso BL Maps 6 TAB.10.
- 1783 John Strobie The Counties of Perth and Clackmannan NLS EMS.b.2.30
- 1825 Plans of the Baronies of Murthly by James Chalmers (Murthly Castle Archive)
- 1831 James Knox Map of the Basin of the Tay NLS Newman.1044

- c.1840 Plans of Grounds around Murthly – Policy Grounds pre-railway (Murthly Castle Archive)
- 1845 W & AK Johnston. map of the Counties of Perth and Clackmannan with the railways. NLS EMS.b.1.42
- 1856 Map of Perth & Dunkeld Railway on the Murthly Estate (Murthly Castle Archive)
- Ordnance Survey Map series –
 - 1st Edition (1 inch)*
 - a) Perth – Sheet 48 surveyed 1853, published 1868
 - 1st Edition (25 inch)*
 - b) Perthshire Sheet LXII.10 surveyed 1864, reprinted 1868
 - c) Perthshire LXII.13
 - d) Perthshire LXII.14
 - e) Perthshire LXII.15
 - f) Perthshire LXII.16
 - g) Perthshire LXXIII.1 1865
 - h) Perthshire LXXIII.2
 - i) Perthshire LXXIII.3
 - j) Perthshire LXXIII.4 surveyed 1863, first edition 1867
 - k) Perthshire LXXIII.8 1865
 - l) Perthshire LXXIII.8 1865
 - 2nd Edition (25 inch)*
 - m) Perthshire LXII.9 Dunkeld and Dowally, Little Dunkeld 1900
 - n) Perthshire LXII.13 1901 Auchtergaven, Little Dunkeld 1901
 - o) Perthshire LXXIII.1 Auchtergaven, Little Dunkeld 1901
 - p) Perthshire LXXIII. 7 Auchtergaven, Little Dunkeld 1901
 - q) Perthshire LXIII.8 Auchtergaven, Kinclaven, Little Dunkeld 1901

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- Weaver, L. 2 October 1915. *Murthly Castle the seat of Mr W.Steuart-Fotheringham* Vol. 38, Iss. 978 p.456-463

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Edinburgh Evening Courant: 16 August 1861

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- William Thom 1831 Vol.7 pp.445-454;
- James Monro of Brechin 1833 Vol.8 pp.102-106
- James Kidd of Rossie Priory 1840 Vol.6 pp.252-254

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Sir Walter Scott Quarterly Review :1828

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Plans

- Various building plans and elevations, including façade to flower garden, proposed addition of conservatory offices. Royal Incorporation of Architects in Scotland, 1840 NES PTD 306/4-15
- PTD 306/3 Ground Floor plan with office court, Murthly New Castle ground floor (RIAS William Henry Playfair Collection)

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- Bidwell- land managing agents for the Murthly Estate since 2000 <https://www.bidwells.co.uk/what-we-do/projects/murthly-estate/>

Definitions of key monument types were created using the following resources:

CANMORE Thesaurus <https://canmore.org.uk/thesaurus/1/595/HA%20HA>

Also see specific Thesauri:

- Gardens Parks and open spaces:
<https://heritagedata.org/live/schemes/1/concepts/552.html>

- Agriculture: <https://heritagedata.org/live/schemes/1/concepts/1.html>
- Defence: <https://heritagedata.org/live/schemes/1/concepts/341.html>
- Religious Ritual and Funerary <https://heritagedata.org/live/schemes/1/concepts/1645.html>

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- <https://www.historicenvironment.scot/advice-and-support/listing-scheduling-and-designations/gardens-and-designed-landscapes/what-is-the-inventory-of-gardens-and-designed-landscapes/>
- Inventory Guidance for Designed Landscape
<https://www.historicenvironment.scot/archives-and-research/publications/publication/?publicationId=7c365ace-e62d-46d2-8a10-a5f700a788f3>

APPENDIX I: HISTORIC MAPPING

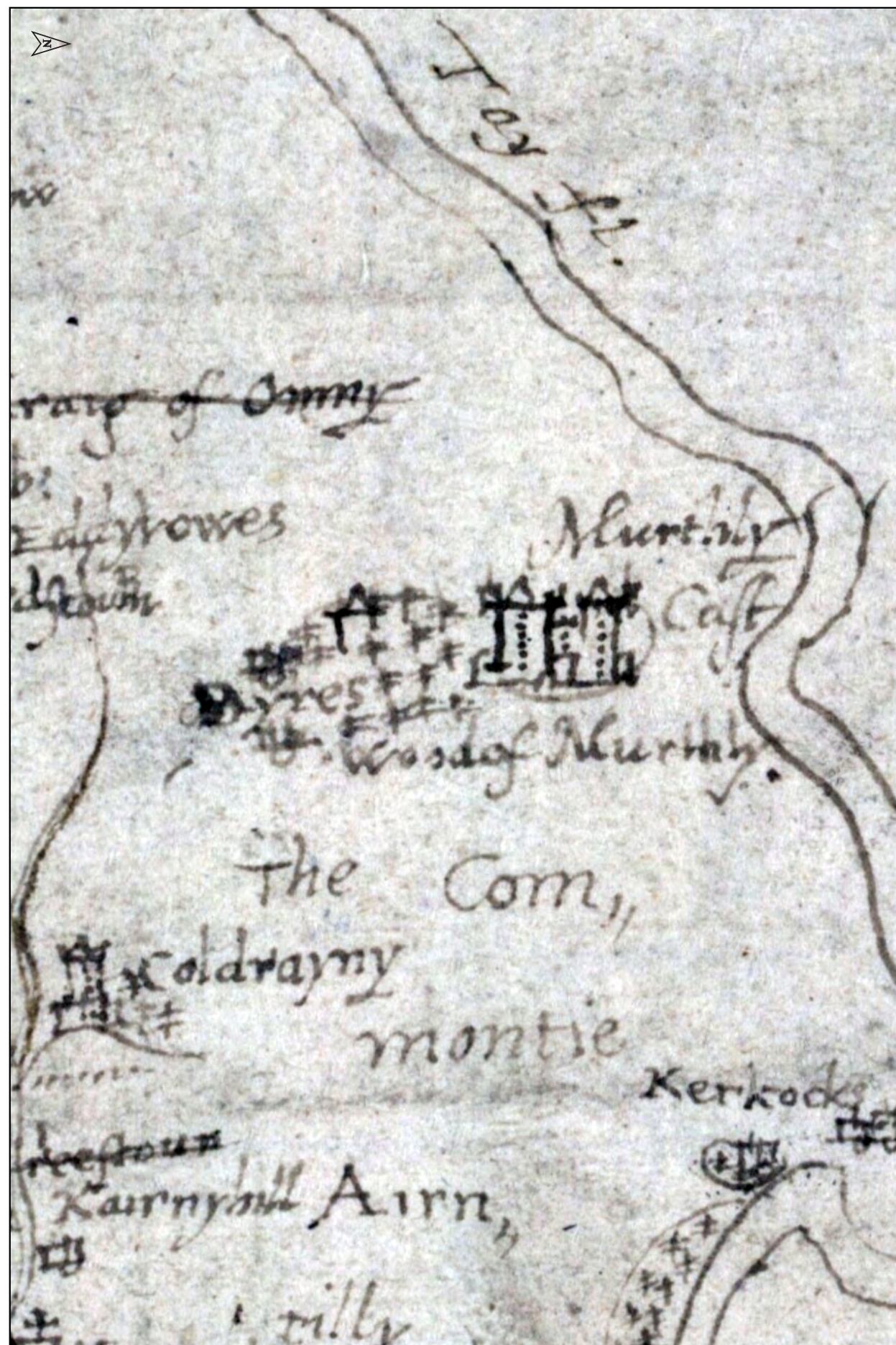
HISTORIC MAPPING

FIRST EDITION ORDNANCE SURVEY MAPS

SECOND EDITION ORDNANCE SURVEY MAPS

APPENDIX I:

HISTORIC MAPPING



c.1595 'Aughtergaven and Kinclaven, Perthshire' (Pont 24)



c.1595 'Lower Strath Tay from Dunkeld to Benhil' (Pont 25)



Appendix I.I: c.1720, The Mappe of Straithern, Stormont & Cars of Gourie by John Adair

reproduced with the permission of the National Library of Scotland

Scale 1:25000

Version: 2



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Metres 0 0.5 1 1.5 2 km



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Appendix I.2: 1747-1755 Extract from Roy's Military Map

reproduced with the permission of the British Library

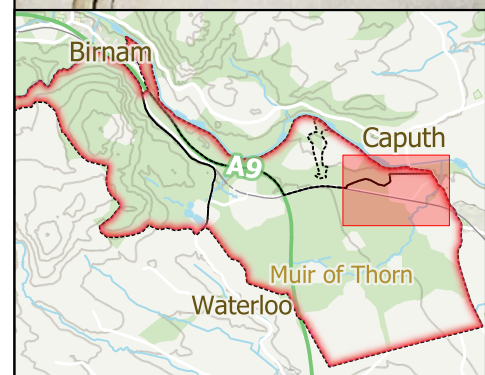
Scale 1:30000 (overview) & 1:10000 (detail)

Version: 2











Appendix 1.7: 1825, Plans of the Baronies of Murthly by James Chalmers - No.15 Grounds Around Murthly

reproduced with the permission of Murthly Estate Archives

Scale 1:7000

Version: 2



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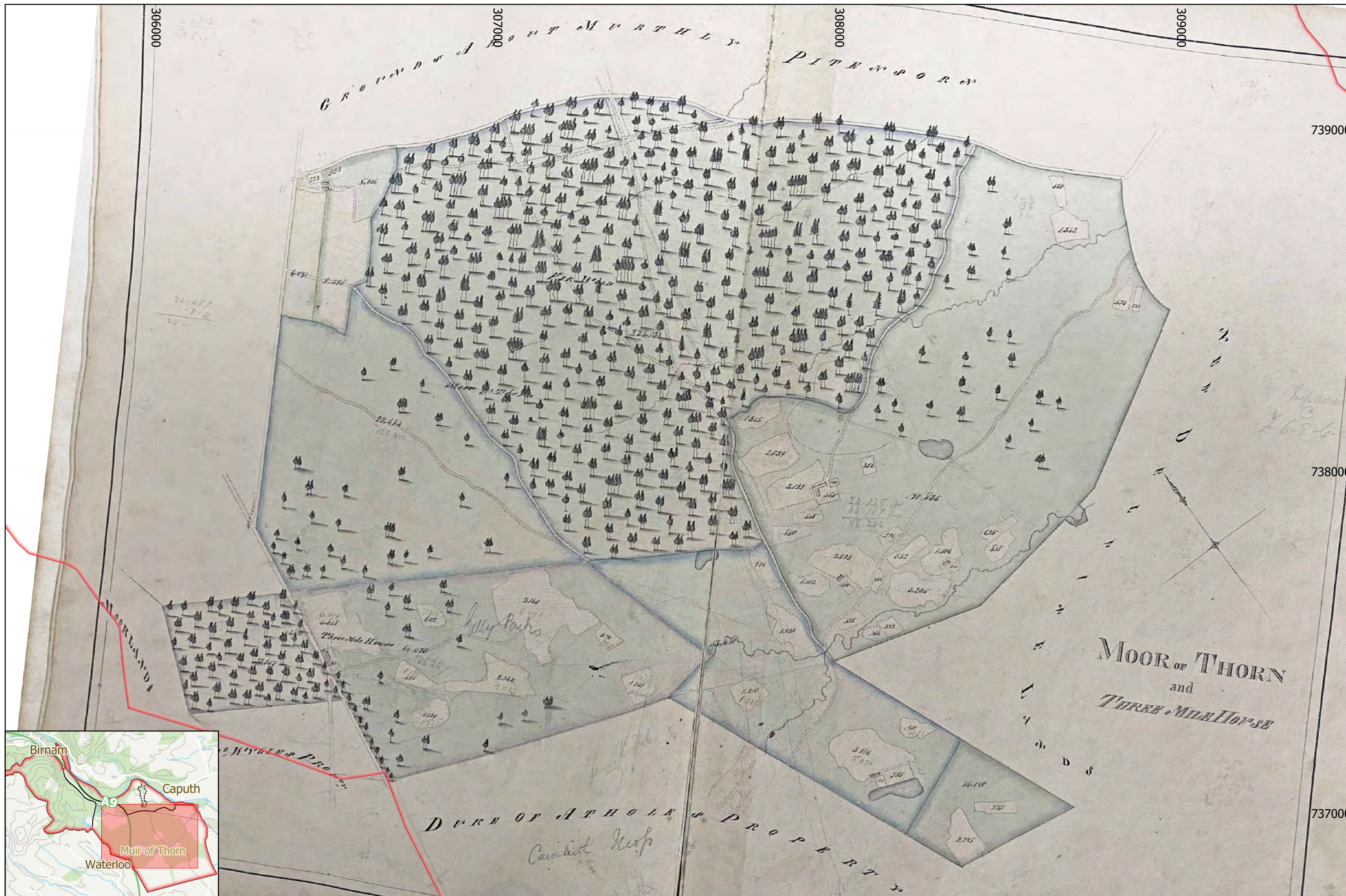
Metres 0

250

500

750

1,000 m



Appendix I.8: 1825, Plans of the Baronies of Murthly by James Chalmers - No.16 Muir of Thorn & Three Mile House
reproduced with the permission of Murthly Estate Archives



Appendix I.9: 1825, Plans of the Baronies of Murthly by James Chalmers - No.18 Ringwood, Dalpowie and Courthill

reproduced with the permission of Murthly Estate Archives

Scale 1:7000

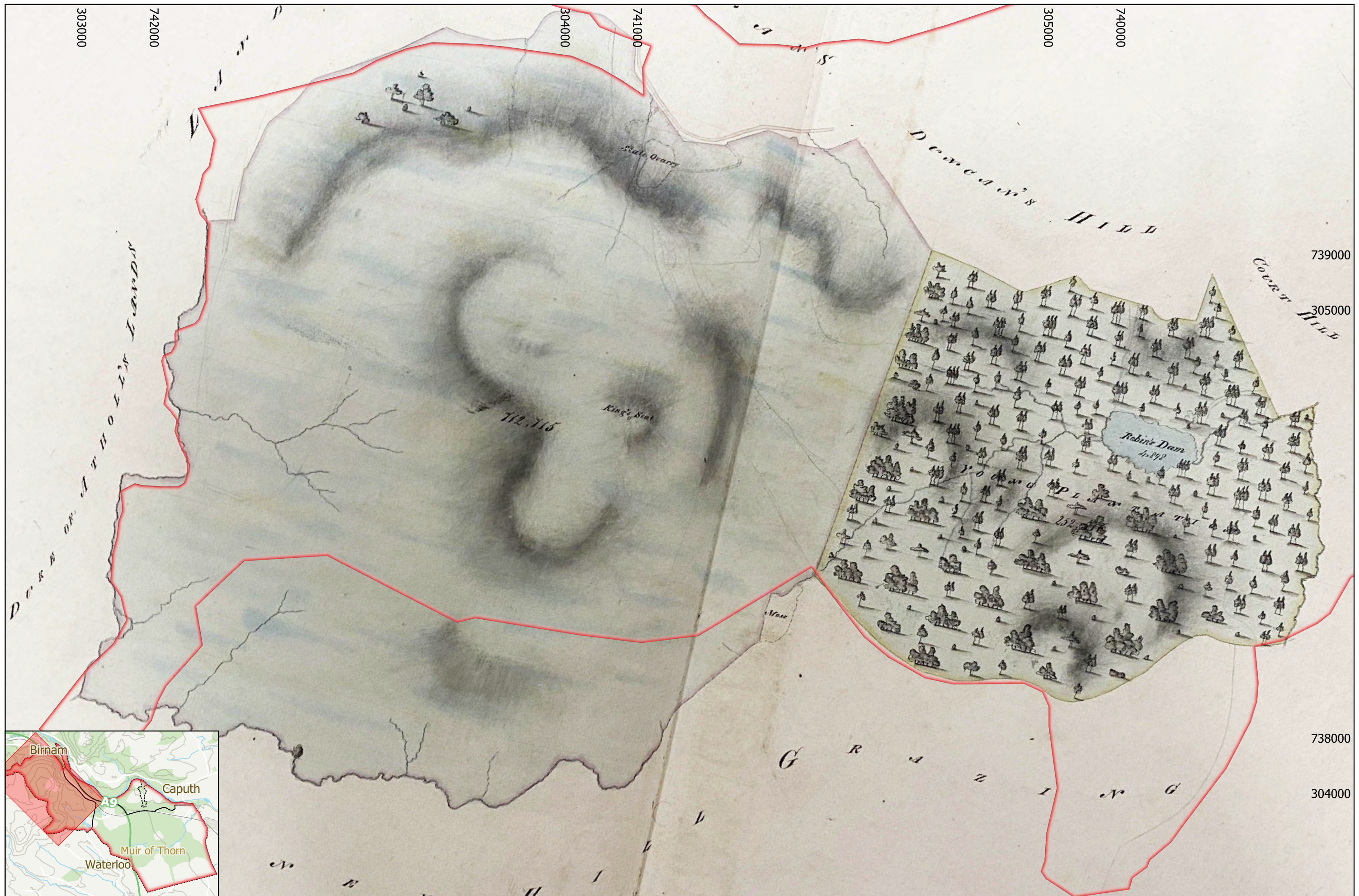
Version: 2



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Appendix I.10: 1825, Plans of the Baronies of Murthly by James Chalmers - No.28 Birnam Hill

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Scale 1:10000

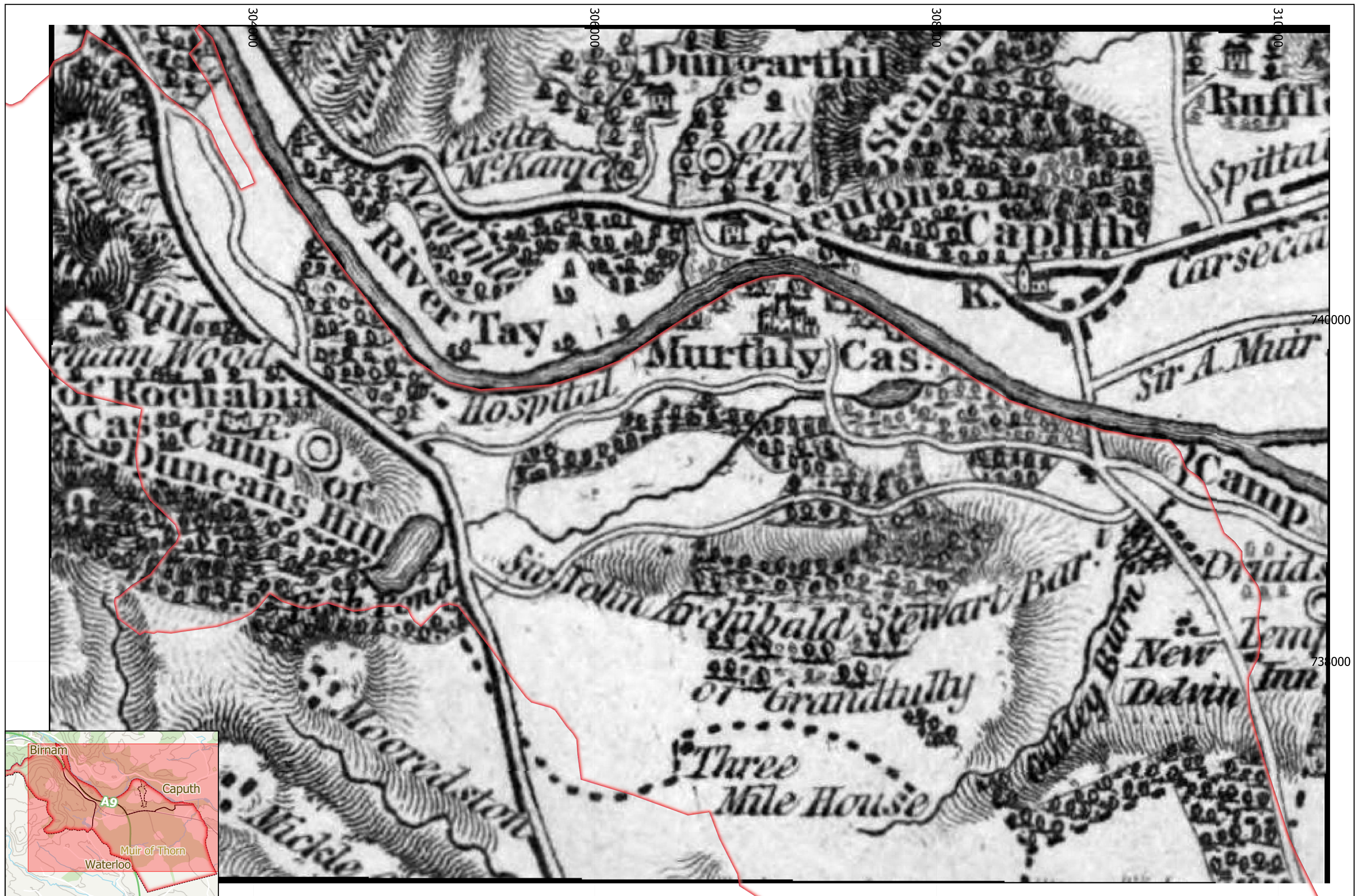
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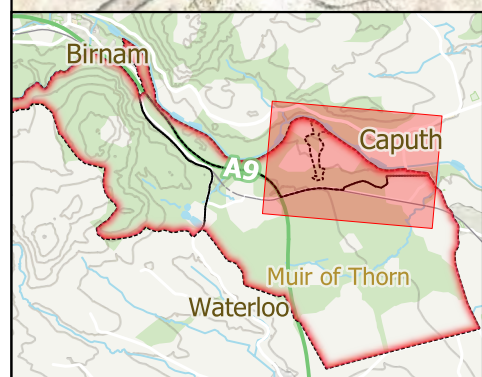
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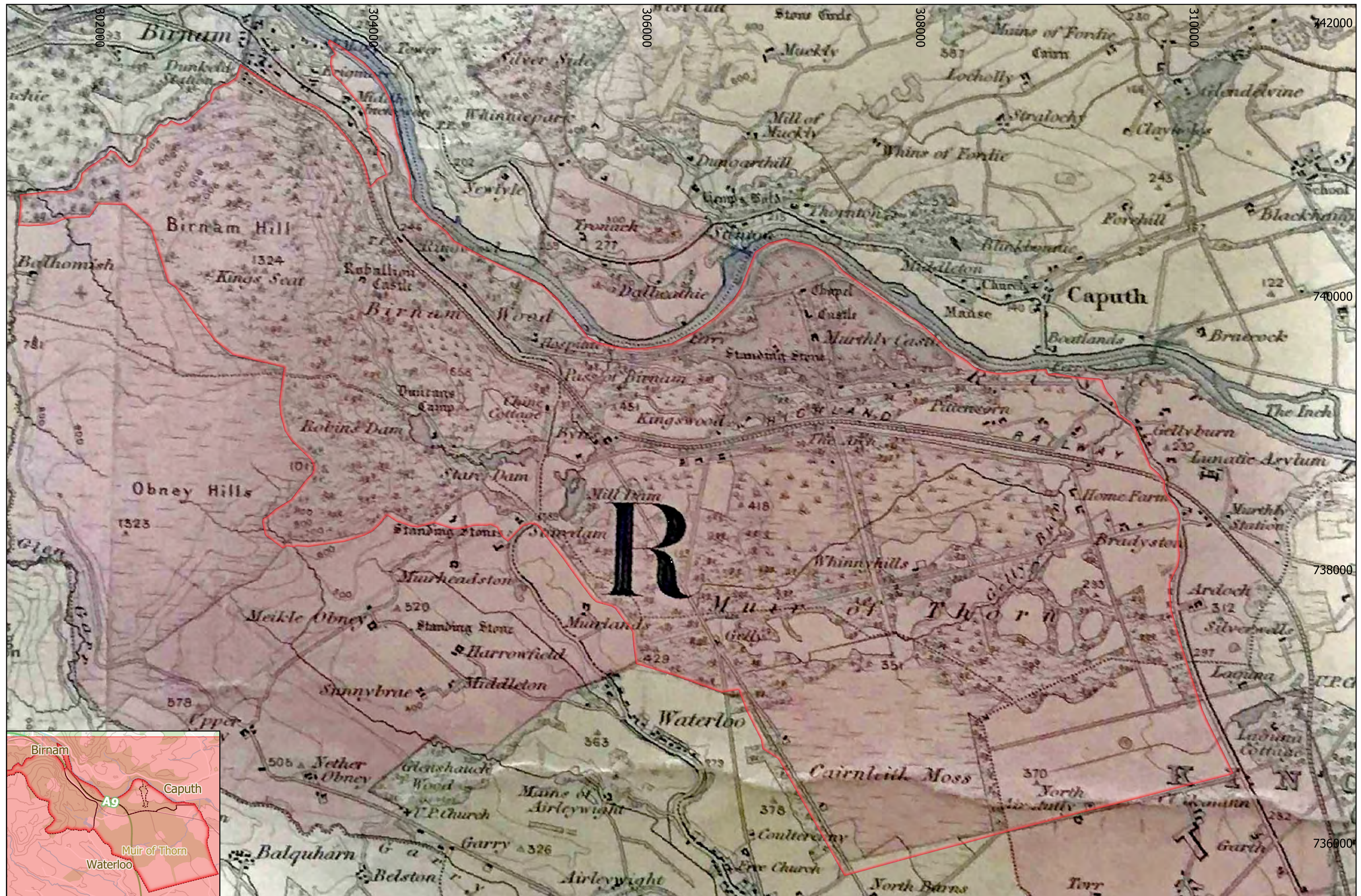


Appendix I.15: 1857, Map of Perth & Dunkeld Railway on the Murthly Estate

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Scale 1:25000

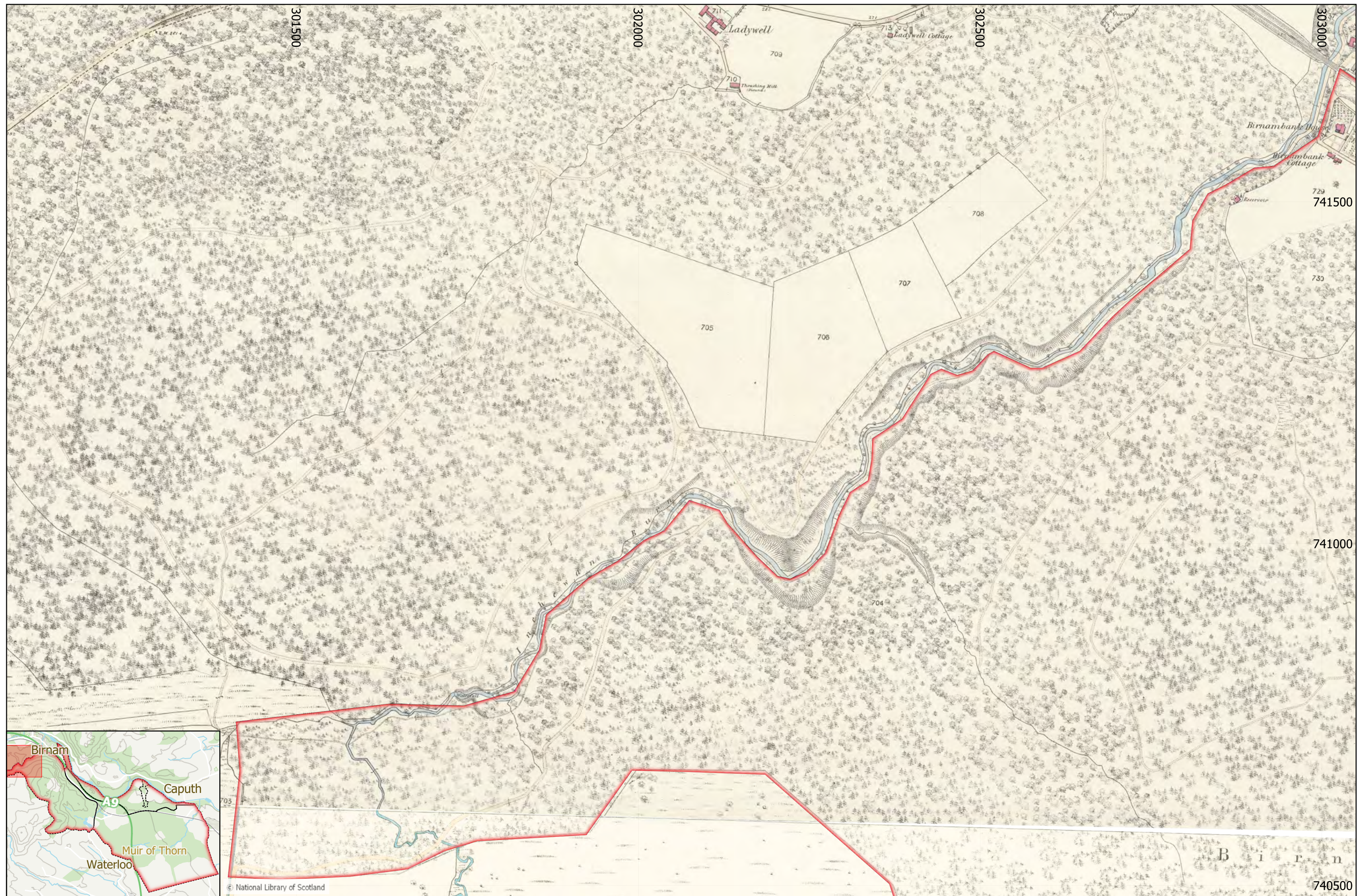
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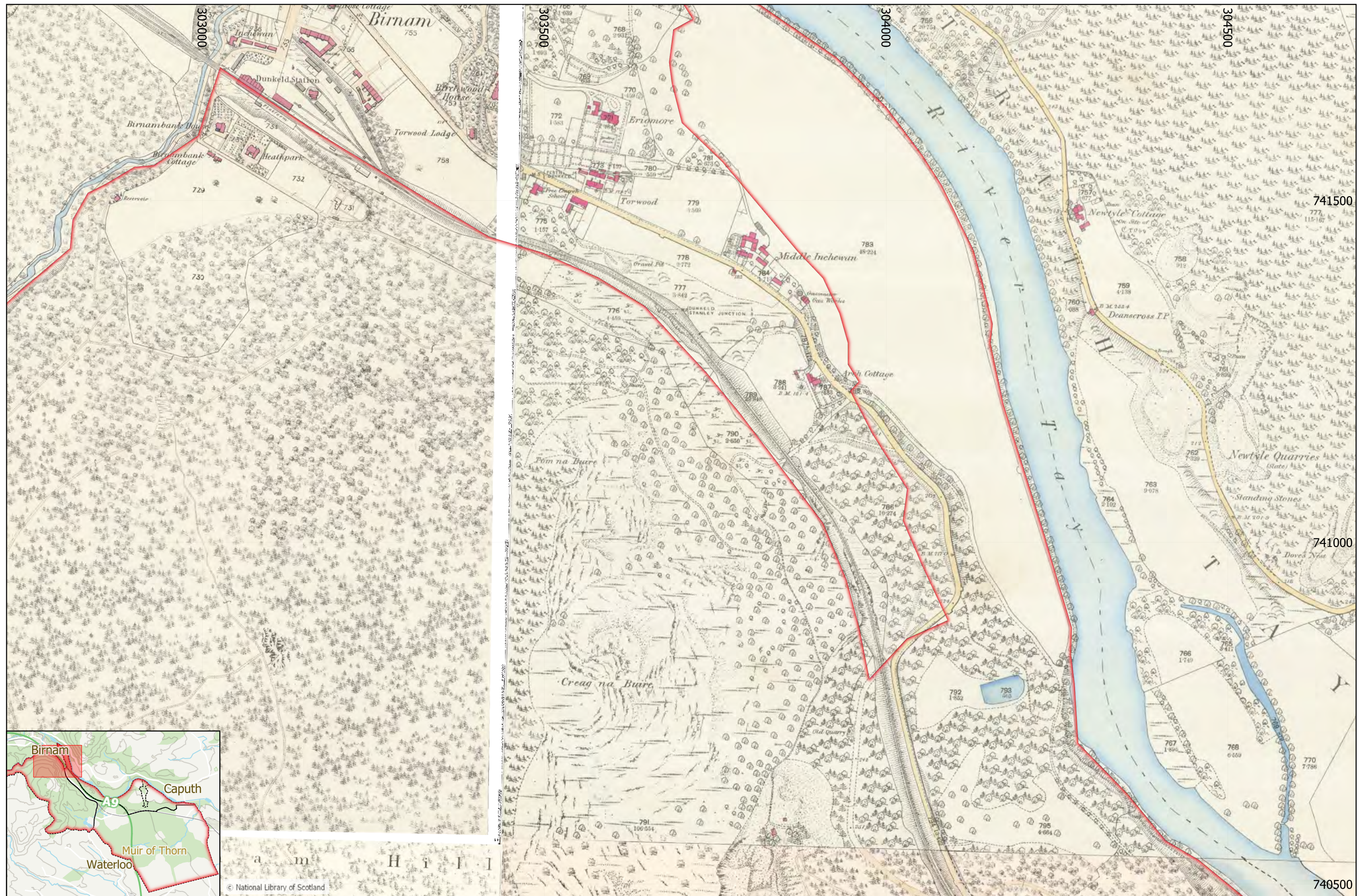


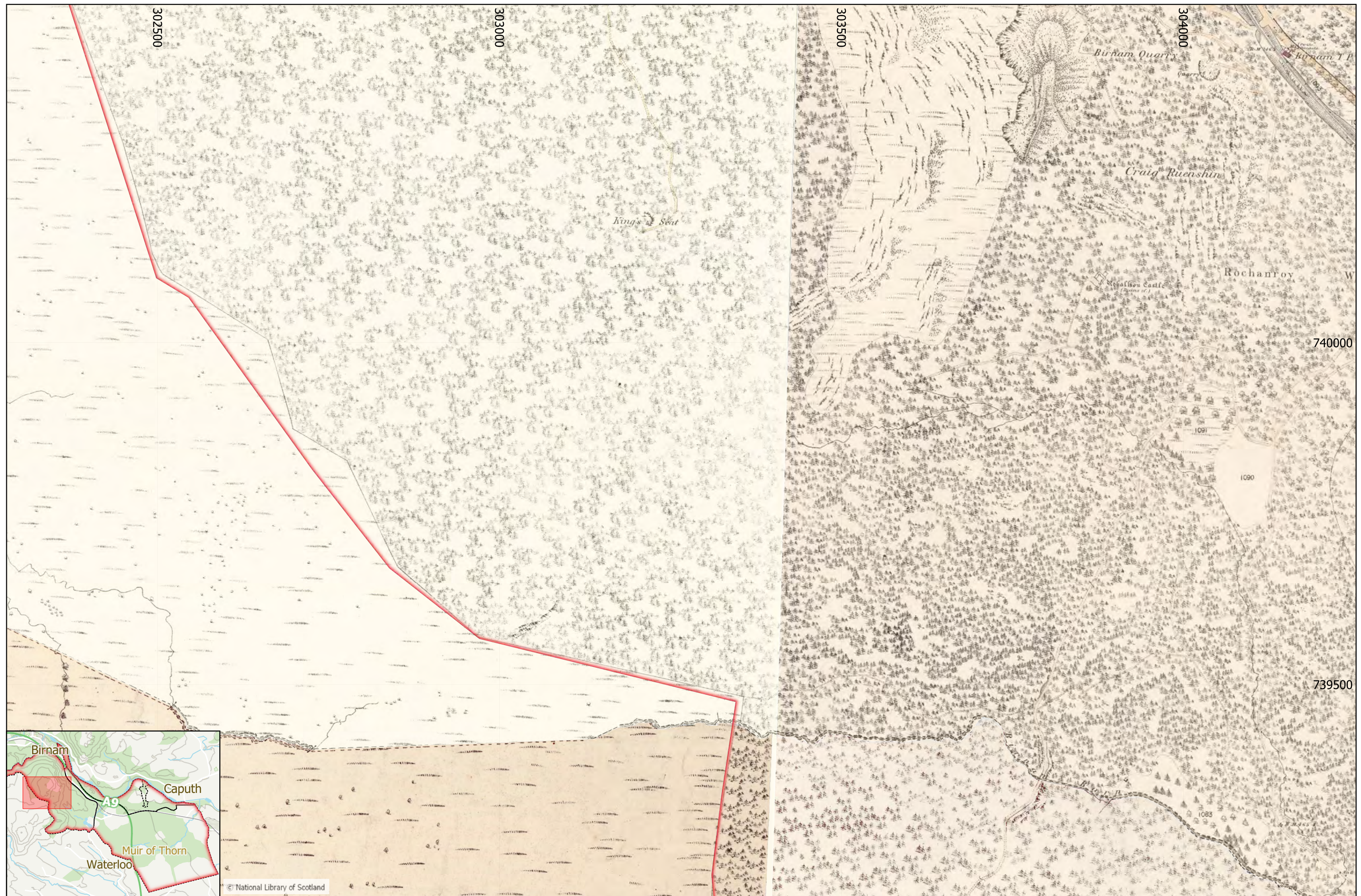
APPENDIX I:

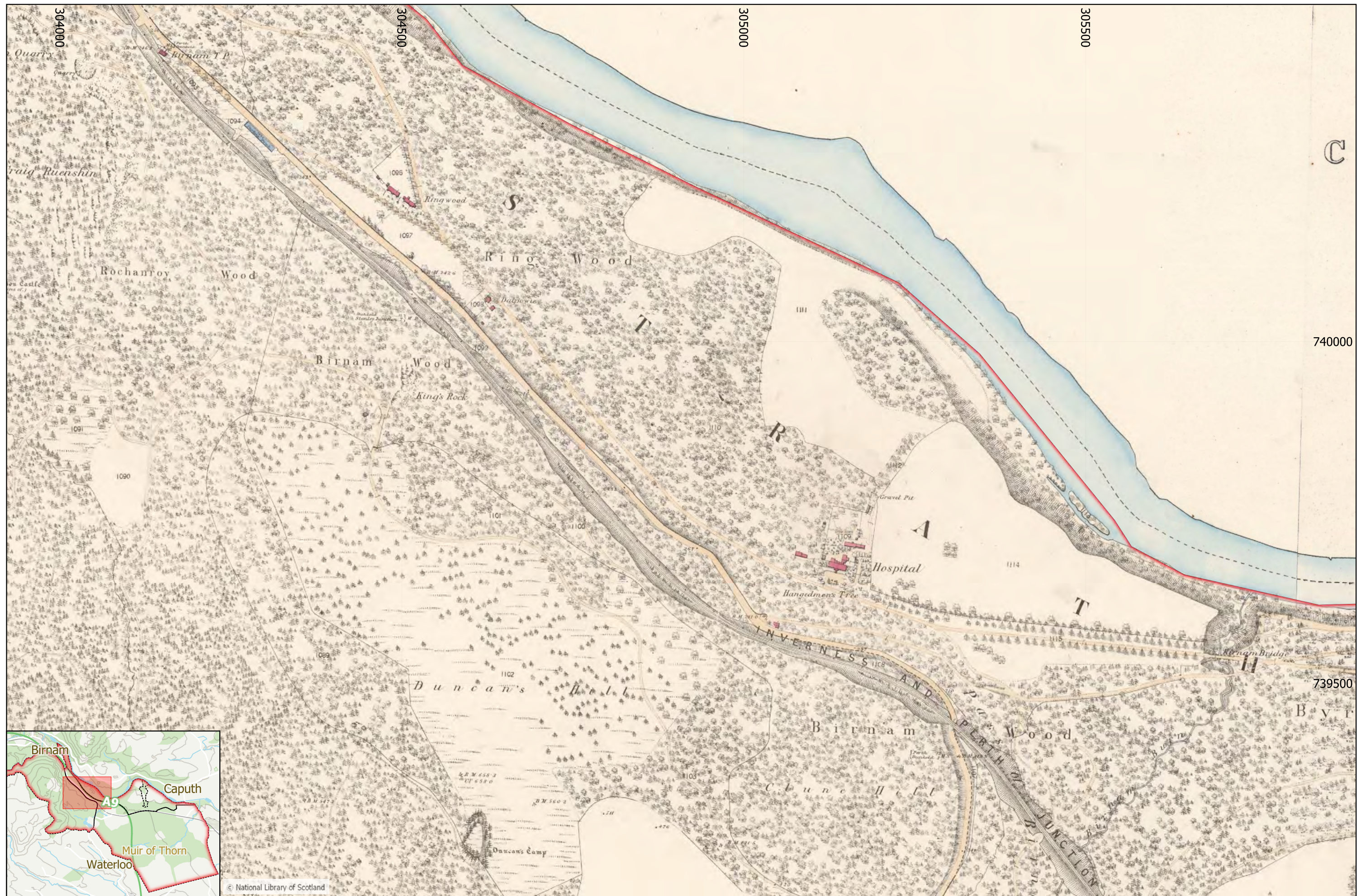
FIRST EDITION ORDNANCE SURVEY MAPS

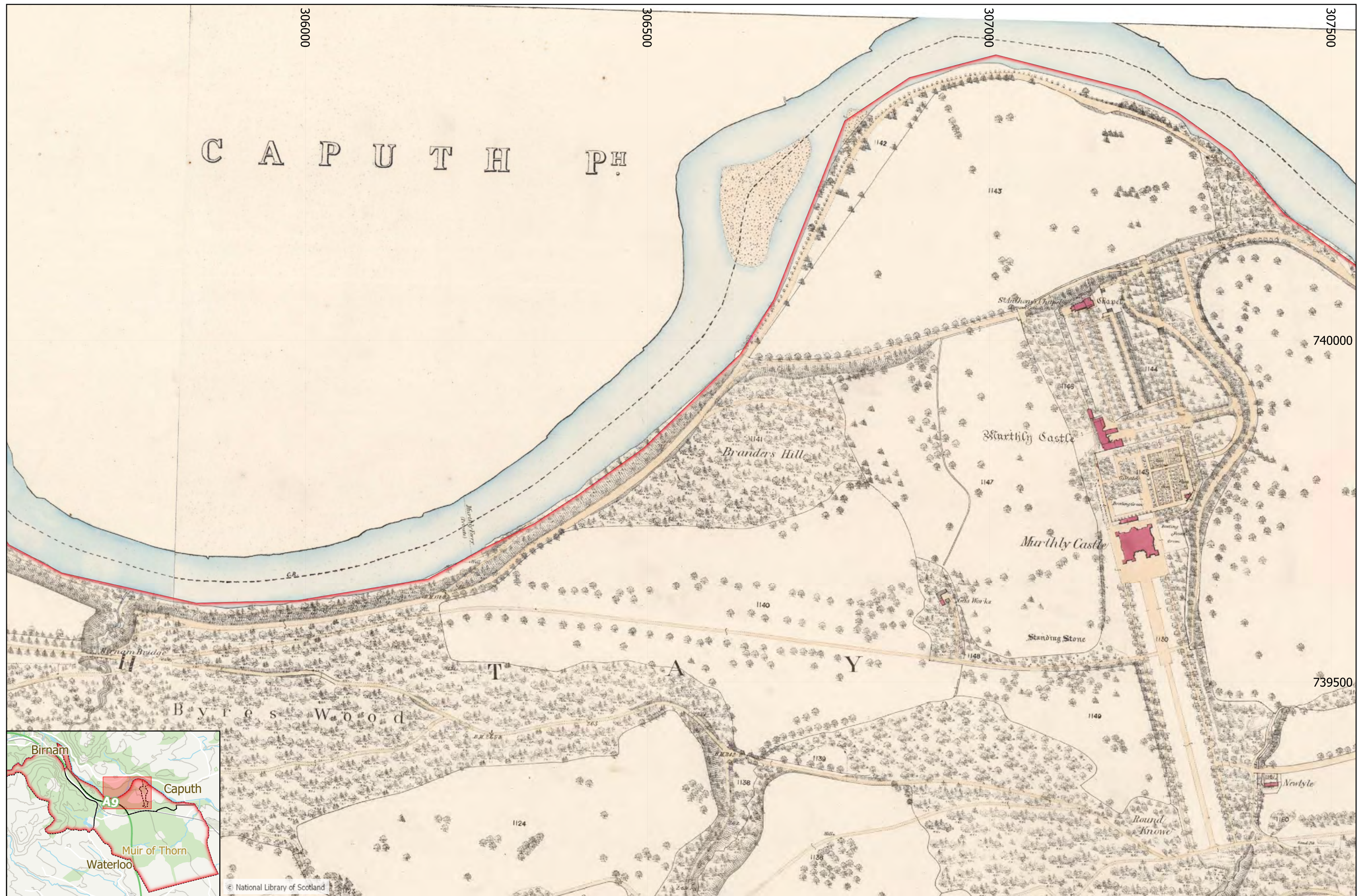
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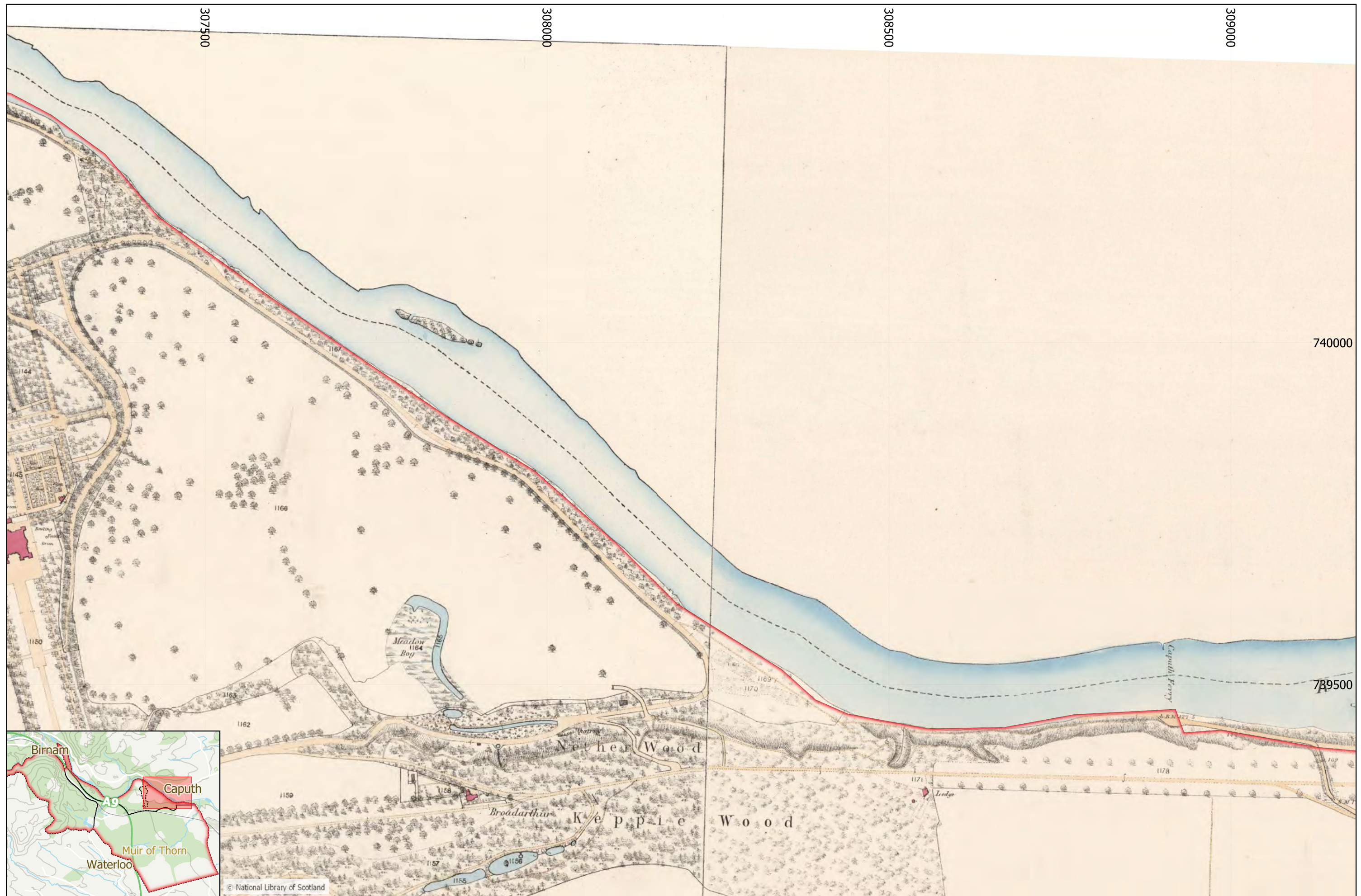


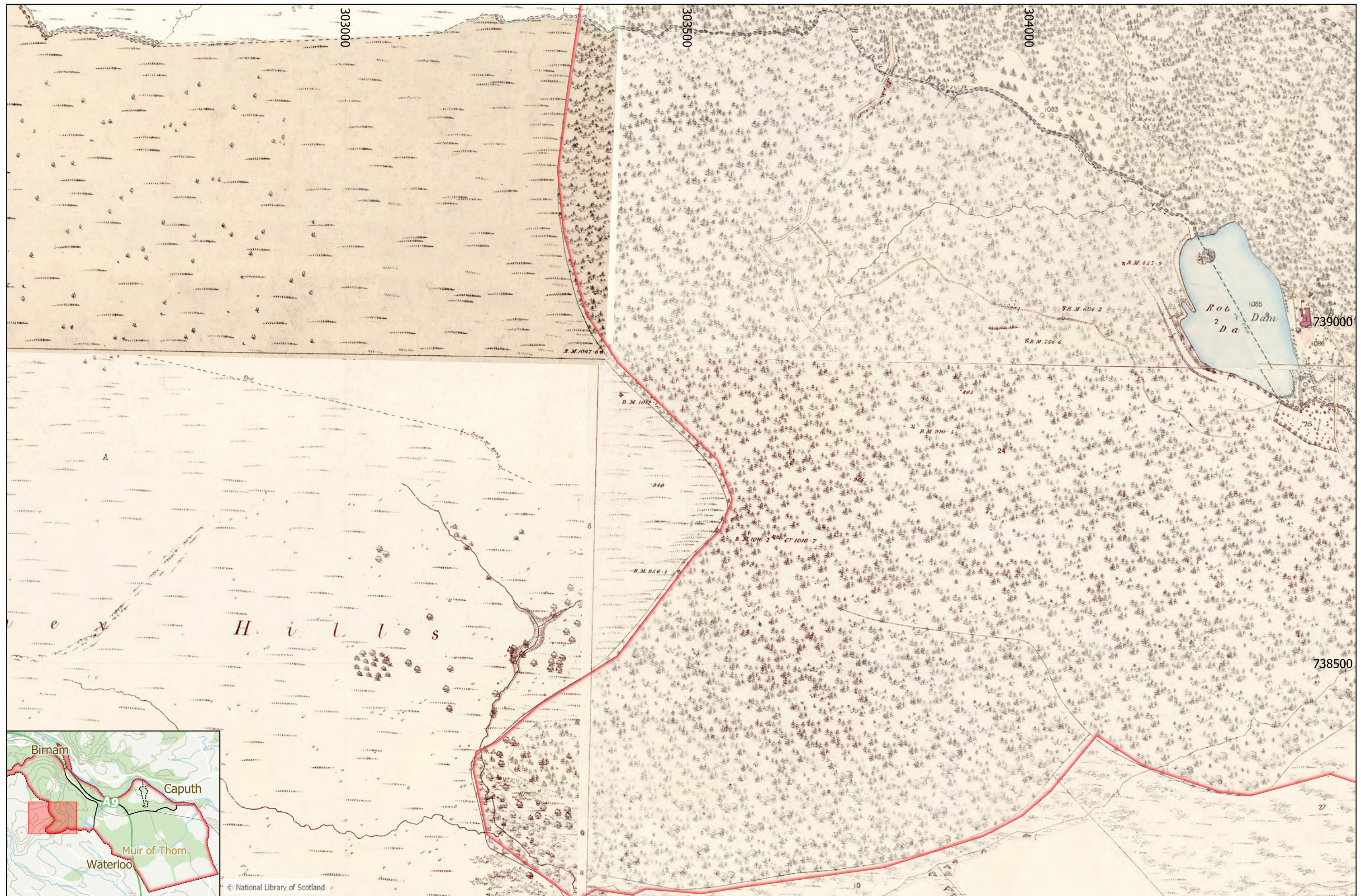


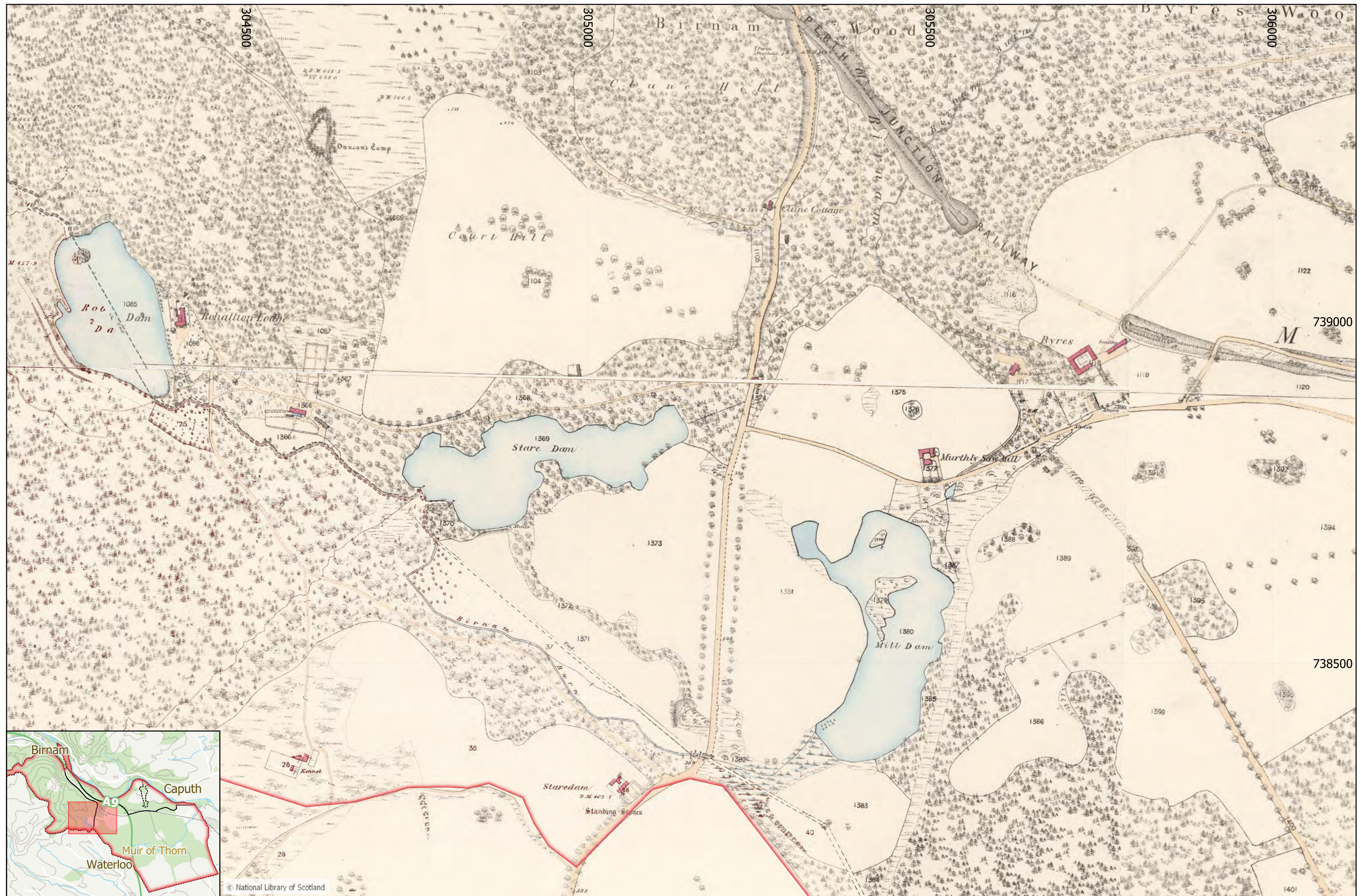












Appendix 1.24: First Edition Ordnance Survey map
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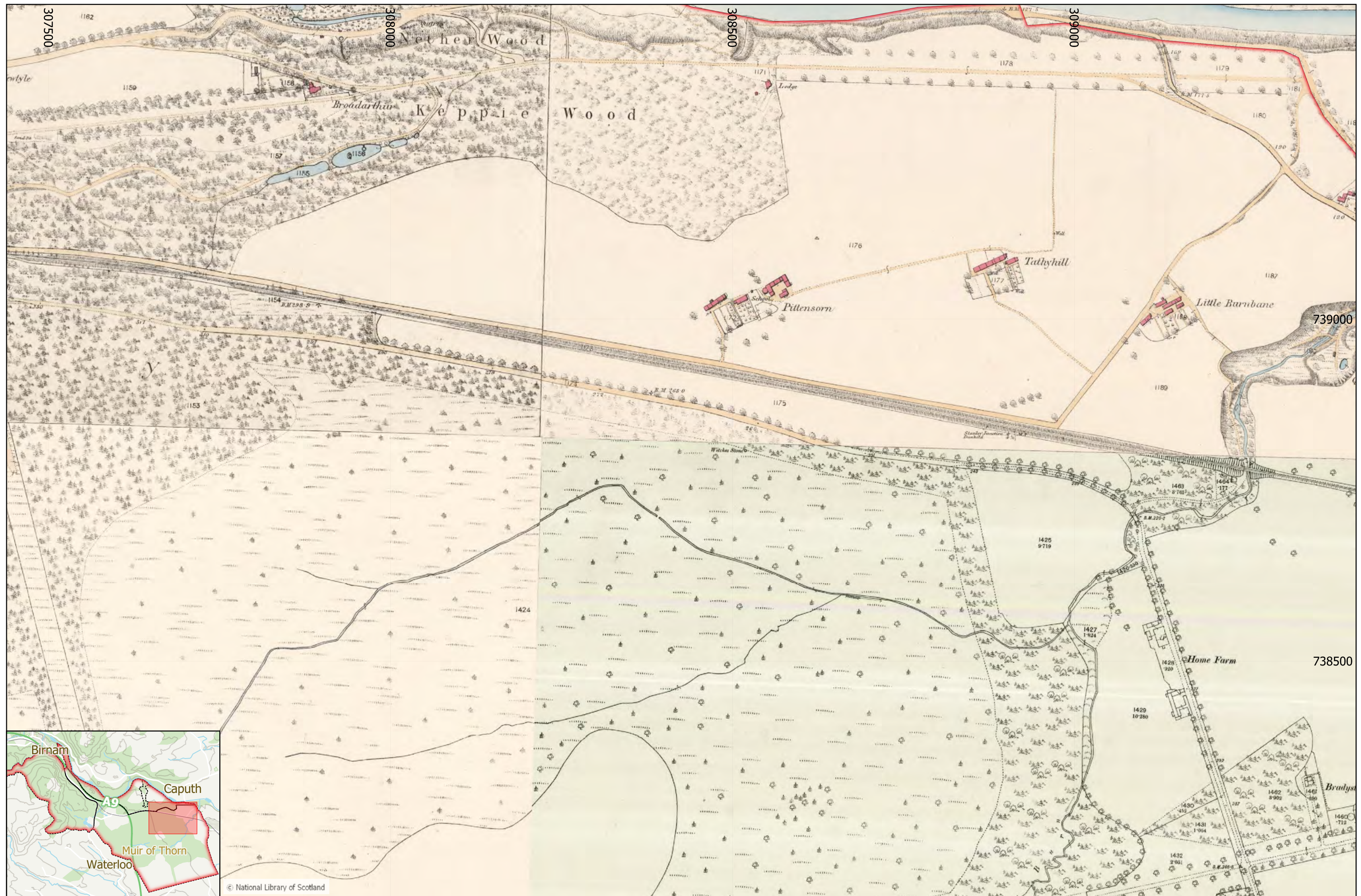
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Appendix 1.25: First Edition Ordnance Survey map

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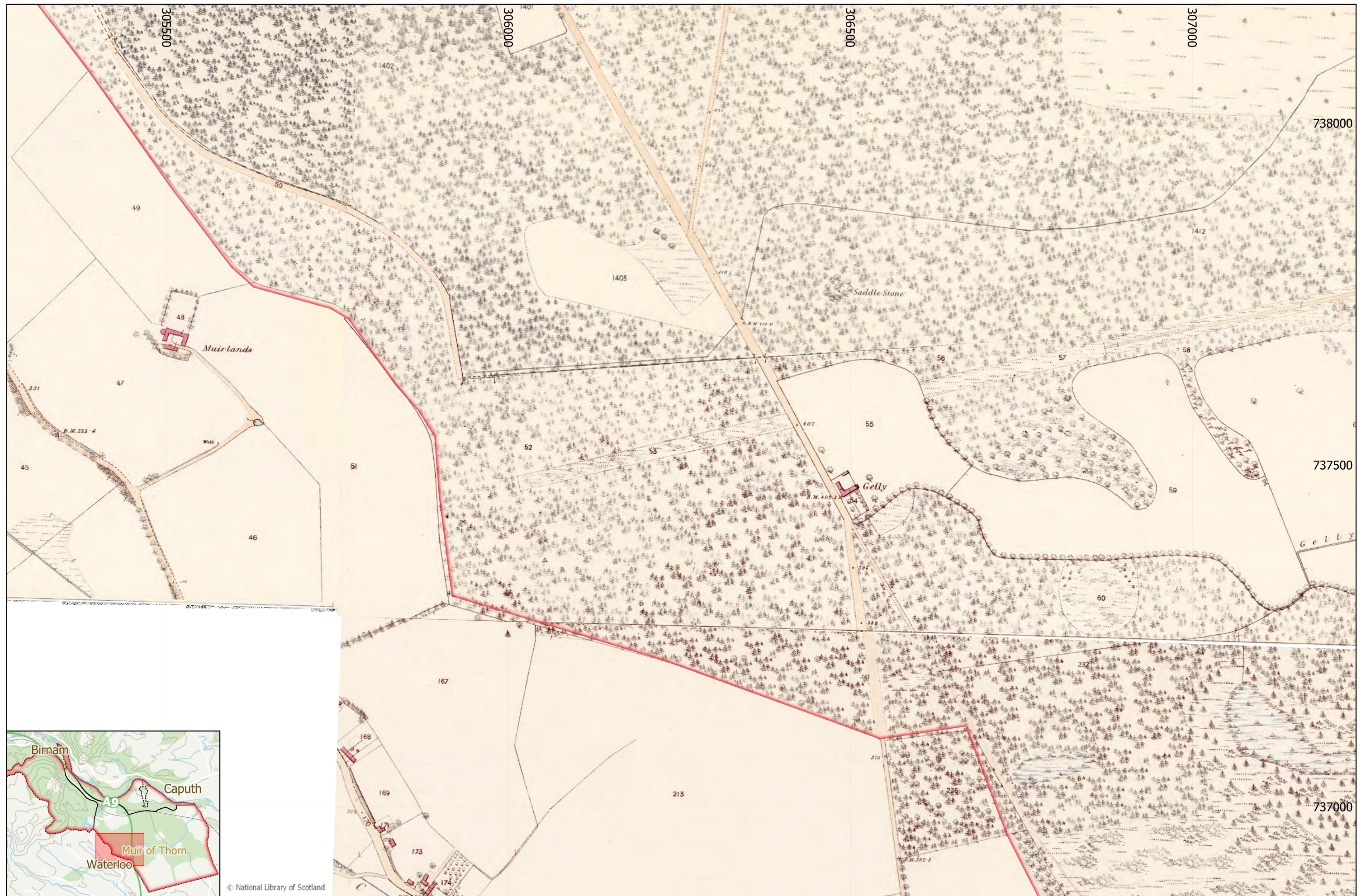




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Appendix 1.27: First Edition Ordnance Survey map
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Appendix 1.28: First Edition Ordnance Survey map

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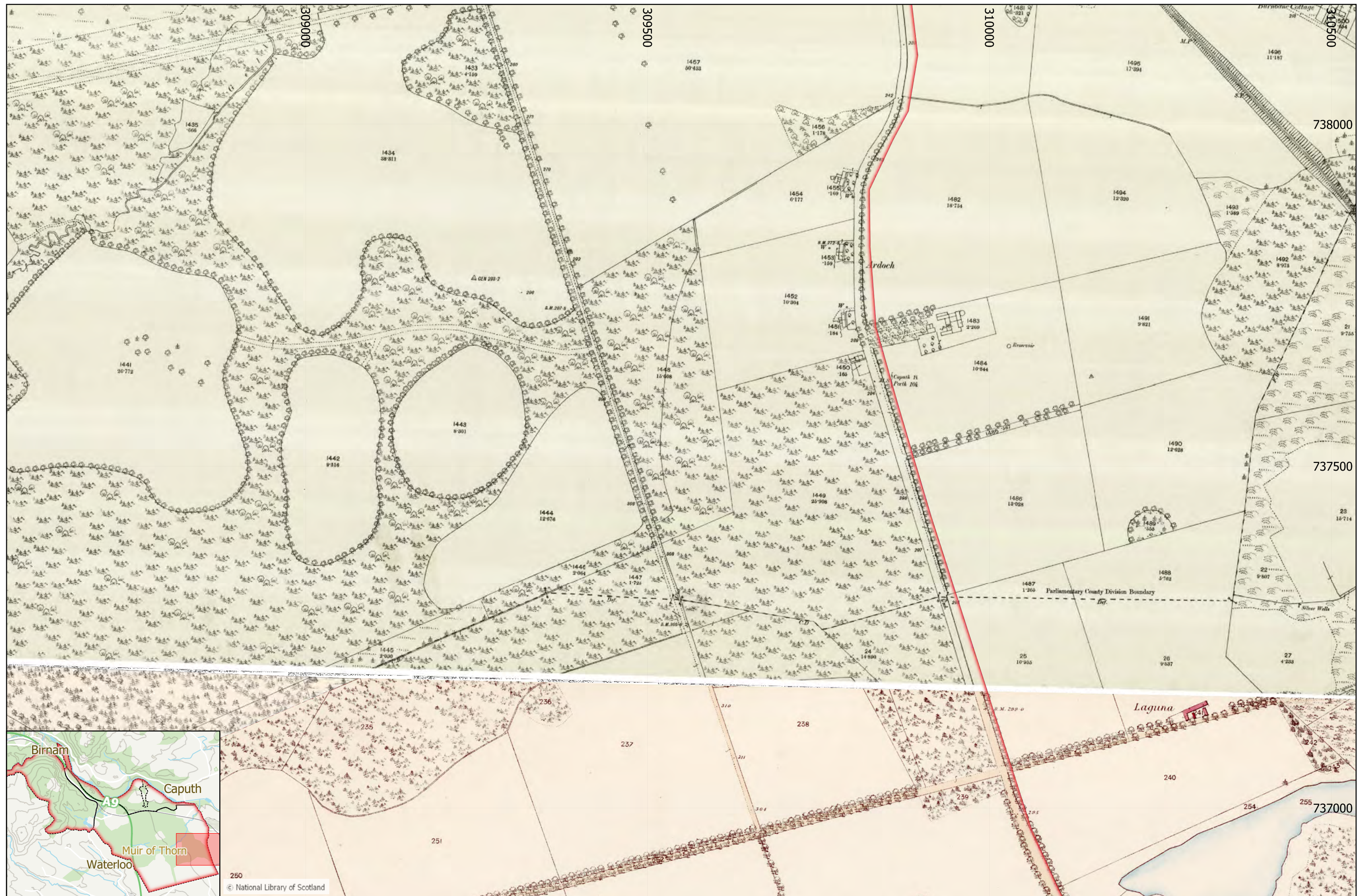
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Appendix 1.29: First Edition Ordnance Survey map

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Appendix 1.30: First Edition Ordnance Survey map

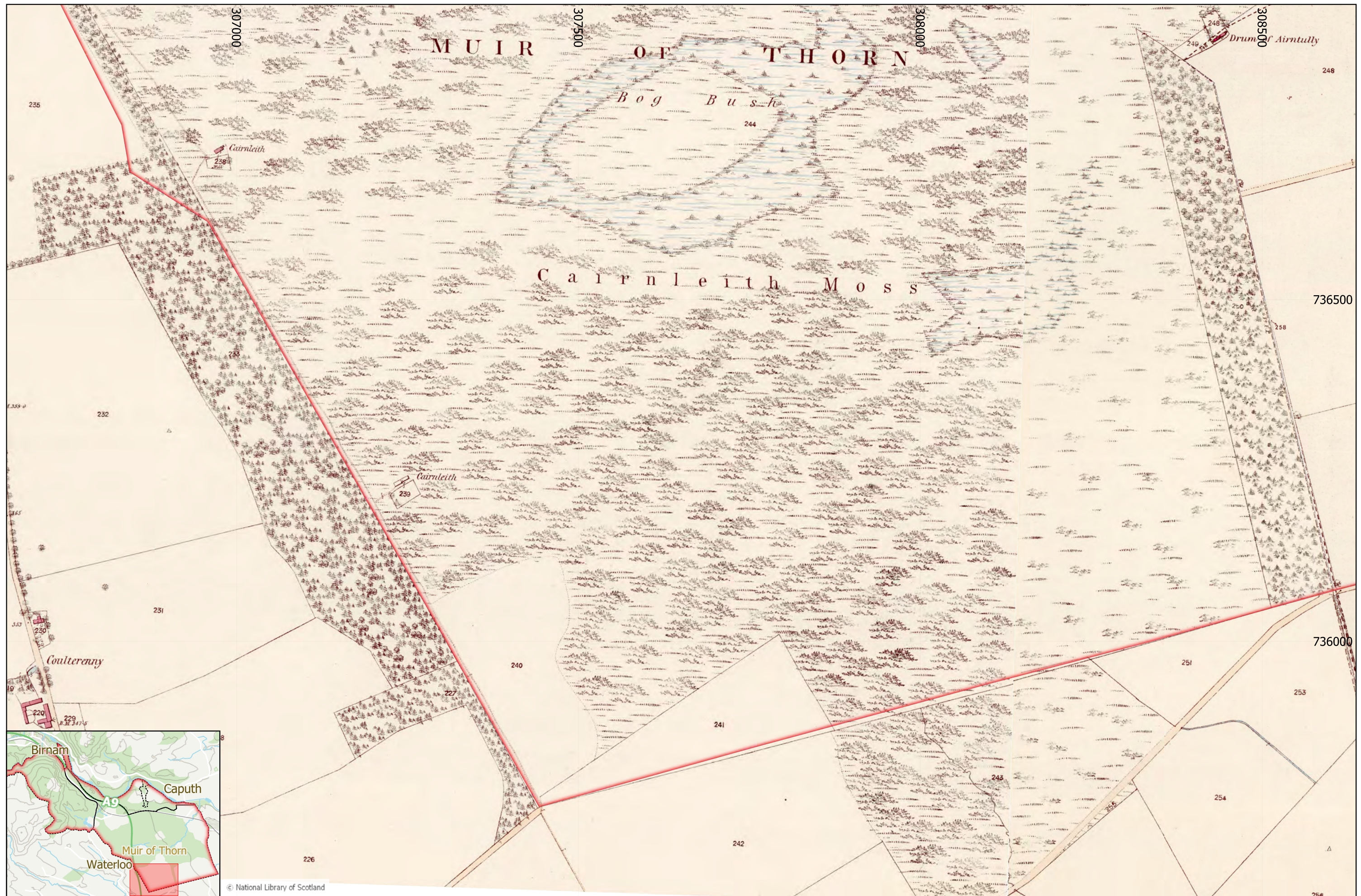
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Appendix 1.31: First Edition Ordnance Survey map

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Appendix 1.32: First Edition Ordnance Survey map

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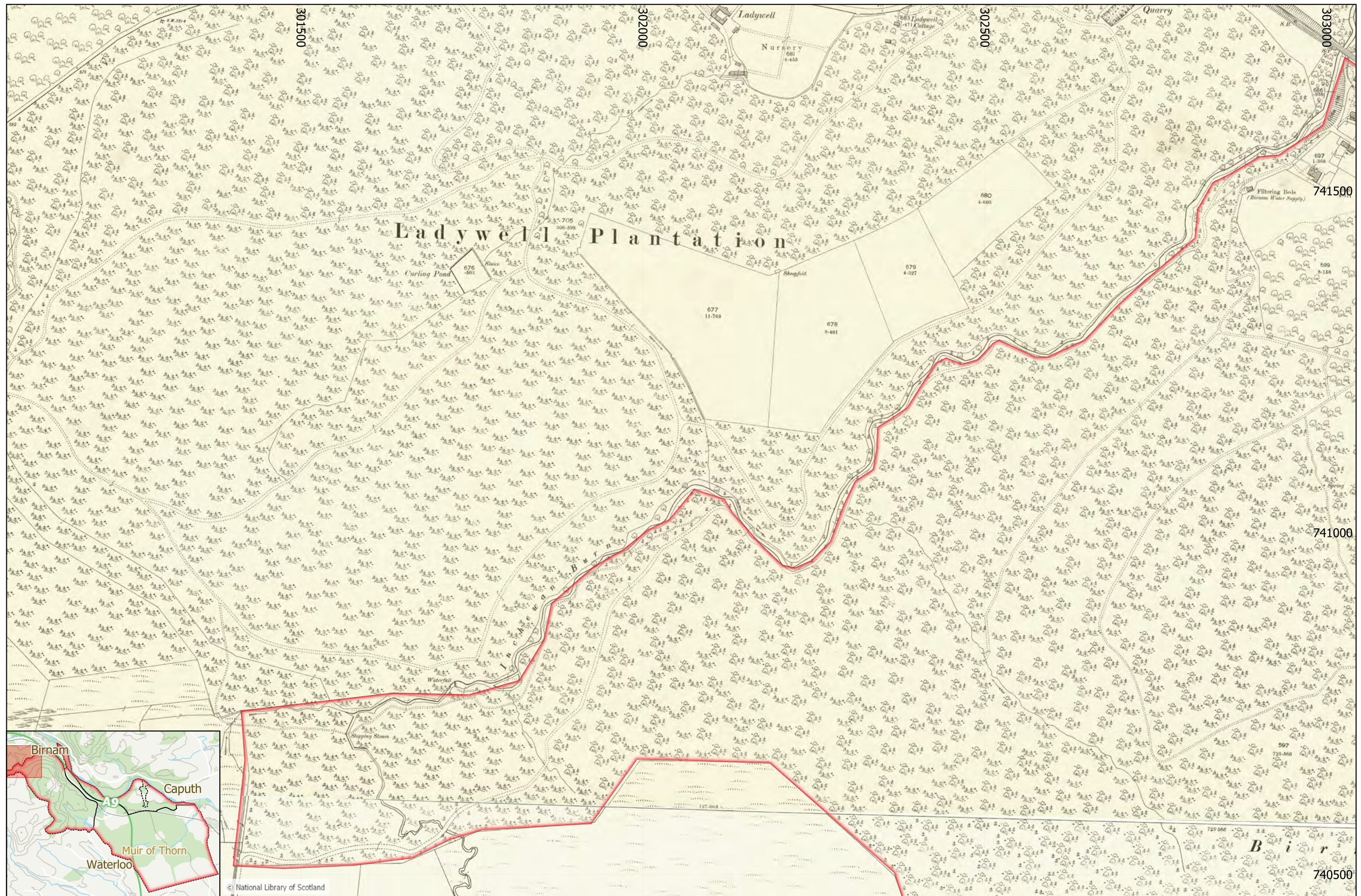
THE JESSOP CONSULTANCY
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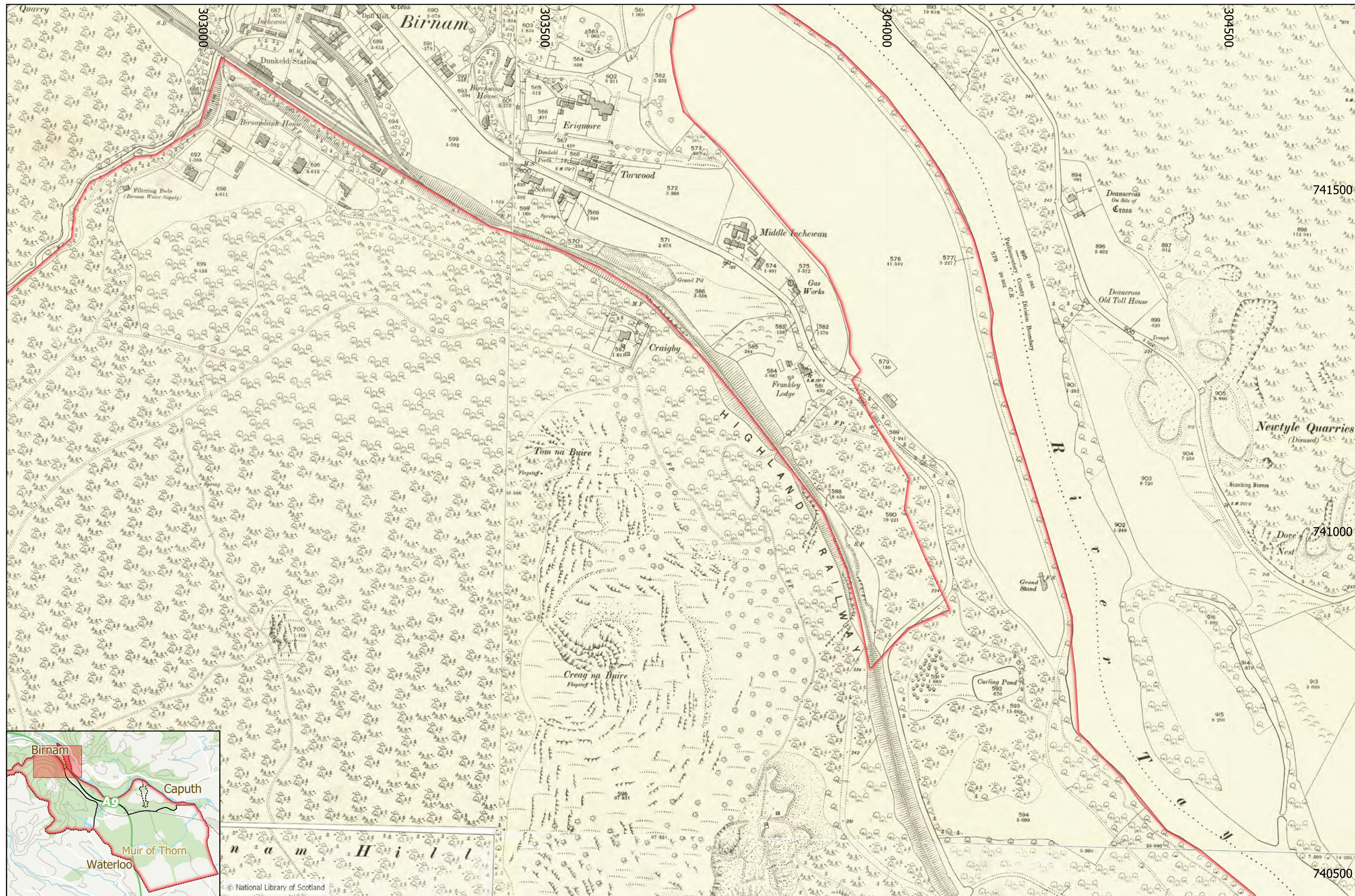
Metres 0 50 100 150 200 250 300 350 400 450 500 m

APPENDIX I:

SECOND EDITION ORDNANCE SURVEY MAPS

(North is to top of images)





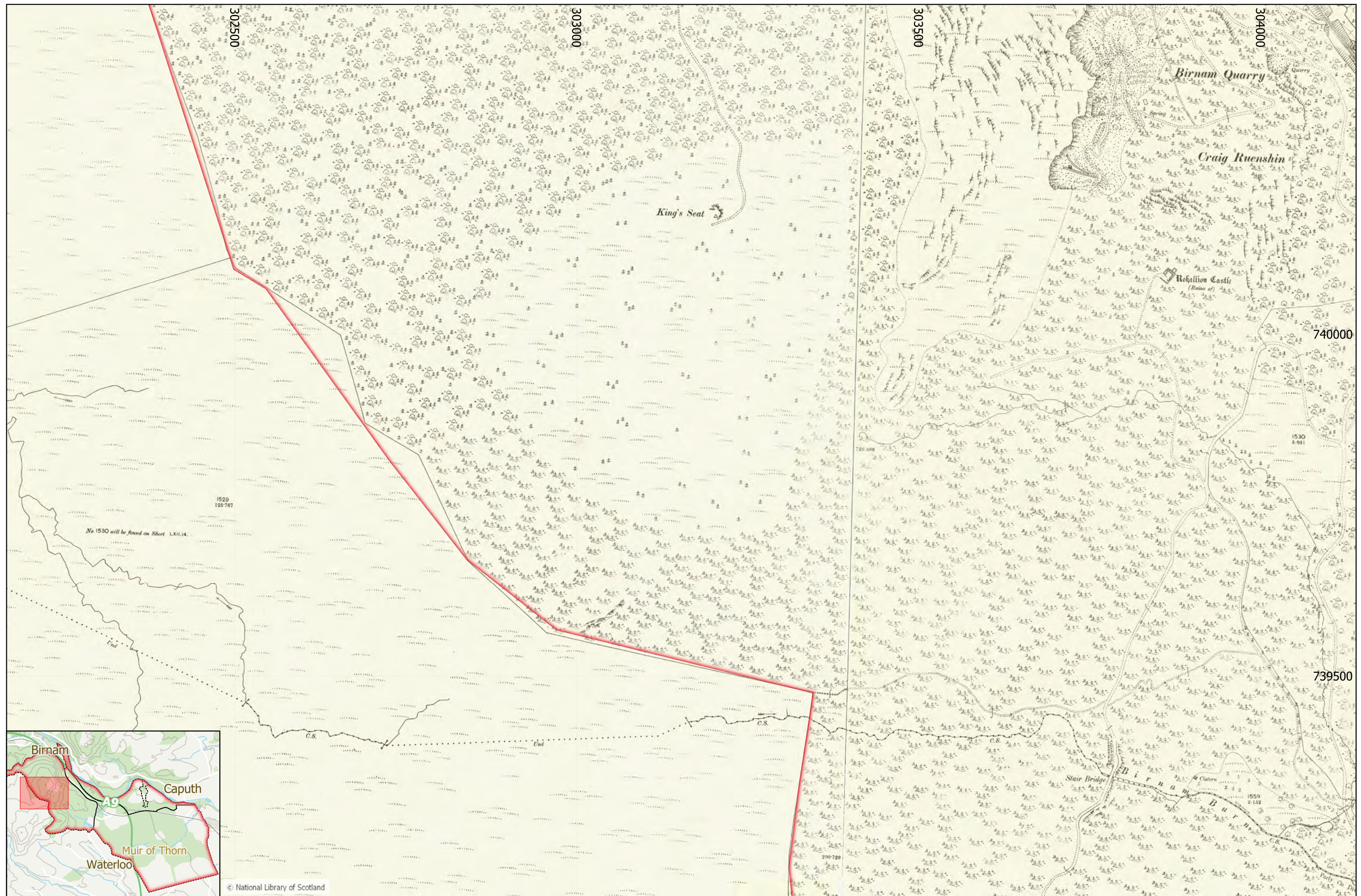
THE JESSOP CONSULTANCY
Sheffield + Lichfield + Oxford

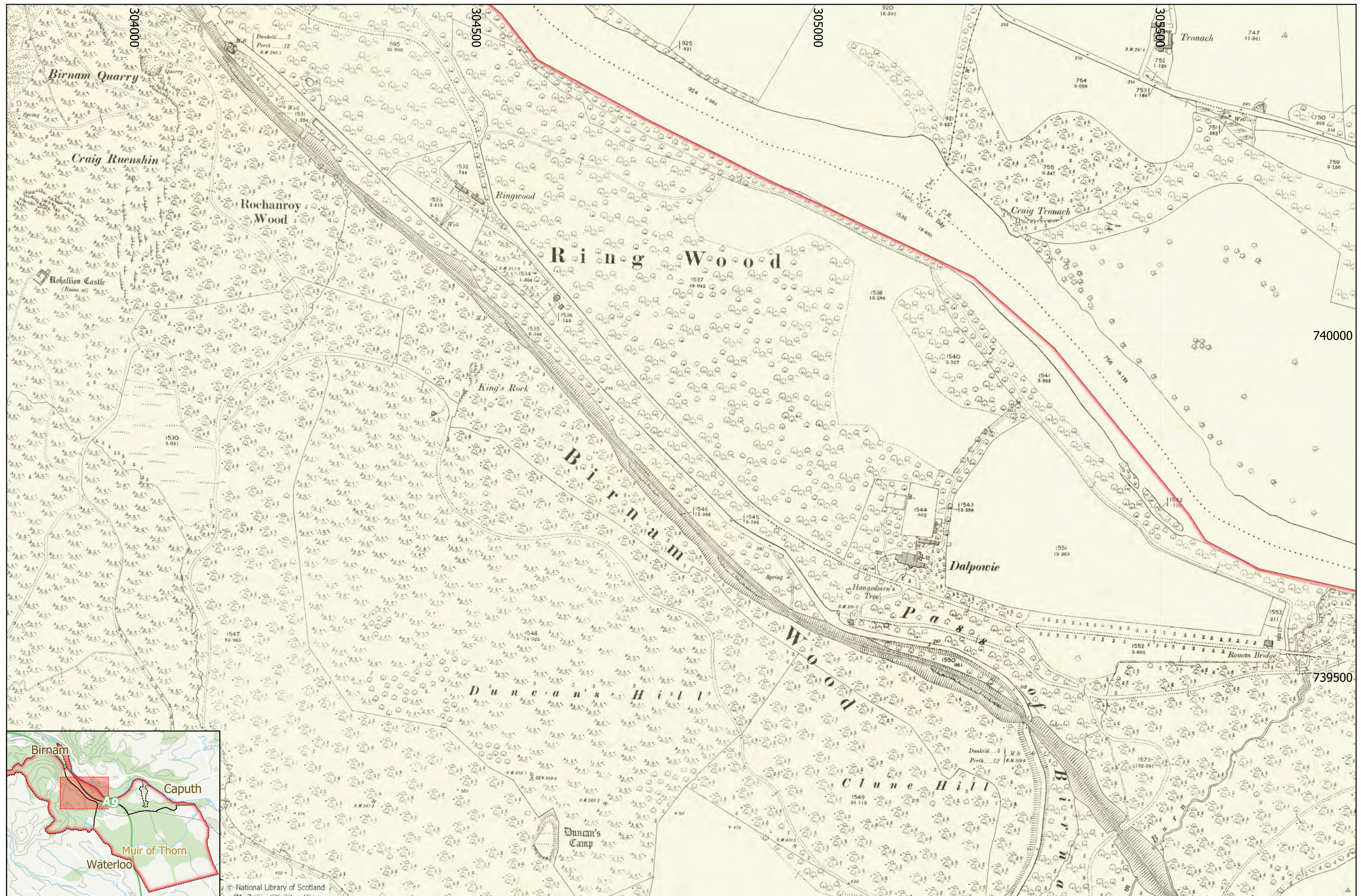
Metres 0 50 100 150 200 250 300 350 400 450 500 m

Appendix 1.34: Second Edition Ordnance Survey map

reproduced with the permission of the National Library of Scotland

Scale 1:5000





© National Library of Scotland



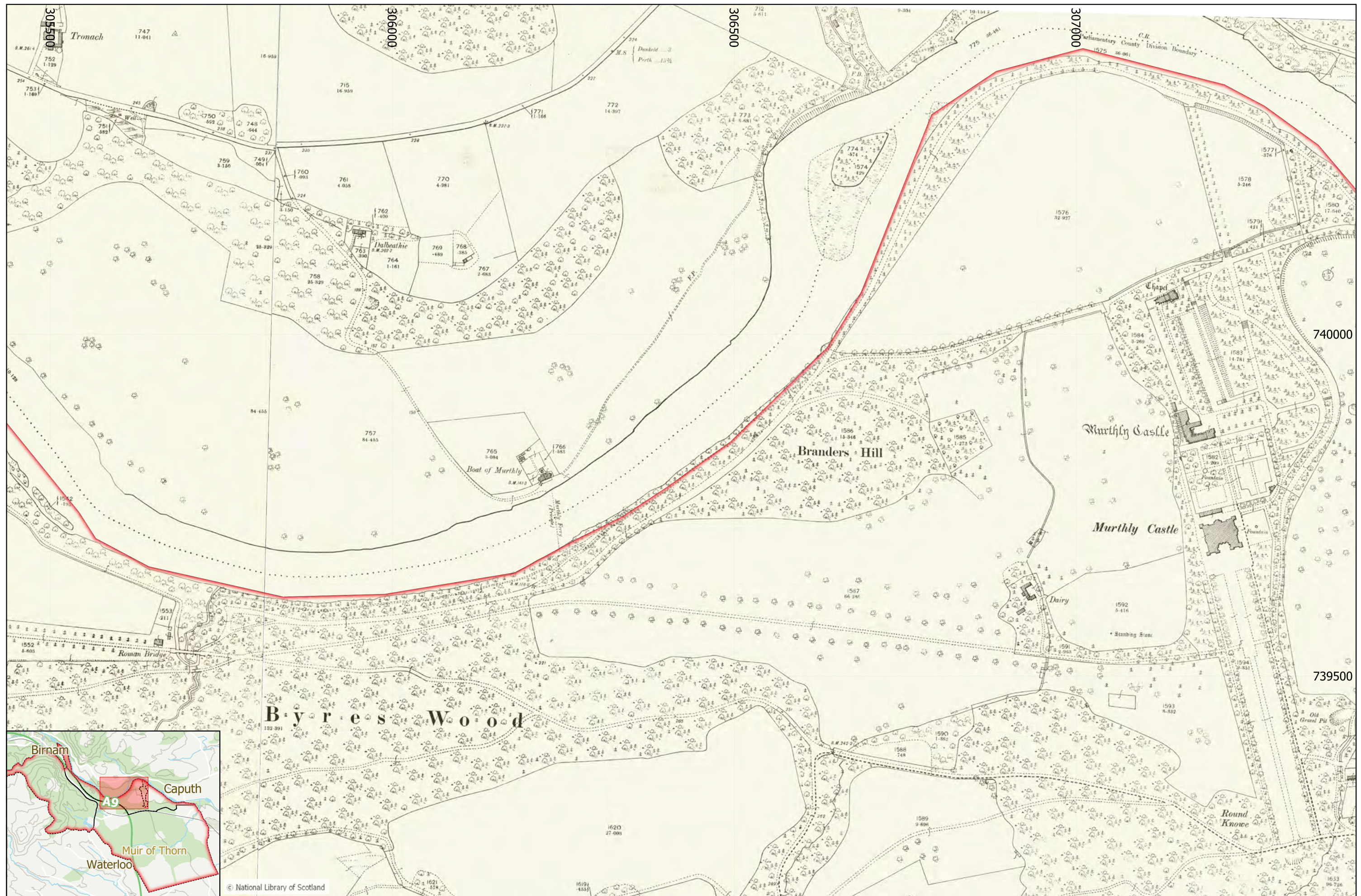
THE JESSOP CONSULTANCY
Sheffield + Lichfield + Oxford

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Appendix 1.36: Second Edition Ordnance Survey map

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Scale 1:5000



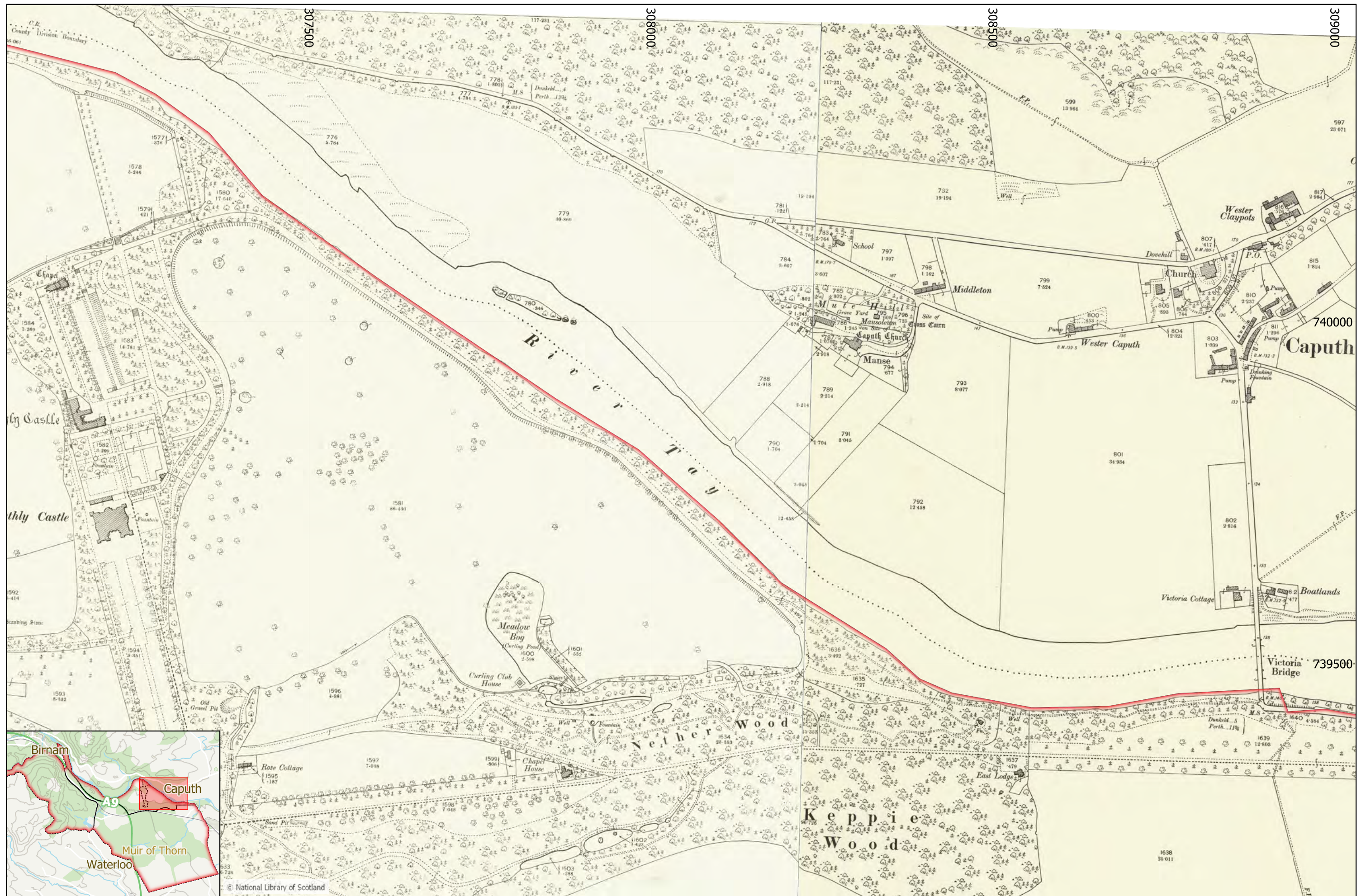
THE JESSOP CONSULTANCY
Sheffield + Lichfield + Oxford

Metres 0 50 100 150 200 250 300 350 400 450 500 m

Appendix 1.37: Second Edition Ordnance Survey map

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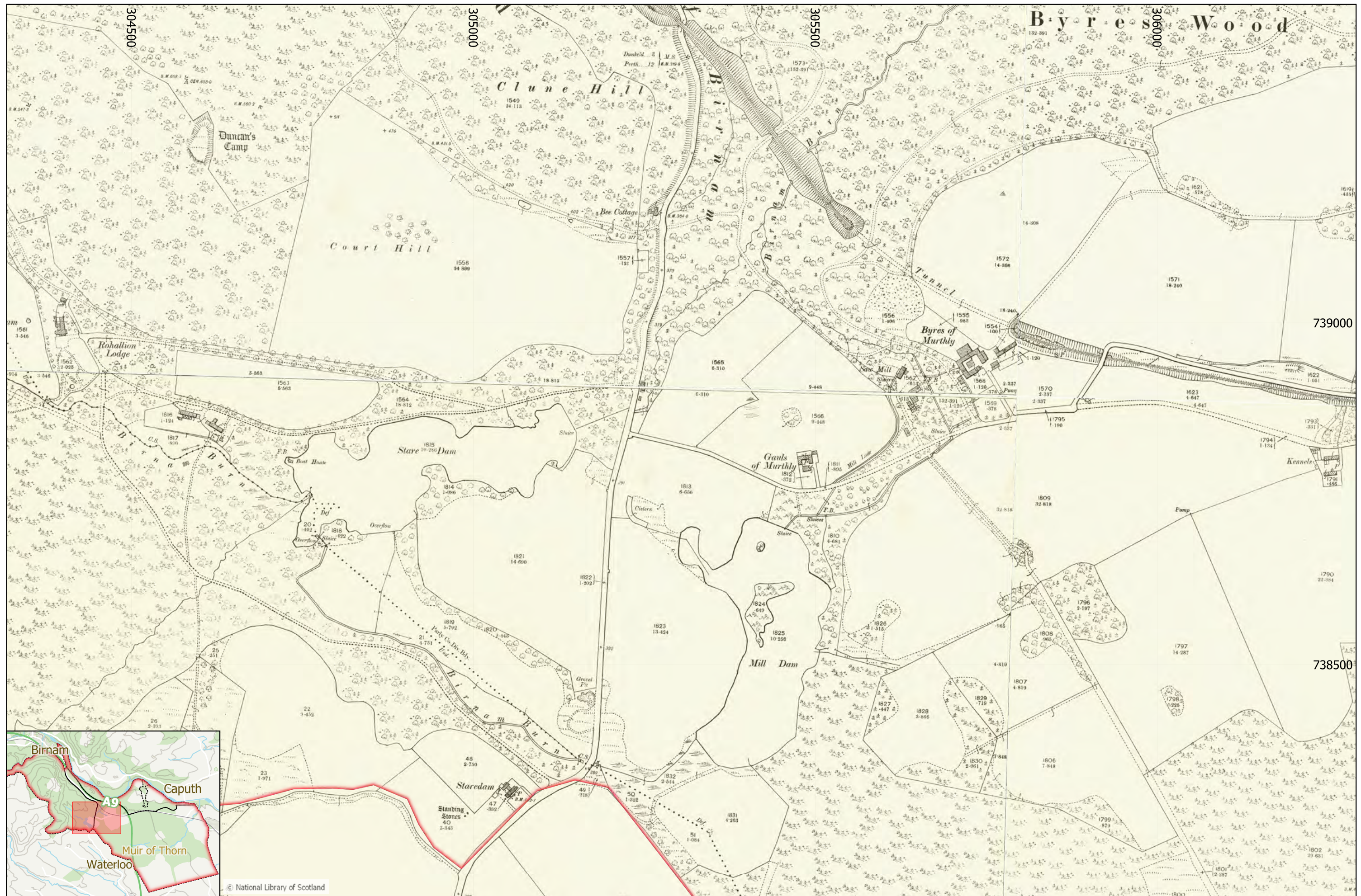
THE JESSOP CONSULTANCY
Sheffield + Lichfield + Oxford

Metres 0 50 100 150 200 250 300 350 400 450 500 m

Appendix 1.38: Second Edition Ordnance Survey map

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Metres 0 50 100 150 200 250 300 350 400 450 500 m

Appendix 1.40: Second Edition Ordnance Survey map

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Scale 1:5000



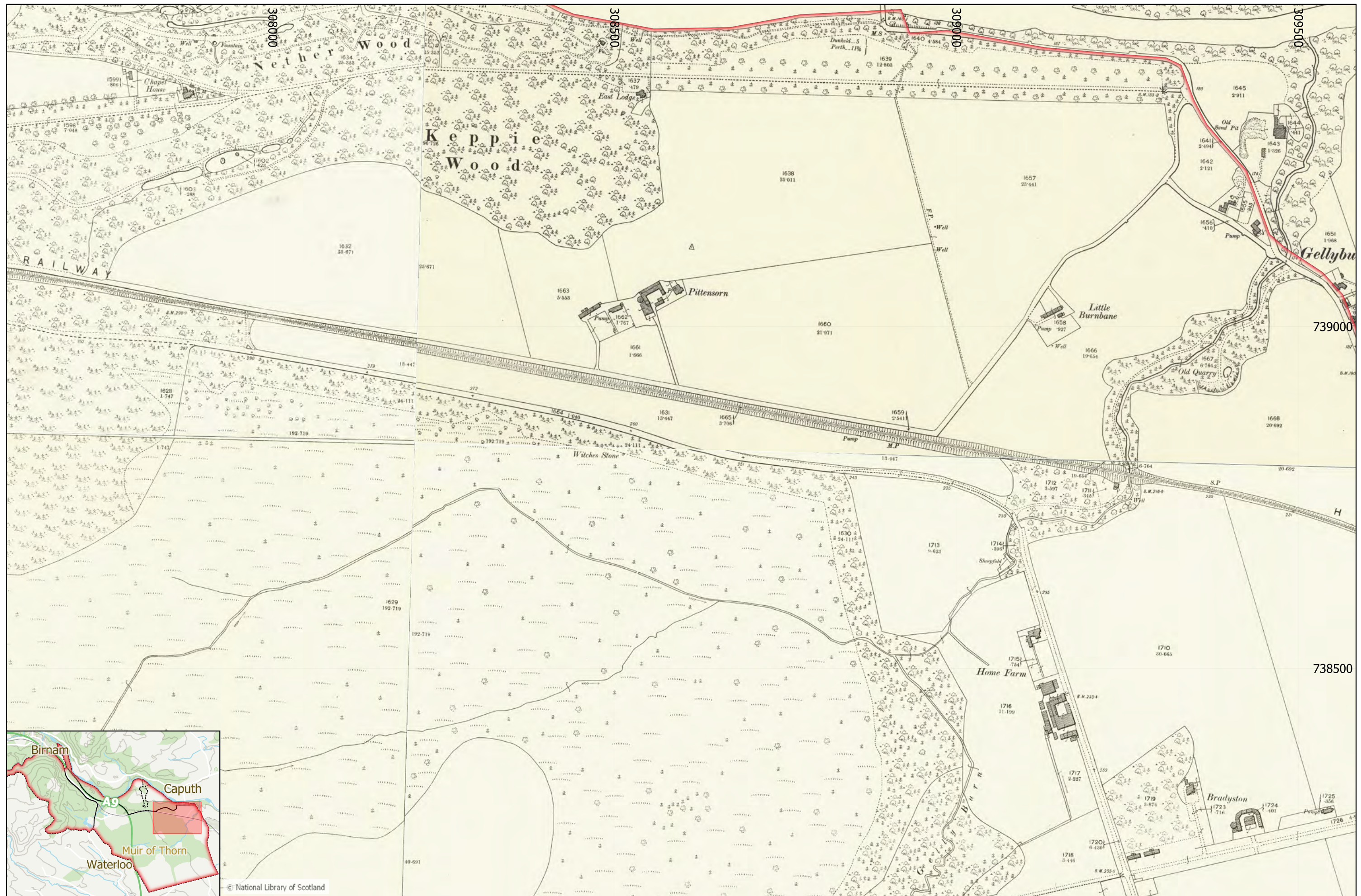
THE JESSOP CONSULTANCY
Sheffield + Lichfield + Oxford

Metres 0 50 100 150 200 250 300 350 400 450 500 m

Appendix 1.41: Second Edition Ordnance Survey map

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Scale 1:5000



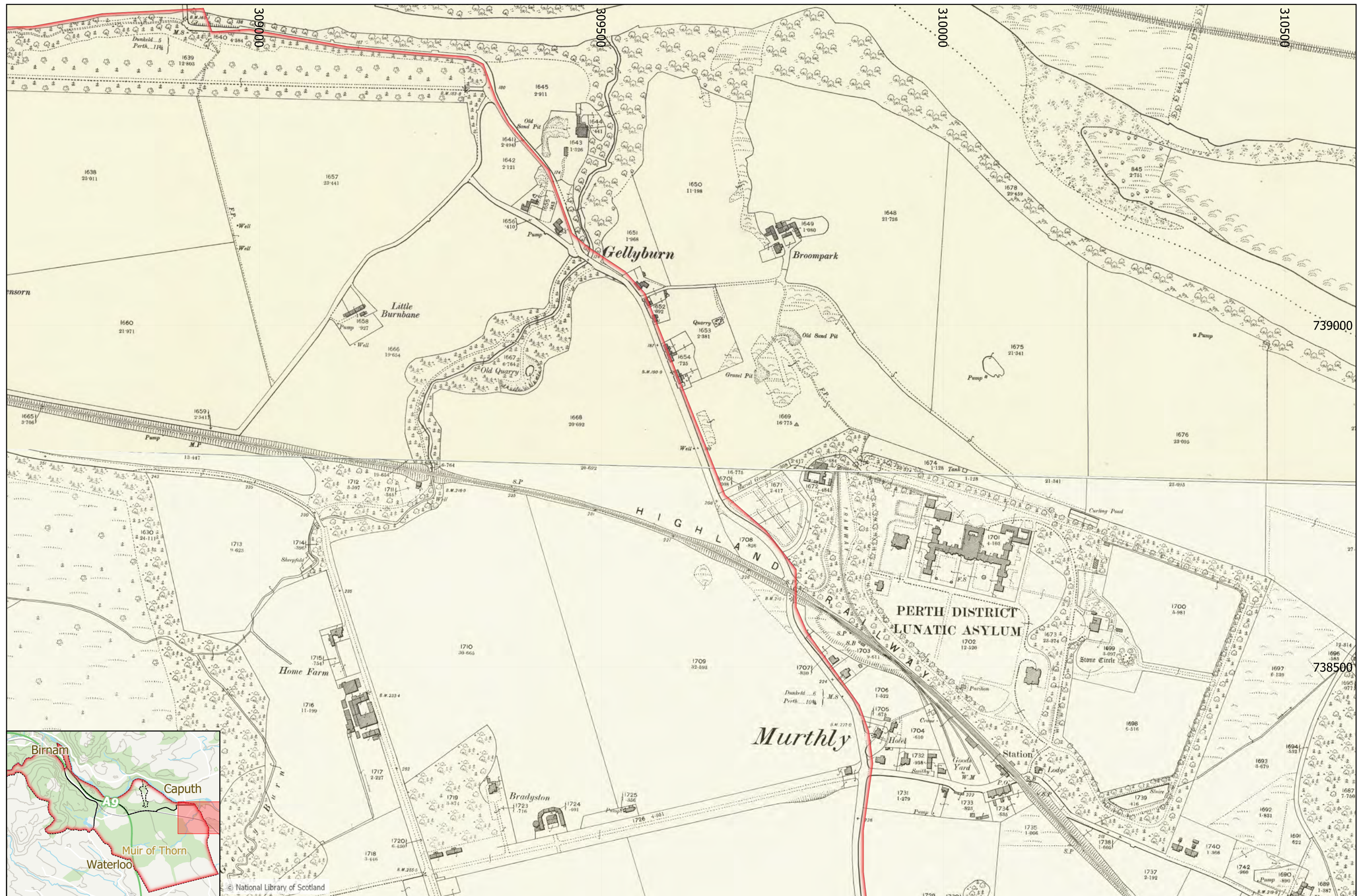
THE JESSOP CONSULTANCY
Sheffield + Lichfield + Oxford

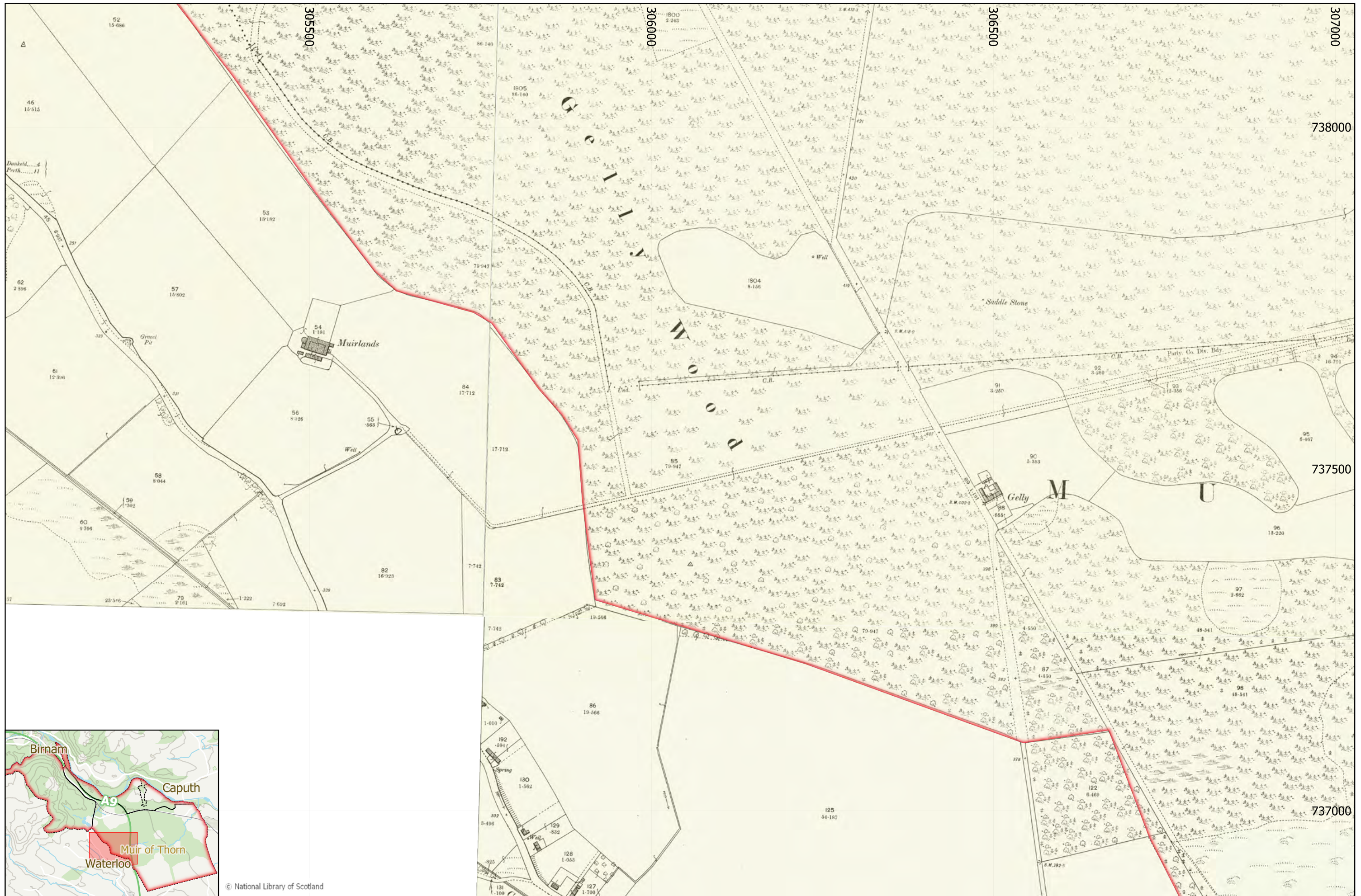
Metres 0 50 100 150 200 250 300 350 400 450 500 m

Appendix 1.42: Second Edition Ordnance Survey map

reproduced with the permission of the National Library of Scotland

Scale 1:5000





Appendix 1.44: Second Edition Ordnance Survey map

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Scale 1:5000



THE JESSOP CONSULTANCY
Sheffield + Lichfield + Oxford

Metres 0 50 100 150 200 250 300 350 400 450 500 m



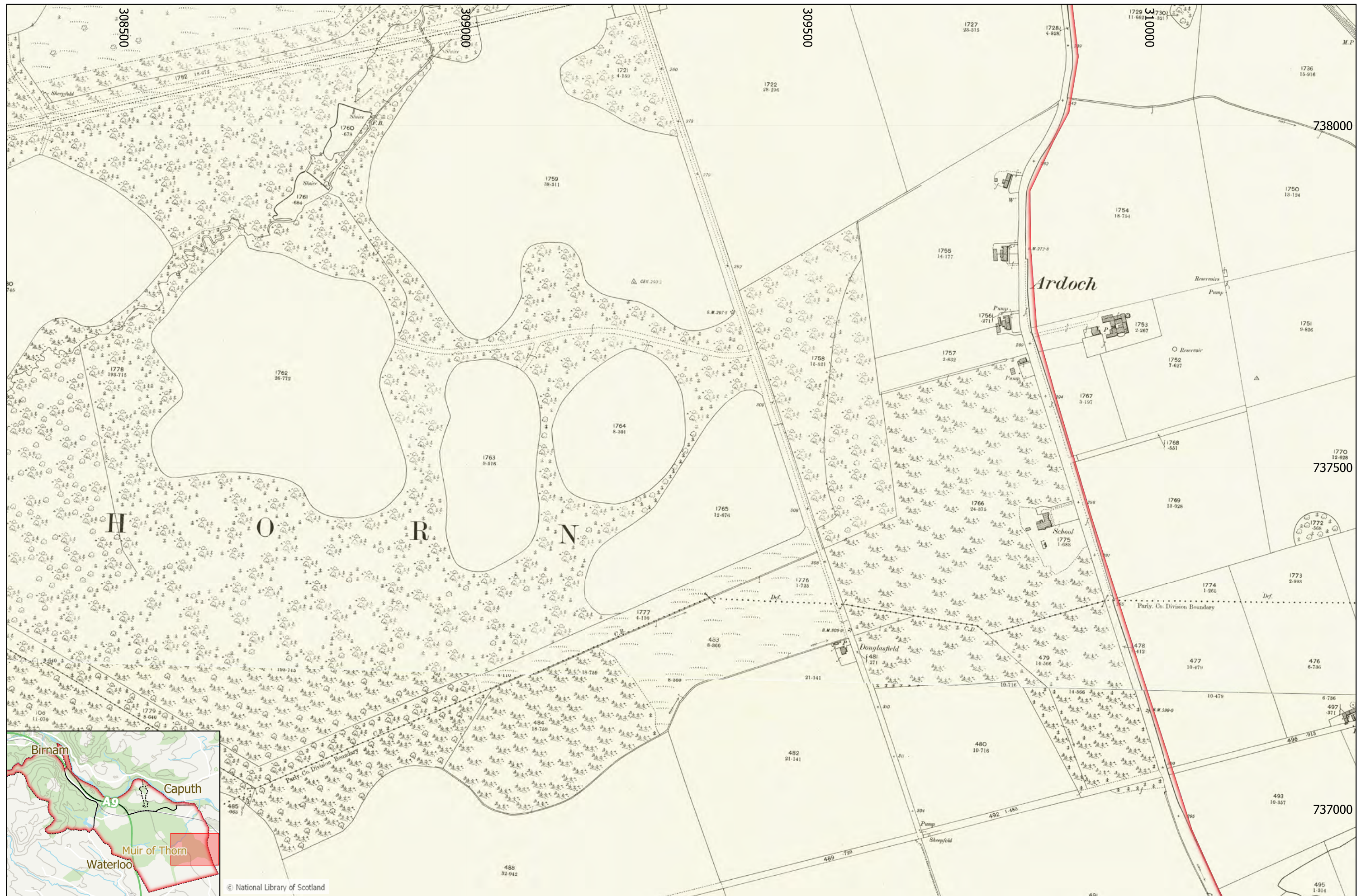
THE JESSOP CONSULTANCY
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Metres 0 50 100 150 200 250 300 350 400 450 500 m

Appendix 1.45: Second Edition Ordnance Survey map

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Appendix 1.46: Second Edition Ordnance Survey map

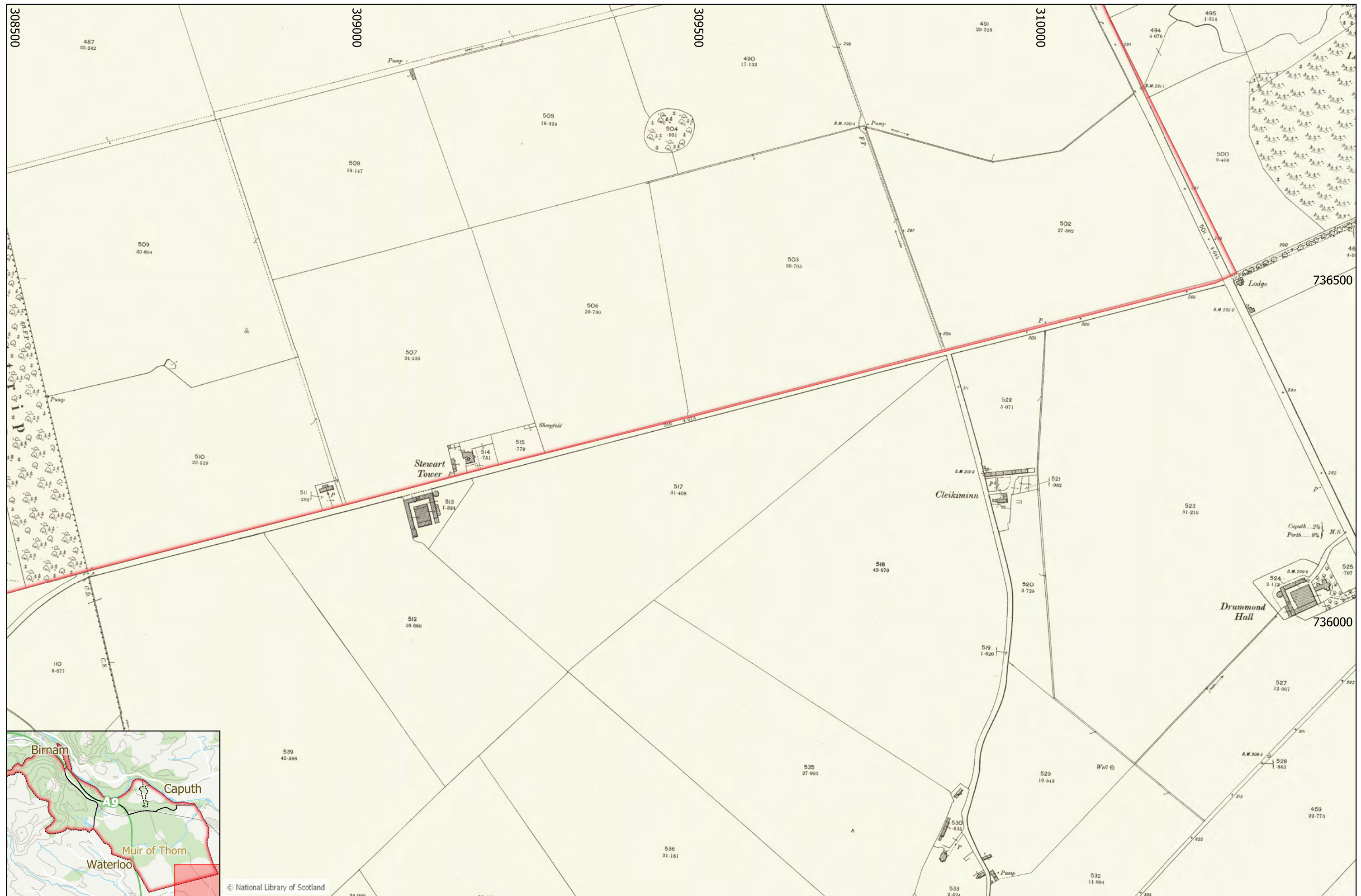
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Metres 0 50 100 150 200 250 300 350 400 450 500 m



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Sheffield + Lichfield + Oxford

Metres 0 50 100 150 200 250 300 350 400 450 500 m

Appendix 1.48: Second Edition Ordnance Survey map

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Scale 1:5000

APPENDIX 2:

HISTORIC IMAGES – PHOTOGRAPHS, PAINTINGS & ENGRAVINGS

IMAGES OF THE OLD AND NEW MURTHLY CASTLES



Appendix 2.1:

Old Murthly
Castle, c.1868.

(F1.2)

© St Andrews University
Special Collections

Courtesy of the University
of St Andrews Libraries
and Museums, ID:
ms37102-7-26-1



Appendix 2.2:

Old Murthly
Castle from the
east

(F1.2)

(Fraser, 1868)

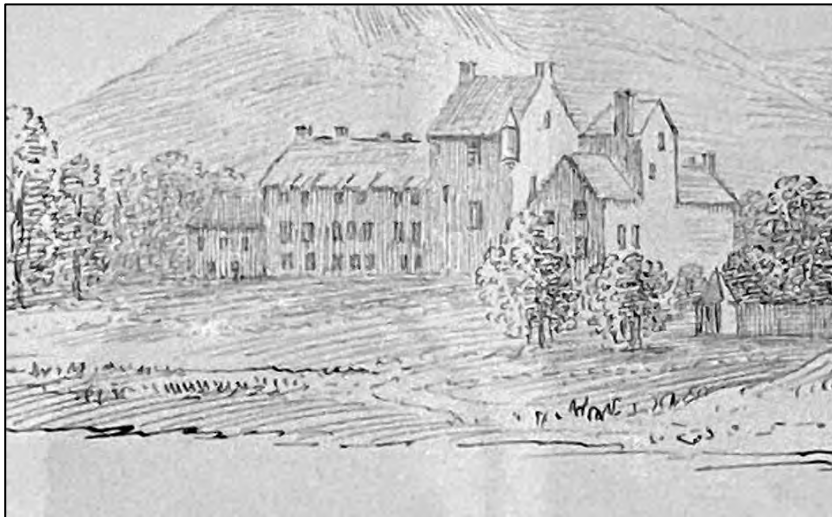


Appendix 2.3:

Drawing of Old
Murthly Castle

(FI.2)

(from MacGibbon and
Ross 1887 figure 860)



Appendix 2.4:

SW
view of Murthly
Colliery Mills, c.
1804

(FI.2)

(Murthly Castle Estate)
(Paintings and drawings)



Appendix 2.5:

Old Murthly Castle,
from West park
20th century

(FI.2)

© Murthly Castle
Estate (Photographs of
Estate book)



Appendix 2.6:
Christmas Eve.
Millais, 1887.

(FI.2)

© Murthly Castle
Estate (Paintings and
drawings)



Appendix 2.7:
Tower house,
Old Murthly
Castle

(FI.2)

20th century

© Murthly Castle
Estate (Green Book)



Appendix 2.8:
Coloured engraving
of Murthly Castle.

Murthly Castle Estate
(Painting and engravings
collection)

(F1.4)

*(this is likely to be a
published copy of that
used in Scotland
Illustrated 1845 plate
LXVI)*



Appendix 2.9:
Drawing of Murthly
New Castle.

Described as an
elevation from plan
back view

(F1.4)

© Murthly Castle
(Photographs of Estate
Book)

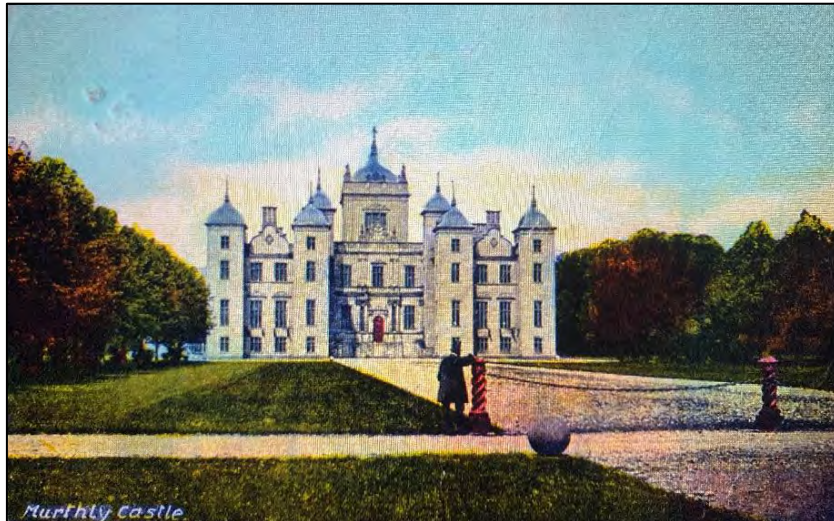


Appendix 2.10:
Drawing of Murthly
New Castle.

Described as an
elevation from plan
front view

(F1.4)

© Murthly Castle
(Photographs of Estate
Book)



Appendix 2.11:
Postcard of Murthly
New Castle.

(F1.4)

(c.1875 Postcard: House
and Heritage)



Appendix 2.12:
Postcard of Murthly
New Castle, side
view

(F1.4)

(Postcard)



Appendix 2.13:
Murthly New
Castle.

(F1.4)

(Postcard)

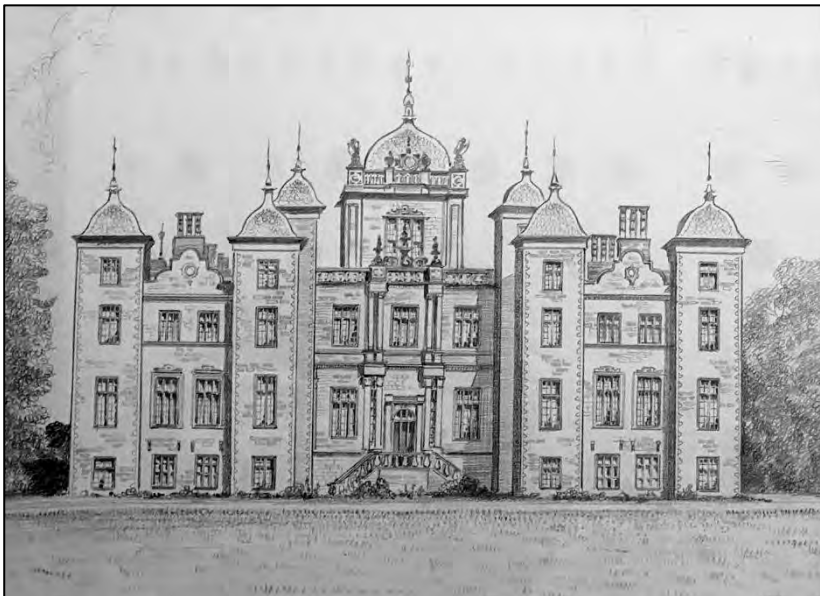


Appendix 2.14:

Murthly New
Castle

(FI.4)

© Murthly Castle Estate
(Photographs of Estate
Book)



Appendix 2.15:
Drawing of Murthly
New Castle.

(FI.4)

© Murthly Castle Estate
(Paintings and drawings)



Appendix 2.16:
Murthly Old and
New c.1832.

(FI.2 & FI.4)

© Murthly Castle Estate
(Paintings and drawings)



Appendix 2.17:

Murthly New
Castle from 'Grand
Avenue' [sic].

(F1.4)

© Murthly Castle
Estate (Photographs of
Estate book)



Appendix 2.18:

Murthly New
Castle. 1878. J
Valentine and Sons

(F1.4)

Courtesy of the
University of St
Andrews Libraries and
Museums, ID: JV-483

THE GARDENS AND POLICIES



Appendix 2.19:
Untitled photo of a
group standing on
steps of garden
room. A.F.
Mackenzie, Birmam.

(FI.11)

© Murthly Castle Estate
(Green Book)



Appendix 2.20 :
The formal garden

(FI.3)

© Murthly Castle Estate
(Green Book)



Appendix 2.21:
The formal garden
and garden house

(FI.3)

© Murthly Castle Estate
(Green Book)



Appendix 2.22:
Drawing of Old
Murthly Castle and
formal garden 1932

(FI.3 & FI.2)

© Murthly Castle Estate
(Paintings and drawings)



Appendix 2.23:
The formal garden
(FI.3)

© Murthly Castle Estate
(Paintings and drawings)



Appendix 2.25: Formal garden, Murthly Castle
(FI.3)

© Murthly Castle Estate (Green Book)



Appendix 2.24: Formal garden, Murthly Castle
(FI.3)

© Murthly Castle Estate (Green Book)



Appendix 2.26:
Walled garden
(F1.3)

© Dunkeld History
Centre (2006.0004)



Appendix 2.27:
Deodara or Sunk
Terrace.
(F1.14)

© Murthly Castle
Estate (Photographs of
Estate book)



Appendix 2.28:
Waterfall on
Dolphin Terrace.
(F2.15)

© Murthly Castle
Estate (Photographs of
Estate book)



Appendix 2.29:

Bridge near
Dolphin Terrace.

(F2.14)

© Murthly Castle Estate
(Photographs of Estate
book)



Appendix 2.30:

View in American
Garden

(F2.59)

© Murthly Castle
Estate (Photographs of
Estate book)



Appendix 2.31:

Douglas Winding
Avenue

(F1.22)

© Murthly Castle Estate
(Photographs of Estate
book)



Appendix 2.32:

Terrace Walk
(F1.7)

© Murthly Castle Estate
(Green Book)



Appendix 2.33:

Terrace Walk
(F1.7)

© Murthly Castle Estate
(Green Book)



Appendix 2.34:
Araucaria, avenue and
chapel

(FI.18 & FI.5)

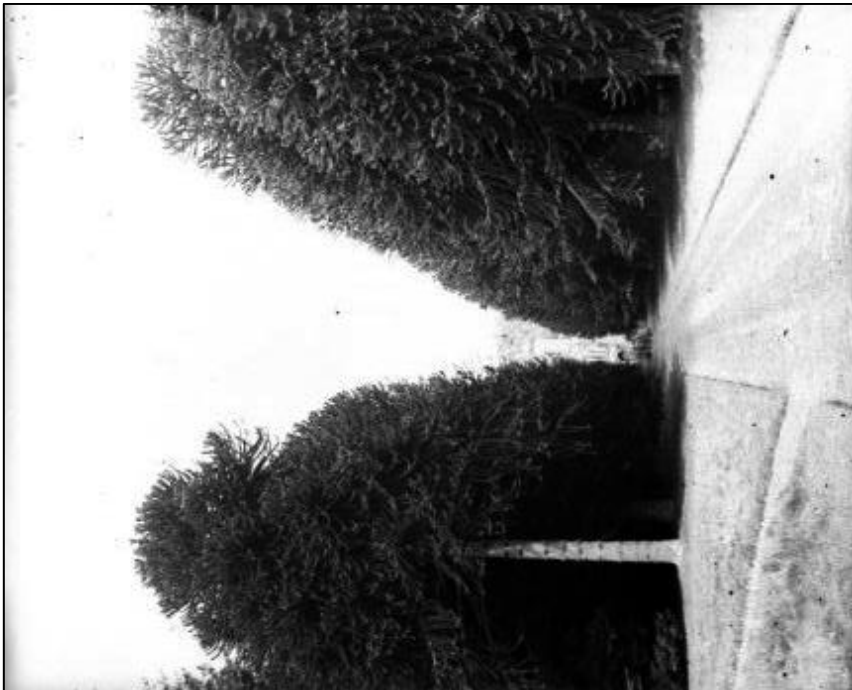
© Murthly Castle Estate
(Photographs of Estate Book)



Appendix 2.35:
Araucaria, Murthly
Castle Estate, 1921.
R.M. Adam

(FI.18)

© St Andrews University
Special Collections RMA-
F-104 Image courtesy of
University of St Andrews
Library and D. C.
Thomson.



2.36: Araucaria avenue, 1921. RM Adam

(Fl.18)

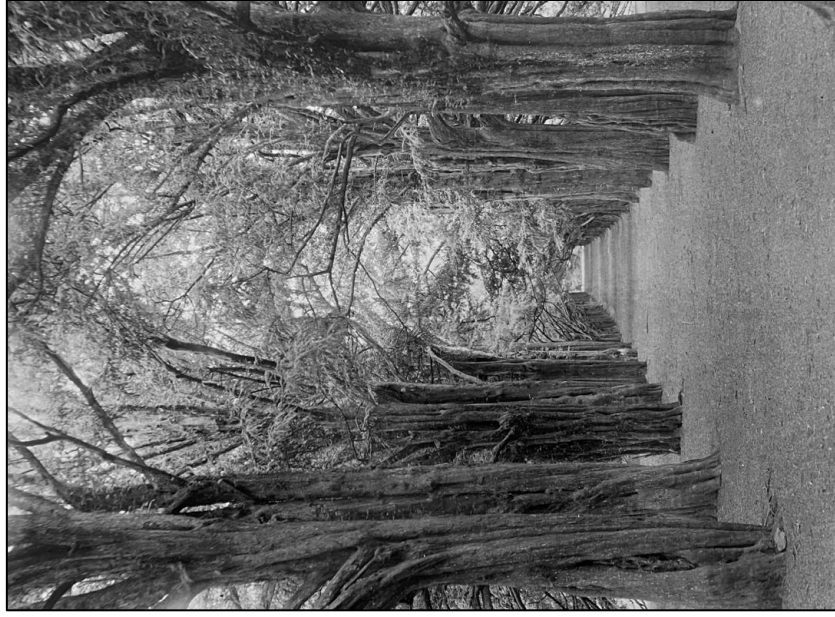
© St Andrews University Special Collections RMA-F-105 Image courtesy of
University of St Andrews Library and D. C. Thomson.



Appendix 2.37: Cypresses, 1921.

© St Andrews University Special Collections RMA-F-106 Image courtesy of
University of St Andrews Library and D. C. Thomson.

Appendix



Appendix 2.39: Avenue of yews, the Dead Walk
(FI.15)

© Murthly Castle Estate (Green Book)



Appendix 2.38: Cedar tree, Murthly Castle, 1926. R.M.
Adam

© St Andrews University Special Collections RMAH-1621 Image courtesy of
University of St Andrews Library and D. C. Thomson.



Appendix 2.40:
Avenue, Murthly,
1926.

© St Andrews University
Special Collections

RMA-S-802 Image courtesy
of University of St Andrews
Library and D. C. Thomson.



Appendix 2.41: Avenue,
Murthly Cypresses,
1921. R.M. Adam

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Collections RMA-F-109 Image courtesy
of University of St Andrews Library and
D. C. Thomson.



Appendix 2.42 Douglas Firs
at Murthly, 1912.
Photographed by A F
Mackenzie (d.1940)
(Annand 1912, Figure 7).



Appendix 2.43: Avenue,
Murthly Castle grounds,
1921. R.M. Adam

© St Andrews University Special
Collections RMA-F-100 Image courtesy
of University of St Andrews Library and
D. C. Thomson.



Appendix 2.44: Parent Larches at Dunkeld, destroyed by lightning 1912.
Photographed by A.F. Mackenzie (d.1940)
(Annand 1912, Figure 12).



Appendix 2.45: Menzies Spruce at Murthly 1912. Photographed by
A.F. Mackenzie (d.1940)
(Annand 1912, Figure 9).



Appendix 2.46: Douglas Firs, Murthly Castle, 1926. M. Adam
© Courtesy of the University of St Andrews Libraries and Museums, ID: RMA-H-1619
Image courtesy of University of St Andrews Library and D. C. Thomson.



Appendix 2.47: Cypress trees, Murthly Castle, 1926. R.M. Adam
© St Andrews University Special Collections RMA-H-1624 Image courtesy of
University of St Andrews Library and D. C. Thomson.



Appendix 2.48: Last
Oak of Birnam
Forest
(Fraser, 1868).



Appendix 2.49:
Engraving, 'Last of
Great Birnam
Wood'.
(Hunter, 1883, frontispiece)

THE WIDER ESTATE



Appendix 2.50:
Rohallion Lodge
viewed from across
Robin's Dam.

(F4.10)

© Murthly Castle Estate
(Green Book)



Appendix 2.51: Path
around Robin's Dam.

(F4.16 loch)

© Murthly Castle Estate
(Green Book)



Appendix 2.52
Rohallion Lodge.

(F4.10)

© Murthly Castle Estate
(Green Book)



Appendix 2.53:

Entrance to the
policies at Birnam.
Now the Birnam
Hotel in Dunkeld.

© Murthly Castle Estate
(Green Book)



Appendix 2.54:
Drawing of Dalpowie
Hospital (Birnam
Hall)

(F2.11)

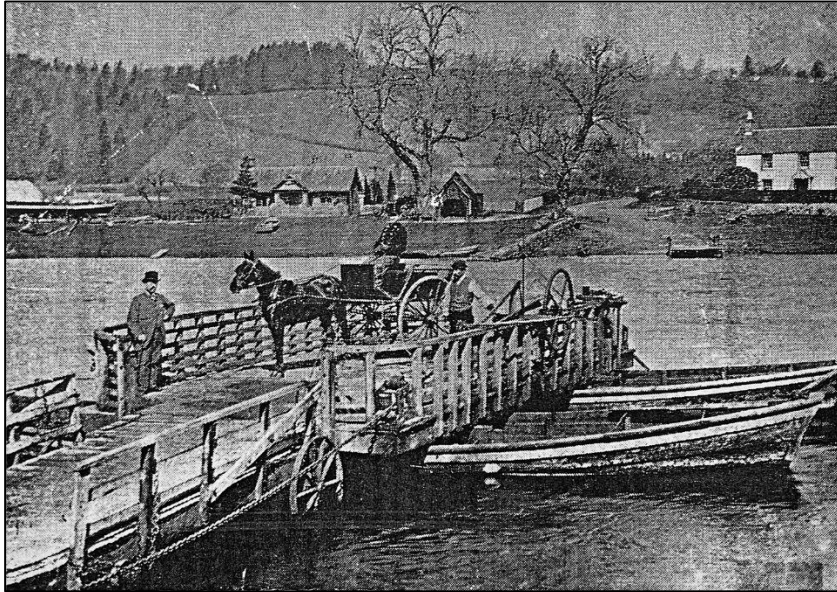
©Murthly Castle Estate
(Paintings and drawings)



Appendix 2.55:
Birnam Hall
(Dalpowie)

(F2.11)

© Murthly Castle Estate
(Photographs of Estate book)



Appendix 2.56:
Caputh Ferry from
Boat Brae. Now the
location of the
Caputh road bridge

© Dunkeld History
Centre (1994.0136)



Appendix 2.57: View
from The Caputh
Bridge Looking
North c1883

(Courtesy of the
University of St Andrews
Libraries and Museums,
ID: ms37102/3/33v/2)



Appendix 2.58:
The Malakoff Arch.
(F3.10)

After Murthly History
Group



Appendix 2.59:
The Malakoff Arch.
(F3.10)

After Murthly History
Group



Appendix 2.60:
Colryden Lodge.
(F3.21)

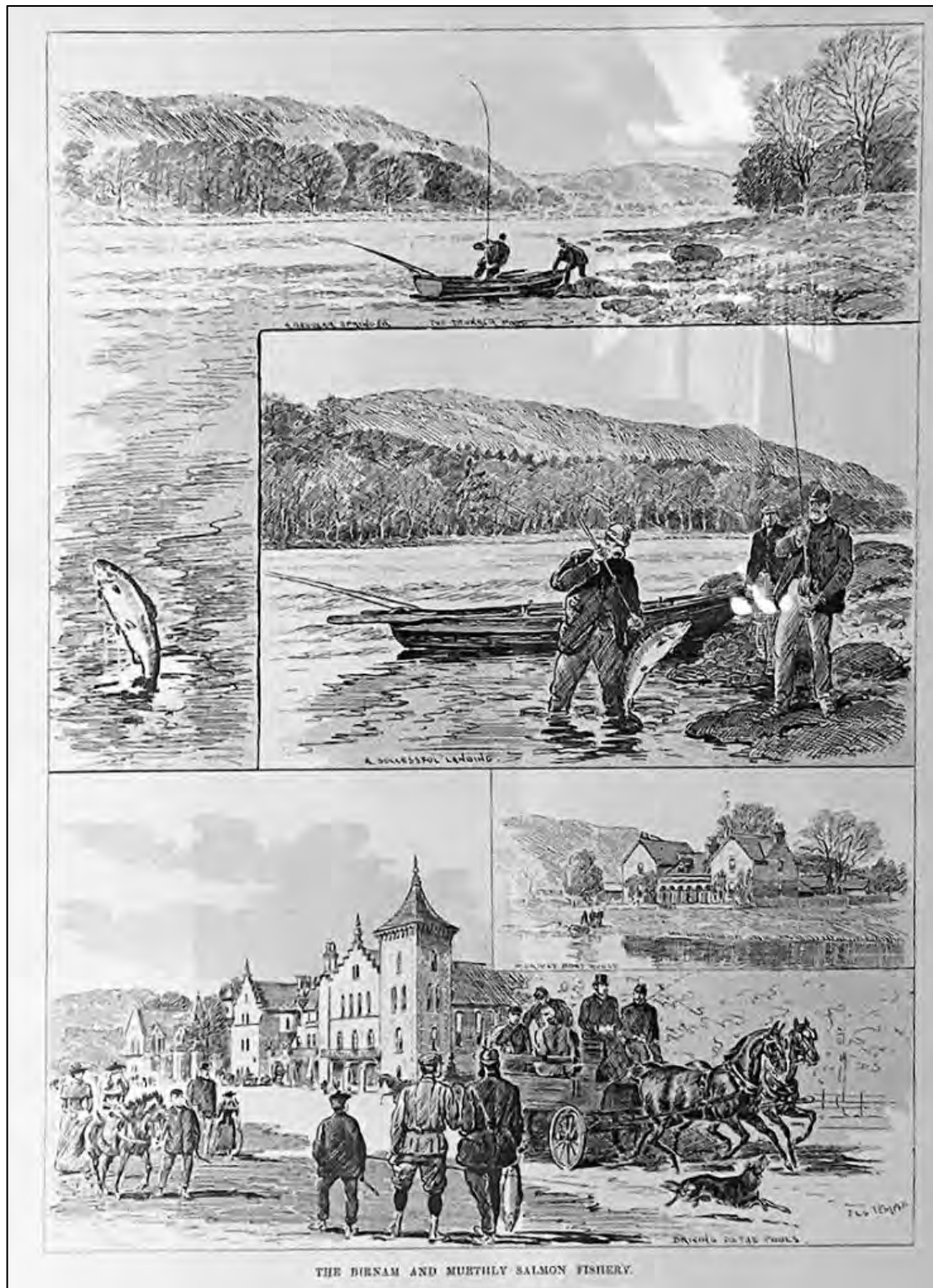
© Dunkeld History Centre



Appendix 2.61: The Boat Pool, Murthly. Illustrated Sporting & Dramatic News, 18th Feb 1888 .

The top image shows Dalpowie (Birmam Hall) (F2.11)

©Murthly Castle Estate (Paintings and drawings)



Appendix 2.62: The Birnam and Murthly Salmon Fishery. Illustrated Sporting & Dramatic News, 8th April 1893. Note the Birnam Hotel in the bottom image.

©Murthly Castle Estate (Paintings and drawings)



Appendix 2.63:

Partridge Shooting in the Highlands

Reference to the Buffalo introduced to the Murthly Estate by William Douglas Steward.

Punch, 15th Sept 1860.



Appendix 2.64:

Converting coppice to coniferous plantation.

Photographed by A Murray

(Annand 1912, Figure 6).



Appendix 2.65: Murthly Woods in snow, 1925.

R.M. Adam

© St Andrews University
Special Collections RMA-H-1599 Image courtesy of
University of St Andrews
Library and D. C. Thomson.



Appendix 2.66: Larch
woods, Muir of Thorn
(KLF-3), 1926. R.M. Adam

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Collections RMA-S-795 Image
courtesy of University of St
Andrews Library and D. C.
Thomson.



Appendix 2.67: Norway
Spruce, Muir of Thorn
(KLF-3), 1926. R.M. Adam

© St Andrews University Special
Collections RMA-H-1628 Image
courtesy of University of St Andrews
Library and D. C. Thomson



Appendix 2.68: Murthly Woods in snow, 1925.
R.M. Adam

© St Andrews University Special Collections, RMA-H-1600 Image courtesy of University of St Andrews Library and D. C. Thomson.



Appendix 2.69: Murthly Woods in snow, 1925.
R.M. Adam

© St Andrews University Special Collections RMA-H-1608 Image courtesy of University of St Andrews Library and D. C. Thomson.



Appendix 2.70: Avenue, Murthly Castle, 1925.R.M. Adam

© St Andrews University Special Collections RMA-H-1603 Image courtesy of University of St Andrews Library and D. C. Thomson.



Appendix 2.71: Douglas
Firs in snow, Birmam, 1925.
R.M.Adam

© St Andrews University Special
Collections RMA-H-1607 Image
courtesy of University of St
Andrews Library and D. C.
Thomson.



Appendix 2.72: Birch tree,
Murthly Castle, 1926. RM
Adam

© St Andrews University Special
Collections RMA-H-1623 Image
courtesy of University of St Andrews
Library and D. C. Thomson



Appendix 2.73: Afforestation,
Murthly Castle, 1926. R.M.
Adam

© St Andrews University Special
Collections RMA-H-1625 Image
courtesy of University of St Andrews
Library and D. C. Thomson.



Appendix 2.74: Boys planting,
Murthly Castle, 1926. R.M.
Adam

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Collections RMA-S-804 Image
courtesy of University of St Andrews
Library and D. C. Thomson.



Appendix 2.75: Foresters at
work, Murthly Castle, 1926.
R.M. Adam

© St Andrews University Special
Collections RMA-S-803 Image
courtesy of University of St Andrews
Library and D. C. Thomson.



Appendix 2.76: *Pseudostuga*,
Murthly Castle, 1926. R.M.
Adam

© St Andrews University Special
Collections RMA-S-805 Image
courtesy of University of St Andrews
Library and D. C. Thomson.

THE LANDSCAPE VIEWS



Appendix 2.77:
Old Murthly Castle
Th.H. Shepherd
© Alamy R3D9DJ



Appendix 2.78:
Dunkeld Railway
painting from the
Stair Bridge –
c1846 concept
design pre
construction

(F3.05)

© Blair Castle

The painting was organised
by Condry, then the agent
for both Murthly and Blair
Atholl.



Appendix 2.79:
Dunkeld Railway
painting – concept
design pre
construction c1846

(F3.05)

© Blair Castle.

The painting was organised
by Condry, then the agent
for both Murthly and Blair
Atholl. P



Appendix 2.80:
From Birmam
Wood to
Dunsinane. David
Farqunarson ARA

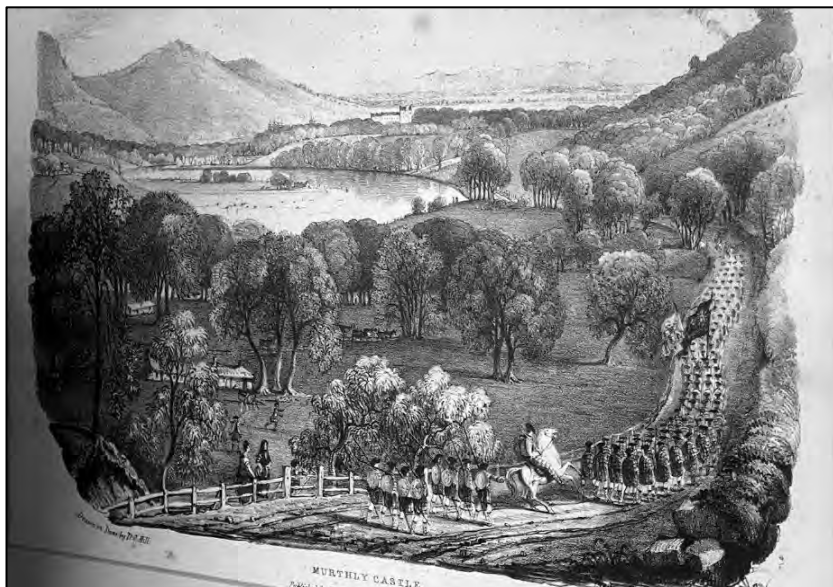
© Murthly Castle Estate
(Paintings and drawings)



Appendix 2.81:
Landscape painting
of Murthly Castle
and Estate.

(Fl.4)

© Murthly Castle Estate
(Paintings and drawings)



Appendix 2.82:
Engraving of the
Murthly Estate. By
D.O. Hill, published
by Thomas Hill
Perth

© Murthly Castle Estate
(Paintings and drawings)



Appendix 2.83:
Bimam Hill from
Loch of the Lowes,
Cumming,
reproduced in
M'lean 1858

(KLF-7)

M'Lean noted that this view would change as "thriving plantations of larch are getting up in many parts of the hill...the N & W of the hill are getting covered with natural birch". p68.



Appendix 2.84:
Murthly (new)
Castle

(F1.4)

© Murthly Castle Estate
(Photographs of Estate
Book)



Appendix 2.85: Dew
Drenched Furze. Sir
John Everett Millais,
1888-9 CC-BY-NC-
ND (3.0 unported)

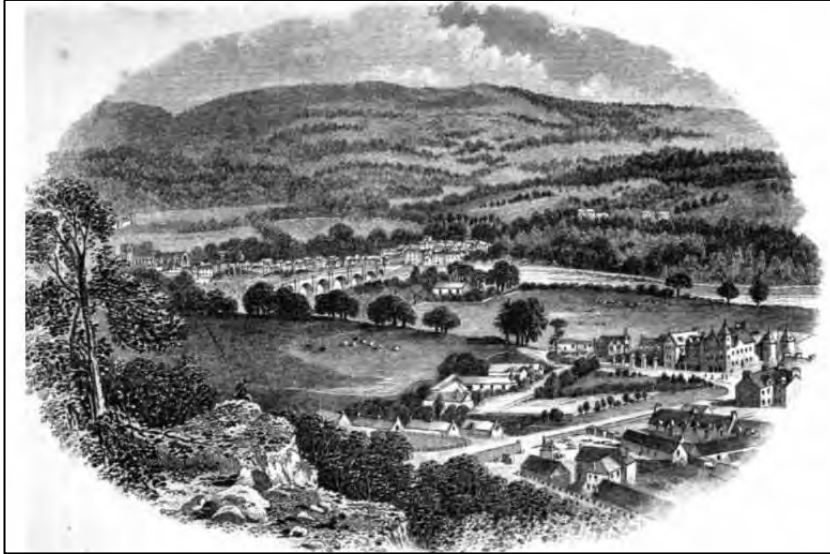
Photo © Tate
<https://www.tate.org.uk/art/artworks/millais-dew-drenched-furze-t12865>



Appendix 2.86:
Murthly Moss.

Millais, 1887.

© Murthly Castle Estate
(Paintings and drawings)



Appendix 2.87:
View of Dunkeld
from Birnam Hill.

(M'Lean, 1879.)

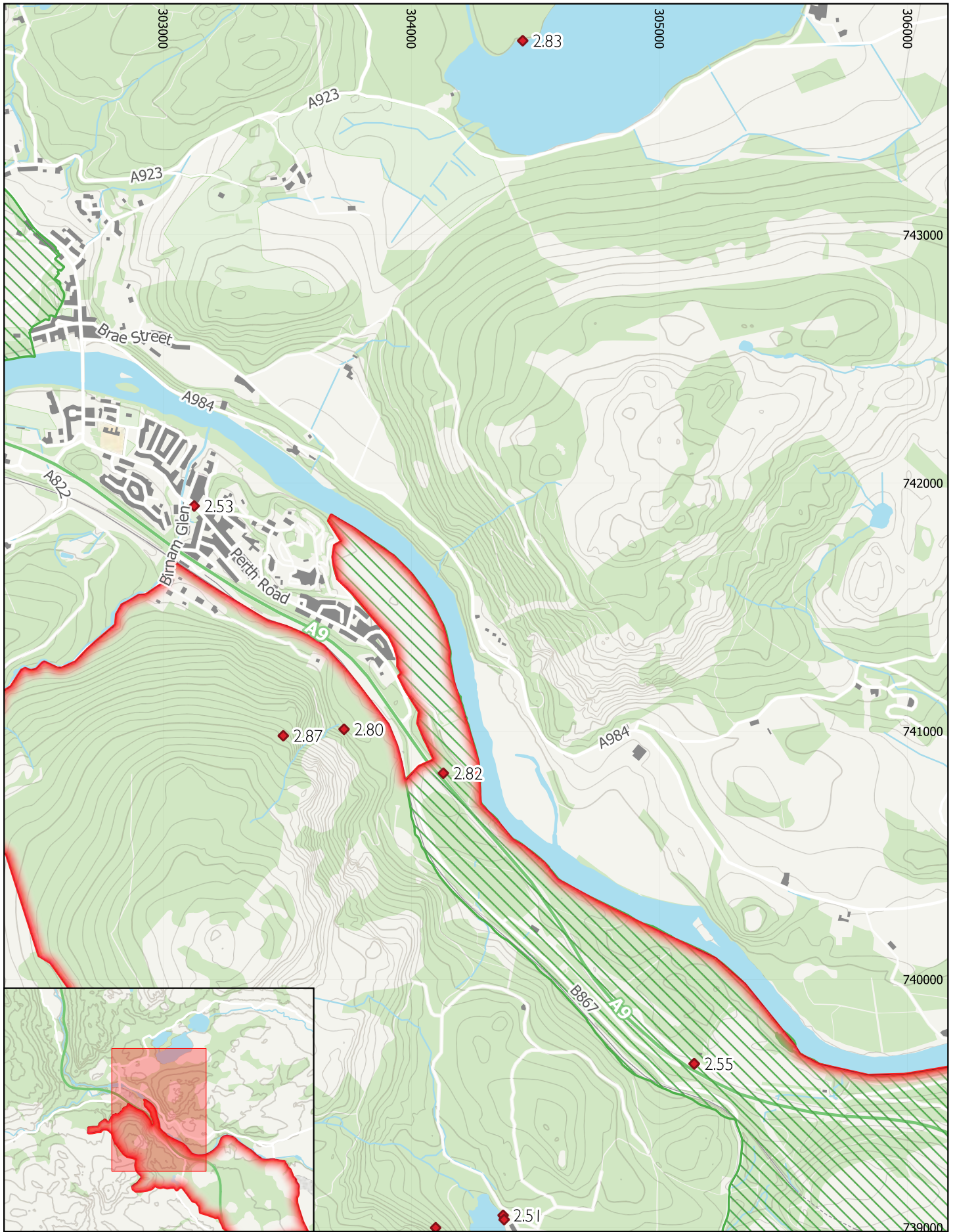


Appendix 2.88: 'The
Perthshire Nurseries'.

Plants may have been
sourced from here
for the planting of the
Gardens and
plantations at
Murthly.

(Hunter, 1883, p21)

HISTORIC IMAGE LOCATION PLANS



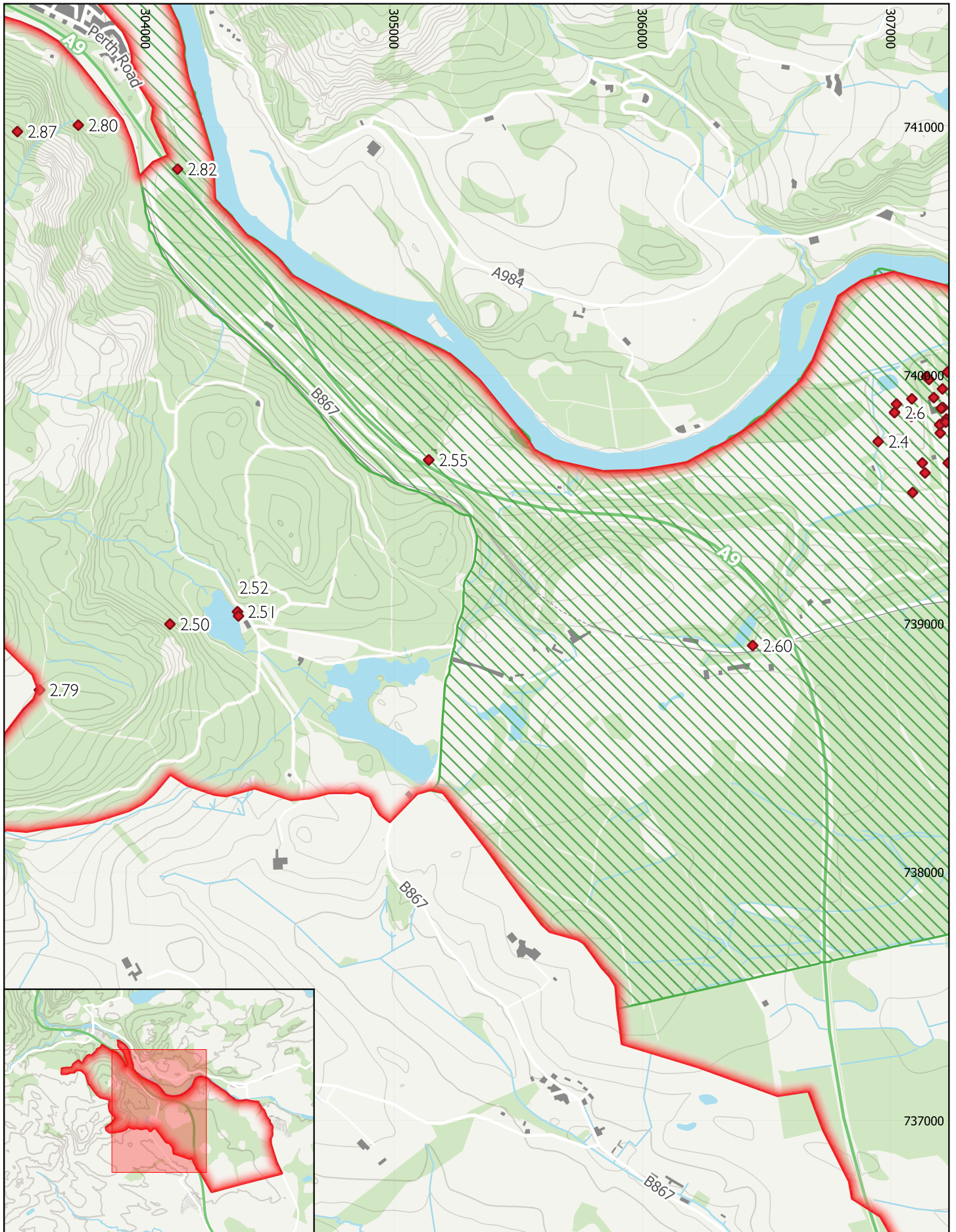
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Appendix 2.89: Historic Image Location Plan



THE JESSOP CONSULTANCY
Sheffield + Lichfield + Oxford



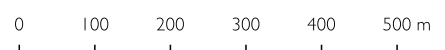


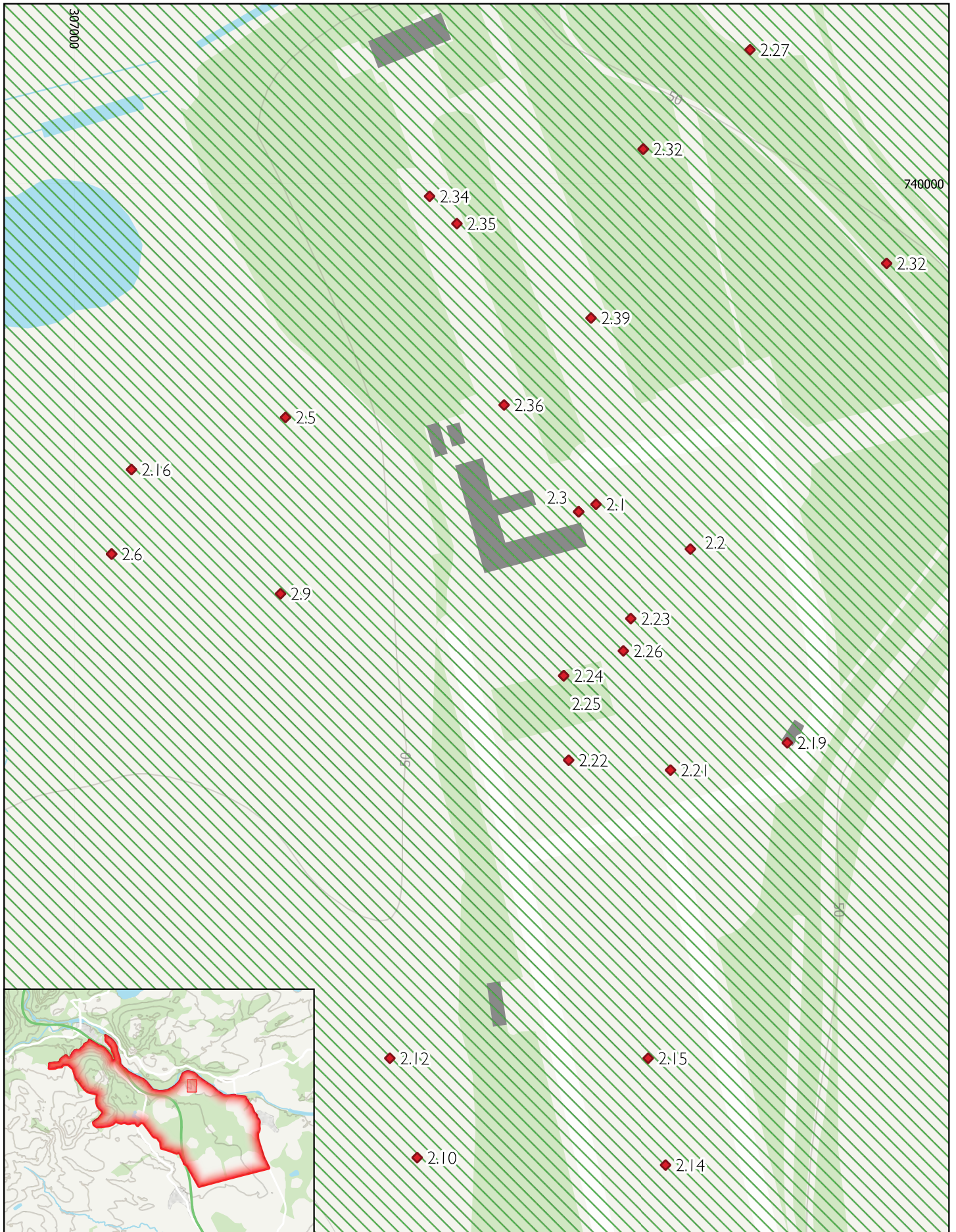
Scale 1:20000

Appendix 2.90: Historic Image Location Plan



THE JESSOP CONSULTANCY
Sheffield + Lichfield + Oxford



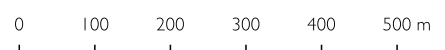


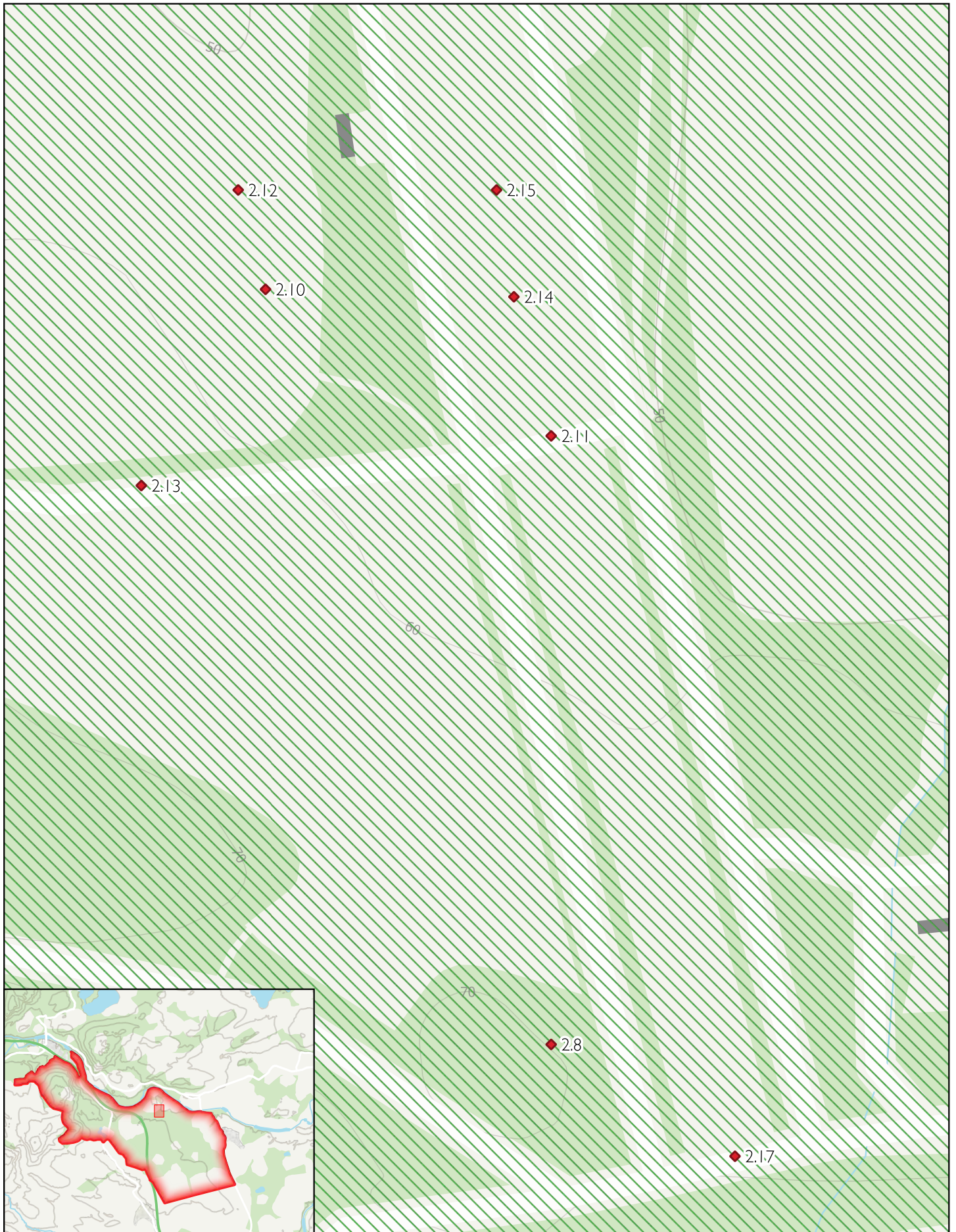
Scale 1:2000

Appendix 2.91: Historic Image Location Plan



THE JESSOP CONSULTANCY
Sheffield + Lichfield + Oxford



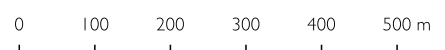


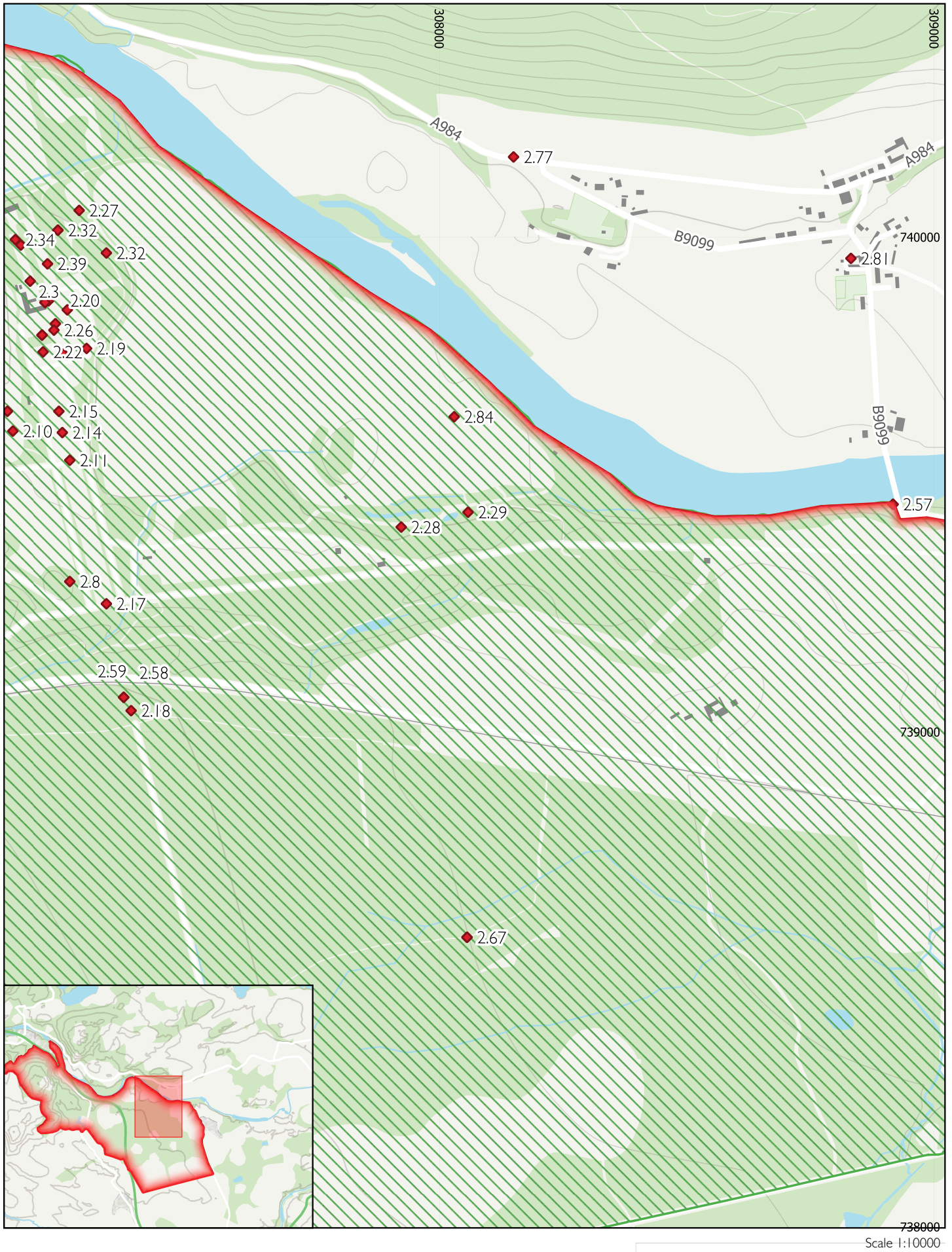
Scale 1:2000

Appendix 2.92: Historic Image Location Plan



THE JESSOP CONSULTANCY
Sheffield + Lichfield + Oxford



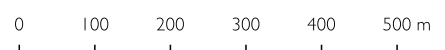


Scale 1:10000

Appendix 2.93: Historic Image Location Plan



THE JESSOP CONSULTANCY
Sheffield + Lichfield + Oxford



APPENDIX 3A

GAZETTEER OF KEY LANDSCAPE FEATURES AND SPECIAL FEATURES

APPENDIX 3: GAZETTEER OF KEY LANDSCAPE FEATURES AND SPECIAL FEATURES

INTRODUCTION

The following gazetteer presents a list of Key Landscape Features that underlay the GDL that comprises Murthly Castle and all special features of archaeological interest that represent the baseline condition of the expanded Murthly GDL (**Figure I.2**).

KEY LANDSCAPE FEATURES

Key Landscape Features (**KLF-1**) are defined as natural landscape features that influenced the landscape design. Key Landscape Features identified as influencing the landscape of Murthly Castle GDL are detailed below:

KLF-1: The Knoll: Description: The knoll upon which Murthly Castle and the Chapel of St Antony the Eremite is situated upon.

KLF-2: The Ridge: Description: The west-east ridge along the edge of the policies on top of which the railway has been routed

KLF-3: The Muir of Thorn: Description: The Muir of Thorn. A large level plateau extending south from **KLF-2**, formerly an area of bog. The southwest section is still referred to as Caimleith Moss.

KLF-4: The Gellyburn: Description: Gellyburn. A natural stream channel running south-north into the River Tay on the east side of the estate having passed from west to east across the Muir of Thorn. It is joined by the Broomhill Burn before entering Murthly village.

KLF-5: The River Tay: Description: The River Tay – natural river channel flowing from Ben Lui to the North Sea near Dundee

KLF-6: Pass of Birnam: Description: Pass of Birnam. A narrow constriction in the natural topography between the slopes of Birnam Hill **KL-7** to the southwest and the River Tay **KLF-5** to the northeast.

KLF-7: Birnam Hill: Description: Birnam Hill. A large natural hill 340m OD with rock outcrops to the south of Dunkeld on the south side of the River Tay **KLF-5**.

KLF-8: Keppie Wood: Description: Keppie Wood. An area of Ancient Woodland situated to the west of the Lime Avenue and south of Meadow Park at NGR: NO08397, 39317.

KLF-9: Birnam Burn: Description: Birnam Burn flows from the southern slopes of Birnam Hill in a north-east direction to join the River Tay **KLF-7** at NGR: NO05737, 39629.

KLF-10: Valley: Description: A north-east to south-west aligned valley situated adjacent to the 26 acre park at NGR: NO 6570, 39138

SPECIAL FEATURES

The Special features below are referenced with an **F** (feature) number and are arranged by Survey Area 1-4. Additional reference numbers from the PKHT HER or Historic Environment Scotland designation references are also included as appropriate. Where it has been possible to take a record photograph to help with identification, they have been included below. The location of each feature is recorded on A3 plans of the Estate (**Appendix 3b**) that should be consulted with this gazetteer.

SURVEY AREA 1 – THE CASTLE AND PLEASURE GROUND

F1.01: Bridge

Type: BRIDGE

Date: Mid-19th Century

NGR: 307385, 739275

Appendix: 3.5



Description: Small stone access bridge at south end of eastern avenue leading up to the south front of the walled gardens and house. Stone arched tunnel and angled stone walls to stream channel.

Condition: Stable

F1.02: Murthly Castle

Type: CASTLE

Date: 16th Century to 1893

NGR: 307158, 739865

HES ref: LBI 136

Appendix: 3.5



Description: 16th cent. tower house probably incorporating earlier work. Early 17th cent. T-plan addition with 3-arch loggia c.1725-40 in the manner of William Adam. Further additions reputedly, c.1800 and 1855 e.g. music room and ante-room. E. wing is a large 2-storey with a ballroom, staircase, and painted ceilings, c.1875. Central wing rebuilt 1893 by A Duncan maybe based on sketched by Leadbetter and Fairley.

Condition: Good

FI.03: Walled Garden

Type: WALLED GARDEN

Date: c.17th Century-present

NGR: 307228, 739803

PKHT: MPK5844

HES ref: LBI1147

Appendix: 3.5



Description: Fine walled garden, with gate piers surmounted by beasts. Steps, urns, dolphin fountain, walks and planting.

Condition: Stable

FI.04: Murthly New Castle

Type: COUNTRY HOUSE

Date: c.1838

NGR: 307215, 739712

PKHT: MPK8611

Appendix: 3.5



Description: Large unfinished house by James Gillespie Graham (c.1838). Although shell was completed the house was never finished. It was demolished in 1949. After demolition the building materials were transported for use in Pitlochry Dam and associated workers houses at Pitlochry, Lettoch and Tarbet constructed under the North of Scotland Electricity Board Scheme.

Condition: Lost- potential for archaeological remains only.

FI.05: St. Antony Eremite

Type: Chapel

Date: 16th - 17th Century
and mid-19th Century

NGR: 307135, 740055

PKHT: MPK2420

HES ref: 27121

Appendix: 3.5



Description: Stone chapel, 16th - 17th century date, was refitted and altered in 1843 as a Roman Catholic chapel dedicated to St Anthony the Eremite now used as a burying place for the Stewart family.

Condition: Good

FI.06: Boundary Wall

Type: ROUTE/PATH

Date: Mid-19th Century

NGR: 307070, 740004

Appendix: 3.5



Description: Series of sloping linear walks with partial surviving sections of low stone retaining wall on the downslope side. Located to the northwest of the castle (FI.2).

Condition: Poor

FI.07: Terrace Walk

Type: STEPS/WALL

Date: Mid-19th Century

NGR: 307243, 739914

Appendix: 3.5



Description: Partially sunk terrace with a flight of steps at the north end and a sloping ramp to the south. Contains a recessed niche with a seat (**FI.8**) Located to the southeast of the castle.

Condition: Stable

FI.08: Seat

Type: NICHE/SEAT

Date: Mid-19th Century

NGR: 307226, 739908

Appendix: 3.5



Description: Stone niche with a curved back and ceiling building into the terrace wall (**FI.7**). Positioned to take a timber seat.

Condition: Stable

FI.09: Retaining Wall

Type: WALL

Date: Mid-18th Century?

NGR: 307126, 740077

Appendix: 3.5



Description: Substantial stone retaining wall to the northeast of the chapel (FI.5), drystone construction.

Condition: Poor - State of partial collapse.

I.10: Steps

Type: STEPS

Date: Mid to Late 19th Century

NGR: 307166, 740088

Appendix: 3.5



Description: A series of flights of broad steps, 12 treads on each section with concrete pedestals on either side at the top.

Condition: Stable

FI.11: Garden house

Type: GARDEN BUILDING

Date: 18th Century

NGR: 307295, 739771

HES ref: LBI1147

Appendix: 3.5



Description: Two-storey garden house, with ogee roof and outside stair. Dated 1669 & 1712, 1713 on weathervane etc.

Condition: Good

FI.12: Recessed seat

Type: NICHE/SEAT

Date: Mid-19th Century

NGR: 307278, 740052

Appendix: 3.5



Description: Description: Large stone vaulted recess or alcove under the sunk terrace and the adjacent buttress. Located to the southeast of the steps **FI.10.** and beneath the Douglas Terrace **FI.19.** Positioned at the top of the slope probably to take a timber seat (now removed).

Condition: Poor

FI.13: Lawson Row

Type: AVENUE

Date: Mid-late 19th century

NGR: 307196, 740233

Appendix: 3.5



Description: An avenue of *Chamaecyparis lawsoniana* planted in the early-mid 1860s extending northwards from the Sunk Terrace on land to the north of end of the pleasure ground, on the falling ground behind the chapel.

Condition: Stable

FI.14: Sunk or Deodara Terrace

Type: Terrace

Date: Mid-19th century

NGR: 307265, 740085

Appendix: 3.5



Description: The Sunk or Deodara Terrace is situated at the northern end of the Pinetum. The *Cedrus deodara* are interplanted with many colours of rhododendrons.

Condition: Stable

FI.15: The Dead Walk

Type: AVENUE

Date: c.1321-1471,
replanted 1825

NGR: 307176, 739961

Appendix: 3.5



Description: The Dead Walk comprises two rows of yew trees, replanted sometime after 1825. The Dead Walk connects Murthly Castle to the Chapel of St Antony the Eremite.

Condition: Stable

FI.16: The Triple Avenue

Type: TREE LINED
AVENUE

Date: Mid 19th century

NGR: 307276, 739459

Appendix: 3.5



Description: Originally a triple avenue, the avenue currently survives as a double avenue truncated at its southern end. The Limes are situated 30 feet apart within the row and between the rows, the Yews are positioned 15 feet from the Limes in both rows.

Condition: Stable - Although the avenue survives there has been substantial loss of planting and form. Despite this the original design intention can be appreciated in part.

FI.17: The Pinetum

Type: PLANTATION

Date: Mid-19th century

NGR: 307249, 739880

Appendix: 3.5



Description: A collection of fine conifers and other trees. Including older specimens including silver fir and *Abies grandis* within the newer planting.

Condition: Stable

FI.18: The Araucaria Avenue

Type: AVENUE

Date: Mid-19th century

NGR: 307151, 739965

Appendix: 3.5



Description: The Araucaria Avenue is the principal avenue linking Murthly Castle to the Chapel of St Antony the Eremit. The Monkey Puzzle (*Araucaria*) trees were felled during the second world war. The planting comprises two rows conifers 48' apart with 32' intervals.

Condition: Stable

FI.19: The Douglas Terrace and Steps

Type: TERRACE

Date: Mid-19th century

NGR: 307201, 739982

Appendix: 3.5



Description: This terrace runs from north to south and is linked to the terrace walk to the south. There are two sets of stairs one situated at its southern and one situated at its northern end.

Condition: Stable

FI.20: Low Terrace

Type: TERRACE

Date: Mid-19th century

NGR: 307244, 739957

Appendix: 3.5



Description: Between the sunk terrace and the Douglas terrace is the Low Terrace. The trees in this location are planted closely and it is thought that this area was intended as a combination of topiary garden and gardenesque pinetum.

Condition: Stable

FI.21: The East Avenue

Type: AVENUE

Date: Mid 19th century

NGR: 307283, 739887

Appendix: 3.5



Description: This was noted by Hunter as comprising an avenue of *Cedrus deodara* that ran to the front of the Castle. Today the location of the former trees is notable as slightly raised earthwork either side of a sunken avenue.

Condition: Stable

FI.22: The Winding Terrace

Type: TERRACE

Date: Mid-19th century

NGR: 307270, 740010

Appendix: 3.5



Description: This terrace winds through the Pinetum and may have been described as the broad walk to the river – noted in the account of the Murthly Conifers given in *The Garden* in 1885.

Condition: Stable

FI.23 The Lime Avenue

Type: AVENUE

Date: Early 18th century
(1711)

NGR: 307291, 739774

Appendix: 3.5



Description: The former Lime Avenue survives in two short sections to the south-east of the Walled Garden **FI.3**.

Condition: Poor

FI.24 Foot-bridge

Type: BRIDGE

Date: Mid-19th century

NGR: 307341, 740167

Appendix: 3.5



Description: Stone slab crossing stream supported on stone retaining walls. Path is shown on first edition OS map (See **Appendix I.21**). The bridge lies about 20 yards east of the point at which the ha-ha ends. The ditch continues beyond the ha-ha (the ha-ha obviously functioned as a ditch, and this bridge crosses the ditch).

Condition: Stable

FI.25 Stone bank with yew

Type: BANK

Date: 18th-19th century

NGR: 307309, 740272

Appendix: 3.5



Description: A stone retaining wall around a Yew mound at the north end of the conifer triangle. The stone bank runs north to south through woodland on the edge of the western policies. This is substantial at its south end (1m high and 2m wide), but it is lost in undergrowth at its north end.

Condition: Poor

SURVEY AREA 2 – THE POLICIES

F2.01: East Gates

Type: GATE PIERS

Date: Mid-19th century
(possibly 1858)

NGR: 309302, 739353

HES Ref: LBI1150

PKHT: MPK2273

Appendix: 3.7



Description: Four stout square ashlar piers with recessed panels and wrought iron gates. There is a central vehicular opening, with smaller side gates for pedestrian access. The gates define the eastern boundary of the site and mark the entrance of the B9009.

Condition: Good

**F2.02: East Lodge
Murthly Castle**

Type: LODGE

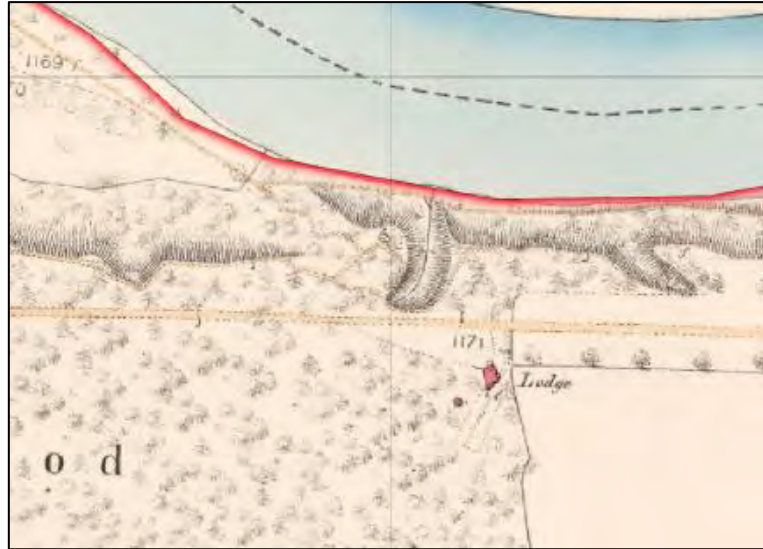
Date: Mid-19th century

NGR: 308538, 739344

HES Ref: LB11151

PKHT: MPK5960

Appendix: 3.7



Description: Stone built lodge in the Murthly Estate style to the south of the east entrance drive

Condition: Good

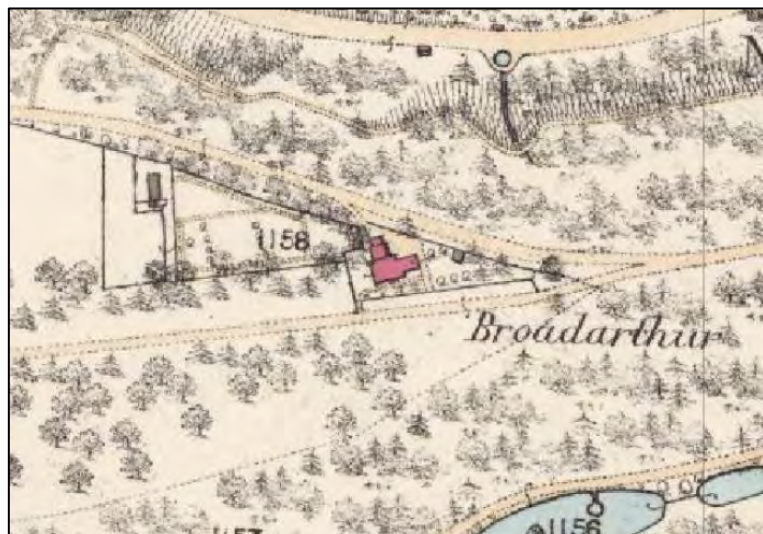
F2.03: Chapel House

Type: HOUSE

Date: Mid-19th Century

NGR: 307880, 739337

PKHT: MPK5845



Description: This cottage is depicted on the first edition OS map and known as Chapel House.

Condition: Good

F2.04: Quarry

Type: QUARRY

Date: Unknown

NGR: 307825, 739546

PKHT: MPK18314

Appendix: 3.6

No picture (dense vegetation)

Description: Former quarry site surrounding Meadow Bog. The quarry is not illustrated in historic mapping but is identifiable as an earthwork and depression in Meadow Park.

Condition: Stable

F2.05: Newtyle Cottage

Type: COTTAGE

Date: Mid-19th century

NGR: 307407, 739352

PKHT: MPK5843

Appendix: 3.6



Description: was presumably the gardener's house in 1885. Stone and built in the Estate style. This is renamed Rose Cottage on the Second edition OS mapping.

Condition: Stable

F2.06: Cottage at the former Gasworks

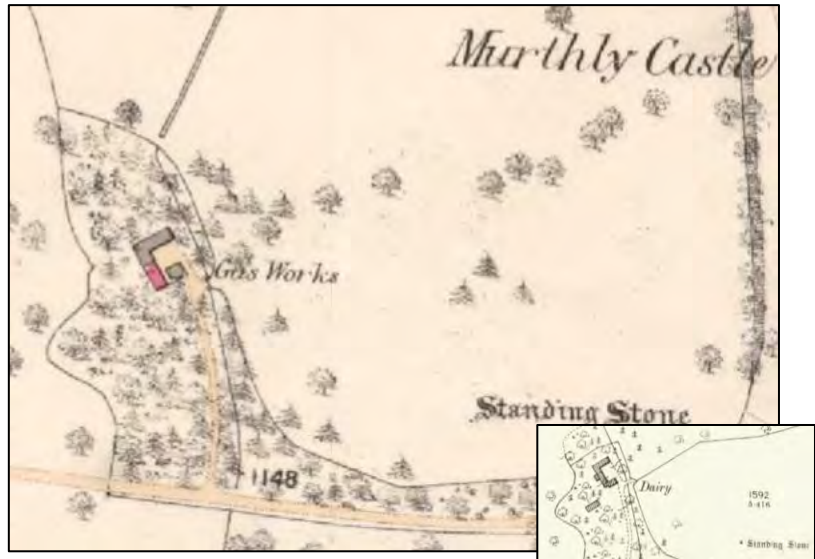
Type: COTTAGE

Date: Mid-19th century

NGR: 306919, 739630

PKHT: MPK6645

Appendix: 3.5



Description: Stone and built in the Estate style. The house is located in the former gas works for Murthly Estate. On the Second edition OS map a dairy is shown here. Following further consideration this feature has been excluded as a special feature as it does not specifically relate to the layout and design of the GDL.

Condition: Good

F2.07: Cottage

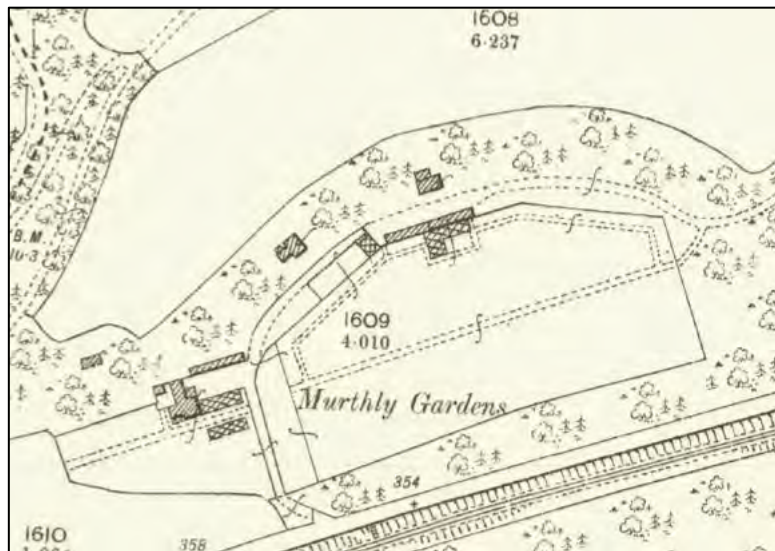
Type: COTTAGE

Date: Mid-19th century

NGR: 306678, 739088

PKHT: MPK6646

Appendix: 3.10



Description: Stone and built in the Estate style. The house is not depicted on the first edition OS map.

Condition: Good

F2.08: Kingswood Cottage

Type: COTTAGE

Date: Mid-19th century

NGR: 306640, 739028

PKHT: MPK6647

Appendix: 3.10



Description: Stone and built in the Estate style. Shown on the first edition OS map annotated as Kingswood. The extensive glass houses which surrounded the property suggest it was a gardener's cottage.

Condition: Good

F2.09: Bridge over Birnam Burn to the South of Roman Bridge

Type: BRIDGE

Date: 18th century

NGR: 305711, 739520

HES Ref. LB13737

Appendix: 3.4



Description: Single span bridge possibly intended for general estate traffic to avoid the Roman Bridge F2.10, crossing Birnam Burn. Still in use as a vehicular bridge.

Condition: Stable

**F2.10: Roman Bridge,
Over Birnam Burn**

Type: BRIDGE

Date: Mid-19th century

NGR: 305703, 739535

HES Ref. LB11145 (A)

PKHT: MPK13548

Appendix: 3.4



Description: A large six arched bridge, imitating a Roman aqueduct style crossing the Birnam Burn KL-9 where it forms a deep ravine. The structure is crenelated and includes a heavy corbelled refuge at each spandril.

Condition: Poor (At Risk)

**F2.11: Dalpowie Hospital
(Outbuildings)**

Type: HOSPITAL

Date: 18th Century

NGR: 305135, 739671

Appendix: 3.4



Description: The remains of the former outbuildings to rear of site of the Dalpowie Hospital. The outbuilding is in an advanced state of disrepair and partial collapse. To the rear is a large brick arched room – a possible cellar.

Note: The Dalpowie Hospital, also known as Glen Birnam, Dalpowie Lodge, Birnam Hall and Dalpowie Lodge was demolished in 1951, along with the Malakoff Arch. The building materials were taken to be used for building cottages for the Hydro Electric Board in Pitlochry and Tarbet.

Condition: Poor

F2.12: Seat

Type: SEAT

Date: mid-19th century

NGR: 307919, 739424

Appendix: 3.6



Description: A partially enclosed stone seat, facing south towards the Dolphin Pool and away from the parkland. Located on the south side of the walk. These features were mapped on the First edition OS map.

Condition: Poor

F2.13: Dolphin Terrace

Type: TERRACE

Date: mid-19th century

NGR: 307917, 739424

Linear route

Appendix: 3.6



Description: A gradually sloping terrace along the southwest side of Meadow Park. Contains a circular pool and cascade **F2.15** and seat **F2.12**.

Condition: Poor

F2.14: Bridge

Type: BRIDGE

Date: mid-19th century

NGR: 308126, 739486

Appendix: 3.6



Description: A single portal stone arched bridge believed with a rockwork finish and used to provide a drove for cattle down to Meadow Park the route of Dolphin terrace continued beneath and along to the River Tay.

Condition: Stable

**F2.15: Dolphin Terrace
Cascade**

Type: WATER FEATURE

Date: Mid-19th century

NGR: 307921, 739414

Appendix: 3.6



Description: A small circular pool and a stepped cascade above – part of the Dolphin Terrace. See (Appendix 2.28).

Condition: Stable

F2.16: Cutting

Type: CUTTING

Date: Mid-19th century

NGR: 308200, 739437

Appendix: 3.6



Description: A curved cutting with drystone retaining walls leading down from the east entrance drive to Meadow Park and over **F2.14**.

Condition: Stable

F2.17: Gates

Type: FENCE/GATES

Date: Mid-19th century

NGR: 308553, 739371

Appendix: 3.6



Description: Stone gate piers with iron gates and an iron security fence on either side situated to the north of the East Avenue and next to Lantern Lodge (**F2.02**).

Condition: Good

F2.18: Seat

Type: SEAT

Date: Mid-19th century

NGR: 308403, 739452

Appendix: 3.6



Description: A stone seat below the Fishing Hut on the banks of the River Tay. Carved from monumental blocks of stone.

Condition: Stable

F2.19: Drive

Type: ROUTE

Date: Mid-19th century

NGR: 306598, 739417

Appendix: 3.5



Description: A point on the drive which is 16 foot (4.85m) wide, with rocks on the west side.

Condition: Stable

F2.20 Gate Piers

Type: GATE PIERS

Date: Mid-19th century

NGR: 306544, 739451

Appendix: 3.5



Description: Stone gate piers in the Estate style, with a standing wall which has been extended with metal stanchions and cable wiring.

Condition: Stable

F2.21 Bridge

Type: BRIDGE

Date: Mid-19th century

NGR: 306665, 739388

Appendix: 3.5



Description: A bridge with piers on either side, apparently sitting over the ha-ha wall providing livestock access in the '14 Acre' from an enclosed paddock.

Condition: Poor

F2.22: Wall

Type: WALL

Date: Mid-19th century

No picture (dense vegetation)

NGR: 306604, 739305

Appendix: 3.5

Description: At this point, the sunk ha-ha having reversed into a terrace now becomes a raised dike.

Condition: Unknown

2.23: Wall

Type: WALL

Date: Mid-19th century

No picture (dense vegetation)

NGR: 306583, 739400

Appendix: 3.5

Description: At its north end this boundary is very much a ha-ha, then it becomes a terrace then it goes to an upstanding wall.

Condition: Stable

F2.24: Route

Type: ROUTE/RIDE

Date: Mid-19th century

NGR: 306162, 739475

Appendix: 3.5



Description: An avenue and ride extending south-east through Byres Wood. Along the eastern edge are regular spaced large rocks – possibly ornamental.

Condition: Good

F2.25: Look-out

Type: PLATFORM

Date: Mid-19th century

NGR: 305772, 739597

Appendix: 3.5



Description: A look-out with a stone retaining wall on top of a slope, located at a bend in the river.

Condition: Stable

F2.26: Road

Type: ROAD

Date: Mid-19th century

NGR: 306245, 739662

Appendix: 3.5



Description: A sloping road on a consistent incline leading down to the River Tay.

Condition: Good

F2.27: Niche

Type: NICHE/SEAT

Date: Mid-19th century

NGR: 305839, 739581

Appendix: 3.5



Description: A recessed niche built within a drystone wall overlooking the River Tay. Positioned at the top of the slope probably to take a timber seat (now removed).

Condition: Good

F2.28: The Balustrade

Type: EMBANKMENT

Date: Mid-19th century

NGR: 306188, 739628

Appendix: 3.5



Description: Stone edged embankment running parallel to the river with decorative raised piers.

Condition: Good

F2.29: Bank

Type: BANK

Date: Mid-19th century

NGR: 306088, 739610

Appendix: 3.5



Description: An embankment planted with Rhododendrons parallel to the north side of the drive forming the riverside walk, so controlling views out to the north.

Condition: Stable

F2.30: Enclosure

Type: ENCLOSURE

Date: Mid-19th century

NGR: 306276, 739676

Appendix: 3.5



Description: A semi-circular enclosure forming a level platform, c.4m in diameter with low stone walls. Adjacent to **F2.26** and partially cut into the hillside. Possibly for a shelter or summerhouse.

Condition: Poor

F2.31: Platform

Type: PLATFORM

Date: Unknown

NGR: 306788, 739836

Appendix: 3.5



Description: On the edge of a pheasant release pen is a cobbled surface, now covered in grass, presumably the base of a building.

Condition: Poor

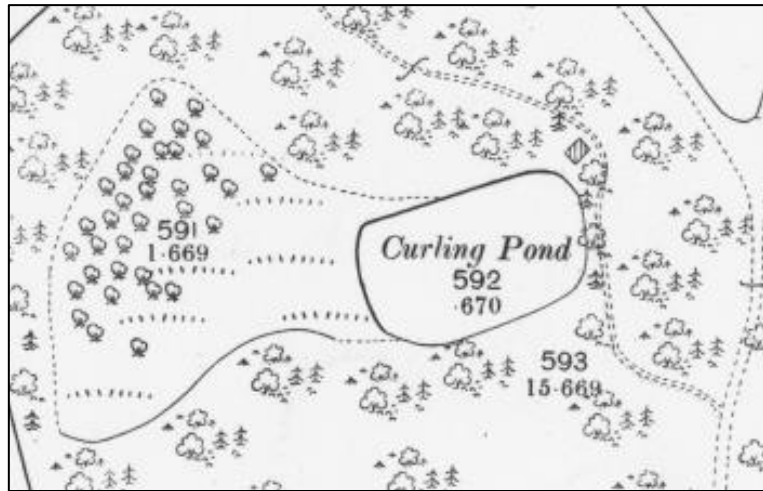
F2.32 Curling Pond

Type: POND

Date: Mid-late nineteenth century

NGR: 304171, 740786

Appendix: 3.3



Description: Curling Pond in north-west of the Policies. Similar to the pond at Meadow Bog to the east. It is marked as a pond but unnamed on the First edition OS Map (**Appendix 1.18**).

Condition: Poor

F2.33: Walled garden

Type: WALLED GARDEN

Date: 18th century?

NGR: 305146, 739732

Appendix: 3.4



Description: Stone walled Garden with iron stays and wire on top. Associated with Dalpowie Hospital F2.11 located to the west.

Condition: Poor

F2.34: Cutting

Type: CUTTING

Date: Mid-19th century

NGR: 308482, 739400

Appendix: 3.5



Description: A curved cutting with drystone retaining walls holding back planted banks with a gently sloping drive.

Note: Similar to **F2.16**.

Condition: Good

F2.35: East Fishing Lodge

Type: LODGE

Date: Late-19th century

NGR: 308484, 739419

HES Ref. LB50823

Appendix: 3.6



Description: A single storey, pyramidally-roofed fishing hut with rustic detailing. The interior retains a honeycomb pattern flag floor with a monumental stone fireplace.

Condition: Good

F2.36: Fountain

Type: DRINKING
FOUNTAIN

Date: Mid-19th century

NGR: 308472, 739413

HES Ref. LB50824

Appendix: 3.6



Description: Classical ashlar drinking fountain set within an ashlar wall with a semi-circular tympanum south-west of **F2.35**. The fountain is situated on raised ground overlooking the River Tay.

Condition: Good

F2.37 23 acre

Type: PARK

Date: Mid-nineteenth
century

NGR: 307007, 739775

Appendix: 3.5



Description: An area of open grassland dotted with mature trees, including several oak trees (Trees 233, 234 & 223) as well as examples of Spruce and Beech. In the north-eastern corner of the 23 acre is a large pond.

Condition: Good

F2.38: Earthwork

Type: EARTHWORK

Date: Early-19th century

NGR: 307064, 739670

Appendix: 3.5



Description: An s-shaped gully c.200m long between the former Gas Works and New Castle as outlined on the 1825 Chalmers plan (**Appendix 1.7**), depicting an access road.

Condition: Stable

F2.39: Curling Club House

Type: BUILDING

Date: Late-19th century

NGR: 307812, 739474

Appendix: 3.6



Description: The former curling club house. Timber framed construction with a pitched clay tile roof and rustic embellishments. Internal fireplace and evidence of benches.

Condition: Poor

F2.40: Meadow Bog

Type: POND

Date: Mid-19th century

NGR: 307825, 739547

Appendix: 3.6



Description: Meadow Bog is a long S-shape bog representing a former pond used for curling in the winter months.

Condition: Stable

F2.41: Fence

Type: FENCE

Date: Mid-19th century

NGR: 307016, 740401

Appendix: 3.5



Description: Remains of metal fence stays representing stock management around the Dovecote Park.

Condition: Poor

F2.42: Building?

Type: FEATURE

Date: 19th century

NGR: 307016, 740401

Appendix: 3.5



Description: A rectangular depression set close to the edge of Dovecote Park, with a thick layer of dark grey river pebbles – a possible platform for a building illustrated on the 1825 map (**Appendix 1.7**).

Condition: Poor

**F2.43: Dragon's Teeth
(Anti-tank trap)**

Type: FEATURE

Date: Mid-20th century

NGR: 306999, 740404

Appendix: 3.5



Description: A row of c.20 concrete pyramids arranged in an alignment along the river bank at the apex of the River Tay. Interpreted as a military defensive feature known as 'dragons teeth'. Following further consideration this feature has been excluded as a special feature as it does not specifically relate to the layout and design of the GDL.

Condition: Stable

F2.44: Wall, terrace

Type: WALL, TERRACE

Date: Mid-19th century

NGR: 306679, 739940

Appendix: 3.5

No picture (dense vegetation)

Description: A broken down ha-ha/terrace of the raised bank type runs against Washing House Park on the north side of the drive from Branders Hill.

Condition: Poor

F2.45: Route

Type: ROUTE

Date: 19th century

NGR: 307788, 739379

Appendix: 3.5



Description: A drive towards Chapel House. It has been expensively constructed and is a substantial level structure.

Condition: Stable

F2.46: Chapel Park

Type: PARK

Date: early 19th century

NGR: 307120, 740230

Appendix: 3.5



Description: A grassland park situated on the plateau beneath the chapel adjacent to the River.

Condition: Stable

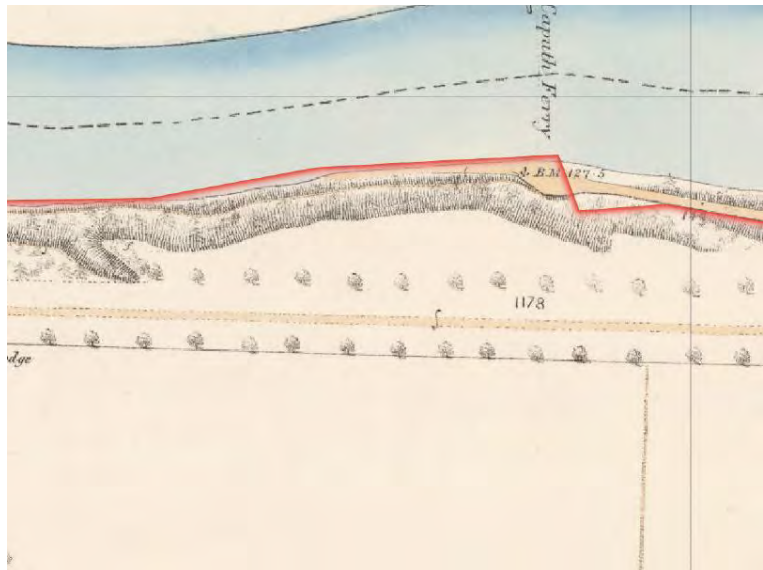
F2.47: The Lime Avenue

Type: AVENUE

Date: Mid-19th century

NGR: 308936, 739363

Appendix: 3.7



Description: A substantial avenue of mature limes which serves as the principal entrance avenue to Murthly

Condition: Stable

F2.48: Netherwood

Type: PLANTATION

Date: Mid-19th century?

NGR: 308008, 739362

Appendix: 3.6



Description: An area of longstanding plantation, characterised by the formal planting of exotic conifers which characterises The Policies today. This phase of planting seems to have begun in about 1842 with the return of Sir William from America.

Condition: Stable

F2.49: Broadarthur Wood

Type: PLANTATION

Date: Mid-19th century?

NGR: 307771, 739229

Appendix: 3.6



Description: An area of longstanding plantation forestry on the south side of the Lime Avenue (F2.47)

Condition: Stable

F2.50: Dovecot Ha-ha

Type: FEATURE

Date: Early-19th century

NGR: 307628, 740007

Appendices: 3.5, 3.6



Description: A stone edged ha-ha on the north-eastern edge of Dovecot Park. The path running north from Tree no.208 is evidently embanked, and the ha-ha/stone-built terrace is apparent. The walk here is about 12' wide.

Condition: Stable

F2.51: Dovecot Ha-ha

Type: FEATURE

Date: Early-19th century

NGR: 307635, 739780

Appendix: 3.6



Description: A stone edged ha-ha on the southern edge of Dovecot Park. The ha-ha is deep enough to contain deer.

Condition: Stable

F2.52: Meadow Park

Type: PARK

Date: Early-19th century

NGR: 307916, 739605

Appendix: 3.6



Description: Meadow Park comprises grassland to the north and an area of woodland along its southern boundary. The key feature of Meadow Park is Meadow Bog **F2.40**.

Condition: Stable

F2.53: Newtyle Park

Type: PARK

Date: Early-19th century

NGR: 307517, 739485

Appendix: 3.6



Description: This park comprises open grassland dotted with mature trees. A tree lined avenue intersects the southern portion of the park leading to Newtyle Cottage

Condition: Stable

F2.54: River Walk

Type: ROUTE &
EMBANKMENT

Date: 18th century

NGR: 307550, 739967

Appendix: 3.6



Description: A route along the southern bank of the River Tay from Dovecot Park to the east to Birnam Burn to the west

Condition: Stable

F2.55: Byres Wood

Type: PLANTATION

Date: Early-20th century

NGR: 305898, 739414

Appendix: 3.11



Description: This area of woodland is believed to have been planted in 1907 and comprises approximately one acre of land planted with Douglas fir, larch, beech, thuya and hemlock. A number of oak trees survive within this woodland (e.g. Tree 281), the site not having been clear felled prior to its planting.

Condition: Stable

F2.56 Octagonal Kitchen Garden

Type: KITCHEN GARDEN

Date: Early-19th century

NGR: 306757, 739046

Appendix: 3.10



Description: A large stone walled octagonal kitchen garden on the edge of KLF-2 (see **Appendix 1.14**). The south wall was removed following the construction of the railway. The garden can also be seen also sketched onto the 1825 estate plan (see **Appendix 1.7**) suggesting it was perhaps constructed at the same time as the new castle.

Condition: Stable

F2.57: Branders Hill

Type: PLANTATION

Date: 19th century

NGR: 306624, 739828

Appendix: 3.5



Description: An area of woodland where Beech is dominant, with occasional Sweet Chestnut and Oak as well as some Rhododendrons.

Condition: Stable

F2.58: Dovecot Park

Type: PARK

Date: 19th century

NGR: 307464, 739935

Appendix: 3.6



Description: A grassland park with mature trees to the east of Murthly Castle. The park has a ha-ha along its southern and north-eastern boundary.

Condition: Stable

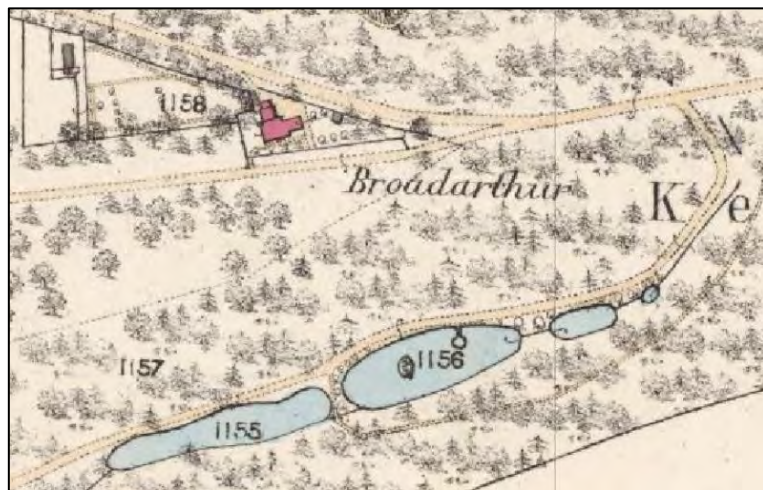
F2.59: American Garden

Type: GARDEN

Date: Late-18th century

NGR: 307947, 739236

Appendix: 3.6



Description: The American Garden at the time of survey was entirely overgrown and largely inaccessible, however it is known that the garden contained several pools first mapped as a single body of water by John Strobe in 1783 (See **Appendix 2.30**)

Condition: Poor

F2.60: 26 Acre

Type: PARK

Date: Unknown

NGR: 306782, 739211

Appendices: 3.5, 3.10



Description: An irregular shaped grass land park to the north of the octagonal walled kitchen garden.
Condition: Stable

F2.61: Old Kitchen Garden

Type: KITCHEN GARDEN

Date: 18th-19th century

NGR: 307389, 739762

Appendix: 3.5



Description: There is little evidence of the former Kitchen Garden and no obvious earthworks, but a row of conifers delineate its north-eastern wall. Historic mapping suggests the Kitchen garden was relocated when the New Castle was constructed to Kingswood see **F2.56**.

Condition: Unknown (lost)

F2.62: 15 Acre

Type: PARK

Date: 19th century

NGR: 306627, 739679

Appendix: 3.5



Description: a triangular area of grassland situated between Branders Hill and the tree-lined road to the south.

Condition: Stable

F2.63: Washinghouse Park

Type: PARK

Date: 18th- early 19th century

NGR: 306860, 740135

Appendix: 3.5



Description: A grassland park situated south of the River Tay (KLF-) on the plateau to the west and north of the pleasure grounds. The park is loosely triangular in shape with three mature trees, including one sweet chestnut (Tree 218) marking its northern eastern and western points.

Condition: Stable

F2.64: Pond (23 acre park)

Type: POND

Date: 20th century

NGR: 306989, 739970

Appendix: 3.5



Description: A pond situated in the north-east corner of the 23 acre.

Condition: Stable

**F2.65 Murthly Castle,
Standing stone 300m
SSW of Castle**

Type: STANDING
STONE

Date: Prehistoric

NGR: 307054, 739565

HES ref: SM1570

PKHT: MPK2284

Appendix: 3.5



Description: The stone comprises a large rounded block of schist some 2.3m high and c.4m in circumference around the base. It is attributed to the Neolithic or Bronze Age period.

Condition: Good

F2.66 West Carriage Drive

Type: Drive

Date: Late 18th century

NGR: 306669,739554

Appendix: 3.5



Description: A carriage drive approaching Murthly Castle (F1.02) from the west. The drive is first illustrated on the 1783 Strobe Map (Appendix I.4)

Condition: Good

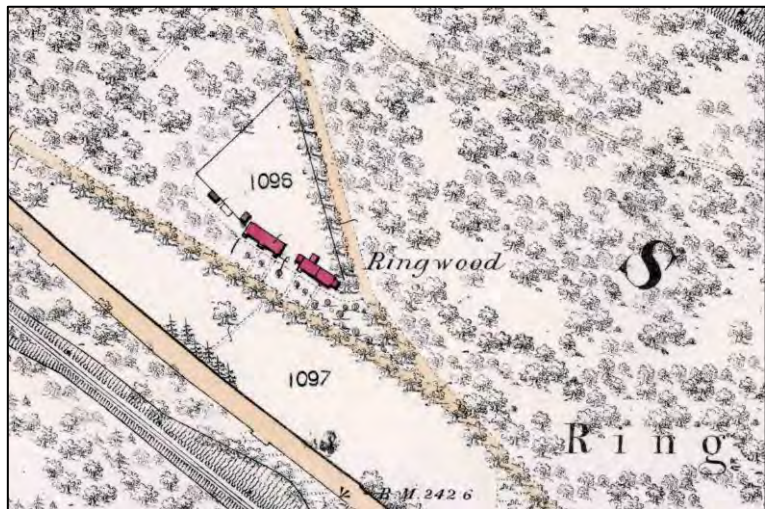
F2.67 Ringwood Lodge

Type: Lodge

Date: Mid-19th century

NGR: 304488, 740212

Appendix: 3.4



Description: A detached row of two pairs of cottages on the north side of the Western Drive (F2.69) with a triangular enclosure to the rear.

Condition: Good

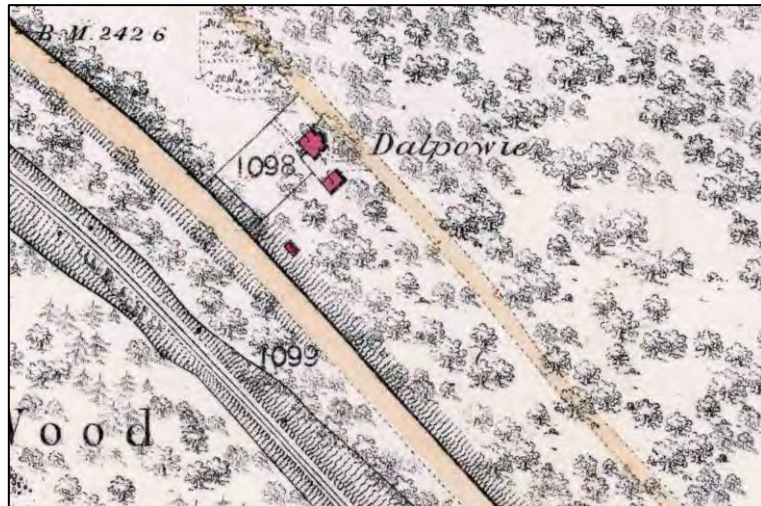
F2.68 Lodge

Type: Lodge

Date: Mid-19th century

NGR: 304626, 740054

Appendix: 3.4

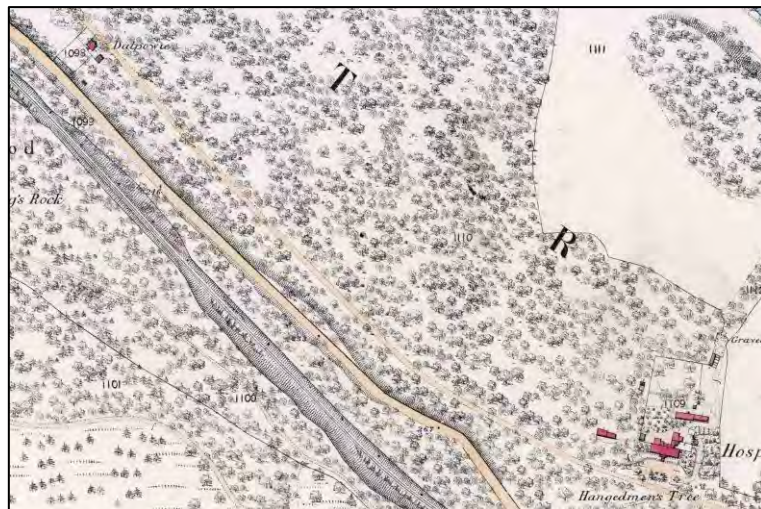
**Description:** Small lodge located on the south side of the Western Drive (F2.69)**Condition:** Good**F2.69 Western Drive (Conifers)**

Type: Drive

Date: Mid-19th century

NGR: 304729, 739942

Appendix: 3.4

**Description:** A linear drive on a north-west alignment connecting Dalpowie Hospital (F2.11) and Dalpowie Lodge (F2.68), which then bears to the north-west to the south of Ringwood Lodge (F2.67) to access the Dunkeld Road to the curkia. Planted with Conifers.**Condition:** Good**Note:** Eastern end truncated due to construction of the A9 (F3.20)

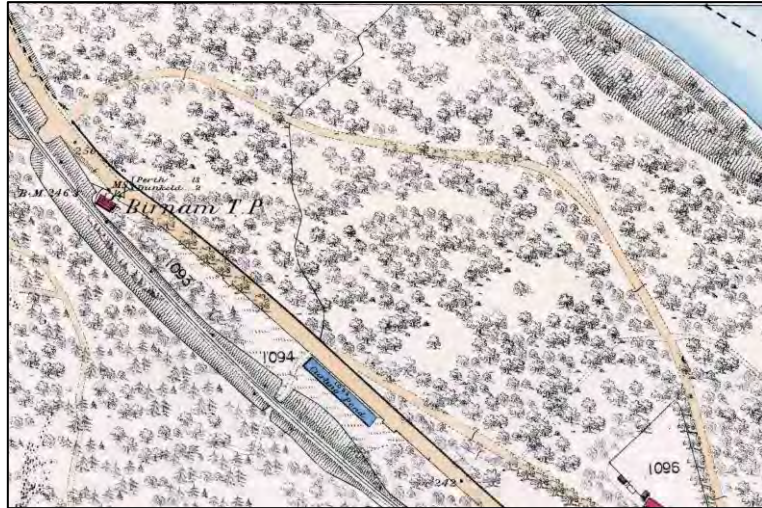
F2.70 Copper Beech Avenue

Type: Drive

Date: Mid-19th century

NGR: 304304, 740453

Appendix: 3.4



Description: A sinuous curving avenue located at the northern end of the policies immediately to the north of the Birnam Toll Booth on the Dunkeld Road. This formed the main carriage drive entrance following the construction of the railway. The south-east end merges in a Y-junction with **F2.69** to the east of Ringwood Lodge (**F2.67**). Planted with Copper Beech trees and with a degraded hardcore/broken tarmac surface in places.

Condition: Good

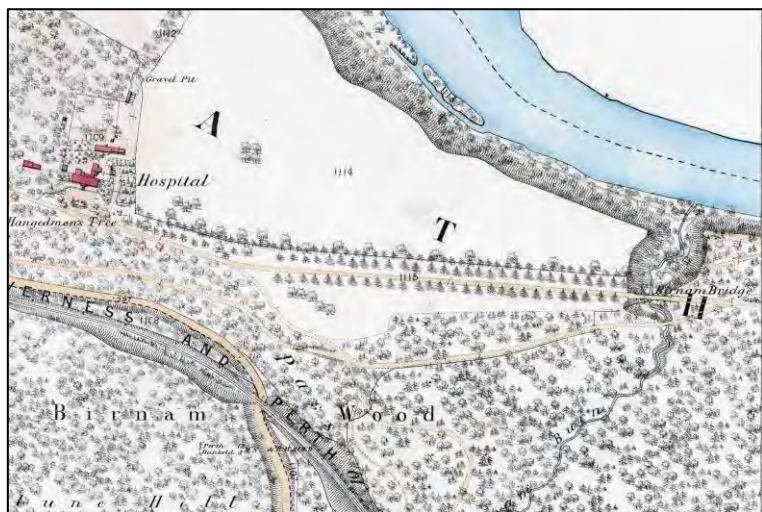
F2.71 West Drive (Cedar Avenue)

Type: Drive

Date: Mid-19th century

NGR: 305505, 739554

Appendix: 3.4



Description: A linear drive orientated west-east between Dalpowrie Hospital (**F2.11**) and the Roman Bridge (**F2.10**). Planted with Cedar with views to the River Tay to the north.

Condition: Stable but with gaps in planting

Note: Western section lost due to construction of the A9 (**F3.20**)

SURVEY AREA 3 – THE ORNAMENTAL FARMLAND

F3.01: Gates Piers

(Gellyburn)

Type: GATE PIERS

Date: Mid-19th century

NGR: 309457, 739110

Appendix: 3.7



Description: A pair of stone-built gate piers, using rock-faced blocks and pyramidal finials. Estate style of construction.

Condition: Stable

F3.02: Carriage Drive

(Gellyburn)

Type: CARRIAGE DRIVE

Date: Late-19th century

NGR: 309284, 738894

Appendix: 3.7



Description: A sinuous carriage drive along the west bank of the burn being accessed from F3.02. There is a low stone retaining wall along the west edge with evidence of metal stays and wire.

Condition: Stable

F3.03: Quarry

Type: QUARRY/ ROCK
GARDEN

Date: 19th century

NGR: 309392, 738932

Appendix: 3.7



Description: A former quarry midway along the east bank of Gellyburn (see **Appendix 1.27**). By 1900 it had ceased to operate and had been incorporated into the ornamental landscape with a series of walks around the periphery and down to a small pool.

Condition: Stable

F3.04: Railway Bridge

Type: RAILWAY BRIDGE

Date: 1855

NGR: 309249, 738781

Appendix: 3.7



Description: A single arched stone accommodation bridge over Gellyburn (**KLF-4**) to allow the Perth and Dunkeld railway (**F3.05**) to cross the burn. The bridge has modern concrete repairs on the soffit of the arch. Following further consideration this feature has been excluded as a special feature as it does not specifically relate to the layout and design of the GDL.

Condition: Stable

F3.05: Perth and Dunkeld Railway

Type: RAILWAY

Date: 1856

NGR: 306660, 739272

Linear Route

Appendices: 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 3.6, 3.7



Description: The route of the Perth and Dunkeld railway as it passes through the Estate along the top of **KLF-2** and through the Pass of Birmam **KLF-6**.

Condition: Good

F3.06: Carriage Drive

Type: CARRIAGE DRIVE

Date: 1850s

NGR: 307800, 738931

Linear Route

Appendices: 3.6, 3.7, 3.9



Description: The route of a carriage drive c.20m to the south of the railway lined with beech trees. Constructed after the creation of the railway to form a link to the Malakoff Arch (**F3.10**)

Condition: Stable

F3.07: Drive

Type: DRIVE

Date: 19th century

NGR: 307579, 737823

Linear route

Appendices: 3.8, 3.9



Description: The route of the central west-east drove road that traversed the central section of the ornamental farmland - c.4km in length. It represents the current southern boundary of the registered GDL with Historic Scotland (Canmore).

Condition: Stable

F3.08: Drive

Type: DRIVE

Date: 19th century

NGR: 307531, 738431

Linear route

Appendix: 3.9



Description: The route of north-south drive extending to the north from the site of the Malakoff Arch (F3.10) – c.1.2km in length. Now represented as a forestry track.

Condition: Stable

F3.09: Carriage Drive

Type: CARRIAGE DRIVE

Date: 19th century

NGR: 308863, 736142

Linear route

Appendices: 3.16, 3.17



Description: The route of former drive or drove road that forms the southern boundary to the ornamental farmland, c.2.9km in length. Now a modern road carriageway.

Condition: Stable

F3.10: Malakoff Arch

Type: ARCH (site of)

Date: 1858

NGR: 307374, 739044

Appendix: 3.9



Description: In 1858 the Malakoff Arch was erected. It was a large four-storey structure with a central opening and a dance hall spanning the upper level (see **Figure 3.10** for a historic photograph of the arch).

Condition: Lost - potential for archaeological remains only.

F3.11: Paddocks

Type: ENCLOSURE

Date: Mid-19th century

NGR: 307115, 737455

307956, 737630

308351, 737788

308735, 737629

309112, 737894

309037, 737508

309229, 737558

309351, 737435

308050, 738141

Linear Features

Appendices: 3.8, 3.9, 3.14,
3.16



Description: A series of large enclosed paddocks set within the southern part of the ornamental farmland close to the cross drive (F3.07). Defined by stone retaining walls, banks and ha-ha's. Many of the entrances have ornamental gate piers (F3.13-3.17).

Condition: Stable

F3.12: Gate Piers

Type: GATE PIERS

Date: Mid-19th century

NGR: 309030, 738152

Appendix: 3.8



Description: A pair of stone-built gate piers located towards the eastern end of the cross drive (F3.07). Built using rock-faced blocks and pyramidal finials. Estate style of construction. Similar to (F3.18).

Condition: Good

F3.I3: Gates

Type: GATE PIERS

Date: Mid-19th century

NGR: 308669, 737840

Appendix: 3.8



Description: A pair of small stone-built gate piers forming an entrance into one of the paddocks (F3.I1), using rock-faced blocks and pyramidal finials. Estate style of construction.

Condition: Poor

F3.I4: Gates

Type: GATE PIERS

Date: Mid-19th century

NGR: 308570, 737822

Appendix: 3.8



Description: A pair of small stone-built gate piers forming an entrance into one of the paddocks (F3.I1), using rock-faced blocks – finials missing/damaged. Estate style of construction.

Condition: Poor

F3.15: Gates

Type: GATE PIERS

Date: Mid-19th century

NGR: 307820, 737897

Appendix: 3.9



Description: A pair of stone-built gate piers forming an entrance into one of the paddocks (F3.11), using rock-faced blocks and pyramidal finials. Estate style of construction.

Condition: Stable

F3.16: Gates

Type: GATE PIERS

Date: Mid-19th century

NGR: 307988, 737781



Description: A pair of stone-built gate piers forming an entrance into one of the paddocks (F3.11), using rock-faced blocks and pyramidal finials. Estate style of construction.

Condition: Stable

F3.17: Gate Piers

Type: GATE PIERS

Date: Mid-19th century

NGR: 308327, 738131

Appendix: 3.15



Description: A pair of stone-built gate piers forming an entrance into one of the paddocks (F3.11) using rock-faced blocks and pyramidal finials. Estate style of construction.

Condition: Stable

F3.18: Gate Piers

Type: GATE PIERS

Date: Mid-19th century

NGR: 309873, 738340

Appendix: 3.8



Description: A pair of stone-built gate piers located at the east entrance of the cross drive (F3.07) into Murthly village. Built using rock-faced blocks and pyramidal finials. Estate style of construction. Similar to F3.12.

Condition: Good

F3.19: Farmhouse

Type: FARMHOUSE

Date: Mid-19th century

NGR: 309167, 736243

PKHT: MPK10529

Appendix: 3.16



Description: A large U-plan two-storey farmhouse, with arched windows and an ornamental folly tower (Stewart Tower)

Condition: Good

F3.20: A9 Road

Type: ROUTE

Date: 20th– 21st century

NGR: 305920, 738878

Linear route

Appendices: 3.2, 3.3, 3.4,
3.5, 3.9, 3.10, 3.11, 3.14

No picture as long linear route.

Description: The route of the modern A9 road that runs through the GDL. Following further consideration this feature has been excluded as a special feature as it does not specifically relate to the layout and design of the GDL.

Condition: Good

F3.21: Colryden Lodge

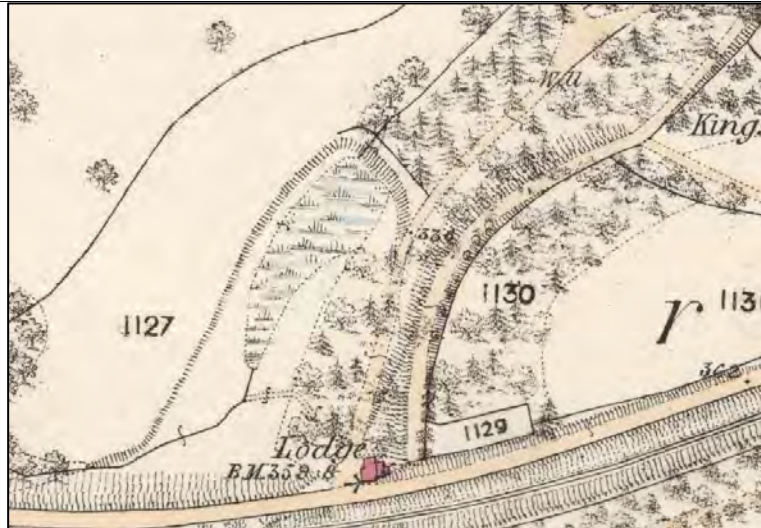
Type: LODGE

Date: 19th century

NGR: 306444, 738912

PKHT: MPK12970

Appendix: 3.10



Description: Colryden Lodge. Square 2-storey rubble tower, heavily bracketed pyramid roof with bell cast and big lead finial. Screen walled subsidiary part with angle finials. Murthly estate style.

(See Appendix 2.60).

Condition: Good

F3.22: Byres of Murthly

Type: FARMSTEAD

Date: 19th century

NGR: 305749, 738938

PKHT: MPK7980

Appendix: 3.10



Description: A farm complex that includes surviving elements of early 19th century buildings around a courtyard with modern agricultural sheds.

Condition: Good

F3.23: Lodge

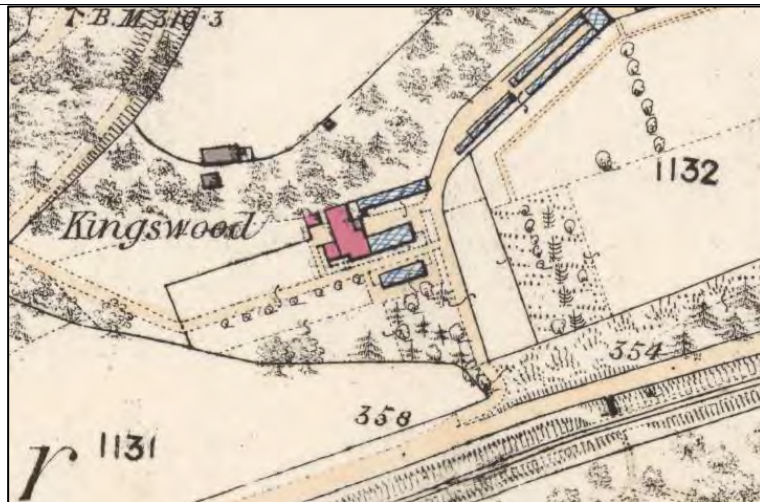
Type: LODGE

Date: 19th century

NGR: 306639, 739011

PKHT: MPK2467

Appendix: 3.8



Description: Stone built entrance lodge with architectural detailing typical of other buildings on the Murthly Estate. Located adjacent to the octagonal walled kitchen garden **F2.56**. Duplicate of feature **F2.08**.

Condition: Good

F3.24: Toll house

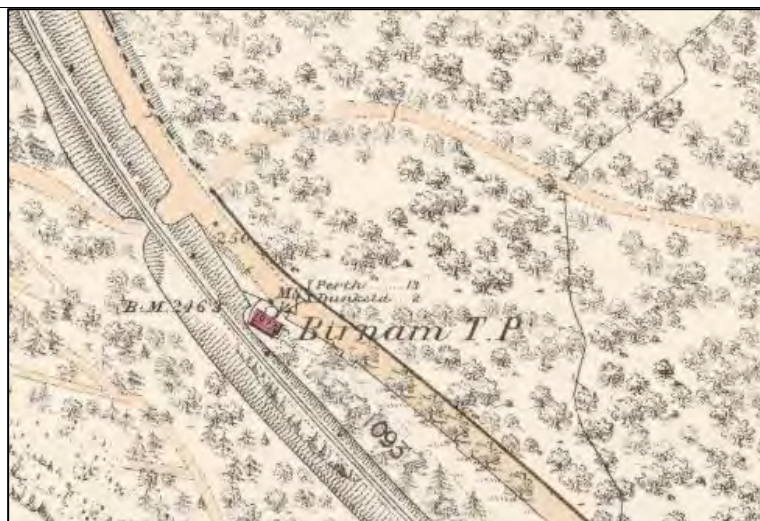
Type: TOLL HOUSE

Date: 19th century

NGR: 304143, 740420

PKHT: MPK19226

Appendix: 3.4



Description: The site of the former toll house on the approach to Birnam.

Condition: Lost

F3.25: Carriage Drive

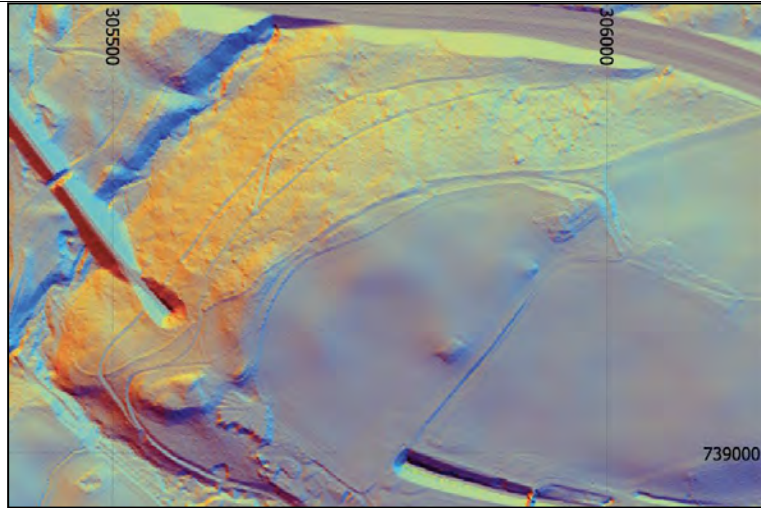
Type: CARRIAGE DRIVE

Date: Early-19th century

NGR: 305685, 739264

Linear feature

Appendix: 3.10



Description: A series of looped rides crossing slopes of the hillside between Birnam and Byers Woods. The routes are truncated by the railway **F3.05**, but remain as earthworks depicted on the Lidar.

Condition: Stable

F3.26: Mill Dam

Type: MILL POND

Date: 18th-19th century?

NGR: 305481, 738626

Appendix: 3.10



Description: Mill dam is a linear pond with a slightly curved plan in the southwest of the GDL. It is associated with a former mill, although no remains survive. Today it is classed as a SSSI (Ref:42).

Condition: Stable

F3.27: Bradyston (New Delvine)

Type: HOUSE

Date: 19th century

NGR: 309428, 738275

Appendix: 3.8



Description: Shown on Strobe's map of 1783 as Delvine and on the 1825 estate plans as New Delvine with a striking semicircle of buildings facing south. Strobe's maps also depicts a country house with woodlands to the north, not seen on the later 1825 map. (See **Appendix 1.4, 1.5**). By time of the first edition six-inch OS map in 1868 it had been renamed Bradyston (**Appendix 1.16**).

Condition: Good

SURVEY AREA 4 – BIRNAM

F4.01: Gate Piers

Type: GATE PIERS

Date: Late 19th Century?

NGR: 304571, 738985

Appendix: 3.12



Description: A pair of stone-built gate piers, using rock-faced blocks and pyramidal finials. Estate style of construction.

Condition: Stable

F4.02: Low Mound

Type: MOUND

Date: Mid-19th Century

NGR: 304589, 739355

Appendix: 3.11



Description: A flat topped mound c.5m in diameter c.40m to the north of Duncan's Hill **F4.03**. Possible viewpoint?

Condition: Stable

F4.03: Duncan's Camp

Type: BIVALLATE

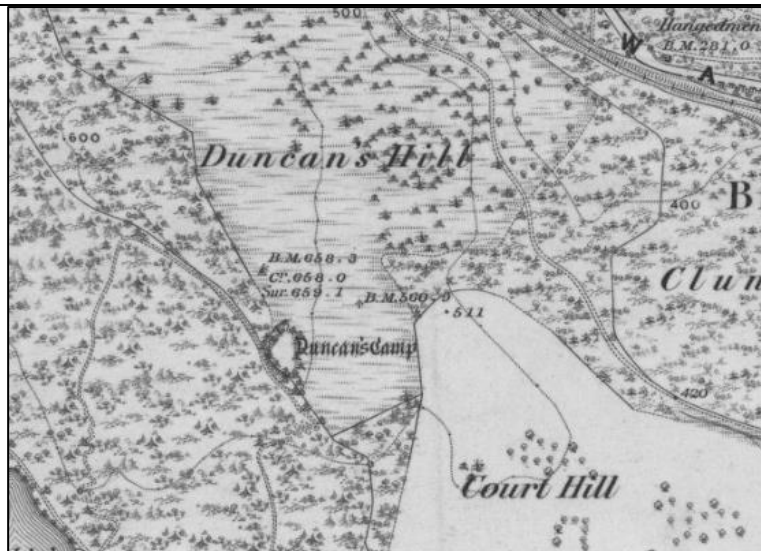
HILLFORT

Date: Iron age to early medieval

NGR: 304605, 739268

PKHT: MPK2302

Appendix: 3.11



Description: Contour hillfort orientated north-south along a natural ridge. Defended with two ditches (bivallate). It is situated on high ground and is formed on a natural plateau 200 x 90ft. Three sections of wall were added in c.1867 to make it "a more striking object in the landscape" (McLaren 1920, 206).

Condition: Stable

F4.04: Carriage

Drive/Path

Type: CARRIAGE DRIVE?
PATH

Date: Mid-19th Century

NGR: 303878, 739680

Linear feature

Appendix: 3.12



Description: A long gradually inclined path c.3m wide with evidence of a retaining wall in places on the east. Probably a route from Birnam and Dunkeld up to the Stair Bridge (**F4.05**).

Condition: Stable

F4.05: Stair Bridge

Type: BRIDGE

Date: Mid-19th Century

NGR: 303782, 739363

PKHT: MPK13583

Appendix: 3.12



Description: A high stone bridge with a single round headed arch spanning the Birnam Burn. Parapet detailing and a stone seat incorporated in northern wing wall. Estate style of construction.

Condition: Poor (**At RISK**)

F4.06: Buffalo Hut

Type: HUT/FOLLY

Date: Mid-19th Century?

NGR: 304436, 739885

HS: LB50775

Appendix: 3.4



Description: The Buffalo Hut is perched on King's Rock above a castellated terrace (F4.07). It is circular with a conical roof and projecting porch. Internal fireplace. Extensive views to the east. Interpreted as being contemporary with the Buffalo Park (F4.11), but may represent the relocation of an earlier building from the Policies.

Condition: Stable

F4.07: Terrace and Wall

Type: TERRACE/GATE

Date: Mid-19th Century

NGR: 304459, 739844

Appendix: 3.4



Description: A stone retaining wall built to the northeast of the Buffalo Hut (F4.06) and near to the King's Rock. Crenelated detailing and a rotating iron gate to manage stock. Estate style of construction.

Condition: Stable

F4.08: Carriage Drive

Type: CARRIAGE DRIVE

Date: Mid-19th Century

NGR: 304503, 739509

Linear feature

Appendices: 3.4, 3.12



Description: A long winding carriage drive that follows the 130m contour around the north of court hill between Bee Cottage (**F4.09**) and Rohallion Lodge (**F4.10**). c.3.4m in width.

Condition: Stable

F4.09: Bee Cottage

Type: COTTAGE

Date: Mid-19th Century

NGR: 305274, 739162

PKHT: MPK2269

Appendix: 3.11



Description: Single-storey rubble-built cottage adjacent to the road in Murthly estate style with broad-eaved roof, bay window, decorative finials and diamond bordered glazing.

Condition: Good

F4.10: Rohallion Lodge

Type: HUNTING

LODGE

Date: Mid-19th Century

NGR: 304397, 739003

PKHT: MPK11814

Appendix: 3.12



Description: 2-storey rubble mansion in Murthly Estate style with large circular 4-storey staircase tower with candle-snuffer roof, octagonal angle towerlet, smaller square tower etc. Architect probably J.G. Graham c.1840.

Condition: Good

F4.11: Buffalo Park

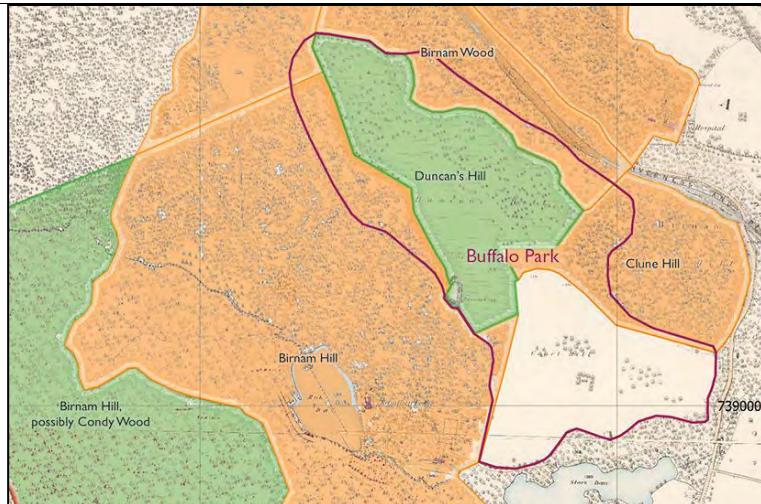
Type: PARK/WALL

Date: Mid-19th Century

NGR: 304720, 739383

Linear feature

Appendix: 3.11



Description: A stone walled enclosure built between Birnam Hill and Clune Hill that incorporated Duncan's Camp. Intended to house a herd of buffalo. Stone walling has raised stays and wire.

Condition: Stable

F4.12: Stone Seat

Type: SEAT

Date: Mid-19th Century

NGR: 303791, 739530

Appendix: 3.12



Description: A stone seat comprising of a single large slab set on stone blocks. Located on the west side of the drive (**F4.04**). It would have had commanding views east along the Tay Valley, although these are now blocked by vegetation.

Condition: Stable

F4.13: Drinking Pool

Type: POOL/TROUGH

Date: Mid-19th Century

NGR: 303919, 739866

Appendix: 3.3



Description: A rock cut pool on the west side of the drive (**F4.04**). Rough finish, but could have functioned as a drinking point on the walk up to Stair Bridge.

Condition: Stable

F4.14: King's Seat Steps

Type: STEPS/SEAT

Date: Mid-19th Century

NGR: 303361, 739950

Appendix: 3.3



Description: A zig-zag section of steeply sloping path leads to a viewing point below the King's Seat. A 1m high drystone wall provides the setting for a pair of stone sets with views towards the east along the Tay Valley.

Condition: Stable

F4.15: Birnam Quarry

Type: QUARRY

Date: 18th–19th century

NGR: 303779, 740446

PKHT: MPK18331

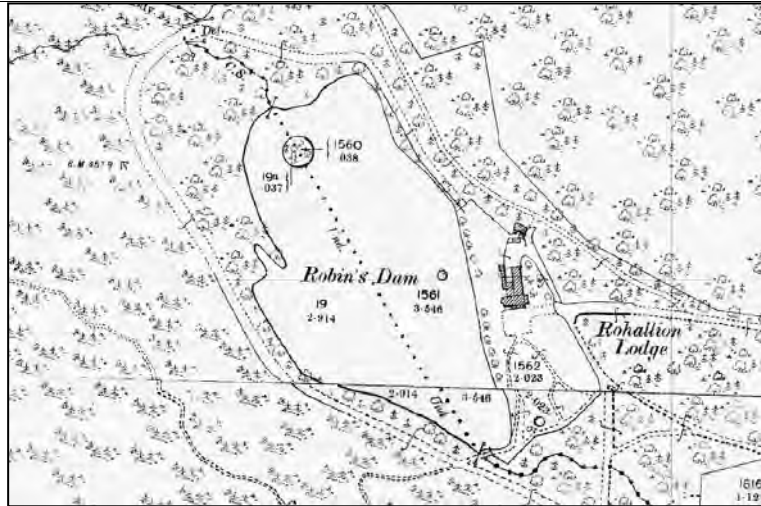
Appendices: 3.2, 3.3



Description: A large area of former quarry workings on the northern side of Birnam Hill overlooking Dunkeld.

Condition: Unknown

Appendix: 3.12



Condition: Good

Appendix: 3.13



Condition: Good

F4.18: Rohallion Castle

Type: CASTLE

Date: 16th-19th century

NGR: 303882, 740076

Appendix: 3.3



Description: The remains of Rohallion Castle comprise of fragmentary drystone walls c. 1 m in height. Castle has a z-shaped plan with two small corner towers.

Condition: Poor

F4.19: Pair of Standing stones StaredamType: STANDING
STONE

Date: Prehistoric

NGR: 304989, 738282

HES: SM1584

PKHT: MPK2297

Appendix: 3.13



Description: The stones are situated in arable farmland at around 125m OD. They are set around 3m apart and aligned roughly NE-SW. The NE stone measures about 1.4m high, 1.2m wide and about 0.4m thick. It is rounded in shape. The SW stone measures about 1.3m high, 1.4m wide and about 0.7m thick. It is roughly square in shape. They appear not to have influenced the designed landscape. It is attributed to the Neolithic-Bronze period.

Condition: Stable

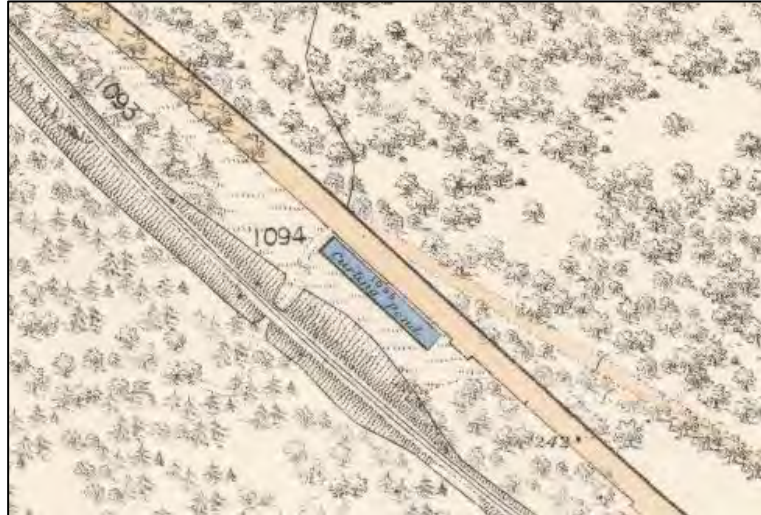
F4.20: Curling Pond

Type: Pond

Date: Mid-19th century

NGR: 304282, 740291

Appendix: 3.4

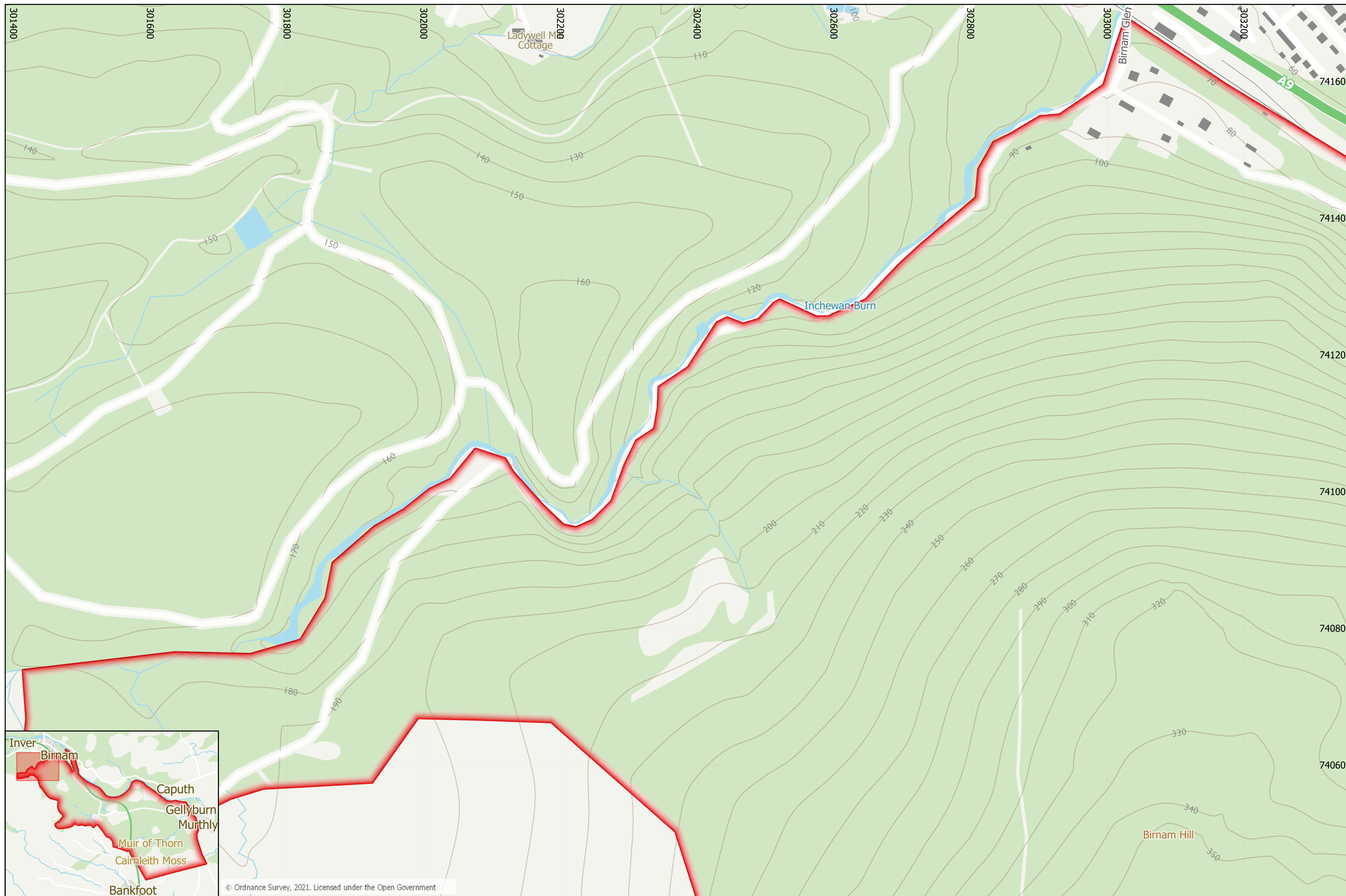


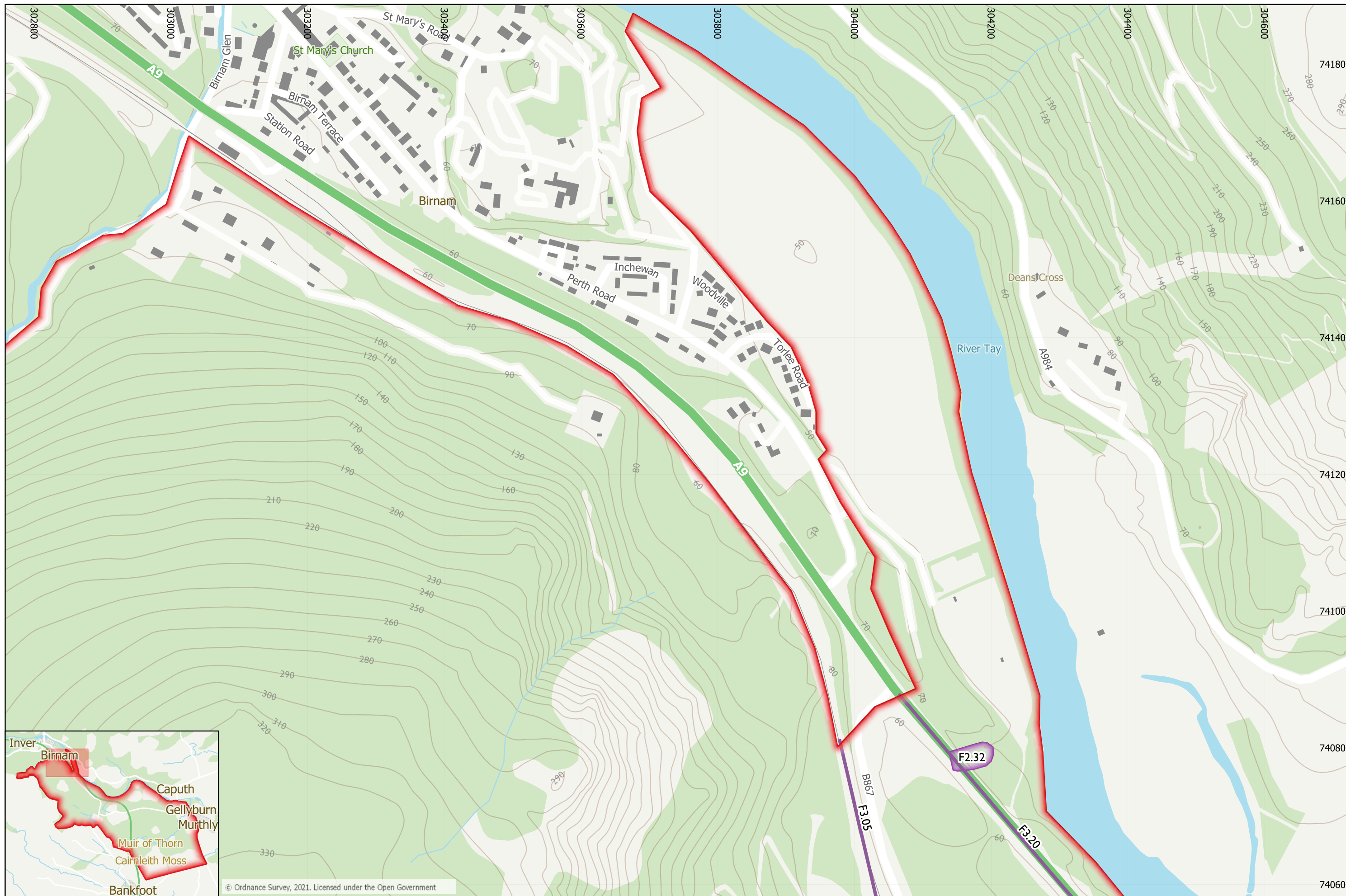
Description: Curling pond appears on 1866 OS map between the road and the railway. Unlike others at Meadow Bog and to that to the northwest this appears to be purpose built with regular edges, taking its water that feed of the hill side and under the railway more clearly seen on the Second edition mapping, although the pond here was not named (see **Appendix 1.36**).

Condition: Unknown (lost)

APPENDIX 3B:

SPECIAL FEATURE LOCATION PLANS





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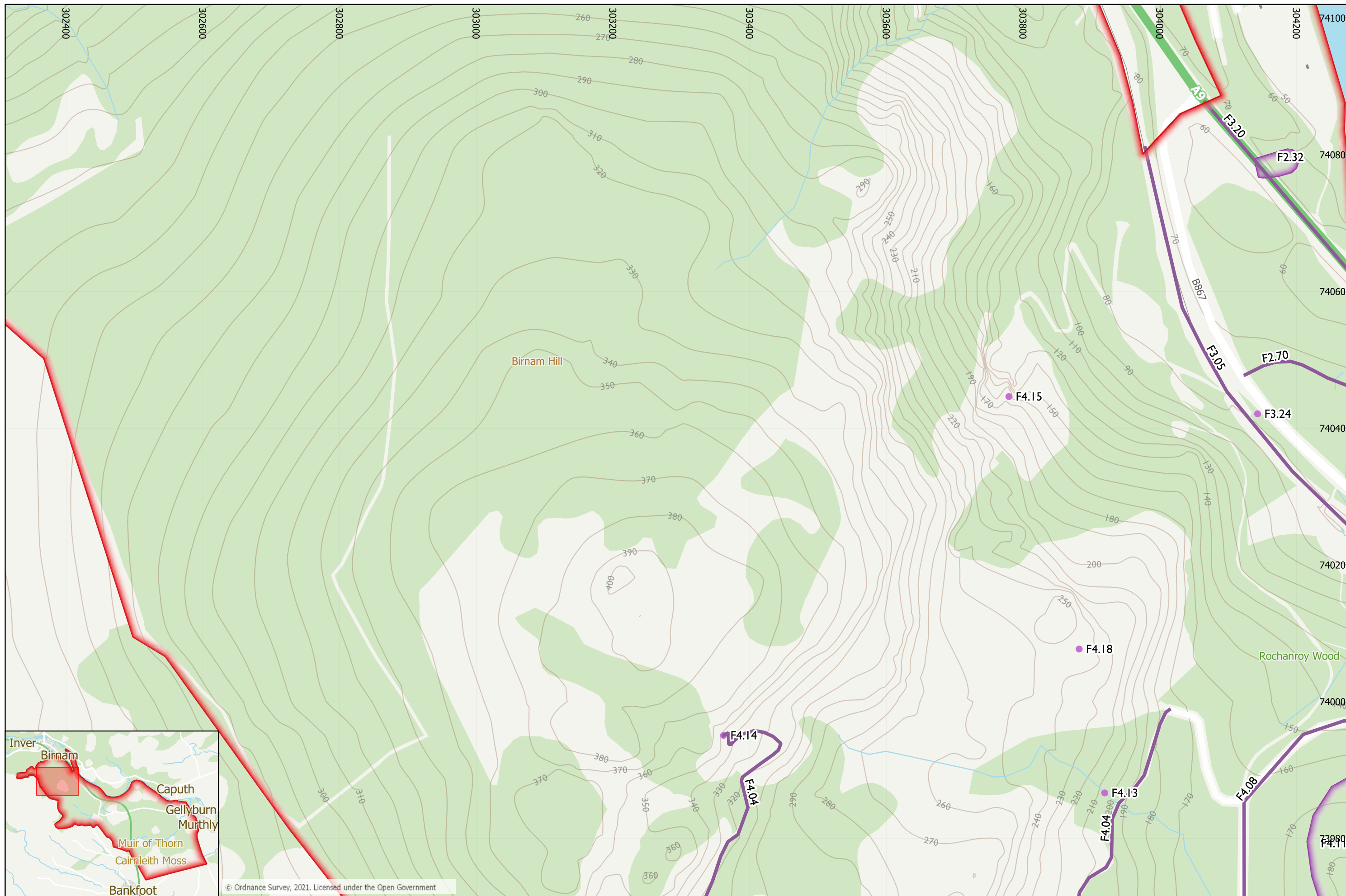
THE JESSOP CONSULTANCY
Sheffield + Lichfield + Oxford



Metres 50 0 50 100 150 200 250 300 350 400

Appendix 3.2: Special Feature Location Plan

Scale 1:5000
Version: 1



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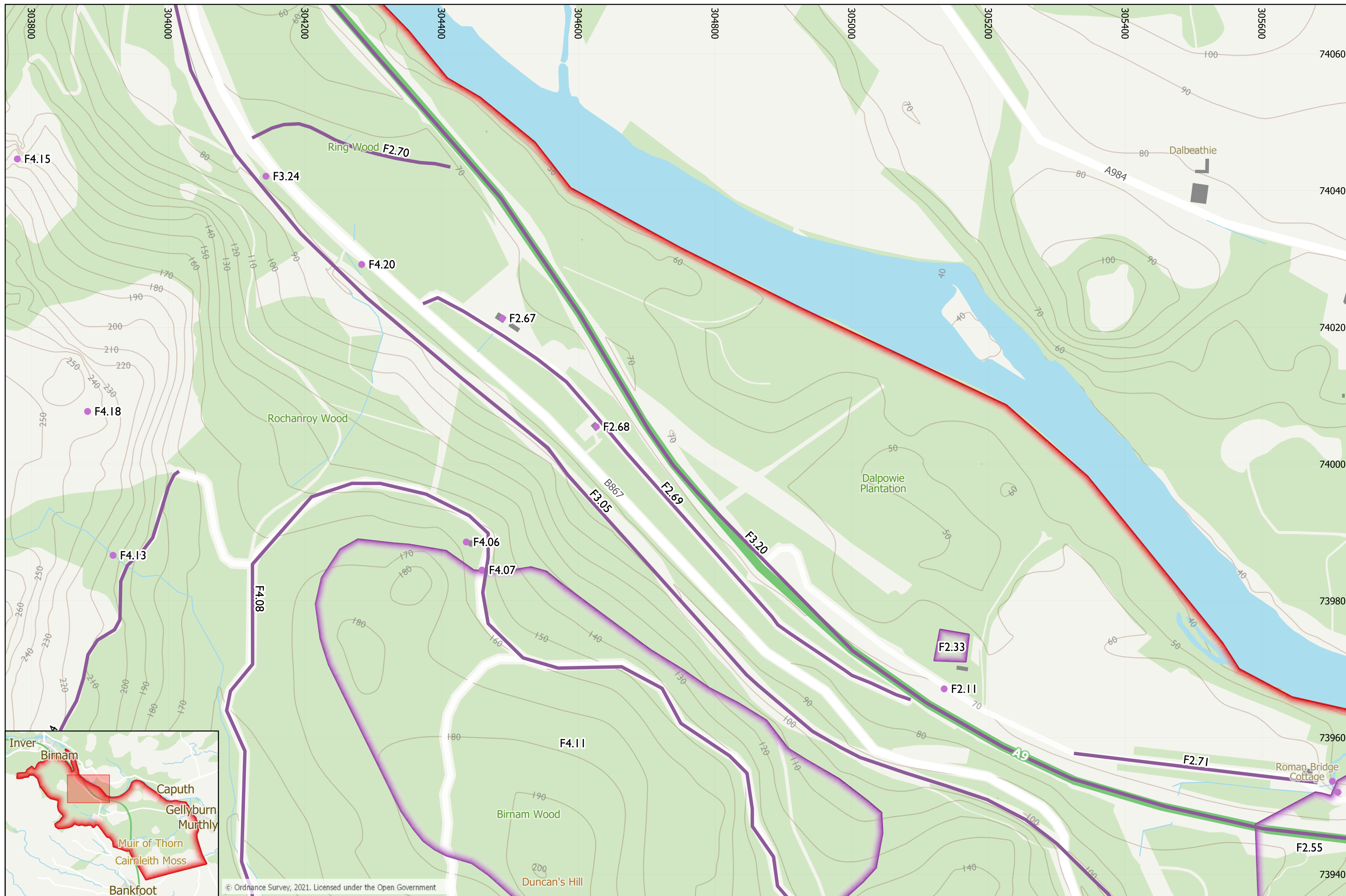
THE JESSOP CONSULTANCY
Sheffield + Lichfield + Oxford



Metres 50 0 50 100 150 200 250 300 350 400

Appendix 3.3: Special Feature Location Plan

Scale 1:5000
Version: 1



Appendix 3.4: Special Feature Location Plan

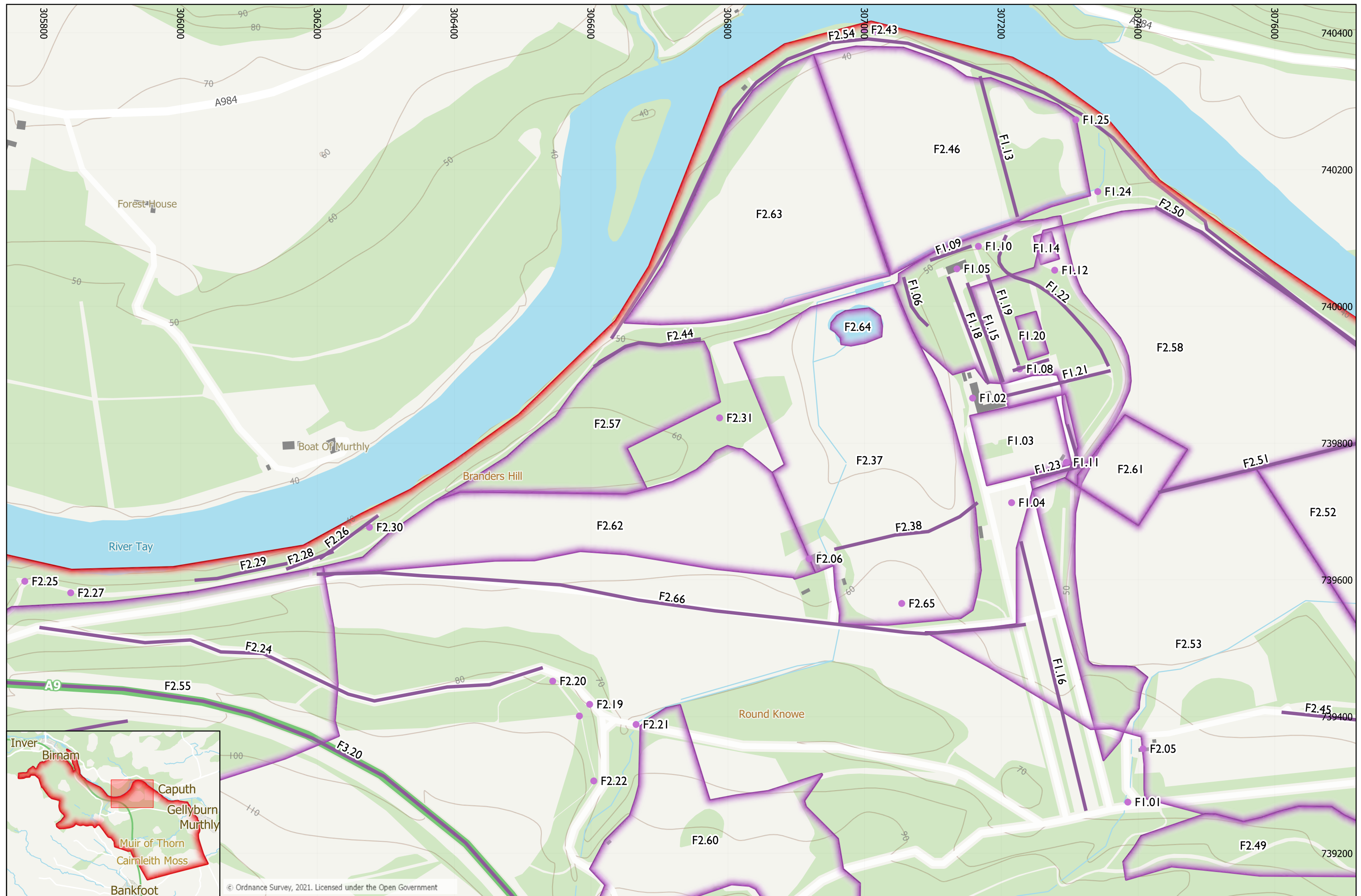
Scale 1:5000
Version: 1

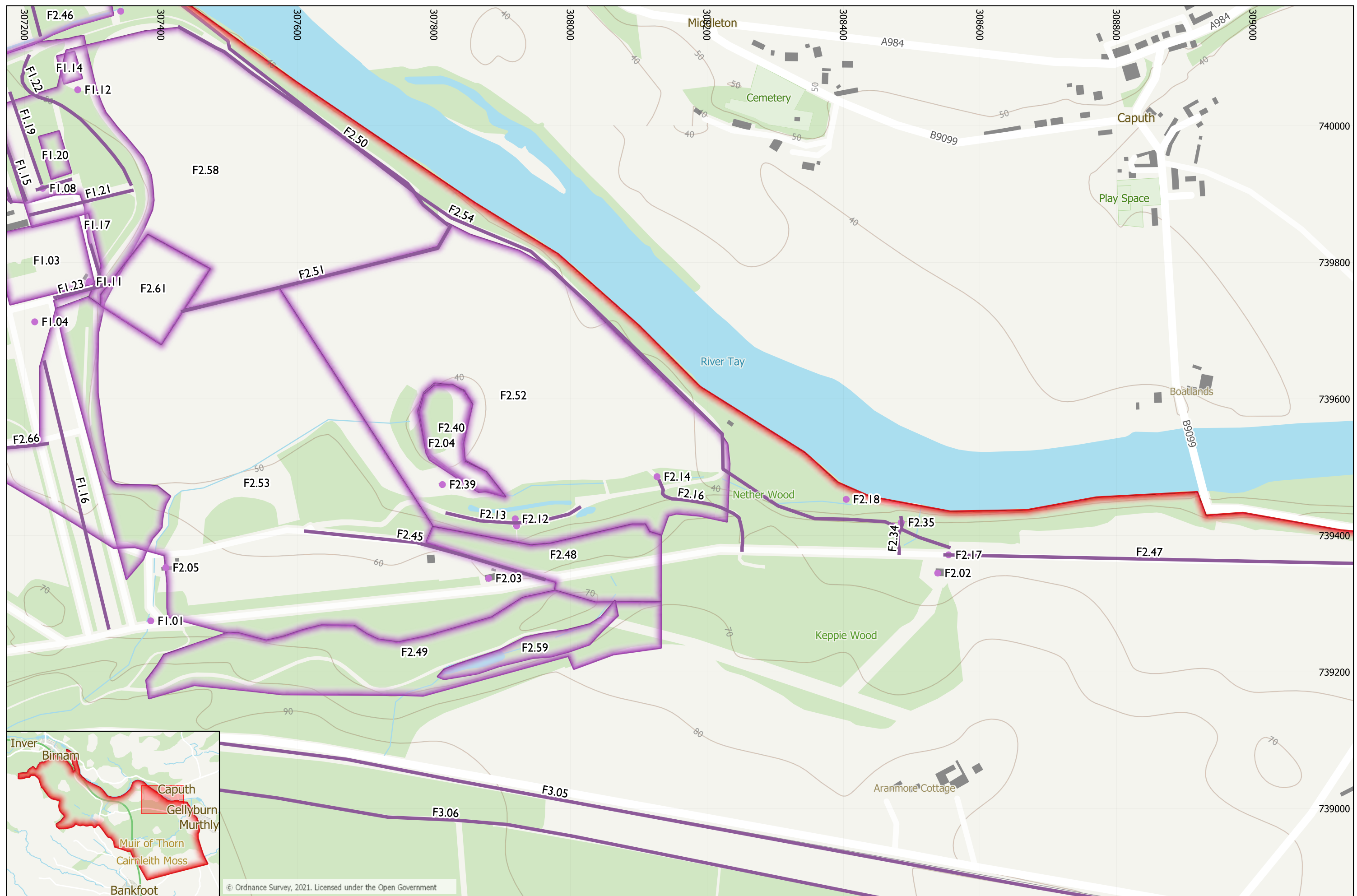


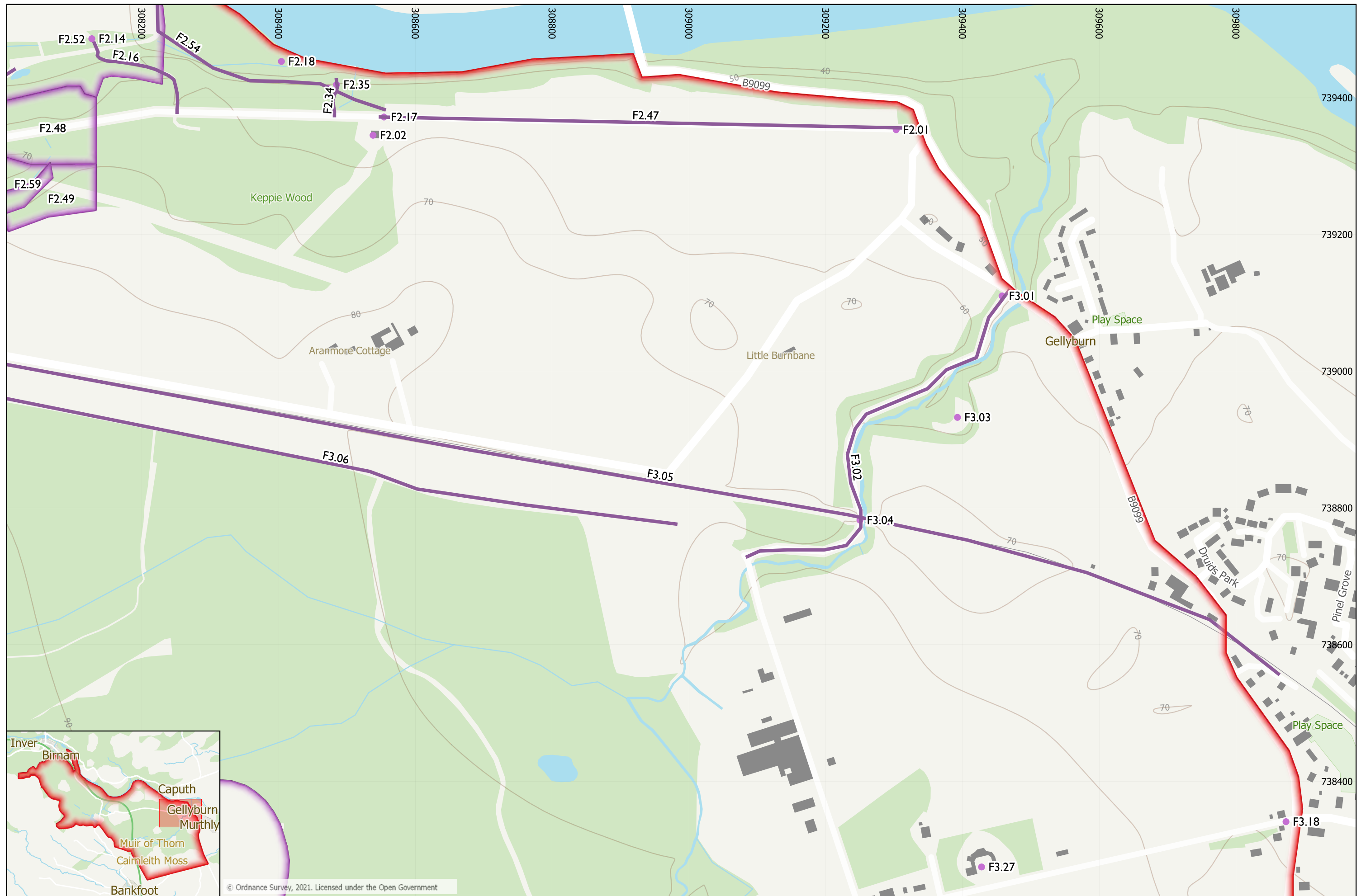
THE JESSOP CONSULTANCY
Sheffield + Lichfield + Oxford



Metres 50 0 50 100 150 200 250 300 350 400





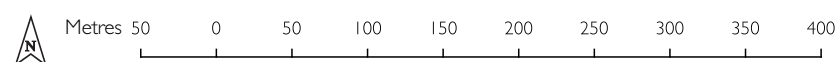


Appendix 3.7: Special Feature Location Plan

Scale 1:5000
Version: 1



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Metres 50 0 50 100 150 200 250 300 350 400

Appendix 3.8: Special Feature Location Plan

Scale 1:5000
Version: 1



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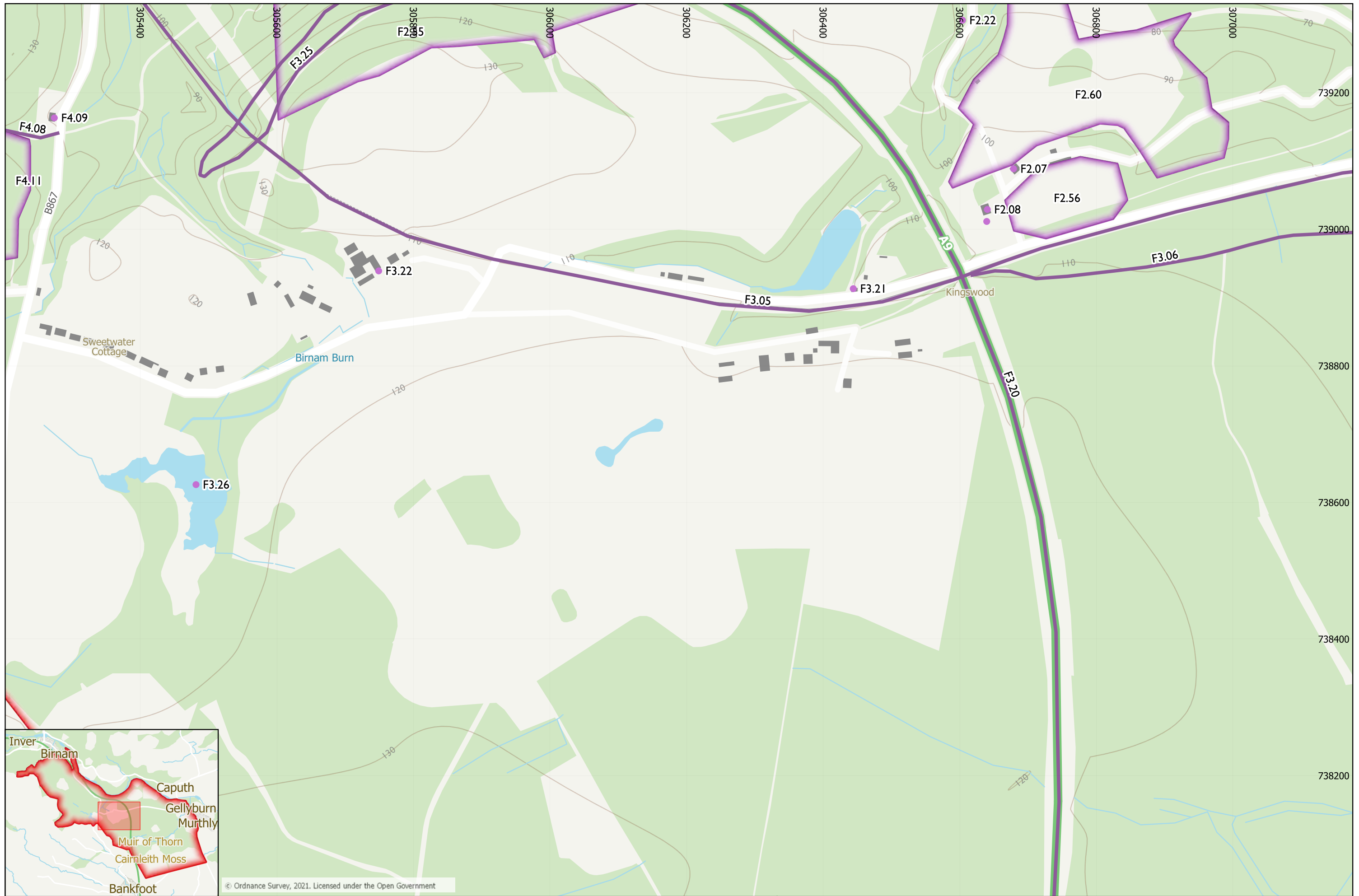
THE JESSOP CONSULTANCY
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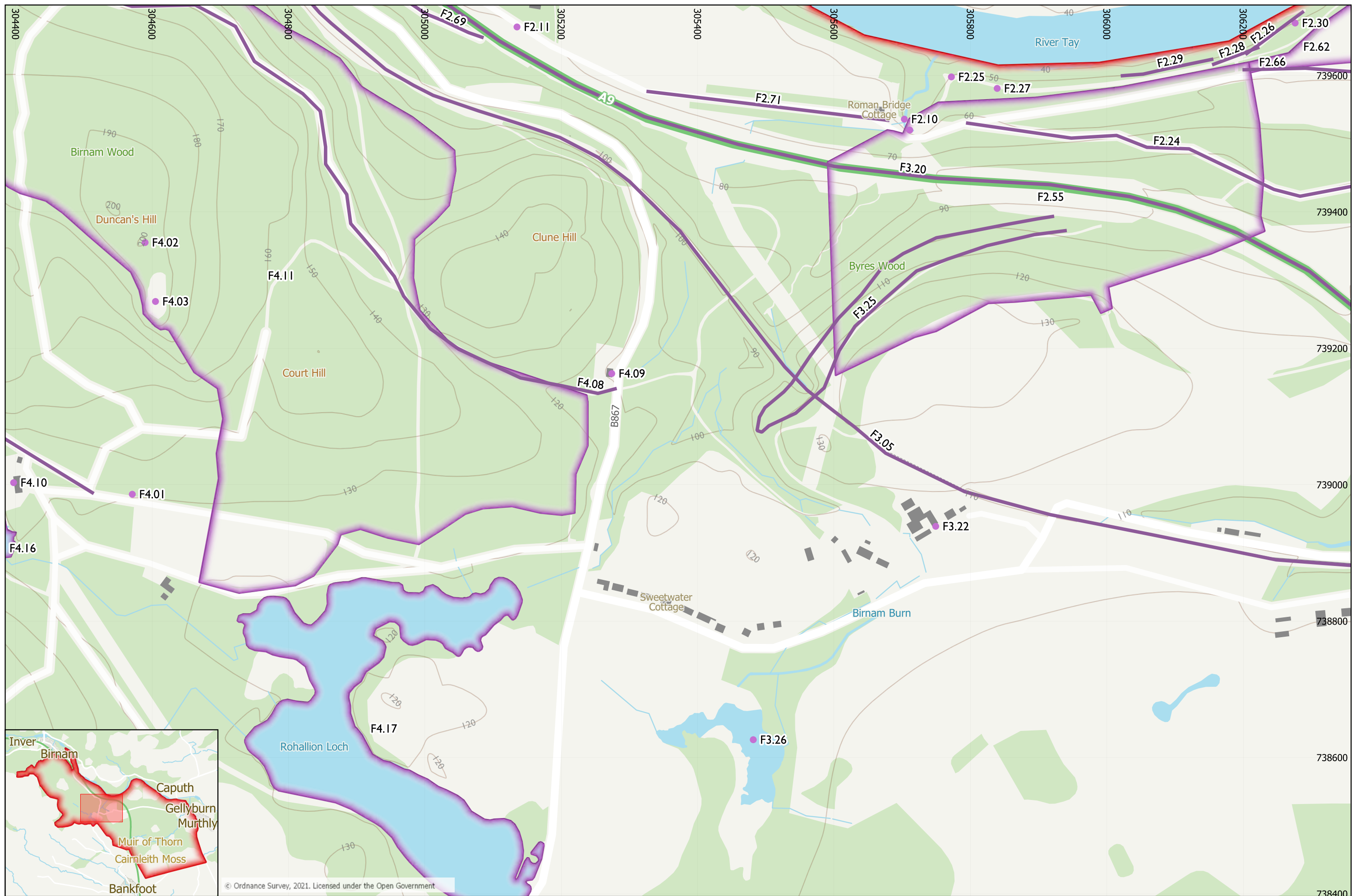


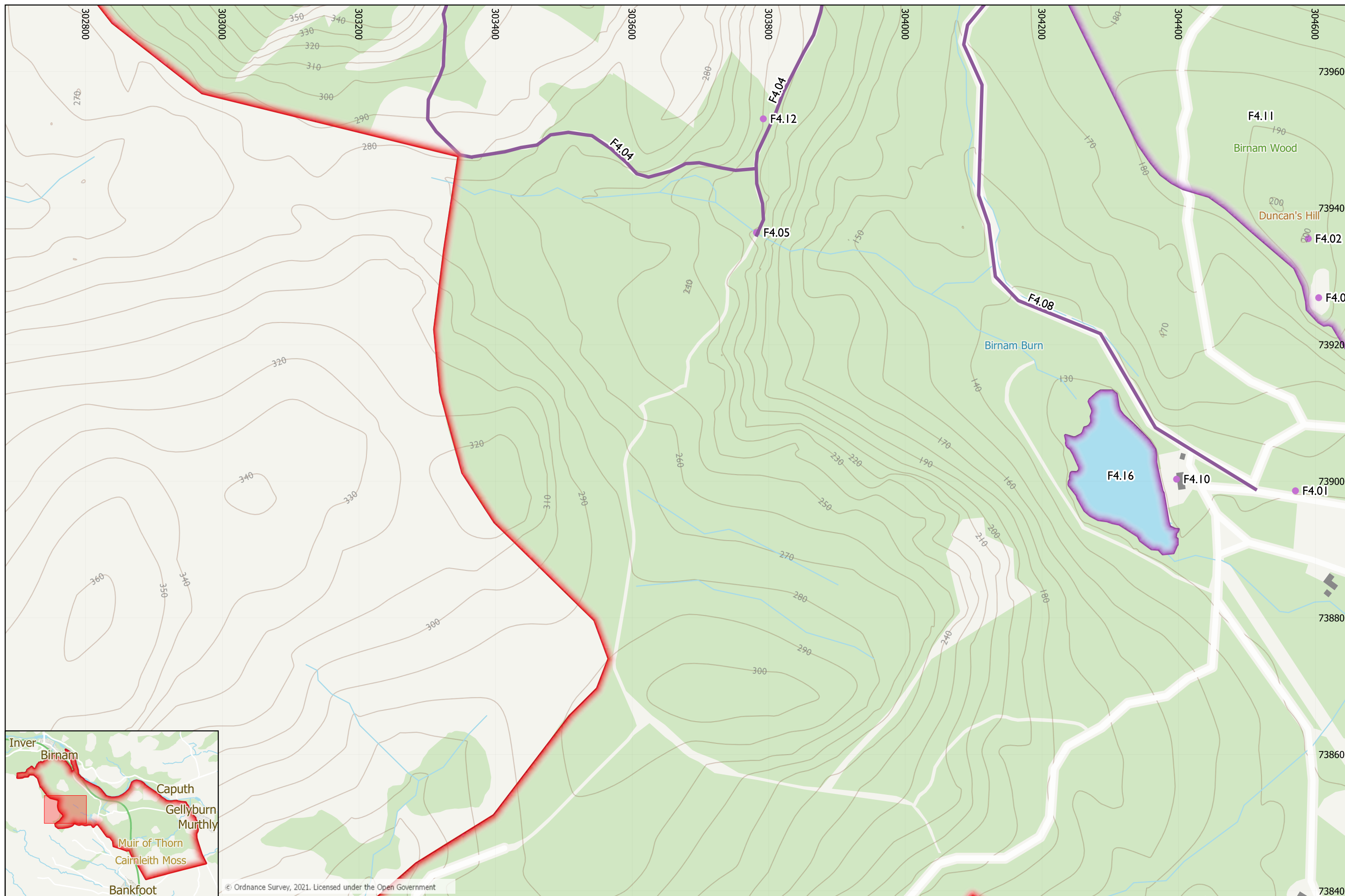
Metres 50 0 50 100 150 200 250 300 350 400

Appendix 3.9: Special Feature Location Plan

Scale 1:5000
Version: 1







Appendix 3.12: Special Feature Location Plan

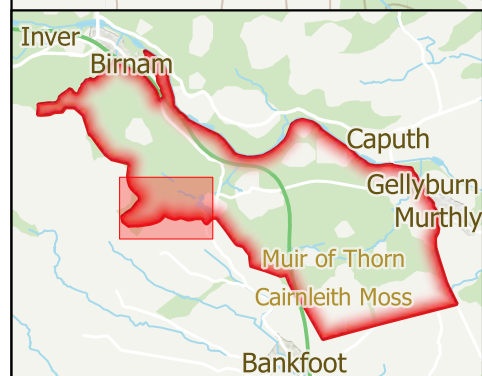
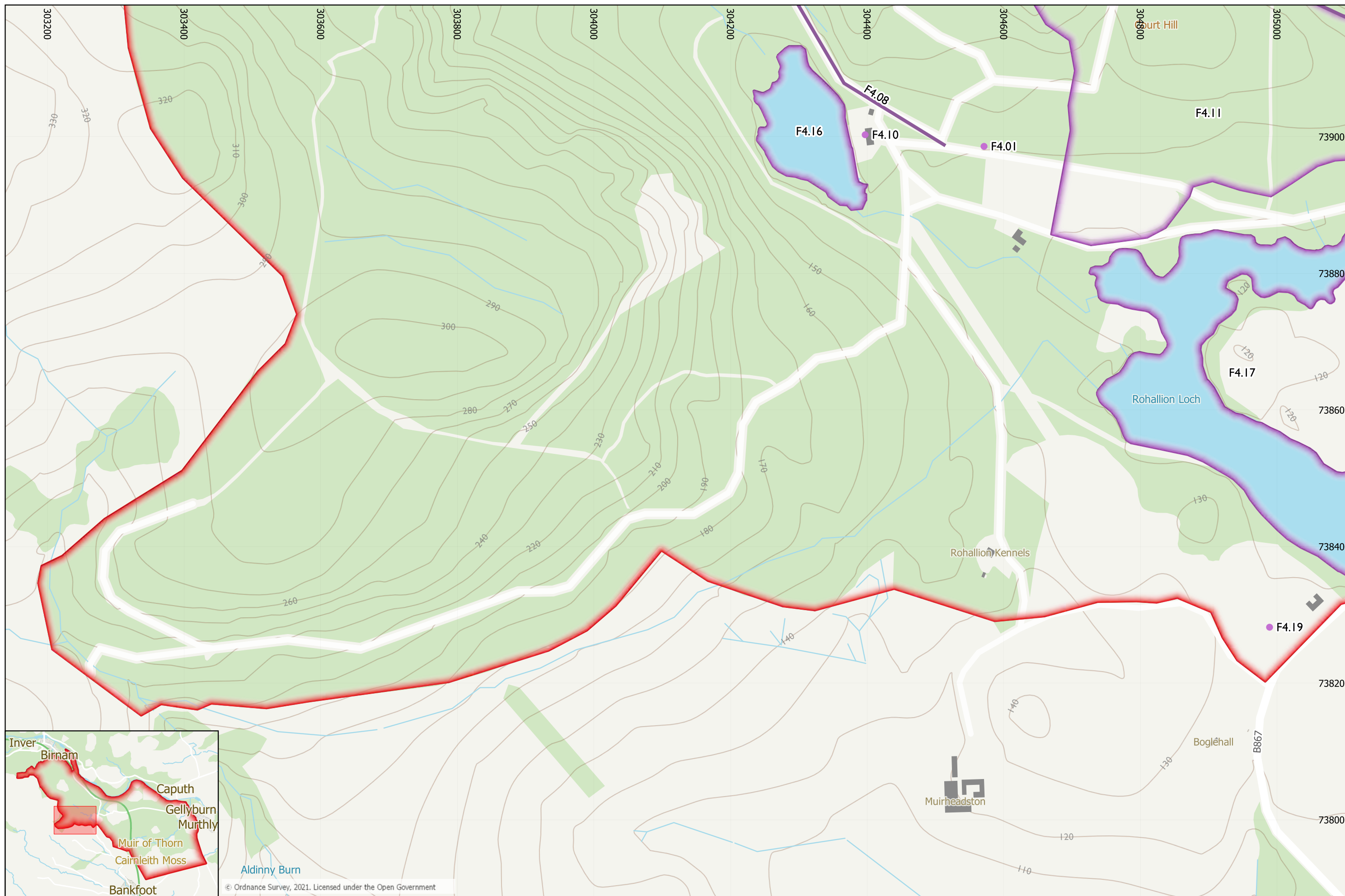
Scale 1:5000
Version: 1



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Metres 50 0 50 100 150 200 250 300 350 400



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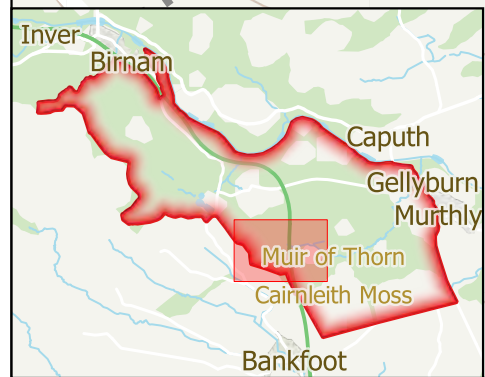
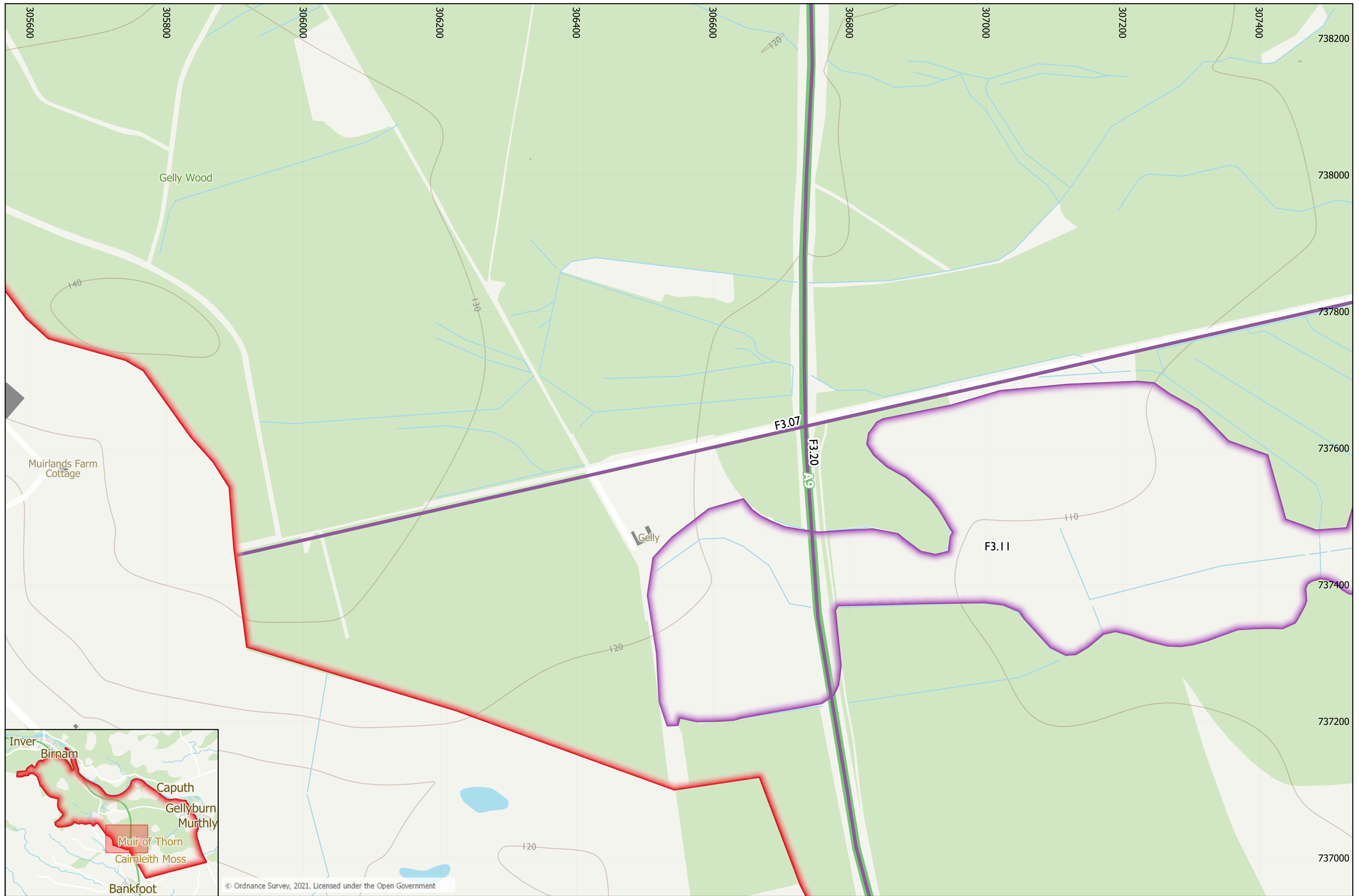
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Metres 50 0 50 100 150 200 250 300 350 400

Appendix 3.13: Special Feature Location Plan

Scale 1:5000
Version: I



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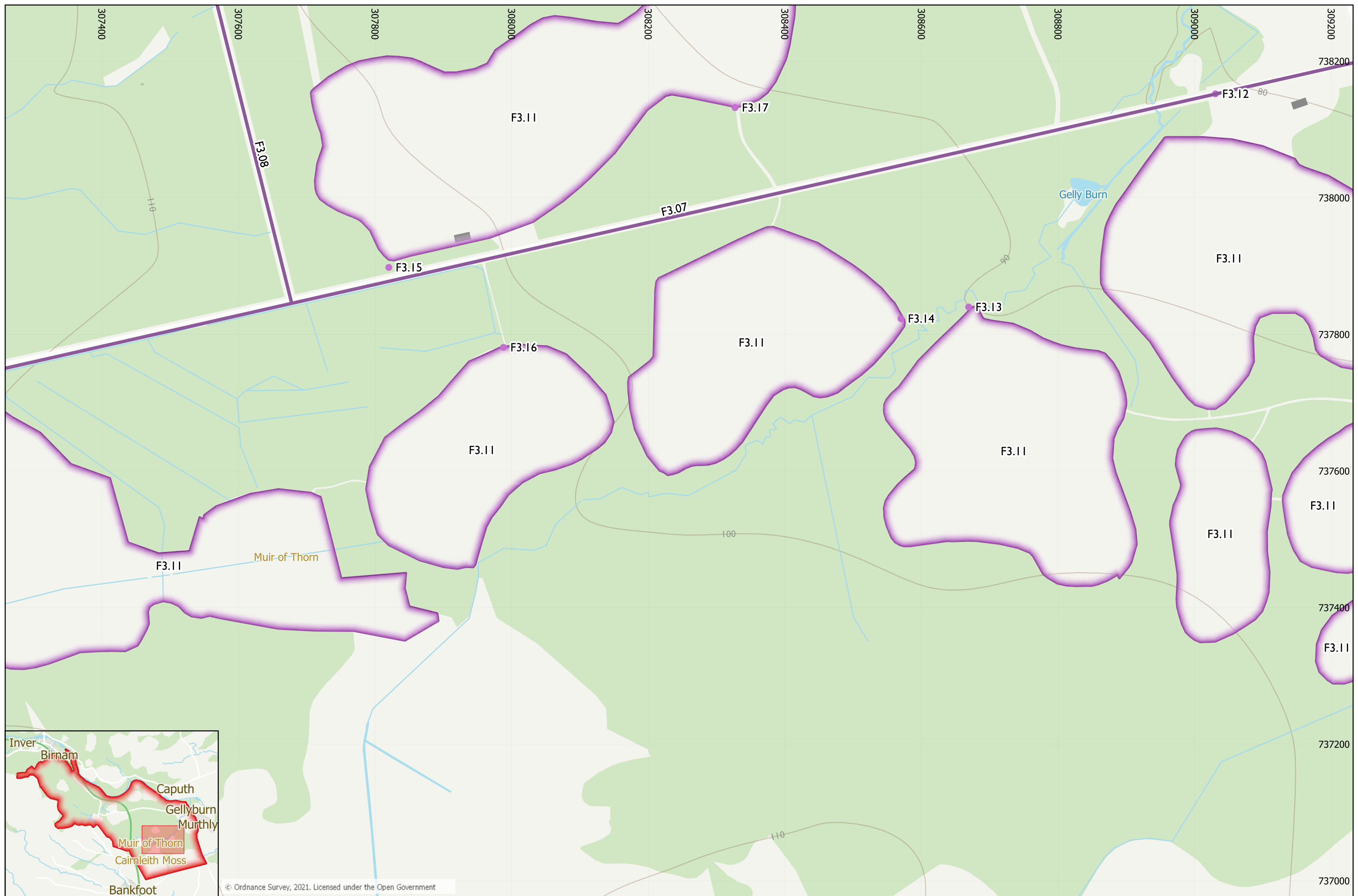
THE JESSOP CONSULTANCY
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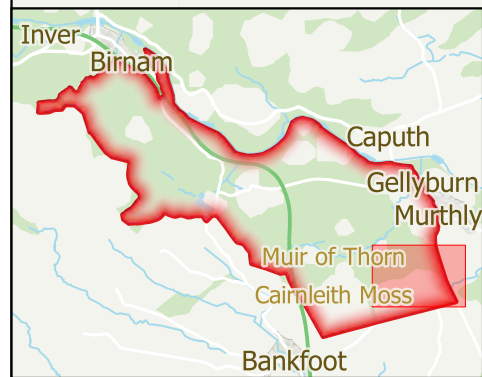
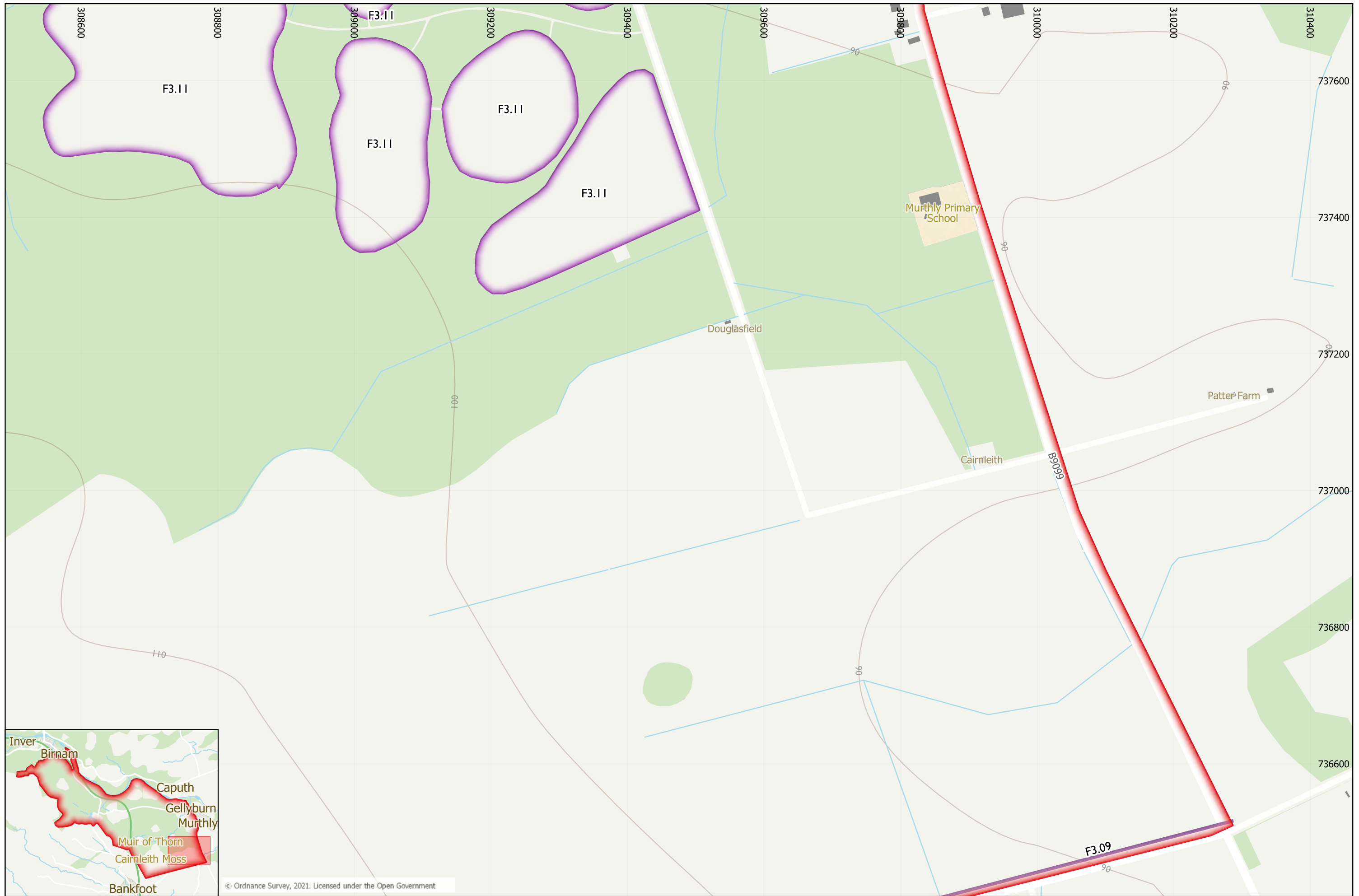


Metres 50 0 50 100 150 200 250 300 350 400

Appendix 3.14: Special Feature Location Plan

Scale 1:5000
Version: 1





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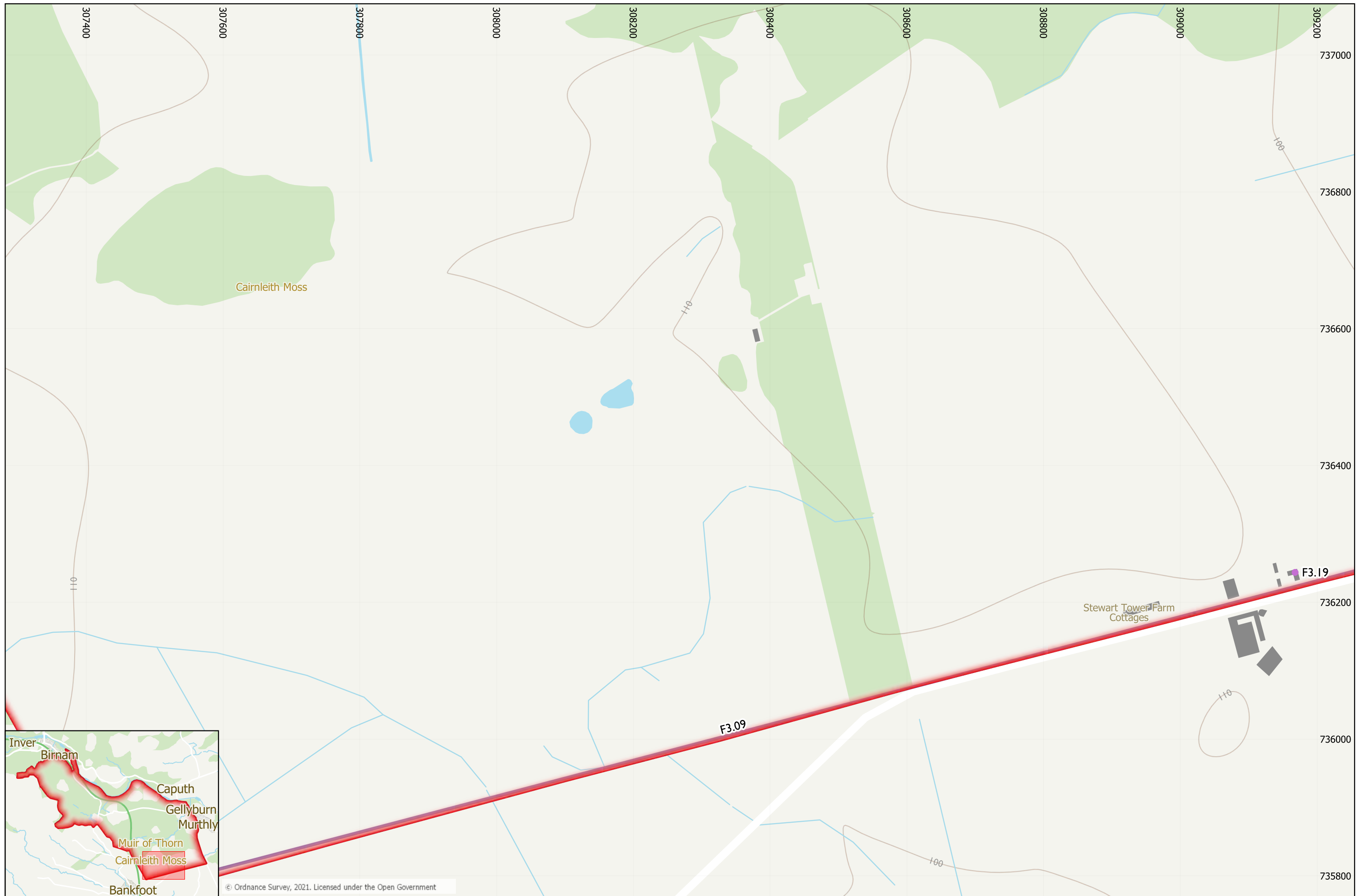
THE JESSOP CONSULTANCY
Sheffield + Lichfield + Oxford



Metres 50 0 50 100 150 200 250 300 350 400

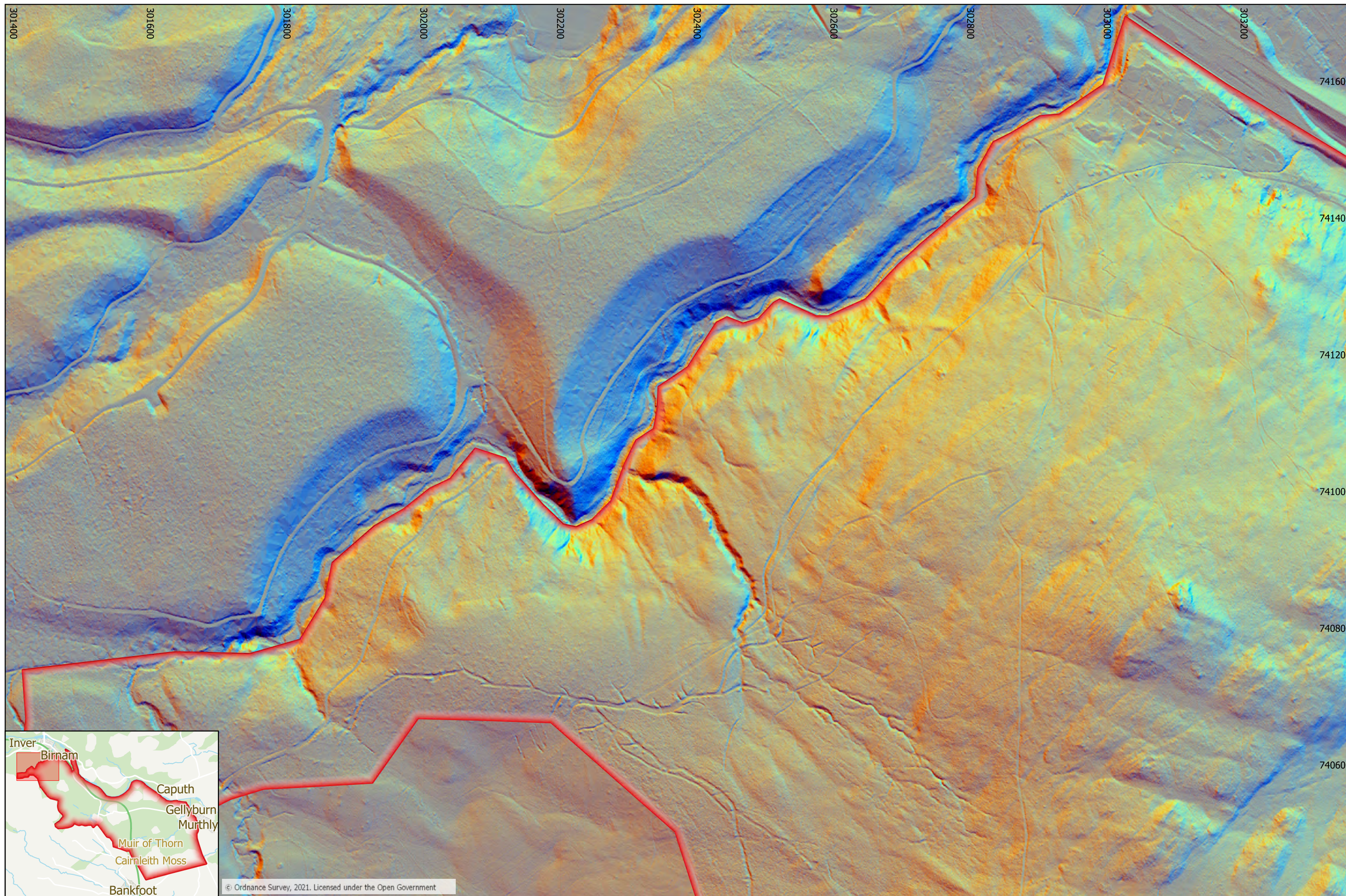
Appendix 3.16: Special Feature Location Plan

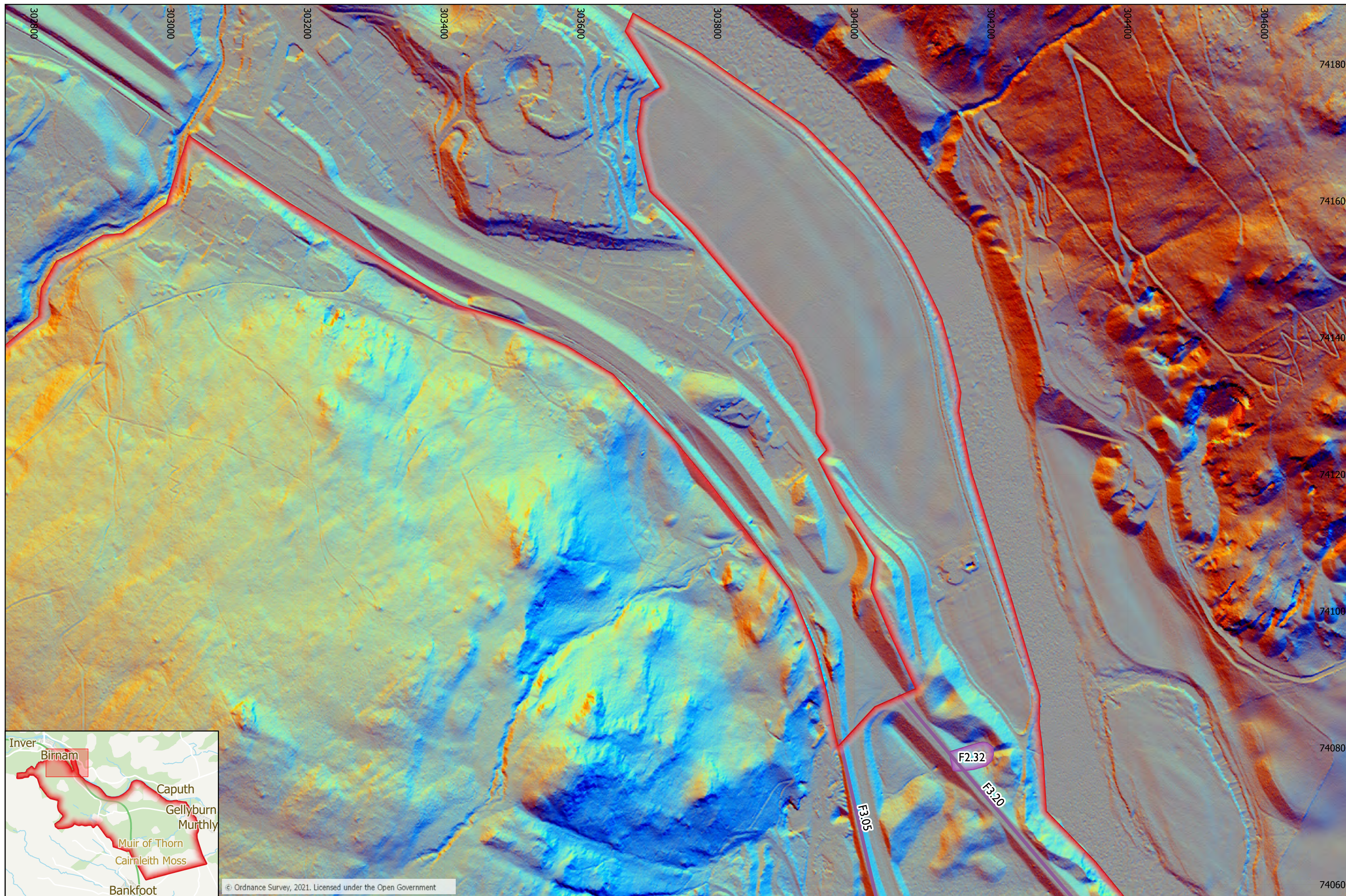
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Version: 1



APPENDIX 4:

SPECIAL FEATURES OVERLAID ON LIDAR DATA





Appendix 4.2: Special Feature LiDAR Plan

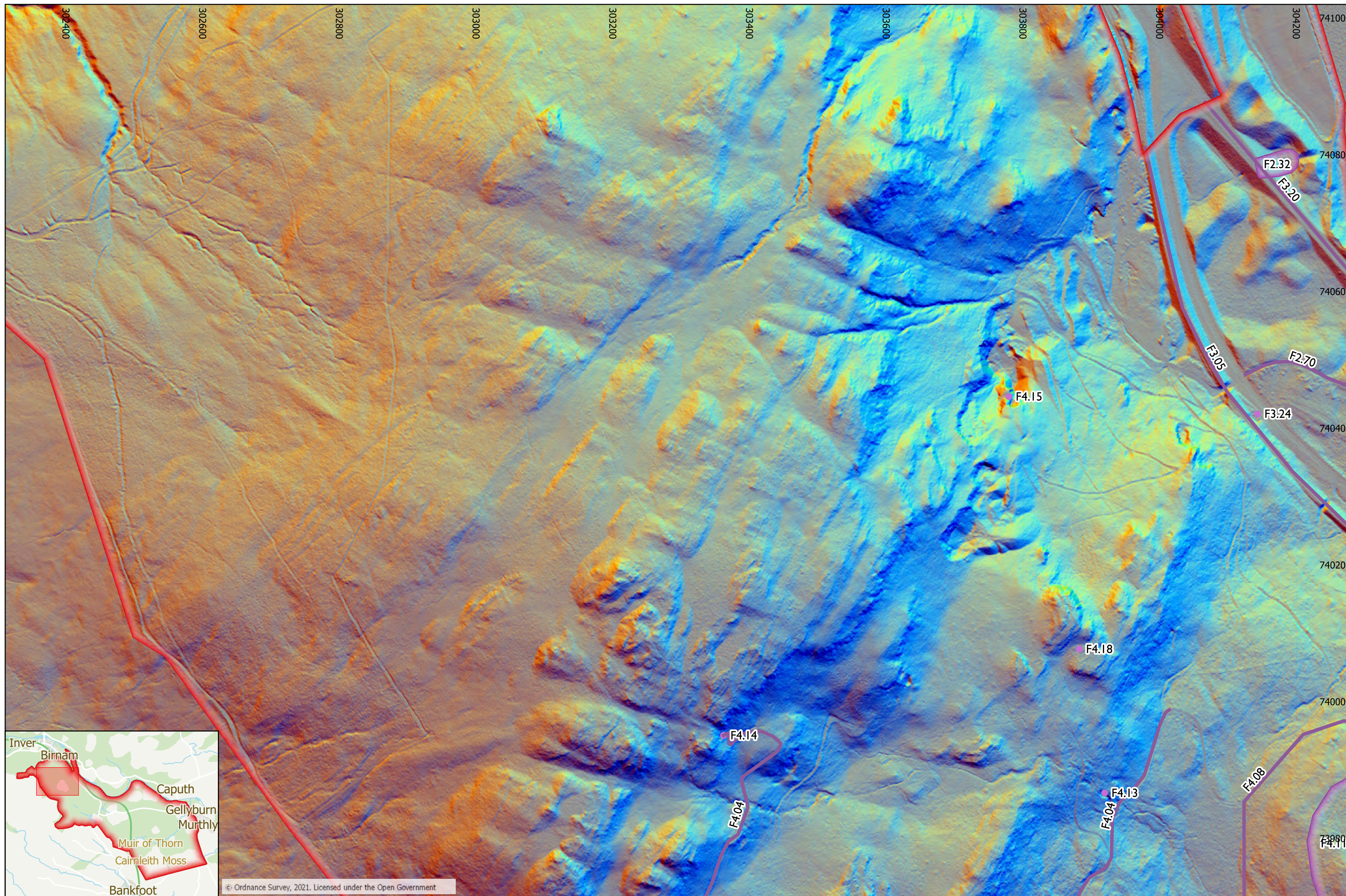


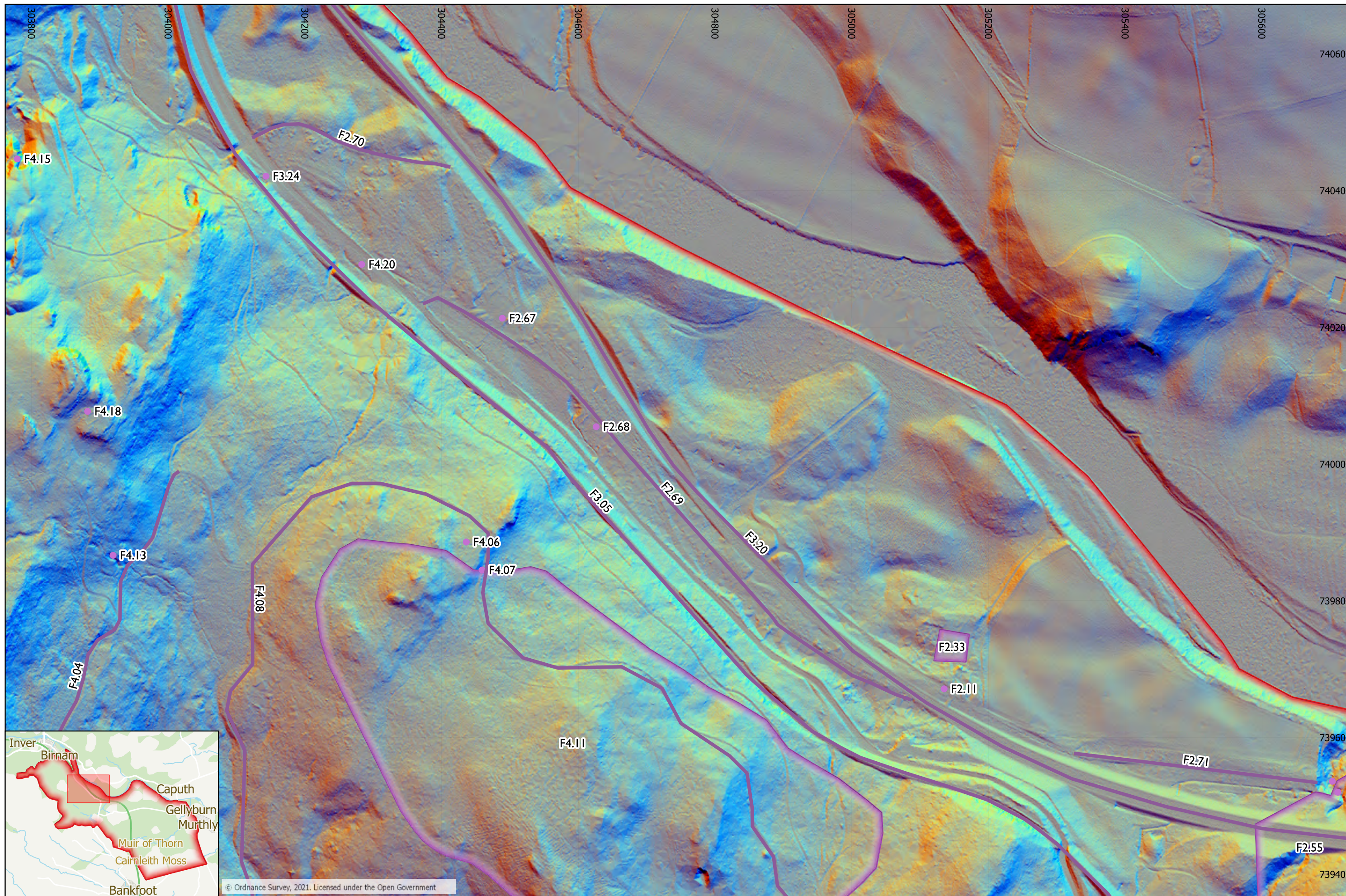
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Sheffield + Lichfield + Oxford



Metres 50 0 50 100 150 200 250 300 350 400

Scale 1:5000
Version: I





Appendix 4.4: Special Feature LiDAR Plan

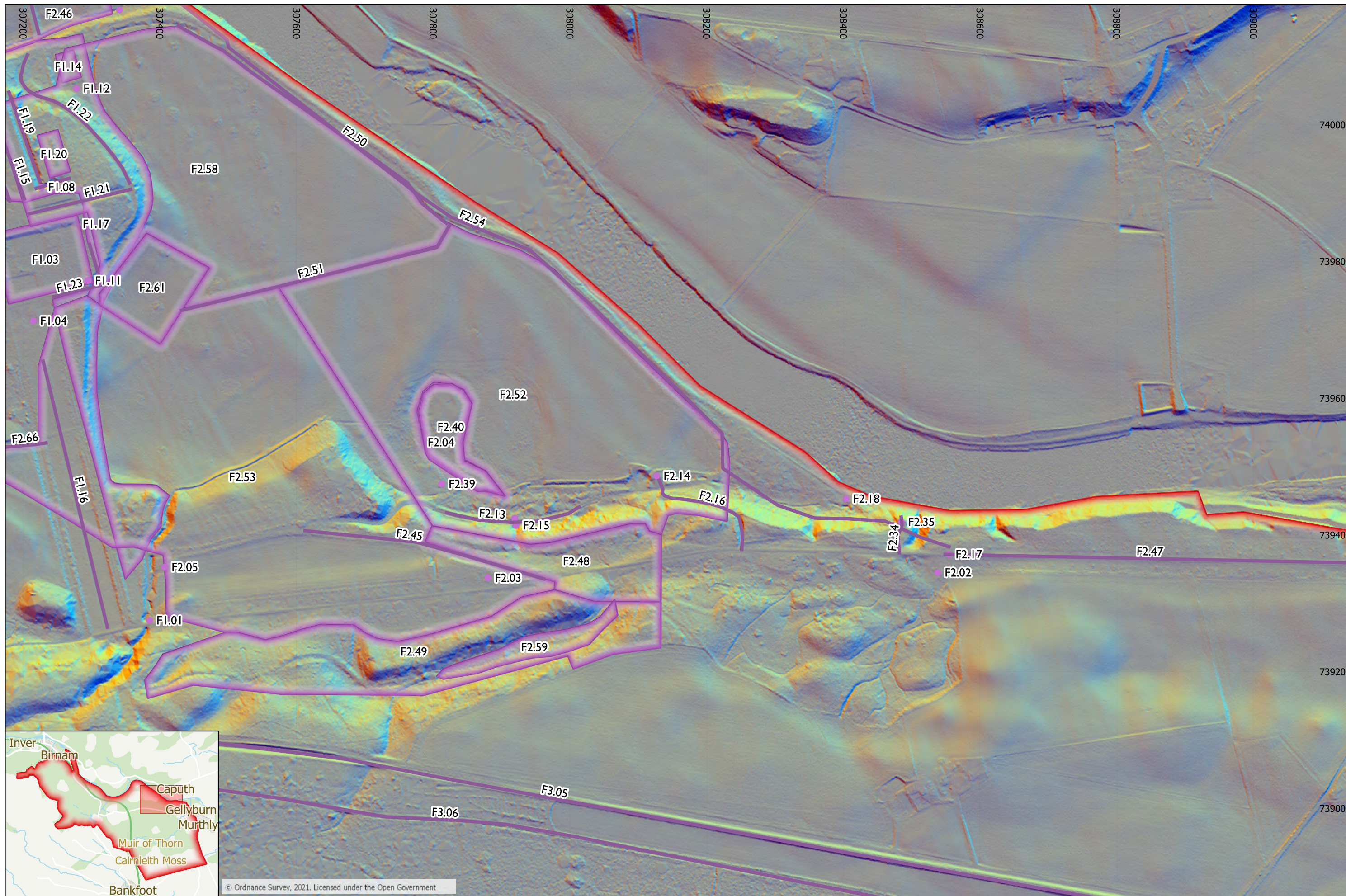
Scale 1:5000
Version: 1



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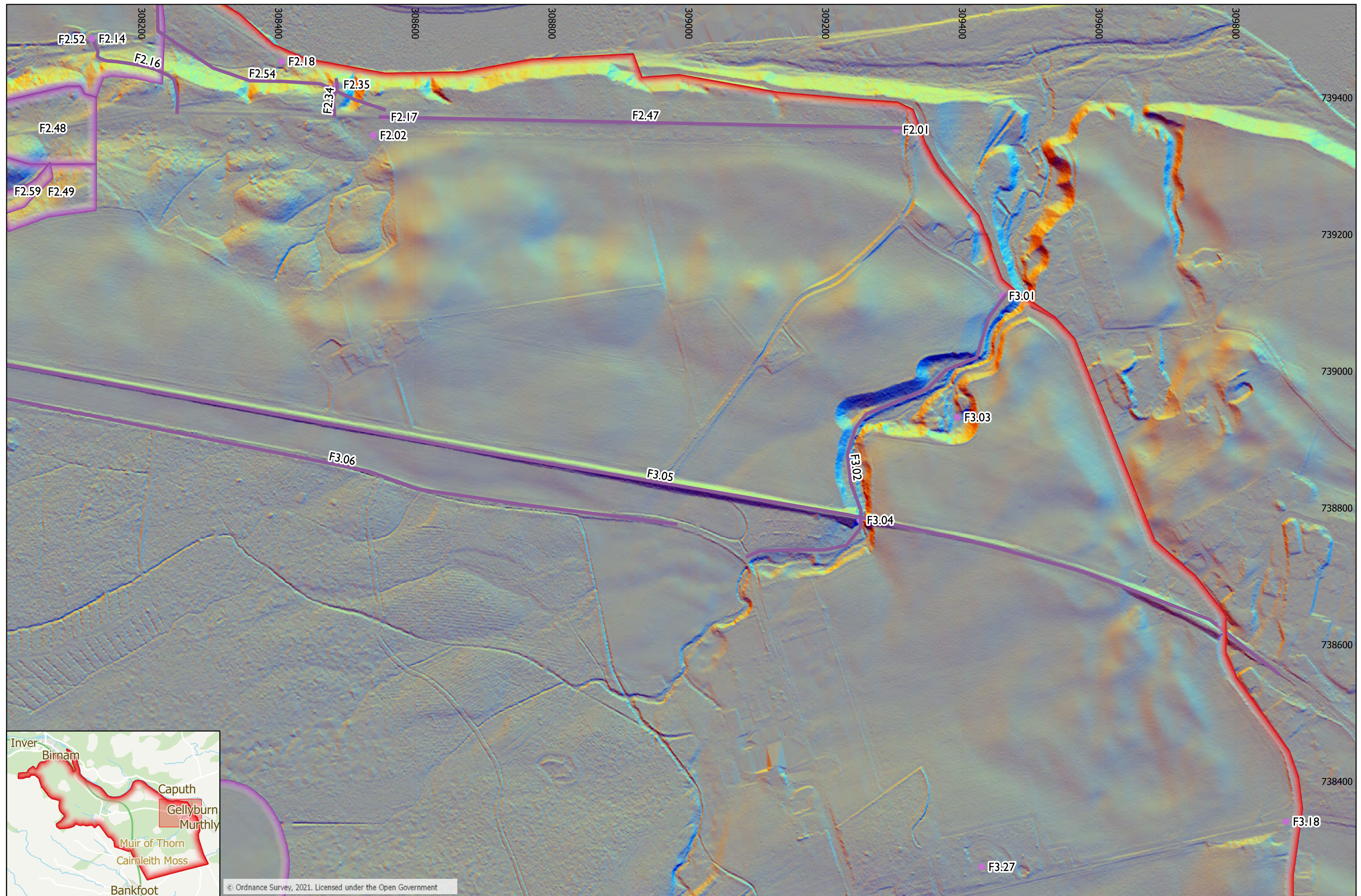


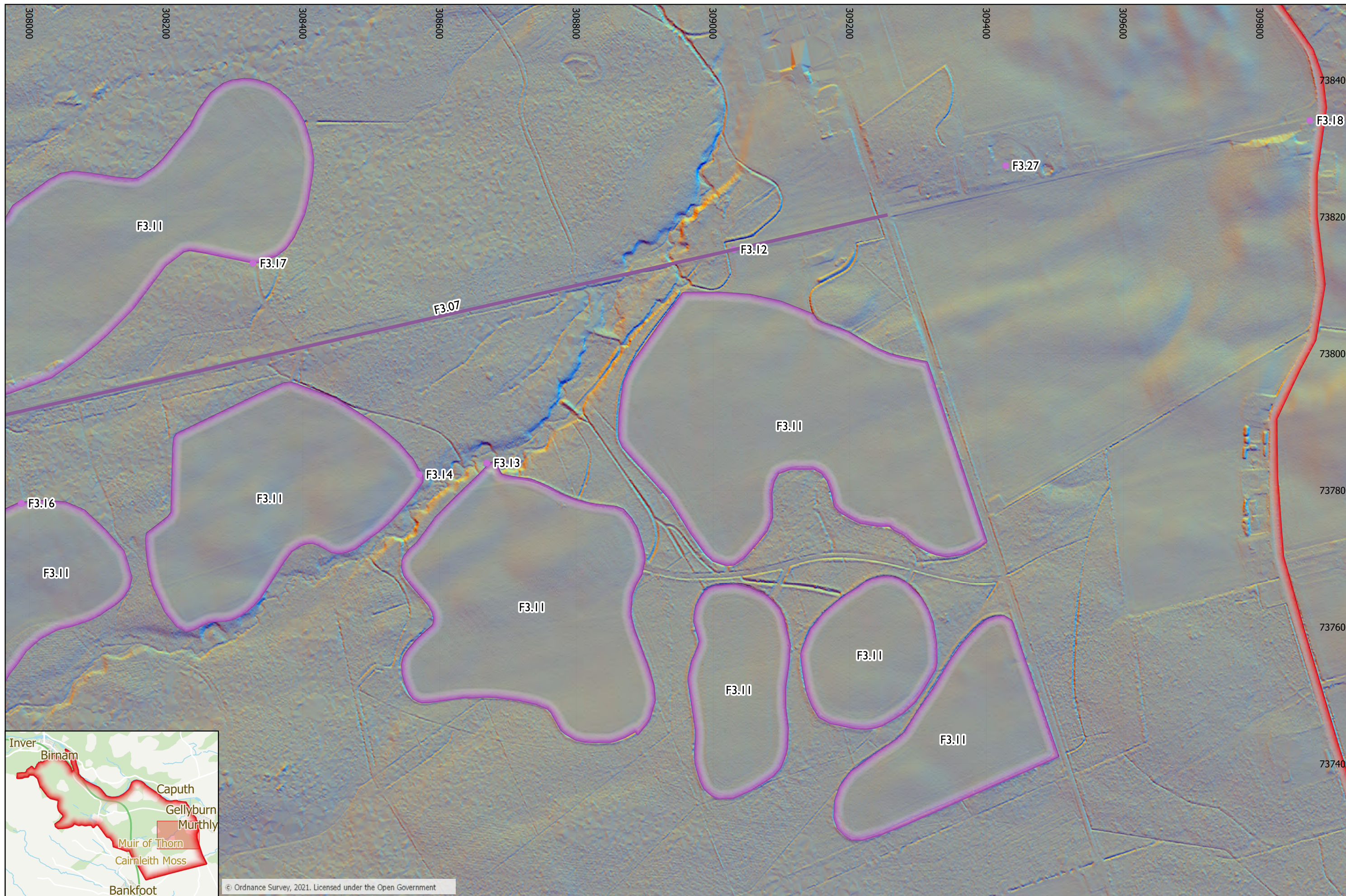
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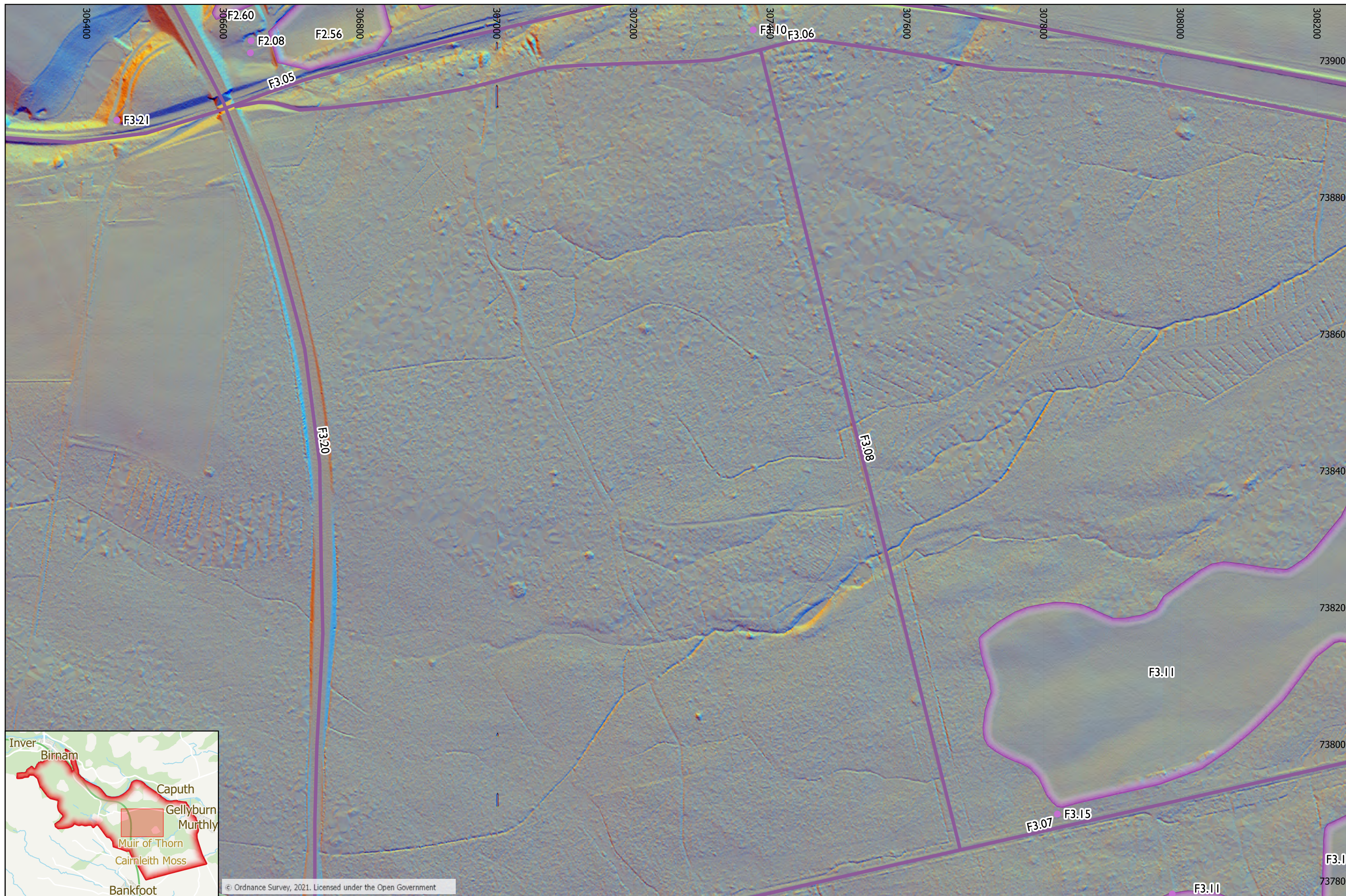


Appendix 4.6: Special Feature LiDAR Plan



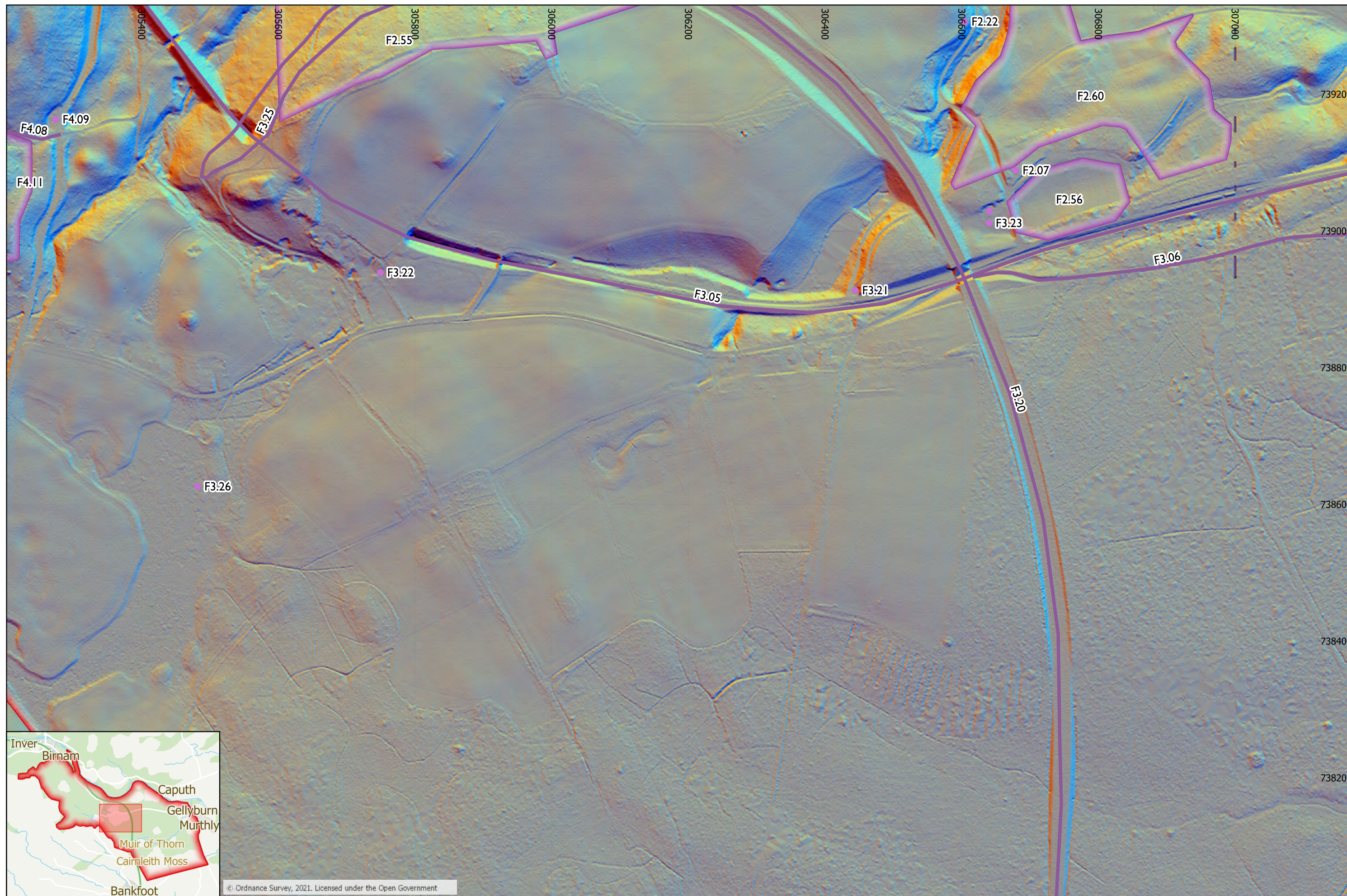




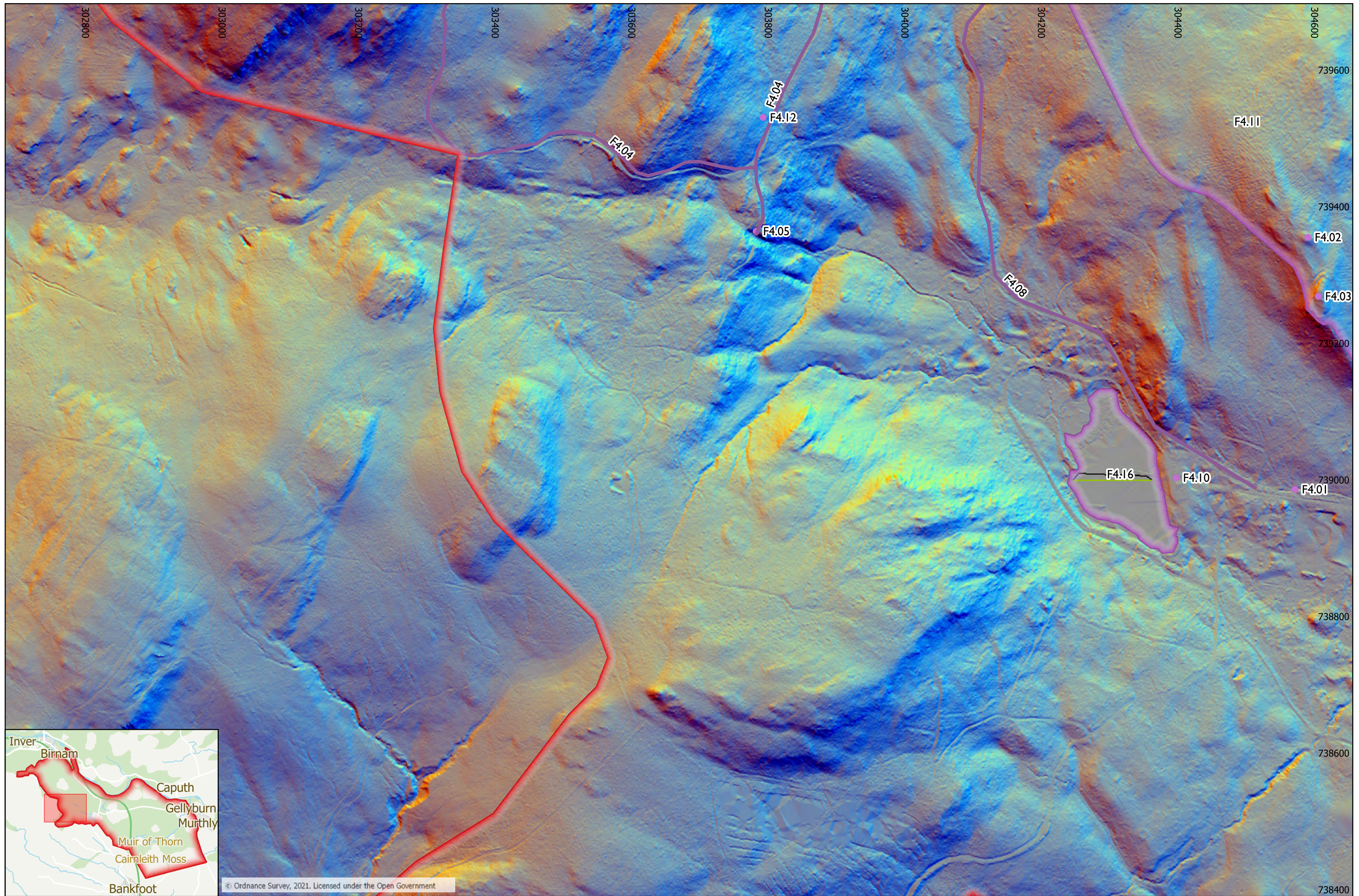


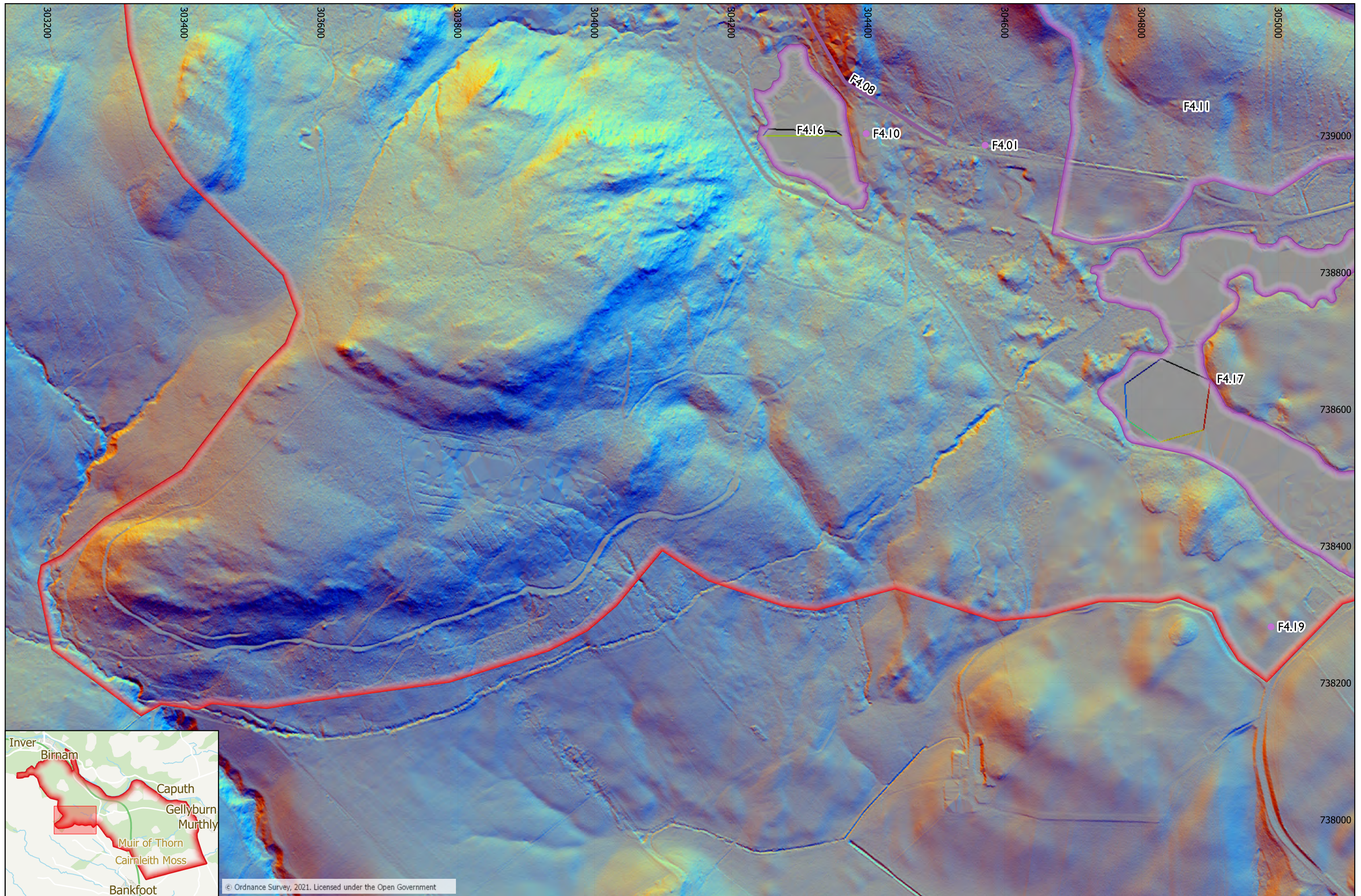
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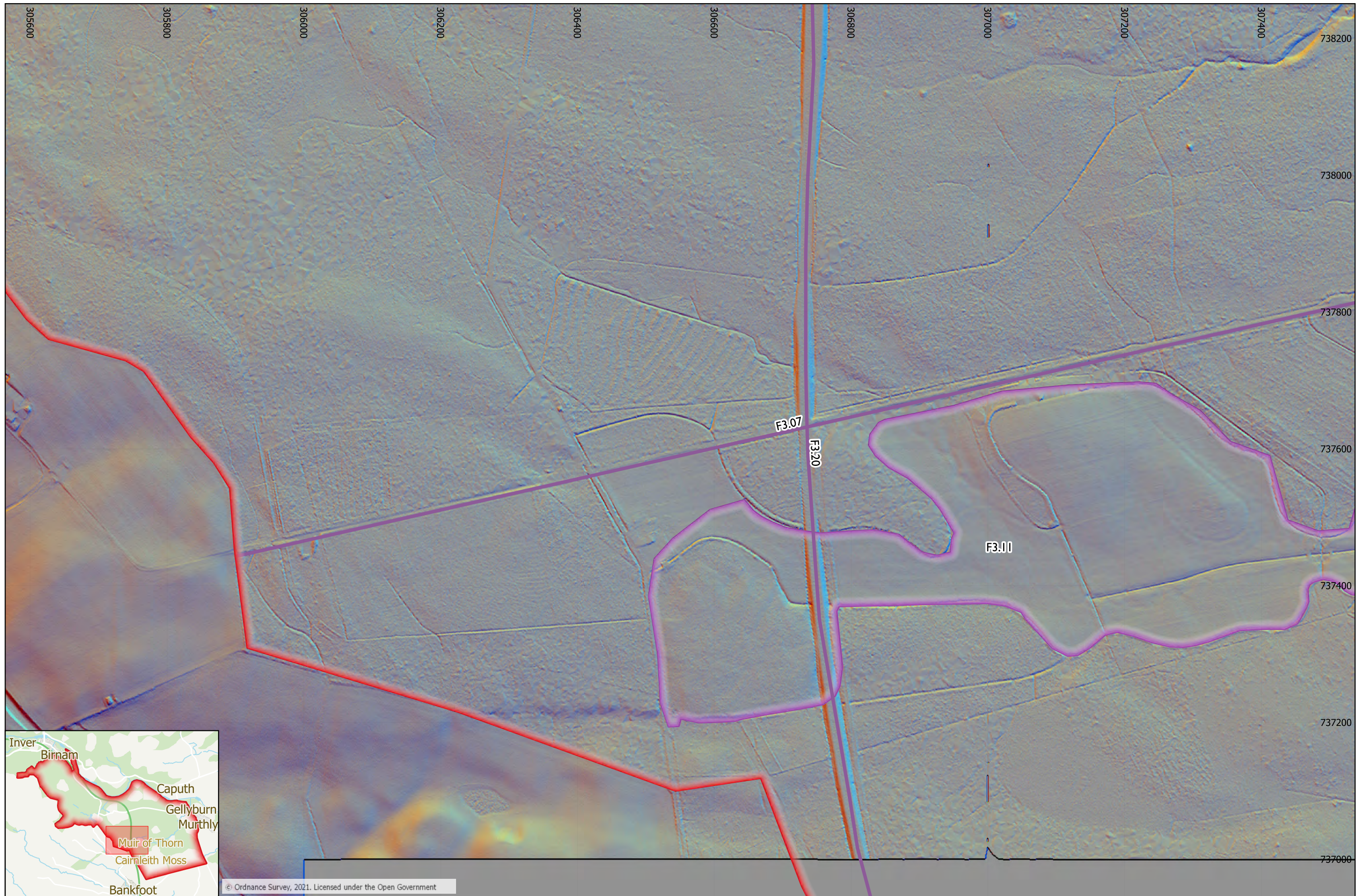


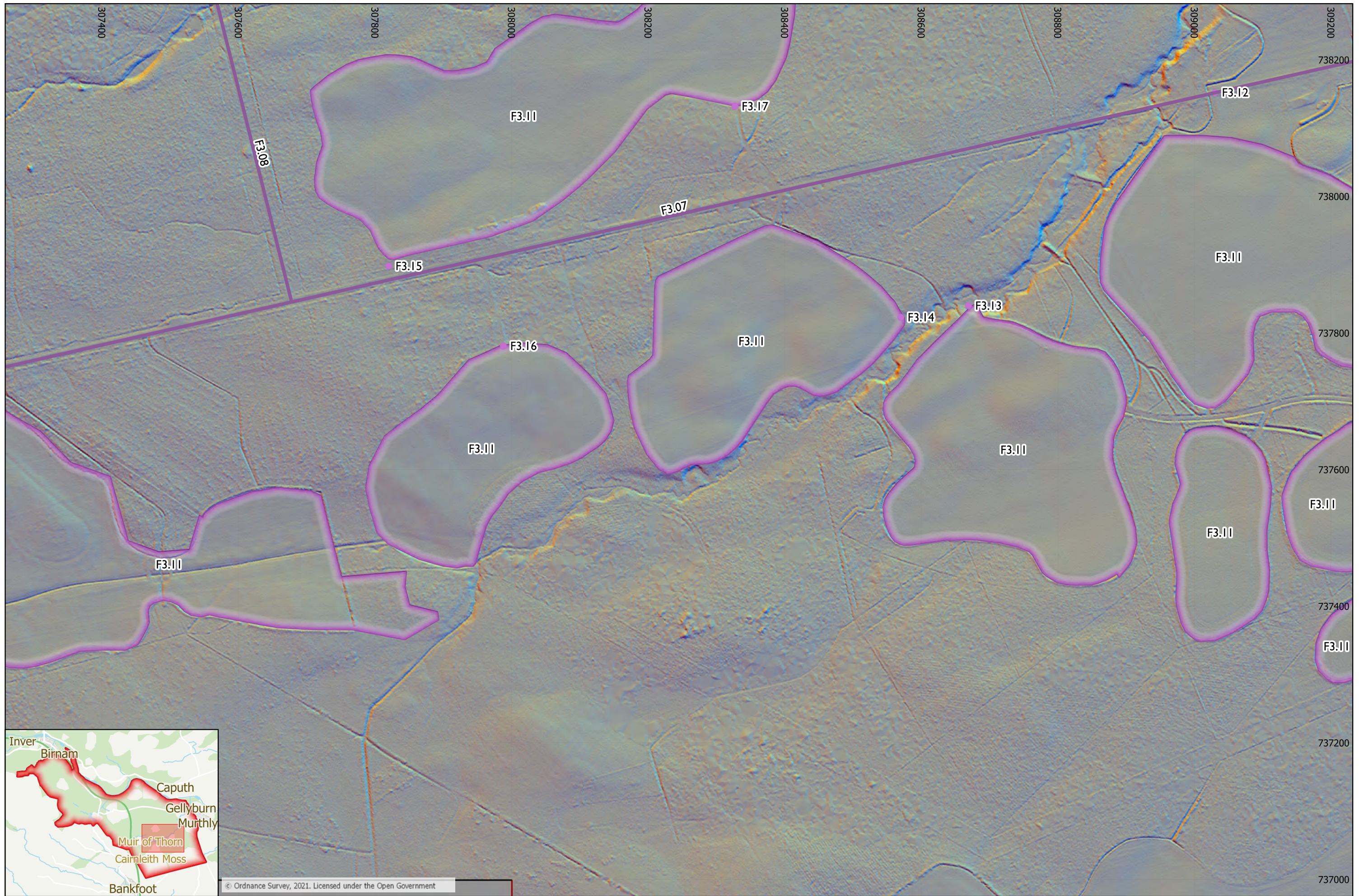


Appendix 4.10: Special Feature LiDAR Plan

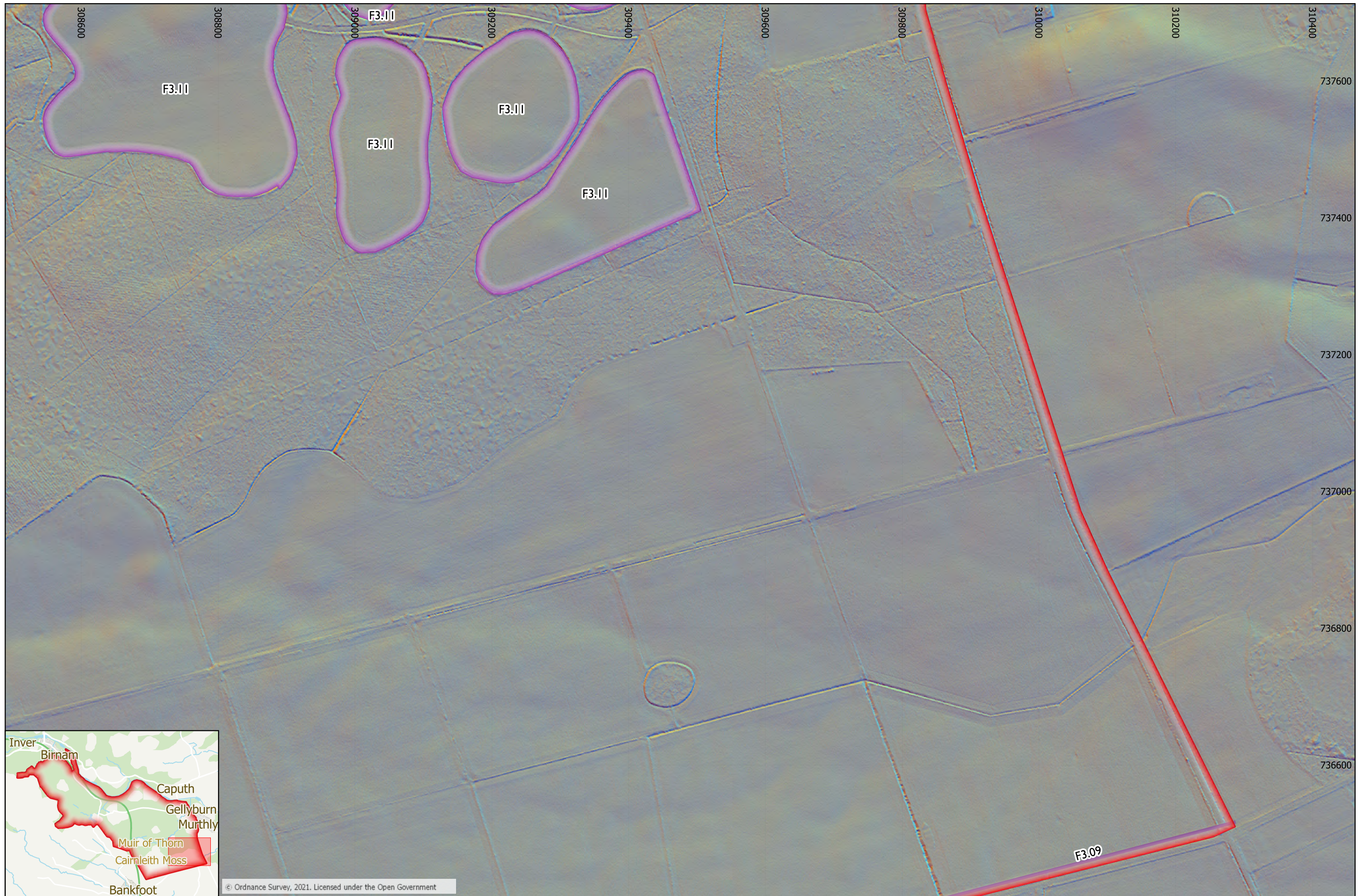


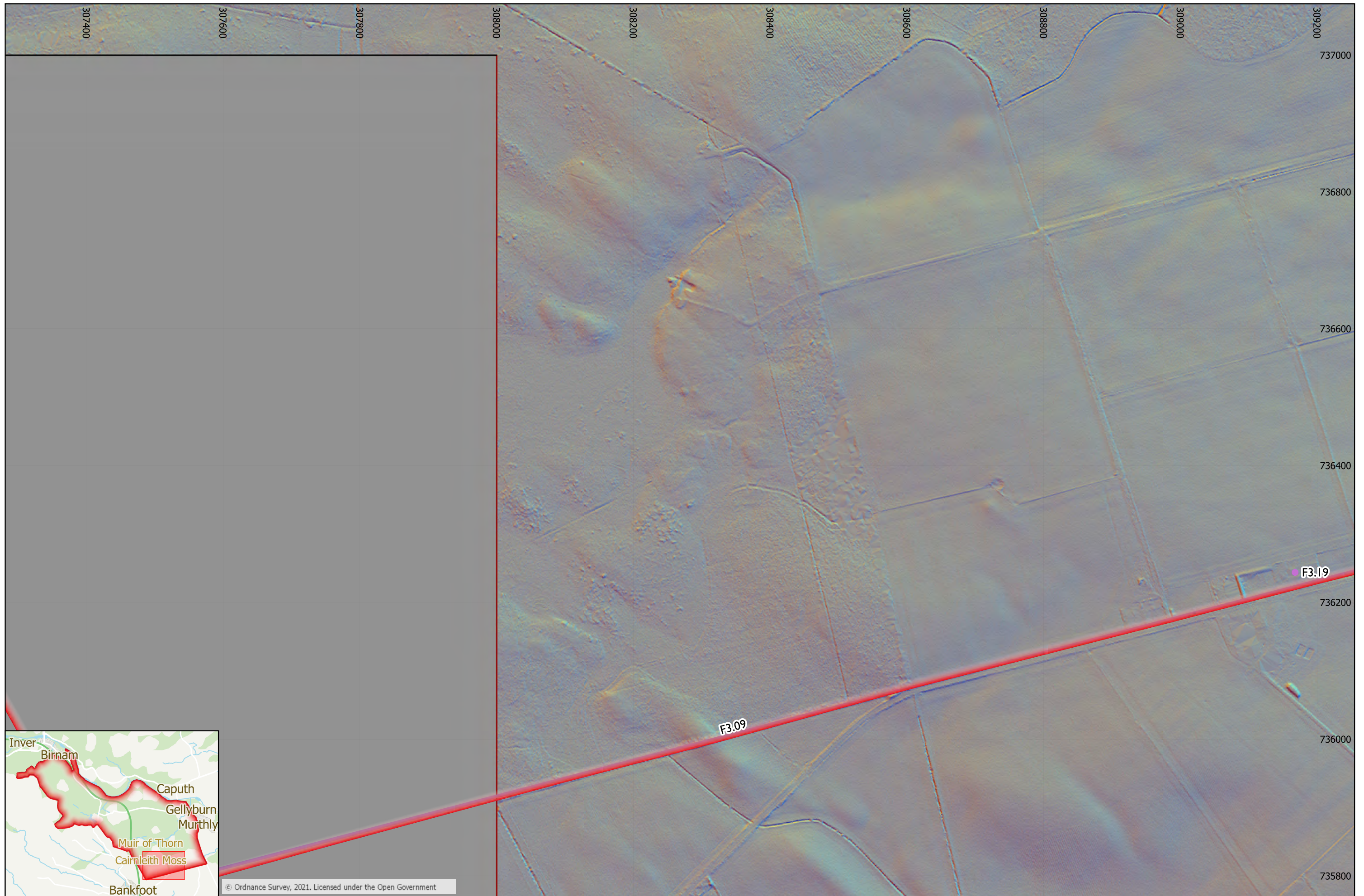






Appendix 4.15: Special Feature LiDAR Plan





APPENDIX 5A

REGISTER OF PHOTOGRAPHS

PHOTO REGISTER MURTHLY CASTLE

Reference	Location	Description	Direction	X	Y	Map Ref	Appendix
Front Cover	Biram	Looking East from King's Steps towards Murthly Castle	E	303205	740174	P1	5.1
Figure 3.21	Policies	Anti-tank traps by River Tay	W	306999	740405	P2	5.3
Figure 4.5	Pleasure ground	View of the Garden House (F1.11)	SE	307285	739776	P3	5.3
Figure 4.6	Castle and pleasure ground	Date stone above summer house (F1.11)	SE	307285	739776	P4	5.3
Figure 4.7	Policies/ Ornamental Farmland	View of the site of the Malakoff Arch (F3.10), note no standing masonry survives	SE	307375	739045	P5	5.2/5.4
Figure 4.15	Ornamental Farmland	From Southern Road F3.07 across improved farmland	N	309735	736352	P6	5.5
Figure 4.16	Ornamental Farmland	One of the paddocks F3.11	E	307831	737894	P7	5.4
Figure 4.17	Ornamental Farmland	One of the sinuous curving ha-ha walls	W	308896	737695	P8	5.4
Figure 4.19	Biram	View of Boundary wall and fence Buffalo Park F4.11	E	304214	739258	P9	5.6
Figure 4.20	Biram	View from Biram Hill towards Murthly	E	303388	739896	P10	5.1
Figure 4.21	Biram	View looking up at Stair Bridge	Up	303782	739364	P11	5.6
Figure 5.1	Castle and pleasure ground	View 1 Looking west from Old Castle to Biram	W	307111	739850	P12	5.3
Figure 5.2	Castle and pleasure ground	View 2 Looking north from castle forecourt towards the chapel F1.05	N	307182	739884	P13	5.3
Figure 5.3	Castle and pleasure ground	View 3 Looking south from site of New Castle	S	307219	739697	P14	5.3
Figure 5.4	Policies	View 4 Looking N from base of ridge towards the castle	N	307308	739316	P15	5.3
Figure 5.5	Policies	View 5 Looking south from River Tay and Riverside Walk	S	307060	740396	P16	5.3
Figure 5.6	Policies	View 6 looking West through eastern entrance gates F2.01	W	309342	739355	P17	5.4
Figure 5.7	Ornamental Farmland	View 7 looking north close to side	N	307362	739070	P18	5.3

		of Malakoff Arch south of railway F3.10					
Figure 5.8	Biram	View 9 Looking east from Duncan's Camp towards Murthly Castle F4.06	E	304601	739237	P19	5.1
Figure 5.9	Biram	View 10 Looking East from King's Steps towards Murthly Castle F4.24	E	303388	739896	P20	5.1
Figure 5.11	Biram	View 11 Looking east from Stair bridge towards Murthly Castle F4.29	E	303782	739364	P21	5.6
Figure 5.12	Biram	View 12 Looking East from Stone Seat towards Murthly Castle F4.09	E	303900	739500	P22	5.6
Figure 5.13	Biram	View 14 Looking east from terrace below Buffalo Hut towards Murthly Castle	E	304436	739886	P23	5.1
Fl.1	Castle and gardens	Bridge	SW	307385	739275	P24	5.3
Fl.2	Castle and gardens	Murthly Old Castle from formal gardens	N	307200	739800	P25	5.3
Fl.3	Castle and gardens	Walled garden	S	307212	739844	P26	5.3
Fl.5	Castle and gardens	St Anthony the Eremite Chapel	NW	307151	740049	P27	5.3
Fl.6	Castle and gardens	Boundary Wall	NW	307129	739931	P28	5.3
Fl.7	Castle and gardens	Terrace Walk	NE	307259	739830	P29	5.3
Fl.8	Castle and gardens	Seat	S	307261	739919	P30	5.3
Fl.9	Castle and gardens	Retaining Wall	SW	307172	740096	P31	5.3
Fl.10	Castle and gardens	Steps	SE	307243	740099	P32	5.3
Fl.11	Castle and gardens	Garden House	SE	307285	739776	P33	5.3
Fl.12	Castle and gardens	Recessed seat	W	307201	740034	P34	5.3
Fl.13	Castle and gardens	Lawson Row	N	307194	740238	P35	5.3
Fl.14	Castle and gardens	Sunk or Deodara terrace	N	307267	740080	P36	5.3
Fl.15	Castle and gardens	The Dead Walk	N	307200	739905	P37	5.3
Fl.16	Castle and gardens	The Triple Avenue	N	307308	739316	P38	5.3

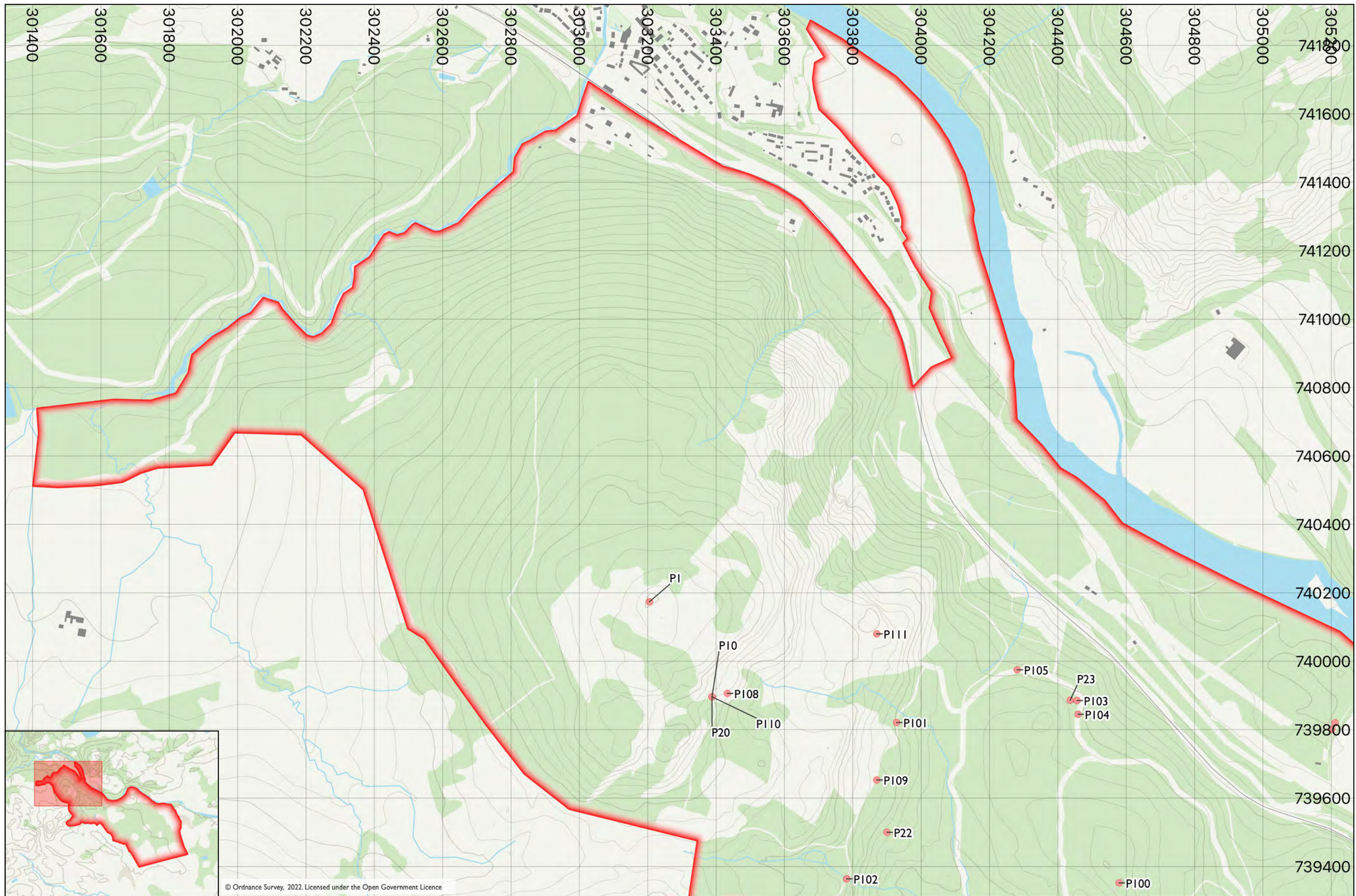
F1.17	Castle and gardens	Pinetum (Pleasure Ground)	-	307297	739961	P39	5.3
F1.18	Castle and gardens	The Araucaria Avenue	N	307176	739905	P40	5.3
F1.19	Castle and gardens	The Douglas Terrace and Steps	S	307199	739987	P41	5.3
F1.20	Castle and gardens	Low Terrace	-	307271	739970	P42	5.3
F1.21	Castle and gardens	East Avenue	E	307208	739875	P43	5.3
F1.22	Castle and gardens	Winding Terrace	NE	307314	739768	P44	5.3
F1.23	Castle and gardens	Lime Avenue	E	307278	739757	P45	5.3
F1.24	Castle and gardens	Foot-bridge	E	307341	740168	P46	5.3
F1.25	Castle and gardens	Stone bank with yew	W	307309	740273	P47	5.3
F2.01	Policies	East Gates	W	309302	739340	P48	5.4
F2.09	Policies	Bridge over Bimam Burn	E	305720	739505	P49	5.2
F2.10	Policies	Roman Bridge	SE	305711	739520	P50	5.2
F2.11	Policies	Dalpowie Hospital	W	305201	739801	P51	5.2
F2.12	Policies	Seat	N	307917	739424	P52	5.3
F2.14	Policies	Bridge	E	308136	739477	P53	5.2
F2.15	Policies	Dolphin Terrace Cascade	S	307921	739415	P54	5.3
F2.16	Policies	Cutting	E	308572	739406	P55	5.4
F2.17	Policies	Gates	W	308568	739373	P56	5.4
F2.18	Policies	Seat	S	308404	739453	P57	5.4
F2.19	Policies	Drive	E	306598	739618	P58	5.3
F2.20	Policies	Gate Piers	W	306544	739452	P59	5.3
F2.21	Policies	Bridge	S	306643	739388	P60	5.3
F2.24	Policies	Route	W	306173	739470	P61	5.2
F2.25	Policies	Look-out	NE	305772	739598	P62	5.2
F2.26	Policies	Road	E	306189	739628	P63	5.2
F2.27	Policies	Niche	N	305842	739581	P64	5.2
F2.28	Policies	Embankment	W	306192	739627	P65	5.3
F2.29	Policies	Bank	E	306064	739604	P66	5.2
F2.30	Policies	Enclosure	S	306276	739677	P67	5.3
F2.31	Policies	Platform	-	306788	739837	P68	5.3
F2.33	Policies	Walled Garden	W	305211	739820	P69	5.2
F2.34	Policies	Cutting	W	306116	739489	P70	5.2
F2.35	Policies	East Fishing Lodge	S	308485	739420	P71	5.4
F2.36	Policies	Drinking Fountain	SE	308478	739417	P72	5.4
F2.39	Policies	Curling Club House	SW	307812	739475	P73	5.3
F2.40	Policies	Meadow Bog	N	307834	739487	P74	5.4
F2.41	Policies	Fence	SW	307061	740386	P75	5.3
F2.42	Policies	Building	S	307016	740402	P76	5.3
F2.43	Policies	Dragon's teeth (Anti-tank trap)	W	306999	740405	P77	5.3

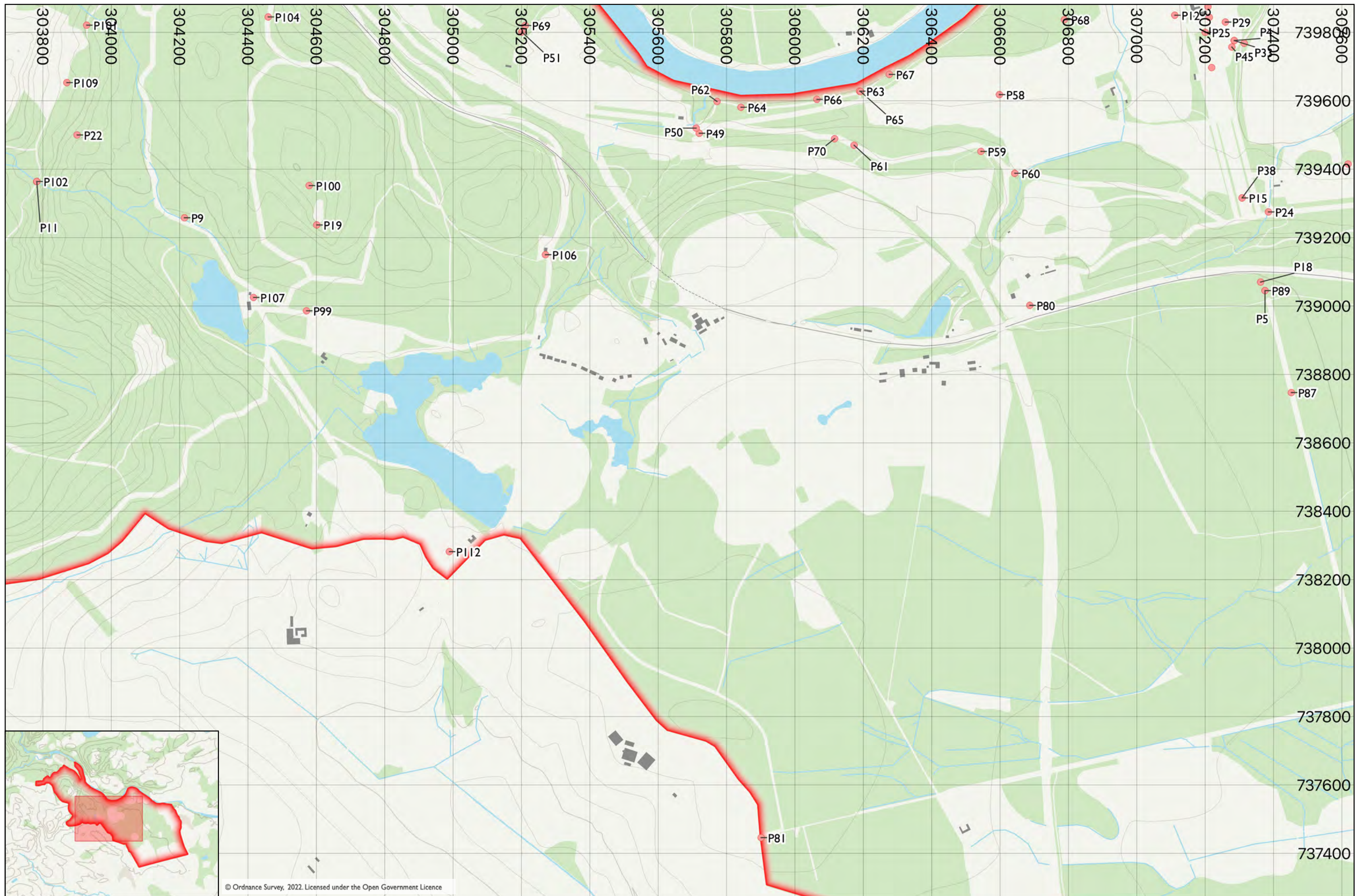
F2.45	Policies	Route	W	307618	739415	P78	5.4
F2.54	Policies	River Walk	W	306980	740393	P79	5.3
F2.56	Policies	Octagonal Kitchen Garden	NE	306687	739002	P80	5.4
F3.01	Ornamental Farmland	Gate Piers Gellyburn	E	305901	737446	P81	5.6
F3.02	Ornamental Farmland	Carriage Drive (Gellyburn)	N	309401	739015	P82	5.4
F3.03	Ornamental Farmland	Quarry	N	309396	738931	P83	5.4
F3.04	Ornamental Farmland	Railway bridge	N	309250	738782	P84	5.4
F3.06	Ornamental Farmland	Carriage drive	W	309036	738756	P85	5.4
F3.07	Ornamental Farmland	Drive	W	309352	737669	P86	5.4
F3.08	Ornamental Farmland	Drive	S	307452	738747	P87	5.4
F3.09	Ornamental Farmland	Carriage drive	W	309406	736301	P88	5.5
F3.10	Ornamental Farmland	Site of Malakoff Arch	NE	307375	739045	P89	5.4
F3.11	Ornamental Farmland	Paddocks	E	307831	737894	P90	5.4
F3.12	Ornamental Farmland	Gate Piers	W	309352	737669	P91	5.4
F3.13	Ornamental Farmland	Gates	SW	308685	737843	P92	5.4
F3.14	Ornamental Farmland	Gates	N	308570	737823	P93	5.4
F3.15	Ornamental Farmland	Gates	E	307820	737898	P94	5.4
F3.16	Ornamental Farmland	Gates	S	307988	737781	P95	5.4
F3.17	Ornamental Farmland	Gates	N	308327	738132	P96	5.4
F3.18	Ornamental Farmland	Gate piers	W	309873	738341	P97	5.4
F3.19	Ornamental Farmland	Farmhouse	E	309211	736248	P98	5.5
F4.01	Bimam	Gate Piers	N	304571	738986	P99	5.6
F4.02	Bimam	Low Mound	E	304579	739352	PI00	5.6
F4.04	Bimam	Carriage Drive/ path	S	303928	739821	PI01	5.6
F4.05	Bimam	Stair Bridge	S	303782	739364	PI02	5.6
F4.06	Bimam	Buffalo Hut	N	304456	739885	PI03	5.1
F4.07	Bimam	Terrace and Wall NE of Buffalo Hut	E	304459	739845	PI04	5.1
F4.08	Bimam	Carriage Drive	NE	304281	739975	PI05	5.1
F4.09	Bimam	Bee Cottage	N	305270	739150	PI06	5.6
F4.10	Bimam	Rohallion Lodge	S	304416	739025	PI07	5.6
F4.12	Bimam	Stone Seat	N	303433	739906	PI08	5.1
F4.13	Bimam	Drinking Pool	W	303870	739653	PI09	5.1
F4.14	Bimam	Kings Seat Steps	NW	303388	739896	PI10	5.1
F4.18	Bimam	Rohallion Castle	E	303870	740080	PI11	5.1

F4.19	Bimam	Staredam stones	standing	W	304989	738282	P112	5.6
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APPENDIX 5B:

PHOTOGRAPH LOCATION PLANS





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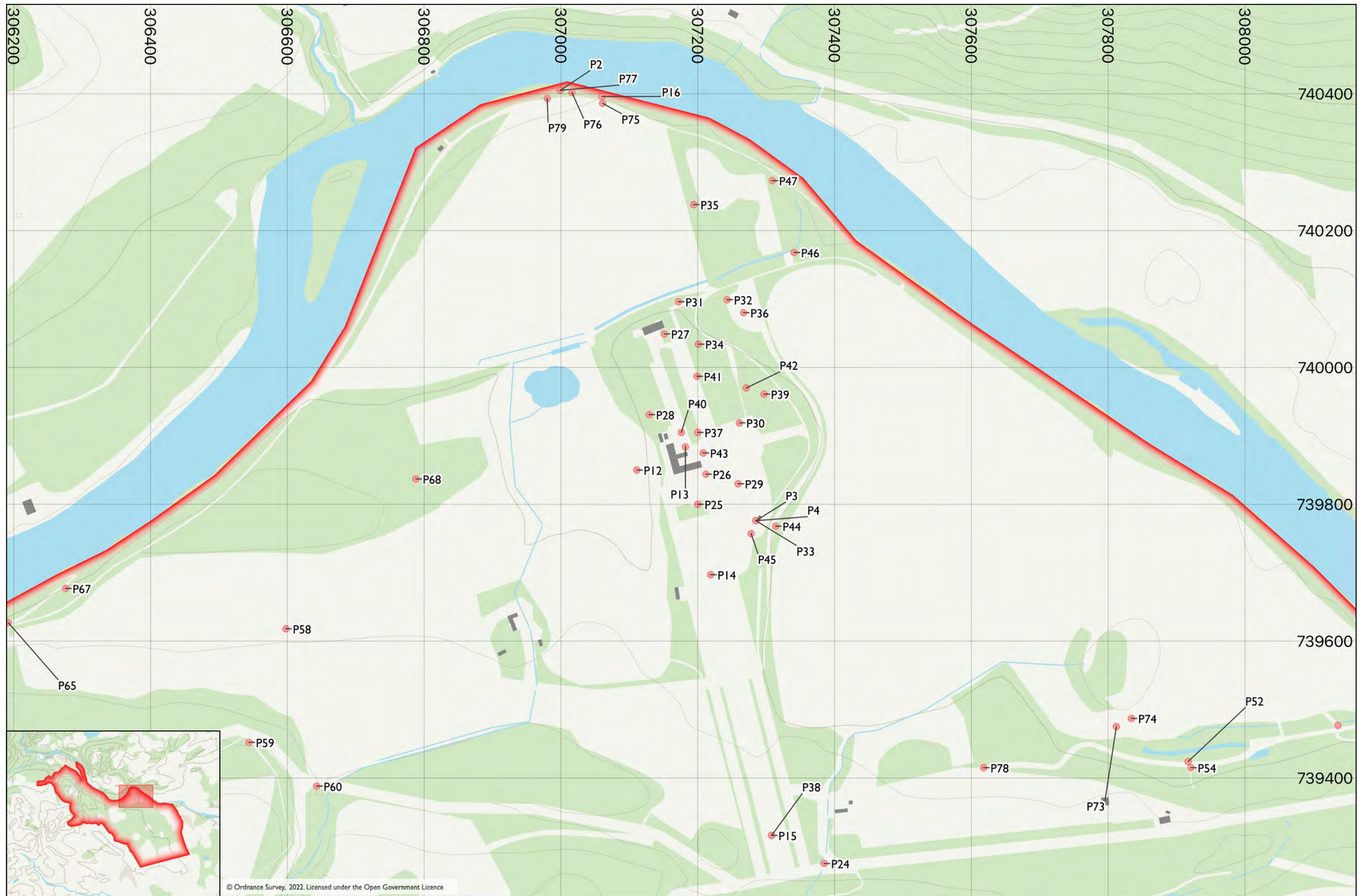
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Metres 100 0 100 200 300 400 500 600 700 800

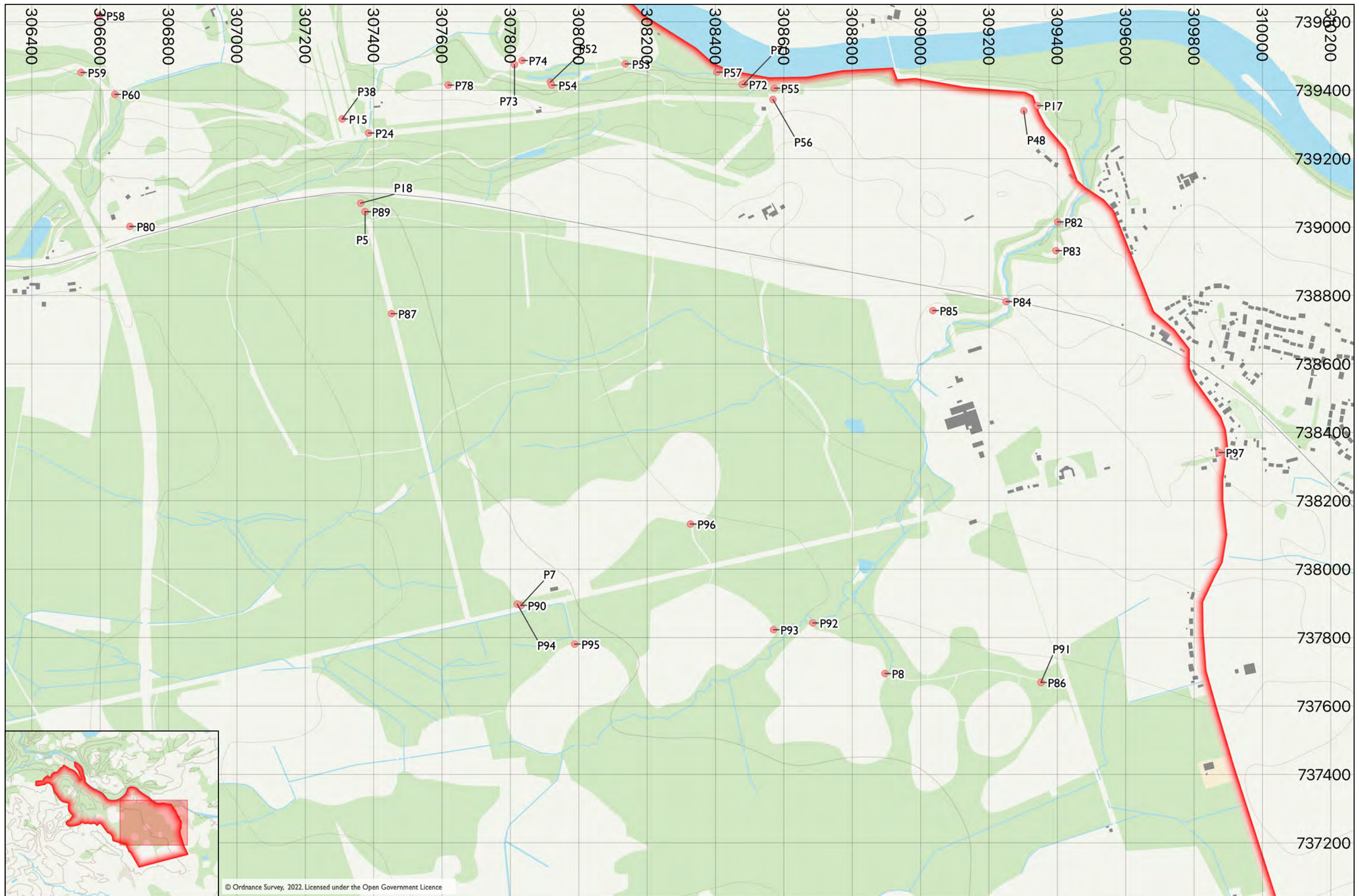
Appendix 5.2: Image Location Plan

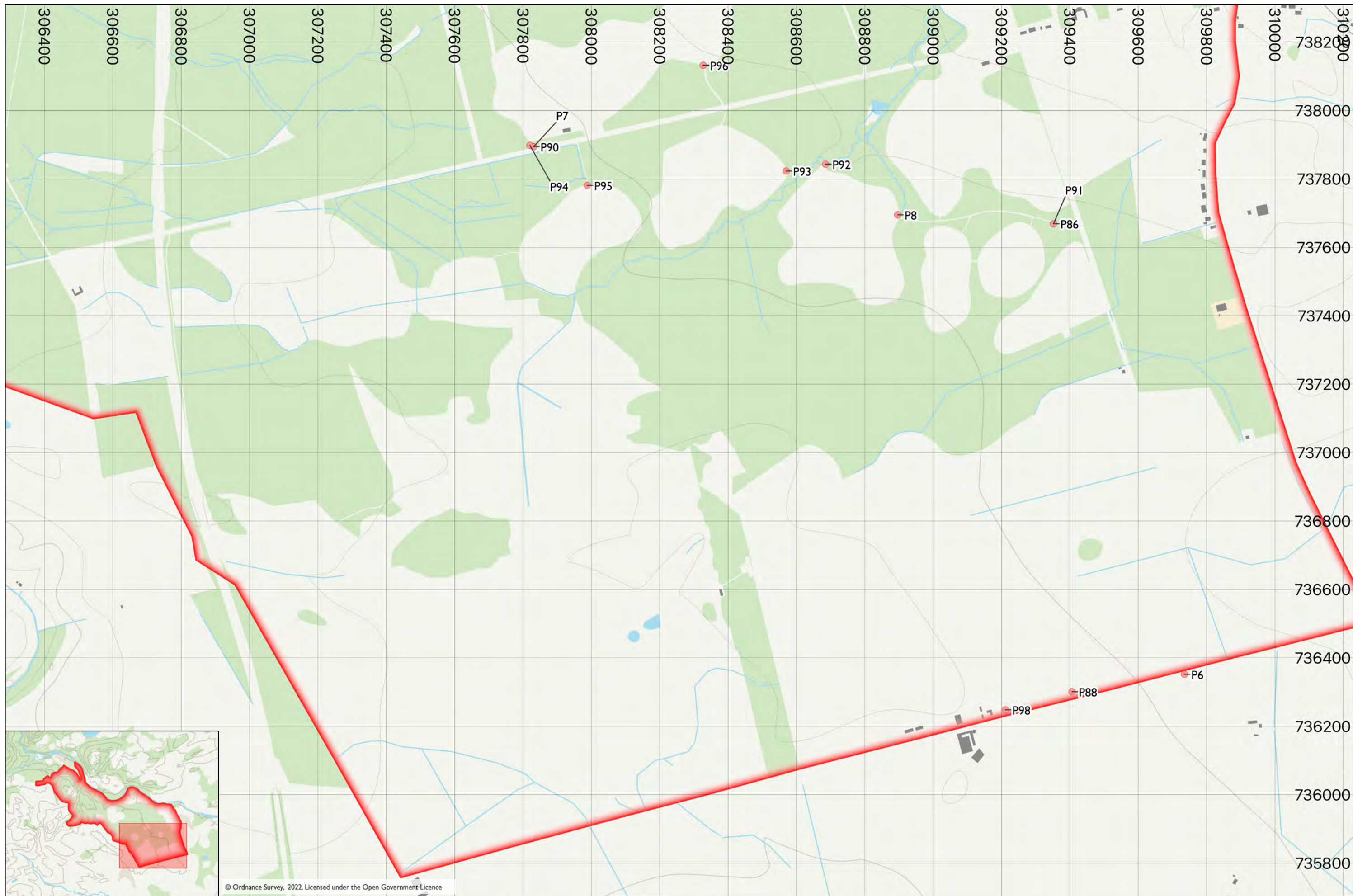
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Appendix 5.3: Image Location Plan







Appendix 5.5: Image Location Plan

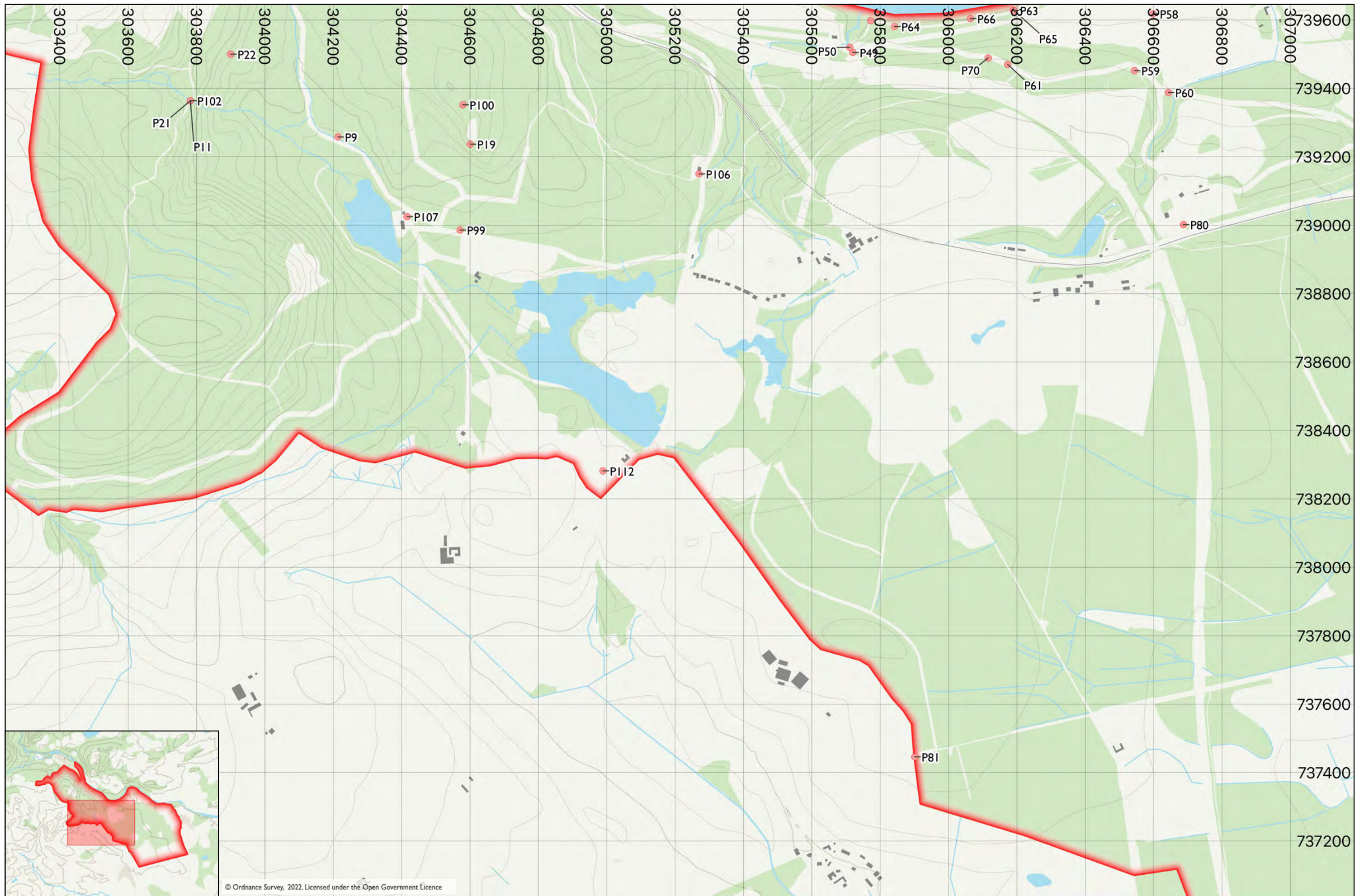
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Metres 100 0 100 200 300 400 500 600 700 800

Appendix 5.6: Image Location Plan

Scale 1:10,000
Version: 1

APPENDIX 6A:

TREE SURVEY NOTES

SURVEY NOTES -TREES

INTRODUCTION

The following gazetteer is a record of notes and observations relating to specific trees as indicators of past landscape development and design and was produced as part of the walkover survey of the GDL.

GAZETTEER OF TREES

Ref.	Summary description and observations
Tree no.005	one of a row of Yews (431cm girth), running along the terrace in the walled garden immediately south of the castle. The intervals between the Yews are approximately 20' but slightly varied, as though paced or selected from a hedge. Hunter had noted these trees in the Flower Garden in 1883.
Tree no.006	is one of three Yews (362cm girth) in a row north-south running towards the house past the fountain and statue – a few Yews survive from what may have been an intricate gridded layout. Note that the row of Yews is approximately 50' inside the line of the Lime Avenue that runs south from the Castle towards the Malakoff Arch (Tree no.018). The fountain however seems to lie on the central axis, which runs to one of the Towers of the castle.
Tree no.007	The Dead Walk is a Yew avenue (296 cm is a characteristic girth). This runs to the old mortuary chapel.
Tree no.008	A large Sycamore (433 cm girth) in an avenue of Limes (Tree no.009) east of the east wall of the formal garden. This has the appearance of a tree planted, or patched into the avenue, in error, but it is large enough to be contemporary with the Limes.
Tree no.009	A Lime (358 cm girth) opposite the Sycamore (Tree no.008) on the other side of the drive; this is not the biggest Lime in the row.
Tree no.010	A Lime (381 cm girth) – more typical of the size of the trees in these rows between the drive and the east wall of the walled garden.
Tree no.011	A Lime (323 cm girth) in the avenue that runs around the south side of the walled garden.
Tree no.012	Lime (384cm girth) on the south wall of the avenue round the walled garden. This avenue has 15' between trees within rows; 30' across the row. The intervals suggest that these trees were to be pleached. The trees may therefore be older than their girth suggests. The interval is compatible with an early 18 th century date.
Tree no.015	Beech (242 cm girth) growing in the middle of a well-built drive. This seems certain on this account to post-date the drive. Its girth would suggest that the tree is 20 th century. The drive runs up through a much older wood of mixed broadleaves, with Beech, Oak, occasional Sweet Chestnuts (Tree no.016) and

Ref.	Summary description and observations
	some conifers. Most of the last have now been felled. It had a row of Yews on its uphill (east) side. About six of these survive, they are presumably the same date as the Beech. Intervals for the Yew row are a paced 35', and the row stands about 12' east of the edge of the drive.
Tree no.016	A Sweet Chestnut (416 cm girth) in the woodland.
Tree no.017	Oak (361 cm girth) on the edge of the woodland.
Tree no.018	A Lime (266 cm girth) on the east row of the east side of the Triple Avenue. The east rows consist of alternating Lime and Yew.
Tree no.022	A Yew (261 cm girth) immediately by the bridge and presumably contemporary with it.
Tree no.029	Sycamore (468 cm girth) M3B in Dovecot Park. This is set 20' north of the east axis that runs from the castle and was mapped by Roy.
Tree no.030	A large Lime (483 cm girth) in Dovecot Park.
Tree no.031	A Yew (213 cm girth) on the west side of the east rows in the Triple Avenue – could easily be 18 th century
Tree no.032	A Yew (208 cm girth) in the west row of the west side of the Triple Avenue.
Tree no.033	A Lime (333 cm girth) in the Triple Avenue, on the east side of the east rows.
Tree no.201	Beech (316 cm girth) in a row of Beech running along the west side of the drive here; the row of Beeches has 20' intervals and the width of the road is 20'; behind the Beech there are Yew and conifers, but lightly planted, on both sides of the path.
Tree no.202	Where the drives fork there is another piece of largely coniferous woodland with a very wide range of species.
Tree no.203	The riverside walk begins with a mix of trees on the bank side and on the inside of the path a belt of rhododendron with Sycamore so that it is impossible to see into the park. All the surviving planting seems to date from the second half of the 20 th century. This is the first gap in the Rhododendron hedge.
Tree no.204	Oak (180 cm girth, M3 dw II).
Tree no.206	The second of two gaps in the Rhododendron hedge, allowing a view into the parkland.
Tree no.207	The Rhododendron runs away to the south from this point – it begins again at Tree no.210.
Tree no.208	Yew stub on the parkland side on the edge of an embankment,
Tree no.209	A second Yew, coppiced, this and Tree no.208 are both just above the ha-ha.

Ref.	Summary description and observations
Tree no.210	The Rhododendron starts again along the ha-ha and more or less from this point a band of Yews, apparently 19 th century, coppiced and cut are growing on the bank down to the river; surviving stems to 150 cm.
Tree no.211	A grown-out Yew hedge runs along the cambered edge of the embankment where it runs on a straight line on the north side of the drive, roughly 7' 6" from the hedge, which was mapped as a hedge on the 1 st ed Ordnance Survey.
Tree no.212	Oak (494 cm girth) in Dovecot Park.
Tree no.213	Lime (564 cm girth) in Dovecot Park.
Tree no.214	Lime (568 cm girth) in Dovecot Park.
Tree no.215	Monkey Puzzle 6 surviving in the circle in Dovecot Park with a seventh in the middle, 194 cm girth.
Tree no.216	Beech (331 cm girth) on the east side of the riverside drive; at the north end of the mixed conifer plantation (Tree no.202). It stands on the edge of the embankment on which the riverside drive runs.
Tree no.217	Sycamore on the south side of the drive, on the edge of Chapel Park (353 cm girth).
Tree no.218	Sweet Chestnut in Washinghouse Park, M3B, bd, (583 cm girth).
Tree no.219	A Yew surviving on the ha-ha bank (301 cm girth).
Tree no.220	Yew stub (379cm girth) MB. The distance between this and Tree no.219 is 40'.
Tree no.221	Yew stub (320 cm girth).
Tree no.222	Yew stub (336 cm girth) – the interval between this and Tree no.221 was 24'.
Tree no.223	Oak (472 cm girth); on the south-facing slope in the parkland, with Spruce and a Beech.
Tree no.224	Sycamore on a fence bank (349 cm girth).
Tree no.225	Beech (299 cm girth) on Branders Hill. This woodland has some Rhododendrons in it, Beech is dominant, with occasional Sweet Chestnut and Oak. It is an open woodland with a good character.
Tree no.226	Beech (379 cm girth).
Tree no.227	Oak in the Oak Avenue (388 cm girth); the avenue is 150' across. This avenue is not shown on the 1825 plan. It runs up to the site of the Gas Works; trees within rows at 96', but most at 90' - 92' and appear to be at paced intervals.
Tree no.230	Yews in the shrubbery by the Hospital (178 cm for a typical girth); the row has intervals of around 8' (half a perch)

Ref.	Summary description and observations
Tree no.232	Lime (509 cm girth) on the slope running down from the castle, one of a group of 6 or so.
Tree no.233	Oak (492 cm girth) in the '23 Acre'.
Tree no.234	Oak on the burn that runs through the '23 Acre' (428 cm girth).
Tree no.242	On the Knowe north of the Copper Beech row there is a collection of large conifers.
Tree no.243	The tradition of planting in rows, like the Thuja plicata outside the garden gate and the row of Swamp Cypress in it continued into the 20 th century. Here a slightly winding walk with large conifer stumps at this point. The avenue has Larch (199 cm girth) alternating with Oak (92 cm girth), planted on the square. The avenue is at paced 20' intervals within rows and 34' across. Note that the 1 st ed Ordnance Survey mapped a row of broadleaves here and the 2 nd ed mapped no trees at all. It may be assumed therefore that the existing avenue is a 20 th century replant.
Tree no.244	The alternating avenue of Larch and Oak ends here, but the Oak continues into the edge of an Oak plantation (this is the same date as the avenue), the 'Copper Beech drive' runs through the plantation. The woodland on its north side has rather more mature Oak.
Tree no.245	Oak (246 cm girth).
Tree no.246	Copper Beech (313 cm girth).
Tree no.247	One of a group of Beech planted on level ground, here the same level as the drive, before the land falls to the river (184 cm girth). The Beech continues at least as far as Chapel House. This is also more or less at the east end of the Wellingtonia avenue.
Tree no.248	A sample Wellingtonia (634 cm girth). The avenue is 75' across with 100' between Wellingtonias within the rows. There is a Beech (Tree no.249) midway between two of the trees; it looks much younger.
Tree no.249	Beech (217 cm girth); it is within 2' of being midway between the adjacent Wellingtonias.
Tree no.250	Running parallel to the Wellingtonias on their north side is a row of Oak (279 cm girth is typical); these had intervals 40', 104', 63' – so a paced 20' intervals perhaps. The Oak row is 32' (2 perches) from the Wellingtonia row. It was mapped for the 1 st ed Ordnance Survey.
Tree no.251	By Chapel House there is a group of 4 coppiced yews; girth on one stem 157 cm; beyond that some massive Thuja plicata, with a much younger fir plantation on the south side of the approach. On the north side beyond the Yews the woodland is dominated by Silver Birch.
Tree no.252	Coppiced yew by the enormous Sequoiadendron, on the entrance to the American garden (329 cm girth) MIB.

Ref.	Summary description and observations
Tree no.253	On the north side of the Murthly Approach, there is another large planting of Yew on a steep gully that falls down to the river.
Tree no.254	The Beech plantation (331 cm girth is typical) seems to restart immediately east of the park fence; the approach itself is carried on an earthwork which is softly rounded on this north side. The Beech plantation includes Oak and Sweet Chestnut.
Tree no.255	Sweet Chestnut (301 cm girth).
Tree no.256	The Beech, Sweet Chestnut and Oak plantation fades out at about the passing place – at least the Beech continues but it is now confined to the steep slope down to the river; the level top becomes a grassy plateau
Tree no.257	A Lime that seems not to have been cut down 371 cm. Local opinion has it that Sir Archibald was 'very tight' and rented out these verges for a shilling, in which case it is unclear when the layering took place.
Tree no.258	Lime (474 cm girth) MIB – ex coppice, cut down and come up again, on the Murthly Approach; apparently 64' from the centre of the approach; with 96' between trees within rows – ratio is 6/8 perches.
Tree no.261	One end of a large patch of notifiable Polygonum.
Tree no.262	The other end of a large patch of notifiable Polygonum.
Tree no.263	Oak (142 cm girth), a few Beech and the Oak here of a similar size. These continue intermittently on what is essentially a back drive to the walled garden.
Tree no.264	Yew (217cm girth is typical), around the foot of Round Knowe with large conifers and woodland made up largely of Beech and Sweet Chestnut, with some Oak.
Tree no.265	Sweet Chestnut (372 cm girth).
Tree no.266	Beech (372 cm girth); the conifers here look contemporary with this Beech.
Tree no.267	Oak (274 cm girth) in the same wood. The south side of the drive here is made up of Silver Birch moving rapidly into plantation larch; the broadleaves on the north side are more dominated by conifers.
Tree no.268	Copper Beech (396 cm girth); in the row on the south side of the drive (this would have been continuous when planted).
Tree no.269	Sweet Chestnut (412 cm girth).
Tree no.272	Beech (316 cm girth) by Rose (formerly Newtyle) Cottage in a grove with Sweet Chestnut and Beech, some of which are on the other side of the fence here.
Tree no.273	Oak (214 cm girth) – again this is a planting on a little Knowe, the land falls steeply down to the '8 acre' parkland, the row of Oak trees (Tree no.250) runs down to this Knowe.

Ref.	Summary description and observations
Tree no.278	Beech on the drive, west of the gate piers (377 cm girth); the woodland here is largely C20 Oak and Sycamore.
Tree no.279	Sycamore half way down the slope.
Tree no.280	Oak (274 cm girth) with conifers around it; from here to the west there are more large Beech and Oak and plenty of conifers, also large. One might think all were planted at the same time.
Tree no.281	Oak (288 cm girth). Behind the Oak on its west side a big stand of Thuja plicata.
Tree no.282	West of this point there are increasing numbers of conifers in the woodland, large and mixed.
Tree no.283	Yew (224 cm girth) in a cutting (F2.34) but coppiced and fused in the regrowth.
Tree no.287	There are Conifers and coppiced Yew on the slope between the drive (F2.25) and the Tay, with some large Beech (350cm girth) and plentiful Rhododendron. Yew continues on the west side of the Roman Bridge burn.
Tree no.285	Atlas Cedar 593 girth; 42' and 92' within rows and 65' across. Not shown on c1840s plan. Planting in this avenue is not regular. Since the species are not North American it seems possible that these avenues were planed c1840, on Sir William's return visit to the United States, without the concern for accuracy that characterises his later work with largely American species.
Tree no.286	Oak (284 cm girth) in the woodland south of the wood bank (F2.28) on the south side of the drive.
Tree no.288	Oak in an evident row of Oaks on the wood bank (F2.28). Intervals between Oaks in the row were 36' and 72'; 37', 74', apparently a paced 36' interval.
Tree no.291	The woodland here is planted with large Beech (310 cm girth) and Pine. It is shown as mixed woodland on the 1825 plan.
Tree no.292	Beech (309 cm girth) – it has very much the character of the large Beeches all the way this drive (F2.59).
Tree no.293	Oak (287 cm girth), coming into a piece of Oak woodland on Branders Hill which is shown as coniferous on the 1825 plan.
Tree no.294	The planting on the drive south of Washinghouse Park includes large broad-leaves at regular intervals above the ha-ha wall survived by stumps (these are also shown on the 1 st ed Ordnance Survey), also occasional Yew with Beech and a mix of conifers. There is some Box edging on the south side of the drive.
Tree no.295	An Oak in the avenue (502 cm girth). The intervals are 90' – 92' between trees within rows and the avenue is 150' across. It may be that the north side lined an earlier avenue

Ref.	Summary description and observations
Tree no.297	A veteran Lime on the south side of the drive.
Tree no.298	A veteran Lime on the north side of the drive.
Tree no.299	Oak that is engulfing the park railing (289 cm girth).
Tree no.308	One of several Yew trees by the Gellyburn bridge hanging over the deep dramatic gully of the burn. Not many of these trees survive but they appear to be at paced intervals - A 'paced' interval – for example 10 paces, which will vary from interval to interval, but is equal to about 30'. It would seem that this part of the burn was planted to some effect.
Tree no.309	One of a row of oaks on the edge of a field (girth about 220 cm) and next to it is an oak, also apparently in the row, but twice the size. The row may have been first planted in the mid-18 th century.
Tree no.310	Another Yew on the bank of the burn with the stump of a large conifer, also on the bank next to it – perhaps a row of Yews alternating with conifers, as frequently elsewhere at Murthly? – the latter now all felled.
Tree no.312	A Yew on second quarry on the west side of the drive - this runs on a causeway between the quarries. There is a beech coppice here on the east side of the drive, beside the stream. Once south of Lentern Gellyburn Bridge, the Yew planting comes to an end. Instead there is coppiced beech and ash along both sides of the burn. The Yew is associated with the quarry and seems to have been intended for dramatic effect.
Tree no.314	Oak rows presumably planted c.1856.
Tree no.315	This is a little wood of Douglas, Larch, Spruce, Scots pine, Oak – more or less one of each species, with a laid beech hedge (Tree no.316) grown out along the drive to Home Farm and on its north side.
Tree no.317	A coppiced beech hedge with a round pillar in the North-West corner of the wood. The wood itself seems to have been planted on elevated ground.
Tree no.318	Beech
Tree no.321	One of several Oaks by the Malakoff Arch, girth of 361 cm. There are several Oaks and Beech here and the latter do look old enough to have been mapped by Roy, who mapped two plantations on Sandy Hill (possibly the sandstone hill on which the Malakoff Arch stands).
Tree no.322	Beech 539 cm – this specimen is singularly large and buttressy, hence its girth will not be a reliable indicator of its age.
Tree no.323	Beech 364 cm (this girth is more typical of the beeches in this area).
Tree no.326	From the Beeches (Tree no.327) to the east along the 'Cross Drive' there is a Spruce Avenue. This becomes a Douglas Fir plantation at Tree no.328 with typical girths of 434 cm.

Ref.	Summary description and observations
Tree no.327	a group of 8 Beech just on the road-side of the upstanding wall which has collapsed, girths 206 cm; 220 cm.
Tree no.332	two or three coppiced Oak, largest limb 167 cm. These trees give an indication of the vegetation on the Muir o' Thorn before improvement.
Tree no.336	An Oak in this piece of woodland; girth 294 cm – there is a little more oak here, see Tree no.339.
Tree no.339	One of several examples of Oak coppice. The largest limbs here were about 100cm.
Tree no.341	In the lobe that projects into this field there is a group of large Spruce.
Tree no.342	5 Oak coppice, largest stem 200 cm, in woodland. Most of the woodland around the arable field east of Tree no.342 is Silver Birch;
Tree no.343	This point marks the south end of an Oak avenue that runs north down the Home Farm Drive towards Bradyston; it has a girth of 234 cm. This avenue seems to be 48' across and a paced 30' between trees within the row. It is not shown on the 2 nd Ed. Ordnance Survey.
Tree no.344	An Oak on the edge of the field, not in the line of the avenue and predating it; it has a girth of 378 cm.
Tree no.352	An Oak 279 cm on the north side of the avenue, second from the end, after which the Oaks have been coppiced, as though growing in a hedge, all the way to Bradyston/New Delvine.
Tree no.362	A group of three Copper Beech in a row at the cross-roads, with girths around 220 cm for the biggest of them. The row is parallel to the 'Cross Drive'.
Tree no.363	An Oak, girth 382 cm, a possible stub, branching below 3 metres.
Tree no.367	An Oak, 209 cm girth, on the raised bank immediately above and part of the ha-ha construction.
Tree no.369	An Oak stump, 162 rings, felled c10 years, 162+/- 5, likely planting date 1860. This stump is on the bank of the ha-ha.
Tree no.370	Oak, 313 cm girth, the Oaks on the bank of the ha-ha here are at 32' and 35' intervals – this might be a paced double perch. The woodland east of these trees would appear to have been Scots Pine, now largely Silver Birch, on its east side it is bounded by an upstanding wall.
Tree no.371	Scots Pine, 219 cm girth, typical of this woodland.
Tree no.372	An Oak on the ha-ha, 329 cm girth.
Tree no.375	A fine surviving group of 8 Scots Pine, 309 cm a typical girth. The plantation extends to the south, one is on the ha-ha bank, they might be contemporary with the Oak.

Ref.	Summary description and observations
Tree no.378	An Oak (246 cm girth) on the edge of this polygonal field. There is no sign of a ha-ha wall, fence, hedge or anything else to bound the field at this point.
Tree no.381	An Oak (279 cm girth) in an open Oak wood, with earthworks (unmapped, apparently drains) curving through it.
Tree no.383	A Beech on the west side of Birnam Burn; 339 cm girth; it's something like a stub, branching below 2 metres from the ground.
Tree no.384	A Sweet Chestnut beside the drive (F3.89), 439 cm girth. This is on the bank that is part of the ha-ha construction here (F4.01). In all there are at least five Sweet Chestnuts on this bank, none quite so big as this. These are trees of remarkable interest for the history of the ha-ha's.
Tree no.385	An Oak on the bank (226 cm girth); Oak and Beech are spread about through the woodland, Oak in particular, and there are no Beech on the bank of the ha-ha.
Tree no.386	There is a large Beech (341 cm girth) on the cutting for the drive (F.3.89) – ie it is contemporary with it, and hence probably contemporary with the drive and the ha-ha here.
Tree no.416	A Yew avenue runs up to Rohallion Lodge from the east with 16' between trees and a 24' width of the embankment (F4.26) – the Yews are actually set off on the sides of the embankment – compare with the Tayside walk north-west of Tree no.210. These trees are likely to have been added after Rohallion Lodge was extended (c1850). They are not shown on the 1865 1 st ed Ordnance Survey.
Tree no.417	The Oak avenue has 32' between the rows and 32' within rows. A representative girth was 301 cm. The avenue runs straight towards the main tower of Rohallion Lodge. This avenue was added after Rohallion Lodge was extended (c1850). It is not shown on the 1865 1 st ed Ordnance Survey.
Tree no.401	A Yew, 252 cm girth, in a group that runs down the north side of Robin's Dam; these trees have been cut and they look pre-19 th century. The Yews continue north for about 150 metres and are then replaced by Rhododendron and Silver Birch
Tree no.411	There has been felling in Birnam Wood immediately below the hut but the views remain slightly blocked. Essentially this part of Duncan's Hill is all forestry.
Tree no.404	Scots Pine, 202 cm girth, relict in what was once a plantation of Scots Pine and Larch. Possibly early 20 th century.
Tree no.405	Larch, 284 cm girth, relict in a plantation (Tree no.404).
Tree no.408	An Oak, 199 cm girth – a smaller one for this area. These trees are scattered approximately 60' apart.
Tree no.409	An Oak, more typical of the girth and habit of the Oaks here. This tree has an parkland habit and 319 cm girth.

Ref.	Summary description and observations
Tree no.410	Oak (206 cm girth) near Duncan's Camp. This stands immediately south of a flattened mound.
Tree no.412	Beech, cut at c2m; 334 cm girth) in a beech wood below Duncan's Camp. At the foot of the slope here there is an equally large half-dead Scots Pine.
Tree no.414	A Sweet Chestnut, 329 cm girth, right on the edge of 'Bee Cottage Drive' (F4.30), on the downhill side; it is probably contemporary with the drive. There is another, not mapped, further west in the same position relative to the drive. Once east of this Sweet Chestnut there is Beech on the right (360 cm girth) as well as on Court Hill. From their size one might judge these to be younger, perhaps the second quarter of the 19 th century.
Tree no.415	A Beech on a mound (331 cm girth, many stemmed and measured below the branches), there are three Beeches and an Oak here. These are not shown on the 2 nd ed Ordnance Survey.
Tree no.416	A small group of trees with Oak on a mound (compare Tree no.415).
Tree no.422	There is some Beech regrowth at the Stair Bridge, clearly implying that Beech has been planted here.
Tree no 435	Oak (750cm girth). With 436 one of the two trees that have long been said to survive from Bimam Forest. They are certainly large enough to date from the 16 th century and may be earlier.
Tree no 436	Sycamore (864cm girth). With 435 one of the two trees that have long been said to survive from Bimam Forest. They are certainly large enough to date from the 16 th century and may be earlier, however the sycamore is not regarded as native.

HISTORICAL PLANTING

During the historical research for this project the following species of tree were noted as being planted within the Murthly Castle GDL:

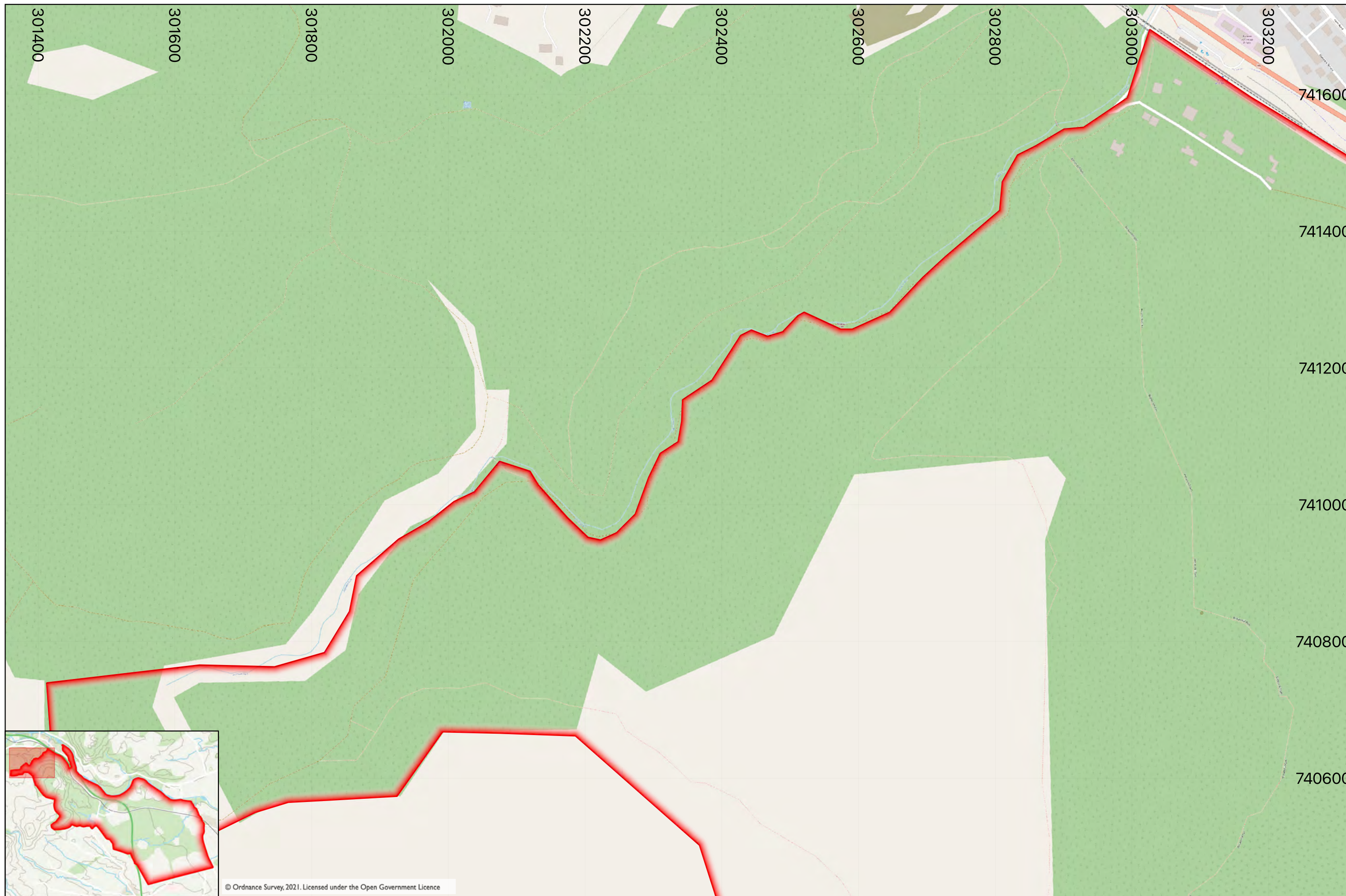
- Abies alba (Silver Fir)
- Abies albertiana,
- Abies amabilis
- Abies douglasii
- Abies grandis
- Abies hookeriana
- Abies magnifica
- Abies menziesii
- Abies menziesii
- Abies morinda
- Abies nigra
- Abies nordmanniana
- Abies Pattoniana or Hookeriana
- Abies pinsapo

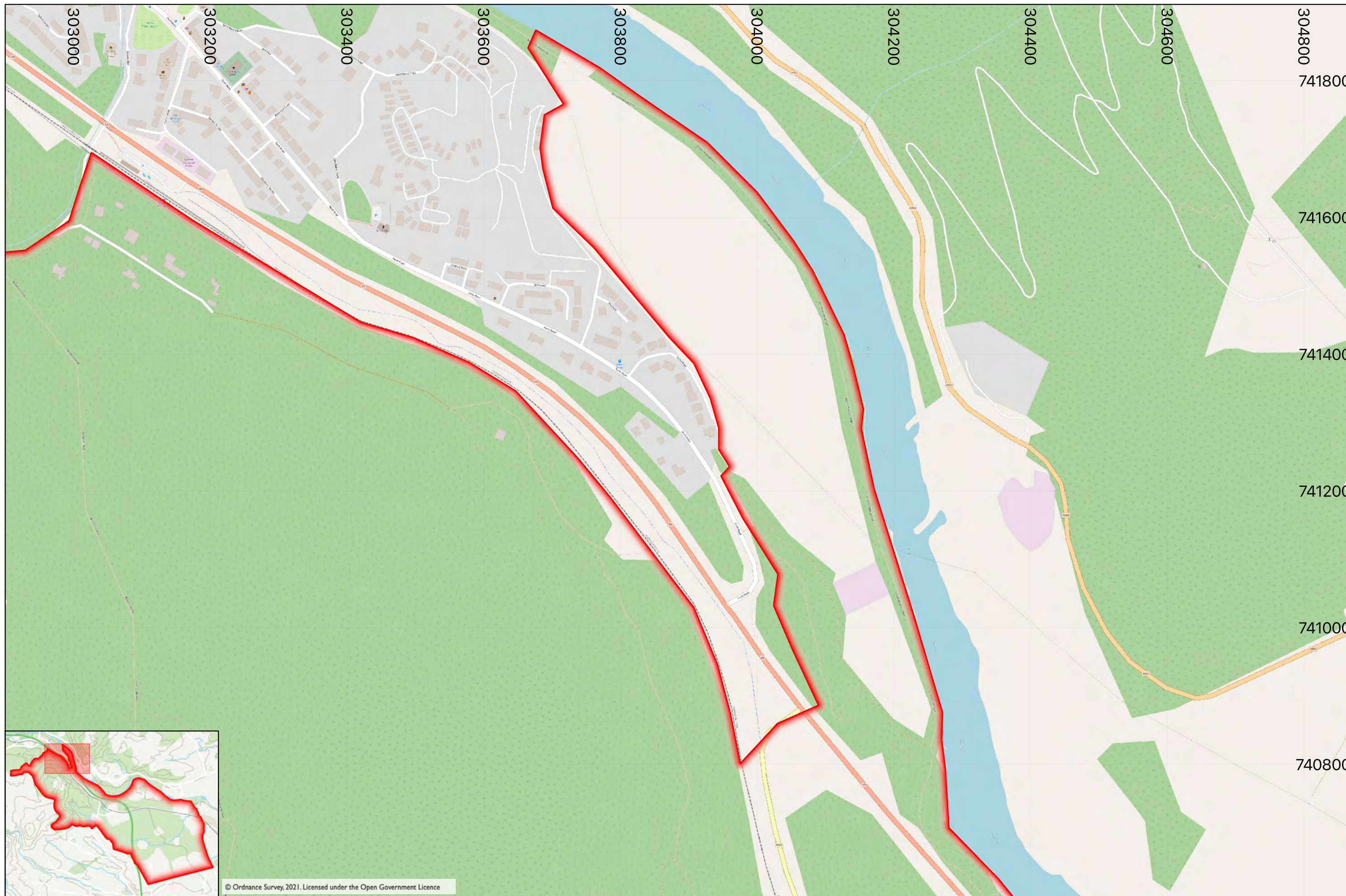
- Albertiana (*Picea glauca* var. *conica*)
- Araucaria Araucana (Monkey Puzzle)
- Beech
- Birch
- Cedar Deodara
- *Cedrus atlantica*
- *Cedrus deodara*
- *Cedrus libani*
- *Chamaecyparis*
- *Cupressus Funebis*,
- *Cupressus hookeriana*
- *Cupressus Lambertiana*,
- *Cupressus Lawsoniana*
- *Cupressus macrocarpa*,
- *Cupressus nootkatensis* (*Callitropsis nootkatensis*)
- *Cupressus nutliensis*
- *Fitzroya patagonica* (i.e. *Fitzroya cupressoides*)
- Junipers
- *Juniperus recurva*
- Larch
- *Libocedrus decurrens*,
- Lime
- *Menziesii*; (*Pseudotsuga menziesii*)
- Oak
- *Picea obilis* (*Abies procera*)
- *Picea abies* 'Aurea Magnifica' (Norway spruce)
- *Picea amabilis*
- *Picea glehnii*
- *Picea grandis*
- *Picea lasiocarpa*,
- *Picea menziesii*
- *Picea nigra* (black spruce),
- *Picea nobilis*
- *Picea nordmanniana*
- *Picea omorika*
- *Picea sitchensis*
- *Picea lasiocarpa* (*Abies lasiocarpa*)
- *Picea nobilia*
- *Picea nordmanniana*
- *Pinus cembra*
- *Pinus monticola*
- *Pinus strobus*
- *Pinus sylvestris* (Scots Pine)
- Plane trees.
- *Pseudotsuga menziesii* (Douglas Fir)
- Purple beeches
- *Retinosporas*
- *Sequoia sempervirens*
- Spanish chestnuts
- Sycamore
- *Thuja heterophylla*

- Thuja plicata
- Thuja gigantea
- Tsuga heterophylla
- Tsuga mertensiana
- Virginia
- Wellingtonia
- Wellingtonia gigantea
- Weymouth pines
- Yew

APPENDIX 6B:

TREE LOCATION PLANS





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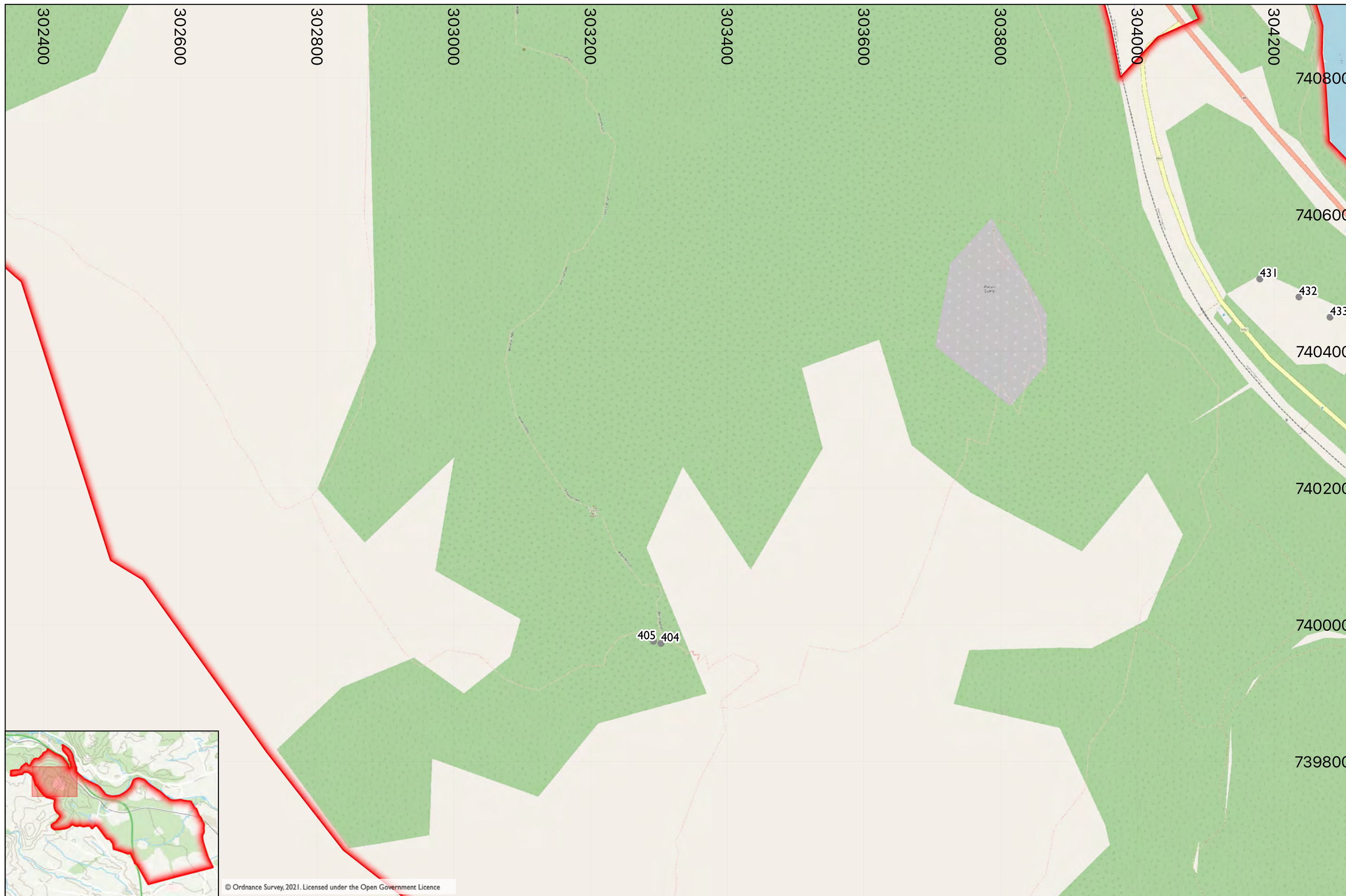
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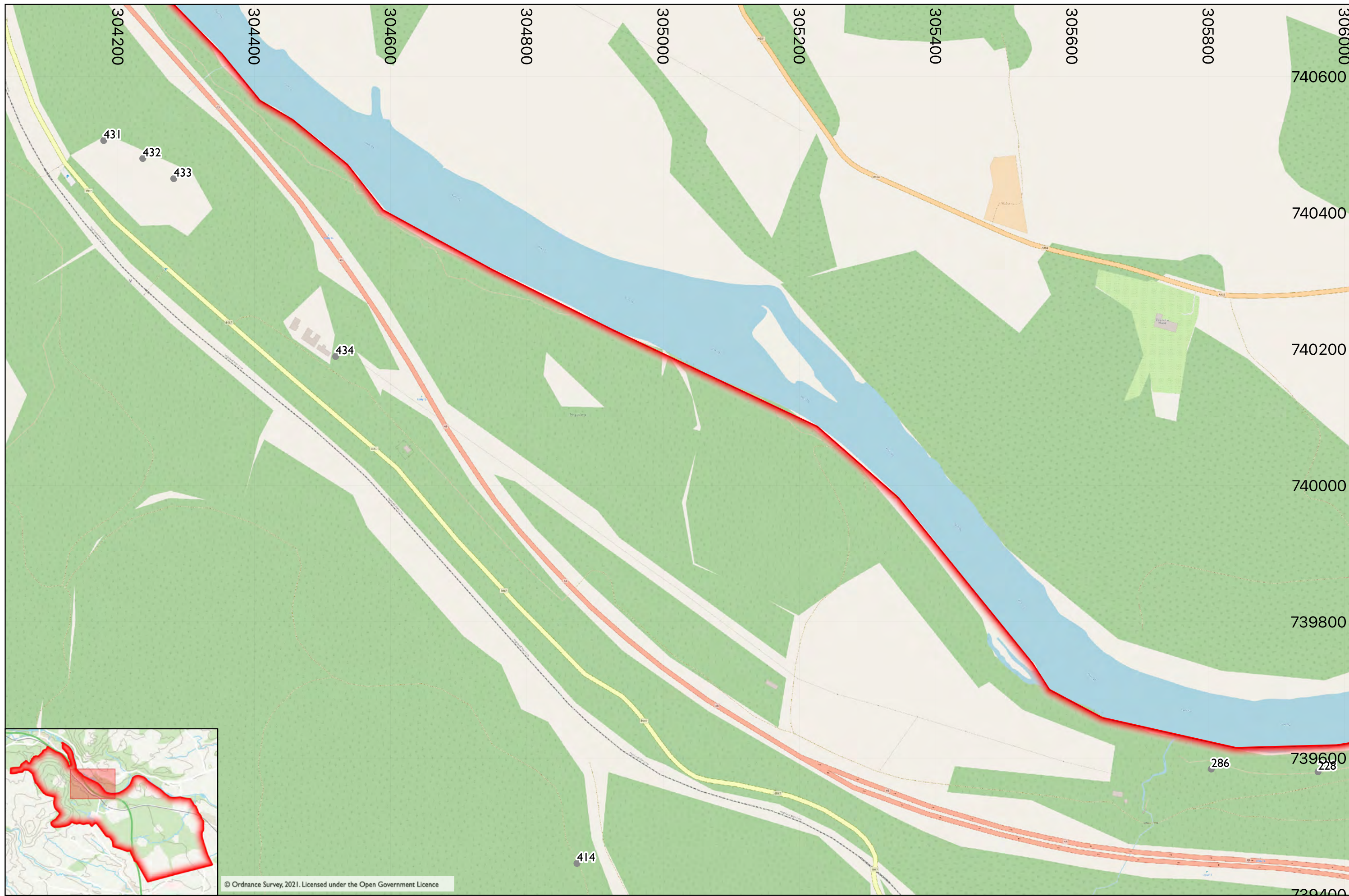


Metres 50 0 50 100 150 200 250 300 350 400

Appendix 6.2: Tree Location Plan

Scale 1:5000
Version: 1

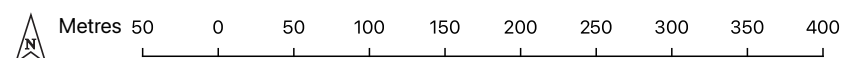




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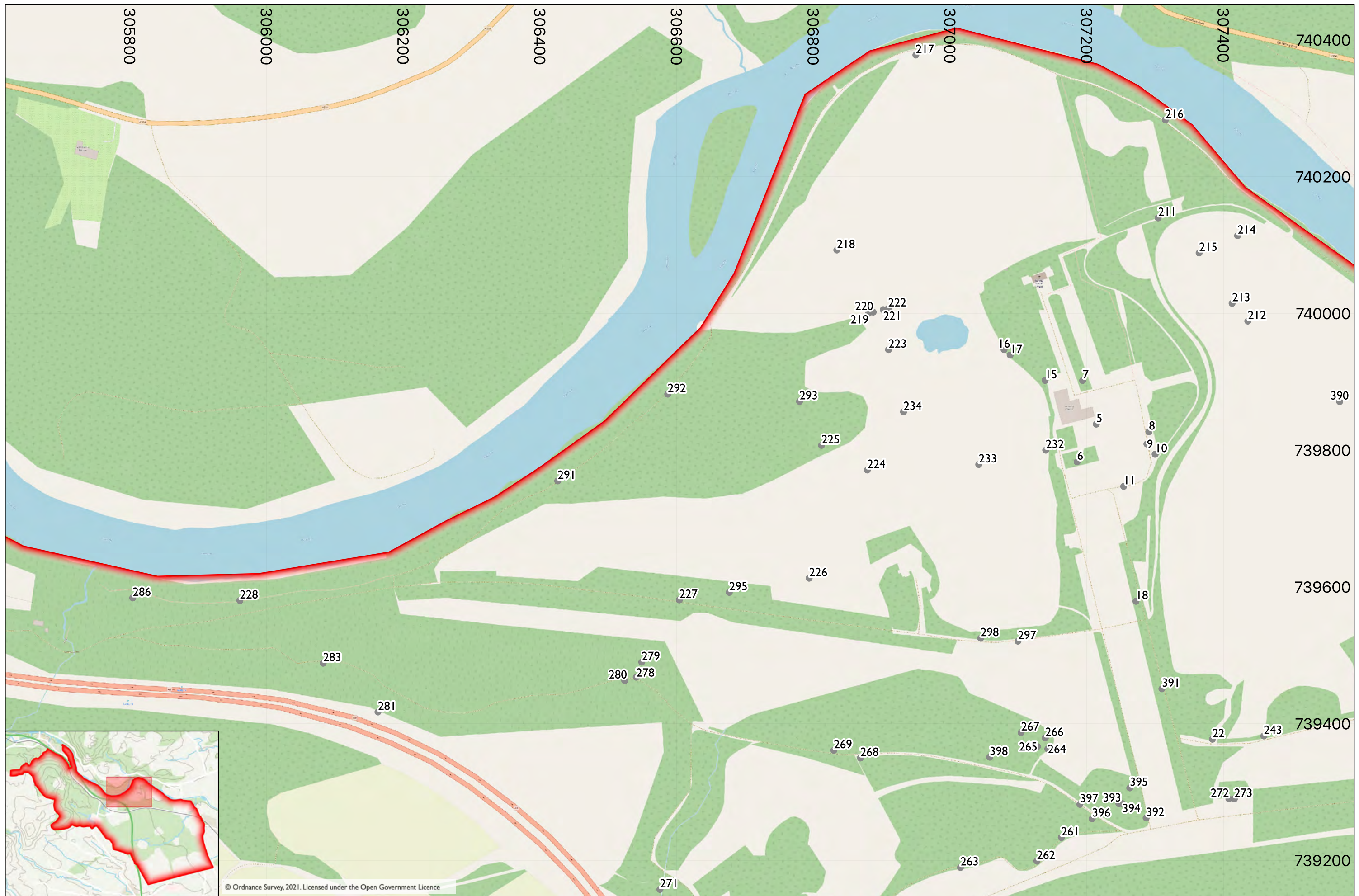


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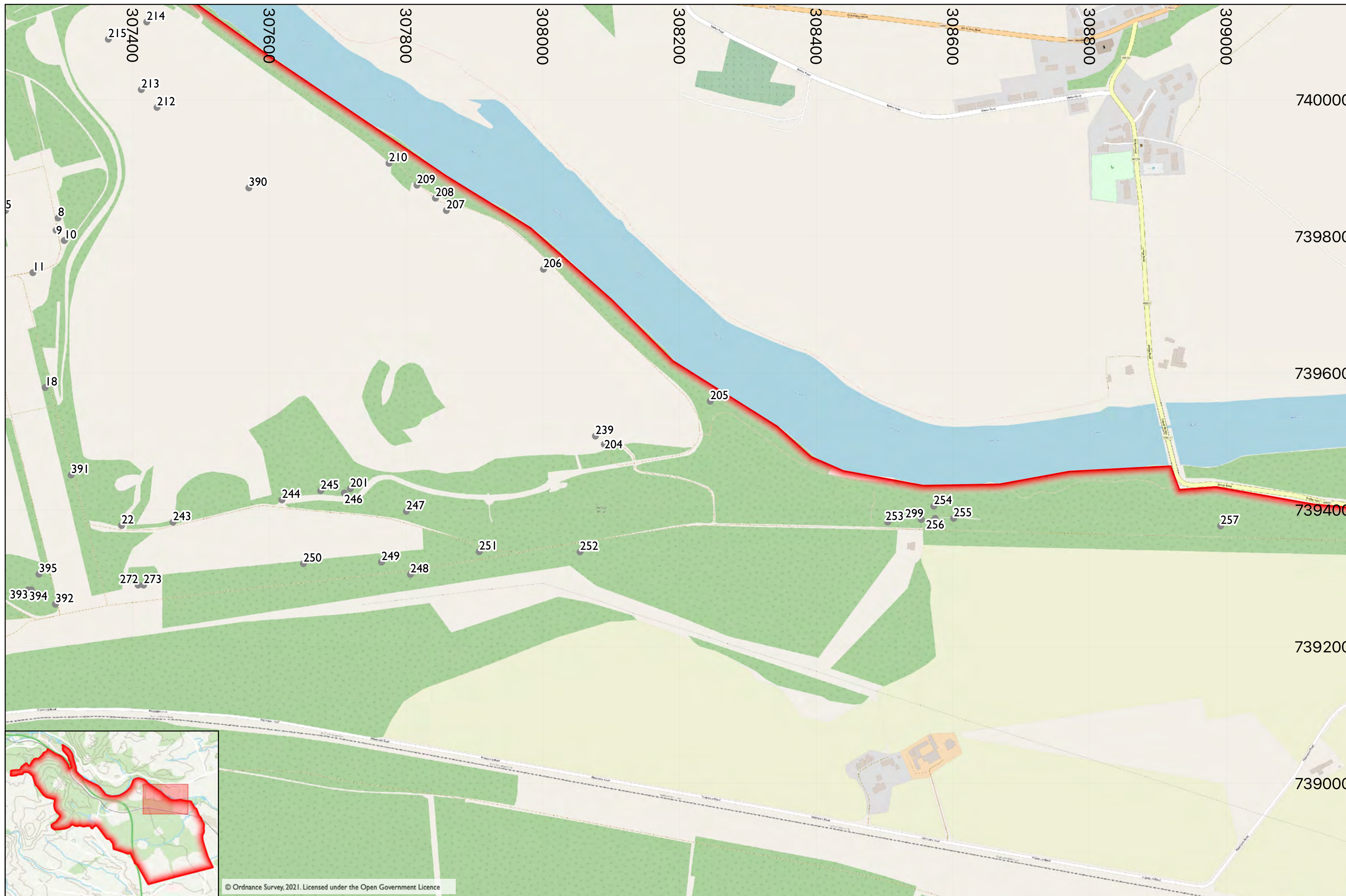


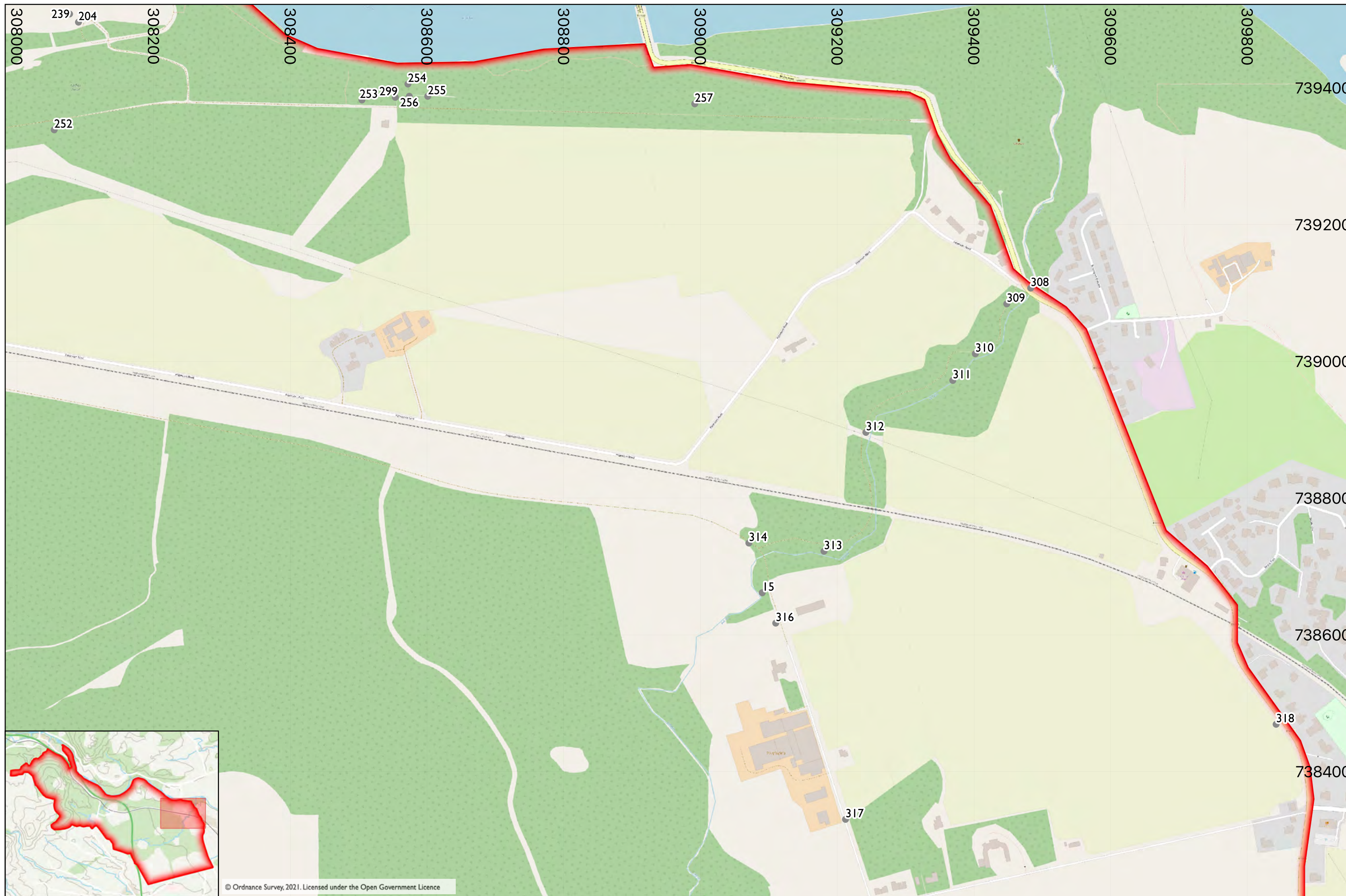
Appendix 6.4: Tree Location Plan

Scale 1:5000
Version: 1



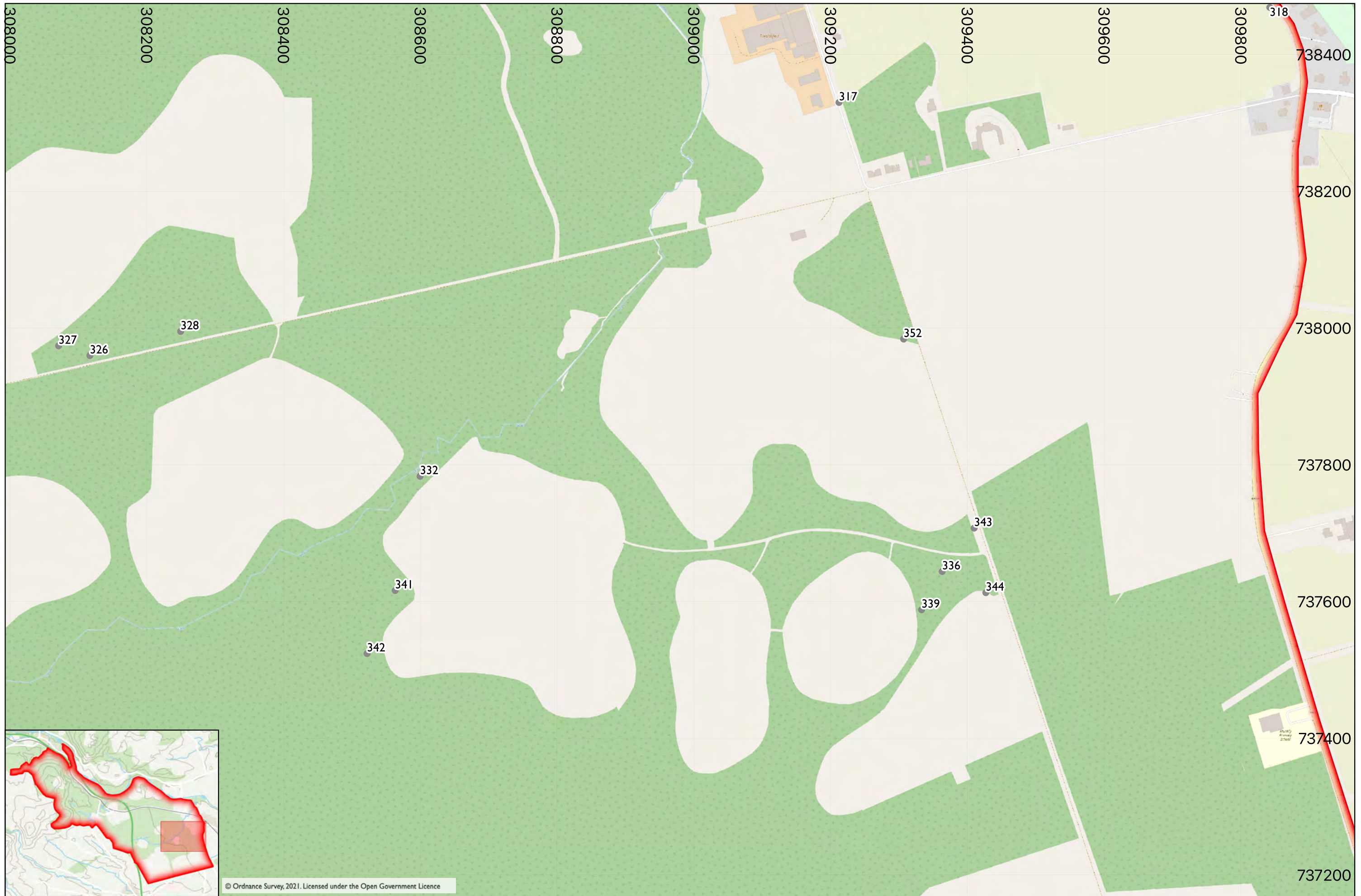
Appendix 6.5: Tree Location Plan



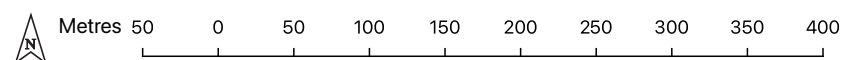


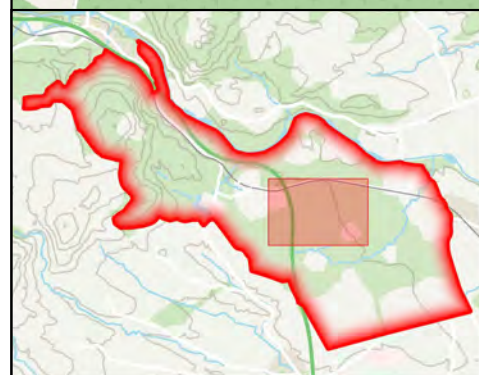
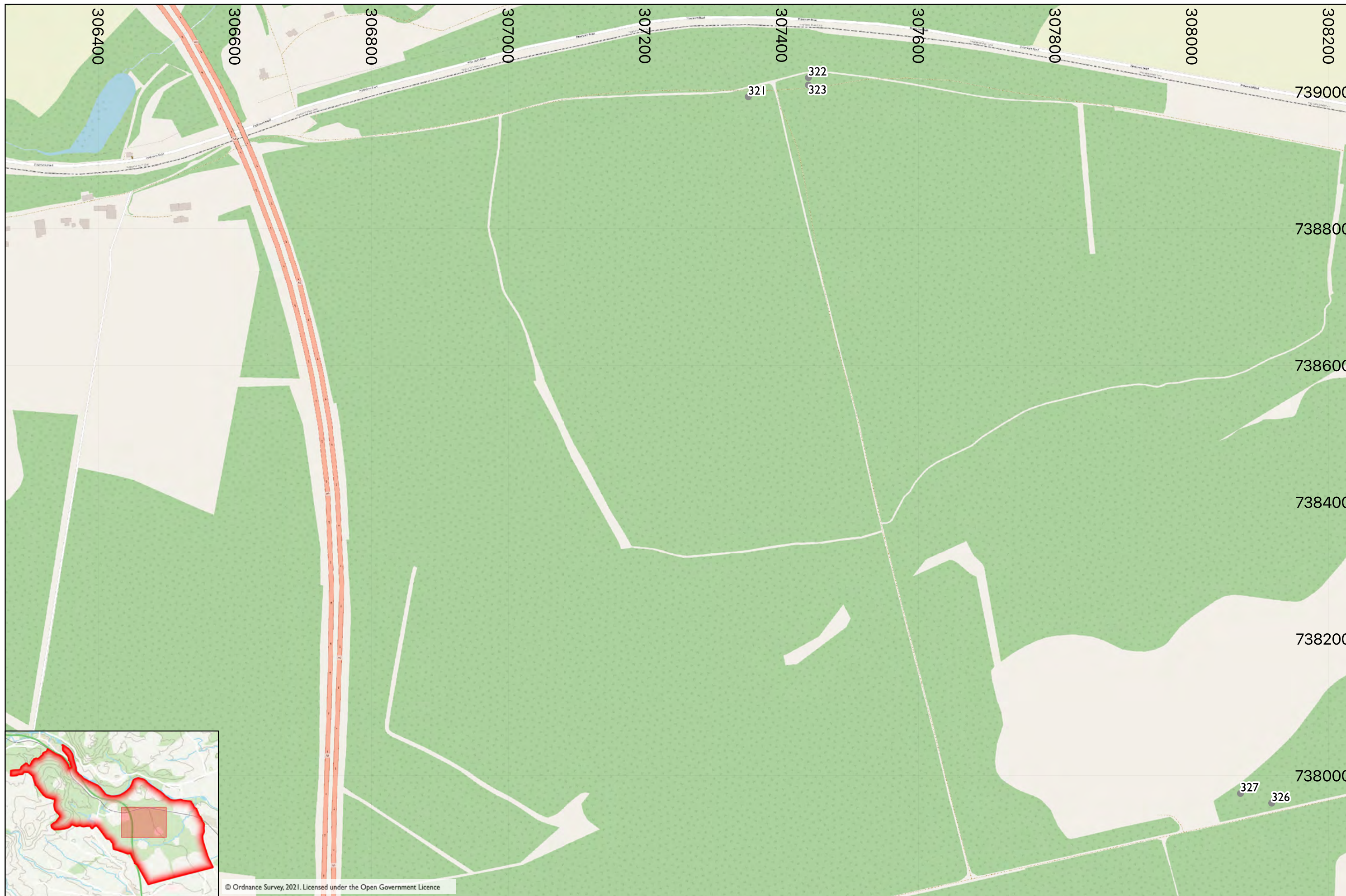
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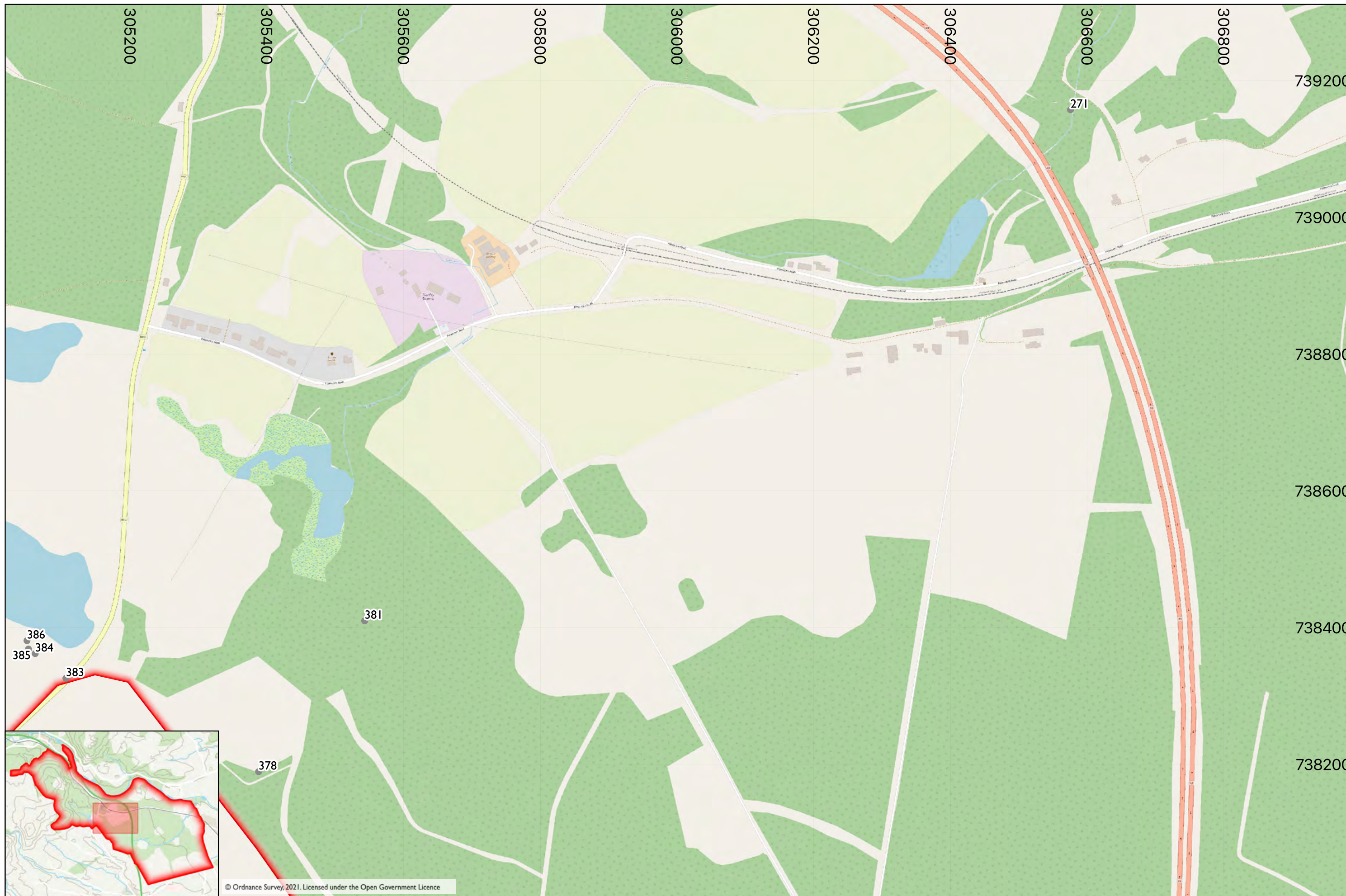




Appendix 6.8: Tree Location Plan







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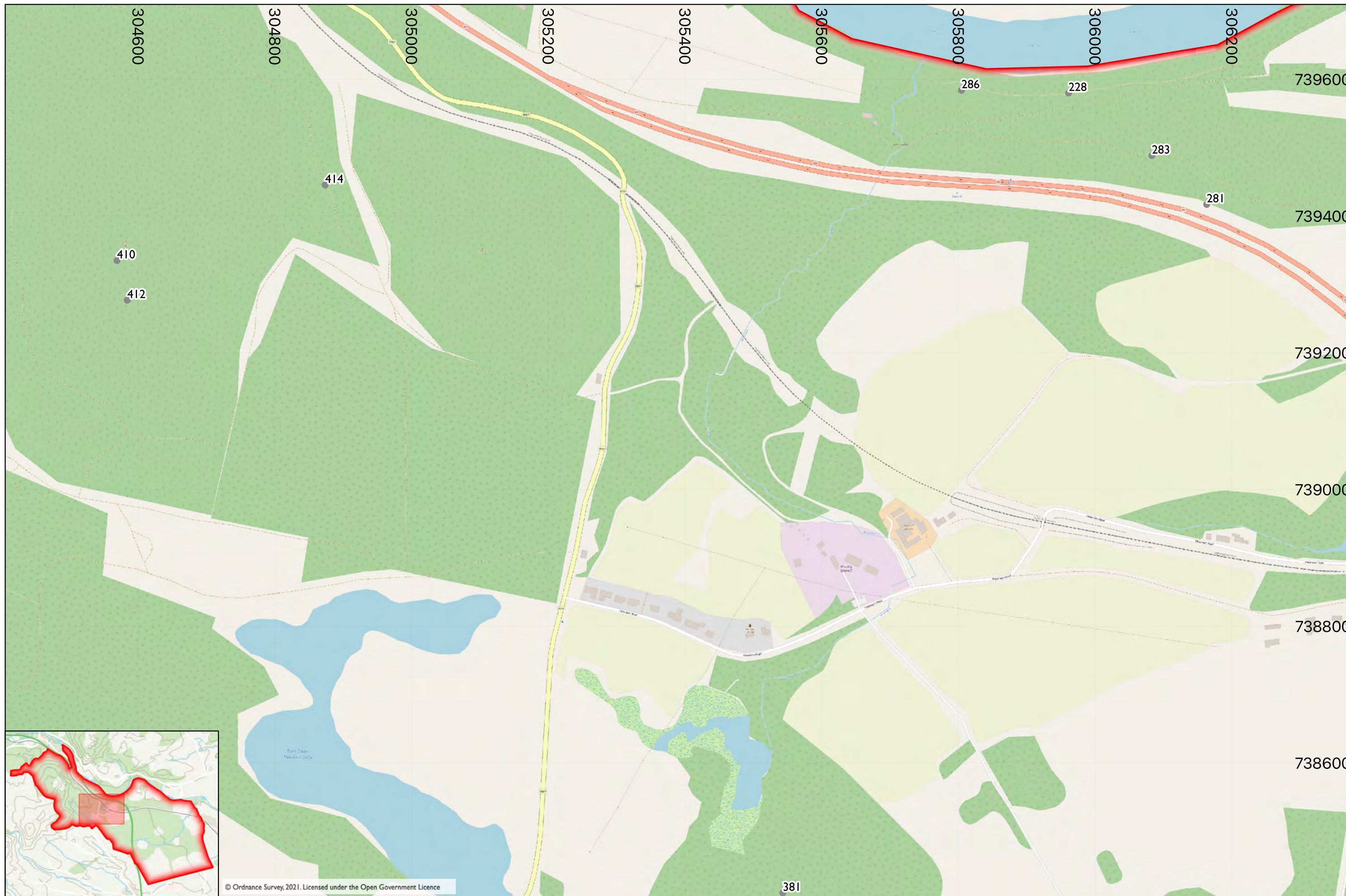
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Metres 50 0 50 100 150 200 250 300 350 400

Appendix 6.10: Tree Location Plan

Scale 1:5000
Version: 1



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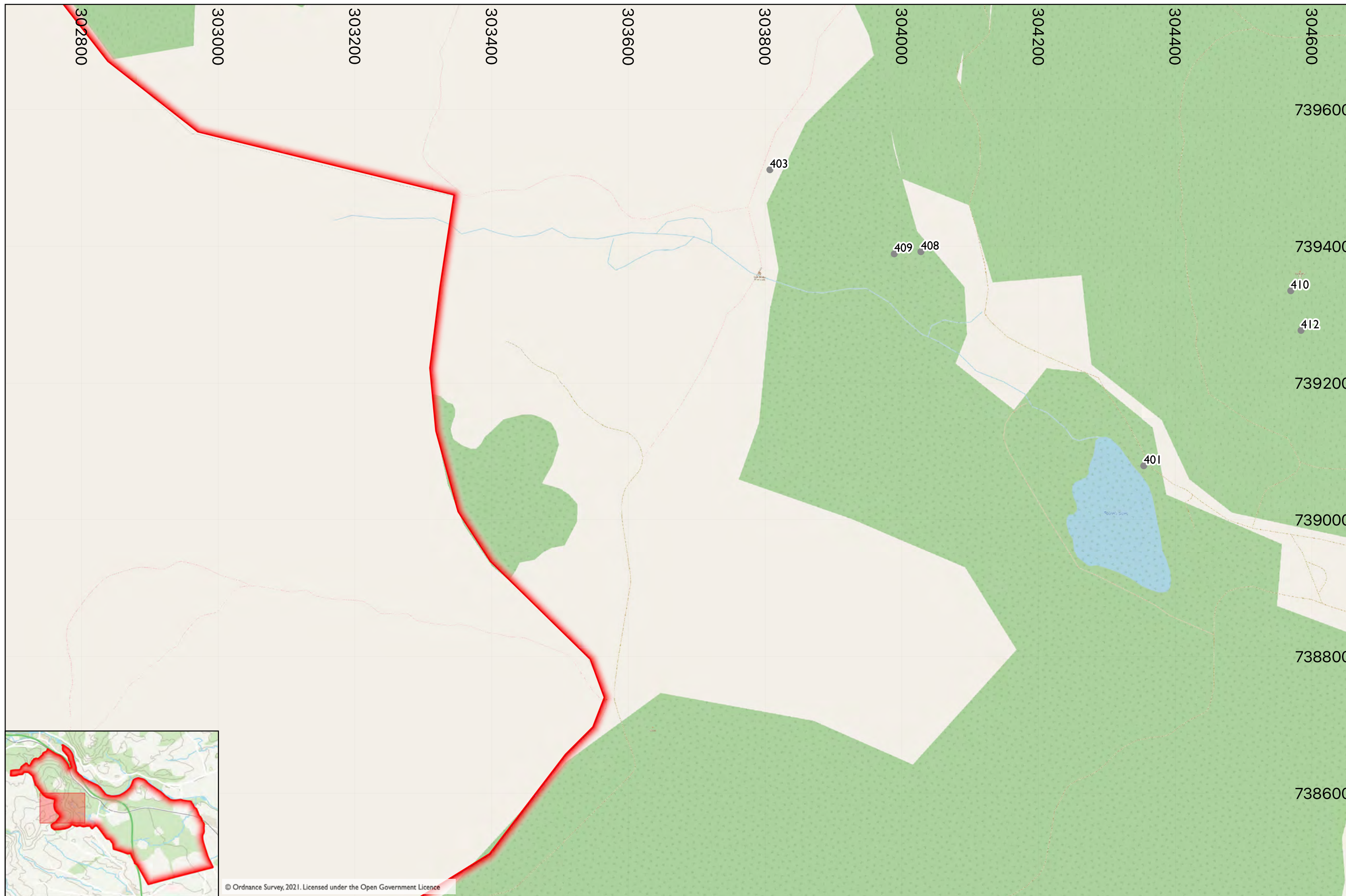
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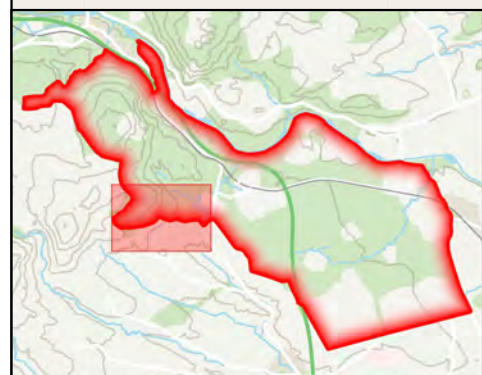
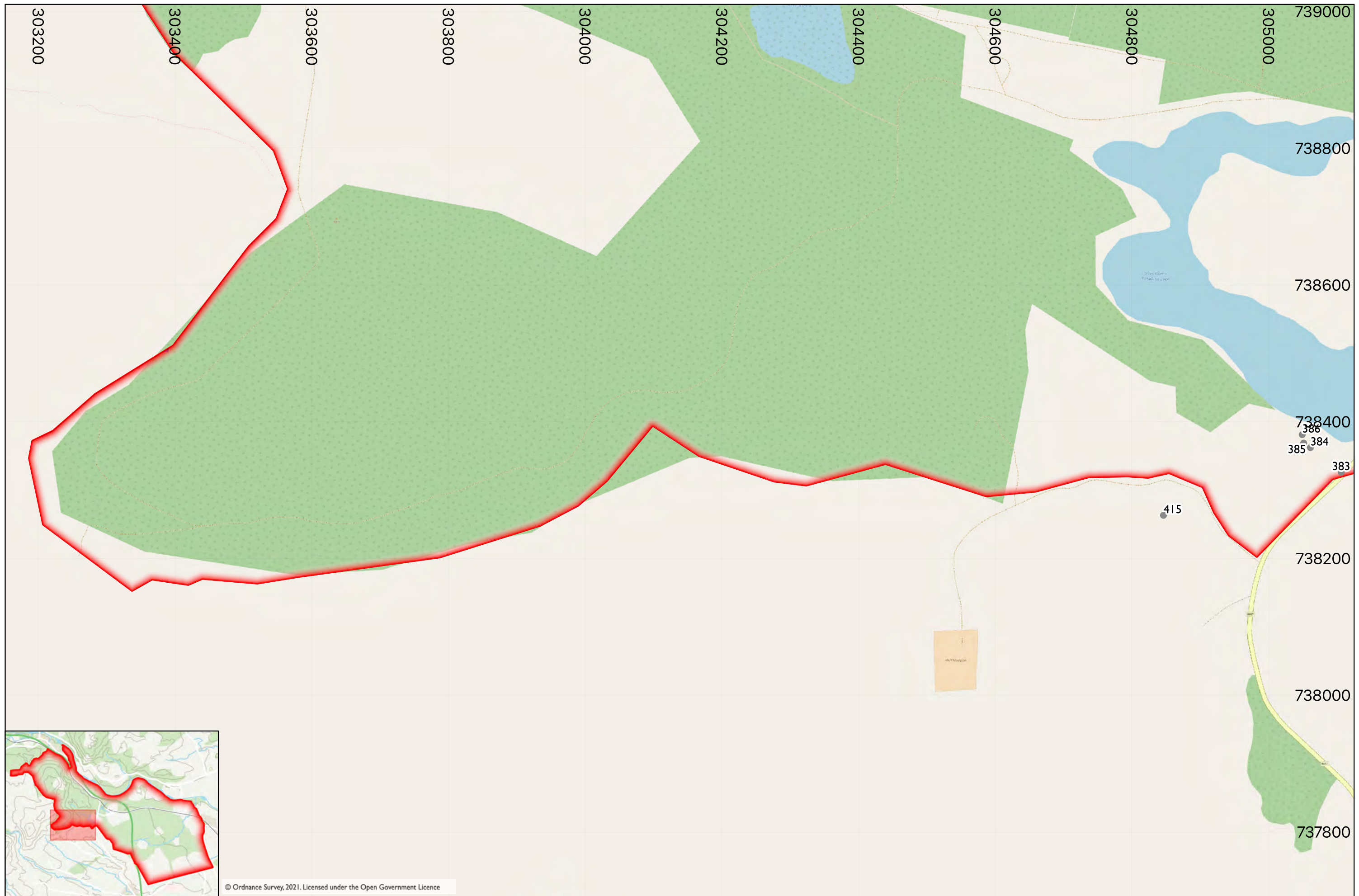


Metres 50 0 50 100 150 200 250 300 350 400

Appendix 6.11: Tree Location Plan

Scale 1:5000
Version: 1





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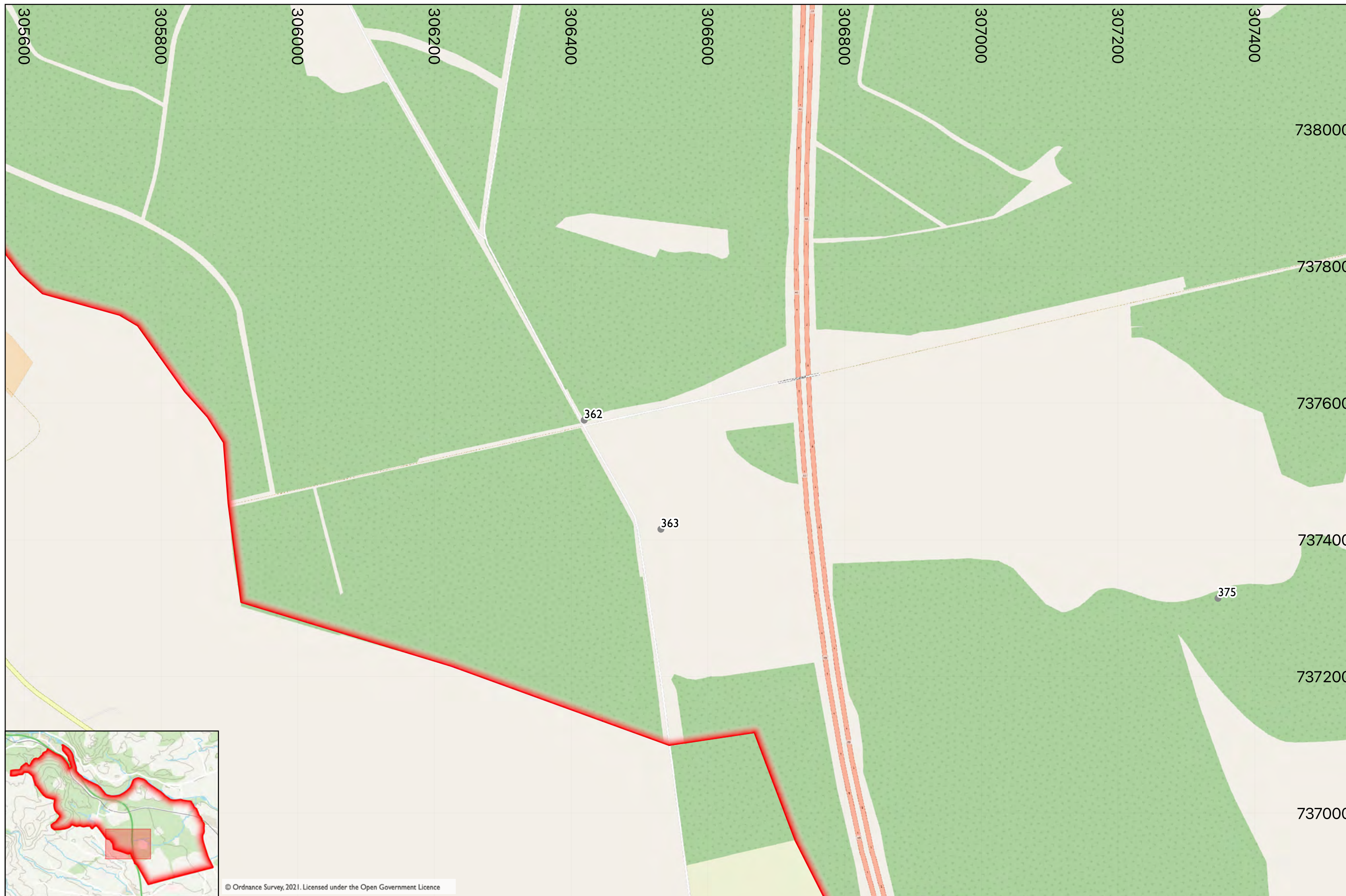
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Metres 50 0 50 100 150 200 250 300 350 400

Appendix 6.13: Tree Location Plan

Scale 1:5000
Version: 1



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Metres 50 0 50 100 150 200 250 300 350 400

Appendix 6.14: Tree Location Plan

Scale 1:5000
Version: 1

