A HISTORY OF ORNAMENTAL BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURES IN
SCOTLAND'S GARDENS AND DESIGNED LANDSCAPES:
FROM THE 12TH CENTURY TO 1840

TWO VOLUMES
VOLUME TWO: ILLUSTRATIONS

SCOTT ANTHONY COOPER

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Fig. 5.49 Blair Castle; elevation of an “Obelisk of Portland stone carved on ye four fronts,” dated verso June 23rd 1742 and signed by John Cheere.
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Fig 1.1
Illustration from the *Romand de Renaud Montauban* (c.1475).
(Harvey (1990), plate 8b)

Fig 1.2
Illustration from the *Hennessey Book of Hours* by Simon Benning (c.1510).
(Harvey (1990), fig. 42)
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Illustration from Romand de Renaut de Montauban (c.1475).
(Harvey (1990), plate 7a)

Fig 1.4
Frontispiece to a manuscript probably prepared in France for a Scottish patron (?15th century) illustrating an open arbour at the top-right-hand corner.
(Borland, A Descriptive Catalogue of Western Medieval Manuscripts in Edinburgh University Library, plate 21)
Fig 1.5
Detail of an illustration from *Très Riches Heures* by Pol de Limbourg and brothers (1409-16) for the Duke of Berry.
(Harvey (1990), plate 4b)

Fig 1.6
Detail of an illustration from *Très Riches Heures* by Pol de Limbourg and brothers (1409-16) for the Duke of Berry.
Note the covered stair leading from the first-floor chambers directly into the garden (see also fig 1.7).
(Harvey (1990), plate 4a)
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Detail of a painting made for Queen Isabella of Spain by a follower of Hans Memling (c.1490).
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Fig. 1.8
Linlithgow Palace, West Lothian;
detail of an engraving of the Palace illustrating the fountain prior to restoration.
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Linlithgow Palace; fountain.

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La Fontaine Jaques d’Amboise, Clermont Ferrand, France; early-19th-century(?) engraving.
(Anon., L'Ancienne Auvergne et le Velay, fig. 5)
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La Fontaine Jaques d'Amboise; early-20th-century photograph.
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Holyroodhouse, Edinburgh; east and west elevations (c.1950s) of Queen Mary’s Bath-house. (NMRS)

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Holyroodhouse; upper and ground floor plans of Queen Mary’s Bath-house. (CDAS, vol.5, fig. 1060)
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Holyroodhouse; detail of Robert van den Hoyen's Edinburgum Civitas Scotiae Celeberrima (early-17th century) illustrating a small structure within the north-east corner of the walled garden (left of the Palace). (NLS)
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Holyroodhouse; detail of Jacob de Witt's *Theatrum Praeciparium Totius Europae Urbium*
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(NLS)
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detail of John Mylne’s survey illustrating the location of Queen Mary’s Bath-house in 1663.
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Holyroodhouse; detail of an engraving by Samuel Buck (before 1764) illustrating a three-bay garden building at the north-east angle of the walled garden.
(NMRS)
Fig. 2.1
Illustration of a fountain from Colonna's *Hypnerotomachia Poliphili* (1499).

Fig. 2.2
Illustration of a classical well-head from *Hypnerotomachia Poliphili*. 
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Illustration of an arbour from Hypnerotomachia Poliphili.

Fig. 2.4
Edzell Castle, Angus; plan illustrating the bath-house at the south-western corner of the garden and the summerhouse at the south-eastern corner.
(Simpson (1952), un-numbered figure)
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Edzell Castle; garden elevation of the summerhouse.

Fig. 2.6
Edzell Castle; remains of the bath-house.
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Edzell Castle; elevation of the garden wall.
(NMRS)

Fig. 2.8
Perspective view of Bury from du Cerneau's *Les plus excellents bastiments de France*
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Fig. 2.11
Pinkie House, Musselburgh near Edinburgh; garden elevation of the summerhouse.
Fig. 2.11a

Pinkie House; detail of but-jointing between the garden wall and the summerhouse. Though the darkness of the picture is helped little by the reproduction quality, the masonry of the summerhouse (left hand side) can still be discerned but-joining that of the garden wall (right hand side).
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Pinkie House; well-head.
Fig. 2.13
Illustration of a monument from *Hypnerotomachia Poliphili*.

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Detail of an elevation for a well-head from Dieterlin’s *Architectura* (1598 - plate 79).
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Elevation of a door from Serlio’s *Tutte l'opere d'architettura et prospettiva* (1619 - book 4, plate 10).

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Pinkie House; detail of the upper section of the well-head.
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Architectural detailing associated with the Doric order from Serlio’s *Tutte l’opere d’architettura et prospettiva* (1619 - detail from book 1, page 11).

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Fig. 2.20
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Pinkie House; well-head entablature illustrating the ‘protruding’ triglyph detail.
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Fig. 2.24
Detail of a door from Francini’s *Livre d’architecture* (1631 - plate 9).
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Dundas Castle, South Queensferry near Edinburgh; fountain.

**Fig. 2.26**
Dundas Castle; detail of carving to the fountain.
Fig. 2.25
Dundas Castle, South Queensferry near Edinburgh; fountain.

Fig. 2.26
Dundas Castle; detail of carving to the fountain.
Fig. 2.27
Gowrie House (dem.), Perth; detail of an engraving of the gazebo (dem.) known as the Monk's Tower.
(Grose, vol 2, facing p.244)

Fig. 2.28
Gowrie House; detail from an anonymous and untitled engraving of Smeaton's Bridge in Perth showing the gazebo in the foreground.
(NMRS)
Fig. 2.29
The Mansion House, Greenock, Renfrewshire; well-head.
(Niall Manning)

Fig. 2.30
The Mansion House; details of carving to the fountain.
(CDAS, vol. 4, fig. 416)
Ravelston House, Edinburgh; former window-surround now forming an alcove within the walled garden.

Fig. 2.31

Ravelston House; former fireplace now forming an alcove within the walled garden.

The Greek fretwork can be made out running around the outer edge of the face of the surround.

Fig. 2.32
Fig. 2.33
Ravelston House; illustration of the fountain (now removed to Wemyss Castle, Fife).
(CDAS, vol.4, fig.596)

Fig. 2.34
Elevation of a fountain at Gaillon, France, from du Cerceau's Les plus excellents bastiments de France.
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Moray House, Edinburgh; summerhouse.
(NMRS)

Fig. 2.36
Moray House; detail of the gardens from de Witt's *Theatrum Praeciparum Totius Europae*
(published c.1690 though based on a survey of 1647 by Gordon of Rothiemay).
It seems likely that the structure at the base of the garden (to the right of the gate)
is a diagrammatic depiction of the summerhouse.
(NLS)
Fig. 2.37
Moray House; detail of the rybats of the summerhouse.

Fig. 2.38
Edinburgh Castle; the entrance to the Palace Block.
(NMRS)
Fig. 2.39
Leven Lodge, Edinburgh (dem.), former bath-house set within garden.  
(CDAS, vol.1, figs. 1062 and 1063)
Wemyss Castle, Perthshire; extract from Timothy Pont's manuscript survey of
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(NLS)
Fig. 2.41
Stirling Castle, Stirling; aerial view of the 'King’s Knot'.

Fig. 2.42
Gorhambury, Hertfordshire; diagram based on Sir Francis Bacon’s description of a pond with islands and a house. (Strong, fig 80)
Fig. 2.43
Pinkie House; dovecote.
(NMRS)

Fig. 2.44
Auchmacoy, Aberdeenshire; dovecote.
(NMRS)
Fig. 3.1
Hatton House, West Lothian;
detail of an engraving of the house and grounds from Slezer's *Theatrum Scotiae* (1719).
(Slezer, plate 57)

Fig. 3.2
Hatton House; view of the eastern gazebo from the lower terrace.
Fig. 3.3
Hatton House; view of the western gazebo from the lower terrace.

Fig. 3.4
Hatton House; view of the western gazebo from the upper terrace.
Fig. 3.5
Thirlestane Castle, Selkirkshire; detail of an engraving from Slezer’s *Theatrum Scotiae*. (Slezer, plate 68)

Fig. 3.6
Kinross House, Kinrosshire; one of a pair of summerhouses (probably former ‘volaries’) that flank the main house.
Fig. 3.7
Pitmedden, Aberdeenshire; aerial view.
(NTS)

Fig. 3.8
Pitmedden; the northern gazebo from the lower terrace.
Fig. 3.9
Pitmedden; the northern gazebo from the upper terrace.

Fig. 3.10
Pitmedden; the paired scale-and-plat stairs at the centre of the terrace.
Fig. 3.11
Meldrum House, Aberdeenshire; the southern gazebo.
Fig. 3.12
Traquair House, Peeblesshire; the northern gazebo from the lower terrace.

Fig. 3.13
Traquair House; the southern gazebo from the lower terrace.
Fig. 3.14
Traquair House; detail of the painted ceiling within the southern gazebo.
(RCAHMS, Peebleshire, fig. 114a)

Fig. 3.15
Traquair House; interior of the northern gazebo.
(RCAHMS, Peebleshire, fig. 114b)
Fig. 3.16
Drumlanrig Castle, Dumfriesshire; John Rocque's mid-18th-century engraving of a survey of the grounds. Note the gazebos terminating the garden terrace in the bottom right-hand vignette.
(NMRS)

Fig. 3.17
Drumlanrig Castle; detail of a late-18th-century pen-and-wash sketch attributed to John Clerk of Eldin. Note the south-western gazebo in the foreground.
(NMRS)
Melville House, Fife; the coach-buildings (now converted to dwellings) flanking the former entrance court.
Fig. 3.19
Hamilton Palace, Lanarkshire; detail of a late-17th-century drawing of the gardens by Isaac Miller. Note the alcoves terminating the cross walks of the top-right and bottom-left garden enclosures. (NMRS)

Fig. 3.20
Dalkeith Palace; detail of a late-17th-century garden survey or plan (Cox, plate facing p.54)
Fig. 3.21
Panmure House (dem.), Angus; one of an identical pair of stone seats.

Fig. 3.22
Panmure House; entablature detail of the stone seats.
Fig. 3.23
Kinross House, Kinross-shire; one of an identical pair of loggias set either side of the walled garden.

Fig. 3.24
Kinross House; plan of the garden designed by Sir William Bruce and drawn by Alexander Edward (c.1670). The loggias are marked 'H'
(NMRS)
Fig. 3.25
Culross Abbey House, Fife; detail of an engraving of the house and grounds from John Slezer's *Theatrum Scotiae*.
(Slezer, plate 52)

Fig. 3.26
Culross Abbey House; the alcove
Fig. 3.27
Culross Abbey House; detail of the alcove’s spandrel, cornice and parapet
Fig. 3.28
Hatton House; the alcove
(NMRS)

Fig. 3.29
Hatton House; interior of the alcove.
Note the v-jointed ashlar-work of the barrel vault and the scoring board set on the rear wall.
Fig. 3.30
Newbattle Abbey House, Midlothian; the alcove.
Note the entrance to the icehouse behind.

Fig. 3.31
Newbattle Abbey House; detail of the alcove keystone and entablature.
Note the boar set within the metope right of centre.
Fig. 3.32
Barncluith, Lanarkshire; the gazebo from the east.
(NMRS)

Fig. 3.33
Barncluith; gazebo from the west.
Note the winding stair and basement set into the terrace
(NMRS)
Fig. 3.34
Hatton House; the bath-house at the centre of the garden terrace.

Fig. 3.35
Hatton House; early-20th-century view of the interior of the bath-house (NMRS)
Fig. 3.36
Yester House, East Lothian; anonymous, late-17th-century painting of Yester from the south-west.
(Harris (1979), fig. 86a)

Fig. 3.37
Yester House; anonymous, late-17th-century painting of the estate looking south-west from the house.
(Harris (1979), fig. 86b)
Fig. 3.38
Yester House; anonymous, late-17th-century painting of the estate looking north-west from beyond the foot of the walled garden.
(Harris (1979), fig.86c)

Fig. 3.39
Yester House; detail of General Roy's
Military Survey of Scotland (c.1750) depicting the designed landscape.
(NLS)
Fig. 3.40

Plates 1 and 2 of John Rea's *Flora, Ceres and Pomona* (1676).
Fig. 3.41
Detail of a 1727 engraving by Jan van de Avelen of the gardens at Sorgvliet in Holland.

Fig. 3.42
Anonymous, late-17th-century engraving of the maze-mount at Sorgvliet, Holland. (Hunt and de Jong, fig 42)
Fig. 3.43
Engraving of the cascade and cascade-house within the garden of the Villa Doria Pamphili from D. Barriere’s *Villa Pamphilia* (c. 1660s or 1670s).

Fig. 3.44
Yester House: detail of an anonymous, late-17th-century painting of the cascade and the cascade-house.
Fig. 3.45
Yester House; anonymous early-18th-century survey of the gardens.
(Gough MSS, a.4.fol.23)

Fig. 3.46
Yester House; anonymous early-18th-century plan for the gardens.
(Gough MSS, a.4.fol.39r)
Fig. 3.47
Panmure House; the column.
Fig. 3.48

Detail of John Walker's *Plan of the Lands of the Parish of Panbride* surveyed in 1804-5.
Note the column within the centre of woodland as well as that to the immediate north of the "ruin."
(Original in the possession of Bruce Laughton, Panmure Cottage, Panmure)
Fig. 3.49
Kinnaird Castle, Angus,

detail of a plan by Alexander Edward for gardens surrounded by an oval, water-filled ditch.

(NMRS)
Fig. 3.50
Kinross House; one of a pair of identical piers forming a *clairvoyée* within the north wall of the walled garden.

Fig. 3.51
Balcaskie House, Fife; one of a pair of gate-piers almost certainly designed by Bruce. (NMRS)
Fig. 3.52
Traquair House; alternative proposals made by James Smith in 1698 for gate-piers.
Note the similarity between the broad lines of that on the left to the slightly earlier column at Panmure.
(NMRS)

Fig. 3.53
Panmure House, remains of a column base.
Fig. 4.11
Hopetoun House, West Lothian; transcription of William Adam's General Plan of Hopetoun House and Gardens (c. 1730)
(Hopetoun Research Group Studies (1995), fig. 113)
Hopetoun House; John Leslie's *Plan of the Gardens, Parks etc., of Hopetoun House* (1759)
(Hopetoun Research Group Studies (1995), fig 14)
Newhailes House, near Edinburgh; extract from General Roy's Military Survey illustrating the designed landscape at around 1750. Particular note should be made of the straight, raised walk within the park (which is defined by a large oval of boundary planting). When consulting the original coloured copy more detail can be discerned: a winding walk and small geometrical-plan pools are contained within the wooded dell (which forms the northern part of the shelter-belt); a long canal runs alongside the avenued approach drive to the south-west of the house; and a semi-octagonal ha-ha separates the park from the raised lawn in front of the house (just discernible in the above illustration).
Fig. 4.4
Newhailes near Edinburgh;
the remains of the summerhouse set at the foot of the wooded glen east of the house.

Fig. 4.5
Newhailes; pencil sketch initialled WSH and dated 1892 illustrating the lower half of the summerhouse.
(Newhailes MSS, temporarily stored at NLS)
Fig. 4.6
Duff House; rotunda set on the Hill of Doune.
(NMRS)
Fig. 4.7
Learney House, Kincardineshire; gazebo.
(NMRS)

Fig. 4.8
Murthly Castle, Perthshire; gazebo.
Fig. 4.9
Dunrobin Castle, Sutherland; gazebo.
(NMRS)
Fig. 4.10
Duff House, Banffshire; summerhouse on an island within the River Deveron south-east of the house.

Fig. 4.11
Duff House; rear view of the summerhouse.
(NMRS)
Plate 4.12
Alloa House, Clackmannanshire;
"The Plan of Alloa The Seat of the Rt. Hon. the Earl of Mar... Engraven by L. Sturt."
(RHP13258(2))
Fig. 4.13
Alloa House; "Designe of a Pidging house to be placed in the Center of the end of the Avenew on the hawk hill bank fronting the house."
(RHP13257(72))
Bonnington House (dem.), Lanarkshire; detail from the 1st edition Ordnance Survey (1856).
The gazebo terminates the long, straight terrace to the north-west of the house.

Fig. 4.15
Bonnington House; the garden terrace from the west.
Fig. 4.16
Bonnington House; the gazebo from the south-east.
(NMRS)

Fig. 4.17
Bonnington House; detail of the dated frieze above the main entrance to the gazebo.
Fig. 4.18

Bonnington House; drawing of the gazebo by Alexander Archer in 1827 (NMRS)
Fig. 4.19
Bonnington House; gazebo from the south-west.

Fig. 4.20
Bonnington House; view of the Falls of Clyde from the gazebo.
Fig. 4.21

"A View down the River Clyde from the top of Cory-Lin" drawn by Paul Sandy and published in 1778. Note the visual relationship between the waterfalls, the castle, the Clyde’s precipitous banks and the summerhouse (which is set on the hill at the right-hand side of the picture).
Fig. 4.22
Dunglass (dem.), Berwickshire; late-18th-century engraving of a drawing by Alexander Carse.

Fig. 4.23
Dunglass; the Collegiate Church of St Mary. (NMRS)
Fig. 4.24
Detail of William Forrest's *Map of Haddingtonshire* (1799); the map illustrates that the house (which is set at the foot of an area of parkland at the top, right-hand corner of the estate) and gazebo were linked visually by a straight ride cut through woodland.

Fig. 4.25
Detail of first edition Ordnance Survey (1855) depicting the Dunglass estate; the gazebo is indicated amongst entrenchments south-west of the house, whilst the collegiate church is depicted to the north.
Fig. 4.26
Dunglass; the gazebo from the south-east

Fig. 4.27
Dunglass; detail of the gazebo’s entablature and door-head from the south-east.
Fig. 4.28
Dunglass; detail of the first edition Ordnance Survey (1855) illustrating the ramparts of the “French Camp,” the summerhouse and the terrace encircling the sunken bowling green.
(NLS)

Fig. 4.29
Dunglass; the gazebo and terrace from the southern corner of the sunken bowling green.
Fig. 4.30
Dunglass; view west from the end of the terrace.

Fig. 4.31
Dunglass; view east from the end of the terrace.
Fig. 4.32
Hamilton Palace;
“Map with some Alterations and Additions to the Walks, Courts, Avenues, Plantations and Inclosures of Hamilton” by Alexander Edward, dated 1708. (NMRS)
Fig. 4.33
Hamilton Palace, detail of the first edition Ordnance Survey (1856) depicting Chatelherault, the South Avenue and Cadzow Castle.
Fig. 4.34
Hamilton Palace; plate 160 of William Adam’s Vitruvius Scoticus (1811) depicting the “Generall Front toward the North of the Dogg Kennell att Hamilton.”

Fig. 4.35
Hamilton Palace; early-20th-century (?) photograph of Chatelherault from the north.
(NMRS)
Fig. 4.36
Wilton House, Wiltshire; plate 57 from the third volume of Colen Campbell’s *Vitruvius Britannicus* (1725).
Note the three-arched eye-catcher terminating the axial avenue.
Fig. 4.37
Mellerstain House, Berwickshire; the 'Hundy Mundy.'

Fig. 4.38
Remains of the Cathedral Church, St Andrews, Fife.
Fig. 4.39
Hamilton Palace; view from Cadzow Castle across the Avon gorge to Chatelherault.
(NMRS)
Fig. 4.39a
Dalzell House, Lanarkshire;
transcription of General Roy’s Military Survey of the grounds around Dalzell (c.1747)
(Sloan, p.25)
Dalzell House, Lanarkshire; ‘Archibald’s Temple’ from the south-east. The original building consists only of the central, two-storey structure and the platformed outshut to the right; the cat-slide extensions were added in the mid-19th century and the platformed outshut at the far end was added five years ago.

Dalzell House; ‘Archibald’s Temple’ from the west, showing the flat-roofed summer-room from which both open and sheltered views could be enjoyed across the precipitous banks of the Clyde towards Chatelherault. The apex vase and triple key-stones are distinctive of William Adam’s oeuvre. The bartizaned parapet was added in the mid-19th century - the conservatory is rather more recent.
Fig. 4.39c
Dalzell House: view from the platform roof of 'Archibald's Temple'.
Fig. 4.40
Mavisbank House, Midlothian; detail of the designed landscape from General Roy’s Military Survey (c. 1750).
(NLS)

Fig. 4.41
Mavisbank House; ruinous remains of the dovecote.
(NMRS)
Fig. 4.42
Mavisbank House; gazebo by the South Esk.
(NMRS)

Fig. 4.43
Bargaly House, Kirkcudbrightshire; the mausoleum.
(NMRS)
Fig. 4.44
Mellerstain House; detail of the designed landscape from General Roy’s *Military Survey* (c. 1750). The mausoleum terminates the long east-west avenue at the west. The ‘Hundy Mundy’ is marked as a ‘Folly’ in open ground to the south of the estate.

Fig. 4.45
Mellerstain House; mausoleum from the east.
Fig. 4.46
Penicuik House, Midlothian, location plan.
(McGowan with Cooper, fig. 3a)
Fig. 4.47
Penicuik House; transcription of General Roy’s *Military Survey* (c.1750) depicting the designed landscape of Penicuik around the time of Clerk’s death.
(McGowan with Cooper, vol. 1, ap. 4.4)

Fig. 4.48
Penicuik House; “The Pleasure Grounds, Pennycook” the first survey from a book of 28 surveys of the Penicuik estate prepared by John Ainslie in 1796.
Fig. 4.49
Penicuik; view across the eastern part of the estate towards the Pentlands.
(McGowan with Cooper, p.132)

Fig. 4.50
Penicuik; View north from Ravensneuk Castle past Penicuik House and stables to the Pentlands beyond.
(McGowan with Cooper, p.132)
Fig. 4.51
Penicuik House; view east from the end of the south avenue across the sharp and deep banks of the North Esk towards Cauldshoulders Park.
(McGowan with Cooper, p. 94)

Fig. 4.52
Penicuik; view west towards Penicuik House with the braes of the North Esk on the left.
(McGowan with Cooper, p. 11)
Fig. 4.53
Penicuik; view of the River North Esk near Montesina’s Bridge.
(McGowan with Cooper, p.11)

Fig. 4.54
Penicuik; a survey of “The Inclosures of Pennycook House” prepared by “Mr Whitehead” in 1712, depicting the appearance of Penicuik largely as it was inherited by Sir John Clerk. The North Esk divides the survey in two and the house is located towards the bottom, right-hand corner.
(RHP9373)
Fig. 4.55
Penicuik; Clerk’s sketch proposal (1741) for a library to be built alongside the ‘High Pond.’
(GD18/1483a/1, p.10)

Fig. 4.56
Penicuik; survey of the “big square pond” or High Pond (created 1730-3) sketched c.1740 by Clerk.
Note that the library was probably intended to be built at the start of the patte d’oise
at the top-right-hand corner of the drawing.
(RHP9374)
Fig. 4.57
Penicuik; the view south from the approximate site of the intended library across open parkland towards Hurley, much as it would have appeared to Clerk.
(McGowan with Cooper, p.127)
Fig. 4.58
Penicuik; a proposal for ‘Hurley’ sketched by Clerk c.1741.
The work was executed as Clerk intended with the probable exception of the amphitheatre.
(GD18/1698)

Fig. 4.59
Penicuik; detail of ‘Hurley’ from Ainslie’s survey.
Fig. 4.60
Penicuik; view of Hurley from the north-east corner, much as it would have appeared to Clerk.
Fig. 4.61
Penicuik; entrance to Hurley Cave
(McGowan with Cooper, p. 123)

Fig. 4.62
Penicuik; exit from Hurley Cave to the edge of Hurley Pond
Penicuik; Clerk’s sketch proposals for ruins to be raised on the hill of Clermont at Hurley. The ruins were to “be at least 40 feet high or perhaps 50 & above 30 in breadth.” (GD18/1483a/1, p.11)

Penicuik; A “sketch for a Gothick Tower to serve for a pigeon house” prepared by Clerk in 1741. (GD18/1483a/1, p.11)

Penicuik; a second proposal by Clerk (again sketched in 1741) for Knights’ Law Tower. The tower was to be set in an “abundance of land” and was designed to have a “better effect than one constructed or pointed above like a Kirk steeple.” (GD18/1483a/2, p.12)
Fig. 4.66
Penicuik; late-19th-century(?) photograph of Knights’ Law Tower.
(Clerk MSS at Penicuik House)

Fig. 4.67
Penicuik; Knights’ Law Tower
Fig. 4.68
Claremont, Surrey; detail of plate 19 of Badeslade and Roque’s fourth volume of *Vitruvius Britannicus* (1739).

Fig. 4.69
Castle Howard, Yorkshire; four of the eleven towers designed by Vanbrugh forming part of the park wall. (Jones, p.29)
Fig. 4.69a
Caerlaverock Castle, Dumfriesshire, view of the tower.
(Hume, p.32)
Fig. 4.70
Penicuik; 'Montesina's Bridge' (now known as the Roman Bridge) spanning the North Esk.
Fig. 5.1
Inveraray Castle, Argyll; view from the ‘tower’ on Duniquaich across Inveraray Castle, Inveraray village and Loch Fyne.
(Lindsay and Cosh, plate 44)
Fig. 5.2
Inveraray Castle, Argyll; annotated location plan.
(RCAHMS, Argyll, vol. 7, p. 401)
Fig. 5.3
Inveraray Castle; view south across the estate from Duniquaich.
(NMRS)

Fig. 5.4
Inveraray Castle; extract from Morris’s Letter Book illustrating the sketch proposals for Carloonan Dovecote and the ‘Tower’ on Duniquaich.
(NMRS)
Fig. 5.5
Inveraray Castle; Carloonan dovecote.

Fig. 5.6
Inveraray Castle; the tower on Duniquaich.
Fig. 5.7
Inveraray Castle; the well-head at Bealachanuaran.

Fig. 5.8
Inveraray Castle; plan and elevation of the well-head at Bealachanuaran attributed to William Adam (c.1747).
(NMRS)
Fig. 5.9
Rosneath Castle; detail of the pediment and upper section of the well-head.

Fig. 5.10
Inveraray Castle; undated proposal by the Adam Brothers for a “Building over the Fountainhead at Duniquaich.”
(NMRS)
Inveraray Castle; designs for the dairy at Tombreauc all attributable to John Adam (c. 1752).
(NMRS)
Fig. 5.12
Inveraray Castle; undated proposal for a "physick well."
(NMRS)
Fig. 5.13
Inveraray Castle; undated plan and elevation for a well-head attributable to John Adam (early-1750s).
(NMRS)

Fig. 5.14
Inveraray Castle; undated "Sketch for Adding a Spire to the Mineral Well, to Serve as a Visto from the Garden" attributable to Robert(?) Adam (c.1750s).
(NMRS)
Fig. 5.15a
Inveraray Castle; Proposed screen for Carlundon Mill attributed to John Adam (1757).
(Saltoun MSS, MS17687, f.123)

Fig. 5.15b
Gothic garden building designed by Robert Adam, 1749.
(NMRS)
Fig. 5.16
Inveraray Castle; plate 74 of Vitruvius Scoticus depicting elevations of ornamental bridges constructed on the estate. The uppermost bridge is by Roger Morris, the middle bridge is James Adam and the lowest is by John Adam.

Fig. 5.17
Inveraray Castle; capriccio painting by Agostino Brunias of the completed estate as envisaged by Robert Adam. Note the fort complex on the summit of Duniquaich and the classical temple that can just be made out within the woodland clearing below it. (Lindsay and Cosh, fig.34)
Fig. 5.18
Inveraray Castle; “Building proposed for the Belvidere on Duniquech” attributed to James Adam (c.1756/7). (NMRS)

Fig. 5.19
A Gothic tower by Robert Adam dated 1753. (NMRS)
Inveraray Castle; a “Design for an Addition to the Building on the Top of Duniquech and a Wall with Turrets and Battlements to Surround it” inscribed “Adams” (c. late-1750s).

(NMRS)
Fig. 5.21
Proposal for a Chinese seat by James Adam
(sketch Book 2, drawing 10, NMRS)
Fig. 5.22
Taymouth Castle, Perthshire; location map.
(McGowan, *Taymouth Castle*, fig. 9)
Fig. 5.23
Taymouth Castle; "A Plan and Survey of the Gardens of Taymouth..." (misdated(?)) 1720.
(RHP721 - copied from Tait (1980), plate 17)

Fig. 5.24
Taymouth Castle; Painting of the Taymouth estate attributed to James Norrie (1733)
with alterations attributed to Jan Griffier II (1739).
Note particularly the over-painting with a rectangular copse of the avenue on the hill behind the house.
(SNPG)
Fig. 5.25
Taymouth Castle, landscapes by John Sanger (c. 1756) depicting view south and north across the estate.
(SNPG)
Fig. 5.26
Taymouth Castle; detail from Sanger of the Venus Temple on Tom More.

Fig. 5.27
Taymouth Castle; vignette of the Venus Temple from George Langland’s survey (1786).
(RHP961/2)
Fig. 5.28
Taymouth Castle; detail from Sanger of Apollo’s Temple or the Fairy Temple. Note the Ionic columns and bell-cast roof of the structure subsequently over-painted.

Fig. 5.29
Taymouth Castle; vignette of Apollo’s Temple from George Langland’s survey (1786).

Fig. 5.30
Taymouth Castle; Apollo’s Temple as replaced sometime before 1786. (NMRS)
Fig. 5.31
Taymouth Castle, painting by Charles Steuart (1767) of the view across Loch Tay from Tom na Croiche.
(SNPG)
Fig. 5.32
Taymouth Castle; vignette of Maxwell's Temple from George Langland's survey.

Fig. 5.33
The second building from plate 82 of Gibbs’s Book of Architecture.
Fig. 5.34
Taymouth Castle; detail from Sanger of the Star Seat.

Fig. 5.35
Taymouth Castle; vignette of the Star Seat from George Langland’s survey.
Fig. 5.36
Taymouth Castle; vignette of the summerhouse terminating the 'Surprise Walk' (one of a pair) from Langland’s survey. (feint lines have been pencilled in)
Fig. 5.37
Taymouth Castle; the Tower c.1950.
Note the wings are later additions.

Fig. 5.38
Taymouth Castle; the rear of the Tower.
Fig. 5.39
Taymouth Castle; vignette of the Temple of Aelous from George Langland’s survey.
(feint lines have been pencilled in)

Fig. 5.40
Taymouth Castle; vignette of the Octagon or Mary’s Temple from George Langland’s survey.
Fig. 5.41
Taymouth Castle; detail of a vignette from Stobie’s map of *The Counties of Perth and Clackmannan* (1783).
Note that a small tent-like structure is depicted at centre-left of the picture.
(NLS)
Fig. 5.42
Taymouth Castle; vignette of the Dardanelle Fort from George Langland's survey.

Fig. 5.43
Taymouth Castle; the Dardanelle Fort.
(NMRS)
Fig. 5.44
Taymouth Castle; “field garrison pieces” being fired from the Dardanelle Fort depicted in a painting c.1820 by D. O. Hill
(SNPG)
Fig. 5.45
Taymouth Castle; the entrance to the Hermitage and the tunnel leading to the viewing chamber.

Fig. 5.46
Taymouth Castle; The view towards the viewing chamber from above the waterfall (the chamber is set at the top of the cliff at the edge of the field), and the view through the main chamber to the waterfall.
Fig. 5.47
Blair Castle, Perthshire;
Detail of James Dorret’s “Plan of Atholl House Gardens, Parks and Inclosures” (1758)
depicting the core of the designed landscape.
The plan has been annotated to depict the sites of existing and lost features
(Blair MSS, A 13)
Fig. 5.48
Blair Castle; “Plan of a Building Intended for the Top of the Broom Know at Blair” dated 1742 and signed by Roger Morris.
(Blair MSS, D2/12/5)

Fig. 5.49
Blair Castle; elevation of an “Obelisk of Portland stone carved on ye four fronts,” dated verso June 23rd 1742 and signed by John Cheere.
(Blair MSS, bundle 55)
Fig. 5.50
Blair Castle; sketch of the "Insides of the Temple of Fame at Blair," dated 1744.
Note what appears to be pointed-windows and traceried glazing patterns.
(Blair MSS, D12/2/18)
Fig. 5.51
Blair Castle; Aerial view of the Hercules Garden
(Dingwall (1992), fig.15)

Fig. 5.52
Blair Castle; View west across the Hercules Garden.
The recently-restored Chinese Bridge can just be discerned in the middle distance.
Fig. 5.53
Blair Castle: elevation of the eastern end of the Hercules Garden (c.1748).
(Blair MSS, D2/12/25)

Fig. 5.54
Blair Castle; undated and unsigned drawing for “The Parispad ovall” that probably relates to the alcove constructed within the Hercules Garden by 1753.
(Blair MSS, D2/12/12)
Fig. 5.55
Blair Castle; an undated "Design of a Bridge for his Grace the Duke of Athol" by Abraham Swan
(Blair MSS, D2/12/8)

Fig. 5.56
Blair Castle; designs for railing in the Chinese taste.
(Blair MSS, D2/12/23, /24 and Box 40/1/A/6)
Fig. 5.57
Blair Castle; the Balveny Pillar.
(NMRS)
Fig. 5.58
Blair Castle; a plan and elevation of "A Ruin" dated 1747 possibly by William Adam
(Blair MSS, D2/12/15)

Fig. 5.59
Blair Castle; proposal dated 1762 for The Whim.
(NMRS)
Fig. 5.59a
Blair Castle; the "Whim".
Dunkeld House, Perthshire; survey of the Dunkeld grounds undertaken by William Stobie in 1759.

The Fort is marked 'F' in the centre of the plan, the house is located to the right-hand-side.

(uncatalogued drawing at Blair;
the above illustration - which is a computerised copy of the original -
has been extracted from LUC's Dunkeld House Management Plan)
Fig. 5.61
Dunkeld House; extract from Stobie's survey illustrating the form of Stanley Hill. (Blair MSS, uncatalogued)

Fig. 5.61a
Dunkeld House; extract from Stobie's survey illustrating the Gothick eye-catcher (Blair MSS, uncatalogued)
Fig. 5.62
Dunkeld House; a "plan and Elevation of a Circular House for His Grace the Duke of Atholl" dated 1738. (Blair MSS, D2/12/16)
Fig. 5.63
Dunkeld House; the grotto viewed from the riverside.

Fig. 5.64
Dunkeld House; the grotto viewed from the rear towards the river.
Fig. 5.65
Dunkeld House; a design for a Chinese temple probably by Abraham Swan.
(Blair MSS, D2/12/1)
Fig. 5.66
Dunkeld House; the Tower from the south-east.
Note the terracing within the foreground.

Fig. 5.67
Dunkeld House; the Tower from the south.
Note the basement entrance and the foreworks.
Fig. 5.67a
Dunkeld House; extract from Stobie's 1759 survey illustrating the "Chinese Temple" and the terraced switchbacks leading up to the "Fort".
(Blair MSS, uncatalogued)
Fig. 5.68

Dunkeld House; plan sketched by the Duke of Atholl c.1756 presumably for an angle-tower intended to be raised as part of the Tower's foreworks.

(Blair MSS, Box 40/4/106)
Fig. 5.69
Dunkeld House; detail of the second edition (1900) Ordnance Survey
illustrating the location of the Hermitage in relation to the core of the Dunkeld designed landscape.
(NLS)
Fig. 5.70
Dunkeld House, engraving of what may have been the first Hermitage.
Fig. 5.71
Dunkeld House; rear view of the Hermitage as it was rebuilt in 1782.

Fig. 5.72
Dunkeld House; view of the Hermitage from across the Braan.
Fig. 5.73
Dunkeld House; entrance to Ossian's Cave.
Fig. 5.74
Perspective view of a Chinese bridge attributable to the Adam brothers (c. 1750s).
(NMRS)

Fig. 5.75
Sketch by John Adam dated 1769 for improvements to The Glen at Blair Adam, Perthshire.
(NMRS)

Fig. 5.76
Landscaping proposals by Robert Adam for Kedleston Hall, Derbyshire (1759).
(Jackson-Stopps, p.14)
Fig. 5.77
Yester House: the west gable of the nave of the chapel, remodelled to create a mausoleum by John and Robert Adam (c. 1753)
(Cameron, *Architectural Heritage*, fig. 4.3)

Fig. 5.78
The South (Woodhouselee) Aisle of Glencourse Church near Penicuik.
(Cameron, *Architectural Heritage*, fig. 4.2)
Fig. 5.79
Yester House; detail of the chapel’s nave.

Fig. 5.80
The south front of the former Parliament House in Edinburgh.
Note the similarity between the occuli of the Yester chapel and the Parliament House.
(Engraving by P. Foudrinier, published in W. Maitland’s History of Edinburgh in 1753 and reproduced in Cameron, Architectural Heritage, fig. 4.4)
Fig. 5.81
Rough sketch for a Chinese bridge probably by Robert Adam (c.1750s)
(NMRS)

Fig. 5.82
Undated design for a rustic cottage attributable to Robert Adam.
(NMRS)

Fig. 5.83
Design by Robert Adam (c.1790) for a rustic summerhouse intended for Dalquharran, Ayrshire.
(NMRS)
Fig. 5.84
Undated sketch proposal by Robert Adam for a bridge at Blair Adam.
(NMRS)
Fig. 5.85
Dumfries House, Ayrshire; detail from General Roy’s Military Survey (c.1750).
Note that the house is set within open parkland west of the woodland.
Mount Stair is the southern-most rond point.
(NLS)
Fig. 5.86
Dumfries House; undated design for a “Rusticated Temple” for Mount Stair by Robert Adam.

Fig. 5.87
Dumfries House; ornamental well-head (demolished).
Fig. 5.88
Dumfries House; late-19th-century photograph of the "Temple."

Fig. 5.89
Detail of the Adam's final scheme for the Tombreac dairy at Inveraray Castle. The massing and detailing of the end pavilion, and the elevational treatment of the gabled central block, both appear to be expressed at the Dumfries House "Temple."
Fig. 5.90
Craigiehall House, west of Edinburgh; detail of General Roy's Military Survey (c. 1750).
The summerhouse terminates the avenue south of the River Almond; the grotto and bridge are located slightly east of the intersection between the River and the South Avenue.
Fig. 5.91
Craighall House; the grotto from across the River Almond.

Fig. 5.92
Craighall House; view from the grotto window.
Craigiehall House; undated engraving of the “View of the Bridge and Grotto at Craigie Hall” (c. late-18th-century) (NMRS)
Fig. 5.94
Craigiehall House; undated design for a summerhouse possibly by John Adam (c.1750s).
(NMRS)

Fig. 5.95
Craigiehall House; undated "Sketch for the Chinese Raill of the Bridge at Craigyhall"
attributed to the Adam brothers (c.1750s).
(NMRS)
Craigiehall House; undated "Plan and Elevation of a Temple for the Island at Craigyhall" attributed to the Adam brothers (c. 1750s).
(NMRS)
Fig 5.297
Craigebull House; the gazebo.
(NMR59)
Fig. 5.98
Craigiehall House; undated "Plan and Elevation of a Temple for Mount Leney at Craigyhall" attributed to the Adam brothers (c.1758) (NMRS)

Fig. 5.99
Craigiehall House; undated proposal for a two-storey gazebo attributed to the Adam brothers (c.1758). (NMRS)
Figs. 5.100
Craighall House; executed scheme for the gazebo attributed to Adam brothers (undated, c.1758).
(NMRS)
Fig. 5.101
Craigiehall House; interior of the first floor of the gazebo.
(NMRS)

Fig. 5.102
Craigiehall House; interior of the first floor of the gazebo.
(NMRS)
Fig. 5.103
Arniston House, Midlothian; undated “Design of a Gothick Bridge for Arnistone” attributed to John Adam (c.1750s)
(RHP 5248/10/24)
Fig. 5.104
Arniston House; the grotto from the south.

Fig. 5.105
Arniston House; entrance to the grotto.
Fig. 5.106
Duddingston House, Edinburgh; the temple.
Fig. 5.107

Monymusk, Aberdeenshire; Robert Robinson’s improvement plan of 1761.

Though difficult to discern at small scale, Robinson proposes an obelisk and sham-ruin as incidents along the paths that snake around the pleasure grounds on the right of the plan.

(NMRS)
Fig. 5.108
Lochnell House, Argyll; the tower.
(NMRS)
Fig. 5.109
Panmure Estate; part of the sham ruin.

Fig. 5.110
Panmure Estate; part of the sham ruin.
Fig. 5.111
Melville Castle, Midlothian; the temple.

Fig. 5.112
The third and forth buildings from plate 79 of Gibbs's *Book of Architecture* (1728).
Fig. 5.113
The Lees, Berwickshire; the temple.
Fig. 5.114
Orangefield House, Ayrshire; 'Macrae's Monument.'

Fig. 5.115
Plate 70 of Gibbs's *Book of Architecture* (1728).
Fig. 5.116
Amisfield Estate, East Lothian; the temple.

Fig. 5.117
Plate 101 from Isaac Ware's *A Complete Body of Architecture* (1756)
Fig. 5.118
Blackadder House, Berwickshire; the gazebo overlooking the walled garden.

Fig. 5.119
Cavens House, Kirkcudbrightshire; an undated and undated "Design of a Green House" attributed to Robert Adam.
(NMRS)
Fig. 5.120
Newbattle Abbey House, Midlothian; the remains of the greenhouse.

Fig. 5.121
Beanston House, East Lothian; the greenhouse.
Fig. 5.122
Huntingdon House, East Lothian; the dovecote set alongside the main house.
Fig. 5.123
Cambo House, Fife; the dovecote set in a small copse to the south of the main house.
Fig. 5.124
Nisbet House, Roxburghshire; the dovecote set on a hill overlooking the main house.
Fig. 5.125
Ednam House, Roxburghshire; the summerhouse.
Fig. 5.126
Ednam House: detail of the capitals and frieze to the summerhouse.

Fig. 5.127
Plate 51 from Batty Langley's *Ancient Architecture Restored and Improved* (1742).
Fig. 5.128
Errol Park House, Perthshire; the summerhouse, known locally as 'The Troy.'
Fig. 5.129
Errol Park House; detail of the tripartite pointed-arch opening to the rear of the summerhouse.
Fig. 5.130
Errol Park House; detail of the first edition Ordnance Survey depicting the ramparts and “The Maze” around the summerhouse.
(NLS)
Fig. 5.131
Plate 30 of Overton's *Original Designs of Temples* (1766).
Fig. 5.132

Dunmore Estate, Stirlingshire; the gazebo overlooking the walled garden.
Fig. 5.133
Penicuik House; the Chinese Gates, now in storage.
(NMRS)
Castle Semple, Ayrshire; remains of gazebo (formerly with a swept 'Chinese' roof) that survives at the summit of a hill overlooking Loch Winnoch.
Fig. 5.135
Design 'E' of Thomas Wright's *Six Original Designs of Grottoes* (1758).
Fig. 5.136
Illustration of "Primitive Buildings" from Chambers's *A Treatise on Civil Architecture* (1759).

Fig. 5.137
Illustration of a "Primitive Hut" from William Wrighte's *Grotesque Architecture* (plate 1, 1767).
Fig. 5.138
Newhailes House; the grotto viewed obliquely from the north-west.
Mellerstain House; a “Design for a Ruinous Building” attributable to Robert Adam (1770). (NMRS)

Mellerstain House; a plan and elevation by Robert Adam for a “Tower to be built on the Hill at Mellerstain,” dated 23 November 1774. (NMRS)
Fig. 5.141
Culzean Castle, Ayrshire; viaduct from the south-west (c.1920)
(NMRS)

Fig. 5.141a
Culzean Castle; Robert Adam's scheme of 1780 for a ruined arch and viaduct.
(NMRS)
Fig. 6.1
Plate 9 of John Plaw's *Ferme Ornée* (1795).

Fig. 6.1a
Culloden House, Inverness-shire; late-19th-century(?) photograph of the kennels.
Fig. 6.2
Tulloch Castle, Ross-shire; Caisteal Gorach.
(NMRS)

Fig. 6.2a
Tulloch Castle, Ross-shire; Robert Adam’s first sketch proposal for a sham ruin.
(NMRS)
Fig. 6.3
Novar House, Ross-shire; sham ruin.

Fig. 6.4
Kinoull Hill, Perthshire; sham ruin.
Fig. 6.5
Kinnaird Castle, Perthshire; temple overlooking the River South Esk. (NMRS)

Fig. 6.6
Cairness House, Aberdeenshire; the larder. (NMRS)
Fig. 6.7
Dyrburgh Abbey House, Berwickshire; the Temple of the Muses.
Fig. 6.8
Cullen House, Banffshire; The Temple of Pomona.
(NMRS)

Fig. 6.9
Cullen House; James Playfair's 1788 proposal for a "Temple of Pomona".
(NMRS)
Fig. 6.10
Invermay, Perthshire; game larder-cum-icehouse.

Fig. 6.11
Invermay; dairy.
Fig. 6.12
Taymouth Castle; dairy set on the site of the Venus Temple.
(NMRS)
Fig. 6.13


Fig. 6.13

Culzean Castle; the pheasantry.
Fig. 6.14
Culzean Castle; the derelict remains of the early-19th-century pagoda-cum-menagerie.
Fig. 6.15
Pitfour estate; bath-house in the form of the Temple of Theseus.

Fig. 6.16
Unexecuted "design for a bath at Dunkeld" (late-18th century) with glasshouses flanking.
Fig. 6.17
Kelburn Castle, Ayrshire; monument to the 3rd Earl of Glasgow.

Fig. 6.18
Panmure estate; the 'Panmure Testimonial.'
Fig. 6.19
Lanrick Castle, Stirlingshire; monument to the Murray family.
Fig. 6.20
Temple and hot-house complex (undated and unexecuted) proposed by Robert Adam for Auchencruive.
(NMRS)

Fig. 6.21
Unexecuted temple and hot-house complex proposed by Walter Nicol in 1802 for Invermay.
(NMRS)
Fig. 6.22
Culzean Castle, Ayrshire; conservatory known as the 'Camellia House.'
(NMRS)

Fig. 6.23
Dalkeith Palace, Midlothian; the conservatory.
Fig. 6.24
Inverneil, Argyll; one of a pair of angle-towers within the walled garden.
(NMRS)

Fig. 6.25
Amisfield estate, East Lothian;
one of the angle temples within the walled garden (formerly topped by a dome).
(NMRS)
Fig. 6.26
Prestonhall House; gazebos within the walled garden.

Fig. 6.27
Fasque House, Kincardineshire; summerhouse within the walled garden.
Fig. 6.28
Elvington, East Lothian; crenellated dovecote.
(NMRS)
Fig. 6.29
Gargunnock, Stirlingshire; crenellated dovecote.

Fig. 6.30
Harburn House; crenellated dovecote.
Fig. 6.31
Saltoun House, East Lothian; crenellated dovecote.

Fig. 6.32
Cally House, Kirkcudbrightshire; crenellated gardener’s house.
Fig. 6.33
Pitfour, Perthshire; clock tower.

Fig. 6.34
Cammo (dem.), west of Edinburgh; water tower.
Fig. 6.35
The Burn, Kincardineshire; the 'Doulie Tower.'

Fig. 6.36
The Burn; the 'Doulie Tower.'
Fig. 6.37

Elevation and Plan by Walter Nicol for a “Gothic Temple for the point near the Hummel-bummel” at Invermay Perthshire, dated 1802.

(NMRS)
Fig. 6.38

Extract from Barker's *Panoramic View from Calton Hill* (1793) depicting the view north across Edinburgh (NMRS)
Fig. 6.39
Kinfauns Castle, Perthshire; Binns Hill Tower.

Fig. 6.40
Raith House, Fife; tower on Comrie Hill.
(NMRS)
Fig. 6.41
Balcarres House, Fife; Craig Tower.
Fig. 6.42

Bandrum estate, Fife; tower.
Fig. 6.43
Craigend House, Stirlingshire; the ruinous remains of the former tower.
Fig. 6.44
Johnston Lodge, Kincardineshire; tower.

Fig. 6.45
Belmont Castle, Angus; 'Kinpurney Tower,' reputedly a former observatory.
Fig. 6.46
Lour, Angus, tower.
Fig. 6.46a
Cullen House; Robert Adam’s undated “Design for a Banqueting room... towards the Garden” (NMRS)
Auchencruive House, Ayrshire; two stage tower known as ‘Oswald’s Temple.’

Cargen House, Kirkcudbrightshire; two-stage tower set within the later(?) walled garden.
Fig. 6.49
Arthurstone, Angus; the tower adjoining the walled garden.
Fig. 6.50
Pitfour estate, Banffshire; the 'Observatory.'

Fig. 6.51
Kilmaron estate, Fife; miniature tower set within walled garden.
Fig. 6.52
The Binns, West Lothian; the tower on Binns Hill.

Fig. 6.53
Blair Castle, Fife; the tower.
(Historic Scotland)
Fig. 6.54
Scotscraig (dem.), Fife; remains of the 'Waterloo Tower.'

Fig. 6.55
Hill House, West Lothian; the 'Waterloo Tower.'
(Jaques and McKeans, p.107)
Fig. 6.56
Newton House, Morayshire; tower raised to commemorate the Duke of York.
Fig. 6.57
Corehouse, Lanarkshire; mausoleum.

Fig. 6.58
Whitehaugh, Aberdeenshire; detail of the principal elevation of the mausoleum.
Fig. 6.59
Duff House; principal elevation of the mausoleum.

Fig. 6.60
Thurso Castle, Caithness; Sinclair mausoleum.
(NMRS)
Fig. 6.61
Brocklesby, Lincolnshire; mausoleum.
(Colvin (1991), fig. 327)

Fig. 6.62
Callendar House, Stirlingshire; mausoleum.
Fig. 6.63
Gosford House, East Lothian; mausoleum.

Fig. 6.64
Penicuik Churchyard, Penicuik; the Clerk mausoleum.
Fig. 6.65
Prestonhall House, Midlothian; mausoleum-cum-memorial.

Fig. 6.66
The monument of the Julii, Saint Remy, France.
(Colvin (1991), fig. 48)
Fig. 6.67
Kinnettles, Angus; mausoleum.

Fig. 6.68
Marlee House, Perthshire; mausoleum.
Fig. 6.69
Carstairs House, Lanarkshire; mausoleum.
(NMRS)
Fig. 6.70
Springwood (dem.), Roxburghshire; mausoleum.

Fig. 6.71
Springwood; undated perspective of mausoleum attributed to James Gillespie Graham.
(NMRS)
Fig. 6.72
Kirkdale House, Kirkcudbrightshire; mausoleum.

Fig. 6.73
Crawford Priory, Fife; detail of the entrance to the mausoleum on Walton Hill.
(NMRS)
Rossie Priory, Perthshire; unexecuted proposal for a mausoleum by John Patterson, 1797.
(Rossie Priory MSS, Box 22, fol. 1v, Sandeman Library, Perth)

Macbiehill estate, Tweeddale; mausoleum.
Fig. 6.76
Logie House, Angus; mausoleum.

Fig. 6.77
Cambo House, Fife; mausoleum.
Fig. 6.78
Hamilton Palace; the mausoleum.