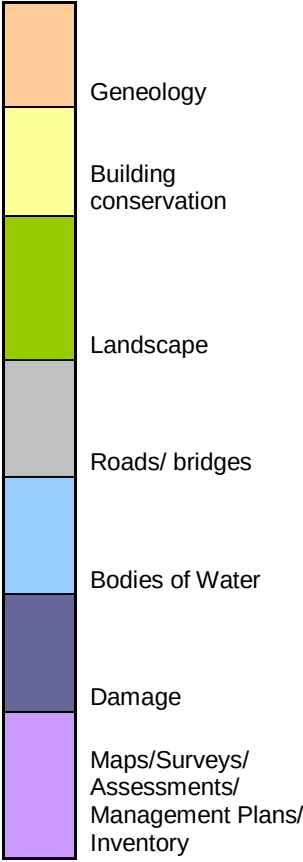




CRATHES CASTLE

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Gardens and Designed Landscapes
May 2012

CRATHES CASTLE TIMELINE



CRATHES CASTLE

Date	Reference Source	Historical Account
1323	Crathes Castle: Historical Landscape Survey by Peter McGowan Associates. The National Trust for Scotland, 1997. P.1	The Crathes estate forms part of the Land of Leys, which was granted to Alexander de Burnard by King Robert the Bruce in 1323 At that time, the house stood on a crannog at Loch of Leys, 1.5km north-west of Crathes.
1323	Crathes Castle: Historical Landscape Survey by Peter McGowan Associates. The National Trust for Scotland, 1997. P. 16	Charter of loch of Banchory to the Burnetts; family lived on crannog 200' x 100' built in Loch of Leys
14th century	An Inventory of Gardens and Designed Landscapes in Scotland. Vol 3: Highland, Orkney and Grampian. p. 185; Undiscovered Scotland. Crathes Castle.	Burnetts were first granted land in Aberdeenshire and their earliest home was on the islands of Ley. The family's origins can be traced back to the arrival of the Normans in England in 1066
1446	Crathes Castle: Historical Landscape Survey by Peter McGowan Associates. The National Trust for Scotland, 1997. P. 16	John Burnett, 5th Laird, 1st 'of Leys' succeeded. Designation 'of Leys' first appears (Bryce, 1987).
1454-1505	Crathes Castle: Historical Landscape Survey by Peter McGowan Associates. The National Trust for Scotland, 1997. P. 16	Alexander, who married Elizabeth Forbes, succeeded
1488	Crathes Castle: Historical Landscape Survey by Peter McGowan Associates. The National Trust for Scotland, 1997. P. 16	King James III granted a charter to Alexander Burnard for free baroniam de Leys. Bryce (1987) argues that a castle or stronghold had already been built at Crathes and this is where the charter papers would have been signed.
1505-29	Crathes Castle: Historical Landscape Survey by Peter McGowan Associates. The National Trust for Scotland, 1997. P. 16	Alexander, who married Janet Gardine
1529-74	Crathes Castle: Historical Landscape Survey by Peter McGowan Associates. The National Trust for Scotland, 1997. P. 16	Alexander, who married 1) Janet Hamilton 2) Marjorie Forbes

Date	Reference Source	Historical Account
1533-1633	Development Period 1 (Alexander, 9th Laird to Thomas, 12th Laird)	Building of castle and first garden laid out c. 1600 by 12th laird; firs planted, policies planted.
late 16th century	Scran ID: 000-000-143-724-C National Library of Scotland	 Viewed from the East, Crathes Castle stands by the River Dee. Work on the building lasted from 1553 until the end of the century. A fortunate marriage helped the Burnett family fund this move from their older home at Leys.
second half of the 16th century	An Inventory of Gardens and Designed Landscapes in Scotland. Vol 3: Highland, Orkney and Grampian. p. 185; Crathes Castle, Garden and Management Plan 1992-1997. p.1	Crathes Castle was built in the second half of the 16th century by Alexander Burnett, in approximately 1553 and was completed by his great grandson, another Alexander, in 1596.
	Scran ID: 000-000-115-711-C; Newsquest (Herald & Times)	 The land was granted to the Burnett family by King Robert the Bruce in 1323 and the castle was built during the 16th century.

1553-1596	An Inventory of Gardens and Designed Landscapes in Scotland. Vol 3: Highland, Orkney and Grampian. p. 186	Crathes Castle was listed category A, was built between 1553-1596 by the Bell Brothers, master-masons.
1595	Crathes Castle: Historical Landscape Survey by Peter McGowan Associates. The National Trust for Scotland, 1997. P. 16	12th laird Alexander resigned the Barony of Leys, which had the old lake dwelling as its principal residence and received a new Charter re-granting it with Crathes Castle as the family seat. He also made considerable additions to the family estate.
1596	Crathes Castle: Historical Landscape Survey by Peter McGowan Associates. The National Trust for Scotland, 1997. P. 17	Crathes Castle finished by Alexander Burnett, 9th laird's great grandson, who had succeeded in 1574, becoming the 12th laird. He married Katherine Gordon of Lesmoir and their initials can be found near the entrance of the Castle. He is considered to have laid out the gardens at Crathes; he also finished Muchalls in 1627 (began 1619).
	Scran ID: 000-000-520-856-C; The National Trust for Scotland	 This is a view of the Burnett coat of arms, which is carved into the stone on the southwest wall of Crathes Castle near Banchory in Aberdeenshire. The horn represents the Horn of Leys. Tradition holds that when Bruce gave Burnett the post of Royal Forester of Drum he also gave his horn as a badge of office. The arms also carry two mottos: Virescit Vulnere Virtus (Courage flourishes at a wound) and Alterius Non Sit Qui Suus Esse Potest (Let him no be another's who can be his own).
1599	Handbook for Seasonal Staff and Volunteers. National Trust for Scotland. Crathes Castle. P. 17	The ceiling depicts the nine Greek muses and five of the seven cardinal virtues (all seven are mentioned on the beams). The ceiling is said to represent the family's patronage of the arts and sciences. It bears the date 1599.
1600s	Crathes Castle: Historical Landscape Survey by Peter McGowan Associates. The National Trust for Scotland, 1997. P. 17	Alexander Burnett's brother Gilbert was a professor of philosophy at the University of Basle; a link to Germanic-style ceiling paintings at Crathes has been suggested.

after 1619	Crathes Castle: Historical Landscape Survey by Peter McGowan Associates. The National Trust for Scotland, 1997. P. 17	Robert Gordon Straloch a contemporary of Thomas, 1st Baronet, recorded that he 'has by care and skill subdued the genius of the place, for by planting firs and other trees of many kinds he has covered the forbidding crags, laid it out with gardens, and clothed it with please
1619-33	An Inventory of Gardens and Designed Landscapes in Scotland. Vol 3: Highland, Orkney and Grampian. p. 185; Crathes Castle: Historical Landscape Survey by Peter McGowan Associates. The National Trust for Scotland, 1997. P. 17;	The first garden [at Crathes Castle] was probably laid out in the early 17th century. Between 1619-33, a garden was first laid out for 1st Baronet. It is likely that Sir Thomas Burnett, 1st Baronet (1519-1653) first laid out the garden at Crathes and although he had parliamentary leanings he did not join the Civil War thus avoiding damage to his property.
1619-53	Crathes Castle: Historical Landscape Survey by Peter McGowan Associates. The National Trust for Scotland, 1997. P. 17	Sir Thomas who was married 1) Margaret Douglas of Glenbervie, and 2) Jean Moncrieff, inherited
1620	Crathes Castle: Historical Landscape Survey by Peter McGowan Associates. The National Trust for Scotland, 1997. P. 17	Sir Thomas Burnett knighted
1626	Crathes Castle: Historical Landscape Survey by Peter McGowan Associates. The National Trust for Scotland, 1997. P. 17	1st Baronet, Thomas, became one of the earliest Baronets of Nova Scotia, with a grant of lands in New Scotland, called Leyisburnett

Date	Reference Source	Historical Account
1663-1714	Development Period 2 (Sir Thomas Burnett, 3rd Baronet)	Avenues and woodlands planted; c. 1702 yew topiary/ hedges planted
1644	Crathes Castle: Historical Landscape Survey by Peter McGowan Associates. The National Trust for Scotland, 1997. P. 17	Marques of Montrose stayed at Crathes Castle, army camped outside Crathes. In 1644, a band of Highlanders attacked the Castle, Sir Thomas referred to 67,000 Scots pounds of damage.
1646	Crathes Castle: Historical Landscape Survey by Peter McGowan Associates. The National Trust for Scotland, 1997. P. 17	Sir Thomas Burnett obtained an Act of Parliament transferring the Barony of Leys to the adjacent shire, creating an anomaly in the County Boundary (Simpson, 1933).
1653-63	Crathes Castle: Historical Landscape Survey by Peter McGowan Associates. The National Trust for Scotland, 1997. P. 17	Sir Thomas succeeded by his grandson ('the Profane') who died aged 26. Sir Alexander, who married Elizabeth Coumts of Auchtercoull.
1663	An Inventory of Gardens and Designed Landscapes in Scotland. Vol 3: Highland, Orkney and Grampian. p. 185	His grandson, Sir Thomas, 3rd Baronet, inherited in 1663, he extended the castle by adding the 'Queen Anne' wing partly to accommodate his 21 children.
1663-1714	Crathes Castle: Historical Landscape Survey by Peter McGowan Associates. The National Trust for Scotland, 1997. P. 17	Succeeded by his son, also Thomas, who married Margaret Arbuthnott. Estate prospered.
early 18th century	An Inventory of Gardens and Designed Landscapes in Scotland. Vol 3: Highland, Orkney and Grampian. p. 186	The Walled Garden was probably built in the early 18th century by Sir Thomas Burnett, 3rd Baronet. Its layout today is almost the same as that shown on the 1st edition OS, dated 1864.
early 18th century	An Inventory of Gardens and Designed Landscapes in Scotland. Vol 3: Highland, Orkney and Grampian. p. 186	Crathes Castle wing was added with further alterations in 1830s and more editions in 1964
1700	Crathes Castle: Historical Landscape Survey by Peter McGowan Associates. The National Trust for Scotland, 1997. P. 17	The main blocks of woodland were planted in 1700 by Sir Thomas, 3rd Baronet, and these can be seen in General Roy's plan of 1750. Remnants of this planting can still be seen especially the magnificent Scot's Pine growing over large stone outcrops.
1702	An Inventory of Gardens and Designed Landscapes in Scotland. Vol 3: Highland, Orkney and Grampian. p. 185	Once part of the 18th century carriage drives, the double avenue of lime trees was probably first planted in about 1702. Some of these trees were subsequently replaced and since the 1973, the Trust have been undertaking a long term programme of replanting.

1702	Crates Castle Garden. Historical Background and Management Policy. The National Trust for Scotland, 1989, p.5; Crathes Castle: Historical Landscape Survey by Peter McGowan Associates. The National Trust for Scotland, 1997. P. 17; An Inventory of Gardens and Designed Landscapes in Scotland. Vol. 3: Highland, Orkney and Grampian. p. 185;NTS Image Database (NTSCRTp00142)		The yew hedges in the walled garden are reputed to have been planted in 1702; Frequently quoted planting date for garden yews; The planting of some of the large yews in the terrace to the east of the Castle have been attributed to Sir Thomas, 3rd Baronet.
1702	Scran ID: 000-000-115-710-C; Newsquest (Herald & Times)		The gardens and countryside beyond, showing the great yew hedges which date from 1702.
1705	Crathes Castle: Historical Landscape Survey by Peter McGowan Associates. The National Trust for Scotland, 1997. P. 17	Beech tree planted at the end of south lawn.	
1707	Crathes Castle: Historical Landscape Survey by Peter McGowan Associates. The National Trust for Scotland, 1997. P. 17	The 3rd Baronet, Sir Thomas, was a supporter of King William and the Revolution Settlement, and also of the union of the two kingdoms. In 1707 he was elected an MP, but seems never to have taken his seat.. He is said to have 21 children.	
1710	Crathes Castle: Historical Landscape Survey by Peter McGowan Associates. The National Trust for Scotland, 1997. P. 17	Fruit trees and lime avenue planted around this date (Robson)	

1714-58	An Inventory of Gardens and Designed Landscapes in Scotland. Vol 3: Highland, Orkney and Grampian. p. 185; Crathes Castle: Historical Landscape Survey by Peter McGowan Associates. The National Trust for Scotland, 1997. P. 17	Sir Thomas died in 1714, succeeded by his son Sir Alexander, 4th Baronet who inherited in 1714. He married Helen Burnett of Muchalls.
1714	Crathes Castle: Historical Landscape Survey by Peter McGowan Associates. The National Trust for Scotland, 1997. P. 17	The gardens at Crathes were well established. Sir Samuel Forbes of Foveran wrote 'The house of Crathes is well built, well planted with natural and artificial wood; the gardens produce delicate fruit; the soil is warm, the victual substations and weighty.'
1750	An Inventory of Gardens and Designed Landscapes in Scotland. Vol 3: Highland, Orkney and Grampian. p. 185	A fairly extensive formal landscape surrounded the Castle can be seen on General Roy's plan, but it is not known which laird laid it out.
mid 18th century	An Inventory of Gardens and Designed Landscapes in Scotland. Vol 3: Highland, Orkney and Grampian. p. 185	The designed landscape had been planted in the formal style by the mid 18th century and the parkland was created for the latter part of that century redesigned by Robert Robinson.

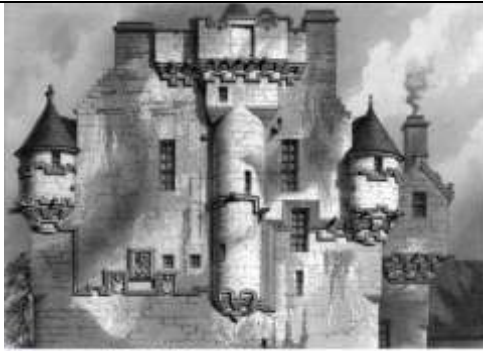
	Scran ID: 000-000-520-848-C; The National Trust for Scotland	 These are views of the walled garden at Crathes Castle. It is thought that the dates from soon after the castle were built when the kitchen garden it protected would have been essential in supporting the needs of the castle. By the time of the Victoria era, the kitchen garden had been relegated to the lower half of the walled garden with the ornamental gardens occupying the higher terraces. The gardens as they are seen today owe their look and design to Sir James Burnett and his wife Sybil. The garden is 3.75 acres and divided into 8 parts. Four of these are on a higher level to the north and four on a lower level to the south. These are separated by borders or in the case of the upper level, the magnificent yew hedges, which have been shaped over the years. Tradition holds that the oldest yew was planted in 1802.
1758-59	An Inventory of Gardens and Designed Landscapes in Scotland. Vol 3: Highland, Orkney and Grampian. p. 185; Crathes Castle: Historical Landscape Survey by Peter McGowan Associates. The National Trust for Scotland, 1997. P. 17	Sir Alexander Burnett died. His son, Robert Byrbett of Leys, 5th Baronet succeeded in 1758 and died a year later leaving no direct descendant. .
1759	Crathes Castle: Historical Landscape Survey by Peter McGowan Associates. The National Trust for Scotland, 1997. P. 17	5th Baronet died without progeny and there began a 7 year legal battle between two cousins for his inheritance, eventually won by Thomas Burnett of Criggie, who succeeded as 6th Baronet; married Katherine Ramsay of Balmain.

1760s	An Inventory of Gardens and Designed Landscapes in Scotland. Vol 3: Highland, Orkney and Grampian. p. 185	It is thought that in the 1760s, [Sir Thomas Burnett of Criggie] asked Robert Robinson to landscape the park. Sir Thomas' son altered the Castle and initiated various changes to the grounds.
1762	Crathes Castle: Historical Landscape Survey by Peter McGowan Associates. The National Trust for Scotland, 1997. P. 17	Robert Robinson due to visit to survey the landscape of Crathes; no evidence of his design found.
1765	An Inventory of Gardens and Designed Landscapes in Scotland. Vol 3: Highland, Orkney and Grampian. p. 185	After a 7 year legal struggle, Sir Thomas Burnett of Criggie succeeded to the title and property.

Date	Reference Source	Historical Account
1783-1837	Develpement Period 3 (Sir Robert Burnett, 11th Baronet)	West Approach and Lodge; west drive walks including Juniper Walk
1783-1837	Crathes Castle: Historical Landscape Survey by Peter McGowan Associates. The National Trust for Scotland, 1997. P. 17	Sir Robert, who married Margaret Dalrymple Horn Elphinstone, succeeded.
1786	Crathes Castle: Historical Landscape Survey by Peter McGowan Associates. The National Trust for Scotland, 1997. P. 17	Miss Mary Burnett born (d. 1856)
1790s	An Inventory of Gardens and Designed Landscapes in Scotland. Vol 3: Highland, Orkney and Grampian. p. 187	Many of the southern woods including Milton Wood and Miller's Ward Wood were planted when the informal park was laid out in the 790s. Some remain but most have been felled and were replanted shortly after World War II with mixed conifers, including Sitka spruce, Douglas fir and <i>Abies grandis</i> .
1799	Crathes Castle: Historical Landscape Survey by Peter McGowan Associates. The National Trust for Scotland, 1997. P. 17	The first mid-Dee bridge crossing was built at Banchory, half a mile upstream from the ferry.
late18th century	An Inventory of Gardens and Designed Landscapes in Scotland. Vol 3: Highland, Orkney and Grampian. p. 184	The Castle lies almost in the centre of the policies. The policies are almost triangular in shape and are bordered by roads except for a small area in the south-east corner. Their extent has hardly changed since General Roy's plan of 1750 but their layout was altered at the end of the 18th century and beautified by 1864, the date of the 1st edition OS plan.
19th century	An Inventory of Gardens and Designed Landscapes in Scotland. Vol 3: Highland, Orkney and Grampian. p. 185	The gardens near the House were renovated in the late 19th century.
early 19th century	An Inventory of Gardens and Designed Landscapes in Scotland. Vol 3: Highland, Orkney and Grampian. p. 186	The Doocot, listed category B, was probably built in the early 19th century and rebuilt on the present site in 1935.
early 19th century	An Inventory of Gardens and Designed Landscapes in Scotland. Vol 3: Highland, Orkney and Grampian. p. 186	The Stables and Farm Buildings lie to the north-east of the Castle and were probably built in the early 19th century,

early 19th century	An Inventory of Gardens and Designed Landscapes in Scotland. Vol 3: Highland, Orkney and Grampian. p. 186	The East Lodge is a 'picturesque cottage' probably built in the 19th century at the same time as the West Lodge. To the East Lodge is a Bridge, listed category C(S), over the Burn of Coy. It is early 19th century and was the road bridge before the A93 was re-aligned. The Keeper's Cottage and Kennels are also 19th century.
1800	Crathes Castle: Historical Landscape Survey by Peter McGowan Associates. The National Trust for Scotland, 1997. P. 17	Two pavilions existed at corners of grass plots.
1802	Crathes Castle: Historical Landscape Survey by Peter McGowan Associates. The National Trust for Scotland, 1997. P. 18	The new west turnpike road was built, isolating the old village of Banchory. The old village had virtually disappeared by 1842 (Hussey, 1937).
1806	Crathes Castle: Historical Landscape Survey by Peter McGowan Associates. The National Trust for Scotland, 1997. P. 18	The turnpike road to Aberdeen was opened.
1810	Crathes Castle: Historical Landscape Survey by Peter McGowan Associates. The National Trust for Scotland, 1997. P. 18	G. Robertson: 'Sir Robert Burnett's Leys estate contained 9000 acres of which 120 acres is completely enclosed, in full cultivation around the mansion. There are 2000 acres in plantation, the greatest part of which is full-grown, beautiful firewood, chiefly in the neighborhood of the house..he is still continuing to plant on different parts of his lands. Crathes Castle 'and its extensive old fashioned gardens.. being laid out in the old-fashioned manner of straight lines, and subdivided with broad hedges of yew and holly, trimmed with utmost regularity..'
1824	Crathes Castle: Historical Landscape Survey by Peter McGowan Associates. The National Trust for Scotland, 1997. P. 18	Miss Mary Burnett had walks by West Avenue made, including Juniper Walk.
1824	An Inventory of Gardens and Designed Landscapes in Scotland. Vol 3: Highland, Orkney and Grampian. p. 185; 187	A description of the garden in 1864 states that there is 'an excellent Kitchen Garden in the Old Style, with magnificent holly hedges, an abundance of prolific fruit trees and venerable exotic shrubs' indicating that some of the yew hedges and the corkscrew topiary were probably planted from 1876 onward by Sir Robert Burnett, 7th Baronet.
1824	Crathes Castle: Historical Landscape Survey by Peter McGowan Associates. The National Trust for Scotland, 1997. P. 18	West Approach and Lodge made for Sir Robert 11th Baronet, 173- 1837.

Date	Reference Source	Historical Account
1837-1876	Development Period 4 (Sir Thomas Burnett; Sir Alexander Burnett; Sir James Horn Burnett)	Loch of Leys drained; East Drive, East Lodge and lake; specimen tree planting and forestry, doocot built, forestry.
1837-49	An Inventory of Gardens and Designed Landscapes in Scotland. Vol 3: Highland, Orkney and Grampian. p. 185;	Sir Thomas died in 1837 and the property was inherited by his three sons in succession. The eldest, Thomas, was the first in line.
1845	Crathes Castle: Historical Landscape Survey by Peter McGowan Associates. The National Trust for Scotland, 1997. P. 18	Scots pine cut down on Court Hill.
1844-45	Scran ID: 000-000-130-451-C; Scran ID: 000-000-130-440-C University of Strathclyde	Printed plate depicting exterior perspective view of a tower with rounded edges with round and square corbelled turrets and an entrance doorway in the tower can be seen a carved panel bearing a heraldic design. Along the top of the tower can be seen a round corbelled and two square corbelled corner turret, the corbelling combining moldings and alternate size. 
1848	Crathes Castle: Historical Landscape Survey by Peter McGowan Associates. The National Trust for Scotland, 1997. P. 18	Gale blew down beech; ring count suggested planted in 1705
1849	Crathes Castle: Historical Landscape Survey by Peter McGowan Associates. The National Trust for Scotland, 1997. P. 18	Thomas succeeded by his brother, Alexander.
1849	Crathes Castle: Historical Landscape Survey by Peter McGowan Associates. The National Trust for Scotland, 1997. P. 18	Two 'Douglas Pines' planted and the east approach made.

1850	Crathes Castle: Historical Landscape Survey by Peter McGowan Associates. The National Trust for Scotland, 1997. P. 18	Report on the woods by William Brown, forester
1850	Crathes Castle: Historical Landscape Survey by Peter McGowan Associates. The National Trust for Scotland, 1997. P. 18	Loch of Leys drained- island found to be artificial, 100 yards from the shore.
1850-52	Scran ID: 000-000-130-462-C University of Strathclyde	 Printed plate depicting exterior perspective view of the gable end wall with round corbelled corner turrets. In the centre of the wall, a rounded corbelled projection sits under projecting corbelled battlements with stone cannon rainpouts and carved heads running above the corbelling. Three carved panels bearing heraldic designs are to the left of the projection.
1852	Crathes Castle: Historical Landscape Survey by Peter McGowan Associates. The National Trust for Scotland, 1997. P. 18	Old Banchory market cross moved to Crathes as railway built; moved again in 1883 and 1887.
1853	Crathes Castle: Historical Landscape Survey by Peter McGowan Associates. The National Trust for Scotland, 1997. P. 18	Railway to Banchory constructed.
1856-76	Crathes Castle: Historical Landscape Survey by Peter McGowan Associates. The National Trust for Scotland, 1997. P. 18	Sir James Horn, who married 1) Caroline Spearman and 2) Lauderdale Ramsay of Balmain, succeeded.
1857-8	A History of Crathes Castle and Policies. The National Trust for Scotland. 12 July 1994. P.3	The ornamental lake near the east avenue was made in 1857-8. The estate forester John Allen carried out the work which cost about £200.
1858	Crathes Castle: Historical Landscape Survey by Peter McGowan Associates. The National Trust for Scotland, 1997. P. 18; A History of Crathes Castle and Policies. The National Trust for Scotland. 12 July 1994. P.2	Wellingtonias planted; East Lodge built, for £360.00

1859	Crathes Castle: Historical Landscape Survey by Peter McGowan Associates. The National Trust for Scotland, 1997. P. 18	Mr. Robert Burnett sent seeds of pines and a cypress from California.
1864	Crathes Castle, Garden and Management Plan 1992-1997. p.3; Crathes Castle: Historical Landscape Survey by Peter McGowan Associates. The National Trust for Scotland, 1997. P. 18	First Edition Ordinance Survey shows parkland and walled garden subdivided into four quadrants.
1866	Crathes Castle: Historical Landscape Survey by Peter McGowan Associates. The National Trust for Scotland, 1997. P. 18	 Dooct built in courtyard, later moved to garden.
1868	Crathes Castle: Historical Landscape Survey by Peter McGowan Associates. The National Trust for Scotland, 1997. P. 18	The 10th Baronet, Sir James Horn Burnett, succeeded and was proprietor for 20 years. He was Lord Lieutenant of Aberdeenshire from 1868-1876.
1870	Crathes Castle: Historical Landscape Survey by Peter McGowan Associates. The National Trust for Scotland, 1997. P. 18	Report on the woods by George Cardew.

Date	Reference Source	Historical Account
1876-1894	Development Period 5 (Sir Robert Burnett, 11th Baronet)	Modernized castle; continued forestry' replanted gardens, with fountain and glasshouses (Jekyll visit); forestry
1876	An Inventory of Gardens and Designed Landscapes in Scotland. Vol 3:. p. 185; Crathes Castle: Historical Landscape Survey by Peter McGowan Associates 1997. P. 19	Grandson, Sir Robert, 7th Baronet, was a successful rancher in California but when he succeeded in 1876, he returned to Scotland with his American wife (Matilida Murphy of New York). Together they modernized the Castle and replanted the ornamental gardens.
1870	Crathes Castle: Historical Landscape Survey by Peter McGowan Associates. The National Trust for Scotland, 1997. P. 19	Report on the woods by William Gilchrist of Cluny.
1879	Crathes Castle: Historical Landscape Survey by Peter McGowan Associates. The National Trust for Scotland, 1997. P. 19	Gale: loss of many trees on the estate.
1879	Crathes Castle: Historical Landscape Survey by Peter McGowan Associates. The National Trust for Scotland, 1997. P. 19	Painted ceilings discovered.
1884	Crathes Castle: Historical Landscape Survey by Peter McGowan Associates. The National Trust for Scotland, 1997. P. 19	A greenhouse removed and balustrade access made by the croquet lawn.
1885	Crathes Castle: Historical Landscape Survey by Peter McGowan Associates. The National Trust for Scotland, 1997. P. 19	Fountain installed, repaired in 1926.
1886	Crathes Castle: Historical Landscape Survey by Peter McGowan Associates. The National Trust for Scotland, 1997. P. 19	A range of glasshouses added to fernery.
1887	Crathes Castle: Historical Landscape Survey by Peter McGowan Associates. 1997. P. 19	Sir Robert Burnett presented the town of Banchory with a public park, Burnett Park.

Date	Reference Source	Historical Account
1894-1926	Development Period 6 (Sir Thomas Burnett, 12th Baronet and 24th laird)	specimen trees; lake extended, policies extended; south wall lowered
1894-1926	Crathes Castle: Historical Landscape Survey by Peter McGowan Associates. The National Trust for Scotland, 1997. P. 19	Colonel Sir Thomas, who married Mary Cumine of Rattray, succeeded on the death of his elder brother.
1895	An Inventory of Gardens and Designed Landscapes in Scotland. Vol 3: Highland, Orkney and Grampian. p. 187; Crathes Castle: Historical Landscape Survey by Peter McGowan Associates. The National Trust for Scotland, 1997. P. 19	Gertrude Jekyll visited the garden (with water-colourist George Elgood) in about 1895 and used at least three illustrations of it in her book, 'Some English Gardens' published in 1904, where she described the 'brilliancy of the colour masses' growing there.
1896	Crathes Castle: Historical Landscape Survey by Peter McGowan Associates. The National Trust for Scotland, 1997. P. 19	Lake cleared, boathouse rebuilt, red oak planted, also a copper beech on a small island.
1897	Crathes Castle: Historical Landscape Survey by Peter McGowan Associates. The National Trust for Scotland, 1997. P. 19 Scran ID: 000-000-520-839-C; National Trust for Scotland + The Robert Gordon University	 Joass article in The Studio describes Crathes: 'a simple variety of a formal garden, not unknown in Scotland. It is unpretentious enough but the magnificent lawns and trees surrounding the place give it a fine effect... The kitchen-garden is on the south-west and laid out in the usual squares divided by paths, with a large path border all round. In the north-east corner is a large aviary, one of the very few remaining specimens of an almost invariable feature in a well-appointed old garden.'
1898	Crathes Castle: Historical Landscape Survey by Peter McGowan Associates. The National Trust for Scotland, 1997. P. 19	New cemetery created (£228.10)

1890s - 1920	An Inventory of Gardens and Designed Landscapes in Scotland. Vol 3: Highland, Orkney and Grampian. p. 185	<i>Taxidum distichum</i> , <i>Picea breweriana</i> , and the rare <i>Taiwania cryptomeroides</i> were planted along the East avenue.
1901	Crathes Castle: Historical Landscape Survey by Peter McGowan Associates. The National Trust for Scotland, 1997. P. 19	Lake extended to form curling pond at north.
1904	Crathes Castle: Historical Landscape Survey by Peter McGowan Associates. The National Trust for Scotland, 1997. P. 19	Jekyll published 'Some English Gardens' and referred to the flower garden at Crathes 'wonderful is the colouring and diversity of texture.'
1908	Crathes Castle: Historical Landscape Survey by Peter McGowan Associates. The National Trust for Scotland, 1997. P. 19	Policies extended near Pinetum into former Candieshill Croft.
1910	Crathes Castle: Historical Landscape Survey by Peter McGowan Associates. The National Trust for Scotland, 1997. P. 19	South wall of garden taken down and rebuilt to lower height, railing added.
1913	Crathes Castle: Historical Landscape Survey by Peter McGowan Associates. P. 19	Sir Thomas Burnett was 12th Baronet and 24th laird.
1920	Handbook for Seasonal Staff and Volunteers. National Trust for Scotland. Crathes Castle. P. 12	The plaster was stripped from the Great Hall in the 1920s.No one is quite sure why Sir James and Lady Burnett decided to have this done. Some restoration was dne to other painted ceilings in the early 1920s-perhaps the ceiling of the Great Hall was in too poor a state to save.
1922	A History of Crathes Castle and Policies. The National Trust for Scotland. 12 July 1994. P.3	One of the two bridges which then merely spanned a small bay was removed and the path diverted
1925	Crathes Castle: Historical Landscape Survey by Peter McGowan Associates. The National Trust for Scotland, 1997. P. 19	. Aviary lost. Rose garden restyled.

Date	Reference Source	Historical Account
1926-1953	Development Period 7 (Sir James and Lady Sybil Burnett)	Replanting of walled garden including new compartments and borders, and buttresses; Black Drive arboretum; specimen trees and shrubberies; wild gardens (at 'New Cut' and Rockheads)
1926	An Inventory of Gardens and Designed Landscapes in Scotland. Vol 3: Highland, Orkney and Grampian. p. 185	Major General, Sir James Burnett, 13th Barronet and his wife Sybil transformed the garden which his uncle had made. Sir James enthusiastically gardened until his death. Trees and shrubs were his interest, while his wife, influenced by Gertrude Jekyll and her book 'Colour Schemes for the Flower Garden,' created her own fabulous garden within the Walled Garden.
1926	A History of Crathes Castle and Policies. The National Trust for Scotland. 12 July 1994. P.3	In March 1926, a sluice was completed in the 'spill-water' to allow a larger stream to run through the dry bed for scouring and to relieve the lake which had become more liable to overflow its banks in very wet weather.
1927	A History of Crathes Castle and Policies. The National Trust for Scotland. 12 July 1994. P.2	Two large cypresses one on each side of the yew hedges near the 'rebuilt in 1870' gateway were blown down in a great gale on 28th January 1927. The storm was the worst since one in the winter of 1894 and did great damage to the trees about the place.
1928	Crathes Castle: Historical Landscape Survey by Peter McGowan Associates. The National Trust for Scotland, 1997. P. 19	Peach house dismantled. Line of five 200 year old trees by coal-shed felled. Wild garden, tree and shrub specimens planted.
1928	A History of Crathes Castle and Policies. The National Trust for Scotland. 12 July 1994. P.2	A line of 5 large trees at the back of the coal shed behind the Castle were felled in February 1928. The biggest, a horse chestnut, which had a bell hung on it marked 'Crathes 1834' was nearly 200 years old.
1929	Crathes Castle: Historical Landscape Survey by Peter McGowan Associates. The National Trust for Scotland, 1997. P. 19	Aviary terrace made.
1932	Crathes Castle: Historical Landscape Survey by Peter McGowan Associates. The National Trust for Scotland, 1997. P. 19	Lady Burnett designed the 'Pool Garden'

1936	Crathes Castle Garden. Historical Background and Management Policy. The National Trust for Scotland, 1989, p.12, NTS Archive NTSCRTp00195.jpg		The White Border was made in 1936 with the help of Mrs. Chenevix Trench who had considerable experience of white and grey leaved plants.
1936	Crathes Castle Garden. Historical Background and Management Policy. The National Trust for Scotland, 1989, p.12	..along the wall retaining the lawn, to which buttress were added last year, with the object of increasing the wallspace and providing every aspect to suit the varying needs of the different kinds ..every inch is occupied by shrubs, many of which are on the tender side . The two <i>Fremontias mexicana and californica</i> are the only shrubs to receive a covering of branches as a protection in severe winter' (Taylor, 1937).	
1937	Crathes Castle: Historical Landscape Survey by Peter McGowan Associates. The National Trust for Scotland, 1997. P. 20,SCRAN	Doocot moved to its present position. This is a view of the Doocot and June Borders in Castle Crathes Gardens near Banchory in Aberdeenshire. This is situated at the furthest point from the castle in the garden. The Doocot was moved to the area in 1937 as a focal point for the June Borders. The borders were created by Lady Burnett in 1945 and contain lupin, bearded iris, pyrethrum, several varieties of Oriental poppy and other familiar favourites. These borders have been designed to be at their best in June and early July.	
1937	Crathes Castle: Historical Landscape Survey by Peter McGowan Associates. The National Trust for Scotland, 1997. P. 20	So skillfully have the alterations and improvements been carried out under the present excellent and intelligent management if Sir James and Lady Burnett, that the gardens have in aspect and sentiment remained in accordance with the whole atmosphere of the place' (Taylor, 1937).	
1939	Crathes Castle: Historical Landscape Survey by Peter McGowan Associates. The National Trust for Scotland, 1997. P. 20	New road bridge built and north Deeside road realigned.	
1939-45	Handbook for Seasonal Staff and Volunteers. National Trust for Scotland. Crathes Castle. P. 12	During the 1939-45 war, the castle was used (as were many other large houses in the area) as a convalescent hospital for soldiers.	
1945	Crathes Castle Garden. Historical Background and Management Policy. The National Trust for Scotland, p.12	The June Borders were planted by Lady Burnett in 1945 and have remained quite excellent.	

	Aerofilms A014771 RCAHMS	 Oblique aerial image taken near Crathes Castle, Banchory-Ternan, Kincardineshire, Scotland facing North, Image taken on 23/04/1948. This aerial photograph was digitized for the Britain From Above Project.
1950s	An Inventory of Gardens and Designed Landscapes in Scotland. Vol 3: Highland, Orkney and Grampian. p. 187	Following a devastating gale in the 1950s, more areas of the woodlands were planted up with conifers by the Trust.
mid 20th century	An Inventory of Gardens and Designed Landscapes in Scotland. Vol 3: Highland, Orkney and Grampian. p. 185	The gardens near the House were remodeled in the mid 20th century.

Date	Reference Source	Historical Account
1952-present	Development Period 8 (National Trust for Scotland)	Red garden, Golden garden within walled garden, re-forestation after 1953 gale; car park; conversion of estate building, fire in east wings and rebuilding of Queen Anne block, House of Crathes built; replanting of double lime avenue.
1951-52	Crathes Castle: Historical Landscape Survey by Peter McGowan Associates. The National Trust for Scotland, 1997. P. 20; Crathes Castle, Garden and Management Plan 1992-1997. p.3	In 1951 the late Sir James Burnett, 13th Baronet of Leys made over to the Trust, 240.9 hectares (ha) (595) acres including Crathes Castle and its Gardens, policies and woodlands...The family burial ground which lies within the Estate, was excluded from this transfer. Crathes Castle and estate gifted to the National Trust for Scotland by Sir James Burnett, 13th Baronet.
	Scran ID: 000-000-115-712-C; Newsquest: Herald and Times	 Sir James Burnett of Leys speaking at the formal opening of Crathes Castle to the public under the National Trust for Scotland. Also on the platform are Lady Burnett and the Earl of Wemyss.
1952	An Inventory of Gardens and Designed Landscapes in Scotland. Vol 3: Highland, Orkney and Grampian. p. 185	Sir James gave Crathes Castle and part of the policies to the National Trust for Scotland
1953	Crathes Castle, Garden and Management Plan 1992-1997. p.27	In 1953, a gale blew down 11 ha (275 acres), 852 961 cubic feet of woodland and in 1961 a further gale destroyed 40,000 cubic feet of timber.
1953	Crathes Castle: Historical Landscape Survey by Peter McGowan Associates. The National Trust for Scotland, 1997. P. 20	All the work of this immense garden, including the growing of vegetables, clipping the yew hedges and the propagation of many of the choicer shrubs, is carried out by Sir James and Lady Burnett with the help of only three men' (Robson, 1953).
1953	Crathes Castle, Garden and Management Plan 1992-1997. p.5	In 1953, minor interior upgrading was carried out, together with some repainting of the clock-face and regilding of the weather-cock.

1953	An Inventory of Gardens and Designed Landscapes in Scotland. Vol 3: Highland, Orkney and Grampian. p. 185	Death of Sir James Burnett
1955	Crathes Castle, Garden and Management Plan 1992-1997. p.3	A full report was commissioned on the ceilings, and in 1957 they were seen to be suffering from woodworm and flaking paint.
1956	Crathes Castle, Garden and Management Plan 1992-1997. p.9	In 1956, the back drive was resurfaced
1957	Scran ID: 000-000-040-251; The Scotsman Publications Ltd	
1957	Scran ID: 000-000-040-206; Scran ID: 000-000-040-207	 Mr. Dan Hodkinson putting a protective tissue on the Nine Nobles ceiling. 12th July 1957. The Scotsman Publications Ltd. These photographs show preservation work being carried out on one of the painted ceilings in Crathes Castles.

1958	Crathes Castle, Garden and Management Plan 1992-1997. p.23	The Rose Garden was restyled to a design devised by Lady Burnett.
1958-1966	Crathes Castle, Garden and Management Plan 1992-1997. p.27	Much of the timber destroyed in the 1953/1966 gales were replanted and the growth is fairly uniform in age.
1959	Crathes Castle: Historical Landscape Survey by Peter McGowan Associates. The National Trust for Scotland, 1997. P. 20	James Comyn Amherst succeeded his uncle Alexander.
1969	Crathes Castle: Historical Landscape Survey by Peter McGowan Associates. The National Trust for Scotland, 1997. P. 20	Lady Sybil Burnett died
1961	Crathes Castle, Garden and Management Plan 1992-1997. p.6	In 1961 treatment of the ceilings was begun by Mr. Ian Hodgkinson in the Nine Nobles Room with the fumigation of timbers and the consolidation of paint with a fresh solution of glue.
1962	Crathes Castle, Garden and Management Plan 1992-1997. p.6	In 1962, the windows in the Nine Nobles Room were restored to half shuttered casements and in 1963, the room was opened to the public.
1962	Crathes Castle: Historical Landscape Survey by Peter McGowan Associates. The National Trust for Scotland, 1997. P. 20	Memorial plaque to Sir James and Lady Sybil Burnett unveiled in the walled garden.

1962	Scran ID: 000-000-520-824-C; National Trust for Scotland	These are three views of the Room of the Nine Nobles at Crathes near Banchory, Aberdeenshire. The room contains two fine examples of armchairs from the Aberdeen School of woodcarving which flourished from the middle of the 16th century to the beginning of the 18th. The armchairs carry the carved initials of Alexander Burnett who completed the building of Crathes Castle and his wife Katherine Gordon. The room gets its name from and is dominated by the painted ceiling, The Nine Nobles featured are great heroes that would have been familiar in the 16th century. From the Ancient World there was Hector of Troy, Julius Caesar and Alexander the Great. Featured from the Old Testament were King David, Joshua and Judas Maccabeus. And finally, from the more recent times, King Arthur, Charlemagne and Godfrey de Buillon are depicted. It was the traditional way for a wealthy baron to decorate a room in the 16th century. The artists would have to work above their heads following the plank and beam formation as the ceiling was painted just after it was in position. They used an undercoat of chalk and boiled animal skins and then drew on the black outlines. The coloured paint was produced from materials such as red lead, green copper, verdigris and blue azurite. . 
1966	An Inventory of Gardens and Designed Landscapes in Scotland. Vol 3: Highland, Orkney and Grampian. p. 186; Crathes Castle: Historical Landscape Survey by Peter McGowan Associates. The National Trust for Scotland, 1997. P. 20	In 1966, a serious fire burnt down part of the 18th century (east) wing (Queen Anne and Victorian wings) which was rebuilt with only two storeys instead of the previous three because during the rebuilding it was discovered that it originally consisted of two storeys.

1966	Scran ID: 000-000-520-853-C	 These are views of the damage caused to the Queen Ann wing at Crathes Castle near Banchory, Aberdeenshire by a fire on 6th January 1966. Although the wing was restored after the fire, the Victorian additions were not rebuilt. The wing was added in the late 17th or early 18th century by the 3rd Baronet, Sir Thomas Burnett to accommodate his growing family. His wife had 21 children in 22 years. This addition would likely have caused the removal of the barnkin from the front of the castle.
1967	Crathes Castle, Garden and Management Plan 1992-1997. p.6	Soot was cleaned from the ceiling of the Green Lady's Room.
1968	Crathes Castle: Historical Landscape Survey by Peter McGowan Associates. The National Trust for Scotland, 1997. P. 20	Plant nursery moved from the SW corner of walled garden to vegetable garden outside.
1969	Crathes Castle, Garden and Management Plan 1992-1997. p.6	The Muses ceiling was restored.
1970	Crathes Castle, Garden and Management Plan 1992-1997. p.5	A further building was added to the property at this time in the form of the Steading Cottage. Constructed in 1970, next to the present Visitor Centre, again to the design of Schomberg Scott.

1972	Crathes Castle, Garden and Management Plan 1992-1997. p.19	There are three individually listed buildings of Special Architectural and Historic Importance at Crathes as follows: 16th century Crathes Castle - Listed A on 13/10/1972 19th century Doocot - Listed B on 13/10/1972 19th century Arched Bridge - Listed C on 13/10/1972
1973	Crathes Castle Garden. Historical Background and Management Policy. The National Trust for Scotland, 1989, p.13; Crathes Castle: Historical Landscape Survey by Peter McGowan Associates. The National Trust for Scotland, 1997. P. 20; Crathes Castle, Garden and Management Plan 1992-1997. p.23	The addition of the Golden Garden was made in 1973 [by the National Trust for Scotland] and replaced to a nursery area. The vegetable garden was enlarged at this time to accommodate nursery stock. The Golden Garden was created with contribution to the design Francis Chevenix Trench, Eric Robson and Douglas MacDonald.
	Scran ID: 000-000-520-852-C; The National Trust for Scotland	 This is a view of the Golden Garden in Crathes Castle. It was first developed in 1973 when the nursery was moved to the former vegetable garden. Lady Burnett had been interested in the idea of a gold garden as suggested by Gertrude Jekyll in her book, Colour Schemes for the Flower Garden. Lady Burnett died before she was able to realize this venture, However, the National Trust for Scotland was able to develop the garden with the assistance of Frances Chenevix Trench and Douglas Macdonald, who had worked in the garden for more than forty years.
1973	Crathes Castle, Garden and Management Plan 1992-1997. p.5	A new squash court was also built by James Burnett of Leys in 1973, and is sited to the rear of Woodbine Cottage.
1973	Crathes Castle Garden. Historical Background and Management Policy. The National Trust for Scotland, 1989, p.5	After taking advise from the University Department of Forestry, the University of Aberdeen, it was decided to undertake a long term programme of replacement which is shown in the diagrammatic drawing in Appendix A.

1973	Crathes Castle, Garden and Management Plan 1992-1997. p.6	Further flaking of paint was occurring and it was believed that this flaking was being caused by the shrinkage of timbers, the incompatibility of paint used by the Victorians and the impact of visitors on the floors above. No remedial action was taken at this time.
1974	Crathes Castle Garden. Historical Background and Management Policy. The National Trust for Scotland, 1989, p. 14	The ur and pedestal [in the Red Garden] were originally at Calder House, West Calder, and were gifted to the Trust by West Lothian County Council in 1974.
1977	Crathes Castle, Garden and Management Plan 1992-1997. p.18	Crathes Castle is situated on the second River Terrace noted as an important location for prehistoric settlements in the valley. On 1st November 1977, the site was declared a scheduled monument.
pre 1978	Crathes Castle: Historical Landscape Survey by Peter McGowan Associates. The National Trust for Scotland, 1997. P. 20	Malmaison carnation collection donated by Major Bailie of Manderston.
1977/1978	Crathes Castle Garden. Historical Background and Management Policy. The National Trust for Scotland, 1989, p. 14, NTS Archive (NTSCRTp00199.jpg)	 An addition made in 1977/78 [the Red Garden] very largely inspired by the row of <i>Rosa rubrifolia</i> which forms a background to the June Borders. Formerly, this was a nursery area.
1978	An Inventory of Gardens and Designed Landscapes in Scotland. Vol 3: Highland, Orkney and Grampian. p. 186; 188	Along the northern wall is a 20th century glasshouse which was built in the 1900s by Mackenzie and Moncour were demolished in 1978 and a replica rebuilt by Stewart, a local contractor.
1978/79	Crathes Castle Garden. Historical Background and Management Policy. The National Trust for Scotland, 1989, p.7	A partial replanting of the upper pool/ colour garden was done in 1978/79 when existing plants were divided and some reduced and a few additions made to the herbaceous plants including the hostas on the south side.
1979	Crathes Castle, Garden and Management Plan 1992-1997. p.12	A report by Elizabeth Beazley in 1979 was one of the first studies to look at the many issues affecting the property as a whole. This included growing visitor numbers, visitor management, traffic management and the presentation of the property.

1979	Crathes Castle Garden. Historical Background and Management Policy. The National Trust for Scotland, 1989, p.5	Other improvements were begun in 1979 with a program of clearing and planting intended to complement the making of a new car park to the north of the main.
1980	Crathes Castle: Historical Landscape Survey by Peter McGowan Associates. The National Trust for Scotland, 1997. P. 20	Car park constructed.
1981	Crathes Castle, Garden and Management Plan 1992-1997. p.9	In 1981, a new 100-space Car Park was established in part of the designed landscape, in a large open area, across the line of the old ha-ha, immediately to the north of the Castle.
1981	Crathes Castle, Garden and Management Plan 1992-1997. p.12	In 1981, however contrary to the Beazley Report, many within the Trust believed Crathes far more capable of supporting increased visitor numbers and sought to explore the tourist potential of the property.
1981	Crathes Castle Gardens. 27-35	Rose gardens were badly affected by severe weather during the winter of 1980/81 and a considerable amount of replanting had to follow.
1981	An Inventory of Gardens and Designed Landscapes in Scotland. Vol 3: Highland, Orkney and Grampian. p. 187	Over 40 trees were measured by Alan Mitchell around the Castle and along the footpath towards the stone outcrop, some half a mile west of the Garden.
1981/82	An Inventory of Gardens and Designed Landscapes in Scotland. Vol 3: Highland, Orkney and Grampian. p. 188	Although Crathes is primarily a herbaceous garden with an enormous plant range, there are also many unusual small trees and shrubs including <i>Decaisnea fargessii</i> , <i>Garrya fadyenii</i> , <i>Carpentaria californica</i> , <i>Hoheria lyalli var ribifolia</i> and several others which are normally too tender to grow so far north. The large <i>Eucalyptus gunnii</i> died in the cold frosts during the winter of 1981/82. Many herbaceous plants are short lived and have been replaced since the Trust took over but the planting design and colour patterns have continued the themes set out or discussed with Lady Burnett.
1982	Crathes Castle, Garden and Management Plan 1992-1997. p.6	In 1982, a further inspection of the ceilings was carried out by Mr. Rab Snowdon of the Stenhouse Conservation Centre, noting that essential restoration of the ceilings was required.
1982	An Inventory of Gardens and Designed Landscapes in Scotland. Vol 3: Highland, Orkney and Grampian. p. 188	The Crathes Castle was open from May 1st to September 30th. The Garden grounds are open all year from 9:30am to sunset.

1983	Crathes Castle Garden. Historical Background and Management Policy. The National Trust for Scotland, 1989, p.8	The floribunda type roses were replaced in 1983 and at the same time the soil was replaced. The <i>Stranvaesia</i> at the centre became infected with bacterial cancer.
1983-84	Crathes Castle, Garden and Management Plan 1992-1997. p.8	In 1983, work began to convert the Old Laundry Block into a new Visitor's Centre. This work, designed by the Regional Building Surveyor, was completed in 1984 at the cost of £46,000.
1984-85	Crathes Castle, Garden and Management Plan 1992-1997. p.23	Four turf paths within the Walled Garden were replaced with Caithness flagstone due to the wearing away of original turf by visitors.
1985	An Inventory of Gardens and Designed Landscapes in Scotland. Vol 3: Highland, Orkney and Grampian. p. 188	Over 79,500 visitors came to the Castle and Gardens.
1985	Crathes Castle, Garden and Management Plan 1992-1997. p.12	In 1985, Crathes was surveyed for the Inventory of Gardens and Designed Landscapes in Scotland (Appendix B)
1985	Crathes Castle Garden. Historical Background and Management Policy. The National Trust for Scotland, 1989, p.5; NTS Image Database NTSCRTp00814.jpg	The lime avenue consisting of two double rows originally planted in 1710 extended to the south of the house. In 1985, the health of the lime trees had deteriorated to such a degree that they were considered dangerous, at which point it was agreed to remove the old trees and replace them. The felling of the trees resulted in damage to replacement trees to such an extent that they were all removed. 

1984-86	Crathes Castle, Garden and Management Plan 1992-1997. p.23	Caroline's Garden was developed by the Ranger Service and Youth in Trust Volunteers. It was established in memory of Caroline Crichton-Stuart, daughter of Marquess of Brute, a former Youth in Trust co-ordinator who was tragically killed in a car accident in August 1984.	
1984	Crathes Castle, Garden and Management Plan 1992-1997. p.5	In 1984, the first Quinquennial Survey was carried out by Ian Davidson, the Trust's Building Surveyor for Grampian Region.	
1984	Crates Castle Garden. Historical Background and Management Policy. The National Trust for Scotland, 1989, P.13	A mist spray unit was installed in the glasshouse propagation house in 1984	
1985	Handbook for Seasonal Staff and Volunteers. National Trust for Scotland. Crathes Castle. P. 16	This room was opened to the public in 1985 and furnished almost entirely with loans from the Royal Scottish Museum and private individuals.	
1985	Crates Castle Garden. Historical Background and Management Policy. The National Trust for Scotland, 1989, p.8 NTS Archive (NTSCRTp00140.jpg)		By 1985, almost all of the plants in the Colour Garden were removed, the area well manured and the garden replanted. Image: The Colour Garden at Crathes Castle near Banchory in Aberdeenshire.
1986	Crathes Castle, Garden and Management Plan 1992-1997. p.12	The first management plan for Crathes was prepared and approved. This presented a more detailed study of the property and provided a policy framework and proposals for action. Recommendations of the 1986 management plan were subsequently implemented to varying degrees.	
1986	Crathes Castle Garden. Historical Background and Management Policy. The National Trust for Scotland, 1989, P.14	The Wild Area containing several interesting shrubs and trees with a pronounced bias toward autumn colouring subjects. It was extended by some 2 acres in 1986 and is very popular with the visitors.	

	NTS Archive (NTSCRTp00835.jpg)	
1988	Crathes Castle Garden. Historical Background and Management Policy. The National Trust for Scotland, 1989, P.13	The heating boiler was replaced in the glasshouse in 1988.
1987	Crathes Castle Garden. Historical Background and Management Policy. The National Trust for Scotland, 1989, P.14	A programme of replacement was started in 1987. Each year, 10-15 young trees are being planted around the Estate either as replacement or to enhance specific areas.
1988	Crathes Castle Garden. Historical Background and Management Policy. The National Trust for Scotland, 1989, P.14	The Crathes Castle Estate has considerable reputation for its splendid collection of specimen trees a few of which date back hundreds of years. This collection was enhanced and extended by Sir James Burnett whose interest in silviculture was wide-ranging and knowledgeable. A fierce gale in 1988 did considerable damage to the trees weakened by age and disease.
1989	Scran ID: 000-000-520-838-C; National Trust for Scotland	 This is a view of the Family Room at Crathes Castle near Banchory, Aberdeenshire. The room, which was opened in 1989 by Mr. James Burnett of Leys gives an insight into the archives that provide information on the family today as well as on Burnetts in other parts of the world. The area also houses some remnants of the library. The portrait that hangs above the fireplace is of Gilbert Burnet who was Bishop of Salisbury; the room also contains a portrait of James Burnett, Lord Monboddo, who was a leading figure in the Scottish Enlightenment.

1989	Crathes Castle, Garden and Management Plan 1992-1997. p.19	In 1989, the GRC recognized the significance of archaeological finds within the area when Crathes Castle, the Pit Alignment crop mark and Timber Hall crop mark were all designated Archaeological Sites of Regional Significance.
1989	Crathes Castle, Garden and Management Plan 1992-1997. p.17	Dr. James Fenton, Trust Ecologist, carried out a partial Ecological Survey in July 1989, with additional work undertaken in 1991.
1991	Crathes Castle, Garden and Management Plan 1992-1997. p.8	In 1991, further proposals, designed by McCombie and Mennie of Inverurie were put forward to extend the existing restaurant in the South Range, with a possible Phase II extension into the present Stable Block of the West Range.
1991	Crathes Castle, Garden and Management Plan 1992-1997. p.26	The 1991, Crathes Working Party Report also considered the impact of visitors on the property.
1991	Crathes Castle, Garden and Management Plan 1992-1997. p.7	Conservation work on the three tempera painted beam and board ceilings began in October 1991.
1992	Crathes Castle, Garden and Management Plan 1992-1997. p.8	A large section of the East Drive running up to the Girl Guides' field has been widened and resurfaced to allow for two-way traffic.
1992	Crathes Castle, Garden and Management Plan 1992-1997. p.7	Cleaning and consolidation and retouching of the Green Lady's Room, followed by the Nine Nobles Room in January 1992 and followed by the Muses Room in April 1992.
1992	Crathes Castle, Garden and Management Plan 1992-1997. p.46	In August 1992, the Trust's Executive Committee agreed that the existing restaurant should be expanded to seat up to 200 people, using southern and western ranges of the Steering Courtyard, as detailed in the 1992 drawings.
1997	Crathes Castle: Historical Landscape Survey by Peter McGowan Associates. The National Trust for Scotland, 1997. P.1-2	The National Trust for Scotland with Scottish Natural Heritage and consultant Peter McGowan Associates developed the 'Crathes Castle Historical Landscape Survey.' in December 1997. This was issued to the consultant by the NTS to: a) collate effectively the scattered archives that refer to Crathes, b) carry out a complementary field survey, c) to present these findings in a succinct and coherent report.
1999	Crathes Castle, Garden and Management Plan 1992-1997. p.6	A second Quinquennial Survey was completed by Ian Davidson in 1991 and is now awaiting approval by Historic Scotland (HS).
2001	Crathes Castle: Yew Hedge Restoration Phase III. The National Trust for Scotland. Gardens Sub-Committee. P. 1	The Avery Terrace yew hedge restoration carried out during March 2001 was the first phase in a long-term programme of yew hedge restoration, which is a key management task in the conservation of Crathes Castle Garden.
2003	Crathes Castle : Yew Hedge Restoration Phase III. he National Trust for Scotland. Gardens Sub-Committee. P. 1 NTS Image Database	Phase two [The Avery Terrace yew hedge restoration] was carried out in March 2003 and the two south sides and two tops of the Yew Walk hedges were cut back. View of restored yew walk from the castle.

	(NTSCRTp00188.jpg)	
	Scran ID: 000-000-258-654-C; The National Trust for Scotland	It is to the last residents, Sir James and Lady Burnett, that the castle owes its magnificent grounds. Utilizing the lofty yew hedges said to have been planted in the 17th century, a series of individual gardens and borders was created, each with its own theme. The upper level of the garden is divided into four gardens. Each has a background on at least one side of a section of a yew hedge, which is a fascinating example of the art of topiary. The hedge is festooned in places in summer by flame nasturtium. The garden provides a wonderful display at all times during the year. The castle grounds are perfect for nature study.
2004	Crathes Castle and Gardens. Commercial Development 2004. The National Trust for Scotland P. 5	Visitors in 2004 currently sit at 97k being 22% up on last year. (Visitors have free access to the commercial elements of the property and only pay for the gardens and Castle)
2004	Crathes Castle and Gardens. Commercial Development 2004. The National Trust for Scotland P. 5	Following a visit from the Commercial Development Committee to Crathes it was decided that the property was in need of a significant and diverse attraction to set it apart from current and future local competitors. The intention is to develop two significant market opportunities with diverse customer profiles. The first element being the catering and retail offer on the estate and the second being an Adventure Zone known as Skytrek located in the woods behind the Base Camp (courtyard).
26th May 2004	Crathes Building Works and Skytrek Development Project. Head Office. Conservation and Planning Division Concerns. 2004. P.1	The minutes from the 26th May 2004 Board Meeting state that "the Crathes Development was approved at the last Meeting of the Board, pending the outcome of the Heritage Impact Survey (sic) a second version of which will be discussed by the Senior Management Team at its next meeting on 14th June 2004.
14th June 2004	Crathes Development Project Courtyard and Stables Development	The requested Heritage Impact Assessment of Crathes Castle courtyard is produced under Andrew Wright, a Chartered Architect and Heritage Consultant
2006	Crathes Castle: Yew Hedge Restoration Phase III. Gardens Sub-Committee. P. 1	Phase three [The Avery Terrace yew hedge restoration] is planned for March 2006 and would see the cutting back of the east side and top of the Fountain Garden yew hedge.

2007	Crathes Castle Gardens. Annual Report 2007	Crathes Castle is featured in 'Britain's Best Gardens' on the UKTV History Channel on the 7th of May 2007.
2007	Crathes Castle Gardens. Annual Report 2007	A concert featuring Van Morrison was held on the Lime Avenue lawns in front of the Castle on 29th of June.
2010	Crathes Castle: Cardiocrinum Nursery. The National Trust for Scotland. Gardens and Designed Landscapes Advisory Panel, December 2 2010. P.1	The Garden staff at Crathes Castle propose to change the use of current location of the <i>Cardiocrinum</i> nursery and to turn it into an area of vegetable production to demonstrate, in a small way, one of the original purposes of the garden during its heyday.