
St Andrews Cathedral Graveyard Survey

Edwina Proudfoot

with Clare Downham and Alexandra Nickell

Introduction

The St Andrews Cathedral Graveyard Survey was set up to meet a number of needs, specifically to find a project for the then newly formed (1978) Student Archaeology Society, whose members wanted a project. This had to avoid excavation and be located nearby, since the students lacked transport. Moreover, any project had to be capable of running with few resources, minimum supervision and a constantly changing team. The Cathedral graveyard met all these requirements and also fitted in with the growing, nation-wide recognition that gravestones were a non-renewable resource (Illus 1).

The then Council for British Archaeology Scotland, now the *Council for Scottish Archaeology* (CSA), and the Council for British Archaeology (CBA) had become aware of the problems of gravestones and damage to graveyards, both from natural causes, such as erosion, and from changes in grass management regimes. The CBA and RESCUE, The British Archaeological Trust had commissioned Jeremy Jones (1976) to prepare *How to Record Graveyards*, a timely manual, simple and easy to use, although without reference to the numerous differences between graveyards in Scotland and England. Although the record form devised by Jones (1976, illus 4) was not always appropriate in detail it was the only one available initially. It proved generally suitable for the purpose and so the St Andrews Cathedral Graveyard Survey used this form for internal consistency and because it would be the same as other graveyard records at that time.

The Student Archaeology Society

The small group of students from many disciplines – including medieval history, geography, classics, archaeology and physics – decided to meet weekly for a bread and cheese lunch before spending about two hours recording gravestones. A group of pupils from St Leonards School joined the

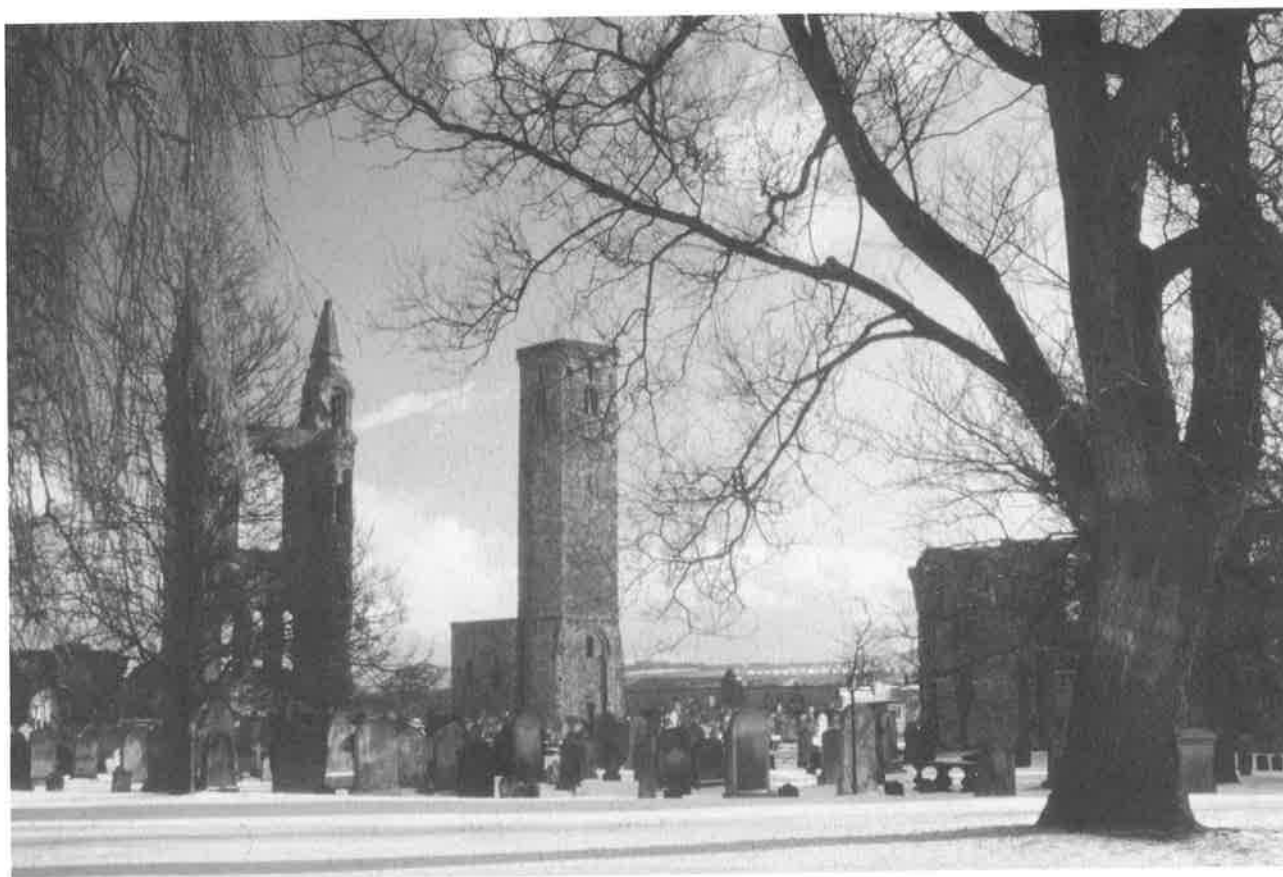
project for a short time and in the first term the two groups recorded some hundred stones.

All recorders received training in the methods to be used as well as in the archaeological importance of such work at a time of changing graveyard management and when weather and pollution were causing irreversible damage to many stones. It was hoped that one day students would be in a position to use their learning and their interest to assist another project elsewhere.

The site (Illus 2)

St Andrews Cathedral graveyard (NO 513 166) occupies the windy promontory at the east end of St Andrews (Illus 2). Within the enclosure walls lie the church known as St Rule's, the Cathedral ruin and the remains of a number of priory buildings. Well-trodden footpaths traverse the graveyard and meander among the stones and several stones have been set in the paths. No stone count was carried out initially, but the final number of stones recorded proved to exceed 1700 and when those now in the museum are included the total is over 1750. Everything within the priory enclosure is in Guardianship and thus is in the care of Historic Scotland, acknowledgement that this has been an important site from the very earliest days of the church in Scotland as well as for medieval and modern St Andrews. It has always been a significant place, catering first for large numbers of pilgrims and now for tourists, with many visitors throughout the year, among whom are many seeking family tombstones. In addition, local people walk in the graveyard regularly, regarding it almost as a park.

Next to the Cathedral graveyard lies the 'New' Cemetery, with most of the post-1900 stones (Illus 2), while more than a mile to the west is the modern, municipal 'Western' Cemetery, serving all denominations. These cemeteries were excluded from the initial survey for several reasons, one of



Illus 1. St Andrews Cathedral Graveyard in winter, with the Cathedral and St Rule's Tower. Photograph © Ian Sturrock, St Andrews Photographic Society.

which was the availability of other records of the people buried there. However, it has become clear that there would be considerable merit in making at least a basic record of these cemeteries in order to cross-reference family records.

The project

A basic written record, (Illus 3) using Jones' (1976, illus 4 and illus 5) form, included entries for the number of people commemorated, measurements, geological information, data on the state of the stone, the manner of the inscription and a number of other details. Probably the most significant record, however, involved transcribing the actual memorial inscriptions, exactly as on the stone, along with any other information included on the stone, such as the mason's name or any sculpture. This proved extremely difficult to achieve, as recorders often failed to notice spelling mistakes or reversed characters on the stones, for example, sometimes writing down what they thought was inscribed or intended rather than an exact transcription. Regular checks by a second individual were required to solve these difficulties, but during the final checking before entering the data on to the computer several more errors of this kind were found. Indeed, the idiosyncrasies of the stone

carvers were such that there can hardly be enough checking of detail and this is where the importance of the photographic record lies. Although Jeremy Jones' guidance (1976) included a section on how to take photographs of gravestones the decision was taken to delay photography until the completion of the written record. In this way the project could be controlled and its momentum maintained without great cost or supervision. It was recognised that at a future date assistance with both photography and the survey plan would be required.

A formal survey plan of the stones in such an extensive graveyard was beyond the capability of the small and constantly changing group of students with limited time. Instead, a working plan was made, including all stones, by tracing from a full-plate vertical aerial photograph (NMRS: OS/66/085). An enlarged traced copy of this formed the basis of all future recording.

By 1985, when Betty Willsher's invaluable *Understanding Scottish Graveyards* and *How to Record Scottish Graveyards* were published, some five hundred stones in the Cathedral graveyard had been recorded using the forms designed by Jones and so, although the Willsher manuals, which included revised forms, were used extensively for guidance, the original recording forms were retained for consistency.



Illus 2. Aerial view of St Andrews Cathedral Precinct from the north, showing the graveyard and the 'New' Cemetery. Photograph © RCAHMS.


Each academic year a new group of students became involved in the recording, with talks and training sessions by the writer. The project organiser then took over and supervised the recording sessions. With a project lasting for so many years and which at times seemed unlikely ever to reach a meaningful conclusion enthusiasm waned occasionally. There were set-backs too, as when one organiser lost a substantial quantity of finished forms, but gradually several binder files of completed forms were filled up and by early 1997 virtually every stone had been recorded.

The completion of the record

A generous grant was received from the Russell

Trust to help with the completion of the written record and to set up a computer database. The latter increased the availability of the survey, and this phase of the project was completed during the summer of 1997 by Clare Downham and Alexandra Nickell. They carried out the final check of each record and its stone, paying particular attention to the unique stone number, removing duplicate numbers and identifying omitted numbers. Other problems, such as erosion, damage and illegibility were all included in the checking programme, as were details of stones known to be missing.

With the help of Mark Orzechowski the database was set up, using Windows 95 / Access (Illus 4). The layout of the proforma was governed

GRAVE MEMORIAL RECORDING FORM												
<i>CEMETERY or GRAVEYARD</i>												
<i>DEDICATION or DENOMINATION</i>												
1	<i>NAT. GRID REF.</i> <table border="1" style="float: right; border-collapse: collapse;"><tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 15px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 15px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 15px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 15px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 15px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 15px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 15px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 15px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 15px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 15px;"></td></tr></table>											
2	<i>DATE of RECORD</i> <table border="1" style="float: right; border-collapse: collapse;"><tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 15px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 15px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 15px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 15px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 15px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 15px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 15px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 15px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 15px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 15px;"></td></tr></table>											
3	<i>NAME of RECORDER or GROUP</i>											
4	<i>MEMORIAL No. and LETTER</i> <table border="1" style="float: right; border-collapse: collapse;"><tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 15px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 15px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 15px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 15px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 15px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 15px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 15px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 15px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 15px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 15px;"></td></tr></table>											
5	<i>No. of COMPONENTS</i>											
6	<i>ASSOCIATED FORM LETTERS</i> <table border="1" style="float: right; border-collapse: collapse;"><tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 15px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 15px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 15px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 15px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 15px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 15px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 15px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 15px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 15px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 15px;"></td></tr></table>											
7	<i>Memorial type: 1. flat 2. head 3. tomb 4. foot 5. other</i>											
8	<i>MATERIAL and GEOLOGY</i>											
9	<i>STONE MASON or UNDERTAKER</i>											
10	<i>Which faces are inscribed? – compass points</i> <table border="1" style="float: right; border-collapse: collapse;"><tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 15px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 15px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 15px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 15px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 15px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 15px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 15px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 15px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 15px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 15px;"></td></tr></table>											
11	<i>No. of people commemorated</i> <table border="1" style="float: right; border-collapse: collapse;"><tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 15px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 15px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 15px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 15px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 15px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 15px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 15px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 15px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 15px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 15px;"></td></tr></table>											
12	<i>TECHNIQUE of INSCRIPTION</i>											
13	<i>Condition of monument: 1. sound, in situ 2. sound, displaced 3 leaning or falling apart 4. collapsed 5. overgrown</i> <table border="1" style="float: right; border-collapse: collapse;"><tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 15px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 15px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 15px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 15px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 15px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 15px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 15px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 15px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 15px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 15px;"></td></tr></table>											
14	<i>Condition of inscription: 1. mint 2. clear but worn 3. mainly decipherable 4. traces 5. illegible or destroyed</i> <table border="1" style="float: right; border-collapse: collapse;"><tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 15px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 15px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 15px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 15px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 15px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 15px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 15px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 15px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 15px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 15px;"></td></tr></table>											
15	<i>DIMENSIONS (in mms.)</i>											
16		<i>Height</i> <table border="1" style="float: right; border-collapse: collapse;"><tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 15px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 15px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 15px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 15px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 15px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 15px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 15px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 15px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 15px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 15px;"></td></tr></table>										
17	<i>Width</i> <table border="1" style="float: right; border-collapse: collapse;"><tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 15px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 15px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 15px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 15px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 15px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 15px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 15px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 15px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 15px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 15px;"></td></tr></table>											
18	<i>Thickness</i> <table border="1" style="float: right; border-collapse: collapse;"><tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 15px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 15px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 15px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 15px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 15px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 15px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 15px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 15px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 15px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 15px;"></td></tr></table>											
18	<i>PHOTOGRAPH NEGATIVE No.</i> <table border="1" style="float: right; border-collapse: collapse;"><tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 15px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 15px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 15px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 15px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 15px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 15px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 15px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 15px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 15px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 15px;"></td></tr></table>											
19	<i>ORIENTATION</i> <div style="text-align: center; margin: 10px 0;">  <p style="margin: 0;">which way stone faces</p> </div>											

<i>PHOTOGRAPH</i>	<i>INSCRIPTION</i>
<i>REMARKS</i>	

Illus 3. Example of the CBA Graveyard Memorial Recording Form (Jones, 1976), as used for the St Andrews Survey.

St Andrews Cathedral Graveyard Project

Graveyard stone 0011

Stone Detail Form

Grid reference	NO 513 166	Condition of ston	2. Sound displace
Graveyard stone no.	0011	Condition of inscriptio	2. Clear but worn
Recorded by	S. A. S.	Height (mm)	1730
No. of component	1	Width (mm)	850
Type of ston	Headstone	Thickness (mm)	290
Type of materia	Sandstone	Direction stone faces	E
Engraver's marks		Ornate stone <input type="checkbox"/> Illustration exist <input type="checkbox"/>	
Faces inscribed	E	CS#	
Method of inscriptio	Incised	BW#	
Other observations			

Text of inscriptio

ERECTED
 BY BETSY MALCOLM
 IN LOVING MEMORY OF HER HUSBAND
 JAMES YOUNGER DOUGLAS
 FOR MANY YEARS PARISH SCHOOLMASTER
 OF GORWAR AND BA(R?)GRENNAN,
 NEWTON STEWART, AND LATTERLY OF
 MOONZIE, P.SCHOOL, CUPAR, FIFE,
 DIED 6th APRIL 1906
 THE ABOVE
 BETSY MALCOLM
 DIED AT CRAIGART, LADYBANK
 28th AUG. 1940
 AND THEIR SONS
 JAMES
 DIED AT OVENSTONE 11th AUG 1895
 THOMAS
 DIED AT GLASGOW 6th APRIL 1920
 JOHN
 DIED AT HAMILTON, 11TH NOV 1937
 ASLEEP IN JESUS

Graveyard stone 0011

Personal Detail Form

Surname	DOUGLAS
Alternative surnam	
Forenames	JAMES YOUNGER
Profession	PARISH SCHOOLMAS
Place of residence	
Place of death	
Date of death	6TH APR 1906
Age at death	
Date of birth	
Cause of death	
Relationship	SEE COMMENTS
Other comments	HUSBAND OF BETSY MALCOLM.

Personal Detail Form

Surname	DOUGLAS
Alternative surnam	
Forenames	JAMES
Profession	
Place of residence	
Place of death	OVENSTONE
Date of death	11TH AUG 1895
Age at death	
Date of birth	
Cause of death	
Relationship	SON
Other comments	

Personal Detail Form

Surname	MALCOLM
Alternative surnam	DOUGLAS
Forenames	BETSY
Profession	
Place of residence	
Place of death	CRAIGART, LADYBA
Date of death	28TH AUG 1940
Age at death	
Date of birth	
Cause of death	
Relationship	WIFE
Other comments	

Personal Detail Form

Surname	DOUGLAS
Alternative surnam	
Forenames	JOHN
Profession	
Place of residence	
Place of death	HAMILTON
Date of death	11TH NOV 1937
Age at death	
Date of birth	
Cause of death	
Relationship	SON
Other comments	

Personal Detail Form

Surname	DOUGLAS
Alternative surnam	
Forenames	THOMAS
Profession	
Place of residence	
Place of death	GLASGOW
Date of death	6TH APR 1920
Age at death	
Date of birth	
Cause of death	
Relationship	SON
Other comments	

Illus 4. Pro-forma for stone detail and personal details, devised for the St Andrews Survey © St Andrews Heritage Services, Mark Orzechowski, and James Williamson.

by the data already collected, but it was set out in a way that was easy to fill in, in the same order as on the Jones (1976) form. Several modifications were made before the system became fully operational.

Probably the most significant were the check boxes introduced to indicate the existence of colour slides and prints, black and white prints, or other illustrations. Once the records had been checked with

STONE_NO	GRID_REF	RECORDED	DATE_REC	TYPE	COMPS
0001	NO 513 166	S. A. S.	1997	Tomb	2
0002	NO 513 166	S. A. S.	1997	Headstone	1
0003	NO 513 166	S. A. S.	1997	Headstone	1
0004	NO 513 166	S. A. S.	1997	Headstone	1
0005	NO 513 166	S. A. S.	1997	Headstone	1
0006	NO 513 166	S. A. S.	1997	Flat	1
0007	NO 513 166	S. A. S.	1997	Headstone	1
0008	NO 513 166	S. A. S.	1997	Headstone	1
0009	NO 513 166	S. A. S.	1997	Headstone	1
0010	NO 513 166	S. A. S.	1997	Headstone	1
0011	NO 513 166	S. A. S.	1997	Headstone	1
0012	NO 513 166	S. A. S.	1997	Headstone	1
0013	NO 513 166	S. A. S.	1997	Headstone	1
0014	NO 513 166	S. A. S.	1997	Flat	1
0015	NO 513 166	S. A. S.	1997	Headstone	1
0016	NO 513 166	S. A. S.	1997	Headstone	1
0017	NO 513 166	S. A. S.	1997	Headstone	2
0018	NO 513 166	S. A. S.	1997	Headstone	1
0019	NO 513 166	S. A. S.	1997	Headstone	2
0020	NO 513 166	S. A. S.	1997	Table	10

Illus 5. Print-out of part of the list of stone details.

PID	STONE_NO	SURNAME	ALT_NAME	FORENAME	PROFESSION
16665	0001	MURRAY		WILLIAM	WRITER
16662	0002	WOOD	MURRAY	ELIZABETH	
16664	0002	MURRAY		MARY ANNE	
16663	0002	MURRAY		ELIZA	
16666	0003	HENDERSON		JAMES	
16667	0003	JACKSON		MARY MELVIL	
16675	0004	BUIST		MARGARET	
16668	0004	BUIST		JOHN	
16669	0004	WILLIAMSON	BUIST	ISABELLA	
16670	0004	BUIST		DAVID	
16671	0004	BUIST		ISABELLA	
16672	0004	BUIST		CHRISTINA	
16674	0004	BUIST		JOHN	
16676	0004	BUIST		GEORGE	
16673	0004	BUIST		MARGARET	
16677	0005	SMITH	ALEXANDER	JANE	
16678	0006	SMITH	BUDDO	MARY	
16679	0008	R.		D.	
16680	0009	CUNNINGHAM		WILLIAM	
16681	0010	BAIRNER		MARY	

Illus 6. Print-out by stone number of part of the personal details record.

Stone Number	0018	Condition of stone	2. Sound displaced
National Grid Ref.	NO 513 166	Condition of inscription	3. Mainly decipherable
Recorded by	S. A. S.	Height (mm)	420
Date recorded	1997	Width (mm)	320
No. of components	1	Thickness (mm)	90
Type of stone	Headstone	Direction stone faces	E
Type of material	Sandstone	Ornate stone	<input type="checkbox"/> Illustration exists <input type="checkbox"/>
Engraver's marks		Colour slide	<input type="checkbox"/> Colour print <input type="checkbox"/>
Faces inscribed	E	B/W photo	<input type="checkbox"/> Photograph no.
Method of inscription	Incised		

Other observations

Text of inscription

ANDREW FORGAN
DIED (5 or 8?) JUNE 18--1
AGED 77 YEARS
ERECTED BY
MARY CUMMING
HIS WIDOW

Summary of personal details

Surname	Forenames	Date of death	Age	Date of birth	Relation
FORGAN	ANDREW	(5 or 8?) JUNE 18-	77 YRS		SEE COMMENTS

End of record for stone 0018

Illus 7. Example of the stone detail table for Stone 0018, with its Personal Details.

the stones on the ground and the stone numbers confirmed on the site plan the records were entered in the database and by the end of the summer all 1715 records for the stones still standing in the graveyard had been transferred to two tables, a stone details table (Illus 5) and a personal details table (Illus 6), which can be presented in other ways (Illus 7 and 8). The personal details included on the memorials gave rise to many interesting problems about the exact relationships of some individuals recorded on a stone, especially when this was not stated for extended family members. Alphabetical lists of all individuals can now readily be produced (Illus 9).

As the data-input phase of the project reached its conclusion the need for a survey plan on which all the stones were accurately marked became urgent. Historic Scotland assisted by providing a scale plan of the graveyard, suitable for numbering, including all structures, monuments, grave stones and other details (Illus 10). Alexandra Nickell and Clare Downham checked the stone records and the working plan against the surveyed plan, and after amendment the latter was ready for annotation with the stone numbers.

Although the Cathedral graveyard is protected

to a far greater extent than the majority of graveyards it is not isolated from the problems that beset all gravestones. Between the time of the original stone record and the final check several stones had apparently disappeared, although sometimes they had been moved, not removed. One stone could not be traced when the plan was being numbered, although it was in place only a few weeks earlier. Another was removed for repair between final checking of the stones and the numbering of the plan, which Mike Roy completed for publication (Illus 11). At the time of writing the photographic record is in hand with the assistance of Historic Scotland, but only significant stones not already recorded by Betty Willsher (NMRS-BWA) (Illus 12) are to be photographed individually. Others will be included in group views, while additional records will be made only if significant change has occurred to particular stones. Stones will be assessed on the basis of condition, sculptural detail, family interest or damage, for example.

At the request of Historic Scotland, the students have also recorded the medieval and post-medieval stones now housed in the Cathedral Museum (Illus 13) and originally catalogued in

St Andrews Cathedral Graveyard Project**Personal details on stone0024**

Surname **DUNN**
 Alternative surname
 Forenames **MARY DOUGLAS**
 Profession
 Residence
 Place of death
 Date of death **20TH SEPT 1969**
 Age at death **77 YRS**
 Date of birth
 Cause of death
 Relationship **DAUofJOHN DUNN jr**
 Other comments

Surname **DUNN**
 Alternative surname
 Forenames **JOHN**
 Profession
 Residence
 Place of death
 Date of death **6TH APRIL 1931**
 Age at death **75 YRS**
 Date of birth
 Cause of death
 Relationship **SON of J.DUNN snr**
 Other comments

Surname **DUNN**
 Alternative surname
 Forenames **MARGARET BALFOUR**
 Profession
 Residence
 Place of death
 Date of death **10TH OCT 1910**
 Age at death **13 YRS**
 Date of birth
 Cause of death
 Relationship **GRANDAUofJ.DUNN Snr**
 Other comments

Surname **DUNN**
 Alternative surname
 Forenames **JOHN**
 Profession
 Residence
 Place of death
 Date of death **27TH DEC 1874**
 Age at death **71 YRS**
 Date of birth
 Cause of death
 Relationship **FATHER**
 Other comments

Surname **BALFOUR**
 Alternative surname **DUNN**
 Forenames **MARGARET**
 Profession
 Residence
 Place of death **3RD AUG 1938**
 Date of death **82 YRS**
 Age at death
 Date of birth
 Cause of death
 Relationship **WIFEofJOHN DUNNjr**
 Other comments

Surname **DUNN**
 Alternative surname
 Forenames **ISABEL GRAHAM**
 Profession
 Residence
 Place of death
 Date of death **12TH JULY 1912**
 Age at death **21 YRS**
 Date of birth
 Cause of death
 Relationship **GRANDAUofJ.DUNNsnr**
 Other comments

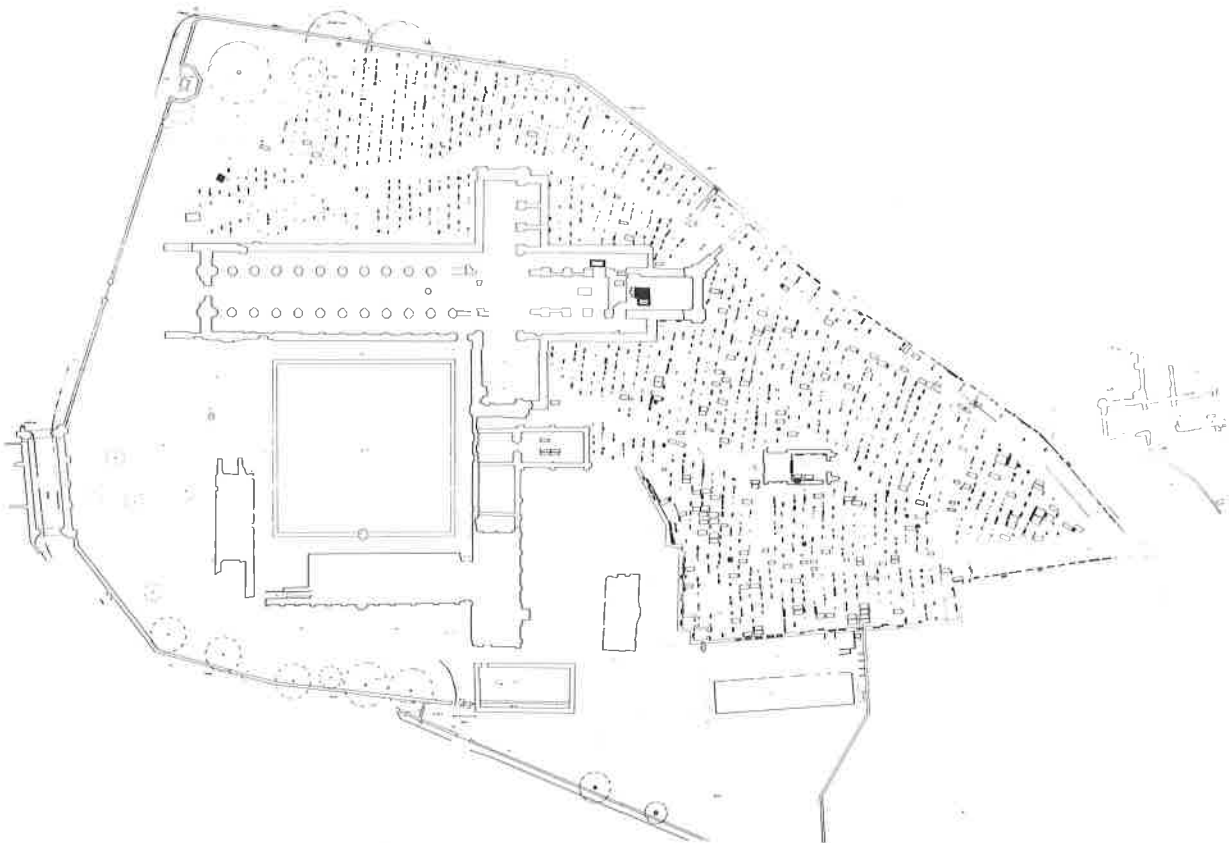
Surname **DOUGLAS**
 Alternative surname **DUNN**
 Forenames **ISABELLA**
 Profession
 Residence
 Place of death
 Date of death **15TH MAY 1901**
 Age at death **76 YRS**
 Date of birth
 Cause of death
 Relationship **WIFEofJOHN DUNN Snr**
 Other comments

Surname **DUNN**
 Alternative surname
 Forenames **JAMES**
 Profession
 Residence
 Place of death **STRATHKINNESS**
 Date of death **17TH APRIL 1874**
 Age at death **22 YEARS**
 Date of birth
 Cause of death
 Relationship
 Other comments

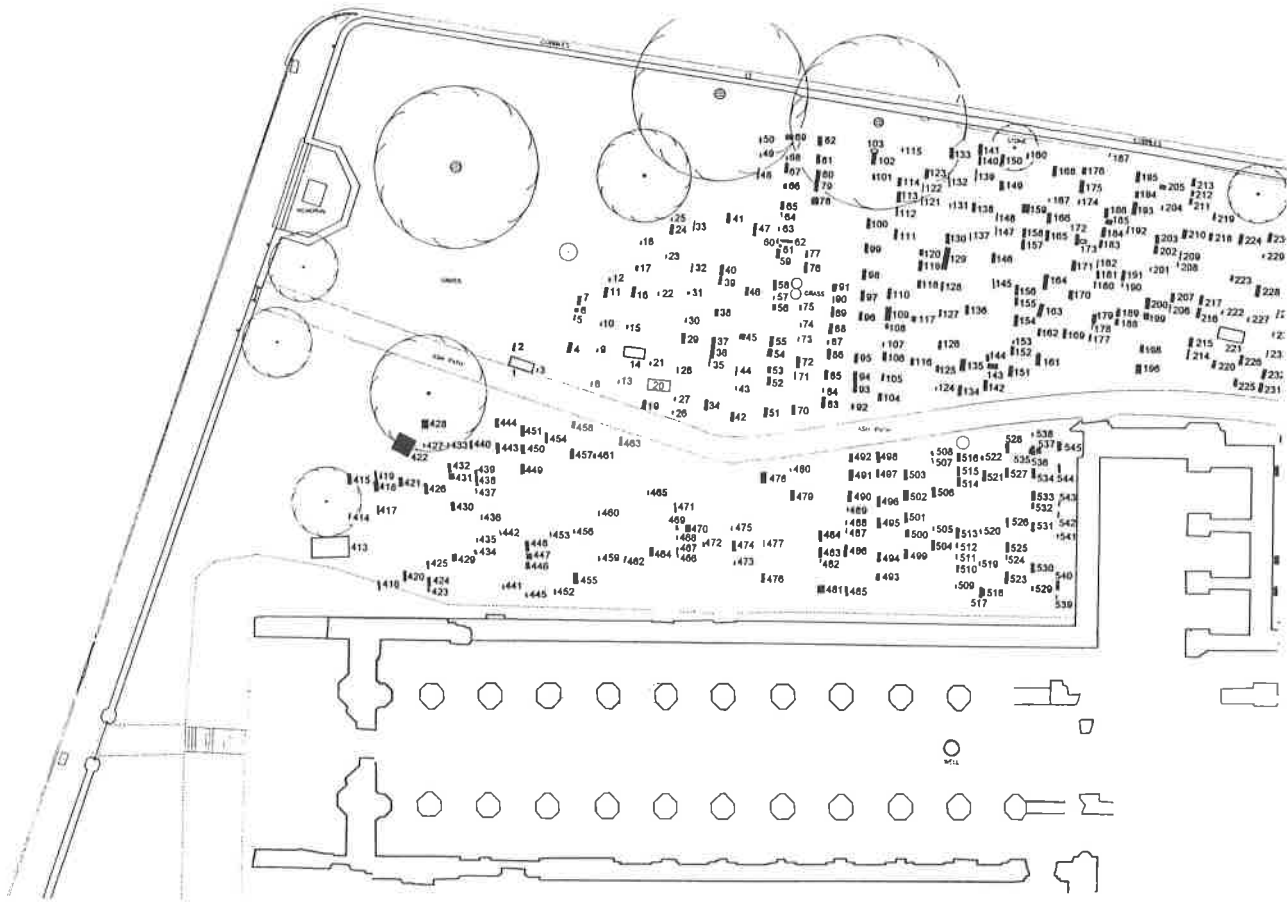
End of record for stone 0024

ADAMSON	JAMES	FEB 1815	17 MONTHS 14 D	0776
ADAMSON	JOHN	3RD NOV 1791		0775
ADAMSON	JOHN	5TH JULY 1846	60 YEARS	0798
ADAMSON	JOHN	30TH JUNE 1788	62 YEARS	0794
ADAMSON	LAURANCE	5TH JUNE 1805	35 YEARS	0794
ADAMSON	MARY	6TH JULY 1790	6 MONTHS	0808
ADAMSON	RACHEL	24TH DEC 1824		0794
ADAMSON	RACHEL (MRS)	14TH OCT 1871		0794
ADAMSON	ROBERT	1781	76 YEARS	0776
ADAMSON	ROBERT	19TH MAR 1845		0749
ADAMSON	ROBERT	3RD SEPT 1816	72 YEARS	0776
ADAMSON	ROBERT	14TH JAN 1848		0794
ADAMSON	ROBERT	-- MAY 1796	22 YEARS	0776
ADAMSON	ROBERT	23RD JAN 1815	17 MONTHS	0776
ADAMSON	WALTER	11TH JAN 1843		0749
AINSLIE	AGNES	12TH NOV 1878	78 YEARS	0738
AINSLIE	DAVID	12TH MAR 1871	12 MONTHS	0738
AINSLIE	GEORGE	7TH NOV 1877	45 YEARS	0738
AINSLIE	JEMIMA	19TH DEC 1869	17 MONTHS	0738
AINSLIE	JOHN PIRIE	22ND MAR 1957	66 YEARS	0738
ALEXANDER				0731
ALEXANDER	EUPHEMIA	11TH AUG 1949		0101
ALEXANDER	JAMES	27TH FEB 1885		0101
ALEXANDER	JANE	2ND OCT 1910	72 YEARS	0755
ALEXANDER	MARGARET	15TH JAN 1870	32 YEARS	0755

Illus 9. Print-out of part of the alphabetical list with the unique stone number.



Illus 10. Plan of the Graveyard, before numbers were added. Survey: Historic Scotland. Details enhanced, M Roy, St Andrews Heritage Services.



Illus 11. Extract from the numbered plan of the north-east corner of the graveyard. Survey: Historic Scotland. Details enhanced, M Roy, St Andrews Heritage Services.

1931 (Hay Fleming 53–177). A redesigned form was required for accurate recording of the Latin inscriptions and carved details (Illus 13) in order to complete the survey of these ornately carved 17th-century flat and coped monuments. Originally they had been set up in the graveyard, and had been brought into the museum for preservation and display. The museum stone record form was simple. It incorporated the Hay Fleming (1931) catalogue number and allowed space for the text and a simplified sketch of the carving.

Although the actual survey has been finished much remains before the project has covered all aspects of recording the stones. In particular, the photographic and other information about illustrations should now be added both to the forms and to the database, and for this a new student project will be set up.

The graveyard is not static and occasional checks will be required to note changes, such as additional names or further erosion. This project has been a valuable training exercise and questions raised at the outset can now be addressed. Who will be given copies of the record? Will it be better to provide a paper copy or will a computer disk be appropriate? How complete is the record on the stones of the burials in the graveyard? How useful will the record be for genealogical study or for

visitors looking for Tom Morris (Illus 12), for example? In addition to its value for such purposes the survey can be used in other ways, such as to list all the famous St Andrews golfers buried there or all the important individuals, such as the great administrator Sir Hugh Lyon Playfair, who did much for the old burgh in the 19th century, or David Hay Fleming, a local benefactor, historian and archaeologist of considerable stature. This will provide a resource for several 'Walks around St Andrews Cathedral graveyard' or other historical publications.

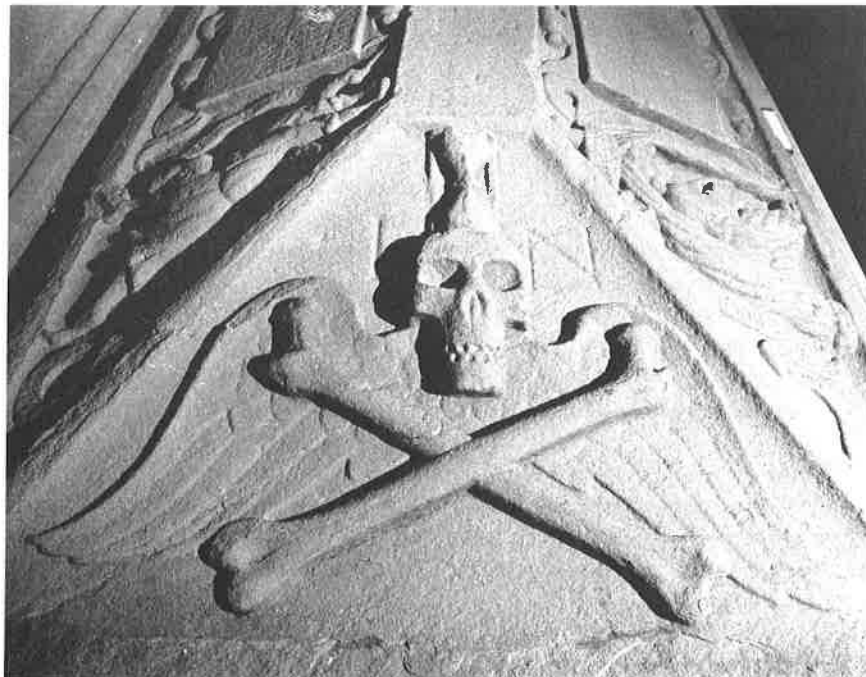
Conclusion

The proforma template (Illus 4) used to input the data can be obtained on disk from St Andrews Heritage Services. It can easily be modified to input other site names and information to suit the local requirements of other projects.

The paper record and its associated disks are to be lodged with the National Monuments Record of Scotland (NMRS), while disks only will be supplied to Historic Scotland, the local authority and a local legal firm, Pagan Osborne, to which enquiries are frequently directed, because they have held the lair records in recent years. The cathedral custodian will receive a print-out and a plan, via Historic



Illus 12. The monument to Tom Morris, St Andrews golfer, who died in 1875, probably the most visited stone in the graveyard. Photo Betty Willsher © NMRS-BWA 317.



Illus 13. Part of the post-medieval tomb of Judith Nairn, died 1646, showing the high quality carving typical of the Cathedral Museum Collection. Photo Betty Willsher © NMRS-BWA 427.

Scotland, to enable him to answer some at least of the many questions visitors put to him.

No amount of recording or research has revealed the background to one stone, which highlights the perennial interest and poignancy of so many stones at St Andrews and elsewhere:

*Antoine Sieverdin
1845–1898*

*From Margaret Valois
who needed him most.*

Acknowledgements

The completion of this project would not have been possible without the willing help of many students, but Adam Shaw, Clare Downham, Alexandra Nickell and Mark Orzechowski showed particular tenacity and dedication. Richard Fawcett, Andrew Johnstone and Chris Hutchison of Historic Scotland were most supportive, espe-

cially in making available the detailed plan and also for carrying out the photography of a great many stones. Thanks are due to Betty Willsher, who has single-handedly raised awareness of the importance of Scottish graveyards as a source of wide-ranging local historical information, vernacular sculpture and inspiration. A small grant from Historic Scotland and the generosity of the Russell Trust supported the completion of the survey, so that the record can be made available to a wide public.

References

- Hay Fleming, D 1931 *St Andrews Cathedral Museum*, (Edinburgh).
 Jones, Jeremy 1976 *How to Record Graveyards*, (London).
 Willsher, Betty 1985 *Understanding Scottish Graveyards*, (Edinburgh) (reprinted 1995).
 Willsher, Betty 1985 *How to Record Scottish Graveyards*, (reprinted 1995) (Edinburgh).

This paper is published with the aid of a grant from the Fife Council.

Abstract

The recording of the stones in the St Andrews Cathedral Graveyard and in the Cathedral Museum has taken many years, but the project has now been completed and paper records for more than 1750 stones have been checked and a site plan has been numbered for ease of reference. All records have been entered on a database for ease of access. The project has provided training for several generations of students, from a wide variety of academic backgrounds, many with an interest in the practical aspects of archaeology, but for whom there was no excavation outlet at St Andrews.

Key words: gravestones, record forms, database personal details, genealogy

