

Dunfermline Abbey Graveyard Dig 2015

Report to Historic Environment Scotland



The Site of the 2015 Dig

Introduction

The area excavated this year was much larger than the site of 2014 with fewer upstanding headstones and a total of 26 stones of various dates and sizes were uncovered. Most of them were more deeply buried than the ones found in 2014, this being partly a result of the levelling of this graveyard in the course of improvements carried out in 1926/7, after the Parish Council took over the running of the graveyard from the Heritors and Kirk Session. The Graveyard Superintendant reported to the Parish Council in 1927 that he had obtained material for the levelling from a 'site in Dunfermline'.

The levelling layer was clearly visible in the trench sections and much of the material used appears to have come from a demolition site. It includes deposits of roof tile and slate, stone rubble, domestic items such as broken 19th/20th century china, bottle and other glass, lumps of wall plaster, clumps of ash and other building debris. This 1927 operation may explain the presence of the compacted layer of demolition material found during the 2013 dig in the north-east corner of the graveyard.

The unevenness of the ground surface resulted from centuries of waterlogging of the graveyard¹, which had caused many gravestones to sink considerably. The gravestones in the row bordering the east side of the path from the Kirkgate entrance to the north porch of the Old Kirk, had sunk very little and there was no evidence of levelling in this location. Levelling seems to have begun in the next row to the east. The lowest point of the sinkage was obvious from the angle of slope of the flat stones and its focus appeared to be around a point in the third row, where only the top surface of a nineteenth century low marker was showing at the foot of a sloping seventeenth century flat stone. The legs of a table stone in row four had sunk to a similar depth. A depression in the underlying heavy clay sub-soil may have periodically filled with water to form a swamp in this area.

Because many of the stones lay at a greater depth than the length of our probe, the longer probe employed by the Fife Council gravediggers was used to locate them. Some slabs lay so close together that adjoining ones were found simply in the process of the usual clearing of a few inches of soil to the side of the one that had already been exposed.

¹ This graveyard was in use for 800 years but no records survive before the start of the 17th century. The first hint of waterlogging is found in an entry in the Dunfermline Burgh Accounts for 1608/9, when two men were paid for taking up, cleaning and replacing an existing drain in the kirkyard. The Kirk Session Minutes, which survive from the year 1640, mention the waterlogging and the attempts the Session made during the seventeenth century to get the kirkyard drained. A further drain was built in 1735. Continual waterlogging was one of the reasons for the closure of this graveyard for burials in 1896.

The site was situated between and around two large trees whose roots penetrated most of the trenches that were dug. The advice of the Abbey Churchyard gardener employed by Fife Council was taken as to the removal or retention of the largest of the roots that were encountered.

Types of Gravestone

1 Flat stones, also known as ‘Throughstones’.

Fifteen flat stones were found. Their size was more or less standard at approximately 6 feet long by 3 feet wide (180 cm x 90 cm) although there were variations of a few centimetres in both dimensions. There was one anomalous 19th century flat stone that was considerably smaller than the rest. Eight of the flat stones bore inscriptions varying in complexity from a single name or emblem to a full record of names and dates of death.

Seven of the flat stones were completely blank, seeming never to have borne an inscription of any kind. During the grave robbing scare of the late eighteenth and early nineteenth century heavy stones were sometimes laid over graves to protect newly-buried bodies and the blank stones found in this area may have been used for this purpose. There was no morthouse at Dunfermline, where corpses could be stored until they were too decayed to be of use to anatomists². Neither is there any evidence of the use of the heavy iron grave-covering grids called mortsafes. The possibility was considered that the blank stones might have been laid upside down but excavation revealed that the underside of each of them was tapered inwards in order to give it a better purchase on the soil, so there was no chance that they had been reversed.

There was some speculation as to why some flat stones had sunk while others were still on the surface of the soil. It is probable that the sunken stones were on grave plots that had gone out of use early in the last century, while the surface stones marked graves that had been in use until more a recent date, although none will post-date the year 1896, when this graveyard was closed for burials. Grave plots went out of use when families died out or moved away from the town and some in this graveyard may have been abandoned after 1823 in favour of lairs in the southern graveyard, which was opened in that year. At least three surface flat stones seem to have been re-located from elsewhere in the graveyard.

2 Small Headstones that had been deliberately laid flat.

On 17 June 1762 the Dunfermline Kirk Session ordered that, *to prevent the happening of great difficulties of carrying corpses through the church yard to burying places*, in future no new headstones would be allowed to set up to stand on their ends or edges but to be laid flat on the ground. Also any trough (table) stones and high headstones already standing, if inconveniently placed, were to be removed or laid flat. This rule continued in force until 1869, when the Dunfermline Heritors allowed the first upstanding monument to be erected in the Old Churchyard.



This photograph of the Old Churchyard was taken in the 1860s and shows most of the headstones lying flat. Later nineteenth and early twentieth century photographs present a similar scene. Six flattened headstones were found in the course of this dig

² The small building by the East gate which has unfortunately been referred to by employees of Historic Environment Scotland as ‘the morthouse’ is in fact a very upmarket tool shed that was built for the graveyard superintendant in the late nineteenth century. The building has an interesting history and merits an explanation board of its own.



Today all the headstones are upstanding and it is likely that the eighteenth and early nineteenth century stones were re-erected in the course of the 1927 improvements. By this date the Old Churchyard had been out of use for more than thirty years, so there was no longer any need to provide access for coffin-bearers. The taller monuments in this photograph were erected after 1869 when the first upright monument was allowed in this graveyard.

3 Low Markers

When the New Graveyard to the south of the church was opened in 1823 the Dunfermline Heritors (local landowners who contributed to the upkeep of the church building and graveyard) ruled that no gravestone in it could be more than twelve inches high. Access in the 'New Ground' was not a problem but the Heritors considered, with some justification, that a churchyard full of upstanding monuments of varying heights and sizes would look untidy. This rule applied until the mid 1860s when influential people in the town began to want to erect something a bit more impressive than a twelve inch stone. After this the Heritors allowed taller monuments but only if they had approved the design.



The result of the 'twelve inch rule' was a proliferation of low marker stones throughout both Old and New Graveyards (the above photograph is of the earliest section of the New Ground). This type of gravestone is also found in other places but Dunfermline has a particularly extensive collection. Four low markers were found during the current dig.

4 Miscellaneous Items

Many grave plots had been surrounded by low kerb stones and three sets of these kerbs were found this year. The supports of two table stones were also uncovered and a corner stone for a railing or chain grave-surround, with its associated kerb stone.

Graveyard Records

There are three sets of records for the Old Graveyard, all of which have serious limitations for research purposes.

1 A list of the sales of grave plots in the 18th/19th centuries.

This list was compiled from the entries of plot sales recorded in the minutes of the Dunfermline Kirk Session. It is extensive but is incomplete because not all the sales were minuted. Sometimes a plot was merely transferred from one owner to another by inheritance or by a private arrangement. Where the purchase of a particular plot is mentioned it is very helpful, but in a number of cases there was no record of the individual who, according to their gravestone inscription, owned the plot. A major factor contributing to this confusion arises in cases where ownership of the plot had descended

through the females of the family whose husbands had ‘inherited’ the plot through their wives or sons through their mothers.

2 A numbered list of grave plot ownership made in 1819

This list was probably made for the Kirk Session as part of the preparations for building the new church at the east end of the Old Kirk and the establishment of its associated southern graveyard, which was opened in 1823. If there were earlier lists of the kind they have not survived.

It is clear from entries in earlier Kirk Session minutes that information about the location and ownership of specific grave plots was handed down verbally by successive Kirk beadies and grave diggers and the compilation of the 1819 list probably relied heavily on the memories of the current holders of these posts. On the whole they seem to have been accurate, but at least one anomaly has been found during this dig. Many of the plots were ascribed to ‘the heirs of xxx’ rather than to specific individuals, suggesting that when the list was made these plots may have been out of use for some time.

3 A surveyed plan of the graveyard made in 1855

On the whole this plan seems to be reasonably accurate, taking into account that, like the 1819 list, it would have been made with the assistance of the memories of the beadle and gravediggers, but it has a number of limitations:

- The only path it records is the one from the Kirkgate graveyard entrance to the north porch of the old nave. Although other paths existed in 1855, on the plan their sites are covered by grave plots.
- The surveyor only recorded a very few named grave plots, although in some cases names have been added very faintly in pencil. A small book accompanies the plan, which purports to reconcile the new numbers with the old, but unfortunately it does so in only a very few cases, although it does record some changes in the ownership of plots since 1819.
- The major drawback is that the surveyor devised his own numbering system which was completely different from the one adopted in 1819. The Kirk Session continued to use the 1819 numbers, which makes it difficult to reconcile a plot on the plan with a name in the 1819 list.

When the graveyard was about to be closed in 1896 the current beadle and grave diggers complained that the chaotic nature of the records made it very difficult, sometimes impossible, to determine exactly where corpses should be buried.

The Young Archaeologists Club

This year we were joined by Mark Seaborne and his newly-formed Young Archaeologists Club, who have learned about archaeological procedures by working on a trench in the site. They started by uncovering one gravestone and this led to the discovery of two more. The YAC group have made a very valuable contribution to our work on the site and we hope that they will be involved in a further project next year. Mark also used the site to introduce the YAC members to the making of accurate plans using a plane table.

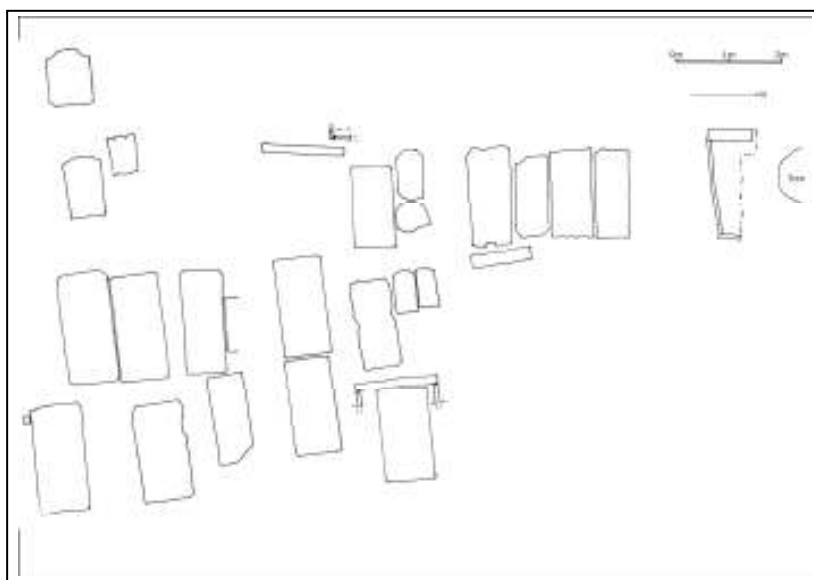
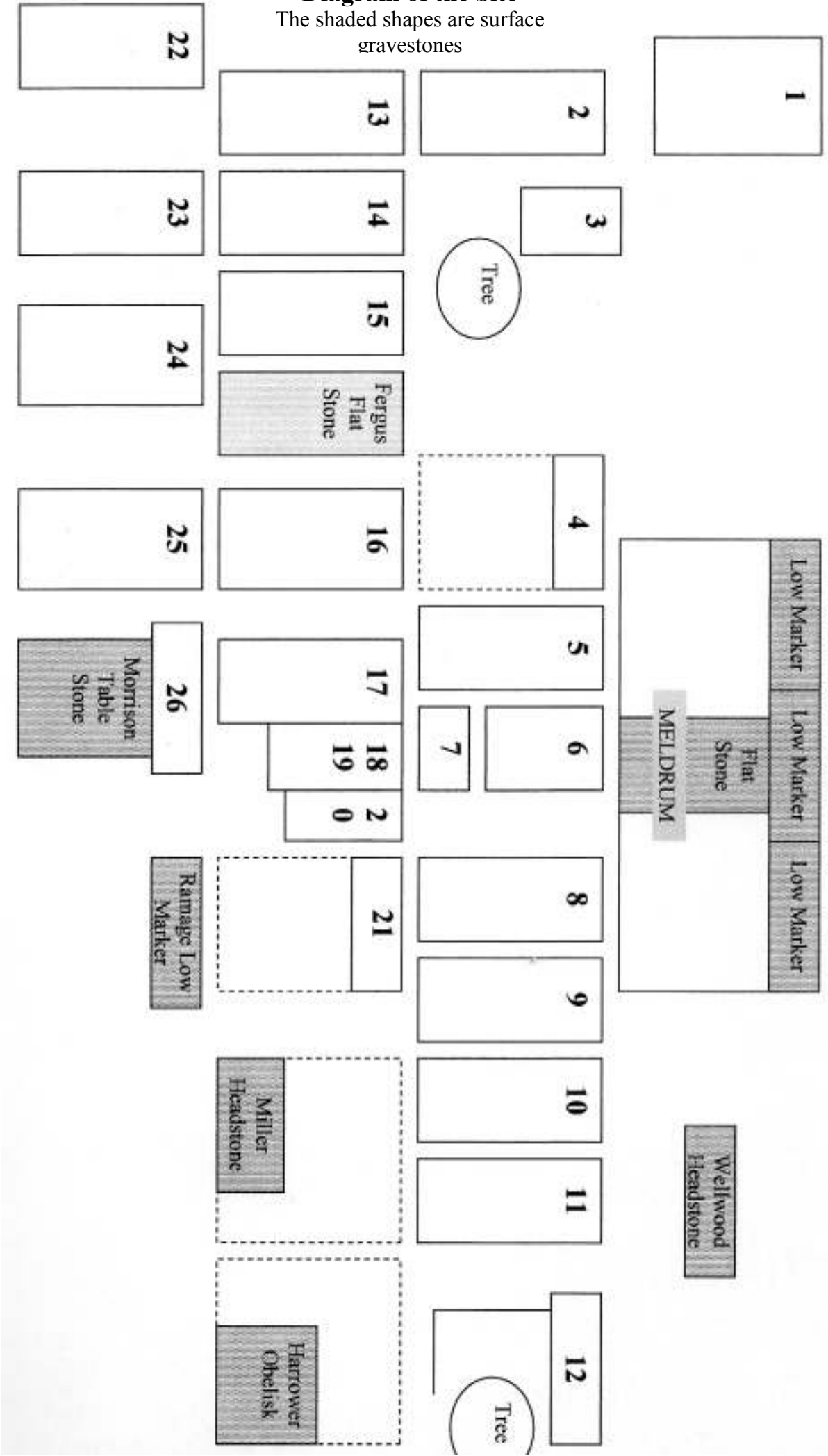


Diagram of the Site
The shaded shapes are surface
gravestones



The Gravestones

Number 1 William Henderson (1)

A small grey sandstone flat stone.

Orientation The inscription begins at the western end of the stone

Total Length 102 cm

Length from upper to lower shoulder 83 cm

Width 78 cm

Thickness 14 cm

Depth below ground level

NW corner 20 cm

NE corner 20 cm

SW corner 16 cm

SE corner 20 cm

Comment – Although this flat stone is much smaller than the standard size it is not a headstone that has been laid flat. There are no anchorage points at the base for fixing it to a plinth.

Inscription

SACRED

TO THE

MEMORY

of

WILL^M HENDERSON

WHO DIEDTH 21 DEC^R 1829

CAT^E SHOOLBRED

HIS WIFE WHO DIED 25 JAN^Y 1826

ANN BEVERIDGE THEIR DAUG^R

IN LAW WHO DIED 17 NOV^R 1829

CATHERINE HENDERSON

WIFE OF ALEX BLAIR

DIED 6TH MAY 1862 AGED 71 YEARS

AND ALEX BLAIR

WHO DIED 13TH JUNE 1873 AGED 85 YEARS



History

In 1825 William Henderson, manufacturer in Baldringburn, bought plot number 13 on the east side of the path from the Kirkgate to the north porch of the Old Kirk. He and Catherine Shoolbred had been married in 1775 and all of their eight children had been baptised in the Erskine Church. Catherine, who married Alexander Blair, was their fourth daughter.

Henry Henderson, who married Ann Beveridge was their second son. Henry and Ann were married at the Canongate Church in Edinburgh in August 1827, by which time Henry was living permanently in Edinburgh. Their only child, William was born in July 1828 and when he was about 18 months old his mother died. Henry had probably not thought it necessary to buy a plot in an Edinburgh cemetery while he was still a young man, so Ann was buried at Dunfermline.

Catherine Henderson and Alexander Blair, a linen weaver, were married in 1814 and during the next twenty-two years had nine children. Their eldest son, Andrew, and their eighth child, Alexander jnr, both became house painters but Andrew went a stage further and became well-known as an accomplished artist.

Number 2 James Christie

A sandstone headstone with a curved top

Orientation The inscription is at the western end of the stone

Total length 117 cm

Shoulder to base 100 cm

Underground section 25 cm

Width 59 cm

Thickness 10 cm

Depth below ground level:

NW corner 28 cm

NE corner 38 cm

SW corner 34 cm

SE corner 40 cm



Inscription

JA^S CHRISTIE

2 rooms

History

This stone lies within the 2-room plot number 64 which in 1819 was allocated to the heirs of Robert Pearson. The 1855 list also allocates it to Robert Pearson's heirs. Plot 64 lies immediately to the east of the flat stone of William Henderson (see number 1). The plain style of the stone and the lettering suggests a late 18th or early 19th century date.

In 1825 James Christie, stocking weaver, bought 2 lairs lying to the east of William Henderson's plot. On 7 May 1830 James Christie stocking weaver aged 45 died as the result of an accident. The location of his grave is not recorded in the Burial Register.

Number 3 Small 18th century stone

A small sandstone headstone with an indented top lying immediately to the north of number 2.

Orientation The inscription is at the western end of the stone

Total length 73 cm

Depth below ground level:

Underground section 17 cm

NW corner 13 cm

Width 47 cm

NE corner 14 cm

Thickness 15 cm

SW corner 26 cm

SE corner 25 cm



Inscription

1737 AB IK

AB and IK his wife. Between the initials is a shallow rectangular depression. This may have been intended to contain a trade symbol or a memento mori but there is no sign that it was ever finished. The stone slopes sharply from north to south and appears to have been thrown into a grave fill rather than being carefully laid flat and subsequently sinking. As the stone seems to have been randomly deposited it may have originally been located elsewhere in the graveyard.

History

The only couple found of the 'right' date with the 'right' initials are **Andrew Boswell** and **Janet Kirk** who were married at Dunfermline on 31 December 1731. (The letter I was used instead of J in many monumental inscriptions.) This stone lies within plot number 64 which in 1819 was allocated to the heirs of Robert Pearson. The 1855 list also allocates it to Robert Pearson's heirs. However, the records of plot sales do not mention a Robert Pearson.

Number 4 Alexander Gardiner

A grey sandstone double low marker

Orientation The inscriptions are intended to be viewed from the east.

Length 152 cm

Width 20 cm

Height 16 cm

Depth below ground level is a uniform 20 cm



Inscription

ALEX^R GARDINER AGNESS MILLAR

(Southern shoulder) 1841 (Northern shoulder) 62 (plot number)

History

Alexander Gardiner was a warper, employed in setting up the warp threads on weaving looms. He married Agnes Millar, an Ayrshire woman, at Dunfermline in 1826 and over the next 17 years the couple had seven children.

In 1836, when he was living in Pittencrieff Street, Alexander bought plot 62 which had belonged to Janet Chalmers. He probably bought it for the burial of his three-year-old daughter Mary, who died of croup in that year. By 1840 the family had moved to Downieville Crescent, a row of houses at the foot of Townhill Road which no longer exists, and in this year his daughter Margaret, aged 11 was drowned, probably in the nearby flooded quarry which claimed the lives of several children during the nineteenth century. The date 1841 is probably the year in which he had this marker stone placed at the head (western end) of his plot. In the census return for that year he was described as a 'warehouse man'. These men stored goods for local linen manufacturers and sometimes ran their own small loomshops.

At some time between the baptism of his last child, Elizabeth, in 1844 and the census of 1851 Alexander Gardiner died and his widow, with the three children who still lived at home, had moved to Edinburgh. Agnes was described in the census return as an 'annuitant', meaning that she lived on a private income, so Alexander must have left her reasonably well-off, but if he left a will it was not officially registered in a court, so it is not publicly available and it is not possible to know how much he was worth.

His elder sons emigrated to Australia and by 1861 the rest of the family had joined them there, at Victoria and two of the girls, Eliza and Jane (Jeanie) married Australian husbands. By 1881 both had been widowed and had returned to Edinburgh but they did not stay there for long. On 1 June 1882 the sisters and their children arrived at Melbourne on the *Manapouri*, one of the fastest steamships afloat, having travelled as cabin passengers.

There is no record of any of the family returning to Scotland after 1882 and Agnes Gardiner and her children all died at Victoria, Australia. Their father and sisters Mary and Margaret were probably the only members of the family to have been buried in this grave plot at Dunfermline and there is no record that it was ever sold on to another family.

Leeds Mercury 13 October 1881 (also in numerous other newspapers)



Number 5 Turnbull

A large flat sandstone slab bearing two badly weathered shields.

Orientation The shields are placed with their heads to the west

Length 163 cm

Width 76 cm

Thickness 8 cm

Depth below ground level

NW corner 28 cm

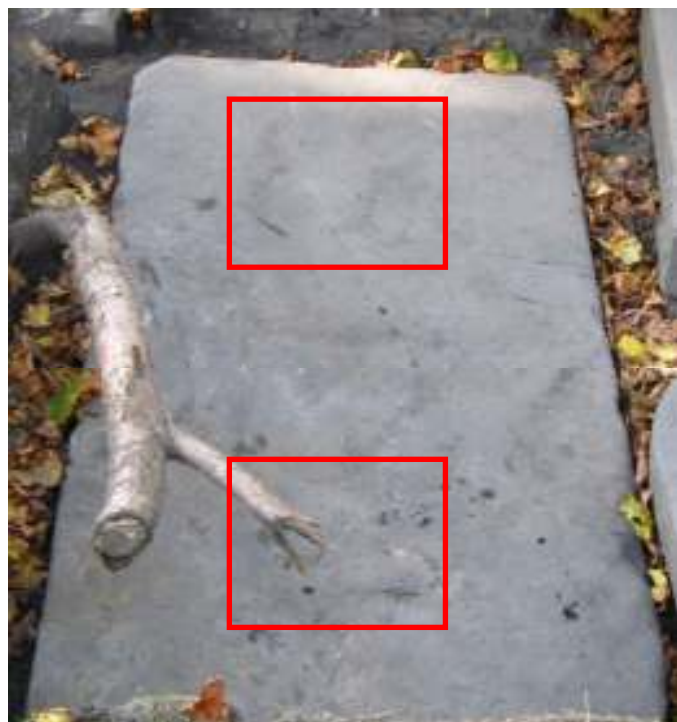
NE corner 37 cm

SW corner 24 cm

SE corner 33 cm

Inscription

There was no inscription apart from the shields, whose positions are shown on the photograph to the left



History

Both the 1819 and the 1855 plot lists assign this plot (number 60, 1 room) to John Turnbull. This individual has not been identified but the worn nature of the shield carvings on the stone suggests that the plot had been in the Turnbull family's possession for many years. The shields on the stone are almost certainly versions of the Turnbull coat of arms.



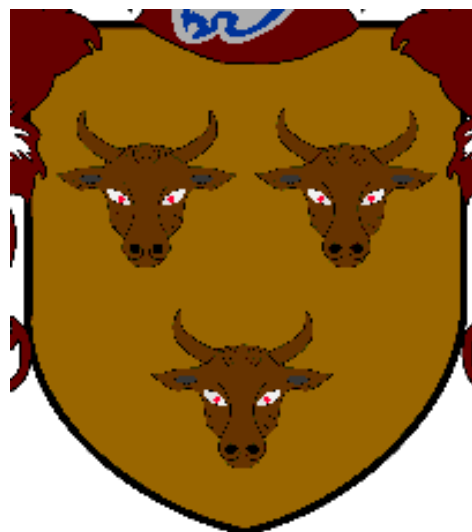
The Upper Shield



**The Turnbull Arms on the marriage
stone of George Turnbull
and Mause Anderson, Dunfermline 1599**



The Lower Shield



A second version of the Turnbull Arms

The three shapes on the lower shield are so indistinct that a positive identification is not possible, but they may have been three bulls' heads, as shown on the second version of the Turnbull arms.

Note – plots 60 and 61 are placed in the wrong order in the 1819 and 1855 lists but it is unlikely that the stones themselves have been since moved. The compilation of the lists would have relied on the, possibly faulty, memories of the beadle and gravediggers as to the positions of individual plots so it would seem that the respective gravestones were already buried in 1819.

Number 6 James Henderson

A small grey sandstone headstone that has been laid flat.

Orientation The inscription is at the western end of the stone

Length apex to base 96 cm

Length left shoulder to base 79 cm

Length right shoulder to base 86 cm

Width 48 cm

Thickness 12 cm

Depth below ground level:

Apex 12 cm

NE corner 16 cm

SE corner 13 cm

Comments - One feature of small headstones that is clearly shown here is the rough area at the base which was intended to help anchor the stone into the ground

Inscription

JA HENDERSON

History

There is no record of James Henderson purchasing a plot but the 1819 plots list records that he owned no 61, 2 rooms. The same plot was also assigned to him in the 1855 list. It has not been possible to identify James Henderson or to gather any information about him.



Number 7 Broken Stone

A broken or incomplete sandstone headstone lying at the foot of James Henderson's headstone.

Length, apex to point at base 64 cm

Width 60 cm *Thickness* 9 cm

Depth below ground level:

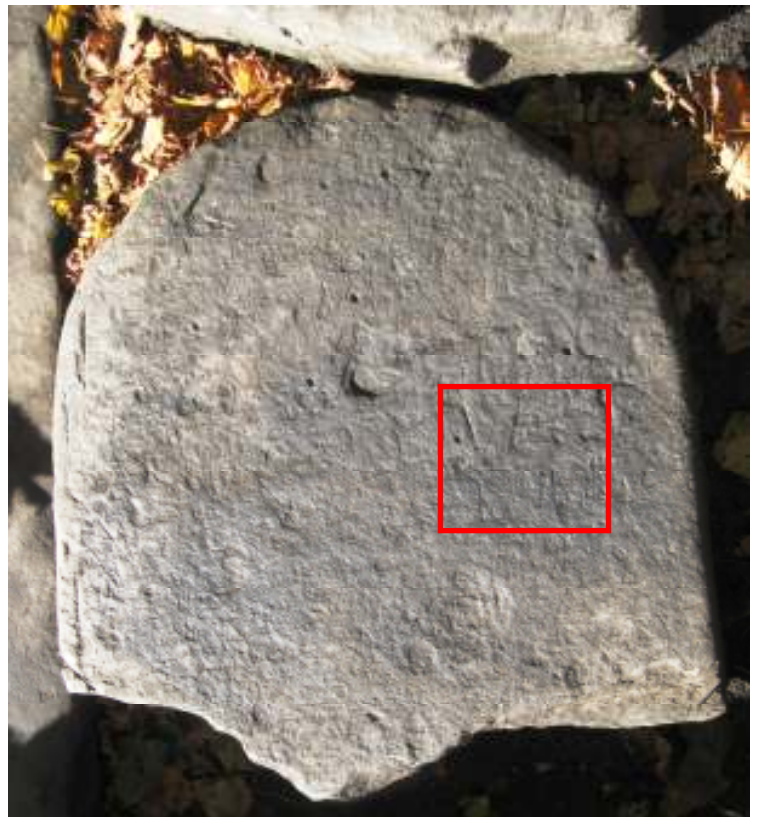
Apex 26 cm

NE corner 25 cm

SE corner 28 cm

Inscription

There was no inscription on either face of the stone* apart from a few, apparently random, lightly inscribed capital letters on the top face in the position indicated by the red square.



*The stone was turned over for the Group by a fully trained and experienced member of Fife Bereavement Services, who also temporarily removed stone number 19 to allow the recording of number 20, which lay beneath it (see below).

Number 8 Master James Dalglish

A pale grey sandstone flat stone bearing a Latin inscription, a cartouche, a coat of arms and a set of initials.

<i>Length</i>	182 cm	<i>Depth below ground level:</i>		
<i>Width</i>	78 cm	NW corner	15 cm	SW corner 16 cm
<i>Thickness</i>	15 cm	NE corner	24 cm	SE corner 31 cm

This seventeenth century stone marks the grave of Master James Dalglish, master of the Dunfermline Grammar School. It records that he died in 1610 at the age of 32. The Dunfermline Burgh Records mention that James Dalglish, master of the Grammar School died in November 1610, his successor being appointed in the following month.

For the full story of the family and the subsequent owners of the plot see the separate file 'The Dalglish Stone'.

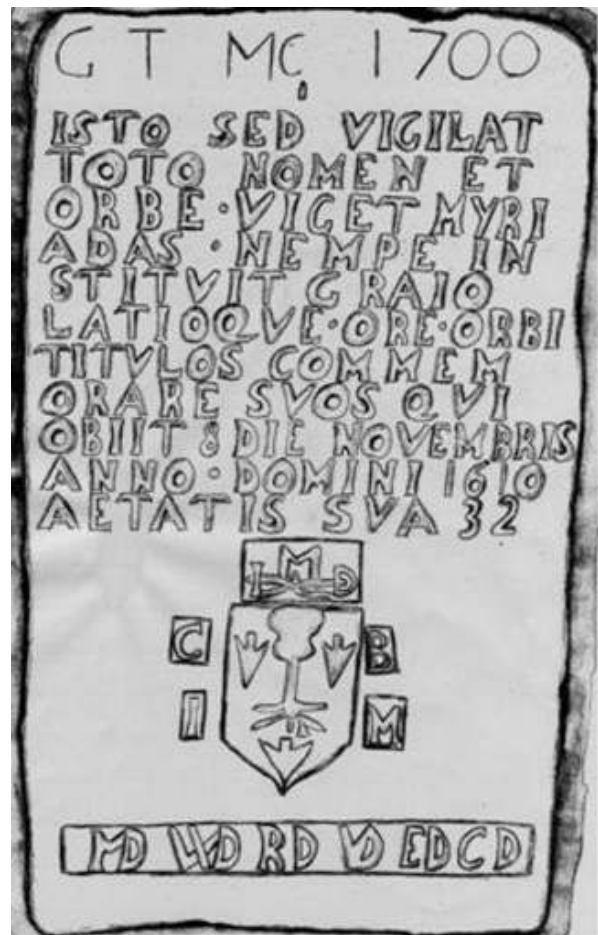
The Inscription

The top two lines of the inscription have been erased by a later owner of the plot but they probably followed the standard wording and are reconstructed in italics in this transcript. The original random placement of words has been re-arranged to make the inscription easier to follow.

HIC IACET M JACOBUS DALGLEISCH
/ISTO SED VIGILAT TOTO NOMEN ET
ORBE VICET MYRIADAS NEMPE INSTITVIT
GRAIO LATIOQUE ORE ORBI TITVLOS
COMMEMORARE SVOS
QVI OBIIT 8 DIE NOVEMBRIS
ANNO DOMINIE 1610 AETATIS SVA 32

A Free Translation

Here lies Master James Dalglish [he is dead?]
but his name keeps watch in all the world and
flourishes, for indeed he taught many to recount
his fame to the world in Greek and Latin.
Who died on the 8th day of November the Year
of Our Lord 1610, his age 32



The coat of arms on the stone is that of the Dalglish family, a tree with three downward pointing arrowheads, and the cartouche above it bears the initials of Master James Dalglish connected by a

ribbon bow. The initials in the panel under the coat of arms are those of James' five children and his grand-daughter. The inclusion of the grand-daughter, who was born c1630, shows that the stone was laid some years after James' death. It also lacks the wide border that was characteristic of early seventeenth century gravestones. The initials flanking the coat of arms are those of his wife Janet Meiklejohn and C B who was almost certainly her second husband.

The dig team hopes that Historic Environment Scotland may consider this gravestone suitable for display, either by raising it and housing it in the old Abbey Church or by exposing it in situ, covered with a sheet of Plexiglas or similar material.

Numbers 9 and 10 Dalgleish of Tunnygask

Two pale grey sandstone flat gravestones placed close together and immediately to the south of James Dewar's plot. Neither stone bears an inscription but the graveyard records make it clear that this double plot belonged to the family of Dalgleish of Tunnygask (see below)



The two Tunnygask stones in situ, with James Dewar's stone (No 11) in the foreground.
Stone number 8 lies at the far end of the trench

Northern Stone

Length 174 cm
Width 80 cm
Thickness 15 cm

Depth below ground level:

NW corner 18 cm SW corner 14 cm
NE corner 25 cm SE corner 22 cm

Southern Stone

Length 152 cm
Width 64 cm
Thickness 12 cm

Depth below ground level:

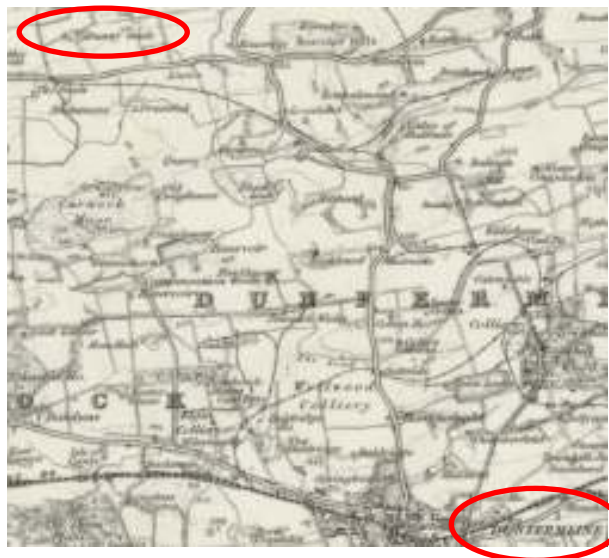
NW corner 16 cm SW corner 14 cm
NE corner 19 cm SE corner 21 cm

Comments – Note that these stones slope from their western ends to their eastern ends, where the focus of the maximum stone sinkage lies. They both lie higher than stones 8 and 11, suggesting that the graves they cover were used more recently than the adjoining ones.

History

Tunnygask (also spelt Tinnygask, Dunnygask, Dinnygask) was a small estate of about 650 acres lying to the northwest of Dunfermline. It came into the Dalgleish family in 1598, when Robert Dalgleish, the sitting tenant, acquired the feuferme of the estate from its feudal superior, James Henderson of Fordel. There is no record of the date at which the family acquired this burial plot but it can probably be assumed to have been quite early.

The family seems to have had a tradition of naming their eldest sons Robert and in September 1830 the latest Robert Dalgleish of Tunnygask died. In 1811 he had made a will leaving £2800 to be equally divided between his four younger children, but at his death his estate amounted to only £448 9/6d, most of which was the value of his farm stock and implements. The estate had never been of major importance and it is clear that whatever its former status, by the beginning of the nineteenth century its most significant feature was the farm.



The location of Tunnygask

The estate was inherited in 1830 by the next Robert Dalgleish of Tunnygask, who was living there with his wife and three children when the 1841 Census was taken. By 1851 having let the farm to William McGillivray, he was living at the village of Milesmark and was described as a 'landed proprietor of 640 acres'. Robert, his heir, was then aged 17 and apprenticed to a local writer (solicitor). By 1859 the family had moved to Golfdrum and an advertisement that year in the local paper for the renewal of the lease of their house reveals that it was very modest.



In 1861 the family was still living at Golfdrum and Robert junior was by now working as a commercial clerk. Robert senior had married a second wife, Helen Moir, who came from a humble family, his father-in-law, who lived with them, being a linen weaver. When Helen Moir died in 1870 her death was registered by her sister Rachel, who could not even write her name and was only able to make her mark on the death certificate.

Perthshire Advertiser 27 October 1842

To be Let, for Nineteen Years, from and after the term of Martinmas next, with immediate Entry,

THE FARM of DUNNYGASK in the Parish of Dunfermline, all as presently occupied by Mr. Dalgleish, the Proprietor; and extending to about 193 Acres, Scots measure.

This Farm is almost all in Grass, and has all along been in the personal occupancy of the Proprietor, or Let as Grass Parks. It lies within two miles of the village of Saline, and about four from Dunfermline, the Turnpike Road to both of which places runs through the Lands. There is a going Lime-Work upon the Property, and abundance of Coal is to be got in the immediate neighbourhood. There is an excellent Dwelling-House, with a suitable Steading.

The Land is nearly all Arable, and capable of bearing every kind of Crop; and as the greater part of the Parks have lain in Pasture for a long series of years, a more eligible entry is seldom to be got. Every encouragement will be given to an enterprising Tenant.

The Lands will be shown by applying to the Proprietor at Dunnygask; and the Condition of Lease, and farther particulars, may be learned by applying to JAMES M'FARLANE, Writer, Dunfermline.

Dunfermline, 21st October, 1842.

Robert senior had pre-deceased his wife, dying at Golfdrum in October 1868 at the age of 71 of 'softening of the brain'. His death was not registered by a family member but by a neighbour, Catherine Fraser. He was probably buried in the new Dunfermline cemetery in Halbeath Road, which had opened five years previously, as in 1848 he had sold his grave plot to Mary Dewar 'in the New Row'.

Mary Dewar's purchase of the plot is something of a mystery. She was a very poor woman, the childless widow of Thomas Ellis who had died at some time before the 1841 census was taken. At that date Mary lived in the New Row but by 1851 had moved to the Netherton and was working as a yarn winder. This occupation brought in only a few shillings a week and was the last resort of the indigent. By 1861 Mary was back in the New Row and was being supported as an official pauper by the Parochial Board. She died in May 1871 in Cross Wynd and her death was registered by Thomas Walker, owner of the Elgin Street Bleachfield, of whom it was later written 'He was kind to the poor and had always a number of regular or occasional pensioners, though he never spoke of such things.'

After his father's death the last Robert Dalglish of Tunnygask sold the estate to Major James Aytoun and when he died in 1874 he was described on his death certificate as 'sometime of Dunnygask'. He died unmarried in furnished lodgings in the High Street aged 40, of liver disease and 'hereditary drunkenness'. Was it in fact the demon drink that had caused the decline of the Dalglish family of Tunnygask.?

Number 11 James Dewar

A pale grey sandstone flat stone



Inscription

At the western end (head) of the stone

1791 James Deuar A+M

At the foot

2 Rooms

Length 166 cm

Width 63 cm

Thickness 10 cm

Depth below ground level:

NW corner 27 cm SW corner 27 cm

NE corner 36 cm SE corner 36 cm



Although the upper inscription is for the most part neatly cut, the mason made two errors. He started the name 'James' too high up in relation to the date and had to begin again at a lower point. He also initially carved the horizontal stroke of the 'e' in 'Deuar' too low down.

The initials AM will be those of James Dewar's wife. The date is probably the year in which Dewar acquired the grave plot, although there is no mention of the purchase in the existing records.

The inscription '2 Rooms' means that James Dewar's was a double plot. The placing of the stone in relation to others nearby shows that it covered the southernmost of the 'rooms'.



History

The only couple of the 'right' names and date who are mentioned in the existing records are James Dewar and Ann Mitchell, who were married at the Dunfermline Associate Session (Erskine church) on 22 June 1770. All of their eight children were baptised at the same church during the years 1771 to 1785. The couple seem to have died before 1841, when the first census was taken, as they do not appear in that record. None of their four sons appear in the census and neither do three of their daughters, but they may have married and been listed under their husbands' surnames.

The couple's fourth daughter, Mary, was born in 1783 and may be the woman of the same name, aged 57, who was living in the New Row in 1841 – she is the only 'Mary Dewar' of the right age listed in the Dunfermline census. She may also have been the 'Mary Dewar in the New Row' who bought the adjoining double plot in 1848 (see above).

Number 12 David Hogg

A double low marker in hard, dark grey sandstone or basalt, with an associated kerb surround in a similar stone.

Orientation The marker stone is designed to be viewed from the east.

Length 136 cm

Height 16 cm

Width 18 cm

Depth below ground level is a uniform 30 cm

Inscription – David Hogg

The plot number 55 is inscribed on the southern shoulder of the low marker.

Comments – The low marker stone is partly overlaid by the ends of two large flat surface stones, which must have been laid at a considerable time after 1855, when David Hogg's marker and grave plot were still on the surface and were marked on the plan of the graveyard (see below). These flat stones are uninscribed but one bears a cartouche design that is typical of eighteenth century gravestone designs and the other stone, although blank, does not appear to post-date 1855. It is possible that these two flat stones were relocated to their present position during the 1927 refurbishment of the graveyard.

Kerb

Length 180 cm

Height 16 cm

Thickness 5 cm, with a domed upper surface

Depth below ground level 30 cm

Comments – The kerb length given above is the measurement of one side of the original enclosure. The return of the short side of the enclosure was visible at the end of the long kerb stone.

The enclosure was not fully excavated because it included a large tree whose roots would cover any surviving kerb stone. It is also clearly marked as a kerbed enclosure on the 1855 plan of the graveyard so further excavation would not have revealed any new information about it. The plan shows the double low marker at the western end of the plot and the



David Hogg's grave plot on the 1855 plan

surrounding kerb stones. The plot was also planted with small shrubs. The 1855 plan assigned the number 17 to this plot, but the Kirk Session had continued to use the 1819 system, by which David Hogg's plot was numbered 55.



David Hogg's low marker.

Showing the overhanging flat stones and the adjacent kerb stone

**The full length of the kerb stone
with the return at its eastern end**



History

David Hogg was born c1780 and was a table linen manufacturer, living and working in the New Row Dunfermline. He lived alone with a maid servant, and died unmarried on 9 December 1850 at the age of 69, being buried four days after his death.

His nearest of kin and executor was his nephew George Brown, a shoemaker who lived in Saline near Dunfermline and was the son of David's sister Grace. George inherited £850 4/10d from his late uncle, mainly in savings and shares, and employed a licensed appraiser, James Douglas, to compile a very detailed inventory of David's household and trading goods, which he registered in Cupar Sheriff Court.

David's house had comprised a parlour, dining room, two bedrooms, a kitchen, a cellar and attics and it included his business premises – a shop, back shop and 'ware-room'. In 1850 steam-powered weaving mills had only just arrived in Dunfermline and David had operated the older system of linen manufactory, by giving out work to individual weavers. His ware-room contained a packing table, desk and stool worth 8s and various linen items – crumb cloths, table cloths, towelling and sheeting, altogether worth £4 14/6d.

Numbers 13 and 14

Two flat uninscribed sandstone slabs lying close together.

Number 13

Length 185 cm
Width 84 cm
Thickness 9 cm

Depth below ground level

NW corner 33 cm
NE corner 30 cm
SW corner 29 cm
SE corner 32 cm

Number 14

Length 203 cm
Width 92 cm
Thickness 8 cm

Depth below ground level

NW corner 33 cm
NE corner 31 cm
SW corner 25 cm
SE corner 30 cm



History

These two stones lie in the 2-room plot numbered 88 in the 1819 list of grave plots and assigned to David Mitchell. The list made in 1855 also assigned the plot to David Mitchell.

No David Mitchell is mentioned in the record of sales of plots in the Old Churchyard, but in 1840 three members of the Mitchell family died and all were buried in plot number 88. In February Mrs Mitchell in the High St died aged 84. Miss Jane Mitchell, who also lived in the High Street, died of typhus in March. In November David Mitchell aged 57, Accountant in the Bank of Scotland and living at number 60 High St, died of palsy.

There are no further records of burials in this plot and the fact that it was still assigned to David Mitchell in 1855 suggests that the 1840 burials were the last to be made in this location.

Number 15 Adam Paterson

Grey sandstone flat stone.



<i>Length</i>	177 cm	<i>Depth below ground level</i>	
<i>Width</i>	71 cm	NW corner	33 cm NE corner 30 cm
<i>Thickness</i>	10 cm	SW corner	29 cm SE corner 32 cm

Inscription

Here Lie the Remains of
Adam Paterson Merchant in Dunfermline
Who died 6 June 1796
Also
Catherine Murray His Wife
Who Died 3 June 1812
And
Janet Paterson Their Daughter
Who Died 15th June 1831
Also
Catherine Paterson Their Daughter
Relict of Mr John Wilson
Manufacturer in Dunfermline
Who Died 25th February 1861
Aged 84 Years

History

Adam Paterson and Catherine Murray were married at Falkirk in 1759 and the first three of their nine children were born at Falkirk, between 1761 and 1766. By 1770 the family had moved to Dunfermline, where their daughter Janet (who is mentioned on the gravestone) was baptised at the Erskine church, as were their subsequent five children, the last being Margaret, born in 1779.

The family's move to Dunfermline may have been made in order for Adam to take up a new job. In 1771 he acted as factor for George Chalmers, laird of Pittencreeff, in negotiations with the

Dunfermline Kirk Session over Chalmers' seat in the Kirk. The death certificates of his children describe him both as a factor and as a merchant.

Catherine, the other daughter mentioned on the gravestone, was born in 1776. In 1801 she married Archibald Hutton, but had been widowed by 1815 when she married John Wilson. By 1841 she had been widowed again and was living in the High Street with her servant Sarah Drysdale. Her husband had probably been the John Wilson manufacturer aged 78 who died in 1826 of 'decay of nature'.

By 1851 Catherine and Sarah had moved to number 1 Summer Hall Place, Edinburgh and Catherine died there on 25 February 1861 of heart disease. Her death was registered by her brother George, a Bank of Scotland teller who lived in Minto Street, Edinburgh. He died in Edinburgh in 1868.

Immediately north of this stone is the surface flat stone of Rev Henry Fergus, husband of Adam Paterson's daughter Ann. He died on 2 July 1837 and was buried on 8 July in the Old Ground in plot number 89, which also included Adam Paterson's stone.

Number 16 Wilson

A flat sandstone gravestone with names inscribed at its western and eastern ends.

<i>Length</i>	190 cm	<i>Depth below ground level</i>			
<i>Width</i>	90 cm	NW corner	28 cm	NE corner	30 cm
<i>Thickness</i>	10 cm	SW corner	28 cm	SE corner	30 cm

Inscription

There are three inscriptions of varying kinds and dates on this stone.

- 1 At the foot of the stone are traces of a distinctive early 17th century wide border with AND MARGRAT inscribed within it in the equally distinctive seventeenth century chunky lettering. It was not possible to decipher any more of this early border. 'Margrat' was presumably the wife of the owner of the grave.
- 2 At the head (western end) of the stone the initial WW GA had been roughly inscribed – ie WW and his wife GA, who had re-used the gravestone.
- 3 The centre of the stone bore the faint remains of a roundel surrounding an emblem of some kind. As with the border, it was not possible to make out any details of the emblem.



History

In 1796, when the plot to the south was sold to James Paterson (see no 15), this plot (no 90) was owned by William Wilson, labourer. The 1819 and 1855 lists allocate it to George Wilson.

The couple commemorated on the stone are probably **William Wilson** and **Grizel Anderson** whose seven children were all baptised at Dunfermline between 1762 and 1776. Their fifth child and eldest son, who would have inherited the grave plot, was born in 1770 and named George. When the 1841 census was taken there was no George Wilson of the relevant age living in Dunfermline, but he may have been the George Wilson, slater aged 70, who was living in Torryburn at the time.

Number 17

A sandstone flat stone with no inscription.

<i>Length</i>	170 cm	<i>Depth below ground level</i>			
<i>Width</i>	75 cm	SW corner	30 cm	NW corner	39 cm
<i>Thickness</i>	8 cm	SE corner	26 cm	NE corner	39 cm



History

In 1793 James Stalker, weaver at the back of the Dam (number 18), bought a double plot containing an 'extinct throughstone', ie this rather battered flat stone.

Number 18 James Stalker

A small grey sandstone headstone with a pointed top, that had been laid flat immediately to the north of number 17.

Orientation The inscription is at the western end of the stone.

Length

Apex to base 67 cm
(underground section 25 cm)

Right/left shoulders to base 56 cm

Width 41 cm

Depth below ground was a uniform 35 cm

Comments – this stone was overlaid by a small stone (number 19) which was temporarily removed by a trained and experienced member of the staff of Fife Bereavement Services.

Inscription

1793

James Stalker

2 rooms

History

In 1793 James Stalker, weaver at the back of the dam, bought a 2-room plot number 91, containing an 'extinct throughstone'



(number 17). Plot number 91 was assigned to James Stalker in both the 1819 and the 1855 lists. There are two possible candidates for ownership of the plot, James Stalker who married Janet Christie at the Erskine church in 1782 and James Stalker who married Charlotte McEwan in 1791. However, there is no way of telling whether either of these individuals was the man who bought plot 91 in 1793.

Number 19

A small 18th century sandstone headstone overlying number 18.

Orientation The inscription is at the western end of the stone.

Length 85 cm

Width 40 cm

Thickness 10 cm

Depth below ground level is a uniform 25 cm

Comments - This headstone has obviously been moved from another location but from where and in what circumstances it is not possible to be sure. It may have been done during the 1927 work on the graveyard. It was temporarily removed for us by a trained and experienced member of the staff of Fife Bereavement Services in order for the underlying James Stalker stone to be recorded.



Inscription

RT AB

IR EB

1718

History

This stone may belong to plot 92, immediately north of James Stalker. In the 1819 and 1855 lists this plot was ascribed to William Braid. There is no mention of any purchase of a plot by William Braid in the record of plot sales, so it might have been in the Braid family since the time of the females AB and EB, but this is an extreme speculation.

The only William Braid mentioned in the 1841 Dunfermline census was a wright aged 55 living in Golfdrum Street with his wife Mary, sons Walter (wright) and Alexander (joiner) and daughter Mary. William died of a stroke in November 1846 and was buried in the Old Ground

Alexander, living in Pilmuir St, died aged 35 in the cholera outbreak of 1849 and was buried in the Old Ground. Mary (daughter) living in Pilmuir St, died in 1850 aged 34 and was buried in the New Ground.

The 1851 census found only Mary Braid and her son Walter living in Pilmuir Street. Walter died the following year aged 45 of a stroke and was buried in the Old Ground.

Number 20

A small 17th century sandstone headstone that had been laid flat

Orientation The inscription is at the western end of the stone.

Height 75 cm

Width 39 cm

Thickness 10 cm

Depth below ground level is a uniform 35 cm



Inscription

I.B M.M

1696

History

This stone lies in plot number 92, immediately north of James Stalker. In the 1819 and 1855 lists this 2-room plot was ascribed to William Braid. There is no mention of any purchase of a plot by William Braid in the record of plot sales, so it might have belonged to the Braid family since the time of IB (John or James Braid?) and MM, but this is an extreme speculation. See number 19 for details of William Braid's family.

Number 21 William Henderson (2)

A dark grey sandstone double low marker.

Orientation The marker was placed to be viewed from the east.

Length 112 cm

Width 20 cm

Height 0 cm

Depth below ground level is a uniform 30 cm

Comments – The upper face of this mid-19th century stone, which would have originally stood 20 or 30 cm above ground level, has sunk to the same level as the foot of the 17th century James Dalglish stone. The depth to which it had sunk suggests that this area was particularly waterlogged. Nearby large stones all slope in the direction of this marker.

Inscription

WH JH 3 ROOMS

JH DIED JUNE 20 1833 AGED 64 YEARS

WH died 11th May 1850 Aged 77 Years



The low marker in situ at the foot of the James Dalglish stone

History

The couple commemorated on this stone have been identified from the graveyard records. In 1819 and 1855 the associated plot (no 93) was recorded as belonging to William Henderson, Castleblair.

The Dunfermline Abbey burial register contains the following entries:

Janet Harley, wife of **William Henderson**, died of dropsy on 20 June 1833 aged 64 and was buried on 23 June.

William Henderson, Castleblair, died of a stroke on 11 May 1850 aged 77 and was buried in Dunfermline Old Ground on 14 May.

William Henderson and Janet Harley were married at the Burgher Associate Church (Gillespie) on 7 July 1796. Their seven children were baptised at the same church between 1798 and 1813.

The only census to mention the family is that of 1841, when William Henderson, wright aged 64 (actually 68), is recorded as living at Castleblair with his eldest daughter, Janet, and his youngest daughter, Mary. Also living with them were two children – David Henderson aged 10 and Janet Henderson aged 2, presumably grandchildren. No record has been found of the other five children, some of whom may have died in childhood or have moved out of the town. The presence of two grandchildren in William's household suggests that one son had been married but had died young.

Number 22

An uninscribed grey sandstone flat stone

Length 196 cm
Width 93 cm
Thickness 14 cm

Depth below ground level

NW corner 30 cm
 SW corner 38 cm
 NE corner 30 cm
 SE corner 37 cm

History

This stone lies within the 2-room plot numbered 131 in 1819 and assigned to 'Rolland heirs'. There is no record of any burials in this plot in the detailed burial register that was kept after 1833.



Number 23

An uninscribed grey sandstone flat stone

Length 189 cm
Width 97 cm
Thickness 14 cm

Depth below ground level

NW corner 17 cm
SW corner 24 cm
NE corner 23 cm
SE corner 40 cm

History

This stone lies within the 2-room plot numbered 130 in 1819 and assigned to David Inglis, who may have been the miner of that name whose infants were buried in the Old Ground in 1836 and 1840.



Number 24

A grey sandstone flat stone

Orientation The inscription begins at the western end of the stone

Length 167 cm
Width 70 cm
Thickness 13 cm

Depth below ground level

NW corner 50 cm
SW corner 40 cm
NE corner 47 cm
SE corner 38 cm

Inscription

Hic Jacet
Robertus Douglas
et Beatrix Edison
Sua
Spousa 1603

(Here lies Robert Douglas and
Beatrix Edison his wife 1603)

Here lieth the remains
of Margaret. Elizabeth
and David Paton
Children of Adam Paton
Writer in Edinburgh
1825





Although the upper inscription on this stone is dated 1603 it is quite obvious from the layout of the stone and the style of the lettering, especially the cursive script of the phrase 'Hic Jacet', that this is not a seventeenth century gravestone. The lettering of the bulk of the upper inscription is in the same style as that of the 1825 lower inscription, so both were carved at the same date.

In the lists of grave plots made in 1819 and 1855 this 4-room plot, number 129, was assigned to 'Douglas heirs' so it would appear that it came into the Paton family through marriage and that this memorial has replaced an original gravestone commemorating Robert Douglas and his wife. The fact that their details were included on the new stone suggests that a Douglas connection or ancestry was in some way important to the Paton family.

The baptisms of five children of Robert Douglas and Beatrix Aedison are recorded in the early Dunfermline Registers. David, baptised in 1572, must have died in infancy as another boy of that name was baptised in the following year. He was followed by three sisters – Margaret in 1577, Elizabeth in 1583 and Helen in 1585. There may have been more children but there is a gap in the record from 1592 to 1598. There is no further record of Robert and Beatrix, but a David Douglas who died early in the seventeenth century left a young eldest son called Robert whose descendants

were prominent Dunfermline merchants and magistrates in the later seventeenth and the eighteenth centuries.

Adam Paton the writer was married twice. His first wife, married in Edinburgh in 1813, was Janet Mackray. Their three daughters were all baptised at the Canongate Church; Margaret in 1814, Elizabeth in 1815 and Janet in 1817. At some time after Janet's birth Janet Mackray died and in November 1819 Adam married Henrietta Houston at Dunfermline. Henrietta was the daughter of John Houston and Henrietta Paton (whose brother David was buried in the plot immediately to the north of this one – number 25). The three children of this second marriage, David (1821), Andrew (1823) and Margaret (1826) were all baptised in Edinburgh.

The children commemorated on the gravestone are Margaret and Elizabeth from Adam's first marriage and David from his second. It was presumably Henrietta Houston/Paton's connection with Dunfermline that led to their burial in her family plot here rather than in Edinburgh.

Number 25

A finely shaped sandstone flat stone lying immediately east of stone number 16

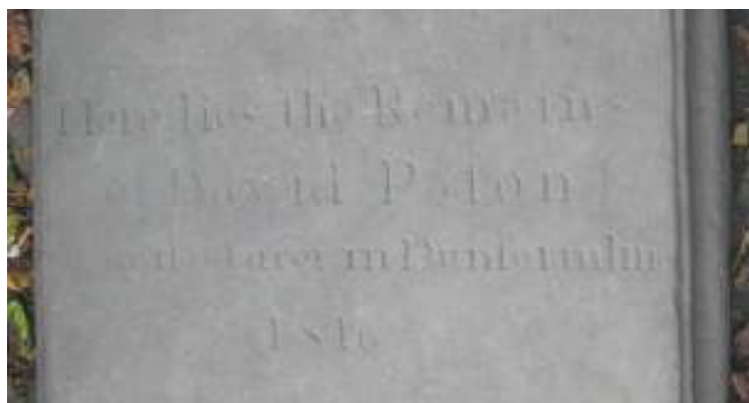
Orientation The inscription is placed at the western end of the stone

Length 180 cm

Width 90 cm

Thickness 15 cm

Depth below soil level is a uniform 30 cm



Inscription

Here lies the remains
of David Paton
Manufacturer Dunfermline
1816



History

This stone and stone number 24 lie within the 4-room plot numbered 129 in the 1819 list, allocated to 'Douglas heirs'. There is no record of the purchase of this plot by anyone named Paton, but the inscription on number 24 (see previous item) sheds a little more light on the ownership of the plot.

The Dunfermline burial register for 1816 records the death of David Paton, Canmore St, on 7 August at the age of 69. He is almost certainly the David Paton who was born to Andrew Paton and Janet Black in 1747 and baptised (as were his eight brothers and sisters) at the Dunfermline Associate Session (Erskine) Church. His sister Henrietta married Andrew Houston in 1788 and was the mother of Henrietta Houston, the second wife of Adam Paton writer in Edinburgh (stone 24). As a merchant David Paton was presumably a fairly prominent member of Dunfermline society. His finely-finished gravestone also suggests a degree of prosperity.

Although possibly from a branch of the same family, he was not an ancestor of the celebrated Dunfermline artist Joseph Noel Paton. (The grave plot of that family lies near the eastern end of this graveyard.)

Number 26

A double low marker of dark grey fine-grained sandstone with an associated kerbstone.

The supports of a later table stone erected on the plot have sunk to the same depth as the low marker.

Low Marker

<i>Length</i>	153 cm
<i>Width</i>	17 cm
<i>Height</i>	23 cm
<i>Depth below ground level</i>	24 cm

Table Stone

<i>Length</i>	180 cm
<i>Width</i>	90 cm
<i>Total height of supports</i>	50 cm
<i>Height of support section visible above ground level</i>	13 cm

Kerb Stones

<i>Height</i>	12 cm
<i>Thickness</i>	10 cm
<i>Depth below ground level</i>	27 cm



Inscription

Low marker – no inscription

Table Stone

SACRED TO THE MEMORY
JANET GIBB WIFE OF CHARLES MORRISON MERCHANT
WHO DIED 11th JULY 1857 AGED 49 YEARS
ALSO OF HIS SON CHARLES A MORRISON
WHO DIED AT HONG CHONG 14 AUGUST 1862 AGED 28 YEARS

Comment – Some gravestone groups elsewhere in the churchyard have also been formed by the initial placing of a low marker and the later erection of a more elaborate gravestone.

History

The plot lists of both 1819 and 1855 allocate this two-room plot (number 128) to Charles Anderson, the father of Christian Anderson, Charles Morrison's mother. Although she was a native of Dunfermline she married Robert Morrison, an innkeeper, at Kinghorn in 1798 and their seven children were born at Kinghorn, Charles being their eldest son.

Charles Morrison and Janet Gibb were married at Dunfermline on 23 May 1830 and had eight children, their sons John and Robert seeming to have died young. Most of the rest of the family ultimately moved out of the town, Charles Anderson Morrison died at Hong Kong, as stated on the table stone. His brother James died at Madras in 1870. Another brother, William Gibb Morrison moved to Liverpool and died there in 1873. His sister Jane Henderson Morrison married a Saline man and was buried there in 1900 and his other sister, Mary Elizabeth, married a Glasgow draper. Her brother Henry Gibb Morrison also moved to Glasgow and died there in 1882.

In 1841 Charles Morrison's family was living in Woodhead Street (now the northern end of Chalmers Street) but by 1851 they had moved to number 4 High Street where Charles ran a grocer's shop. The family home was still in High Street in 1861, but when Janet Gibb died in July 1857, after suffering eighteen hours of epileptic fits, she was living in Appin Crescent. As she had been ill for over a year with 'softening of the brain' she may have been moved to a house where she could be better cared for.

Charles Morrison lived on in the High Street for many more years but by 1881 he had moved to Viewfield House, the home of his unmarried sister Christian who had lived there with their elder sister, Janet, since at least 1871 (Janet had died in 1877). Viewfield House belonged to the draper Peter Taylor, husband of their sister Jane. His large house seems to have been divided into three apartments, one for Peter himself and Jane, one for their daughter Mary and her husband James Bonnar jnr and another for Jane's two sisters. Their son Robert remained at their former house in the High Street and helped run the family business, but after his father's death in 1874 he too moved into Viewfield House.

Charles Morrison died at 40 James Street in 1887 of 'general debility and old age'. His brother-in-law, Peter Taylor, had been a successful business man and through his wife Charles had other very good local connections.

Janet Gibb was the eldest daughter of Henry Gibb, a wine merchant who had lived and worked in a large house at the southwest corner of the Maygate and Kirkgate. As well as running his own shop Henry leased a second shop to the grocer James Shearer, grandfather of James Shearer the architect.

Henry also owned the New Inn in Bridge Street (now the City Hotel) and a property in Abbey Park Place. His own grave plot is also in the Old Churchyard and appears on the 1855 plan as containing several rooms, with a central flat stone (still in existence) surrounded by a kerb and a post and chain fence. Henry died in 1852, a patient at the Crichton Asylum in Dumfries.

Several of Janet's brothers and sisters died young, one of them, Henry William, at Port Adelaide aged 27. Other siblings also died abroad. George Henderson Gibb while on holiday at Allasio in Italy in 1883 and Elizabeth Henderson Gibb in 1888 in South Africa, where she had gone with her missionary husband the Rev Alexander Walker. One who stayed in Dunfermline was Mary, wife of the successful solicitor David Russell, who bought Craigdhu House in North Queensferry when he retired and it was there that he and Mary ultimately died.



Miscellaneous Items

Sandstone Corner Post and Kerb Stone at the SW Corner of Number 22

Height above kerb stone

To shoulder 25.5 cm

To apex 32 cm

Width 19 cm square

Depth of apex below ground level 15 cm

Kerb Stone

Width 14 cm

Height (not fully excavated) 11 cm

Depth below ground level 40 cm

This post and kerb stone are associated with the grave plot that lies immediately to the south of stone number 14. The pyramidal top of the post had been broken at the southwest corner in order to remove the lead fixings for a rail or chain that had surround the grave plot. One lead fixing remained in situ (it has now been removed and preserved). Both the post and the end of the kerb stone butted up closely to the southern edge of stone number 22.

The grave plot associated with the corner post and kerb stone was not excavated as it is currently covered by a surface flat stone.



Post and kerb in relation to stone 22



The lead fixing in situ

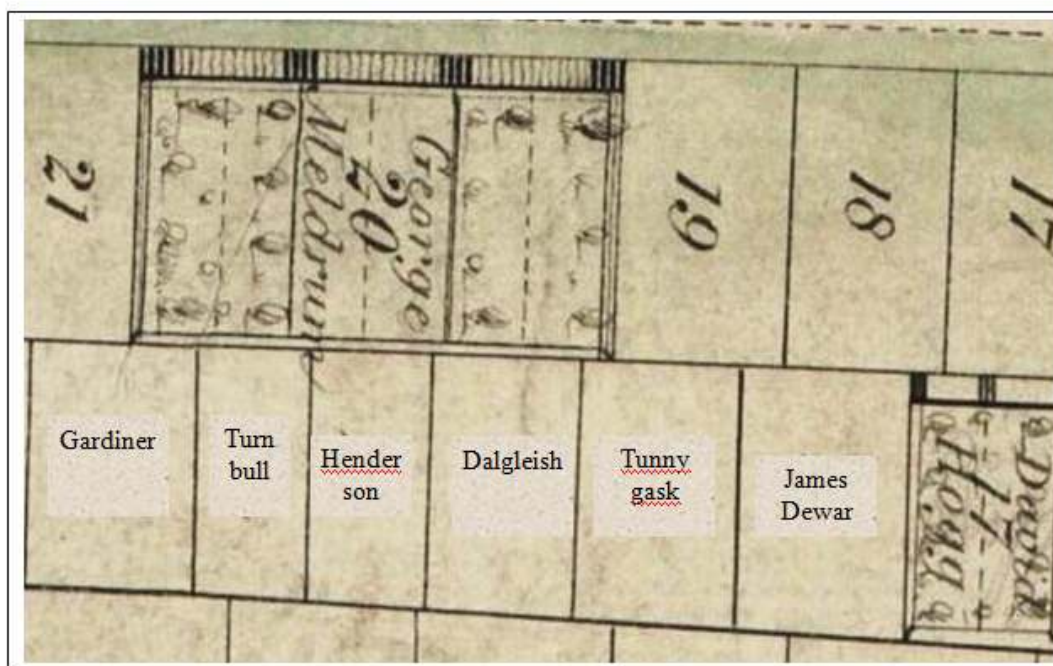
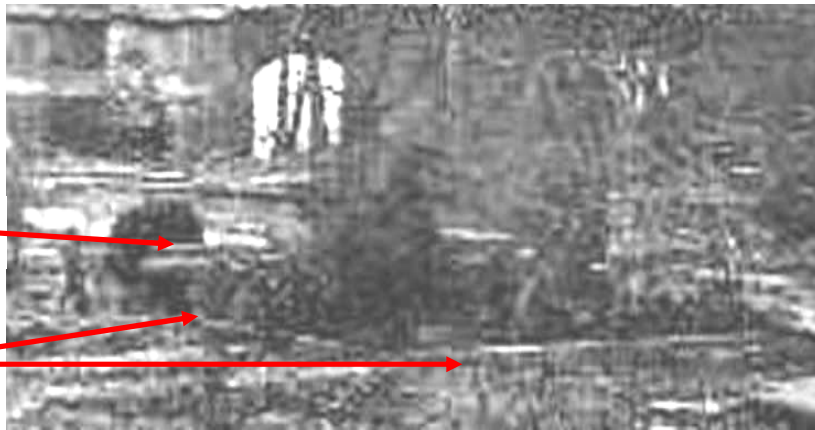
Meldrum Table Stone Support and Kerb

Group comprising three double low markers and a table stone and originally surround by a kerb stone which has now sunk beneath the surface.

Photograph taken
in the 1860s

Table Stone

Kerb



The 1855 graveyard plan, showing the Meldrum Plot in relation to the graves plots excavated in 2015



The corner of the Meldrum kerb stone, abutting Alexander Gardiner's low marker



A corner support of the table stone cemented to a small flag stone, with part of the kerb stone

Levelling Layer, Examples



Roof tile, stone 23



Ash dump, east end of stone 24. Note that the ash extends underneath the flat stone, suggesting that this stone was relocated from elsewhere in the graveyard in 1927.



Slate dump north of Dewar stone



Rubble and ash layer



Pink 'sandy' layer. This material was found in the levelling layer in several areas of the site.