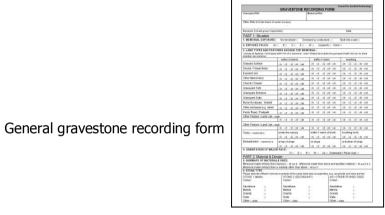


How to fill out the CSA's Gravestone Recording Forms

These guidance notes will help you complete the gravestone recording forms produced by the CSA's Carved Stone Advisor Project. There are two forms; the first records details about a gravestone's location, design and inscription. The second recording form also captures this information, as well as including an in-depth survey of stone condition. Both forms are free to download from

www.scottishgraveyards.org.uk





Gravestone recording form including condition survey

To help you complete your gravestone survey, there are a series of CSA Field Guidance Notes that provide in-depth information on the following subjects:

- 1) How to Make a Graveyard Plan
- 2) Stone Types Used for Memorials
- 3) Lichens, Moss and Algae
- 4) Stone Decay

In addition, a separate recording form is available that is designed to make a graveyard site record. Instructions on how to fill out the CSA's graveyard recording form are contained in the booklet 'An Introduction to Graveyard Recording'. All guidance notes, booklets and forms are free and can be downloaded from www.scottishgraveyards.org.uk

INTRODUCTION

Completing a gravestone recording form combines ticking multiple choice answers with sections for you to provide brief written details. Although when first encountered the forms may appear quite long, the check box format allows information to be gathered quickly. The length of time it takes to fill in a form is dictated by how complicated a gravestone may be. For example, a simple headstone will probably be far quicker to record than a large monument, which might take a little longer. If you need space for your answers, there is a Continuation Sheet at the back of the form. Both versions of the gravestone recording form share four sections in common and these are:

a) Details of the site and the recorder b) Part 1: Situation

c) Part 2: Material and Design

d) Part 3: Inscription

The gravestone recording form that includes a survey of gravestone condition additionally contains the following three sections:

e) Part 4: Condition: General Damage, Plants, Animals and People f) Part 5: Stone Decay g) Part 6: Factors affecting decay

DETAILS OF THE SITE AND THE RECORDER

Graveyard Ref

Give the graveyard's name and give its RCAHMS CANMORE database number as this will help eliminate any possible confusion about the site's whereabouts.

GRAV	Council for Scottish Arci	haeology
Graveyard Ref:	Memorial Ref:	$\overline{}$
Other Refs (include details of earlier surveys		
Other Reis (include details of earlier surveys	•	

The Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland (RCAHMS) holds the national collection and database relating to Scotland's built heritage. It maintains a free online database, CANMORE (www.rcahms.gov.uk) and also hosts PASTMAP, a map guery system for the information in CANMORE alongside information from other sources including Historic Scotland and some local Sites and Monuments Records (SMRs). RCAHMS maintains a unique reference number for each site in the database, made up from the 1:10,000 map sheet number and an individual site reference number (for example: NS21SE 43).

When searching CANMORE or PASTMAP it's worth noting that your graveyard may not be listed as a main entry in the database but might be included as part of another entry. (e.g. the graveyard at St. Sophia's Roman Catholic Chapel, Glendaruel is listed under the chapel, which is given as the main entry in the database).

Occasionally you might find that your graveyard isn't listed in CANMORE at all, either as a main or a subsidiary entry. In this case, note that the Graveyard is not RCAHMS registered and give a grid reference for the centre of the graveyard. You should do this even if there is a RCAHMS number for something else at the same site as your graveyard, such as a private estate, church or institution. However, please give the RCAHMS number and name of any registered entry in brackets. This will help the RCAHMS create a new record for your graveyard.

If you have any problems locating your graveyard using CANMORE, contact RCAHMS directly (John Sinclair House, 16 Bernard Terrace, Edinburgh, EH8 9NX. Telephone 0131 662 1456 or email info@rcahms.gov.uk

Memorial Ref

Note the number of the gravestone you are recording in this box. Before starting to complete the gravestone recording form you should prepare a plan of the graveyard. This doesn't need to be a measured plan, a sketch plan will do. Advice on making a plan can be found in the Guidance Note *Making a Graveyard* Plan, which can be downloaded for free from www.scottishgraveyards.org.uk Your plan should show the location of each gravestone as well as paths, gates and other prominent features. All the gravestones should have their own unique reference number noted on the plan.

Making a plan will help you organise your gravestone survey and will make your work much easier for other people to use in future. If you intend to give copies of your gravestone recording forms to places like libraries and archives, remember to also include a copy of your plan.

Other Ref

Note here any reference numbers that have been given to the gravestone you are recording within any previous surveys. This helps to cross-reference your gravestone record to earlier surveys. It will also assist in identifying any changes to the gravestone or graveyard that might have taken place over time. To find out whether any other surveys exist for the graveyard you are working on, contact your local family library or local family history centre. Information can also be found at the Scottish Genealogy Society Library in Edinburgh (15 Victoria Terrace, Edinburgh, EH1 2JL. Telephone 0131 220 3677. Website www.scotsgenealogy.com).

Surveyor

Surveyor (include group if applicable): Date:

Note here the names of whoever filled in the form. If someone checked the completed form, note their name down too. If you are working as part of a group having someone else check over a sample of completed forms is a good way to make sure everyone is recording things in the same way.

Date

Give the date when you completed the form and the date on which this information was checked (see above). This information is useful because it can help track changes to the gravestone or graveyards that have taken place over time.

PART 1: SITUATION

This section collects details about a gravestone's immediate surroundings and helps build up a picture of the graveyard as well as the gravestone. In turn, any factors that might influence a gravestone's condition can be highlighted.

PART 1: Situation								
1. MEMORIAL EXPOSU	RE:	Not enc	losed 🗆	End	losed by	a structure 🗆	Built into a wall □	
2. EXPOSED FACES:	All 🗆	N□	S 🗆	Εп	W 🗆	U(pward) □	None	

• 1. Memorial Exposure

Depending on surrounding buildings or other structures, a gravestone may be affected by varying levels of exposure to the elements. Examples of buildings that may enclose gravestones include:

- burial enclosures (a burial lair or group of lairs surrounded by a wall, fence or hedge) See for example Figure 2.
- burial aisles (a projecting wing or chapel used exclusively by one family for burial that is either attached to or within a church)
- mausoleums (roofed, freestanding buildings used by private families that are erected over burial vaults)

In other cases gravestones can be enclosed by a protective shelter, which might be made of Perspex, wood or some other material, as in Figure 3. Some gravestones might be built into the graveyard wall or an outside wall of a church or other building, like those built into the session house shown in Figure 1.

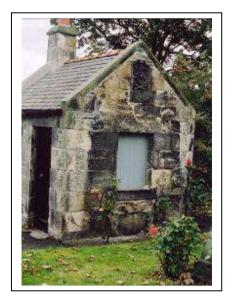


Figure 1 Gravestones built into the external wall of a building



Figure 2
Gravestones inside a burial enclosure

2. EXPOSED FACES:



Figure 3
An example of a protective shelter

• 2. Exposed faces

an upward face (i.e. the side which points towards the sky).

If you don't already know, use a compass to work out which way north points in the graveyard. Note any faces of a gravestone that are not sheltered from the elements - remember that as well as the north, east, west and south faces a gravestone also usually has

W 🗆

U(pward)

None

Allo No So Eo

For a gravestone in a protective shelter, like Figure 3, you would tick 'None' as all of its faces are sheltered. Gravestones inside a structure like Figure 2 would have some faces exposed as the burial enclosure is unroofed. The gravestones in the foreground of Figure 2 have no shelter and are exposed on all faces. Remember that gravestones built against or built into a wall, like those in Figure 1, have at least one side that is sheltered.

• 3. Land types and features around the memorial

This section describes the gravestone's immediate surroundings. The gravestone recording form lists some of the more commonplace features and land use found in a graveyard. For anything not covered, please state any other features and land types in the space provided. This might include land types such as gravel or cobbled surfaces and other features such as an ornamental pond, session houses, mortsafes, lights or benches, An Introduction to Gravevard (which Recordina can be downloaded from www.scottishgraveyards.org.uk) contains a glossary listing many of the different built features found in graveyards.

Work through each feature and decide whether any are nearby. Work out which direction (to the N, S, E, W or all around) the feature is in relation to the gravestone and note whether it lies within 5m, 1m or touching your gravestone. Tick the relevant direction box in the appropriate distance column. You only need to record the closest example of each feature. For example, another memorial is touching your gravestone on its west face as in Figure 4; you would tick the W box under touching, regardless if there are more stones in any direction nearby.



Figure 4 Touching gravestones

PART 1: Situation								
1. MEMORIAL EXPOSURE: Not enclosed Enclosed by a structure Built into a wall								
2. EXPOSED FACES: All	o No So Eo	W □ U(pward) □ None						
3. LAND TYPES AND FEATURES AROUND THE MEMORIAL:								
Include all features / land types within 5m of a memorial - even if these fall outside the graveyard itself, tick box to show direction and distance								
arcotor are distance	within 5 metres	within 1 metre	touching					
Grassed Surface	ON OS OE OW OAH	ON OS DE OW DAII	ON OS DE OW DAII					
Shrubs / Flower Beds	□N □S □E □W □AII	ON OS DE OW DAII	ON OS DE OW DAII					
Exposed soil	ON OS OE OW OAH	ON OS DE OW DAII	ON OS DE OW DAII					
Other Memorial(s)	ON OS OE OW OAH	ON OS DE OW DAII	ON OS OE OW OAH					
Church / Chapel	ON OS OE OW OAH	□N □S □E □W □All	ON OS OE OW OAH					
Graveyard Path	ON OS OE OW OAH	□N □S □E □W □All	□N □S □E □W □All					
Graveyard Entrance	ON OS OE OW OAH	□N □S □E □W □All	ON OS DE OW DAII					
Graveyard Dyke	ON OS OE OW OAH	□N □S □E □W □All	ON OS DE OW DAII					
Burial Enclosure: Walled	ON OS OE OW OAH	□N □S □E □W □All	□N □S □E □W □All					
Other enclosure e.g. railed	ON OS OE OW OAH	□N □S □E □W □All	□N □S □E □W □AII					
Public Road / Footpath	ON OS OE OW OAH	□N □S □E □W □All	□N □S □E □W □All					
Other Feature / Land Use - state								
	□N □S □E □W □All	□N □S □E □W □All	□N □S □E □W □All					
Other Feature / Land Use - state								
	□N □S □E □W □All	□N □S □E □W □All	□N □S □E □W □All					
Trees – memorial is	under the canopy	within 1 metre of trunk	touching trunk					
	□N □S □E □W □All	□N □S □E □W □All	□N □S □E □W □All					
Embankment - memorial is	at top of slope	on slope	at bottom of slope					
	□N □S □E □W □All	□N □S □E □W □All	ON OS DE OW DAII					



In the case of trees, you should note whether the monument is under the canopy as well as its distance from the trunk. In Figure 5, note that there are more gravestones under the canopy of the tree on the left of the photograph than

there are under the one on the right.

Figure 5
Trees next to gravestones



For an embankment, you need only record a substantial slope; this could be a man-made feature (Figure 6), or a steep natural gradient (Figure 7). Where there is a significant slope indicate whether the gravestone is at the top, actually on the slope or if it is at the bottom.

Figure 6 An example of a man-made graveyard embankment



Figure 7
An example of a significant graveyard slope

• 4. Orientation of major face.

4. ORIENTATION OF MAJOR FACE:

No So Eo Wo Upo Downward / Fallen over o

Traditionally, post-reformation gravestones face to the east but in practice this might not always be the case. For example, gravestones might face a different way if they have been set up to face onto a path (Figure 7) or are built into a building or graveyard wall.

A gravestone's major face is usually the one that contains the memorial inscription. However, some gravestones have inscriptions spread over two or more sides. In a case like this, you need to work out which face has the primary inscription. Look for key phrases like 'Erected by' and often the primary inscription will give a grander introduction to the first death recorded, with later commemorations added using phrases such as 'Also'. If you are still uncertain, find the face that has the death given first. Once you have identified the major face tick the appropriate box to show whether this faces N, S, E, W or upwards. A flat stone is most likely to have its major face facing upwards. A gravestone that has fallen face down like Figure 9 should be recorded under downward /

fallen over. Where stones that have fallen over or been laid flat, only record what is visible today; gravestones like the one shown in Figure 3 might once have stood upright, but you should record just its current position i.e. as upwards facing. If you believe a gravestone's position has changed you can note this in question 14 which describes the class of memorial and question 18 which deals with any movement to the stone.