

2. New Calton

3.1. Background

New Calton was opened 1817 by the Incorporated Trades of Calton, a society that operated within the hamlet of Calton, to the east of Edinburgh¹. The burial ground was made up of land that was sold to the Incorporated Trades by Edinburgh Town Council in 1816², in addition to land given in lieu of ground taken away from Old Calton burial ground, during the development of Waterloo Place.³

There were a number of conditions attached to the sale of this new burial ground, which determined its placement, use and access. Two of these are relevant to the development of this site. These were:

1. The ground sold is to be occupied solely as burying ground and to be converted to no other use or purpose.
2. The northern boundary is not to come nearer to the new road than thirty feet having an entrance from said new road of twenty feet wide in such convenient situation as shall be mutually agreed on.⁴

In addition, it was to be located so that it was 'out of view' of the new housing development to be carried out higher up the hill on Regent Terrace as part of the third New Town and in order for it to be out of view of the first New Town to the west of the hill.⁵

The first interments in New Calton were the numerous bodies brought from the displaced part of the Old Calton Burial ground⁶. These are now found in the northern part of the site, near the entrance. Bodies interred in individual plots with associated headstones in this area of Old Calton were transported and re-

¹ See Malcolm Sinclair Irvine, *The Calton of Caldtoun of Edinburgh 1631-1887* ([Edinburgh: s.n.], 1887).

² ECA SL110/1/6 1st February 1816, 13.

³ See Chapter 4: *Old Calton Burial ground for further information on this.*

⁴ ECA SL1/1/170 24th January 1816. 92

⁵ ECA SL1/1/174 20th August 1817 342-345

⁶ Peter McGowan Associates, "064 New Calton Burial Ground," in *Edinburgh: Survey of Gardens and Designed Landscapes* (City of Edinburgh Council, 2007).

interred in new plots in the new burial ground. Hence, there are several stones which pre-date the existence of this site.⁷

Development

The area is first marked out as a burial ground on the Kirkwood Map of 1817 (Figure 2), but no burial plots are identified on this map.⁸ According to the Edinburgh volume of the *Buildings of Scotland* series⁹ the burial ground became open to visitors in 1820, and Kirkwood's 1821 map (Figure 3) shows burial plots around the curtilage of this site.

The following thirty years shows a period of substantial development, which included the development of access routes into the site, the construction of boundary walls and the laying out of the grounds, which - according to the Dictionary of Scottish Architects - was designed by the Superintendent of City Works, Thomas Brown.¹⁰ This is also shown in both the map-based evidence and from plans currently held in the NMRS that date to this period (Figures 4-6.) According to Gifford et al¹¹, the graveyard was developed during this period from north to south, being laid out in a series of vaults that stepped down from the hill in a manner that distorts the size and number of graves when viewed from the entrance. This is due to the steep sloping ground that the burial ground was created upon.¹²

Map based evidence for the end of the nineteenth century shows a small proportion of new plots developed at the south of the site and some minor landscaping changes to the site during this period (Figures 8-9) According to the

⁷ A descriptions and photograph of one of these that originates to the eighteenth century can be found in Betty Willsher, "Midlothian and Edinburgh " in Survey of Scottish Gravestones (National Monuments Record for Scotland c.1985).

⁸ It is noted in Peter McGowan Associates, "064 New Calton Burial Ground.", that trees are denoted on this map around the curtilage, but this is, in fact, a dotted line denoting the parochial boundaries within the city.

⁹ John Gifford et al., Edinburgh, *The Buildings of Scotland: Pevsner Architectural Guides* (London : Penguin, 1991).

¹⁰ Howard Colvin, "A Biographical Dictionary of British Architects 1600-1840," (Yale University Press, 1995). 169

¹¹ Gifford et al., Edinburgh, 1991. 438

¹² William Pitcairn Anderson, *Silences That Speak. Records of Edinburgh's Ancient Churches and Burial Grounds, with Biographical Sketches of the Notables Who Rest There (Edinburgh, 1931).* 616

2007 survey, modern OS maps show very little change to the site from this point onwards.¹³

The third statistical survey of Edinburgh notes that more interments took place in this burial ground in the 1860s than in any other churchyard or cemetery in the City¹⁴ and that New Calton was closed to new burials in 1874¹⁵. However, the presence of later graves within the site suggests that at least burial plots already owned by families may have still been in use after this period, and data in the Edinburgh Town Council Minutes on applications for monuments and burial permissions also concurs with this.¹⁶

Uses

Prior to its development as a burial ground, this area was used as a common grazing area by the people of Calton. After the development of the burial ground, the relatively short lifespan of New Calton, and the conditions placed upon the site's sale in 1816 resulted in this area being used purely as a burial ground between at least 1817 and 1874 and probably up to the mid twentieth century.¹⁷

Surveys

From the mid twentieth century, surveys were carried out to record inscriptions of the gravestones within the burial ground. These surveys include some comments on the condition of the site¹⁸, and the burial plots found within New Calton.¹⁹

By the end of the twentieth century, an Edinburgh wide survey by the City of Edinburgh District Council catalogued both the Burial Ground and more

¹³ Peter McGowan Associates, "064 New Calton Burial Ground." 6

¹⁴ David Keir (Ed), 'the City of Edinburgh' the Third Statistical Account of Scotland (1966). 434

¹⁵ *Ibid.* 439 There are some errors in this manuscript- the Lincoln, Emancipation Monument is noted to have been placed in 'New Calton,' according to this survey.

¹⁶ The Town Council Minutes record a small number of applications for burials and monument erection continued to be approved at this site up to and during the 20th century. Edinburgh City Archives, reference number SL1

¹⁷ Peter McGowan Associates, "064 New Calton Burial Ground.", Pers. Comm, George Bell (CEC Cemeteries division)

¹⁸ It is noted that over the years a number of vaults on lower terraces, when walled, have been filled with earth to make maintenance easier, thus losing a number of inscriptions. John F. Mitchell, Edinburgh Monumental Inscriptions (Pre 1855). Vol. 1, Old Calton Burial Ground, New Calton Burial Ground, ed. Stuart E. Fleming. (2003). 33

¹⁹ It is noted by Mitchell that many plots no longer used for burials now have shrubs planted in them. *Ibid.* 33

prominent monuments at this site.²⁰ At the beginning of the 21st century, surveys on the landscape and monuments within New Calton were carried out in order to ascertain the site's significance within the overall context of the City's burial grounds and to provide suggestions towards its management.²¹

3.2. Burial Records and other information on interments.

Burial records for this site are held in the Edinburgh City Archives, within the minute and account books of the Incorporated Trades of Calton. These records date from the first interments in 1817 up to the 20th century.²²

It is noted by Paton²³ that in 1818, the Society of Jews bought a section of the burial ground from the Incorporated Trades, close to the southern boundary wall. The 2007 landscape survey noted that they had found no evidence of interments by this society²⁴ but this could possibly be ascertained through the investigation of land titles.

It is also stated in the 2007 survey,²⁵ that a number of bodies were found during the stabilisation of the southern boundary wall in the 1980s. Information recorded in the Ordnance Survey Name Book²⁶ notes that this was the ground reserved for all unclaimed persons who had died in the Royal Infirmary or in the Calton Gaol. The number of burials in this area and information on potential further communal burial plots could be explored through ledgers, minute and report books of both the Royal Infirmary and the Calton Gaol, some of which are currently held at the Edinburgh City Archives.

3.3. Site chronology

²⁰ *City of Edinburgh District Council, "Catalogue of Monuments and Burial Grounds. Volume 1, Primary Files," (1979), ———, "Catalogue of Monuments and Burial Grounds. Volumes 2-4, Supplementary Information," (1979).*

²¹ *Law-Dunbar and Naismith (LDN) Architects, "Calton Hill Conservation Plan," (Edinburgh 1999).*

²² *Edinburgh City Archives, reference number SL1.*

²³ *Henry M. Paton, "The Barony of Calton, Part Ii," Book of the Old Edinburgh Club XIX (1933).*

²⁴ *Peter McGowan Associates, "064 New Calton Burial Ground." 6*

²⁵ *Ibid. 5*

²⁶ *See Ibid. 4, and also B McQueen, "Archival and Documentary Research for Calton Hill Conservation Plan.," ed. LDN Architects for City of Edinburgh Council (1998). 26*

1816 – Thomas Bonnar draws up boundaries of area to be sold to The Incorporated Trades in order to calculate worth of land (Figure 1).

1816 - Site sold to the Calton Society from the Edinburgh Town Council for 1,500 pounds sterling.²⁷

1817 - Robert Kirkwood's "This plan of the City of Edinburgh and its environs" (Figure 2) depicts the curtiledge of the "*Calton New Burying Ground.*"

1818 - Society of Jews bought a section of the burial ground from the society, close to the southern boundary wall.²⁸

1820 – According to The Edinburgh volume of the *Buildings of Scotland* series²⁹ the burial ground became open to visitors at this date – possibly due to the completion of landscaping and pathways and access to the site from the Regent Road.

1821 - James Kirkwood & Sons' "Kirkwood's new plan of the City of Edinburgh" (Figure 3) depicts a landscaped area denoted as "*Calton New Burying Ground.*" This is bisected into two by a walkway and burial plots are depicted around the curtiledge of the site. A circular roofed structure is located on the western side of the site. Two roofed rectilinear buildings sit at the southeastern end of the burial ground. It appears that it may be possible to gain access into the burial ground between these two buildings.

1828 – An access route into the burial ground is constructed, leading from Regent Road.³⁰

1830 – Proposals are drawn up by Thomas Brown to develop the land directly to the east of the New Calton for the City's use as a burial ground (Figure 4,)³¹. This

²⁷ ECA SL1/1/170 24th Jan 1816. Page 92

²⁸ Paton, "*The Barony of Calton, Part II.*" 134

²⁹ Gifford *et al.*, Edinburgh.

³⁰ ECA SL1/1/204, 27 August 1828. 71-72

shows the proposed number of burial plots for this adjacent site, however, these proposals never came to fruition

1832 – The Anatomy Act, which permitted the legalized sale of dead bodies to the medical schools was introduced. This removed the threat of graverobbers from burial grounds.³²

March 1840 – March. Thomas Brown’s “Plan property adjoining” (Figure 5), depicts meandering walkways interspersed by arboreal planting within the burial ground. This suggests that a plan for the landscaping of New Calton may not yet have been fully determined at this point.

1842 – April. Article published in *The Gardeners Magazine* by Mr (Thomas?) Brown discussing the layout of New Calton.

1845 - North British Railway line completed to the south of the site.³³

1851 - Alfred Lancefield’s “Johnston’s plan of Edinburgh Leith” (Figure 6), depicts an access route leading into the burial ground from the northwest of the site. Landscaping throughout the site has taken place in the form of perpendicular pathways, running e-w and n-s at regular intervals. The adjacent land which has previously been considered for the City’s burial ground has been developed as chemical works. Tree planting is depicted on either side of the entranceway. The roofed buildings in the southeasternmost part of the site, which can be seen on the 1821 map have now been removed and replaced with a defined boundary at this end.

1852 - The Ordnance Survey’s “Large Scale Town Plan” (Figure 7) depicts a landscaped burial ground that is largely covered in burial plots, but with some parts of the burial ground still relatively free of burials at the eastern and

³¹ NMRS No. DP093456, DP093457 and DP093458

³² Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain, “Anatomy Act (2 & 3 Will. IV C.75),” (1832).

³³ Birrell 34, noted in Peter McGowan Associates, “064 New Calton Burial Ground.”, 4. No reference is provided for this at the end of the report.

southern end. A *'Poor box'* and *'Watchtower'* are denoted on the map. There also appears to have been substantive tree planting carried out throughout the site.

1856 - Edinburgh Municipality Extension act. The Burgh of Calton is now the responsibility of the City. This includes the management of the burial ground.

1863 – New Calton reported as having 825 burials in this year, this was considered to be one of the more popular destinations for burials of the poor.³⁴

1863 – The Littlejohn *Report on the Sanitary Condition of Edinburgh* notes that New Calton already presents an “overcrowded appearance.”³⁵

1874 – New burial plots are no longer possible at New Calton.³⁶

1887 Thomas Begbie photograph³⁷– Shows the variety of monuments, topography and some of the landscaping on this site and confirms Littlejohn’s opinion of the overcrowded appearance of the site.

1933 H. M. Paton carries out historical study of the barony of Calton for the Old Edinburgh club series. This includes a detailed narrative of the development of the Old and New Calton burial grounds.³⁸

1951- RCAHMS Inventory of Monuments in Edinburgh.³⁹

1955-61 - John Fowler Mitchell records list of inscriptions for old and new Calton, Canongate and Holyrood Abbey, Saint John’s church, Jewish, Quaker and Buccleuch burial grounds.⁴⁰

³⁴ Henry J. Littlejohn, *Report on the Sanitary Condition of the City of Edinburgh*, (Edinburgh 1863). 95, Taken from Michael Smith, *The Church of Scotland and the Funeral Industry in Nineteenth-Century Edinburgh*, *The Scottish Historical Review* LXXXVIII, 1, no. No. 225 (April 2009).

³⁵ Littlejohn, *Report on the Sanitary Condition of the City of Edinburgh*. 98

³⁶ David Keir (Ed), ‘the City of Edinburgh’ the Third Statistical Account of Scotland 439
³⁷ (Capital collections, no. 11380)

³⁸ Paton, *The Barony of Calton, Part II.*

³⁹ Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland., *An Inventory of the Ancient and Historical Monuments of the City of Edinburgh (with the Thirteenth Report of the Commission, HMSO)*, (1951).

⁴⁰ J F Mitchell, *Some Edinburgh Monumental Inscriptions* (1961).

1979 – City of Edinburgh District Council produce the Catalogue of Monuments and Burial Grounds. This includes a concise description and brief historical background on New Calton in Volume 1 and further detailed information and documentary evidence on some of the monuments found in the burial ground in Volumes 2-4. ⁴¹

1983 – J.S. Curl writes cites New Calton as a precursor to the Garden Cemetery Movement in his article entitled *John Claudius Loudon and the Garden Cemetery Movement*.⁴²

c.1985 - Betty Willsher survey of eighteenth century gravestones- Midlothian version.

1999 - Calton Hill Conservation Plan – New Calton burial ground not included in the remit of this study area.

2003 - Edinburgh Monumental Inscriptions survey by John F. Mitchell jnr. ⁴³

2007 - Landscape survey on New Calton burial ground carried out by Peter McGowan Associates.⁴⁴

3.4. Key Features

Monuments

New Calton is calculated to contain some 417 monuments, 288 tombs and 293 wall plaques, monuments, and ledgers.⁴⁵ Information and archival notes on some the better-known monuments erected at New Calton are recorded in the City of

⁴¹ *City of Edinburgh District Council, "Catalogue of Monuments and Burial Grounds. Volume 1, Primary Files," (1979), ———, "Catalogue of Monuments and Burial Grounds. Volumes 2-4, Supplementary Information," (1979).*

⁴² *James Stevens Curl, "John Claudius Loudon and the Garden Cemetery Movement," Garden History 11, no. 2 (1983).*

⁴³ *Mitchell, Edinburgh Monumental Inscriptions (Pre 1855). Vol. 1, Old Calton Burial Ground, New Calton Burial Ground.*

⁴⁴ *Peter McGowan Associates, "064 New Calton Burial Ground."*

⁴⁵ *Figures produced by the City of Edinburgh Council Graveyard Regeneration and Marketing Project (2007-08)*

Edinburgh Council Catalogue of Monuments and Burial Grounds, dating to 1979.⁴⁶ This includes a broad description of the site and supplementary information from the Edinburgh City Archives but is in no way an exhaustive list of all of the monuments of note that are found at this site. Historic Scotland's Listed Building report notes that the monuments found in this site include "roofless classical lairs, gothic gravestones, obelisks and table stones."⁴⁷ The *Buildings of Scotland* series for Edinburgh comments that some good eighteenth century monuments have been brought from Old Calton burial ground,⁴⁸ but the Willsher survey carried out in the 1980s⁴⁹ considers that there is only one eighteenth century monument of note in this site. This is:

1728 - Headstone, James Lawson, A lovely soul and well cut stone. The display of emblems of mortality (or tools of the trade) a popular device in the Lothians. ⁵⁰

The *Buildings of Scotland* series also notes that there are numerous nineteenth century monuments of varying architectural styles and forms that are considered typical of their period.⁵¹ Two of particular interest are:

1835- Andrew Milne- A relief of Wisdom consoling Misfortune by Patrick Park

1876 - David Bryce. A roman doric monument, considered to have probably been carved by himself.

Other architectural features

New Calton burial ground, its monuments, circular watchtower and boundaries are Category 'B' Listed.⁵² The watchtower, in particular is of architectural and historical interest. It is crenellated, with coursed rubble and has a cantilevered

⁴⁶ City of Edinburgh District Council, "Catalogue of Monuments and Burial Grounds. Volume 1, Primary Files.", ———, "Catalogue of Monuments and Burial Grounds. Volumes 2-4, Supplementary Information."

⁴⁷ *Historic Scotland, "Regent Road, New Calton Burial Ground, Including Watch Tower and Boundary Walls," in Historic Scotland Statutory List HB Number 27931 (1966).*

⁴⁸ *Gifford et al., Edinburgh. 438*

⁴⁹ *Willsher, "Midlothian and Edinburgh ". 43*

⁵⁰ *An image of this is held within the Capital collections online, Image no. 14586*

⁵¹ *Gifford et al., Edinburgh. 438*

⁵² *Historic Scotland, "Regent Road, New Calton Burial Ground, Including Watch Tower and Boundary Walls."*

stair, which is considered effective both pictorially and functionally.⁵³ The watchtower is symptomatic of its time as it was constructed for housing patrolmen who were hired to stop bodies being illegally obtained for medical dissection. This was achieved by the theft of fresh corpses from burial grounds and the medical school in the City was known to pay well for the delivery of a fresh corpse- making it a lucrative business and one that caused many problems throughout the City's burial grounds, as well as beyond. However, when the Anatomy Act of 1832 legalised the sale of bodies to medical schools, the robbing of graves was no longer required and so this tower became redundant just five years after its construction. However, it was used as a dwelling house as well as a watchtower, and reportedly held a large family of over ten members in three circular rooms.⁵⁴This remained in use until 1931.

Landscape and setting

The present extent of the burial ground is measured at 1.4 hectares.⁵⁵ Its "distinctive terraced plan"⁵⁶ coupled with its sloping topography both north-south and northwest-southeast has resulted in the site commanding excellent views to the east, down the Waverley Valley. In addition to the dominating watchtower, the Burns Monument, which sits above burial ground to the northwest on an adjacent site also dominates the skyline within the burial ground.

New Calton burial ground is included in the City of Edinburgh council's list of gardens and designed landscapes.⁵⁷ Its inclusion on this list is recognition of the importance of this landscape to the City. A detailed report on its attributes was produced in 2007,⁵⁸ which identified that the site as being "set back from Regent Road and...enclosed by a high stone rubble wall... partly obscured by the trees

⁵³ Gifford et al., *Edinburgh*. 438

⁵⁴ Anderson, *Silences That Speak. Records of Edinburgh's Ancient Churches and Burial Grounds, with Biographical Sketches of the Notables Who Rest There*. 616

⁵⁵ Peter McGowan Associates, "064 New Calton Burial Ground." 3

⁵⁶ ———, "Survey of Gardens and Designed Landscapes - List of Sites," in *Edinburgh: Survey of Gardens and Designed Landscapes (City of Edinburgh Council, 2009)*. Appendix 1

⁵⁷ *Ibid.*

⁵⁸ ———, "064 New Calton Burial Ground."

along Regent Road, making it secluded and largely unobserved from the outside.”⁵⁹

Associations with historical events

The development of this burial ground occurred during a period in the nineteenth century when freshly interred bodies were at risk of being dug up and sold to the University of Edinburgh’s medical school for dissection. The presence of a watchtower on this site is a legacy of this period (see above), which was built to house nightwatchmen employed to protect new graves from the “Bodysnatchers.”

In 1983, a paper was published by James Stevens Curl, on the Garden cemetery Movement of the early nineteenth century, which stated that John Claudius Loudon, the founder of the Garden Cemetery Movement “wrote approvingly” of New Calton and that this could have been highly influential in the development of his ideas relating to cemetery reform in the 1840s.⁶⁰

The publication of Curl’s article has since resulted in New Calton being considered as a possible precursor to his influential theories on cemetery design, but this has never been wholly substantiated. Academic research carried out in 2011,⁶¹ notes that the quotes provided in Curl’s article are not, in fact by Loudon, but are by a ‘Mr Brown, Esq’ in an article published in *Gardeners Magazine* on the cemeteries of Edinburgh and Leith dated to 1842.⁶² It is likely that Thomas Brown, the Superintendent of City Works and the person associated with the laying out of New Calton was the author of this text. Loudon was editor of the journal in which this article was published and so would no doubt have been aware of Brown’s article, but there is no mention of either New Calton or Thomas Brown’s article in Loudon’s seminal work on the Garden Cemetery to suggest

⁵⁹ *Ibid.* 3

⁶⁰ Curl, “John Claudius Loudon and the Garden Cemetery Movement.” Curl Archies that this is due to the existence of ‘House Tombs’ as can be identified at Pere Lachaise, which are similar to those found in New Calton. However, this architectural style is one that can be identified in Greyfriars and most possibly is the continuation of a stylistic

⁶¹ Kirsten Carter McKee, “The “Athens of the North”? The Cultural, Political and Social Significance of Edinburgh’s Calton Hill” (University of Edinburgh, 2011(TBC)).

⁶² Thomas(?) Brown esq, “On the Cemeteries of Edinburgh and Leith,” The Gardners Magazine and register of rural and domestic improvement April 1842.

that the layout of New Calton burial ground was in any way influential to his theories.⁶³

Despite this, Dickson's comment in Boyle et al's 1985 *Ruins and Remains*⁶⁴ and McGowan Associates 2007 survey⁶⁵ both note that the formalized layout and planting provides a different effect to other burial grounds and graveyards of a similar date. This may suggest some awareness cemetery reform in the landscaping of the grounds which could have had some influence on Loudon's theories, but out with these observations, no real evidence has been found that links Loudon's important and influential work on cemetery reform with the landscape of New Calton.

3.5. Key figures

The number of key Edinburgh figures during this date and the presence of admiralty⁶⁶, connects this site within a significant timeframe of the Edinburgh and Scotland's contribution to the development of the Empire, through its naval and technical accomplishments, as well as the continuation of academic excellence at the University of Edinburgh during the nineteenth century. In addition, it is noted in Anderson's *Silences that Speak*,⁶⁷ that there are a number of tombs of landed families at this site

Many of these notable figures and their monuments are described in detail in Rogers 1871 book on *Monuments and monumental inscriptions*⁶⁸ Turnbull's *Edinburgh Graveyard Guide* ⁶⁹ also includes some information on significant interments within the burial ground, as does *Silences that Speak*. A variety of personages have therefore been taken from a selection of these secondary

⁶³ John Claudius Loudon, *"The Principles of Landscape-Gardening and of Landscape-Architecture Applied to the Laying out of Public Cemeteries and the Improvement of Churchyards; Including Observations on the Working and General Management of Cemeteries and Burial-Grounds."* The Gardners Magazine and register of rural and domestic improvement 1843.

⁶⁴ Anne Boyle et al., *Ruins and Remains : Edinburgh's Neglected Heritage* (Edinburgh: Scotland's Cultural Heritage, 1985). 66

⁶⁵ Peter McGowan Associates, "064 New Calton Burial Ground." 4

⁶⁶ Michael T R B Turnbull, *The Edinburgh Graveyard Guide (2006)*, Peter McGowan Associates, "064 New Calton Burial Ground."

⁶⁷ Anderson, *Silences That Speak. Records of Edinburgh's Ancient Churches and Burial Grounds, with Biographical Sketches of the Notables Who Rest There.*

⁶⁸ Rev. Charles Rogers, *Monuments and Monumental Inscriptions in Scotland vol. 1 (1871)*. 96-98

⁶⁹ Turnbull, *The Edinburgh Graveyard Guide*. 117-120

resources in order to bring context to the range of people buried at New Calton and the dates that they were interred.

1823 - Archibald Elliot – Architect who designed the entrance routes to Calton Hill from Princes Street.

1825 - William Knox, Poet and Journalist. Author of *The Lonely Hearth and other poems* 1819, and *The songs of Israel* 1824, amongst others.

1833 – John Aitken, Editor of constable’s miscellany and founding memnber of the Edinburgh Literary journal

1834 – Rev. Dr John Inglis- Minister of Greyfriars

1838 - Andreas Gregorowicz Polish lawyer, surgeon and freedom fighter.

1844 – Dr John Brown – Minister of St Andrews Church and Professor of Logic at Edinburgh University

1846 - Sir William Miller (Lord Glenlee) – Lawyer and Antiquary

1850 - Robert Stevenson, Engineer who designed the Waterloo Bridge and who was renowned for his work with the Northern Lighthouse Board.

1866 - Professor William Dick, founder of the Dick Vet School in Edinburgh

William MacGillvray- Professor of natural History at Aberdeen and author of A History of British Birds

1865 - Alan Stevenson - Civil Engineer and son of Robert, who continued on the family reputation of pioneering lighthouse engineering

1870 – Vice Admiral Thomas Fraser

1876 - David Bryce, Architect of the Royal Infirmary, Fettes College and Bank of Scotland HQ on the Mound.

1887 -Thomas Stevenson- Civil Engineer and son of Robert, who continued on the family reputation of pioneering lighthouse engineering

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