

3 Marchfield House – To Peter Edgar and his wife Anne Hay. They lived at Marchfield from 1745 until Peter's death in 1781. Peter was factor to the Earl of Selkirk's Barnton Estate. Their eldest daughter, Anne Edgar, married, (1) James 'Count' Leslie of Deanhaugh and (2) Sir Henry Raeburn, Portrait Painter. See also, **56** To Frances Miller, who died at Marchfield in 1880 and **98** To Sarah Ann Steains, who died at Marchfield in 1885.

5 Broomfield House – To William Henry Haig and family. Wm Haig was the eldest son of John Haig, Whisky Distillers, Cameron Bridge. They also operated and ran the Cannon Mills Distillery which was the scene of the Meal Riots of 1784 – these 'riots' followed a series of bad harvests, food was in short supply, and the company was suspected of using grain to produce whisky. Wm Haig was the eldest brother of WW 1 Field Marshall Douglas Haig.

9 Cramond Regis House – To William Ramsay Ramsay, died 1850 and his son Charles who died in 1865. The Ramsay's of Barnton were the most influential Heritors in the old parish of Cramond from 1785—1865. The size of their estate holdings in the parish was such that they were responsible for almost 33% of the cost of the upkeep of the Church and its school. They had the greatest influence in the calling of the minister of the local church prior to the 1843 Disruption of the Church of Scotland.

Barnton Vaults - East and West, these are below the Barnton Gallery. They contain the burial remains and memorials to the members of this family. The vault also contains memorials to the Earl of Selkirk, once owner of Barnton Estate, died 1744 and the Rev Francis Sheriff, who was minister to Lady Glenorchy and who died at Barnton in 1778.

10 Grotthill Cottage – To Georg Sheiell, died 1687, and his wife Margaret. Georg Sheiell leased the farm from Sir John Smith after Sir John had moved from Grotthill to Cramond Regis, in 1640.

15 Granton House – To James Hope of Hopeton, died 1661. The Latin inscription is translated in the Kirk Memorials Records. James had recently returned from one of his tours abroad and was staying with his brother at Granton (Sir Thomas Hope) when he became ill and died within days. There is also a bust, to his memory, on the east wall inside the Church. James Hope made his fortune from the lead mines at Leadhills, Lanarkshire.

17-19 Braehead House – These memorials are to the Howison family (or the Howison-Craufurd's as they later became known) who were direct descendants of Jock Howison of the legend and tale of the 'Gudeman o Balengeich' – Jock is said to have rescued King James V from an attack by a group of gypsies. The King was attacked as he crossed the Brig at Cramond. Jock on hearing the commotion is said to have run to his aid with his flail and the gypsies fled the scene. Jock was rewarded with the granting of the estate at Braehead in perpetuity – in return the family was to provide the Sovereign with a basin of water and napkin by way of 'quit rent' each time the Sovereign crossed the river at Cramond Brig. Sir Walter Scott arranged for this obligation to be carried out when King George IV was on his way to Hopeton, in 1822.

20 Clermiston House – To William MacFie, died 1895, and his family. He married Mary Colvin, daughter of the minister of Cramond Church. William was a descendant of the great sugar refining family of MacFie's of Greenock and Liverpool. William's father and grandfather, retired to Dreghorn Castle when they sold their businesses. They were collectors of Architectural Antiques and are said to have bought the statue depicting the attack on King James V by the gypsies, sculpted by Robert Forrest 1832. Following his father's death this statue was brought to the front of William's home at Clermiston and was moved to its current location of Braehead Mains Farm when Clermiston House was being demolished, late 1960s. He had Clermiston Tower built, at the top of Corstorphine Hill, in 1872, to the memory of Sir Walter Scott.

33, 34 Peggies Mill – These memorials relate to the family of **& 111** William Cadell. The Cadell family operated the Iron Mills along the eastern shore of the River Almond from 1781 - 1865. It is worthy of noting that the memorials are cast iron – a business diversification that did not last long. The family also feued land from the Cramond Estate, in 1855, on which Inveralmond House was erected for their Mill Master.

46 Inveralmond House – To John Turner. He was Deputy Rector at the (old) High School of Edinburgh. He bought land from the Whitehouse Estate and realigned Peggies Mill Lane to the position that we see today - thus making his own lands more private. See also **105** - To Robert Millar Wilson and his wife. He bought Inveralmond House, following J Turner's death. He was the Managing Director of Wilson & Clyde Coal Co – the Co employed some 3,800 people in 1923. There are stained glass memorial windows on both the east and west aisles of the church to Robert Wilson. He died in 1928.

63 The Whitehouse – To James F MacKay, his wife and family. James F MacKay was an elder of the Church and the convenor of the Cramond Church Refurbishment Committee of 1911/12. There is also a plaque inside the church, on the west aisle, to the memory of their son, Hamish, who was killed in action in 1916.

83 Easter Drylaw – To John Stalker. Dated 1608, this is the oldest memorial in the Kirkyard.

87 Drylaw – This enclosure is the burial place of the Loch family of Drylaw. James Loch died 1663. He was succeeded by a family of diverse interests who principally traded with the Baltic States, the Low Countries and were Directors of the East India Company. Their land extended from House o Hill to Crew Toll, on the south side of Ferry Road.

91- 93 Pilton – This enclosure is the burial place of the Ainslie family of Pilton and Dolphinton (there are also memorials to the family at Dolphinton). George Ainslie traded in Bordeaux and died 1773. Lady Ainslie was the 5th daughter of Lord Gray of Kinfauns. The family home at Pilton was destroyed by fire in 1749 and was never rebuilt.

96 Muirhouse – This enclosure is the burial place of William Davidson of Muirhouse. He traded in Rotterdam and retired to the Muirhouse estate, died 1794. His daughter predeceased him when she died aged 20 and is buried at Westminster Abbey. His estate passed to his nephew, the Rev Thomas Randall, with a condition that he adopt the name Davidson. The name of Davidson was adopted by the Postal Services when they established a delivery point in the village of Muttonhole.

312 Lauriston – To William R Reid and his wife, plus her brother William Barton. On the death of Mrs Reid in 1926 their home, Lauriston Castle, was gifted to the nation. There are stained glass memorial windows, above the Barnton Vault, to Wm Barton and Wm Reid. Also, **329/330** – To Robert Dalgleish, died 1662. He was Solicitor to King Charles 1.

The Cramond Vault This enclosure is adjoining the east of the Church and contains the memorials of the Craigie Halkett Inglis family who owned Cramond House, east of the Kirkyard. They were the descendants of the Inglis family who bought Cramond Tower and Estate in 1622, which had been the summer residence of the Bishops of Dunkeld. This Vault and the base of the Tower are the oldest sections of the medieval Church, rebuilt 1656, to remain on the site.

Kirkyard Memorial Plan

The Cramond Association

Promoting the amenity of the community of Cramond, Barnton and Cammo and safeguarding its heritage

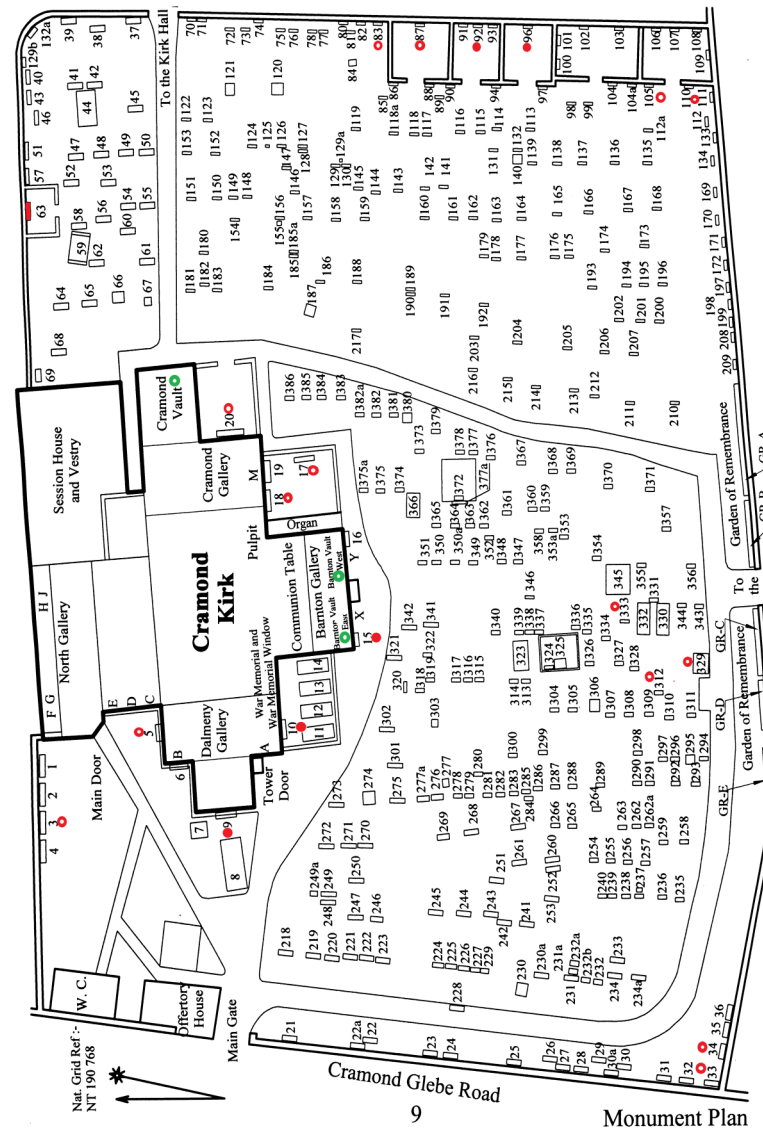
Cramond Kirkyard - Memorials of the Mansion House Owner/Occupiers of the Old Cramond Parish



Cramond Parish Church

This guide will take you on a walk around the Kirkyard memorials to those families who once lived in the 'big houses' that mapped out the estates of the old parish. In the 17th, 18th and 19th centuries the owners of these estates were the Heritors that financed the upkeep of the Church and its school. Their contribution was largely based on the value of their landholding within the Parish Boundary. It should be noted that a number of the owner/occupants were not buried at Cramond.

For ease of reading, the numbers used in this guide, follows that used in the entry of the Kirkyard Memorial Plan. To aid and support you in locating the memorials they are marked on the small scale copy of the Memorial Plan. A full record of the memorials stones is contained in the book 'Kirk Record of Monumental Inscriptions and Burial Records' and is available from the Church Office and the Maltings.



The following Houses and Heritors of the old parish are not mentioned above as there are no memorials to them within the Kirkyard at Cramond:

Barnbougle/Dalmeny; The Earl of Primrose, and the Rosebery family burial site is at Dalmeny Church.

Cammo; The Clerk family are buried at Penicuik Old Parish Churchyard. The Watson family tombstone is within the Church at Corstorphine. Mrs Louisa Clark-Tennant was buried on the Cammo Estate.

Craigiehall; The 3rd Earl is buried at Johnston, Dumfrireshire. The 4th Earl at Abercorn, West Lothian.

Craigroyston; was the home of Vice Admiral H Dundas and his wife Robina. The Dundas family burial site is at St Mary's Episcopal Church, South Queensferry.

Granton; Charles Hope, Lord Granton, is buried at Hope-toun Mausoleum.

Royston/Caroline Park; the Buccleuch burial ground is at St John's Church, Princes St, Edinburgh. Also, a statue of the 5th Duke of Buccleuch stands atop the monument outside St Giles Church, Edinburgh.

Silverknowe Villa; Lord Young is buried at St John's Episcopal Church, Edinburgh.

Craigcrook Castle; Lord Jeffrey is buried at the Dean Cemetery, Edinburgh

How to Get to Cramond

By Bus:

Take the Lothian Region Bus, number 41, from Edinburgh to Cramond. Get off at the top of Glebe Road and walk downhill towards the riverside.

By Car:

Follow the A90 to Barnton then take the B9085 to Cramond. Go down Glebe Road where you will find a (free) Public Car Park.

I hope you have enjoyed your visit. Return again one day and take a walk around Cramond Village, or Cramond Island, or along the River Almond—the route of the old Mills.

Visit the Maltings on Cramond Foreshore where you will be able to see many items on Cramond history since Roman times and can obtain books and/or leaflets that help you understand some of the history of these locations.