

*MM Hale*

The Archaeological Sites  
and Monuments of Scotland

4

**Lunan Valley &  
Montrose Basin,  
Angus District**  
Tayside Region

Society of Antiquaries of Scotland

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELD SURVEY**

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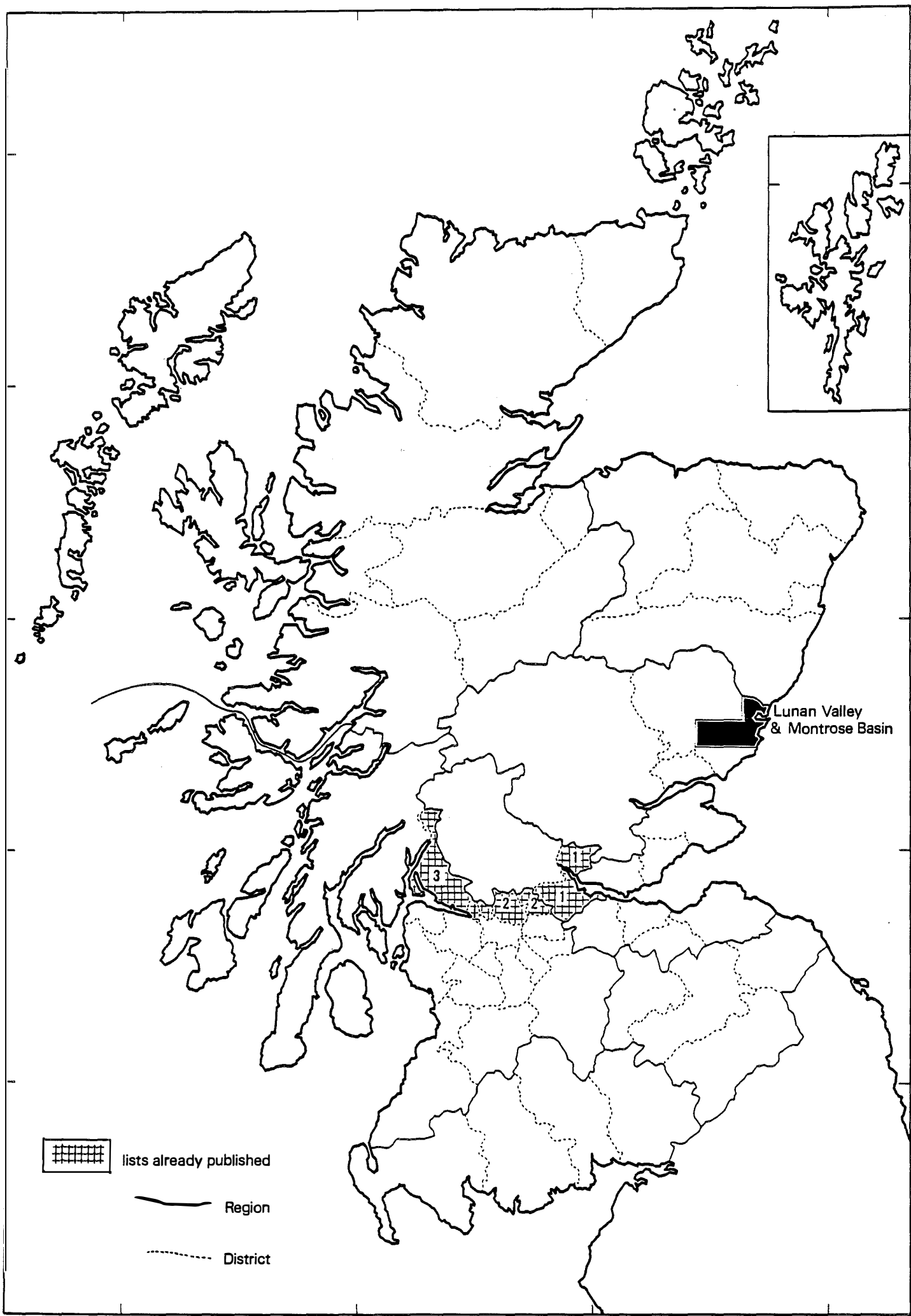
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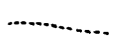
Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland,  
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 lists already published

 Region

 District

Lunan Valley  
& Montrose Basin

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**The Archaeological Sites and Monuments  
of the Lunan Valley and the Montrose Basin, Angus District,  
Tayside Region**

This list of sites and monuments in the Lunan Valley and the Montrose Basin has been prepared by archaeological surveyors attached to the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland as part of a project financed by the Department of the Environment and sponsored by the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland.

The items listed range in period from prehistoric burial-cairns and forts to medieval and later monuments. The following categories have been omitted from the list: buildings eligible for listing by the Scottish Development Department as buildings of special architectural or historic interest under the Town and Country Planning Acts (Scotland); buildings in towns; medieval and later sites in the medieval burghs of Forfar and Montrose; and roads, railways and canals.

Ancient Monuments Branch, Scottish Development Department, 17 Atholl Crescent, Edinburgh EH3 8JN, will be happy to advise on archaeological sites affected by planning proposals.

**NOTES**

Sites with this sign following the name -

† - are destroyed

+ - are not visible, but may yield valuable information through archaeological excavation

\* - are given statutory protection under the Ancient Monuments Acts of 1913-1953

Each entry is prefaced by a district serial-number, name, National Grid Reference and 1:10 560 or 1:10 000 map number, followed by the Ordnance Survey Record Card serial-number.

The date of visit, where appropriate, and select bibliography complete each entry.

Aerial photographs of sites that are visible only as cropmarks may be inspected in -

The National Monuments Record of Scotland,

54 Melville Street,

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## CONTENTS

page	7	Barrow and Cairns
	9	Square Barrow Cemeteries
	10	Burials and Cists
	14	Cup-and-ring Markings
	15	Standing Stones and Stone Circles
	15	Palisaded Works
	16	Forts
	17	Duns
	17	Unenclosed Settlements
	19	Souterrains
	20	Ring-ditches
	22	Pit-alignments
	22	Roman Monuments
	22	Miscellaneous Earthworks and Enclosures
	26	Ecclesiastical Monuments and Pictish Symbol Stones
	30	Mottes
	30	Castles and Tower-houses
	31	Medieval Burghs
	32	Miscellaneous
	32	Abbreviations
	33	Bibliography
		Maps



## BARROW AND CAIRNS

(See also nos. 83 and 107)

- 1 Cairn Conon NO 569 453      NO 54 NE 11  
 A cairn is reported to have been removed from the summit of Cairnconon Hill before 1859, but it may be represented by a certain amount of stony debris which lies around the OS triangulation station. Hitherto the cairn has been placed about 150m SE of this position at NO 570 452, but nothing remains to suggest that this was the site. *March 1978*  
 Name Book, Forfar, No. 80, p. 25.
  
- 2 Cairn Knap NO 593 490      NO 54 NE 3  
 This cairn lies immediately NE of the old railway to the S of Friockheim, and measures 22.5m in diameter and 3m in height. Two cists were discovered under it in the 19th century, and the NW side of the mound has been partly quarried away. *March 1978*  
 Name Book, Forfar, No. 57, p. 45; Coutts 1970, 15, no. 31.
  
- 3 Carsegownie NO 505 544      NO 55 SW 2  
 The remains of this cairn, measuring 30m in diameter and 1m in height, stand on a gentle SW facing slope SE of Carsegownie. In the 19th century, a central cist containing a cremation in a 'stone urn' was found, together with two 'stone dishes'. (See also no. 214).  
*March 1978*  
*NSA*,xi (Forfar), 630; Jervise 1857, 191; Coutts 1970, 9, no. 8.
  
- 4 Clochtow † NO c. 482 527      NO 45 SE  
 Nothing can be seen of a large cairn which, according to Jamieson, stood 'about a furlong (200m) west' of the Blackgate stone circle (no. 83). *March 1978*  
 Jamieson 1822a, 24.
  
- 5 Dun † NO 66 59      NO 65 NE 5  
 Two cairns, which stood 'on the height' W of the manse, were removed in the 18th century, together with a third, situated a little farther to the NW. Several inurned cremations were found which were claimed by later authors to have been in cists, but this appears to be a misinterpretation of the *Statistical Account* which states only that they were under 'tumuli'.  
*Stat Acct*, iii (1792), 362; Jervise 1875-9, i, 224; Warden 1880-85, iii, 174.
  
- 6 Easter Braikie † NO 63 51      NO 65 SW 23  
 When a cairn was removed from somewhere in the vicinity of Easter Braikie farm, a carved stone ball was found.  
 Smith 1876, 43.
  
- 7 Fithie NO 637 543      NO 65 SW  
 The remains of what may be a severely robbed cairn measuring about 20m in diameter are preserved in a small plantation SE of Fithie. *March 1978*
  
- 8 Fordhouse NO 665 605      NO 66 SE 4  
 On the W side of the road that runs past Fordhouse, there is what may be a burial-mound measuring 20m in diameter and 2.5m in height. The face of an old quarry, which has destroyed the S half of the mound, reveals that, apart from a concentration of stones on the W side, the mound is composed of earth. *April 1978*  
 Lumsden 1897, 243.
  
- 9 Gallows Knowe, Dun \* NO 670 595      NO 65 NE 3  
 On a slight rise S of Dun House there is a mound measuring 25m in diameter by 1.6m in height, which may be a prehistoric burial-mound. *April 1978*  
 Name Book, Forfar, No. 17, p. 15.



- 10 Gilchorn + NO 650 482 NO 64 NE 2 & 3  
 All that now survives of this cairn, which was excavated on two occasions in the 19th century, is the surrounding ditch which has been recorded as a crop-mark on air photographs. The cairn appears to have been of composite construction, comprising a central cist covered by a cairn of field-gathered stones which measured about 10m in diameter, and an outer casing of earth and stones. The cist had been set in a pit, and although nothing was found in it in 1808, the re-excavation of the pit in 1891 recovered fragments of a bronze dagger (NMAS EQ 227) and its wooden sheath, and a bronze knife (NMAS EQ 228). Three inverted 'urns', one of which contained an accessory vessel and what may have been some jet beads and others reputed to be of silver, were found in the outer casing of the cairn in 1808, but were subsequently lost. In 1891 two Collared Urns were discovered, one of which contained two accessory vessels and a possible faience bead (NMAS EQ 222, 223, 224 and 229 respectively). A bronze blade was probably associated with the other Collared Urn (NMAS EQ 225 and 226 respectively), and a number of 0.05m thick stakes, which formed a circle measuring about 0.6m in diameter, may have protected this burial from the cairn material. All the urns contained cremations and appear to have been placed on, or close to, the old ground surface, which had been strewn with ash and charcoal prior to the construction of the cairn. *March 1978*  
 Hutcheson 1891; Coles 1964, 120, 148; Coles 1969, 46, 49, 89; Henshall 1968, 178, 180, 191; Coutts 1970, 11, no. 13.
- 11 Guthrie Estate † NO 55 SE 6  
 When a cairn was removed from the Guthrie Estate, a flint dagger was found. *The Gentleman's Magazine*, lxxvii (1797), pt. 1, 199-200; Evans 1897, 353.
- 12 Hare Cairn † NO 537 548 NO 55 SW 8  
 When this cairn, which measured 27m in diameter and 3m in height, was removed in 1955, a cist containing a Food Vessel (NMAS EE 152) was found beneath it. *March 1978 DES (1956)*, 2; *PSAS*, xcvi (1962-3), 364, no. 13.
- 13 Hatton Mill † NO 61 50 NO 65 SW 11  
 When this cairn, measuring 15m in diameter, was removed from Westfield of Hatton Mill in 1835, a pit containing an inhumation in a cist, was found beneath it. *NSA*, xi (Forfar), 399.
- 14 Hilton NO 556 513 NO 55 SE 3  
 The remains of a cairn measuring about 21m in diameter stand on the S side of the broad summit of Guthrie Hill; several 'urns' were found within the mound in the 19th century. *March 1978*  
 Name Book, Forfar. No. 47, p. 10; Coutts 1970, 12, no. 16.
- 15 Kinnell † NO 65 SW 15  
 The *Statistical Account* records that 'several human bones ... of large size' and an 'urn' containing a cremation were discovered when a barrow was opened in Kinnell parish. *Stat Acct*, ii (1792), 493.
- 16 Kinnells Mill NO 605 501 NO 65 SE 18  
 This cairn, situated immediately behind the house at Kinnells Mill, measures 15m in diameter and 1.5m in height. *March 1978*
- 17 Law Hill, Idvies † NO 530 472 NO 54 NW 1  
 This cairn consisted of a capping of earth and stones 1m thick, which had been spread over a natural hillock. In 1923, a cist containing a cremation and a Beaker (NMAS EE 159) was found below the centre of the cairn. Recently the whole mound has been removed. *March 1978*  
*NSA*, xi (Forfar), 386; Callander 1924, 24-7.
- 18 Leysmill † NO 60 47 NO 64 NW 8  
 It is recorded that cists and 'urns' were found in some of the 'tumuli' that once stood at Leysmill.  
 Carrie 1881, 8.

- 19 Montreathmont Moor NO 596 540 NO 55 SE 1  
The remains of what are probably two cairns, measuring about 10m and 12m in diameter respectively, are situated in dense woodland E of the wireless station on Montreathmont Moor. *March 1978*  
Name Book, Forfar, No. 55, p. 8.
- 20 Restenneth † NO c. 48 51 NO 45 SE  
Jamieson records that a 'number of smaller cairns', (cf. Blackgate, no. 83) and 'one of uncommon size' occupied a 'muir' a little to the S of Restenneth.  
Jamieson 1822a, 24.
- 21 Reswallie † NO 496 512 NO 45 SE  
The remains of what may have been a small cairn covering a cist were discovered at Reswallie Mains in 1967; the cist contained an inhumation accompanied by a Food Vessel and a flint flake (DMAG 1971-179: 1 and 2).  
*DES (1967)*, 3-4; Coutts 1971, 51, no. 97.
- 22 Three Laws NO 677 622 NO 66 SE 2  
The discovery of several burials in two of the 'three Laws of Logie' was recorded in 1793. Two of the 'Laws' have been completely removed by gravel-digging, but the third is a low knoll capped by a very slight cairn, which measures 20m in diameter within a shallow ditch. Outside the ditch there is a continuous bank 3.5m in thickness and 0.4m high. In one of the other 'Laws', four inhumations were found about 0.3m below the surface, and an inurned cremation at a depth of 1.2m, and an armlet was also discovered, quite close to the inhumations; in the other, a cist containing an inhumation was found. Both of these 'Laws' were almost certainly natural mounds but whether they were capped by cairns is unknown. *April 1978*  
*Stat Acct*, ix (1793), 51-2.
- 23 Wuddy Law NO 629 523 NO 65 SW 19  
A scatter of stones spread over an area of dark soil measuring about 40m in diameter is probably all that remains of a cairn whose diameter measured '45 yards, and the height 4'. When most of the mound was removed about 1810 several 'earthen vessels' were found.  
*March 1978*  
*NSA*, xi (Forfar), 399; Name Book, Forfar, No. 55, p. 33.

#### SQUARE BARROW CEMETERIES

- 24 Balneaves Cottage + NO 605 497 NO 64 NW  
The site of at least one ditched barrow measuring about 5m square, has been recorded as a crop-mark in the field N of Balneaves Cottage. *March 1978*
- 25 Boysack + NO 618 494 NO 64 NW  
Crop-marks showing the ditches of a number of circular and square barrows indicate the presence of a small cemetery on a broad terrace above an area of low-lying ground SW of Inverighty Cottage. The cemetery includes at least two circular barrows measuring about 7m and 20m in diameter respectively, together with two contiguous, square barrows, each about 8m square and sharing one common side. *March 1978*
- 26 Boysack Mills + NO 626 491 NO 64 NW  
Crop-marks reveal a small group of circular and square ditched enclosures immediately N of Boysack Mills farm. In 1977, excavation in advance of their destruction by gravel-quarrying established that at least one of the square features had been a barrow, 5m square, which covered a deep central burial-pit containing an inhumation in a timber coffin.  
*March 1978*  
*DES (1977)*, 5.

- 27 Inverighty Cottage + NO 620 495 NO 64 NW  
Between the Lunan Water and rising ground to the NE, there is a level terrace some 5m above the river, on which the crop-marks of a cemetery of both circular and square ditched barrows have been recorded. There are at least five circular barrows, the largest of which measures about 15m in diameter and the smallest about 6m. There are also at least twelve square barrows measuring up to 8m square; two of them share a common side and four others form a block measuring about 12m square. *March 1978*
- 28 Red Castle + NO 687 509 NO 65 SE  
Crop-marks showing the ditches of at least one square and two circular barrows have been located in a field S of Red Castle, on the edge of the raised beach. The square barrow measures about 8m square within the ditch, which appears to be broken by causeways at the corners; the larger of the circular barrows measures about 10m in diameter overall. *March 1978*

## BURIALS AND CISTS

(See also no. 232)

- 29 Back Boath † NO 564 456 NO 54 NE 15  
A cist was found on Boath Hill in 1969; it contained an inhumation accompanied by a Food Vessel (DMAG 1971-177).  
*DES (1969), 2; Coutts 1971, 51, no. 95.*
- 30 Bandoch † NO 646 491 NO 64 NW 14  
Gravel-digging at Bandoch revealed a Beaker (NMAE EG 94), and also the remains of some pits.  
*PSAS, lxxxvi (1951-2), 214, no. 1.*
- 31 Boysack Mills † NO 627 490 NO 64 NW  
In June 1978 a cist containing an inhumation and a Beaker was discovered in the Boysack Mills gravel-quarry.
- 32 Bractullo 1 † NO 523 473 NO 54 NW 5  
It is recorded that several cists containing inhumations and necklaces, 'apparently made of charred wood', were found on Bractullo farm; this may be the same site as Kil Knowe, where the discovery of several urns was recorded in 1859. (See no. 227).  
*NSA, xi (Forfar), 386; Name Book, Forfar, No. 57, p. 53.*
- 33 Bractullo 2 † NO 524 473 NO 54 NW  
Ploughing in 1966 revealed a cist which contained an inhumation accompanied by a Beaker (DMAG 1969-244: 1) and an assortment of stone implements (DMAG 1969-244: 2-16).  
*DES (1967), 1-2; Coutts 1971, 45, no. 77.*
- 34 Burnside Mill † NO 494 510 NO 45 SE 32  
A perforated axe-hammer (NMAE AH 142) was found in a cist at Burnside Mill.  
*PSAS, xlviii (1913-14), 16.*
- 35 Colliston Mill † NO c. 601 457 NO 64 NW 6  
An inhumation accompanied by a Beaker (NMAE EG 49), was found in a cist on Colliston Mill farm.  
*PSAS, xlix (1914-15), 15-16.*
- 36 Corbie Knowe \* NO 691 489 NO 64 NE 4  
In 1915 a skeleton was found in the S flank of what may be the remains of an artificial mound, which stands on the edge of the raised beach at the S end of Lunan Bay. The date and function of the mound are unknown; it is said to have been used as a smugglers' look-out. *March 1978*  
*Carrie 1881, 11; Warden 1880-85, iii, 453.*

- 37 Dunnichen † NO c. 515 492 NO 54 NW 11  
 Shortly before 1833, a cist cemetery was discovered on the farm of East Mains of Dunnichen; inhumations, cremations and 'urns', were found.  
*NSA*, xi (Forfar), 146-7.
- 38 East Hills † NO 549 450 NO 54 NW 16  
 A cist at East Hills was excavated in 1973, but no burial was found.  
*DES (1973)*, 4.
- 39 Fairies Knowe, Letham † NO 533 487 NO 54 NW 15  
 A 'considerable number' of cists were found in the Fairies Knowe, Letham; they contained inhumations and cremations in 'urns'; some of the cists also yielded jet necklaces, and 'rusty daggers', but none of these appear to survive. *March 1978*  
*NSA*, xi (Forfar), 147.
- 40 Forfar 1 † NO 46 51 NO 45 SE  
 An inverted 'urn' containing a cremation was found beside the old high-road to Brechin, about 'a furlong (200m) east from the town of Forfar'.  
 Jamieson 1822b, 91-2.
- 41 Forfar 2 † NO 45 SE 26  
 A small urn, which was found in a cist at 'Nursery Fens', has been preserved in the Meffan Institute, Forfar.  
 Reid 1902, 256.
- 42 Forfar 3 † NO 463 505 NO 45 SE 25  
 A Cordoned Urn, which was found in South Street, is now in the Meffan Institute, Forfar.  
 Reid 1902, 256.
- 43 Forfar 4 † NO 461 501 NO 45 SE 29  
 In 1961 two cists were found in Newmonthill Cemetery; a cremation was found in one, but the other contained an inhumation with a Food Vessel, which is now in the Meffan Institute, Forfar.  
*DES (1961)*, 4; Coutts 1964, 157-8.
- 44 Gallow Hill, Balmashanner † NO 455 492 NO 44 NE  
 In 1953 two burials of unknown date, were found on the SW side of the hill.
- 45 Gallows Hill, Forfar † NO 461 511 NO 45 SE  
 It was recorded in 1861, that a sawmill occupied the site of the gallows, where a large number of human bones had been found.  
 Jervise 1861, pt. 2, 30.
- 46 Gallow Law, Kinnell † NO c. 607 502 NO 65 SW 12  
 It is recorded that 'urns' and cremations were found in Gallow Law, which lay 'not far off' from Wuddy Law (NO 629 523).  
*NSA*, xi (Forfar), 399.
- 47 Gallows Law, Gardyne † NO 572 492 NO 54 NE 6  
 A cist containing a skeleton was found in a prominent knoll called Gallows Law, which forms the W end of a narrow gravel ridge. (See also no. 247).
- 48 Glaster Law † NO 592 513 NO 55 SE 10  
 In the 19th century 'urns' and bones were found in this gravel knoll, which lies just N of Glasterlaw steading.  
*NSA*, xi (Forfar), 399, Name Book, Forfar, No. 55, p. 23.

- 49 Grahamsfirth † NO 612 544 NO 65 SW 1  
An inverted Collared Urn (NMAS EA 139) with a cremation was found in a field SW of the steading.  
*PSAS*, xxx (1895-6), 200-1.
- 50 Guthrie † NO 55 SE 8  
A cist containing an inhumation with a necklace of shale beads, was found in the parish of Guthrie in 1851.  
*PSAS*, i (1851-4), 57.
- 51 Hatton Mill Farm † NO 618 496 NO 64 NW  
The excavation of this cist, following its discovery in 1970, revealed an inhumation which was accompanied by a Beaker and a flint scraper (DMAG 1971-543: 1 and 2 respectively).  
Wedderburn 1970; Coutts 1971, 46, no. 84.
- 52 Hodgeton 1 † NO 639 491 NO 64 NW 10  
In 1962, a cist containing a cremation was found during sand extraction SW of the farm.  
(See also no. 223).  
*DES (1962)*, 2; Coutts 1964, 158.
- 53 Hodgeton 2 † NO 640 491 NO 64 NW 10  
A Food Vessel (DMAG 1964-45) and the remains of an inhumation were recovered from a cist, which was destroyed by sand-digging operations on Hodgeton farm in 1963.  
*DES (1963)*, 2; Coutts 1964, 159; Coutts 1971, 51, no. 91.
- 54 Kingsmuir † NO c. 47 49 NO 44 NE  
A cist of the 'Pictish kind', was found on a piece of ground called 'The Brugh', which adjoined the King's Muir.  
Jervise 1857, 190.
- 55 Knockhill † NO 577 476 NO 54 NE 9  
In 1948 a cist containing a Food Vessel (NMAS EE 142) was discovered in the field E of Knockhill Cottage.  
Stevenson 1948.
- 56 Letham Grange 1 † NO 625 454 NO 64 NW 18  
Two 'urns' were found when the gardens of the Grange were being laid out in 1826.  
Jervise 1864, 102.
- 57 Letham Grange 2 † NO 62 45 NO 64 NW 18  
About 1826, sand-digging near the gardener's house revealed two 'urns'.  
Jervise 1864, 102.
- 58 Letham Grange 3 † NO 626 455 NO 64 NW 20  
The discovery, at Letham Grange, of a cist containing a cremation was recorded in 1859.  
Name Book, Forfar, No. 80, p. 47.
- 59 Lochhead † NO 483 512 NO 45 SE 34  
In 1954 an empty cist was found at Lochhead gravel pit.  
*DES (1954)*, 6.
- 60 Lunanhead 1 † NO 473 521 NO 45 SE 16  
In the 19th century 'urns' were found at the earthwork (no. 192), which lies SW of Lunanhead. *March 1978*  
*NSA*, xi (Forfar), 694; Name Book, Forfar, No. 44, pp. 9-10; Crawford 1949, 137-8.
- 61 Lunanhead 2 † NO 473 519 NO 45 SE 12  
Excavations for the railway about 1852 revealed several cists 'about 1 mile (1.6km) NE' of Forfar. Fragments of bone were found in all the cists except for one, which contained an 'urn' and what may have been a jet necklace.  
Jervise 1857, 190.

- 62 Lunanhead 3 † NO 477 523 NO 45 SE 12  
The removal of gravel from a knoll NE of Lunanhead, called the Dog's Knowe, has led to the discovery of at least six cists. Little was recorded of two cists which were found about 1857 and 1874 respectively, but two, which came to light in 1877, are better documented. The first contained an inhumation with a jet necklace (NMAS EQ 87) and was covered by two superimposed cap-stones; the other held an inhumation with a Food Vessel (NMAS EQ 18) and had been buried in a pit about 3m deep. Two further cists were discovered in 1941: a Beaker (NMAS EG 76) and an inhumation were recovered from one; the other contained an inhumation accompanied by several fragments of pottery which have subsequently been lost.  
Galloway 1878; Ewen 1942.
- 63 Mains of Craichie † NO 504 473 NO 54 NW  
A handled Beaker and a flat bronze riveted dagger (DMAG 1971-169: 1 and 2 respectively) were found in a cist at Mains of Craichie. A Collared Urn (DMAG 1971-182) was found 3m SE of the cist.  
*DES (1970), 3; Coutts 1971, 46, no. 83; Coutts 1971, 59, no. 110.*
- 64 Melgund Bank † NO 550 545 NO 55 SE  
A cist was revealed by ploughing, just below the crest of a low knoll on Melgund Muir. On the floor of the cist there was an inhumation with a Food Vessel (DMAG 1971-180: 1); fragments of another, coarser, vessel (DMAG 1971-180: 2) were found in the soil filling the cist.  
*DES (1969), 3; Coutts 1971, 52, no. 98.*
- 65 Melgund Muir † NO c. 553 545 NO 55 SE  
An Encrusted Urn (NMAS EA 230) containing a cremation was found on Melgund Muir in 1943.  
Childe 1943.
- 66 Montrose † NO 75 NW 14  
An object of gold was found with an 'urn' at 'Muir Montrose'.  
Pococke 1887, 213.
- 67 Murton † NO 493 511 NO 45 SE 33  
An inhumation with a Food Vessel (DMAG 1971-185) was found in one of two cists at Murton; the second cist was empty.  
Coutts 1971, 52, no. 100.
- 68 Myreside † NO 479 523 NO 45 SE 35  
A cist containing an inhumation was discovered a short distance NW of the farm.  
*DES (1955), 5.*
- 69 Myrestone † NO 490 536 NO 45 SE 7  
In 1955, a cist containing an inhumation was found a little way NE of the steading.
- 70 Pitreuchie † NO 469 497 NO 44 NE 2  
A Food Vessel (NMAS EQ 293) and two jet necklaces (NMAS EQ 294 and DMAG 1969-254 respectively) were discovered in a cist with an inhumation, a little way NE of the farm.  
*PSAS, xli (1906-7), 65-6, no. 3; Coutts 1971, p. 52, no. 104.*
- 71 Pitkenney 1 † NO 539 538 NO 55 SW 7  
Road construction in 1826 destroyed a small cemetery of about 20 'urns', of which only a few were in cists.  
Jervise 1860, 79.
- 72 Pitkenney 2 † NO 540 538 NO 55 SW 7  
Gravel-digging in a hillock NE of Bog of Pitkenney revealed a cist containing an 'urn' and a jet necklace (NMAS EQ 384).  
Jervise 1860.

- 73 Pitmuies † NO c. 566 499 NO 54 NE 2  
 The removal of a mound of sand and gravel, when the road near the Pitmuies cross-shaft (no. 240) was straightened, revealed several inhumations. It is probably this mound that the author of the *New Statistical Account*, writing some fifty years after the event, describes as a 'tumulus' in which inurned cremations were found. *Stat Acct*, ii (1792), 514; *NSA*, xi (Forfar), 386.

#### CUP-AND-RING MARKINGS

- 74 Blackgate NO 484 528 NO 45 SE 8  
 A small cup-and-ring marked stone, which was found in the cairn at Blackgate, may have scaled off the larger of the two surviving stones of the stone circle (see no. 83). Jervise 1857, 190-1; Simpson 1866, 61-2.
- 75 Cunninghill NO c. 477 507 NO 45 SE  
 A cup-marked stone was recorded on the Forfar golf course in 1935, but it can no longer be located. *March 1978*  
 NMRS Ms. 28 (SAS 505).
- 76 Dunnichen † NO c. 513 486 NO 54 NW 9  
 This cup-marked boulder can no longer be located. *March 1978*  
 Allen 1882, 103-4.
- 77 Fordhouse NO 665 605 NO 66 SE 3  
 A cup-marked boulder. *April 1978*  
 Lumsden 1897, 242-3.
- 78 Girdle Stane NO 527 498 NO 54 NW 10  
 There is a possible cup-and-ring mark on this boundary marker. *March 1978*  
 Warden 1880-85, iii, 190; Coutts 1970, 24, no. 2.
- 79 Letham Grange NO 623 458 NO 64 NW 19  
 A fine cup-and-ring marked stone (NMAS GA 5) was found in the wall of the souterrain at Letham Grange (See no. 124).  
 Simpson 1866, 41-2.
- 80 Reswallie House NO c. 505 515 NO 55 SW 11  
 Five cup-and-ring marked boulders have been built into a rockery at Reswallie House. They were all found in fields in the vicinity, and a stone in the Meffan Institute, Forfar, is probably from the same neighbourhood.  
 Allen 1882, 105-8.
- 81 Welton NO 508 489 NO 54 NW  
 There is a cup-and-ring marked stone at Dunnichen House, which was found at Welton (NO c. 470 499).  
 Allen 1882, 104-5; NO 44' NE 1.
- 82 Westerton NO 536 521 NO 55 SW 15  
 At Westerton there are five cup-marks on the top of the standing stone which also bears an incised human figure (see no. 89). *March 1978*  
 Simpson 1866, 15.

## STANDING STONES AND STONE CIRCLES

- 83 Blackgate \* NO 484 528 NO 45 SE 8  
In the farm yard at Blackgate there are the remains of a stone circle comprising two massive standing stones, the possible stump of another, and a partly buried stone of uncertain status, which all lie on the circumference of a circle measuring 16.3m in diameter. A cairn once stood within these stones, but it is uncertain whether either of the two upright stones is in its original position. One of the stones may have been cup-marked (see no. 74). *March 1978*  
Pennant 1774-6, ii, 169; Jamieson 1822a, 24; Jervise 1857, 190-1; Warden 1880-85, v, 98; Coutts 1970, 18, no. 5.
- 84 Boath Hill † NO c. 561 456 NO 54 NE 14  
Several large upright stones were removed from the top of Boath Hill in the 19th century. *March 1978*  
*NSA*, xi (Forfar), 357.
- 85 Carse Grey NO 462 538 NO 45 SE 1  
Three stones remain of what has probably been a four-poster stone circle standing in coniferous woodland on the crest of the ridge at Carse Grey. Only two stones are still upright. *March 1978*  
Name Book, Forfar, No. 77, p. 9.
- 86 Rescobie † NO 509 520 NO 55 SW 9  
There was formerly a standing stone immediately NE of the present church. *March 1978*  
*NSA*, xi (Forfar), 610; Name Book, Forfar, No. 77, p. 37.
- 87 Three Laws NO 678 622 NO 66 SE 10  
A slight rise E of the surviving cairn (no. 22) is occupied by three recumbent stones, which were reported to be standing in 1793, when there were two similar stones near by. *April 1978*  
*Stat Acct*, ix (1793), 52.
- 88 West Craig † NO 453 484 NO 44 NE 7  
The site of this standing stone now lies in a nursery field of coniferous trees. *March 1978*  
Name Book, Forfar, No. 44, p. 30.
- 89 Westerton NO 536 521 NO 55 SW 15  
This stone stands in an arable field on the W side of the road at Westerton and measures 1.4m high and 1m broad. On its SW face there are the remains of an incised human figure about 0.9m high, and on top of the stone there are five cup-marks. *March 1978*

## PALISADED WORKS

(See also no. 103)

- 90 Boysack + NO 620 488 NO 64 NW  
The crop-marks of a rectangular timber building have been identified in a level field SW of Boysack; it measures approximately 18m in length by 9m in breadth and is situated within a rectangular palisaded enclosure measuring 60m by 75m. *March 1978*
- 91 Douglasmuir + NO 615 481 NO 64 NW  
The crop-mark of a rectangular palisaded enclosure, measuring about 38m in length by 15m broad, has been located S of Douglasmuir. Half-way along its length the enclosure is bisected by a line of post-holes.
- 92 Dun + NO 662 594 NO 65 NE  
The crop-mark of what may be an oval palisaded enclosure has been recorded on a gentle slope NE of Balwylllo. The enclosure measures a maximum of about 35m in diameter and there are traces of at least one internal structure.



- 93 Ironshill + NO 674 497 NO 64 NE  
The complex crop-mark of an enclosure, which has been recorded in a field SE of Ironshill Farm Cottages, is probably the result of two or more phases of occupation. The enclosure is nearly circular on plan, measuring about 45m in diameter within a ditch between 1m and 2m wide, and in the interior there is what may be a palisade trench running eccentrically to the perimeter, and also a dark area, which may represent the sites of circular houses. On the NW side the perimeter bifurcates to form a small crescentic annexe, and a larger annexe, measuring about 40m by 20m, appears to butt on to the main enclosure on this part of the circuit. In the vicinity of the enclosure there are slight traces of what may be a field-system together with some circular markings measuring about 10m in diameter. *March 1978*
- 94 Newton + NO 608 465 NO 64 NW  
The crop-mark of this oval enclosure lies due W of Mill of Colliston, where the steep slopes that form the corner of the field provide a natural defence on the N and W sides of the site. The enclosure measures about 50m from E to W by 30m transversely within a ditch which measures up to 3m wide. There is an entrance on the E side and a broad gap of about 17m on the naturally strong NW side. A separate phase of occupation may be indicated by a palisade trench which closes the E entrance, and faint marks within the enclosure may represent the sites of timber houses. *March 1978*
- 95 Priestfield + NO 673 488 NO 64 NE  
The crop-mark of a palisaded homestead has been identified in the field immediately NW of Anniston. The area enclosed by the palisade is oval and measures about 35m in maximum diameter, and contains a circular hut about 15m in diameter. Outside the palisade there is another circular mark, which may represent a hut of similar size, and there are also faint traces of what may be a field-system. *March 1978*

## FORTS

- 96 Kemps Castle, Turin Hill \* NO 51 53 NO 55 SW 1  
On the summit of Turin Hill there are the remains of a multi-period fort NO 514 535, and three duns NO 5120 5344, NO 5133 5348 and NO 5147 5355 respectively. A stretch of orthostatic walling flanks the S side of the westernmost dun. There is a small incised cross on one of the foundation stones of a modern boundary wall, NO 5135 5349; it is probably a parish boundary cross. *March 1978*  
Christison 1900, 96-8; Feachem 1955, 74-5; Feachem 1977, 106; Coutts 1970, 37-8, no. 27.
- 97 Prail Castle NO 697 464 NO 64 NE 7  
This coastal promontory fort is defended by three ramparts. *March 1978*  
Cumming 1843, 110-11; Carrie 1881, 11.
- 98 Red Head NO 701 474 NO 74 NW 2  
There is a coastal promontory fort on Red Head defended by a single rampart which was severely damaged during the second World War. *March 1978*  
*DES (1961)*, 5; Coutts 1970, 37, no. 26.
- 99 West Mains of Ethie NO 692 460 NO 64 NE 8  
A coastal promontory fort defended by three ramparts. Between 1962 and 1971 trenches were excavated across the defences and entrance; the remains of paving and timber structures were located in the interior (see also no. 246). *March 1978*  
Coutts 1970, 38, no. 28; *DES (1971)*, 2.

## DUNS

(See also no. 96)

- 100 Dumbarrow \* NO 551 479 NO 54 NE 5  
A rocky eminence that forms the E end of Dumbarrow Hill, is occupied by an oval dun measuring 38m by 30m overall; the wall appears to have been up to 5m thick, and some outer facing-stones are visible on the NW. *March 1978*  
*NSA, xi (Forfar), 142.*
- 101 Dunnichen † NO 505 486 NO 54 NW 2  
A stone 'fort', situated on Castle Hill, a low knoll W of Dunnichen, which was destroyed by quarrying early in the 19th century, was probably a dun, similar to the one on Dumbarrow Hill (no. 100). *March 1978*  
*Stat Acct, i (1791), 419; NSA, xi (Forfar), 142, 146.*
- 102 Rob's Reed \* NO 490 524 NO 45 SE 30  
On the SW shoulder of Pitscandly Hill, there is a dun measuring 32m in diameter over a wall now reduced to a spread of rubble measuring 7.7m in thickness. *March 1978*  
*Christison 1900, 107; Coutts 1970, 37, no. 25.*

## UNENCLOSED SETTLEMENTS

- 103 Boysack + NO 619 489 NO 64 NW  
In the field SW of Boysack, air photographs show at least five circular crop-marks, each measuring about 17m in diameter, which probably represent the sites of timber houses forming an unenclosed settlement. Close by there is a sixth circular mark measuring about 10m in diameter, which appears to form the SW corner of a narrow rectangular palisaded enclosure measuring about 35m in length by 15m in breadth. *March 1978*
- 104 Chapelton + NO 621 483 NO 64 NW  
In a field S of Boysack an extensive complex of crop-marks has been recorded which probably represents an unenclosed settlement. Some of the circular marks almost certainly represent the sites of houses measuring about 10m in diameter, and there are also several small marks which are apparently rectilinear. *March 1978*
- 105 Douglasmuir + NO 617 481 NO 64 NW  
The crop-marks of what are probably three ring-ditch houses, each measuring about 10m in diameter, have been photographed in a level field SE of Douglasmuir. There is also a fourth ring-ditch without an entrance near by. *March 1978*
- 106 Dubton + NO 704 607 to 706 607 NO 76 SW  
The crop-marks of what is probably a small unenclosed settlement have been recorded on a gentle rise ENE of Dubton. A line of five circular marks, each measuring about 12m in diameter, probably represent the sites of houses; the perimeter of one appears to be delineated by pits. Near by there are at least three smaller rings, which measure about 6m in diameter, and there may be two more houses about 100m further E. *April 1978*
- 107 Dun + NO 688 593 NO 65 NE  
A number of crop-marks have been recorded at the top of the slope that runs up from the Montrose basin to the level ground on which the Roman temporary camp (no. 161) is situated. Two ring-ditches, measuring about 15m in diameter, lie within the SW and NW quadrants of the camp respectively and at least one other of comparable size lies outside the camp to the S, together with at least three small circular markings, one of which is penannular, and another may be a ditched barrow measuring about 10m in diameter.  
*April 1978*

- 108 Friockheim + NO 598 500 NO 55 SE  
The crop-mark of what may be the site of a circular house, measuring about 10m in diameter, has been recorded W of Friockheim. A slight 'halo' around the W side, at a distance of about 4m from the perimeter of the house, may indicate that it stood within an enclosure.
- 109 Ironshill 1 + NO 670 499 NO 64 NE  
A probable unenclosed settlement has been located SW of Ironshill on the E side of the railway. Two circular crop-marks, which measure about 10m in diameter, probably represent the sites of houses, and there is a circle of pits of similar dimensions near by. Another house, measuring about 8m in diameter, obscures the N corner of what is possibly an enclosure measuring about 25m square. *March 1978*
- 110 Ironshill 2 + NO 670 501 NO 65 SE  
The crop-marks of what is probably an unenclosed settlement have been noted on a gentle NE-facing slope W of Ironshill. There are at least three circular marks probably representing the sites of houses measuring up to 15m in diameter, and also a ring-ditch of comparable size. *March 1978*
- 111 Lawton + NO 640 485 NO 64 NW  
A small group of crop-marks E of Lawton House probably indicates the site of an unenclosed settlement.
- 112 Leys + NO 614 469 NO 64 NW  
The crop-mark of a ring-ditch, measuring about 16m in diameter, lies at the top of a steep gravel scarp W of Templeton. A network of linear features in the vicinity may be the remains of an associated field-system. *March 1978*
- 113 Loanhead + NO 620 467 NO 64 NW  
Crop-marks in a level field at the top of a gentle SE-facing slope, about 300m S of Templeton, consist of a ring-ditch, measuring about 18m in diameter, which is surrounded by what may be an associated field-system composed of a network of linear marks. *March 1978*
- 114 Montreathmont Moor NO 584 540 NO 55 SE 1 & 12  
On Battle Drum, W of the wireless station on Montreathmont Moor, there are fragments of a field-system surviving in the rides of a forestry plantation. A group of cairns recorded here in the 19th century was probably the result of field clearance, and the whole system may have been associated with the hut-circle at NO 582 540. *March 1978*  
*NSA, xi (Forfar), 399; Name Book, Forfar, No. 55, pp. 7-8.*
- 115 New Barns Smithy + NO 676 491 NO 64 NE  
A group of crop-marks have been recorded W of New Barns Smithy. One circular mark may indicate the site of a house measuring about 10m in diameter, and there are probably two others. There are also at least three square enclosures, which measure on average about 10m across, and a number of other indeterminate marks.
- 116 New Mill + NO 687 488 NO 64 NE  
The crop-marks of what are probably three circular houses, measuring about 10m in diameter, have been recorded N of New Mill. There is also a circular enclosure about 15m in diameter, and at least three rectangular enclosures measuring about 15m in length by 5m broad.
- 117 Newton + NO 609 467 NO 64 NW  
The crop-marks of what is probably a multi-period settlement site have been located on a gravel ridge NW of Mill of Colliston. At least three penannular marks, which probably represent ring-ditch houses, run in a line to the NW of the largest house which measures 8m in diameter within its ditch. To the W of these there is what is probably a souterrain, measuring about 10m in length and possibly associated with the remains of a ring-groove house. About 30m N of the souterrain there is a pit-circle measuring about 10m in internal diameter; a number of other pits are visible over the rest of the site. *March 1978*

- 118 Priestfield + NO 667 485 NO 64 NE  
A group of crop-marks recorded SW of Priestfield probably represents part of an unenclosed settlement.
- 119 Red Castle + NO 687 509 NO 65 SE  
A crescentic crop-mark, which has been recorded in a field S of Red Castle, is probably a house-platform measuring about 15m in diameter. *March 1978*
- 120 Warehouse + NO 717 601 to 718 604 NO 76 SW  
In the area N of the new development around Warehouse Road, at the N end of the Burgh of Montrose, a number of crop-marks have been observed. They include the sites of at least two circular house-platforms measuring about 12m in diameter, together with what is possibly a circular enclosure measuring about 15m in diameter, and several linear marks measuring up to 12m in length. *April 1978*
- 121 Westfield 1 + NO 631 482 NO 64 NW  
The crop-marks of about six ring-ditches measuring about 10m in diameter have been identified SE of Westfield; they probably represent the remains of an unenclosed settlement.
- 122 Westfield 2 + NO 630 485 NO 64 NW  
A small unenclosed settlement, comprising about three circular crop-marks and a number of indeterminate marks, has been recorded NE of Westfield.

## SOUTERRAINS

(See also no. 117)

- 123 Fithie + NO 632 544 NO 65 SW 3  
In 1868 a souterrain was discovered immediately W of the farmhouse at Fithie, and it was apparently dug into again later in the 19th century. The two descriptions, however, do not tally and while Jervise described the terminal of a small passage about 4m in length, the later excavator found a curving souterrain some 22m long, whose only surviving stone-work was at the entrance. Finds from the site were deposited in the National Museum of Antiquities of Scotland. *March 1978*  
Jervise 1870; Wainwright 1963, 185-7.
- 124 Letham Grange + NO 623 458 NO 64 NW 19  
In the mid 19th century a souterrain was discovered at Letham Grange; it was probably destroyed in 1885, when the layout of the grounds was altered. (See also no. 79).  
Wainwright 1963, 193-4.
- 125 Lunan NO 65 SE 12  
In 1817, what may have been a souterrain, was discovered in a field called 'Cluy's Burn Park', on the Lunan estate. It consisted of an elliptical chamber measuring 5m in length by 1.2m in width, approached along a short passage.  
Carrie 1881, 25-6.
- 126 New Barns + NO 683 492 NO 64 NE  
A crop-mark NNW of New Barns has been tentatively identified as that of a souterrain, with the remains of a surface structure close by. The souterrain measures about 15m in length and is sited on a gentle S-facing slope. *March 1978*
- 127 Newton + NO 608 465 NO 64 NW  
A crescentic crop-mark recorded immediately W of Mill of Colliston may represent remains of a small souterrain measuring about 12m in length. *March 1978*
- 128 Rescobie 1 † NO 489 520 NO 45 SE 31  
A souterrain was destroyed in 1837 when the railway was being constructed. A 'hand-mill' and a quantity of ashes were found near the inner end, but nothing else was recorded.  
NSA, xi (Forfar), 607; Wainwright 1963, 204-6.

- 129 Rescobie 2 † NO c. 520 534 NO 55 SW 6  
The remains of what may have been a souterrain were discovered in 1939; more recent excavations failed to relocate the site. Wainwright 1963, 206-8.
- 130 West Grange of Conon † NO 573 450 NO 54 NE 12  
The remains of a souterrain and what was probably an associated circular hut were found 500m NW of West Grange of Conon. Finds from the excavations in 1859 were deposited in the National Museum of Antiquities of Scotland. A circular corbelled chamber, which was linked to the main passage, is still intact. (See also no. 245). *March 1978*  
Jervise 1862; Wainwright 1963, 177-80.

#### RING-DITCHES

- 131 Balneaves Cottage 1 † NO 605 497 NO 64 NW  
A penannular ring-ditch has been noted on an air photograph in the corner of the field immediately NE of Balneaves Cottage. The area enclosed by the broad ditch measures about 8m in diameter and contains what appear to be four pits disposed as a square. *March 1978*
- 132 Balneaves Cottage 2 † NO 606 497 NO 64 NW  
At the terminal of the pit-alignment (no. 158) the crop-marks of at least three ring-ditches have been recorded, the largest of which measures about 18m in diameter. *March 1978*
- 133 Balneaves Cottage 3 † NO 603 499 NO 64 NW  
A small penannular ring-ditch, which was noted as a crop-mark N of Balneaves Cottage, has been destroyed by a gravel-pit.
- 134 Douglasmuir † NO 607 493 NO 64 NW  
The crop-mark of a ring-ditch measuring about 10m in diameter has been observed SE of Balneaves Cottage. There appears to be a pit in the interior. *March 1978*
- 135 Dun † NO 662 596 NO 65 NE  
A ring-ditch measuring about 12m in diameter has been recorded as a crop-mark SW of Dun.
- 136 Fisherhills 1 † NO 727 619 NO 76 SW  
Air photographs show a ring-ditch, measuring about 5m in diameter, on a SE-facing slope S of Little Kinnaber. *April 1978*
- 137 Fisherhills 2 † NO 728 621 NO 76 SW  
The crop-mark of a ring-ditch measuring about 8m in diameter has been observed in a level field immediately W of Fisherhills. *April 1978*
- 138 Friockheim † NO 601 497 NO 64 NW  
The crop-mark of a ring-ditch measuring about 8m in diameter has been observed W of Balneaves Cottage.
- 139 Invergighty Cottage † NO 614 495 NO 64 NW  
A ring-ditch measuring about 8m in diameter has been observed about 500m W of Invergighty Cottage; what may be a pit is visible in the interior. *March 1978*
- 140 Inverkeilor † NO 671 497 NO 64 NE  
In an arable field on the E side of the railway, and about 400m SW of Ironshill Farm Cottages, air photography has revealed the remains of at least four ring-ditches, which measure about 8m in diameter. *March 1978*
- 141 Ironshill 1 † NO 669 499 NO 64 NE  
To the W of Ironshill, and on the W side of the railway line, there is a crop-mark of a ring-ditch measuring about 16m in diameter. *March 1978*

- 142 Ironshill 2 + NO 677 503 NO 65 SE  
In a field NE of Ironshill the crop-mark of a penannular ring-ditch, measuring about 9m in diameter within the ditch, has been recorded. There is a short arc of what may be an outer concentric ditch on the NW. *March 1978*
- 143 Kinnells Mill + NO 605 503 NO 65 SW  
The crop-marks of at least three ring-ditches, each measuring about 10m in diameter, have been recorded N of Kinnells Mill.
- 144 Langleypark 1 + NO 681 600 NO 66 SE  
At least two ring-ditches measuring about 10m in diameter have been recorded immediately W of the S drive of Langleypark. *April 1978*
- 145 Langleypark 2 + NO 688 599 NO 65 NE  
A ring-ditch, measuring about 12m in diameter, has been recorded as a crop-mark a little to the SW of Wellhill. *April 1978*
- 146 Leys + NO 616 479 NO 64 NW  
In a field NE of Leys of Boysack, a ring-ditch, measuring about 12m in diameter, and a number of other indeterminate crop-marks, have been recorded.
- 147 Lunan + NO 688 519 NO 65 SE  
On a gentle E-facing slope N of Lunan, a ring-ditch, measuring about 10m in diameter within a broad ditch, has been recorded as a crop-mark. *March 1978*
- 148 Mid Dod + NO 489 499 NO 44 NE  
The crop-mark of a ring-ditch, measuring about 6m in diameter, has been recorded in the corner of a field 250m W of Mid Dod. *March 1978*
- 149 New Barns 1 + NO 681 490 NO 64 NE  
The crop-marks of at least three ring-ditches, the largest of which measures about 12m in diameter, have been recorded W of New Barns.
- 150 New Barns 2 + NO 684 493 NO 64 NE  
At least three circular crop-marks measuring up to 10m in diameter have been noted N of New Barns. Close to them there is a C-shaped mark, which measures about 15m across. *March 1978*
- 151 Newbigging 1 + NO 692 594 NO 65 NE  
Air photography has revealed three ring-ditches in a level field SW of Newbigging; two of the ring-ditches measure about 17m in diameter and the third about 12m. *April 1978*
- 152 Newbigging 2 + NO 697 593 NO 65 NE  
The crop-marks of two ring-ditches have been observed S of Newbigging. They measure about 10m and 14m in diameter respectively.
- 153 Newton + NO 608 464 NO 64 NW  
Some faint circular markings, which measure about 8m in diameter, have been photographed SW of Mill of Colliston. *March 1978*
- 154 Old Montrose + NO 664 570 NO 65 NE  
A ring-ditch measuring about 12m in diameter has been located NE of Powis. *April 1978*
- 155 Pitmuies + NO 570 498 NO 54 NE  
Air photographs reveal the presence of a ring-ditch situated on a low rise in a field E of Pitmuies. Concentrically placed within the enclosure, which measures about 12m in diameter, there is a faint ring measuring about 5m across. *March 1978*
- 156 Powis + NO 663 570 NO 65 NE  
The crop-mark of a ring-ditch measuring about 9m in diameter has been recorded in a level field NE of Powis. *April 1978*

- 157 Priestfield + NO 673 488 NO 64 NE  
Air photography has revealed faint traces of a number of ring-ditches measuring up to about 10m in diameter, in the vicinity of the palisaded homestead (no. 95) to the NW of Anniston. *March 1978*

#### PIT-ALIGNMENTS

- 158 Balneaves Cottage + NO 607 496 to 604 492 NO 64 NW  
Aerial photography has revealed the crop-marks of two parallel lines of pits which run for over 500m in a south-westerly direction across level farmland SE of Balneaves Cottage. The lines of pits lie about 25m apart and appear to form an avenue, whose NE end has been squared off by a single row of pits. The SW terminal of the avenue has not yet been located. About 85m SW of the NE end, a line of pits links the sides of the avenue, and other sub-divisions may be revealed by further photography. *March 1978*
- 159 Friockheim + NO 600 497 NO 64 NW  
A short length of a pit-alignment has been recorded as a crop-mark E of Friockheim.
- 160 Newton + NO 609 465 to 609 464 NO 64 NW  
A line of irregular pits has been recorded as crop-marks from the air in the field SW of Mill of Colliston. The pits straggle unevenly along the crest of a slight rise, which runs SE from an enclosure with a palisade (no. 94), and they are lost from sight, near a concentration of pits, at the entrance to the grounds of Colliston Castle. *March 1978*

#### ROMAN MONUMENTS

- 161 Dun + NO 688 595 NO 65 NE 21  
A small Roman temporary camp covering an area of about 3.2ha has been identified as a crop-mark on level ground above the N fringe of the Montrose Basin. A piece of late 1st century samian ware was found near the bottom of the ditch-fill. *April 1978*  
St Joseph 1973, 225.
- 162 Kinnell + NO 613 505 NO 65 SW 26  
To the NE of Kinnell, crop-marks indicate the site of a Roman temporary camp, which probably dates from the campaigns of Severus in the early 3rd century. The ditch encloses an area of about 25ha, and each of the visible entrances is strengthened by a *titulum*.  
*March 1978*  
St Joseph 1969, 111-12; *DES (1970)*, 4; *DES (1974)*, 8.
- 163 Lunanhead + NO 468 521 NO 45 SE 11  
The crop-marks of part of a Roman temporary camp have been recorded W of Lunanhead and it is probable that the camp is about 25ha in area. *March 1978*  
Ainslie 1794; St Joseph 1973, 224; *DES (1974)*, 7.

#### MISCELLANEOUS EARTHWORKS AND ENCLOSURES

- 164 Balgavies + NO 538 515 NO 55 SW  
To the SW of Balgavies Castle, the crop-mark of an oval enclosure measuring about 30m by 15m has been recorded. A short distance E there is a circular enclosure measuring about 30m in diameter, but it is probably of no great age.
- 165 Balneaves Cottage + NO 608 495 NO 64 NW  
An oval enclosure delineated by a ditch has been observed as a crop-mark in a field to the SE of Balneaves Cottage. The enclosure measures about 30m from E to W by 20m transversely, and on the W side the ditch is straddled by a ring-ditch measuring about 8m in diameter, but the relationship between the two is unclear. A pit measuring about 5m in length is visible within the enclosure. *March 1978*

- 166 Bryanton + NO 655 485 NO 64 NE  
To the N of Bryanton, and close to a disused quarry, a circular enclosure measuring about 20m in diameter has been recorded.
- 167 Buckiemill NO 696 525 NO 65 SE  
The top of a small coastal promontory SE of Buckiemill has been enclosed by a bank, which is up to 5m thick and 1.5m high on the landward side, but little more than a slight lip round the other three sides of the promontory, which measures about 15m square. The site is protected on the N by a natural gully which has been artificially deepened.  
*March 1978*
- 168 Carse Grey + NO 465 540 NO 45 SE  
Some indeterminate crop-marks have been observed N of Carse Grey.
- 169 Clochtow + NO 479 524 NO 45 SE  
An almost square enclosure has been recorded as a crop-mark SW of Clochtow. The enclosure measures about 22m across and there is an entrance in the SE side. *March 1978*
- 170 Compass Hill † NO c. 629 497 NO 64 NW 1  
A 'circular encampment' was recorded on Compass Hill in the 19th century; much of the hill has been quarried away, and nothing is visible in the quarry face. *March 1978*  
Carrie 1881, 8.
- 171 Cotton of Inchock NO 675 486 NO 64 NE  
This circular crop-mark on an air photograph is probably a recent plantation-boundary.  
*March 1978*
- 172 Damside + NO 579 496 NO 54 NE  
The N half of what is probably a circular enclosure, measuring about 20m in diameter, has been observed as a crop-mark E of Damside Cottages. *March 1978*
- 173 Douglasmuir + NO 609 492 NO 64 NW  
A rectilinear enclosure, measuring about 25m by 15m, has been recorded as a crop-mark NW of Douglasmuir. *March 1978*
- 174 Dun + NO 690 593 NO 65 NE  
Some indeterminate crop-marks have been recorded SE of the Roman temporary camp no. 161.
- 175 Ethie Castle + NO 690 473 NO 64 NE  
An oval enclosure measuring about 50m in maximum diameter, has been recorded as a crop-mark NE of Ethie Castle.
- 176 Fisherhills + NO 725 620 NO 76 SW  
The crop-marks of a large circular enclosure have been recorded W of Little Kinnaber, at the top of the steep scarp that drops down to the bridges across the River North Esk. Two concentric ditches, which lie about 20m apart, describe the S half of the enclosure, which may measure up to 100m in diameter over all. *April 1978*
- 177 Gallery NO 670 654 NO 66 NE  
The crop-marks of a series of linear features, possibly of no great age, have been recorded SW of Gallery.
- 178 Gilrivie + NO 686 597 NO 65 NE  
The crop-marks of what may be an enclosure have been recorded on the NW side of the railway cutting NW of the Roman temporary camp no. 161.
- 179 Hag Brae NO 504 507 NO 55 SW 12  
On the summit of Hag Brae there is an enclosure measuring 8m in diameter within a stony bank 3m thick. *March 1978*  
Warden 1880-85, v, 101.



- 180 Hatton Mill + NO 610 502 NO 65 SW  
The remains of a circular enclosure measuring about 30m in diameter have been recorded as a crop-mark SE of Kinnell Church. *March 1978*
- 181 Hedderwick + NO 699 601 NO 66 SE  
The crop-mark of what may be an oval enclosure measuring about 75m in length has been recorded in a field SE of West Mains of Hedderwick. *April 1978*
- 182 Ironshill 1 + NO 677 503 NO 65 SE  
The crop-mark of a circular enclosure measuring about 45m in diameter has been recorded on the edge of a steep scarp NE of Ironshill. *March 1978*
- 183 Ironshill 2 + NO 675 495 NO 64 NE  
The crop-mark of an oval enclosure with a maximum diameter of 55m occupies a slight rise S of Ironshill Farm Cottages. *March 1978*
- 184 Kinblethmont NO 637 475 NO 64 NW 11  
All that remains of an earthwork recorded on the hill N of Kinblethmont in 1881, is a low bank spread to a thickness of about 7m within a plantation, and a slight swelling in the arable field 40m S. *March 1978*  
Carrie 1881, 8.
- 185 Langleypark 1 + NO 684 599 NO 65 NE  
The crop-mark has been recorded of an enclosure in a level field W of Wellhill. The ditch, which measures about 5m in breadth, encloses a circular area measuring about 35m in diameter. What may be an entrance lies on the E. *April 1978*
- 186 Langleypark 2 + NO 68 60 NO 66 SE  
A number of linear crop-markings have been recorded to the SE of Langleypark. The dominant mark appears to follow the old park boundary in a series of straight lines, running from NO 683 599 to NO 685 605, and it is likely that this and other linear marks, including an unconnected line at NO 687 599, are part of an earlier park layout. *April 1978*
- 187 Logie 1 NO 69 63 NO 66 SE 16  
Excavation has revealed that this linear crop-mark is a drainage ditch of comparatively recent date. The ditch runs NNW from NO 697 629 to NO 696 631, where it forms a T-junction with a ditch running ENE to NO 699 632. *April 1978*
- 188 Logie 2 NO 702 628 NO 76 SW  
Several linear crop-marks, which have been observed on the SW side of the railway 500m S of Mains of Logie, probably represent features of no great age. *April 1978*
- 189 Lour Hill NO c. 472 462 NO 44 NE 11  
There are now no traces of the 'fort' that was reported to have stood on Lour Hill in the 19th century. *March 1978*  
Warden 1880-85, i, 53.
- 190 Lunan + NO 690 519 NO 65 SE  
Air photography has revealed the crop-marks of what may be an enclosure on the crest of a steep-sided gravel ridge NE of Lunan. *March 1978*
- 191 Lunan Bank + NO 642 483 NO 64 NW  
The E side and the NE and SE corners of what may be a rectilinear enclosure have been recorded as a crop-mark NW of Lunan Bank.
- 192 Lunanhead 1 + NO 473 521 NO 45 SE 16  
The crop-mark of what appears to be the arc of a ditch, which has been recorded W of Lunanhead, may confirm earlier records of a 'camp', which measured about 240m from NE to SW by 200m transversely. *March 1978*  
Macdonald 1939, 247-8; Crawford 1949, 137-8.

- 193 Lunanhead 2 † NO 477 523 NO 45 SE  
It was recorded in 1877 that on the top of the knoll in which some cists had been found (see no. 62), there had been a small circular enclosure measuring about 6m in diameter. Galloway 1878, 292-3.
- 194 Lunanhead 3 + NO 479 523 NO 45 SE  
On a low rise in the field NW of Myreside, aerial photography has revealed a circular enclosure measuring about 35m in diameter within a broad ditch, which is broken by an entrance causeway on the E side. *March 1978*
- 195 Mid Dod + NO 487 500 NO 45 SE  
The crop-mark of a trapezoidal enclosure, measuring about 30m in breadth and 65m in maximum length, has been recorded in a field WNW of Mid Dod. *March 1978*
- 196 Montrose NO 75 NW 15  
There is now no trace of a 'Danish camp' that was recorded in the sand-dunes E of Montrose in 1866. Mitchell 1866, 5.
- 197 New Barns 1 + NO 683 493 NO 64 NE  
In a field N of New Barns, the crop-mark of an enclosure, which measures about 30m square, has been recorded. *March 1978*
- 198 New Barns 2 + NO 682 487 NO 64 NE  
An enclosure measuring about 27m in diameter has been recorded as a crop-mark S of New Barns.
- 199 Newbigging + NO 693 595 NO 65 NE  
The crop-mark of a rectilinear enclosure has been recorded in a level field SW of Newbigging. The enclosure measures about 50m from E to W by 40m transversely, but no internal features can be identified with certainty. *April 1978*
- 200 Old Montrose + NO 661 571 to 667 568 NO 65 NE  
A number of linear features forming large enclosures have been identified as crop-marks in the area between Powis and Old Montrose. At least three phases may be identified.
- 201 South Suttieside + NO 460 518 NO 45 SE  
The crop-mark of what may be the SW part of the perimeter of an enclosure has been recorded W of South Suttieside.
- 202 Three Laws + NO c. 678 622 NO 66 SE 11  
A small circular enclosure, measuring about 16m in diameter, was recorded in the area E of the standing stones (no. 87) in 1793. *April 1978*  
*Stat Acct, ix (1793), 52-3.*
- 203 Wardmill NO 457 544 NO 45 SE  
Crop-marks which have been recorded NE of Wardmill are probably of no archaeological significance.
- 204 West Mains of Colliston 1 + NO 605 463 NO 64 NW  
Aerial photography has revealed an oval enclosure NE of West Mains of Colliston. A broad mark, which measures up to 6m wide, encloses an area measuring about 50m from NE to SW by 30m transversely. There is an entrance on the SE side. *March 1978*
- 205 West Mains of Colliston 2 + NO 601 462 NO 64 NW  
The crop-mark of an enclosure has been noted NW of the steading on ground which slopes down to the Denmark Burn. The ditch is not visible on the S side, but elsewhere it measures up to 6m in width and encloses an area measuring about 75m from E to W by 50m transversely. *March 1978*

- 206 West Mains of Colliston 3 + NO c. 603 462 NO 64 NW 3  
 The Name Book refers to three earthworks in the vicinity of West Mains of Colliston. Crop-markings have revealed two of these (nos. 204 and 205) but the third has not yet been located. *March 1978*  
 Name Book, Forfar, No. 80, p. 11.

#### ECCLESIASTICAL MONUMENTS AND PICTISH SYMBOL STONES

- 207 Back Boath + NO 555 456 NO 54 NE 10  
 The ruins and gravestones of the chapel of St Lawrence were removed from the NW slope of Boath Hill about 1840. *March 1978*  
 Miller 1860, 141-2.
- 208 Baggerton † NO c. 469 537 NO 45 SE 3  
 A fragment of a Pictish symbol stone, found at Baggerton about 1867, appears to have been lost soon after its discovery. The stone was decorated with a snake and a 'sceptre'.  
 Stuart 1856-67, ii, Preface, p. 48.
- 209 Balnillo + NO c. 652 600 NO 66 SE 9  
 A tradition recorded in 1882 that there had been a chapel at Balnillo probably originates from the discovery of human bones and graves at the site.  
 Warden 1880-85, iii, 174.
- 210 Barnhead + NO 665 575 NO 65 NE  
 At Barnhead an extended inhumation, which was orientated from E to W, was disturbed in 1973 by the laying of a water pipe.  
*DES (1973)*, 5.
- 211 Boddin + NO 715 539 NO 75 SW 2  
 The burial-ground at the head of a small inlet NE of Boddin may represent the site of a 12th-century chapel which belonged to Restenneth Priory. *March 1978*  
*NSA*, xi (Forfar), 245; Warden 1880-85, iii, 137-8.
- 212 Bolshan + NO c. 620 520 NO 65 SW 9  
 A chapel and burial-ground once stood at Bolshan, but the site was ploughed in the mid-18th century. In the 1830s foundations and human remains were discovered quite close to the farmhouse, but the chapel's precise position remains unknown. *March 1978*  
*NSA*, xi (Forfar), 397; Warden 1880-85, iv, 49.
- 213 Carsebank + NO 480 540 NO 45 SE 2  
 It is reported that a chapel once stood at East Carsebank, but it was demolished about 1782. *March 1978*  
 Name Book, Forfar, No. 77, p. 11.
- 214 Carsegownie NO 505 544 NO 55 SW 2  
 The discovery of three or four long cists was reported in the 19th century close to the cairn no. 3; they measured about 2m in length.  
 Jervise 1857, 191.
- 215 Chapelton, Inverkeilor + NO 624 478 NO 64 NW 2  
 A private burial-enclosure within the burial-ground at Chapelton, occupies what is probably the site of the chapel of Whitefield of Boysack. *March 1978*  
 Miller 1860, 137-8.
- 216 Chapelton, Rescobie + NO 540 507 NO 55 SW 14  
 On a hillock overlooking the Lunan Water WNW of Milldens there is a disused burial-ground. This may occupy the site of a chapel which served the E end of Rescobie Parish.  
*March 1978*  
*Stat Acct*, xiv (1795), 602-3; *NSA*, xi (Forfar), 607; Carrie 1881, 88.

- 217 Craig Parish NO 65 SE 2  
The site of the chapel of St Fergus, which was attached to Inchbrayock Church, remains unknown. *March 1978*  
Warden 1880-85, iii, 138.
- 218 Dun NO 667 598 NO 65 NE 2  
The old parish church of Dun stood within its burial-ground on a steep-sided promontory on the W side of the Den of Dun. After it went out of ecclesiastical use in the mid-19th century the church was rebuilt as a mausoleum, but this evidently incorporates substantial portions of the earlier structure. *April 1978*  
*NSA*, xi (Forfar), 126; Warden 1880-85, iii, 167.
- 219 Dunnichen 1 + NO 511 488 NO 54 NW 4  
The remains of the old parish church occupied a small island, which may have been a crannog in the Mire of Dunnichen, but the site is now under cultivation and no traces survive. *March 1978*  
*Stat Acct*, i (1791), 422; *NSA*, xi (Forfar), 152.
- 220 Dunnichen 2 NO c. 515 493 NO 54 NW 3  
In 1811 a fine Class 1 symbol stone was ploughed up in a field called the Castle Park on the farm of East Mains of Dunnichen. In addition to the 'flower', the double disc and Z-rod, and the mirror and comb symbols, there are two grooves, one on each side of the decorated face, which appear to post-date the incised designs. In view of the fact that a cist containing some bones was found beneath the stone, it is possible that the two grooves represent the preparation of the slab for re-use as a cist cover. The stone is now in the St Vigean's Museum.  
*NSA*, xi (Forfar), 146; Jervise 1857, 189; Allen and Anderson 1903, iii, 206-7; Coutts 1970, 57, no. 11.
- 221 Dysart NO 69 53 NO 65 SE 4  
A church at Dysart is mentioned in two 12th-century charters, but its location is unknown. *March 1978*  
Warden 1880-85, iv, 301.
- 222 Guthrie NO 567 504 NO 55 SE 5  
The late-15th century Guthrie aisle, which stands just SW of the existing parish church of 1826, is all that remains of an earlier church demolished when the present one was built. *March 1978*  
Cowan 1967, 79; Apted and Robertson 1962, 262-73.
- 223 Hodgeton † NO 638 491 NO 64 NW 10  
In 1962 sand-quarrying SW of Hodgeton led to the discovery of four long cists. (See also no. 52).  
*DES (1962)*, 2.
- 224 Idvies + NO 532.473 NO 54 NW 14  
The old church of Idvies (Kirkden) was situated in a field N of Gask, called the Kirk-shed, but its foundations were removed about 1820, and no traces have survived. *March 1978*  
Warden 1880-85, iv, 67; Name Book, Forfar, No. 57, p. 57.
- 225 Inchbraoch + NO 709 567 NO 75 NW 2  
The old parish church of Craig stood on a slight eminence within the present burial-ground on Rossie Island. The church was dedicated to St Braoch in 1243, but was ruinous by 1573, and no traces of the building are now visible. The site is notable on account of the three early cross-slabs that have been found in the vicinity of the church. A Class II and a Class III stone are both in the Montrose Museum, but the present location of the other Class III slab is unknown. *April 1978*  
Warden 1880-85, iii, 137; Allen and Anderson 1903, iii, 223-4, 254-5.

- 226 Inverkeilor + NO 664 496 NO 64 NE 1  
The present parish church and a 17th century burial-vault, which stand within a burial-ground at the N end of the village of Inverkeilor, may occupy the site of an earlier church. *March 1978*  
Warden 1880-85, iii, 425, 427.
- 227 Kil Knowe + NO 523 473 NO 54 NW 5  
The belief in the 19th century that a chapel once stood on Kil Knowe probably arose from the discovery of several 'urns' on the site. (See no. 32).  
Name Book, Forfar, No. 57, p. 53.
- 228 Kinblethmont 1 NO 638 473 NO 64 NW 12  
At Kinblethmont House there is part of a Class I symbol stone, which was ploughed up in a field to the N of the house in 1952. It bears the incised symbols of a crescent and V-rod, an 'elephant', and a mirror and comb. A small excavation located a socket for the stone but failed to recover the missing fragments. *March 1978*  
Wainwright 1951; Coutts 1970, 61, no. 17.
- 229 Kinblethmont 2 NO 64 NW 15  
This chapel has never been located, and the supposition of its existence may arise from a confusion with the chapel that probably stood at Chapelton, Inverkeilor (see no. 215).  
Miller 1860, 136-7.
- 230 Kinnaber + NO 722 614 NO 76 SW 5  
A burial-ground, which occupies the Houff of Kinnaber, may have been the site of a chapel. *April 1978*  
Gilruth 1939, 44-5.
- 231 Kinnell, Symbol Stone \* and Church + NO 608 502 NO 65 SW 7  
The present parish church at Kinnell stands N of the Lunan Water on a knoll which was probably occupied by an earlier church. A Class II symbol stone, which is now a coping stone in the manse garden at NO 6090 5025, was found on the site, but a second stone, on which two animals had been carved, is no longer extant. *March 1978*  
Warden 1880-85, iv, 44-5; Allen and Anderson 1903, iii, 225-6.
- 232 Kirkhill + NO 688 603 NO 66 SE 13  
This chapel occupied a knoll called Kirkhill, and its remains were still visible in 1882. Several burials were found when a house was built on the site in 1963, and others, including a cist, were recorded in the mid-19th century. *April 1978*  
Name Book, Forfar, No. 17, p. 21; Warden 1880-85, iii, 167.
- 233 Logie NO 705 635 NO 76 SW 1  
The parish of Logie was merged with that of Pert in 1661 and the church, which was dedicated in 1243, continued in use for a considerable period thereafter. The church shows several periods of construction and there is evidence of 13th-century and later medieval work. A major rebuilding took place in 1857 but the whole building is now threatened by the decay of the roof. *April 1978*  
Gilruth 1939, 49-52.
- 234 Lunan + NO 687 515 NO 65 SE 11  
The present parish church of 1844 replaced an older one, and the site itself may be that of a church mentioned in the 12th century. *March 1978*  
*Stat Acct*, i (1791), 446; Warden 1880-85, iv, 245-6.
- 235 Mains of Usan + NO 729 556 NO 75 NW 17  
Beside the shore at Mains of Usan, there is a small burial-enclosure which occupies the site of a chapel attached to the church of Inchbraoch. *April 1978*  
Name Book, Forfar, No. 16, p. 36; Warden 1880-85, iii, 138.

- 236 Maryton + NO 683 560 NO 65 NE 17  
Part of a fine sculptured grave-slab, which probably dates from about 1530, was found at Maryton Church. The present parish church replaced an older one, and the site itself may be that of a church which was extant in the 13th century. *April 1978*  
Warden 1880-85, iv, 300-2; MacGibbon and Ross 1896-7, iii, 456-8.
- 237 Meathie NO 465 462 NO 44 NE 10  
On the N slope of Fotheringham Hill above Eater Meathie, there are the remains of the old parish church of Meathie-Lour, which was allowed to fall to ruin following the amalgamation of the parish with Inverarity. There is a 13th-century gravestone on the site, but the remains of the church are probably of late medieval date. *March 1978*  
Warden 1880-85, iii, 400-1.
- 238 Middleton † NO 576 491 NO 54 NE 8  
In 1940 a long cist containing an inhumation was discovered on a prominent gravel ridge about 550m NE of Gardyne Castle.  
Stevenson 1940.
- 239 Montrose NO 75 NW 20  
A Dominican friary was probably first founded near the town of Montrose in the 13th century. Although it appears to have been destroyed, it was refounded, remaining in use until the Reformation.  
Cowan and Easson 1976, 119, 185-6.
- 240 Pitmuies 1 \* NO 566 499 NO 54 NE 4  
A broken cross-slab stands in the garden of a cottage beside the main road at Pitmuies but has been moved from its original position. The stone measures 1.6m high and bears the shaft of a cross on both faces. *March 1978*  
*Stat Acct*, ii (1792), 513; Chalmers 1848, 11; Coutts 1970, 65-6, no. 28.
- 241 Pitmuies 2 † NO c. 566 499 NO 54 NE 2  
The *New Statistical Account* records that, close to the Pitmuies cross-shaft (no. 240), 'nearly a score of stone coffins, placed laterally, were dug up, each containing an entire human skeleton'. This site may have been a long-cist cemetery.  
*NSA*, xi (Forfar), 386.
- 242 Pitreuchie + NO 463 498 NO 44 NE 3  
The 'Chapel of Pitruichie' stood within a burial-ground on undulating ground NW of Pitreuchie. It measured 11m by 4.5m and was probably removed in the 19th century.  
*March 1978*  
Macfarlane 1906-8, i, 272; Jamieson 1822a, 23; Crawford 1949, 138.
- 243 Restenneth Priory \* NO 482 515 NO 45 SE 10  
The ruins of the Augustinian priory of Restenneth stand on a gentle rise on the edge of an area of low boggy ground. The lowest parts of the fine Romanesque tower incorporate portions of what is probably an 8th century church. The priory served the parish of Restenneth, which later became known as Forfar. *March 1978*  
Simpson 1969; Cowan 1967, 68, 171; Cowan and Easson 1976, 53, 95-6.
- 244 St Murdochs Chapel \* NO 703 479 NO 74 NW 1  
The parish of Ethie was annexed to Inverkeilor a little before 1611, and the ruins of the medieval parish church stand E of Ethie Mains, at the head of a stream gully which cuts through the coastal scarp. The church measures 18.7m in length by 7.2m in breadth over walls 1m thick, and the E gable stands about 4m high. *March 1978*  
Warden 1880-85, iii, 425-6.
- 245 West Grange of Conon + NO 572 450 NO 54 NE 12  
The remains of six long cists were found NW of the souterrain no. 130. A small jet ring and some quartzite pebbles from the graves are now in the National Museum of Antiquities of Scotland.  
Jervise 1862, 497.

- 246 West Mains of Ethie † NO 692 460 NO 64 NE 8  
A long cist was discovered during excavations of the fort no. 99.  
*DES (1966), 3.*

## MOTTES

- 247 Gallows Law, Gardyne † NO 572 492 NO 54 NE 6  
The flat-topped knoll that forms the W end of Gallows Hill, a narrow gravel ridge, may have been a motte. The knoll was once isolated from the ridge by a ditch measuring 4m wide and 0.3m deep, but this is no longer visible, and the summit of the knoll has been quarried away. (See also no. 47). *March 1978*  
Christison 1900, 49-50.
- 248 Glenskinno NO 681 608 NO 66 SE 12  
A mound which stands in the garden at Glenskinno may be a motte. It stands 5m high with a level summit measuring 10m in diameter. *April 1978*
- 249 Maryton Law \* NO 681 555 NO 65 NE 19  
Maryton Law appears to be a small steep sided motte with a level summit measuring 7.5m in diameter. *April 1978*  
*Stat Acct, ix (1793), 405*

## CASTLES AND TOWER HOUSES

- 250 Balgavies Castle NO 539 516 NO 55 SW 13  
The ruins of this castle occupy a knoll NW of Balgavies House, and consist of two barrel-vaults and the remains of wall foundations; the moat referred to in 1881 is no longer visible. *March 1978*  
Warden 1880-85, ii, 311.
- 251 Barnsdale Castle NO 510 517 NO 55 SW 10  
It is alleged that a castle once stood in Rescobie Loch. *March 1978*  
*NSA, xi (Forfar), 602-3; Carrie 1881, 87.*
- 252 Black Jack Castle NO 709 535 NO 75 SW 1  
A small precipitous promontory on the coast SW of Boddin is occupied by the remains of a castle. Excavations have shown that the site was defended by a ditch on the landward side and that the castle wall has been completely demolished except at the SW corner, where it measures about 2m thick. *March 1978*  
*Stat Acct, ii (1792), 500; Wilson and Wilson 1966, 249-53).*
- 253 Bolshan NO 617 521 NO 65 SW 6  
A castle is reported to have stood on the Hill of Bolshan. *March 1978*  
Warden 1880-85, iv, 49.
- 254 Bonnyton + NO 657 559 NO 65 NE 7  
The remains of this castle were removed in the mid-19th century and no traces have survived. *April 1978*  
*Stat Acct, ix (1793), 399-400; Warden 1880-85, iv, 311.*
- 255 Boysack + NO 621 490 NO 64 NW 5  
The old manor-place of Boysack fell to ruin in the 17th century and may be represented by the foundations of the E gable of the present house, and other remains in the garden. *March 1978*  
Warden 1880-85, iii, 433-5.
- 256 Braikie Castle \* NO 628 508 NO 65 SW 20  
This fine L-plan castle was built in 1581 but is now beginning to fall to ruin. *March 1978*  
MacGibbon and Ross 1887-92, ii, 74-7.

- 257 Dun Castle + NO 667 599 NO 65 NE 1  
 Dun Castle was situated on the same steep-sided promontory as the old parish church no. 218, on the W side of the Den of Dun. A 16th-century gateway at NO 6670 5994 and a fragment of masonry beside the ice-house at NO 6679 5990 are all that survive of the curtain wall which probably enclosed most of the summit of the promontory. *April 1978* Name Book, Forfar, No. 17, p. 12; Warden 1880-85, iii, 169.
- 258 Easter Braikie + NO c. 637 514 NO 65 SW 22  
 A castle once stood at Easter Braikie but was demolished about 1823. *March 1978* Warden 1880-85, iv, 52.
- 259 Fithie NO c. 634 544 NO 65 SW 5  
 The SE wall of a derelict cottage lying about 200m ESE of Fithie incorporates numerous stone dressings of late medieval and 17th century date including a reconstituted doorway and windows. These probably derive from the castle of Fithie, which stood hereabouts. *March 1978* Name Book, Forfar, No. 41, p. 45; Warden 1880-85, iii, 247.
- 260 Kinnell + NO 599 500 NO 55 SE 9  
 The remains of the castle, which stood near Kinnell church, were removed in the 19th century. *March 1978* NSA, xi (Forfar), 396; Warden 1880-85, iv, 45-6.
- 261 Maryton NO 65 NE 18  
 The tower, fortalice and manor place of 'Maritoun' were amongst the possessions confiscated from the Earl of Montrose in 1645. Warden 1880-85, iv, 325.
- 262 Mid Dod NO 492 499 NO 44 NE 8  
 The small ' fortalice or keep ' which was demolished in the early 19th century may have been that extant in 1650. *March 1978* Warden 1880-85, v, 90-1, 92.
- 263 Red Castle \* NO 687 510 NO 65 SE 10  
 The ruins of this fine castle occupy a steep-sided promontory on the S side of the Lunan Water, where the river empties into the sea. The visible remains, which consist of part of a 13th-century curtain wall and a 15th-century tower, may occupy the site of an earlier castle. Finds from a midden deposit at the foot of the slope on the NE side of the promontory have been donated to the National Museum of Antiquities of Scotland. *March 1978* Simpson 1941; Wilson 1961, 325.
- 264 Usan NO 75 NW 18  
 The 'old tower of Usan' was mentioned in a charter of 1672 but its location is unknown. Warden 1880-85, iii, 160.
- 265 Wemyss Castle NO c. 518 532 NO 55 SW 3  
 The remains of Wemyss Castle stood a little NE of West Mains of Turin, but were removed in the 19th century. *March 1978* NSA, xi (Forfar), 607.

## BURGHHS

- 266 Forfar  
 The site of Forfar Castle (NO 456 508) was in use during the 11th century and the town became a royal burgh by about the mid-12th century. Reid 1902, 1-25; Pryde 1965, 12-13, no. 23.



## 267 Montrose

Montrose was a royal burgh by 1178, and the castle (NO 710 574), which was destroyed in the 19th century, and the church, which was removed to make way for the present parish church (NO 714 577), were probably in existence at or before that date. *Stat Acct*, v (1793), 30, 32-3; Jervise 1861, 46-8; Warden 1880-85, iv, 430; Low 1891; Pryde 1965, 7-8, no. 15.

## MISCELLANEOUS

## 268 Den of Dun †

NO c. 665 604 NO 66 SE 5

The finds from a medieval midden-deposit, which was excavated in the Den of Dun, are now in the National Museum of Antiquities of Scotland.  
Lumsden 1897, 240-2.

## 269 Dronner's Dyke

NO 687 577 to 699 578 NO 65 NE 15

This dyke was constructed in the late-17th century with the intention of reclaiming about 2000 acres of the Montrose Basin from the sea. However, it was destroyed shortly after its completion, and little now survives.  
*Stat Acct*, v (1793), 26.

## 270 Fithie

NO c. 632 536 NO 65 SW 4

Flint arrow-heads were associated with a midden deposit which was found in the 19th century about 'half a mile (0.8km) to the south' of Fithie.  
Jervise 1870, 474.

## 271 Scurdie Ness †

NO 732 566 NO 75 NW 16

Nothing now survives of the battery that once stood at Scurdie Ness, guarding the mouth of the river South Esk. *April 1978*  
*Stat Acct*, ii (1792), 500.

## 272 Turin Hill

NO 514 537 NO 55 SW

There are a large number of shallow pits on the N slopes of Turin Hill. In at least two of them there are fragments of incomplete mill-stones, and it seems likely that the remaining pits mark the quarry-holes of completed mill-stones. *April 1978*

## ABBREVIATIONS

DMAG Dundee Museum and Art Gallery, Albert Square, Dundee

NMAS National Museum of Antiquities of Scotland, Queen Street, Edinburgh

NMRS National Monuments Record of Scotland, 54 Melville Street, Edinburgh

OS Ordnance Survey, 43 Rose Street, Edinburgh

PSAS *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland*

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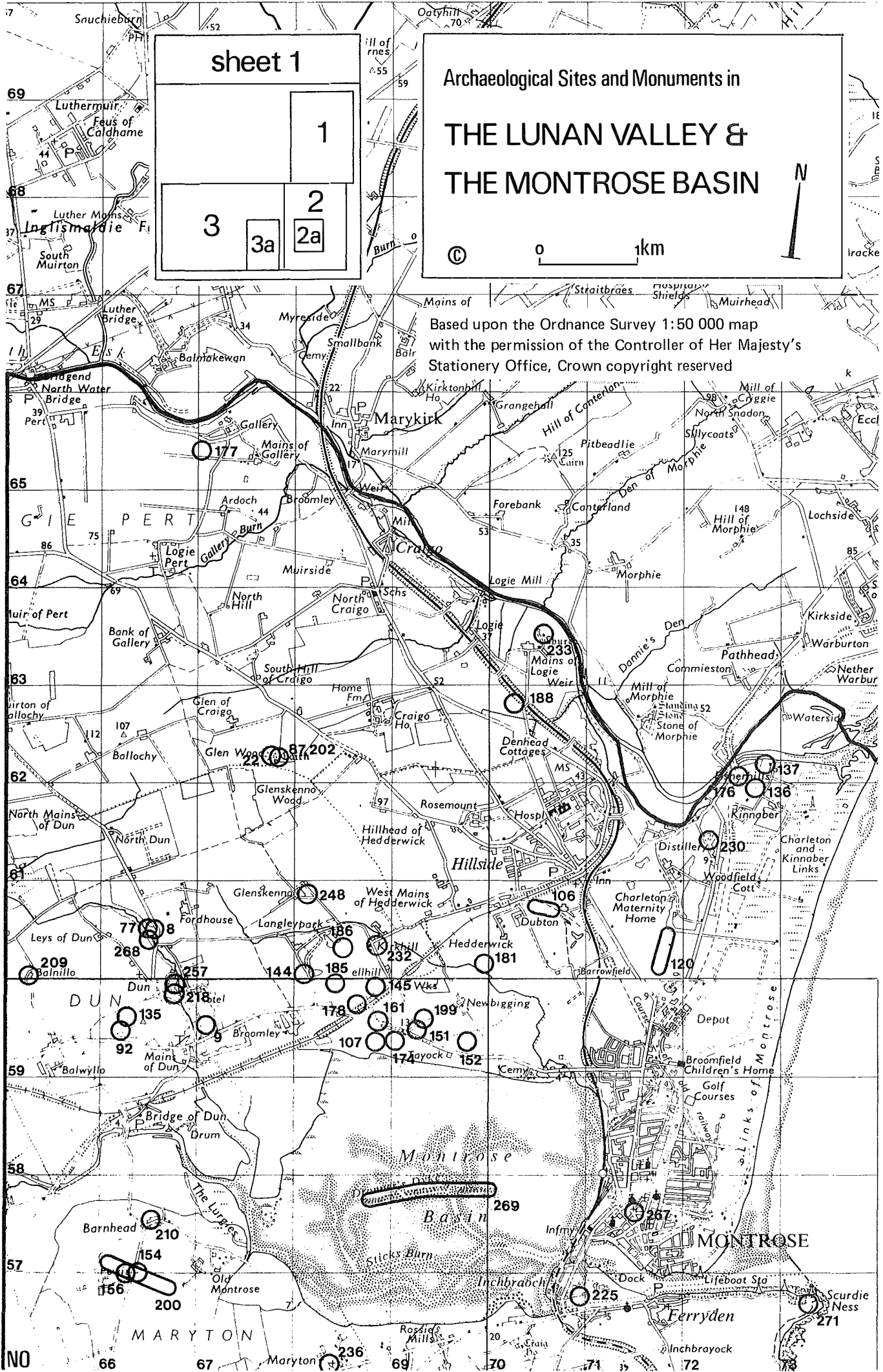
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Archaeological Sites and Monuments in  
**THE LUNAN VALLEY &  
THE MONTROSE BASIN**

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sheet 1

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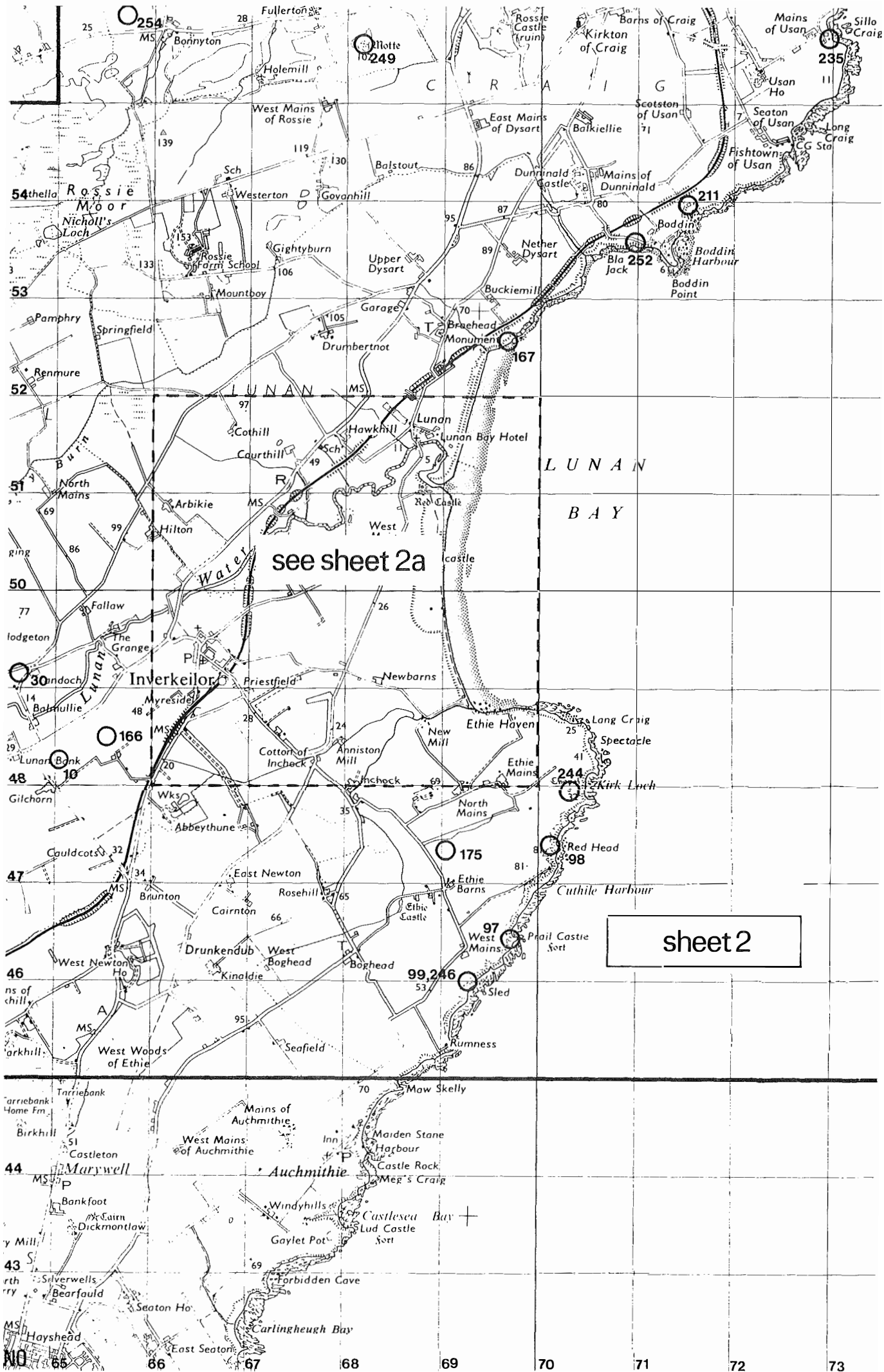
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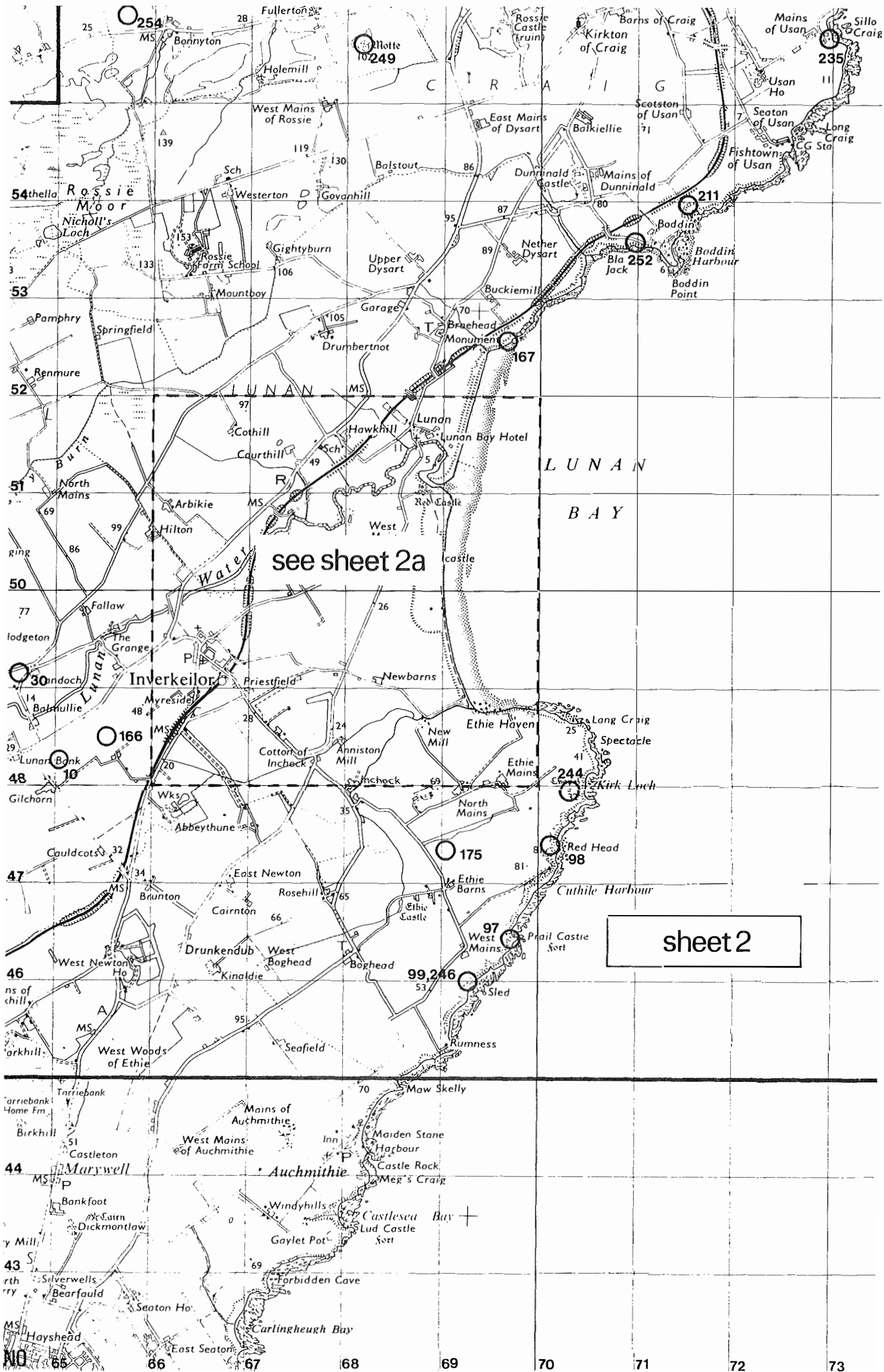
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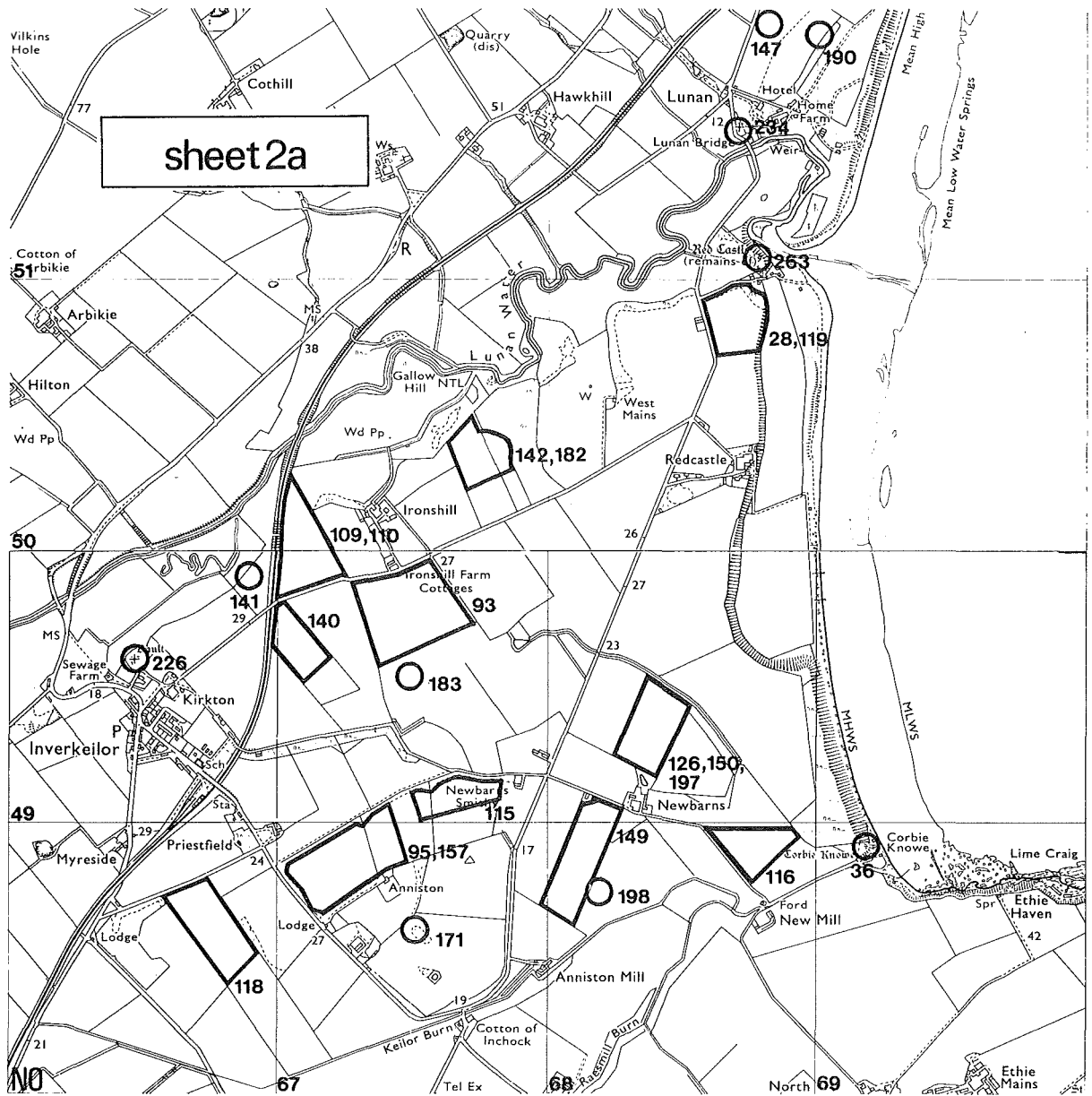
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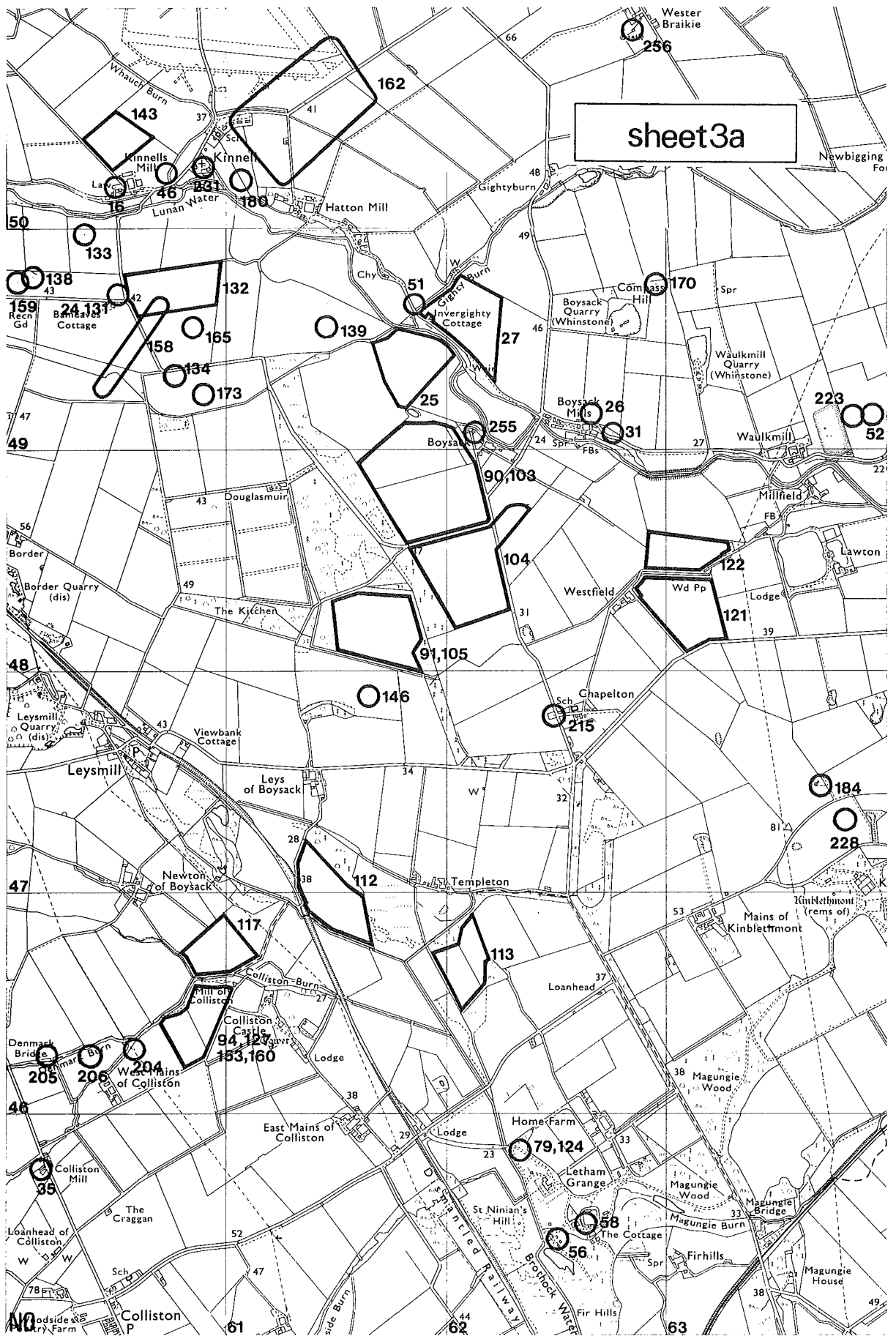
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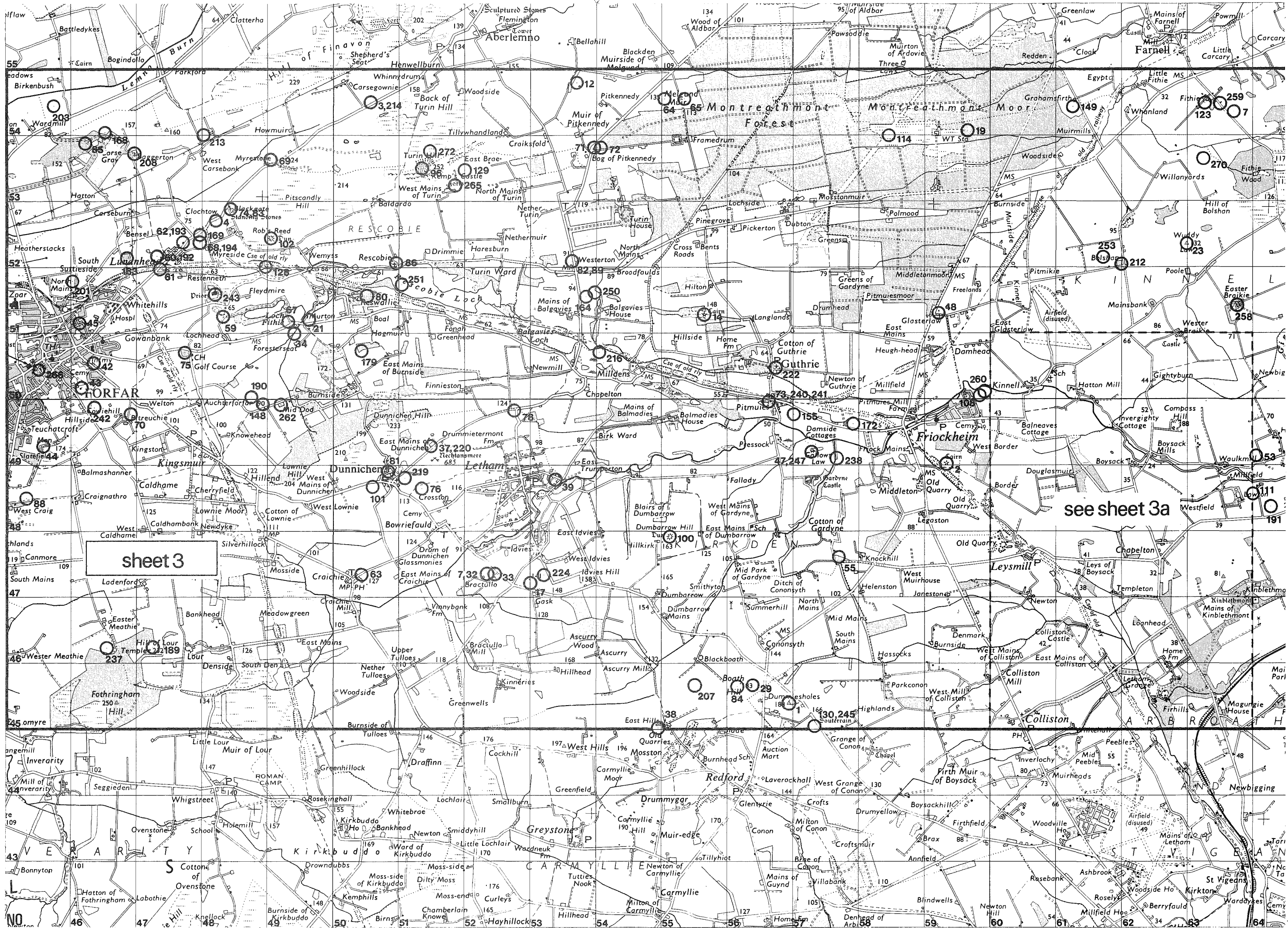


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sheet 3

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