

ARW.

The Archaeological Sites
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18

Central Angus
Angus District
Tayside Region

The Archaeological Sites and Monuments of Scotland, 18
CENTRAL ANGUS
Angus District
Tayside Region

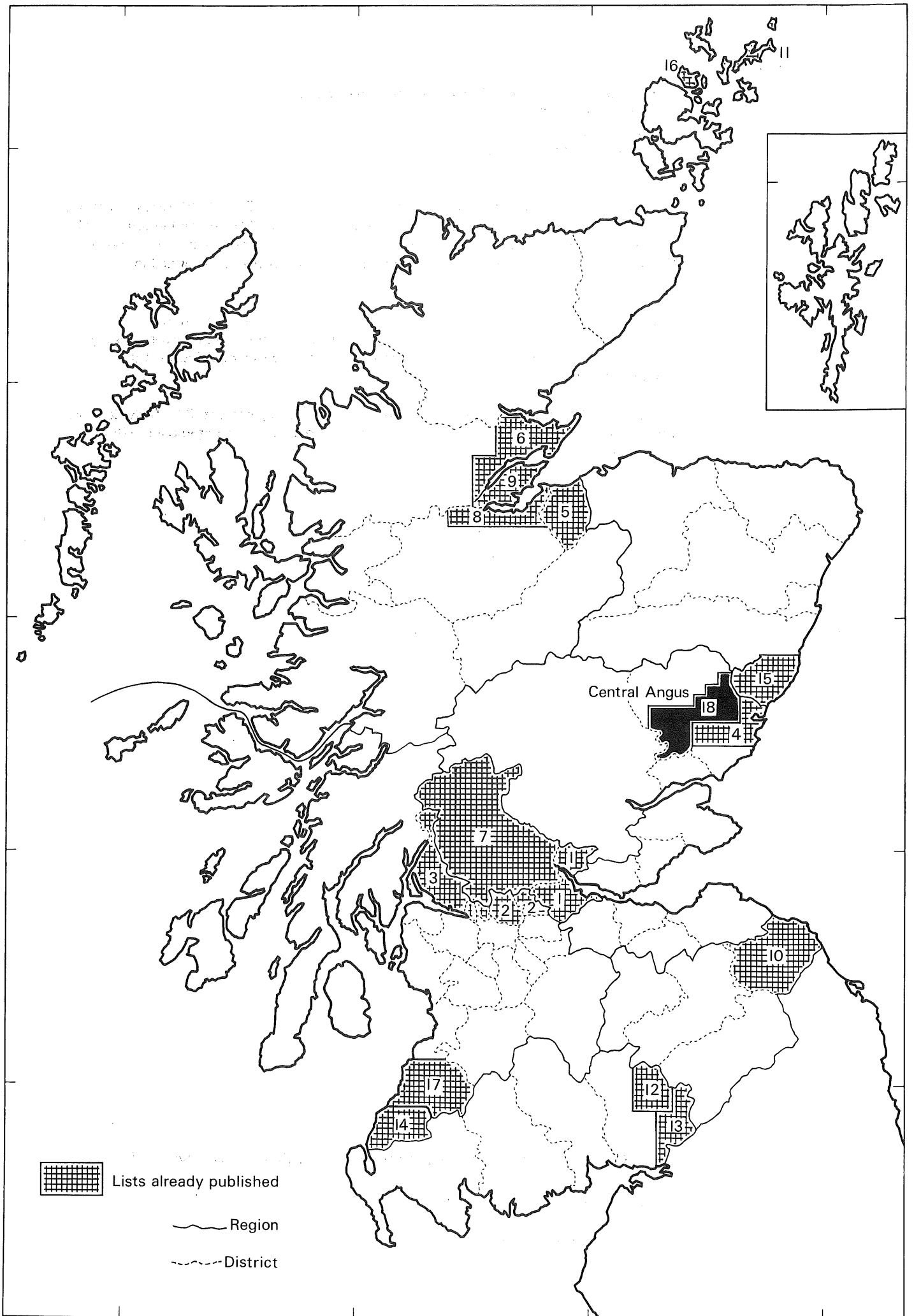
This list of sites and monuments has been prepared by Mr J R Sherriff, Montrose Museum, in conjunction with the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland. The items range in period from prehistoric burial-cairns to sculpture of post-Roman date. Medieval and later sites have been omitted, but may be included in a subsequent list.

The entries describing the monuments have been edited by Mr A MacLaren, Mr J B Stevenson and Mr S P Halliday of the staff of the Commission in order to bring them broadly into line with the format adopted for the Archaeological Sites and Monuments series.

The Ancient Monuments Division, Scottish Development Department, 3-11 Melville Street, Edinburgh EH3 7QD (031-225 2570), will be happy to advise on archaeological sites affected by planning proposals.

The Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland
54 Melville Street
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The Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES AND MONUMENTS SERIES

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- 13 Ewesdale and Lower Eskdale, Annandale & Eskdale District,
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- 15 South Kincardine, Kincardine & Deeside District,
Grampian Region, 1982
- 16 Rousay, Egilsay and Wyre,
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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 Act of 1979.

Each entry is prefaced by a district serial number, name, National Grid Reference and 1:10000 or 1:10560 map number followed by the Ordnance Survey Record Card serial-number.

Additional material including information about any sites that may be discovered after the publication of this list, may be consulted in -

The National Monuments Record of Scotland
54 Melville Street
Edinburgh EH3 7HF

BARROWS AND CAIRNS

(See also nos. 137, 185 and 187)

- 1 Ascreavie Hill NO 340 576 NO 35 NW
About 550m NNE of Over Ascreavie standing there is a cairn 11m in diameter and 0.5m in height. The edge of the cairn is well defined, and there are several large kerb-stones. There are at least three irregular heaps of stones on the slopes to the W.
- 2 Aucharroch NO 325 577 NO 35 NW
A possible cairn about 4m in diameter, surmounted by a modern cairn.
- 3 Auchtertyre NO 283 415 NO 24 SE
A mound, measuring 10m in diameter by 1.5m in height and surrounded by a low modern wall, is probably a prehistoric barrow. It stands within a rectangular earthwork, now almost levelled by cultivation but evidently of much later date.
- 4 Baldovie NO 327 547 NO 35 SW 4
Immediately S of the public road there is a cairn measuring 6m in diameter and 0.5m in height; the centre has been robbed.
- 5 Balloch NO 350 578 NO 35 NE 7
This cairn measures 26m by 22m and 2.5m in height. A depression in the top probably marks the position of a cist found in the 19th century.
Name Book, Forfar, No. 59, p. 3.
- 6 Ballownie, Law Hillock NO 611 651 NO 66 NW 20
Immediately N of Ballownie farmstead there is a barrow measuring 26m in diameter by up to 4m in height. Quarrying has disturbed the NW side.
Name Book, Forfar, No. 79, p. 28.
- 7 Ballownie, Lousy Hillock † NO 610 650 NO 66 NW 7 & 21
This barrow, which may also have been known as the Rye Hillock, was removed in the 1830s; it measured about 36m in diameter by 2.7m in height. In the mound there was a cist containing an inhumation with grave goods, possibly including a bronze blade and three flint arrowheads.
Name Book, Forfar, No. 79, pp. 27-8; *NSA*, xi (Forfar), 665-6; Jervise 1860, 33; Don 1896, 48; Coles 1964, 148.
- 8 Balrownie + NO 572 630 NO 56 SE 2
This cairn has been reduced to a slight swelling in a cultivated field. In 1835 excavation revealed what was probably a boulder kerb 12m in diameter and a central cist.
Jervise 1853, 262-3; Name Book, Forfar, No. 11, p. 5.
- 9 Battledykes 1 NO 460 551 NO 45 NE 15
This tree-covered cairn has been reduced to a low mound 40m in diameter. 'Urns and ashes' were found in it in the 19th century.
Roy 1793, 66; Jervise 1853, 177; Name Book, Forfar, No. 75, pp. 14, 17.
- 10 Battledykes 2 † NO 460 553 NO 45 NE 13
This large cairn was removed in 1833 (see also no. 283).
Name Book, Forfar, No. 12, p. 14.
- 11 Beattie's Cairn NO 503 648 NO 56 SW 2
This cairn, which is situated on the NE flank of Tullo Hill, measures up to 6m in diameter by 0.3m in height and is surmounted by a modern marker cairn (see also no. 91).
- 12 Bell Hillock NO 388 582 NO 35 NE 18
This grass-covered cairn measures 25m in diameter and 2m in height. Excavations before 1863 located an 'urn' and a spearhead, and in 1919 a cist containing a Food Vessel, parts of a jet necklace and an armlet was found; renewed excavations in 1961 revealed a cist with a cremation.
Name Book, Forfar, No. 59, p. 44; *Journal of the British Archaeological Association*, xxv (1919), 268-9; *DES (1961)*, 4; Coutts 1970, 15, no. 28.

- 13 Brankam Hill NO 301 557 NO 35 NW 13
On the SE slope of Brankam Hill there is a kerb-cairn set on a slight platform. The cairn measures 2.1m in diameter over the remains of a kerb of graded boulders, the largest of which (0.6m high) is on the SE. The platform may indicate the site of an earlier timber house. See also no. 219.
- 14 Bridgend NO 535 681 NO 56 NW 14
Situated on the edge of a spur there is a cairn measuring 9.2m in diameter over a boulder kerb and 1m in height.
Name Book, Forfar, No. 60, p. 72.
- 15 Cairnleith 1 † NO 344 539 NO 35 SW 16
When this cairn was destroyed in the 19th century, 'Bronze spearheads and pieces of flint' were discovered.
Name Book, Forfar, No. 54, p. 43.
- 16 Cairnleith 2 † NO 338 536 NO 35 SW 3
In the 19th century the OS reported the discovery of 'cinerary urn' in what may have been a cairn about 300m SW of Cairnleith farmhouse.
Name Book, Forfar, No. 54, p. 43.
- 17 Cantsmill NO 320 521 NO 35 SW 20
This cairn has been reduced to a rectangular mound measuring 28m by 22m and 1.5m in height. It is probably the cairn known in the 19th century either as St Medan's Knowe or Battle Cairn, in which a 'cinerary urn', a cist, and several burial-deposits were found between 1859 and 1861.
Name Book, Forfar, No. 2, pp. 17 and 20; Jervise 1864, 355-7.
- 18 Carlunie Hill NO 365 432 NO 34 SE
On the summit of Carlunie Hill there is a cairn 14m in diameter and 2m high.
- 19 Castleward NO 343 438 NO 34 SW
On the ridge WSW of the summit of Castleward Hill there is a cairn measuring 6m in diameter by up to 0.4m in height and surrounded by a ditch 2m broad.
- 20 Court Law NO 576 570 NO 55 NE 11
This cairn has been reduced to a mound 30m in diameter and 1m in height; excavation in the 19th century revealed several cists containing inhumations and 'urns'.
Stuart 1856, 25; Name Book, Forfar, No. 11, p. 102.
- 21 Craigdownie † NO 522 692 NO 56 NW 1
In the 19th century a 'stone circle' (possibly a cairn) 100m SE of Craigdownie was removed.
Name Book, Forfar, No. 60, p. 51.
- 22 Craig of Cornescorn NO 564 741 NO 57 SE
On the SE flank of the Craig of Cornescorn, about 50m NE of the abandoned farmstead of Leys, there is a kerb-cairn. It measures 5.9m in diameter over what is probably a kerb of graded boulders, with the largest stone (1m broad and 0.5m high) on the S.
- 23 Creigh Hill 1 NO 271 593 NO 25 NE 3
This cairn, known as Cairn Motherie, is situated on the N summit of Creigh Hill (497m OD) and measures 13m in diameter by 1.2m in height.
Name Book, Forfar, No. 62, p. 45; Coutts 1970, p. 9, no. 10.
- 24 Creigh Hill 2 NO 264 584 NO 25 NE 2
On the S summit of Creigh Hill there is a cairn known as Cairn Plew; it measures 13m in diameter and 1.2m in height.
Name Book, Forfar, No. 62, p. 43.

- 25 Creigh Hill 3 NO 261 580 NO 25 NE
About 500 SW of the cairn no. 24 and 20m S of the fence-line that runs along the crest of Creigh Hill, there is a small cairn 2m in diameter; it appears to have a kerb.
- 26 Crian's Gref NO 34 NW 7
This cairn, which was situated in Ruthven Parish, cannot be located.
Stat. Acct., xii (1794), 299.
- 27 Dalbog † NO 587 718 NO 57 SE 4
This cairn, which had a kerb of large boulders, was removed in 1840. Beneath it there was what may have been a clay-luted masonry cist containing an inhumation.
Jervise 1853, 21; Name Book, Forfar, No. 40, p. 63.
- 28 Donald's Cairn NO c. 56 61 NO 56 SE
What may have been a large cairn was removed before 1853.
Jervise 1853, 261.
- 29 Drumachlie + NO 611 596 NO 65 NW
Cropmarks 180m ESE of East Toll House, Brechin, reveal a penannular ring-ditch, measuring about 7m in internal diameter, with the entrance on the SW and a central pit. It probably indicates a prehistoric barrow.
- 30 Druncuthlaw † NO c. 473 615 NO 46 SE 2
This cairn was removed shortly before 1836; several 'urns' were also found close to it.
MSA, xi (1843), 314.
- 31 Dryloch NO 284 494 NO 24 NE 7
Situated in a plantation, there is a cairn measuring 28m in diameter by 2m in height; the centre has been disturbed.
- 32 East Campsie NO 297 532 NO 25 SE
What may be the remains of an unusual cairn are situated in a field-bank on the W side of a minor public road. It measures about 4m in diameter over a kerb of large boulders, two of which have been placed on end while others are now dislodged.
- 33 Easter Marcus 1 NO 511 584 NO 55 NW
This cairn measures 5.5m in diameter over a boulder kerb, and excavation in 1982 revealed fragments of a Cinerary Urn and cremated bone.
- 34 Easter Marcus 2 NO 512 584 NO 55 NW
A short distance E of Easter Marcus 1 there is a cairn measuring 5m in diameter and 0.3m in height. What may be a third cairn, 4m in diameter, is situated 80m to the NW.
- 35 East Kinpurney Hill NO 329 419 NO 34 SW
This cairn measures 6m in diameter; traces of a ditch 2m broad are visible on the N, E and S.
- 36 East Mains of Whitewell + NO 474 576 NO 45 NE
Cropmarks reveal a probable barrow, measuring 7m in diameter within its ditch, 260m NNW of East Mains of Whitewell steading. On the SW the barrow overlaps a ring-ditch, and a cluster of about thirty pits around them may indicate the presence of a cemetery of flat graves.
- 37 Fenton Hill, Dryloch † NO 300 499 NO 34 NW 2
Nothing can be seen of a large cairn recorded by the OS in 1863. This is probably the cairn recorded on the east moor of Ruthven in 1792.
Stat. Acct., xii (1794), 298; Name Book, Forfar, No. 78, p. 9; OS Record Card NO 25 SE 14.
- 38 Gallows Hillock NO 542 648 NO 56 SW 5
This cairn measures 11m in diameter and 1m in height.
Name Book, Forfar, No. 69, p. 29.

- 39 Gallows Knap, Edzell NO 600 675 NO 66 NW 5
This barrow is situated in Edzell Wood about 450m SSE of Dalhousie Lodge; it measures 26m in diameter by 4.5m in maximum height.
Name Book, Forfar, No. 40, p. 93.
- 40 Gallows Knowe, Lintrathen NO 291 549 NO 25 SE 9
This cairn, which measures 13m in diameter by 1m in height, is situated on a knoll 650m ENE of Bridgend of Lintrathen church. At least three cists were found in the cairn, which has been mutilated by quarrying and the construction of a brick shelter.
Stat. Acct., xiii (1794), 563; Fenton 1940, 135-6; Coutts 1970, 9, no. 9.
- 41 Green Cairn NO c. 38 48 NO 34 NE 9
When this small cairn, situated near Glamis Castle, was removed about 1707, an 'urn' containing a hoard of Roman coins was found in it.
Gordon 1726, 186; Macdonald 1918, 267.
- 42 Grief Hill † NO 518 562 NO 55 NW 10
A cist was found when this cairn was removed in the 19th century.
Jervise 1857a, 194; Name Book, Forfar, No. 1, pp. 14, 38.
- 43 Haer Cairn, Easter Marcus NO 509 584 NO 55 NW 9
The Haer Cairn has been reduced to a spread of stones about 40m in diameter. In 1830, when it was almost levelled, several cists and 'urns' were found. About 1833 several 'urns' containing cremations were found close by.
Jervise 1853, 169-70; Name Book, Forfar, No. 82, p. 109.
- 44 Haystone Hill, Arniefoul * NO 407 449 NO 44 SW 1
Situated on the W shoulder of Haystone Hill 800m NE of Arniefoul farmhouse, there is a cairn 21m in diameter and 1.8m high. A bank surrounding the cairn is probably of recent date.
Christison 1900, 54, no. 5; Coutts 1970, 8, no. 1.
- 45 Hill of Edzell NO 579 702 NO 57 SE
On the summit of the Hill of Edzell (228m OD) there is a cairn 6m in diameter and 0.3m high.
- 46 Hill of Menmuir † NO 527 655 NO 56 NW 8
Nothing can be seen of a cairn in which a cist containing an inhumation and an 'urn' was found in 1862.
Name Book, Forfar, No. 69, p. 7.
- 47 Hilton of Fern * NO 512 604 NO 56 SW 10
This cairn, previously identified as a motte, is 20m in diameter and 5m high. Pottery found in it is in the NMAS.
NSA, xi (Forfar), 313; Name Book, Forfar, No. 42, pp. 53-4.
- 48 Kinnaneil † NO 316 527 NO 35 SW 25
What may have been a cairn, situated about 500m NW of Cantsmill farmhouse, was removed in the 19th century.
Name Book, Forfar, No. 54, p. 45.
- 49 Kinpurnie Castle NO 280 406 NO 24 SE 7
A grass-grown cairn, situated 400m WNW of Kinpurnie Castle and now covered with trees, measures about 27m in diameter and 2.5m in height; a possible cist can be seen at the centre.
- 50 Kirkton Hill NO 339 553 NO 35 NW 12
On the summit of Kirkton Hill, at a height of about 245m OD, there are the remains of a low, flat-topped cairn measuring 9m in diameter and 0.4m in height.
Name Book, Forfar, No. 54, p. 35.

- 51 Knockenny NO c. 38 45 NO 34 NE
It is recorded that several tumuli containing coffins and 'cinerary urns' were found on Knockenny Farm before 1857.
Jervise, 1857b, 248; Stirton 1913, 156.
- 52 Law, Nether Careston † NO 526 586 NO 55 NW 35
When this cairn (possibly also known as the Cairn of Balnabreich) was removed in the 19th century, many cists and 'urns' were found.
NSA, xi (Forfar), 532; Name Book, Forfar, No. 13, pp. 19-20; Warden 1880-85, iii, 68.
- 53 Law of Baldoukie NO 467 588 NO 45 NE 4
What may be the remains of a barrow, measuring 22m in diameter by 1.1m in height, are situated 140m E of Baldoukie farmstead.
Name Book, Forfar, No. 82, p. 87.
- 54 Law of Brighton † NO 285 482 NO 24 NE 2
When this cairn, measuring about 20m in diameter, was removed in the 19th century, a burial and an 'urn' were found in it.
Name Book, Forfar, No. 78, p. 4.
- 55 Law of Coull NO 448 598 NO 45 NW 1
The Law of Coull is a natural knoll with what may be a burial-cairn set on the top; the cairn measures about 30m in diameter by up to 2m in height.
Name Book, Forfar, No. 82, p. 68.
- 56 Law of Keithock † NO 621 636 NO 66 SW 2
It is reported that before its destruction in the early 19th century this cairn measured 14m in diameter by 6m in height and was surmounted by a standing stone. Two cists were found about 24m SW of the present position of the standing stone, which has been re-erected on the site of the cairn.
Stat. Acct., xxi (1799), 123-4; Name Book, Forfar, No. 79, pp. 35-6.
- 57 Lindertis NO c. 34 50 NO 35 SW
A 'small earthen tumulus, surrounded by a circular fosse', which was situated in the 'old fir-wood of Landerick', cannot now be located (but see nos. 70, 71 and 81).
NSA, xi (Forfar), 679; Crawford 1949, 90-1.
- 58 Mains of Melgund NO 542 563 NO 55 NW 22
What are probably the remains of a cairn are situated on a natural mound 190m SW of Mains of Melgund farmhouse. Two cists have been found in the cairn; one contained a cremation and two pot-sherds, the other an inhumation accompanied by a jet necklace and a thumbnail scraper.
Warden 1880-85, ii, 292; CBA (SRG), 8th Report, part ii (1953), 5; DES (1980), 37.
- 59 Meikle Kenny + NO 312 538 NO 35 SW 6
What may be the heavily-ploughed remains of a cairn are situated 400m NE of Meikle Kenny.
- 60 Melgund Cottage NO 531 564 NO 55 NW
About 100m NW of Melgund Cottage there is a cairn measuring 30m in diameter and 2m in height.
DES (1980), 37.
- 61 Mote of Melgund + NO 539 568 NO 55 NW 20
A slight mound on the summit of Angus Hill marks the site of a large barrow, in which two or three cists were discovered when it was removed some time before 1856.
Jervise 1857a, 192; Name Book, Forfar, No. 1, p. 17.
- 62 Nether Ascreavie † NO 339 563 NO 35 NW 2
Nothing can be seen of a cairn which stood about 100m N of Nether Ascreavie farmhouse.
Name Book, Forfar, No. 54, p. 25.

- 63 Nether Handwick 1 NO 366 411 NO 34 SE
Two small cairns, set 25m apart and measuring 2m and 3m in diameter respectively, lie about 700m SSW of Nether Handwick steading.
- 64 Nether Handwick 2 NO 364 417 NO 34 SE
A group of four cairns is situated about 400m W of Nether Handwick steading. The largest is oval, measuring 23m by 27m, and its centre has been robbed; the others are about 30m to the S, 20m to the E and 20m to the SE, and measure 14m, 4m and 5m in diameter respectively; the latter, contains a cist at its centre.
- 65 Newbigging 1 † NO 541 693 NO 56 NW 3
This cairn was removed in the 19th century and is reported to have been surrounded by a double circle of stones (possibly kerb-stones).
Jervise 1853, 125; Name Book, Forfar, No. 60, p. 61.
- 66 Newbigging 2 NO 540 696 NO 56 NW 4
This cairn (formerly identified as the site of Dennyfern Castle) has been reduced to a mound 7.5m in diameter and 1m high.
Jervise 1853, 125; Name Book, Forfar, No. 60, p. 57.
- 67 Philpie 1 † NO 311 501 NO 35 SW 23
About 1860, when this cairn was demolished, two cists were found.
Name Book, Forfar, No. 2, p. 26.
- 68 Philpie 2 NO 308 502 NO 35 SW
The remains of what is probably a cairn, measuring 27m by 23m across and covered by recent field-clearance, are situated on a ridge about 350m NE of Philpie farmhouse.
- 69 Red Den NO c. 612 551 NO 65 NW 28
A 'tumulus', in which a 'large cinerary urn' was discovered in the 19th century, was situated in the vicinity of the Red Den.
Jervise 1857a, 198-9.
- 70 Reddie 1 NO 354 529 NO 35 SE 17
This cairn, which measures about 15m in diameter and 1.1m in height, is situated 850m NNW of Reddie steading.
- 71 Reddie 2 NO 350 527 NO 35 SE 23
This cairn is situated about 400m WSW of the cairn no. 70 and measures 20m in diameter by 1.2m in height.
Crawford 1949, 90-1.
- 72 Strone Hill 1 NO 299 568 NO 25 NE
A probable cairn, measuring 14m in diameter by 0.6m in height, is situated on the NE flank of Stonre Hill; its centre has been robbed and it has been used as a dump for modern field-clearance.
- 73 Strone Hill 2 NO 300 567 NO 35 NW
A possible cairn, up to 7m in diameter, overlain by modern field-clearance.
- 74 Templewood NO 615 633 NO 66 SW 3
This cairn is situated on a low knoll in a belt of trees, 670m NE of Templewood farmhouse; it measures about 13m in diameter and 1.2m in height.
Roy 1793, 67; Name Book, Forfar, No. 11, p. 24.
- 75 Torrax NO 261 564 NO 25 NE 1
This cairn measures about 13m in diameter and 0.7m in height; it has been trenched on the E, and the remains of a central cist lie exposed.
Name Book, Forfar, No. 62, p. 53; Coutts 1970, 14, no. 22.

- 76 Welton NO 306 562 NO 35 NW 1
This robbed cairn, which measures about 11m in diameter, is situated on a spur of Welton Hill, about 400m NNW of Welton steading.
Name Book, Forfar, No. 54, p. 19.
- 77 Wester Cardean NO 297 462 NO 24 NE 29
A possible barrow, measuring about 20m in diameter by 1m in height, is situated 220m ENE of Wester Cardean farmhouse.
- 78 Wester Coul NO 276 572 NO 25 NE
This cairn, which appears to be undisturbed, measures up to 15m in diameter and 2m in height.
DES (1981), 41.
- 79 West Kinpurney Hill NO 320 415 NO 34 SW
A cairn measuring 8m in diameter and 0.5m in height is situated on a spur SW of the summit.

BARROW CEMETERIES AND SQUARE BARROWS

- 80 Brankam Hill NO 299 558 NO 25 NE
On the summit of Brankam Hill there is a group of at least twenty earthen mounds measuring up to 6m in diameter and no more than 0.3m in height; they are probably prehistoric barrows.
- 81 Lendrick Lodge + NO 353 505 NO 35 SE 26
Cropmarks reveal a cemetery of barrows and possible flat graves clustered around a large ring-ditch 300m E of Lendrick Lodge. At least two of the barrows are square, the best defined measuring 5m across within its ditch; the remainder, about six in number, are probably circular, the largest measuring 7m in diameter within its ditch. The ring-ditch has an internal diameter of about 25m, and may have surrounded a mound of 'stones and earth' noted in this field in 1856. What may be another square barrow is situated 150m to the SSW.
Jervise 1857b, 246-7.
- 82 Westside + NO 604 663 NO 66 NW
Cropmarks reveal a square barrow and at least one ring-ditch 250m WSW of Westside farmhouse; the barrow measures 7m across within its ditch, and the ring-ditch has an internal diameter of 10m.

GROUPS OF SMALL CAIRNS

- 83 Ascreavie Hill NO 338 576 NO 35 NW
This group of cairns is situated on Ascreavie Hill, about 400m N of Over Ascreavie steading; the cairns vary between 3m and 6m in diameter.
- 84 Brankam Hill NO 300 561 NO 35 NW
A group of small cairns is situated on a terrace on the N flank of Brankam Hill, 400m N of the unenclosed settlement no. 219; the cairns range from 1.5m to 6m in diameter.
- 85 Broom Hill NO 384 417 NO 34 SE 5
A group of about twenty small cairns extend over an area of about 2ha on the SW flank of Broom Hill, at heights of between 270m and 300m OD.
DES (1965), 1.
- 86 Cornescorn 1 NO 583 732 to 586 727 NO 57 SE
More than one hundred small cairns, measuring up to 7m in diameter, are situated in rough pasture to the W of the road leading to Cornescorn farmhouse.

- 87 Cornescorn 2 NO 572 740 NO 57 SE
A group of about a dozen small cairns and clearance heaps, measuring up to 4m in diameter, occupy a low ridge to the W of the farmhouse.
- 88 Easter Coul NO 282 584 NO 25 NE
A large group of cairns, up to 6m in diameter, is situated on rough pasture 300m NW of Easter Coul steading.
- 89 Formal NO 253 555 NO 25 NE
On heather-covered moorland to the E of the public road (B954), there are a large number of small cairns measuring up to 6m in diameter.
- 90 Hill of Menmuir NO 516 650 to 524 657 NO 56 NW 7
On the SE flank of the Hill of Menmuir there is a group of up to 500 cairns, which are spread over about 30ha between the approach road to Rome and the NE side of the area known as Balconnel Wood. The cairns range from 1.2m to 9m in diameter and within the group there are a number of stony banks; in the 18th century an inhumation may have been found beneath one of the cairns. There is also a scatter of small cairns on the hillside to the NE of the road (NO 525 658). See also no. 224.
Stat. Acct., v (1793), 153; Name Book, Forfar, No. 69, p. 25.
- 91 Mansworn Rig NO 501 645 NO 56 SW
A group of up to forty cairns, the largest about 6m in diameter, is situated on the SE shoulder of Mansworn Rig. There is also a scatter of small cairns to the NNE of the main group, on the NW side of the fence that runs along the crest of the ridge.
- 92 Middle Coul NO 271 582 NO 25 NE
Several small cairns, the largest about 4m in diameter, are scattered around the NW end of a conifer plantation, about 600m NW of Middle Coul steading.
- 93 Shandford Hill NO 480 632 NO 46 SE
On level ground at the SW end of the ridge known as Shandford Hill there are numerous cairns, up to 7m in diameter, surrounded by rig-and-furrow cultivation and stony field-banks.
- 94 Shank of Arlone NO 559 730 NO 57 SE 13
On the E-facing slopes near the foot of the Shank of Arlone there is a group of small cairns and rickles of stone.
- 95 Tullo Hill NO 497 644 NO 46 SE
A group of at least forty-three cairns lies to the SW of the summit of Tullo Hill; they vary between 1.2m and 7m in diameter.

RING-CAIRNS

- 96 Meams Hill NO 373 573 NO 35 NE 24
This ring-cairn is situated in the saddle to the NE of Meams Hill; it measures 10m in diameter over a ring of cairn material about 2.5m thick, and parts of both an internal and external kerb are visible.
DES (1967), 5.
- 97 Strone Hill NO 292 567 NO 25 NE
Situated within the unenclosed settlement on Strone Hill (no. 227) there is an unusually small ring-cairn. It measures 6m in diameter over all, and the central space is about 2m in diameter. The outer kerb has two large slabs (one now fallen) on the S.

BRONZE AGE BURIALS AND CISTS

(See also nos. 177, 183 and 189)

- 98 Airlie + NO 296 507 NO 25 SE 12
In the 19th century several 'urns' were found in the course of gravel-digging.
Name Book, Forfar, No. 2, p. 25.
- 99 Balcraig + NO c. 305 406 NO 34 SW 5
A few years before 1845 several 'urns' were found near Balcraig Castle.
NSA, xi (Forfar), 559.
- 100 Bankhead NO c. 58 64 NO 56 SE 35
In 1855 two cists were found in a hillock at Bankhead; one contained what was probably
a Food Vessel.
Jervise 1857c, 462-3.
- 101 Barnyards + NO 478 577 NO 45 NE 22
In 1955 a cist containing a Food Vessel (NMAE EE 151) was found W of the steading at
Barnyards.
PSAS, xcvi (1962-3), 364, no. 12.
- 102 Battledykes, Oathlaw NO c. 45 55 NO 45 NE 11
Several 'urns' and a cist were found while trenching in the Roman temporary camp
no. 247. See also nos. 9 and 10.
NSA, xi (Forfar), 297.
- 103 Burghill NO c. 593 581 NO 55 NE 19, 7.
A 'cinerary urn' was found at the 'the very top' of Burghill. (chase 82, 83, 84)
Jervise 1857a, 197; OS Record Card NO 65 NW 10. - see Misc.
- 104 Cookston † NO 336 492 NO 34 NW 14
In 1970 a cist was found 900m NNW of Cookston; it contained an inhumation
accompanied by a Beaker and a decorated bone button (DMAG 1971-144-1 and -2). A
radiocarbon date of 1600 bc ± 85 (N-1239) was obtained from the inhumation.
DES (1970), 3; Coutts 1971a, 46, no. 82; Radiocarbon, 16 (1974), 348.
- 105 Corbie Hillock + NO 620 583 NO 65 NW 12
Five or six cists were found on the S flank of Corbie Hillock; one contained a Food
Vessel (NMAE EE 76).
PSAS, xxx (1895-6), 200, 201-2.
- 106 Cossans NO c. 392 498 NO 34 NE 27
Several cists with 'urns' have been found in the neighbourhood of Cossans. See also
no. 154.
Stirton 1913, 156.
- 107 Douglstown + NO 417 475 NO 44 NW 2
In 1952 a cist containing an inhumation and parts of a Food Vessel (DMAG 1971-207)
was found at Douglstown.
Coutts 1971a, 52, no. 101.
- 108 Drumachlie, Den of Leuchland † NO c. 612 596 NO 65 NW 3
In 1837 several cists were found at East Mill Brae; one of them contained an 'urn', a jet
necklace, and a flint slug knife.
Black 1839, 220; Catalogue . . . Archaeological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland, . . .
Edinburgh, 1856, 1859, 15; PSAS, lxxviii (1933-4), 412-13.

- 109 East Drums + NO 598 579 NO 55 NE 24
 In 1964 ploughing revealed a cist at East Drums. It had a rebated cover-stone and contained an inhumation accompanied by a Beaker and seven flints (DMAG 1966-105-1 to 8). *DES (1964)*, 1; Coutts 1971a, 46, no. 79.
- 110 Edzell Wood + NO 600 676 NO 66 NW 4
 In the mid-19th century an Enlarged Food Vessel (NMAS EA 20) was found in Edzell Wood.
 Name Book, Forfar, No. 40, p. 93; Cowie 1978, 109-10.
- 111 Fern + NO c. 484 616 NO 46 SE 8
 When the road close to Fern church was improved in the 19th century what may have been a cist and an 'urn' were found.
 Warden 1880-85, iii, 266.
- 112 Fletcherfield + NO 401 525 NO 45 SW 9
 In 1928 a cist was found 320m NW of Fletcherfield farmsteading; it contained a Beaker.
 Edwards 1931, 418-19; Clarke 1970, 513, no. 1512.
- 113 Green Law + NO 609 559 NO 65 NW 13
 On several occasions in the 19th century cists and 'urns' were discovered in the vicinity of Green Law, a glacial mound 100m NW of Greenlaw steading; they include a Beaker (ADM M.1977.74) in or close to the mound, a number of 'urns' (all now lost) in the field to the SE, and possibly a cist containing a stone axe.
 Name Book, Forfar, No. 41, p. 16; Jervise 1857a, 198-9; *Catalogue . . . Archaeological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland . . . Edinburgh, 1856*, 1859, 14; Clarke 1970, 513, no. 1514.
- 114 Handwick NO c. 36 42 NO 34 SE 6
 Cists containing the remains of skeletons and 'cinerary urns' were found some years before 1913 at Handwick.
 Stirton 1913, 156.
- 115 Ingliston + NO 335 457 NO 34 NW 11
 In 1965 a cist containing a Food Vessel (DMAG 1969-245) was found at Ingliston.
DES (1965), 3; Coutts 1971a, 51, no. 94.
- 116 Kinnaneil 1 + NO 313 532 NO 35 SW 7
 In the 19th century 'numerous stone cists containing human traces and cinerary Urns' were found on the S side of the Cromie Burn, about 530m SE of Meikle Kenny farmhouse.
 Name Book, Forfar, No. 54, p. 38.
- 117 Kinnaneil 2 + NO 315 528 NO 35 SW 26
 When a hillock was levelled numerous cists containing urns were found.
 Name Book, Forfar, No. 59, p. 45.
- 118 Kirkton of Menmuir NO c. 544 632 NO 56 SW 15
 A cist was found on 'Coltoun Muir'; it contained an inhumation and a 'flint arrowhead as large as a man's hand'.
 Jervise 1857c, 461-2.
- 119 Knap of Balrownie + NO 578 637 NO 56 SE 1
 In 1940 two inverted Enlarged Food Vessels were found in the Knap of Balrownie; both contained cremations and possible traces of bronze, and in one of them there were two flint implements. All the finds are in the NMAS (EQ 481-4).
 Stevenson 1941; Cowie 1978, 109, no. AGS 2.

- 120 Knockenny + NO 39 44 NO 34 SE 7
Two cists have been found on Knockenny farm. In 1931 ploughing revealed a cist (NO 3925 4485) which contained a male inhumation accompanied by a Food Vessel and twenty jet beads (NMAS EQ 427-8). The second cist was found in 1965 (NO 3935 4496) and contained an inhumation and a Beaker (DMAG 1969-246); a radiocarbon date of 1440 bc ± 90 (N-1240) was obtained from the inhumation. Edwards 1931, 419-22; Young 1951, 46, no. 27; *DES (1965)*, 3; Coutts 1971a, 45, no. 78; *Radiocarbon*, 16 (1974), 348.
- 121 Mains of Airlie + NO 301 507 NO 35 SW 45
In 1963 a cist containing a cremation and an undecorated vessel of Beaker or Food Vessel type (DMAG 1969-247) was found on Mains of Airlie farm. Coutts 1964, 160-1, 165; Coutts 1971a, 51, no. 87.
- 122 Meikle Kenny 1 † NO 308 532 NO 35 SW 8 & 9
At least eleven cists were found in a natural mound at Meikle Kenny; they contained human bones and 'urns', and one may have incorporated part of a millstone or rotary quern. Name Book, Forfar, No. 54, p. 38; Stuart 1856, 15, plate xlix; Stuart 1867, lx.
- 123 Meikle Kenny 2 † NO 307 531 NO 35 SW 10
In 1952 a cist containing an inhumation was discovered in a gravel pit 520m SSW of Meikle Kenny farmhouse. *CBA (SRG), 7th Report*, part ii (1952), 4.
- 124 Meikle Kenny 3 NO 30 53 NO 35 SW 13
In the NMAS there is a Food Vessel (EE 9) from Meikle Kenny, but the site of its discovery, and that of a cist found about 1864, is not known (see also nos. 122 and 123). Warden 1880-85, iv, 28.
- 125 Mill of Marcus + NO c. 518 593 NO 55 NW 1
Gravel extraction in the 19th century from a mound near Mill of Marcus revealed a number of urn burials and cists. In 1888 a cist containing an inhumation was found; to one side lay an Enlarged Food Vessel (NMAS EQ 216) with a cremation and a faience bead (NMAS EQ 215) along with what may have been an Accessory Vessel or a Beaker (NMAS EQ 217), on the other side there was a small Cordoned Urn (NMAS EQ 214). Further excavation revealed fragments of other 'urns'. Hutcheson 1890; Cowie 1978, 110, no. AGS 4.
- 126 Murleywell NO 35 45 NO 34 NE 19
In 1852 a cist was found near Murleywell; it contained a small Food Vessel (NMAS EE 16). *PSAS*, v (1862-4), 81-2.
- 127 Netherton + NO 548 578 NO 55 NW 36
A cist containing an inhumation accompanied by a Food Vessel (DMAG 1971-178) was found at Netherton in 1966. *DES (1967)*, 3; Coutts 1971a, 51, no. 96.
- 128 Noranbank + NO 505 587 NO 55 NW 5
In 1951 a cremation covered by a bucket-shaped Cinerary Urn (DMAG 1971-196) was found at Noranbank. *CBA (SRG), 6th Report*, (1951), 8; Coutts 1971a, 60, no. 117.
- 129 Noranside + NO 472 608 NO 46 SE 3
In 1892 a cist was found in a natural mound in the policies at Noranside House. It contained an inhumation accompanied by a Beaker (NMAS EG 61). Clazey and Fergusson 1893, 66-7; Clarke 1970, 513, no. 1524.

- 130 Noranside Cottages + NO c. 468 609 NO 46 SE 2
About 1863 two cists, one containing an 'urn', were discovered beside the public road at Noranside Cottages, a little to the W of the approach road to Deuchar. Fergusson suggests that this was the site of the cairn no. 30, which was removed before 1836. Clazey and Ferguson 1893, 68.
- 131 Over Migvie + NO 393 557 NO 35 NE 21
In 1929 an inverted Collared Urn protected by four side-slabs was found at Over Migvie; it contained a cremation with a bone bead (NMAS EQ 382-3). Callander 1930, 28-33.
- 132 Philpie + NO 305 506 NO 35 SW 24
Before 1864 some 'urns' were found while gravel-quarrying. Name Book, Forfar, No. 2, p. 25.
- 133 Prieststown NO c. 594 678 NO 56 NE 13
A Beaker (NMAS EG 5) was found at Prieststown. Clarke 1970, 513, no. 1525.
- 134 Red Den NO c. 612 551 NO 65 NW 2 & 27
Several cists and 'urns' have been found at Red Den. One of the cists contained an Accessory Vessel (ADM M.1977.4). Jervise 1857a, 198.
- 135 Rochelhill NO c. 37 45 NO 34 NE 20
A cist containing an inhumation and 'pieces of urns' was found 'above the farmhouse' of Rochelhill Mains. Stirton 1913, 163.
- 136 Sandyford + NO 413 541 NO 45 SW 2
About 1906 a cist was found on Sandyford farm. It contained two pots; the only one to survive is a Food Vessel (ADM F.1978.98). Childe 1936, 352-4.

LATER BURIALS AND EARLY CHRISTIAN SCULPTURED STONES (INCLUDING PICTISH SYMBOL STONES)

(See also nos. 122 and 160)

The burials and sculptured stones in this section can be broadly dated to the second half of the first millennium AD; at least two of the burials (nos. 138 and 149), however, are of slightly earlier date, and some may belong to the medieval period. The classification of the stones conforms to the system outlined by Allen and Anderson 1903, ii, 3-4 and Henderson 1967, 106-8.

- 137 Aberlemno NO 52 55 NO 55 NW 8,
11, 23 & 26
An impressive group of sculptured stones is situated at Aberlemno.
(i)* NO 5228 5591. A Class 1 Pictish symbol stone, which stands adjacent to the public road (B 9134) 345m N of Aberlemno church. On one face there are a serpent, a double disc with Z-rod, and a mirror and comb; and near the bottom of the other there are six cup-marks. Several cists containing inhumations were found when the area immediately S of the stone was first cultivated, and excavation by Jervise in 1855 showed that it stood on the N side of a small cairn about 1.8m in diameter. Pennant 1774-6, ii, 167; Stuart 1856, 21, plate lxxi; Jervise 1857a, 192; Allen and Anderson 1903, iii, 205; Coutts 1970, 51, no. 1.

- (ii) * NO 5223 5555. A Class II Pictish cross-slab which stands in the churchyard immediately W of Aberlemno church. The cross is richly ornamented and the carvings on the back include a Z-rod, a triple disc, and the figures of armed riders and footmen.
Stuart 1856, 24-5, plates lxxviii, lxxix; Allen and Anderson 1903, iii, 209-14.
- (iii) * NO 5225 5586. An ornate Class II Pictish cross-slab, which stands on the roadside 60m SSW of (i). The carvings on the back include a crescent with V-rod, a double disc with Z-rod, and a hunting scene.
Stuart 1856, 24-5, plates lxxx, lxxxi; Jervise 1857a, 192; Allen and Anderson 1903, iii, 214-15.
- (iv) NO 524 556. In 1962 a Class I Pictish symbol stone (DMAG 1969-267) was ploughed up to the E of Aberlemno church. It bears two symbols, namely a horseshoe and an elephant.
Henderson 1962; Coutts 1971a, 84, no. 188.
- (v) * NO 5227 5589. On the stone that stands beside the road between (i) and (iii) there are traces of a crescent symbol and a curved line.
- 138 Airlie School + NO 315 501 NO 35 SW 34
Four cists have been found in the area between Airlie School and the public road (A926). One of the cists was discovered under the road, and another, containing fragments of bone, when the foundations of the school were dug in 1865. The other two, which were discovered in 1865 and 1885 respectively, were situated about 3m apart and were aligned from E to W; neither had a cover stone and both were filled with sand. In one there was a skull and an arm bone, but in the other there was a single fragment of bone accompanied by a Roman glass cup of 3rd or 4th century date.
Davidson 1886; Robertson 1970, Table vii.
- 139 Aldbar Chapel NO 573 582 NO 55 NE 8
This Class III Pictish cross-slab (now in Brechin Cathedral) stood in the burial-ground of Aldbar Chapel until shortly before 1842.
NSA, xi (Forfar), 631-2; Stuart 1856, 25, plate lxxxii; Allen and Anderson 1903, iii, 245-7.
- 140 Balglassie NO c. 538 576 NO 55 NW 17
About 1846 a cist containing an inhumation was discovered on the 'Gallow Law of Balglassie'; incised on the capstone there were 'representations of a battle-axe and cross-bow'.
Jervise 1857a, 193.
- 141 Brechin Cathedral NO 596 601 NO 56 SE 12 & 22
Before 1856 a cross-slab of Early Christian date (now in the cathedral) was dug up in a garden 'formerly part of an ancient churchyard), near Brechin Cathedral. Also at the cathedral there is a decorated hogback of early eleventh-century date and the well-known round tower with its sculptured doorway.
Stuart 1856, 43, plate cxxxviii; Stuart 1867, 1-2, plate i; Allen and Anderson 1903, iii, 249-52; Coutts 1970, 68, no. 34; Lang 1974, 223-4.
- 142 Cantsmill + NO 318 518 NO 35 SW 28
In 1862 at least two cists were discovered 300m SW of the cairn no. 17; one was a long cist (about 2m in length) containing an inhumation.
Name Book, Forfar, No. 2, pp. 17, 20.
- 143 Eassie * NO 352 474 NO 34 NE 4
This Class II Pictish cross-slab is now in the ruined parish church at Eassie; at the end of the 18th century the stone lay in the bed of a stream, but by 1842 it had been re-erected near the church.
Stat. Acct., xvi (1795), 219; *NSA*, xi (Forfar), 476; Stuart 1856, 28, plates xc, xci; Jervise 1857b, 247; Allen and Anderson 1903, iii, 218-19; Coutts 1970, 57-8, no. 12.

- 144 Edzell Old Burial-ground NO 582 687 NO 56 NE 7
 In 1952 one arm of a free-standing cross of Early Christian date (now in Edzell Church; NO 598 692) was discovered in Edzell old burial-ground; a slab bearing debased sculpture (now in the Lindsay vault, Edzell old burial-ground) had been found in the 19th century. Eeles 1910, 358-60; Reid 1915, 296-7; Stevenson 1959, 42-3; Coutts 1970, 58, no. 13.
- 145 Farnell + NO 627 554 NO 65 NW 23
 In 1849 a Class II Pictish cross-slab was discovered 'in the line of the foundation' of the old church in Farnell burial-ground. Subsequently, when the burial-ground was extended in 1870, two cross-heads were found, and also a line of long cists to the E of the present church. Jervise 1857a, 197; Warden 1880-85, iii, 243; Allen and Anderson 1903, iii, 219-21; Eeles 1910, 356-8.
- 146 Finavon NO c. 490 570 NO 45 NE 26
 Three cists were found in the hillock adjoining Finavon dovecot. They were about 1.35m in length, aligned E-W and contained inhumations with the heads at the E ends; a 'large iron spur' (now lost) was found in one of them. Jervise 1853, 177.
- 147 Glamis NO 34 NE 2, 16, 17 & 24
 At least four sculptured stones are known from Glamis.
 (i)* NO 3937 4654. A Class II Pictish cross-slab, which stands to the E of Glamis in a forestry plantation on the N flank of Hunters Hill, about 350m WSW of Thornton. The cross is sculpted in relief, and incised on the back there are a beast, a serpent and a mirror. Gordon 1726, 163; Stuart 1856, 25-6, plate lxxxiii; Allen and Anderson 1903, iii, 221; Henderson 1958, 60; Coutts 1970, 62-3, no. 21.
 (ii)* NO 3858 4686. An impressive Class II Pictish cross-slab about 2.7m high, which stands in the manse garden at Glamis; incised on the back there is a serpent, a fish and a mirror. This stone may have been moved from its original position. Gordon 1726, 162-3; Pennant 1774-6, ii, 173; Stuart 1856, 26, plate lxxxiv; Jervise 1857b, 247-8; Allen and Anderson 1903; iii, 221-3; Stirton 1913, 11-12; Henderson 1958, 60; Coutts 1970, 58, no. 14.
 (iii) NO 387 469. In 1967 a fragment of a Class II Pictish cross-slab was found at Glamis. *DES (1967)*, 3; Coutts 1971b.
 (iv) NO 386 468. Some years before 1911 part of a cross-slab (now lost) was found by grave-diggers in Glamis churchyard; other fragments of the stone were seen but not recovered. Stirton 1911, 197.
- 148 Kingoldrum 1 + NO 334 550 NO 35 NW 3, 4, 5 & 6
 Three sculptured stones (NMAS IB 39-41) were discovered when the old parish church was demolished in 1840. A fourth stone has been noted by the OS (see also no. 149).
 (i) A Class II Pictish cross-slab; the cross is in relief, and the carvings on the back include a crescent, a mirror and a comb. Stuart 1856, 28, plate lxxxix; Allen and Anderson 1903, iii, 226.
 (ii) A slab with a cross carved in relief on one face. Stuart 1856, 15, plate xlix; Allen and Anderson 1903, iii, 257-8.
 (iii) Part of a slab bearing a representation of the Crucifixion on one face and a Maltese cross on the other. Stuart 1856, plate xciii; Allen and Anderson 1903, iii, 258.
 (iv) A coffin-cover bearing an incised wheel-headed cross, which formerly lay in the churchyard, has been set up against the S wall of the church. Warden 1880-85, iv, 28.

- 149 Kingoldrum 2 + NO 334 550 NO 35 NW 4, 5 & 6
 About 1843 two cists were discovered close to the churchyard of Kingoldrum parish church. One contained a crouched inhumation accompanied by a bronze chain and cruciform mounting (NMAF FC 151-2), possibly of Roman origin; the other contained a crouched inhumation with a bronze bracelet (lost) on one wrist. A glass vessel (probably of Roman date but now lost), a bronze vessel (lost) and a bell (NMAF KA 3) were also found.
 Chalmers 1854; Stuart 1867, ix; *PSAS*, vii (1866-8), 199; Robertson 1970, Table vii.
- 150 Kirkton of Menmuir NO 534 643 NO 56 SW 3
 About 1843, when the churchyard wall was demolished, two sculptured stones were discovered; one is a Class III Pictish cross-slab, the other a rectangular fragment with a projecting tenon. In 1943, part of a second cross-slab, and two other sculptured fragments, were dug up in the manse garden.
NSA, xi (Forfar), 657-8; Stuart 1856, 29-30, plate xcii, no. 3; 41, plate cxxxii, no. 1; Allen and Anderson 1903, iii, 263-5; Stevenson 1959, 43; Coutts 1970, 63, no. 23.
- 151 Kirriemuir + NO 386 539 NO 35 SE 3 & 20
 Five sculptured stones from the old parish church of Kirriemuir are now in the cemetery on the S flank of the Hill of Kirriemuir (NO 389 544).
 (i)* A small Class II Pictish cross-slab found when the old parish church was demolished in 1787.
 Stuart 1856, 14, plate xliii; Allen and Anderson 1903, iii, 227.
 (ii)* A Class II Pictish cross-slab, also found in the old church.
 Stuart 1856, 14, plates xlv, xlvi; Allen and Anderson 1903, iii, 227-8.
 (iii)* The lower part of a Class III Pictish cross-slab, also found in the old church.
 Stuart 1856, 14, plate xliii; Allen and Anderson 1903, iii, 258-60.
 (iv)* Part of a sculptured slab bearing the figure of an angel, also found in the old church.
 Stuart 1867, 8, plate xiii (2); Allen and Anderson 1903, iii, 260-1.
 (v)* A Class III Pictish cross-slab, which formerly stood in the churchyard of the old parish church.
 Allen and Anderson 1903, iii, 261; Coutts 1970, 61-2, no. 18.
- 152 Lintrathen NO c. 285 545 NO 25 SE 3
 Before 1884 a fragment of a sculptured cross (now lost) was discovered near the church at Lintrathen.
 Warden 1880-85, iv, 208.
- 153 St Mary's Church, Lethnott NO 542 682 NO 56 NW 16
 In 1886 a fragment of a Class III Pictish cross-slab (NMAF IB 132) was found in the old parish church of Lethnott. On the back there are the remains of an inscription in Hiberno-Saxon capitals, which ends FILII MEDICII.
 Cruickshank, 1899, 16-17; Allen and Anderson 1903, iii, 262-3; Diack 1944, 76-7.
- 154 St Orland's Stone, Cossans * NO 400 500 NO 45 SW 4 & 8
 This Class II Pictish cross-slab stands 700m ENE of Cossans standing; the carvings on the back of the cross include a crescent with a V-rod, a double-disc with Z-rod, horsemen and a boat containing six figures. Excavations in 1855 revealed six inhumations, five of them in cists and none more than 3.6m from the stone; the cists, which were built of small flagstones, were all aligned E-W, and they contained crouched burials with the heads laid to the W. Previously, about 1842, several other cists were found nearby.
Stat. Acct., iii (1792), 126; Stuart 1856, 26, plate lxxxv; Jervise 1857b, 248-51; Allen and Anderson 1903, iii, 216-18; Coutts 1970, 55, no. 8.
- 155 Tannadice NO 475 580 NO 45 NE 5
 About 1797 what was probably a Pictish sculptured stone (now lost) was discovered in the foundations of a house which formed part of the wall of Tannadice churchyard. It bore the figure of an armed man fighting with a 'lion' or 'boar', and part of an inscription.
Stat. Acct., xix (1797), 376.

- 156 Woodrae Castle, Aberlemno NO 518 566 NO 55 NW 6
Of the two Pictish cross-slabs discovered when Woodrae Castle was demolished about 1819, only one, a Class II stone, now survives (NMAS IB 202).
Jervise 1857a, 194; Allen and Anderson 1903, iii, 242-5; *PSAS*, lviii (1923-4), 100.

MISCELLANEOUS BURIALS AND CISTS

- 157 Balquharn + NO 486 624 NO 46 SE 13
In 1892 two cists containing inhumations were discovered in what was probably a natural mound about 90m W of Balquharn steading. Prior to this, about 1843, three other cists had been found in the mound.
Clazey and Fergusson 1893, 68.
- 158 Balwyllo † NO c. 649 589 NO 65 NW 35
Several cists were found in Balwyllo railway-cutting in the 19th century. The only finds to survive are some cremated bone and charcoal (Montrose Museum).
- 159 Bogardo NO 50 56 NO 55 NW 13
Jervise refers to the discovery of 'old graves', probably cists, on the farm of Bogardo.
Jervise 1857a, 194.
- 160 Burghill NO c. 599 592, 597 597 NO 55 NE 3 & 4
About 1853 what was probably a masonry cist was discovered in a gravel knoll in a field called Burghill Park, 'within 200 yards (180m) of the site of the old chapel of Butherkill'. What may have been similar cists, one containing an inhumation with a 'nail' driven through the skull, were found before 1860 in rising ground on the S bank of the River South Esk, about 700m NNE of Burghill steading.
Name Book, Forfar, No. 11, p. 78; Jervise 1857a, 196.
- 161 Cairnleith NO 341 537 NO 35 SW 17
In the mid-19th century a 'very large stone cist' was found at Cairnleith.
Name Book, Forfar, No. 54, p. 43.
- 162 Careston + NO 535 598 NO 55 NW 4
In 1952 a cist containing an inhumation was found at Careston.
CBA (SRG), 7th report, part ii, (1952), 4.
- 163 Drumachlie + NO 614 596 NO 65 NW 3, 36
In 1975 a cist containing an adult inhumation was found on the farm of Drumachlie.
Thoms 1980.
- 164 Edzell + NO 599 680 NO 56 NE 14
In 1862 a cist containing an inhumation was found in Edzell.
Name Book, Forfar, No. 40, p. 91.
- 165 Farnell + NO c. 625 553 NO 65 NW 30 (165)
About 1856 a cist containing an inhumation was found 180m W of Farnell burial-ground.
Jervise 1857a, 198.
- 166 Fenton Hill + NO 303 502 NO 35 SW 38
Several cists containing inhumations were found on the summit of Fenton Hill.
Jervise 1864, 348.
- 167 Grange of Airlie + NO 304 505 NO 35 SW 5
In 1972 a cist containing an inhumation was found; the cist was reburied.
Thoms 1980.
- 168 Henwellburn NO c. 51 55 NO 55 NW 31
About 1854 three or four cists were found near Henwellburn.
Jervise 1857a, 191.

- 169 Lendrick Lodge NO c. 348 504 NO 35 SW 39
Before 1863 cists were found on the roadside SW of Lendrick Lodge.
Name Book, Forfar, No. 2, p. 31.
- 170 Mains of Careston NO c. 533 600 NO 56 SW 12
A cist may have been discovered near the dovecot at Mains of Careston.
- 171 Mains of Melgund 1 + NO 543 562 NO 55 NW 21
About 1850 'parts of stone coffins (some entire)' were found 80m ESE of the cairn
no. 58.
Name Book, Forfar, No. 1, pp. 19-20.
- 172 Mains of Melgund 2 + NO 541 562 NO 55 NW 21
About 1850 a cist was discovered 120m WSW of the cairn no. 58.
Name Book, Forfar, No. 1, pp. 19-20.
- 173 Mill of Cruick + NO 564 627 NO 56 SE 10
In 1964 a cist was found while ploughing.
DES (1964), 1.
- 174 Newhouse + NO 377 469 NO 34 NE 12
In 1954 a cist containing an inhumation was found at Newhouse; it was reburied.
CBA (SRG), 9th Report, part ii (1954), 6.
- 175 Southtown of Melgund + NO c. 546 559 NO 55 NW 249
A cist was discovered about 350m S of Southtown of Melgund steading.
- 176 Stannochoy 1 NO c. 580 586 NO 55 NE 7 (above 84)
In 1832 several cists containing inhumations were found in a gravel knoll close to the
tollbar at Stannochoy.
Jervise 1857a, 196.
- 177 Stannochoy 2 NO c. 583 590 NO 55 NE 6,
17 & 19
Cists have been discovered in the 'grave hill' near Stannochoy Bridge. The OS also note
the discovery of 'urns' 240m SE of Stannochoy steading (NO 585 587), and other cists on
the S side of the River South Esk between Stannochoy and Burghill (see also no. 160).
Jervise 1857a, 196.
- 178 Stracathro 1 † NO 625 658 NO 66 NW 6
What may have been a cist containing an inhumation was found when the floor of a
cottage was removed.
Name Book, Forfar, No. 79, p. 24.
- 179 Stracathro 2 + NO 620 659 NO 66 NW 2
About 1834 four cists were found 350m ENE of Stracathro church.
VSA, xi (Forfar), 666; Name Book, Forfar, No. 79, p. 24.
- 180 Three Laws † NO 586 550 NO 55 NE 20
About 1820 several cists were found during the construction of the farmsteading, and
early this century a cist was uncovered 90m SW of the farmhouse.
Name Book, Forfar, No. 11, p. 115; Ferguson, F A, MS. notes in Montrose Museum.

CUP-AND-RING MARKINGS

(See also nos. 137, 235 and 242)

- 181 Menmuir NO 504 642 NO 56 SW 1
A flat sandstone boulder measuring 1m by 0.8m by 0.1m has about thirty-three shallow
cupmarks on its upper surface.

- 182 White Caterthun NO 546 660 NO 56 NW 17
Two cup-marked stones have been found on the White Caterthun. One lies on the W side of the fort (no. 205) below the inner rampart, and has about eighty cups on its upper surface. The other was discovered among tumble in the fort ditch; it bears a single cup-mark and is now in St Andrews University Archaeological Museum.
DES (1980), 37.

STANDING STONES AND STONE SETTINGS

- 183 Ballinshoe † NO 416 521 NO 45 SW 7
This standing stone was destroyed about 1830; at least one 'urn' is said to have been found at its base.
Name Book, Forfar, No. 59, p. 43.
- 184 Balmuckety, Fletcherfield * NO 400 525 NO 45 SW 6
A pair of recumbent stones, one of which was upright in about 1865, is situated beside the disused railway line 350m S of Balmuckety steading. The N stone measures 3m in length and the other, which lies 7m to the S, 3.3m.
Name Book, Forfar, No. 59, p. 41; Reid 1909, 295-6; Coutts 1970, 19, no. 9.
- 185 Caldhame * NO 384 562 NO 35 NE 3
This standing stone is 1.55m high and may originally have stood at the centre of a cairn 18m in diameter.
Name Book, Forfar, No. 59, p. 14; Warden 1880-85, iv, 91.
- 186 Carlinwell * NO 320 502 NO 35 SW 22
Situated on the crest of a knoll (79m OD), this standing stone is 2m high. At the end of the 18th century human remains were found at its base.
Name Book, Forfar, No. 2, p. 27; Jervise 1864, 348-9.
- 187 East Pitforthie † NO 619 614 NO 66 SW 9
What may have been a stone circle or a cairn was removed before 1861.
Black 1839; Name Book, Forfar, No. 11, p. 39.
- 188 Formal * NO 256 540 NO 25 SE 1
This fallen standing stone measures 2.1m in length.
Name Book, Forfar, No. 63, p. 63.
- 189 Killievair Stone * NO 562 609 NO 56 SE 9
This standing stone is 1.5m high, and several cists, one of which contained an 'urn', were found nearby.
Black 1839, 10; Jervise 1857c, 462.
- 190 Kirriemuir Hill * NO 391 546 NO 35 SE 18
This standing stone is situated on the top of Kirriemuir Hill; it measures 1.9m by 0.6m at the base and is 2.7m high. There is a small upright stone in the field-wall 6m to the E.
NSA, xi (Forfar), 177; DES (1981), 45.
- 191 Knowehead * NO 298 582 NO 25 NE 5
These two standing stones, one now recumbent, are situated at the E end of a low natural mound on the S-facing slope 260m S of Knowehead steading. The upright stone is 2.2m high, and the other is 2m long.
Name Book, Forfar, No. 62, p. 71.
- 192 Lendrick Lodge * NO 350 504 NO 35 SE 25
This standing stone, which measures 0.7m by 0.5m and 1.8m in height, is situated on a low ridge 200m S of Lendrick Lodge.
Name Book, Forfar, No. 2, p. 32; Jervise 1857b, 247.

- 193 Meikle Kenny, Baldovie * NO 31 54 NO 35 SW 1
 An interesting group of stone settings is situated on the crest of a ridge known as West Schurroch, 950m ENE of Meikle Kenny farmhouse.
 (i) NO 3176 5415; a single standing stone 1.4m high, which is reported to have been part of a stone setting.
 (ii) NO 3180 5417; three stones of a four-poster stone circle about 3.5m in diameter.
 (iii) NO 3182 5418; three stones of a second four-poster stone circle (about 4m in diameter), in which an 'urn' was found in the 19th century.
Stat. Acct., ix (1793), 134; *NSA*, xi (Forfar), 615; Name Book, Forfar, No. 54, p. 41.
- 194 Muriskeith, Cortachy * NO 387 591 NO 35 NE 19
 This standing stone is 1.7m high.
 Name Book, Forfar, No. 15, p. 123.
- 195 Noranside, Chance Inn * NO 463 607 NO 46 SE 10
 This standing stone, 1.85m in height, is situated at the top of a slight hill overlooking the Noran Water.
 Macfarlane 1906-8, i, 286.
- 196 Philpie * NO 301 499 NO 34 NW 1
 These two boulders appear to be glacial erratics and there is no evidence to suggest that they have been artificially placed.
Stat. Acct., xii (1794), 299; Name Book, Forfar, No. 78, p. 9; Warden 1880-85, v, 109.
- 197 Pitmudie * NO 274 564 NO 25 NE 4
 On the summit of the hill overlooking Pitmudie there is an alignment of three stones, of which only one is now standing; the upright stone is 3.1m high, and the two fallen stones are each 2.6m long.
 Maclagan 1875, 114.
- 198 Priests Stone + NO 540 689 NO 56 NW 5
 This standing stone has been removed.
 Cruickshank 1899, 23.
- 199 Vayne * NO 497 600 NO 46 SE 15
 What is probably a standing stone (0.9m high) is situated in an arable field 300m SE of Vayne steading.
NSA, xi (Forfar), 314.

FORTS

- 200 Brown Caterthun * NO 555 669 NO 56 NE 1
 This most unusual fort occupies the summit of the Brown Caterthun. There are five lines of defence which can be divided into three groups, probably representing at least three phases of construction. The innermost line is a stone-walled enclosure which measures 91m by 61m internally. The intermediate group comprises a stone wall flanked by double ramparts and a medial ditch; both these lines have eight entrances. The outer group, which measures a maximum of 330m by 310m over all, consists of two ramparts of which the outermost is accompanied by a ditch. For the majority of the circuit these ramparts are concentric but on the E they diverge to form a roughly rectangular enclosure; like the intermediate line, these ramparts are pierced by eight entrances. Detached stretches of low banks on the SE shoulder may indicate further defensive works. Excavation of part of the central enclosure in the 19th century revealed only a few post-holes.
 Warden 1880-85, iv, 367-8; Christison 1900, 105; St Joseph 1974, 53-4; Feachem 1977, 107-8; *DES (1982)*, 30.

- 201 Castle Hill, Meams NO 361 568 NO 35 NE 6
 This fort is situated on the rocky ridge that forms the summit of Castle Hill, 700m WNW of Meams farmhouse; it comprises an inner dun-like enclosure with traces of outer ramparts, now reduced to stony scarps, enclosing additional areas on the ENE and WSW respectively. The entrance is on the SW. Several circular structures overlie the wall of the inner enclosure.
 Warden 1880-85, iv, 91.
- 202 Denoon Law * NO 354 444 NO 34 SE 1
 This roughly trapezoidal fort occupies the summit of Denoon Law and measures 112m by 67m within a massive wall up to 8m thick and 5m high. The entrance is on the E, and the NW and NE flanks are protected by three low ramparts.
 Feachem 1977, 106.
- 203 Finavon * NO 506 556 NO 55 NW 32
 This roughly rectangular fort is situated on an isolated summit towards the NE end of Hill of Finavon and measures 150m by 37m within a massive vitrified wall up to 6m thick; further protection is provided by a hornwork on the E. All that can be seen in the interior is a well, but excavations in 1933-5 revealed traces of buildings, pottery and metal-working debris. Charcoal excavated in 1966 yielded radiocarbon dates of 590 bc \pm 90 (GaK-1224), 410 bc \pm 80 (GaK-1222), and 320 bc \pm 90 (GaK-1223).
 Childe 1935; Childe 1936; MacKie 1969.
- 204 Kinpurney Hill * NO 322 417 NO 34 SW 7
 This large fort (6.6ha) is situated on Kinpurney Hill and is defended by a single rampart and ditch. The entrance is on the W.
- 205 White Caterthun * NO 547 660 NO 56 NW 17
 This complex fort is situated on the summit of White Caterthun Hill about 700m SW of Brown Caterthun fort (no. 200). It is oval, measuring 140m by 61m within two stone walls; the inner wall is massive and measures 12m in thickness by up to 3m in height, while the outer is 6m thick. Immediately outside the walls there is a rampart with an internal quarry-ditch. The entrance probably lay on the SE and the only features visible in the interior are an ancient well and a recent rectangular turf enclosure. At a distance of between 30m and 70m there is a further line of defence which, for the most part, comprises twin banks and medial ditch but on the N it is reduced to a single bank and ditch. There is an annexe on the E, and outside the outermost rampart on the NW there are traces of at least one interrupted ditch. Finds from the fort include leaf-shaped and barb-and-tanged arrowheads, a stone ball, and two bronze flanged axes. For cup-marks found in the fort see no. 182, and unenclosed houses on the flanks of the hill are described under no. 230.
 Christison 1900, 103-5; Feachem 1977, 107.

ENCLOSED SETTLEMENTS

- 206 Balbinny + NO 528 566 NO 55 NW 14
 A roughly circular enclosure, probably a settlement, is revealed by cropmarks 400m W of Balbinny steading; it measures about 65m in diameter within a ditch 1.5m broad, and there are entrances on the WNW and S respectively.
- 207 Barnyards + NO 477 579 NO 45 NE
 Cropmarks reveal the NE part of an enclosure, probably a settlement, on the NE side of the public road 220m NW of Barnyards farmhouse. It measures about 50m in length within a ditch up to 2m broad and there is an entrance on the NE; eccentrically placed within the interior there is a possible palisade trench. From the E of the enclosure a length of ditch extends for a short distance to the SE.
- 208 Craigend of Careston + NO 548 604 NO 56 SW 14
 An earthwork, probably a settlement, is revealed by cropmarks on the crest of a low ridge 500m ENE of Craigend of Careston steading; it measures 135m by at least 30m within double ditches.

- 209 Dillavaird + NO 299 502 NO 25 SE 16
Cropmarks reveal what is probably a palisaded homestead situated on the crest of a low hill 450m E of Dillavaird steading; it is oval, measuring about 25m by 20m internally, and there is an outer palisade trench on all sides except the SE. The entrance is on the ESE and around the N half of the interior there is a ditch set about 1.5m within the inner palisade trench.
- 210 Haughs of Finavon + NO 502 577 NO 55 NW
Cropmarks reveal three sides of a rectangular enclosure, probably a settlement, on the S side of the public road (A94) 450m NNW of Haughs of Finavon steading; it has rounded corners, and measures 48.5m by at least 25.5m internally. Excavation has shown that the ditch measures 4.7m in breadth by 1.1m in depth.
- 211 King's Seat, Meadows + NO 447 553 NO 45 NW
Cropmarks reveal the N half of an oval enclosure, possibly a settlement, on the rounded summit of the King's Seat, a low hill to the N of Meadows steading; it measures 60m in maximum diameter within two narrow ditches set about 20m apart.
- 212 Longbank + NO 404 562 NO 45 NW
Cropmarks 450m NNW of Longbank farmhouse reveal an enclosure, possibly a settlement, measuring 60m square within a ditch up to 4m broad.
- 213 Mains of Edzell + NO 588 691 NO 56 NE
Cropmarks reveal the site of an earthwork, probably a settlement, on a low hill immediately NW of Mains of Edzell steading. It measures 90m by at least 45m over double ditches set 10m apart; within the interior there is possibly a third ditch, and the entrance is on the NNE.
- 214 Netherton + NO 548 575 NO 55 NW
Cropmarks reveal the site of an earthwork, probably a settlement, on the W bank of the Melgund Burn 150m SSE of Netherton steading; it measures about 40m by 25m within a ditch 3.5m broad, and the entrance is on the NW. On the N side of the interior there is what is either a length of ditch, or a souterrain-like structure, about 15m long.
- 215 Newton of Glamis + NO 374 467 NO 34 NE
Cropmarks reveal the site of a homestead 400m SSE of Newton of Glamis farmhouse; it is roughly circular, measuring about 50m in diameter within a narrow ditch, and there are opposed entrances on the ENE and WSW respectively. Within the interior there are traces of a possible timber house about 15m in diameter.
- 216 Wellford + NO 479 602 NO 46 SE
Cropmarks reveal a circular enclosure, probably a settlement, 370m W of Wellford steading; it measures about 50m in diameter within a narrow ditch, and there is a broad entrance on the ESE.

RECTANGULAR TIMBER BUILDING

- 217 Noranbank + * NO 509 585 NO 55 NW
Cropmarks 740m SE of Noranbank farmsteading reveal what may be the wall-trench of a rectangular timber building measuring about 27m by 8m internally. Although this building may belong to the Neolithic period, its dimensions differ significantly from those at Balbridie, Kincardine, and it could be of much later date.
Ralston 1982.

UNENCLOSED SETTLEMENTS AND FIELD-SYSTEMS

This section contains sites that probably belong to a variety of periods, and within individual settlements there is likely to be considerable chronological depth. The term Dalrulzion-type hut-circle is used to describe double-walled houses similar to that excavated at Dalrulzion, Perthshire (Thorneycroft 1933, 191-6, hut-circle F).

- 218 Ballownie + NO 609 654 NO 66 NW
Cropmarks reveal a possible unenclosed settlement 250m NNW of Ballownie Cottages. There are up to five irregular linear features and at least one crescentic structure, the former possibly indicating the presence of souterrain-like structures. A second crescentic cropmark is situated 80m to the E (NO 610 654), and a third 140m to the NNE (NO 610 655).
- 219 Brankam Hill NO 299 556 to 302 557 NO 25 NE 8
NO 35 NW 13
On the SE flank of Brankam Hill there are a circular house-platform 9.5m in diameter, a hut-circle 9m in diameter within an earthen bank, and two Dalrulzion-type hut-circles, the larger about 18m in diameter over all. See also no. 13.
- 220 Castle Hill NO 361 567 NO 35 NE
This ring-ditch house is situated on a terrace SE of the summit of Castle Hill. The ditch is up to 2m broad by 0.3m deep, and there is a wall 1.7m thick on its outer lip; within its ditch the house measures about 9.5m in diameter, and the entrance is on the SE, where the wall thickness increases to 3m. There is a small cairn 2m in diameter on a knoll to the SE, but it is probably of relatively recent date.
- 221 Craig of Cornescorn NO 560 743 to 565 743 NO 57 SE 12
On the S flank of the Craig of Cornescorn there are at least four hut-circles situated within an extensive group of small cairns. The best-preserved of the hut-circles is oval, measuring up to 15m in internal diameter, with its interior terraced into the slope and an entrance-passage leading into it from the downhill side. The cairns measure up to 7m in diameter. See also no. 22.
- 222 Dunlappie + NO 590 676 NO 56 NE
Crescentic cropmarks, ring-ditches and pits, revealed by air photography 300m SE of Dunlappie farmhouse, probably indicate the presence of an unenclosed settlement.
- 223 East Mains of Whitewell + NO 474 578 NO 45 NW
Two crescentic cropmarks revealed by air photography about 450m NNW of East Mains of Whitewell steading, probably indicate the presence of a small unenclosed settlement. A scatter of pits visible around the settlement extends to a point about 60m beyond a possible ring-ditch 140m to the NNW (NO 474 579).
- 224 Hill of Menmuir NO 534 665 to 529 659 NO 56 NW
On the NE end of the ridge known as the Hill of Menmuir, about 400m SSW of Tullo steading, there is an extensive field-system and a group of small cairns. The field-banks are visible over an area of about 25ha, and some of them divide the ground into narrow strips. The cairns vary between 1m and 5m in diameter, and are largely concentrated in a distinct group within the area enclosed by the field-system. See also no. 90.
- 225 Powmouth + NO 649 575 NO 65 NW
Three crescentic cropmarks revealed by air photography 250m SSW of Powmouth probably indicate the site of a small unenclosed settlement.
- 226 Smiddyhill + NO 614 654 NO 66 NW
Three crescentic cropmarks revealed by air photography 350m SSW of Smiddyhill farmhouse, immediately outside the Roman temporary camp no. 257, probably indicate the presence of a small unenclosed settlement.
- 227 Strone Hill NO 292 567 to 287 567 NO 25 NE
Spread over an area of about 16ha on the W spur of Strone Hill there is an extensive group of monuments, comprising hut-circles, a ring-cairn (no. 97), small cairns up to 8m in diameter, and field-banks. The following structures may be identified.
(i) A compact group of four small, and three large, hut-circles situated at the E end of the spur at the foot of the steep slope that falls from the summit of Strone Hill. The large hut-circles measures up to 15m in internal diameter and two of them are overlain by the small ones.

- (ii) Three Dalrulzion-type hut-circles situated midway along the spur. They measure up to 17m in diameter over all, and one of them overlies its neighbour.
- (iii) Amongst the cairns on the crest of the spur, and on a shelf towards the W end, three hut-circles are visible, each about 7m in diameter within a low stony bank.

- 228 Westside + NO 615 665 NO 66 NW
 What is probably the site of an unenclosed settlement, is revealed by cropmarks 750m E of Westside farmhouse. Besides two ring-ditches (probably house-sites), there are two crescentic cropmarks, a possible souterrain and several short linear features, some of which may be souterrain-like structures. The ring-ditches have internal diameters of 17m and 13m respectively, and both have two entrances.
- 229 White Caterthun 1 NO 540 659 to 537 655 NO 56 NW 18
 On the W flank of the White Caterthun, to the E of the public road, there are three ring-ditch houses situated within an extensive field-system. Two of the houses (the larger up to 15m in diameter over a ditch 2m in breadth) are set about 20m apart on a low ridge, and the third (up to 15m in diameter over a ditch 3m in breadth) lies 120m to the NE. The surrounding field-system, which covers an area of about 20ha, is divided into both rectangular plots and narrow strips, and there are numerous small cairns. Traces of small cairns can also be identified in the improved ground to the S.
 Name Book, Forfar, No. 69, p. 12.
- 230 White Caterthun 2 NO 549 660 NO 56 NW
 NO 550 661 NO 56 NE
 On the E side of the White Caterthun, immediately outside the outer rampart of the fort (no. 205), there are at least two ring-ditch houses; a third house is situated about 160m to the ENE, a short distance to the N of the footpath leading to the fort.
DES (1980), 37.

SOUTERRAINS

(See also nos. 214, 218, 228 and 298).

- 231 Airlie 1 + NO 304 504 NO 35 SW 35
 A slight hollow marks the site of a possible souterrain.
NSA, xi (Forfar), 679; Wainwright 1963, 156-7.
- 232 Airlie 2 NO 31 51 NO 35 SW 41-2
 The locations of two souterrains reported by Jervise are not known, but they may have been at NO 310 518 and 311 519 respectively.
Jervise 1864, 354-5; Wainwright 1963, 158.
- 233 Auchlishie + NO c. 387 578 NO 35 NE 5
 Before 1820 a souterrain was found in Weem Park, Auchlishie.
NSA, xi (Forfar), 177-8; Wainwright 1963, 191-2.
- 234 Auchtertyre + NO 284 409 NO 24 SE 1
 In the 19th century a souterrain was found at the crossroads N of Kinpurnie Castle.
Jervise 1861, 322; Wainwright 1963, 168-9.
- 235 Barns of Airlie 1 * NO 305 515 NO 35 SW 19
 This well-preserved souterrain is situated on the crest of a ridge W of Barns of Airlie steading and is crossed by a field-wall. It is curved, measuring 19m in length by 1.8m in average height, and one of the lintel stones bears eight cup-marks and other incised decoration. Finds from the souterrain and from nearby (probably indicating above-ground structures) include rotary querns, animal bones, and a bronze pin.
Jervise 1864, 354; Wainwright 1963, 154-6.
- 236 Barns of Airlie 2 + NO 305 515 NO 35 SW 43
 A scatter of sandstone slabs 55m W of no. 235 may mark the position of a souterrain.
Jervise 1864, 354; Wainwright 1963, 157-8.

- 237 Careston Castle + NO 525 596 NO 55 NW
A possible souterrain is revealed by cropmarks 530m WSW of Careston Castle.
- 238 Fletcherfield + NO c. 405 522 NO 45 SW 11
Before the middle of the 19th century what was probably a souterrain was found on Fletcherfield farm (see also no. 289).
Reid 1909, 286, 296, 362; Wainwright 1963, 192.
- 239 Hill of Kirriemuir NO c. 39 54 NO 35 SE
A souterrain was found on the Hill of Kirriemuir.
Allan 1864, 5; Wainwright 1963, 192.
- 240 Littleton of Airlie NO c. 336 508 NO 35 SW 36
About 1800 a souterrain was found at Littleton of Airlie.
Jervise 1864, 354; Wainwright 1963, 159.
- 241 Meams Hill NO 36 56 NO 35 NE 8
Before 1748 a souterrain was found on Meams Hill; it may have been situated about 15m S of a quarry, at NO 368 569.
Wainwright 1963, 189-91.
- 242 Ruthven + NO 286 487 NO 24 NE 1
A sandstone slab beside the path leading to Ruthven church marks the position of a souterrain found in the middle of the 19th century. One of the lintel slabs bore cup-and-ring marks.
Name Book, Forfar, No. 78, p. 5; Simpson 1866, 6; Wainwright 1963, 210; *DES(1961)*, 4.
- 243 Shandford + NO 498 624 NO 46 SE
What may be an L-shaped souterrain is revealed by cropmarks 750m ESE of Shandford farmhouse.
- 244 Wester Cardean + NO 292 461 NO 24 NE 16
In the middle of the 19th century a souterrain was found in a low knoll 300m W of Wester Cardean farmsteading.
Name Book, Forfar, No. 2, p. 54; Wainwright 1963, 159-60.

CRANNOG

- 245 Loch of Kinnordy NO 366 544 NO 35 SE 7
A low mound up to 80m in diameter and 2.5m in height, which is situated at the ENE end of the Loch of Kinnordy, is probably a crannog.
Warden 1880-85, iv, 115; Reid 1909, 289, 389.

ROMAN MONUMENTS

- 246 Battledykes, Keithock, Temporary Camp + * NO 610 639 NO 66 SW 1
This temporary camp, which has been associated with the campaigns of the emperor Septimus Severus (c. AD 208-11), occupies gently sloping ground on the right bank of the Cruick Water immediately N of East Mains of Keithock farmhouse. Roughly trapezoidal on plan, it measures about 625m from NW to SE by 410m transversely, enclosing an area of some 25ha, and a small rectangular annexe about 1.1ha in area is attached to the NW side. *Titula* have been identified at four of the camp's six gates.
Roy 1793, 67; St Joseph 1969, 116-18.

- 247 Battledykes, Oathlaw, Temporary Camp + * NO 458 555 NO 45 NE 12
 This temporary camp, which has been associated with the campaigns of the emperor Septimius Severus (c. AD 208-11), is situated on the S shoulder of the ridge separating the Lemno Burn from the River South Esk; it wholly encloses the home fields and steading of Battledykes farm. Roughly trapezoidal on plan, it measures a maximum of 930m from NE to SW by 630m transversely (c. 53ha). *Titula* have been recorded at five of the camp's six gates, the one situated opposite the easternmost gate on the NW side being the only part of the camp which is visible as an upstanding earthwork. Roy 1793, 66; St Joseph 1969, 118.
- 248 Cardean, Fort + * NO 289 460 NO 24 NE 12
 Situated on a promontory at the confluence of the River Isla and the Dean Water, there is a fort measuring about 180m from NW to SE by 140m transversely within the rampart (c. 2.5ha). Excavation between 1966-75 revealed the presence of timber barracks in both the *praetentura* and *retentura*, as well as a large timber granary, and it is probable that the fort accommodated two separate regiments. Only one brief period of occupation was detected, the artefactual and structural evidence indicating that the fort was peacefully evacuated in c. AD 86. Iron Age pottery discovered beneath the rampart and internal structures presumably derived from an earlier native unenclosed settlement occupying the same site. Additional protection was provided by a ditch which crosses the promontory some 180m to the NE of the fort, the outwork being broken for an entrance opposite the short stretch of road that issues from the NE gate of the fort. Ditches springing from the fort's defences at the E and W angles probably delimit annexes. Name Book, Forfar, No. 2, p. 54; *DES (1975)*, 8.
- 249 Cardean, Temporary Camps + NO 299 463 NO 24 NE 15
 About 500m to the E of Cardean Roman fort (no. 248) there is a Roman temporary camp which has been associated with the campaigns of the emperor Septimius Severus (c. AD 208-11). Roughly rectangular on plan, it measures about 790m from NE to SW by 665m transversely (c. 52.5ha). Rectilinear ditches identified within the NE half of the interior may form part of the perimeter of a second camp, at least 13ha in area, whose NE side appears to have coincided with the same side of the larger. St Joseph, 1973, 224.
- 250 Eassie, Temporary Camp + NO 351 466 NO 34 NE 26
 This temporary camp, which has been associated with the campaigns of the emperor Septimius Severus (c. AD 208-11), is situated on sloping ground some 300m S of Eassie farmhouse. It measures about 635m from NW to SE, and the position of the NW gate, the only one to be identified so far, suggests that the cross-dimension was not less than 400m, the area enclosed thus being about 25ha. St Joseph 1969, 111; *DES (1970)*, 4; St Joseph 1973, 224.
- 251 Finavon, Temporary Camp + NO 496 574 NO 45 NE 21
 Situated on a level terrace on the left bank of the River South Esk immediately to the NE of Finavon Bridge, there is a temporary camp. Rectangular on plan, it measures about 420m from NW to SE by 360m transversely (c. 15ha). Two gates have been recorded, on the NE and SE respectively, both guarded by a *titulum*. St Joseph 1973, 224.
- 252 Marcus, Temporary Camp + NO 511 580 NO 55 NW 37
 This temporary camp, which has been associated with the campaigns of the emperor Septimius Severus (c. AD 208-11), is situated on a level terrace on the left bank of the River South Esk immediately to the N of Marcus House. Roughly trapezoidal on plan, it measures some 610m from NE to SW by at least 400m transversely (c. 25ha), and, an annexe some 1.1ha in area is attached to its SW side. A short portion of the NE side, possibly including a gate, is preserved as a shallow ditch in a plantation on the S side of the A94 at 513 582. The positions of three other gates, each defended by a *titulum* have been revealed by cropmarkings. St Joseph 1969, 111.

- 253 Stracathro, Fort + * NO 617 657 NO 66 NW 18
 On the highest portion of a level terrace overlooking the right bank of the West Water some 650m upstream from its confluence with the River North Esk, there is a fort c. 2.5ha in internal area with a small annexe on the SW side which intersects the perimeter of the temporary camp no. 254. Limited excavation in the extension to the graveyard of Stracathro church, which lies wholly within the interior of the fort, produced evidence that the fort had been occupied for a single brief period; coin evidence suggested that the site was abandoned c. AD 86.
 St Joseph 1961, 123; *DES* (1969), 2.
- 254 Stracathro, Temporary Camp + * NO 613 656 NO 66 NW 13
 Situated immediately SW of the fort no. 253, there is a temporary camp, a rectangular parallelogram on plan, measuring about 425m from NW to SE by 375m (c. 15.8ha). Its four clavicular gateways of distinctive 'Stracathro' type combine with its presumed relationship to the adjacent Flavian fort no. 253 to suggest that it was constructed during the campaigns of Julius Agricola in AD 78-84.
 St Joseph 1970, 171-5.

PIT-ALIGNMENTS AND ENCLOSURES

(See also no. 269)

The term pit-alignment is used here to describe a wide variety of different types of monument and is not restricted to linear features accompanied by earthworks. The monuments include short, irregular lines of pits (nos. 258, 263 and 272), possible small enclosures (no. 262), linear enclosures with square or rounded terminals (nos. 259 and 261), and multiple parallel alignments (no. 260). The dates of these various monuments are uncertain, but some may belong to the Neolithic period.

- 255 Careston Castle + NO 527 594 NO 55 NW
 An irregular line of at least seven pits is revealed by cropmarks 520m SW of Careston Castle.
- 256 Inchbare 1 + NO 607 654 to 610 656 NO 66 NW
 Cropmarks reveal three parallel lines of pits running from WSW to ENE across the field to the SE of Inchbare. Two of the lines of pits, which extend for a distance of at least 300m, are set about 20m apart, and unite at the WSW end in a square terminal; the third line lies about 10m to the SSE. Immediately S of the WSW end there are traces of a rectangular pit-defined structure measuring about 20m by 9m internally.
- 257 Inchbare 2 + NO 607 657 to 609 658 NO 66 NW
 Cropmarks reveal at least four lines of pits running from WSW to ENE across the field to the NE of Inchbare. The two best-defined lines are set about 25m apart and are visible for a distance of about 200m. The third, whose alignment diverges slightly towards the ENE, lies between 6m and 16m to the S, and the fourth lies a further 20m to the S.
- 258 Kinalty + NO 356 511 to 356 513 NO 35 SE
 Cropmarks 500m ESE of Kinalty steading reveal two parallel lines of pits which run from N to S for a distance of at least 180m. The lines of pits are set about 25m apart and unite in a rounded terminal at the S end. The enclosed strip of ground is subdivided by a transverse line of pits about 125m from the S end.
- 259 Selvie Wood, Silvie + NO 280 484 NO 24 NE
 Cropmarks reveal an irregular arc of pits about 550m NNE of Silvie farm steading; it may define the SE side of an oval enclosure measuring 85m in maximum diameter. About 40m to the S there is a small group of pits concentrated within an area about 15m across.

- 260 West Mains of Whitewell + NO 473 573 NO 45 NE
An irregular line of pits is revealed by cropmarks in the field to the N of West Mains of Whitewell; from a point 100m N of the farmhouse it runs NNW along the side of the field for a distance of at least 90m. Other short lines of pits are visible to the S and E.

RING-DITCHES

(See also no. 81)

- 261 Arrat's Mill + NO 647 588 NO 65 NW
Two small ring-ditches, each with an internal diameter of about 1.5m are revealed by cropmarks 500m NE of Arrat's Mill.
- 262 Ballownie + NO 612 652 NO 66 NW
A possible ring-ditch is revealed by cropmarks 140m ENE of Ballownie Cottages.
- 263 Blackburn, Wester Auchleuchrie + NO 430 580 NO 45 NW
A possible ring-ditch, with an internal diameter of about 3m and an entrance on the E, is revealed by cropmarks 170m N of Wester Auchleuchrie.
- 264 Brae of Pert + NO 643 644 NO 66 SW
A possible ring-ditch is revealed by cropmarks 800m SSE of Brae of Pert farmhouse.
- 265 Dubton + NO 635 658 NO 66 NW
Air photography has revealed two ring-ditches about 600m N of Dubton.
DES (1981), 41.
- 266 Kinalty + NO 359 510 NO 35 SE
Cropmarks reveal a ring-ditch, measuring about 6m in internal diameter, 850m ESE of Kinalty steading.
- 267 Middle Drums + NO 591 576 NO 55 NE
Cropmarks immediately NNE of Middle Drums steading reveal two ring-ditches set about 15m apart; each has an internal diameter of 15m.
- 268 Mill of Balrownie + NO 574 635 NO 56 SE
Cropmarks reveal a ring-ditch 220m SE of Mill of Balrownie; it has an internal diameter of about 8m.
- 269 Milton of Ogil + NO 454 610 NO 46 SE
Cropmarks reveal a ring-ditch 300m WSW of Milton of Ogil; it measures about 7m in diameter within a ditch 1.5m broad. The ring-ditch lies midway along an irregular line of about twelve pits, which extends for a distance of 100m from NNE to SSW.
- 270 Milton of Ruthven + NO 294 489 NO 24 NE
Cropmarks reveal a ring-ditch, measuring 9m in internal diameter, about 250m NE of Milton of Ruthven.
- 271 Selvie Wood, Silvie + NO 282 483 NO 24 NE
Cropmarks reveal a ring-ditch 650m NE of the steading of Silvie farm; it measures about 12m in diameter within a narrow ditch.
- 272 Smiddyhill + NO 611 657 NO 66 NW
A ring-ditch is revealed by cropmarks 410m W of Smiddyhill farmhouse; it has an internal diameter of 12m and there are opposed entrances on the E and W respectively.
- 273 Stracathro Hospital + NO 620 654 NO 66 NW
A possible ring-ditch is revealed by cropmarks immediately N of the cottage that stands about 300m NE of the Lodge to Stracathro House.

- 274 Turfachie 1 + NO 417 583 NO 45 NW
A ring-ditch, with an internal diameter of about 3m, is revealed by cropmarks 40m S of Turfachie farmhouse.
- 275 Turfachie 2 + NO 416 582 NO 45 NW
Cropmarks reveal two ring-ditches 120m SW of Turfachie farmhouse. The larger measures about 3m in diameter within its ditch and has a possible entrance on the ESE; the other, which is situated immediately to the SSE, has an internal diameter of only 1m.
- 276 Westfield + NO 443 497 NO 44 NW
Cropmarks reveal a ring-ditch 110m NW of Westfield farmhouse and immediately SW of the enclosure no. 306. It measures 15m in diameter within a broad ditch, and there are traces of a concentric ditch within the interior.

MISCELLANEOUS EARTHWORKS AND ENCLOSURES

- 277 Arrat's Mill + NO 646 585 NO 65 NW
An arc of ditch, possibly the SE side of an enclosure, is revealed by cropmarks 280m ENE of Arrat's Mill.
- 278 Ascreavie NO 330 576 NO 35 NW
On a low knoll about 400m NW of Ascreavie steading, there is a small enclosure measuring 5m in diameter within a stony bank 2m thick and 0.3 high.
- 279 Auchrannie + NO 284 528 NO 25 SE
Cropmarks reveal the ditch of an earthwork cutting off a precipitous promontory 600m NNE of Auchrannie steading; the ditch is about 2.5m broad and the area that it defines measures 75m by at least 60m.
- 280 Balbirnie Mill + NO 635 586 NO 65 NW
A pear-shaped enclosure, measuring 45m by a maximum of 35m within its ditch, is revealed by cropmarks 300m ENE of Balbirnie Mill.
- 281 Ballindarg + NO 398 509 NO 35 SE
Cropmarks reveal a circular enclosure situated immediately N of the public road about 650m WSW of Mains of Ballindarg farmsteading. It measures about 23m in diameter within a ditch 3.5m broad, and there is a narrow entrance on the SE.
- 282 Barnsdale + NO 425 535 NO 45 SW
Cropmarks reveal the W end of an oval enclosure 400m NW of Barnsdale.
- 283 Battledykes + NO 458 552 NO 45 NE 14
Cropmarks 230m SSE of Battledykes farmhouse reveal an oval enclosure, measuring about 45m by 35m within a ditch 4.5m broad. It lies immediately S of what is supposed to have been the site of an artificial gravel mound.
Name Book, Forfar, No. 75, p. 14; Crawford 1949, 95-6.
- 284 Blackburn, Wester Auchleuchrie + NO 430 581 NO 45 NW
Cropmarks reveal what may be the S half of a trapezoidal enclosure situated on the S side of the public road, opposite the site of Blackburn cottage and 260m N of Wester Auchleuchrie.
- 285 Brae of Pert + NO 639 651 NO 66 NW
An oval enclosure, measuring about 15m by 13m within its ditch, is revealed by cropmarks immediately WNW of Brae of Pert steading.

- 286 Braideston + NO 317 474 NO 34 NW
Cropmarks reveal a circular enclosure, measuring about 25m within a narrow ditch, 350m SE of Braideston farmhouse.
- 287 Broomknowe + NO 560 584 NO 55 NE
Cropmarks reveal an enclosure 300m W of Broomknowe steading; it measures about 65m by 45m within a ditch 1.5m broad, and the entrance is on the N. An L-shaped length of ditch separates the NE corner of the enclosure from the rest of the interior.
- 288 Cookston + NO 339 480 NO 34 NW
Cropmarks reveal a roughly circular enclosure 100m WNW of Cookston steading; it measures about 38m in diameter within a ditch up to 3m broad, and the entrance is on the ENE.
- 289 Fletcherfield + NO 405 521 NO 45 SW
A circular enclosure, measuring about 30m in diameter within its ditch, is revealed by cropmarks 150m ESE of Fletcherfield farmhouse. A number of quern-stones have been found in the area to the NE and SE of the enclosure.
Wainwright 1963, 192.
- 290 Glamis Castle + NO 392 482 NO 34 NE 25
Cropmarks reveal an enclosure, measuring about 30m square within a narrow ditch, 600m ENE of Glamis Castle. What may be a second enclosure is situated 20m to the W.
- 291 Kinclune NO 313 565 NO 35 NW
This oval enclosure is situated on a shelf on the S flank of Kinclune Hill, about 600m N of Kinclune farmhouse.
- 292 Kinnaird Castle + NO 631 572 NO 65 NW
An oval enclosure, measuring 40m by 25m within its ditch, is revealed by cropmarks 260m WSW of Kinnaird Castle.
- 293 Little Carcary + NO 636 552 NO 65 NW 32
Aerial photography has revealed two enclosures at Little Carcary.
DES (1981), 41.
- 294 Mains of Glamis + NO 397 481 NO 34 NE
The site of a possible enclosure is indicated by faint cropmarks 600m NE of Mains of Glamis steading.
- 295 Marcus Mill + NO 517 588 NO 55 NW
A possible enclosure, measuring about 40m by 30m within its ditch, is revealed by cropmarks 400m S of Marcus Mill.
- 296 Melgund Cottage + NO 530 564 NO 55 NW
Cropmarks reveal a ring-ditch set within a square enclosure 220m WNW of Melgund Cottage; the enclosure measures about 17m across within a narrow ditch and the ring-ditch has an internal diameter of 14m. There is a possible ring-ditch 70m to the WSW (NO 529 564).
- 297 Netherton 1 + NO 547 572 NO 55 NW
Cropmarks reveal a roughly circular enclosure 500m S of Netherton steading; it measures about 15m in diameter within a ditch up to 2m broad, and there are opposed entrances on the NE and SW respectively. Immediately to the NW and W respectively, there are a possible ring-ditch, with an internal diameter of 7m, and a pit about 8m long.
- 298 Netherton 2 + NO 546 573 NO 55 NW
A small circular enclosure, which measures about 15m in diameter and has an entrance on the E, is revealed by cropmarks 430m SSW of Netherton steading. Immediately to the E there are traces of a second enclosure, and to the S there is a possible souterrain-like structure.

- 299 Newton + NO 597 649 NO 56 SE
An enclosure, measuring about 35m square within its ditch, is revealed by cropmarks 350m NNW of Newton steading.
- 300 Noranside 1 + NO 474 605 NO 46 SE
Cropmarks 300m SE of Noranside sewage-works reveal a roughly circular enclosure measuring about 45m in diameter within its ditch.
- 301 Noranside 2 + NO 472 606 NO 46 SE
What may be a circular enclosure, measuring about 35m in diameter within its ditch, is revealed by cropmarks 200m SSE of Noranside sewage-works.
- 302 Noranside 3 + NO 475 610 NO 46 SE
Cropmarks reveal the presence of a circular enclosure 450m ENE of Noranside sewage-works; it measures about 25m in diameter within its ditch and there is an entrance on the E.
- 303 Wellford + NO 482 603 NO 46 SE 21
Air photography has revealed an enclosure at Wellford.
DES (1981), 41.
- 304 Westfield 1 + NO 443 495 NO 44 NW
Cropmarks 130m SW of Westfield farmhouse reveal the SW half of a circular enclosure measuring 130m in diameter within a ditch up to 6m broad.
- 305 Westfield 2 + NO 442 498 NO 44 NW
Cropmarks reveal a roughly circular enclosure 200m NW of Westfield farmhouse; it measures about 45m in diameter within a ditch 4m broad, and the entrance is on the ENE.
- 306 Westfield 3 + NO 444 497 NO 44 NW
Cropmarks reveal a circular enclosure, measuring 50m in diameter within its ditch, about 100m NNW of Westfield farmhouse.
- 307 Westfield 4 + NO 447 497 NO 44 NW
Cropmarks 220m E of Westfield farmhouse reveal the NW half of what is probably a circular enclosure measuring 32m in diameter within its ditch.
- 308 West Mains of Ballindarg + NO 399 506 NO 35 SE
Cropmarks reveal part of a rectangular enclosure about 500m WSW of West Mains of Ballindarg steading.

MISCELLANEOUS

- 309 Carlunie Hill NO 369 431 NO 34 SE
On the E slope of Carlunie Hill, at a height of about 240m OD, there are two platforms cut into the slope, with the spoil placed on the downward side. One measures 6.5m by 10m and the other 7m by 4m.
- 310 Court Hillock, Kirriemuir NO 379 541 NO 35 SE 1
The Court Hillock is a mound about 15m in diameter and 1m in height; its date and purpose are unknown.
Stat. Acct., xii (1794), 197; Name Book, Forfar, No. 59, p. 34b; Warden 1880-85, iv, 90.
- 311 Drumshade NO 375 506 NO 35 SE
A circular cropmark revealed by air photography 400m E of Drumshade steading, possibly indicates the presence of a mound about 25m in diameter.

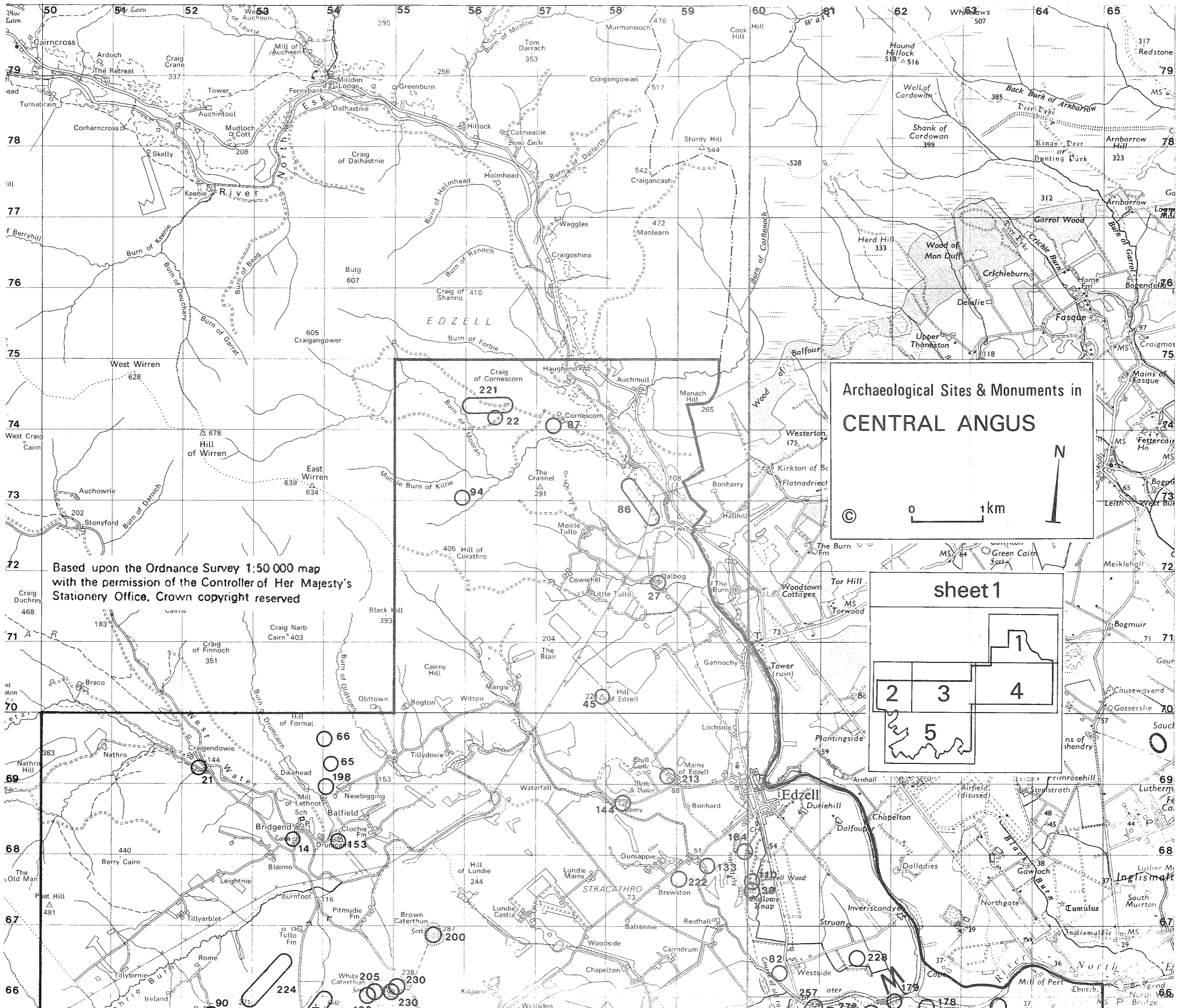
- 312 East Murthill, Tannadice + NO 466 578 NO 45 NE
Cropmarks reveal traces of pits and ditches in a field on the N bank of the River South Esk immediately E of the abandoned farmstead of East Murthill.
- 313 Kinalty + NO 350 516 NO 35 SE 24
Nothing remains of a stony mound noted in a ploughed field about 250m N of Kinalty steading.
- 314 Kirriemuir Hill NO 392 546 NO 35 SE 19
On the crest of Kirriemuir Hill, 50m E of the standing stone no. 190, there is an oval mound measuring 30m by 26m and up to 2.4m high; its date and purpose are unknown. Reid 1909, 299-300.

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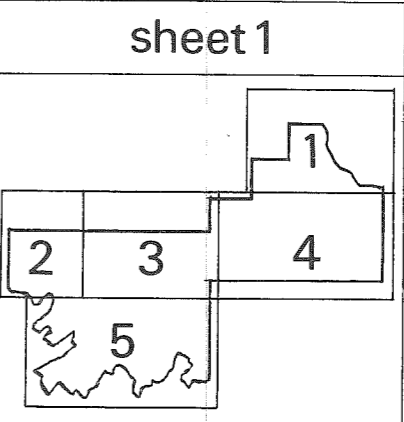
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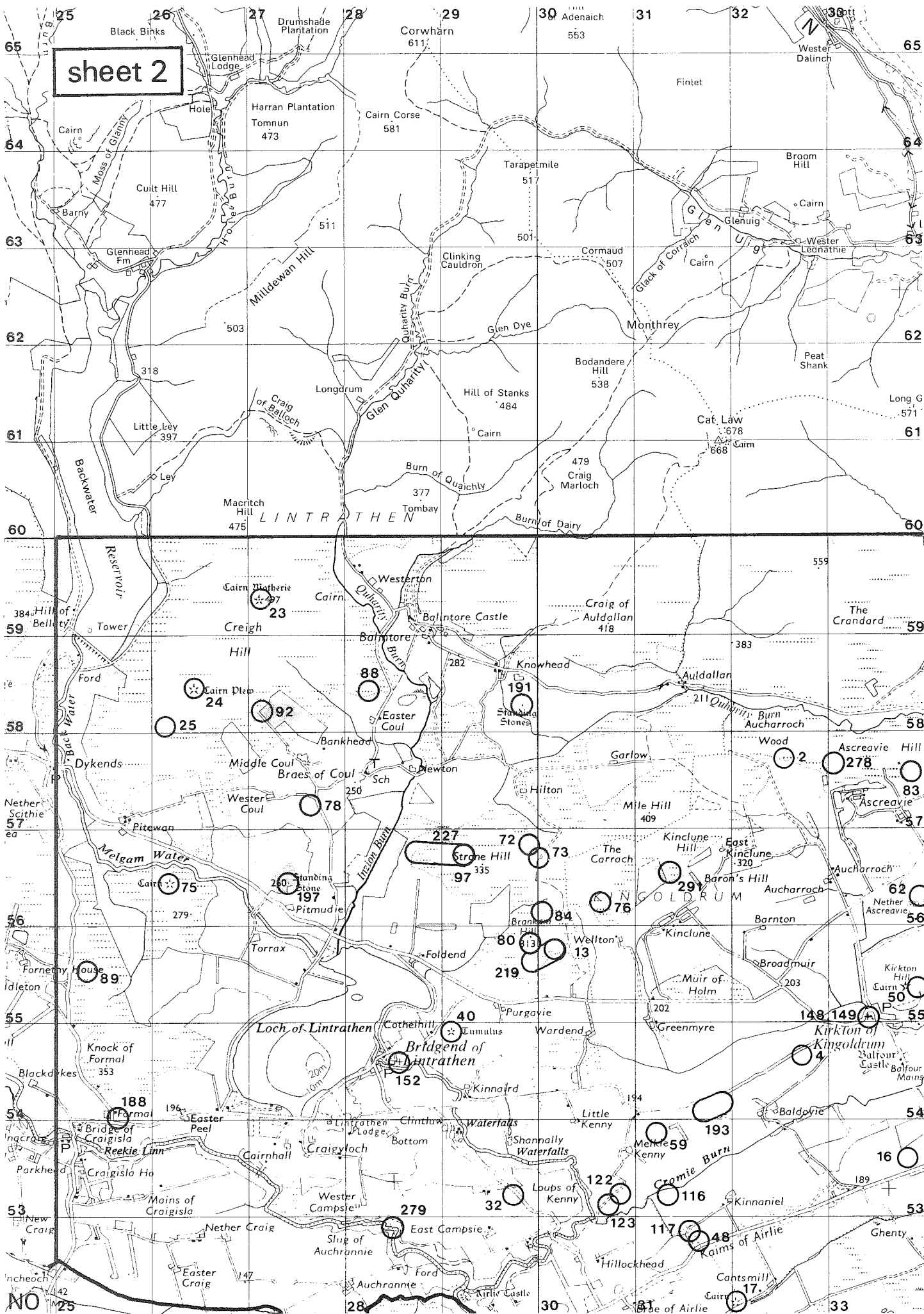
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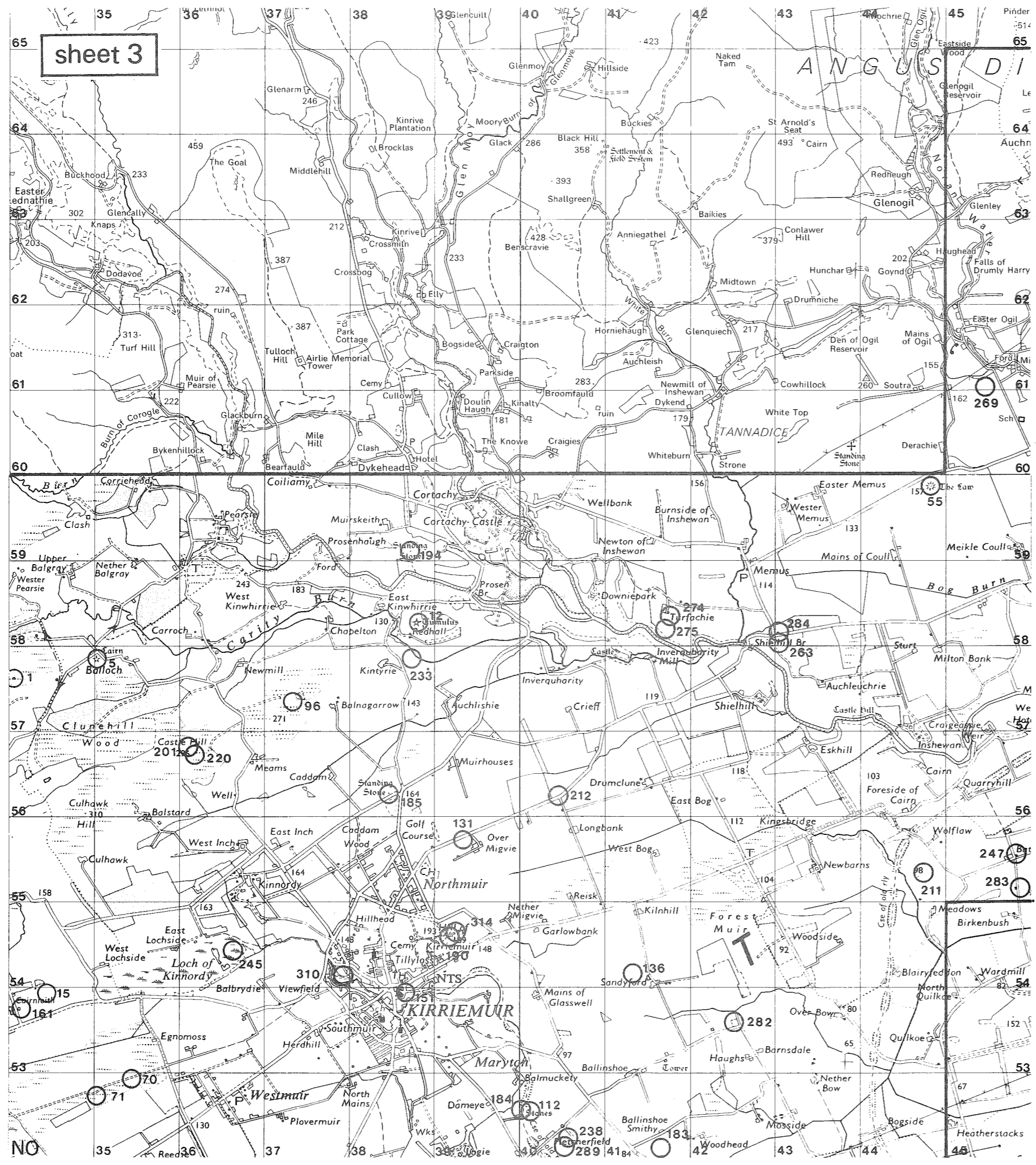
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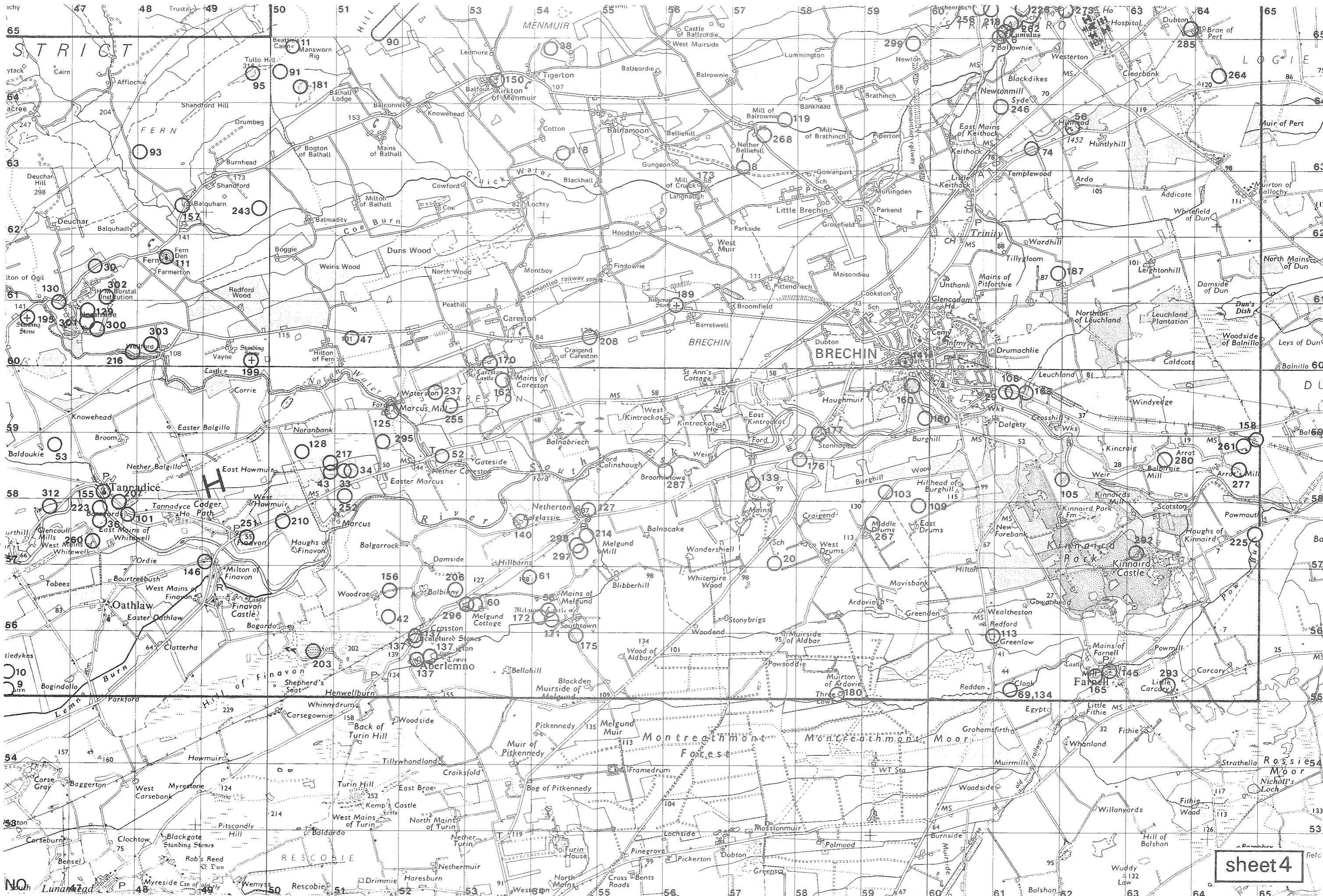


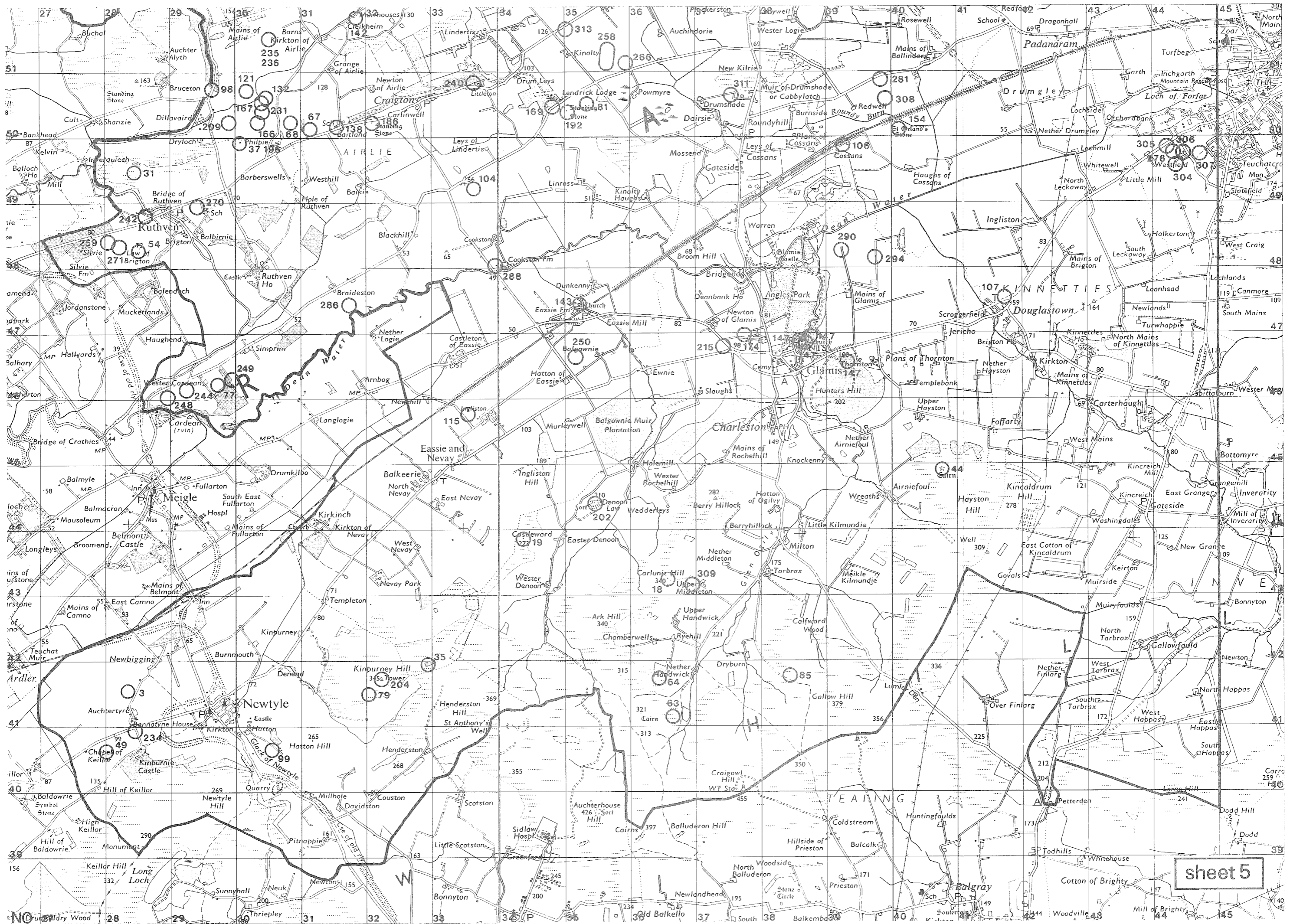
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