

The Archaeological Sites
and Monuments of Scotland

22

Central Angus 2 (Medieval and later)

Angus District

Tayside Region

The Archaeological Sites and Monuments of Scotland, 22
CENTRAL ANGUS 2 (Medieval and later)
Angus District
Tayside Region

This list of medieval and later 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, and forms the companion volume to the list of pre-historic and Roman sites and monuments issued in 1983 (RCAMS 1983). 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; roads, railways and canals; most structures of 19th century and later date.

The entries describing the monuments have been edited by Mr A MacLaren, Mr P Corser and Mr J B Stevenson 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.

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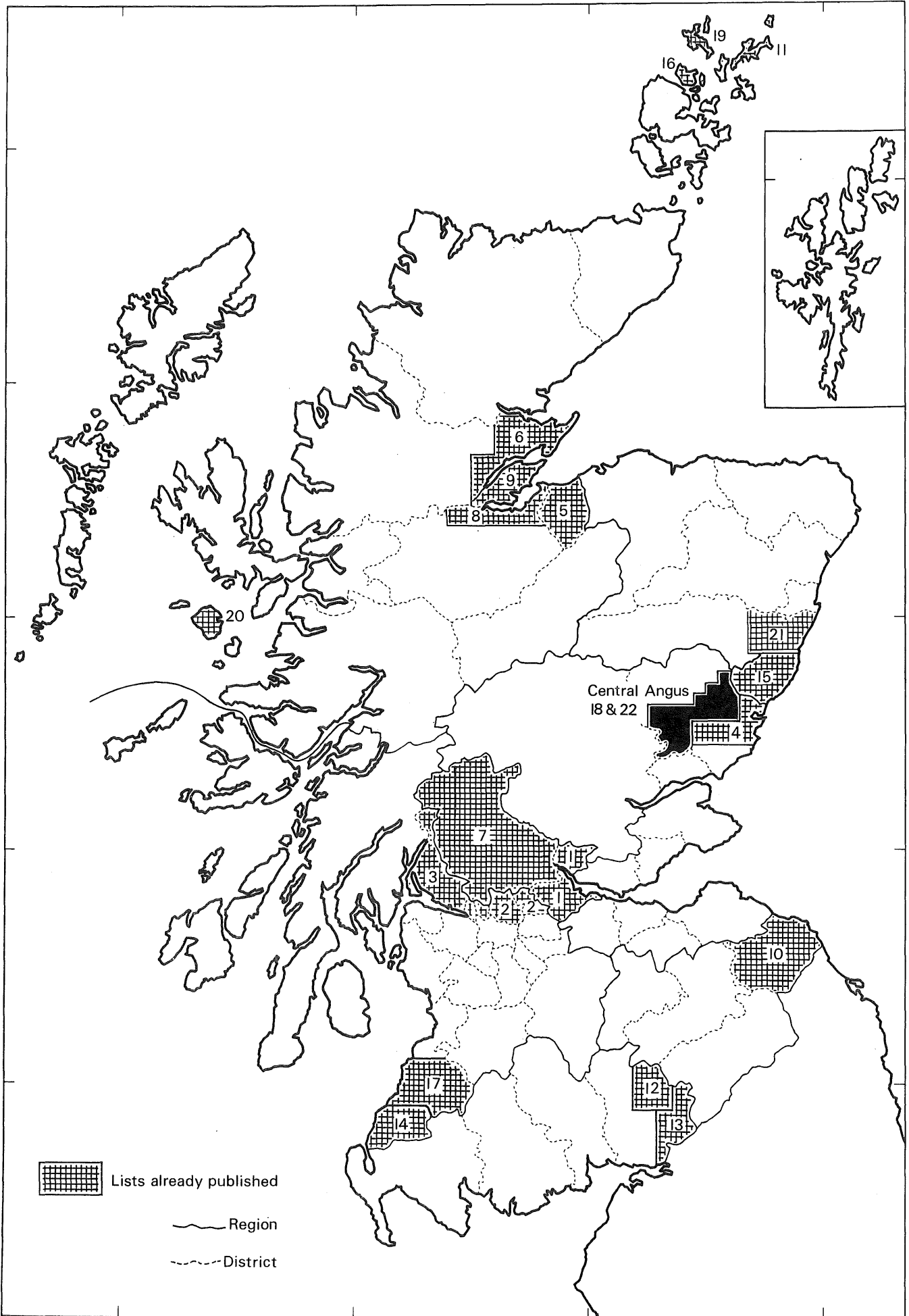
The Ancient Monuments Division
Scottish Development Department
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Edinburgh EH3 7QD (031-226 2570)

The Ancient Monuments Division is willing to advise on planning and other proposals which may have an effect on sites and monuments.

The Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland
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Edinburgh EH3 7HF (031-225 5994)

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ISSN 0266-7584



The Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland

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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 serial number of the NMRS Record Card. Additional material including information about any sites that may be discovered after the publication of the list, may be consulted in —

The National Monuments Record of Scotland
6-7 Coates Place
Edinburgh EH3 7AA



ECCLESIASTICAL MONUMENTS

- 1 Aberlemno, Parish Church and Burial-ground NO 522 555 NO 55 NW 28
 This church was built in 1722 upon the site of its predecessor, and the lower courses of the walls of the earlier church are said to be incorporated in the nave. A Class II Pictish cross-slab stands in the burial-ground immediately to the W of the church, and a further Class II Pictish cross-slab, together with a Class I Pictish symbol stone and what may be a second Class I Pictish symbol stone, stand adjacent to the public road (B9134) 345m to the N; in 1962 a Class I Pictish symbol stone was ploughed up in the field to the E of the Manse (NO 524 556). The church of Aberlemno is on record in the 13th century. *NSA*, xi (Forfar), 634; Warden 1880-85, ii, 288-90; Cowan 1967, 3; RCAMS 1983, pp. 18-19, no. 137.
- 2 Airlie, Parish Church and Burial-ground NO 313 515 NO 35 SW 29
 There are no visible remains of the medieval parish church of Airlie which stood in the burial-ground at Kirkton of Airlie. The present church was built in the late 18th century with additions in 1893, replacing a church probably built about 1603; an early 17th century burial-aisle also stands in the burial-ground. A male effigy, probably medieval in date, is built on to the outer face of the W gable of the present church, and an aumbry is built into the porch on the E side of the church. *Jervise* 1861, 273-4; *Jervise* 1864, 349-52; *MacGibbon and Ross* 1896-7, iii, 452-4; *Wilson* 1917, 193-7, 202-3; *Hay* 1957, 244; *Cowan* 1967, 4-5.
- 3 Aldbar, Church and Burial-ground NO 573 582 NO 55 NE 8
 The church of Aldbar, which stood within its burial-ground in the Den of Aldbar 400m N of Mains, was ruinous before the middle of the 19th century, when its remains were incorporated in the mortuary chapel that now occupies the site. The church is on record in the 13th century and served the former parish of Aldbar until that parish was suppressed in the 17th century. A Class III Pictish cross-slab, which was removed from the burial-ground shortly before 1842, is in Brechin Cathedral. *NSA*, xi (Forfar), 631-2; *Stuart* 1856, 25, pl. lxxxii; *Jervise* 1861, 300-2; Warden 1880-85, ii, 288-9, 293-4, 305; *Allen and Anderson* 1903, iii, 245-7; *Cowan* 1967, 11; RCAMS 1983, p. 19, no. 139.
- 4 Arrat, Magdalene's Chapel and Burial-ground NO 646 590 NO 65 NW 8
 There are no visible remains of this chapel which stood within the burial-ground on the S side of the A697 public road, 800m E of Arrat. It is described as old and ruinous in the 15th century and was rebuilt between 1429 and 1456. *NSA*, xi (Forfar), 133; *Jervise* 1861, 286-7.
- 5 Balgownie, Hospital NO c. 355 466 NO 34 NE 5
 A hospital at Balgownie comes on record in the 15th century and its preceptorship is referred to until 1695. *Warden* 1880-85, iii, 206; *Cowan and Easson* 1976, 170.
- 6 Butherkill, Church and Burial-ground + NO 601 592 NO 65 NW 5
 There are no visible remains of the medieval church of Butherkill and its burial-ground which formerly stood upon a knoll 240m W of Brechin Bridge. The ruins of the church and the gravestones were removed in the late 18th century. *Jervise* 1861, 471; *Cowan* 1967, 24.
- 7 Carestone, Parish Church and Burial-ground NO 528 603 NO 56 SW 13
 This T-plan church was built in 1636, shortly before the erection of the parish of Careston (1639). It was extensively altered in 1808 and restored in 1905. *NSA*, xi (Forfar), 537; *Galloway* 1906-9; *Hay* 1957, 245.
- 8 Chapel of Keillor, Chapel NO c. 276 406 NO 24 SE 3
 A chapel is said to have stood 'upon the Hill of Keillor'. *NSA*, xi (Forfar), 560; Warden 1880-85, v, 34.

- 9 Chapelton, Chapel NO c. 582 663 NO 56 NE 16
This chapel, on record in the 15th century and dedicated to the Blessed Virgin Mary, is said to have stood near Chapelton; the Hermitage of Kilgarie (no. 22) was probably associated with it.
Jervise 1882, 309-10; Warden 1880-85, iv, 366.
- 10 Chapelton of Kintyrie, Chapel NO c. 377 583 NO 35 NE 4
There are no visible remains of a chapel said to have stood at Chapelton of Kintyrie and to have been demolished in about 1763. The remains of the circular wood said to commemorate its site enclose a prehistoric cairn.
Stat. Acct., xii (1794), 195; Name Book, Forfar, No. 59, p. 8; Warden 1880-85, iv, 89.
- 11 Cortachy, Parish Church and Burial-ground NO 395 597 NO 35 NE 2
The 19th century parish church of Cortachy stands within its burial-ground upon the site of its predecessor which was said, in 1794, to have been built 'about 300 years ago', but 'to have undergone some reparation.' The church of Cortachy is on record in the 13th century.
Stat. Acct., x (1794), 574; *NSA*, xi (Forfar), 445, 451; Warden 1880-85, iii, 109-11; Cowan 1967, 36.
- 12 Dalbog, Chapel + NO 588 720 NO 57 SE 3
There are no visible remains of a chapel which formerly stood at Dalbog; the foundations of the building were removed in the 19th century.
Name Book, Forfar, No. 40, p. 59; Jervise 1882, 25.
- 13 Dunlappie, Church and Burial-ground NO 591 679 NO 56 NE 15
All that remains visible of the church and burial-ground of the former parish of Dunlappie is a short length of what is probably the wall of the burial-ground. The church is on record in the 13th century and may have gone out of use in the late 16th century; the parish of Dunlappie was united with Stracathro in 1618.
Jervise 1861, 425-6; Jervise 1882, 309; Warden 1880-85, v, 162-3; Cowan 1967, 53.
- 14 Eassie, Old Parish Church and Burial-ground * NO 352 474 NO 34 NE 3
The roofless shell of this church stands in the burial-ground at Eassie. Although it is on record in the 13th century the visible remains appear to be largely of post-Reformation date. The parish of Eassie was joined with Nevey in 1600, and about 1835 a new church was built on a site convenient to both former parishes. A Class II Pictish cross-slab which lay in the Burn of Eassie near the church in the late 18th century and was subsequently erected in the burial-ground now stands in the church.
Warden 1880-85, iii, 205-6; MacGibbon and Ross 1896-7, iii, 560-2; Hay 1957, 32; RCAMS 1983, p. 19, no. 143.
- 15 Easter Denoon, Chapel NO c. 351 437 NO 34 SE 4
There are no visible remains of a chapel which is said to have stood in Denoon Glen.
Stirton 1913, 157.
- 16 Edzell, Old Parish Church and Burial-ground * NO 582 686 NO 56 NE 7
The medieval parish church of Edzell stood in the burial-ground 400m SSW of Edzell Castle, but all that now remains of the building is the Lindsay burial-aisle, the remainder having been taken down in 1818 to provide material for a new church in the village of Edzell. In 1870 a slab bearing debased sculpture was found in the wall of the burial-ground, and in 1952 one arm of a free-standing cross of Early Christian date was found in the burial-ground.
Jervise 1882, 3-6, 8-9, 14-15, 71; Warden 1880-85, iii, 214-15; Eeles 1910, 358-60; Reid 1915, 294-9; Stevenson 1959, 42-3; Cowan 1967, 60; RCAMS 1983, p. 20, no. 144.

- 17 Farnell, Parish Church and Burial-ground NO 627 554 NO 65 NW 23
The medieval parish church of Farnell stood in the burial-ground within which the present church (built in 1806) stands. In 1849 a Class II Pictish cross-slab was found 'in the line of the foundation of the old Kirk', and when the burial-ground was extended in 1870 'a line of coffins . . . carefully constructed of stone slabs', probably long cists, was discovered to the E of the church; two cross-heads and two medieval grave covers, one bearing a sword, the base of a cross and 'some old English letters in relief', were also found. A dedication cross is built into the wall of the burial-ground.
Stuart 1856, 26, plate lxxxvi; Jervise 1857a, 197; Jervise 1861, 40-1; Warden 1880-85, iii, 232-3, 243, 244; Allen and Anderson 1903, iii, 219-21; Eeles 1910, 356-8; Hay 1957, 245; Cowan 1967, 64; RCAMS 1983, p. 20, no. 145.
- 18 Farnell, Cuikstone Church NO c. 620 563 NO 65 NW 18
There are no visible remains of the medieval church of Cuikstone which is said to have stood close to a mound known as Rurie's Cross, allegedly the site of a cross, 700m NNW of Mains of Farnell. The church had attained parochial status by 1440, but was ruinous by the end of the 16th century when it was replaced by the new church of Kinnaird (no. 25) 850m to the NE.
Name Book, Forfar, No. 41, p. 21; Jervise 1861, 41; Warden 1880-85, iii, 232-3, 243; Cowan 1967, 35; NMRS Record Card NO 65 NW 16.
- 19 Fern, Parish Church and Burial-ground NO 484 616 NO 46 SE 6
There are no visible remains of the medieval parish church of Fern. The present church was built in 1806 and its predecessor 'stood more in the middle of the graveyard'.
Jervise 1882, 220-6; Warden 1880-85, iii, 265-6; Jervise 1875-9, i, 268-9, 354-6; Cowan 1967, 65.
- 20 Finavon, Church and Burial-ground + NO 502 566 NO 55 NW 7
This church (formerly also known as the church of 'Aikenhatt' of 'Aikenhould') stood within its burial-ground on the S bank of the River South Esk, 700m W of Finavon Castle. On record in 1380 when it was 'rebuilt', it served the former parish of Finavon (now Oathlaw) and may have gone out of use in the early 17th century (see also no. 37). In 1849 the tiled floor of the church was revealed and two medieval grave-slabs were found, one bearing a floriate-headed cross and the other an incised effigy of a robed ecclesiastic. There are no visible remains of either the church or the burial-ground.
NSA, xi (Forfar), 291, 302; Jervise 1882, 161-6; Cowan 1967, 66.
- 21 Glamis, Parish Church and Burial-ground NO 386 468 NO 34 NE 16
All that remains standing of the medieval parish church of Glamis is the 15th century S transept, the remainder having been taken down in 1792 when the present church was built. The burial-ground may formerly have been larger, and 'relics of burials' have been found near the gate of the Manse (to the W of the church) and beneath the road that runs between the church and the Manse. A Class II Pictish cross-slab stands in the Manse garden where there are also part of a cross-slab which was found in the burial-ground some years before 1911, a fragment of a stone bearing a 'concertina' symbol, and two medieval grave-slabs; a fragment of a Class II Pictish cross-slab found at Glamis in 1967 is now in the church. The church of Glamis is on record in 1178, but the site is probably that of an Early Christian foundation.
Stirton 1911; Stirton 1913, 6-15, 72-141; Mitchell 1933-6, 106-13; Cowan 1967, 73; *DES (1967)*, 3; RCAMS 1983, p. 20, no. 147.
- 22 Kilgarie, Hermitage NO 56 NE 3
The site of the Hermitage of Kilgarie, on record in the 15th century, is not known, although it is said to have stood 'on the south of Brown Caterthun, and between it and the White Caterthun' (NO 55 66). The modern farm of Kilgarie is at NO 564 660. (See also no. 9).
Jervise 1882, 309-10; Warden 1880-85, iv, 366.
- 23 'Killhill', Chapel NO 45 SW 3
A chapel is said to have stood at 'Killhill', about 3 miles (5 km) E of Kirriemuir. Killhill cannot now be located, although Killhill lies 3 km ENE of Kirriemuir (NO 413 549).
Stat. Acct., xii (1794), 195; Warden 1880-85, iv, 89.

- 24 Kingoldrum, Parish Church and Burial-ground NO 334 550 NO 35 NW 3
The parish church of Kingoldrum, built in 1840, stands 'almost on the same site' as its predecessor in the burial-ground at Kingoldrum. The church of Kingoldrum comes on record in 1178, although there was probably an ecclesiastical foundation here prior to that date (see RCAMS 1983, nos. 148 and 149).
NSA, xi (Forfar), 618; Warden 1880-85, iv, 27-8; Hay 1957, 246; Cowan 1967, 113.
- 25 Kinnaird, Church and Burial-ground NO 627 568 NO 65 NW 15
All that remains visible of this church is an oblong mound in the burial-ground. It was built at the end of the 16th century to replace the church at Cuikstone (no. 18) and served the parish of Kinnaird, which was erected in 1606 and comprised the former parish of Cuikstone and part of the parish of Brechin. The church probably fell into disuse when the parish of Kinnaird was suppressed in 1787.
Jervise 1861, 41-2; Warden 1880-85, iii, 232-3, 240.
- 26 Kinnettles, Parish Church and Burial-ground NO 421 466 NO 44 NW 4
The 'old church and tower' of Kinnettles stood in the burial-ground, but were taken down in 1812 when the present church was built. They 'exhibited strong presumptive evidence of their having been erected in the twelfth century'.
NSA, xi (Forfar), 214, 216; Jervise 1861, 429-31; Hay 1957, 246; Cowan 1967, 115.
- 27 Kinnettles Mill NO c. 426 460 NO 44 NW 6
A 'religious house', supposedly a predecessor of the church of Kinnettles (no. 26), is said to have stood upon an eminence known as Kirkhill. The farm of Kirkhill formerly stood on a slight rise 400m SE of Kinnettles Mill.
NSA, xi (Forfar), 216; Jervise 1861, 429; OS 6-inch map, Forfarshire, 1st ed. (1865), sheet xlv; Guthrie 1875, 20.
- 28 Kirkshed, Chapel NO c. 330 514 NO 35 SW 21
In 1362 a chapel dedicated to St John is recorded at Baikie; it is subsequently said to have stood in a field named Kirkshed, 750m W of Lindertis (see no. 71).
Name Book, Forfar, No. 2, p. 19; Jervise 1864, 348; Jervise 1882, 355; Warden 1880-85, ii, 325.
- 29 Lethnott, Parish Church and Burial-ground NO 542 682 NO 56 NW 16
The ruinous parish church of Lethnott, built in 1827, stands upon the site of its medieval predecessor. In 1886 a medieval stone coffin and a Class III Pictish cross-slab (NMAAS'IB 132) were found beneath the floor of the church.
Stat. Acct., iv (1792), 13; *NSA*, xi (Forfar), 690; Jervise 1875-9, i, 294-5; Jervise 1882, 125-31; Warden 1880-85, iv, 161-5; Morrison 1885; Cruickshank 1899, 15-21; Allen and Anderson 1903, iii, 262-3; Hay 1957, 246; Cowan 1967, 131; RCAMS 1983, p. 21, no. 153.
- 30 Lintrathen, Parish Church and Burial-ground NO 285 545 NO 25 SE 3
There are no visible remains of the medieval parish church of Lintrathen. The present church was built in 1802 upon the site of its predecessor, which was described in the late 18th century as 'an old, dark, disproportioned fabrick, built at two different periods'; Before 1884 'a fragment of a sculptured cross' (now lost) was found 'near the church'.
Stat. Acct., xiii (1794), 566; *NSA*, xi (Forfar), 640; Jervise 1875-9, i, 279-80; Warden 1880-85, iv, 207-8; Hay 1957, 246; Cowan 1967, 133; RCAMS 1983, p. 21, no. 152.
- 31 Meams, Chapel NO c. 366 562 NO 35 NE 9
There is said to have been a chapel dependent upon the church of Kirriemuir 'at Aberneathen near Kinnordy'; Aberneathen Well lies on the W side of the public road, 400m SSW of Meams.
Stat. Acct., xii (1794), 195; Name Book, Forfar, No. 59, p. 14; Warden 1880-85, iv, 89.

- 32 Menmuir, Parish Church and Burial-ground NO 534 643 NO 56 SW 3
There are no visible remains of the medieval parish church of Menmuir. The present church was built in 1842 replacing a church built in 1767. When the wall of the burial-ground was taken down, about 1843, 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.
Stat. Acct., v (1793), 150; Jervise 1882, 303-4; Warden 1880-85, iv, 351-2; Allen and Anderson 1903, iii, 263-5; Hay 1957, 246; Stevenson 1959, 43; Cowan 1967, 146; RCAMS 1983, p. 21, no. 150.
- 33 Muirhouses, Chapel NO c. 394 566 NO 35 NE 20
A chapel dedicated to St Colm is said to have stood at Muirhouses.
Stat. Acct., xii (1794), 195; Warden 1880-85, iv, 89.
- 34 Navar, Parish Church and Burial-ground NO 529 675 NO 56 NW 9
The medieval parish church of Navar stood in the burial-ground 450m ESE of Leightnie. The parish of Navar was united with Lethnott in 1723 and the church was taken down before 1729. The belfry which stands in the burial-ground was erected in 1773.
Stat. Acct., iv (1792), 1-2; Jervise 1875-9, i, 296; Jervise 1882, 133; Warden 1880-85, iv, 161-3; Cowan 1967, 154.
- 35 Nevay, Old Parish Church and Burial-ground NO 312 441 NO 34 SW 1
The ruinous remains of this church, which stands in the burial-ground at Kirkinch, may be largely of post-Reformation date, although the church of Nevay is on record in the 14th century. The parish of Nevay was united with Eassie in 1600, and about 1835 a new church was built on a site convenient to both former parishes.
Jervise 1875-9, i, 67, 68-9; Warden 1880-85, iii, 205-6; MacGibbon and Ross, 1896-7, iii, 560-2; Hay 1957, 32; Cowan 1967, 155.
- 36 Newtyle, Parish Church and Burial-ground NO 295 412 NO 24 SE 10
The present parish church of Newtyle, built in 1870, stands upon the site of its predecessor which was built in 1767. The medieval parish church, on record in 1178, probably stood on or near the same site.
Stat. Acct., iii (1792), 402; Jervise 1875-9, i, 138-41; Warden 1880-85, v, 33; Cowan 1967, 157.
- 37 Oathlaw, Parish Church and Burial-ground NO 475 561 NO 45 NE 9
The present parish church of Oathlaw was erected in 1815. The previous church on the site may have been built in the early 17th century to replace the former parish church (no. 20), although it is possible that there was already a chapel here at that date.
NSA, xi (Forfar), 291, 306-7; Jervise 1875-9, i, 335-6; Jervise 1882, 165-7; Warden 1880-85, v, 45-6; Hay 1957, 246; Cowan 1967, 66.
- 38 Pert, Church and Burial-ground NO 649 660 NO 66 NW 19
The ruinous remains of the medieval church of Pert stands in the burial-ground on the N side of the A94 public road. Rectangular on plan, it measures 13.1m by 5.9m internally and has two lancet windows, probably of 13th century date in the E gable wall and a third in the W gable wall. Pert did not attain parochial status until after the Reformation and was united with Logie about 1610 or 1615; a new church was built at Logie Pert (NO 665 643) in 1775.
NSA, xi (Forfar), 263; Jervise 1875-9, i, 210-12; Warden 1880-85, iv, 232-4; MacGibbon and Ross, 1896-7, iii, 458-9; Christison 1902, 303-17; Gilruth 1936-9, 54-5; Cowan 1967, 163.
- 39 Ruthven, Parish Church and Burial-ground NO 285 488 NO 24 NE 4
There are no visible remains of the medieval parish church of Ruthven. The present church was built in 1859.
Stat. Acct., xii (1794), 295-6; Jervise 1875-9, ii, 183-7; Warden 1880-85, v, 104; Cowan 1967, 176.

- 40 St Ninian's Chapel, Redford NO 415 519 NO 45 SW 5
A private walled burial-ground on the SW side of the public road (A926) 130m SW of Redford stands upon the site of a church or chapel dedicated to St Ninian. Jervise 1882, 349; Warden 1880-85, iv, 100.
- 41 Stracathro, Parish Church and Burial-ground NO 617 657 NO 66 NW 10
There are no visible remains of the medieval parish church of Stracathro. The present church was not built until 1799, but in 1792 its predecessor was described as having 'all the marks of great antiquity'.
Stat. Acct., iv (1792) 213; Warden 1880-85, v, 161; Gilruth 1936-9, 56-8; Hay 1957, 246; Cowan 1967, 189.
- 42 Tannadice, Parish Church and Burial-ground NO 475 580 NO 45 NE 5
There are no visible remains of the medieval parish church of Tannadice; the present church was built in 1846. 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 the burial-ground. It bore the figure of an armed man fighting with a 'lion' or 'boar', and part of an inscription.
Stat. Acct., xix (1797), 376, 382; *NSA*, xi (Forfar), 203; Jervise 1875-9, i, 45-8; Warden 1880-85, v, 179-81; Cowan 1967, 194-5; RCAMS 1983, p. 21, no. 155.
- 43 Wester Foffarty, Chapel NO 415 451 NO 44 NW 5
Nothing is now visible of a Roman Catholic chapel built some time after 1659. It was burned by the Royal Dragoons in 1745 and its remains were removed about 1815.
NSA, xi (Forfar), 216; Warden 1880-85, iv, 60.

MEDIEVAL EARTHWORKS, INCLUDING MOTTE AND MOATED SITES

- 44 Brighton NO 417 466 NO 44 NW 9
An oval enclosure situated on low-lying ground 200m SSW of Brighton House is probably a moated site; it measures 60m by 35m within a ditch up to 13m broad and 1m deep.
- 45 Castle Dikes, Brighton + NO 289 481 NO 24 NE 3
There are no visible remains of an earthwork, probably a moated site, situated 450m SW of Brighton. In 1794 it was described as being square on plan with an earthen bank and external water-filled ditch enclosing an area of about 0.4ha.
Stat. Acct., xii (1794), 297; Warden 1880-85, v, 108.
- 46 Castleton of Eassie * NO 333 466 NO 34 NW 5
The impressive earthworks within which the farmhouse of Castleton of Eassie stands are probably the remains of a medieval castle. A rectangular mound, its summit measuring 88m from NE to SW by 67m transversely, is flanked on the NE and SE by a ditch up to 15m broad and 5m deep with an internal bank on the NE, whilst on the NW and SW the sides of the mound have been scarped and on the NW additional protection is afforded by a burn; a causeway across the ditch on the SE may be original.
Stat. Acct., xvi (1795), 218-19; *NSA*, xi (Forfar), 476; Christison 1900, 48, 53.
- 47 Chapel Cottage + NO 577 572 NO 55 NE 10
There are no visible remains of a rectangular moated enclosure which lay immediately N of Chapel cottage.
Name Book, Forfar, No. 11, p. 102; Christison 1900, 50.
- 48 Edzell * NO 583 687 NO 56 NE 9
This motte has been formed from an elongated natural mound and its level top measures 39m from WNW to ESE by up to 14m transversely. The defences at the foot of the mound have been severely reduced by later agriculture, but on the N it is protected by a former river course and on the S there are traces of what may be two ditches.
Jervise 1882, 7; Simpson 1931, 119-20.

- 49 Peel of Lintrathen NO c. 263 540 NO 25 SE 4
 There are no visible remains of the Peel of Lintrathen, a residence of the Durwards until about 1400, although cropmarks reveal a possible enclosure immediately S of the modern farmhouse of Peel (NO 263 539).
Stat. Acct., xiii (1794), 564; *NSA*, xi (Forfar), 638; Warden 1880-85, iv, 211.

ISLAND DWELLING

- 50 Queen Margaret's Inch NO 441 506 NO 45 SW 12
 Queen Margaret's Inch is a natural gravel ridge projecting into Forfar Loch and made visible when the loch was partially drained in 1781. Excavation in 1868 revealed that a ditch had been cut across the neck of the promontory and that timbers, midden material and earth imported from the shore had been used to level and extend the highest point of the ridge. Finds recovered during the drainage operations of 1781 included 'silver ornaments like ear-rings', bronze vessels and thirty or forty bone playing-pieces, one which is in the NMAS (NS 1). Whilst the island is traditionally associated with Queen Margaret (1070-93), a cell of the abbey of Cupar-Angus is recorded here in 1234 and in 1508 a reference to the chaplaincy of St Margaret's Inch mentions the building and repair of the chapel and houses.
 Stuart 1866, 125, pl. xiii; Stuart 1874.

CASTLES AND TOWER-HOUSES

- 51 Airlie Castle NO 292 522 NO 25 SE 11
 Airlie Castle stands on the promontory formed where the Meigam Water meets the River Isla; it was probably begun in or shortly after 1432. Formerly 'an oblong quadrangle', all that now remains of the medieval castle is the E wall of the courtyard, measuring about 36m in length, 3m in thickness and 9m in height, towards the N end of which there is an entrance gateway surmounted by a tower. The present mansion, built in 1792-3, occupies the position of the N wall and incorporates portions of the earlier castle.
Stat. Acct., xi (1794), 211-12; *NSA*, xi (Forfar), 676-7, 679-80; Warden 1880-85, ii, 328; MacGibbon and Ross, 1887-92, v, 216-18; Forman 1967, 105-8.
- 52 Aldbar Castle NO 574 579 NO 55 NE 9
 Aldbar Castle, which stood 200m NE of Mains Farm steading, has been demolished. It was built in the 16th century and extensive additions and alterations were made in the 19th century.
 Warden 1880-85, ii, 304-5.
- 53 Auchmull + NO 586 745 NO 57 SE 5
 There are no visible remains of a castle which formerly stood at Auchmull. It was occupied as a farmhouse until 1772-3 but thereafter served as a quarry for building-materials.
 Name Book, Forfar, No. 40, p. 48; Jervise 1882, 47, 70-1, 120.
- 54 Baikie Castle + NO 318 493 NO 34 NW 4
 There are no visible remains of this castle. It stood upon a rounded knoll which was probably an island in the now drained loch of Baikie. The castle was ruinous before 1794, where it was noted that 'the house has been small, and rather intended for a place of refuge in times of danger, than the constant residence of a family'. There may have been a castle at Baikie in the 13th century.
Stat. Acct., xi (1794), 212; Jervise 1864, 347-8; Wilson, 1917, 30-5.
- 55 Balcraig Castle + NO 305 406 NO 34 SW 4
 There are no visible remains of this castle which stood 450m SE of Hatton.
Stat. Acct., iii (1792), 403; *NSA*, xi (Forfar), 559; Warden 1880-85, v, 43.

- 56 Balfour Castle NO 337 546 NO 35 SW 2
All that remains standing of this castle is a circular tower to which the present farmhouse is attached. The tower, which tapers markedly upwards is of six storeys with a vaulted ground floor and is furnished with wide gunports; it probably stood at the SW corner of a courtyard, the remains of the NE tower having been removed in the 19th century. The castle was probably built in the early 16th century.
VSA, xi (Forfar), 615; Warden 1880-85, iv, 34-5; MacGibbon and Ross 1887-92, iii, 337-8; Tranter 1962-70, iv, 98-9.
- 57 Ballinshoe Castle * NO 417 531 NO 45 SW 1
Ballinshoe Castle is a small tower-house of late 16th- or 17th-century date. It comprises an oblong block (8.3m by 6.8m overall) of three storeys at the NE corner of which a stair-tower formerly stood.
Jervise 1882, 346-8; Warden 1880-85, iv, 100; MacGibbon and Ross 1887-92, iii, 598-9.
- 58 Barnyards + NO 479 570 NO 45 NE 10
The remains of this castle were removed in the late 18th century; until then 'several of the vaults were standing; and some of the walls, from five to seven feet in height'.
Stat. Acct., xix (1797), 383; Name Book, Forfar, No. 82, pp. 90-1; Jervise 1882, 208; Warden 1880-85, v, 186.
- 59 Brandy Den NO c. 478 610 NO 46 SE 4
In Brandy Den there were formerly visible 'the foundations of a house, said to have been an old fortalice of the Lords of Fern'.
Jervise 1882, 255; Warden 1880-85, iii, 269.
- 60 Castle of Finavon * NO 496 564 NO 45 NE 18
The Castle of Finavon is situated 130m E of the present Finavon Castle and is an L-plan tower-house, probably built soon after 1608. Only the ruinous main block is now standing, the wing having been reduced to its foundations; adjoining the S side of the castle there are the remains of a small courtyard.
MacGibbon and Ross 1887-92, iii, 594-6.
- 61 Castle of Ruthven NO 302 479 NO 34 NW 3
All that remains of this castle is a D-plan tower (6.2m by 4.5m) standing to a height of two storeys; the wall of the vaulted ground floor is pierced by three wide-mouthed gunports.
Stat. Acct., xii (1794), 292.
- 62 Claverhouse Castle + NO 380 441 NO 34 SE 3
Claverhouse Castle stood 200m SW of Hatton of Ogilvie; its remains were removed about 1826.
VSA, xi (Forfar), 345, 347; Name Book, Forfar, No. 45, p. 59; Warden 1880-85, iii, 327-30.
- 63 Cossans Castle + NO 391 498 NO 34 NE 13
The remains of this castle were removed in the 19th century; it is said to have been surrounded by a ditch. In 1861 the site, immediately W of the present house of Cossans, was indicated by an elevated mound, and a datestone of 1627 incorporated in the modern house may have come from the castle.
VSA, xi (Forfar), 345; Name Book, Forfar, No. 45, p. 5; Warden 1880-85, iii, 325-7.
- 64 Craig NO 254 527 NO 25 SE 10
Craig Castle may have stood on or near the site of the house of Craig, now demolished. On two occasions, in 1595 and 1640, it is recorded that the castle was destroyed.
Warden 1880-85, iii, 358.
- 65 Dunlappie NO c. 58 68 NO 56 NE 20
A castle of the Abernethys, who held the lands of Dunlappie from the 12th century to 1390, may have stood on the SW side of the West Water, opposite the Motte of Edzell (no. 48). The castle was known as 'Poolbrigs'.
Jervise 1882, 7; Warden 1880-85, v, 164.

- 66 Edzell Castle * NO 584 691 NO 56 NE 9
This ruinous castle comprises an L-plan tower-house, built in the first half of the 16th century, to which were added, about 1580, a quadrangle mansion (unfinished) and, in 1604, a walled garden with a bath-house and a summer-house.
Simpson and Fawcett 1982.
- 67 Flemington Castle NO 525 556 NO 55 NW 30
Flemington Castle is an L-plan tower-house of late 16th- or early 17th-century date. It was occupied until the late 19th century but is now roofless.
MacGibbon and Ross, iii, 592-4; NMRS, ANR/13/1.
- 68 Fuirdstone Castle + NO 542 589 NO 55 NW 23
The remains of Fuirdstone Castle were removed in the early 19th century. It stood 180m WSW of Balnabrieck and may be the castle of 'Bannabreich' on record in 1612.
NSA, xi (Forfar), 519; Warden 1880-85, iii, 73.
- 69 Hatton Castle NO 301 410 NO 34 SW 3
Hatton Castle is now a ruinous shell. Built in 1575 on the Z-plan, it comprises an oblong block with a square tower at each of the NE and SW angles; there is a circular turret in the re-entrant angle of the NE tower.
MacGibbon and Ross, 1887-92, iv, 48-50.
- 70 Inverquharity Castle * NO 411 579 NO 45 NW 3
Inverquharity Castle is an L-plan tower-house probably built in the 15th century. The E wing was demolished before 1884, but a modern wing has been erected upon its site. In 1444 a licence was granted to Alexander Ogilvy of Inverquharity 'to fortifie his house, and put one Iron yet therein'.
Jervise 1861, *17; Warden 1880-85, iv, 105-6; MacGibbon and Ross 1887-92, iii, 282-5; Tranter 1962-70, iv, 132-4.
- 71 Lindertis NO 337 515 NO 35 SW 49
The former house of Lindertis was probably incorporated in the 19th century castellated mansion which was demolished in 1955.
NSA, xi (Forfar), 681; Warden 1880-85, ii, 344-5; Wilson 1917, 166.
- 72 Mains of Coull NO c. 444 590 NO 45 NW 4
A castle is said to have stood upon the property of Coull until the middle of the 18th century.
Warden 1880-85, v, 204.
- 73 Mains of Rochelhill NO 375 451 NO 34 NE 21
The farmhouse of Mains of Rochelhill, which bears the date 1710 on a window-lintel, may stand on or near the site of an earlier house of the Ogilvys. A heraldic panel upon which the Ogilvy arms and the date 1565 are carved in relief is incorporated in a dovecot which stands adjacent to the farm.
Stirton 1913, 160-1.
- 74 Marcus NO c. 51 58 NO 55 NW 15
The site of the castle of 'Markhouse' is not known. It is said to have stood 'near to the Novan, on the south-east part of the property'.
Jervise 1882, 209; Warden 1880-85, v, 200.
- 75 Melgund Castle NO 546 563 NO 55 NW 19
Melgund Castle, now a roofless ruin, comprises an L-plan tower with an adjoining hall block. It was probably built in the second half of the 16th century.
MacGibbon and Ross 1887-92, iv, 311-16.
- 76 Shielhill Bridge, Quiech Castle + NO 426 580 NO 45 NW 2
There are no visible remains of the castle of Quiech, which stood on a promontory on the N side of the River South Esk immediately W of Shielhill Bridge. A lintel bearing the date 1686, which was formerly incorporated in the ruined cottage that stands upon the site, may have come from the castle.
Stat. Acct., xix (1797), 382-3; Name Book, Forfar, No. 82, pp. 81-2; Jervise 1882, 342-3; Macfarlane 1906-8, 1, 286.

- 77 Thornton NO 396 465 NO 34 NE 18
 There are no visible remains at the suggested site of Thornton Castle. It is said to have been 'a small building' which 'had apparently been erected at different times, there being two dates, 1531, and 1662, upon the older portions'.
 Jervise 1857b, 248; Jervise 1861, 380.
- 78 Vayne Castle * NO 493 599 NO 45 NE 1
 This castle, now ruinous, was erected on the Z-plan, probably in the second half of the 16th century, with a rectangular main block, a square tower at the NE angle and a circular tower at the SW angle.
 MacGibbon and Ross 1887-92, iv, 55-8.
- 79 Wood of Dalbog + NO 595 711 NO 57 SE 8
 There are no visible remains of the castle of Dalbog, although a thick-walled building known as 'the castle' stood at the E end of the farmhouse of Wood of Dalbog until the 19th century.
 Name Book, Forfar, No. 40, p. 73; Jervise 1882, 26.
- 80 Woodwrae Castle + NO 578 566 NO 55 NW 6
 The foundations of Woodwrae Castle were removed about 1819; two Pictish cross-slabs were found amongst the remains.
 Jervise 1857a, 194; Jervise 1882, 210-11; RCAMS 1983, p. 22, no. 156.

MEDIEVAL HUNTING RESERVES

- 81 Dunlappie Dyke NO 56 NE 6
 The remains of a linear earthwork are traceable between the West Water (at NO 555 681) and the farm of Cairndrum (NO 589 665); the surviving sections can be seen at NO 558 677, NO 578 666 and NO 588 665. The earthwork, which is said formerly to have run as far as Auchenreoch (NO 600 656), may be associated with the royal forest of Kilgarie, on record in 1319.
 Jervise 1882, 307; Cruikshank 1891, 3-9; Don 1896, 37-9.
- 82 Lintrathen NO 26 54 NO 25 SE 2
 The medieval deer park of Lintrathen was probably bounded on the E by the Loch of Lintrathen and elsewhere by a bank and ditch, now discontinuous, but best preserved on the E slope of Knock of Formal between NO 2579 5450 and NO 2598 5486. The bank and ditch are known as Durward's Dyke and the park is said to have belonged to Alan Durward in the 13th century.
NSA, xi (Forfar), 638; Gilbert 1979, 85-6.

MEDIEVAL BURGHS

- 83 Brechin NO 59 60 NO 56 SE
 A religious community was established at Brechin by the 10th century and in the reign of David I (1124-53) the bishop and culdees of Brechin were granted the right to hold a market. The town was a free burgh belonging to the bishop, but gradually came to be regarded as a royal burgh. Surviving medieval buildings are the cathedral, the round tower and a fragment of the hospital of Maison Dieu.
 Pryde 1965, p. 33, no. 77 and p. 38, no. 87; SBS Brechin.
- 84 Kirriemuir NO 386 539 NO 35 SE
 Kirriemuir was erected a burgh of barony in 1458-9.
 Pryde 1965, 51, no. 145; NMRS record cards NO 35 SE 3, 4, 5, 14.

MEDIEVAL AND LATER SETTLEMENT

- 85 Auchfersie, Tillybirnie NO 502 660 NO 56 NW 23
The remains of the farmstead of Auchfersie are situated 850m WSW of Tillybirnie and comprise three rectangular buildings and two enclosures; the buildings measure between 17m and 23m in length and up to 7m in width. The farmstead is depicted on Ainslie's Map in 1794, but by 1865 only one building retained its roof.
Ainslie 1794; OS 6-inch map, Forfarshire, 1st ed. (1865), sheet xix.
- 86 Auchmull 1 NO 584 744 NO 57 SE 27
Immediately S of Auchmull there are the remains of four rectangular buildings, a mill and what is probably a corn-drying kiln. The buildings vary in size from 8.8m by 4.6m to 22.3m by 3.9m, and the mill, which lies adjacent to the Burn of Auchmull, measures 8.3m by 6.5m. The mill is depicted on Ainslie's Map in 1794.
Ainslie 1794.
- 87 Auchmull 2 NO 588 748 NO 57 SE 28
The remains of a four-compartment rectangular building are situated 400m NE of Auchmull. The building measures 17.3m by 4.5m over rubble walls 0.7m thick and is adjoined on the S by an enclosure. About 45m to the S there is a rectangular structure measuring 3.3m by 2.9m over walls 0.5m thick; further structures at NO 5872 7488 and NO 5879 7490 are depicted as sheepfolds on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map.
OS 6-inch map, Forfarshire, 1st ed. (1865-8), sheet xiv.
- 88 Auchmull 3 NO 583 740 NO 57 SE 29
Situated on the S side of a large enclosure 550m SSW of Auchmull there are the remains of a three-compartment rectangular building measuring 19.7m by 5.9m over walls up to 1m thick. The building is depicted as roofed on the 1st edition OS 6-inch map.
OS 6-inch map, Forfarshire, 1st ed. (1865-8), sheet xiv.
- 89 Auchmull 4 NO 583 742 NO 57 SE 30
In an area of woodland there are the remains of six rectangular structures, at least two of which are probably buildings.
- 90 Auchnagray, Memus NO 426 585 NO 45 NW 8
The remains of the farmstead of Auchnagray are situated 360m S of Memus Church and comprise the turf-covered wall-footings of two rectangular buildings. The farmstead was abandoned after 1865.
OS 6-inch map, Forfarshire, 1st ed. (1865), sheet xxxii; *DES (1963)*, 3.
- 91 Bonharry NO 590 732 NO 57 SE 31
Situated 500m WNW of Bonharry there are the remains of a two-compartment rectangular building (15.5m by 4.3m over stone wall-footings up to 1m thick) partly overlain by a small kiln.
- 92 Bonsagart NO 585 713 NO 57 SE 32
The farmstead of Bonsagart, abandoned after 1865, comprises the remains of six rectangular buildings, the largest measuring 22.8m by 5.3m over rubble walls up to 1m thick. An enclosure associated with one of the buildings contains at least seven circular rick-bases.
OS 6-inch map, Forfarshire, 1st ed. (1865-8), sheet xx.
- 93 Brankam Hill NO 300 556 NO 35 NW 30
On the SE shoulder of Brankam Hill there are the remains of two rectangular buildings measuring 9.3m by 5m and 4m by 3m respectively.
- 94 Bridgend NO 537 684 NO 56 NW 24
In the field immediately E of the bridge at Bridgend there are the wall-footings of a rectangular structure, probably a building, measuring 16m by 5m.

- 95 Bridge of Cruick NO c. 608 645 NO 66 SW 6
There are no visible remains of a hamlet known as 'Clochmashiells' or 'Clochnashiells' which, until 1846, is said to have stood about 100m N of the Bridge of Cruick. Don 1896, 90-1; Gilruth 1936-9, 58-9.
- 96 Burn of Forbie NO 571 747 NO 57 SE 33
The remains of a farmstead are situated on the N side of the Burn of Forbie, 600m NNW of Cornescorn and comprise two rectangular buildings set at right angles to each other. The building on the N is of three compartments and measures 14m by 5.5m, whilst that on the W is of two compartments and measures 13.5m by 4m; about 50m to the NE there is an oval enclosure measuring 6.5m by 4.5m over rubble walls 0.7m thick.
- 97 Cornescorn 1 NO 572 740 NO 57 SE 34
On the crest of a low ridge 100m SW of Cornescorn there are the remains of a rectangular building (22.5m by 5m) with an enclosure (22m by 6m) on its E side; the building represents two periods of construction.
- 98 Cornescorn 2 NO 570 739 NO 57 SE 35
A farmstead is situated 380m SW of Cornescorn and comprises the remains of three rectangular buildings ranged around a yard; the largest building measures 10.2m by 3.9m over walls 0.6m thick. About 30m to the NW there is a two-compartment building measuring 7.4m by 3.1m, and about 70m to the WNW there is a poorly preserved three-compartment building measuring about 14.5m by 3.9m.
- 99 Cornescorn 3 NO 567 737 NO 57 SE 36
On the N side of a rough track 750m SW of Cornescorn there are the poorly preserved remains of a rectangular building measuring about 9m by 3.3m.
- 100 Cornescorn 4 NO 565 736 NO 57 SE 37
The remains of a farmstead, comprising a rectangular building lying on the E side of an enclosure, are situated 950m SW of Cornescorn. The building is of five compartments and measures 28.5m by 3.5m over rubble walls 0.7m thick; the enclosure measures 28.5m by 16m. To the S and E of the farmstead and within the enclosure there are traces of rig-and-furrow cultivation.
- 101 Cornescorn 5 NO 578 743 NO 57 SE 38
The remains of a farmstead comprising two rectangular buildings and two enclosures are situated on the W bank of the River North Esk, 550m ENE of Cornescorn. The larger building measures 14.5m by 8.5m over walls 1.2m thick and has an entrance on the S; the smaller building measures 9.5m by 4.5m, is of two compartments and lies on the S side of an irregular enclosure containing slight cultivation ridges. The second enclosure lies immediately S of the smaller building.
- 102 Cornescorn 6 NO 582 735 NO 57 SE 39
Close to the N end of the bridge over the Burn of Mooran there are the remains of a rectangular building measuring 9.4m by 5.1m.
- 103 Cowiehill 1 NO 567 716 NO 57 SE 40
Situated 700m WSW of Cowiehill there are the remains of a three-compartment rectangular building (21.9m by 5.1m over walls 1m thick) adjoined by a rectangular enclosure; a second rectangular building (12.4m by 5.5m over walls 1m thick) lies 80m to the NE (NO 568 717). Although Ainslie's Map in 1794 depicts the farmstead of Cowmyre in this area, the buildings are named Wardhead on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map in 1865 and were still roofed at that date.
Ainslie 1794; OS 6-inch map, Forfarshire, 1st ed. (1865), sheet xix.
- 104 Cowiehill 2 NO 572 718 NO 57 SE 41
The remains of a two-compartment rectangular building (14m by 5.5m over walls up to 1m thick) are situated about 50m E of a reservoir.

- 105 Cowiehill 3 NO 568 721 NO 57 SE 42
Situated on the N side of a triangular enclosure, 600m WNW of Cowiehill, there are the remains of a rectangular building measuring 21.9m by 5.1m over walls up to 1m thick; the building is of three compartments and has an entrance in its S wall.
- 106 Craigendowie NO 517 694 NO 56 NW 25
Situated 370m W of Craigendowie there are the remains of a rectangular building measuring 4.3m by 3m over walls 0.5m thick.
- 107 Dalbog 1 NO 590 718 NO 57 SE 43
The remains of a mill are situated on the N bank of a burn, 280m E of Dalbog. Upon a level platform, measuring about 10m by 5m, there are traces of stone walls, and 20m to the W a dam has been constructed of large water-worn boulders.
- 108 Dalbog 2 NO 591 719 NO 57 SE 44
The remains of a two-compartment rectangular building (20.5m by 5.5m over walls 1.2m thick) lie within an enclosure 400m ENE of Dalbog. The building is depicted as roofed on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map.
OS 6-inch map, Forfarshire, 1st ed. (1865-8), sheet xiv.
- 109 Dalbog 3 NO 586 732 NO 57 SE 45
On the W bank of the River North Esk about 1.4km N of Dalbog there are the remains of a rectangular building measuring 6.5m by 4.2m over wall-footings 0.6m thick; there is a lime-kiln 25m to the E.
OS 6-inch map, Forfarshire, 1st ed. (1865-8), sheet xiv.
- 110 Dalbog 4 + NO 588 720 NO 57 SE 7
There are no visible remains of a hamlet which is said to have stood at the chapel of Dalbog (no. 12)..
Jervise 1882, 25.
- 111 Dalbog Mill NO 593 719 NO 57 SE 46
The remains of this mill are situated on the W bank of the River North Esk, 600m E of Dalbog steading. Four rectangular buildings (the largest measures 24.2m by 5m overall) reduced to little more than their wall-footings are ranged around three sides of a yard, whilst 40m to the SE a circular kiln is set into the river-bank. The mill house formerly bore the date 1681.
OS 6-inch map, Forfarshire, 1st ed. (1865-8), sheet xiv; Jervise 1882, 26.
- 112 Denhead, Little Tullo NO 581 710 NO 57 SE 47
The remains of the farmstead of Denhead are situated on a terrace on the N side of the Bonsagart Burn, 600m SE of Little Tullo, and are approached from the NE by a sunken track. The three larger buildings vary in length from 19.3m to 32m and are of one, three and four compartments respectively; a fourth building is 4.3m in length. Denhead is depicted on Ainslie's Map in 1794 and was abandoned after 1865.
Ainslie 1794; OS 6-inch map, Forfarshire, 1st ed. (1865), sheet xix.
- 113 Doulie Cottage NO 589 729 NO 57 SE 48
Situated 260m NNW of Doulie Cottage, immediately W of the public road, there are the remains of two rectangular buildings reduced to their wall-footings. The building on the N is of three compartments and measures 14.4m by 5m, that on the S is of a single compartment and measures 6.5m by 5m.
OS 6-inch map, Forfarshire, 1st ed. (1865-8), sheet xiv.
- 114 Doulie, Doulie Cottage NO 589 731 NO 57 SE 49
The remains of the farmstead of Doulie, situated 360m NNW of Doulie Cottage, have been disturbed by a later track, but the wall-footings of at least two rectangular buildings can be identified. The farmstead is depicted as ruinous on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map.
OS 6-inch map, Forfarshire, 1st ed. (1865-8), sheet, xiv.

- 115 Drumboy, Tillybirnie NO 506 662 NO 56 NW 26
The remains of the farmstead of Drumboy are situated 450m W of Tillybirnie and comprise at least six rectangular buildings, the largest of which measures 24m by 5m, and associated enclosures. The farmstead is depicted on Ainslie's Map in 1794, but was ruinous by 1865.
Ainslie 1794; OS 6-inch map, Forfarshire, 1st ed. (1865), sheet xix.
- 116 Easter Coul NO 284 582 NO 25 NE 13
Immediately NE of Easter Coul there are the remains of a rectangular building, several smaller structures and associated enclosures. The 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map depicts a roofed building here together with two enclosures, one of which was a sheepfold.
OS 6-inch map, Forfarshire, 1st ed. (1865-7), sheet xxx.
- 117 Easter Marcus NO 516 585 NO 55 NW 47
Situated 250m NW of Easter Marcus there are the remains of a building (30m by 5m) with an extension (11m by 8m) on its S side. The building may be the remains of the farmstead of 'Willowhouses' depicted on Ainslie's Map in 1794 but abandoned before 1865.
Ainslie 1794; OS 6-inch map, Forfarshire, 1st ed. (1865), sheet xxxiii; *DES (1982)*, 31.
- 118 Englishman's Hillock NO 523 650 NO 56 NW 27
The remains of a rectangular building, ruinous by 1865, are situated 900m WNW of Ledmore. It measures about 24.4m by 3.7m and probably comprised three compartments.
OS 6-inch map, Forfarshire, 1st ed. (1865), sheet xxvi.
- 119 Farnell NO c. 620 563 NO 65 NW 19
There is said to have been 'an old hamlet and pottery work' at the church of Cuikstone (no. 18) until the late 18th century.
Jervise 1857a, 199.
- 120 Friendly Park NO 559 624 NO 56 SE 33
The 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map depicts 'ruins' immediately E of an old mill-pond, 350m NE of Friendly Park. The pond is now empty and overgrown and at the date of visit any other remains were obscured by vegetation.
OS 6-inch map, Forfarshire, 1st ed. (1865), sheet xxvi.
- 121 Henderston NO 329 414 NO 34 SW 11
The remains of a rectangular building are situated in rough pasture 750m N of Henderston; it measures 7m by 4.5m and has an entrance in its SW wall.
DES (1982), 31.
- 122 Hole, Differin Burn NO 500 656 NO 56 NW 28
The remains of the farmstead of Hole, depicted as ruinous on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map, are situated on the W side of the Differin Burn, 170m NW of its junction with the Paphrie Burn, and comprise three rectangular buildings set around an enclosure, and a kiln. The buildings are divided into small compartments and measure 20m, 16m and 11m in length respectively.
OS 6-inch map, Forfarshire, 1st ed. (1865), sheet xix.
- 123 Inverquharity Castle NO 410 580 NO 45 NW 9
Situated 120m NW of Inverquharity Castle there are the turf-covered remains of two adjoining rectangular enclosures (about 45m by 30m and 30m square respectively), the larger containing a rectangular structure. These may be the remains of Mains of Inverquharity which was ruinous by 1818.
DES (1965), 3.
- 124 Knowehead of Auldallan NO 299 584 NO 25 NE 14
Immediately ESE of Knowehead of Auldallan there are the remains of the farmstead of Easterton, which was abandoned after 1865. The largest of the buildings measures 13m by 5.3m over stone wall-footings 0.8m thick.
OS 6-inch map, Forfarshire, 1st ed. (1865), sheet xxxi.

- 125 Leadbakie, Nathro NO 504 683 NO 56 NW 29
The farmstead of Leadbakie comprises the remains of at least three rectangular buildings and three enclosures; there is a kiln about 25m to the S. Leadbakie is depicted on Ainslie's Map in 1794 and was abandoned after 1865.
Ainslie 1794; OS 6-inch map, Forfarshire, 1st ed. (1865), sheet xix.
- 126 Leycots, Cornescorn NO 569 744 NO 57 SE. 50
The remains of the farmstead of Leycots are situated 500m NW of Cornescorn and comprise a two-compartment rectangular building (17m by 4.8m over walls up to 1m thick) adjoined by an enclosure (17m by 16m over rubble walls); a second enclosure (29m by 21m) lies immediately to the S, and about 35m to the W there is a second rectangular building (9.5m by 4m over walls up to 1m thick). Leycots is depicted on Ainslie's Map in 1794 but was ruinous by 1865.
Ainslie 1794; OS 6-inch map, Forfarshire, 1st ed. (1865), sheet xiii.
- 127 Leys, Cornescorn 1 NO 563 741 NO 57 SE 51
The remains of the farmstead of Leys comprise two rectangular buildings (32m and 22m in length respectively) each adjoined by an enclosure, in one of which there is a kiln; a further enclosure lies immediately to the S, and immediately to the E there is a third rectangular building (7m by 4m). Stock-pens have subsequently been built upon the site and around it there are extensive traces of rig-and-furrow cultivation and field banks. The farmstead is depicted as ruinous on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map.
OS 6-inch map, Forfarshire, 1st ed. (1865), sheet xiii.
- 128 Leys, Cornescorn 2 NO 563 742 NO 57 SE 52
Situating about 150m N of farmstead no. 127 there are the remains of three subrectangular buildings.
- 129 Leys, Cornescorn 3 NO 565 743 NO 57 SE 53
The remains of a farmstead are situated 200m NE of Leys (no. 127) and comprise two rectangular buildings (18m and 16m in length respectively) and an enclosure; the enclosure overlies the footings of a rectangular structure. The farmstead was abandoned before 1865.
OS 6-inch map, Forfarshire, 1st ed. (1865), sheet xiii.
- 130 Leys, Cornescorn 4 NO 566 743 NO 57 SE 54
This farmstead comprises the remains of a single-compartment rectangular building (5.2m by 2.5m internally) situated on the NW side of an enclosure and overlying an earlier building (19.5m in internal length); immediately to the NE there are the remains of a four compartment rectangular building (18.4m by up to 3.2m internally). The farmstead was abandoned before 1865.
OS 6-inch map, Forfarshire, 1st ed. (1865), sheet xiii.
- 131 Leys, Cornescorn 5 NO 567 743 NO 57 SE 55
The remains of a single rectangular building are situated on the line of a modern fence 400m ENE of Leys (no. 127).
- 132 Little Tullo NO 577 712 NO 57 SE 56
The remains of a rectangular building and an enclosure are situated 400m S of Little Tullo; the building is of three compartments and measures 24.5m by 5.4m over rubble walls up to 1m thick.
OS 6-inch map, Forfarshire, 1st ed. (1865), sheet xix.
- 133 Margie 1 NO 563 708 NO 57 SE 57
The remains of a farmstead comprising two rectangular buildings (12m by 5m and 6.8m by 3.9m respectively) are situated 600m NW of Margie.
OS 6-inch map, Forfarshire, 1st ed. (1865), sheet xix.

- 134 Margie 2 NO 561 710 NO 57 SE 58
On the N side of a small plantation, 800m NW of Margie, there are the remains of a rectangular building measuring 8.4m by 4.7m over rubble walls 0.6m thick; there is rig-and-furrow cultivation to the S and W of the building.
- 135 Margie 3 NO 562 710 NO 57 SE 59
Immediately N of the head-dyke, 850m NW of Margie, there are the remains of a three-compartment rectangular building measuring 18.4m in length over stone wall-footings 0.6m thick.
- 136 Margie 4 NO 562 711 NO 57 SE 60
On moorland about 950m NW of Margie there are the remains of two rectangular structures measuring respectively 10.5m by 7m over walls up to 1.5m thick and 12m by 3.6m over walls 1m thick; a field boundary overlies the latter of the two structures.
- 137 Margie 5 NO 568 707 NO 57 SE 19
On an old field wall 400m NNE of Margie there are the remains of a building measuring 5.5m by 4.5m.
DES (1982), 31.
- 138 Margie 6 NO 570 702 NO 57 SE 61
About 450m ESE of Margie there are the remains of a rectangular structure measuring 11m from E to W by 3.5m transversely over rubble walls up to 0.7m thick; the structure is divided into two compartments and has an entrance in its S wall.
- 139 Margie 7 NO 570 699 NO 56 NE 24
The remains of this farmstead comprise the remains of four rectangular buildings and associated enclosures; the largest building measures 19.3m by 6m over wall-footings up to 1m thick. To the S of the farmstead there is a small area of rig-and-furrow cultivation.
- 140 Meadowflat, Meikle Tullo NO 581 723 NO 57 SE 62
The remains of the farmstead of Meadowflat are situated 500m ESE of Meikle Tullo and comprise a three-compartment rectangular building measuring 25m by 4.9m over walls up to 1m thick. Meadowflat is depicted on Ainslie's Map in 1794 and was abandoned after 1865.
Ainslie 1794; OS 6-inch map, Forfarshire, 1st ed. (1865), sheet xiii.
- 141 Meikle Tullo NO 571 724 NO 57 SE 18
The remains of a two-compartment rectangular building (8m by 4m) lie in rough pasture 600m WSW of Meikle Tullo.
DES (1982), 31.
- 142 Nathro 1 NO 514 695 NO 56 NW 30
On the N side of the farm road, 600m E of Nathro, there are the remains of two rectangular buildings lying on opposite sides of a disused track. The buildings are both divided into three compartments and measure respectively 40m and 33m in length and 5m in width; an enclosure adjoins the building on the N.
- 143 Nathro 2 NO 506 693 NO 56 NW 31
Situated 250m SW of Nathro there are the remains of three rectangular buildings measuring 6.7m by 2.4m, 8m by 4m and 17m by 3.8m respectively over walls between 0.6m and 1m in thickness.
- 144 Nathro 3 NO 505 691 NO 56 NW 32
Situated 500m SW of Nathro there are the remains of two rectangular buildings measuring respectively 29m by 6.5m over stone walls up to 1.5m thick and 5.5m by 4.8m over walls up to 1m thick.
- 145 Nathro 4 NO 503 685 NO 56 NW 33
On the S bank of the Burn of Nathro, 1.15km SSW of Nathro, there are the remains of a farmstead comprising three rectangular buildings measuring respectively 21m by 4m, 7.8m by 3.3m and 6m by 3.8m over stone wall-footings up to 1m thick.

- 146 Nathro 5 NO 504 685 NO 56 NW 34
The remains of a rectangular building measuring 8.3m by 4m over low stone walls 0.6m thick are situated 1.05km SSW of Nathro.
- 147 Nathro 6 NO 503 683 NO 56 NW 35
The remains of a rectangular enclosure measuring 7.7m by 4m over wall-footings up to 1m thick are situated 100m W of the deserted farmstead of Leadbakie (no. 125).
- 148 Nathro 7 NO 502 682 NO 56 NW 36
The remains of a rectangular building measuring 10.2m by 3.7m over wall-footings 0.7m thick are situated 120m SW of the deserted farmstead of Leadbakie (no. 125).
- 149 Nether Handwick NO 366 414 NO 34 SE 14
Situated about 450m SSW of Nether Handwick there are the remains of two rectangular buildings measuring 6.5m by 3.5m and 5.5m by 4.4m respectively.
DES (1982), 31.
- 150 Newbigging NO 540 695 NO 56 NW 37
The remains of a three-compartment building (19.3m by 5.2m over stone wall-footings up to 1m thick) are situated 670m NNW of Newbigging. Ainslie's Map depicts the farmstead of 'Touffat' in this area.
Ainslie 1794; OS 6-inch map, Forfarshire, 1st ed. (1865), sheet xix.
- 151 Newton NO 291 583 NO 25 NE 15
Situated 450m SE of Newton there are the remains of a farmstead comprising a rectangular building and an enclosure. The building, which stands detached from the enclosure, measures 34.7m by 5.5m over stone wall-footings and is divided into four compartments; the enclosure measures 13m by 6m within a ruinous stone wall. The farmstead was abandoned after 1865.
OS 6-inch map, Forfarshire, 1st ed. (1865), sheet xxxi.
- 152 Pitewan NO 254 565 NO 25 NE 16
Situated on low-lying, poorly-drained moorland about 700m SW of Pitewan are the remains of a farmstead comprising a three-compartment rectangular building measuring 20m by 6m.
OS 6-inch map, Forfarshire, 1st ed. (1865-7), sheet xxx.
- 153 Redfaulds, Margie NO 559 709 NO 57 SE 63
The remains of the farmstead of Redfaulds lie 900m NW of Margie and comprise a four-compartment rectangular building (22.1m by 5.5m) situated on the S side of a rectangular enclosure. The farmstead is depicted on Ainslie's Map in 1794 and was abandoned after 1865.
Ainslie 1794; OS 6-inch map, Forfarshire, 1st ed. (1865), sheet xix.
- 154 St Madden's, Cantsmill + NO 316 519 NO 35 SW 50
There are no visible remains of the former settlement of St Madden's. It is said to have contained four or five houses and a public house.
Name Book, Forfar, No. 2, p. 19.
- 155 Scolt, Pitewan NO 259 573 NO 25 NE 17
The remains of the farmstead of Scolt, depicted as ruinous on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map, are situated 250m NNE of Pitewan and comprise a three-compartment rectangular building (19m by 5m) now incorporated in a field wall.
OS 6-inch map, Forfarshire, 1st ed. (1865-7), sheet xxx.
- 156 Shearstripes, Margie NO 564 711 NO 57 SE 64
The remains of the farmstead of Shearstripes are situated 770m NNW of Margie and comprise three rectangular buildings. The largest building is of three compartments and measures 35m by 5.4m over walls up to 1m thick; the two smaller buildings are of two compartments and measure 13m by 5.6m and 6m respectively. The farmstead is depicted on Ainslie's Map in 1794 and was abandoned after 1865.
Ainslie 1794; OS 6-inch map, Forfarshire, 1st ed. (1865), sheet xix.

- 157 Strone Hill NO 288 566 NO 25 NE 18
On the SW flank of Strone Hill there are extensive remains of settlement comprising rectangular buildings and enclosures. The largest building measures 30.5m by 5m, and one incorporates a kiln. The remains may represent more than one period of occupation. Ainslie 1794; OS 6-inch map, Forfarshire, 1st ed. (1856-7), sheet xxx.
- 158 Tillybirnie 1 NO 510 659 NO 56 NW 38
In the valley of the Paphrie Burn, 430m SW of Tillybirnie, there are the remains of a rectangular structure (5m by 2m within rubble walls 0.6m thick) adjoined by a ruinous field wall; no entrance to the structure is visible.
- 159 Tillybirnie 2 NO 509 659 NO 56 NW 39
On the N side of the Paphrie Burn, 490m SW of Tillybirnie, there are the remains of a two-compartment rectangular structure measuring 9.5m by 2m within rubble walls 0.6m thick.
- 160 Tillybirnie 3 NO 505 657 NO 56 NW 40
The remains of a rectangular structure measuring 4m by 2m within a rubble wall 0.6m thick are situated on the N bank of the Paphrie Burn. No entrance to the structure is visible.
- 161 Tillybirnie 4 NO 502 663 NO 56 NW 41
Situated 980m W of Tillybirnie there are the remains of a rectangular building adjoined by an enclosure. The building is divided into three compartments, each with an S-facing entrance, and measures 20m by 5m over rubble walls 0.6m thick. OS 6-inch map, Forfarshire, 1st ed. (1865), sheet xix.
- 162 Tillybirnie 5 NO 508 670 NO 56 NW 42
On the W side of the Birnie Burn, 770m NNW of Tillybirnie, there are the remains of a rectangular building adjoined by two enclosures. The building is divided into four compartments, each with an S-facing entrance, and measures about 27m by 4.5m over rubble walls 0.6m thick. OS 6-inch map, Forfarshire, 1st ed. (1865), sheet xix.
- 163 Todholes, Dalbog NO 584 722 NO 57 SE 65
The remains of the farmstead of Todholes are situated 400m NNW of Dalbog and comprise the stone wall-footings of two small L-plan buildings, each adjoined by an enclosure; about 60m to the N there are the poorly preserved remains of a rectangular building represented by an ill-defined spread of rubble. The farmstead was abandoned after 1865. OS 6-inch map, Forfarshire, 1st ed. (1865-8), sheet xiv.
- 164 Witton 1 NO 558 705 NO 57 SE 66
Situated 700m NW of Witton there are the remains of a farmstead comprising a two-compartment rectangular building (7m by 2.5m internally) which lies at the N end of an enclosure (27m by 10.5m internally). Ainslie's Map depicts the farmstead of Brockle at approximately this location (but see also no. 165). Ainslie 1794; OS 6-inch map, Forfarshire, 1st ed. (1865), sheet xix.
- 165 Witton 2 NO 559 705 NO 57 SE 67
In an area of rig-and-furrow cultivation, 550m NW of Witton, there are the remains of two rectangular buildings measuring 9.6m by 4.3m and 7.2m by 4.2m respectively over stone wall-footings up to 1m thick. (See also no. 164).
- 166 Woodside + NO 577 668 NO 56 NE 25
Woodside is said to have been 'a considerable hamlet' in the middle of the 18th century. Ainslie 1794; Warden 1880-85, v, 178.

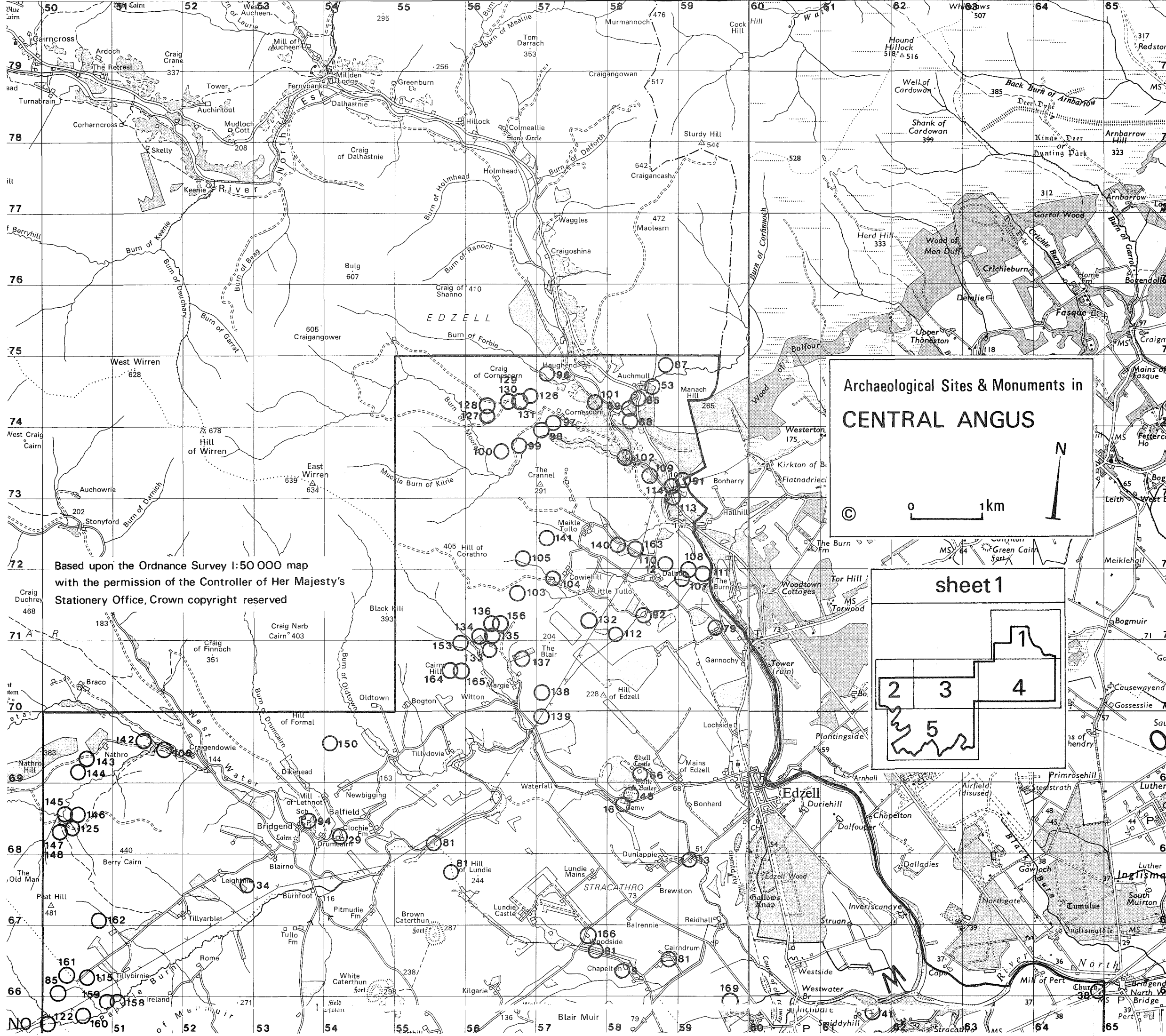
MISCELLANEOUS

- 167 Abbot's Cross, Strone Hill NO 292 565 NO 25 NE 6
 Situated 370m W of the summit of Strone Hill there are the remains of a low cairn. The cairn is cruciform on plan, the arms measuring 10m in length, 0.3m in height and up to 2.7m in width; it may have been constructed to mark the boundary of the lands of the Abbey of Arbroath.
 Warden 1880-85, iv, 28; Fenton 1946.
- 168 Afflochie NO 472 646 NO 46 SE 25
 Situated 450m NW of Afflochie steading there are the remains of three enclosures, to the N and W of which there are ruined field walls.
- 169 Auchentreoch NO c. 597 659 NO 56 NE 22
 There are no visible remains of an oval or circular earthwork which was situated at the E end of Dunlappie Dyke (no. 81).
 Cruickshank 1891, 9-10; Don 1896, 38.
- 170 Church Barns + NO 574 569 NO 55 NE 12
 The remains of these buildings, known also as 'The Archdeacon's Barns' and 'Cardinal Beaton's Barns', were removed in the 18th century.
 Name Book, Forfar, No. 11, p. 102.
- 171 Saddle Hillock † NO 295 500 NO 25 SE 13
 There are no visible remains of 'a small earthen fort' said to have stood upon Saddle Hillock. The hillock has been reduced by ploughing and its top 3m have been removed.
Stat. Acct., xii (1794), 298.

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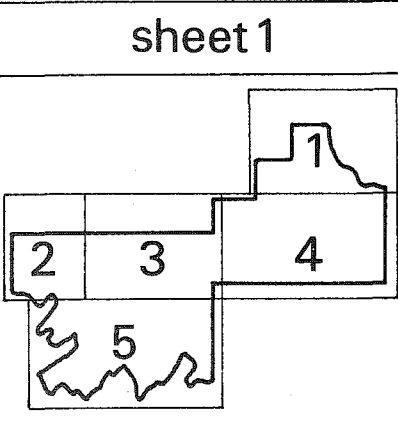
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Archaeological Sites & Monuments in
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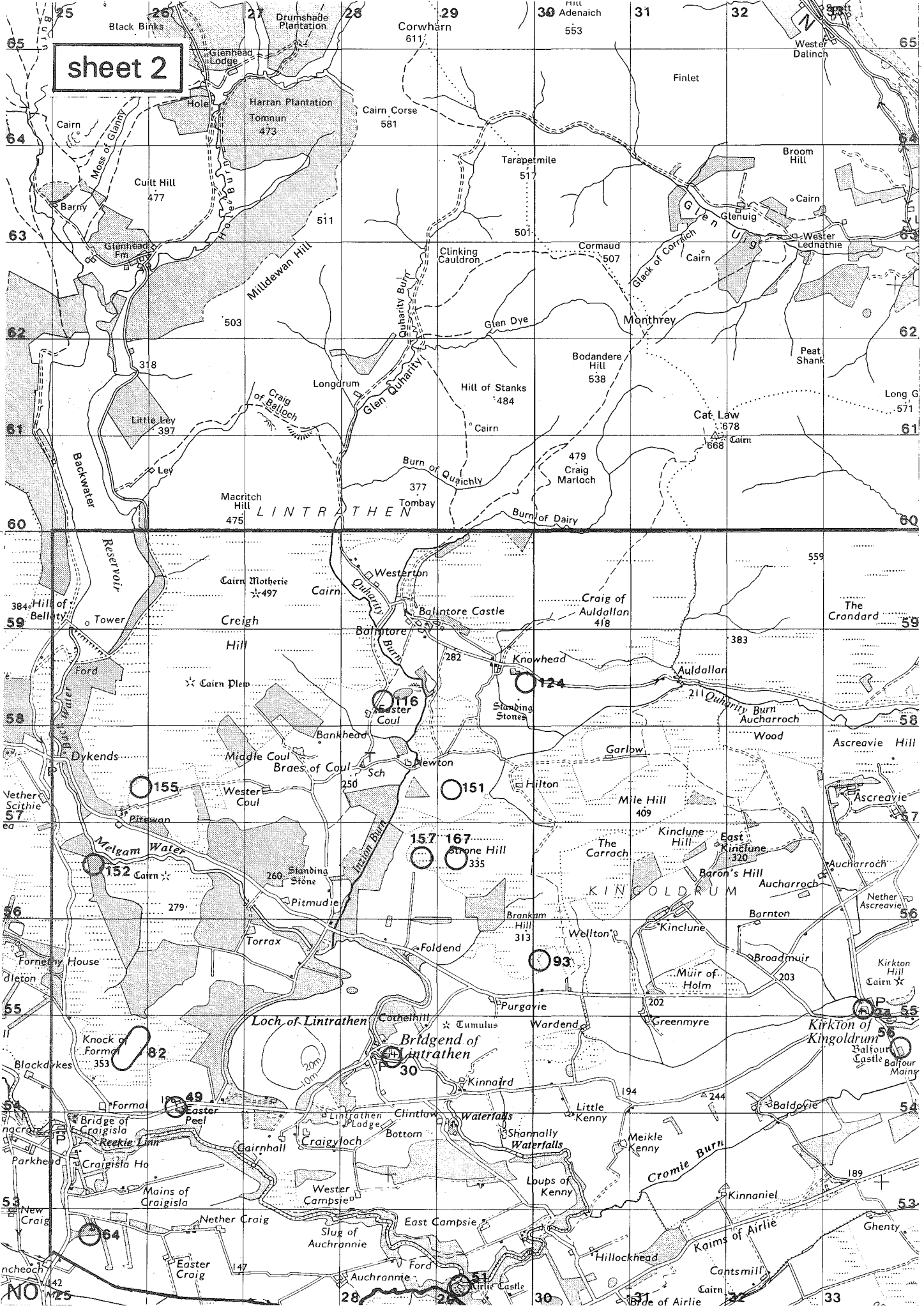
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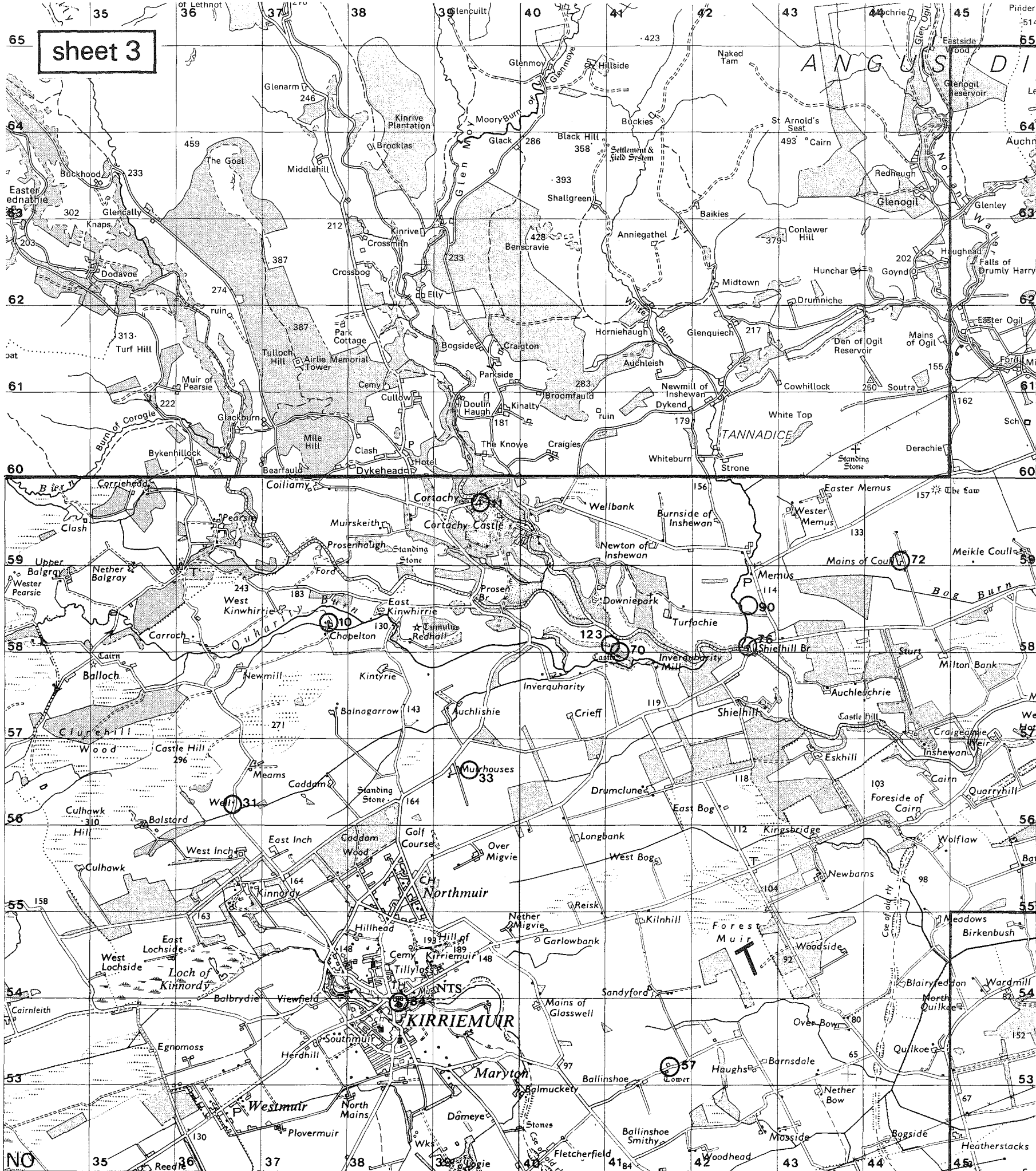
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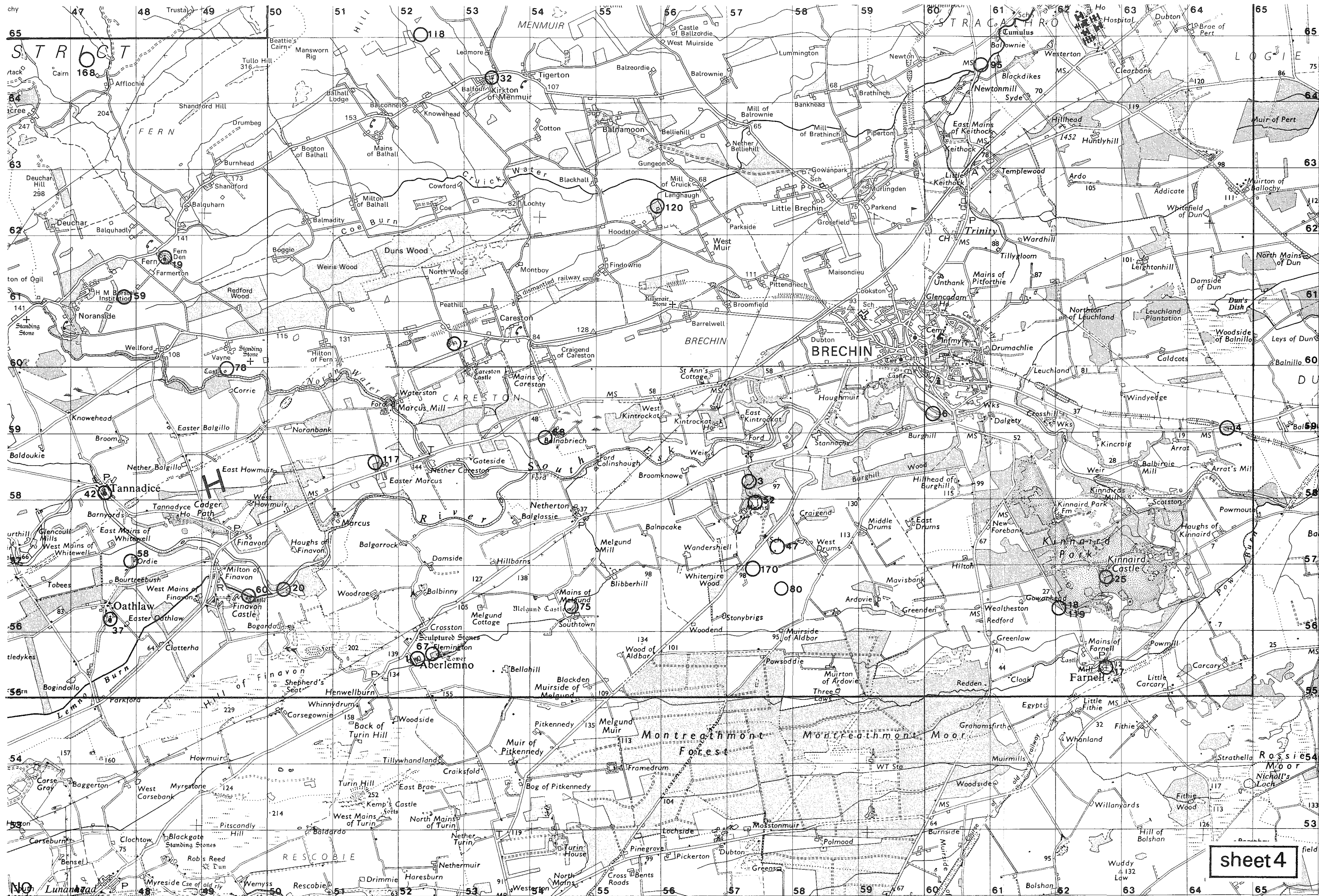
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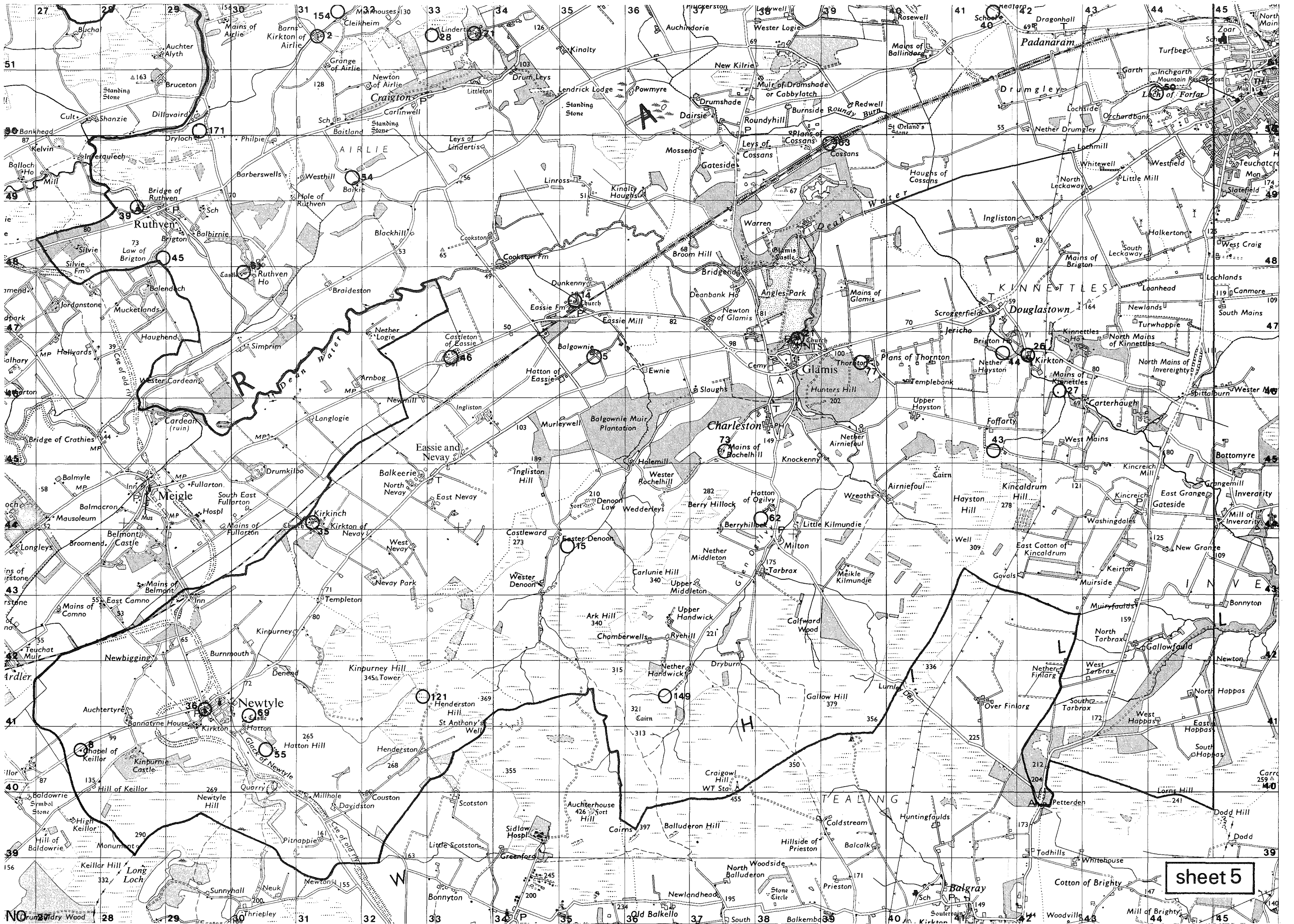


sheet 3





sheet 4



sheet 5

ADDENDA

The following prehistoric sites were recorded during the preparation of this list and supplement the sites described in the earlier list for Central Angus (RCAMS 1983).

CAIRNS

- Auchmull NO 583 741 NO 57 SE 68
Situating in an area of woodland 400m SSW of Auchmull, there are the robbed remains of a cairn, which measures 12.5m in diameter by 0.5m in height, and at least four small cairns.
- Chapelton NO 377 583 NO 35 NE 4
This cairn, 19m in diameter by 3.5m in height, is situated in a small plantation immediately N of Chapelton farmstead. The SE side has recently been cut during the extension of one of the farm-buildings and the exposed section reveals the earth and stone make-up of the mound resting on an old turf-line. For a chapel at this site, see no. 10. Name Book, Forfar, No. 59, p. 8.
- Kintrockat House NO 567 591 NO 55 NE 23
An earth and stone mound (8.5m in diameter by 4m in height), which lies on the edge of a scarp 60m NW of Kintrockat House, is reputed to have been erected to mark the site of a market held close by during the plague of 1647-8. It is, however, probably a well-preserved prehistoric burial-cairn. Name Book, Forfar, No. 11, p. 19.

SMALL CAIRNS

- Cowiehill NO 568 720 NO 57 SE 69
About 74m SW of the deserted farmstead no. 105, there is a cairn 2.5m in diameter and 0.4m in height.
- Margie NO 560 711 NO 57 SE 70
About 1.1km N of Witton and immediately W of a line of grouse-butts, there are several small cairns measuring up to 3m in diameter.

UNENCLOSED SETTLEMENT

- Newbigging NO 540 696 NO 56 NW 4
This hut-circle (previously identified as a cairn) measures 7m in diameter within a wall c. 2.5m in thickness and 0.3m in height. The entrance, which is 2m wide, lies on the SE. About 100m to the NW (NO 538 697) there are some twenty-five small cairns measuring up to 4.5m in diameter. RCAMS 1983, p. 12, no. 66.

