



Fig. 234B.—Back.

Upright cross-slab, with sculpture incised on the back and in relief on the front, at Glamis (No. 2).
Not to scale.

the top arm, a centaur holding an axe in each hand (fig. 234c); (3) on the left side of the shaft of the cross at the top, a caldron hanging from a horizontal bar, supported on two vertical forked sticks, and with the legs of two naked figures projecting upwards out of the caldron, and below, a pair of men attacking one another with axes; (4) on the right of the shaft at the top, the beast's head symbol and below it the triple circular disc symbol.

Back (fig. 234B).—The serpent, fish, and mirror symbols incised, one below the other, on the natural surface of the stone.

This stone has been described and illustrated in Stuart's *Sculptured Stones of Scotland* (vol. i. pl. 84) and in P. Chalmers' *Ancient Sculptured Monuments of Angus* (pl. 11).

Inchbrayock.—Inchbrayock, or Rossie Island, is situated in the middle of the river South Esk, near its mouth, dividing it into two channels, the larger of which, on the N. side of the island, is spanned by a fine suspension bridge. The old burial-ground of Inchbrayock is on the S. side of the island, close to the water's edge and to the E. of the road from Montrose across the island to Craig. It is $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile S.W. of Montrose railway station (Ordnance Map, One-Inch Scale, Sheet 57).

Three sculptured stones have been found here, one belonging to Class II. and the other two to Class III. No. 1 was found in 1849, and is now in Montrose Museum; No. 2 was found in 1857, and is also in Montrose Museum; and No. 3 was found more recently, and is kept at the manse at Craig.

No. 1 is an upright cross-slab¹ of Old Red Sandstone, of approximately rectangular shape but expanding in breadth upwards, 2 feet 5 inches high by 1 foot 7 inches wide at the top and 1 foot 4 inches wide at the bottom by 2 inches thick, sculptured in relief on two faces thus—

Front (fig. 235A).—In the middle, a cross of shape No. 99A, extending from the top nearly to the bottom of the slab, not divided into separate panels but with a diagonal key-pattern in the centre of the head developing into spiral-work (too irregularly disposed to be capable of being classified) on the four arms. The four quadrants of the ring connecting the arms are ornamented with rows of pellets. The background of the cross is divided into eight panels: (1) on the left of the top arm, a reptile like that on the stone from Murthly, Perthshire, now in the National Museum at Edinburgh; (2) on the right of the top arm, two serpents with their bodies interlaced so as to form irregular broken plait-work; (3) on the left of the bottom arm, a four-legged beast rampant and a reptile similar to that in panel No. 1; (4) a beast-headed man in a long tunic bound round the waist by a belt ornamented with key-pattern No. 887 apparently laying hold of the hair of a smaller figure standing in front of him.

¹ The slab is fixed in a modern stone base in the Montrose Museum, to which it was presented by the Rev. Robert Mitchell in the name of the heritors.

Back (fig. 235B).—A single panel, containing at the left-hand upper corner a reptile similar to those on the front of the slab, to the right of this a double disc symbol (?) ornamented with spirals; then a man on horseback armed with a circular shield, spear, and sword; below the horseman an animal with its feet doubled up underneath the body (as on the stone at Ulbster, Caithness, and on others elsewhere) and a hound; along the right edge of the slab, another animal with its legs doubled up beneath the body, a beast with a long curly tail, and a reptile like that on the other edge of the slab; at the bottom on the left an unarmed figure wearing a long cloak and a cowed hood thrown back off his head, being attacked by a man with long hair, armed with a sword and holding a remarkable object (like a bill-hook furnished with teeth) in his right hand;¹ behind, at the bottom right-hand corner of the slab, a bearded figure, prostrate, with legs doubled up.

This stone has been described and illustrated in Stuart's *Sculptured Stones of Scotland* (vol. i. pl. 68) and P. Chalmers' *Ancient Sculptured Monuments of the County of Angus* (extra plate at end).

Kettins.—The church of Kettins is situated $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile S.E. of Coupar Angus railway station (Ordnance Map, One-Inch Scale, Sheet 48).

The sculptured stone was formerly used as a foot-bridge across the burn of Kettins, and it is now erected in the churchyard on the north side close to the boundary wall.

It is an upright cross-slab of Old Red Sandstone, of approximately rectangular shape, but tapering upwards, 9 feet 2 inches high by 4 feet wide at the bottom and 3 feet 3 inches wide at the top by 10 inches thick, sculptured in relief on one face thus—

Front (fig. 236).—In the middle a cross (with the head too defaced for its shape to be determined) extending the full length of the slab. Three panels of ornament, partly defaced, now only remain on the shaft of the cross near the bottom, containing (1) at the top, a narrow horizontal band of interlaced-work No. 656; (2) below this, a diagonal key-pattern No. 969; and (3) at the bottom, interlaced-work No. 763. At the right-hand bottom corner of the shaft is a small double spiral. The sculpture on the background is all obliterated except the tail of a fish-monster (one of a pair like those on the Maiden Stone, Aberdeenshire, and cross-slab at Skinnet, Caithness) at the left-hand upper corner of the slab, and four panels on the right side of the shaft of the cross, containing (1) at the top, just below the ring of the head of the cross, a beast with its tail curled over its back; (2) a winged griffin (?) holding a bird in its mouth; (3) a figure between two beast-headed monsters (as on the crosses at Moone Abbey, Co. Kildare, Penmon, Anglesey, and elsewhere); (4) a pair of beasts placed symmetrically facing each other, with their bodies crossed, and biting each other's tails.

¹ Perhaps Samson slaying the Philistines with the jaw-bone of an ass, the fallen figure behind him representing one of the slain.



Fig. 235A.—Front.

Upright cross-slab, with sculpture in relief, from Inchbrayock (No. 1), now in the Montrose Museum. Photographed from a cast in the possession of Alex. Hutcheson, Esq., F.S.A.Scot. Not to scale.

This stone has been described and illustrated in Stuart's *Sculptured Stones of Scotland* (vol. ii. pl. 8).

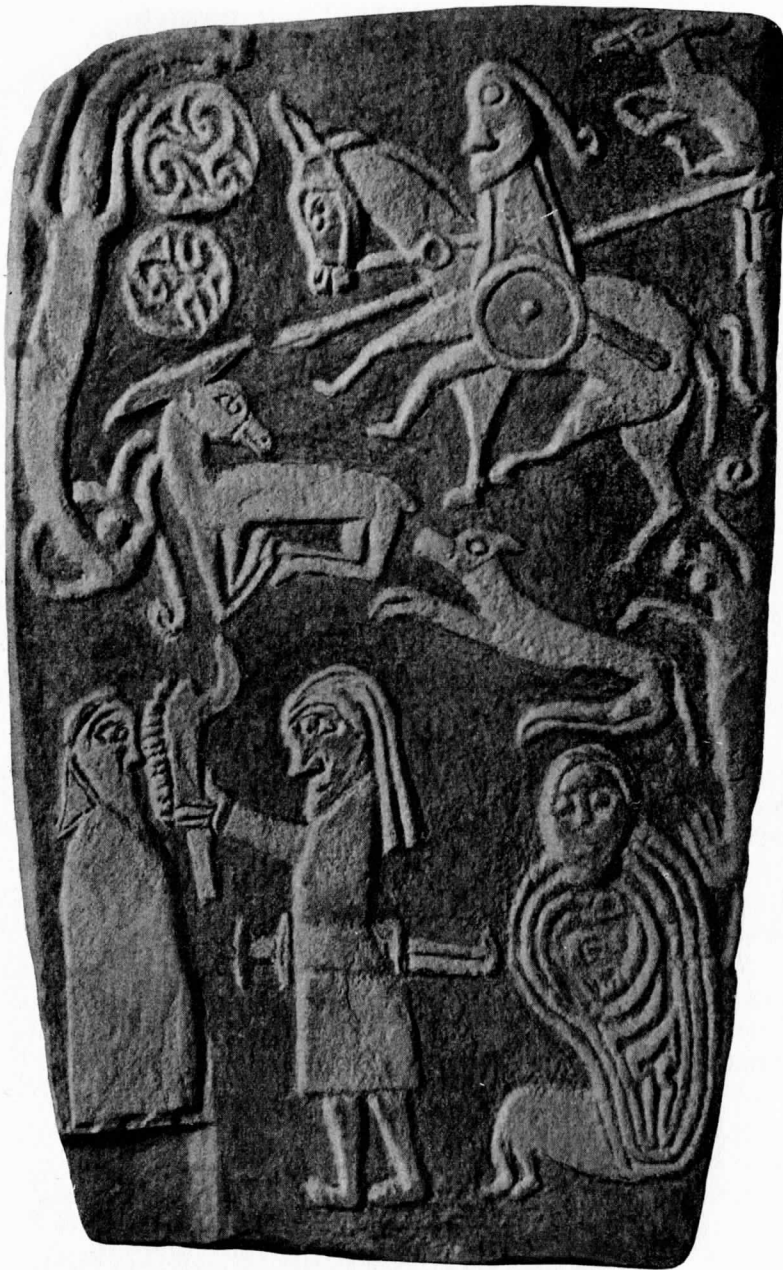


Fig. 235b.—Back.

Upright cross-slab, with sculpture in relief, from Inchbrayock (No. 1), now in the Montrose Museum. Photographed from a cast in the possession of Alex. Hutcheson, Esq., F.S.A.Scot. Not to scale.

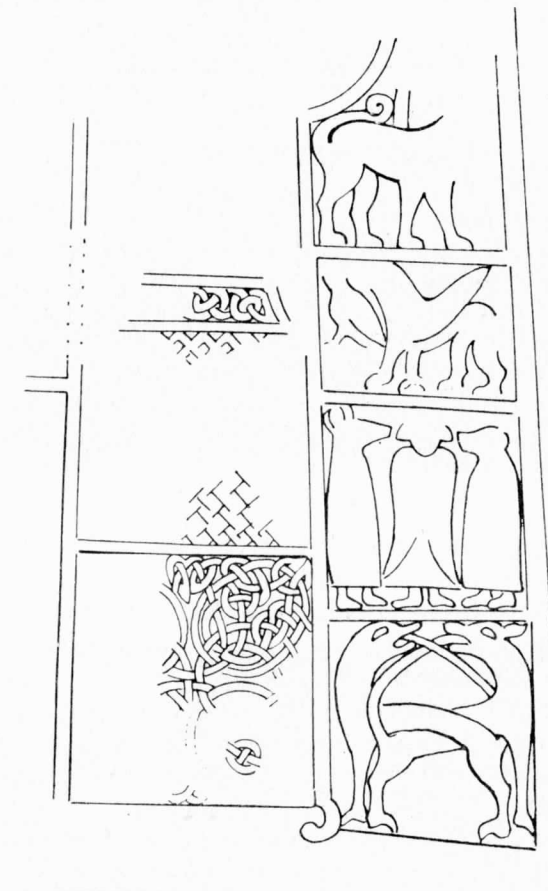


Fig. 236.—Upright slab with sculpture in relief, at Kettins. ($\frac{1}{2}$.)

Kinnell.—The church of Kinnell is situated $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile N.E. of Friockheim railway station (Ordnance Map, One-Inch Scale, Sheet 57).

The sculptured stone forms the coping of the N. wall of the garden at the manse.

It is a rectangular slab of whinstone, 4 feet $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches long by 7 inches wide by 1 foot 1 inch thick, sculptured in relief on one face thus—

Front (fig. 237).—A pair of coiled serpents with their heads facing outwards.

PART III.

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