

HIGHLAND REGIONAL COUNCIL



FIELD MONUMENTS

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES AND MONUMENTS RECORD

1 SITE CODE									
H	N	H	7	5	N	W	0	0	1
2 NGR		3 QUAL							
N	H	7	2	7	0	5	6	5	2
6 SITE NAME									
F O R T R O S E *									
10 GENERIC TYPE									
CATHEDRAL + RELIGIOUS HOUSE, CHAPTER HOUSE									
14 PERIOD/DATE					15 DATING METHOD				
13th c = 19th c					DOC				
16 RELATIONSHIP OF ELEMENTS									
(SEE NH 75 NW 001B+007A+B									
17 CONDITION									
INCOMPLETE									
18 SHAPE									
19 THREAT AND DATE									

4 DISTRICT		5 PARISH	
ROSS & CROMARTY		ROSEMARKIE	
7 AREA STATUS		9 REGIONAL STATUS	
8 SITE STATUS		12 FORM	
GUARDIANSHIP+'A' LISTED		STANDING STRUCTURE	
11 CONCORDANCE		13 DIMENSIONS	
osNH 75 NW 1			
NMR			

20 LAND USE		21 GEOLOGY	
LAND BUILT UPON			
22 SOILS		23 VEGETATION	
24 HYDROLOGY/DRAINAGE		25 RELIEF	
		HILL TERRACE	
26 ASPECT		27 ALTITUDE	
SSE = S = SSW		20 = 25m O.D.	

28 EXCAVATION (EXCAVATOR: DATE: EXTENT: QUALITY)	
29 BIBLIOGRAPHY (AUTHOR: DATE: TITLE: JOURNAL OR PUBLISHER: VOLUME: DETAIL)	
1. ORDNANCE SURVEY:1959:6" MAP (PROV.) 2. MACGIBBON & ROSS:1896:ECCLESIASTICAL ARCHITECTURE OF SCOTLAND:VOL.2:pp394-402 3. SCOTT,A.R:1873:ILLUSTRATIONS OF FORTROSE CATHEDRAL:p2;PLATE 6 4. HMB (SDD):1985:BSAHI LIST,ROSS & CROMARTY 5. ORDNANCE SURVEY:1977:1/10,000 MAP 6. CLOSE-BROOKS,J:1986:EXPLORING SCOTLAND'S HERITAGE, THE HIGHLANDS:HMSO:p116 OVER	
30 GROUND PLAN NO.	31 GROUND PHOTO NO.
32 SLIDES NO.	33 HR. AP. NO.
34 NMR. AP. NO.	35 OTHER AP. NO.: SOURCE
36 ARCHIVE AND LOCATION	
37 GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY	38 SAMPLES
39 PALYNOLOGY	40 NUMERICAL DATES: RANGE: LAB NO.
41 SMALL FINDS	42 MUSEUM/LOCATION
43 OTHER	

44 NAME & ADDRESS OF OWNER		45 ATTITUDE OF OWNER	
46 NAME & ADDRESS OF TENANT		47 ATTITUDE OF TENANT	
48 ACCESS & RESTRICTIONS			
49 NAME & ADDRESS OF FINDER/RECORDER: DATE		50 RECORDER: DATE	51 CHECK: DATE
		FJ: 11.2.1987	GS: 27.2.87.

52 TEXT

"NH 72705652 Cathedral(LB)" (1)

"The cathedral of the Bishops of Ross, dedicated to SS Peter and Curitan, was transferred from Rosemarkie (NH 75 NW 7) to Fortrose about 1235." (2)

"Of the building of this period only the undercroft of the Chapter-house remains; the upper storey of which was rebuilt in the 19th c. as a Court-house." (3)

"All other remains date apparently from the late 14th and early 15th cs. and consist of the vaulted south aisle of the nave, and the bell-tower. The ground plan was recovered about 1870 by an excavation by H.M. Commissioners of Woods & Forests."

6. " * Full name is 'Fortrose Cathedral'."

29. 7. OMAND,D:1984:THE ROSS AND CROMARTY BOOK:NORTHERN TIMES:pp123 & 124
8. HBM (SDD):1985:LIST OF SCHEDULED MONUMENTS
9. SOC.ANT.SCOT:1979:ARCH. SITES & MONS. OF THE BLACK ISLE:BCAHMS:p21:No.135
10. :1855:PROC.SOC.ANT.SCOT:VOLUME 1:p281-284
11. CHISHOLM-BATTEN,E: :BEAULY PRIORY:p 189 + 195 + 198
12. MUIR: :CHARACTERISTICS:p 68

52. "The cathedral fell into disrepair about the time of the Reformation, but was partially repaired in 1615 and by 1649 was not very ruinous. Traditions says that Cromwell subsequently removed most of the masonry. Scheduled."
"The remains of the cathedral are as described above. The area of the nave is defined by shale and only a few base stones of the buttresses remain. The graveyard to the S. is still used occasionally, the extant portion of the Cathedral has recently been re-roofed. (OSPI: NKB:9.3.1966)"
"NH 7270 5652 Cathedral (remains of)" (5)
"See continuation card (i) for text (6) + (9)"
"See HNH 75 NW 007A"
"CATHEDRAL UNDER GUARDIANSHIP + 'A' LISTED."
"CHAPTER HOUSE 'A' LISTED ONLY."

**Fortrose Cathedral, Ross and
Cromarty**



*13th century and late 14th/early 15th
century AD.*

NH 727565. Near centre of Fortrose, signposted
from High Street.
HBM(SDD).

Of the medieval cathedral of the diocese of Ross only the south aisle and chapel and the chapter house now remain as separate buildings, but the plan of the foundations is laid out in the grass.

The bishopric of Ross was originally at Rosemarkie, but Bishop Robert (1214-49) moved to Fortrose and started to build a new cathedral. The choir, chancel and chapter house may have been finished by the end of the 13th century, but work probably ceased during the Wars of Independence, and the building was only completed in the early 15th century. After the Reformation the Regent Moray allowed the lead to be stripped from the roof, while Cromwell is said to have taken the fallen stones, as he did at Beaulieu, to build his fortress at Inverness.

The cathedral was a long rectangle with heavily buttressed walls and a west tower. The most important surviving structure is the south nave aisle, added in the late 14th-early 15th century, of which the eastern section was traditionally erected as a chantry chapel and burial aisle for Euphemia, Countess of Ross in her own right, who died in 1395. Her first husband was Sir Walter Leslie, whose arms appear on a roof boss. Ironically, her second husband was that Alexander Stewart, Wolf of Badenoch, who with 'wild Wykked Heland-men' burnt Elgin cathedral and burgh in 1390. The tracery of the windows in her chapel at Fortrose is similar to that of the new windows put in the choir aisles at Elgin after the fire. The ribbed vaulting of the aisle roof is particularly fine. Between the aisle and the nave are three arched tombs: from east to west, these are traditionally those of Countess Euphemia herself, Bishop Cairncross (1539-45) and Bishop Fraser (1489-1507). It is curious that a bishop's head is carved on the Countess's tomb. Halfway along the south aisle is an octagonal stair tower and bell turret with a Victorian pointed roof.

Only the chapter house preserves any portion of the original 13th century cathedral: the vaulted undercroft of this building, located next to the chancel, was probably a combined chapter house and sacristy (where the priests prepared for the services), while the room above may have housed the cathedral library and a treasury.

(6)

135 Fortrose

NH 725 564

NH 75 NW

1 & 19

Fortrose was annexed to Rosemarkie and erected a royal burgh in 1455; in 1661 the rights of the united burgh were transferred to Fortrose. The medieval cathedral of Ross (NH 727 565) is in state guardianship; nothing can now be seen of Seaforth Castle, which is traditionally located at NH 727 567. *June 1979* (9)

NSA, xiv (Ross and Cromarty), 353; MacGibbon and Ross 1896-7, ii, 394-402; Pryde 1965, 28-30, no. 64.

NOTICE OF REMAINS FOUND IN AN ANCIENT TOMB RECENTLY OPENED
IN THE CATHEDRAL CHURCH OF FORTROSE. BY JOHN STUART, Esq.,
F.S.A. Scot.

HNH 75 NW 001

52.

(10)

The ancient church of Rosemarkie is said to have been founded, under King Nectan, by St Boniface, an Italian, who, in the seventh or eighth century, is believed to have come into Scotland for the purpose of inducing the church there to conform to the practice of the Church of Rome; and after founding churches in many parts of the country, to have settled at Rosemarkie, and to have built there a church, in which he was afterwards buried. It is also related of this missionary that he baptized Nectan, King of the Picts; and that he first settled at Restennet, in Angus, which was certainly the site of an early ecclesiastical settlement.

The foundation of Rosemarkie is thus related by Wyntoun:—

“Sevyn hundyr wynter and saxtene,
Quhen lychtare wes the Virgyne elene.
Pape of Rome than Gregore
The Secund, quahm of ye herd before,
And Anastas than Empryowre.
The fyrst yhere of hys Honowre,
Nectan Derly wes than regnand
Owre the Pechtis in Scotland.
In Ros he foundyd Rosmarkyne,
That dowyd wes wytht kyngys syne,
And made was a place cathedrale,
Be-north Murrave severale;
Quhare Chanownys ar Seculare
Wndyr Saynt Bonyface lyvand thare.
The tyme of this fundatyown
Wes estyre the Incarnatyowne,
To be reknyd sex hundyr yhere.
Quether mare or les bot thare-by nere,
Quhen Schyre Morys wes Emperoure,
And held that state in gret honowre.”—(l. p. 138.)

Of course it is not now possible to speak precisely as to the connection of St Boniface with Rosemarkie as its founder; but the tradition is a very old one, and doubtless has a certain amount of fact as its foundation. The ancient seal of the Chapter of Ross has, at the dexter side, a figure of St Peter holding the keys in his right hand, and probably a chalice (?) in his left; at the sinister side is a figure of St Boniface in pontifical vestments, with a crozier in his left hand, the legend being S. CAPITOLI SCI. PETRI BONEFACII DE ROSSO MARKIN. It is stated, in the Breviary of Aberdeen, that St Moloch was buried at Rosemarkie.

The bishoprick of Ross was founded, or re-founded, by King David I., between 1124 and 1128, at which time, and for about two centuries afterwards, the bishop was styled “Episcopus Rosemarkensis;” and it seems probable that during this time the bishop’s church was on the site of the old foundation of St Boniface.

The Cathedral Church of Ross, of which the ruins still exist, stood close to the town of Fortrose, or Chanonry; and, from the style of its architecture, seems to have been erected about the beginning of the fourteenth century. “The style,” says Mr Neale, in his *Ecclesiological Notes*, “is the purest and most elaborate Middle-Pointed. The material, red sandstone, gave depth and freedom to the chisel; and the whole church, though not 120 feet long from east to west, must have been an architectural gem of the very first description.” (P. 53.) Soon after the Reformation, active steps were taken for hastening the ruin of this beautiful fabric. In 1572, King James VI. granted in heritage to his Treasurer, William Lord Ruthven, “the heill leid quhairwith the cathedrall kirk of Ros wes theikit, als weill principal kirk as queir and ilis thairof ellis tyrvit, tane of, and dispoit vpoun as to be intromittit with and in place vnhandillit,” formerly belonging to the bishop and canons, and now in the king’s hands “throw being of the said cathedrall kirk na paroch kirk, but ane monasterye to sustene ydill belleis, and forfeiture of the bishop.”—*Privy Seal Records*.

The part of the cathedral yet remaining consists of the south aisle to the chancel and nave, and the detached **chapter house**. In the arches which separated the aisle from the centre were several tombs. In one of them is a canopied tomb for a lady, said to have been Countess of Ross, "of which," Mr Neale says, "this must have been one of the most beautiful monuments I ever saw." In the *London Chronicle* of 12th October 1797 is an account of the discovery of the body of a bishop in the cathedral of Fortrose, supposed to have been buried more than 300 years.—*Keith's Scottish Bishops*, p. 569, Notes.

In the most easterly arch is a canopied tomb (evidently formed at the building of the arch, as it is incorporated with the pillars on each side), on which are the remains of a bishop's effigy. This tomb was recently opened, under the inspection of Mr Keith Stewart Mackenzie of Seaforth. It was found to contain the remains of a full-grown man; these were deposited on a shelf of stone, from which two round holes, one at the nape of the neck and the other at the lower part of the body, descended to a lower shelf, about 6 or 8 inches beneath the upper one. The skeleton was quite entire, as well as the vestments in which it was enveloped. The body was covered to the knees in a tunic of reddish silk, and the legs were inserted in a long pair of silk stockings similar in fabric to the gloves which were on the hands. A narrow band woven of silk, and either gold or silver thread, was bound round the body from head to foot, a portion of which is shown (Fig. 1.); while a broader band (Fig. 2.), of a similar sort, was wound round the neck, having attached to it a substance resembling a long seal, lying on the left breast. This last band reached down to



Fig. 1.

the hands, which were joined on the breast. The bands are figured, of half the actual size! The bones were quite complete, of a yellow, smoked colour; only two teeth remained in the skull; but the right foot, with the exception of its being blackened and dried, was perfect, and was remarkably small. On the left side of the skeleton was a small piece of wood, which is conjectured to have been the crozier of the bishop. Through the kindness of Mr Stewart Mackenzie, specimens of the silk tunic, silk gloves and bands, are now laid before the Members for inspection; and portions of them are presented to the Museum of the Society.

I have thought it worth while, at the same time, to exhibit to the Society lithograph engravings of a sculptured cross recently exhumed from the cathedral at Fortrose, and of another stone, which seems to have formed part of a tomb. Both are of the richest character of sculpture, and resemble in style of ornament several of those curious monuments found on the north-east coasts of Scotland, and not unfrequently in connection with the sites of old religious establishments.

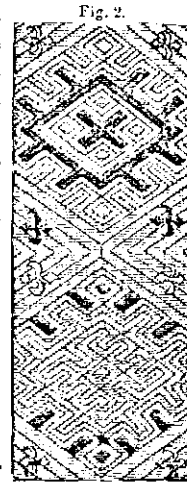



Fig. 2.

NEG/SLIDE No:	519013	1014	DATE:	315154	NGR:	N	H	7	2	7	S	6	S	QUAL:	CE
DISTRICT: ROSS + CROMARTY	CODE:	3	PARISH:	ROSMARIE				CODE:	25						
SUBJECT KEYWORDS: FORTRESS CATHEDRAL ARTISTIC BRANCHES															
DETAIL: GENERAL VIEW FROM NNW															
LOCATION:															

SMR No:	H	N	H	7	5	N	W	0	0	1
 ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES AND MONUMENTS RECORD PHOTOGRAPH										
PHOTOGRAPHER:						COPYRIGHT:				
R.B. COMEYAN						H.R.C.				



FORTROSE CATHEDRAL, ROSS-SHIRE.

According to tradition, the origin of the Church of Rosemarkie, the first cathedral of Ross, is ascribed to St. Boniface, otherwise known as Albanus Kiritinus or Cuiritan. This saint is now supposed to have been an Irish monk named Cuiritan, who, in the seventh century, adopted the Roman ecclesiastical forms, and, coming to Scotland, endeavoured to introduce them there. The legend of Bonifacius is evidently connected with the revolution by which King Nectan and the Picts conformed to Rome. After visiting various places in Pietland, and being well received by King Nectan, St. Boniface founded churches at Restennet and Invergowrie, which were dedicated to St. Peter. Finally, he landed at Rosemarkie, on the north side of the Moray Frith, the site of an old Columban monastery founded by Lugadius or Moluog of Lismore, where, also, he built a church, and named it after St. Peter and Bonifacius.

On this site, which is just opposite the long spit of land which runs far across the Frith from the south side at Fort George, there arose in later times a small town, while a larger ecclesiastical establishment, called the Chanonry, was afterwards founded about one mile further west. These two places were united under one charter by James II., in 1455 with the name of Fortrose, and the two small towns still remain in the same relative position.

The Culdee College continued at Rosemarkie till the Romanising influences of Queen Margaret's sons were brought to bear upon it. In 1126 there occurs the first mention of the Bishop of Rosemarkie in a charter of David I. It seems probable that here, as at other places, King David converted the existing Culdee College into a chapter, and appointed the abbot, or prior, as the bishop of the diocese. The Bishop of Ross has this peculiarity, that he takes his title from the province, and not from the town, where he holds his see.

When Argyle had been brought under the royal power, the whole of North Argyle was, in 1221, added to the Earldom of Ross, and the diocese was largely increased by the addition to it of the churches in that county.

Up to 1227 the Chapter of Rosemarkie was small, consisting of the dean, the treasurer, the archdeacon, and four canons; but in 1235 Pope Gregory IX. gave leave to the bishop to found and endow new canonries, and increase the endowment of the other four.*

It seems probable that at the period of the enlargement of the chapter the cathedral was moved from Rosemarkie to Chanonry, or Fortrose. Although most of the buildings which would have fixed the date of this change are now removed, there still remains one structure which, from its style, seems to be of the first half of the thirteenth century. This is the undercroft of the sacristy, an erection the enlargement of which would be called for by the increased size of the chapter.

The cathedral then constructed was a large and important building. It stood on level ground not far from the Moray Frith, over which it commanded a fine prospect. The ruins still occupy the central position in the town of Fortrose, and stand in a large open plot of grassy ground, where they can be well seen, and where they are well cared for.

The existing portions of the cathedral are very fragmentary. The greater part of the church and the houses of the bishop and chapter have entirely disappeared. All that now remains consists of the south aisle of the nave and the sacristy or undercroft of the chapter house. So completely have the nave and choir of the church been swept away, that Mr. Muir was led to imagine that the existing south transept was the main body of the cathedral, and that it had only had an aisle on the north side. † But the excavations undertaken, about twenty-five years ago, by the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Woods and Forests, laid bare the foundations of the choir and nave, and showed that the cathedral had been a complete structure, with a choir 85 feet in length, and a nave 100 feet in length, the width of both being 25 feet.

(2)

* *Beaully Priory*, by E. Chisholm-Batten, p. 189.

† Muir, *Characteristics*, p. 68.

What the style of the edifice was we have now no means of knowing ; but it may be assumed that, like the sacristy, it was built in the first pointed style, which prevailed in the thirteenth century, when the see is believed to have been removed from Rosemarkie to Fortrose.

Mr. Muir may well have been deceived with regard to the existing south aisle, for it is a structure of unusual size and splendour, and, in its present solitary condition, presents rather the appearance of a complete church, with distinct choir and nave, than that of a nave aisle. It is composed of two parts (Fig. 807), an eastern portion, which measures 41 feet 6 inches in length by 21 feet broad, and a western portion, 56 feet 6 inches long by 14 feet 9 inches broad, with a bell turret projecting at the angle where the two parts meet.

Both of the divisions are elegantly vaulted in the English style, with ridge ribs and tiercerons or intermediate ribs. On the north side is a

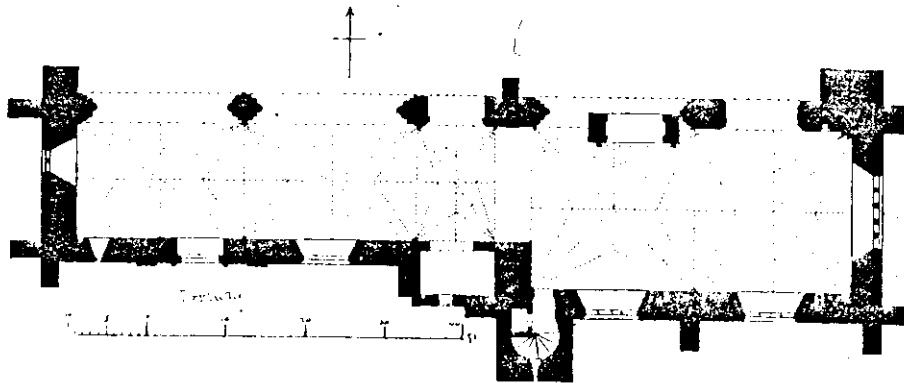


FIG. 807. —Fortrose Cathedral. Plan.

range of clustered pillars and arches, forming five bays, which separated the aisle from the nave. Some of the arch openings are enriched with canopied monuments.

The east end (Fig. 808) contained a large traceried window of five lights, and some fragments of the tracery still cling to the arch. The window is rather short for its width, being kept high, so as to admit of an altar and reredos. The south wall has also been pierced with traceried windows, now, unfortunately, mutilated. The other division towards the west end contains a doorway, formerly sheltered by a large porch, now demolished.

The exterior (Fig. 809) presents, at the east and west ends, the appearance of complete gables, with a span roof, not a lean-to roof, as is usual over aisles. The buttresses are of good form, and the enriched cornice still survives. The parapet is gone, but at the west end a wide stone gutter, or alure, supported on corbels and roofed in, still remains. The windows of the western portion are less elaborate than those of the eastern portion.

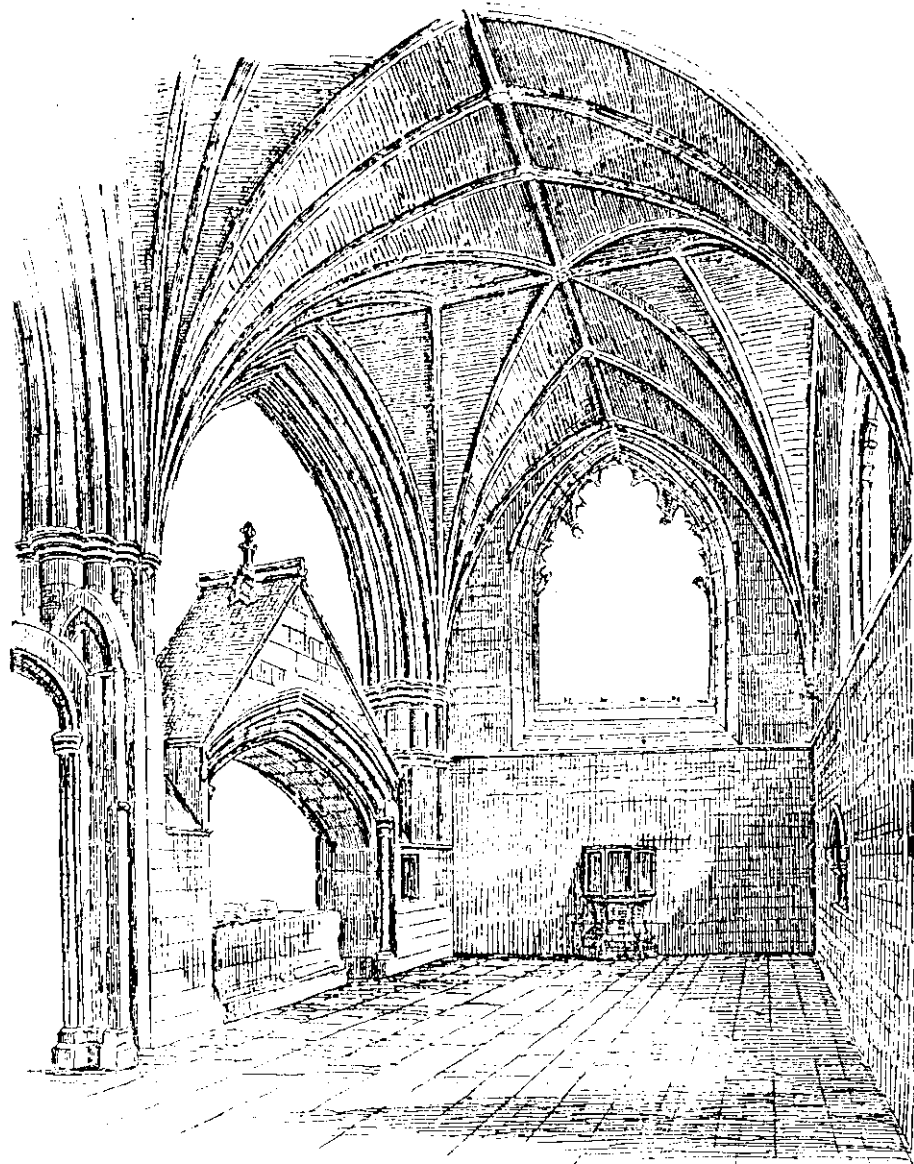


FIG. 808.—Fortrose Cathedral. East End of South Aisle.

In the angle between the two divisions of the aisle a staircase and bell turret are erected. Rising from a square base the walls are changed by a set-off on each angle into an octagon; a balcony is carried round the turret, and the top is finished with a modern pointed roof.

The whole of the architecture of the aisle is of unusually good design, and the building is altogether quite unique and full of beauty and interest.

Not the least remarkable feature in the structure is the range of canopied monuments which stand between the pillars on the north side. In connection with these monuments, the history of the edifice has been ingeniously traced by Mr. Chisholm-Batten. The eastmost monument (see Fig. 808) is traditionally stated to be that of a Countess of Ross; and Mr. Chisholm-Batten, from various indications in the building, shows that it was, in all probability, the Countess Eufamia, daughter and heiress of the Earl of Ross, who erected this aisle, and is buried under the eastern monument therein. This lady was possessed of ample means to erect such a splendid structure. She married, first, in 1366, Walter de Leslie, and succeeded, in 1372, to the estates of Ross. Leslie died in 1382; and in the same year the countess espoused the Earl of Buchan, better known as the "Wolf of Badenoch." He died in 1394; and thereafter the countess took the veil, and became abbess of the convent of Elcho.

Mr. Chisholm-Batten has detected the arms of Leslie, her first husband (on a bend three buckles), on one of the bosses of the vaulting of the western division ; while on another boss is carved a bull's-head caboshed, the arms of Bishop Bulloch, who occupied the see from 1420 to 1439.

As the style of the architecture accords with these dates, the inference is that the western part of the aisle was erected either by the countess or her son, Alexander Leslie, Earl of Ross, and completed during the episcopate of Bishop Bulloch, and that the monument to the countess was erected by her son in the noble aisle which she had built, and in which she, no doubt, took great pride. The death of the countess took place before 1398. The aisle would thus date about the end of the fourteenth or the beginning of the fifteenth century, and must be regarded as a splendid example of Scottish architecture of that period. Possibly some portions of the western division are older ; but, if so, it has been remodelled and vaulted at the above date. The piers next the nave (Fig. 810) have the peculiar feature of a square plinth (somewhat like the small buttresses which enclose the adjoining tombs) running up the inner side to form a support for the springing of the vaulting (Fig. 810). This feature has the appearance of being an addition to the piers, thus suggesting that the aisle and its vaulting are of later date than the nave of the cathedral. The piers are clustered, and have moulded caps with round abaci.

The monument in the western division of the aisle (see Fig. 810) is believed to be that of Bishop Fraser, who occupied the see from 1498 to 1507 ;

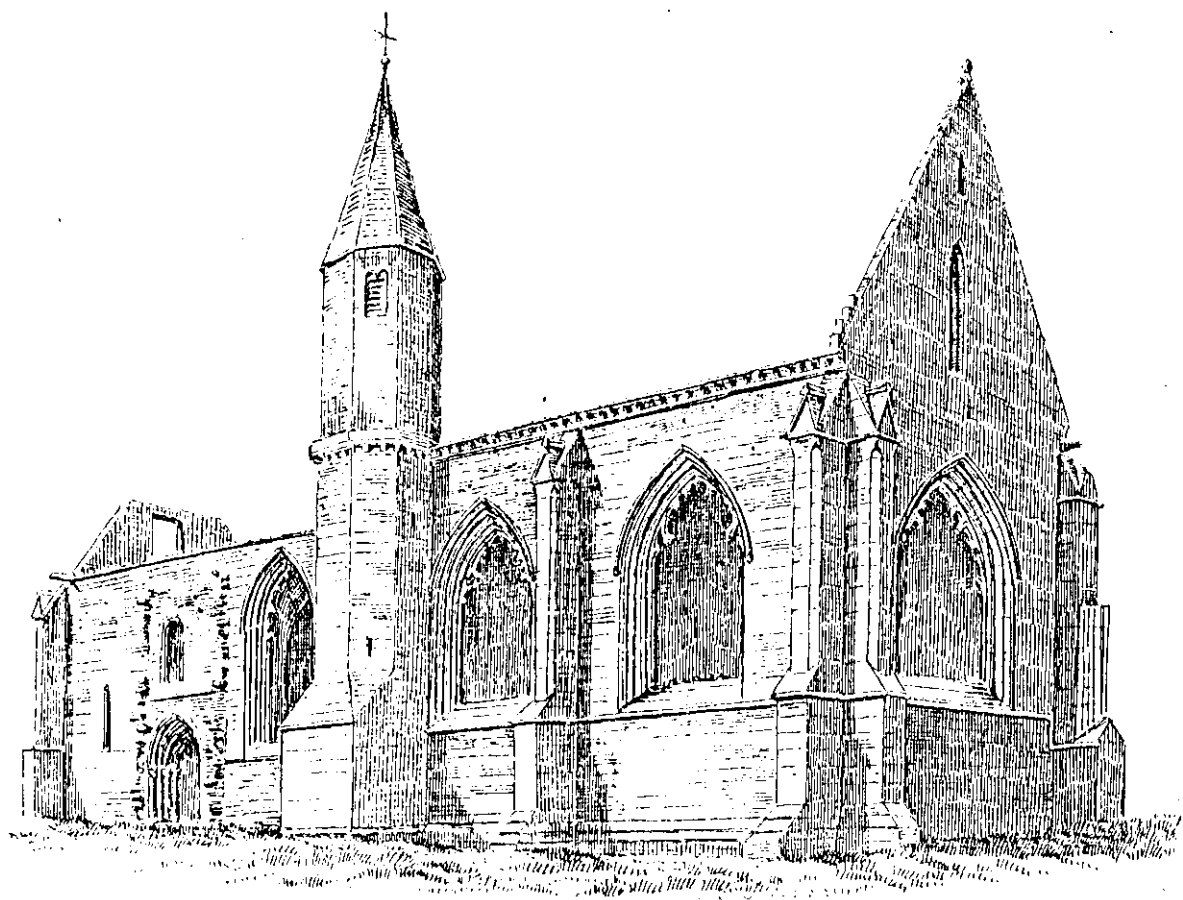


FIG. 600.—Fortrose Cathedral. View from South-East.

and the style of the work confirms this view. The arched canopy, with its ogee head, and the third pointed carved work of its crockets and finial

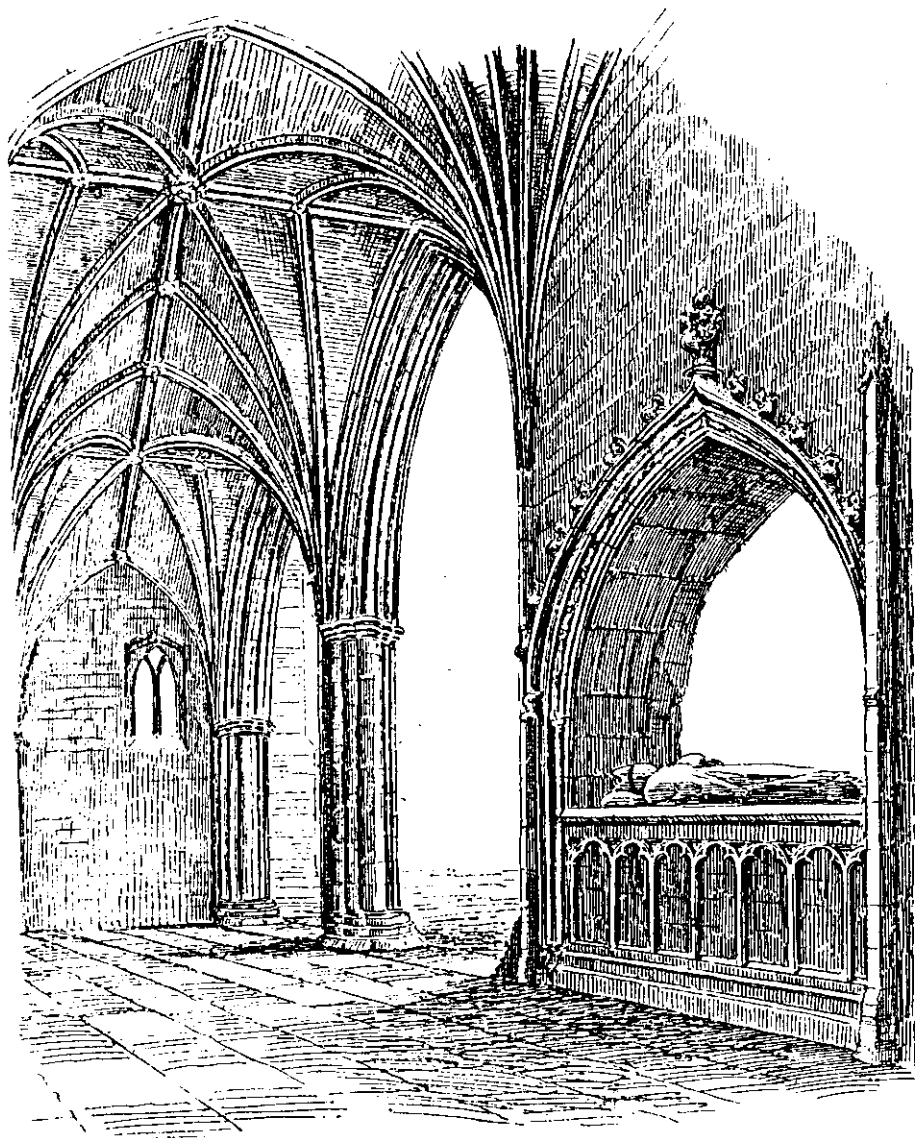


FIG. 810.—Fortrose Cathedral. West End of South Aisle.

are in good preservation. The figure of the bishop is also well preserved. The fragments of a third tomb still exist under the arch, between the two already described (see Fig. 808). This has evidently been a late structure, with a canopy supported on a series of arches; but it is now so mutilated that its features cannot be distinctly made out. It is believed to be the tomb of Bishop Cairncross (1539-45).

It is thought that the western division of the nave was the chapel of St. Boniface; for when Bishop Tulloch, about 1460, presented the bell (which still hangs in the south turret) to the church, he dedicated it to St. Mary and St. Boniface, probably because the chapels adjoining the bell turret were dedicated to these saints.

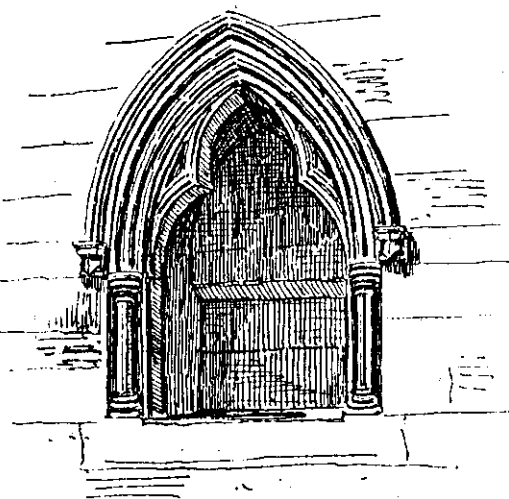


FIG. 811.—Fortrose Cathedral. Piscina.

Besides the tracery of the windows and the beauty of the tombs, the aisle is rich in details. In the south wall there is a fine piscina (Fig. 811),

and in the north wall an ambry, with a small stone penthouse. All the windows have label terminals, many of them finely carved with heads.

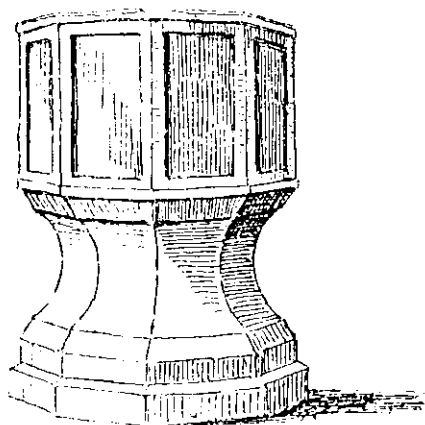


FIG. 812.—Fortrose Cathedral. Font.

An octagonal font of remarkable design (Fig. 812) stands against the east wall of the aisle.

We have seen that the sacristy is the only part of the original building which now remains. This is a plain rectangular structure, two stories in height, 45 feet long by 12 feet wide internally, which stands quite detached in the centre of the open

space surrounding the site of the cathedral. The upper floor is, with all probability, believed to have been the chapter house; but it has been rebuilt, and is now used as the place of meeting of the Town Council. Externally the building has the appearance of a plain modern stone erection; but internally the ground floor preserves most of its original features. It is vaulted in six bays, with groined vaulting; but being low, and provided with very few small windows, the interior can only be dimly seen. The dog-tooth and other details, however, seem to indicate first pointed work. There is a range of arched seats, and an ambry at each side, towards the east end. The doorway entered from the choir, in the centre of the south side; and a staircase in the west wall led to the upper floor.

Mr. Chisholm-Batten thinks that this undercroft was the chapel of St. Nicholas, where a consistorial office was held in 1451, being more suitable for such an assembly than the open south aisle of the nave. So far as can now be ascertained, there were no other aisles connected with the cathedral.

The history of the cathedral subsequently to the Reformation is not well known. Under the Regent Morton the lead was removed from the roof, and the structure fell into disrepair. But it was partially repaired by Bishop Lindsay in 1615; and in 1649 it was not very ruinous. It would, therefore, appear that the tradition is probably correct which says that the masonry of the walls was removed by Cromwell, like that of Kinloss Abbey, for the construction of his citadel at Inverness.

***** Record 9027 in SMR *****

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| **HIGHLAND REGIONAL COUNCIL SITES AND MONUMENTS RECORD** |
+=====

MAP NH75NW SITE 0001 A LINEAR _____
EASTINGS 727 NORTHINGS 564 QUALIFIER _____

NAME FORTROSE
OTHERNAME _____
CLASS MANSE

PARISH ROSEMARKIE
DISTRICT ROSS AND CROMARTY
COUNTY ROSS AND CROMARTY

DATE _____ METHOD _____
FORM _____
CONDITION _____

SPECIFIC _____

STATUS _____ NO _____ NMR SITE 0001 1