

# HIGHLAND REGIONAL COUNCIL



# FIELD MONUMENTS

## ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES AND MONUMENTS RECORD

1 SITE CODE									
H	N	J	O	2	N	W	O	O	4
2 NGR							3 QUAL		
N	J	O	2	6	6	2	6	0	2
6 SITE NAME									
I	N	V	E	R	A	L	L	A	N
C	H	U	R	C	H				

4 DISTRICT		5 PARISH	
BADENOCH & STRATHSPEY		CROMDALE, INVERALLAN & ADVIE	
7 AREA STATUS	8 SITE STATUS	9 REGIONAL STATUS	
	SCHEDULED		
11 CONCORDANCE	12 FORM	13 DIMENSIONS	
os NJ02NW4		CHURCH = 24.5m x 6.5m	
NMR	17 CONDITION		
	STANDING STRUCTURE		
16 RELATIONSHIP OF ELEMENTS		17 CONDITION	
SEE ALSO HNJO2NW013 SCUPTURED STONE (PICTISH CLASS I) BUILT INTO CHURCH WALL		INCOMPLETE	

10 GENERIC TYPE		15 DATING METHOD	
CHURCH+GRAVEYARD+CROSS, INCISED STONE + WELL, HOLY		EM = LM = MO TYP = DOC	
14 PERIOD/DATE		18 SHAPE	
EM = LM = MO			
19 THREAT AND DATE			

20 LAND USE	21 GEOLOGY
CEMETERY	
22 SOILS	23 VEGETATION
24 HYDROLOGY/DRAINAGE	25 RELIEF
	BROAD, STEEP-SIDED VALLEY
	26 ASPECT
	SW
	27 ALTITUDE
	195=205m OD

28 EXCAVATION (EXCAVATOR: DATE: EXTENT: QUALITY)	
29 BIBLIOGRAPHY (AUTHOR: DATE: TITLE: JOURNAL OR PUBLISHER: VOLUME: DETAIL)	
1. ORDNANCE SURVEY: 1905: 6" MAP 2. SHAW, LACHLAN: 1882: HISTORY OF THE PROVINCE OF MORAY: :VOL. 1: p228 3. MITCHELL, A: 1875: PROC. SOC. ANT. SCOT.: VOL. 10: pp687-8 4. MITCHELL, A: 1889: PROC. SOC. ANT. SCOT.: VOL. 23: pp87-8 5. SCOTT, H: 1926: FASTI. ECCLESIASTICAL SCOTLAND: VOL. 6: p363 6. SCOTT, H: 1950: FASTI. ECCLESIASTICAL SCOTLAND: VOL. 8: p618 7. ALLEN, JR: 1903: EARLY CHRISTIAN MONUMENTS OF SCOTLAND: :VOL. 3: p101 OVER....	
30 GROUND PLAN NO.	31 GROUND PHOTO NO.
	AO/66/38/8
32 SLIDES NO.	33 HR. AP. NO.
70001	
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: 10.9.1986	FJ: 23.9.1986

52 TEXT  
 "In Inverallan Church yard, a mile from Grantown-on-Spey, is St. Figgat's Stone, or the Priest's Stone, which bears an antique cross on both sides. The church has disappeared, all except some mouldering foundations." (8) "NJ 0266 2602 Church (site of), Cross slab." (9)  
 "NJ 026-260, Inverallan churchyard, symbol stone." (10)  
 "See continuation card for text and illustrations."

29.

8. KNIGHT, F: 1933: ARCHAEOLOGICAL LIGHT ON THE EARLY CHRISTIANIZING OF SCOTLAND: J. CLARKE:  
: VOL. 2: p388
9. ORDNANCE SURVEY: 1976: 1/10,000 MAP
10. HBM(SDD): 1985: LIST OF SCHEDULED MONUMENTS
11. RCAHMS: 1985: PICTISH SYMBOL STONES, A HANDLIST: HMSO: p11

52.  
The buried walls and foundations of the church were uncovered and destroyed shortly before Dec. 1888, (4) when the graveyard was extended. At the west end were found a granite boulder with a basin, a font (5), standing in 1926 at the entrance to the graveyard, and a Pictish symbol stone, now built into the west wall of the graveyard.

(SEE CARD HNJ 02 NW 013)

The church is referred to in 1230 A.D. (2) and is believed (5) to have been dedicated to St. Futach.

A free-standing stone slab with a latin cross on each face, standing in the older part of the graveyard, was named by Mitchell in 1875 as the Inverallan Cross, but in 1888 as the Priest's Stone, while Scott names it as Futach's Stone (Futach, or St. Fiacre, being a 7th century Irish saint.) (7)

"St. Futach's Well" partly filled with grass-grown mud, stood west of the road along the Spey a short distance from the graveyard. (6).

No trace remains of the church or well and there is no local knowledge of the dedication.

The granite boulder with incised cup, as described by Mitchell, is a baptismal font. It lies at the entrance to the graveyard at NJ 0274 2604. (SEE CARD HNJ 02 NW 013)

The much-weathered Pictish symbol stone, as described and planned by Allen and Mitchell, is built into the NW wall of the graveyard at NJ 0265 2603.

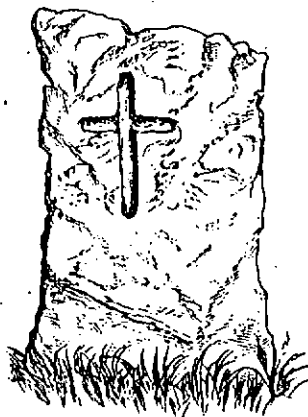
The incised cross-slab at NJ 0267 2601, generally as described, measures 1.3m high, 0.6m wide and 0.2m thick.

Graveyard still in use.

Symbol stone and incised cross-slab surveyed at 1/2500. (OSFI:NKB:2.9.1966)

No change. The well shown on OS 6" at NJ 0284 2655 is a natural spring issuing into a wooden rectangular box measuring 0.5m long by 0.4m wide by 0.3m deep. It could not be ascertained if this was St. Futach's Well. (OSFI:RL:8.2.1971)

INVERALLAN CROSS.—This stone stands in the Inverallan churchyard, and must be known to many, but I do not think that it has ever been noticed. It is a rough, undressed slab with a Latin cross rudely cut on both sides. From its great simplicity and the absence of laboured art, it appears to me to exhibit the symbol of our Faith very impressively. I have endeavoured, though with poor success, to represent it in fig. 32.



(3)

Fig. 32.

NOTICE OF THE DISCOVERY OF AN UNDESCRIBED SCULPTURED  
STONE, WITH INCISED SYMBOLS, IN STRATHSPEY. BY SIR  
ARTHUR MITCHELL, K.C.B., M.D., LL.D., VICE-PRESIDENT.

For the purpose of increasing the ground available for burials, the foundations of the old church of Inverallan (Strathspey) have been recently removed. The decay of the church was so complete that the foundations were out of sight, but in removing them they showed the building to have been about 80 feet long and 21 feet wide and to have been divided into two unequal parts by a cross wall.

Within the area occupied by the church, towards the west end and nearly at the depth of the foundations, there were found—(1) a sculptured stone, and (2) a granite boulder with a cup excavation on one of its sides.

The accompanying figure, which is roughly to scale, shows the character of the sculptured stone. It increases by one the list of the symbol stones which are distinctively Scottish. There is nothing new in the two symbols which are rudely cut on it. The figure above the crescent seems to have been cut at a later date than the other sculpturings (see fig. 1).

The stone is entirely undressed. It has already been considerably defaced by weathering; and, now that it is exposed, it will soon suffer further injuries.

The longest measurement of the stone is 3 feet 5 inches, and the greatest width 21 inches. The symbols, as shown in the sketch, are not in the centre of the face of the stone, and they are not quite symmetrical.

There is no sculpturing on the other side of the stone.

This is the fifth symbol stone in Strathspey which has been brought under notice.

The granite boulder is about 28 inches across and 16 inches deep. The cup is about 18 inches across and 7 inches deep. There is no hole from the bottom of the cup through the boulder.

In the churchyard there is a rough undressed standing stone, called the Priest's Stone. On each side of it there is a rudely incised cross—the uprights being about 15 inches long and the cross arms about 10 inches.

One of the copestones of the dyke surrounding the burial-ground, near the gate, has an oblong shallow cavity cut on its upper surface. There is nothing about it to indicate any great age. The sexton states that, in his early life, the boys of the district who were troubled with warts, used to batho their hands in the rain water filling this cavity, in the belief that so doing would cause the disappearance of the warts.



(4)

Fig. 1. Symbol Stone at Inverallan, Strathspey.