

HIGHLAND REGIONAL COUNCIL



FIELD MONUMENTS

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES AND MONUMENTS RECORD

1 SITE CODE		H	N	G	3	2	N	E	0	0	1	A
2 NGR		N	G	3	7	5	9	2	5	9	9	CE
3 QUAL												
6 SITE NAME												
S T M A E L R U B H A ' S *												
10 GENERIC TYPE												
CHURCHES + GRAVEYARD + CROSS-SHAFT												
14 PERIOD/DATE						15 DATING METHOD						
EM = MO						TYP						
18 SHAPE												
19 THREAT AND DATE												

4 DISTRICT		5 PARISH	
SKYE & LOCHALSH		BRACADALE	
7 AREA STATUS		9 REGIONAL STATUS	
6 SITE STATUS			
SCHEMATIC 264-93			
11 CONCORDANCE		13 DIMENSIONS	
OS NG 32 NE 1		-	
12 FORM		17 CONDITION	
STANDING STRUCTURES		RUINED	
16 RELATIONSHIP OF ELEMENTS			
MODERN RUINED CHURCHES ON PROBABLE SITE OF EM CHURCH			

20 LAND USE		21 GEOLOGY	
LAND BUILT UPON = CEMETERY			
22 SOILS		23 VEGETATION	
24 HYDROLOGY/DRAINAGE		25 RELIEF	
		MODERATE SLOPE TO SHORE	
		26 ASPECT	
		ESE	
		27 ALTITUDE	
		0 = 15m OD	

28 EXCAVATION (EXCAVATOR: DATE: EXTENT: QUALITY)	

29 BIBLIOGRAPHY (AUTHOR: DATE: TITLE: JOURNAL OR PUBLISHER: VOLUME: DETAIL)	
1. ORDNANCE SURVEY: 1903: 6" MAP	
2. RCAHMS: 1928: SKYE INVENTORY: No. 474, pp138-9	
3. : 1854: ORIGINES PAROCHIALES SCOTIAE: : Vol. 2: pt 2: p357	
4. MUIR, T.S: 1885: NOTES ON SOME OF THE ISLANDS OF SCOTLAND: pp34-5	
5. : 1847 : PROC. SOC. ANT. SCOT: Vol. 21: pp412-418	
6. SIMPSON, W.D: 1935: THE CELTIC CHURCH IN SCOTLAND: pp79-80: fig 10	

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			
ASS DOCS.			

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	
		AS: 1.10.1985		MAR: 24-10-1985	

52 TEXT	
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"See continuation sheets for text + photographs."

6. * "Full name 'St.Maelrubha's Chapel'."

(NG 3759 2599) Church (In Ruins) (TI).

(1)

At Kilmoray, Borline, are two roofless churches, the larger probably of the 18th c., and the smaller earlier.

The latter is an oblong structure, orientated E-W., 26ft. 5ins. in length and 15ft. 8ins. in breadth externally. The walls, 2ft. 5ins. thick, still stand 7ft. 6ins. high above the present level of the interior. The wall-head is angled to conform with the slope of the thatch.

This church seems to have been rebuilt after the Reformation and in 1792 was ruinous. In all probability it occupies the site of the ancient church of St. Maclubha. (OSPI: AC: 7.12.1960.)

(2-6)

The later church lies a short distance to the W.

The earlier of these two ruined churches is as described by R.C.A.H.M. The later church, which is roofless, measures 14.3m long and 7.5m wide externally, with walls 0.8m thick. The S. wall contains a door and two windows and the W. gable end also has a window.

The cross-shaft described and illustrated by R.C.A.H.M. is recumbent and serves as a gravestone. The graveyard is disused. (OSPI: SWH: 7.6.1961.)

474. Church (Kilmoray (Maolrubha)), Borline.-- At Borline on the western shore of the inner end of Loch Eynort are two roofless churches, the larger probably of the 18th century and the smaller earlier. The latter is an oblong structure, orientated 102½° mag., and measuring 26 feet 5 inches in length and 15 feet 8 inches in breadth externally. The walls, 2 feet 5 inches thick, still stand 7 feet 6 inches high above present level of interior. The wall head is angled to conform with the slope of the thatch. Some 10 feet 2 inches from the floor at the east end there is a scarcement on the gable, the same feature appearing in the west gable. The door, 2 feet 7 inches wide and now 4 feet high, with checks on either side and widely splayed internally, is placed 12 feet 2 inches from the east end of the south wall, and a window 7 feet 4 inches from the west end measures 11 inches wide at the outside and 7 feet 6 inches high. There are also windows in the west end and northern wall, the former 11 inches wide and 2 feet 6 inches high, and the latter, which is placed 6 feet ¾ inches from the east end, 1 foot ¾ inches wide. A window in the east end is placed 6 feet from the ground. The windows have jambs rounded at corners, 7½ inches deep and with a rebate 1½ inches deep inside, behind which they are widely splayed.

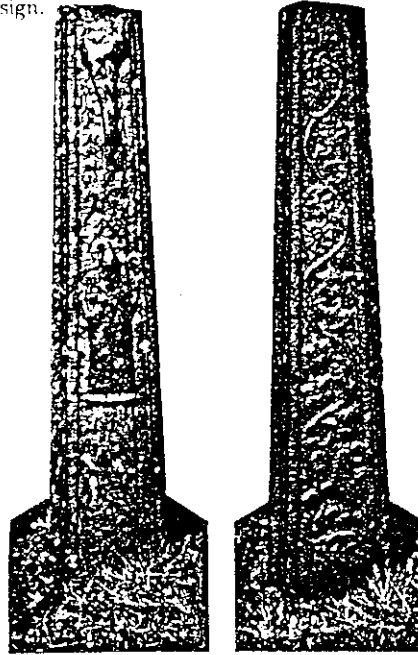
The later church lies a short distance to the west.

(2)

CROSS SHAFT.—Near the centre of the kirkyard is the fragment of a cross shaft broken at both ends measuring 4 feet 9 inches in length and tapering from a width of 11½ inches and a thickness of 3½ inches at the base to a width of 8½ inches and a thickness of 2½ inches at the top. On the front of the shaft, in a panel bordered by two broad mouldings with a narrow beading between, is the figure of an abbot 14½ inches in length carved in high relief. He is clad in alb, chasuble, stole and amice, and has a rather high mitre on his head, from the right side of which depends an infula. His right hand has two fingers raised in the act of benediction and his left hand grasps a crozier, the crook of which runs into the moulding on the edge of the panel. He is placed under a plain canopy with pointed arch. Above is the figure of Christ on the Cross, the break in the stone being just below the waist; the legs are bare with one foot superimposed on the other; the shaft of the cross to which he is nailed has ragged edges. On the dexter side of the panel alongside the moulding is the inner half of what appears to be a palm branch, being a design with deeply serrated edges.

On the back of the shaft is a panel bordered by a single flat moulding and bearing a foliaceous and zoomorphic design. On either side of a central wavy stem springs a conventional foliaceous pattern, the lower portion taking the form of five spiked holly leaves and the higher of rosettes of five and six petals. The top of the stem terminates in a bunch of foliage.

The animal at the base shows the head elevated and mouth open; the feet are provided with sharp claws and three of them remain on the ground, while the fourth, one of the fore feet, is raised in the air. The tail curves forward between the legs and upwards across the body and is continued as the stem of the foliaceous design.



FIGS. 260, 267—Cross-shaft, Kilmoray, Borline (No. 474).

(2)

CARVED SLABS.—There are four grave slabs of dark blue mica schist in the burying ground with a claymore, or one and a half-handed sword, and foliaceous designs carved on their upper surface. Near the west end of the churchyard is the best preserved slab, which measures 5 feet 8 inches in length, 20 inches in width at the top and 16½ inches at the base, and 3 inches in thickness (Fig. 245). It is bordered with a flat moulding and a bead inside and is divided into two divisions. The upper panel bears a cross of eight rays with a foliaceous design between them and also in the four corners. Beneath is a claymore with straight quillons terminating in a quatrefoil with three slight projections placed crosswise; the pommel is circular with a blunt spike on the top. Beneath the quillon on the dexter side is an animal with one of the forepaws raised, and the tail brought forward between the legs and recurved over the haunch is the commencement of an interlaced foliaceous design carried to the foot of the slab. On the sinister side is a somewhat similar design, only the animal has a round, human-like face with protruding ears. On either side of the hilt the ornamentation has been obliterated. The second slab lies beside the last and bears a claymore with quillons set at right angles to the hilt and a foliaceous design on either side. Above is a rayed cross. The stone is much worn and slightly broken.

The third slab, which also lies at the west end of the enclosure, is even more defaced, but a claymore is distinguishable.

The last slab lies near the centre of the kirkyard. It is 6 feet 4 inches long, and has been over 22 inches wide at the top and 18 inches at the bottom. There is a rayed and floriated cross in the top panel and below a claymore with depressed quillons flanked on either side by a foliaceous design. The ornamentation is almost obliterated.

Lying near the cross shaft is a discoid stone

22 inches in diameter and 7 inches in thickness. On the top is a circular stone of about 11 inches diameter and 3 inches thickness with a festooned moulding round the outside and pierced by a hole in the centre 3½ inches square.

There is also a moulded stone, possibly part of a lintel or jamb.



FIG. 245. Kilmoray (No. 121).

(2)

Font.—A fine font of 15th or 16th-century date which was found in the churchyard is now preserved in the National Museum of Antiquities, Edinburgh, and the circumstances of its discovery and preservation have been fully related in the *Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.*, Vol. XXI., pp. 47-8. The bowl, of hornblende gneiss, is circular, and it has no drain. The exterior is embellished with figure subjects and other designs in high relief (Figs. 195-6-7-8-9). The four figure subjects, representing The Crucifixion, St Michael, The Virgin and Child, and a mitred bishop, are so arranged as to divide the bowl into four panels, two of which, one on either side of the Crucifixion representation, are occupied by an effective interlaced work, while the other two bear very worn inscriptions in part almost obliterated, that have not, so far, been deciphered. A date, apparently MCCCCXXX, is faintly discernible. The lower portion of the bowl recedes in sloping and tapering panels, between the figures, three of these panels being ornamented by foliaceous designs, and the fourth by a conventional rose. Beneath the figures there are four slight rolled projections with the ends returning on each sloping panel near its centre. The dimensions are:—

Diameter of bowl	1 foot 6½ inches	
Height of bowl	13 inches	
Diameter internally	12½ inches	(2)
Depth	7½ inches	

The churchyard contains a fragment of a cross-shaft 4'9" long, and fine decorated grave-slabs. A 15th - 16th cent. font was removed to the Nat. Mus. of Ant., Edinburgh. (6)

This fine bowl was presented to the Museum by Alexander A. Carmichael, Esq., Lochmaddy, through W. F. Skene, Esq., F.S.A. Scot. The following narrative shows how it came into Mr Carmichael's possession:—

Many years ago, a crew of South Uist fishermen, while on their way to Glasgow with a cargo of fish, were driven into Lochacoinart, Skye. Upon the north-west side, and near the head of Lochacoinart, stand the church and churchyard of St Malruibe, the former a roofless ruin, and the latter a deserted wild. Here the fishermen saw an old font, and deeming it to be too sacred to be left with the heretic Protestants of Skye, resolved to bring it to their priest, the late Rev. James MacGrigor.

They accordingly carried it to their boat, and, the weather moderating, resumed their voyage. But before reaching the island of Canna the weather again became boisterous, and again forced them back to Lochacoinart. Attributing their misfortune to their removal of the font, a debate arose among the fishermen, whether or not they should restore it to its original position; but the wind becoming fair, it was decided by a majority of the crew to make another attempt, which was accordingly done.

But the weather again became stormy, so much so that, when south of the Small Isles, they were in imminent danger, and unanimously concluding that the elements were conspiring against them for removing the font, they agreed to return, and replace it. Much angry recrimination now took place. The minority, who were against sailing with the font a second time, abused the majority in no measured terms, and told them that this was what they predicted, and the majority blamed one another. The gale increased, and with it the superstitious fears of the fishermen. Consequently, they returned to Lochacoinart, and, with much care, replaced the font where they found it.

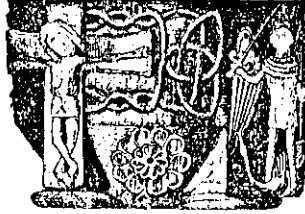
The fishermen reached Glasgow, and disposed of their cargo. On their return voyage they again called at Lochacoinart. They still cherished the desire to bring the font to Mr MacGrigor, and they accordingly placed it again in their boat, and, after much misgiving, ventured across the Minch, landed at Tochar, and carried the font in triumph to Mr MacGrigor at Ard-Choinnich. There it lay in a corner of the chapel till a few weeks ago, when it was sent me in a present by my friend, the Rev. Donald Macintosh, the late Mr MacGrigor's successor.

The bowl is of hornblende gneiss, circular, with a circular orifice and no drain. Externally the bowl is beautifully sculptured in very high relief, the figures being placed at equal distances so as to divide it into four panels. The four figures represent first the Crucifixion, the figure on the cross being represented with head inclined to the right, draped round the loins, and the legs crossed. To the right is a figure of St Michael slaying the dragon. The figure of St Michael is winged, and holds a sword erect in his right hand. One foot is placed on the back of the dragon, and the other on its neck; the left hand holds a long cross, the end of which is inserted into the dragon's mouth. To the left of the Crucifixion there is the figure of the Virgin with the Child in her arms. On the side opposite to the Crucifixion there is the figure of a mitred bishop in full canonicals, and with a crozier in his left hand. The panels to the right and left of the Crucifixion are filled in with elaborate interlaced work, and those to right and left of the bishop with inscriptions now entirely defaced. The lower part of the bowl recedes between the figures, and forms four sloping panels, each of which bears a floral device. The symbolism of these, if they have any, I do not know. Under the figures are moulded circular heads, evidently the tops or caps of four shafts carrying the bowl. These, according to Mr Carmichael, remain on the site from which it was taken. The dimensions are:—

	Feet.	Inches.	
Diameter of bowl,	1	6½	
Depth of bowl,	1	1	
Diameter of orifice,	1	2	(5)
Depth of orifice,	0	8	



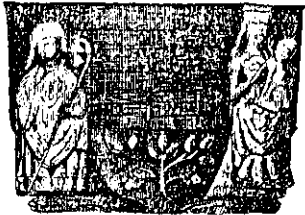
— Elevation at C on Plan —



— Elevation at B on Plan —



— Elevation at Con Plan —



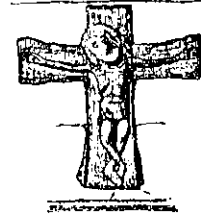
— Elevation at D on Plan —

— Scale of Feet —

Handwritten note: 1/2 inch = 1 foot



— At E on Plan —



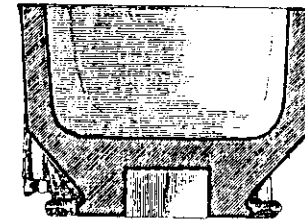
— At F on Plan —



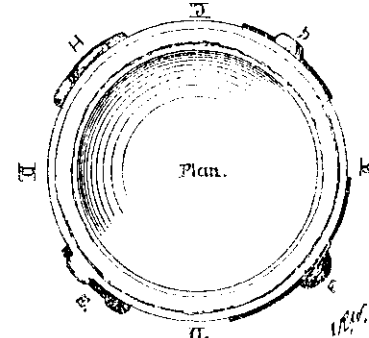
— At G on Plan —



— At H on Plan —



— Section —



Plan.

Handwritten note: (5)



FIG. 195 — The Virgin and Child.



FIG. 196 — St. Michael.



FIG. 197 — Inscription.



FIG. 198 — Mitred Bishop.

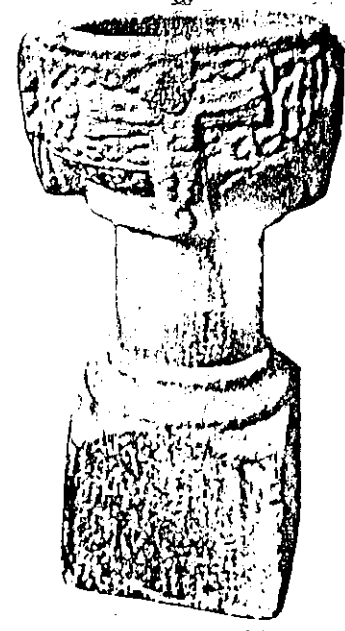


FIG. 199 — The Crucifixion

HIGHLAND REGIONAL COUNCIL



ARTEFACTS

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES AND MONUMENTS RECORD

4 DISTRICT SKYE & LOCHALSH		5 PARISH BRACADALE		1 SITE CODE H N G 3 2 N E 0 0 1 B		2 NGR N G 3 7 5 9 2 5 9 9 LO		3 QUAL			
8 CONCORDANCE OS NG 32 NE 1 NMR		9 MUSEUM/LOCATION OF FIND(S) RMS (QUEEN ST.)		10 ACCESSION NO. -		6 SITE NAME S T M A E L R U B H A S *					
13 FIND CIRCUMSTANCES FOUND IN CHURCHYARD (HNG 32 NE 001A)		14 CONDITION CONSERVED		7 GENERIC TYPE CHURCH FONT (STONE)				11 PERIOD/DATE 16th Cent.		12 DATING METHOD DOC	
17 LAND USE LAND BUILT UPON = CEMETERY		18 GEOLOGY		15 EXCAVATOR AND DATE				16 EXCAVATION RECORD NO.			
19 SOILS		20 VEGETATION		21 HYDROLOGY/DRAINAGE		22 RELIEF MODERATE SLOPE TO SHORE		23 ASPECT ESE		24 ALTITUDE 0 = 15m OD	
25 DETAILED DESCRIPTION/DIMENSIONS											
26 BIBLIOGRAPHY (AUTHOR: DATE: TITLE: JOURNAL OR PUBLISHER: VOLUME: DETAIL)											
1. ORDNANCE SURVEY: 1903: 6" MAP 2. RCAHMS: 1928: SKYE INVENTORY: No. 474, pp138-9 3. : 1854: ORIGINES PAROCHIALES SCOTIAE: : Vol. 2: pt2: p357 4. MUIR, T.S.: 1885: NOTES ON SOME OF THE ISLANDS OF SCOTLAND: pp34-5 5. : 1837 : PROC. SOC. ANT. SCOT: Vol. 21: pp412-418 6. SIMPSON, W.D.: 1935: THE CELTIC CHURCH IN SCOTLAND: pp79-80: fig 10											
27 GROUND PLAN NO.						28 GROUND PHOTO NO.					
29 SLIDES NO.						30 HR. AP. NO.					
31 NMR. AP. NO.						32 OTHER AP. NO.: SOURCE					
33 ARCHIVE AND LOCATION											
34 GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY						35 SAMPLES					
36 PALYNOLOGY						37 NUMERICAL DATES: RANGE: LAB NO.					
38 OTHER											
39 NAME & ADDRESS OF OWNER										40 ATTITUDE OF OWNER	
41 NAME & ADDRESS OF TENANT										42 ATTITUDE OF TENANT	
43 ACCESS & RESTRICTIONS											
44 NAME & ADDRESS OF FINDER/RECORDER: DATE								45 RECORDER: DATE HAR: 2.10.1985		46 CHECK: DATE HAR: 24.10.1985	

47 TEXT

"See continuation sheet for text, photographs + illustrations."

"Biotite - muscovite-schist"

"Several grave-slabs carved in this rock are to be found in Northern and Western Skye, at Trumpan, Bracadale and Borline. One is certainly, and the others are probably of 16th C date. The rock has a mottled grey appearance and is coarse-grained. Pink garnets are sometimes present. This rock is foreign to Skye, but has probably come across the Minch from the Lewisian rocks of the Outer Hebrides."

"Plagioclase-amphibolite"

"In the period 1500-1560 an independent workshop was probably situated at the southern end of Harris. Used this rock for effigies of men in armour at Bracadale (Skye) and Rodel, for a font formerly at Borline (Skye), and for grave slabs at all three places."

6. * "Full name 'St.Maelrubha's Chapel'."

29. 7. STEER, K.A. & BANNERMAN, J.W.M.: 1977: LATE MEDIEVAL MONUMENTAL SCULPTURE IN THE WEST HIGHLANDS: HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE, EDINBURGH (RCAHMS): PP99, 100. No. 5. P67, Fig. 16. No. 1. PLATE 15, E and F, PLATE 30, B, C, D P198

Font.—A fine font of 15th or 16th-century date which was found in the churchyard is now preserved in the National Museum of Antiquities, Edinburgh, and the circumstances of its discovery and preservation have been fully related in the *Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.*, Vol. XXI., pp. 412-3. The bowl, of hornblende gneiss, is circular, and it has no drain. The exterior is embellished with figure subjects and other designs in high relief (figs. 195-6-7-8-9). The four figure subjects, representing The Crucifixion, St Michael, The Virgin and Child, and a mitred bishop, are so arranged as to divide the bowl into four panels, two of which, one on either side of the Crucifixion representation, are occupied by an effective interlaced work, while the other two bear very worn inscriptions, in part almost obliterated, that have not, so far, been deciphered. A date, apparently MCCCCXXX, is faintly discernible. The lower portion of the bowl recedes in sloping and tapering panels, between the figures, three of these panels being ornamented by foliaceous designs, and the fourth by a conventional rose. Beneath the figures there are four slight rolled projections with the ends returning on each sloping panel near its centre. The dimensions are—

Diameter of bowl	1 foot 6½ inches	(2)
Height of bowl	13 inches	
Diameter internally	12½ inches	
Depth	7½ inches	

The churchyard contains a fragment of a cross-shaft 4'9" long, and five decorated grave-slabs. A 15th-16th cent. font was removed to the Nat. Mus. of Ant., Edinburgh. (6)

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They accordingly carried it to their boat, and, the weather moderating, resumed their voyage. But before reaching the island of Canna the weather again became boisterous, and again forced them back to Lochaineart. Attributing their misfortune to their removal of the font, a debate arose among the fishermen, whether or not they should restore it to its original position; but the wind becoming fair, it was decided by a majority of the crew to make another attempt, which was accordingly done.

But the weather again became stormy, so much so that, when south of the Small Isles, they were in imminent danger, and unanimously concluding that the elements were conspiring against them for removing the font, they agreed to return, and replace it. Much angry recrimination now took place. The minority, who were against railing with the font a second time, abused the majority in no measured terms, and told them that this was what they predicted, and the majority blamed one another. The gale increased, and with it the superstitious fears of the fishermen. Consequently, they returned to Lochaineart, and, with much care, replaced the font where they found it.

The fishermen reached Glasgow, and disposed of their cargo. On their return voyage they again called at Lochaineart. They still cherished the desire to bring the font to Mr MacGrigor, and they accordingly placed it again in their boat, and, after much miffing, ventured across the Minch, landed at Tocar, and carried the font in triumph to Mr MacGrigor at Ard Choinnich. There it lay in a corner of the chapel till a few weeks ago, when it was sent me in a packet by my friend, the Rev. Donald Macintosh, the late Mr MacGrigor's successor.

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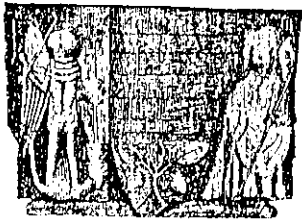
	Feet	Inches	(5)
Diameter of bowl	1	6½	
Depth of bowl	1	1	
Diameter of orifice	1	2	
Depth of orifice	0	8	



— Elevation at C on Plan. —



— Elevation at B on Plan. —



— Elevation at G on Plan. —



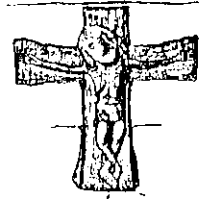
— Elevation at Q on Plan. —

— Scale of Feet. —

Mac Esnart



— At E on Plan. —



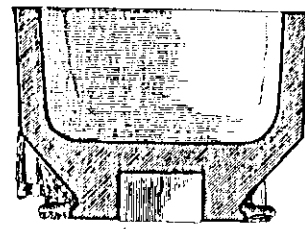
— At F on Plan. —



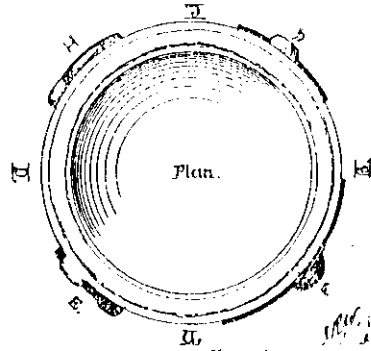
— At G on Plan. —



— At H on Plan. —



— Section. —



Plan.

(5)



FIG. 195 - The Virgin and Child.



FIG. 196 - St. Michael.



FIG. 197 - Inscription.



FIG. 198 - Mitred Bishop.

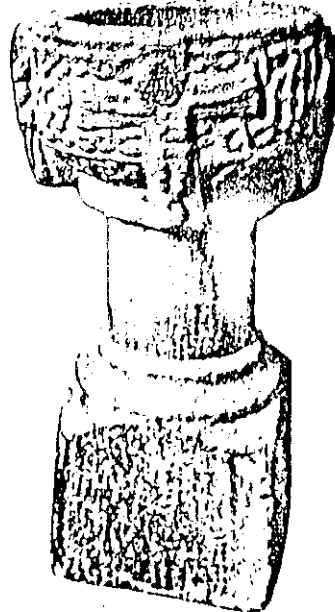


FIG. 199 - The Crucifixion.

(2)

Baptismal font now in the National Museum of Antiquities of Scotland (Pl. 30; *Inventory of the Outer Hebrides, Skye and the Small Isles*, figs. 195-9).

*ioha(nne)s [mac]cloaud de / . . . [anno domini]
mcc[ccc]xx*

'Iohannes MacLeod of . . . in the year of Our Lord 1530'.

The inscription is on the exterior of the bowl, occupying two panels separated by a mitred ecclesiastic. There seem to have been four lines in the left-hand panel and five in the right. It has been assumed for the purpose of this note that the two panels are to be read separately giving nine lines in all. However, the inscription could equally well be in five lines to be read across the two panels. In the latter case the resulting space between *iohannes* and *maccloaud* was no doubt filled by the name, in the gen., of John's father, a common formula in these inscriptions. *MacCloaud* is a Scotticised variant of the Gaelic surname *MacLeòid*, now normally written *MacLeod*. A place-name probably followed *de* in the usual manner. The *Inventory*, published in 1928, states that "a date, apparently MCCCCXXX, is faintly discernible". This is a black-letter inscription carved some time after c. 1500, so a fifth *c* may be assumed, and indeed a possible trace of it remains. No trace, however, of the second or third *x* is now visible.

(7)

None of the chiefs of the MacLeods of Lewis bears the name John in the period c. 1500-1560, but a certain John MacLeod of Minginish is closely associated first with Alexander MacLeod of Dunvegan, and then with the latter's son and successor, William, in documents which range in date from 1519 to 1550. In a crown charter of 1542 he is actually named heir to Alexander, failing William, Donald and Tormod, Alexander's three sons, and their heirs. But towards the end of this period the amicable relationship between John MacLeod and the chief of his kindred seems to have broken down, for the final document is an agreement on behalf of himself and his son John Óg and William, "forsamekill as thair is wariance and diversitie betwix the fornamet personis and the said William", to put their differences to arbitration. Kilmoruy, at Borline, in which the font was originally installed, was formerly the parish church of Minginish.

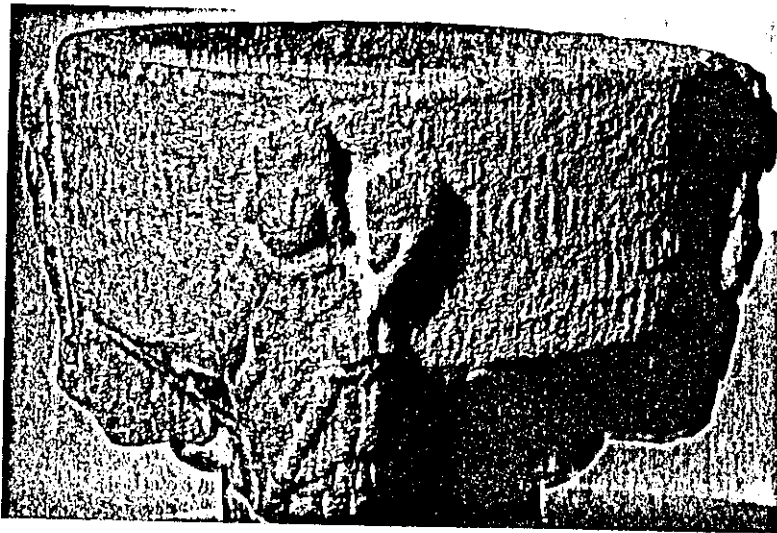
The only other recorded example of an inscription on church furniture indigenous to the West Highlands in our period is on the Guthrie bell-shrine. The inscription, associated with the reconstruction of the shrine which has been dated to the late 15th or early 16th century, reads *Iohannes Alexandri me fieri fecit*. Similar objects of Irish provenance, mainly shrines, which bear inscriptions, likewise almost always include the name of the donor or person who caused it to be made or repaired, and his name usually comes first. Given therefore the evidence discussed above, the placing of the visible words and letters, and the space remaining, then the original inscription on the font need not have been far removed from the following: *Iohannes MacCloaud de Minginis me fieri fecit anno domini mccccxxx*.

It remains to add that of the two John MacLeods of Minginish, the more likely donor of a font, all things considered, would be John MacLeod the elder who died c. 1557. And the date in the inscription, as presented above, would support this view.



B

(7)



C



D

Borline, Skye: font
(*inscription 5*)
B—the Crucifixion
C—? St Maolrubha
D—St Michael