

V.

NOTICE OF ST CLEMENT'S CHURCH AT ROWDILL, HARRIS.

By ALEXANDER ROSS, ARCHITECT, INVERNESS, F.S.A. SCOT.

The church of St Clement at Rowdill, in Harris (fig. 1), is situated at the south-east angle of the island, on a rising promontory near a land-locked bay at the eastern end of the entrance to the Sound of Harris. The church lies due east and west, and is cruciform in plan (fig. 2), measuring 61 feet in length by 15 feet in breadth, with transepts measuring 9 feet by 17 feet 6 inches, and 10 feet by 15 feet. There is a square tower at the west end, of the full width of the church, and about 45 feet high, capped with a slated roof. The church is founded on a very uneven surface, the tower being on a rock many feet above the level of the nave, but accessible from it by a stair in the wall now closed up. (See the sections, fig. 4.) The modern building is generally of very common material and workmanship, but the more ancient structure seems to have been of better material and more refined construction. Judging by its present appearance, I am inclined to conclude that the original building had become so far ruinous that only the lower portions of the walls of the nave, tower, transept, and east gable remained intact, and that the upper portion of the walls of the nave and tower had been built out of the old materials without much regard to character or design. The windows were built square for wooden sashes, and the upper portion of the tower repaired with fragments of the old moulded corners and rybats and sculptures used promiscuously, as was found convenient, so that several of the sculptured figures have been placed in most unlikely positions, as chance to some extent dictated. The positions of the figures over the door are notable examples of this. One of the figures on the south side of the tower is remarkable on account of its dress (fig. 5). The lower portions of the walls of the nave, the transept arches, and the side and end windows of the chancel are evidently of early date, as are also the tombs recessed into the walls, the arches of which are apparently of contemporary workmanship with the arches of the transepts. The arches both of the

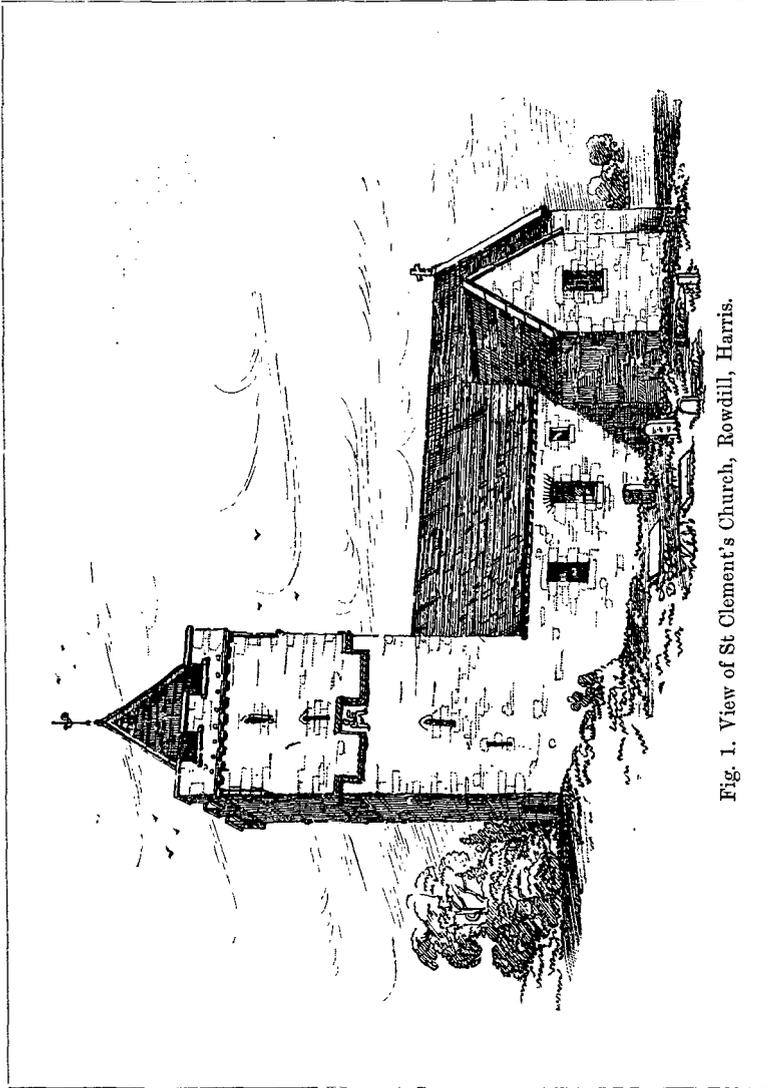


Fig. 1. View of St Clement's Church, Rowdill, Harris.

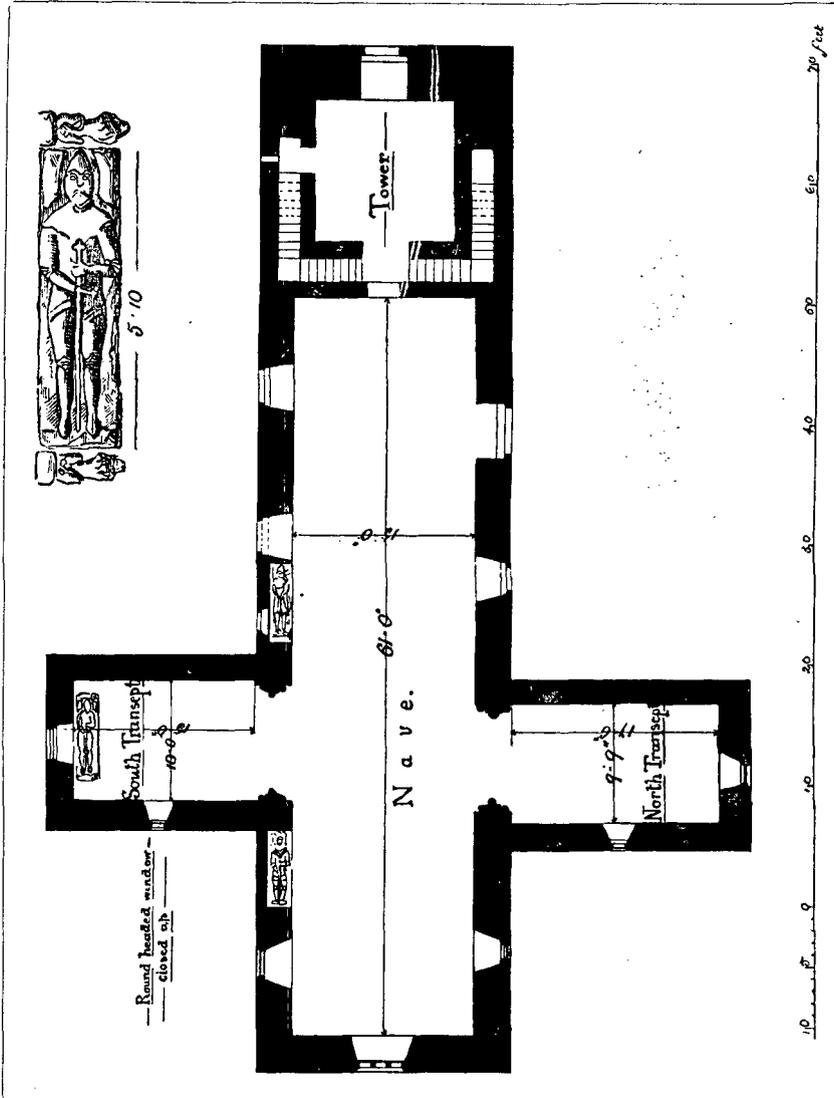


Fig. 2. Ground Plan of St Clement's Church, Rowhill, Harris.

tombs and of the transepts are cast in a pale yellow freestone with alternate bands of hornblende schist, but the filling in of the panels at the back of the tombs appears to suggest possibly a later date or a subsequent adaptation. The impression conveyed by the general character of the work—the mouldings, transept arches, and arches of tombs—is that of the work of an amateur, who having seen good work, was trying to imitate it; for while the forms indicate the class of moulding intended, they fail to give it expression with mathematical accuracy.¹ The east window is cut out of hornblende schist, and is a

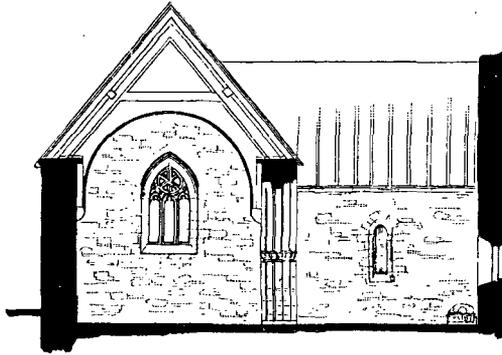


Fig. 3. Section through Nave and South Transept of St Clement's Church, Rowdill.

very remarkable piece of work of its kind. It is of three lights, with a circle or wheel over, divided by six straight spokes. The mouldings are decorated with rows of nail-head ornaments, as are also the labels on the windows and tombs. A plain font (fig. 7), or holy-water stoup, it is not easy to say which, lies on the floor of the nave.

The tomb bearing the inscribed panel is situated to the east of the transept, and exhibits the full-length effigy of a knight in armour of

¹ The character of the work appears to indicate an Italian or Spanish school, and probably the designer may have obtained his knowledge in one or other of these countries.

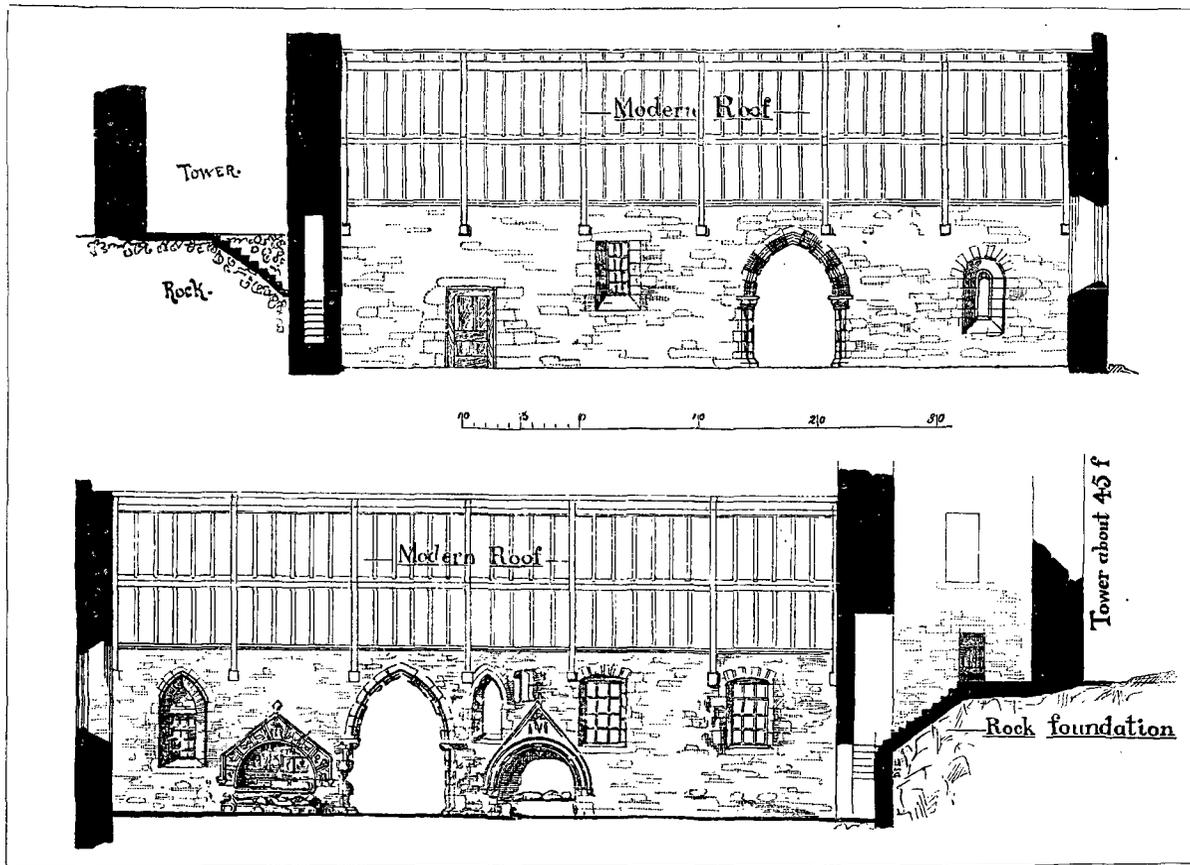


Fig. 4. Longitudinal Sections of St Clement's Church Rowdill, looking north and south.

plate, placed under a recessed arch. The feet of the effigy, which are to the east, rest upon an animal, and over the head is a panel with the following inscription in black letter :—

Hic : locvlvs : cōposit̄
 : Allēxāder : filiūs : bilmi
 Mat : Clod : dno : de dūbegan
 Anno : dñi : m° : ccc° : xxviii°

The first word of the second line is partly illegible, and the inscription is so ungrammatical that it cannot be strictly construed, but its meaning appears to be that Alexander, son of William Macleod of Dunvegan, made this tomb, A. D. 1528.

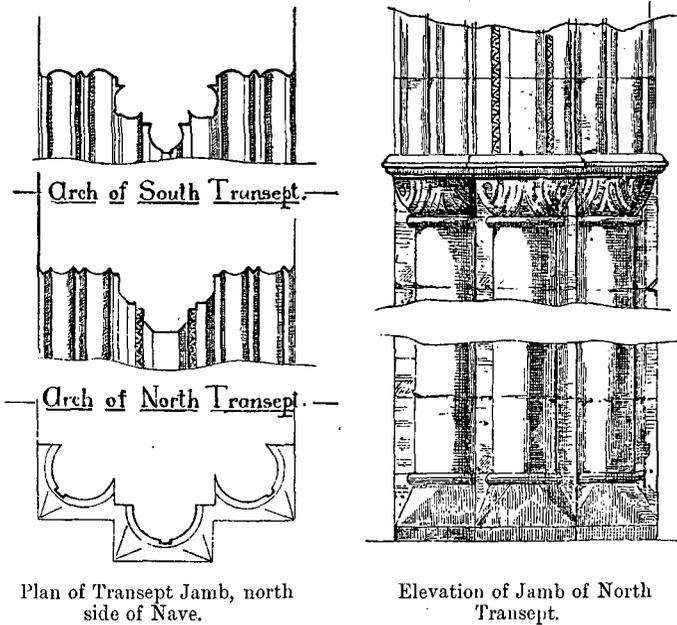
It is somewhat difficult to account for the erection of such an elaborate monument to a Highland chief in the remote Western Isles at that period. But the peculiar character of the monument, with its sculptured panels filling up the back of the recessed arch, is not unknown in the Hebrides. There is a recessed monumental arch, similarly decorated on the back with sculptured panels, in the church of Kildonan, in the island of Eigg,¹ and among the many churches throughout the islands there may have been others of similar character. The effigy of the person commemorated by this elaborately sculptured tomb at Rowdill (figs. 8, 9) is represented in armour of plate corresponding to the period. The conical bassinet is surrounded by a jewelled wreath; the camail short, the military belt confining the lower part of the close-fitting jupon worn over a hauberk with vandyked



Fig. 5. Figure of a Man built into the upper part of the wall of the Tower, Rowdill.

¹ Described and figured by Professor Macpherson of Eigg, in the *Proceedings*, vol. xii. p. 583.

edge, the thigh-pieces curiously hinged, the knee-pieces peaked, and the sollerets short and obtusely pointed. The sword, which is cross-hilted, is held by both hands in front of the figure, the pommel reaching to the breast, and the point of the sword placed between the feet.



Plan of Transept Jamb, north side of Nave.

Elevation of Jamb of North Transept.

Fig. 6. Details of Arches and Jambes of Transepts.

The decoration of the panels forming the back of the recess is very peculiar (see fig. 10). On the left and over the feet of the effigy there is a hunting scene, in which a huntsman on foot, armed with sword and spear, is followed by two attendants, each with two hounds in leash. In the panel immediately in front, is a group of three stags. The panel adjoining the inscription bears a representation of St Michael weighing souls, the devil sitting by, and evidently taking a practical interest in the

operation. In the second row of panels, beginning again at the left, we have first the representation of a castle, then three panels with canopied niches, of which the centre one represents the Virgin crowned and seated on a throne, and bearing in the right hand a sceptre, while with the left she supports the Holy Child upon her knee; the two panels on either side represent abbots—the one on the left with mitre and crosier, and the right hand raised in the attitude of benediction; the one on the right presenting a skull, as the emblem of mortality, in his right hand, and holding the crosier with his left. The last panel in this row shows a galley in full sail, and the side pierced for seventeen oars, not borne heraldically upon a shield, but represented

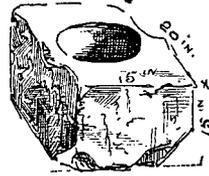


Fig. 7. Font or Holy-Water Stoup in St Clement's Church, Rowdill.

pictorially, as if it formed part of the symbolism with which it is surrounded. The three upper panels immediately underneath the crown of the arch contain figures of angels. In the centre panel are two angels face to face blowing trumpets, and on either side a single angel with a censer. The fronts of the voussoirs of the arch are also decorated with a series of sculptures, the centre-piece over the crown of the arch representing God the Father seated, crowned with a tiara, and holding between the knees the figure of the crucified Saviour nailed to the cross, with angels on either side. Of the eight panels bordering the sides of the arch, one on each side is filled with the figure of an angel holding a censer, and three on each side are filled with pairs of figures holding inscribed scrolls which are now illegible. There are traces of a nimbus surrounding the heads of some of the figures which are best preserved. Sir Walter Scott regarded them as figures of the twelve apostles; but they seem more likely to be merely emblematical.

Of the other two effigies, the one in the nave to the west of the transept (fig. 11) represents a man in armour with high peaked bassinet and camail over a habergeon reaching to the knee. The nature of the defences of the feet and legs is not indicated. He holds a long straight cross-hilted sword in front, the pommel reaching to the breast and the point placed between the feet. A dagger hangs at his left side, but the



Fig. 8. Front View of Effigy under recessed Arch of Tomb to east of Transept.

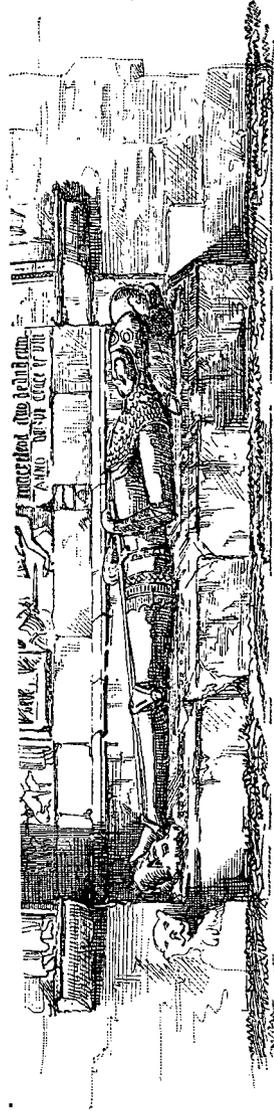


Fig. 9. Effigy under recessed Arch of Tomb (fig. 10) to east of Transept.

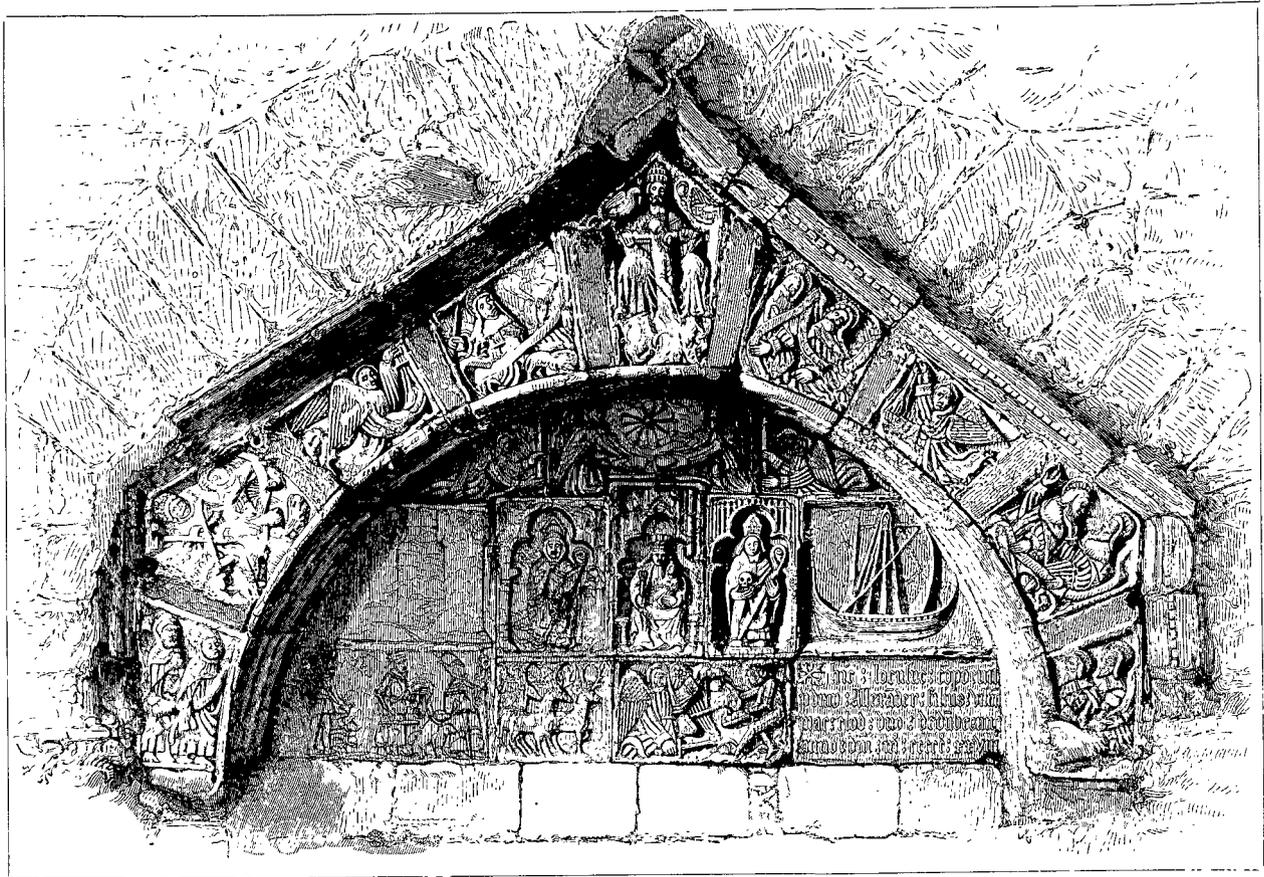


Fig. 10. Recessed Arch over Effigy (fig. 9) to east of Transept, showing sculptured panels and voussoirs.

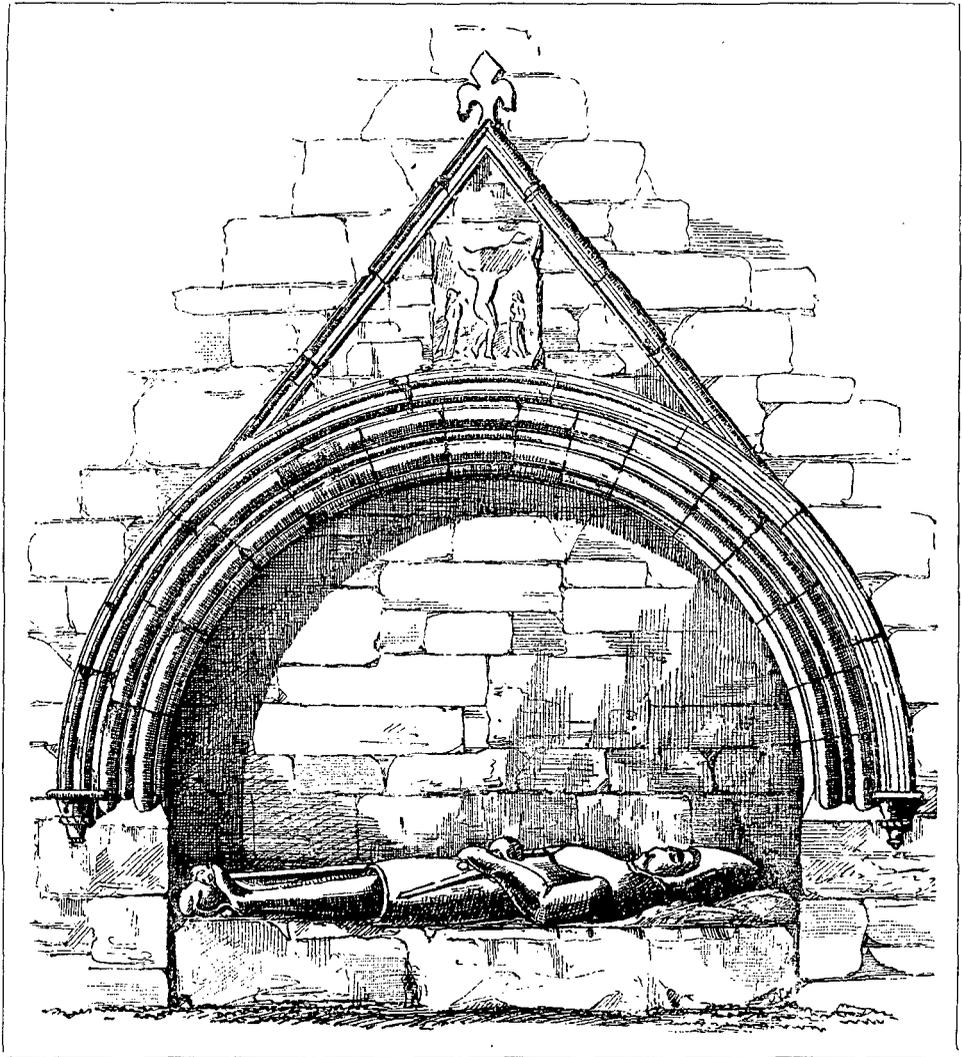


Fig. 11. Effigy in recessed Arch to west of Transept.

military belt is wanting. The third effigy, which now lies at the end of the south transept (see fig. 2), is apparently in armour of plate, with low conical bassinet and camail, but the details are much worn, and difficult to make out. He holds the long sword in the same fashion as the other two effigies, with the pommel on the breast and the point between the feet; but in this case the sword has the reversed guard, so commonly seen on many of the West Highland monuments.

Mr Thomas S. Muir, author of the well-known work on the *Characteristics of Old Church Architecture in Scotland*, who visited Rowdill in 1866, has the following remarks on the architectural features and probable date of the church, in his recently issued work, entitled *Ecclesiological Notes on some of the Islands of Scotland*:—

Excepting some curious sculptures built into the tower, there is nothing in the exterior of the building deserving much notice. Within there are some very interesting features, viz., the peculiarly moulded arches and jambs of the side chapels; an armed effigy recumbent on a stone coffin in the south chapel; the upper portion of a small cruciform pillar of the Argyleshire pattern bearing the crucifixion on one of its faces; and two sepulchral recesses in the south wall of the church, one of them eastward and the other westward of the transeptal chapel. The eastern recess contains a mailed effigy recumbent on a low tomb. Behind, the wall of the recess is composed of twelve sculptured panels, each panel forming a distinct subject in bold relief. The recess westward of the chapel was probably adorned in a similar manner, but now the only sculpture is a crucifix, with the usual figure on either side, placed in the spandrel of the canopy. Respecting the age of the building, it would be venturesome to say anything positively, for besides the uncertainty created by the anomalous character of some of its details, nothing at all satisfactory has been recorded touching the date of its erection. Judging from the shape of most of the windows, and the kind of *tooth* and *nail-head* ornamentation carried under the label moulding and along the spokes and monials of the east end one, somewhere about the thirteenth century might be supposed; and very likely the greater part of the shell of the building, and the smaller windows in it, belong to that date, though certainly not the chapels, which it is just possible were not comprised in the original plan, for notwithstanding the resemblance to First Pointed, and even in some parts to Romanesque, observable in the arches and jambs, the work is evidently imitations only of these styles, and in all probability not earlier than the fifteenth century. Donald Monro, High Dean of the Isles, says (1594):—"Within the south part of this isle (Harris) lyes ane

monastery with ane steipell, quihlk was foundit and biggit by M'Cloyd of Harrey, callit Roodill." Who this particular Macleod of Harris was, and at what time he lived, it is impossible to say ; but as in the early part of the sixteenth century a Sir Alexander Macleod was rector of Harris, it is likely that he is the person referred to by the Dean. In the Old Statistical Account the minister of Harris also speaks of, apparently, this Alexander, and of his being the putative founder of Rodill, but asserts that he only repaired the building ; and this I am disposed to believe was all that he did, as, though by no means ancient, it must have been standing long before his time. Not *very* long however, for the whole character of the structure bears the impress of a period late in the practice of ecclesiastical architecture ; and although in the mouldings of the arches, east window, and monumental recesses in the side walls, there are ornamentations peculiar to the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, these an eye at all tutored will readily detect as merely imitations of the primitive types, just as we find such forms to be so in other comparatively modern buildings whose dates of erection are matters of history.

Alexander Macleod of Dunvegan, better known as Alaster Crotach, or Humpbacked, had in 1498 a charter from King James IV. of the lands commonly called Ardmanach, in Herag of the Lewis, which had belonged hereditarily to his father William Macleod, and had been held by him *in capite* of John, the late Lord of the Isles, by reason of whose forfeiture they were then in the king's hands. The *realdendo* of the charter is the ordinary service of ward and relief, together with the attendance of a galley of twenty-six oars and two galleys of sixteen oars when required, the king reserving the eyries or falcons' nests within the said lands. The inscription assigns the erection of the elaborately ornamented tomb to the year 1528, and hence it would appear that it must either have been erected in honour of William Macleod by his son Alexander, or alternatively by Alexander (son of William) in his own lifetime for himself. Alaster Crotach was alive in 1539, for in that year he had a charter of the lands and barony of Glenelg, which Hugh Fraser of Lovat had then resigned. He is mentioned as dead in a document, dated 10th January 1546-7, which conveys to the Earl of Argyle a gift of the ward of the lands which belonged to umquhile Alexander Macleod of Dunvegan. Alaster Crotach was succeeded by his eldest son William, who died without male issue in 1553, leaving an infant daughter Mary, sole heir to the old hereditary possessions of

the Seill Tormod or Macleods of Harris. These possessions included the lands of Harris, Dunvegan, Manganish, Bracadale, Duirinish, Lyne-dale, and Glenelg, but he was also the vassal of the Crown in the lands of Trouterness, Sleat, and North Uist, which made these extensive estates a male fief.¹ The contention which arose over the succession in consequence, and the subsequent fortunes of the heiress Mary Macleod, as one of the four Maries, famous in the Court of Mary Queen of Scots, are matters of history, and need not be further referred to, as we are at present more specially concerned with the history of the fabric itself.

Buchanan states that the church of Rowdill was built by Alexander Macleod of Harris—the Alaster Crotach already mentioned, who first appears in possession of Harris in 1498, and was dead in 1546. The “personage of Roidill in Hereis” appears among “the teinds and personages pertaining to the Bishop,” in the rental of the Bishopric of the Isles and Abbacy of Icolmkill drawn up in 1561. The writer of the notice in the Old Statistical Account states that the church had fallen into a ruinous condition, and was repaired in 1784 by an Alexander Macleod, then of Harris.² After it was roofed and slated, and while the materials for furnishing it were within it, the church caught fire through the carelessness of the carpenters, and the new roof was destroyed. It was again repaired, and though left unfinished in consequence of the death of the zealous proprietor, it continued to be used as one of the preaching stations in the parish. About fifteen years ago it

¹ Alaster Crotach had obtained a charter of the bailiary of these lands 15th June 1498; but a fortnight after, on 28th June, another charter made the same grant to Torquil M'Leod of Lewis. In 1528 Alexander, the laird of Harris, brought an action before the Lords of Council against John MacTorchill M'Leod and others, for dispossessing them of the bailiary of Trouterness and lands annexed to that office.

² The following inscription on a tablet on the west wall of the church commemorates this restoration:—

“Ædes Has sacras + Atavorum suorum pietate + Deo et S. Clementi + olim dicatas + postquam + mutatae religionis furor + omnia undique miscens et vastans + adjuncta fratrum et sororum Cœnobia + solo æquasset + Ipsisque his muris + jam plus cc. annos nudis et neglectis + vix pepercisset + Restituit et ornavit + et postea igne fortuite haustas + iterum restauravit + Alexander Macleod de Harris + A. D. MDCLXXXVII.”

appears to have again fallen into a very dilapidated condition, and required extensive repairs and roofing. Fortunately it was at that time taken in hand by the present Dowager Countess of Dunmore, who had it re-roofed and secured from the weather, and later on the writer of these notes had the pleasure of having the walls cleaned down and re-pointed, the old carvings and mouldings uncovered and cleared of rubbish, and the church seated with movable benches for service.

MONDAY, 9th March 1885.

SIR W. FETTES DOUGLAS, LL.D., P.R.S.A., Vice-President,
in the Chair.

A Ballot having been taken, the following Gentlemen were duly elected :—

FELLOWS.

KIRKMAN FINLAY of Dunlossit, Islay.

ANDREW HAY, Oriental Club, Hanover Square, London.

DAVID WHITELAW, Mansfield House, Musselburgh.

CORRESPONDING MEMBER.

CHARLES S. TEMPLE, Cloister Seat, Udney, Aberdeenshire.

The following Donations to the Museum and Library were laid on the table, and thanks voted to the Donors :—

(1) By GEORGE ROBERTSON, F.S.A. Scot., Dunfermline.

Whorl of Claystone, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches diameter, ornamented with two grooves round the circumference, and oblique lines on the upper surface, found in Berwickshire.

Ball of Greenstone, $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches diameter, smoothed on the surface, found in Berwickshire.

(2) By SPENCER G. PERCEVAL, Severn House, Hanbury, Bristol.

Bead of blue glass, one inch in diameter, flattened on both sides, and ornamented with slightly projecting bosses traversed by white spirals,

found on Brighthouse Farm, Logie, near Kilmany, Fifeshire. Beads of this description are not often met with in Scotland. The type most characteristic of the Scottish area is shown in the two examples found at Cawdor, Nairnshire, and here figured along with the Fifeshire specimen for comparison.



Fig. 1. Bead of Blue Glass, with white spirals, found in Fifeshire.



Figs. 2 and 3. Beads of blue glass, with yellow spirals, found at Cawdor, Nairnshire (actual size).

(3) By GEORGE BRUCE, Sand Lodge, Shetland.

Two Shetland Spinning-Wheels.

(4) By THOMAS CHAPMAN, Auctioneer, 11 Hanover Street.

Rude Old Wooden Chair, from the North-West Highlands.

(5) By ANDREW ROSS, S.S.C., 53 George Street.

Lithograph of the Guidon of the Regiment of Dragoons raised by Henry, Lord Cardross, in 1689.

(6) By R. W. COCHRAN-PATRICK, of Woodside, LL.D., M.P., the Author.

Catalogue of the Medals of Scotland, from the earliest period to the present time. 4to. Edinburgh, 1884.

(7) By the AYRSHIRE AND WIGTOWNSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION, through R. W. COCHRAN-PATRICK, M.P., *Secretary*.

Archæological and Historical Collections of the Ayr and Wigtownshire Association. Vol. iv., 4to. 1884.

Charters of the Royal Burgh of Ayr. Printed for the Ayr and Wigtown Archæological Association. 4to. 1883.

(8) By T. J. CARLYLE, F.S.A. Scot., the Author.

The Scotts of Euisdale. 10 pp. 8vo. Privately printed.

(9) By JAMES ANDERSON, Kirkwall, the Publisher.

Anderson's Guide to the Orkney Islands. 8vo. Kirkwall, 1884.

(10) By Rev. CHARLES ROGERS, D.D., LL.D., F.S.A. Scot., the Author.

Social Life in Scotland. 2 vols. 8vo. Grampian Club, 1884.

(11) By WYATT PAPWORTH, the Author.

The Renaissance and Italian Styles of Architecture in Great Britain. 43 pp. 8vo. 1884.

(12) By J. MARLEY HAY, F.S.A. Scot., the Author.

The Scenery of the Dee, Aberdeen. 4to. 1884.

(13) By ALEXANDER WALKER, F.S.A. Scot., President of Aberdeen Art School, the Author.

Disblair, 1634-1884, or an Old Oak Panel and Something thereon, 1884. Church Relics shown at the Seabury Centenary Exhibition, 1884.

(14) By P. H. M'KERLIE, F.S.A. Scot., the Author.

History of the Lands and their Owners in Galloway. 5 vols. 8vo. Edinburgh, 1870-79.

There were exhibited :—

(1) By Mrs K. MACLELLAN, Melfort, Argyleshire.

Necklace of Beads and Plates of Jet, and Armlet of thin beaten Bronze, found in a cist with an unburnt skeleton at Melfort, Argyleshire. The cist was apparently one of a group, of which two were discovered by the workmen engaged in making some road alterations at Melfort. In one of the cists there was nothing observed but some traces of the bones. In the other cist Mrs Maclellan discovered a

necklace of jet beads and a pair of armlets of thin bronze, which had been deposited with the interment. The necklace resembled those already in the museum, as described in the *Proceedings*, vol. viii. pp. 408, 412, and vol. xii. p. 296, and was nearly equal in completeness to the more elaborate necklace found at Balcalk, which is figured in the *Proceedings*, vol. ii. (New Series) p. 262. The beads and plates were of the usual forms, the plates decorated with punctulated ornamentation, and the small triangular pendant present. The armlets of bronze are more peculiar. One was unfortunately so much damaged as to be incapable of reconstruction, but its fragments showed that it had been precisely similar in pattern, size, and workmanship to the other. The second armlet, which is here figured (fig. 2), though not quite entire,



Fig. 2. Bronze Armlet found with a Necklace of Jet Beads in a Cist at Melfort, Argyleshire (actual size).

at least presents a complete view of half of its surface, and, on the upper side, of the whole of its circumference. It measures $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches in diameter and 2 inches in height. The bronze of which it is composed is extremely thin, the fractured edges showing sections not much thicker than ordinary writing paper. It is finished at the openings with a

slightly thickened and rounded edging, and decorated on the exterior surface with three bands of three parallel lines each, passing round the circumference of the armlet, and in the spaces between the bands a series of slightly swelling lozenge-shaped ornaments beaten up from the back. This is the first example of this variety of bronze armlet which is known to have occurred in Scotland, and it is doubly interesting from the fact of its having been associated with a necklace of beads of jet.

(2) By J. W. CURSITER, F.S.A. Scot., Kirkwall.

A Selection from his Collection of Stone Implements, &c., from Orkney and Shetland, comprising:—

(1) Celt of polished yellow porphyrite, 12 inches long, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches broad, and $1\frac{3}{8}$ inches thick, presenting an oval cross section in the middle of its length. It has a semi-circular cutting edge, and tapers to a conically pointed butt. One of the faces is convex, the other slightly concave lengthwise and a little flattened towards both ends; on this face there is a slight hollow across the centre, and several rough-surfaced depressions where the grinding has not reached. It was procured in the Island of Trondra, Shetland, and has been used for cutting some material which has stained the edge brown.

Celt of polished dark green serpentine found at Houlland, Stenness, Shetland, $10\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, 3 inches wide at edge, $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches wide at butt, $1\frac{1}{8}$ inch thick in the centre, with oval cross section in the centre, but slightly flattened on the sides close to the cutting edge.

(2) Celt of polished dark green serpentine, $4\frac{7}{8}$ inches long, 3 inches broad at edge, $1\frac{3}{8}$ inch thick, with oval cross section, and tapering to a sharp but fractured butt, found in a mound in Westray with No. 3.

(3) Celt of polished grey felstone, $6\frac{1}{8}$ inches long, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches broad, $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch thick, with oval cross section; the edge is crooked and oblique and the butt slightly flattened. It is pitted all over where softer particles have decomposed, and on one of the faces near the butt there is a small patch of what resembles green serpentine. These two celts, (Nos. 2 and 3) were found in a mound at Gill Pier, Westray, as were also three or four human skeletons. This mound seems incorrectly

described as the remains of a Broch in the list of Orkney Brochs in *Archaeologia Scotica*, vol. v.

(4) Celt of polished jadeite of somewhat triangular form, $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, $3\frac{3}{8}$ inches broad at angles of edge, and $\frac{3}{4}$ inch thick in the centre, sharp all round and the butt pointed, slightly roughened on both sides about the middle, apparently for additional security in handling. It was said to have been found in Cunningsburgh, Shetland, but is almost identical in material and shape with one from New Caledonia in the Society's Collection.

(5) Celt of quartz, found in a field at Saveroch, St Ola, Orkney, $5\frac{5}{8}$ inches long, $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches broad, and $1\frac{5}{8}$ inch thick, showing polish on one side and one face, the other side, face, and ends being decomposed or broken. It has had an oval or nearly circular central cross section and been obtusely sharpened at both ends, resembling an unperforated hammer head. Near it were found the butt of a polished celt of very small grained granite, a perforated hammer head, minus the ends, several small hammer stones, flint chips, and fragments of an ornamented clay vessel. Several stone cists were destroyed in this field about twenty years ago.

(6) Celt of polished serpentine, from Tingwall, Shetland, having the sides flattened and the edge nearly in line with one of the faces, which is flat, the other being convex, $3\frac{1}{10}$ inches long, $\frac{5}{8}$ inch thick, the edge nearly 2 inches wide, butt $1\frac{3}{8}$ inch wide.

(7) Celt of polished serpentine, found at Clivocast, Unst, Shetland, of somewhat similar form to that last described, $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches long, $1\frac{5}{8}$ inches broad at the edge, $1\frac{1}{8}$ inches broad at the butt, and $\frac{1}{2}$ an inch thick.

(8) Celt of greenish coloured granitic stone (one of three found at Housetter, Tingwall, Shetland), $9\frac{1}{10}$ inches long; the sides expand towards the cutting edge which is $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches wide, tapering to a conical shaped butt, and an oval cross section in centre which is $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches thick; the surface of this celt is very much decomposed, but traces of the polish are still discernible.

(9) Knife of serpentine, polished, found in North Mavin, Shetland, of somewhat triangular form, 8 inches long, $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches broad, and $\frac{5}{8}$ inch thick, sharpened on two edges, the other being rounded as if for holding in the hand.

(10) Knife of serpentine, polished, found at Scalloway, Shetland, of subquadrangular form, $5\frac{1}{4}$ inches long, $3\frac{7}{8}$ inches broad, and $\frac{1}{4}$ inch thick in the centre; it is sharpened to an edge on three sides, the other being rounded, and is almost identical in shape with fig. 263 of Dr Evans's *Ancient Stone Implements and Weapons of Great Britain*.

(11) Knife of black porphyrite with quartz crystals, of a curved shape, polished all over and sharpened to an edge all round; it was found in Delting, Shetland, and measures $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, $1\frac{9}{10}$ inch broad, and $\frac{4}{10}$ ths of an inch thick in the middle. This knife is of larger size but similar in form to one in the Society's collection.

(12) Rubber of black stone (material not known), from Scalloway, Shetland; it is ground all over, the faces flat, with rounded sides, straight edge and semi-circular butt, measures 1 inch thick, 3 broad, and $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches long; the edge is blunt and polished on both sides.

(13) Rubber of black porphyrite, with quartz crystals, polished, found in West Sandwick, Yell, Shetland, convex faces, flat sides, blunt edge, $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches long, $1\frac{1}{10}$ of inch thick in centre, $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches broad at edge, and $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches broad at butt, which is roughly squared.

(14) Rude stone implement of the type known as "Club-like," found in February 1883 at Housetter, Tingwall, Shetland, in peat moss. It is of the common sandstone of the district, and measures 17 inches in length and 3 inches diameter at the middle where it is nearly round; it is tapered to a point at one end, and is picked all over its surface except on one side for a space of 6 inches from the point where it appears to have been polished by friction.

(15) Rude stone implement of the same type, found in a stone cist in St Andrews, Orkney, of hard blue sandstone, 13 inches long, $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches broad, $1\frac{7}{8}$ inches thick, with flattened faces and rounded sides. It is chipped or picked all over its surface except on one face for a distance of 5 inches from the point, which is fractured.

(16) Rude stone implement of sandstone, $10\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches diameter in the centre and tapering to both ends, one end broken, the other pointed, the surface picked and partially smoothed, found at Scousburgh, Dunrossness, Shetland.

(17) Ornamented Stone Ball, found in St Ola, Orkney. (See *Proceedings*, 8th May 1882.)

(18) Ornamented Stone Ball of sandstone, covered with projecting knobs, found in Stenness, Orkney, identical in form with one found some years ago at Skail, Orkney, and figured in the same article as the preceding.

(19) Perforated Hammer Head of gneiss, $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches broad, and $1\frac{1}{8}$ thick, with rounded ends, flat on one face, and convex on the other, the sides rounded, the eye tapers from both faces and is situated a little towards one end; it was found in a field in Firth, Orkney.

(20) Spear-head of bronze, socketed, leaf-shaped, said to have been found in Lunnasting, Shetland, $10\frac{3}{4}$ inches long, the blade $6\frac{3}{8}$ inches long, and $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches broad at $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches from the point, very thin and strengthened by two ribs running parallel to the edge, one on each side of the mid rib, the socket is $\frac{4}{8}$ ths of an inch wide at mouth and extends upwards for $6\frac{3}{4}$ inches; on each side of the socket is a loop for securing it to the handle, the loops are flat and formed of two lozenge-shaped projections 1 inch long and $\frac{3}{4}$ inch broad. In character the spear-head resembles some from Ireland in the Society's collection.

(21) Lamp of sandstone, with thumb hold, found at Housetter, Tingwall, Shetland.

(22) Lamp of steatite for suspension by the two ends, from Clibberswick, Unst, Shetland.

(23) Bead of vitreous paste, found in Evie, Orkney, with spirals of yellow enamel; a size smaller but similar to one found at Slains and figured in *Proceedings*, vol. x. p. 699.

(24) Two Beads of vitreous paste, found in Holm, Orkney, one amber coloured, the other mixed and very much decomposed.

(25) Several Bone Implements, including a broch comb, long handled, made from the stump of a deer's horn, ornamented with design of St Andrew's Cross and having nine teeth, found in out-buildings at Broch of Lingrow, Orkney; several Borers, with piece of marked pumice on which they have been sharpened, from a broch on Toftsness, Sanday; and two chisel-shaped Bone Implements.