

ried out of their place *in situ* at levels of from 70 to 74 feet above the sea. One block of $7\frac{7}{10}$ tons, lying 20 feet above the water, has been lifted from its bed and borne to a distance of 73 feet from S.S.E. to N.N.W. over abrupt opposing faces of rock as much as 7 feet in height.¹ On the west side of the Shetland Islands the fury of the Atlantic has produced scenes of devastation which it is hardly possible adequately to describe. In stormy winters, huge blocks of

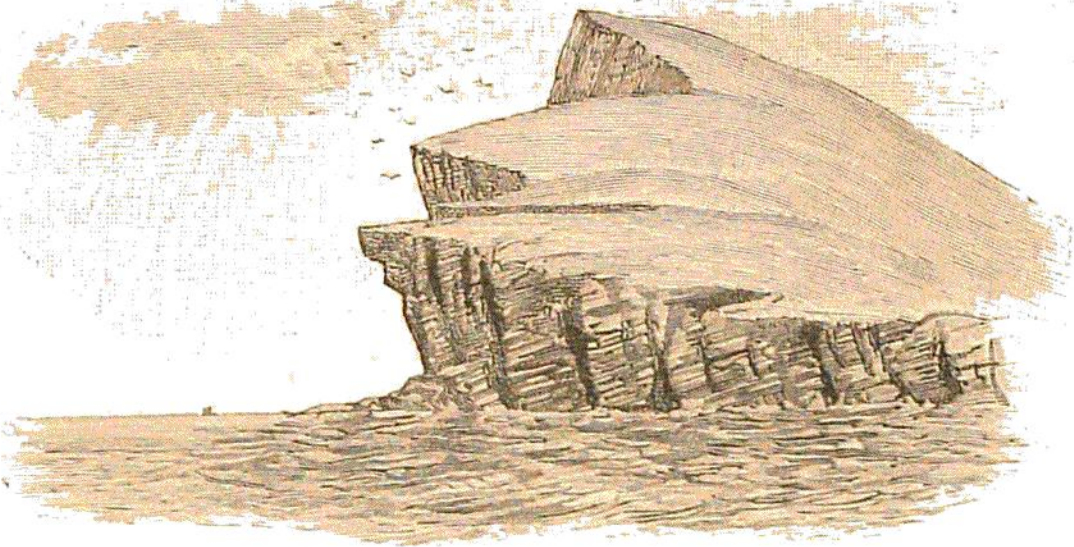


FIG. 14.—Noss Head, Shetland. A cliff of flagstone which overhangs, owing to the inward dip of its leading joints.

stone are overturned or are removed from their native beds to a distance almost incredible. Dr. Hibbert found that in

¹ See an interesting paper by Mr. T. Stevenson. *Proc. Roy. Soc. Edin.* iv. 200; also his work *On the Design and Construction of Harbours* (1864), pp. 30-38. Mr. Peach, in his paper on the traces of Glacial Drift in the Shetland Islands (*British Association Report*, 1864), noticed further proof of the power of the breakers among these islands. On the top of the cliffs of the island of Honsay, about 100 feet high, the waves break in stormy weather, tearing up the rock and piling its huge fragments into a semicircular wall a considerable way back from the edge of the cliff. 'Between this wall and the cliff a deep river-like gully is scooped out, down which the water rushes again to the sea, a great distance from the spot whence it was thrown up.'