III.

NOTICE OF A CHARM-BEAD FROM CRAIGNISH. BY GEO. F. BLACK,
ASSISTANT-KEEPER OF THE MUSEUM.

The charm-bead here described was brought under my notice only a few days ago by Andrew Ross, Esq., Marchmont Herald, a Fellow of the Society. The charm is a globular bead of red jasper, three-fourths of an inch in diameter, with the surface cut into facets, and is the property of James Campbell, Esq., Ardnacreggan, Callander, a Fellow of the Society, representative of the ancient family of the Campbells of Craignish.

The charm was principally used for the cure of murrain in cattle, and was lent out by Craignish to neighbours for that purpose. In using this amulet, care had to be taken that it was not touched with the first finger of the right hand of the person using it, otherwise its curative virtues were of no avail.

To cure the diseased animals the bead was dipped into the water given to the cattle to drink, and a speedy cure was expected to follow. In addition to its use as a curative agent in cattle disease, the bead was equally potent in alleviating the pains of childbirth, and acting as a protective amulet when on a journey. In cases of childbirth the bead was hung in the room until the birth was over; and on any female member of the Craignish family setting out on a journey, she wore the amulet hung round her neck to preserve her from danger on the way.

Mr Campbell possesses among his papers a bond of manrent, dated 1610, between Angus Campbell of Innerlyver on the one part and Ranald Campbell of Barrichityan on the other, in which mention is made of a “precious stone,” believed to be the one here described. The
NOTICE OF A CHARM-BEAD FROM CRAIGNISH.

At Cambusnanestrin the last day of Februar the yeir of God 1610 yeries. It is appointit and finallie endit betuix the pairties following to wit Angus Campbell of Innerlyver on the ane part and Rannald Campbell of Barrichbyane on the vther part in maner following. That is to say Bothe the saidis pairties vnderstanding of gude memorie that the twa housis of whom thai ar descendit hes bene of befoir in auld freindschip and familiaritie and that thai have asistit vtheris hithertillis and willing herthrow that the lyk freindschip be uphalding be theme and their successoris berand their armis and surname ilk ane of thame to vtheris hes bund and oblist them and their foirsaidis to satisfie assist and defend vtheris in all their lesun efficayres and bissienes and contrair all men, the authoritie [of] the Erie of Argyll and Glenvrquhay exceptit, And sall wit nor heir of ather of thair skaithe or hurt bot sall fortifie vtheris thairof according to thair power; And the said Rannald hes grantit him to have ane precious stane perteneing to the said Angus quhilk stane the said Rannald hes oblessit him and his airis quhatsumeuer to mak furthcomand to the said Angus and his airis, And to that effect sall anis deliuer the said stane in the handis of the said Angus, And the said Angus sall redeliuer thaireftir the said staine againe in and to the custodie and keping perpetuallie of the said Ronald and his airis berand his surname and armis; And thairto fir the said Ronald oblissis him and his airis foirsaidis to present and deliuer at all tymes at requist the said staine when the saidis Angus and his foirsaidis sall haue to do thairwith the samen beand reportit bak agane eftir thair turne be done: And if it happenis that the said Rannald and his foirsaidis failzie in making of the said stane extant and furthcomand in manner and to the effect foirsaid to the said Angus and his foirsaidis in that cace oblessis them to content and pay to the said Angus and his foirsaidis the sowme of ane hundrethe merkis money as pryece and value of the said stane now presentlie modifit, all guyle beand secludit. In Witnes wherof written be Patrik Makcoran Notar, bothe the pairties hes subscryvit this present mutuall band day yeir and place foirsaid befor thir witnesses Alaster MvConeill VcEan, George his brother, Duncan Dow MvCure VcEan, Neill Donchie VcDoull servitor to the said Angus, and the said Patrik Makcoran.

A. CAMPBELL of Innerlyvir
RANNALD CAMPBELL of Barrichbyan
P. MAKCORAN Witnes.

In the middle ages jasper was believed to possess numerous virtues of a curative nature, but was principally used in stopping hæmorrhage.
Robert Henryson, in his “Moralitas” to “The Taill of the Cock and the Jasp,” ascribes seven virtues to the jasper, and says that it makes a man strong and victorious and preserves from cases of peril, and that he that has this stone need dread neither fire nor water:

“This jolie Jasp has properteis sevin:
The first, of cullour it wes marvelous;
Part lyke the fyre, and part lyke to the hevin,
   It makis ane man stark and victorious;
Preservis als fra caissis perrillous:
Quha hes this stane, sall haif gude hoip to speid,
Or fyre, nor watter him neidis nocht to dreid.

“This gentill Jasp, richt different of hew,
Betakinnis perfite prudence and cunning;
Ornate with mony deidis of vertew,
Mair excellent than ony eirthlte thing;
Quhilk makis men in honour for to ring,
Happie, and stark to wyn the victorie
Of all vycis, and spirituall ennemie.”

A jasper or cornelian-stone carried upon the person by a woman is one of the many preventatives of the inordinate flowing of the menses recommended by the famous John Moncrief of Tippermalloch. The same author says further that the jasper-stone or “the Ætites, called Eagle-stone, carried, effectually retaineth the birth.” In another place he says “the stone Ætites bound to the arm, or Saphire, or Jacinth, or Jasper, or Diamond-stones, worn and carried” upon the person will cure a “weak or depraved appetite.”

Of the many accounts of the virtues of jasper-stone perhaps the fullest and most interesting is that of Bartholomew Glauvil, who writes:

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1 Poems and Fables, ed. Laing, 1885, p. 106.
2 The Poor Man’s Physician, 2nd ed., 1716, p. 142. The first edition was published in 1712.
3 Ibid., p. 147.
4 Ibid., p. 113.
5 De Proprietatibus Rerum, Trevisa’s translation, London, 1526, lib. xvi. cap. 53. This work is based on the Speculum Naturale of Vincent de Beauvais.
"Jaspis is a precious stone, and is green like to Smaragdus: but hit is more dimme of colour. And there be seuentene kyndes therof as Isidore saith. For Jaspis that is green, is called Gemma pinnasin, and though the chief colour therof be green, yet it hath many other colours meddled amonge. The vertue therof distroyeth fevers and droppesie in them that beare hym chastely: and helpeth in travaylinge of chylde: and druieth awaye fantasies: and maketh a manne sure in perille, and abateth the heath within and stauncheth bledynge and sweatte, and withstondeth lecherie, and letteth conception and stauncheth menstrealle bloudde and emoroydes, yf it be in powder and take with mylke, it helpeth and healeth olde botches and byles and clenseth the eyen of fowlenesse and fylthe: And sharpeth and comforteth the syght and withstondeth witchecrafte and enchauntmentes and is more vertuous in syluer than in golde. In the heade of an adder that hyghte Aspis is founde a lyttell stone that is called Jaspis: and men trowe, that it is a stone of wonder vertue. And some men trowe that it hath that name as hit were Aspis, and men trowe that it hath as many vertues, as diuers colours and veines, as Dioscorides sayth. And best Jaspis is founde in the Mountaynes of Scithia, and Gryphones kepe this stone, as they done Smaragdus, as Isidore saythe."

1 The word jasper is derived from the Hebrew yashaph, through the Greek tarpis, Latin jaspis. The Semitic name of the stone was probably given to it from its toughness. The belief that the asp carried a stone in its head arose probably from the similarity of the words jaspis and aspis.
MONDAY, 14th May 1894.

REGINALD MACLEOD, Vice-President, in the Chair.

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

WILLIAM ANDERSON, Arns Brae, New Kilpatrick.
JAMES GORDON CARTER, The Rotchell, Dalry.
Rev. HUGH JACKSON LAWLOR, B.D.
Col. GEORGE GLAS SANDEMAN, of Fonab, Perthshire.

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

(1) By Miss Hutcheson, Burnsyde, Fairlie, through R. C. GRAHAM, F.S.A. Scot.

Photograph of a Sculptured Stone found at Chapel House, near Fairlie Castle, Ayrshire. The following description of this interesting fragment is contributed by Miss Hutcheson:

A sculptured stone of great interest is to be seen in the garden of the Free Church manse at Fairlie. This fragment—for such it is—is 4 feet 3 inches long by 15 inches wide, and the design consists of a human figure and two animals. The accompanying illustration (fig. 1), from a photograph by Mr Andrew Miller, Fairlie, gives a good idea of its character.

It comes from a farm called Chapel House, which existed until 1844 or 1845 on the lands of Kelburne, a little to the north of Fairlie Castle. Local tradition, as well as the name, points to there having formerly been a church at this place, though there are no records of it in the Origines Parochiales, nor is its site indicated in Pont's map. A fine old well, which now contributes to the Fairlie water-supply, is to be seen near the site of the Chapel House, and is said to have belonged to the chapel. An old woman in Fairlie remembers being set to work by her grandfather to remove what he called the foundations of a chapel.
hard by the farm-house. What they could not manage to clear away the old grandfather blew up with gunpowder. The tradition, this informant told me, is that the chapel was built over the foundation of another chapel. An old ash-tree, which stands on the supposed site, still holds in the grasp of its roots the only other stone said by tradition to belong to the old church. There is no carving to be seen on this stone.

Chapel House is known to have been built about 1745 by John, second Earl of Glasgow, and given by him for life to a soldier—a native of Fairlie—who carried him when wounded from the field of Fontenoy. The house was probably built out of the stones of the old church, and the sculptured stone in question "was used to form the lintel of a fireplace, in which position it was seen by my sister before the demolition of the house in 1845. When she saw it, it was thickly covered with blacklead. In '44 or '45 James, Earl of Glasgow, had the hedges, dykes, and farm buildings taken down, in order to place cattle on the land. The Rev. John Gemmel, D.D., since deceased, was the Free Church minister of Fairlie at that time, and he obtained leave to remove the stones of Chapel House for the building of the Free Church manse.
The sculptured stone was among those which were taken for this purpose. Dr Gemmel had intended to build it in over a door, but the stone was overlooked, and in 1849 it was placed in the manse garden, where it still remains.

(2) By Dr R. de Brus Trotter, Perth.
Two Leadens Badges and Ten Communion Tokens, 1716-1843.

(3) By Edward Groves, Lothian Road.
Penny and Edinburgh Plack of James IV., found at Humbie Wood Quarry, Aberdour.

(4) By Alexander Gray, Campbeltown.
Collection of Flint Chips, Flakes, and Cores, 150 in number, from the raised 30-foot beach at Campbeltown. [See the subsequent communication by Mr Gray.]


(6) By James M. MacBain, F.S.A. Scot., the Author.
History of the Arbroath Public Library, 1797-1894. 12mo, Arbroath, 1894.

(7) By the Trustees of the British Museum.

(8) By Alexander Gardner, the Publisher.
Rosneath, Past and Present. By William Charles Maughan. Sm. 4to, Paisley, 1893.

(9) By Henry Charles Lea, Hon. Mem. S.A. Scot., the Author.
DONATIONS TO THE MUSEUM.

(10) By the Baron E. DE BOULON, the Author.
Les Reclus de Toulouse sous La Terreur. 8vo, Toulouse, 1893.


(12) By Frank Peel, F.S.A. Scot., the Author.
The Spen Valley, Past and Present. Heckmondwike. 8vo, 1893.

(13) By William Mackay, F.S.A. Scot., the Author.
History of Urquhart and Glenmoriston. 8vo, Inverness, 1894.

The following Purchases, comprising the articles acquired by the Purchase Committee for the Museum and Library during the session 30th November to 7th May 1894, were Exhibited:

(1) From the Collection of the late Gourlay Steel, R.S.A.:—
Highland Belt, with brass studs and pendant, showing engraved ornamentation, from the West Highlands. The belt, which is 3 feet 9 inches in length, is divided into four sections of about 4 inches in length each, and a fifth of 22 inches, which are connected by links and studs of brass, as shown in the accompanying engraving (fig. 2).

Crucifix of Bronze, said to have been found in Islay.

(2) From the Collection of the Hon. Sir John Clerk of Penicuick, Baron of the Exchequer, and partly figured and described in Gordon’s Itinerarium Septentrionale (Appendix, pp. 170–179, and Plate IV.), and partly in Wilson’s Prehistoric Annals of Scotland, vol. ii. p. 157:—

Two Bronze Bridle-bits and twenty-seven pieces of Harness Mountings of “Late Celtic” type, one enamelled, found in a moss at Middlebie, Annandale, in 1737.

Two broken portions of a Bronze Spear-Head, and a Ferrule of Bronze, found in a cairn in the West of Scotland before 1726.

Small polished Axe of veined Slate, found in a cairn in Midlothian before 1726.
Fig. 2. Brass Mountings of Highland Belt.
Polished Stone Axe of greenish-yellow mottled stone, with polished shaft-hole, found in a cairn in Fife before 1726.

Two leaf-shaped Spear-Heads of Bronze, with rivet-holes in the sockets, one small Spear-Head, with loops on a long socket, and the broken part of a socketed Knife, found in different parts of Scotland before 1755.

Thin, oval, tanged Blade of Bronze, with a rivet-hole in the tang, found in a cairn in Galloway before 1726.

Two penannular Bracelets, two Rings and a Ferrule, and nine bow-shaped Fibulae of Bronze.

Double-headed Eagle of Brass or Bronze, found on the Roman Wall before 1726.

Two Silver Finger-Rings, inscribed IHEVS and IHEVS NASAR, and Betrothal Ring, with hands clasped, inscribed IHEVS.

Small Jar of Earthenware, pierced with small round holes, found on the farm of Eastfield, Penicuick, in 1792, filled with Coins of Alexander III. and Edward I. and II.

(3) Spirally-twisted Finger-Ring of Bronze, found in a mound at Watten, Caithness.

(4) Stone Ball, with six projecting circular facets, and six intervening triangular facets, from Alness, Ross-shire.

(5) Octagonal Highland Brooch of silver, inlaid with niello, ornamented with figures of animals, foliage, and flowers, and bearing the inscription IHCN [for IHEVS NAZARENVS], found in Mull (figs. 3 and 4).

(6) Three collections of Flint Implements, from Culbin Sands.

(7) Egils Saga. Translated by the Rev. W. C. Green.


There were also Exhibited:

1. By Miss Howden, St Laurence House, Haddington, through J. Fowler Hislop, F.S.A. Scot.

Gold Watch, said to have been given by George, fifth Earl of Wintoun, to an ancestor of the present possessor, 1715.

Stone Axe of diorite (fig. 5), of elegant shape and finely finished,
Figs. 3, 4. Highland Brooch of Silver, found in Mull, obverse and reverse (actual size).
7 inches in length, $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches in greatest breadth, and 1 inch in thickness through the shaft-hole, which is 1 inch in diameter and placed nearly in the centre of the implement. The cutting edge expands to a width of $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches, the expansion being somewhat greater to the one side than to the other. The butt end terminates in a flat cylindrical hammer-like ending. The two broadest faces of the implement are bordered by a marginal groove or sinking, which dies out towards the cutting edge, but crosses over and returns from about half an inch below the butt, whereon there is a slight projection on one of the faces to balance the greater expansion of the cutting edge towards that.
face. From this marginal groove on the broader faces the sides of the implement swell out gradually towards the centre, being there well rounded, and the whole surface uniformly smoothed or polished. The shape is peculiar, but is merely a variety of the general form, of which examples are given by Sir John Evans in figs. 136–140 of *Ancient Stone Implements of Great Britain*, being perforated axes with expanded cutting edge and hammer-ended butt, though these are all more hollowed on the faces. It was found by Robert Howden on the farm of Longniddry, East Lothian, about the year 1800. [This fine Stone Axe has since been presented to the Museum by Miss Howden.]


Collection of Articles from a refuse-heap or kitchen midden on Corstorphine Hill, including Shells, Bones, Bone Implements, Hammer Stones, Cup-marked Stones, Upper Stone of Grain Rubber or Saddle Quern, and fragments of Pottery.

Mr. Herdman supplies the following notes of this refuse-heap:

Previous to the finding of the specimens which I now exhibit, my attention had been attracted from time to time to the frequent occurrence of the shells of the common edible molluscs and bones of vertebrate animals in a fragmentary condition, scattered about the north-west end of the hill. By subsequent investigation, I found that the shell-mound which has been the source of these scattered remains is not now *in situ*, having been transferred to its present position as part of the tiring removed by the quarry workmen from the surface of the rock in the extension of their quarrying operations. Judging from the amount of debris now lying about, it may be inferred that the shell-heap was originally of considerable dimensions.

The following is a list of the relics which, after many careful and prolonged searches, I have succeeded in finding.

**Mollusca.**—Periwinkle (*Littorina littorea*); Whelk (*Buccinum undatum*); Limpet (*Patella vulgaris*); Mussel (*Mytilus edulis*).

**Vertebrata.**—Many bone fragments, mostly indeterminable, some of birds, others of the larger ruminants.

**Bone Implement.**—Fragment, 2½ inches in length, of a long bone,
nearly a quarter of an inch in diameter, which has one end cut across in an oblique direction.

**Stone Implements.**—Anvil-Stone of red sandstone, 8 x 6 inches, bearing on one face four cup-marks about 1 inch in diameter and half an inch deep, and on the other face a regularly scooped circular cavity 4 inches in diameter and about 2 inches in depth.

Nine Hammer-Stones, all water-worn pebbles, mostly of quartz or quartzite, of about 4 inches diameter, and bearing traces of abrasion by use round their edges or on their ends.

Grain Rubber or Upper Rubbing-Stone of a Saddle Quern of whinstone, oval in shape, measuring 9½ x 6½ inches, and 2 inches in thickness, the grinding face worn smooth, the back rounded, slightly broken on one side.

Spindle Whorl of red sandstone, 1½ inches in diameter, with rounded edges, and a very narrow spindle-hole, not exceeding ¼ of an inch in diameter.

**Pottery.**—Fragment of coarse pottery, being about a fourth part of the flat bottom of a vessel which must have been about 6 inches in diameter at the base, and 1 inch in its least thickness, imperfectly fired, and black in the fracture, and not fashioned on the wheel.

Portion of the turned-over rim of a vessel, which must have been at least 9 inches diameter at the mouth. It is made of clay with an admixture of small stones, well fired, but not fashioned on the wheel.

3. By the University of St Andrews and the Grammar School of Aberdeen.

The Archery Medals of these Institutions.

[See the subsequent Paper by Alexander J. S. Brook.]

The following Communications were read:—