



Porcelain plate decorated with images of two Highland soldiers.  
Export ware, China, Qing Dynasty, c.1745 © National Museums Scotland

# East Asian Collections in Scottish Museums Edinburgh and Lothians

## **Edinburgh and Lothians**

**(City of Edinburgh, East Lothian, Midlothian, West Lothian)**

Edinburgh Central Library, City of Edinburgh Council

Linlithgow Heritage Trust

National Galleries of Scotland

National Library of Scotland

National Museums Scotland

National Trust for Scotland: Newhailes House and Gardens

Royal Botanic Garden Edinburgh

University of Edinburgh Special Collections and Museums

## Edinburgh Central Library

**Location of Collections** 7-9 George IV Bridge  
Edinburgh EH1 1EG

### Published Information

Online collections: <https://yourlibrary.edinburgh.gov.uk/web/arena/capital-collections>

*A Wider World* Collections Review (1994): Not surveyed

### Collection Overview

The East Asian collection comprises around 700 individual items including volume/part number. Most of these items were the property of Henry Dyer and were donated to the library by his daughter, Marie Ferguson Dyer.

#### China

2 items

#### Japan

193 items

#### Korea

No known artefacts.

### Known Donors

Donor	No of Objects	Key objects / object types
Henry Dyer	174	Paintings, albums, woodblock prints
Henry Dyer (possibly)	1	Photographic album
Isabella Morison-Millar	37	Japanese woodblock prints

## Edinburgh Central Library

### Introduction

#### 1. Dealers – Collectors

Edinburgh City Library received two donations of the Henry Dyer Collection in 1945 and 1955, gifted by Marie Ferguson Dyer in honour of her father Henry Dyer (1848-1918). These donations together consisted of 48 loose sheets of Japanese woodblock prints, a number of bound woodblock-printed volumes, scrolls and photographs. The remainder of the Dyer Collection was gifted to The Mitchell Library and Glasgow Museums.

#### 2. East Asia and Scotland (evidence of Scottish interest in the wider world)

Henry Dyer was a Scottish engineer and an educational reformer who was hired by the Meiji (Enlightened Rule) government to become the founding Principal and the Professor of Engineering at the Imperial College of Engineering (*Kobudaigakkō*) in Tokyo. Dyer was resident in Japan from 1873 to 1882 and, on leaving Japan, he was awarded the Order of the Rising Sun (Third Class) for his contribution to Japan's modernisation.

Isabella Morison-Millar donated a group of Japanese woodblock prints to Edinburgh Central Library in 1949.

#### 3. Star Objects – Objects of historical, national or international significance

The star object in the collection is a handscroll by Furuyama Moromasa (fl. c.1741-1748), titled *Theatres of the East* (*Azuma yarō* 吾妻野楼), currently on loan to National Museums Scotland and on display in the *Exploring East Asia* gallery. The painting depicts an extended street scene in the theatre districts, Sakai-chō and Fukiya-chō, in Edo, the shogun's power centre. In the lower register, numerous shops line the street and in the upper register various kinds of theatrical entertainment are shown in the spaces behind. Boards above the entrances to the theatres give the titles of plays (including acts) and the names of actors. The scroll closes with a view of a bath-house. The plays and actors are dateable from records to c.1699–1702. A handscroll identified as the pair to this one, depicting Shin-Yoshiwara, the pleasure quarter, is held by the Museo Stibbert, Florence.

Fig. [IL 2015.59.1] *Theatres of the East*. Painted handscroll by Furuyama Moromasa, Japan, 1710-1730. Henry Dyer Collection © Edinburgh Central Library



Fig. D34484pr58 *Genji Cards*. Album cover decorated with raised lacquer shells, Japan, 19th century. Henry Dyer Collection © Edinburgh Central Library



Fig. D34484pr26 *Murasaki Shikibu Genji Cards*. Woodblock print by Utagawa Kunisada II, Edo, Japan, 1857. Henry Dyer Collection © Edinburgh Central Library



Fig. D34491pr8 *Open Eyes and A Cheerful Heart*. Painting of cherry blossom by Murata Kōkoku, 1858, Japan. Henry Dyer Collection © Edinburgh Central Library



## East Asian Collections

### China

#### 1. Works on Paper/Silk

There are two books in the library's collection: *Paintings by Qi Baishi* (*Qi Baishi huaji* 齊白石畫集), published in 1952; and *Ten Bamboo Studio Manual* (*Shizhuzhai jianpu* 十竹齋箋譜) by Hu Zhengyan (1584–1662), a facsimile published in 1952.

### Japan

#### 1. Works on Paper/Silk

The Henry Dyer collection at Edinburgh Central Library comprises scroll paintings, painting albums, woodblock print albums and loose woodblock prints.

The painted handscroll of Edo's theatre district from c.1720 was produced by Furuyama Moromasa and is currently on loan to National Museums Scotland. The scroll is on display in the *Exploring East Asia* gallery.

The library holds Buddhist paintings, paintings in the Chinese style, Kanō School works, Nara *ehon* and landscape paintings (over 100 works).

A painting album in the collection titled *Open Eyes and A Cheerful Heart* (*Katsumoku rōshin* 豁目朗心, 1855) contains 106 works, alternating between calligraphy and painting, by a diverse range of artists apparently working in Edo. There is also an album of 66 pages of miniature paintings (and some calligraphy), the majority by artists of the Kanō lineage.

In the collection there is a large folding album of paintings by various artists, c.1818-1830, an album of calligraphy samples compiled in the late Edo period (c.1603-1868) and a folding album comprising 16 paintings on silk by Kyoto artists, c.1841 (works are possibly inauthentic). There is a folding album of sketches of figures on paper by a painter whose seal reads Gyokushi 玉枝. A second album, also signed Gyokushi, contains sketches of birds and flowers.

There is an album with the title slip, *Brocade Pictures of the East* (*Azuma nishiki-e* 東錦絵, c.1857), containing 140 woodblock prints from three print series with designs by Utagawa Kunisada and Utagawa Hiroshige. They are *The Seven Variations of Iroha* (*Seisho nanatsu iroha* 清書七伊呂波), *Comparison of Thirty-six Selected Verses* (*Mitate sanjū-rokku sen* 見立三十六句撰), and *Fifty-three Stations by Paired Brushes* (*Sōhitsu gojūsan-tsugi* 双筆五十三次). A second print album in the collection has a wooden cover decorated with shells from the shell matching game in raised relief. This album contains the 54 woodblock prints from the series *Murasaki Shikibu Genji Cards* (*Murasaki Shikibu Genji karuta* 紫式部源氏かるた), by Utagawa Kunisada II published c.1857. A third album contains 54 woodblock prints from

the series *A Modern Collection of Genji in Brocade Pictures* (*Ima Genji nishiki-e awase* 今源氏錦絵合) by Utagawa Kunisada (1786-1864), published 1852

There is an album of the woodblock print series *Pictures of Japanese History* (*Nihon rekishi zue* 日本歴史図会) by Yōshū Chikanobu (1838-1912), published in 1898.

There are two woodblock-printed books: *One Hundred Views of Mt. Fuji*, 3 vols (*Fugaku hyakkei* 富岳百景) by Katsushika Hokusai, reprinted in 1875; and *Bird and Flower Pictures*, vol 2 (*Kachō gaden* 花鳥画伝) by Katsushika Taitō, published in 1849.

There are 48 loose woodblock prints in the Dyer collection by the artists: Kikugawa Eizan (1787-1867), Utagawa Kuniyoshi (1798-1861), Utagawa Yoshikazu (fl. c.1850-1870), Utagawa Kunisada (1786-1865), Utagawa Sadahide (1807-c.1873), Utagawa Yoshitsuya (1822-1866), Utagawa Toyokuni (1769-1825), Utagawa Kunitaru (fl. c.1818-1860), Utagawa Hiroshige (1797-1858), Kawanabe Kyōsai (1831-1889) and Utagawa Kunikiyo II (fl. c.1850-1880).

Councillor Isabella Morison-Millar donated 37 woodblock prints to Edinburgh Central Library in 1949. These prints included works by Utagawa Kunisada (1786-1865), Utagawa Yoshiiku (1833-1904) and Baidō Kokunimasa (1874-1944).

## 10. Photography

Edinburgh Central Library has an album containing 198 postcards of which 169 are Japanese. The postcards date from 1907-1917 and depict famous tourist locations in Japan, such as Yokohama, Hakone, Tokyo, Nikko, Osaka, Kyoto and Kobe. The donor of this album has not been identified.

There is one photograph album that comprises 67 separate mounted prints. This album was presented to the library in a lacquerware box. The photographs have been attributed to the photographer Baron Raimund von Stillfried (1839-1911) and are titled *Views and Costumes of China & Japan*, possibly dated 1879-1883. This item is possibly from the Dyer collection.

## Linlithgow Heritage Trust

**Location of Collections**      Linlithgow Partnership Centre  
High Street  
Linlithgow EH49 7EZ

### Published Information

Online collections:      Not currently available

*A Wider World* Collections Review (1994):      Not surveyed

### Collection Overview

The museum does not have many East Asian items and only holds one item that is of relevance to this survey.

#### China

1 item. The collection has one pair of shoes.

#### Japan

No known Japanese artefacts.

#### Korea

No known Korean artefacts.

### Known Donors

There is no donor information for this one item.

## National Galleries of Scotland

**Location of Collections** Scottish National Gallery of Modern Art  
Modern One  
75 Belford Road  
Edinburgh EH4 3DR

Scottish National Portrait Gallery  
1 Queen Street  
Edinburgh EH2 1JD

### Published Information

Online collections: <https://www.nationalgalleries.org/search?search>

*A Wider World* Collections Review (1994): Not surveyed

### Collection Overview

There are over 108 East Asian items in the collection.

#### China

Over 18 items. This total comprises 3 photograph albums that contain over 200 photographs and around 10 loose photographs. There are Chinese paintings and contemporary prints in the collection.

#### Japan

Over 90 items. This total comprises 37 woodcuts, 5 painting albums, 2 books, 1 photograph album, c.10 lantern slides, c.10 stereoscopic views of Japan, photographs and contemporary works. The collection has woodcuts from the late-Edo period (c.1603-1868) to the early-Shōwa period (1926-1989) and volumes of ink sketches from the Meiji period (1868-1912). There are also contemporary works by Daidō Moriyama (b.1938), Kishio Suga (b.1944) and Hideo Hagiwara (1913-2007). A portion of the collection still awaits cataloguing and is of unknown provenance.

#### Korea

No known Korean artefacts.

### Known Donors

Donor	No of Objects	Key objects / object types
Probably John Duncan	>12	Japanese bound volumes of ink sketches
Mrs Jessie Macgregor	>11	Japanese woodblock prints
Sir David Young Cameron	2	Chinese paintings, colours on silk
Mrs Riddell	10	Photographs of China

## National Galleries of Scotland

### Introduction

#### 1. Dealers – Collectors

Prints and bound 'drawings', actually ink sketches on paper, are assumed to have come from two donors: the Scottish symbolist painters John Duncan (1866-1945) and William York Macgregor (1855-1923). In 1942 a group of nine Japanese woodblock prints that were bequeathed by Jessie Watson, the wife of William York Macgregor, were formally accessioned. However, records of donations made during the Second World War (1939-1945) were not always detailed. As a result, the provenance for the ink sketches is uncertain. The group of five sketchbooks probably came from what is known as the 'John Duncan Bequest' in 1946. Sir David Young Cameron (1865-1945) donated two Chinese paintings to the National Galleries of Scotland.

#### 2. East Asia and Scotland (evidence of Scottish interest in the wider world)

The East Asian works in the National Galleries of Scotland were largely donated by Scottish artists.

#### 3. Star Objects – Objects of historical, national or international significance

The five volumes containing miniature ink sketches copied after well-known Japanese works are of interest to researchers and practising artists. The sketchbooks provide an insight into how Japanese artists developed their craft and incorporated traditional themes into their repertoire.

The East Asian photography collection is of national and international significance. Items from this collection are currently on loan to National Museums Scotland and the National Library of Scotland.

Fig. Miniature ink sketch of blossoming plum by Hasegawa Ranseki, Japan, 1891-3

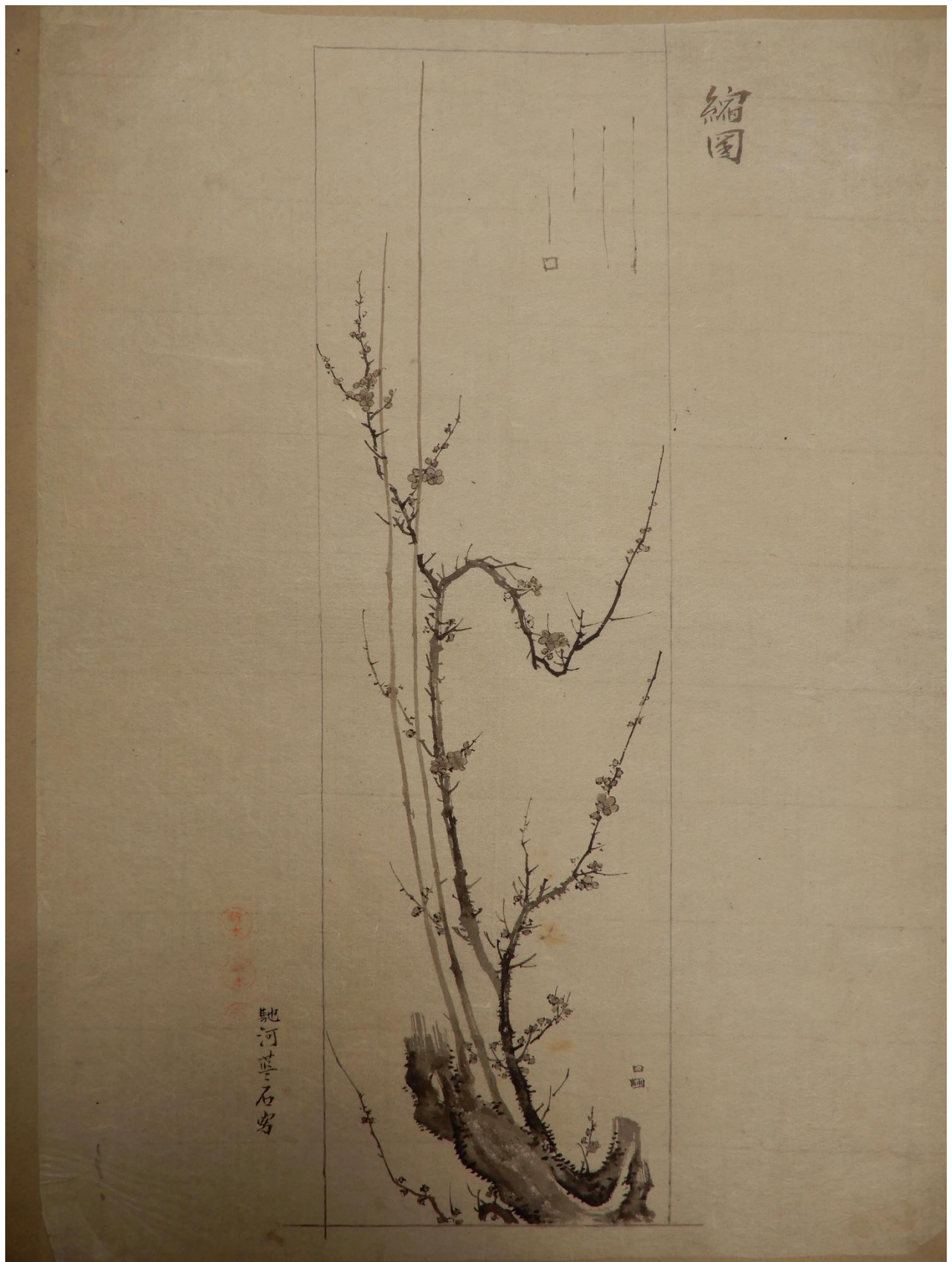


Fig. Miniature sketches by Hasegawa Ranseki, Japan, 1891-1893



Fig. Book titled *Kyoto Dances*, Kyoto, Japan, 1932



## East Asian Collections

### China

#### 1. Works on Paper/Silk/Pith

There are three paintings that are connected to China. Two possibly 17th-century works on silk depict a seated woman and man – both are ancestor portraits. Sir David Young Cameron bequeathed the paintings to the National Galleries of Scotland in 1945. There is also one oil-painting, a portrait of Sir James Haldane Stewart Lockhart (1858-1937), by the artist and author Chiang Yee 蒋彝 (1903-1977). Lockhart joined the British Colonial Hong Kong government in 1882 and served as the Government Commissioner of Weihaiwei in Northern China between 1902-1921. The painting is dated 1933 and was gifted to the National Galleries of Scotland by George Watson's College, Edinburgh in 2006.

The Scottish National Gallery of Modern Art collection has a silkscreen and lithograph by the Taiwanese artist Liu Kuo-sung (b.1932), titled *Floating Mountains* (1979), from the Commonwealth Print Portfolio. There is also a brush and ink work by Fang Zhaoling (1914-2006), titled *Lotus* (1960), that was purchased in 1968.

#### 10. Photography

The Stewart Lockhart photographic archive consists of around 2,000 photographs. Most are by unknown photographers or members of the Lockhart family, but some Chinese photographers are represented, eg Ah Fong (c.1838-1890) and Mee Cheung (fl. c.1890-1956). The collection is on long-term loan to National Galleries of Scotland from George Watson's College. Other parts of the collection (archival documents and objects) are on long-term loan to the National Library of Scotland and National Museums Scotland.

The National Galleries of Scotland holds one album of 52 photographs by Afong Lai and his studio, including the only known portrait of him.

There are around 10 photographs of China by Thomas Child, gifted by Mrs Riddell in memory of Peter Fletcher Riddell.

The National Galleries of Scotland also has two albums of photographs of China, one containing 98 photographs and the other 46 photographs. There is an additional photograph album which shows a range of locations, including photographs of China.

# Japan

## 1. Works on Paper/Silk

There is a book in the collection titled *Kyoto Dances* (*Miyako Odori* 都をどり), 1932, with colour photographic plates and English text, that was produced for the tourist market to promote local attractions, dance performances, and sight-seeing destinations.

The National Galleries of Scotland has a collection of over 37 woodblock prints by the artists: Katsushika Hokusai (1760-1849), Utagawa Hiroshige (1797-1858), Utagawa Hiroshige II (1826-1869), Kitagawa Utamaro (1753-1806), Yoshida Hiroshi (1876-1950), Kawase Hasui (1883-1957), Utagawa Toyokuni I (1769-1825), Utagawa Kunisada (1786-1865), Utagawa Kuniyoshi (1798-1861), Utagawa Yoshitora (fl. c.1836-1882), Ohara Shoson (1877-1945), Utagawa Kunimasa (1773-1810), Utagawa Kunimaru (1793-1829), Kikugawa Eizan (1787-1867), Shibata Zeshin (1807-1891), Totoya Hokkei (1780-1850), Tsukioka Kōgyo (1869-1927) and Imao Keinen (1845-1924). There are reproduction prints of Utagawa Hiroshige's celebrated *Fifty-three Stations of the Tōkaidō* series in the collection.

11 of the woodcuts came from the Mrs W Y Macgregor Bequest in 1942 and 12 works are probably part of the John Duncan Bequest in 1946. There are more uncatalogued items that demand further research.

The collection has five thin volumes of ink sketches by the artist Hasekawa Ranseki that date from 1891 and 1893. It is believed that John Duncan bequeathed these works in 1946 but this provenance is not secure. The titles of the sketchbooks translate as *A Scrapbook of Miniature Drawings for Copying* and *A Collection of Tracings*.

## 10. Photography

National Galleries of Scotland has a photographically illustrated book *The Great Earthquake in Japan*, 1891, by John Milne and William Kinninmond that was purchased in 2010.

There are around 10 lantern slides of Japanese scenes and 10 stereoscopic views of Japan.

The collection has one album showing a range of locations including Japan.

There are six contemporary photographs by Kishio Suga (b.1944) that were purchased in 2017, in addition to 18 hand-coloured photographs from the Meiji period (1868-1912). The collection also includes time-based media by Daidō Moriyama (b.1938).

# National Library of Scotland

**Location of Collections**      George IV Bridge  
Edinburgh EH1 1EW

## Published Information

Online collections: <https://www.nls.uk/catalogues>

*A Wider World* Collections Review (1994): Not surveyed

*Captured Shadows: The Photographic Journeys of John Thomson 1837-1921*, exhibition (1996)

## Collection Overview

The National Library of Scotland has extensive holdings of British printed books, official publications and maps relating to East Asia, received through legal deposit, as well as archive and manuscript collections relating to Scots and the region. The National Library also looks to acquire printed and manuscript material from outside the UK which relates to Scottish people travelling and working in East Asia, and has a small collection of Chinese books printed between 1655 and 1912, presented to the Advocates Library in the early 20th century and transferred to the National Library of Scotland on its foundation in 1925. Among the archive and manuscript collections there is the Stewart Lockhart archive loan, papers of Scottish church missions to China and Japan, and the papers of James Watson and Ruth Tait, both of whom witnessed the siege of Xi'an in 1926. The John Murray archive includes correspondence from the traveller Isabella (Bird) Bishop (1831-1904).

Photographs are spread between printed and manuscript collections. Among the printed collections there are photographs, and photographically illustrated books, of China and South-East Asia by Edinburgh-born photographer John Thomson (1837-1921), along with modern prints made from Thomson's original negatives for a major exhibition of his work, *Captured Shadows*, in 1996. There are also early 20th-century books on China illustrated with photogravures from images taken by Scottish businessman and amateur photographer, Donald Mennie, and *Sights and Scenes on the Tokaido* (Tokyo, 1892) with collotypes of photographs by Kazumasa Ogawa (1860-1930) from the 1890s, the Scot James Murdoch (1856-1921) having produced the English language edition for Ogawa. In the manuscript collections there are photographs taken by Isabella (Bird) Bishop during her travels through Korea (1894-1897), Japan (1895-1897) and China (1896-1897). The church mission collections also contain photographs of East Asia which are in the International Mission Photography Archive:

<http://digitallibrary.usc.edu/cdm/search/collection/p15799coll123/searchterm/china!Photographs%20from%20Scottish%20Missions,%20the%20National%20Library%20of%20Scotland/field/all!parta/mode/all!exact/conn/and!and/order/nosort>.

# National Museums Scotland

**Location of Collections**      National Museums Collection Centre  
242 West Granton Road  
Edinburgh EH5 1JA

## Published Information

Online collections: <https://www.nms.ac.uk/explore-our-collections/search-our-collections/>

*A Wider World* Collections Review (1994): 17,463 objects

## Collection Overview

There are around 25,000 East Asian items in the collection.

### China

About 11,000 items. The collection includes a wide variety of artefacts (ceramics, jade, textiles, lacquers and bronzes) from the Neolithic period to the 21st century. The total number does not include c.10,000 photographic slides and prints from the Ann Paludan collection of Chinese historical sculptures. In addition, there are about 1,200 items in the Himalaya collection. The collection is supported by important loans, most notably from the Royal Collection Trust and those relating to Sir James Stewart Lockhart (1858–1937).

### Japan

13,362 items. The Japanese art and material culture objects range from the prehistoric to the present day but, like most collections in Europe, is strongest in works of the Edo period (c.1603–1868). For example, the collection of 983 *netsuke* toggles and over 4,000 woodblock prints are predominantly Edo-period. However, there is an important prehistoric collection of c.2,000 artefacts from the Jōmon (c.10,000 BCE–300 BCE), Yayoi (c.400 BCE–250 CE), and Kofun (c.250–538 CE) periods. The collection of c.360 Ainu objects is also significant.

### Korea

There are c.400 objects ranging from ceramics and lacquer to textiles. The collection consists mainly of material from the 18th and 19th centuries, the latter period of the Joseon dynasty (1392–1897).

## Known Donors

<b>Donor/collector</b>	<b>No of Objects</b>	<b>Key objects / object types</b>
Dr Neil Gordon Munro	c.2,675	Ceramics and tools from Jōmon Yayoi and Kofun periods, Ainu material (Japan)
William Cleverly Alexander/ Rachel and Jane Alexander	58	Chinese and Japanese ceramics
David and Anne Hyatt King	c.500	Chinese and Japanese (c.400) ceramics
Rene Finch	212	Japanese ceramics
Sammy Yukuan Lee	43	Chinese lacquers
Thomas Clarke-Thornhill	27	Japanese gift-wrapping cloths
Mrs Lebe Tokimasa	700	Japanese household items
Lieutenant-Colonel Kenneth Dingwall	639	Chinese (c.500), Japanese and Korean ceramics
Samuel Couling-Frank Chalfant collection	1,784	Chinese oracle bones
Emberley Collection	102	Korean artefacts, various
Admiral David Robertson-MacDonald	16	Korean artefacts, various
Ann Paludan		c.10,000 photographic prints and slides of Chinese historical sculptures

# National Museums Scotland

## Introduction

### 1. Dealers – Collectors

The diverse collection of Japanese prehistoric artefacts is of international significance. The material was donated between 1908 and 1930 by the Scottish physician Dr Neil Gordon Munro (1864–1942) and numbers more than 2,600 items. This includes ceramics, stone tools, shells and bones, dating from the Jōmon (c.10,000 BCE–300 BCE), Yayoi (c.400 BCE–250 CE) and Kofun (c.250–538 CE) periods. Some of these illustrate the close technological links with the Asian continent, and the Korean peninsula in particular.

From Neil Gordon Munro also came a group of about 350 objects from the Ainu people of Hokkaido, including ritual items, domestic clothing and accessories. These were collected by Munro when he lived in Hokkaido and worked as a physician to the Ainu community in Nibutani village. Many of these items were exhibited in Japan in 2002.

Korean artefacts are represented in what remains of the Emberley Collection and include fans, playing cards, porcelain, lacquer, gaming pieces, tobacco pipes, hats and items of footwear.

Within the ceramic collections, the collection of Lieutenant-Colonel Kenneth Dingwall is noteworthy. After his retirement from military service, Dingwall actively collected East Asian ceramics from around 1913 onwards, and in 1921 Dingwall founded the Oriental Ceramic Society. Between 1919 and 1943, Dingwall sold and gifted a total of 639 ceramics to National Museums Scotland. About 500 of these wares were Chinese.

### 2. East Asia and Scotland (evidence of Scottish interest in the wider world)

The majority of National Museums Scotland's large *netsuke* collection (c.1,000) derives from donations by John Jordan (c.230) in 1914 and E J Fyfe (c.600) in 1946.

### 3. Star Objects – Objects of historical, national or international significance

Munro collection of Ainu materials.

Munro collection of Japanese prehistoric artefacts.

Couling-Chalfant Chinese oracle bone collection.

Chinese lacquer collection.

Japanese woodblock print collection.

*Netsuke* collection.

Chinese Mao era (1950s-1970s) collection.

Ann Paludan Photographic Collection of Chinese Historical Sculptures (c.10,000 prints and slides).

Contemporary art and craft objects from China, Japan and Korea.

David and Anne Hyatt King collection of ceramics.

Fig. A.1936.419 Vessel for serving drinks (*zun*), China, Han dynasty (206 BCE-220 CE)  
© National Museums Scotland



Fig. A.1870.39 A Cloisonné vase, Japan, 1850-1870 © National Museums Scotland

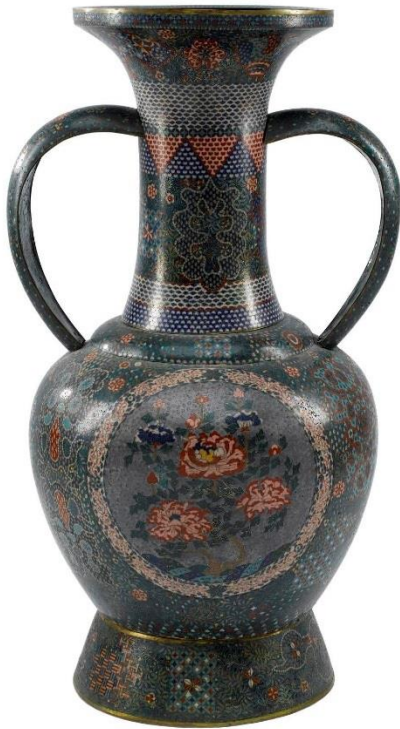


Fig. A.1919.496 Drinking cup and stand with inlaid slip design, Korea, early 13th century  
© National Museums Scotland



Fig. A.1905.352 Abbot's dress apron of carved bones, Tibet, Gyangze, Pelkor Chode Monastery, China © National Museums Scotland



## East Asian Collections

### China

#### 1. Works on Paper/Silk/Pith

Paintings, prints and rubbings in the collection include ink rubbings from the Han dynasty (206 BCE-220 CE) Wu Liang Family Shrine and from the Tang Nestorian Stele (781) which documents early Christianity in China. A painting on silk, *Fishing in a Willow Brook* (*Liu xi chuidiao*), on the theme of fishing in seclusion, is attributed to Wang Hui, from the Qing Dynasty, Kangxi reign, and is dated 1706. Among the most notable items in this collection is a group of 65 single-pages of finely detailed illustrations painted on silk from the *Illustrations of Imperial Ritual Paraphernalia* (*Huangchao liqi tushi*), produced between 1760 and 1766.

Recent years have seen the acquisition of early modern paintings, including works by the monk-painter Xugu (1823–1896) and Jiang Jie (fl. 1800–32). Late Qing-period pieces include paintings of genre and religious subjects, and anonymous watercolour paintings produced in Guangzhou (formerly Canton) for export to Europe.

In 2013, with the support of the Art Fund, National Museums Scotland acquired a large collection of propaganda posters, lacquer plaques, ceramics and textiles from the 1960s to the 1970s, illustrating political themes prominent during China's heavily politicised Mao era.

#### 2. Metalware

The metalwork collection includes a small number of late Shang-dynasty (c.1250 BCE-1050 BCE) to Han-dynasty (206 BCE-220 CE) bronze vessels and some bear inscriptions. There are also bronze mirrors and weapons, such as *ge* or dagger-axes, swords and spearheads. The collection also includes pieces of cloisonné and enamels, some of imperial provenance and some produced in Guangzhou (formerly Canton) for the export market.

A small number of Buddhist gilt bronzes, of both Chinese and Sino-Tibetan figures of Song (960-1279) to Qing (1644-1911) date, exemplify the skill of Chinese craftsmen in producing high quality, large scale gilded bronze figures. China's Buddhist and Daoist traditions are reflected through figurative images, in both three and two dimensions, of lacquered wood, bamboo, ivory, ceramics, cloisonné, stone, metal and soapstone.

#### 3. Cloisonné and Glass

There are fine examples of Chinese cloisonné in the collection. For example, there is a 16th-century vase of cloisonné enamel on copper, decorated with fishes among lotus and other aquatic plants. There are 68 items in the glass collection, mostly vessels, and some bear imperial workshop marks.

#### 4. Ceramics

The ceramic collection includes almost 2,000 items from all periods and dynasties of Chinese history, ranging from Yangshao culture (c.5000–3000 BCE), Neolithic period through the Han (206 BCE–220 CE) and Tang (618–906) dynasties, and continuing through the Song (960–1279), Yuan (1279–1368), Ming (1368–1644) and Qing (1644–1911) up until the 21st century, with material from the Mao era (1950s–1970s) and beyond.

The ceramics in the collection are representative of many different kilns across China, of different forms, types, periods of production, glazes, styles and techniques. The single largest acquisition remains the pieces acquired from Lieutenant-Colonel Kenneth Dingwall (1869–1946) between 1919 and 1925.

There are also many fine examples of export wares intended for the European market among others, illustrating the skill of Chinese craftsmen in adapting to new markets and tastes. This includes armorial porcelains commissioned by members of the Scottish aristocracy, and bearing their heraldic devices. 21st-century ceramics from Shanghai design studio Spin Ceramics have been acquired more recently. These represent the very recent development of studio ceramics in the People's Republic of China.

#### 5. Lacquer

The lacquer collection is notable and features many fine pieces spanning a range of historical periods, exemplifying the full range of Chinese lacquer techniques and materials. It ranges from small lacquer containers and vessels to large pieces of imperial lacquered furniture. Around 20% were part of the collection of the noted scholar of Chinese antiquities Sammy Yukuan Lee (1902–2011).

One example is a rice measure of carved red, green and brown lacquer, decorated with five-clawed dragons in clouds above mountains and sea. This item has a reign mark on its base and dates to the Jiajing reign (1521–1567), Ming dynasty (1368–1644).

#### 6. Carved Ivory/Stone/Wood

Jade has always been significant in Chinese culture, and the collection demonstrates this through a number of early jades. Later jades and hardstones include some imperially inscribed pieces as well as figurative carvings, belt plaques, brush pots, table screens, plaques, and vessels. One example is an 18th-century double vase carved from a single piece of jade and decorated with branches of *lingzhi* fungus and *taotie* masks.

Carvings in bamboo, wood, ivory and rhinoceros horn are found in the collection, demonstrating the skill of Chinese craftsmen in working across a diverse range of materials. These carvings were produced for, and associated with, China's literati elites of the Ming and Qing periods. Other artefacts associated with the scholar's studio include furniture, brush rests, brushes, table screens, and wrist rests, as well as a wide range of decorative objects that may have been collected, viewed, used or studied by scholars. There is also a group of carved soapstone artefacts produced mainly for the export trade.

## **7. Textiles (Dress/Embroidery)**

The textile collection is important and of late Qing (1644-1911) and Republican date (1912-1949). Numbering nearly 1,000 items, it features a variety of accessories, headgear and footwear, official and informal dress, seasonal dress and theatrical costumes. This material illustrates China as an ethnically diverse culture, containing examples of Han dress and those of minorities such as the Manchu, Tibetan and Miao.

## **11. Miscellany**

Oracle bones, which are usually of turtle plastron or oxen scapula, were used for divination during the late Shang dynasty (c.1250-1050 BCE). The divinatory queries, and sometimes interpretations of the responses from the deities and ancestors, were inscribed on the bones. These inscriptions, known as oracle bone script, are the earliest known form of systematic Chinese writing.

Formed in China between 1903 and 1908 by two missionaries, Samuel Couling (1859-1922) and Frank Chalfant (1862-1914), the Couling-Chalfant oracle bone collection was assembled only a few years after the oracle bones were recognised for what they are. National Museums Scotland purchased a large portion of the Couling-Chalfant collection in 1909, making it one of the earliest such collections and the second largest outside East Asia.

# Japan

## 1. Works on Paper/Silk

From Japan's early modern period the most substantial representation is pictorial art, with around 4,600 colour woodblock prints dating from the 19th century. These were part of a joint purchase with the South Kensington Museum (now Victoria and Albert Museum) in 1887. They cover the four major print genres - warriors, landscapes, beauties and theatre - with the majority of works being by the renowned artists Utagawa Kuniyoshi (1798-1861), Utagawa Kunisada (1786-1865) and Utagawa Hiroshige (1797-1858). The group also includes some woodblock-printed books, numbering about 30 titles. More recently, collecting has aimed to increase the representation of early modern paintings, in hanging scroll, handscroll, album and folding screen formats. There are sacred and secular works in the collection, including two Buddhist paintings and numerous examples of Kanō school-trained artists.

20th-century arts are well represented, with a group of about 40 revivalist woodblock prints from the 1930s and about 40 works by print artists of the 1980s and 1990s.

## 2. Metalware

In arms and armour, there are six suits of armour, around 20 swords, daggers and glaives, five matchlock guns and an indoor archery set. Some of the swords and spears were transferred from the South Kensington Museum in 1866, having formed part of the diplomatic gift from the shogun Tokugawa Iemochi (1846-66) to Queen Victoria in 1859. There is also a collection of about 275 finely crafted sword-guards (J. *tsuba*).

Buddhist artefacts are well represented in the collection with three large bronze figural sculptures and two large bronze temple lanterns.

Contemporary metalwork includes work by Hatakeyama Kōji (b.1956), Ōsumi Yukie (b.1945) and Iwata Hiroki (b.1965).

Jewellery artists include Hiramatsu Yasuki (1926-2012), Suō Emiko (b.1966), Oda Makiko (b.1966) and Sonobe Etsuko (b.1955).

## 3. Cloisonné and Glass

There is contemporary glass by Takahashi Yoshihiko (b.1958) and Miyake Michiko (b.1963) and about 30 cloisonné pieces, almost all of which were acquired before 1900.

## 4. Ceramics

There are about 1,000 ceramics from the early modern period to the mid-20th century. The historic collection includes many fine examples of export porcelain as well as pieces in domestic taste; a particular strength is the group of 58 works given in 1956 by the sisters

Rachel and Jane Alexander. These were collected by their father, the banker William Cleverly Alexander (1840–1916), who was a patron of James McNeill Whistler. A recent donation from Rene Finch of 212 pieces illustrates the development of Chinese-style blue-and-white porcelain (known as Shonsui) in Japan. In 2015 a group of more than 400 Japanese ceramics was donated by David and Anne Hyatt King via the Art Fund. It is a strong representation of 18th-century porcelain presentation pieces and of the works by various named potters' lineages from the mid-19th through to the late 20th century, considerably strengthening the Museum's holdings in these areas. A small exhibition, *Masters of Japanese Porcelain*, was opened in March 2015 to celebrate the gift and the entire collection is available to view online. This has made Edinburgh an essential destination in Europe for anyone wishing to study these areas of ceramic production.

Following an exhibition at the National Museum of Scotland in 1993, the Kondō family, known for their underglaze blue-decorated (J. *sometsuke*) porcelain, are strongly represented. Other potters include Sakiyama Takayuki (b.1958) and Kishi Eiko (b.1948). Two contemporary pieces – a porcelain bowl by Hitomi Hosono (b.1978) and a triangular plate by Katō Tsubusa (b.1962) – were recently added to the collection.

## **5. Lacquer**

There are around 150 lacquerware items, mainly writing and document boxes, picnic equipment and various kinds of small containers. The lacquer accoutrements for men comprise 67 medicine cases (J. *inrō*).

Within the museum's collection there are lacquered household shrines.

## **6. Carved Ivory/Stone/Wood**

There are 983 *netsuke* toggles, the majority deriving from donations by John Jordan in 1914 and E J Fyfe in 1946.

From Neil Gordon Munro also came a group of about 350 objects from the Ainu people of Hokkaido, including ritual items.

## **7. Textiles (Dress/Embroidery)**

Textiles comprise around 42 robes for men or women, and some examples of formal wear (J. *kamishimo*). This total excludes Ainu robes in the collection. There is a group of 27 finely embroidered gift covers (J. *fukusa*) donated by Thomas Clarke-Thornhill (1857–1934) in 1926. There is a large group of textile samples from the 19th century, illustrating a wide variety of production techniques, some from the gift to Queen Victoria.

Within the collection there is Ainu domestic clothing and accessories from the Neil Gordon Munro donation.

## **8. Fibre/Bamboo/Wooden Structures**

The group of about 40 musical instruments donated by Neil Gordon Munro includes three transverse harps (J. *koto*), a lute (J. *biwa*) and a *shamisen*, as well as several types which demonstrate the popularity in 19th-century Japan of Chinese-style music (J. *Min-Shingaku*).

There is a recently-acquired contemporary bamboo basket by Buseki Suikō (b.1958).

## Korea

### 1. Works on Paper/Silk

National Museums Scotland has 10 hanging scroll paintings by late 19th-century court painters, which are long term loans in the Stewart Lockhart collection. There are also rigid fans in the collection.

### 4. Ceramics

There are approximately 70 ceramic pieces in the collection. Neil Gordon Munro donated a number of early Korean ceramics from the Three Kingdoms period (c.37 BCE - 668 CE), excavated from tombs in north-eastern China and southern Japan. Goryeo-period (918-1392) celadon dishes in the collection were acquired from Mrs Marianne Bacher in 1994 and, in the following year, ceramics were donated by the family of George Douglas-Hamilton, Earl of Selkirk. Within the collection there are examples of lidded pedestal jars from the Three Kingdoms period, Joseon-period (1392-1897) *buncheong* stoneware from the 15th century, and late-Joseon white porcelain with underglaze blue and red painted decoration.

National Museums Scotland has made recent acquisitions of contemporary Korean ceramics, such as stoneware by Cho Chunghyun (fl. 1940-2019).

### 5. Lacquer

An attractive lacquer lidded box in the collection is decorated with two dragons inlaid with mother-of-pearl. This item, from the 19th century, was possibly produced for export. Recently, National Museums Scotland acquired an octagonal, lidded food box with mother-of-pearl inlay by Sohn Daehyun (b.1949).

### 7. Textiles

Items of dress from the Emberley Collection include examples of the types of hats worn as part of the military uniform in the Joseon period (K. *jeonrip*), fur-lined winter caps (K. *nambawi*), hats worn by officials (K. *samo*), hats traditionally worn by noblemen in the early Joseon period (K. *heukrip*) and courtiers' ritual hats (K. *jegwan*).

There is Korean clothing, including a man's overcoat (K. *duramagi*), a child's jacket (K. *jeogori*), and a complete court official's costume (K. *gugunbok*) made by master seamstress Koo Haeja (b.1942).

## **8. Fibre/Bamboo/Wooden Structures**

There is a small selection of wooden or bamboo stemmed pipes (K. *dambaetdae*) in the collection. The pipes have metal bowls and mouth pieces decorated with a spiral pattern known as *taegeuk*, or trigrams, representing the four elements (K. *gwae*).

# National Trust for Scotland: Newhailes House and Gardens

## Location of Collections

Newhailes House and Gardens  
Musselburgh EH21 6RY

National Trust for Scotland manages 88 properties in Scotland. This report focuses on the East Asian Collections at Newhailes House.

## Published Information

Online collections: Not currently available

*A Wider World* Collections Review (1994): Not surveyed

## Collection Overview

National Trust for Scotland has important collections of East Asian fine and applied art. The earliest items are Chinese and are located at Newhailes House. The collection comprises around 440 items, and includes 18th-century Chinese wallpapers and ceramics, as well as, 18th-century garments and textiles made of Chinese silk. Newhailes has a combination of Chinese and Japanese artefacts, many of which may have been traded through the Dutch East India Company. There are several 18th-century Japanese lacquer chests and screens.

### China

c.313 items

### Japan

c.94 items

### Korea

1 item

## Known Donors

From 1709, Newhailes House was owned by the Dalrymple family. The house and its collections were acquired by the National Trust for Scotland in 1997.

## Background Information

National Trust for Scotland conducted a separate Collections Review in 2018-2019. At the time this report was compiled, National Trust for Scotland was awaiting the arrival of a specialist who had agreed to document their Japanese collections. National Museums Scotland surveyed the collection at Newhailes House while conservation work was carried out on the building and the contents of the house were in a state of decant.

## National Trust for Scotland: Newhailes House and Gardens

### Introduction

#### 1. Dealers – Collectors

Newhailes House in Musselburgh was once home to the influential Dalrymple family who gave the house its library, rococo interiors and collections of paintings, ceramics and furniture. In 1709 the house became the home of Sir David Dalrymple (1665-1721), first Baronet. Sir David renamed this property 'Newhailes' to distinguish it from his other estate of Hailes in East Lothian. The house was extended in the period 1709-1733, and the Library Wing added in 1718-1720. His successor, Sir James Dalrymple (1692-1751), and his wife Lady Christian Hamilton, redecorated Newhailes House in the late 1730s and early 1740s, completing the library and adding a complementary wing for state apartments in 1728-1733. The Chinese silk wall hangings in the Best Bedroom and the Chinese 'wallpaper' in the Best Bedroom and Dressing Room appear to date from this period.

Their son, Sir David Dalrymple (1726-1792), inherited Newhailes House in 1751. Alexander Dalrymple (1737–1808) was also born at Newhailes, son to Sir James Dalrymple and Lady Christian Hamilton. According to the *Oxford Dictionary of National Biography*, Alexander Dalrymple was a writer for the East India Company. He was posted to Madras in 1753 and between 1759 and 1764 he made journeys from a base in Guangzhou (formerly Canton) to Borneo, the Philippines and Vietnam. Alexander Dalrymple was the first Hydrographer to the Admiralty. Newhailes House was owned by successive generations of the Dalrymple family and became a National Trust for Scotland property in 1997. The collections at Newhailes House reflect an 18th-century vogue for East Asian export wares.

#### 2. East Asia and Scotland (evidence of Scottish interest in the wider world)

Possibly the earliest East Asian item in the collection is a Momoyama period (1573-1603) export coffer decorated in gold lacquer on a sharkskin ground, with Chinese style landscapes in mother-of-pearl, bordered by a crest composed of three commas in a roundel (*mitsu-tomoe mon*). This item may have been exported from Japan to the UK by the Dutch East India Company. The ceramics in the collection comprise export ware from Japan (Arita ware of Kakiemon type) or copies of Japanese export wares ('Chinese' Imari). Late Georgian (1714-1837) furniture in the collection includes George III mahogany Chinese Chippendale-style 'Cockpen' armchairs.

#### 3. Star Objects – Objects of historical, national or international significance

The star objects in the collection are the export furniture, particularly the 18th-century, Chinese Coromandel (Ch. *kuancai*) screens and the Japanese Momoyama-period (1573-1603) lacquer coffer. Newhailes House also has a large collection of Chinese and Japanese porcelain that was produced for export to Europe.

Fig. 21.4052 Tibetan-style ceremonial ewer (*duomuhu*), Yixing, China, 18th century  
© Newhailes House and Gardens, National Trust for Scotland



Fig. 21.3016 Coromandel five-leaf screen, China, 18th century  
© Newhailes House and Gardens, National Trust for Scotland



Fig. 21.7011 Embroidered rank badge, China, Qing dynasty (1644-1911)  
Newhailes House and Gardens, National Trust for Scotland

©



Fig. 21.4141.2a Arita ware, Japan, 18thcentury © Newhailes House and Gardens, National Trust for Scotland



Fig. 21.521 Long-stemmed tobacco pipe, Korea, 18th-19th century  
© Newhailes House and Gardens, National Trust for Scotland



## East Asian Collections

### China

#### 1. Works on Paper/Silk/Pith

The collection has a painted scroll showing a group of Daoist immortals.

There are three panels of Chinese wallpaper that have been fitted into the panelling, the designs of which are 18th-century. The wallpaper is made up of between six and eleven fragments skilfully joined together. The outlines of the scenery are woodblock-printed with the colours added by hand. It is possible that the fragments were originally made as prints rather than wallpapers, which would explain why they had to be combined to form wallpaper drops.

#### 2. Metalware

There is a Chinese bronze bowl on an ebonised and gilded wood stand that is used as a gong, accompanied by a leather-covered hammer with red-painted handle. It is possible that this item was brought back by Alexander Dalrymple (1737–1808) who was the first Hydrographer to the Admiralty.

#### 4. Ceramics

The ceramic collection at Newhailes numbers around 260 items. A large number of the ceramic artefacts constitute a dinner service which was commissioned from China. This service bears the Dalrymple family *Firme* motto. There are examples of *famille verte*, *famille rose*, and underglaze blue porcelains. Over 40 items are listed as 'Chinese Imari' ware and there are over 15 items that are Kakiemon-type wares produced in China. 'Chinese Imari' was popular from the late Kangxi era (1662-1722) to the mid-18th century, and imitated successful Japanese export wares that were shipped from the ports of Hizen and Nagasaki. Newhailes has an interesting example of Yixing ware from the 18th century in the form of a Tibetan-style ceremonial ewer (Ch. *duomuhu*).

#### 5. Lacquer

Within the collection there are numerous pieces of furniture produced in China for export. In the 17th-18th century, Chinese lacquer was one of many export products traded by European stations on the south-eastern coast of India (Coromandel Coast). The key pieces at Newhailes are a polychrome Coromandel five-leaf screen with design of two phoenixes in 'incised colours' (Ch. *kuancai*), a Coromandel black lacquer six-leaf screen with a view of the Summer Palace, also rendered using the *kuancai* technique, and a Coromandel red lacquer glazed display table cabinet. Within the collection there are other examples of Chinese lacquered export wares, such as the black and gold lacquered square casket of six drawers and a rectangular coffer with polychrome decoration against a black lacquered ground.

There is also an octagonal, *laque burgauté* (Ch. *luodian*) tea caddy with mother-of-pearl inlay, which rests on a Regency ebonised wooden stand.

## **6. Carved Ivory/Stone/Wood**

The collection has around 13 mother-of-pearl gaming counters that have been engraved with the Dalrymple family motto *Firme*. These items were produced in Guangzhou (Canton) for export to Europe during the late 18th to mid-19th century.

There are three carved soapstone ornaments in the collection: carved figures of Guanyin standing on a rockwork base and holding a single flower, a sage and a boy playing a flute.

## **7. Textiles (Dress and Embroidery)**

Embroidered silk textiles in the collection are believed to be the hangings from a tester bed. Some of these sections (if not all) are possibly from the bed in the State Bedroom for Lady Christian Dalrymple, c.1730. These sections include a tester bed's head cloth, an ivory silk hanging or runner embroidered with trailing flowering trees, and a side outer valance for a tester bed. This length is embroidered with a flowering tree peony and other plants, birds, squirrels and insects, backed with linen and hessian or jute-like material, edged with blue brocade ribbon binding and blue silk fringe.

Newhailes has several fans with lacquered bamboo frames that enclose embroidered silk panels with Chinese figures.

There is a striped silk shawl with fringed ends, woven in shades of crimson, green, blue and gold stripes.

The collection also holds an embroidered, Qing-dynasty (1644-1911) official's rank badge ('Mandarin Square') that has been repurposed for use as a blotter. The composition is similar to the rank badge in the collection at the University of Aberdeen, which also depicts the sun, a golden pheasant, waves and clouds. The golden pheasant was assigned to the 2nd rank in the Qing civil services.

## **8. Fibre/Bamboo/Wooden Structures**

Newhailes has a George III (1738-1820) two-leaf hinged mahogany screen headed by a double-sided panel of Chinese paper. One side of the screen is decorated with an image of a Chinese family while the other has a picture of a basket with flowers.

# Japan

## 1. Works on Paper/Silk

There is a gold card blotter decorated with a Japanese painting depicting ducks flying over a lake with a mountain behind.

## 4. Ceramics

There are 80 ceramic items that are potentially of Japanese manufacture. These artefacts are mainly 18th-century Arita wares produced for export, such as Imari wares and Kakiemon (or Kakiemon-type) wares.

## 5. Lacquer

There is a Japanese red lacquer fan with the paper leaf painted with white doves and bamboo.

## 7. Textiles

There are two silk banyans at Newhailes that date to around 1740. A banyan in fine blue Chinese silk has been padded with silk wadding for warmth and lined in red silk. This item was purchased by James Dalrymple who travelled with the East India Company. The banyan was made in Japan and would have been ordered by him.

## 8. Fibre/Bamboo/Wooden Structures

In addition to the Momoyama-period (1573-1603) lacquer coffer, there are inlaid boxes, including a puzzle-box decorated on top with Mount Fuji and with a bird on a flowering prunus on the base. Newhailes also has a Japanese xylophone with wooden keys, marked with numbers and notes.

## 10. Photography

Within the collection there are private photographs of Sir David and Lady Dalrymple (later Lady Blake) on horseback in Japan, in addition to a tinted photograph of a long-tailed cock and a Japanese girl.

## **Korea**

### **8. Fibre/Bamboo/Wooden Structures**

The collection has one long-stemmed, tobacco pipe with an engraved, circular, seal design on the metal fittings. This type of pipe, possibly 18th-19th-century, was popular among Korean literati.

## Royal Botanic Garden Edinburgh

**Location of Collections**      Royal Botanic Garden Edinburgh  
20a Inverleith Row  
Edinburgh EH3 5LR

### Published Information

Online collections:

<https://www.rbge.org.uk/science-and-conservation/library-and-archives/library-collections/>

*A Wider World* Collections Review (1994): Not surveyed

### Collection Overview

The collections include maps, sketches, paintings and photographs, predominantly by British botanists who conducted research in China during the 19th and early 20th centuries.

#### China

In the archives there are two albums of paintings of Chinese lilies by an anonymous artist, possibly painted in China. There is also a contemporary woodblock print by Wei Qicong.

#### Japan

The collection has several seed and plant nursery wholesale catalogues that were issued by businesses in Yokohama in the early 20th century.

#### Korea

No known Korean items.

### Known Donors

Donor	No of Objects	Key objects / object types
George Forrest		Diaries, correspondence, photographs, financial accounts, <i>diao Cheng</i> scales
Joseph Rock		Diaries, photographs
Reginald Farrer		Diaries, photographs

## Royal Botanic Garden Edinburgh

### Introduction

#### **1. Dealers – Collectors**

Nineteenth-century plant collectors and botanists, John George Champion (1815-1854), Reginald Farrer (1880-1920) and George Forrest (1873-1932), conducted fieldwork in China and returned with photographs and sketches that document their research. The exact number of items could not be ascertained from the online catalogue since most of these artefacts are in special collections. Joseph Rock's (1884-1962) diaries and photographs taken in China and Tibet are also in the collections.

#### **2. East Asia and Scotland (evidence of Scottish interest in the wider world)**

The collections at the Royal Botanic Garden Edinburgh reveal that numerous plant-gathering expeditions were conducted in China, particularly south-west China, during the 19th century.

#### **3. Star Objects – Objects of historical, national or international significance**

The diaries and accounts of George Forrest are of interest to researchers. Forrest also donated items to National Museums Scotland and it is useful to see documents relating to the acquisition of certain items that may have entered this collection.

Joseph Rock's photographs, maps and diaries, documenting geography, people and languages, are valuable to anthropologists, linguists and researchers of early 20th century photography.

Fig. Album of Chinese Lilies, anonymous, possibly from China, c.19th century



Fig. 'Steelyard' balance (*diao cheng*), China, 19th century



## East Asian Collections

### China

#### 1. Works on Paper/Silk/Pith

The collection has some late 19th-century and early 20th-century maps from south-west China.

There are two bound volumes of paintings of Chinese lilies by an anonymous artist.

The collection also includes John George Champion's (1815-1854) volume of thousands of drawings made in China and Sri Lanka (Ceylon) as well as watercolours by Reginald Farrer (1880-1920) made in western China and Myanmar (Burma).

The Royal Botanic Garden's archives have one limited edition woodblock print by the artist Wei Qicong (b.1956), from Yunnan Province, titled *Village Stockade* (1987).

The archives have a large collection of Joseph Rock's (1884-1962) hand-written diaries and copies of diaries held by other institutions. Visually, the diaries are interesting because they contain maps and have been written in multiple scripts (Chinese, Naxi and Tibetan). Rock studied the Naxi (Naksi) semi-pictographic script of the Dongba people and developed the first English-Naxi dictionary. The Naxi script was used by Dongba priests to record religious ceremonies.

Most of the George Forrest (1873-1932) archive relates to his expeditions in China. Forrest formed a reliable Chinese expeditionary team that supported his research work. The 'chief collector' was Zhao Chengzhang ('Laozhao'), a person Forrest referred to as his 'right-hand man'. There are c.15 objects at National Museums Scotland that were donated by Forrest. Zhao Chengzhang possibly sourced these objects for Forrest or acted as his agent. The Royal Botanic Garden has a record of the accounts kept by Zhao Chengzhang for Forrest.

#### 8. Fibre/Bamboo/Wooden structures

There is a yard-arm balance (Ch. *diaocheng*) from the George Forrest bequest, possibly early 20th century. These types of scales were also common in Japan.

#### 10. Photography

The collection contains George Forrest's photographs from seven collecting trips to China during the period 1904-1932. The archives have a large collection of Joseph Rock's photographs for *National Geographic* that were taken during the 1920s in the area known as the Mekong Yangtze divide. There are also the photograph albums of Cooper Roland Edgar (1890-1962), and Antwerp Edgar Pratt (1852-1924), who conducted expeditions to Western China and Tibet in 1891.

There is a late 20th-century collection of T Crawford Godfrey's 35mm colour slides which include images of fruits and seeds from Hong Kong. These images were published in 1984.

## **Japan**

### **1. Works on Paper/Silk**

Within the collection there are several international seed, bulb and plant catalogues issued by nurseries in Yokohama, Japan. One wholesale catalogue came from L Boehmer & Co, (nos. 5 and 28), operating in Bluff, Yokohama. Boehmer's 1907 catalogue advertises Japanese lily-bulbs, iris, peonies and flower roots. The other Japanese catalogues in the collection were issued by Yokohama Nursery Co Ltd in the period 1900-1917.

### **10. Photography**

The Royal Botanic Garden has Reginald Farrer's correspondence from 1903-1908 and photograph albums which record the time he spent sightseeing in Japan with Gertrude Bell c.1903.

# University of Edinburgh Special Collections and Museums

**Location of Collections**      University of Edinburgh Library and Collections  
Centre for Research Collections  
30 George Square  
Edinburgh EH8 9LJ

## Published Information

Online collections:

<https://www.ed.ac.uk/information-services/library-museum-gallery/crc>

<https://collections.ed.ac.uk/>

*A Wider World* Collections Review (1994):

Musical Instrument Collection, University of Edinburgh: 32 objects

## Collection Overview

There are around 60,000 East Asian items in the research collection at the University of Edinburgh. This survey attempts to identify some of the key items of interest and provide a summary of the collection's contents. Missionary-related material can be found via the International Mission Photography Archive (c.1860-c.1960). There is also an early printed edition of the *New Testament* in the collection, produced by Robert Morrison (1782-1834).

The Library has examples of export publishing by Thomas Nelson, who produced educational texts for China in the 20th century. There is also a manuscript copy of Isabel Thorne's diary from 1887. Thorne was one of the Edinburgh Seven, the first group of matriculated undergraduate female students at any British university. Her diary records contemporary events in China, such as the Taiping Rebellion (1850-1864).

The Library has material that connects Edinburgh with an international network of scientists who studied at the University of Edinburgh. Alumni include scientists from Korea and China who came to Scotland to research animal genetics. The Library also has items that are connected to the architect and urban planner Percy Johnson-Marshall, who was employed by the government of Burma to advise on planning and reconstruction (1943-1946).

## China

Number of items could not be obtained.

## Japan

Number of items could not be obtained.

## Korea

1 item: a ceramic vase. There may be more Korean artefacts in the collection.

## Known Donors

<b>Donors/Provenance</b>	<b>No of Objects</b>	<b>Key objects / object types</b>
Glen Collection	18	Chinese instruments
Reid	34	Chinese instruments
James Blades	12	Chinese instruments
Sir Nicholas Shackleton	6	Chinese and Japanese instruments
Geoffrey Samuel	3	Tibetan instruments
Lord Elgin	1	Photography album

### Introduction

#### 1. Dealers – Collectors

This survey was only able to obtain donor information for the musical instruments in the collection.

#### 2. East Asia and Scotland (evidence of Scottish interest in the wider world)

A more thorough enquiry is needed to examine the prominent donors who contributed books and photographs to the archives.

#### 3. Star Objects – Objects of historical, national or international significance

A star object in the collection is Lord Elgin's photograph album, titled *China*. The album comprises 59 mounted images on 56 leaves, and measures 69cm. The album contains photographs from Lord Elgin's diplomatic mission and military campaign in China in around 1860. Some photographs, predating Elgin's arrival in China, were taken before 1858 and include views of buildings that were destroyed by the British in 1860. The estimated date of the album is around 1865. The album contains photographs by M Miller, Dutton and Michaels, S Dutton, and Felice Beato. The photographs in the album have been catalogued and preliminary research conducted by the Library.

The museum also has a large collection of East Asian musical instruments. These are in good condition and examples of musical instruments from the collection have been conserved for display at St Cecilia's Hall.

# East Asian Collections

## China

### 1. Works on Paper/Silk/Pith

The earliest woodblock-printed book in the collection is *The Book of Changes* (*Zhouyi zhuan yi daquan* 周易傳義大全). This is a rare edition that was published in 1440 with a commentary that dates from 1415. This item, like many of the books in the collection, was donated by a University of Edinburgh alumnus.

In the Rare Books collection there is a series of 48 engravings titled *Costumes of China*.

The Library holds texts related to Christianity used by 19th-century missionaries who were active in China. There is a book printed in Chinese by Robert Morrison titled *Questions and answers on an easy explanation of the doctrines and precepts of Jesus*, published in 1812, and a text by Robert Thom on the Chinese language, *The Chinese speaker, or, Extracts from works written in the Mandarin language, as spoken at Peking / compiled for the use of students*, that was published by the Presbyterian Mission Press in 1846.

### 2. Metalware

There are bells, cymbals and trumpets (Ch. *laba*) in the collection. There are a small number of Tibetan horns such as the *dbang dung*, and a telescoping trumpet or *dungchen*.

### 7. Textiles (Dress/Embroidery)

The Library has objects that relate to textile design, manufacture and dress. These items include coloured silk skeins from China.

### 8. Fibre/Bamboo/Wooden Structures

The wooden instruments in the University collection include a zither (Ch. *guzheng*), spike fiddles (Ch. *banhu*; *jinghu*), two-string spike fiddles (Ch. *erhu*), bowl lutes (Ch. *piba*), dulcimers (Ch. *yangqin*), and three-string lutes (Ch. *sanxian*). The collection includes a long-necked lute from Tibet (Tb. *sgra-snyan*). There are wooden percussion instruments like the barrel drums, wooden clappers, beaters, temple blocks (Ch. *muyu*) and wooden blocks (Ch. *nanbangzi*). The collection also has bamboo instruments such as mouth organs (Ch. *sheng*) and side-blown flutes (Ch. *dizi*).

### 10. Photography

The Library has a photograph album containing pictures taken in China in the 1850s and 1860s. It comprises 59 mounted images on 56 leaves, and measures 69cm. It includes pictures from Felice Beato's series of images of Lord Elgin's military expedition to Peking

(Beijing), 1859-60; views of Hong Kong and other treaty ports, some of which were taken as multi-plate panoramas; and portraits of local people as examples of character 'types'.

### **11. Miscellany**

There is a Tibetan thighbone trumpet (Tb. *rkang gling*) in the musical instrument collection.

## Japan

### 1. Works on Paper/Silk

The Library owns a manuscript titled *Beautiful Military Exploits* (*Bukō setsugakka* 武功雪月花) by Matsuyama, dated 1721, and two woodblock-printed volumes of kimono patterns, *Spring Patterns: Plums of Naniwa* (*Moyō hinagata Naniwa no ume* 模様雛形難波の梅), from 1886.

There is also a manuscript containing 100 watercolour illustrations of flower arrangements (J. *ikebana*), titled *Newly Compiled, Illustrations of Flower Arrangements* (*Shinsen heika zui* 新撰瓶花圖彙), which was compiled by Yamanaka Chūzaemon in 1698.

Pre-19th century book titles include: *Hokusai Manga* (*Denshin kaishu Hokusai manga* 傳神開手北齋漫画), Watanabe Nangaku's and Kawamura Bunpō's *An Album of Nangaku and Bunpō in Contest* (*Nangaku Bunpō takurabe gafu* 南岳文鳳手競畫譜, 1811), Kunisaki Jihei's edition of *A Handy Guide to Papermaking* (*Kamisuki chōhōki* 紙漉重寶記, 1824), Kitao Shigemasa's *Naturalistic Pictures of Flowers and Birds* (*Shashin kachō zue* 寫真花鳥圖會, 1827), Iwasaki Kan'en's *Illustrated Manual of Medical Plants* (*Honzō zufu* 本草図譜, 1830), Takizawa Kiyoshi's *Album of Landscapes by Senryūdō* (*Senryūdō gafu* 潛龍堂畫譜, 1880-1881), Kitamura Enkin's *A Compendium of Model Gardens* (*Tsukiyama niwa zukuri den* 築山庭造傳, 1879), and Shōun Isshi's *Handy Lessons for Children in Western Learning* (*Shōchū yōgaku dōjōkun* 掌中洋学童子訓, 1871).

There are *katagami* stencils used in fabric manufacture.

### 8. Fibre/Bamboo/Wooden Structures

There are several bamboo flutes (J. *shakuhachi*), reed pitch pipes, wooden oboes (J. *hichikiri*), a three-string spike lute (J. *shamisen*) and a zither (J. *koto*).

## Korea

### 4. Ceramics

There is one vase in the collection that is believed to be 20th century.