



Small porcelain flask depicting Zhong Kui, the demon hunter.  
China, Qing Dynasty, probably 19th century © Dumfries Museum

# East Asian Collections in Scottish Museums Scotland South

## **Scotland South**

### **(Dumfries and Galloway, Scottish Borders)**

Abbotsford Trust, Melrose

Dumfries Museum, Dumfries and Galloway Council Museum Service

Hawick Museum, Live Borders Museums, Galleries & Archives

## Abbotsford Trust, Melrose

**Location of Collections**      Abbotsford The Home of Sir Walter Scott  
Abbotsford House  
Melrose TD6 9BQ

### Published Information

Online collections:      Not currently available

*A Wider World* Collections Review (1994): 11 objects

### Collection Overview

There are 68 items in the collection, mainly of the late-19th and 20th centuries. The collection at Abbotsford is diverse with objects ranging from Sir Walter Scott's (1771-1832) own time to items that furnished the later Victorian extension to the historic house. As such, the artefacts in the collection are likely to be a mixture of exports and souvenirs.

### China

47 items

### Japan

21 items

### Korea

No known Korean artefacts.

### Known Donors

Donor	No of Objects	Key objects / object types
Sir Walter Scott		
Hugh Scott	1	Wallpaper

# Abbotsford Trust, Melrose

## Introduction

### 1. Dealers – Collectors

It is reasonable to believe that the earlier objects in the collection once belonged to Sir Walter Scott; however, many items have been added to the interiors of the house and clearly date from a much later period.

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

Owing to some of the artefacts' possible connections to Sir Walter Scott, the collection is of interest to researchers. The artefacts are predominantly Chinese export wares.

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

Key objects in the collection are those that date from the 19th century and possibly overlap with the time that Sir Walter Scott lived at Abbotsford. Interesting artefacts include a pair of Chinese silk-embroidered panels, a Chinese *famille rose* garniture of three slender baluster vases and two cylindrical spill vases with flared necks, a pair of Chinese paintings on silk, and two Chinese lacquered folding games boards. These items are 19th-century export wares from Guangzhou (Canton) that found an enthusiastic consumer market in Europe and North America.

## East Asian Collections

### China

#### 1. Works on Paper/Silk

There is an example of Chinese hand-painted wallpaper at Abbotsford that was brought back to Scotland by Hugh Scott, a captain in the East India trading company.

There is a pair of Chinese paintings on silk in the collection. One painting depicts an old man and boy fishing, the other an old man, a boy and a dragon.

#### 2. Metalware

Chinese weapons at Abbotsford include a polearm with a long, curved blade in lacquered scabbard and bronze mounted stave, and a short sword with reeded-ebony grip and brass mounts chased with foliate scroll work on a pebbled ground housed in a green polished-shagreen scabbard. Another sword in the collection is described as 'dao-like' with plain steel blade, steel ferule and bamboo grip.

A blackened and gilt-bronze snuffbox of compressed oval form, decorated with relief panels of birds, foliage, pagodas and fishermen, can also be found in the collection.

#### 4. Ceramics

Abbotsford has a pair of late-Qing dynasty *famille rose* baluster vases decorated with gilt dragon handles and painted figures. In addition to a *famille rose* garniture of three slender baluster vases and two cylindrical spill vases with flared necks, there is also a 19th-century porcelain box and cover in the collection. A pair of stoneware figures of a lady and gentleman in formal dress date to the 20th century.

#### 5. Lacquer

Within the collection there is a pair of gilt lacquered spill vases and a set of six cinnabar carved lacquer lidded boxes.

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

The textile collection includes embroidered silk panels from the 19th century, a silk fringed tablecloth, a 'dragon robe' produced for the export market, and a 20th-century silk dressing gown.

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

Items produced for the export market include two gaming sets in lacquered boxes with ivory game pieces, an early 19th century black and gilt lacquer coffer-on-stand decorated with landscapes, and a 19th-century fan housed in a black and gilt lacquer fan box.

# Japan

## 1. Works on Paper/Silk

There is one framed and glazed woodblock print in the collection that depicts a beauty.

## 4. Ceramics

Abbotsford has a small collection of ceramics, mainly blue and white wares. The collection has a pair of Japanese vases, decorated with moulded dragons and painted with panels of birds and flowers that are from the Meiji period (1868-1912). One 20th-century item was recently added to the collection by Ryōzō Tanaka, Professor of English.

## 5. Lacquer

There is one lacquer box in the collection with a samurai motif on the lid.

## 6. Carved Ivory/Stone/Wood

Two ivory ornaments (J. *okimono*) in the collection date from the late 19th to the early 20th century. These carved ornaments depict women, one kneeling with a fan and the other in a standing position. There is also a collection of three carved ivory elephants that are believed to be Japanese.

## 8. Fibre/Bamboo/Wooden Structures

Abbotsford has one lacquered bamboo parasol.





## Dumfries Museum, Dumfries and Galloway Council Arts and Museums Service

**Location of Collections**      Dumfries Museum and Camera Obscura  
The Observatory  
Rotchell Road  
Dumfries DG2 7SW

### Published Information

Online collections:      Not currently available

*A Wider World* Collections Review (1994): 129 objects

*Arts of the Orient* Exhibition (c.1990)

*Japan! and south west Scotland*, exhibition (2012)

*Japan: Art and Inspiration*, exhibition at Kirkcudbright Galleries delivered in partnership with National Museums Scotland, supported by The National Heritage Lottery Fund (30 March – 9 June 2019)

### Collection Overview

The museum states that there are approximately 90 records relevant to the East Asia Collections Review. The ethnography collection was surveyed as part of the Scottish Museums Collection project in 1991 and a list of 308 records was created in their database. The museum lacks provenance for much of the collection.

### China

Number not known. The Chinese collection includes Buddhist ritual items from Tibet.

### Japan

c.56 items (number provided by museum).

### Korea

No known Korean objects.

### Known Donors

Donor	No of Objects	Key objects / object types
Miss Dorothy Sandeman	<56	
Miss Helen Murray, Miss M Murray and the late Mrs Murray	c.50	
Dr Grierson	0	Collection dispersed in 1965

### Background Information

Dumfries and Galloway Council Arts and Museums Service is divided into two: East (based at Dumfries Museum) and West (based at The Stewartry Museum). Kirkcudbright Galleries opened in spring 2018.

# Dumfries Museum, Dumfries and Galloway Council Arts and Museums Service

## Introduction

### 1. Dealers – Collectors

There is a limited amount of information available in regard to collectors who bequeathed objects to the museum, or how they may have acquired objects from East Asia. Two figures that stand out are Miss Dorothy Sandeman (b.1888) and Miss Helen Murray. Most of the 56 items donated by Dorothy Sandeman in 1954 are Japanese related. Highlights from her collection are *inrō*, lacquer, ceramics and a scroll painting. So far, a connection between Dorothy Sandeman and Dumfries has not been found. There may be a possible link with the Sandeman family from Perth, who were well-known patrons of the arts and in 1898 had a public library named in their honour. Helen Murray (Murray family) donated 50 items to the museum in the 1950s and many of these came from Japan and China. Murray's donations included a bronze mirror, a 19th-century matchlock gun, lacquerware and ceramics, in addition to objects from Tibet and Mongolia.

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

A figure who had a close connection to the museum was Dr Thomas Boyle Grierson (1818-1889). Dr Grierson developed a museum collection in a ground-floor room of his house in Drumlanrig Street, Thornhill, where he practised medicine. He used his collection to teach and inspire young people. Dr Grierson was well acquainted with the scholars, scientists and travellers of his day and benefited from these associations. Grierson's collection was moved to a museum building in 1872 for public display. However, in 1965 Grierson's ethnographic collection was dispersed and not retained locally. The inventory catalogue, dated 1894, shows that Grierson had acquired some East Asian material.

One of the portraits in the collection at Dumfries is of Dr James Dinwiddie LLD (1746-1815). Museum records describe Dr Dinwiddie as 'Science Lecturer, Astronomer, Maths Master at Dumfries Academy'. He was also a member of the Macartney Mission to China (1792-1794) and a Professor of Natural Philosophy at Fort William, Bengal. Dr Dinwiddie did not donate any objects to the Dumfries Museum or to Dr Grierson's collection.

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

There is a small collection of *inrō* (Japanese medicine containers), some with *ojime* and *netsuke* attached. Although these are not signed, they provide an interesting study collection. The museum holds a small but interesting collection of painted scrolls that have been identified and documented. Among the Japanese ceramics is a cylindrical tea bowl on small feet that is signed with the name of the 17th-century Kyoto potter, Ninsei (Nonomura Seisuke (fl. c.1646-1694)

Japanese lacquered items include a sake ewer (J: *chōshi*) decorated with auspicious pine and plum motifs in gold raised lacquer relief, emblems that are strongly associated with the Japanese New Year and celebratory occasions. The five-petal, plum-shaped crest (J. *hoshi-*

*ume-bachi*) may be merely decorative; however, this crest or *kamon* was used by certain samurai families, such as the Maeda of Kaga. The Kitano Tenmangū shrine in Kyoto, that is dedicated to Sugawara Michizane, and the Yushima Tenmangū shrine in Tokyo, also use this crest.

A star object in the collection is the porcelain punch bowl decorated with English propaganda mocking the Scottish. The target of the propaganda is thought to be John Stuart, Third Earl of Bute. This was commissioned from kilns in Jingdezhen and decorated in Canton around the time of the Jacobite Rebellion, c.1745. This artefact is an interesting example of globalised trade and production in the context of British colonial history. There is also a small collection of Chinese snuff bottles, which may be of interest to researchers working with this type of artefact.

Fig. DUMFM:2000.6 Porcelain punchbowl decorated with English propaganda, China, late 18th century © Dumfries Museum, Dumfries and Galloway Council Arts and Museums Service



Fig. DUMFM:0199.49, C1671 Tobacco pipe, 19th century, Japan © Dumfries Museum, Dumfries and Galloway Council Arts and Museums Service



Fig. DUMFM:0219.1 Jurōjin by Tosa Mitsuyoshi (1710–72), Japan © Dumfries Museum, Dumfries and Galloway Council Arts and Museums Service



Fig. DUMFM:1954.52.51, C2474 Sake ewer, 19th century, Japan © Dumfries Museum, Dumfries and Galloway Council Arts and Museums Service



## East Asian Collections

### China

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

There are nine framed paintings on pith illustrating laws and punishments in China. This type of series was a popular export product in the 19th century.

#### 2. Metalwork

The museum has a pair of bronze incense burners with two raised handles above the rim and three legs moulded to the base. The incense burners have a band of decoration around the main body. There is also a small bronze mirror in the collection that has not been dated.

There is one water pipe for smoking tobacco with scenes etched on its surface. Many more pipes are catalogued as opium pipes, but these may be tobacco pipes with bamboo stems and metal bowls.

There are a few Buddhist ritual items in the collection from Tibet, including a prayer wheel and a portable amulet box (Tb. *gau*).

#### 3. Cloisonné and Glass

There are five glass snuff bottles with streaked and mottled decoration.

#### 4. Ceramics

Dumfries Museum has a porcelain punchbowl decorated with English propaganda that is said to mock John Stuart, the third Earl of Bute, commissioned in China in the late 18th century.

The museum has four porcelain snuff bottles with auspicious decorations of birds, bats, etc. One bottle shows a typical Chinese landscape image. It has a Yongzheng reign mark (1723-1735) but is likely to have been made in the 19th to early 20th century. Snuff bottles were produced for the domestic market but were also collected by Europeans and Americans.

There is also a cylindrical porcelain tea caddy with domed lid and three small feet. The caddy is finished with a coral-coloured glaze and gilt decoration.

According to the museum's records, there is a rectangular baked-clay relief figure of Buddha or a bodhisattva, from Honan (Henan), that was collected by H A Ramsden FRNS.

#### 5. Lacquer

Dumfries Museum has one red lacquer tray in the shape of a leaf and a circular lacquer box with the character for 'good fortune' (*fu* 福) on its lid, inlaid in mother-of-pearl (Ch. *luodian*).

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

There are two snuff bottles carved from agate, and jade or malachite, bringing the total number of snuff bottles in the collection to 11 items.

The collection has one set of ivory chopsticks and possibly two dining or 'trousse' sets in tortoiseshell sheaths.

There is a carved limestone plaque with an openwork design of a mountainous scene. This item was produced for export in southern China in the 19th century.

The museum also has a carved libation cup decorated with squirrels and vines.

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

In the collection there are at least four pairs of shoes, some with coloured embroidery.

The museum has several records for 'cloth hangings', one of which is decorated with embroidery and small mirrors.

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

According to the inventory, there is a carved wooden display base or stand. The stand is of circular shape, plain at the top with detailed openwork below. This was possibly the original wooden stand for a ceramic artefact.

## **9. Numismatics**

There is a small collection of coins that includes spade money (date uncertain).



# Japan

## 1. Works on paper/silk/pith

The collection has five paintings on silk mounted as hanging scrolls by the artists Kanō Ryūsetsu (1729-1774), Miyake Eisai (1810–1878), Tosa Mitsuyoshi (1710–72) and Ōishi Matora (1792–1833). One painting depicting a dragon and landscape is by an unknown artist.

Dumfries Museum has an untitled historical series of 12 woodblock prints of legendary Japanese warriors and heroes by Adachi Ginkō (fl. c.1870-1900), published in 1896.

There are also two woodblock-printed books: *Illustrated Jōruri Chants* (*Jōruri zue* 浄瑠璃図絵) by Katsushika Hokusai (1760-1849), published posthumously in 1891; and *Ōkyo's Painting Manual* (*Ōkyo gafu* 応挙画譜) by Mori Kansai, published 1891. The designs in the second title are in the painting style of the master Maruyama Ōkyo (1733–1795).

Dumfries Museum has two folding fans (J. *sensū*) with painted designs.

## 2. Metalwork

There is a *kiseru*, or pipe, with thick stem decorated with design of bamboo leaves and birds in gilt, silver and copper.

Bronze mirrors with an auspicious design on one side are known as 'picture mirrors' (J. *e-kagami*). The artisan's name appears on the left in vertical script, Fujiwara Yoshitaka 藤原吉孝, and the two kanji for 'young pine' (*wakamatsu*) overlay the relief of pine saplings.

The museum has two bells, one with a decorative handle in the form of a wading bird.

There is a pair of matching swords (J. *daishō*), three sword guards (J. *tsuba*) and a knife hilt (J. *kozuka*). According to the museum's inventory, there are as many as five swords/daggers in the collection. There is also a small blade concealed within a sheath designed to resemble a closed folding fan.

Mrs Murray donated a matchlock gun inlaid with a silver dragon to Dumfries Museum.

There is a pair of square metal trays within the collection that are decorated in enamel with a design of birds.

## 4. Ceramics

There are several tea ceremony-related artefacts in the collection. These include two tea bowls (J. *chawan*), one signed Ninsei (Nonomura Seisuke), and a ribbed water jar with lacquer lid (J. *mizusashi*). There is also a spouted cylindrical vessel with an underglaze blue design of men with fish, that may have been used for soy sauce.

The museum has a pink brazier (J. *hibachi*) by Otowaya Sōtarō, active in Kyoto during the Kaei era (1848–1854), which is described as 'circular with curved top that has four circular

holes. Half of the top and side is cut away leaving a curved edge. The glaze is a pinkish colour with dark brown cloud shaped designs. Three circular feet on the base.'

There is also a bulbous bottle with brown glaze that was produced at the Kinkōzan kilns, Awataguchi in Kyoto, late 19th - early 20th century.

There are other ceramic items in the collection, such as a glazed blue bowl with 'line drawn' design of cranes and clouds. This design is a homage to late 15th and early 16th-century Chinese wares and bears a false reign mark on its base.

## **5. Lacquer**

Dumfries Museum has a good collection of lacquerware that comprises a lacquered stand; a lacquered ornament with carved *guri* scrolling decoration; a lacquer sake ewer with auspicious plum and pine design; a small lidded box with a design of a persimmon tree in *takamaki-e* and coral inlay; two rounded tea containers (J. *natsume*) signed Kajikawa Kunishige; at least two lacquered writing boxes; and seven medicine containers (J. *inrō*).

The lacquered stand is of rounded rectangular shape with four short curved legs.

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

In the collection of Dumfries Museum, there are two carved ivory ornaments (J. *okimono*) from the late 19th century. One ornament is in the form of a shoal of fish with inlaid mother-of-pearl eyes and the other is a figure of a Japanese woman holding up a samurai helmet.

The museum has a brush pot (lacking base), carved from an ivory tusk, that depicts pickpockets, pedlars and merchant townsmen.

There is also a carved wooden tray with a design of a frog and lotus.

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

There is a gunpowder flask made from water-buffalo hide with a scoop that is possibly East Asian.

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

Within the collection, there is one pair of wooden sandals (J. *geta*).

## **10. Photography**

There are examples of early hand-coloured albumen prints. The subject matter includes young women wearing traditional kimono photographed within a studio and at natural beauty spots. The cards are Meiji period (1868-1912) and were manufactured for a Euro-American market, as indicated by the message 'Wishing You A Merry Christmas and A Happy New Year' printed on the reverse.

# Hawick Museum, Live Borders Museums, Galleries & Archives

**Location of Collections**      Hawick Museum  
Wilton Lodge Park  
Hawick TD9 7JL

## Published Information

Online collections:      Not currently available

*A Wider World* Collections Review (1994):      Hawick Museum 36 objects

## Collection Overview

According to internal records, Hawick Museum has 82 objects gathered from East Asia in the late 19th century. Travellers and merchants from the town sent objects back home as curios for the Hawick Archaeological Society. The items they collected from China and Japan include religious icons, weapons, opium pipes, statues and ceremonial implements.

### China

48 items. The collection contains a compass, abaci, carved ornaments, Buddhist and Daoist devotional figures, porcelain, a roof tile, opium pipes, wooden models, shoes, a printing block, dining sets, an ancestral tablet and shrine, textiles and coins. There are no known Tibetan items within the Chinese collection.

### Japan

33 items. The collection comprises a clock, swords with scabbards, porcelain, a gong and coins.

### Korea

1 item. Hawick Museum has one Korean banknote.

## Known Donors

Donor	No of Objects	Key objects / object types
Samuel Mossman	2	Chinese textile and abacus
George Wilson	1	Japanese clock
Robert Kennedy		Chinese artefacts

## **Background Information**

Hawick Museum was founded by Hawick Archaeological Society, which was instituted in 1856. The collection which Hawick Museum houses today grew from the first exhibits gathered by the Archaeological Society, many of which were donated by local people who had made careers in distant parts of the British Empire. In 1906 the Society signed an agreement to transfer its collection to Hawick Town Council. The museum moved to its present premises in Wilton Lodge Park in 1910.

# Hawick Museum, Live Borders Museums, Galleries & Archives

## Introduction

### 1. Dealers – Collectors

Samuel Mossman (fl. 1850-1880), was the second chief editor at the *North China Herald*, a Shanghai-based newspaper that was established in 1850 by Henry Shearman. In addition to working as an author of fictional and non-fictional works, Mossman also collected and sold herbarium specimens in London. Mossman donated two objects to Hawick Museum in 1875, a textile with printed 'newspaper' text and an abacus. Mossman's personal connection to Hawick has not been identified.

JSTOR describes Mossman as [An] '*Australian colonist and promoter of emigration. Mossman published a number of travel guides to Australia and various travelogues informed by his sojourns in China and Japan.*' Works by Mossman reflect late-19th century colonial attitudes towards China, Japan, and Australia. They also record his historical interpretation of the Taiping Rebellion (1850-1864). Mossman edited and wrote numerous publications including:

- *Australia Visited and Revisited: A narrative of recent travels and old experiences in Victoria and New South Wales* (1853).
- *China: A Brief Account of the Country, Its Inhabitants and Their Institutions* (1867).
- *Heroes of Discovery; Magellan, Cook, Park, Franklin, Livingstone* (1868).
- *Gems of Womanhood: Or, sketches of distinguished women in various ages and nations* (c.1871).
- *New Japan, the Land of the Rising Sun: Its annals during the past twenty years, recording the remarkable progress of the Japanese in Western civilization* (1873).
- *The Mandarin's Daughter: A Story of the Great Taiping Rebellion, and Gordon's "Ever-Victorious Army"* (1875).
- *General Gordon's Private Diary of His Exploits in China: Amplified by Samuel Mossman* (1885).

<https://plants.jstor.org/stable/10.5555/al.ap.person.bm000373582>

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

The provenance of many of the objects in Hawick is not known and demands further research. In the formative years of the museum's collection, Robert Kennedy was a significant donor whose donation is listed in *Transactions of the Hawick Archaeological Society*. The transactions from an October meeting in 1863 mention that Robert Kennedy donated 'four Chinese paintings, taken from the house of a Mandarin during the late war: curious specimens of Chinese art both in execution and framing.' Records from a December meeting in 1863 list Robert Kennedy, CE, Madras as the donor of a 'Chinese tortoise-shell case, including ivory chopsticks, knife, and toothpick.' It is possible that only one of these items, the dining set, is still in the collection.

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

There is a Japanese lantern clock that was donated to the museum by George Wilson in 1910. The clock is a rare example of the weight-driven double foliot system developed by clockmakers in the mid-Edo period (c.1603-1868). The design surmounted the problem of indicating the unequal hours of daylight and darkness by switching automatically between two foliot balances at sunrise and sunset. The design meant that adjustments to the weights only needed to be made once a season or every two weeks, as opposed to twice a day.

Samuel Mossman's donation of a silk artefact printed with the *Value of Cargo at Shanghai Dock* is also of international significance. This was listed in *Transactions of the Hawick Archaeological Society*, dated 11 May 1875, as 'Chinese newspaper printed on blue satin for the use of the Emperor'.

Fig. F6 Lantern Clock, 18th century, Japan [Image from *A Wider World* (1994), p. 34]  
© National Museums Scotland

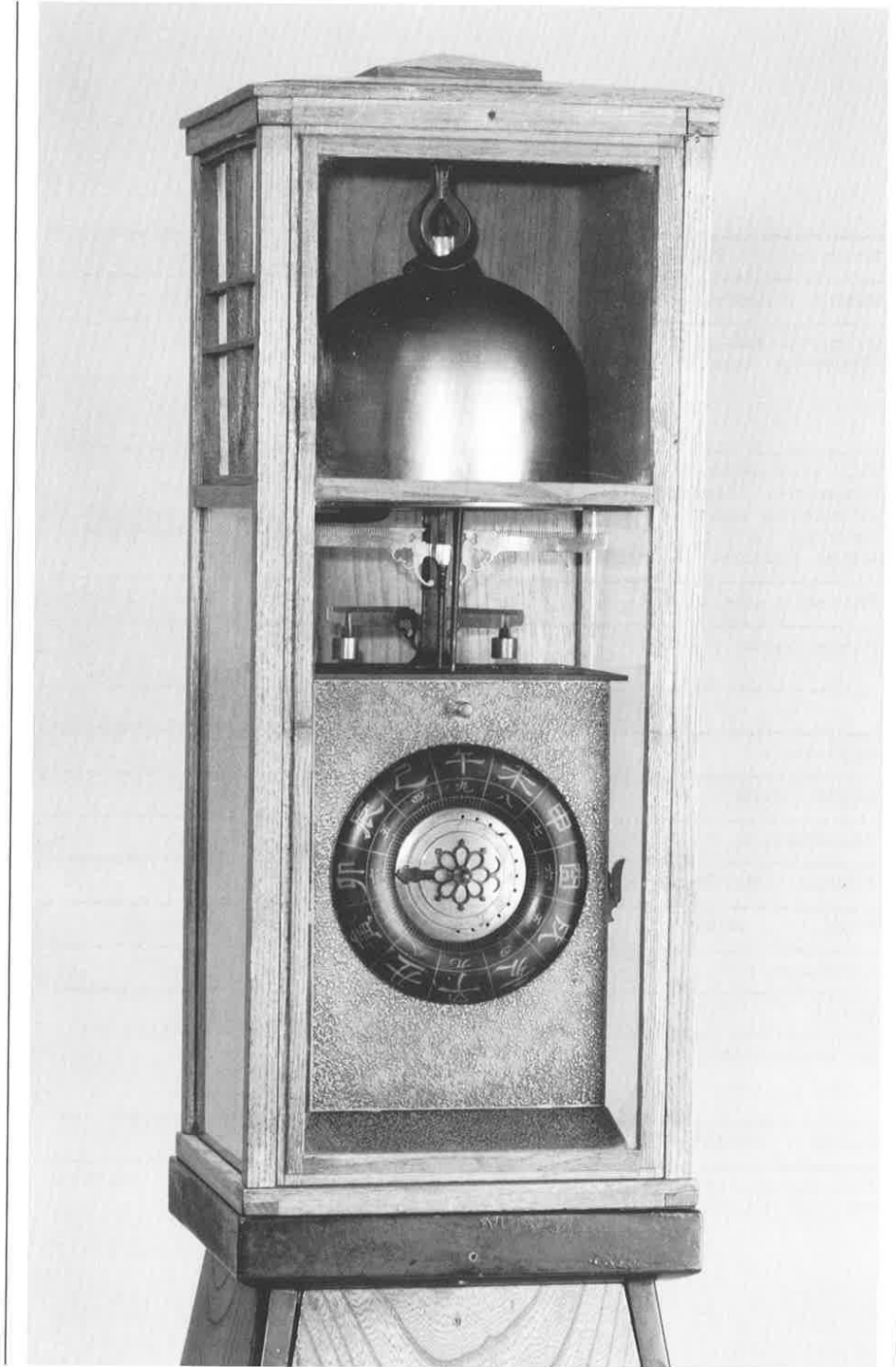


Fig. HAKMG 19.0838 Abacus, China, 19th century

© From the collections of Scottish Borders Council (Hawick Museum) administered by Live Borders.

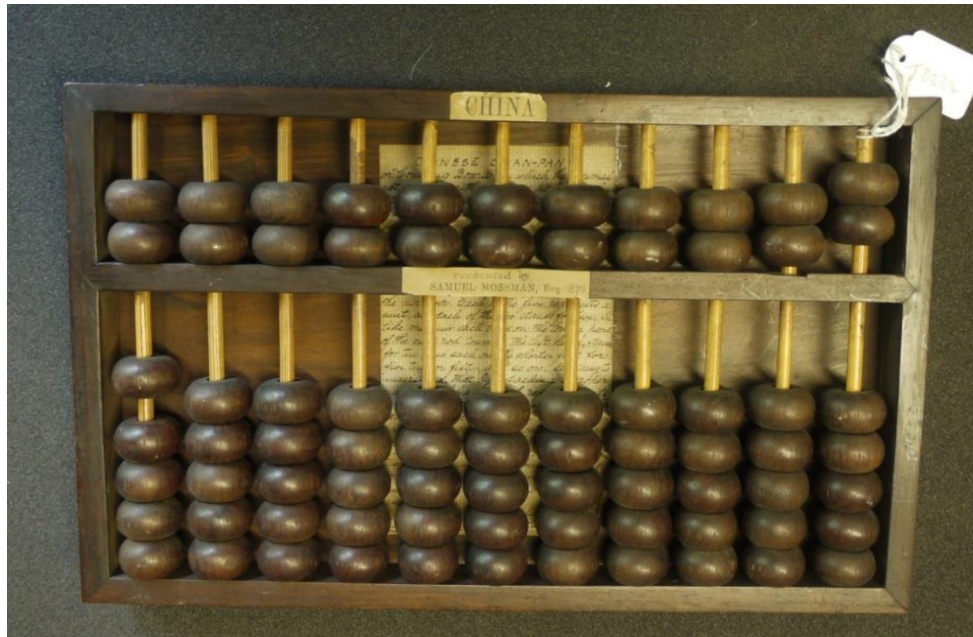


Fig. HAKMG 9142 Value of Cargo at Shanghai Dock printed on silk, Shanghai, China, 1861

© From the collections of Scottish Borders Council (Hawick Museum) administered by Live Borders.





## East Asian Collections

### China

#### 4. Ceramics

Hawick Museum has a mustard-coloured roof tile embossed with an image of a dragon, possibly Ming-dynasty (1368-1644). There is a porcelain bowl with red enamel and gilt decoration that has a Qing-dynasty, Tongzhi-era (1862-1874) reign mark on its base. There is a collection of 15 items of hand-painted porcelain. These are mainly cups and saucers, spoons and egg cups that were produced for an export market. The reign marks have not been recorded, but an estimated date for these items is the mid-19th century.

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

There are two dining sets comprising long thin-bladed knives with bamboo handles and pairs of chopsticks of carved bone or ivory, contained in bamboo sheaths lacquered to resemble tortoiseshell. It is possible that one of these dining sets was donated by Robert Kennedy in 1863.

In its collection, the museum has three carved ornaments made from fawn-coloured soapstone.

There is one wooden printing block for the popular 12th-century Daoist text, *The Treatise of the Exalted One on Response and Retribution* (*Taishang ganying pian* 太上感應篇). In the past this work was incorrectly attributed to the philosopher Laozi (Lao Tze). The block has been carved on both sides.

There are ten carved wooden figures in the collection, the majority of which are devotional objects representing Buddhist and Daoist deities. For example, the collection contains a statue of the Daoist philosopher Laozi seated on an ox; the Daoist immortal of wealth, Zhao Gongming with his tiger; the 'God of the Land' (Tudi Gong) from folk religion; and three Buddhas.

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

A 'rectangle of light blue silk printed with black Japanese or Chinese characters' was listed in *Transactions of the Hawick Archaeological Society*, dated 11 May 1875, as 'Chinese newspaper printed on blue satin for the use of the Emperor'. This item was donated by Samuel Mossman who had been living in Shanghai and working for the *North China Herald* newspaper. The text has the title: *Value of Cargo at Shanghai Dock* (*Shanghai chuantou huozhizhi* 上海船頭貨值紙) and is dated the 16th day of the 10th month in 1861. This weekly publication lists the names of the ships' captains and the ships expected to unload their cargo at the docks on the Huangpu river.

The museum has one pair of small shoes for bound feet of blue, red and white silk that have been embroidered with a floral design. The shoes have a label attached that reads 'Deaus 9-19'.

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

Hawick Museum has a divination compass (Ch. *fengshui luopan*) and two abaci (Ch. *suanpan*). One abacus was donated to the museum in 1875 by Samuel Mossman, resident of Shanghai.

There is one ancestral tablet with an old label stuck on the back which reads 'Ancestral tablet representing Confucianism'. The tablet is housed within a rectangular wooden cabinet on an ornate base made of varnished wood. The inscription reads 'Memorial tablet of successive generations of ancestors of the Liao family'.

There is one tobacco pipe and three 'opium pipes' with bamboo stems. The ones recorded as 'opium' pipes may actually be tobacco pipes since these items were not viewed.

The museum has three wooden models in its collection: one model shows two figures carrying a sedan chair, another shows a man fishing with cormorants, and the third is in the form of two oxen pulling a cart.

## **9. Numismatics**

The museum holds a collection of 40 Chinese coins, including 16 cash coins of copper alloy (1662-1723) from Fujian Province, and one spade coin, also called 'shirt money' or *Huo Bu*,—probably a copy of an earlier issue. Hawick Museum has two bank notes from The Farmers Bank of China (5 *yuan* and 1 *yuan*) and one banknote from The Central Bank of China (10 dollars).

# Japan

## 2. Metalwork

There are three swords with scabbards in the collection.

The museum also has a circular metal gong with a cord at the top. The gong has a design featuring a crane, flowers and branches, with a key pattern around the edge.

## 4. Ceramics

Two bowls and a saucer in the collection are Mikawachi wares from Nagasaki prefecture (near Arita), late 19th century.

## 5. Lacquer

In the collection there is a Buddhist monk's begging bowl of dark grey clay with an accompanying red tray made of lacquered wood that is possibly from East Asia.

## 8. Fibre/Bamboo/Wooden Structures

Hawick Museum has a lantern clock with a double foliot balance, possibly made in the 18th century (mid-Edo period). The clock's brass mechanism is housed within a wooden box and the store-weights and ropes are within a tall trapezium-shaped wooden stand. The clock was donated to the museum by George H Wilson in 1910.

## 9. Numismatics

There is one Edo-period (c.1603-1868) banknote (J. *hansatsu*) in the collection for the value of one silver *monme* 銀壹匁. The museum has 21 Japanese coins of various denominations (including one copy of a coin from 1100 CE) and two Japanese Government bank notes (10 rupees and 10 dollars).

## **Korea**

### **9. Numismatics**

Hawick Museum has one bank note (10 *jeon*) from 1962.