



Detail of parade armour. China, Qing Dynasty, 19th century © Perth Museum and Art Gallery, Perth and Kinross Council

East Asian Collections in Scottish Museums Tayside, Central and Fife

Tayside, Central and Fife

(Angus, Clackmannanshire, Dundee City, Falkirk, Perth and Kinross, Stirling)

Andrew Carnegie Birthplace Museum

Black Watch Museum

Fife Cultural Trust

Perth Museum and Art Gallery, Culture Perth and Kinross

The McManus: Dundee's Art Gallery and Museum, Leisure and Culture Dundee

The Stirling Smith Art Gallery and Museum

University of St Andrews Museums

Andrew Carnegie Birthplace Museum, Dunfermline

Location of Collections Andrew Carnegie Birthplace Museum
Moodie St
Dunfermline KY12 7PL

Published Information

Online collections: Not currently available

A Wider World Collections Review (1994): 4 objects

Collection Overview

The Andrew Carnegie Birthplace Museum has seven objects from East Asia (China and Japan), dating from 1860 to 1907. Highlights of the collection include three leather-bound photo albums containing more than 400 albumen prints bought by Andrew Carnegie in 1878-79 while travelling around the world. The images were taken both by local and European photographers (such as Lai Afong, Felice Beato, Milton Miller, Shūzaburō Usui, Uchida Kuichi and Baron von Stillfried).

China

4 items that include a photo album and textiles.

Japan

3 items that include photo albums and a woodblock print.

Korea

There are no known Korean items in the collection.

Known Donors

Donor	No of Objects	Key objects / object types
Andrew Carnegie	7	Photographs and textiles

Andrew Carnegie Birthplace Museum, Dunfermline

Introduction

1. Dealers – Collectors

Andrew Carnegie (1835-1919) became the richest man in the world and the father of modern philanthropy, supporting the founding of internationally renowned landmarks such as the Carnegie Hall in New York, the Peace Palace in The Hague and Mount Wilson Observatory in California. The Andrew Carnegie Birthplace Museum acknowledges Andrew Carnegie's humble origins in Dunfermline before he emigrated to America where he made his fortune working in the steel industry. The cottage, which was purchased by Andrew Carnegie's wife as a 60th birthday present to her husband, was opened to the public in 1908. The Carnegie Dunfermline Trust was founded in 1903 and a museum hall (with displays focusing on Carnegie's business career and philanthropy) was constructed next to the Birthplace Cottage in 1928.

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

The museum holds two embroidered silk textiles that were gifted to Carnegie in 1907 by the Chinese political reformer, Kang Youwei (1858-1927), and his daughter, Kang Tongbi (1887-1969). Kang Youwei, a Qing court official, supported reform under a constitutional monarchy headed by the Emperor Guangxu. Guangxu's Hundred Days' Reform (*Wuxu Bianfa* 戊戌变法) failed and the Empress Dowager placed the Emperor under house arrest and drove his supporters into exile. Kang Youwei continued to campaign for a reformed constitutional monarchy from outside China. The year of Kang Youwei's gift marks the National Arbitration and Peace Congress held at Carnegie Hall in New York which brought together delegates from around the world and over which Carnegie presided.

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

The Andrew Carnegie Birthplace Museum has a large collection of late 19th-century photography that is of interest to researchers working in this area.

East Asian Collections

China

7. Textiles (Dress/Embroidery)

The collection contains two embroidered textiles that were presented to Andrew Carnegie in 1907. One was presented by the Chinese political reformist Kang Youwei (1858-1927), the president of the *Chinese Empire Constitutional Association* (*Baohuang Hui* 保皇會). The *Baohuang Hui* supported the restoration of the Guangxu Emperor in an imperial China and was founded by Kang Youwei in Victoria, British Columbia in 1899 when Kang was living in exile. This textile depicts flowers and birds with embroidered text: 'This embroidery is presented to the President of the National Arbitration and Peace Congress Hon Andrew Carnegie by His Excellency Kang Yuwei, President of the Chinese Empire Constitutional Association'.

The second embroidered textile was presented by Kang Tongbi, daughter of Kang Youwei. This textile depicts flowers, butterflies and grasshoppers.

There is also a hand-painted silk textile that was gifted to Andrew Carnegie by the *International Institute of China* (1897-1927). The textile depicts a map of the world, a Chinese dragon, an American bald eagle, and a white dove. The textile is stored in a wooden presentation box decorated with carved cranes.

10. Photography

In the collection there is one photograph album containing 87 albumen prints, mostly of views of Shanghai, Hong Kong, Macao and Guangdong (formerly Canton). The photographs capture architecture, landscapes and costumes of China and include some fold-out panorama views. There are also some images from Vietnam (Saigon). The album was compiled by Andrew Carnegie during his voyage around the world (1878-1879). Photographers whose works appear in the album are Lai Afong (c.1839-1890), Milton Miller, William Saunders and Dutton & Michaels, and Emile Gsell.

Japan

1. Works on Paper/Silk

The collection has one *ukiyo-e* woodblock print by Tomioka Eisen (1864-1905), c.1903.

10. Photography

The collection holds two photograph albums which contain 169 hand-coloured albumen prints. The photographs were collected by Andrew Carnegie during his voyage around the world (1878-1879) and depict views of Tokyo, Shiba, Kamakura, Nikko and Yokohama. The albums include a frontispiece titled 'Baron Raimund von Stillfried, 'Views and Costumes of Japan''. However, the albums also contain photographs by other photographers such as Uchida Kuichi (1843-1875), Shūzaburō Usui (active c.1877-1894) and Felice Beato (1832-1909).

Black Watch Museum

Location of Collections Balhousie Castle
Hay Street
Perth PH1 5HR

Published Information

Online collections: Not currently available

A Wider World Collections Review (1994): 7 objects

Collection Overview

There are 44 items from East Asia in the collection.

China

9 items are linked to China. This total includes Chinese propaganda that was circulated in Korea.

Japan

23 items. Japanese items include maps, armour, flags and artillery. The collection includes Japanese propaganda that was circulated in Burma and items that were collected in Burma and Malaya, such as flags, bank notes and swords.

Korea

12 items relate to Korea, excluding Chinese propaganda that was circulated in Korea, maps and Korean banknotes.

Known Donors

Objects were donated by families of soldiers who served in the Black Watch.

Black Watch Museum

Introduction

1. Dealers – Collectors

Objects were donated by families of soldiers who served with the Black Watch. Many of the items in the collection have very clear provenance or supporting documentation that confirms authorised ownership.

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

The items in the collection at the Black Watch Museum are a record of Scotland's oldest Highland Regiment and its military campaigns. The East Asian material in the archives documents 20th-century conflicts.

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

Propaganda leaflets that were collected during the Pacific War (1941-1945) and the Korean War (1950-1953) are of interest to historians working in this field.

The Japanese 'Good Luck' flags (J. *yosegaki hinomaru*) taken from fallen soldiers are meaningful to Japanese families who lost loved ones during the Pacific War (1941-1945).

East Asian Collections

China

1. Works on Paper/Silk/Pith

The Chinese items in the collection are mainly Communist propaganda leaflets gathered in Korea. Propaganda materials were used during the Korean War (1950-1953) by the Korean People's Army and the Chinese People's Volunteer Army. This collection includes six leaflets and two Christmas cards.

7. Textiles (Dress/Embroidery)

There is a Crown Colony Flag in the collection from Hong Kong.

Japan

1. Works on Paper/Silk

Newspaper cuttings of Black Watch in Korea from Japanese newspapers (1950-1953). There are two Second World War Japanese propaganda leaflets that were collected in Burma (1941-1945). There is one post card which shows a Japanese view.

2. Metalwork

There are two Japanese swords in the Black Watch Museum's collection with Second World War trophy authorisation letters and documentation. One sword was taken in Burma and the authorisation letters were issued in Malaya (1941-1945). The collection also has a Japanese helmet, machine gun, rifle and mortar.

7. Textiles (Dress/Embroidery)

The collection has a Japanese platoon flag that was taken in Burma by the Second Battalion, Chindit Special Force and two Japanese 'Good Luck' flags with signatures, one of which was taken near White City, Burma (1941-1945). In total there are six Japanese flags in the collection.

9. Numismatics

The Black Watch Museum has a collection of Japanese currency.

Korea

1. Works on Paper/Silk

There is a map of enemy defences in Korea that relates to the Battle of the Hook, in addition to a Korean Lecture Map, 'The Hook'.

2. Metalwork

There is a magazine for a Burp Gun.

7. Textiles (Dress/Embroidery)

The Black Watch Museum has a North Korean flag from 1953 and a silk pennant.

9. Numismatics

There are Bank of Korea banknotes from 1952-1953.

Fife Cultural Trust

Fife Cultural Trust manages the museums and collections on behalf of Fife Council.

Location of Collections Bankhead Central
Bankhead Park
Glenrothes KY7 6GH

Published Information

Online collections:

<https://www.onfife.com/museums-galleries/our-collections/collections-search>

A Wider World Collections Review (1994): 142 objects

From East to West, exhibition delivered in partnership with National Museums Scotland with support from The National Heritage Lottery Fund (24 August – 17 November 2019)

Collection Overview

Data collated for this survey suggests a total of 380-400 items, including objects from the West Fife collection. This total includes 83 objects that have not been thoroughly identified as coming from a specific part of East Asia.

China

c.219 items

Japan

c.78 items

Korea

No Korean artefacts have been identified.

Known Donors

Donor	No of Objects	Key objects / object types
Mrs H M Forbes	>120	Japanese and Chinese artefacts
John Galloway	>40	Chinese artefacts
Captain J Bruce	2	Tea bricks
J Newman	2	Chinese ceramics
Charles Morrice	3	Japanese tobacco pouches
Sir John Gilmour	1	Chinese crossbow

Fife Cultural Trust

Introduction

1. Dealers – Collectors

Two key donors have been identified as part of this review. John Galloway from Cheltenham donated many items to Kirkcaldy Museum in 1926 in memory of his father, Patrick James Galloway, who was a Sheriff Clerk for Kirkcaldy. The collection includes natural history specimens and world culture artefacts. There are approximately 40 Japanese and Chinese objects, including Japanese prints, a Japanese sword, Chinese jade bracelets and Chinese ivory carvings.

The second key donor is Mrs Helen M Forbes from Bletchley who donated over 120 Japanese and Chinese objects to the Kirkcaldy Museum collection in 1950, after advertising the collection in the *Museums Journal*. The collection contains Chinese export silver, a Chinese cabinet and ceramics. Mrs Helen Forbes and her husband Mr James McGregor Forbes, of The Knoll, Forbes, Morayshire, lived in China for 35 years and the collection represents objects they brought home with them.

Other notable donations come from Captain J Bruce who donated two Chinese bricks of tea manufactured for Russian export in 1980. That same year, Fife Cultural Trust received a donation of two Chinese baluster vases from J Newman and a donation of three Japanese tobacco pouches from Charles Morrice, San Francisco. In 1960 Sir John Gilmour donated a Chinese crossbow to the museum. In 1938 the artist Sir David Young Cameron donated a Chinese Buddha and a decorative incense burner to Kirkcaldy Museum.

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

Many of the objects in the Fife Cultural Trust collection were produced in China and Japan for export. In addition, the collection has examples of late 19th century-early 20th century European objects that were produced in a Chinese or Japanese decorative style.

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

Star objects in the collection at Fife Cultural Trust are the 19th-century Japanese suit of armour with helmet and face guard and the large collection of Japanese *netsuke*.

The collection of Chinese ceramics is varied and the Chinese water pipes with poetic inscriptions are also of interest to researchers. Six of the water pipes have a maker's mark on the underside of the lid.

Fig. KIRMG:1978.0231 Ceramic pillow decorated with white glaze and enamels, China, 19th century



Fig. KIRMG:1927.243.1 Water pipe with enamel decoration, China, 19th century



Fig. KIRMG.1978.0089 *Netsuke* signed Ōkawa Shūko, Japan, 19th century © Fife Cultural Trust on behalf of Fife Council



Fig. KIRMG-1927-271-P1 Silver box, export ware, China, 19th century © Fife Cultural Trust on behalf of Fife Council



East Asian Collections

China

2. Metalwork

There are seven water pipes in the collection at Fife Cultural Trust. These pipes were used for smoking tobacco but could also be used to smoke opium. The pipes are functional objects that have been decorated with openwork, enamelling and engraved inscriptions. Two of the three enamelled water pipes have marks of the manufacturer punched on the underside of the lids and four water pipes have engraved inscriptions on the underside of their lids.

The Trust has 37 examples of Chinese export silverware in the collection, including 30 miniature ornaments which represent objects such as teapots, vases and rickshaws. This collection has various maker's marks stamped into the silver.

4. Ceramics

There are numerous snuff bottles in the collection, four of which are ceramic. There are examples of tiles with enamel decoration, a porcelain pillow with pierced work, an ornamental parrot, and various vases, jars, bowls and dishes. In the collection there is a round porcelain bowl with a reign mark of the Guangxu Emperor on the base. The body of this bowl is decorated with three auspicious scenes of goats beneath trees.

Three Qing-dynasty (1644-1911) ceramic tiles in the collection are decorated with narrative scenes in onglaze enamels. The style of the decoration suggests they date from the Kangxi reign (1661-1722).

6. Carved Ivory/Bone/Stone/Wood

There are 15 gaming pieces in the collection which are made of carved ivory. The museum also has six fans with carved ivory handles and an ivory card case. There are two carved, pale-green, jade dishes in the collection.

Within the collection there is a carved bone 'flower boat' that was a popular 19th-century, export item produced in Guangzhou (formerly Canton) for the American and European markets.

There are at least two snuff bottles that are made from carved stone or possibly glass.

7. Textiles (Dress/Embroidery)

Fife Cultural Trust has several examples of Chinese textiles, including jackets, trousers, apron skirt, and embroidered panels. There are also embroidered shoes in the collection.

8. Fibre/Bamboo/Wooden Structures

In 1960, Sir John Gilmour donated a Chinese crossbow that had been used at the Battle of Taku (Dagu) Forts (1857). There are also two bows made from wood and leather.

9. Numismatics

Fife Cultural Trust's numismatic collection numbers 35 items in total. The coin collection dates from the 18th and 19th centuries and there are a few examples of Hong Kong currency from 1866, 1875 and 1904. There are also two money swords in the collection.

11. Miscellany

There are two tea bricks, both donated by Captain J Bruce in 1980.

There is also a queue of human hair in the collection.

Japan

1. Works on Paper/Silk

There are three woodblock prints in the collection by the artists Utagawa Kunisada (1786-1865) and Kitagawa Utamaro (1753-1806). There is also a small collection of fans and parasols. Fife Cultural Trust holds reproductions of paintings by the well-known artist Maruyama Ōkyo (1733-1795), copied by Nishiyama Hoen (1804-1867).

2. Metalwork

The collection has several swords. One sword is from the Meiji period (1868-1912) and was made for the export market. It has a carved ivory scabbard bound with copper strips ornamented with the Tokugawa crest (*maru no mitsuba aoï*).

An Edo-period sword in the collection has a sharkskin handle and is dressed with sword guard, pommel and collar. Engraved with a blossoming tree and a dragon, the blade is housed within a black lacquer sheath.

Another sword blade is signed Ōmi no Daijō Fujiwara Tadahiro 近江大掾藤原忠廣 and is possibly 17th century or later.

One sword in a wooden scabbard is labelled with the following information: Sagami no kami Fujiwara Masatsune 相模守藤原政常 (sword maker). Matsuo Kijirō -zō 松尾喜四郎藏 (former owner/seller) was based in Fukuoka, Tagawa-shi 福岡 田川市.

Within the collection at Fife Cultural Trust there is a suit of Japanese armour, possibly complete.

4. Ceramics

There are some Satsuma and Arita ware items in the collection, donated by Mrs H M Forbes in 1950.

6. Carved Ivory/Stone/Wood

The collection has around 23 *netsuke*, of which several are signed: Ōkawa Akitoshi <大>英克, Ōkawa Shūko <大>秀湖, and Mitsuhide 光秀. These signed *netsuke* are late 19th- to early 20th-century carvings.

7. Textiles (Dress/Embroidery)

Fife Cultural Trust has four items of clothing; two kimono, an *obi* sash belt and a jacket (J. *hakama*). The inventory lists three tobacco pouches, made from embossed leather with

metal clasps, which were donated by Charles Morrice in 1980. The museum holds two pairs of wooden *geta*.

9. Numismatics

There is one silver coin (*ichi-bu gin*) in the collection.

Perth Museum and Art Gallery, Culture Perth and Kinross

Location of Collections 78 George Street
Perth PH1 5LB

Published Information

Online collections:

<https://www.culturepk.org.uk/museums-galleries/collections/>

A Wider World Collections Review (1994): 616 objects

Dress to Impress, exhibition delivered in partnership with National Museums Scotland with support from the National Heritage Lottery Fund (26 May – 27 October 2018)

The Extraordinary: A People Called Ainu, exhibition (14 May – 31 December 2005)

Collection Overview

There are 331 East Asian objects in the collection.

China

c.185 items

Japan

c.131 items

Korea

c.15 items

Known Donors

Donor	No of Objects	Key objects / object types
Mrs Kay	27	Japanese iron kettles
Herbert Pullar	23	Woodblock prints
John Henry Dixon		Ainu artefacts
Melville Gray	c.34	Swords and armour
Melville Gray		Korean garments and accessories
David Young Cameron	2	Woodblock prints
Dr Hay-Neave		Chinese snuff bottles

Perth Museum and Art Gallery, Culture Perth and Kinross

Introduction

1. Dealers – Collectors

When Melville Jamieson Gray (1848-1946) died, aged 98, his collection was bequeathed to Perth Museum and Art Gallery (PMAG). Heir to Bowerswell House in Kinnoull, Perth, he was an older brother to Euphemia (Effie) Gray, wife of the great Victorian Pre-Raphaelite painter John Everett Millais. Gray went to school at Perth Academy then Harrow and spent a year as an office boy in his father's law firm before sailing to New Zealand aged 19. Gray made a living as a sheep farmer before opening an accountancy and land management business in Timaru. Gray lived a long and active life in New Zealand and travelled around the world several times.

Gray bequeathed his 'Venetian glass collection, Greek and Roman antique pottery and glass, swords, armour, and ancient firearms' to PMAG. The museum's register lists '2 large cases of Chinese armour and helmets', referring to the Chinese, Korean and Japanese armour in the collection. Gray's bequest also includes Korean textiles and accessories.

Ethnographer, and secretary to the Asiatic Society, John Henry Dixon (1838-1926), donated Ainu artefacts to PMAG in 1919. Dixon was originally from Yorkshire but settled in Gairloch in 1874 before moving to Pitlochry in 1902. Dixon was already in his sixties when he began his travels to Japan. He learned Japanese and was interested in Japanese music, art and gardening. At Dundarach Villa in Pitlochry, Dixon embarked on a project to create a Japanese garden which was achieved with the assistance of the Japanese novelist Sōseki Natsume (1867-1910), four Japanese gardeners and two Japanese carpenters.

Dixon was one of four Scots who, having made their way to Japan in the Meiji Era, realized that Ainu culture was in danger of dying, and made collections for museums and universities. Visiting between 1899 and 1906, Dixon collected extensively, with Ainu robes and carved wooden libation sticks his pride and joy. He donated everything to Perth city a century ago.

<https://www.japantimes.co.jp/community/2005/05/14/general/extraordinary-ainu-strut-their-stuff-in-scotland/#.XrUwrkBFwcA>

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

The Japanese woodblock prints in the collection were donated by Herbert Pullar and the artist David Young Cameron (1865-1945). Cameron also donated sheets from his Japanese woodblock print collection to the National Galleries of Scotland. Dr Hay-Neave donated a collection of Japanese snuff bottles in 1958.

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

Articles of clothing, including the Korean *jebok*, the Korean military commander's helmet, the Chinese suit of armour and the Japanese Ainu robes, are the star objects in this collection.

Fig. 11CO/1946.20 Coin charm, Korea



Fig. 215 Ainu robe, woven *attush* fibre, Hokkaido, Japan



Fig. N/N Embroidered silk gift wrapping cloth (*fukusa*), Japan



Fig. N/N Woman's robe, embroidered silk, export ware, China, 19th century



East Asian Collections

China

2. Metalwork

There are two swords and a leather sheath in the collection at PMAG.

3. Cloisonné and Glass

There are several glass snuff bottles in the collection at PMAG. The habit of taking snuff, a combination of powdered tobacco, aromatic herbs and spices, was introduced to China by Jesuits in the late 17th century. Considered to be a medical remedy for common illnesses (colds, headache and stomach disorder), in combination with the effect of stimulation, the habit gradually became popular, which led to the making of snuff bottles. The bottles in the collection range from the 19th century to the early 20th century and were donated to PMAG by Dr Hay-Neave in 1958.

6. Carved Ivory

There is a small collection of carved jade bangles, amulets and plaques. The jade belt plaque with brass frame is part of a jade belt set worn by men during the Qing dynasty (1644-1911).

7. Textiles (Dress and Embroidery)

PMAG has an unusual set of armour with lacquered plates inside. The detailed embroidery on the armour, depicting four-clawed dragons with other auspicious symbols, and highly ornamented parts (gilt studs and lacquer panels), suggest it belonged to a very high-ranking commander and was probably used for ceremonial parades. Such parades were established as a system by the Manchu rulers who founded the Qing dynasty (1644-1911) following a military conquest of China. They were eager to demonstrate their military strength and inspire awe both within and outside the empire, as well as creating opportunities for the emperor to inspect the military skills (archery, horsemanship, etc) of the troops. Parade armour from the early Qing dynasty often had iron plates which made it heavy. From the reign of Qianlong emperor (1735-1796), metal plates were gradually abandoned and light-weight armour became the preferred type. The tunic has loops for attaching underarm protectors and front and back panels. The armour comprises collar, tunic, apron skirt, leg greaves, underarm guards, and front and back panels. These items were donated in 1946 by Melville Jamieson Gray (1848–1946).

The collection has one side-fastening robe cut from blue and purple figured silk. The woman's robe is from the Qing dynasty (1644-1911) and was probably made for export to Europe. The neckline, sleeves and hem are finished with a style of embroidery that was

typical among export products made in China for the European market during the 18th and 19th centuries.

Japan

1. Works on Paper/Silk

There are 27 woodblock prints in the collection, signed by Utagawa Hiroshige II, Yashima Gakutei (1786-1868), Katsukawa Shunsen (1762-1830) and Utagawa Kuninao (1793-1854).

2. Metalwork

PMAG has two *jingasa* helmets, one decorated with a pattern of plover and waves, the other with a 'tomoe' comma crest. There are sections from two suits of armour in the collection. One suit has an indigo textile ground, resist-printed with a dragonfly repeating pattern, overlaid with iron chainmail. The other suit has a woven golden ground overlaid with chainmail and metal guards engraved with curling wave-like patterns. This second suit is ornamented with a butterfly crest and a tripartite leaf design in a roundel.

There are two iron helmets in the collection and two faceguards (J. *menpo*). One of the helmets is in the form of a courtier's cap (J. *hikitate eboshi*) which was made of paper with a light coating of black lacquer. It was quite common for helmets to be made in this form, possessing associations of authority and rank. The construction is similar to the other helmet, although the bowl appears to be formed from two large sheets of metal. The bowl of the second Japanese helmet in the collection is made of overlapping triangular metal plates (with a brim) from which a neck-guard of horizontal, semi-circular plates, laced together with blue silk cord, was suspended. There are small turn-backs, known as *fukigaeshi*. The metal is coated with lacquer (which can be seen clearly at the area of damage on the brim).

There is a pistol in the collection (J. *teppō*) with a cherry blossom-shaped inlaid detail. The collection includes a war fan with iron struts. The war fan was used as a signalling device, with sun emblem on one side and moon emblem on the reverse.

The collection has around 27 iron kettles (J. *tetsubin*) that were donated by Mrs Kay in 1946 and six sword guards (J. *tsuba*).

4. Ceramics

There is a Kutani ware vase and Imari ware foliate dish.

6. Carved Ivory/Stone/Wood

The museum also holds carved wooden prayer sticks (A. *ikapasuy*) that were collected by John Henry Dixon during his visits to the Ainu communities in Hokkaido between 1899 and 1906.

5. Lacquer

PMAG has several lidded lacquer vessels. One lidded vessel is marbled in the Tsugaru-*nuri* style that originates from Tsugaru in Aomori prefecture.

7.Textiles (Dress/Embroidery)

There are two Ainu garments in the collection, one of woven *attush* (beaten bark fibre from the mountain elm) and the other of cotton with an appliqued and embroidered abstract design. The Ainu robes were collected and donated by John Henry Dixon.

There is also an indigo, resist-dyed (J. *shibori*) cotton robe in the collection.

There are four heavily embroidered wrapping cloths (J. *fukusa*) that are decorated with auspicious emblems such as the dragon, eagle and crane.

Korea

5. Lacquer

The 19th-century helmet in the collection was part of a ceremonial suit of armour worn by a military commander, bequeathed by Melville Gray. The helmet bowl is made of lacquered leather decorated with openwork designs in brass. On the front are dragons and on the back phoenixes surrounded by clouds and flames. The vertical strips have treasure beads and Buddhist swastikas. The brow has an openwork decoration of phoenixes with a red velvet backing. On the forehead section is a circular jade plaque with a dragon motif in openwork. The aventail (the part protecting the neck and ears) is of red velvet with brass studs and the interior is lined with blue satin damask. Below the helmet rim are ties of black satin and attached to the points of the aventail are ties of red satin damask. There is also an inner, cushioning cap. The top of the helmet is decorated with an openwork circular dome and a post finished with red horsehair.

7. Textiles (Dress/Embroidery)

There are several Korean garments in the collection that were bequeathed by Melville Gray. These items include a robe of green gauze lined with golden yellow silk (K. *aengsam*) and sections from a ceremonial costume (K. *jebok*). Students wore the *aengsam* as formal clothing during the national government examinations and governmental ceremonies, whereas the *jebok* was the highest form of ceremonial clothing worn for Confucian rituals by the scholar-gentry. The king and his officials dressed in *jebok* when carrying out the most solemn rites of the court, such as sacrifices to ancestors and civic deities. From the *jebok* ensemble, the museum has the inner robe of blue silk (K. *cheongcho'ui*), an outer jacket of black gauze, a rear embroidered panel (*husu*) of silk with two applique metal rings, and a rank belt (K. *gakdae*).

PMAG also has a brimmed hat with feather ornament and horsehair attachments (K. *jeonrip*) from the Melville Gray bequest.

8. Fibre/Bamboo/Wooden Structures

There is a rectangular wooden case for chopsticks that has a divination compass attached to the lid. The chopsticks in this set are made of metal.

9. Numismatics

There are two coin-shaped charms at PMAG. These items would have been attached to a person's garment for protection and blessings.

The McManus: Dundee's Art Gallery and Museum, Leisure and Culture Dundee

Location of Collections The Collections Unit
Barrack Street
Dundee DD1 1PG

Published Information

Online collections: <https://www.mcmanus.co.uk/content/collections/search>

A Wider World Collections Review (1994): 158 objects

Diana Lange, *A Dundee's Doctor's Collection(s) on Tibet: Thomas Alexander Wise (1802-1889)*

https://www.academia.edu/11524795/A_Dundee_s_Doctor_s_Collection_s_on_Tibet_Thomas_Alexander_Wise_1802_1889

Collection Overview

295 objects from China, Japan and Korea. This figure excludes the Cairncross coin and amulet collection which numbers an additional c.755 items. In total the museum holds c.1,050 East Asian objects.

China

186 items including combs, chopstick dining sets, musical instruments, Buddhist icons, shoes, swords, tangram puzzles, woman's robe, jacket, official's robe, silk shawl, coins, pipes, bronze figures and carved ivory ornaments. There are c.755 Chinese coins and amulets, bringing the total to c.941 items.

Japan

108 items including pipe cases, tobacco pouches, portable Buddhist shrine, matchlock musket, lacquer picnic box, carved ivory figures, walking stick, ceramics, miniature lacquer vessels, helmet, clock, textiles, sword and scabbard, coins, amulets and woodblock prints.

Korea

6 items. These are 3 opium pipes and 3 woven hats. There is one more embroidered hat, believed to be Korean, that cannot be located.

Known Donors

Donor	No of Objects	Key objects / object types
Mr A Cairncross	c.755	Chinese coins and amulets
Thomas Alexander Wise	c.47	Tibetan artefacts
Miss Carmichael	12	Chinese artefacts
Misses Mackenzie		Chinese artefacts
M E Lackie		Chinese textiles
Miss Katherine MacLeod		Chinese textiles
Miss Clementina Hutcheson		Chinese textiles
Mrs M Sim		Chinese textiles
Miss J Strachan		Chinese textiles
W B Sutherland		Chinese artefacts
W B Sutherland		Japanese artefacts
Captain J Harris		Chinese embroidered screen
Dr Dorothy Henderson		Chinese Tangram puzzles
William N White		Chinese scales
Captain Neish		Chinese scales
J G Henderson		Tobacco pipes
Robert Galt		Chinese divination compass
F King		Chinese divination compass
Mrs A P Mathewson		Japanese prints
Frank Rough		Japanese ivories and bronzes
G Rough		Chinese bird cage
James Robb		Japanese ceramics
Mr A Jack		Chinese money sword
D W Crichton		Japanese ivories
Miss I A Tyrie		Chinese artefacts
Captain Drummond		Tibetan artefacts
E G McLean		Chinese artefacts
Mrs J Drummond		Chinese money sword
Miss Richmond		Chinese soapstone
Miss I B Ramsay		Chinese incense burner
Sir C Barrie		Chinese halberd
Captain C Barrie		Japanese clock
Sir J K Caird		Chinese textiles
D D Ogilvie		Chinese instruments
Dr W E A Buchanan		Chinese textiles
J Wallace		Japanese armour
Miss McLean		Japanese sword
Squadron Leader J Hope		Japanese sword
Mrs N Murray		Japanese sword
A K Watson		Japanese polearm
Rev J T Adams Cooper		Japanese shrine
Miss M H Leny		Japanese artefact
Lady H Nutting		Japanese textiles
Mrs C Fulton		Japanese textiles
Mrs V Lyon		Japanese textiles

The McManus: Dundee's Art Gallery and Museum, Leisure and Culture Dundee

Introduction

1. Dealers – Collectors

There are 58 Tibetan artefacts in the collection, mainly donated by Thomas Alexander Wise. Other donors of Tibetan objects include Captain Drummond and Miss Carmichael. Wise's Tibetan collection is the most thoroughly researched and documented collection of East Asian artefacts at The McManus. This includes Buddhist paintings (Tb. *thangka*), metal amulets and amulet boxes (Tb. *gau*), ritual instruments, implements and icons. Thomas Wise (1802-1889) was a physician for the East India Company, and Secretary to the Committee of Instruction at colleges in Bengal, Hooghly, and Dacca. Wise began his career in India in 1827 and returned to Scotland in 1851 to retire. While in India, he undertook medical research and collected texts and objects that were linked to his interest in Ayurvedic medicine. Wise produced Sanskrit-English translations of medical texts and kept illustrated notebooks. Maps and drawings of Tibet and the western Himalayas are in the British Library's archives. It appears that Wise did not travel to Tibet but collected the artefacts remotely.

Diana Lange and Laura Adam (nee Fleming) have conducted extensive research into the Wise collection. Inbal Livne (formerly of National Museums Scotland) also conducted research on the Tibetan objects for the National Museums Scotland-Stirling University 'Tibet Project'.

<https://www.nms.ac.uk/collections-research/our-research/highlights-of-previous-projects/tibet/about-the-tibet-project/>

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

This specialist collection of c.755 Chinese coins was bequeathed by Mr A Cairncross in 1913 and contains examples of spade and knife money. Miss Ramsay, who was a missionary based in China, donated an incense burner to The McManus. Another collector with links to East Asia was Captain David Forman whose Chinese export ware was left to the museum by the Misses Mackenzie.

The donors of Chinese material were numerous. The museum received its textile collections from Miss Carmichael, M E Lackie, Miss Katherine MacLeod, Miss Clementina Hutcheson, Mrs M Sim, Miss J Strachan, W B Sutherland and Captain J Harris. The Tangram books and puzzles were given to the museum by Dr Dorothy Henderson.

The scales at The McManus were from William N White and Captain Neish.

A large collection of smoking pipes came from J G Henderson, and Robert Galt and F King both donated divination compasses (Ch. *fengshui luopan*).

Mrs A P Mathewson donated a collection of Japanese woodblock prints to The McManus, Frank Rough donated Japanese and Chinese bronzes and Japanese ivory *okimono*, and James Robb donated Kyō-Satsuma Kinkōzan wares. D W Crighton also donated bronze sculpture and ivories to the collection and W B Sutherland's collection of textiles and lacquer were acquired with support from the National Art Collections Fund in 1949.

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

An unusual find at The McManus was the Japanese pillar clock (J. *wa-dokei*) from c.1880s. The brass mechanism of the Japanese clock is contained within a narrow, vertical wooden case with a plumb bob that doubles as a pointer or 'hour hand'. A hand indicating the time would have attached to the weight and slowly moved down the channel on the left side. Japanese clocks reflect the use of a lunar calendrical system. The full day was divided into 12 equal divisions or 'hours', and the Japanese 'hour' was divided into 10 equal parts. The immediate difference between a European clock and a *wa-dokei* is the numbering of the Japanese hours. Instead of finding the numerals from 1 to 12, there are only six numbers ranging from 9 to 4. On a pillar clock these numbers are vertically aligned and count the hours from 9 to 4 in two consecutive sequences (987654987654). The lower numbers of 1, 2 and 3 were avoided, possibly because these strokes were already in use as time signals by the Buddhist temple. The number of strokes of the temple bell bore no correlation to time. The metal scale to the right of the numbers is divided into 10 segments (分 *bun*) and is a fixed measure that indicates 'half-hours'. The distance between the Japanese hour number plates was adjusted according to the lengthening and shortening of day during the summer and winter solstice. It is thought that these numbers were adjusted bimonthly and that the metal scale was also changed in accordance with the season.

Thomas Alexander Wise's Tibetan objects are a highlight of the collection.

Henderson's pipe collection contains examples of Japanese and Chinese tobacco and opium pipes.

The Cairncross Chinese coin collection contains around 755 coins, summarised as c.40 coins from the Qin dynasty (221 BCE-206 BCE) to Tang dynasty (618-906 CE), c.230 coins from the Song dynasty (960-1279), c.45 coins from the Ming dynasty (1368-1644) and c.330 coins from the Qing dynasty (1644-1911). There are around 65 coin-shaped amulets and imitations of early knife and spade coins. The collection also contains four Japanese coins and one charm. Around 40 coins in the collections were unknown. The McManus also holds a number of Chinese coin swords donated by Cairncross, Mr A Jack and Mrs J Drummond.

Fig. 1993-343 Thangka of King Gesar of Ling, Eastern Tibet, China, 19th century. Wise Collection



Fig. 1935-64-72x Carved and stained ivory pipe case (*kiseru-zutsu*) with embossed tobacco pouch, Japan, 19th century



Fig. DUNMG 2004-117 Carved ivory and bone Buddhist shrine, export ware, Japan, late 19th - early 20th century



Fig. Coin swords, China, Qing dynasty (1644-1911)



Fig. DUNMG 1896-6 Pillar clock, Japan, late 19th century



Fig. Temp.no.45 Hats made of woven horsehair, Korea, 19th century



East Asian Collections

China

1. Works on Paper/Silk/Pith

A small 'pocket-size' Chinese book in the collection with a red cover is a woodblock printed edition of *Summary of the Canon of The Four Books* (*Sishu lei dian cuoyao* 四書類典撮要), published in the 12th year of the reign of Guangxu (1886). The 'Four Books' refers to the four Confucian classic texts: *The Doctrine of the Mean*, *The Analects*, *The Great Learning*, and *Mencius*.

A Chinese ivory tangram puzzle and woodblock printed books with tangram designs (19th century) were donated by Dr Dorothy Henderson in 1959.

There are six Buddhist paintings (Tb. *tangkha*) from Tibet.

2. Metalwork

The bronze drinking vessel (Ch. *jue*) in the collection is a good copy of an archaic bronze, possibly produced in the Qing dynasty (1644-1911). The bronze has regular banding around the body, a smooth finish and simplified '*tiaotie*' ornamentation on the handle. The *jue* was donated in 1989 by Miss I A Tyrie.

The museum has a bronze vase with a compressed circular body on a circular pedestal with cylindrical neck and inverted rim, that is believed to be from the Song dynasty (960-1279) - Yuan dynasty (1279-1368).

The collection has Buddhist ritual bronzes and icons, such as a gilded bronze statue of Guanyin (Skt. Avalokitesvara), from the 18th century. There is an incense burner with a pierced lid manufactured in Jianyang in Fuzhou, and two bronze lions, both 19th century. The incense burner was donated in 1927 by Miss I B Ramsay who had worked as a missionary in China. There is a figure of the smiling Buddha (Ch. *Budai*), donated by Frank Rough, that dates from the early 20th century.

There is a set of eight solid metal-alloy blocks inscribed with Chinese characters indicative of the blocks' different weights (Ch. *qian* 錢, *liang* 兩, *jin* 斤, *dan* 擔).

There are four water pipes in the collection that would have been used to smoke tobacco or opium, possibly 19th century or later.

There are two halberds, a large, single-edged sword that widens towards the end, housed in a leather sheath decorated with scrolling ornamentation. One of the halberds was a donation from Sir C Barrie in c.1937.

The collection of Tibetan items includes amulets, amulet boxes (Tb. *gau*), bells (Tb. *ghanta*), cymbals (Tb. *dingsha*), three ritual daggers (Tb. *phurba*), gilt bronze icons, prayer wheels, bronze vajra, bronze incense burners, pouch strike-a-lights, and a mirror (Tb. *melong*). Miss Isabelle Tyrie's (1905-1989) Tibetan objects entered the collection in 1989, Miss

Carmichael's collection in 1961, and Frank Rough's collection in 1961. The Tibetan collections from the University of Dundee were acquired in 1993.

4. Ceramics

There are six clay votive plaques (Tb. *tsha-tsha*) from Tibet, some of which were donated by Captain Drummond in 1929.

5. Lacquer

Many of the lacquer items in the collection represent Cantonese productions for the export trade to Europe and North America. These include black lacquer fan boxes. There is also a black lacquer box decorated in gold, with hinged lid, for a white shawl exported from Guangzhou (formerly Canton) c.1854. The box was purchased by Captain Forman and left to the museum by his nieces, the Misses Mackenzie.

6. Carved Ivory/Stone/Wood

A carved ivory card case produced in Guangzhou (formerly Canton) was donated to the museum by W B Sutherland in 1949. Ivory combs, tangram puzzles, vases, figures and a model of a Chinese junk also feature in the collection. The carved soapstone vases were donated by Miss Richmond in 1956. The McManus has numerous chopstick and knife dining sets, donated by Mrs Mackenzie in 1976 and E G McLean in 1941.

There is a group of carved soapstone ornaments in the collection which includes a recumbent horse, a figure of Shoulao (God of longevity), two vases and other animals.

The museum has a gilded wooden bodhisattva, Guanyin (Skt. Avalokitesvara) from the 18th - 19th century, and two carved wooden printing blocks from Tibet.

7. Textiles (Dress/Embroidery)

The McManus holds artefacts collected by Captain Forman and his nieces which are examples of Chinese export ware, possibly manufactured in Guangzhou (Canton). Text on the side of the box refers to the manufacturer and the box's contents: an embroidered white silk shawl dated 1854.

There are six examples of women's shoes and five examples of women's 'golden lotus' shoes for bound feet from South China, dating from the 19th century. Embroidered shoes were donated to The McManus by Miss Clementina Hutcheson in 1959, Mrs M Sim in 1966 and Dr W E A Buchanan in 1983.

The Chinese textile collection contains examples of door curtains, hangings, silk sashes, framed embroidery, women's coats and jackets, women's Manchu robes and Manchu pleated apron skirts, and a Tibetan woman's woollen skirt with cotton warp in horizontal stripes. The women's coats were donated by Miss Carmichael in 1961, W B Sutherland in 1949, Miss J Strachan in 1979, and E M Lackie in 1984.

There are two robes in the style of clothing worn in the Qing court: a man's robe of dark blue figured silk with a pattern of medallions enclosing two dragons and pearls and a 'dragon robe' of navy blue silk embroidered with a five-clawed dragon and waves at the hem. The museum also has a pair of leggings, a conical hat made of black felt from Shaoxing, and two pairs of shoes for men, dating from the 20th century. The clothing was largely donated by Miss Carmichael in 1961, although the 'dragon robe' was given to the museum by K MacLeod in 1938 and the conical hat came from Sir J K Caird.

8. Fibre/Bamboo/Wooden Structures

The collection holds a 19th-century bird cage, a donation from G Rough, that has a hexagonal bamboo frame construction.

There is a composite reflex bow made from wood bound with thin bands of gut. The bow has bone or ivory attached beneath each nock and the string is made from gut.

There are two divination compasses (Ch. *fengshui luopan*). One compass is set in a solid wood rectangular frame with a hinged wooden lid, while the other has a needle and metal base set in a flat wooden disc marked with Chinese characters. The *fengshui luopan* were donated by F King in 1978 and Robert Galt.

The McManus has several Chinese instruments, these being stringed instruments (Ch. *erhu*; *huqin*) of bamboo and wood construction, and a transverse bamboo flute (Ch. *dizi*). D D Ogilvie donated two *huqin* in 1945.

The McManus has two sets of scales in guitar-shaped and spoon-shaped wooden cases (Ch. *diaocheng*). The scales in the spoon-shaped case were donated by W N White in 1953 and the guitar-shaped case came from Captain Neish in 1874. *Diaocheng* are frequently referred to as 'dotchin', or 'opium scales' although this was not their only function. The McManus describes them as 'gold scales'.

A collection of bamboo stemmed pipes with metal alloy mounts may also include pipes that were used to smoke opium.

9. Numismatics

The museum has a large collection of money swords, six in total, with additional circular rosettes and money strings formed from stitched together cash coins. The money swords in the collection were donated by Cairncross, A Jack in 1932, and Mrs J Drummond in c.1968. The swords were dated by the coins accordingly: three swords contained coins from the Qianlong reign (1735-1796), one sword had coins from the Guangxu reign (1875-1908), and another had coins from the Shunzi reign (1643-1661). There are c.755 coins and amulets in the Cairncross collection. This total breaks down as: c.40 coins from the Qin dynasty (221 BCE-206 BCE) to the Tang dynasty (618-906), c.230 coins from the Song dynasty (960-1279), c.45 coins from the Ming dynasty (1368-1644), and c.330 coins from the Qing dynasty (1644-1911). There are around 65 amulets and imitations of early knife and spade coins and a further 40 coins that are unknown.

Japan

1. Works on Paper/Silk

There are 66 single sheet woodblock prints at The McManus, many of which were acquired between 2002-2006 with assistance from the Art Fund. The collection includes an incomplete set of Utagawa Hiroshige's *Fifty-Three Stations of the Tōkaidō* (*Tōkaidō gojūsan tsugi* 東海道五十三次), also known as the *Kyōka Tōkaidō* series, from 1840-1842, and an assortment of prints signed Utagawa Kunisada (1786-1865), Miyagawa Shuntei (1873-1914), Kitagawa Utamaro (1753-1806), Keisai Eisen, and Katsushika Hokusai (1760-1849). There are also reproduction woodblock prints within this collection.

There are four woodblock-printed book wrappers in the collection, the 19th-century titles of which are *Anthology of Poems and Painting Manual* (*Haikai gafu shū* 俳諧画譜集) by Yashima Gakutei and Gokawa Shi, *Painting Manual of Birds and Flowers* (*Kachō gafu* 花鳥画譜) by Tachibana Unga, *A Mirror of Beautiful Crafts* (*Bikō zukan* 美工図鑑) by Hasegawa Keika, and *Shōtei's Painting Manual of Birds and Flowers* (*Shōtei kachō gafu* 省亭花鳥画譜) by Watanabe Shōtei.

2. Metalwork

A bronze mirror in the collection was made by Nakahara Settsu no kami Fujiwara Mitsushige 中原摂津守藤原光重. This mirror was gifted to Wise by 'an Admiral at a station'. A second bronze mirror with lacquer case had an inscription on its paper wrapper but the maker's mark had been removed from the mirror. The woodblock-printed text on the wrapper indicated that the mirror had been made by Fujiwara Eishin 藤原栄信. The collection has two examples of cast iron kettles (J. *tetsubin*) and a mid-20th century ornamental bronze Noh mask with features associated with the Hannya character. The mask was donated by Frank Rough in 1961.

The McManus has a complete set of Japanese armour, a helmet of domed-shape made of 60 plates rivetted together, two *tachi* swords, a short sword, a *wakizashi*, a *katana*, a polearm with trident blade (J. *magari yari*; *jūmonji yari*), and a matchlock musket, c.1800. One sword has an ornately carved ivory sheath listed as walrus tusk. The complete set of armour came from J Wallace and entered the collection c.1880, and a second incomplete suit from an anonymous donor entered the collection in 1943. Known donors of the swords in the collection include: Miss McLean (1940), Squadron Leader J Hope (1945) and Mrs N Murray (1976). The trident blade in the collection came from A K Watson c.1909.

4. Ceramics

The museum has a Meiji-period collection of Satsuma Kinkōzan ceramics (made in Kyoto) and Meiji-period (1868-1912) Kutani ware ('Red Kaga' ware). There is also an Imari jar with cover.

5. Lacquer

One large portable shrine in the collection is an Edo-period (c.1603-1868) lacquer cabinet (J. *zushi*) containing carved and gilded deities. Enshrined within are key figures from the Buddhist pantheon: the Wisdom Kings, Fudō myō-ō and Aizen myō-ō, and the Bodhisattvas, Fugen bosatsu on an elephant and Monju bosatsu seated on a lion. This shrine was donated by Rev J T Adams Cooper in 1937.

The pair of hexagonal lacquer containers for the shell-matching game are from the late Meiji period (1868-1912) or Taishō period (1912-1926). The containers (J. *kaioke*; *hokai*) are decorated in black and gold with low-relief (*hiramaki-e*) patterns of shells and waves. The McManus also has the game pieces for this shell-matching game of *kai awase*. The *kaioke* were donated by W B Sutherland in 1949.

The lacquer portable lunch box set (J. *sagejūbako*) has a low-relief fan decoration that covers every side of the box. This piece is a good example of Edo-period lacquer and was acquired in 1939 with assistance from the National Art Collections Fund.

The miniature red and black bowls, sweet stands and vessels may be samples of lacquer shapes or pieces from a festive display, such as Girls Day. These miniature trays and bowls came from the W B Sutherland bequest in 1949.

The McManus has a black lacquer quiver with mother-of-pearl inlay from an unknown donor.

6. Carved Ivory/Stone/Wood/ Bamboo

There are two shrine-like artefacts made from carved bone and ivory. These crudely carved shrine structures (stepped pagoda and multi-tiered pagoda) were manufactured in the late Meiji period (1868-1912) and were possibly produced for the tourist/export market. The ivory shrines were donated by D W Crighton in 1967.

The pipe collection, amassed by J G Henderson and purchased through Oldman's Antiques, contains examples of Korean, Chinese and Japanese pipes, Japanese pipe sheaths (J. *kiseru-zutsu*), tobacco leather wallets and rigid tobacco containers (J. *tonkotsu*). The pipe cases are late 19th century and some appear to have been produced for the tourist market. J G Henderson's pipe collection entered the museum in 1935. The pipe holders and cases are made from various materials, usually ivory, bamboo or wood.

Three carved ivory ornaments (J. *okimono*) are from the Meiji period and were donated by D W Crighton in 1967 and Frank Rough in 1960. These objects have been signed by the carvers: Gyokudō 玉堂, and Daishō /(Ōkatsu) 大勝.

Within the collection there are two 19th-century carved bamboo walking sticks, one of which was given to The McManus by Miss M H Leny in 1981.

7. Textiles (Dress/Embroidery)

The textile collection comprises a *haori* jacket, three kimono, a *kosode* (possibly made for the Kabuki theatre), five examples of footwear and a *fukusa* cloth for wrapping gifts. The

haori came from Mrs C Fulton in 1976, the kimono from Lady H Nutting in 1962 and Mrs V Lyon in 1979 and the *kosode* and *fukusa* were donated by W B Sutherland in 1949.

8. Fibre/Bamboo/Wooden Structures

The collection has a pillar clock with a wooden case and brass mechanism, c.1880s, that was donated by Captain C Barrie in 1896, and a box decorated with an inlaid and incised design of Mount Fuji and birds.

9. Numismatics

There are four 19th-century coins and one charm in the Cairncross collection, comprising four 100-*mon* *Tenpō tsūhō* 天保通寶 coins and one Akita silver coin with the value of 9 *monme 2 bu* 九匁二分.

Korea

7. Textiles (Dress/Embroidery)

The three Korean hats in the collection are made of woven horsehair. The hats, which were worn by men, comprise a *tanggeon* and two *heukrip* (brimmed hat). The *heukrip* or *heungnip* was worn by Confucian gentleman scholars in the Joseon period (1392-1897) but this style of dress spread to other social strata. The *tanggeon* was worn over the hair, usually indoors, while the *heukrip* was for outdoor wear and usually worn over a *manggeon* (woven headband). The donor of these hats is not known.

8. Fibre/Bamboo/Wooden Structures

There are several long-stemmed bamboo pipes with copper alloy bowls that were donated by J G Henderson. Some of the pipes in the Henderson collection may be Korean.

The Stirling Smith Art Gallery and Museum

Location of Collections Dumbarton Road
Stirling FK8 2RQ

Published Information

Online collections: Not currently available

A Wider World Collections Review (1994): 866 objects

Collection Overview

According to the museum's internal records, there are around 536 East Asian objects in the collection.

China

Among a total of 288 objects, there are ceramics, military related items from the Opium Wars, musical instruments, ornaments, paintings, and statues. There are an additional 439 records for numismatic items, mainly Chinese, with only a few of these being Japanese. According to the records, these date from the 1st- 2nd century to the 18th century.

Japan

247 items. Within the collection there are three sets of samurai armour, six swords, blades, bow and arrows, *netsuke*, 25 *inrō*, ceramic teapots and general domestic ware, jewellery, *okimono* and statues. There is also a small number of Japanese coins.

Korea

1 item, a horse whip.

Known Donors

Donor	No of Objects	Key objects / object types
Miss H L Moodie	113	Japanese and Chinese porcelain, Japanese textiles, Japanese armour
Mr J Kirkwood	100	Chinese and Japanese carvings, Chinese paintings on pith, Chinese coconut and pewter wares,
Leon Jablonski Platt	66	Japanese <i>netsuke</i> , Japanese bronzes
John Henry Beath	27	Chinese musical instruments
Mrs Elizabeth E F Dall	21	Tibetan items

Miss Jean Johnstone	15	Ceramic figures
Robert McCulloch	12	Japanese suit of armour
Major General McIntyre		
Sir Archibald Seton Stewart		
James W Campbell	14	Japanese suit of armour

Background Information

15 items, mostly Chinese musical instruments, transferred in 1881 from the Macfarlane Museum, a collection assembled by John Macfarlane (1785-1868) of Bridge of Allan whose wealth derived from textile manufacture in Manchester. The East Asian collections have been catalogued and are with locations. In 2019 the collection was being photographed and there were plans to complete the digitisation of the East Asian Collections by spring 2020.

The Stirling Smith Art Gallery and Museum

Introduction

1. Dealers – Collectors

Leon Jablonski Platt (1840-1914) made his fortune in dentistry and based his practice in Stirling in 1861. Platt provided a dental service to the army recruits stationed at Stirling Castle. From an Anglo-Scottish family, Leon was named after a Polish friend of his father, who married into the family. Platt published *A Domestic Guide to a Good Set of Teeth* in 1862.

Another key donor of East Asian artefacts was Mr J Kirkwood. Kirkwood was a business man from Stirling who had vested interests in China.

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

The Stirling Smith collection is very diverse and covers most of the globe despite containing only about 2,000 items in total. The principal area covered reflects Stirling's connections with the military, particularly in China during the Opium Wars of the 19th century. Most of the objects entered the collection before the 1940s and were mainly donated by Stirling-based collectors. Donors with a connection to the military were Major General McIntyre, Lieutenant Colonel John Henry Beath, and Sir Archibald Seton Stewart. Little is known about some of the collectors, such as the Misses Moodie or Mrs Elizabeth E F Dall, other than that they were local to Stirling.

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

Highlights include three suits of samurai armour, carved *netsuke* toggles, a banner taken from the 'Central Barbette' at Taku (Dagu) Forts, and a tiger suit also believed to have been removed from the battlefield at Taku (Dagu) Forts near Tianjin, China in 1860.

Fig. 4900 Carved wooden deity, Kowloon, Hong Kong, China, c.1874

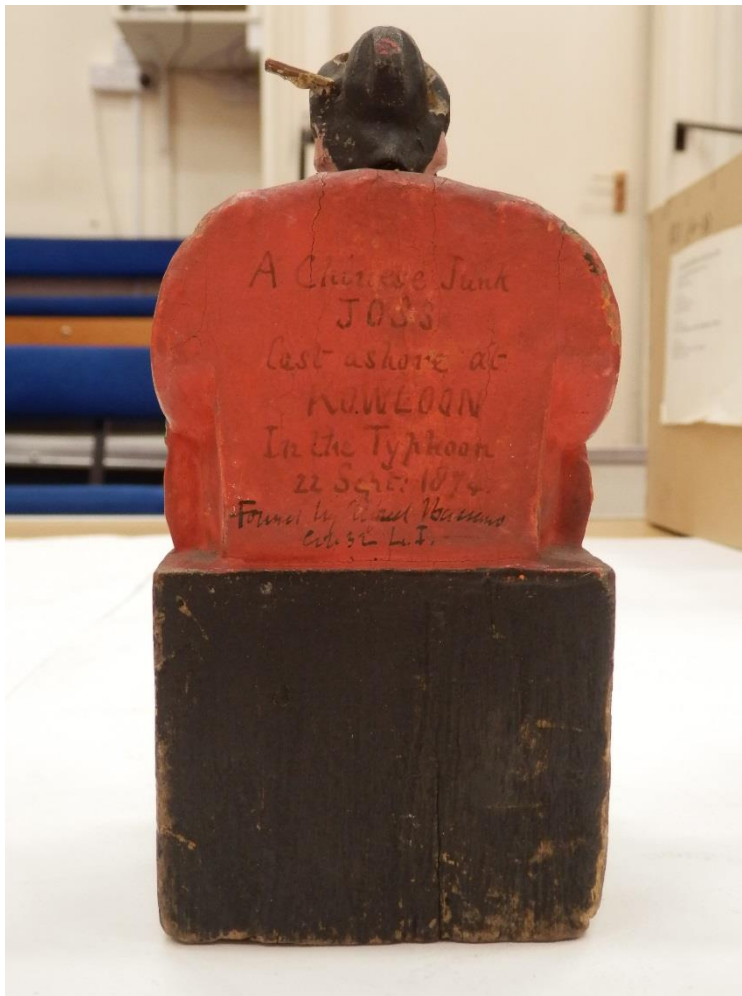


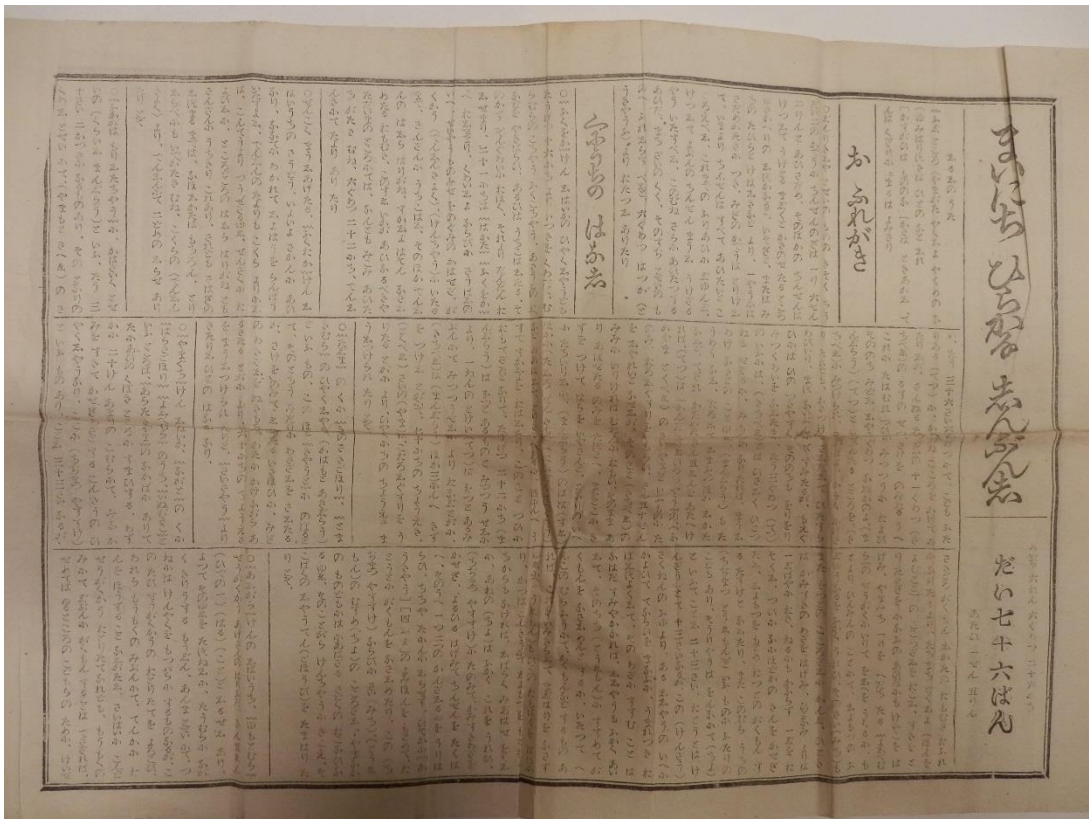
Fig. 17275 *Treatise on Midwifery* by Benjamin Hobson, Shanghai, China, 1857



Fig. Lidded boxes, tortoiseshell with lacquer decoration, Nagasaki, Japan, 19th century



Fig. N/N Mainichi Hiragana Shinbunshi newspaper printed in hiragana, Asakusa, Tokyo, Japan, 1873



East Asian Collections

China

1. Works on Paper/Silk/Pith

There are several scroll paintings in the collection. These include a hanging scroll by the painter Qian Du (1763-1844), dated 1835, from Qiantang (modern day Hangzhou), and a painting supposedly by the 15th-century painter Shen Zhou – although this is doubtful.

Mr J Kirkwood donated a collection of paintings on pith that depict the process of purchasing and smoking opium. The museum's *Twelve Methods of Punishment* is another series on pith that is frequently found in late 19th-century collections of Chinese export wares.

Three books were donated by John Henry Beath: an *Official Civil and Military List*, vol 3 (*Daqing jinshen quanshu* 大清摺紳全書) printed in Mandarin Chinese, and two medical books on obstetrics by Benjamin Hobson, *Treatise on Midwifery* (*Fuying xinshuo* 婦嬰新說), printed in Shanghai in the 8th year of Xianfeng reign (1857), and *Treatise on Internal Medicine* (*Neike xinshuo* 內科新說).

There are several newspapers in the collection, including the *Hong Kong Shipping and Price Current List* (*Xianggang chuantou huijia zhi* 香港船頭貨價紙) from the 2nd month of 1864, the *Shanghai News* (*Shenbao* 申報) from the 11th month of 1874 and *Shanghai Times* (*Shanghai xinbao* 上海新報) from the first month of 1865. There is also a print of the *Ten Commandments* in Chinese (大主宰上帝十條誠律), published in 1860.

2. Metalware

Mr J Kirkwood donated a group of eight functional vessels made from carved coconut shell lined with pewter. These are possibly 19th-century wares.

The museum has several coin swords, donated by Miss H L Moodie and Mr J Kirkwood. Mr J Kirkwood also donated swords with scabbards. One of these is recorded as having been collected at Xiamen (Amoy) during the First Opium War in 1841.

There are several water pipes in the collection that were used for smoking tobacco, these carry inscriptions. The museum also has several silver brooches inlaid with kingfisher feathers that were possibly produced for export to Europe and America.

From Tibet, objects include bronze Buddhist icons, three telescopic trumpets (Tb. *rag-dung*), ritual bronze mirrors (Tb. *melong*), vajra, flint pouches, and ceremonial daggers (Tb. *phurba*).

3. Cloisonné and Glass

A covered bowl and saucer are described as 'Canton enamel' and possibly date from the late 18th century.

4. Ceramics

The dolls and small figurines in the collection are low-fired earthenware with painted decoration. Some of these are 'nodders' with articulated heads that nod. This type of doll proved a popular export to Europe.

There are examples of blue and white porcelain, *famille rose*, *blanc de chine* and a Dehua figurine. There is a porcelain cup with underglaze blue decoration which has a mark of the Xuande reign (1425-1435), Ming dynasty, on its base, although the production date of this artefact is possibly later.

6. Carved Ivory/ Stone/Wood

There are examples of carved and pierced ivories that were produced for the export market in the 19th century. There are also carved wooden, brightly painted deity figures from shrines; one is of particular interest since it was recovered from a typhoon that devastated Kowloon in 1874. The figure depicted is Mazu, Empress of Heaven and protector of sailors, and it may have been enshrined on board a fishing junk that was lost in the typhoon.

7. Textiles

The tiger clothing was worn by Han soldiers of the Green Guard (Ch. *luying*) at the Battle of Taku (Dagu) Forts during the Second Opium War. The donor of the clothing, Lieutenant Colonel John Henry Beath, joined the Third Buffs as a surgeon in 1859 and took part in the Third Battle of Taku (Dagu) Forts in 1860. There is a large banner with the words 'Central barbette' (中炮台) in Chinese, that is possibly also from Taku (Dagu) Forts, and a second flag with Manchurian texts (unread).

8. Fibre/Bamboo/Wooden Structures

The museum has numerous oiled paper umbrellas with bamboo struts. There are two divination compasses, a small one in a rectangular box and the other circular with a gold face signed on the reverse '(Made by) Xinnan Tangjing' (新南堂精). There is a mariner's compass in the collection.

9. Numismatics

The collection of numismatics from China was donated by Mr Kirkwood.

Japan

1. Works on Paper/Silk

The museum has two calligraphy scrolls, and two sets of playing cards by the artist and donor Masako Kōseki Takahashi (b.1952). There are also five hanging scrolls with calligraphy that were given to the museum by M A Kirk.

One Japanese woodblock print in the collection is Meiji-period and depicts a group of Japanese and Europeans gathered around watching a piano recital performed by the Marquis Chisholm. Chisholm accompanied the journalist, publisher and singer John Reddie Black's (1826-1880) performances in Yokohama.

There are Japanese newspapers in the collection, such as *Daily News in Hiragana* (*Mainichi Hiragana Shinbunshi* まいにちしんぶんし) from the 6th month of Meiji 6 (1873), published in Asakusa, Tokyo; *Tokyo Daily News* (*Tōkyō nichi nichi shinbun* 東京日々新聞) from the 6th month of Meiji 6 (1873); and *The Reliable Daily News* (*Nisshin shinjishi* 日新真事誌) from the 5th month of Meiji 6 (1873). The *Nisshin shinjishi* was a Japanese-language newspaper published by Fife-born John Reddie Black with assistance from his Portuguese companion F da Rosa.

2. Metalware

There are three suits of armour in the collection donated by Miss H L Moodie, Robert McCulloch and J W Campbell, respectively. The armour and helmets date from the late 16th century to the 18th century.

There is a variety of swords and daggers in the collection, and some of the blades carry inscriptions. The *tachi* has an inscription on the hilt that reads: 'Norimitsu of Osafune in Bishū Province' (Bishū Osafune jū Norimitsu 備州長船住則光); an early 16th-century *wakizashi* blade, is inscribed with the signature of Minamoto Yoshitaka (Minamoto Yoshitaka no gu 源義敬之具); and a *katana* in the collection is engraved with the spurious inscription: 'Made in Nanshū province by Monjū Shigekuni' 文球重国. Another *katana* has an inscription on the hilt that reads: 'Saneyuki of Takeda in Bungō Province' (Hōshū Takada jū Fujiwara Saneyuki 豊州高田住藤原實行).

There are decorative examples of knife handles (J. *kozuka*) and sword guards (J. *tsuba*), as well as Meiji-period pins that have been produced for a European market and show off the metal-working skills of the craftsman.

The bronze vase decorated with curling waves in relief was made by Shūmin 宗眠 in the 19th century. The figure riding on the back of the carp is the Immortal Kink ō (Ch. Qin Gao). There are bronze ornaments, censers and figures in the collection and cast iron kettles which have been signed by their makers.

3. Cloisonné and Glass

There is a silver lined cloisonné *inrō* with attached cloisonné *netsuke* in the collection signed by the maker Namikawa Yasayuki of Kyoto, c.1870. There is also a cloisonné vase by the same artist. These items were donated by Leon Jablonski Platt.

4. Ceramics

The museum has a large collection of 19th-century Japanese porcelain that is signed Nose 野瀬 and was produced in Nagasaki for export. This fluted porcelain service depicts hawks, cranes, Mount Fuji and snowy landscapes in coloured enamels. Some items in this service are signed Hayashi 林. The dinner service was given to the museum by Miss H L Moodie.

The museum has a large collection of dolls that were donated by Jean Johnstone. The dolls and figurines are earthenware, possibly bisque ware, with a brightly painted plaster or lacquer finish.

5. Lacquer

There are five items in the collection that are made from tortoiseshell decorated with lacquer, a product that is associated with Nagasaki. Two tortoiseshell lidded boxes are signed Matsukazu 松一 and Shōgetsusai Fujiwara Masa'aki 嘯月斎藤原正明. Leon Jablonski Platt also donated two Japanese porcelain plates decorated with bird and flower motifs in lacquer.

6. Carved Ivory/Stone/Wood

There are around 19 *netsuke*, including two *kagamibuta netsuke*, in the collection. The signed pieces are by Miwa 三輪, Masakazu 正一, Yoshitomo 吉友, Koretaka 是民 and Nobu'aki 延秋, Minshū 岷秀, Masayuki 正行, Tomochika 友親, Gyokusai 玉哉. The *netsuke* toggles were donated by Leon Jablonski Platt.

7. Textiles

Several embroidered shawls were given to the museum by Miss H L Moodie. These are believed to be Japanese.

8. Fibre/Bamboo/Wooden Structures

The museum has a water pump used by firemen to extinguish fires. This is identical to the item in the collection at the University of Aberdeen. The pump was "[Made by] the fire extinguisher specialist, Yamaguchi Hisabei of Atsuta, Aichi [Prefecture]" (now part of present-day Nagoya city), and is Meiji period (1868-1912).

9. Numismatics

Two coins in the collection are possibly of the Kanei era (1624-1644) or later. Coins with this inscription were Japan's first successful issue and continued to be issued until 1870, long after the end of the Kanei era.

University of St Andrews Museums

Location of Collections Museum Collections Unit
University of St Andrews Museums
87 North Street
St Andrews
Fife KY16 9AE

Published Information

Online collections: <https://www.st-andrews.ac.uk/museums/collections/>

A Wider World Collections Review (1994): 1 object

Collection Overview

The artefacts in the University's Museum Collections are part of several different collection types, including a Nationally Significant Heritage and Historic Scientific Instruments Collection. The Heritage and Ethnographic Collections at the University of St Andrews have 11 items from East Asia. Highlights include a bronze Chinese bell and a Korean Hahoe mask. There are also East Asian coins and geological samples.

China

6 items

Japan

4 items

Korea

1 item

Known Donors

Donor	No of Objects	Key objects / object types
Rev Alexander Allan Milne (possibly)	1	Sword
Professor Suh Yong-Dal	1	Mask

University of St Andrews Museums

Introduction

1. Dealers – Collectors

The collection at the University of St Andrews has been developed by staff and alumni of the university.

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

The collection of East Asian objects at the University of St Andrews is small and has been assembled by staff and alumni.

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

The Hahoe mask is of interest to researchers of Korean cultural heritage.

East Asian Collections

China

2. Metalwork

There is a Chinese sword and a bell.

4. Ceramics

In the collections there are two contemporary ceramic works: a Yixing clay teapot manufactured in Jiangsu by Jiangsu Ziyujinsha Teapot Art, and a pale celadon vase with crackled glaze from 2018.

9. Numismatics

The Museum Collections have a Chinese silver ingot and some Chinese cash coins.

Japan

1. Works on Paper/Silk

There are two contemporary works on paper in the collection. These are calligraphy by Ōmura Satoshi from 2018 and a colour print of Mount Fuji by Sakurai Takayoshi from 2017.

7. Textiles (Dress/Embroidery)

The collection has a framed embroidered panel.

9. Numismatics

There is one coin in the collection from 1830-1844.

Korea

6. Carved Ivory/Stone/Wood

Within the collections there is a carved wooden Hahoe mask. This traditional, ceremonial mask is worn in dance dramas that are performed in *Hahoe byeolsingut talnori* (Hahoe special ritual drama to the gods). This mask would be worn by the stock character of the aristocrat (K. *yangban*), who is often made the target of mockery and satire. The mask has an articulated section at the jaw that allows the performer to convey a laughing or scowling expression.