



# East Asian Collections in Scottish Museums Glasgow and Strathclyde



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## **Glasgow and Strathclyde**

**(East Ayrshire, East Dunbartonshire, East Renfrewshire, Glasgow City, Inverclyde, North Ayrshire, North Lanarkshire, Renfrewshire, South Ayrshire, South Lanarkshire and West Dunbartonshire East)**

Auld Kirk Museum, East Dunbartonshire Council

Glasgow Museums: Glasgow Museums Resource Centre, The Burrell Collection, Kelvingrove Art Gallery and Museum,

Paisley Museum, Renfrewshire Leisure

Low Parks Museum, South Lanarkshire Leisure and Culture

Special Collections, The Mitchell Library, Glasgow Museums and Collections, Glasgow Life

The Dick Institute, East Ayrshire Leisure

The Hunterian Museum and Art Gallery, University of Glasgow

The McLean Museum and Art Gallery (Greenock), Inverclyde Council

## Auld Kirk Museum, East Dunbartonshire Council

**Location of Collections**      Auld Kirk Museum  
Cowgate,  
Kirkintilloch  
Glasgow G66 1HN

### Published Information

Online collections:      Not currently available

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

### Collection Overview

There are 7 East Asian items in the collection.

#### China

No known Chinese artefacts.

#### Japan

7 items. The collection includes 3 kimono, 3 *obi* sash belts, and a fan.

#### Korea

No known Korean artefacts.

### Known Donors

Donor information is not known.

## Glasgow Museums: Glasgow Museums Resource Centre, The Burrell Collection, Kelvingrove Art Gallery and Museum

**Location of Collections**      Glasgow Museums Resource Centre  
200 Woodhead Road  
Glasgow G53 7NN

### Published Information

Online collections: <http://collections.glasgowmuseums.com/mwebcgi/mweb?request=home>

*A Wider World* Collections Review (1994):  
The Burrell Collection: 1,712 objects  
Kelvingrove Art Gallery and Museum: 3,000 objects

A H, *The Burrell Collection: Chinese Stonewares and Porcelains* (Glasgow: Glasgow Art Gallery; The McLennan Galleries. Undated. c.1949).

Antonia Lovelace, *Art for Industry: The Glasgow Japan Exchange of 1878* (Glasgow: Glasgow Museums, 1991)

Emma Leighton, *One Million Days in China* (Glasgow: Glasgow City Council /Museums, 2004)

Yupin Chung & Jorge Welsh, *The Burrell at Kelvingrove: Collecting Chinese Treasures* (Glasgow: Glasgow Museums, 2019)

### Collection Overview

There are approximately 4,620 items in Glasgow Museums' combined East Asian collections; this total includes the objects at Kelvingrove Art Gallery and Museum, The Burrell Collection and Glasgow Museums Resource Centre.

#### China

Among a total of around 2,500 Chinese items, 1,349 items are ceramic. The collection also includes lacquer ware, furniture, sculpture, paintings on silk and pith, prints, calligraphy, textiles, musical instruments, metalwork, jade, numismatics, maps, and offertory goods.

#### Japan

c. 2,080 items. The collection includes woodblock prints, paper samples, lacquer ware, ceramics, musical instruments, metalwork, textiles, plaster masks, carved ivory, cloisonné parasols, and furniture.

## Korea

c. 40 items. Korean artefacts at Glasgow Museums include a Goryeo-dynasty (918-1392) and Joseon-dynasty (1392-1910) ceramics, 17 pieces of pottery in total, in addition to clothing, metalwork and a paper fan.

### Known Donors

Donor	No of Objects	Key objects / object types
Sir William Burrell	c.1,800	Chinese ceramics, jades, bronzes, textiles
Meiji Government Gift	c.1,150	Japanese artefacts
Henry Dyer	c.25	Japanese musical instruments
Korean Minister of Construction		Korean woman's national dress and children's shoes

### Background Information

The Burrell Collection is closed for refurbishment until 2021 and its objects were in a state of decant at the time of this survey.

## **Glasgow Museums: Glasgow Museums Resource Centre, The Burrell Collection, Kelvingrove Art Gallery and Museum**

### **Introduction**

#### **1. Dealers – Collectors**

Sir William Burrell (1861-1958) amassed around 1,800 Chinese artefacts over a 75-year period of collecting, purchasing Chinese artworks regularly between 1911-1954. Burrell was an affluent ship-owner who regularly traded in Asia but he never visited China despite his evident passion for Chinese art and culture. Instead, Burrell bought objects at London auctions and developed relationships with dealers, such as E Evison & Co, J H Duveen, T J Larkin, Charles Nott, Winifred Williams and H R Hancock. According to Dr Yupin Chung, Curator of East Asian Art at The Burrell Collection, many of the Chinese objects were bought from the dealers S M Frank & Co, Bluett & Sons, John Sparks & Sons, and Frank Partridge & Sons. In 1944, Sir William and Constance, Lady Burrell, gifted their 8,000-strong collection of art to the City of Glasgow.

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

The Meiji Government gave over 1,000 items to the City of Glasgow in November 1878 as part of a Glasgow-Japan exchange of industrial samples and products. The exchange was organised by Robert Henry Smith who, in 1874, entered employment at the Imperial University, Tokyo as the first Professor of Civil and Mechanical Engineering.

Henry Dyer had been chosen to head the new Imperial College of Engineering and started work in Tokyo in 1873 – one year before Robert Henry Smith. Dyer returned to Scotland in 1883 with his private collection of Japanese artefacts that would after his death find their way into collections at The Mitchell Library, Glasgow Museums and Edinburgh Central Library. The musical instruments in Dyer's collection were lent to the museum in 1906 and bequeathed in 1937.

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

The William Burrell collection is of national and international significance. A star object in the collection is the near life-size figure of a seated Buddhist Luohan that has been inscribed with the date: an auspicious day in the second month of the Chinese autumn in 1484. A priest named Dao-ji conducted the offering ceremony. The collection of around 184 early Chinese bronzes (mainly vessels) is noteworthy. The Japan Government Gift requires thorough documentation.



Fig. Dr Yupin Chung with three archaic Chinese bronzes from The Burrell Collection  
© CSG CIC Glasgow Museums



## **East Asian Collections**

### **China**

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

In total there are around 42 works on paper, silk or pith. This figure includes prints, paintings and calligraphy. From the Burrell Collection, there is one painting of beauties that dates to the first half of the 18th century. This Qing-dynasty (1644-1911) work was purchased from John Sparks in 1936. The Burrell Collection also has a hand-painted map of China from the 1930s and posters from the Republic period (1912-1949).

#### **2. Metalware**

William Burrell compiled a large collection of around 184 early Chinese bronzes of various types (mainly vessels but also bells) and many date to the late Shang (c.1250-1050 BC), Western Zhou (c.1050 BC-771 BC) and Eastern Zhou dynasties (770 BCE-256 BCE). Cast bronze mirrors in The Burrell Collection are from the Han dynasty (206 BCE-220 CE).

Glasgow Museums has around 450 items of metalwork in total.

#### **4. Ceramics**

There are more than 1,400 ceramics in the Burrell Collection alone. This collection comprises 46 items of Neolithic earthenware, mainly Yangshao culture (c. 5000-2500 BCE) of Banshan and Machang types, from Northwest China. The collection has examples of Tang-dynasty (618-906) funerary items. There are celadon wares of the Song (960-1279), Yuan (1279-1368) and Ming (1368-1644) dynasties. The collections are strong in Chinese imperial works from the Hongwu (1368-1398), Yongle (1403-1424), Jiajing (1522-1566) and Kangxi (1662-1722) periods. The collection of Kangxi-period porcelain is estimated to number 650 pieces alone. In addition to the imperial wares, there are mass-produced porcelain export wares from the 17th-19th-centuries from kilns in Jingdezhen, Jiangxi province.

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

The Burrell Collection accounts for 147 of the 170 jade items at Glasgow Museums. The jade pieces date from 2000 BCE to the Qing dynasty (1644-1911) and their functions range from ceremonial to decorative. The finest piece of jade in the Burrell collection is the 'champion' vase from the 13th-14th century, bought from T J Larkin.

At Glasgow Museums there is a Tibetan necklace made from glass, coral, turquoise, coins and bamboo.



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

The collections also contain one set of ceremonial armour of a high-level military official, probably 19th century.

Glasgow Museums has more than ten textile items from China, in addition to Tibetan leather boots and a woven textile hat with a fur trim.

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

The collection of sculpture is large. The quoted figure of 397 items may refer to artefacts carved in soapstone, ceramic figures, lacquered sculpture and bronze icons.

There are also 11 Chinese musical instruments.

## **9. Numismatics**

There are 40 Chinese coins in the collection, and one silver coin from Tibet.

# Japan

## 1. Works on Paper/Silk

There are 30 sheets of woodblock prints in the Burrell Collection, including seven privately published prints with poetry (J. *surimono*). These woodblock prints are signed by the artists, Totoya Hokkei (1780-1850), Katsushika Hokusai (1760-1849), Katsukawa Shunei (1762-1819), Yashima Gakutei (1786-1868), Utagawa Kuniyoshi (1798-1861), Yanagawa Shigenobu (1787-1832), Isoda Koryūsai (1735-1790), Kikugawa Eizan (1787-1867), Utagawa Toyokuni (1769-1825), Utagawa Kuniyasu (1794-1832), Kitagawa Utamaro (1753-1806), Suzuki Harunobu (1724-1770), Kitagawa Tsukimaro (1794-1836), Utagawa Toyoharu (1735-1814), and Torii Kiyomasu (fl. 1690s-1720s).

The Gift comprised a great variety of objects including fine examples of Japanese papers. 248 of the original 500 or so sheets have survived, representing only 5 of the 22 sorts originally gifted by Japan; *chiyogami* (94), *fusuma-gami* (53), *gampishi* (52), *hiyashi* (5), and *shikishi* (44). In 1879, Glasgow firms reciprocated by sending objects to the Tokyo National Museum.

## 2. Metalware

A miniature matchlock pistol *netsuke*, with an iron barrel and brass matchlock, was collected by William Burrell.

Glasgow Museums has 110 items made from copper, iron, bronze, steel, and silver. Information relating to arms and armour was not obtained from Glasgow Museums.

Within the Meiji Government Gift, there is a silver teapot by Nakagawa Jōeki XIII (1820–77) that was produced in Kyoto, a bronze vase with designs of ducks by Kawashima Kōichi, a bronze water vessel for calligraphy by Honma Takusai of Niigata, and a set of altar vessels by Sakamoto Kihei of Osaka. A pair of small bronze vases are signed Kudai Kanaya.

## 3. Cloisonné and Glass

A large cloisonné charger is by Takenouchi Chūbei for the Japanese Enamel Manufacture Company (*Dai Nihon Seizō Shippō Kaisha*), Nagoya. There are two cloisonné items in the collection of Glasgow Museums.

## 4. Ceramics

The 150 ceramic artefacts that entered the collection as part of the Meiji Government Gift ranged from high-fired porcelain vases to tea ceremony wares. The pieces represented kiln products from all over Japan, and provided examples of Bizen ware, Inuyama ware, Onko ware, Imado ware, Kyoto ware, Oribe ware, Kutani ware and Banko ware

There is a pair of Kutani ware sake cups with enamel and gilt decoration inspired by chapters from Murasaki Shikibu's 11th-century classic novel *The Tale of Genji*. On the inside of the cups are 54 *waka* or short poems written by the calligrapher Chiūji. The Kutani ware

double gourd bottle is attributed to Asai Ichigō (Kōhachi; 1836-1916). A Banko-ware tea set with a design of arhats is signed Hōkichi but attributed to Masuda Sazō (1841–1889).

There are several pieces in the collection that are by Miyagawa Kōzan (1842–1916) or produced by the Makuzu workshop. A covered porcelain bowl in the collection is by Eiraku Zen'ichirō (1795–1854) and there are several pairs of vases by Kiyomizu Rokubei IV (1848-1920). Kimura Chōjirō produced the large planter with high-relief crabs. Although incomplete and missing its lid, there is a teapot in the collection by the female ceramicist Koren (Hattori Tsuna, fl. c.1878-1886).

## 5. Lacquer

Around 140 items of the Meiji Government Gift are lacquerware. There are thinly lacquered trays, a lacquered tiered picnic box by Ōkura Bennosuke, an inkstone box with an iris design on the lid, a letter-carrying box, and lacquered bowls.

There is equipment for the incense-matching game (J. *jisshu kōbako*). The incense was burned in a small brazier with heated charcoal on a bed of ash. When playing the incense game, tiny pieces of incense wood were burned one by one in a certain order. A tiered box or cabinet was needed to store and keep separate the various precious incense woods. The ivory tiered box (J. *jū-kōgō*) contained small pieces of incense wood, often double-wrapped in bamboo sheets and paper envelopes. The five ivory compartments, called *kofuda-bako*, would have contained 12 small tips of square wood (J. *fuda*). The *kofuda-bako* are distributed to the players so that they can submit their guesses regarding the incense types. Usually, the incense game has ten players. Here there is equipment for only five people so the other parts may be lost. The box lined with gold leaf might have been the brazier (J. *kōro*). This would normally be lined with copper, gilt bronze or silver, so the gold leaf may be a later addition.

New lacquerware acquisitions were made in September 2019. These include three lacquer works by Koyanagi Tanekuni (b.1944) that were given to Glasgow Museums by the artist. Koyanagi studied *maki-e* and Japanese aesthetics under three holders of the title Ningen Kokukō ('Intangible Cultural Property', also known as 'Living National Treasure').

## 6. Carved Ivory/Stone/Wood

There are 11 ivory objects in the collection (unspecified), and two tortoiseshell fans with decorative lacquered fan boxes from around 1880, donated to Glasgow Museums by Miss Jacobsen.

## 7. Textiles (Dress/Embroidery)

There are around 200 textiles, including cotton and silk, embroidered and dyed clothing; for example, a silk brocade with dragon roundels by Kobayashi Ryōzō from Kyoto, samples of silk crepe, and a silk brocade from Yokohama Factory. There are also resist dyed fabric and stencil-printed designs.



## 8. Fibre/Bamboo/Wooden Structures

In the Henry Dyer collection at Glasgow Museums Resource Centre, there are 14 instruments plus additional accessories and instrument cases. These artefacts are a single-stringed zither (J. *ichigenkin*), a two-stringed zither (J. *nigenkin*), a big hand drum (J. *ō-tsuzumi*), a small hand drum (J. *ko-tsuzumi*), a drum (J. *taiko*), a five-hole vertical bamboo flute (J. *shakuhachi*), a flute with seven stops (J. *nōkan* flute), a zither (J. *koto*), a round Chinese lute (J. *gekkin*), a reed pipe (J. *kusabue*) and a 'mandolin'.

Instruments in the Japanese Government Gift included a zither (J. *koto*), a flageolet (J. *hichiriki*), a bamboo flute (J. *shinobue*), a panpipe (J. *shō*), a three-stringed long-necked lute (J. *shamisen*) and a Chinese spike fiddle (J. *kokin*; Ch. *huqin*).

Glasgow Museums received six tobacco pipes by Kobayashi as part of the Meiji Government Gift, and a box set produced in Tokyo made from interleaved coloured straws.

Three plaster masks have wooden base forms, and two life-like human figures in the collection are possibly of similar construction. The male and female figures were commissioned from Yasumoto for the museum in 1915, with money raised by 48 Japanese donors.

There are around 40 objects of wooden construction, five parasols and two items of furniture: a lacquered table by Aoumi Genbei of Aomori and cedar wood shelves by Shojurō Ishioka of Akita.

## 10. Photography

Glasgow Museums has a collection of hand-tinted albumen photographs.

## **Korea**

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

Glasgow Museums acquired 24 woodcuts by the South Korean artist, Hong Song-Dam (b. 1955). The prints were purchased through Amnesty International in 1992, when Hong Song-Dam was imprisoned in South Korea.

Glasgow Museums also has one Korean paper fan.

### **2. Metalware**

Glasgow Museums has some Korean metalware, possibly coins (not surveyed).

### **4. Ceramics**

There is a Goryeo-dynasty (918-1392) celadon bowl with inlaid cloud and phoenix design in slip from the 13th century, and a Joseon-dynasty (1392-1897) Buncheong ware bowl from the 15th century. Glasgow Museums has 17 Korean ceramic items in total.

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

There are 12 items of clothing that include shoes, a jacket, robes, and a purse.

# Paisley Museum and Art Gallery, Renfrewshire Leisure

**Location of Collections**      9 High Street  
Paisley PA1 2AE

## Published Information

Online collections:      Not currently available

*A Wider World* Collections Review (1994): 135 objects

## Collection Overview

The total number of East Asian items in the collection could not be established as an internal audit is still in progress. The total number exceeds 135 items.

### China

Within the collection there are amulets, opium pipes, shoes for bound feet, models of bound feet, an inkstone, pen rest, various models, a lacquer pillow, bow, spear, arrows, an ancestral tablet, a rain coat, figurines, a hat, abacus, carved ornaments, cinnabar lacquer, *famille rose* ceramics, and cloisonné.

### Japan

The collection includes paintings, composite box with pillow, Satsuma Kinkōzan ware, Kutani ware, model pagoda, parasols, bracelet, figurines, compass, fans with photographic prints, large bow, swords, quiver with arrows, suit of armour, archer's glove, helmets, hat and Ainu materials.

Ainu items include a headdress, backstrap loom, ladles, fish-hooks, knife, rice bowl, fish bowl, leggings and apron, weft beater, mouth harp, prayer stick, pipe, lute, square ceremonial plaques/plates and harpoons. These objects were collected from the Tsuishikari Ainu by James Main Dixon.



## Korea

No known Korean artefacts.

### Known Donors

Donor	No of Objects	Key objects / object types
W Paton		
Captain Peock		
James Main Dixon	12	Ainu materials
C Heiton Miss Hamilton		
John Henderson	c.11	Armour, bow, quiver, pillow, paintings, mirror, parasol, swords, model

### Background Information

At the time of this review, the entire collection is in a state of decant while the museum is refurbished and extended.

Fig. 'Japanese Painting: Tycoon, the Sovereign of Japan', anonymous, Japan, 19th century



Fig. Wooden plate or plaque (*ochike*), Tuishikari Ainu, Hokkaido, Japan, c.1882



Fig. *Famille rose* baluster vases, China, 19th century



Fig. Bronze mirror with auspicious symbols, Japan, 18th-19th century





## Paisley Museum, Renfrewshire Council

### Introduction

#### 1. Dealers – Collectors

James Main Dixon (1856-1933), originally from Paisley, was employed by the Meiji Government at the University of Tokyo during the 1880s as an English teacher. Dixon visited the island of Ezo (now called Hokkaido) and collected items created and used by the Tsuishikari people.

John Henderson, son of a clergyman of the United Presbyterian Church, travelled to Japan in the 1870s-1880s and attempted to establish a Temperance Hall. Since the temperance movement was unsuccessful in Japan, Henderson quickly ran out of funds and sent a letter to a Paisley newspaper requesting financial aid for his mission. Sir Peter Coats, of J & P Coats, was a member of the Paisley Presbyterian Church and proved to be a generous benefactor. Henderson collected a samurai suit of armour (including helmet and faceguard), *daishō* (pair of swords), bow, quiver and arrows, bronze mirror, pillow box containing abacus and mirror, and two unmounted paintings on silk depicting a young Shogun with his female consort or wife.

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

The collectors that contributed to the East Asia collections at Paisley Museum demonstrate routes by which Scottish people engaged with Japanese and Chinese culture. The survey has mainly explored the collections of objects brought back to Scotland from Japan. James Main Dixon was invited to contribute to the modernisation of Japan's system of education by the Meiji Government, whereas John Henderson's missionary activities were funded by charitable donations from the United Presbyterian Church. Collections in Scotland showcase the presence of Scottish missionaries in China, and it is rare to find evidence of missionary activity in Japan. The Tokugawa Shogunate had banned the practice of Catholicism in 1614 and expelled all missionaries from Japan. Proscriptions against Christianity were loosened after the Tokugawa government signed trade agreements with America and Europe, and opened treaty ports for this purpose. The ban was officially lifted by the Meiji Government in 1873.

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

The Ainu materials, collected by the *o-yatoi gaikokujin* James Main Dixon, were a surprise find. These artefacts were collected by Dixon, who was Professor of English at University of Tokyo in the 1880s. Dixon would have known Henry Dyer since both were employed in education by the Japanese government and were members of the Asiatic Society of Japan. Dixon published at least two articles (1882-1883) relating to the Tsuishikari Ainu, and collected c.12 artefacts from Tsuishikari (north of Sapporo). In fact, Dixon refers to some of the items he donated to the museum in his article 'The Tsuishikari Ainos', published in *Transactions of the Asiatic Society of Japan*, vol 11 (Nov 1882). This Ainu colony, originally from Sakhalin (Sagalin/Karafuto), was forced to relocate in 1875-6 by the Japanese government when a land border with Russia was redrawn. Dixon has applied labels naming

the artefacts, which reveal divergent spelling and terminology to those currently in use by researchers.

## **East Asian Collections**

### **China**

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

The collection has a silk panel embroidered with pink and white flowers, green leaves and birds that is mounted as a hanging scroll.

There is an octagonal book of Chinese prints that cover a range of subjects and themes, including natural scenes, stylised social gatherings, and industrial landscapes.

#### **2. Metalware**

The collection has a water pipe that was used for smoking tobacco or opium.

#### **4. Ceramics**

The museum holds many examples of Qing dynasty (1644-1911) ceramics, including two large *famille rose* baluster vases – possibly decorated with overglaze enamels and gilding in a Canton workshop in the 19th century.

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

Paisley Museum holds a large collection of carved and pierced ivory, including figurines and vessels produced for export to Europe and America in the 19th century, as well as ivory tangram puzzles.

There is also a chopstick set in a case that was donated by Captain Peock.

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

There is a Chinese raincape (Ch. *suoyi*) made from stitched palm fibre, possibly from Jiangnan area in southern China. There are examples of footwear in the collection, possibly from China.

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

The museum has a collection of six pipes, some of which may have been designed for the purpose of smoking opium. One of the pipes was donated by C Heiton.

Miss Hamilton donated an abacus to the museum.

There are several bows in the collection that are believed to be Chinese.

## Japan

### 1. Works on Paper/Silk

Henderson donated a pair of unmounted and unfinished paintings (colours on silk) with the applied label in English: 'Tycoon: The Sovereign of Japan'. The long vertical paintings depict a young Shogun with his female consort or wife, each figure occupying a scroll of silk. Their unmounted condition reveals how the artist painted on the back of the canvas to make the paler colours opaque. The paintings are unsigned, making it difficult to identify the artist(s) who produced them.

Paisley Museum has six bound albums containing various illustrations, and woodblock prints. The contents of the albums range from bird and flower designs to figurative scenes.

### 2. Metalwork

The suit of armour is c.18th century but the date on the turnback (J. *fukigaeshi*) of the helmet is Shōhei 6, 6th month (1351). This is the date that the stencil design was licensed for production and not the date of the leather itself or the armour. The suit of armour, quiver, arrows, long bow and a pair of swords, long and short (J. *daishō*), were donated by John Henderson.

There is a range of swords in the collection – the museum has nine swords in total. Two of these are Second World War swords (J. *shinguntō*) with khaki scabbards, mass-produced *menuki* ornaments of cherry blossom design, and cheaply finished wrapped hilts. The swords were donated by John Henderson and Captain Peock.

One sword in the collection has a carved ivory scabbard and appears to have been produced for the export market. There is also an oversized sword, possibly a *nodachi*.

In addition to the armour, Henderson collected an Edo-period bronze mirror ornamented with the characters for longevity (*ju* 寿) and good luck (*fuku* 福), and symbols of lucky treasures (*takaramono*): key, scrolls, hammer, wish-fulfilling jewels, treasure sack, coins, hat, cape. It is signed: Tenka ichi Fujiwara Masashige 天下一藤原政重.

There is a bronze bell in the collection with a bamboo-shaped handle, which is possibly late 19th century.

### 4. Ceramics

There are many examples of Satsuma Kinkōzan ceramics from Kyoto, Kutani wares and Satsuma wares. There is a large ceramic doll in the collection.

## 5. Lacquer

There is a quiver (J. *utsubo*) made of black lacquered wood – slightly contoured, with green rope attached so that it can be slung over the back or attached to the horse's saddle. The quiver can hold over three dozen arrows.

There is one lacquer helmet, conical in shape (a straight-line *ichimonji jingasa*) with gold lacquer interior. The outer surface is black lacquer with powdered gold (*kinpun*) decorated with a three-clawed dragon in red and gold raised lacquer. Inside the helmet is a family crest (J. *kamon*) of Watanabe, stars within a roundel (*maru ni watanabe boshi*). This indicates that the helmet was produced for the Watanabe clan.

## 6. Carved Ivory/Stone/Wood

There is a collection of carved ivory at Paisley Museum, including figurines (J. *okimono*) produced for export to Europe and America, and ten *netsuke* toggles. The museum also has one carved ivory medicine case (J. *inrō*).

## 7. Textiles (Dress/ Embroidery)

The archer's glove (J. *yugake*) is stamped with the name Yoshikatsu 吉勝 which could be the mark of the leather-worker or the name of the owner of the armour.

The museum has white cotton socks with ankle fastenings (J. *tabi*), sandals with blue velvet thongs and angled, wedged soles lacquered black (J. *okobo*), and sandals with black velvet thongs (J. *geta*).

Among the Ainu materials donated by James Main Dixon, there is a female headdress (A. *hetonoye*), textile leggings (A. *hoshi*), and an apron (A. *maitare*). There is also a textile that is rolled up around a central pole that could not be unrolled without cutting a cord. This item was probably a harpoon for hunting seals (A. *kite*).

## 8. Wooden Structures

The Ainu materials that James Main Dixon donated to the museum include a reed for a loom, a weft beater (A. *pera*), two wooden ladles/spoons (A. *kasup*), two fish-hooks/harpoons (A. *marek*), a knife (A. *makiri*), a mouth harp (A. *mokkuri*), a prayer stick carved with whales, labelled 'moustache lifter' (A. *ikupasuy*), a wooden pipe (A. *kisheri*), a lute (A. *tonkori*), two square, wooden plates (A. *ochike*), a wooden rice bowl (A. *shikaribachoyene*), and wooden fish bowl (A. *chebechoyene*).

Henderson donated a 'Japanese Pillow, Calculator, Lantern & Mirror', a multi-functional artefact comprising a wooden box with velvet pillow set within the lid, and abacus concealed under the pillow.

There are three parasols in the collection that are constructed from lacquered bamboo and paper, and the museum also has a deconstructed wooden model of a shrine.



## **10. Photography**

There are tourist fans (J. *uchiwa*) with photographic prints of geisha.

# Low Parks Museum, South Lanarkshire Leisure and Culture

**Location of Collections**      Low Parks Museum  
129 Muir Street  
Hamilton ML3 6BJ

## Published Information

Online collections: [www.sllcmuseumscollections.co.uk/online\\_collection.jsp](http://www.sllcmuseumscollections.co.uk/online_collection.jsp)

*A Wider World* Collections Review (1994)

The Cameronians (Scottish Rifles) Regimental Museum, Hamilton: 2 objects

## Collection Overview

A small collection (under 100 items currently identified) mainly from The Cameronians (Scottish Rifles) regimental collection. Ceramics and glassware and some numismatic collections come from pre-South Lanarkshire Council era museum collections, from Rutherglen (RG) and Strathaven/East Kilbride (John Hastie Museum (JHM)).

### China

The collection mainly came from The Cameronians (Scottish Rifles) who served in China in 1927. There is a sketchbook and associated prints by H H Crealock, an officer of the 90th Perthshire Light Infantry (an antecedent regiment of The Cameronians SR) who served as a general officer and unofficial war correspondent in several Victorian military campaigns, including the Second Opium War (1857-1860).

### Japan

South Lanarkshire Leisure and Culture has a small collection of modern ceramics. There is a small collection of Japanese edged weapons, Japanese flags/ banners and souvenir items collected by 1st Battalion The Cameronians (Scottish Rifles) during their service in the Pacific War (1941-1945).

There is a small collection of coins and banknotes, mainly Second World War-era occupation currency (1941-1945).

### Korea

No known items

## Known Donors

1st Battalion The Cameronians (Scottish Rifles) – regimental museum collection

## **East Asian Collections**

### **China**

#### **1. Works on Paper**

Within the collections there is a sketchbook containing drawings of the Chinese Expeditionary Force (1857) and India Campaigns (1857-1858) by Henry Hope Crealock.

There are several prints, lithographs, and engravings of H H Crealock's works in China during the Second Opium War c.1860.

#### **2. Metalware**

There are mess wares in the collection.

There is a model of a "Chinese Man-Of-War" on a carved wooden base. The large sail of the junk has a silver hallmark. The plaque reads: 'Presented to the Band of the 1st Cameronians by the Naval & Military Y.M.C.A Hong Kong October 1927'.

An axe in the collection is made from a bronze-like metal. The axe formed part of The Cameronians (Scottish Rifles) museum collection and was possibly collected when the Regiment was based in India, Hong Kong, etc. Another axe in the collection, possibly Indian or Chinese, has an elaborately decorated cutting head with spikes on the reverse and at the tip.

#### **3. Cloisonné and Glass**

A cloisonné vase in the collections was captured during the First Opium War of 1839-1842, in which the 26th Regiment was involved. Professor Nick Pearce (University of Glasgow) dated this item to the 19th century and compared the iconography on the vase, which incorporates the 'Eight Buddhist Treasures', to porcelain wares from the Daoguang reign (1820-1850).

Within the collections is the Hamilton Council Punch Bowl, commissioned from China in the late 1700s for Hamilton Town Council. The punch bowl was probably produced in Jingdezhen and decorated in Guangzhou (Canton) for export. The bowl was presented to Hamilton Burgh Council by Thomas Wakefield, a captain in the East India Company who hailed from Hamilton, and it was commissioned by him as a token of gratitude for having been made a Burgess of the town in 1779.

#### **10. Photography**

There is a photograph album in the collection containing 32 black-and-white informal snapshots taken in China (1926-1927). The album relates to 1st Battalion The Cameronians (Scottish Rifles) and mainly shows groups of soldiers.

# Japan

## 2. Metalware

There are eight swords with scabbards in the collection, all captured during the Pacific War (1941-1945). South Lanarkshire Leisure and Culture has itemised the swords and scabbards accordingly:

(1) Second World War blade with *shinguntō* mounts with floral decoration housed in a leather covered scabbard. This sword was surrendered to 1st Battalion The Cameronians (Scottish Rifles) in Kluang [Malaysia] on 15th December 1945. The sword was later presented to General T S Riddle-Webster, Colonel of The Regiment, and subsequently gifted to the Regimental Museum. Ongoing provenance research suggests this sword may have been surrendered by a Japanese Lieutenant-General.

(2) Officer's pattern *shinguntō*.

(3) Sabre style hilt (guard missing), leather covered scabbard.

(4) Type 98 military *guntō* with steel blade. Metal fixings are a dark reddish brown with worn patina and matching floral patterns representing cherry blossom, the symbol of the Imperial Japanese Army. The grip is covered with ray skin, and the scabbard is made of a light metal which has oxidised to a grey-green colour. At one time the scabbard would have been covered in brown paint which is still evident in patches. This sword was brought back by Corporal W A McGuffie.

(5) Sword brought back to Scotland by 14327389 Sapper James Nicholson Grant of the Royal Engineers, who served alongside 1st Battalion The Cameronians (Scottish Rifles) in Burma (now Myanmar).

(6) Sword surrendered by Lieutenant-General Senichi Tasaka to Lieutenant-Colonel W B Thomas DSO, Officer Commanding the 1st Battalion The Cameronians (Scottish Rifles), at Kluang [Malaysia] on 15th December 1945. The inscription on the tang of the blade has revealed that it was made in the Bungo region of Japan in 1625 by Yoshikuni, a swordsmith who lived in Horikawa. The sword handle (J. *tsuka*) and scabbard (J. *saya*) are *shirasaya* style, made of white, undecorated wood which are only used for storage of the blade.

(7) Military Issue Officers' pattern Second World War *shinguntō* with machine-made blade and plain iron guard (J. *tsuba*). The grips are wrapped in a brown, woven material, with black, iron sword ornaments (J. *menuki*) on each side of the hilt. The scabbard is wood, painted black, with a single hanging loop.

(8) Military Issue curved blade and scabbard.

## 3. Cloisonné and Glass

A cloisonné vase with Egyptian-style decoration on a mottled bottle-green background has two identical scenes, front and back, of two figures (man and woman) and stylised palm

trees. The scenes are linked by coloured bands. The vase is 20th century and has a sticker on the base stating that the vase was made in Japan.

#### 4. Ceramics

There are several Satsuma-ware items in the collection. There is a hexagonal incense burner (J. *kōro*) with cut-out details on the lid and three items that are labelled 'S. KINKOZAN', possibly referring to Sōbei Kinkōzan VI (1824-1884) or Sōbei Kinkōzan VII (1868-1927). These wares are known as Kyō-Satsuma (Kyoto Satsuma) wares and were a popular export product manufactured in Awata, Kyoto by Kinkōzan. These items include a hexagonal vase decorated with fish; a vase decorated with figurative scenes outlined in gold against a lustrous blue ground; and a lidded bowl with dark blue glaze and decorative gilding.

There is a Noritake comport bowl with turquoise panels enclosing floral designs, gold handles and a pedestal base, bordered in black and gold. The Morimura Trading Company was founded in Tokyo in 1876 and was renamed Noritake in 1904 when it restructured.

There are also examples of early-to-mid 20th century export wares, manufacturer unknown.

#### 7. Textiles

South Lanarkshire Leisure and Culture has a taupe and red silk flag, printed with the rising sun and bearing hand-written inscriptions. There is another rising sun flag/textile in the collection.

#### 9. Numismatics

South Lanarkshire Leisure and Culture has a small collection of coins minted before 1870. These include a *Tenpō Tsūhō* 100-mon piece (copper), dating to 1835-1870, a one-shu piece (*isshu gin* 一朱銀) possibly from the Kaei period (1848-1854), and two one-sen pieces (bronze) from 1885.

There is one 10-yen note that was issued in 1946, and a note printed in English: The Japanese Government Ten Cents. This currency may have been issued by the Japanese Government in Burma in anticipation of occupation during the Second World War. There is also a note issued by the Japanese forces when occupying Singapore and Malaya during the Second World War.

There is a 10-yen, post-Second World War coin.

South Lanarkshire Leisure and Culture has a small group of rupee notes that were issued by the Japanese Government when Japanese forces occupied Burma in 1942.



## Special Collections, The Mitchell Library, Glasgow Museums and Collections, Glasgow Life

**Location of Collections** North St,  
Glasgow G3 7DN

### Published Information

Online collections: <https://libcat.csghlasgow.org/web/arena/dyer>

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

### Collection Overview

There are 199 East Asian items in the library collections. The collection is mainly composed of objects from the Henry Dyer Collection that were likely acquired in Japan while Dyer was employed at the Tokyo College of Engineering between 1873 and 1882.

#### China

27 items, all paintings on pith.

#### Japan

172 items. Special Collections list 172 individual Japanese items including volume/part number. The Japanese collection comprises paintings, prints and albums from the Henry Dyer collection.

#### Korea

No known Korean items.

### Known Donors

Donor	No of Objects	Key objects / object types
Henry Dyer	172	Japanese paintings, woodblock prints, albums
Rev W Campbell	15	Chinese paintings
John Cowie	12	Chinese paintings

# Special Collections, The Mitchell Library, Glasgow

## Museums and Collections, Glasgow Life

### Introduction

#### 1. Dealers – Collectors

The main collection of East Asian art at The Mitchell Library is that of Henry Dyer (1848-1918). Many of the artefacts in the Dyer collection are likely to have been collected during the ten-year period (1873-1882) when Dyer was in Japan working at the Imperial College of Engineering in Tokyo for the Meiji Government. In Scotland Dyer maintained his connection to Japan by using his influence to support Japanese students studying at Scottish universities.

The Dyer family gifted the collection of approximately 6,000 items, mostly books, pamphlets and documents, in 1924 and 1927. The Japanese artworks were given to The Mitchell Library and to Edinburgh Central Library. Japanese musical instruments were also loaned in 1927 to Glasgow Museums and transferred into the permanent collection in 1938.

Henry Dyer published several books that were informed by his experience of living and working in Japan, most notably:

*The Evolution of Industry* (1895)

*Dai Nippon: the Britain of the East* (1905)

*Japan in World Politics: A Study in International Dynamics* (1909)

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

Reverend W Campbell and John Cowie both donated Chinese pith paintings to The Mitchell Library. Information that relates to their connection to China has not been ascertained.

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

The Henry Dyer collection is of national and international significance and demands further research.

Fig. 890123 *View of Sensōji Temple Gate in Edo*. Woodblock print by Utagawa Kuniyoshi, Japan (1847-1852) © Glasgow Life



Fig. 890118 *Topographical Views Along the Tōkaidō Highroad, Hakone Barrier (detail)*, Japan, Edo period (c.1603-1868) © Glasgow Life

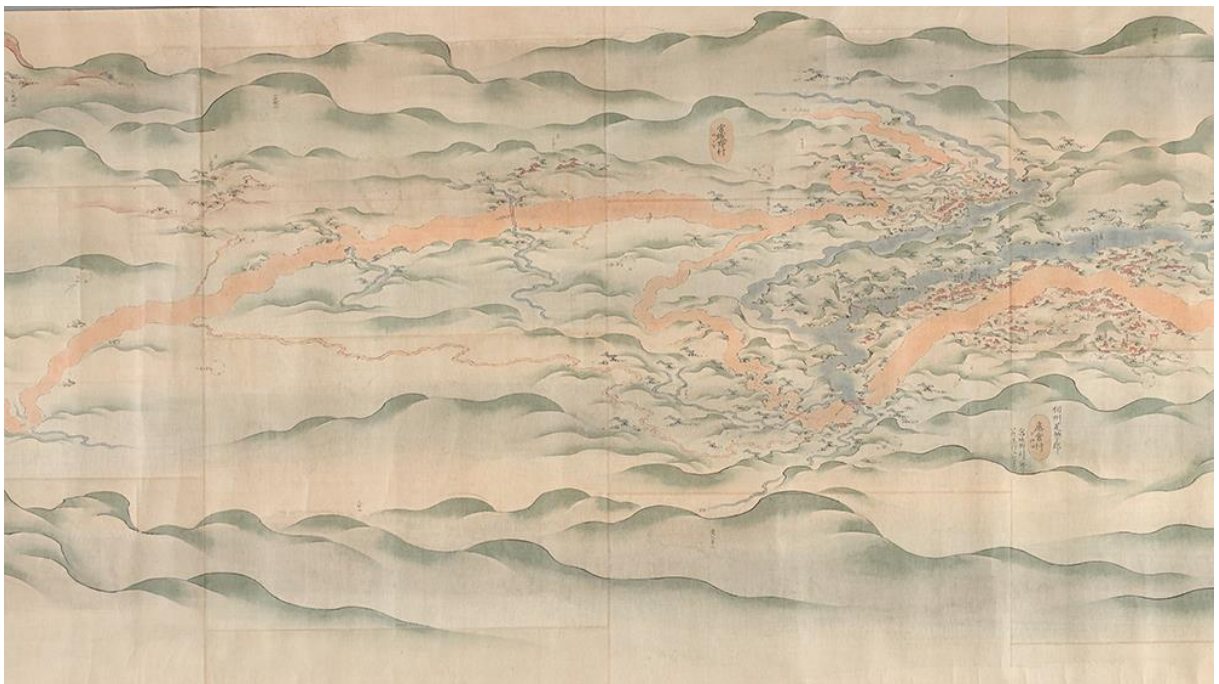




Fig. 890111 Hanging scroll painting depicting Tokiwa Gozen and her three sons by Kita Busei (detail), Japan, 1850 © Glasgow Life



Fig. 890108 Handscroll depicting *Account of the Latter, Three-Year War* (detail), Japan, probably 19th century © Glasgow Life



## East Asian Collections

### China

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

The Mitchell Library has a small collection of Chinese paintings on pith. The paintings are in good condition because they have been mounted in album format or backed and framed. The paintings are 19th-century export wares of the type produced in Guangzhou (Canton). An album containing 15 paintings was possibly donated by the Rev W Campbell. The paintings depict artisans and labourers preparing their wares.

The second group of 12 export paintings is from the John Cowie Collection and depicts methods of punishment and torture, which was a popular theme with European and American visitors to China. The set is stored in its original box that bears the stamp of the maker, Yutshing. Yutshing was a Canton dealer in export ware who sold ivories and silver.

### Japan

#### 1. Works on Paper/Silk

In Special Collections there are 11 painting scrolls that were donated by a relative of Henry Dyer. This collection includes a set of three handscrolls titled *Account of the Latter, Three-Year War* (*Gosannen gunki emaki* 後三年軍記絵巻). This is an 18th-19th-century copy of a handscroll in Tokyo National Museum that was painted in 1347 by Kose no Korehisa. The copy at The Mitchell Library includes the colophon in Scroll 3 by Fujiwara Mototoki dated 1701. There are two unsigned topographical views of the Tōkaidō highway, that may have been published in Edo before 1868. These may have been gifted to Henry Dyer by one of the former officials of the Edo government, and are possibly very rare and valuable. The other six painting scrolls are mid-to-late 19th century works by Kita Busei (1776–1856), Fujiwara Angaku, Kanō Korenobu (1753–1808), Kanō Yasunobu (possibly) (1613-1685), Harada Keigaku (fl. c.1850-1860), and Okada Kakusen.

From the Henry Dyer collection, there are two folding albums with paintings of 'People from around the world' (44 paintings), and 'Renowned military generals' (100 paintings). The collections contain an untitled 18th-century painting album by a Sumiyoshi-school artist, which depicts 12 scenes of court life and Kyoto. There is an album of woodblock prints by Utagawa Kunisada (1786-1865) and Utagawa Kuniyoshi (1798-1861) from 1847-1852. Many of the prints compiled in this album were influenced by Kabuki theatre.

There are two bound manuscripts of the *Kanō Painting Manual for Studying Antiquity* (*Kanō-ke gakko gafu* 狩野家学古画譜) which gives biographies of Chinese painters. Woodblock-printed books from the collection include two volumes from a 1678-1679 publication *Map of Edo* (*Enpō kaihan Edo hōkaku anken zukan* 延宝開版 江戸方角安見図鑑), five volumes of Saito Gesshin and Hasegawa Settan's *Famous Places of Edo* (*Edo meisho zue* 江戸名所図



会), Kikuchi Yōsai's *Biographies of Bygone Heroes* (*Zenken kojitsu* 前賢故実, 1878), Kōno Bairei's *Bairei's Painting Manual of One Hundred Birds* (*Bairei hyakuchō gafu* 榎嶺百鳥画譜, 1884), Watanabe Shōtei's *Shōtei's Painting Manual of Birds and Flowers* (*Shōtei kachō gafu* 省亭花鳥画譜, 1890-1891), Akizato Ritō's *Famous Places of Kyoto* (*Miyako meisho zue* 都名所図, 1870), Akizato Ritō's *Gleanings of Famous Places of Kyoto* (*Shūi Miyako meisho zue* 拾遺都名所図会, 1787), Tanaka Kikuo's *Album of Family Crests in Alphabetical Order* (*Iroha-biki monchō* 伊呂波引紋帳, 1881), and Takizawa Kiyoshi's *Arabesque Designs* (*Karakusa moyō hinagata* 唐草模様雛形, 1884). In addition, there is a volume of illustrations to accompany the 154-part publication *Illustrations for the Vermilion Crane: Furnishings* (*Tankaku zufu: Chōdo bu* 丹鶴図譜 調度部, 1847-1853) by Mizuno Tadanaka, and *Views of Imperial Tombs* (*Seiseki zushi* 聖蹟図志, 1854) by Hiratsuka Hyōsai, with opening calligraphy by the courtier Takamatsu Sasuzane.

In the collection there is an album titled *Abstract Accounts of Old Tombs of Japanese Emperors* (*Ryōbo ichigū shō* 陵墓一隅抄, 1868) by Hiratsuka Hyōsai. There is also a rubbing of a memorial stone erected for a 14th-century swordsmith named Gorō Nyūdō Masamune, with calligraphy by Tanaka Kiyofusa. The text on the stele reads: 'stone erected in the 3<sup>rd</sup> month of Tenpō 7 (1836)'.

# The Dick Institute, East Ayrshire Leisure

**Location of Collections**      Elmbank Avenue  
Kilmarnock KA1 3BT

## Published Information

Online collections: <http://www.futuremuseum.co.uk/>

*A Wider World* Collections Review (1994): 60 objects

## Collection Overview

The East Asia collection numbers 456 objects. This total includes the coin collection of 367 items.

### China

397 items. The numismatic collection is the largest with a total of 357 coins. Other items include children's footwear, purses, chopsticks, helmet, stone specimens of fruit, soapstone ornaments, and opium pipes.

### Japan

59 items. Within the collection there is a suit of samurai armour, matchlock pistol, sword hand guard, swords, a Second World War Japanese flag, masks, soapstone figures, numismatics, figurines, models, fan, jacket, kimono, and a bronze plate.

### Korea

No known Korean artefacts.

## Known Donors

Donor information was not obtained.

## Background Information

The Dick Institute plans to embark on a major inventory project in 2020.

## **East Asian Collections**

### **China**

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

The Dick Institute has a group of works described as 'tracings' that depict Chinese scenes. There are two catalogues of ancient Chinese money in the collection.

#### **2. Metalware**

A helmet from the De Walden Collection is possibly Chinese.

#### **4. Ceramics**

According to the museum's records, there are eight porcelain coins in the collection.

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

There are six 'specimens of Chinese fruit' of carved stone, together with soapstone figurines and several soapstone boxes and lids. There are wooden combs in the collection that may be nit combs.

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

Three purses in the collection are believed to be Chinese.

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

The Dick Institute has two opium pipes, calligraphy brushes and several wooden masks.

#### **9. Numismatics**

There are around 357 coins in the Chinese collection at the Dick Institute, which were not surveyed in detail. The collection contains cash coins, oval coins, coins of 'unusual shape' (possibly knife and spade coins), and coins from Hong Kong. The Dick Institute also has coin swords.

# Japan

## 2. Metalware

The museum has a suit of armour with helmet that is 19th century, and three swords with scabbards. There are two matchlock guns at the Dick Institute, one described as 'a pistol' is from the Kater Collection.

There is a bronze plate embossed with the decoration of an archer, possibly manufactured for export during the Meiji period (1868-1912).

## 4. Ceramics

The Dick Institute has a Japanese tea set.

## 5. Lacquer

In the collection is a black lacquered box with a design of a Japanese branch with blossoms in gold and red.

## 7. Textiles (Dress/ Embroidery)

The Dick Institute has a blue silk jacket (J. *haori*) and kimono, and a fan of silk and velvet with bamboo struts.

There is also a Second World War Japanese flag in the collection.

## 8. Fibre/Bamboo/Wooden Structures

According to museum records there are two masks, possibly of wooden construction. Of these, one mask has red hair, and the other mask has a movable jaw. There is a model of a man with a rickshaw that is possibly Japanese.

## 9. Numismatics

The museum has a small collection of Japanese coins, which includes bank notes issued by the Japanese government and Second World War occupation currency.

# The Hunterian, University of Glasgow

## Locations of Collections

Kelvin Hall  
1445 Argyle Street  
Glasgow G3 8AW

The Hunterian Art Gallery  
Hillhead Street  
Glasgow G12 8QQ

The Hunterian Museum  
University of Glasgow  
Glasgow G12 8QQ

## Published Information

Online collections: <https://www.gla.ac.uk/hunterian/collections/searchourcollections/>

*A Wider World* Collections Review (1994): 85 objects

## Collection Overview

There are around 1,000 East Asian items in the collection.

### China

c.700 items. The largest number of Chinese objects at The Hunterian is James McNeill Whistler's ceramic collection of around 330 items, donated by Whistler's sister-in-law Rosalind Birnie Philip in 1938 and on her death in 1958. Philip also added to the Whistler collection after she became chief executor of the will in 1903. In addition, there are approximately 80 coins and 150 ethnographic and archaeological items, including jade and ceramics.

### Japan

c.270 items. The woodblock print collection is formed from the Gilbert Innes collection and the Rosalind Birnie Philip donation of the James McNeill Whistler collection. A small number of Japanese ceramics came to the museum via the Rosalind Birnie Philip Bequest. A further 30 items are in the ethnographic collections.

### Korea

Only 7 Korean objects are known in the collection. They include a seal-box and some samples of paper sheets.



### Known Significant Donors

Donor	No of Objects	Key objects / object types
Rosalind Birnie Philip	c.330	Chinese ceramics
Rosalind Birnie Philip	c.15	Japanese ceramics
Dr William Hunter	1	Chinese map
Dr William Hunter	3	Japanese coins
Gilbert Innes	c.27	Japanese woodblock prints
James Flanagan	11	Japanese woodblock prints
James R Lockie	76	Chinese banknotes and coins
Edwin Morgan	2	Japanese woodblock prints
Lady Paolozzi	9	Japanese woodblock prints
Ina J Smillie	80	Chinese jade and ceramics
Miss Norah Buchanan	1	Chinese textiles

# The Hunterian, University of Glasgow

## Introduction

### 1. Dealers – Collectors

The James McNeill Whistler (1834–1903) collection of ceramics was transferred to The Hunterian by Whistler's sister-in-law, Rosalind Birnie Philip (1873-1958).

According to Roy Davids & Dominic Jellinek's publication *Provenance. Collectors, Dealers and Scholars in the Field of Chinese Ceramics in Britain and America*, (Oxen: Roy Davids, 2011, p438):

*At Whistler's liquidation sale at Sotheby's on 12<sup>th</sup> February 1880, Oscar Wilde, the Fine Arts Society and Charles Augustus Howell were among the principal purchasers of his blue and white porcelain, bronzes and glass. Whistler's later, second, collection is now in the Hunterian Museum, Glasgow.*

The wealthy Scottish banker, Gilbert Innes (1751-1832), left his collection of woodblock prints to the museum.

Miss Ina J Smillie left her collection of jade and ceramics in 1971.

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

The collections show the influence of East Asian art and export goods on domestic markets in Europe and America. Whistler's collection reflects the contemporary taste for Japonisme and Chinoiserie and invites viewers to consider how the fashion for collecting East Asian objects influenced the development of western aesthetic movements and Whistler's artistic oeuvre.

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

The ceramics and woodblock prints from the James McNeill Whistler Collection are of great interest to researchers.

The screen made from scroll paintings by the female literati painter Osawa Nampo is among the few items in East Asian art collections in Scotland that is known to have been made by a woman.

*A Map of the Whole World (Kunyu Quantu 坤輿全圖)* by Ferdinand Verbiest, 1674, showing the two hemispheres of the world, was designed for the Chinese Emperor Kangxi (1662-1722) by the Jesuit Father, Ferdinand Verbiest (1623-88), in 1674. Verbiest was one of a handful of Jesuits who were employed at the Chinese court during the 17th -18th century and who introduced ideas of Western science to China. Printed from woodblocks, the map was part of a larger geographical work called *Illustrated Discussion of the Geography of the*

Fig. E289 *A Map of the Whole World* by Ferdinand Verbiest, China, 1674 © The Hunterian, University of Glasgow





Fig. GLAHA 46380 Folding screen with paintings by Osawa Nampo, Japan, 19th century  
© The Hunterian, University of Glasgow



Fig. GLAHA 18724 *Modern Music Like Pine Needles*. Woodblock print by Keisai Eisen, Edo, Japan, c.1830 © The Hunterian, University of Glasgow





Fig. GLAHA 54610 Porcelain plate with underglaze blue decoration, Jingdezhen, China, 18th-19th century © The Hunterian, University of Glasgow





## East Asian Collections

### China

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

A 19th-century circular canvas fan in the collection is decorated with a painting of a bird on a flowering branch. The item was among Whistler's personal possessions and the style of the work is East Asian, possibly Chinese.

There are several early 20th-century lithographs.

#### 3. Cloisonné and Glass

There is a 19th-century carved pink and white glass flask decorated with dragon motifs from the collection of Thomas Brown of Lanfine.

#### 4. Ceramics

The Rosalind Birnie Philip Bequest numbers over 330 ceramic items. This collection is predominantly 19th-century underglaze-blue porcelain, although there are earlier pieces from the Kangxi period (1662-1722). Cups, saucers, teapots, dishes, vases, lidded jars and *jardinières* are the most common forms found in the collection. In addition to the underglaze-blue porcelain wares, there are examples of early 19th-century *famille rose* that were possibly decorated in Guangzhou (Canton). A pair of *famille rose* incense burners in the shape of recumbent elephants, with iron red bodies, blue ears and green and blue saddles, dates from around 1830.

The 'verte-Imari', also called 'Chinese Imari', was a popular European export ware that competed with the decorated porcelain produced in Arita, Japan for overseas consumption. The Chinese Imari dishes are decorated with floral sprays in red, blue and gold.

There are examples of *famille verte* enamel decorated Kangxi-period type wares with *café au lait*-coloured grounds, possibly manufactured in the 19th century. There are also 19th-century reproductions of Song-dynasty (960-1279) *jun* wares. In this group there are a few examples of 17th century *blanc de chine* (*ordehua*) wares.

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

A carved ivory calling-card case from Whistler's collection was probably produced in Guangzhou (Canton) for export in the 19th century. There is a carved soapstone set, comprising an octagonal block with dragon motif and two small square vases, which is a typical export ware.

Among the carved stone objects there are several snuff bottles, carved translucent cups and ornaments.

From Tibet, The Hunterian Museum holds a stone sepulchral tablet that was donated in 1920.

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

A mandarin's robe, or 'dragon robe', worn at the Qing court was donated by Miss Norah Buchanan. She received the robe from a Colonel Lestock Reid who acquired it during the Boxer Rebellion c.1900.

There are also textile wall hangings.

## **9. Numismatics**

The collection has knife coins that were donated by A C Johnston and James R Lockie, cash coins, banknotes, and a silver ingot worth 10-*taels* from the Republic period (1912-1949).

## **11. Miscellany**

Within the Hunterian's collection there is a skull head-dress made from a human skull, with Chinese silk brocade and attached shell decoration. This item is thought to have come from the Tibetan plateau and was probably used in Tibetan Buddhist ritual practices.

# Japan

## 1. Works on Paper/Silk

The Hunterian holds printed books, such as the *Album of Family Crests in Alphabetical Order* (*Iroha-biki monchō* いろは引紋帳, 1881) and *Book of Collected Views of Edo* (*Cinsen* copper-plate edition, 1857). These are both from Whistler's collection.

The prints in the collection mainly came from the collections of James McNeill Whistler and Gilbert Innes. The majority of the signed prints were produced during the 18th and 19th centuries by Shuntōsai Okada (n. d.), Isoda Koryūsai (1735-1790), Utagawa Hiroshige (1797-1858), Chōkōsai Eishō (fl. c.1790-1799), Kitao Shigemasa (1739-1820), Shibata Zeshin (1807-1891), Shunkōsai Hokushū (fl. c.1809-1832), Kikugawa Eizan (1787-1867), Keisai Eisen (1790-1848), Utagawa Yoshitora (fl. c.1836-1882), Gatōken Shunshi (fl. c.1820-1828), Ryūsai Shigeharu (1802-1853), Utagawa Sadahiro (fl. c.1825-1875), Utagawa Kuniyasu (1794-1832), Utagawa Kunimaru (1793-1829), Utagawa Toyokuni (1769-1825), Katsushika Hokusai (1760-1849), Torii Kiyonaga (1752-1815), Katsukawa Shunchō (fl. c.1783-1795), Katsukawa Shuntei (1770-1820), Katsukawa Shunzan (fl. c.1782-1798) and Utagawa Hiroshige II (1826-1869).

The more contemporary print works are by Toyohara Chikanobu (1838-1912), Kawase Hasui (1883-1957), Yōzō Hamaguchi (1909-2000), Léonard Tsuguharu Foujita (1886-1968), Arakawa Shūsaku (1936-2010), Akio Igarashi (b.1946), Ansei Uchima (1921-2000), Shinichi Kamatani (b.1970), Shikō Munakata (1903-1975), Shōichi Ida (1941-2006), Yoshida Masaji (1917-1971), Urushibara Yoshijirō (1888-1953) and Rokudo Mamiko (n. d.).

The museum also has a painted screen by the female Nanga artist, Osawa Nampo (b.1845), that depicts birds, blossom and autumn foliage. Isao Nakayama has observed that the screen may be constructed from two modified scroll paintings that have been joined and attached to a frame.

## 2. Metalware

There is a suit of armour known as modern armour (J. *tōsei gusoku*) from c.1550-1615.

The Hunterian has one bronze mirror signed Fujiwara Mitsunaga 藤原光永, possibly 19th century.

## 4. Ceramics

According to The Hunterian's records, 15 pieces of Japanese ceramics came to the museum in the Rosalind Birnie Philip Bequest and were possibly part of Whistler's collection. There is a Japanese Arita-ware low stand in two parts that has a design of geometric patterns in blue, green, red, brown and pink, from the late 19th century.

There is a Japanese Arita-ware cylindrical blue and white lamp with a pierced-work cover and candleholder in three parts. Blue and white Arita-ware bowls, pear-shaped bottles and open 'basket' work forms mainly date from the 19th century.

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

There are several examples of tobacco pipes in the collection, including a smoking pipe set with tobacco pouch.

#### **9. Numismatics**

The collection has several *koban* coins from the 17th and 18th centuries.

# The McLean Museum and Art Gallery (Greenock), Inverclyde Council

**Location of Collections**      15 Kelly Street  
Greenock PA16 8JX

## Published Information

Online collections: <https://mcleanmuseum.pastperfectonline.com/>

*A Wider World* Collections Review (1994): 456 objects

## Collection Overview

There are around 510 East Asian artefacts in the collection at the McLean Museum. The Japanese material forms one of the most significant parts of the World Cultures collection in terms of scale and quality.

### China

c.180 items (estimate supplied by the McLean Museum), export and domestic wares. The Chinese items are mainly from the latter part of the Qing dynasty (1644-1912) and from the early period of the Chinese Republic (1912-1949).

### Japan

c.330 items (estimate supplied by the McLean Museum). The collection includes armour, swords and sword fittings, *tsuba*, lances, ceramics, *inrō*, lacquer ware, *netsuke*, printed items, wood carvings, equestrian items and costume.

### Korea

No known Korean artefacts.

## Known Donors

Donor	No of Objects	Key objects / object types
George Rodgers Macdougall	205	Japanese artefacts
John Hair	18	Chinese carved ivory and stone
Robert Lyons Scott	4	Chinese artefacts
Robert Lyons Scott	7	Japanese artefacts
William Niven	9	Chinese carved soapstone
William Niven	1	Japanese pipe
Arthur Oughterson Leitch	3	Japanese artefacts
Arthur Oughterson Leitch	2	Chinese fans
L Angus	4	Chinese ceramics
Thomas Mitchell	4	Chinese artefacts
Mrs Roxburgh	4	Chinese ceramics
Sutherland Sinclair	4	Chinese artefacts
James McLean	3	Christian texts in Chinese
John S Barclay	3	Chinese artefacts
John S Barclay	1	Japanese ivory
James Allan	2	Japanese armour
James McIntyre	2	Chinese carved soapstone
Arthur Easdale Stuart Bequest	1	Chinese embroidered fire screen
John Liddell	1	Model of Chinese junk
John Macdougall	1	Chinese ivory 'flower boat'
Mrs John R Black	1	Chinese paintings on pith
Allan Park Paton	1	Signed atlas
Miss McPherson	1	Chinese lacquer pillow
James Findlay	1	Chinese soapstone figure
John Hildreth	1	Chinese soldier's coat
Henry Dyer	1	Japanese mirror
Captain William Hamlin	1	Japanese woodblock print
David Swann	1	Japanese shrine
James McCunn	1	Japanese cabinet

## Background Information

The McLean Museum reopened in autumn 2019 after major refurbishment. Much of the collection was in decant at the time of this survey.



Fig. 1987.91 Embroidered fire screen, China, c. 18th-19th century



Fig. 1981.47.1-.3 Medicine container (*inrō*) with cockerels roosting on war drum, Japan, 19th century





Fig. 1977.908 Reverse painting on glass with photographic details, Japan, late-19th century  
© The McLean Museum



Fig. 1987.182 Wooden model of junk, China, 19th century © The McLean Museum



## The McLean Museum and Art Gallery, Greenock

### Introduction

#### 1. Dealers – Collectors

The main donor of the Japanese material was George Rodgers Macdougall (1843-1917). Macdougall was prominent in many local enterprises such as The Harbour Trust, School Board and the Museum. He was involved in the local sugar trade and eventually his business led him to emigrate to New York where, in partnership with Julius Ceasar Czarnikow (1838-1909), he established one of the largest commodity trading firms of the day. In the period 1900-1914 he acquired and donated a significant collection of Japanese material to the McLean Museum.

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

The Chinese items come from various parts of China and fall into two broad categories: items produced for export, and those items produced for domestic consumption. Among the most important items are the 'Kangxi-period' fire screen and a pair of Tibetan bodhisattva figures. Much of the Chinese collection was collected in an ad hoc way over the last 140 years.

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

The Macdougall collection of decorative art from Japan (J. *tsuba*, *netsuke*, *inrō*, etc) deserves further research. The late-19th century Japanese reverse paintings on glass with collaged albumen photographs are exceptionally rare. Unfortunately, the donor of these items is not known.

## East Asian Collections

### China

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

Three volumes of the Christian *New Testament* (*Xinyue quanshu* 新約全書) printed in Chinese were donated to the collection by James McLean in 1877. In 1902 Mrs John R Black gave the museum watercolour paintings on pith. In 1904, Robert Lyons Scott donated early-20th century gaming cards.

In 1876, Arthur Oughterson Leitch donated two 19th-century octagonal rigid fans – one is decorated with a painted scene of three female figures and the other has an embroidered central panel.

An unusual item in the collection is an atlas (one volume from a five-volume work), autographed by the giant Chang, Woo Gow Chang (c.1840-1893), on his visit to Greenock in October and November 1868. This donation was made by Allan Park Paton in 1877.

#### 2. Metalware

There are two late 19th-century water pipes that were used to smoke tobacco. There are also bronze incense burners with Xuande-era (1426-1435) reign marks.

The museum has a silver visiting card case with a filigree silver design, manufactured in Guangzhou (Canton) for export to Europe and America. Within the collection there is a Chinese game of chess, also known as *xiangqi*, that dates from the mid-20th century. This set of *xiangqi* was played with metal counters by shipyard workers at the Te Ku shipyard in Hong Kong.

A pair of 19th-century Sino-Tibetan gilt bronze statues of the Buddha Amitabha were donated by John Hair in 1877.

#### 4. Ceramics

There is a small amount of 19th-century porcelain at the McLean Museum that came from various donors. L Angus and Mrs Roxburgh both donated ceramics in 1878. In 1904 Robert Lyons Scott gave the museum a brick from the Great Wall of China and a yellow tile with a dragon design that is supposedly from the roof of one of the Imperial tombs near Beijing.

#### 5. Lacquer

There are three lacquered pillows in the collection that were donated by Sutherland Sinclair and Miss McPherson in 1879 and 1882 respectively.

## 6. Carved Ivory/Stone/Wood

The 19th-century carved and pierced ivory ornaments were given to the museum by John Hair in 1877. The donation of ivories includes two carved figures of the Buddhist Bodhisattva Guanyin and an articulated dragon made from fifty-seven segments.

There is also an ivory model of a junk donated by John Macdougall in 1894. This item, sometimes called a 'flower boat', was probably created around 1890 for the export trade. Four fans in the collection, made from carved and pierced ivory struts and painted feathers, were also produced for export.

Within the collection there is a 18th-19th century dining set comprising two ivory chopsticks in a case made from varnished wood that is held together with metal bindings.

The McLean Museum has a large collection of carved soapstone ornaments from the 19th century, including 21 plates that are carved from pink and brown-coloured soapstone and engraved with floral designs. Many of the plates were donated by William Niven. Sutherland Sinclair, James Findlay and James McIntyre gave the museum carved soapstone figures in 1879, 1877 and 1882 respectively.

## 7. Textiles (Dress/ Embroidery)

The McLean Museum has items of clothing worn by officials at the late Qing court (1644-1912). These include a Manchu-style apron skirt, undersleeves, tunic, and a hat worn by an official of the fourth grade.

In 1896, John Hildreth gave the museum a Chinese soldier's coat, part of a military uniform that was worn at the battlefield at Kinchow (Jinzhou) during the Sino-Japanese war of 1894-1895. The coat has an inscription on its reverse that refers to an artillery unit. The sections read: [1] 'mouth opening' battalion [2] 'harmonious (ie regular) army drilling training' [3] 'canoneer' [4] a stylised seal, not translatable, and [5] 'deputy patrol'.

From the Arthur Easdale Stuart Bequest of 1957, the museum received a fire screen with a polychrome embroidered panel set in a carved wooden frame inlaid with mother-of-pearl. The embroidery is a copy of a painted work by Zhen Xun Gung. This artefact probably dates from the 18th-19th century. The composition depicts various birds gathered at the base of a tree and it reads 'Long Spring, Eternal Life' 長春仙壽 (*Changchun xianshou*).

The museum received a textile bag for scent from John Hair in 1877, and holds a 19th-century embroidered cloth hanging from an unknown donor.

## 8. Fibre/Bamboo/Wooden Structures

The McLean Museum has a large wooden model of a three-mast junk with cannons, described as a 'Foochow trading junk' (Fuzhou, Fujian province), given to the museum by John Liddel in 1884.

In 1877 John Hair donated a 19th-century inkstone box with brush, ink cake and ink stone. The museum has several musical instruments, including two stringed instruments (Ch. *erhu*)

and a flute (Ch. *dizi*). There are also four late 19<sup>th</sup>-century opium pipes that were given to the museum by Thomas Mitchell in 1878, William Runcie in 1876, and an unknown donor.

## **9. Numismatics**

John S Barclay donated a coin sword in 1894.

## **11. Miscellany**

The museum has a block of compressed tea from the 19th-20th century. The block has a moulded design that shows workers engaged in various activities related to growing tea.



# Japan

## 1. Works on Paper/Silk

There are two woodblock prints printed in black ink (J. *sumizuri-e*), signed Katsukawa Shunsen (1762-c.1830) and Hishikawa Moronobu (1618-1694), which were donated by George Macdougall. The museum has an album of woodblock prints that includes 28 views of Japanese landscapes, seafaring scenes and urban scenes. The inclusion of Europeans in these compositions suggests that they are 'pictures of Yokohama' (*Yokohama-e*). There is also a printed book in the collection containing 37 images of scenes and people from Japan (title of book unknown). Both the album and book were given to the museum by Arthur Oughterson Leitch. Captain William Hamlin donated a woodblock-printed view of Yokohama harbour from c.1850-1876.

There is a Japanese-English phrasebook, published in 1873, titled *The Modern Conversations in English and Japanese for Those Who Learn the English Language* by K Matsumoto.

## 2. Metalware

The McLean Museum has a large collection of arms and armour, mainly comprising sword guards (J. *tsuba*) and knife handles (J. *kozuka*). There are nine helmets in the collection, mainly donated by George Macdougall, and guards from two different suits of armour. James Allan has been identified as the donor of a suit of armour laced with the *omodaka odoshi* pattern.

There are four *wakizashi*, two of which are signed Furukawa, and Takamitsu. The earliest blade in the collection supposedly dates from the 14th century. There is one *katana*, and a sword from the Second World War (J. *shinguntō*, 1941-1945) with wooden field scabbard bound with cane.

There are around 107 sword guards (J. *tsuba*) from the 17th -19th centuries. According to the museum's records, many of the *tsuba* have been signed by the metalsmiths. There are also 11 *kozuka* in the George Macdougall collection, some signed. The collection also has four pairs of stirrups with lacquer decoration (J. *abumi*), all donated by Macdougall between 1906-1907.

Of the four bronze mirrors in the collection, three are 'picture mirrors' (*e-kagami*) manufactured by the Fujiwara family of mirror makers. One mirror decorated with sparrows and plum blossom is signed Tenkaichi Fujiwara lesato 天下一藤原家里. This mirror has the characters 花鳥 (*kachō*) meaning 'flower and bird' in cursive script. This mirror was a gift from Henry Dyer in 1895. The second mirror of the three is decorated with auspicious images that include: treasure bag, lucky mallet, cloak of invisibility, hat, crossed cloves/tusks, key to the treasure storehouse, coins, wish-fulfilling jewels, and two cranes. These treasure symbols (J. *takaramono*) are associated with the seven gods of good fortune (J. *shichifukujin*). The mirror is decorated with the cursive characters for luck and longevity 福壽 (*fukuju*), which conveys the wish for a long and happy life. The mirror is signed by the

maker Nakahara Settsu no kami Mitsushige 中原津摂津守光重 and was made in the Meiji period (1868-1912).

The third mirror is decorated with auspicious symbols that include a pine tree, bamboo, and plum blossom (J. *shōchikubai*). These three 'winter friends' are linked to the New Year and symbolise longevity and resilience. The three cranes and two long-tailed turtles pictured in the scene also symbolise long life. This mirror is signed Fujiwara Yoshinobu 藤原義信.

Two bronze ornaments in the collection, inspired by the mallet-wielding lucky god of wealth, Daikokuten, were donated by George Macdougall. Of the 11 medicine containers (J. *inrō*) in the collection, one is made of metal and is a sheath *inrō*.

### 3. Cloisonné and Glass

The collection has two extremely rare late 19<sup>th</sup>-century reverse paintings on glass which incorporate figures from albumen photographs. The donor of these glass paintings is not known.

George Macdougall gave the museum two Meiji-period (1868-1912) cloisonné tea caddies in 1912.

### 4. Ceramics

The museum has an interesting collection of *inrō* which includes one ceramic *inrō* signed Kenzan, possibly made by Kenya I (1821-1889) or Kenya II (1853-1923). The ceramic collection is comprised of Imari ware from Arita, Hirado ware from Mikawachi kilns (Nagasaki prefecture), and one piece of Awata ware from Kyoto. The ceramics are predominantly 19<sup>th</sup>-century export wares donated by Miss McIver in 1878, John Hair in 1877, and George Macdougall in 1911.

### 5. Lacquer

There are nine lacquered *inrō* in the George Macdougall collection, donated in 1911. One of these is made from lacquered zelkova wood and decorated with two cockerels roosting on a war drum, executed in high lacquered relief. This design symbolises a peaceful era and was a popular motif throughout the Edo period (c.1603-1868, which was also termed 'Pax Tokugawa' because it was a period of relative peace and stability).

Among the lacquered items there is a 19<sup>th</sup>-century portable Buddhist shrine (J. *zushi*) donated by the family of David Swan after his death in 1914; a 19<sup>th</sup>-century box in gold lacquer for tea ceremony items, from George Macdougall; a Meiji-period (1868-1912) portable writing desk that was produced for export to Europe; and a 19<sup>th</sup>-century double-door cabinet with pedestal, also produced for export, from James McCunn, donated in 1876.

There are two saddles (J. *kura*) in the collection, donated by George Macdougall in 1906. One is 17<sup>th</sup>-century and has a lacquered dragon design in raised relief while the other is 18<sup>th</sup>-century and decorated with a design of cherry-tree foliage in silver and gold lacquer. Both have leather saddle flaps that sit beneath the lacquered saddles.

## 6. Carved Ivory/Stone/Wood

There are 33 *netsuke* toggles of carved wood or ivory in the collection, excluding 3 *netsuke* that are made from ceramic, metal and lacquer. Some of the carved *netsuke* are signed: Saegusa 三枝, Masanao 正直, Yoshitani 良谷, Ichigyoku 一玉, Hyōkyūdō Itsumin 蓬丘堂逸民, Ikkōsai 一交齋, and Kōsai 光哉. All but one of the *netsuke* were donated by George Macdougall in 1911.

There are four wooden combs from the early 20th century.

## 7. Textiles (Dress/ Embroidery)

The McLean Museum has two 19th-century leather tobacco pouches (J. *tabako-ire*) in its collection, donated by John Hair in 1877 and George Macdougall in 1911.

Late 19th-century ivory hairpins with textile embellishments, donated by Robert Lyons Scott in 1904, and four kimono from the late-20th century, constitute the museum's collection of Japanese textiles.

## 8. Fibre/Bamboo/Wooden Structures

The McLean Museum has woven straw sandals (J. *waraji*) designed for human feet and for horses' hooves, as well as wooden shoes for men and women (J. *geta*). These were donated by Robert Lyons Scott in 1904, John Donaldson Pottie in 1914, and James Whiteford in 1877 respectively.

The museum has four 19th-century tobacco pipes (J. *kiseru*) with bamboo stems and a 19th-century tobacco pipe case made from woven cane.