



Human History Collections

Introduction

The Human History collection in Glasgow Museums encompasses a range of disciplines including ancient civilizations, anthropology, archaeology, religious studies Scottish history and social history. It includes a very significant collection of arms and armour, an extensive collection of world cultures and a representative collection from the Ancient World. The extensive holdings relating to the history and prehistory of the west of Scotland are supplemented by equally important, though less comprehensive, collections of Scottish history and prehistory, with additional elements of archaeology and history from across Britain and its former empire.

Human History material began to be collected with the opening of the City Industrial Museum in 1870, which included substantial history and ethnographic displays. Much of the collection was donated by philanthropic citizens who had acquired material through their travels around the world, particularly those parts covered by the British Empire. These ranged from highly important collections of indigenous culture to interesting curios acquired from markets. Significant donations include one of the finest collections of European arms and armour from R. L. Scott, chairman of Scott's Shipbuilding and Engineering Company in Greenock, archaeological objects from the prominent antiquarian Ludovic Mann and anthropological collections from the Scottish engineer, and later missionary, Robert Bruce. Sir William Burrell's gift has also added considerable depth to the collection of antiquities from Ancient Civilisations.

The ethics of human history collecting have changed dramatically in the last century. The colonialist and imperialist attitudes of earlier generations mean that Glasgow Museums now curates objects which could not ethically be collected today. However, this has led to the survival of rare and unique artefacts from cultures around the world, such as those from the Torres Straits Islands. As well as providing valuable material for anthropological studies these collections also have an important role in fostering an understanding and tolerance of cultures other than our own. The religious collections associated with the St Mungo Museum of Religious Life and Art also fulfil an important role in fostering an understanding and tolerance between faith communities.

The nucleus of the collections relating to Glasgow's history came from the holdings of the Old Glasgow Club and when the People's Palace opened in 1898 it gave a new focus for the collection. It has since developed through the donations of ordinary Glasgow citizens and through active collecting by staff. The collections relating to the history of Glasgow and the west of Scotland are not just important from a regional perspective. Glasgow's roles as Scotland's largest city, the 'workshop of the world' and 'second city of the Empire', mean that the city's history also has a vital national and international relevance.

The Human History collections are complemented by important archival material. The R. L. Scott Library containing 3,000 rare books and manuscripts relating to medieval fighting practice is one of the major collections of its type in the world. Together with other specialist collections, such as the Social History archival material and photographic surveys of the city, these provide an excellent resource for the study and understanding of the collection and allow them to be placed in a wider context.



Ancient Civilizations: Ancient Near East

The Ancient Near East is normally taken to refer to an area stretching from the Eastern Mediterranean littoral to Western Iran, to Arabia in the South and Anatolia in the North, and covering a period from around 6,000 BC to around 650 AD. It therefore encompasses the rise and fall of many states and civilizations such as the Sumerian, Babylonian, Assyrian and Persian empires. This period saw the earliest developments of writing and urbanization.

Size

Approximately 200 objects, including significant items from ancient Sumer, Babylonia, Assyria and Persia, as well as an important collection of bronzes from ancient Luristan, western Iran.

Collection Description

This is a small collection of largely unprovenanced antiquities donated by various individuals since the late nineteenth century, with a particularly important collection of 123 examples of works of art gifted by Sir William Burrell. Its chief strength is 12 examples of inscriptions in cuneiform on baked clay bricks, tablets, a cone and a stone relief. The collection includes glass vessels, including Phoenician examples from Lebanon, from Ephesus and Roman examples from Syria, including a number excavated at Byblos in 1949. There is a small collection of oil lamps including examples from Turkey, Lebanon, Palestine and Iraq. A pair of gold earrings in the shape of ramsheads may be from Palestine. There is a marble head from South Arabia. A small collection of figurines, bronze earrings and implements come from Haft Tapeh Tell, Shush, Iran. Three bronze belt plates are from the Caucasus Mountains. An iron sword and bronze dagger are from Amlash, Iran, whilst four bronze daggers, an iron dagger and a bronze vessel are from Luristan.

Collection Significance

Although diverse in content and small in size, this collection is of national significance. All of the pieces are rare and many of them are unique. The survival of objects from this area has become even more significant given the recent devastation visited upon Iraqi antiquities during and after the Gulf War.

Particularly important is the small but irreplaceable collection of inscriptions in the cuneiform script from Iraq. These provide evidence of one of the earliest forms of writing, giving insights into the operation of palace and temple economies in the Ancient Near East. All but one are dated and most have been translated. The earliest is from Ur-Nammu, first king of the 3rd Dynasty of Ur (2112-2095 BC), and the latest are from Babylon with foundation inscriptions from the reign of Nebuchadnezzar II (604-562 BC). Two clay tablets from the reign of Shu-Sin tell of a ration of provisions in 2035 BC and a receipt for barley, sealed by the scribe Dugga in 2037 BC in the city of Umma.

Another highly significant part of the collection is a selection of Protoliterate seals, pendants and inlays from Iraq and Iran, dating to the 5th and 4th millennia BC, and a small number of Sumerian stone sculptures and figurines from southern Iraq, dating to the Early Dynastic period (3000 - 2400 BC). These are rare survivals from the earliest periods of Mesopotamian civilisation. Two particularly fine and extremely rare objects

are a copper foundation figurine from the 3rd Dynasty of Ur, and from the Old Babylonian Period (c 2800-1600 BC) a large terracotta head of a guardian lion from a Babylonian temple entrance, very similar to two lion heads now held in the Louvre.

The collection includes a small but high quality selection of rare Neo-Assyrian gypsum reliefs from royal palaces at Nimrud and Nineveh in Iraq. The scenes they depict include a relief of a royal attendant's head from the North West Palace, Nimrud, and a relief of an Assyrian soldier in a palm grove, a relief of two scribes, a relief of a camp scene, and reliefs of archers and a mounted soldier, all from Nineveh.

The collection of bronze pieces from Luristan dating from between the late 2nd millennium to the first half of the 1st millennium BC provides valuable evidence for the ornamental metalwork of the horse-riding, warrior societies south of the Caucasus Mountains in northwest Iran. A particularly fine example of cast bronze ornamental metalwork is a cauldron protome in the shape of a bull's head from the kingdom or Urartu, mid-late eighth century BC, Lake Van, Turkey.



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Ancient Civilizations: Egypt

The study of Ancient Egypt was critical to the early development of archaeology and the study of the ancient past. It is most often associated with Egypt of the Pharaohs, but also includes prehistoric Egypt of the Predynastic Period, the classical world of Ptolemaic Egypt and the Coptic Egypt of Late Antiquity.

Collection Size

Approximately 5,000 objects relating primarily to funerary and religious contexts.

Collection Description

This collection comprises antiquities from the region of modern Egypt and northern Sudan, dating from the Predynastic Period, through to the beginning of the Islamic Period (5500 BC – 641 AD).

The collection is broadly representative of all periods of ancient Egyptian civilisation. It offers a representative sample of typical categories of objects, such as pottery, shabtis, amulets, scarabs, beadwork, cartonnage, figurines, soul-houses, offering trays, hieroglyphic inscriptions (particularly those on stelae and sculptured reliefs), funerary cones, cosmetic equipment and textiles. There is a small collection of Predynastic flints from domestic sites in the Eastern Desert, as well as a collection of domestic material from the Greco-Roman town of Oxyrhynchus which is omitted from this assessment but discussed as part of the Greco-Roman collection. An important collection of sculptures and flints is from the Egyptian copper and turquoise mines in Sinai. There is a small but representative collection of coffins and mummified human and animal remains.

Collection Significance

The Egyptian Collection is of national significance and has some claim to be considered of international significance. It is the third largest collection of its kind in Scotland, behind those of National Museums Scotland and Marischal Museum at the University of Aberdeen. These collections both duplicate and complement our collection.

The Egyptian collection began in 1877 with the donation of a number of plaster casts of statues in the Cairo Museum by the Edinburgh Museum of Science and Art. Until 1914, most objects were received through subscription to the Egypt Exploration Fund, which distributed finds from its excavations in Egypt to members. The collection has also expanded through the gifts and bequests of such private collectors as John Galloway, H. W. Seton-Karr, Dr Colin Campbell, Sir W. M. Flinders Petrie, the Misses J. May & Nora F. Buchanan, the Egypt Research Students Association (Glasgow Branch), Ludovic Mann, Lewis Lyons and Sir William Burrell.

Several objects in the collection are of unique importance because of their connection with historical figures. These include the 18th Dynasty limestone stela of Senenmut, lover of the female pharaoh Hatshepsut, three objects relating to New Kingdom workmen in the Valley of the Kings royal tombs, a statue of Paraherwenemef, second son of Ramesses II and queen Nefertari, a shabti of queen Henuttawy, daughter of Ramesses XI, the 25th Dynasty limestone pyramidion of the vizier Nesipakashuty, and

the 26th Dynasty granite sarcophagus of Pabasa, chief steward of Nitocris, God's Wife of Amun. Most objects donated by Sir William Burrell were collected to meet his high aesthetic criteria, such as the limestone stela of Amenemhat, a granite head and statue of the goddess Sekhmet, a basalt head of a queen with vulture headdress, a large copper alloy figurine of Osiris, a granite block statue from the Karnak cachette, and a mummy case in the shape of a sacred ibis.

The antiquities donated by the Egypt Exploration Fund come from published archaeological excavations, meaning they have a wider context of debate and analysis. The provenance of those objects acquired from private collectors is generally less well known, but a number of important pieces have been published in peer-reviewed scholarly journals and monographs.

As well as its historical importance, the collection is also highly prized by the public and objects such as the Pabasa Sarcophagus are among the most recognisable objects in the entire Glasgow Museums' collection.



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Ancient Civilizations: Cyprus

The island of Cyprus occupies a strategic position at the eastern end of the Mediterranean Sea. It was a crossroads for some of the great civilisations of the world and variously came under Assyrian, Persian, Greek and Roman rule before becoming an early Christian centre.

Collection Size

Approx. 480 items

Collection Description

The largest part of this collection was donated in 1870 by Sir Robert Hamilton Lang, manager of the Imperial Ottoman Bank's Agency in Cyprus. His collection includes a large number of complete or semi-complete pots, mainly from the Bronze Age, a small number of bronze weapons, over a hundred glass vessels from the Greco-Roman period, lamps, figurines, coins and copper alloy objects. There is also an unusual ceramic model of a chair.

Smaller collections of Cypriot material have been added to this by other collectors. McLennan donated pottery, glass, flint and mosaics. Included in Sir William Burrell's gift are a small number of Cypriot pottery, figurines, a limestone sculpture fragment and a wooden carving. Edgar Peltenburg of the University of Edinburgh also donated a number of sherds from his important excavations at Lemba Lakkous and Agios Epiktitos Vrysi.

Collection Significance

This collection is of national significance as it offers a good overview of the unique cultural identities on Cyprus, and contains some unusual or unique items not found elsewhere. The Lang collection is the most important, complementing and paralleling other parts of his collection acquired by the British Museum and the Louvre. His donation to Glasgow Museums pre-dates these.

During his residence on Cyprus (1862-1872) Lang developed an interest in archaeology and purchased finds from a number of tomb sites, possibly Lakika Nicoli and Alambra. Unfortunately, it is unlikely that the provenance will ever be definitely established or the tomb groups reconstructed. The quality of the objects is high and includes a fine Bronze Age stirrup jar decorated with geometric motifs and a jug with a stylised bird decoration from the Archaic Period (c.750-650 BC). The most important object is a ceramic model chair. These are rare in Cyprus and this example is unusual because of its large size, justifying a claim to international significance.

The more recent Peltenburg acquisition is significant as the excavations are relatively recent and fully published. Moreover the complete documentation from the Lemba project is disseminated electronically by the Archaeology Data Service. Professor Peltenburg's research has an international profile and the collection is of national significance for undergraduate or graduate teaching of ceramic identification and analysis.



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Ancient Civilizations: Greco-Roman

The Greco-Roman world is the Classical world in the Mediterranean. It includes the early Greek city states around 2200 BC through to Late Antiquity and the collapse of the Roman Empire in the west around 500 AD. The Greco-Roman world has had an enduring legacy in religion, law, art, architecture, language and politics.

Collection Size

Approximately 650 objects including ceramics and terracottas, oil-lamps, bronze figurines and helmets, marble sculptures, mosaics and glass vessels, and 120 domestic items from Roman Egypt.

Collection Description

This collection comprises antiquities from lands surrounding the Mediterranean Sea settled by the ancient Greeks and the Romans, dating from the Minoan and Mycenaean Periods to the fall of Rome (2200 BC to fifth century AD).

The most spectacular object is the Warwick Vase, which originally came from Hadrian's Villa at Tivoli. There are 139 Greek ceramics, terracotta model acting masks and figurines dating to the fourth and early third centuries BC, from excavations on the Aeolian island of Lipari, Italy. A number of purchases and gifts from private collections have included ceramics, metalwork, terracotta figurines, oil lamps, three bronze helmets and a small number of Roman domestic items.

Collection Significance

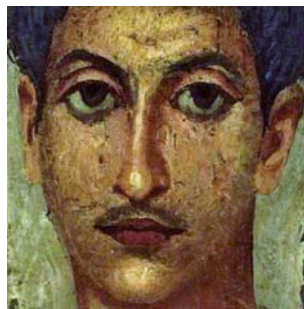
This is one of the finest collections in Scotland and has been extensively and recently published. Overall it is of national significance, but certain elements are also internationally important.

The collection donated by James Stevenson came from archaeological excavations in 1879 of 20 tombs in the Contrada Diana on the island of Lipari in Italy. These red-figured vases, including work by the Lipari Painter, and terracottas relating to Greek theatre are of great value. It is the only significant group of such material outside the Museo Archeologico Regionale Eoliano, Lipari. Glasgow Museums' terracotta model acting masks, relating principally to Greek New Comedy (but also to Old Comedy, Tragedy and Satyr plays), are of the highest quality, and in some cases are superior to those surviving in Lipari made from the same moulds. The original acting masks were made of perishable materials and have not survived, so these model masks provide invaluable evidence for the lost originals. Two fine late fourth century BC calyx-kraters (wine-mixing bowls) illustrate the link between Greek theatre and the cult of Dionysos, the god of wine. The theatre masks from Lipari have been the subject of a major AHRB funded research project at the University of Glasgow to conduct practice-based research using full-size reconstructions of the masks.

Major objects from the Roman Empire include wooden fragments of a third century pumping wheel from the Spanish copper mines at Tharsis, Huelva, a rare survival of Roman mining technology. There are two second to third century Roman panel portraits painted in encaustic on limewood from Hawara, Egypt, depicting a youth and a bearded man. These are among the best of their kind in the world and are rare

survivals of realistic portraiture from the Classical world. A large late-Roman marble grave stone of Mercurios and Sabina from Greece is of the highest quality. Its lengthy Greek inscription gives a moving account of the young couple's death and their orphaned child.

The collection provides an excellent insight into Greco-Roman art. Popular pieces include four Illyrian, Greek and Etruscan bronze helmets; a Roman mosaic fragment depicting a cockerel and a third century marble head of woman from the city of Palmyra, Syria. The Warwick Vase is the most spectacular object. It is an eighteenth century restoration of a second century monumental marble krater, which once decorated the gardens of the villa of the Roman Emperor Hadrian at Tivoli, Italy. The collection also includes representative examples of Greek ceramics. These, with some fine Greek earthenware figurines and Etruscan ceramics, provide an excellent reference collection for the study of ancient ceramics.



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Ancient Civilizations: Andean

Ancient Andean Civilizations are those cultures of South and Central America that existed in the period before the arrival of the Spanish conquistadores in the mid-sixteenth century AD. The key civilizations of the Ancient Andes are the Inca and the Aztec, but there were many others whose only trace is now found in the archaeological record.

Collection Size

646 objects comprising ceramics, textiles, workbaskets, spinning equipment, tools, mummified human remains, mummy wrappings, body ornaments, costume, stone carvings dating from 50 AD – 1543 from Peru, Chile, Brazil, Colombia and Mexico.

Collection Description

This collection includes material covering the period 50 AD – 2002. It comprises objects primarily from Peru. Object types represented include ceramics, textiles, workbaskets, tools, mummy wrappings, body ornaments, costume, stone carving, furniture, domestic artefacts, paintings, souvenirs, crafts, contemporary sculpture, photographs, masks, hunting equipment and musical instruments.

The material in the collection originates predominantly from coastal cultures and includes representative samples of the major coastal pre-Colombian Peruvian ceramics of the Moche, Nasca and Chimu sequences, as well as other material from Recuay, Huari, Chancay and Sican-Lambayeque.

Of particular note are two hand-made ceramic figurines from the South coast of Peru dated to the Late Nasca period which are the only complete figures of this period known to exist in any museum.

Collection Significance

Glasgow's South American collections are the second largest in Scotland and include perhaps the most important collection of South American archaeology in any Scottish museum. They include a representative sample of the major coastal pre-Colombian Peruvian civilizations. The Paracas-Nasca collection is especially of note, and includes a number of good textile samples collected by John Galloway and Sir William Burrell (1861-1958). John Galloway sold a collection of 150 artefacts from Ancient Peru to Glasgow Museums in 1889. Included in this material were two hand-made ceramic figurines dated to the Late Nasca period (Nasca 9) from the South coast of Peru (600-800 AD). Although a few other figures and a number of fragments have been found on archaeological sites in Peru, these are the only complete figures of this period known to exist in any museum.

Much of the archaeological material from ancient Peru within the collection was acquired by Scottish travellers in the nineteenth century. In common with similar collections throughout Europe, this material was in fact obtained from grave robbers and has now no useful archaeological provenance. The material in Glasgow's collections comes from coastal cultures and in addition to the Southern Nasca material described above, there are collections of Moche, Recuay, Huari, Chancay, Sican-Lambayeque, Chimu and Chimu-Inca objects dating from 200 to 1500 AD. As well as ceramics and textiles, these cultures are represented by other grave goods, such as

necklaces made from Spondylus shell and soapstone, workbaskets, spinning equipment, ceremonial knives or tumis, mummified human remains and two gold body ornaments donated by Sir William Burrell.

Scotland has a small expatriate South American community which values the collection very highly. A small number of Andean specialists and the Peruvian Cultural Attaché to the UK have come to Glasgow to view the collection. There were only limited official imperial connections between Britain and Latin America, so it is unusual for a Scottish Museum to hold such pieces.

Although small, this collection has claims to national, and even international significance. Although there are clearly problems associated with provenance, such problems are common in artefacts of this type. The comparators for objects in the collection are held in museums and galleries around the world, not least in South America where they are increasingly valued by resurgent indigenous cultural movements.



**Archaeology: Palaeolithic and Mesolithic**

The Palaeolithic period is the earliest period of human pre-history. Principally because of the geological activity of the last Ice Age, evidence of the Palaeolithic period is largely invisible to Scottish Archaeology. The Mesolithic period, from around 8,000 BC to 4,000 BC contains the earliest surviving evidence for human activity in Scotland. Evidence is small in scale, characterized by small assemblages of hunter gather tools and middens of discarded shells and other food refuse.

Collection Size

Approx. 40 standard boxes (estimate) of lithics, bone, antler and shell midden material

Collection Description

The collection consists of archaeological artefacts dating from up to 500,000 BC to c. 4,000 BC and is a mixture of antiquarian discoveries and exchanges, chance finds and more recent excavation assemblages. This includes five possible Acheulien handaxes which are of particular interest due their potentially very early date; approximately twenty eoliths (objects previously identified as handaxes, or possible handaxes) and an unknown quantity of other lithics of chert, flint and stone such as cores, flakes, scrapers and chipped stones. The Mesolithic material includes midden material containing shells, fish bone, animal bone and antler points; a shell midden section and lithics such as flint scrapers, flakes, blades, cores and pebbles, pitchstone cores and flakes and struck quartz; several bags of 100+ flints and quartz some of which may contain mixed Mesolithic and later material. The handaxes come mainly from the south of England while the Mesolithic material comes from the south and west of Scotland, in particular mainland Argyll and the Inner Hebrides, and Dumfries and Galloway.

Collection Significance

One of the strengths of the collection is the rarity of some of the artefacts, in particular the presence of stratified, datable settlement material. This material comes from shell middens (limpets and periwinkles, fish bones and associated material culture) which are dated to the fifth to sixth millennia BC. In our understanding of the transition from hunter-gatherer to farming lifeways these sites are of international importance. Scientific dating of an antler mattock in this collection has contributed to current understanding of the date range of the Scottish Mesolithic and, with the development of new scientific methods to date and provenance artefacts, the collection has the potential to continue to reveal new significant data.

The Palaeolithic artefacts, which are extremely rare in Scotland, derive from the south of England and a number of hand-axes are of particular interest due to their early date. Collections of lithics mainly from the west coast of mainland Scotland and the Argyll islands have recently been studied by subject specialists who found them of considerable interest. The more recent additions to this collection are generally well documented with provenance, finds circumstances and contextual and stratigraphical information, but older finds tend to be poorly documented.

The collection is less extensive than that of the National Museums, but is noteworthy for its geographical extent from across Scotland and England.



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**Archaeology: Neolithic Archaeology**

The Neolithic period stretches from around 4,000 BC to the middle of the third millennium BC and is characterized by the development of farming and the earliest settlements. Typical sites include settlements, funerary monuments, stone circles and standing stones. Neolithic sites are known to exist throughout Scotland.

Collection Size

Approx. 50 standard boxes of stone, flint and jadeite axe-heads, mace heads, arrow heads and other flint tools, carved stone balls, cup and ring-marked stones and pottery.

Collection Description

The collection dates from 4,000 BC to about 2,700 BC and consists of excavation assemblages and chance finds including a large number of polished stone axes and Seamer type axe-heads; lithics such as flint and quartz flakes and other tools and debris; jadeite axe-heads; flint caches; cup and ring marked stones; a small amount of pottery sherds and carved stone balls. The collection has come together from a variety of sources including individual donations, antiquarian exchanges and field investigations, and recent excavation assemblages allocated to Glasgow Museums through the Treasure Trove system. Geographical sources include locations across West, Central and North Scotland, as well as the north of England (one site).

Collection Significance

Within the Neolithic collection there are individual items of outstanding national significance, including polished stone axes, ceramics from Kintyre, Dumfries and Galloway and Edinburgh and carved stone balls from Aberdeenshire. The polished stone axe-heads and the carved stone balls can also be regarded as being good examples of these common artefact types. Other artefacts are of particular interest because they are rare in museum holdings in Scotland, such as the Seamer and jadeite axe-heads, made from material imported into Britain from the Alps. A small number of cup and ring marked boulders also set the collection apart, although analysis of the artwork on these, and a tighter date range, would be beneficial in improving our assessment of the collection. There is potential for further research, particularly on characterising and publishing the flint and stone axe-heads, and in the area of scientific dating of the pottery. Moreover, as archaeological research techniques continue to evolve, the potential of the collection will grow.

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**Archaeology: Bronze Age Archaeology**

The Bronze Age is the period between around 2700 BC and 700 BC and is characterized by the earliest use and production of metalwork. Evidence from archaeological sites characteristically provides insights into burial practice and religious rituals, though there are some domestic settlements.

Collection Size

Approx. 150 standard boxes (estimate).

Collection Description

The collection contains bronze swords, rapiers, axe-heads, a halberd, daggers, complete or near-complete beakers and sherds, complete or near-complete food vessels and sherds, collared urns and sherds, cordoned urns and sherds, bucket urns, miniature vessels, flint daggers, adzes, cist slabs, arrowheads, archers wristguards and an unknown quantity of inhumed and cremated remains from burials.

The material in the collection dates to 2700 – 700 BC and geographical sources include the west of Scotland and Ireland. A large proportion of this collection is part of the Ludovic McLellan Mann collection and the Irish metalwork is part of the Technical College collection. Many of the artefacts acquired in this manner are accompanied by relatively sparse documentation and are not generally the result of systematic archaeological investigations to modern standards. However, several more recent excavations, like Templewood, Stoneyburn Farm and Machrie North, have contributed with well-documented, stratified, published material.

Collection Significance

The Bronze Age collection is a nationally important collection consisting of funerary material, including a range of ceramic forms with associated human remains and grave goods, as well as metal work and stone tools dating to 2,700 BC to 700 BC. The collection as a whole is of significant value as it includes unique and rare items and assemblages. There are artefacts and groups of artefacts that are entirely unique in a national context, such as the Gavel Moss hoard and several of the burial assemblages. The Gavel Moss hoard includes two decorated bronze axe-heads and a bronze rapier found in 1790. The collection is also of considerable scientific value and has contributed in the past to a dating sequence of Scottish cremated burials.

The collection includes important funerary remains, such as the Templewood material consisting of a small beaker with cremated human remains and burial goods and the Balloch Hill burial group consisting of two oval urns and a miniature vessel representing the cremated remains of a family group. Such survivals are rare. There are also unique examples of metal work in the Gavel Moss hoard and the Peel Hill hoard, a votive offering of fire-damaged spearheads, swords and other weapons. All have the potential to inform research into, for example, burial customs and religious practices as well as technological aspects of early metalworking. With improved scientific dating methods, such as Inductively Coupled Plasma Mass Spectroscopy (ICP-MS), which allows new ways to characterise, provenance and date archaeological artefacts, the Bronze Age collection has the potential to offer exciting new data. There is also potential for further research on the human remains. Little osteological analysis

has taken place on this material and, linked to a contextual analysis of the burials and finds, would offer an interesting research project. Recent innovations in genetic analysis mean that the collection has potential which is yet to be explored. Similarly, there is potential in a further programme of radiocarbon dating to add to our understanding of pottery typology and burial practices.

The strengths of the collection lie in the presence of material from many key archaeological sites that have formed the basis of modern Bronze Age studies, and its unique and rare artefacts and assemblages. Most artefacts are well provenanced and are accompanied by an archive of information relating to their discovery and/or excavation. Overall the collection is considered to be of outstanding quality and is recognised as such by specialists across the UK.



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Archaeology: European Prehistory

European prehistory encompasses the whole of the continent before the classical period and it also includes those parts of the continent (mainly north of the Rhine and Danube) that were not incorporated into the Roman Empire. Artefacts from these contexts were a subject of interest to antiquarians and collectors during the nineteenth and first half of the twentieth century.

Collection Size

Approximately 180 objects including c.147 flint tools, pottery and some human remains.

Collection Description

The collection contains pottery sherds; a number of complete bowls; antler pieces including sleeves with axe-heads; a bronze axe-head; human skulls and skeletal replicas. The majority of artefacts are lithics such as flint handaxes, choppers, axe-heads, knives and scrapers. The material dates to the Palaeolithic to Bronze Age with a few Iron Age and Roman period objects, thus ranging broadly in date from 300,000 BC into the first half of the first millennium AD. Geographical sources include Scandinavia, Switzerland, Germany, France and Belgium. Many objects are stray finds from unknown archaeological contexts, possibly results of exchanges between individual antiquarians and early amateur archaeologists, such as Ludovic McLellan Mann. A number of artefacts are associated with a Prehistoric lake dwelling at Lake Neufchatel in Switzerland and the French *locus classicus* of Le Moustier. A few select artefacts are of particular interest, such as four Neolithic antler sleeves from Switzerland, and a small number of flint tools of potential Mousterien type.

Collection Significance

This collection results from an archaic attitude to collecting once held by antiquarians. It is almost certainly one of the larger civic collections of prehistoric European material held in Scotland. As such it can be regarded as being of local significance, but it contains several individual artefacts of academic interest with claims to national significance. The collection is a testament to the collecting practices of past antiquarians and curators and would be informative for educational purposes in addressing the history of museum collections and museology.

The collection is representative of early prehistoric lithic technology and morphology and provides a representative sample of a range of artefact types common to areas outside Scotland. Parts of the collection may be considered a coherent group of related items, such as the flint arrowheads from France, the Neolithic polished stone axe-heads from Denmark, or a group of artefacts from a particular lake-dwelling in Switzerland. The collection also contains individual items of particular aesthetic value and displayable quality, such as the Middle Palaeolithic Mousterien flints and the Neolithic antler sleeves.

There is potential for research into several of the Prehistoric artefacts, especially the antler sleeves and their associated axe-heads and the Palaeolithic flints. If documented and promoted appropriately these have the potential of attracting international researchers to Glasgow Museums, as well as providing opportunities for

post-graduate research, locally and nationally. As scientific techniques in archaeology evolve the potential of the collection will grow.

**Archaeology: Iron Age and Roman archaeology**

Iron Age and Roman archaeology includes archaeological material spanning the seventh century BC to the fifth century AD. The main characteristic of the period are the various Roman incursions into Scotland, in particular the construction of the Antonine Wall in the second century AD.

Collection Size

Approx. 370 objects.

Collection Description

The collection consists of pottery sherds and (near) complete vessels from Roman sites in London and York including Samian ware, fragments of ceramic building materials from the Antonine Wall, terracotta lamps, a distance slab, a mosaic, metalwork including fibulas, bracelets, mounts and figurines, replicas and models, some human remains of possible Roman or Iron Age date, a few coins, bracelets and rough-outs of cannel coal. The collection spans the seventh century BC to the fifth century AD and includes finds from Dumfries and Galloway, Perthshire, the Greater Glasgow area and England.

Objects and material of particular interest include a Roman distance slab and the High Torrs burial assemblage, which stand out in a national, Scottish context. A large quantity of the Roman material has come into Glasgow Museums via the Anderson College collection. Some material comes from exchanges between individual antiquarians and private collectors, like Ludovic McLellan Mann.

Collection Significance

The strengths of the collection lie in the presence of a handful of objects of particular interest and value, such as the High Torrs burial group and a Roman distance slab from Summerston. These artefacts may be considered as nationally significant in a Scottish context due to their uniqueness. The rest of the collection represents a limited range of relatively common types of artefacts of local or regional interest, notably the metalwork. The collecting of Roman and Iron Age period material has been inconsistent and the collection does not represent or illustrate many areas of Roman and Iron Age material culture, such as domestic settlements or religious practices. The importance of the collection for the study of the Roman period and Iron Age is linked to a small number of artefacts that continue to attract scholarly attention.

The collection is much smaller than those of the Hunterian Museum and the National Museums of Scotland and can only really be understood in comparison to these. While this is a disparate collection, it is evidence of the collecting practices of antiquarians and early amateur archaeologists, and as such is of interest museologically. Although it only holds a very small fraction of the total material culture associated with the Antonine Wall, the collection will also gain some added attention should the Antonine Wall be listed as a UNESCO World Heritage Site.

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Archaeology: Viking

Viking archaeology includes evidence for settlements and burials dating to the early ninth century to c. 1200 AD. Known sites are located mainly in the Outer and Inner Hebrides, Orkney and Shetland as well as Caithness and Sutherland, though evidence of Viking presence in the central belt comes from an important collection of carved stones in Govan.

Collection Size

Approximately 10 boxes of bone, antler, steatite, metal work and carved stone.

Collection Description

The bulk of the collection dates to between the ninth and the eleventh centuries with a few individual objects extending the date range into the twelfth or thirteenth century. The collection predominantly comes from the West of Scotland with a large part being an excavation assemblage from Drimore in South Uist, the Western Isles. Other geographical areas are also represented including the Cumbraes, Argyll, Skye, Caithness and Ireland. The Drimore excavation assemblage contains a range of bone and antler objects including a decorated comb of early Viking type, fragments of steatite bowls, steatite spindle whorls and dress pins. Other objects of particular interest are a plaited gold ring from Skye, which is one of only a handful from Scotland, a tenth century inscribed sword, an unusual fragment of carved stone bearing a motif executed in Anglo-Scandinavian style, and a number of copper alloy ringed pins. Overall, the collection is relatively limited, both numerically and in its variety, but it does include several pieces of special interest and merit.

Collection Significance

Chronologically this collection overlaps with the medieval period, but is identified as a distinct collection due to the cultural and stylistic provenance of the objects concerned. The principal strength of the collection is the presence of the Drimore excavation assemblage. This is one of the first examples of a modern excavation of a Viking settlement anywhere in the Hebrides. This is a project which has significantly expanded in the last 10-15 years to include extensive field survey, excavation, and in-depth environmental and artefactual analysis. This development is now able to shed further light on the nature, character and extent of Viking period settlements in the Western Isles. Drimore remains central to this being the 'original' Viking site of the Western Isles, and having provided the chronological context for much subsequent research. The Drimore assemblage will continue to provide material for comparative studies and dating purposes. The collection is thus able to illustrate domestic aspects of Viking period material culture in Scotland, as well as containing several other individual artefacts of particular curatorial and antiquarian interest.

The remainder of the collection includes a small number of particularly interesting metalwork objects, such as a plaited gold ring, which is relatively rare in Scotland, a tenth century North German 'Ingelrii' sword, a fragment of Anglo-Scandinavian carved stone and a number of Hiberno-Scandinavian copper alloy ringed pins.

The collection is relevant primarily to Viking collections in the National Museums of Scotland, the National Museums of Ireland and to a small collection held in Museum

nan Eilean and should be considered to be of regional significance in a Scottish context.

There is scope for further research and re-publication of the Drimore assemblage. This would benefit enormously from new fieldwork at the site to recover datable midden deposits relating to the structure with which this collection is associated. Such fieldwork would almost certainly raise the significance of the Drimore assemblage, and by implication, our Viking holdings.



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Archaeology: Medieval

Medieval archaeology spans the period from the fifth century to the end of the sixteenth century and comprises a variety of site types including ecclesiastical, domestic and industrial locations. Sites are known throughout Scotland, although excavated domestic settlements are scarce.

Collection Size

Approximately 2-300 boxes (estimate) of pottery; organic artefacts of wood and leather; metal work plus carved stones and logboats.

Collection Description

The collection spans the fifth to sixteenth centuries AD and consists of carved stone fragments including outstanding examples of highly decorated cross shafts; vessels of red or white fabric glazed earthenware; a complete E-ware vessel; a large organic assemblage including leather fragments, wooden troughs, structural timbers and various wooden implements; logboats or fragments of logboats; quern stones; ashlar building blocks; copper alloy dress pins including a rare frustum-headed pin of 13-14th century date; chance finds of copper-alloy and lead artefacts including a pectoral crucifix, a copper alloy container for a set of weights and a strap distributor; and a Romanesque censer.

The collection also contains a number of excavation assemblages that include large quantities of medieval pottery sherds, domestic waste, lead strips and glass fragments. An assemblage from Argyll includes a unique lead crucifix from the twelfth century. Assemblages from unanalysed excavations in Glasgow's High Street area contain quantities of medieval material. The collection also includes plaster casts of sculptured stones and a number of high quality nineteenth century replicas of early medieval Irish reliquaries.

Collection Significance

The strengths of the collection lie in the presence of several outstanding assemblages with rare survivals. Of particular importance is the crannog material which contains objects and assemblages of national significance and considerable intellectual and scientific value. Most of this material is from an excavation at the Loch Glashan crannog which produced large numbers of wooden artefacts such as troughs, dishes, bowls, tools and structural timbers as well as numerous leather fragments, including a unique leather satchel. Other objects of considerable interest include a logboat and a wooden ladder from Dumbuck crannog. A number of carved stones collected from the Greater Glasgow area, possibly dating to the ninth to eleventh centuries, are individually unique in style and show interlace and vine scroll motifs as well as human and animal figures.

The collection also contains an unstudied and unquantified number of artefacts from excavations at the city's medieval core that have great academic potential. Plans for systematic analysis and publication of these assemblages are now underway and this will directly contribute towards a greater understanding of Scotland's pre-industrial past and the origins of the industrial revolution. The collection also contains quantities of stratified pottery from older excavations that might now benefit from re-analysis.

Current understanding of typological developments in Scottish medieval pottery production has been much refined in the last 10-15 years and improved scientific dating methods, such as Inductively Coupled Plasma Mass Spectroscopy (ICP-MS), now allow new ways to characterise, provenance and date archaeological artefacts.

The rest of the collection is relatively disparate in nature and is derived from a number of locations across the west of Scotland. Many are chance finds, including several detector finds, some of which are listed above. The collection is generally well provenanced and documented, especially the Loch Glashan assemblage which is associated with substantial archives of contextual information, such as field notes, finds lists, drawings and day books.



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Archaeology: Post-Medieval

Post-Medieval archaeology includes material from rural and urban habitation, ecclesiastical, industrial and military sites dating from c. 1600 to the present. This includes sub-disciplines such as industrial archaeology and battlefield archaeology.

Collection Size

Approx. 4-500 boxes (estimate) of pottery sherds, clay pipes, glass sherds and metal objects.

Collection Description

The collection contains archaeological material dating from c. 1600 to c. 1950 AD predominantly from the City of Glasgow and the Greater Glasgow area. The collection consists of a wide range of material from domestic, ecclesiastical and industrial sites. A recently acquired assemblage of artefacts recovered from a World War II prisoner-of-war camp has extended the date range and remit of the collection into the very recent past and illustrates the close links between the Social History and Archaeology collections for the latter part of this period.

The collection also includes an estimated 30,000 ceramic sherds, clay pipes and other artefacts associated with the industrial ceramic production at several significant potteries. A number of assemblages from interventions across the greater Glasgow area include domestic assemblages, for example pottery, glass, iron fittings, roof slate fragments, coins and trade tokens, as well as artefacts associated with Glasgow Cathedral, such as lead strips, ashlar blocks, window glass and other architectural fittings. The unaccessioned MSC assemblages contain unknown, but potentially very large quantities of post-medieval artefacts.

Collection Significance

The strength of the collection is in the large quantities of sherds, most of which originate from the major Glasgow industrial potteries, like Bell's, Verreville and Delfield. The sherds are of local importance to the history of the development of industrial production in Glasgow. However, if considered in a context of the city's role as a major centre for colonial trade, the collection assumes a national or international importance. Despite poor documentation of certain assemblages preliminary assessments of the collection indicate that it includes many examples of types and patterns of considerable academic interest. Subject specialists have indicated that the collection of sherds contains examples of patterns not previously thought to have been associated with particular potteries and it is likely that unstudied parts of the collection contains other such examples of previously unidentified material.

Given the increasing interest in the archaeology and material culture of the recent past this collection has great research potential, as well as being of particular relevance to the local history of Glasgow and to the history of industrial manufacture and the pottery export markets as a whole. This would add to our understanding of the industrial development of the city and the range of forms, fabrics and patterns and production techniques. This would also contribute towards the further development of a national

reference collection and help identify new ceramic material from archaeological interventions.



World Cultures: North America

World Cultures are understood as 'non-western' human cultures. Within museums they relate to the preservation of and access to historical, archaeological and art collections, brought together from around the world. North America includes the countries of Canada and the USA. In museums, North American world cultural material refers to indigenous material from the continent's first nations and is catalogued according to broad geographical regions.

Collection Size

641 objects: Plains (140), Eastern Woodlands (126), Arctic/Subarctic (195); Pacific North West (123) South West (57) and South East (8).

Collection Description

This collection includes material from the period 1870 – 2005, from the Arctic and Subarctic, Pacific Northwest, Eastern Woodlands, Plains, Southwest and South East America. Particularly strong areas include Inuit material from the Arctic, beadwork from the Eastern Woodlands of Canada, and a collection of historically important Plains Lakota material from the Battle of Wounded Knee (1891).

The collection encompasses a range of items including costume, tools, ceramics, containers, furniture, body ornaments, masks, ritual apparatus, toys and games, hunting and fishing equipment, models, contemporary artwork, architectural elements, crafts, domestic tools, masks, textiles, watercraft and prehistoric stone tools.

Collection Significance

Glasgow's collection of Native North American material is relatively small, but contains a high proportion of extremely significant historical items. A number of the objects are made from materials and use patterns of great cultural and spiritual importance. Some of the material is of great historical importance for both the source communities and academics.

One of the most significant collections of Native North American material was presented by George Crager in 1892. Crager, an interpreter with Buffalo Bill Cody's travelling Wild West Show, gave and sold many of the Lakota items he had acquired from performers in the Wild West Show to the City Industrial Museum. The popularity of this area with the public has meant that a number of purchases were made in the 1950s and 1960s to develop the North American collections.

The collections included a Lakota Ghost Dance shirt, said to have been 'taken from a Sioux Warrior killed at the Battle of Wounded Knee, 30th December 1890'. In 1999 this shirt was returned to the Lakota following Glasgow City Council's approval of a repatriation request from the Wounded Knee Survivors Association. In return Glasgow City Council was presented with a replica Ghost Dance shirt and three Lakota star quilts. The collections are being added to by a number of unique, commissioned art works, including a totem pole purchased from the Salish artist Douglas La Fortune in 1992, for the *Home of the Brave* exhibition and a hide waistcoat with floral beadwork by Jenny Meyer and Jennine Krauchi, commissioned in 2005 for the Kelvingrove New Century Project. There is also a kayak made by Inuit in Igdlorsuit, West Greenland, in

1959 for a Glasgow student. It was purchased in 1980 along with its blueprints, from which racing kayaks all over the world have been built.

Amongst the many rare costumes are a Woodlands Cree coat of buffalo hide decorated with painted designs and quillwork, a Inuvialuit caribou hide outfit with protective amulets and a Lakota Sioux beaded waistcoat.



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World Cultures: South and Central America

World Cultures are understood as 'non-western' human cultures. Within museums they relate to the preservation of and access to historical, archaeological and art collections, brought together from around the world. Central America is defined as the eight countries from Mexico to the Isthmus of Panama while South America runs from the Isthmus of Panama in the north to the Magellan Straits in the South. Museum collections from this region typically consists predominantly of archaeological material from the period before the arrival of European colonisers in the sixteenth century and more recent indigenous material generally of Amazonian rainforest origin. For the purposes of this exercise we have also included the islands of the Carribean within the definition.

Collection Size

1695 objects: Peru (646), Brazil (167), Chile (150), Guyana 114, Argentina 51, Ecuador (41), Bolivia (20), Colombia (3), Venezuela (2). Central America: Mexico (161), Panama (4), Cuba (10), West Indies (21).

Collection Description

This collection includes material dating from 50 AD – 2002. It includes pre-Columbian ceramics, textiles, workbaskets, weaving tools, metalwork, mummy wrappings, human remains, body ornaments, costume, stone carving and furniture, as well as contemporary ceramics, textiles, body ornaments, basketry, weapons, ritual paraphernalia, domestic artefacts, furniture, furnishings, paintings, souvenirs, crafts, contemporary sculpture, photographs, masks, hunting equipment and musical instruments.

Contemporary works include two unique Mexican works by renowned artists, commissioned for the Gallery of Modern Art and St Mungo Museum, a collection of photographic images by the world-renowned Brazilian photographer Sebastião Salgado and a recent acquisition of a group of ten figures representing Orishas from the Afro-Cuban Santería religion by the Havana artist Filiberto Mora.

Collection Significance

Glasgow's South American collections are the second largest in Scotland. As well as the archaeological material, described in more detail under Ancient Andean Civilizations, there are a number of collections of cultural significance. The Ena McRostie collections of 1930s Peruvian *artesanía* are of unique sociological value. From Guyana, Miss A. T. Anderson donated in 1948 a collection of Carib material from the islands of the Essequibo delta of which the pottery vessels are of particular interest. The collection of Waiwai artefacts purchased from Mr. J. Brown in 1953 includes very fine ceremonial body ornaments, including a woman's beaded back decoration or *katami* of beads and feathers from the upper Essequibo-Mapuera region, and a rare man's jaguar skin belt, as well as basketry of superb quality. The 1963 collection from the estate of the former Governor of Guyana, Sir Gordon Lethem, includes a number of black and white photographs of the Waiwai, Wapishana and Patamona peoples taken by Sir Gordon on a tour of duty in the 1940s. A collection of body ornaments, costume and textiles from the Karaja people from Goiás Province in the Mato Grosso region of Brazil, donated by the Evangelical Union of South America, also forms a highly

significant group of culturally related items. The 1898 collection of silver jewellery and ritual apparatus of the Mapuche people of Chile is a representative sample of the craft and skill of a historically and culturally interesting people.

A collection of photographic images by the world-renowned Brazilian photographer Sebastiao Salgado from his three major photographic essays, *Workers* (1991), *Other Americas* (1977) and *Famine in the Sahel* (1985) were purchased in 1994. They are distinctive samples of his work.

Central American material is represented primarily by Mexico with a small but interesting collection of archaeological material dating from 1,200 AD, including a carved basalt deity figure from Cholula.

Two mixed media sculptures by contemporary artists the Linares family of Mexico were commissioned in 1993 and 1996 for the Gallery of Modern Art and St Mungo's Museum of Religion. A ceramic sculpture entitled *Devil rides over Mexico* by Tiburcio Soteno Fernandez and Carlo Fernandez was commissioned in 1996. Glasgow's most recent acquisition, purchased in 2002 from the *Rhythm of the Saints* exhibition, is a group of ten papier mache figures representing Orishas from the Afro-Cuban Santería religion by the Havana artist Filiberto Mora.



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World Cultures: Africa

World Cultures are understood as 'non-western' human cultures. Within museums they relate to the preservation of and access to historical, archaeological and art collections, brought together from around the world. Africa is the world's second largest continent and became the subject of intense activity by western powers (and explorers and anthropologists) in the nineteenth century. It is from this period that most museum collections derive.

Collection Size

4461 objects: West Africa (1416), Central Africa (422), East Africa (459), North Africa (213), South Africa (766).

Collection Description

The African collection has material covering the period 1850-2005. It includes a broad range of cultural artefacts such as ceremonial masks, carvings, weapons, domestic items, body ornaments, costume, textiles, furniture, musical instruments, ritual objects and wood, stone and metal carvings.

In addition there are a number of unique items and others that are rare examples of their originating cultures such as an ancestral screen from the Kalabari people of the Niger River Delta in Nigeria, an East African ceremonial cape of colobus monkey skins, a rare carved wooden funerary screen from the Kalabari Ijo in Nigeria, an Afro-Portuguese dagger from Sherbro Island in Sierra Leone, and a pair of rare Venda carved initiation figures from South Africa.

Collection Significance

This collection is the second largest African collection in Scotland and is one of the most significant of its kind in Europe. It largely represents African culture at the time of the British colonial administration. There are a few collections of treasures obtained as a result of various military campaigns, in common with many other British museums. In addition, a significant number of collections made by missionaries and teachers have been acquired. Their empathy with the local people and lifetime periods of service has resulted in an overall range of material that encompasses not only the weapons, ritual masks and carvings prevalent in all museums, but also costumes and domestic items freely given to the collectors by the original owners.

Historically, the collections' strengths lie primarily in their connections with Glasgow's missionary involvement with Africa, particularly in West, East and Central Africa. There is a paucity of contemporary material from Southern Africa in Scottish museum collections. Although Glasgow's collection is small it is still the largest in the country. The African collection offers excellent research potential. In addition to individual objects of interest, there are a number of large collections donated by individuals of historical interest, none of which have been fully researched or published. These include the William B. Scott collection of material from the Kingdom of Kuba and the 1898 collection of Bennet Burleigh taken from the battlefield of Um'durman.

The Guy Massie-Taylor collections of Mende, Soweï and Gongoli masks was meticulously recorded in the field by the donor and, in addition to the objects themselves, the collection encompasses Massie-Taylor's extensive field notes,

drawings and photographs which enables comprehensive research to be undertaken. The collection of Kikuyu domestic items and body ornaments representing age sets and social status from Kenya and Uganda, donated by the missionary Marion Scott Stephenson, is of particular interest as this type of material is not normally the focus of colonial collectors of the period.

Other significant objects include a number of unique items, such as an Afro-Portuguese dagger from Sherbro Island, Sierra Leone, and an East African ceremonial cape of colobus monkey skins. There are also a number of rare examples of source cultures rarely found in museums, including the East African collections of Kikuyu and Nandi material, a carved wooden funerary screen from the Kalabari Ijo, Nigeria, and a pair of rare Venda carved initiation figures from South Africa.

More recent material includes the *Pot of Life*, the only contemporary leaded brass sculpture from Benin City, Nigeria, in a UK museum. There is also the only work in the UK by the Zimbabwean artist Sithabile Mlotshwa - an ostrich egg sculpture entitled *Bringing Water to the African People*.



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World Cultures: South Asia

World Cultures are understood as 'non-western' human cultures. Within museums they relate to the preservation of and access to historical, archaeological and art collections, brought together from around the world. South Asia, also known as the Indian subcontinent, includes the countries of India, Pakistan, Bhutan, Nepal, Bangladesh and Sri Lanka.

Collection Size

3,433 objects: India (3223), Nepal (117), Pakistan (15), Bangladesh (2), Sri Lanka (76).

Collection Description

This collection includes material dating from c.1100 AD to 2006 and includes textiles, costume, furniture, furnishings, jewellery, religious figurines, armour, domestic items, ritual paraphernalia, weapons, decorative ornaments, musical instruments, antiquities and archaeological material.

The collection includes the 1897 John Innes Wright collections from Nepal and Darjeeling, which comprise utilitarian material of social and historical significance. Of particular importance is the material from the 1886 Colonial and Indian Exhibition and the 1888 Glasgow International Exhibition. These objects are representative of the finest quality goods made in South Asia selected by the municipality to represent the best craftsmanship of Kashmir, Punjab and Madras.

Collection Significance

The 1888 Glasgow International Exhibition collection is unique to Glasgow Museums and has provided an exceptional range of collections relating to South Asia in particular, underlining the extent of Glasgow imperial involvement. The exhibition illustrated the finest quality goods made in South Asia at the time and was acquired by the city from the exhibition. This and the material from the 1886 exhibition form a coherent group. There are also other objects such as the textiles, jewellery, Kashmiri enamel ware, bidri ware, lacquer ware, and carved wooden furniture. The 1886 and 1888 collections are well complemented by the 1897 John Innes Wright collections from Nepal and Darjeeling, which comprises more utilitarian material of social and historical importance, not represented at the stands of the Great Exhibitions.

Also unique to Glasgow Museums is a complete Rongmei Naga dance costume made by the Naga weaver Ajin Alodi Kamei for Glasgow Museums in 1983. This is complemented by an archive of images of the manufacturing process and the dancers in situ. Other recent material includes Pepita Seth's 1996 photographic record of the dancers of Kerala Rabindra.

This collection is unique, in part because the objects themselves and in part because of the important context of the 1888 Glasgow International Exhibition at which so many of them were displayed. Arguably they are as important to the history of Scotland's relations with the rest of the world as they are to the history of South Asia.

An added layer of significance comes from the large south Asian population that lives in the UK, but which is not widely represented within the nation's cultural heritage. This collection is able to support the city's mission of being a multi-cultural city in which many different cultures are valued and celebrated, and it therefore supports the

Scottish Executive's stated aim to encourage 'the widest possible participation in a vigorous and diverse cultural life'.



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World Cultures: South East Asia

World Cultures are understood as 'non-western' human cultures. Within museums they relate to the preservation of and access to historical, archaeological and art collections, brought together from around the world. South East Asia is the region of Asia south of China and east of India. The museum collection also includes all of the Indian Ocean islands.

Collection Size

1,454 objects: Burma (559); Thailand (417); Maldives (134); Andamans (5); Celebes (5); Java (12); Bali (1); Sumatra (8); Singapore (23); Malaya (114); Borneo (139); Seychelles (1); Vietnam (2); Philippines 34, Laos (6).

Collection Description

This collection has material dating from 1870-2003 and includes religious figures, wood and ivory carvings, costume, toys and games, models, musical instruments, weapons, tools, amulets, jewellery, tattooing implements, books, manuscripts, lacquer ware, bronze and silver ware, photographs, furniture, writing equipment, utensils, containers and coins.

The collection includes a number of rare objects, such as a pair of votive plaques from Burma, a fourteenth century bronze container from Java and a bed of gilded teakwood with glasswork acquired from the Royal Palace at Mandalay.

Collection Significance

This collection is of national significance, and contains a number of distinctive and significant groupings. Three are of particular note: the Stanley Gardiner Collection; the Burmese Collection; and the Textile and Costume collection.

The collection donated by J. Stanley Gardiner consists of 134 objects from the Maldives. Gardiner, a Cambridge University naturalist, and C. Forster Cooper, carried out an expedition to the Maldives and Laccadives in 1889 and 1900. Most of their collections were of the flora and fauna of the island, but they also made significant collections of cultural material. As well as the material donated to Glasgow Museums their collections can also be found in the Horniman Museum and the University of Cambridge Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology.

The Burmese collection is also important. Its relatively large size reflects the large colonial presence in Burma (Myanmar). Of great historical interest are those items acquired at the fall of Burma to the British in 1885, including a couch described in the original register entry as 'King Thebaw's bed' from the Royal Palace at Mandalay, a marble Buddha also from the Royal Palace and a 'cannon captured near Mandalay from King Thebaw' by Major James Stewart of Williamwood (1834-1906). David Alec Wilson J.P. (1864-1933) spent most of his Foreign Office career in Burma and donated 160 items between 1891 and 1923 including some excellent examples of tribal costume and textiles from the Karen, Katchin and Shan people, figure models, fishing implement models and children's toys.

Another great strength of this collection is the textiles and costume. The nineteenth and twentieth century textile and costume collections from Burma, the Philippines and Indonesia are a good representation of the area with good examples of regional

variations. The Burmese textile and costume collection is particular interest, as it includes a complete nineteenth century tribal dress from the Karen peoples and the Shan States as well as the excellent collection of late twentieth century woven textiles. More recently, a significant purchase of 46 Burmese woven longyis and wraps from Andrea Aranow was made in 1983. There is also a collection of textiles from Indonesia dating from 1896 and includes specimens illustrating the traditional Javanese processes by which fine white cambric, as received from Manchester, was transformed into kain batik.



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World Cultures: Oceania

World Cultures are understood as 'non-western' human cultures. Within museums they relate to the preservation of and access to historical, archaeological and art collections, brought together from around the world. Oceania is the region of the Pacific Ocean that includes Australia, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea and the smaller islands that make up Polynesia, Melanesia and Micronesia.

Collection Size

2,407 objects: Australia (471); Polynesia (395); Melanesia (1522); Micronesia (19).

Collection Description

This collection includes material dating from the 1780s to 2007 and consists of carved wood, stone and bone figures and totems, furniture, architectural elements, weapons, domestic implements, ritual apparatus, objects associated with water transport, hunting and fishing equipment, tools, body ornaments, tattooing implements, amulets, ceremonial art, contemporary art work, musical instruments, masks, armour, barkcloth and costume.

The collection contains a significant number of unique or extremely rare items of historical interest such as a 'witchdoctor's purse' made of spider's web from Vanuatu and the earliest Maori free-standing ancestral figure. In addition the nineteenth century material from the Torres Straits represents a particularly outstanding and coherent group of international importance and the sacred ceremonial artefacts from the Balgu, Gnallam, Ingibandi and Maritunia people of North West Australia is exceptional for its comprehensive provenance.

Also included are fine examples of contemporary indigenous art including works by Chimbu artist Mathias Kauage, Paddy Japaljarri Sims, Dawidi, Lindsay Bird Mpetyane, June Bird-Petyarre and Pansy Napangati.

Collection Significance

The Oceanic collections contain a significant number of unique or extremely rare items of historical interest. The earliest item is a Maori free-standing ancestral figure, one of only six acknowledged to exist. It was brought to Britain after 1780 by Midshipman Samuel Folker. The collection of nineteenth century material from the Torres Straits, collected by the missionary Robert Bruce and donated in 1889, comprises a particularly outstanding, coherent and representative group of international importance and includes the only known surviving ceremonial turtle posts from Dauar Island in the Torres Straits. A Tongan *ta'ovala la* or ceremonial attendant's waist mat, part of a collection donated in 1876 is thought to be one of only two to survive. The barkcloth collection from Western Polynesia is also a representative sample that also shows examples of a number of regional variations. The collection of nineteenth century sacred ceremonial artefacts from the Balgu, Gnallam, Ingibandi and Maritunia people of North West Australia is exceptional for the details of its provenance.

The contemporary indigenous art collection is also significant. It includes the only collection of works in a UK institution by the renowned Chimbu artist Mathias Kauage from Papua New Guinea. A fine sample of indigenous twentieth century art from the

North and West of mainland Australia is by renowned artists from a number of communities.



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Glasgow History: Domestic and Personal Life

In the nineteenth century there was a massive increase in the population of the rapidly industrializing Glasgow as people moved to the city. Over 200 years their life stories have created a distinct Glaswegian culture and identity.

Collection Size

Approx. 15,000 items. These cover a range of material such as paintings; photographs; drawings; prints; posters; leaflets; tickets; catalogues; medals; badges; adverts; cooking equipment; kitchen ranges and stoves; fireplaces; food packaging and tins; tobacco smoking accessories; cleaning equipment; baths; sinks; razors; shaving powders; perfume bottles; vanity sets; chamber pots; ewer and soap dish; slop pail; toilet papers; spectacles; false teeth; Barnhill Poorhouse objects; bedsheet made from flour bags; rag rugs; model of tenement; 'wally' dogs; ornaments; housing tickets; home furnishings; tenement close, shop and floor tiles; interiors; chemist shop fittings and contents; washboards; bread bins; carpet beaters; irons; mangles; wringers; gas lampshades; electric light fittings; paraffin lamps; baby feeders; empathy belly; christening gifts; cots; contraceptives; rings; and wedding gifts.

Collection Description

This collection covers the core social history of Glasgow. It is diverse and brings together a range of items to represent the daily experience of life in a changing urban society at individual and community levels. It covers the following topics: housing and home life; homelessness; home furnishing; food and food preparation; shopping; eating drinking and tobacco consumption; heating, sanitation, cleaning and keeping clean; disability; birth and birth control; childcare and childhood; marriage; poverty; death and burial; emigration and immigration; and crime and punishment. It also includes Scottish Wholesale Co-operative Society objects and photographs and images of nineteenth century Glasgow 'street characters'.

Collection Significance

Given the importance of Glasgow nationally and internationally, this collection has significance beyond its locality. It contains material found in many local and social history collections throughout the UK, but the range of material held and the historical significance of Glasgow make this a nationally important collection.

The strength of the collection lies as much in the context and range of items as in individual objects. It is strong in the breadth of the themes covered. It illustrates a society changing in response to industrialisation, urbanisation, immigration and emigration, overcrowding and unhealthy living conditions, as well as the later effects of deindustrialisation. It helps illustrate how individuals and communities adapted and shaped a 'Glaswegian' society which has had an impact beyond the city itself.

These items are strong in their representation of life in Glasgow. Of particular note are items associated with social and housing conditions, especially tenement housing ('single ends' and 'rooms and kitchens'). Objects include nineteenth and twentieth century metal housing tickets, Thomas McGoran's paintings of living in a single end in the 1930s and photographs by Thomas Annan (1829-1887) for the City Improvement

Trust in 1866, which have become internationally famous. There is a large collection of tiles from tenement closes, fireplaces, floors and shop interiors. This includes the interior of the Glasgow headquarters of Sawers (fishmongers, ice merchants, poulterers and game dealers), tiled by Doulton of Lambert in 1890. The collection also includes a model lodging house cubicle for homeless men, built in 1878. Alcohol and alcohol abuse has long been associated in popular imagination with Glasgow and their is material from the Temperance movement and societies such as the Band of Hope.

This is an important collection for the study of the social history of Glasgow. It includes rare and unusual items such as a wooden punishment bed from Barnhill Poorhouse, the largest poorhouse in Scotland that was opened in 1850 for paupers who could not support themselves.

The private lives of Glaswegians are represented in very personal objects such as the coal ring made by the miner John Cooper for his wife around 1860. Perhaps the most touching collection is the personal belongings of Margaret Hutchison, an eight-year-old girl from Maryhill. After she died in 1926 her mother packed her entire belongings in a suitcase. This provides an unrivalled snapshot of a young girl's life in Glasgow at this time.

Several items have been gifted by the individuals the objects relate to or by their families. In some cases oral history has also been collected giving the collection even greater resonance and significance. Some items are the result of fieldwork carried out in the 1970s and 1980s when many Glasgow buildings were demolished. An example of this is a large collection of close and shop tiles. The most significant items here include the tiles from Sawers interior and the 'Lady Fisher' tiled panel by James Duncan & Son, Glasgow, 1894.



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Glasgow History: Working Life

Glasgow is renowned as a manufacturing city. Alongside the famous shipyards and locomotive works were many smaller manufacturing industries and an important service economy.

Collection Size

Approx. 40,000 objects including paintings, prints, drawings, tools, banners, badges, and examples of the products of industry.

Collection Description

This collection contains material dating from 1684 to the present. It includes a wide range of objects used for work or depicting work, such as paintings, prints, drawings, etchings, photographs, advertising ephemera, certificates, cigarette packets and associated tobacco ephemera, ceramics, stained glass, silverware, light engineering products, tools, plaques, models, textiles, banners, sculpture, medals, badges, and oral histories.

The collection covers the personal experience of work, skills and jobs, labour organisations, industry, mercantile interests and commercial enterprise and represents areas such as financial and insurance services, office and clerical work, ceramic and glass production, construction and civil engineering as well as the tobacco, chemical and catering industries, among others.

Collection Significance

The greatest strength of this collection is its size and comprehensiveness providing an unparalleled view into the economy, culture and technology of the workplace in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Although local material predominates in the collection, Glasgow was one of Europe's largest cities and an important port. The collection therefore demonstrates the rich and vibrant working life of a major manufacturing city. Although there are similar collections elsewhere in the country, there are few of such a scale. Given Glasgow's size and status this collection is of national significance and also has claims to international significance.

The collection is supported by a large amount of contextual information including photographs, archives and oral history and is greatly supplemented by the city's archival holdings. Key groups of objects include the work of the Glasgow Potteries (Bell, Verreville and Delftfield), textiles (eg John Lean and Sons), stained glass and metalwork. Tobacco processing in the early part of the twentieth century is thoroughly represented, and the wealth of Glasgow's merchants is in part represented through objects relating to the Incorporation of Trades and merchant guilds. The role of Trades Unions and friendly societies is also represented in an important collection of banners and ephemera.

The depiction of industry in photography and the visual arts is an important resource for the understanding of working life. There is a rich archive of photographs, such as the 1955 Photographic Survey of the city, which have been used in several books on Glasgow's industries and workers. There are also many artworks depicting various

aspects of work in Glasgow including Muirhead Bone's studies of shipyards and munitions works, Frank Mason's views of Beardmore's Parkhead forge and Tom Purvis' paintings of G. & J. Weir's wartime production. One unique collection is a series of stained glass panels from Maryhill Burgh Halls which depict the various crafts, trades and occupations associated with Maryhill, such as chemical workers, iron moulders, joiners, a teacher and a canal boatman.



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Glasgow History: Sport and Leisure

Glasgow has had a reputation since the mid nineteenth century for a vibrant sport and leisure popular culture. Some performers are significant local figures while others have achieved world fame.

Collection Size

There are approximately 10,000 items in this collection area. They cover paintings, drawings, prints, photographs, watercolours, theatre programmes, posters, handbills, projection equipment, awards, photographs, costume, instruments and equipment, medals, trophies, cups and shields, certificates, membership cards and rules, albums of newspapers cuttings and autographed photographs, postcards, sporting costume and equipment such as football jerseys and boots, boxing gloves, skates, ceramic figures and architectural fittings and fixtures.

Collection Description

The collection includes leisure and sporting pursuits in Glasgow, both as recreation and as a career. This is a large collection covering theatre, music hall, pantomime, circus (including Hengler's Cirque and Wombwell's menagerie), waxworks, cinema, with collections related to performers such as Harry Lauder, Rikki Fulton and Billy Connolly. By far the biggest parts of this collection area are theatre programmes, posters and handbills. There is also material related to theatre, dance hall and cinema venues such as the front of the pay box, poster boxes, lamps and door furniture from the Palace Theatre in the Gorbals salvaged prior to demolition in 1977. The collection includes material from Mayfest (1983 –1997) and Glasgow's Great Exhibitions.

For sport a wide range of activities are represented, mainly through medals, shields, trophies, programmes, membership cards, associated ephemera and some costume. Sports covered include swimming, football, boxing, bowling, tennis, cycling, boxing, angling, golf, sailing, ice skating, rowing and running. Sport covers participation at professional and amateur levels and as spectators. There is also material collected from the Glasgow Special Olympics in 2005.

Collection Significance

This is an important collection for the study of Scottish popular culture, with some of the material having national and international significance given the international prominence of some of the individuals represented in the collection such as Harry Lauder, Billy Connolly and Benny Lynch.

The collection is strong because of the variety and range of the material, the time span covered and the influence and popularity of some of the individuals featured. It is a record of changing tastes in popular culture and sport. Among the significant items are collections relating to the late nineteenth century music hall performer J. A. Wilson and his performing dog Private Towser; George West's pantomime costume of 1920s and 1930s; one of Harry Lauder's famous walking sticks; Billy Connolly's costume and stage props from the 1970s, including his 'Banana Boots'; images and equipment used by street entertainer 'Old Malabar'; and Orpheus Choir material. The nineteenth and early twentieth century theatre posters, handbills and programmes include some rare

material such as early Scotia Theatre handbills and Wombwell Menagerie poster. In 1975 Glasgow theatre impresario Alex Frutin gifted his collection of 228 theatrical and music hall programmes, posters and ephemera mainly associated with the Metropole Theatre in Glasgow.

Some of the material has been collected from source, such as costume from the BBC series 'Rab C. Nesbitt' and from performers themselves or their agents, including the suit the singer Lulu wore for her 1969 Eurovision performance. Other material has been gifted by relatives, for example, Jimmy McGrory's widow gifted her husband's football memorabilia.

Items of significance in terms of sport include the international football jerseys of Rangers player, Andrew Cunningham (1891 – 1973), and memorabilia of Celtic star player Jimmy McGrory (1904 – 1982). There is also a rare Brake Club banner from 1900 from the Vale of Clyde Football Brake Club in Tollcross. Brake clubs took their name from the horse-drawn vehicle known as a brake that members used to travel to games. These were often decorated with colours and each had its own club banner.

Glasgow's important boxing scene is represented by the Lonsdale World Championship flyweight boxing Trophy won by Benny Lynch in 1935, and Elky Clark's boxing gloves and trophy.

Yachting was an immensely popular and influential sport on the Clyde. The most famous yachtsman was Sir Thomas Lipton (1848-1931) who competed for the America's Cup five times. His collection of trophies and associated material is of international significance.



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Glasgow History: Politics, Protest and Popular Movements

As a major industrial and manufacturing centre with a politicised, mainly self-educated working class, Glasgow became synonymous with radical politics and popular protest.

Collection Size

Approximately 6,000 items - banners, other textiles, costume, paintings, posters, prints, drawing, sculpture, ceramics, badges, medals, books, photographs, postcards, furniture, leaflets, and ephemera.

Collection Description

The collection covers all forms of political activity and popular protest and agitation related to Glasgow and some from further afield. The collection is strong in material related to nineteenth and twentieth franchise reform, the women's suffrage movement (see also Women's History), trade unionism, socialist politics and co-operative and temperance movements. The banners associated with this topic form a significant and wide-ranging collection in their own right. Glasgow was the headquarters of the Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society and there is material related to the city's co-operative movement. There is also material related to the Glasgow Clarion clubs, Glasgow Orpheus Choir, anti-apartheid organisations, anti-nuclear protest, the peace movement, poll tax protests, and the miners' strike of 1984-5. Political parties are represented by the Labour Party and the Independent Labour Party. There are items related to the 'Red Clydeside' era and significant socialist figures, such as Keir Hardie, John Maclean and James Maxton. There is also material associated with a number of other political parties, such as the Scottish National Party. There is a small collection related to the opening of the Scottish Parliament.

Collection Significance

A noted strength of this collection is its coverage of labour history and popular agitation for the extension of the vote, including women's suffrage. It presents qualitative evidence of the development of radical politics and the labour and protest movements within Glasgow and their influence nationally and internationally. The collection is strong in material related to nineteenth and twentieth franchise reform, the women's suffrage movement, trade unionism, socialist politics and co-operative and temperance movements. The wide variety of the material is a real strength and adds greatly to our understanding of socialist politics in Scotland. The collection also includes material culture from the peace movement and anti-nuclear campaigns.

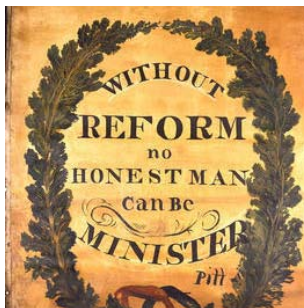
Within the collection the banners form a significant strength as they cover popular protest for franchise from the 1832 Reform Bill through to campaigns for women's suffrage. There are also banners relating to trade union disputes including the Upper Clyde Shipbuilders 'Work- In' (1971-2) and Caterpillar Tractors (1987). Numerous trade unions are represented along with the co-operative movement, peace marches and the temperance movement.

In terms of material culture the items in this collection present qualitative evidence in tracing the lineage and development of radical politics and the labour and protest

movement within Glasgow. This has significance at national and international levels due to the city's economic status and the strength of the reform and protest movements. The variety of the material allows for a comparative study.

Radical socialism is well represented through items such as the desk and possessions of the revolutionary MP John Maclean (1879-1923). Workers associations and the history of trade unionism are represented by rare material like the Friendly Association of Cotton Spinners' tray c.1825. There is also material to represent Glasgow's role as a centre of the anti-poll tax movement in the 1980s.

Another significant part of the collection is the series of Glasgow history paintings by the noted artist Ken Currie. This consists of eight panels that tell the story of the radical labour movement from the massacre of the Glasgow Calton weavers in 1787, cited as the beginning of trade unionism in Scotland, through to a vision of the future in 1987.



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Glasgow History: Civic History

Glasgow developed as a major international commercial, manufacturing and industrial centre in the eighteenth century, becoming 'Second City of the Empire'. Glasgow was among one the first modern industrial cities and so its expansion matched the development of modern ideas about civic governance.

Collection Size

Approximately 5,000 items. It includes portraits, paintings, drawings, prints, plaques, boards, police batons, badges and restraints, chains of office, medals, badges (including market license badges), books, plans, leaflets, photographs, glass slides, newsletters, postcards, newspaper cuttings book, sculpture, glass and ceramics, textiles, uniforms (Deacon Convener's uniform), helmets, wash house signs and ticket machines, passports, burgess tickets, burgh handbells, seals & dies, coats of arms for Glasgow and incorporated burghs and villages (on glass, wood, textiles, cast iron), weights and measures, housing tickets, certificates, Glasgow Great Exhibitions' programmes, guidebooks, commemorative spades, trowels, tickets and other ephemera, variety of souvenir ware, bottled water from the Clyde (1893 & 1990's), architectural fragment from Glasgow Merchants House.

Collection Description

The Glasgow Civic History collection covers items related to the governing of Glasgow, the growth of the burgh and city, including the incorporation of surrounding villages and burghs such as Calton, Pollokshaws, Govan, and Partick. It charts the development of Glasgow from burgh to municipal power and local authority status. It includes projects and events initiated and supported by civic concerns, such as the City Improvement Trust and Glasgow's series of Great Exhibitions. The material culture reflects civic responsibility for a wide range of public services, a field in which Glasgow had a global reputation for innovation (as well as problems) – such as policing, fire brigade, trading standards, transport, water supply and sewerage, housing, public health, baths and washhouses and public utilities.

Transport, Health and Education collections although related to Civic Governance are considered separately.

Collection Significance

This collection is of national significance and has claims to international significance. Scotland's industrial revolution came early. As a result, Glasgow was one of a small group of towns that innovated and, to some extent, improvised the idea of the city in the nineteenth century. The services that emerged, such as sanitation, sewerage, public housing, libraries and museums, remain parts of the civic responsibility around the world.

This collection is unique to Glasgow and represents the development, decline and regeneration of the city. Additionally, in terms of Glasgow's status as 'Second City of the Empire' and one of the great British Victorian cities with a hugely influential civic authority this collection is of great significance in Scottish and UK terms. The

importance of the collection lies not so much in particular items but in the variety and breadth of collection. In conjunction with Glasgow City Archives it ably illustrates the development of Glasgow as a civic authority from the late eighteenth century, with particularly good collections relating to the nineteenth and twentieth centuries.

The collection is strong in terms of civic initiatives and public services provided by the local authority. There is material culture to represent nineteenth century reforming civic initiatives. In terms of trading standards there is a good representation of objects and images that reflect public service provision such as weights and measures, including those from former independent burghs such as Calton. There are items related to the governing of areas that became part of a greater Glasgow, such as Pollokshaws Provost Badge of Office and Partick burgh drum. There are numerous portraits of Lord Provosts and councillors for Glasgow and the councils it absorbed as the city grew. For law and order there is a good representation of material related to policing the city when this was under local authority jurisdiction. Glasgow was particularly influential in the field of public transport and the collection of trams and buses (described in more detail under Transport and Technology) represent key aspects of Glasgow Corporation transport. These are supported by material related to the city's civil engineering, roads, traffic management and street lighting.

There is also a strong, large and varied collection of items relating to Glasgow's Great Exhibitions (Glasgow International Exhibitions of 1888, 1901; the Scottish Exhibition of National History, Art and Industry, 1911; the Empire Exhibition, 1938; and the Glasgow Garden Festival, 1988). These were huge civic undertakings and were expressions of civic pride and aspiration. The early exhibitions contributed directly to the development of Glasgow Museums' collections.

Nelson Mandela's visit to Glasgow to be given Freedom of the Nine Cities in 1993 is represented with a poster signed by Mandela with a message to the people of Glasgow and accompanying ephemera.

This collection has no immediate comparator though it is closely related to the archival material relating to civic government held by Glasgow City Archives. Many museums hold material relating to local civic bodies and councils, though arguably few of these councils in Scotland have been as influential as Glasgow.



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Glasgow History: Health

From the early nineteenth century Glasgow gained a reputation for pioneering work in the field of health. Much of this was gained through the need to deal with ill health and high mortality rates among Glaswegian citizens, often the result of appalling living conditions and poverty.

Collection Size

Approximately 800 items - costume (uniforms) and textiles, photographs, paintings, prints, lantern slides, medical equipment and instruments, medicines, personal testimonies, trophies and other commemorative items, ephemera, books and pamphlets, badges, hospital visiting cards and patient information, hospital domestic equipment, clocks and watches, spectacles, dentist's chair, housing tickets and the interior fittings and contents of a chemist's shop.

Collection Description

This collection includes material relating to health care and health care provision within Glasgow. The most significant part of this collection area is the National Health Service Mental Health collection, which was acquired from Greater Glasgow Health Board. It covers 200 years of mental health service provision and care, from the establishment of Glasgow asylums to NHS Trust status. There are also items from chemist shops (early twentieth century), physician's equipment and instruments, nurses' badges, some dental equipment and instruments, a dental chair and ophthalmic equipment. There is material on health issues such as the 'Glasgow 2000' campaign to stop smoking. Social provision is directly related to health and this collection includes public health, housing and domestic artefacts.

Collection Significance

In the field of public health Glasgow was one of the Victorian pioneers of municipal social provision and reform. Large-scale migration into the city in the nineteenth century caused massive overcrowding, leading to particularly bad problems in terms of sanitation and public health. Glasgow took a pioneering role in city improvement and the provision of health care in a British context. This collection is therefore of national as well as local significance.

There is material related to housing conditions and attempts to reduce overcrowding such as the internationally renowned photographs taken by Thomas Annan (1829-1887) for the City Improvement Trust and metal housing tickets noting the capacity of dwellings. The supply of clean water greatly improved the health of the city's people and spelled the end of cholera and typhoid epidemics. The collection includes the silver handle used by Queen Victoria to turn on the water supply at Loch Katrine for the city of Glasgow on 14 October 1859, as well as a series of photographs recording the building project.

There is good coverage of public health issues in relation to Glasgow, including current public health issues such as alcohol and tobacco misuse. There are also items related to hospitals and staff and general practice surgeries within Glasgow, such as nurses' uniforms, medical equipment and instruments, medicines, hospital domestic equipment, hospital visiting cards and patient information. The collection also includes



Glasgow History: Religion

As far as we can tell, Glasgow emerged first and foremost as a religious centre in the early middle ages, with significant cult centres at Govan Old Parish Church and at St Kentigern's Cathedral on the High Street. Religion has continued to play a formative role in the development of the city through the Middle Ages, Reformation and modern times.

Collection Size

Approx. 10,000 objects.

Collection Description

The collection contains quite diverse material representing the religious life of the city. Medieval forms are represented by a number of gravestones and archaeological objects, but the collection is much stronger in the Reformation and post Reformation period. Christian objects predominate through to the middle of the twentieth century, at which point the collection diversifies with collections of Buddhist, Islamic, Hindu, Sikh and Jewish material.

Collection Significance

This collection reveals the complicated religious history of Glasgow's largest city. The impact of mass migration in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries is particularly important and provides a case study in how different faith-based communities interact through different economic conditions.

The collection is representative of the city's diverse religious history. Connections to the early medieval and medieval city are sparse, in part because much of this material was adapted or destroyed at the Reformation. The Reformation and post-Reformation history of the city and the last half-century of religious diversity are well represented.

Many objects in the collection are rare or unique, over and above their religious importance to faith communities. The scarcity of early medieval and medieval objects means that a modest medieval crucifix from the city is more important than it might seem, as is the collection of medieval seal impressions. Although the city was not one of the major centres of the Reformation a collection of protestant communion ware represents the changing traditions of the Christian rites in the period after the Reformation. Perhaps the most significant part of the collection is the more recent material which tells of the city's faith-based communities in the last century, especially through waves of immigration. Irish and Italian Catholics have made the city one of the leading centres of Roman Catholicism in Britain, a process of migration and assimilation that has left a significant impression on the culture of the city. Other migrant communities have established themselves in the city. Glasgow once had the largest Jewish community in Britain outside London, and now has the largest communities of Muslims, Sikhs and Hindus in Scotland.

The collection includes an important collection of sectarian and anti-sectarian objects, including banners, sashes and ephemera. This collection is particularly important in representing the historical religious divides in the city.

While this collection does not have objects that relate to every faith practiced in Glasgow, St Mungo Museum does strive to engage with the diversity of faiths represented within the city and the development of the collecting policy represents this. The museum also seeks to use and develop the collections with regards to exploring topical issues which relate to the people of faith and of no faith living in Glasgow. The increase of 'minority faiths', the cultural diversity of religious practice, and the increase in 'organised' atheism and secularism, however, could and should be explored further through material objects.

Although other local history museums retain collections pertaining to their religious history, Glasgow's faith based communities are unusually diverse in Scotland. Consequently the collection has claims to national and at times international importance.



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Glasgow History: Migrant Communities

Glasgow has a long history of migration, and the city's founder, St Kentigern, was reputedly a refugee. As the city has grown so people have moved to Glasgow looking for work, refuge and a better life. Many settled in the city, bringing and maintaining their own cultural identity while influencing those round them.

Collection Size

Approximately 2,000. It includes paintings, drawings, prints, posters, leaflets, photographs, a chestnut roaster barrow, café furniture and fittings, a multi-lingual plaque, clothing and textiles, swatches and pattern books, ephemera, ceramics, regalia, trophies, medals and badges.

Collection Description

This collection covers the city's migrant communities and community identity, with particular strengths in Glasgow's Gaelic, Jewish, Irish, Italian, Chinese and South Asian communities.

Much of the material relates to, or comes from, individuals. For the Irish community the collection includes the Thomas Lipton (second generation Irish) collection of trophies and related items and the regalia of the Protestant Orange Order, the Catholic Ancient order of Hibernians and the Irish National Foresters. There are collections related to the long-established Jewish community in Glasgow, including items from Jews who settled in Glasgow after fleeing Nazi persecution. Other Jewish material includes Alex Frutin's collection of items associated with the Metropole Theatre and Harold Jackson's drawings and paintings of Glasgow life. From Glasgow's Italian community there are the fixtures and fittings for the Rendezvous Café run by the Togneri family, the Crolla family's chestnut roaster and Guidi family memorabilia. From the South Asian communities there are costume, ephemera and faith related items such as the banner made by the Glasgow Sikh community to commemorate Vaisakhi 300. There is also a small collection of leaflets and other ephemera documenting immigrant communities' involvement in local and national politics.

Collection Significance

Glasgow has the country's largest and most diverse refugee population. This collection therefore is of great importance for the study and understanding of the existence, influence and contribution of minority communities in Scotland, and the development and direction of Glasgow as a major UK city. It is also gives evidence of migrant communities' economic, social and cultural impact on Glasgow and on Scotland.

Migration and the assimilation of different communities is a politically sensitive issue and it is fair to assert that the experience of refugees has not always been easy. This collection is particularly significant in terms of its ability to aid awareness of the historical roots of migration and to provide a greater understanding and, hopefully, tolerance between all Glasgow's citizens. As a major UK city, with a large and historically important migrant community, this collection also has a national as well as local significance.

The collection is strongest in representing European migration to Glasgow. There is also material relating to Glasgow's South Asian communities, particularly where this relates to faith, and some of the longer established communities, such as the Chinese community. Recent acquisitions include Amrit Singh's 2002 watercolour, 'Mr Singh's India', depicting British Sikh life in Glasgow.

Much of the material has come from individuals or family members such as the sizable collection from the Goldschmidt family. They fled Nazi Germany and established the Kid Knit factory in Glasgow where they designed and made children's clothing. Some items symbolise the movement and assimilation of emigrants, such as the marriage bottle of L and M Gilmartin, engraved with the date 1881, hearts, a shamrock and the Glasgow coat of arms. This Irish couple had come to Glasgow with their families, met, married and started their own business. Not everyone came to settle in the city. Some items, such as a printed colour poster of Ras-lila, Krishna and Radha, bought in Glasgow are evidence of keeping cultural heritage alive. Rare items include the late nineteenth century 'Lascars Only' cast iron plaque in Bengali and English from an entrance to a toilet at Stobcross Quay designed for Lascar seamen. Some migrants, like the slaves from British colonies, had little or no choice about settling in Glasgow.

Also included within the collection are oral histories, photographs and locally published magazines, newspapers and catalogues linked to community events. Contemporary collecting is of especial importance for this collection.

An added layer of significance is that it supports the city's goal of being a multi-cultural city in which different cultures are valued and celebrated and contributes to the Scottish Executive's stated aim to encourage 'the widest possible participation in a vigorous and diverse cultural life'.

This collection is of particular importance to the study of migrant communities in Scotland and it encourages reflections on the nature of civic identity. It marks the dangers of religious intolerance within Scotland, how cuisine has had a disproportionate contribution to cultural exchange, and how concepts of otherness have changed over the last 300 years. It demonstrates the necessarily fluid nature of ethnic, civic and national identities.



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Glasgow History: Glasgow at War

The men and women of Glasgow have been involved in wars and conflicts for hundreds of years. They have served as combatants in fields of warfare all over the world, as defenders of the city and as producers of war materials.

Collection Size

There are approximately 4,000 items in this collection area. These include Spitfire LA198 of 602 (City of Glasgow) Squadron (see Military Aviation) and related objects, badges, medals, uniforms, armbands, regimental and king's colours, banners, commemorative silver tureen, gas masks, ration books, leaflets, ID cards, paintings, drawings, etchings, photographs, letters, ephemera, WW2 food demonstration vehicle, utility clothing, blackout material, ARP material, postcards, Mills bombs.

Collection Description

This diverse collection covers the effect of warfare on the city and people of Glasgow and focuses on the personal experience of warfare within Glasgow and as experienced by Glaswegians abroad. It includes the experience of the 'home front' in the First and Second World Wars; Glaswegians' experience of warfare; militaria associated with the Glasgow volunteer regiments; and the anti-war and peace movements.

Part of this collection documents the experience of the horrors and emotion of warfare, particularly the global conflicts of the twentieth century. A small but significant part of this collection is the material related to the anti-war and peace movements, such as items from Faslane peace camp and memorabilia associated with significant Glasgow pacifist figures such as Hugh Robertson and James Maxton. There are also items associated with Glaswegian involvement in the Spanish Civil War.

Collection Significance

Although the collection mainly pertains to the life and work of Glaswegians, the extent of Glasgow's involvement and contribution to successive wars should not be considered as simply a local affair. Many Glaswegians have served with distinction in the British army and, as the 'Second City of the Empire', Glasgow was a major centre for the production and distribution of military hardware including munitions, guns and warships. Glasgow also has a strong history of anti-war protest. This collection is therefore of great importance for the study and understanding of warfare and opposition towards it in a local, national and international context.

The collection's strengths lie in the personal records of involvement in conflict. Significant items are James Keith Gorrie's memorabilia relating to his service in the navy during the Second World War, Ian Fleming's drawings of the bombed Glasgow streets he patrolled as a Police Reserve sergeant, the helmet of the Lanarkshire Ambulance Service Chief worn during Clydebank Blitz, and the oral histories of the 602 (City of Glasgow) Squadron.

The west of Scotland had a significant number of volunteer regiments in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. The strength and variety of the collections relating to these regiments allows us to trace their history from the late eighteenth century, and the

collection extends to more than simply Glasgow regiments. The collection of uniforms is particularly comprehensive. Many of the items are well provenanced, such the uniform of Alexander Govan of the Royal Glasgow Light Horse Volunteers. This collection also contains unique and rare items such as the Paul Storr silver tureen presented to the captain of the Royal Glasgow Light Horse Volunteers when it disbanded in 1802 and the King's and Regimental colours of the Canal Corps of Glasgow volunteers, 1803.

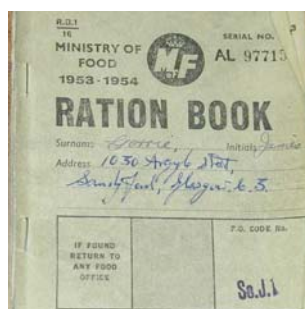
There is a strong collection of artwork relating to War in Glasgow. This includes the massive painting entitled 'The Glasgow Volunteers, 1861-66', by Thomas Robertson, several paintings presented by the War Artists' Advisory Committee and Muirhead Bone's evocative studies of war production on the Clyde.

The objects relating to Glaswegian involvement in the Spanish Civil War are of significant international as well as local importance. Many Glaswegians volunteered to fight the rise of fascism in Spain. Items such as the International Brigade banner represent the idealism of a radical politicised urban population.

The objects collected around the anti-war and peace movements such as the 1982 Peace March banner and Faslane Peace camp caravan have become increasingly significant. There is material to represent the careers of noted pacifists in the city, such as Hugh Robertson (1874 - 1952), founder and conductor of the Glasgow Orpheus Choir.

There are objects looted by soldiers during foreign campaigns. These include a pair of trousers from the Indian Mutiny (1857) and a Qu'ran taken from the battlefield outside Kabul by George McGowan of the 9th Lancers in 1879.

For details of the 602 squadron see separate section on *Transport & Technology: Military Aviation* and for medals see *Scottish Military Medals*.



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Glasgow History: People and Places

The history of a city is most immediately remembered and most easily understood through its people and its places. A city's changing architecture and topography tell us a lot about its influences and influence while its citizens – great and small – provide an accessible introduction to its history.

Collection Size

Approximately 5,000 items. It includes paintings, watercolours, prints, drawings, maps, sketches, medallions, photographs, books and sculpture.

Collection Description

This collection includes images of Glasgow people and places. It illustrates the changing town and cityscape of Glasgow and the surrounding burghs, which were absorbed into a 'Greater Glasgow', and the people who lived there.

There are works by professional and amateur artists, from copies of John Slezer's views of seventeenth century Glasgow to Geoff Uglow's depiction of Glasgow Green in the 1990s. There are photographs of the city and its people from the mid-nineteenth century through to the present day.

Images of Glasgow citizens are equally wide ranging. These include portrait paintings, paste medallions by James Tassie (1735-1799), cartes-de-visites, photographic studio portraits, family photograph albums and sculpture. People represented in the collection range from the city's elite merchants and politicians through to ordinary people.

Collection Significance

This collection is important for the study of the development and changes in Glasgow, especially over the past 300 years. It reflects the growth of the city, illustrates changes in the environment, architecture and urban planning and gives an insight into Glasgow people and society. The importance of Glasgow, culturally and economically since the early eighteenth century, gives the development of the city a wider than local significance.

The topographical aspect of this collection is a very good. It is strong in the variety of the areas represented and the period covered. It includes works by significant artists such as John Knox (1778 –1845), whose painting, 'Old Glasgow Cross or The Trongate, c 1825' has become an iconic representation of Glasgow in the early nineteenth century. In addition the collection holds works of artists such as Thomas Fairbairn (1820 – 1884), Andrew Donaldson (1790 – 1846), Andrew MacGeorge (1810 – 1891), Sam Bough (1822 – 1878), David Small (1846 –1927), William Simpson (1823 –1899) and Alasdair Gray (1934 -). The photographic collections are similarly broad. Notable items are the 1955 Glasgow Photographic Survey carried out by Glasgow camera clubs, a remarkable social document of Glasgow at the time and theme specific surveys undertaken by Partick Camera in 1970s and 1980s.

In terms of personal representation there are portraits of significant figures such as Thomas Hutcheson (1590-1641), one of the founders of Glasgow's Hutcheson Hospital, lord provosts and councillors from Glasgow and surrounding burghs. There is a good collection of Tassie paste medallions that includes some of the major figures of

the eighteenth century Scottish Enlightenment. Equally important are the pictures of a wide range of people going about their everyday business, such as homeless Eddie sitting outside the 'Mission' in the late twentieth century. A collection of pictures of Glasgow 'characters' give an insight into the representation of disability in the nineteenth century.

Significant in the terms of Scottish history and culture are the portrait of John Glassford and his family, a clear demonstration of the wealth generated by the tobacco trade. This is the only surviving contemporary portrait of a Glasgow Tobacco lord, and as well as depicting his large family and his mansion, it includes a unique and historically important depiction of a black servant, visibly linking Glassford's wealth to the exploitation of enslaved Africans.

This collection has no immediate comparators, though there are clear connections with the City Archives and, as far as the topographical prints and plans, with the National Map Library of Scotland.



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Glasgow History: Women's History

The history of women in society is a growing area of study. Glasgow has played an important part in women's history, particularly in the women's suffrage movement in the early twentieth century.

Collection Size

Around 500 objects including several dozen banners, newsletters, painting, sashes, ceramics, postcards, booklets, leaflets, badges and other paraphernalia of women's groups in the city.

Collection Description

This is a small but significant part of the Glasgow History collection. It deals with women's roles in Glasgow, with a particular emphasis on women's political organisations and the fight for equal status and the vote.

The collection of women's suffrage material is directly linked to Glasgow suffragettes as the first items of this collection group were gifted by Glaswegian Women's Social and Political Union member Janet Barrowman. The woman's suffrage collection includes hunger strike medals, badges, banners, sashes, photographs, postcards books and journals. Involvement in the anti-slavery movement politicised many women in the nineteenth century and the collection includes the Glasgow Ladies Emancipation Society Collection box, c.1850, and a photograph of the woman who owned it. There is material from the Co-operative Women's Guilds, British Women's Temperance Association, women in business, such as the portrait of a woman shopkeeper in the 1790s, women's health and birth control. There is also material relating to the history of ordinary Glasgow women, exploring the changing role of women.

Collection Significance

This collection is of national significance and has reasons to be described as being of international significance. The origins and range of Glasgow's collections make the collection unique and important to the study of the suffrage movement across the UK and internationally.

The bulk of the collection was donated by the prominent Glasgow suffragette Janet Barrowman. She was a hunger-striker at Holloway women's prison and a key member of the suffrage movement in the UK. Her gift includes material that is representative of the suffrage movement across the UK during its most important moments. There is also additional material donated either directly by suffragettes or by their immediate families. The people and events that much of the collection relates to were still within the living memory of the donors and so valuable contextual data has been collected with the objects.

Among the women's suffrage collection are some important banners belonging to a variety of women's groups in the city such as the Women's Social and Political Union and Women's Freedom League and one Anti-War Banner. There is a hunger strike medal for Dr Dorothea Chalmers-Smith struck by the Women's Social and Political Union. The anti-suffrage movement is also represented in objects such as a 1910

calendar depicting a suffragette off to a political meeting leaving her household in disarray. There are relatively good photographic records of the suffragette movement as well as some archival material.

The women's co-operative movement is also strongly represented. This collection originates from a 1950s donation and is thus a generation older than similar collections in other institutions.

The collection also includes a diverse range of collections relating to women's history in general. One of the outstanding items is a portrait of a woman shopkeeper from 1790, a remarkably early date for such a depiction of a professional woman presented on her own terms. Another interesting piece is a tramway conductresses uniform from World War One, which is important as Glasgow Corporation was the first in the UK to employ women on its trams.

As well as being historically significant the collection is also important because it is highly valued by the population. It provides a material link to key aspects of women's history and so plays an important role in providing positive role models and in empowering women today.

This collection is unique, having no immediate comparators. The Glasgow Women's Library has documentary evidence and the Women's Library in London holds some similar material and has a significant collection of largely English suffrage banners.



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**Scottish History: Rural Life**

People have occupied Scotland's rural landscape for thousands of years. Evidence of a rural way of life can be seen in their life and work in the countryside.

Collection Size

Approximately 500 objects.

Collection description

This collection includes objects related to the way people lived their lives in a rural setting, mainly in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. There are domestic, religious and folklore artefacts as well as material relating to farming and rural industries. Life on the remote island of St Kilda is particularly well represented with objects relating to domestic life, sheep rearing, textile manufacture and bird hunting.

Agricultural objects form an important part of the collection with the art of ploughing is especially well represented. As well as ploughs, plough parts and plough models there are ploughing medals, prints and photographs depicting ploughing and a theatre playbill for a play on ploughing. Clydesdale horses were frequently used to pull ploughs and as well as a skeleton of the famous 'Baron of Buchlyvie' there is a sizable collection of photographs by Brown of Lanark and ephemera relating to these horses. In addition there is also a small collection of carts, a traction engine and threshing machine. (For the significance of the farm vehicles see separate section on Transport & Technology: Agricultural Technology.)

Scottish rural life is also depicted in numerous paintings of people, their customs, pastimes and work. Victorian genre paintings and the works of the 'Glasgow Boys' are particularly important in this respect.

Collection Significance

The most significant part of this collection is the material relating to St Kilda. Of particular importance is the collection of over 50 letters written by islanders between 1896 and 1900. Combined with oral interviews with survivors from the islands undertaken in the 1980s, these provide a valuable insight into family life, individual aspirations and needs. There is also a variety of other objects relating to life on St. Kilda, including a spinning wheel and examples of St Kilda tweed shawls, snares and rope used to capture seabirds and examples of domestic utensils made from bird and whale bones. There is also an example of the famous St Kilda mailboats. These little wooden boats held a letter and postage sealed in a cocoa tin. This is one of the most extensive and wide-ranging collections of St Kilda material in Scotland and is of great importance for the study not just of St Kilda, but also life in the Scottish Highlands and islands.

Another important collection documenting a lost part of Scotland's rural way of life is the material relating to the harvesting of pearls from freshwater mussels. In 1900 there were over 60 pearl fishers in Perthshire alone. Poor people and travellers often fished for pearls to top up their incomes. By 1998, when pearl fishing was banned, there were

only a handful of fishers left in the whole of Scotland. It is now illegal to collect or kill freshwater pearl mussels, or sell their pearls. The collection includes the tools and clothing of one of the last pearl fishers as well as a number of freshwater pearls, both loose and incorporated into jewellery. There is no other collection of freshwater pearl fishing in Scotland.

Farming is represented by agricultural equipment such as ploughs, agricultural medals, and a large collection of slides, stud books and other ephemera relating to Clydesdale horses. There is also a small collection of natural history specimens relating to farming. The most significant is the famous skeleton of the Clydesdale horse known as the 'Baron of Buchlyvie'. He was born in 1900 and following a dispute between two farmers he was sold in 1911 for a record-breaking sum of money. This horse is also commemorated in a silver statuette, paintings and photographs.



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Scottish History: Government and Nobility

Scotland has a distinctive history of local and national government up to the period 1707. Government was not simply a matter of the crown and its officers: a myriad of aristocrats, civic institutions and churchmen provided what would now be termed 'local government'.

Collection Size

Seals (approx 200), coins (approx 100), weights (approx 50 objects), measures (approx 100 objects), tokens (many hundreds), prints, paintings and associated documents (many hundreds), Scottish Parliamentary papers (3), medals (many hundreds) and furniture (approx 50) and costume (6).

Collection Description

This collection covers Scotland's governance and governing classes between the medieval period and the Parliamentary Union with England in 1707. It relates to the country's political structures mostly in the medieval period, and concentrates on the importance of Scotland's ruling elites through the symbols and regalia of Scottish noble, ecclesiastical, monarchic, parliamentary and municipal rule. It consists of impressions and copies of seals of Scottish towns, cities and political and ecclesiastical leaders, together with collections of coins (see Scottish Banking), weights and measures, prints, paintings, documents and some elements of furniture and costume.

There are images of royalty and nobility in portraits, prints, seal impressions, medals and furniture. Such secular images of government are endorsed by a group of ecclesiastical seal impressions showing Scottish cathedrals, abbeys and priories.

Collection Significance

This is one of the best collections relating to Scottish government and nobility outside the national collections and the quality and great range of material makes it of national significance.

Institutions of Scottish and British government, such as royal and noble palaces, are recorded in collections of medallions, jewellery, architecture and art. Examples of objects associated with royalty include prints of Scottish royal palaces such as King James V's Palace at Stirling Castle, and the Stewart Palace at Holyrood.

Of particular importance is a complete set of hawking equipment belonging to King James VI (1566-1625). This includes a finely embroidered pouch, bearing blackberries and mistletoes in coloured silks, gold and silver, as well as hoods for hunting birds, a lure and a glove. These may have been made by George Heriot, the king's jeweller. These are a remarkable survival illustrating the pursuits of the late medieval court.

The most important part of the collection relating to Scottish nobility is the material from Hamilton Palace, the seat of the Dukes of Hamilton. These include eighteenth century ceramics, maps and genealogical trees, as well as depictions of Hamilton Palace and parts of its architecture. There is a print of Holyrood palace, which once belonged to the Marchioness of Douglas illustrating the close relationship Scottish noble families had with the history and places of Scottish government. The Hamilton Palace collection

also records significant events in Scottish history, such as a map of the battle of Prestonpans.

The collection contains diverse objects relevant to Scotland's leaders and their leadership through monarchy, nobility, parliament, church and local government. These include seals, coins and burgh weights and measures.

As a whole, these collections are an important resource for scholarship on the development of the Scottish nation and its political history from independence to union.





Scottish History: Jacobite and Hanoverian

The Jacobite and Hanoverian period runs from the late seventeenth century to the early nineteenth century. It is concerned with the struggles of the Stewart family, and its leaders - King James II and his son, James - to regain the throne of Great Britain. The followers of this cause were called Jacobites. Opposed to them was the Dutch Prince of Orange who was also the king of Great Britain and Elector of Hanover.

Collection Size

Approximately 500 objects: prints (approx 15), paintings (approx 9), sculptures (approx 4), wine glasses (approx 23), cutlery (approx 7), ceramics, (approx 8), snuff boxes (approx 90), furniture (approx 20) and arms and armour of the period including basket hilted swords (20), dirks (111), targes (5), flintlock pistols (approx 41), costume and textiles (approx 20), musical instrument (1), related documentary evidence (1715-1746, approx 26), and coins and medals (approx 60).

Collection Description

The collection holds objects which are relevant to the 1715 and 1745-1746 Jacobite rebellions as well as periods of unrest in the late seventeenth century. It complements political propaganda used by Jacobites and their opponents with objects carrying inscriptions, slogans and symbols, many with layered meanings. There are also groups of objects connected both directly and indirectly to the Stuart family and Jacobites such as portraits, snuff boxes, drinking vessels, weapons and four plates made by Edinburgh goldsmith Edward Penman, a freeman of the Incorporation of Goldsmiths, who were mostly Jacobites. Conversely, there are also collections of armour, art and coins connected with King William III, and the subsequent Georgian monarchy between 1689 and 1746. There is also a gold medal struck in 1714 to celebrate the coronation of King George I as King of Great Britain and the establishment of the Protestant Hanoverian succession to Queen Anne. These objects mirror those commonly associated with Jacobitism, such as drinking vessels, medals, snuff boxes and prints.

Collection Significance

The Jacobite collection is comparable with other major Jacobite collections at the National Museums and National Galleries of Scotland in terms of its range of material and subjects covered. Similarly the Hanoverian collection contains objects of considerable national importance and interest.

The importance of the Jacobite and Hanoverian collection is enhanced by rare and unique objects such as correspondence from both sides. Of particular interest are two letters; one from the Duke of Argyll in 1715 stating his support for the Hanoverian monarchy in opposition to the Jacobite rising of that year, and another written by the imprisoned Lord Lovat after the failed 1745 uprising when he described the Jacobite cause as a 'contagion' and a 'madness' which swept through the Highlands and took him with it. Other important objects are an engraved sword from the 1715 uprising which bears the slogan 'Prosperity to Scotland and No Union', and eighteenth century chairs decorated with carved roses which could be interpreted as being either Jacobite, through its symbol of a white rose or, alternatively, as a red rose of England, a symbol of Union.

This collection would benefit from further research on the iconography of snuff boxes, wine glasses, medals, coins, arms and armour and art works which will further our understanding of the material and may well raise its significance in terms of national and international scholarship. Most of the wine glasses in the collection have images and slogans painted on them. They reflect the political management employed by both sides which included convivial meetings. Such parties would have used punch bowls, and the collection has examples of these. One is unusual in having a coin of King George II on its base to demonstrate the drinkers' loyalty to the Hanoverian monarch.

Snuff boxes were also an aspect of this obvious support on both sides. One carries a medallion of King George II, whilst others are engraved and decorated with Jacobite symbols. Medals were also produced to promote the rival causes, and to commemorate victories. The collection contains examples of 'Culloden medals' which were awarded to Hanoverian supporters after the battle, as well as rarer medals, such as those celebrating the failed Jacobite invasion of 1708. The collection also has examples of medals with the portrait of the Old Pretender, and Jacobite propoganda and slogans. Other notable objects which carry images associated with Jacobitism and their Hanoverian rivals include prints, some by Hogarth, and paintings which are mostly portraits. The military material, including basket hilted swords, targes, dirks, powder horns and pistols, is of significance because of its association with armies involved in the national struggles. Consequently this collection provides a comprehensive insight into the propoganda and material culture of the Jacobite and Hanoverian cause.



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Scottish History: Banking and Finance

The earliest distinctive Scottish coins come from the twelfth century and the first Scottish bank was established in 1695 to facilitate the growing commerce of the country. Scottish banks have been influential in the development of banking practice and have an international reputation for their excellence and innovation.

Collection Size

Approx 500 objects: coins (approx 146), notes and cheques (approx 104), trade tokens (approx 102), prints (approx 8), paintings (approx 3), drawings (approx 5), photographs (approx 18), books (approx 15), seal impressions (approx 7), keys (approx 7), padlock (1), boxes (approx 8), archival material (34), plaques (1), tins (1), fireplaces (1).

Collection Description

The collection is associated with Scotland's royal mints from the thirteenth century to the twentieth century through collections of coins, notes, prints and paintings. These items record a diverse range of people, institutions and activities in Scottish history, from monarchs to tradesmen's savings banks, from impressive bank buildings of Victorian Glasgow to personal metal bank boxes.

The monarchs that are represented in the coin collections are Scottish and British. The earliest monarch shown is King Alexander III (1249 – 1285), with later medieval kings such as King David II (1324 - 1371) and King Robert II (1316 - 1390). The Stewart monarchs are also included by virtue of the Edinburgh Mint. The rest of the collection focuses on paper bank notes, cheque books and banking books which were produced and circulated in Scotland from the eighteenth century onwards, as well as works of art, banking information leaflets and locks and keys. There is an emphasis on west of Scotland banks.

Collection Significance

This collection is smaller than the principal numismatic collections at the National Museums Scotland and the Bank of Scotland, but is of national significance in that it has an impressive continuity in its chronological range from medieval to modern history, as well as having an excellent depth and variety of material.

The medieval and Stewart coin collections are significant as demonstrations of political and economic identity for a period of 500 years. They are of importance to Scottish history and the study of numismatics in a European context. One of the most significant parts of the collection is a horde of 51 'bawbee' coins from the reign of King James IV (1473–1513).

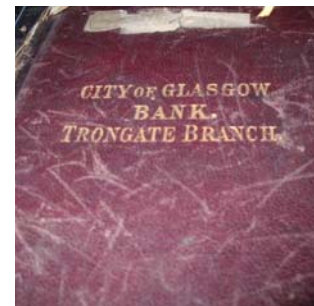
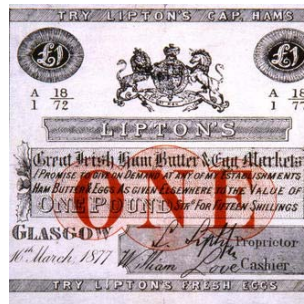
The quality of the collection relating to the establishment and operation of Scottish merchant banks is also very high. The majority of banks represented are from the west of Scotland but there also objects from banks in Falkirk, Aberdeen and Leith. Banks represented include the Glasgow Arms Bank, the City of Glasgow Bank, the Ship Bank, the Thistle Bank, the City of Glasgow Bank, the Western Bank of Scotland, The Clydesdale Bank, the Union Bank of Scotland, the National Bank of Scotland, Andrew George and Andrew Thomson's Bank, the Glasgow Bank Company, and the Savings

Bank of Glasgow. These banks played a vital role in the mercantile and industrial expansion of Glasgow.

The banking collection also includes works of art, such as portraits of bankers, promotional and marketing leaflets, safes, boxes and locks and keys. There is no other comparable collection that records the west of Scotland's banking history so comprehensively.

This collection is important because it helps to inform Scottish economic history between its medieval past and the present day and records the country's history from an independent kingdom to a partner in Great Britain and the British Empire.

The coin collection is certainly smaller than that of the Hunterian Museum and the National Museums, but is important nonetheless. The later banking collection is of much more than simply local significance. It includes many banks from across the country and given the historical importance of trade and finance to the development of Scotland in the eighteenth and nineteenth century, it has claims to national significance.





Scottish History: Education

The Scottish education system is distinctive in part because of its independent historical development. The Education (Scotland) Act of 1872 made schooling compulsory for all children between the ages of five and thirteen. Since then education principles, teaching methods and learning philosophies have evolved, diversified and changed.

Collection Size

There are approximately 20,000 items in this collection. They include photographs, paintings, prints, university class tickets, medals, badges, trophies, costume and textiles, school bags and cases, diplomas, examination papers, architectural fragments, ceramics, books, furniture, slates, blackboards, globes, maps, charts, audio visual equipment, visual aids, educational technical aids, cuisenaire rods, writing equipment, attendance boards, certificates, registers, sand trays, taxidermy specimens, music sheets and stands, weights, recorded music, programmes and other ephemera.

Collection Description

The core of this collection area is the material collected in relation to the establishment of the Museum of Education as part of the Education Department of Strathclyde Regional Council in 1976. The collection covers formal Scottish education from pre-school through to secondary school, in particular as a result of the 1872 Education (Scotland) Act. It also charts the development of and changes in teaching methods nationally. Geographically the bulk of the collection material relates to schools in the west of Scotland (the area covered by the former Strathclyde Regional Council). Recent additions have included artefacts from Glasgow girls' private schools, Laurel Bank and Park Schools. There are also items related to Scottish Universities, especially Glasgow University, Anderson College and Edinburgh University.

Collection Significance

This collection is unique as this is the only collection dedicated to the development of Scottish education. It is also a very large collection. Its strengths are in the range of teaching materials, an extensive collection of school photographs, school classroom furniture, maps and plans and items relating to special educational needs. These all date roughly between about 1890-1970 and particularly reflect primary teaching under the School Board education system. The collection holds some unique or rare items such as Oliver & Boyd's Object Lesson Cards, Mineral Kingdom - a series of teaching wall cards with mineral samples c1910-20 - and a Montessori cabinet dating to about 1930. In 2006 a significant addition was made to the collection in respect of girls' private education. Artefacts and photographs from Laurel Bank and Park schools, latterly Laurel Park, were collected when the school closed.

The collection has a good and interesting provenance. The collecting of old educational material and furniture began in the late 1960s and early 1970s through the Dundas Vale Teaching Centre in Cowcaddens with the material coming from many of the old schools that were being vacated or demolished through the building of the new City Ring Road. This collection came to be displayed (and used for teaching purposes) in two vacant classrooms at the still operational Scotland Street Primary School around

1976. These classrooms were effectively the start of Scotland Street School becoming the Museum of Education. The bulk of the education collection was subsequently collected from about 1970 to create the Museum, which opened as part of the City of Culture in 1990 and was originally managed by the Education Department of the former Strathclyde Regional Council. Over this time, teachers in the department were exceptionally active in taking in more material to the collection, liaising with schools as they cleared out their cupboards of out-of date equipment. The result is a particularly strong collection of old school photographs, school books, teaching aids either commercially made or made by teachers themselves, and other documentation and ephemera. The collection has continued to expand since 1990 as schools and private individuals donate material. The Council's implementation of the new pre-12 strategy for a schools building programme since about 2004 has resulted in a number of old Glasgow schools donating old materials and equipment to the collection.

The education collection contains strong archival material relating to the local history to Scotland Street School, including the Scot-Crook (ex-pupils) Association papers, photographs, written and audio testimonies from ex-pupils and teachers recollecting their school days there, life in the area and an exceptionally strong collection of photographs. This adds greatly to the significance of the building and its role within the history of education in Glasgow.

There is also a smaller group of items related to Scottish universities, particularly Glasgow, Strathclyde, and Edinburgh. This includes material culture such as a collection of around 200 natural and human history objects from Anderson's College, one of the institutions that went on to form the University of Strathclyde. Items range from lecture tickets to staff portraits.



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European Arms and Armour

Arms are weapons which can be used for attack, defence and ceremonial purposes. They include clubs, edged weapons, crossbows and firearms. Armour is protective clothing intended to defend its wearer from harm by weapons. It also had an important role in ceremonial dress and as a symbol of power. Steel armour reached a high degree of design sophistication in medieval Europe, but became obsolete for anything other than ceremonial use during the seventeenth century.

Collection Size

Approx. 7,200 individual objects, of which around 3,000 are books and manuscripts

Collection Description

This collection includes material spanning around 2,000 years. The core of the collection came from the bequest, in 1939, of the Greenock shipbuilder R. L. Scott who had built up one of the finest private collections of European arms and armour in the world. His intention was to create a collection that, when it became public property, would provide 'an instructive survey of the history of arms and armour'. A large part of his collection is European, with notable pieces from Austria, Belgium, Italy, France, Spain and Germany. Scott's smaller collection of Scottish arms and armour was supplemented by the bequest of the specialist Scottish collector Charles Edward Whitelaw in 1939.

The collection is predominantly medieval and early modern in date so each of the major components of arms and armour are represented including complete suits of armour, helmets, swords and other edged weapons, spears lances and halberds, archery equipment, crossbows and shields. The collection of firearms includes many early muskets and pistols and their accoutrements, while more modern pistols, rifles, shotguns and machine guns are also well represented. A collection of small cannon, shells and cannon balls shows the development of larger calibre weapons. The collection also includes a large assemblage of military riding equipment, such as spurs and horse armour.

The R. L. Scott bequest also included a fine collection of around 3,000 rare books and manuscripts relating to medieval fighting practice. It includes several rare and unique medieval and early modern manuscripts from Italy, France, Spain and Germany, as well as from Britain.

Collection Significance

The arms and armour collection is of international significance, and the RL Scott Library has claims to be among the most important collection of its type in the world.

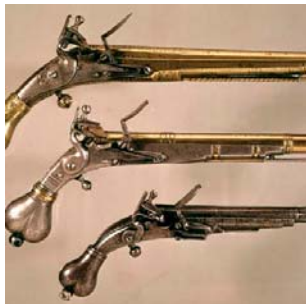
The collection is perhaps best known through some of its most exquisite and iconic pieces, such as the complete armour for man and horse made for the first Earl of Pembroke (c. 1550) and the celebrated Avant Armour from Milan (1440-45), which is probably the earliest near-complete plate armour in the world. But the collection also possesses strength in depth. The main donor of the collection, R. L. Scott, favoured 'the Real Fighting Stuff', meaning objects that had seen military service rather than aesthetic or trophy pieces. Consequently almost every item in the collection merits attention and portrays the effects of war and warfare on the wearer or user. Personal

inscriptions and makers-marks abound and numerous objects betray signs that they were used in earnest, such as the obvious bullet dent and bloodstains on a Dutch seventeenth century buff coat. In this sense the collection does justice to the complexity of war and violence in society. It dazzles and impresses in its grandeur, but more importantly it evokes a profound human empathy with those whose lives were shaped by the exercise of violence.

The significance of the collection also lies in its comprehensiveness. With the exception of large-scale modern mechanized armaments (such as heavy artillery or tanks), almost every conceivable form of weapon is present. It is particularly strong in European late medieval arms and armour, early modern firearms and Scottish weapons of all periods.

The collection also boasts the RL Scott Library an extensive archive of rare and unique books, manuscripts and other ephemera. This collection details the practical exercise of arms and associated chivalric and military virtues. The Library principally comprises volumes from across Europe from the fifteenth century through to the early twentieth century, such as a rare manuscript from 1402 that outlines the rules of combat between seven English and seven French knights. This is a primary research resource for medieval and military scholars worldwide.

The only arms and armour collections in the UK which surpass this collection are the Wallace Collection in London and the Royal Armouries collection based at Leeds and the Tower of London. Both hold comparative objects and are larger numerically, but Glasgow's collection is distinctive by virtue of the unique and internationally important collection of books and manuscripts.



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Coins, Tokens & Medals: Ancient Coins

The earliest known coins from the ancient Mediterranean date to the seventh century BC. They can provide evidence for the economy, politics, art and individuals of the ancient world.

Collection Size

Approximately 2,000 gold, electrum, silver and bronze coins, of which some 740 are copies.

Collection Description

The collection comprises gold, electrum, silver and bronze coins from the ancient Mediterranean, of which some 740 are modern copies. At least 386 come from the ancient Greek world (the earliest dating to the sixth century BC), Alexander the Great and the Hellenistic kingdoms, including some 50 from the Ptolemaic Dynasty of Hellenistic Egypt (305-32 BC). Six coins are from Carthage in North Africa (3rd – 2nd centuries BC). Seven coins come from the Parthian Empire in ancient Iran, dating from 173 BC – 4 AD. 656 coins are from the Roman Republic and Empire (including Egypt, Greece, Italy, Spain and Syria) with examples of the coinage of Emperors from Augustus (31 BC-14 AD) to Theodosius II (408-450 AD). 30 Byzantine coins extend this date range in the eastern Empire to Maurice Tiberius (582-602 AD). In 1951 Sir William Burrell added to the collection by purchasing 34 electrum, silver and bronze coins from cities throughout the ancient Greek world.

Collection Significance

The composition and distribution of ancient coins provide useful data for studying the economy of the ancient world and provides artistic and political evidence about the rise and fall of numerous states, empires and dynasties. They also provided one of the very few absolute dating techniques prior to the development of radiocarbon dating so form the backbone of much early chronology.

This collection is quite likely to be in the top three or four collections of ancient coins in Scotland. The Hunterian Museum's collection is larger, but the Glasgow Museums collection includes some interesting items across a diverse range of monetary systems. It also includes many duplicates of the coins of some of the better-known Roman emperors, which in the context of numismatics, provides a useful basis for comparative analysis.





Coins, Tokens & Medals: Islamic Coins

Islamic numismatics include those metal coins minted and used by Islamic societies across the Islamic world, beginning in Syria in the seventh century AD and continuing to the present. Pre-twentieth century Islamic coins were mainly made from gold, silver or copper, minted and monitored by a number of sophisticated financial systems.

Collection Size

At least 415 coins, medals, coinage weights and composite objects (11 items of jewellery and headdresses that display coins).

Collection Description

This collection includes a variety of coins and related material from different parts of the Islamic world. The biggest group belongs to the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, from several parts of the Ottoman Empire, encompassing south east Europe, the Middle East and North Africa. The second largest group comes from the Indian subcontinent, with the earliest coins dating back to the thirteenth century, and the latest to the early twentieth century.

The remainder of the collection comprises smaller groups of coins from 17 countries across the Islamic world including Turkey, Iran, Iraq, Syria, Palestine, Arabia, Oman, Egypt, Sudan, Somalia, Zanzibar, Tunisia, Algeria, Morocco, Afghanistan, India and Malaysia. The three earliest coins come from tenth century Abbasid Iraq. There are examples of glass weights for monitoring metal coins that date back to eleventh century Fatimid Egypt. In addition there are several composite objects – jewellery and bridal headdress – from Syria and Palestine that display a large number of Ottoman and other Islamic and non-Islamic coins.

Collection Significance

This is one of the largest collections of Islamic coins in Scotland and has the widest geographical spread, with seventeen countries being represented. The Palestinian and Syrian composite items – the coined headdresses and jewellery – are particularly important as they are uncommon outside Palestinian collections. In common with most other collections of Islamic coins this collection is under-researched and its full significance has yet to be established.





Coins, Tokens & Medals: Communion Tokens

Communion tokens are used to allow access to the Protestant celebration of communion. They are awarded to those who are considered to be worthy of participation in the ceremony and have been used in this way since the Reformation in Europe and Scotland from the sixteenth century.

Collection Size

Approximately 4,400 Communion tokens.

Collection Description

The communion tokens in the collection span the period 1684 and 1950, with the majority dating from the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. Most of the tokens originate from Scotland, but there are also a few from Northern Ireland, England, Canada, New Zealand and the United States of America.

The tokens are typically 20mm by 20mm and come in a variety of shapes including squares, oblongs, ovals, octagons and circles. Some have ridged, rimmed or serrated edges. Some tokens are inscribed with coats of arms for cities, dates of issue and Biblical quotations. Although these features give the tokens the characteristics of coins and trade tokens they were not made from precious metals, but from a variety of metals and alloys. Lead, pewter, nickel, white metal and brass were all frequently used in manufacture.

The Scottish tokens reflect many forms of Protestant church organization including the Church of Scotland, Relief Churches, Free Churches, United Presbyterian Churches and Reformed Presbyterian Churches.

Collection Significance

This is one of the largest collections of communion tokens in Scotland and provides a distinctive view into the practices of the Church of Scotland and Presbyterianism more generally. The collection represents a number of different Protestant churches and the historical relationships between different branches of protestantism. It is representative of the Protestant belief and use of communion tokens as marks of virtue and favour within the communities the churches, and presbyteries, they served. This common characteristic gives the collection coherency, and the seventeenth century tokens relate to periods of war and conflict in Scottish history which directly involved Protestant church communities. The fact that some tokens represent different church communities within specific localities, such as Maryhill in Glasgow, also gives the collection coherency. The significance of the communion tokens is enhanced as they directly relate to other aspects of communion, such as cups, plates, and cards as well as chalices, ceramics, glasses, veils and carvings.

A token from Dunkeld Cathedral, Perthshire, was made in 1699 and represents the survival of the Protestant church after Stuart suppression of the Covenanters at the Battle of Dunkeld in 1689. A later token of 1733 from Ormiston, Lothian, represents the continuation of an historic and established sixteenth century ministry within the establishment of an eighteenth century model village planned in 1735 to develop a textile industry.



Coins, Tokens & Medals: Trade and Transport Tokens

Trade and Transport tokens were used as substitutes for hard currency in closed economic systems. They could also be used as awards. They represent commerce, trade and industry and their study contributes towards economic, industrial and political history.

Collection Size

Approximately 800 objects: trade tokens (approx 231), transport tokens and awards (approx 575).

Collection Description

The collection includes material dating from the seventeenth to the twentieth centuries. The tokens originate from all over Great Britain as well as Ireland, New Zealand, Canada and the West Indies. The trade tokens are frequently made of copper and measure no more than 20mm by 20mm bearing the names of cities, burghs, employers, businesses and trades which produced them. They also commemorate national heroes, services and heads of state.

The transport tokens and awards are made from a great range of materials, such as plastic, and include civic awards for long service and safe driving. Included in this collection are examples of common methods of payment made for public transport. There are also medals of appreciation awarded for extraordinary public service to the transport.

Collection Significance

This is one of the most significant collections of trade and transport tokens in Scotland. It represents British trade and transport currency and the importance of tokens to the development of industry. Awards also give recognition to public service to trade and industry throughout Great Britain and the world.

The trade token collection allows research to be done on the influence of British industries prior to the Union of 1707, as well as the development of major Scottish cities and ports such as Glasgow, Dundee and Leith. The collection contains a token dated 1669 which was made to celebrate John Draken's industries in Derbyshire, representing an early stage in Great Britain's industrial revolution. This theme is continued in a trade token made to celebrate Glasgow and the Clyde in 1791 which shows the city represented by a river god on a ship, with the city's coat of arms on the other side. Such civic pride is further demonstrated by another eighteenth century token from Dundee which depicts the newly founded St. Andrew's Church.

The collection of transport awards celebrate the skills that individuals amassed in their working lives. This is demonstrated by the collection of safe driving awards that were given to Mr A. Barbar for his work driving locomotives from Liverpool during the 1950s. By this time car ownership was becoming more common, but the collection contains earlier examples of driving licences, such as James Brown's licence for 1925. These types of transport awards are significant as they represent the development of public and private transport not only in Scotland but also in Great Britain.



Coins, Tokens & Medals: Military Medals

Military medals are awarded in recognition of long service, good conduct and acts of bravery. Scotland's regiments have a long history of participation in conflict around the world and medals help map Scotland and Britain's political and military interests over the last 400 years.

Collection Size

Approx. 80 objects: Cromwell's Model Army (1); Government and Hanoverian awards (13); Napoleonic Wars (7); Crimean War (6); Indian Wars (2), Persian War (7) Boer War (2), World War One (27); World War Two (8); Long Service (3); Voluntary Service (2); Skills (1); 18th century European battles (7).

Collection Description

This collection includes material dating from 1650 to 1945. The earliest medal commemorates the battle of Dunbar, which involved Oliver Cromwell. There are also important anti-Jacobite medals celebrating the Old Pretender's failed invasion of 1708 and the defeat of the Young Pretender at Culloden in 1745 (see Jacobite and Hanoverian section).

The majority of the Scottish medals cover the period 1805 to 1945 awarded during the Napoleonic, Crimean, Indian, Persian and Boer Wars, and the two world wars. As well as commemorating campaigns and battles, the collection also recalls places, regiments, individuals and their specialist skills. One example is an award of a Victoria Cross to Henry MacDonald of the Royal Engineers for his bravery during the battle for Sevastopol during the Crimean War. There are also awards for long service and peace settlements.

Collection Significance

The collection is relatively small but includes some interesting and important individual medals. It complements larger collections held by regimental museums, the National Museums of Scotland and the Imperial War Museum. It is of more than local importance and through the rarity and individual importance of a number of key items it has claims to national significance.

The collection demonstrates Scotland's role in expanding and defending British interests. Awards made for individual bravery, such as three Victoria crosses, are of national importance, especially one very early one dating from the inception of the award. Many of the medals can be identified with individual names or regiments, such as a group of Waterloo medals, one of which was awarded to William Willson, of the third battalion, Grenadier Guards. Other regiments represented include the Highland Light Infantry, Gordon Highlanders, Seaforth Highlanders, Scots Guards and the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders.

The significance of many of the medals is increased by the fact that they have been donated either directly by service personnel or by their immediate families, giving them an important personal context. An example is James Keith Gorrie. He was an able seaman in the Royal Navy during World War II. His uniform and medals, including the 1939–1945 Star, the Atlantic Star, the Africa Star and the 1939–45 War Medal were

donated by his family. The oral history associated with such objects makes them invaluable in teaching about war and warfare, and fits neatly into the curriculum.



Faith-based Collections: Introduction

The collections related to faith are a mix of those which have been acquired specifically for their religious connotations and those which have been collected as art or more generally as social history. The collections described here are those which have a relevance in representing and interpreting the different faith communities in the city.

The significance of objects in terms of faith is not necessarily inherent in the objects themselves, but comes through the interpretation of them through the faith communities. Faith can therefore be used as an interpretative framework through which the whole of Glasgow Museums' collections can be viewed. For example, Dali's *Christ of St John of the Cross* could be viewed as a painting by one of the world's most celebrated artists, or as an icon from the dream of a visionary saint and mystic, which elicits, according to Archbishop Mario Conti, 'a sense of respect for those things which illustrate ... the deepest instincts of the human psyche'. The painting was not acquired for the benefit of the city's Christian community, but its spiritual value to them is much greater than its artistic merit.

Another example of an object that has assumed far greater significance through its interaction with faith groups than its intrinsic merit would warrant is the a bronze statue of the Hindu deity Shiva Nataraja. This was acquired from India in the 1990s for display at St Mungo's. It is structurally flawed, is of little historical importance and is by no means unique. However, it has been enthusiastically adopted by the city's Hindu community and is often decorated with rice patterns. In 1993 a protestor damaged the sculpture in a protest against idolatry. In this sense, one object has been appropriated by two very different groups for very different reasons. One group venerates it while another deplors it.

Through these collections the city's faith-based communities can develop a sense of participation in the cultural life of the city and provide a mechanism for them to celebrate and communicate their beliefs and histories. Some of these communities have historically risked marginalization and exclusion, and others have come to Scotland to seek refuge from oppression and poverty. They have had a profound influence on the character and culture of the city and of Scotland.

The true significance of these collections is their ability to foster an understanding of different religions and promote tolerance towards and between faith communities. Objects are symbolic of the communities they represent and provide a material basis to challenge entrenched views of other communities. St Mungo's Museum has been the focus for the display of religious artefacts and this has created an important neutral space where inter-faith dialogue can take place. These collections are therefore vital in supporting local and national initiatives to build more tolerant, inclusive and sustainable communities. This is particularly important in relation to combating sectarianism, but also in terms of addressing racism, anti-Semitism and Islamophobia.





Faith-based Collections: Buddhism

Collection Size

Approx. 250 objects

Collection Description

This collection includes material dating broadly from the twelfth to the twentieth century. It contains objects relating to the different ritual and social practices of Buddhism in different countries and cultures. The majority of the objects come from Burma, with others originating in Thailand, Tibet, Sri Lanka, Japan, China and Scotland.

The collection is dominated by a range of stereotypical and iconographic representations of Buddha and the Bodhisattvas. These representations are associated with different types of contemporary and historical Buddhism. The earliest figure, a twelfth-century statue of Guanyin from China is of particular importance. There is also a wide variety of other material objects associated with Buddhism such as rosaries, dresses musical instruments, prayer flags and Thangkas – a distinctive Buddhist form of wall hanging.

The Buddhist collection is supplemented by a purpose-built Zen garden at the St Mungo Museum of Religious Life and Art which was the first of its kind in the UK. This collection overlaps to a considerable degree with the Chinese art collection so its edges are quite hard to define.

Collection Significance

The strength of this collection lies in part in a small number of works of international importance such as the twelfth century Guanyin statue gifted to the city by Sir William Burrell, and a range of objects from Thailand, Sri Lanka Japan, China and Tibet. The contemporary significance of the collection lies in its ability to engage with the diverse Buddhist community within Scotland. The additional material associated with the collection includes photographs and oral histories from the Buddhist community in Glasgow. A good example of the museums' engagement with this community came in 2004 when the Dali Lama visited Glasgow. The St Mungo Museum of Religious Life and Art hosted a workshop led by a Tibetan monk to discuss the challenges faced by contemporary Tibetan Buddhism.

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Faith-based Collections: Christianity

Collection Size

Approx. 10,000 objects of which approximately 4500 are communion tokens.

Collection Description

The objects in this collection range in date from early medieval to the present. The collection is mainly European in origin but there are also objects associated with the work of Scottish missionaries around the world. There are devotional items used directly in the practice of different types of Christianity as well as paintings, stained glass, carved stones, furniture, textiles, vestments and jewellery. The history of Christianity in Scotland is particularly well represented, with items such as bibles, teaching aids, prayer cards and church furnishings. It also includes an extensive collection of communion tokens (See separate section on Communion Tokens).

Every modern branch of Christianity within the city is represented with particular strengths in the Church of Scotland, the Episcopal Church and the Catholic Church. Quasi-religious groups such as temperance associations, social clubs and charitable groups are well represented. The collection also benefits from a photographic archive documenting the practice of Christianity in Glasgow in the 21st century.

Collection Significance

This is one of the largest collections of objects pertinent to the art and practice of Christianity in Scotland. The significance of the collection is in part a function of its size and diversity, but the real strength lies in the way that the collection can be used to examine the historical importance of Christianity in Scotland and its ability to engage with the Christian community. The collection has allowed Glasgow Museums to develop a number of innovative workshops that provoke dialogue and challenge sectarianism. The collection demonstrates the commonalities and divergences between different sectarian groups and prompts a greater respect for shared traditions and a greater awareness of contested symbols.

The collection is strong in the areas of European liturgical and Ecclesiastical Art (pre-twentieth century and Roman Catholic) and the church history of Glasgow. There is a good cross-section of European art which focuses on Christian themes, with some pieces such as Dali's *Christ of St John of the Cross* being of key international significance. There are rare and significant objects of religious practice from before the Reformation such as fifteenth century vestments from Whalley Abbey. The collection also includes the Clerical robes of Vera Kenmure, Scotland's first woman minister, and the moderator gowns of Rev George Macleod, founder of the Iona Community.

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Faith-based Collections: Hinduism

Collection Size

Approx. 250 objects.

Collection Description

The Hindu collection has two main parts: a collection of sculpture in various sizes and media representing the Hindu pantheon of deities; and a collection of items associated with temple or worship in the home, including puja (worship) equipment, metalwork, woodwork and textiles. The collection dates from the later nineteenth century, and the first major purchases were made especially for the international exhibitions of 1888 and 1901. A collection of late twentieth century objects were added for the opening of the St Mungo Museum of Religious Life and Art in 1993. There is also a good collection of photographs depicting the Hindu community in Glasgow in the 1990s.

Collection Significance

Although there are comparable collections of Hindu objects elsewhere in Scotland, this collection has been created with the specific purpose of engaging with the Hindu community. The relationships which the collection has enabled are of particular importance. Glasgow Museums has strong links with the Hindu community and assisted with the preparations for the opening of the upper temple and the unveiling of new murtis (image) in July 2006 during the ceremony *murti pran pratisha*. The community was also instrumental in sourcing the maker of the image of Lord Ganesha which was commissioned by St Mungo's and welcomed to the museum by the Hindu priest by a short ritual ceremony. The museum has also collected a large set of decorated clay figures from the Bengali community used in Durga puja.

The dramatic cast bronze sculpture of the Hindu God Shiva as Nataraja is used to interpret to explain the core belief system of Hinduism to an audience with little or no knowledge of the faith including school groups, and the statue is often decorated by the community, demonstrating their engagement with the collection. The Hindu collection represents the shivite and viashite traditions of Hinduism. The present Hindu Mandir contains murtis representing regional variations in devotion, which reflect variations in cultural identity such as the differences between Punjabi and Bengali Hinduism.

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Faith-based Collections: Islam

Collection Size

Approx. 2,500 objects, of which around 400 are coins.

Collection Description

This collection represents both the cultural and religious history of Islam. The collection includes cultural items that refer to Islamic religious beliefs and ritual items used in the practice of the religion. The earliest objects in the collection come from the eleventh century and the latest from the late twentieth century. The whole range of material culture is represented in the form of metals, glass, pottery and ceramics, costumes and textiles, jewellery, carpets, arms and armour, coins and medals, works on paper, furniture and woodwork, shadow puppetry, leather, stone, stucco and a range of ethnographic material. It also includes a collection of Islamic coins, principally from the late eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, though dating as far back as the tenth.

The collection is geographically very diverse and includes objects from the Middle East, Africa, the Indian subcontinent, South East Asia and Central Asia with a few from Spain, Sicily, China, and Britain. The collection has several important groups of objects of fine artistic quality such as the Persian carpets and ceramics, the Turkish textiles and ceramics and the Central Asian embroideries.

Collection Significance

The significance of the Islamic collections in terms of art and culture is described in the Art and Design section of this document. An additional layer of significance comes from the way that it assists engagement with, and aids an understanding of, Scotland's Islamic community. Islam is the second largest religious group in Scotland and instances of racism and Islamophobia are all too common. The collection is key to the representation of Islam to the wider community. The range, quality and diversity of the collection mean that it is possible to challenge misinformed stereotypical perceptions of Islam (as a religion and a culture) as being monolithic, iconoclastic, conservative and static. In this sense the collection acts as an ambassador for the community. Glasgow Central Mosque hosts a small display of objects from the collection which serves to underline the cultural entitlements of the city's diverse Islamic community.

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Faith-based Collections: Judaism

Collection Size

Approx. 200 objects.

Collection Description

This collection is principally made up of art. The major part of it is associated with Jewish refugees who came to Scotland in the twentieth century, though there are two pieces of art associated with a Jewish artist from outside the country. This collection portrays this community's experience of persecution in Europe before their arrival in Scotland, and includes some key objects relating to the Jewish holocaust. The life and work of the Jewish community in twentieth century Scotland is represented by textiles from the Kid Knit factory in Glasgow, while the devotional practices of the community are represented by Torah scrolls, tefillin, tallith, candle sticks and havdalah, some of which were collected specifically for the opening of the St Mungo Museum. There are photographs and oral histories relating to the Jewish community in Glasgow

Collection Significance

This collection is quite small but it contains works of undoubted national and international importance. The real strength of this collection is the material related to the Jewish experience of migration to Scotland, especially as a result of the Holocaust in the 1930s and 1940s. The collection of art by Marianne Grant represents events in the life of a young Hungarian girl who subsequently moved to Glasgow. The pictures portray life in the Auschwitz-Birkenau concentration camp and the Bergen-Belsen death camp. The fact that they were made while she was in the prison camps and that she was pressed into service as Dr Mengele's illustrator gives them considerable significance. These sketches are a primary source of international significance and have an importance far beyond the Jewish community from which they derive. We do a disservice to the victims of the Nazi Holocaust if we think that these pictures are of importance only to the Jewish community.

Art dominates this collection and there is scope to extend the small collection of ritual and contemporary Jewish objects. It focuses primarily on Ashkenazi (European) and Orthodox strands of Judaism as opposed to Sephardic (Middle Eastern/North African) Judaism which is less common in Scotland. Glasgow has a small Reform Judaism community and synagogue, but most collecting and communication reflects the Orthodox community.

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**Faith-based Collections: Sikhism****Collection Size**

34 objects.

Collection Description

Objects in this collection represent four of the five Khalsa that Sikhs carry with them as symbols of their faith – Khanga, a type of comb, Kara, a steel bangle, Kacchha, a form of undergarment and Kirpan, a ceremonial dagger (the fifth is Kesh or uncut unhair). There are also objects for use in religious ceremonies and a range of quasi-religious objects such as artwork and a model of the golden Temple at Amritsar. The Sikh community is also represented by a collection of photographs and oral testimonies from the community in Glasgow and a celebrated watercolour entitled *Mr Singh's India* which depicts Sikh life in Scotland. The collection largely comes from Scotland and India and it is mainly twentieth century in date, though the earliest objects come from the eighteenth century.

Collection Significance

Numerically this is the smallest of the faith-based collections in Glasgow Museums and the collection was initiated for the creation of the St Mungo Museum of Religious Life and Art in 1993. Its significance lies in the way that it has enabled Glasgow Museums to engage with the Sikh community. For example, a large model of the golden temple at Amritsar is lent out to the community on an annual basis for the celebration of Veesaikhi.

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Faith-based Collections: Other Religions

Collection Size

Approx. 20 objects from the Bahai, Parsee, Rastafari and Jain faiths.

Collection Description

This diverse collection portrays and represents a variety of other contemporary religious practices from round the world, such as a Parsee 'Tower of Silence' and Jain images. There are five objects which were presented to Lord Inverclyde by Haile Selassie, a revered figure by Rastafarians. Contemporary minority faith groups in Glasgow, such as Bahai and Brahma Kumaris are represented principally by oral testimony and photographs though there are also some physical objects. Many objects in the collection are also of relevance to a number of new age groups, contemporary pagans and other communities in Scotland.

Collection Significance

The key significance of this collection is that it seeks to continually engage with the diversity of religious expression both globally and locally. Some objects are unique in the world (such as the Turtle posts from the Torres Straits), while others represent the changing religious demographic of Glasgow. In the last ten years there has been a dramatic increase in the number of different religions being practiced in Glasgow. For example, there is now a small number of Rastafarians living in Glasgow who are working with objects collected by the Museum in the 1950s, to allow the wider public to become informed of their beliefs and traditions.

It is hoped that this collection will continue to grow to engage with faiths either 'new' to Glasgow, such as Jainism and Rastafarianism, those which have developed in the late twentieth century such as Scientology, as well as organized secular followings such as Humanism.

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