

〈調査報告〉

Comparative Research on the Chinese Ethnic Minorities' Collections of the Three Largest Natural History Museums in the U.S.A.

— In the case of the Field Museum in Chicago, the American Museum in New York and the Smithsonian

National Museum in Washington, D.C. —

アメリカ三大自然史博物館の中国少数民族コレクションに関する比較調査報告

— フィールド自然史博物館（シカゴ）およびアメリカ自然史博物館（ニューヨーク）、
スミソニアン国立自然史博物館（ワシントン D.C.）の事例 —

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要旨

本報告は、アメリカの三大自然史博物館と呼ばれている、フィールド自然史博物館（シカゴ）およびアメリカ自然史博物館（ニューヨーク）、スミソニアン国立自然史博物館（ワシントン D.C.）所蔵の中国少数民族コレクション（漢族およびチベット族、台湾原住民は除く）に関する比較調査の報告である。

筆者は 2008 年 1 月から 8 月までの 8 ヶ月間、フィールド自然史博物館の人類学部門において、インターンシップ研修に参加した。筆者は中国の少数民族（ハニ族）に関する研究を行っていることから、研修内容も博物館所蔵の中国少数民族コレクションの情報を整理し、同コレクションの特徴を明らかにすることとした。その中で与えられた課題の 1 つは、アメリカや中国にあるその他の博物館が所蔵する中国少数民族コレクションと比較し、その比較からフィールド自然史博物館所蔵のコレクションの強みと弱みを導き出すことであった。ただし、今回はインターンシップ期間内という時間的な制限があったため、今回は、アメリカ自然史博物館およびスミソニアン国立自然史博物館所蔵の中国少数民族コレクションとの比較調査に絞ることとした。

調査方法としては、各博物館のウェブサイトにある収藏品データベースを用いて、民族および収蔵年代、資料の種類・数量、収集・寄贈者などの情報を収集した。また、アメリカ自然史博物館とスミソニアン国立自然史博物館への訪問調査の機会も得ることができた。両館では、収蔵庫で資料を直接見ながら、各コレクションの収集過程などの情報が記された記録資料や寄贈者と博物館学芸員との往復書簡などの古文書類の収集を行うことができた。本報告では、上記 3 博物館の中国少数民族コレクションの概要について、収蔵年代および民族、資料の種類・数量、寄贈者（収集者）別に整理し、各博物館コレクションの特徴をまとめた。

今回の調査で得られた知見は次の通りである。まず、同 3 博物館の中でフィールド自然史博物館が最も多くの中国少数民族コレクションを所蔵し、収集資料の民族の種類も他博物館に比べ豊富で

ある。次に、スミソニアン国立自然史博物館も多数の民族から成る資料を所蔵し、それらの民族はその他の博物館には見られないものが多く、コレクションの収蔵年代は比較的古いものが多い。また、アメリカ自然史博物館の中国少数民族コレクションはその他の博物館に比べて資料数も民族の種類も少ないが、非常に多くのミャオ族コレクションを所蔵している。最後に、各博物館共に、イ族、ミャオ族、満州族といった民族の資料を多く所蔵しており、それらの資料には、衣装や装飾品が多い。

本報告では各博物館の中国少数民族コレクションの概要を紹介するに留まり、各コレクションの詳細についてまで述べるができなかった。しかし今回の調査の資料収集過程において、各コレクションに関する多くの記録資料を入手することができた。今後はそれらの記録資料を吟味し、各あるコレクションの特徴について更なる調査・研究を進めていきたいと考えている。なお、本報告で使用しているデータは2008年8月前後のものである。

1. Introduction

From January 7th to August 22nd of 2008, I participated in the internship program in the Department of Anthropology of the Field Museum of Natural History (FMNH) in Chicago. At this time, I contributed to the “Chinese Ethnic Minority Collections Project”, focusing most of my efforts on the inventory, research, and summarization of what comprises the collections of Chinese ethnic minorities in the Field Museum. As one of the tasks of this project, I researched and compared collections of Chinese ethnic groups in the Field Museum with those of other museums in the U.S.A. and China, examining the strengths and weaknesses of the collections.

This research on the museums in the U.S.A., which have collections from Chinese minorities, yielded varying results¹. However, because of the time constraints of my internship at the Field Museum, I limited the scope of my research to the American Museum of Natural History (AMNH) in New York City, and the Smithsonian Museum of Natural History (NMNH) in Washington, D.C. These two museums, along with the Field Museum, make up the three largest natural history museums in the United States.

As for my methods and procedures of research, at first I searched the Chinese ethnic minorities' collections of the AMNH and NMNH using the databases accessible on their respective websites. With both museums' databases, scanned catalog cards are attached to the information of some objects. Using this information, I conducted my initial research on the Chinese ethnic minorities' collections of both museums. However, I had some questions during my research with the databases such as the spelling of the ethnic group's names. In the case of some groups, older names are used in the database (ex. “Baii” which is the Dai group now and “Lolo” which is the Yi group now) and the spelling of some

1 Comparatively the museums on the west coast seemed to have a greater number of Chinese ethnic collections because that area had many immigrants from Asian countries. For example, the Burke Museum in Seattle, Washington State has a large number of Chinese ethnic collections. They have 545 Chinese ethnic groups' objects in total and among them 456 objects are from the Yi group.

groups are different from current convention (ex. Nashi, where Naxi is standard, the spelling of Acca would be better for Akha, etc.²). In addition to the information about the names of the ethnic groups and the number of the objects, etc., in order to get further understanding about the Chinese ethnic groups' collections, I collected and researched the accession records of the objects and donors, which describes the backgrounds about how the object was collected, etc.

Due to the limitations of the electronic databases, I wanted to know more detailed information about the Chinese ethnic collections of both museums, and fortunately I was able to visit both museums in August, 2008 to research their collections and associated records³.

As I am not an expert on the objects in question, for the purposes of this paper I would like to introduce that what kinds of objects each museum has and compare the Chinese ethnic collections⁴ by assessing them according to more general attributes, in terms of the numbers, date of accession, the range of ethnic groups and objects represented, and resources associated with such collections⁵.

2. Outline of the Chinese ethnic collections in the FMNH

The Field Museum of Natural History was founded in 1894 as the Columbian Museum of Chicago with the objects and specimens that had been assembled for the World's Columbian Exposition, which was held in Chicago in 1893. Within the Field Museum are Departments of Anthropology, Botany, Geology, and Zoology. As a whole, these four departments have over 23 million objects, including cultural artifacts as well as biological and geological specimens.

As for the Chinese Collections in the Field Museum, there are in total 23,500 objects, including archaeological, historical and ethnological collections of the Han and other Chinese ethnic groups. Amongst these, the number of objects from the Chinese ethnic groups is 248⁶ (263⁷), not counting the Han Chinese, Tibetan⁸ and Indigenous Taiwanese⁹ collections.

2 Those names are now changed to the current official names. (Accessed the database on February 21, 2009.)

3 Due to the time limitations, I couldn't look at all of the Chinese ethnic collections of both museums. Therefore, I picked up some objects which are from the same ethnic groups as those of the Field Museum collections and of similar types of objects, found in the Field Museum.

4 In China, 56 ethnic groups are officially recognized by the Chinese central government at present, but I didn't deal with the Han Chinese, the Tibetans and the Indigenous Taiwanese collections in the Chinese Ethnic Collections Project at this time. So the Chinese ethnic collections in this project are only in reference to the collections from the 53 ethnic groups' collections excepting those three groups.

5 Basically these are the dates of the collections in this paper as of around August 2008.

6 This figure and the following dates of the Field Museum collections are for August, 2008.

7 There are some collections, which have some sub-objects in the same catalog numbers. So this number is the total number of the objects including the sub-objects, as well.

8 The Tibetan collections in the Field Museum are known as one of the largest Tibetan collections in the U.S.A.

9 As for the Indigenous Taiwanese collections in the Field Museum, I researched them in other projects. The Field Museum has in total 72 objects from about six groups (the Ami, the Atayal, the Bunun, the Paiwan, the Tsou, and the

To begin, I'll describe the dates on which the objects came to the museum. The Chinese ethnic collections currently held by the Field Museum came to the museum between 1910 and 2001. The number of objects collected at that time (by decade) is as follows; 18 objects from 1910-1920, 105 objects from 1920-1930, 13 objects from 1930-1940, 16 objects from 1940-1950, 5 objects from 1950-1960, 35 objects from 1960-1970, 6 objects from 1970-1980, 22 objects from 1980 to 1990, 38 objects from 1990-2000, and 5 objects in the last decade. (Refer to <Table 1>.)

The largest number of collections came to the museum in the 1920's. From 1908 to 1934, Dr. Berthold Laufer, a specialist of China and Tibet, was a curator at the Field Museum. His focus was rather wide, covering such areas of study as ethnology, archaeology, art, Asian languages, the history of cultivated plants and domesticated animals, etc. In addition, he ventured on such expeditions to China as the Blackstone Expedition (1908 ~ 1910), and the Capt. Marshall Field Expedition in 1923, collecting various Chinese ethnic objects. Given this, the large number of collections which came to the museum in the 1920's may well have been attributable in no small part to the efforts of Dr. Laufer.

<Table 1> Objects acquired, by decade (FMNH)

1910s	18
1920s	105
1930s	13
1940s	16
1950s	5
1960s	35
1970s	6
1980s	22
1990s	38
2000s	5

As for the variety of the ethnic groups covered in these collections, with the exception of the Han, Tibetan and Taiwanese ethnic groups, there are a total of 14 ethnic groups, not counting ethnic groups whose present official names have yet to be discerned¹⁰. These 14 consist of the Bai (1¹¹), the Hui (17¹²), the De'ang (2), the Hani (2), the Jinuo (6), the Miao (5), the Kirgiz (1), the Lisu (8), the Manchu (38¹³), the Mongol (24¹⁴), the Naxi (3 or 4¹⁵), the Dai (35), the Uighur (1) and the Yi (66 or 68¹⁶) groups. Some ethnic groups have subgroups which carry distinctions in their cultural customs and residence

Yami) in the Indigenous Taiwanese collections.

- 10 The collections from the ethnic groups for which I couldn't find current names are from the "Dune Dwellers", the "Ko" and the "Hsiung-nu people" and mostly they seem to be historical objects. For example, the "Dune-Dwellers" with 25 pieces of flint which were collected during the 1928 Expedition in the Gobi Dessert in Inner Mongolia, China. According to the catalog card, the collection from the "Ko" people is from the Han Dynasty period (500-100BC), so the name of this group seems to be an old name of some groups which lived in the Lifan area of Sichuan province during that period. The "Hsiung-nu people" are also called "Xiongnu". They were nomadic and equestrian people from central Asia who were active in the Greater Mongolia region around the time of the Qing Dynasty (221BC-206BC) and the Han Dynasty (206BC-220AD). The number of the collections of those unidentified ethnic groups is in total 14.
- 11 The number inside of the bracket refers to the number of collections for each ethnic group.
- 12 One object in the 17 objects is unclear as to whether it is the Hui's or not.
- 13 In this group there are some collections which have some sub-objects in the same catalog number, so other data describes that the number of the Manchu collections could be 50.
- 14 They have another 28 objects which are probably from the Mongolian and 3 objects which are from the Chinese or the Mongolians.
- 15 One list says that they have 2 Naxi collections, but another says that they have 3 Naxi collections. They have 1 Moso collection, but the Moso is usually recognized as the subgroup of the Naxi group, so I added the Moso collection to the Naxi collection.
- 16 In this group there are 2 collections, each of which has a sub-object in the same catalog number.

even though they officially belong to the same ethnic groups. For instance, in the case of the Dai collections in the Field Museum, there are Thai Lu¹⁷ and Thai Nu¹⁸ subgroup collections; and, in the Miao group collections there are Chuan Miao and Hua Miao subgroups. Of these, the Yi collections are the largest of the non-Han Chinese ethnic collections at the museum, followed by the Manchu, the Dai and the Mongol collections which make up the greater number of collections. (Refer to <Table 2>.)

As for the categories of these objects, they can be broken down according to costumes (107¹⁹), accessories (70), arms (16), living wares (13), art (12), books and writings (12), instruments (8), riding harnesses (3), tools (3), and others (5 or 1). Among these, accessories and costumes make up the bulk of the collections. As for the details of such, please refer to the following list in <Table 3>.

The collectors and donors are as listed in the following list in <Table 4>. As for information pertaining to the donors and the collectors, I was able to find some details in

the accession files as well as from the website. I will describe in brief some of the donors and collectors I could find. Of the Chinese ethnic collections of the FMNH, the objects acquired from Camillo Karl Schneider, Caroline Frances Bieber, Goshen College (Dorothy Nelson McFarland), and the expeditions to China led by Dr. Laufer make up a large number of their present collections. As such, I would like to illustrate this with some general biographical information, and give some background on their respective collections.

Camillo Karl Schneider²⁰ (1876 - 1951) was an Austrian botanist and landscape architect. Starting out

<Table 2> Chinese ethnic collections of the FMNH

	Official Ethnic Group Name	Other Ethnic Names apart from the official ethnic name	Number of objects
1	Bai		1
2	Chinese Muslim		10
	Chinese Muslim ?		3
3	De'ang		2
4	Miao	Ch'uan Miao	1
		Hua Miao	4
5	Hani (Possibly)	Kado	1 (7)
6	Kirgiz		1
7	Lisu		8
8	Manchu		38 (50)
	Mongol		24
	Mongolian ? (Prob. Mongol)		2
9	Mongolian ? (Peking made, for Mongol use)		26
10	Chinese or Mongols		3
11	Naxi		2 (3)
		Moso	1
12	Salar		4
13	Dai	Dai or Bai-yi	3
		Thai Lu	29
		Thai Nu	3
14	Tibetan (Possibly)	Derge Nomads	1
15	Uygur		1
	Yi		63 (65)
16	Yi ?	Kuo-p'u (Kopu) or Kang-i people	3
17		Dune-Dwellers	5
18	Jinuo	Hill Tribe	6
19		Ko	1
20		Presumably connected with the Hsiung-nu people	1
Total			247 (270)

17 The "Thai Lu" is one small group (proclaimed name) of the Thai group.

18 The "Thai Nu" is one small group (proclaimed name) of the Thai group.

19 The number inside of the bracket means the number of the collections of each category.

20 As for his biography, referred from (<http://eng.archinform.net/arch/66420.htm>). (Accessed on September 20, 2010.)

<Table 3> The number of objects by section (FMNH)

<Book, Written things>		<Costume >	
manuscript	Naxi (1), Moso (1)	cap, hat, headdress	Bai (1), Hani (2, 1 of them is string), Hui (8), Lisu (2), Manchu (6), Mongol (2), Salar (4), Uighur (1), Yi (2)
wooden slip with Lolo writing	Yi (2)	man's turban	Jinuo (1)
book	Yi (1)	shoulder bag	Dai (2), De'ang (2), Jinuo (1), Lisu (1)
text	Mongol (5)	pouch	Manchu (1), Yi (1)
calendar	Manchu (1)	girl's brouse and skirt	Dai (1)
rubbing	Hui (1)	woman's farmer costume (trousers, jacket, headband, bag, scarf, leg guards)	Dai (1)
<Art>		apron	Dai (1), Yi (1)
paintings	Mongol (12)	man's trousers	Dai (2), Jinuo (2), Manchu (1)
< Living ware >		man's jacket	Dai (1), Jinuo (2)
lacquer wood box	Naxi (1)	robe, dragon coat	Manchu (5), Mongol (1)
box	Hui (1)	woman's coat	Lisu (1)
lamp	Dai (2)	woman's skirt	Dai (4), Kuo-po (Yi?) (1), Miao (1), Yi (3)
comb	Dai (1)	woman's jacket	Dai (3), Kuo-po (Yi?) (1), Hani (1)
bowl	Yi (1)	woman's vest	Hani (1)
tazza	Yi (2)	woman's pants	Hani (1), Lisu (1)
vessel	Yi (1)	dress	Mongol (1)
ladle	Yi (2)	blouse or skirt	Kuo-po (Yi?) (1)
dish	Yi (1)	leggings	Yi (1)
spectacle and case	Mongolian? (1)	woman's shoes	Lisu (1)
< Tool >		socks and shoes	Manchu (2)
yarn and thread winder	Dai (1)	boot	Manchu (4)
needle case	Yi (1)	rain coat	Yi (1)
silver awl	Mongolian? (1)	textile	Dai (1), Hani (1)
<Instrument >		skirt cloth	Dai (11)
drum	Dai (1)	veil	Hui (1)
flute	Dai (1), Yi (2)	wall hangings	Mongol (1)
instrument	Yi (1)	fragment of fabric	Hui (2)
mouth harp	Yi (2)	collar	Lisu (1), Yi (1)
wind instrument	Miao (1)	cloak	Miao (1)
<Accessories >		kerchief	Miao (1), Hani (1)
buckle	Hsiung-nu (1), Manchu (2)	sash	Miao (1), Lisu (1)
girdle	Mongol (1), Yi (3)	prayer packet	Dai (1)
toggle	Mongol (3)	<Arms>	
garters	Manchu (1)	hide	Yi (2)
robe fastener	Mongolian? (1)	knife, sword and sheath	Yi (5)
copper plaque	Yi (1)	cuirass	Yi (3)
belt	Kirgitz (1), Manchu (4)	wood guard	Yi (2)
belt ring	Chinese or Mongolians (1)	spear point	Yi (1)
earring	Yi (8)	quiver and arrows	Yi (2)
bracelet	Yi (2)	bow	Yi (1)
ring	Yi (4)	<Harness >	
button	Mongolian? (23)	saddle	Yi (2)
string	Ko (1), Yi (1)	stirrups	Yi (1)
rosary beads	Yi (1)	<Other>	
peacock feather	Manchu (1)	flint pieces	Dune dwellers (5 or 1)
fan	Manchu (10)		

as a gardener, he eventually gained employment in Berlin at the City Parks Department. As well, he also assisted in editorial work for the periodical, *Die Gartenwelt*. In 1900, he moved to Vienna, Austria, where he practiced as a freelance architect and writer, traveling extensively through Europe. In 1913, supported by the Austro-Hungarian Dendrological Society, he ventured to China to collect plants and seeds for the botanical garden at Pruhonitz. He left China in 1915. According to the accession papers, during his stay in China, in 1914 he acquired the Lolo (the Yi group) collections in Sichuan province. These collections came to the museum in 1922. As Mr. Schneider's wife was suffering from a serious illness at the time, it seems his financial situation may have led him to sell these collections to the museum.

Caroline F. Bieber was a collector and dealer who had napery embroidered by local Chinese women based on designs derived from Chinese folk embroidery and adapted for the Western market. Her collections were acquired in Beijing, China between 1930 and 1940. Her significant collection of Chinese toggles and associated decorative arts objects was eventually acquired by the Field Museum²¹. According to the accession papers on the general information regarding her collection, they represent middle and upper class Chinese life in Beijing and other areas of northern China during the latter part of the Ching dynasty, in the 19th century.

The Goshen College²² is in Indiana and is listed as another donor/collector of the Thai Lu, Thai Nu, and Hill tribe (Jinuo) collections – Dorothy Nelson McFarland received her Bachelor of Science in Nursing at Goshen College. According to the accession papers, those collections were acquired in Yunnan province, China, by Ms. McFarland while she was at a Presbyterian mission in 1937. It seemed she wanted to donate these collections to a museum which could accommodate and preserve such intriguing and novel collections. Being that Goshen College was unable to properly store the collections, they came to be acquired by the Field Museum.

As for the aforementioned expeditions to China, the Blackstone Expedition (to Tibet and China) took place between 1908 and 1910, and the Marshall Field Expedition was conducted in 1923. Dr. Berthold Laufer, whom I already described in some detail, was the leader of both expeditions. At the Blackstone Expedition, Dr. Laufer collected over one thousand specimens from China.

3. Outline of the Chinese ethnic collections in the American Museum of Natural History²³

The American Museum of Natural History was founded in 1869 and the Science Divisions in the

21 As for her biography, referred from (<http://www.powerhousemuseum.com/collection/database/?irn=363276>). (Accessed on September 20, 2010.)

22 Refer to the website of Goshen College. (<http://www.goshen.edu/>).

23 I visited the AMNH on August 11th and 12th, 2008. On August 11th, I looked at 42 objects in the morning and researched accession records on the Chinese ethnic collections of AMNH in the afternoon. On August 12th, I continued researching the accession records in the morning and after that I looked at the Chinese ethnic collections on exhibit.

<Table 4> The Collectors and Donors (FMNH)

Donor / Collector	Culture / Ethnic group	Data Inside of the () is the collected data	Gift / Purchase
Camillo Karl Schneider (an Austrian botanist and landscape architect)	Lolo (59)	1922 (1914)	Purchase
Donor: Wm. Ayer McKinney (Vice- President of Rotary Club Chicago <July 1936 to June 1937>, President of Rotary Club Chicago <July 1938 to June 1939>) Collector: H. J. Oppensha, coll (a missionary?)	Lolo (1)	1922 (1905~1906)	Gift
Monica Liu	Lolo (1), Bung-Long (2), Bai (1)	1986 (1986)	Gift
Mrs. Joel Baker (Cora Blatch Baker)	Manchu (1)	1959 (1953)	Gift
Goshen College (Indiana, USA) (Dorothy Nelson McFarland)	Thai Lu (25), Thai Nu (3), Hill Tribe (6)	1998 (1937)	Gift
Dr. Mrs. Arthur A. Roming (a Presbyterian missionary to China prior to World War II.)	Thai (2), Kado (1)	1985 (1918~1947)	Gift
Dr. David C. Graham (missionary, educator, curator, author, and field collector) John Hadley Cox	Chu'an Miao (1)	1957	Purchase
John Clark (the collector, who was in Army Intelligence during WW2, and at that time traveled extensively through western China.)	Kirgiz (1), Uighur (1)	1977 (late 1940's ~ early 1950's)	Purchase
Dr. Henry Field (a curator of Physical Anthropology, FMNH, after that he worked for President Franklin D. Roosevelt as an anthropologist and as his personal assistant.)	Mongolian (2)	1981 (1973)	Gift
Miss. C. F. Bieber (the collector and the dealer who had napery embroidered by local Chinese women based on designs derived from Chinese folk embroidery and adapted for the Western market.)	Mongolian (3)	1962 (1920's)	Gift
Messrs. Fred L. Mandel, Jr. and Leon Mandel (Mrs. Mandel Coll)	Mongolian (12)	1934	Gift
Dean R. Love	Naxi (1)	1986 (1940's)	Gift
Dr. Bennet Bronson (a curator of the Anthropology Department, Asian Archaeology & Ethnology, FMNH, 1971-2007)	Naxi (1)	1979 (1979)	Gift
Dr. Joseph F. Rock (a plant explorer, ornithologist, ethnologist, photographer)	Mo-so (1)	1943 (1923)	?
Mrs. Mary Ninda Gamewall or Mrs. Frank D. Gamewall (a missionary)	Lisu (8), Hua Miao (4), Kuo-pu (Yi) (3)	1941 (1937)	Purchase?
Purchased from Miss. Caroline Frances Bieber (C. F. Bieber Collection of Asia Folk and Minor Arts)	Mongolian etc. (30), Mohamedan (2)	1962 (1930~1940)	Purchase
Mrs. T. B. Black stone Expedition, collected by Berthold Laufer, who was a curator of the Anthropology Department of the FMNH, a sinologist (1908~1910)	Manchu (1), Chinese Muslim (11), Salar (4), Mongolian (1)	1908~1910	
Capt. Marshall Field Expedition to China, Berthold Laufer (1923)	Manchu (35)	1923	Purchase

museum are made up of five areas of concentration - Anthropology, Invertebrate Zoology, Paleontology, Physical Sciences and Vertebrate Zoology-. The Anthropology program was founded in 1873 and contains more than 500,000 objects which include the artifacts ranging in origin from prehistoric to present cultures all over the world.

As for the Chinese Collections in the American Museum, according to the database²⁴, there are a total of 13,916 Chinese objects²⁵. Amongst these, the number of the Chinese ethnic group collections, with the exception of the Han Chinese²⁶, Tibetan²⁷ and unidentified objects²⁸, can be counted at 149 objects.

As for the dates the objects came to the museum, the Chinese ethnic collections, which are currently held by the American Museum, came to the museum between 1900 and 2000. The number of objects collected at that time (by decade) is as follows; 10 objects from 1900-1910, 5 objects from 1920-1930, 10 objects from 1930-1940, 63 objects from 1940-1950, 33 objects from 1950-1960, 1 object from 1960-1970, 8 objects from 1970-1980, 5 objects from 1980-1990, 8 objects from 1990-2000, 5 objects in the last decade, excluding 1 object for which the date of accession is unknown. A large number of collections were acquired in the 1940's and 1950's. During this period, the museum purchased 41 Miao collections in the 1940's, as well as 27 Qiang and 5 Miao collections in the 1950's. (Refer to <Table 5>.)

<Table 5>
Objects acquired,
by decade (AMNH)

1900s	10
1920s	5
1930s	10
1940s	63
1950s	33
1960s	1
1970s	8
1980s	5
1990s	8
2000s	5
unknown	1

As for the breakdown of the ethnic groups, the non-Han Chinese ethnic collections come from 6 ethnic groups in total. These are the Qiang group (27 objects), the Manchu (27), the Miao (85), the Mongolian (5), the Yi (3), and the Dong (listed as "Zhong" in their database) (2). Among them, the Miao group collections make up the largest number in their Chinese minority collections. Following that, the Qiang and the Manchu collections are also relatively large. (Refer to <Table 6>.)

<Table 6> Chinese ethnic group's collections
of AMNH

	Name of ethnic group	Number of objects
1	Ch'inag (Qiang?)	27
2	Manchu	27
3	Miao	85
4	Mongolian	5
5	Yi	3
6	Zhong (Zhuang?)	2
	Total	149

As for the categories of the objects, these consist of costumes (101), accessories (11), coins (11), religious items (8), instruments (5), living wares (3), art (3), arms (1), and others (2²⁹). The costumes make up the largest number of their collections, being approximately 67% of the entirety of the Chinese

24 According to Dr. Laurel Kendall who is the curator of the Asia ethnology, all of their collections are on the database.

25 This figure and the number of collections are for February 21, 2009.

26 They have 9,632 Han Chinese objects.

27 They have 2,527 Tibetan objects.

28 There are 1,608 objects.

29 These 2 collections are shells from the Qiang group. I couldn't find any information on them such as how and for what they were used.

ethnic collections. Most of the objects related to the costumes belong to the Miao group. For details, refer to <Table 7>.

The collectors and donors are as listed in <Table 8>. Of the relevant collections of the AMNH, those accessioned from Dr. Graham and De Beauclair make up a relatively large number. To give some background on these figures, and their collections, I'll describe them in brief.

Dr. David Crockett Graham (1884 - 1961) was a missionary, educator, curator, author and field collector. He was ordained to the Baptist ministry at Freeport, New York in 1911 and entered the service of the American Baptist Foreign Mission Society. He and his wife departed for China in 1911 and were stationed at Suifu city, Sichuan province for the next 20 years. In 1918, he attended the Divinity School at the University of Chicago for a year of postgraduate study. In 1928, his dissertation, "Religions in Szechuan Province in China", was published by the Smithsonian Institution. From 1931 to 1932, he took courses in archaeology, ethnology, anthropology and research methodology at Harvard University. In 1932, Graham moved to Chengdu in Sichuan province and was stationed there until 1948. He taught archaeology and anthropology at

<Table 7> The number of objects by section (AMNH)

<Costume>		<Coin>	
dress, uniform	Manchu (1), Miao (1)	coin	Manchu (10), Mongol (1)
cap, hat	Manchu (1), Miao (3)	<Living stuff>	
head band	Miao (2)	pipe	Manchu (1)
head cloth	Miao (2)	knife and sheath	Qiang (2)
sleeve	Miao (2)	<Instrument>	
vest	Manchu (1)	drum with sticks	Qiang (1)
trousers	Mongol (1), Miao (1)	gong	Qiang (1)
coat	Qiang (2), Miao (5)	wind instrument	Miao (2)
jacket	Yi (3), Dong (1), Miao (4)	mouth harp	Miao (1)
skirt	Dong (1), Miao (5)	<Arms>	
apron	Miao (5)	armor	Qiang (1)
breast cover / bib	Miao (4)	<Religious items>	
collar	Miao (4)	sacred bundle	Qiang (1)
band	Miao (2)	ceremonial horn	Qiang (1)
helmet	Manchu (1)	ceremonial hat	Qiang (1)
shoes	Manchu (1), Qiang (6)	sacred cane	Qiang (2)
sandal	Miao (2)	priest's ceremonial bag	Miao (1)
girdle	Mongol (1), Miao (1)	medicine bundle	Miao (1)
socks	Mongol (1)	ceremonial rattle	Miao (1)
leg band	Miao (2)	<Accessories>	
belt	Qiang (5), Miao (6)	panache	Manchu (1)
rain coat	Miao (2)	panache case	Manchu (1)
cloth	Miao (19)	cord with tassels	Manchu (1)
baby carrier	Miao (2)	hair pin	Manchu (4)
strip	Miao (1)	comb	Miao (1)
<Art >		embroidery	Miao (3)
carving	Manchu (1)	<Others>	
stamp / seal	Qiang (2)	shell	Qiang (2)

<Table 8> The Collectors and Donors (AMNH)

Donor	Data Accessioned	Culture of ethnic group
Graham (missionary, educator, curator, author, and field collector)	1940	Miao(41)
	1951	Qiang(27), Miao(5)
De Beauclair	1947	Miao(23)
	1958	Miao(1)
Kendall (a curator of the Division of Anthropology of the AMNH)	1993	Miao(8)
McGeary	1972	Miao(8)
Missionary	1900	Manchu(9)
Savage	1908	Manchu(1)
Tillson	1920	Manchu(1)
Macdonell	1932	Manchu(6)
Hildburgh	1932	Manchu(4)
Shin	1969	Manchu(1)
Found in Storage	1983	Manchu(4)
Barret	1923	Mongol(4)
Found in storage	1983	Mongol(1)
Schildkrout	2000	Yi(3), Zhong(2)
Unknown		Mongol(1)

():the number of the objects

the West China Union University and was a curator of the West China Union University Museum of Archaeology, Art and Ethnology. He was interested in the culture of Chinese ethnic groups, specifically that of the Miao and the Chiang. He returned to the USA in 1948 and published books on songs, folklore, and folk religions of the Miao and the Chiang.

As for the Chiang collection of the AMNH accessioned from Dr. Graham, Graham wrote to Dr. Shapiro, the director of the Department of Anthropology of AMNH, conveying his belief that his Chiang collection was the most complete collection of Chiang ceremonial objects outside of China, given the sacredness attributed to the items and the difficulty of obtaining them. Most of the artifacts collected by Graham were acquired by the Museum of the West China Union University, but Graham brought some home. In the accession papers, there is detailed information about the Miao and the Chiang collections which were collected by Dr. Graham.

As for Inez de Beauclair³⁰, she was a German who researched the Miao group in Guizhou (Kweichow) for 9 years. Her husband, Dr. Carl de Beauclair, decided to go to Asia with the intent to become a pioneer in the medical science field there. Inez expected that she would encounter new cultures in Asia, studied Anthropology and Ethnology at University of Freiburg. At first they went to Indonesia, visiting areas such as Sumatra in 1922, Java and Banka. In 1924, Carl joined a group of German doctors in Shanghai, China and so the De Beauclairs moved to China. Inez became a teacher at the German Women's Association. After that she taught languages at universities in Zhejiang province, Guangxi province, Guizhou province and Sichuan province, finally becoming a professor at the Cultural Studies Institute of National Kweichow University where she would stay for seven years. In 1956, she became a researcher at the Institute of Ethnology of Academia Sinica in Taiwan and researched Aboriginal Taiwanese peoples, mainly the Yami group, until she died in 1981. Her interest was in material culture mainly food, clothing and shelter, etc. In the accession papers, there is a letter from De Beauclair to Dr. Shapiro of the AMNH, in which De Beauclair remarked on how, due to the abundance of wood, Kweichow is a very rich field for collecting household utensils, baskets, etc.

4. Outline of the Chinese ethnic collections in the Smithsonian National Museum of Natural History³¹

The Smithsonian National Museum of Natural History was formally established in 1858 as the United States National Museum and opened to the public in 1910. Their research and conservation is carried

30 As for the information about De Beauclair, I referred to the following article; Yoshiko Kanamaru, 2005, Beauclair no Miao-zoku Chousa (in Japanese), *Chugoku Kenkyu* 13, Reitaku University, pp. 1 – 19.

31 I visited the NMNH on August 14th and 15th, 2008. On August 14th, I visited to the storage of the anthropological collections of the museum in Suitland and looked at 79 objects at first hand. On August 15th, I researched the accession records on the Chinese ethnic group's collections of NMNH.

out in departments of Anthropology, Botany, Entomology, Invertebrate and Vertebrate Zoology, Mineral Sciences, and Paleobiology. Within these departments, there are collections of scientific specimens and cultural artifacts numbering over 126 million objects. The Anthropology department alone has over 2 million cultural artifacts from all over the world.

I attempted to ascertain the number of Chinese objects held by the museum, but I could find only 5,000 objects, far less than would be expected. I supposed this was possibly due to technological constraints within the database. As for the more specific criteria of Chinese archaeological objects, the database returned a total of 247 objects. However, even searching with the simplest and broadest relevant criteria, the database returned only 5,000 objects. To ascertain the actuality of this, I sent some email correspondence to the staff of the Anthropology Department, but their reply was that all items should already be listed on the database. Due to this, I was unable to certify the actual total number of Chinese objects; however, in regards to the Chinese ethnic collections, again with the exception of the Han, Tibetans, and Indigenous Taiwanese, these can be numbered at 158 objects.

As for the dates when the objects came to the museum, the Chinese ethnic collections currently held by the Smithsonian National Museum came to the museum between 1888 and 1971. The number of objects collected at that time (by decade) is as follows; 4 objects from 1880-1890, 45 objects from 1890-1900, 6 objects from 1900-1910, 8 objects from 1910-1920, 41³² objects from 1920-1930, 1 object from 1930-1940, 21 objects from 1940-1950, 6 objects from 1950-1960, 22 objects from 1960-1970, 1 object from 1970-1980, excluding 4 objects for which the dates of accession are not known. Compared to the other two museums, the collections of the NMNH arrived earlier, and after 1971 no further accessions appeared within the researched categories as found on the database. (Refer to <Table 9>.)

<Table 9> Objects acquired, by decade (NMNH)	
1880s	4
1890s	45
1900s	6
1910s	8
1920s	40
1920s?	1
1930s	1
1940s	21
1950s	6
1960s	22
1970s	1
unknown	4

As for the kinds of the ethnic groups, the non-Han Chinese ethnic collections are from 15 ethnic groups, including the names of the ethnic groups which their current ethnic group names are not clear³³. They have the Acca group (“Akha” is the name of the “Hani” group which is one of the official ethnic group names in China) (13 objects), the Afghanistan (1), the Dai (8), the Korean (2), the Lao (2), the Manchu (12), the Miao (25), the Mongolian (10), the Yi (25), the Mohammedan (the Hui?) (1), the Naxi (1), the Tatar (2), the Torun (12), the Yao (2), and East Turkestan (Xinjiang Region, including “Kirgiz” and “Mara Tbashi”) (42). Among them, except for the unclear objects from East Turkestan, the Miao group and the Yi group collections make up the largest number in

32 1 object in the 41 is not clear whether it was acquired in 1920s' or not.
33 There are the Afghanistan, the Lao, the Mohammedan and the objects from East Turkestan (Xinjiang Autonomous Region). As for the objects from Xinjiang region, except for the “Kirgiz” and “Mara Tbashi”, the name of the ethnic group is unknown. When I asked the staff of the museum the number of the Chinese ethnic objects, those objects from Xinjiang region were included on the list, so I also included them in the Chinese ethnic collections this time.

the Chinese ethnic minority group collections. Following them, the Akha, the Manchu and the Torun collections are also relatively large. (Refer to <Table 10>.)

As for the categories of these objects, they can be broken down amongst costumes (66), accessories (28), living wares (25), arms (14), instruments (5), art (4), religious items (3), tools (3), books (1), harnesses (1) and others (9). Similar to the other two museums, the numbers of accessories and costumes make up a large proportion of their overall collections, but compared to the other two museums, the number of the living wares is quite large and they have a wider variety in the categories of their collections. (Refer to <Table 11>.)

The collectors and donors are as listed in <Table 12>. Of the relevant collections of the NMNH, those accessioned from Dr. William L. Abbot, Dr. David Crocker Graham, and Capt. Vernon

<Table 10> Chinese ethnic group's collections of NMNH

	Name of ethnic group	Number of object
1	Acca (Akha or Hani)	13
2	Afghanistan	1
3	Baii (Dai)	8
4	Korean	2
5	Lao	2
6	Lolo (Yi)	25
7	Manchu	11 (12)
8	Miao	24
9	Mongol	8
10	Mohammedan	1
11	Nashi (Naxi)	1
12	Tatar	2
13	Torun (Northwest, China)	10
14	Yao	2
15	From East Turkestan (including Kirgiz <1> and Mara Tbashi <1>)	40
Total		150

<Table 11> The number of objects by section (NMNH)

<Costume >		< Instrument >	
pouch	Miao (1), Dai (1)	wind instrument	Miao (2)
bag	Lao (1)	instrument	Yi (1)
cap, hat	Acca (1), Torun (5), Yao (1), from Xinjiang (2)	mouth harp	Yi (2)
headdress	Acca (1), from Xinjiang (5)	<Religious things>	
helmet	Yi (1)	charm (mask)	Miao (1)
garment and skirt	Miao (1)	religious item	Mongol (1)
blouse and skirt	Acca (1)	buddha (figure)	Mongol (1)
woman's costume	Miao (1), Lao (1), Manchu (1)	<Armor >	
costume	from Xinjiang (1)	sword and sheath	Miao (1)
suit	Miao (1)	knife	Mongol (1), from Xinjiang (1)
robe	Manchu (9)	armor	Yi (3)
gown	Torun (1), from Xinjiang (1)	quiver	Yi (2)
jacket	Miao (2)	quiver and arrow	Yi (1)
coat	Miao (1), from Xinjiang (1)	wrist guard	Yi (1)
blouse	Dai (1)	bow	Yi (1), Tatar (1)
skirt	Miao (1), Dai (1), Manchu (1)	bow and arrow	Tatar (1)
apron	Miao (1)	breech	from Xinjiang (1)
collar	Yi (1), Torun (1)	<Living things>	
neckpiece	Yi (1)	needle case	Miao (1), from Xinjiang (1)
belt	Miao (2), Acca (1), Dai (1)	basket	Acca (1)
leggings	Acca (1)	pipe	Mongol (1), Yi (1), from Xinjiang (2)
shoes	Miao (2), Torun (1)	pipe case	from Xinjiang (1)
sandal	Afgan (1), Yao (1)	spoon	Yi (4), from Xinjiang (1)
boot	from Xinjiang (3)	bowl	Yi (3), from Xinjiang (2)
sock	Manchu (1)	tea pot	from Xinjiang (1)
slipper	Dai (1)	skewer	Torun (1)
veil	from Xinjiang (2)	lamp	from Xinjiang (1)
<Accessories>		purse	from Xinjiang (2)
earring	Miao (3), Dai (1), Yi (1), Torun (1)	razor	from Xinjiang (1)
bracelet	Miao (1), Dai (1)	seal	from Xinjiang (1)

ring	Miao (1)	<Harness>	
comb	Miao (1)	saddle	from Xinjiang (1)
comb case	from Xinjiang (1)	<Art>	
girdle	Torun (1)	album of painting	Miao (1)
hair pin	Acca (1), Dai (1)	painting	Naxi (1)
necklace	Acca (5), Torun (1), from Xinjiang (1)	vase	Mongol (1)
wooden bead	Acca (1)	figure	Yi (1)
rosary	Mohammedan (1)	<Others>	
shell (ornament)	Mongol (1)	wall paper	Korean (2)
ornament	Torun (1), from Xinjiang (1)	powder horn	Mongol (1)
clasp	from Xinjiang (2)	fire box	Mongol (1)
<Book>		opium box	Mongol (1)
book	Yi (1)	stopper of snaff bottle	Mongol (1)
<tool>		mortar / pestle	from Xinjiang (1)
axe	from Xinjiang (1)	whip	from Xinjiang (2)
trap	from Xinjiang (2)		

<Table 12> The Collectors and Donors (NMNH)

Donor	Data Accessioned	Culture / Ethnic group	Gift / Purchase
Dr. William L. Abbot (a naturalist and explorer)	1985-May-21	East Turkestan (40), Kirgiz (1)	Gift
	1907-July-08	China, Hylan (1)	Gift
Mrs. Joseph G. Bruff	1889-Aug-28	Tatar (1)	Purchase
William W. Rockhill (a diplomat and East Asian scholar)	1888	Mongol (1)	Unknown
	1890-Jan-04	Mongol (4)	Gift
	1893-June-30	Mongol (4)	Purchase
	1902-Feb-14	Manchu(1)	Gift
	1905-Apr-15	Chinese (1)	Gift
Miss. Louise Johnston	1902-Sep-18	Lao (2), Yao (2)	Purchase
H J. Opsenshaw	1911-Jan-17	Lolo (5)	Gift
Mrs. Cassie M. Myers	1923-Jun-09	Chinese (1)	Bequest / Gift
Dr. Ales F. Hrdlicka (born in Czechoslovakia, a Physical Anthropologist)	1912-Dec-09	Mongol (1)	Gift
Donor: Mrs. EM. Chapman, Collector : General Edward D. Townsend (Mrs. Chapman's father, had a long and distinguished career in the Navy)	1918-Jun-19	Tatar (2)	Gift
Mrs. Gertrude B. Warner	1921-May-19	Inner Mongol (1)	Gift
Maj. Murrat Warner	1922-Mar-16	Manchu(6)	Gift
Donor: National geographic Society, Collector : Frederick R. Wulsin	1925-Jan-14	Miao (1), Northwest China (12)	Gift
Dr. David Crocker Graham (missionary, educator, curator, author, and field collector)	1926-Jun-14	Chuan Miao, Miao (4)	Purchase
	1927-Aug-29	Miao (1)	Purchase
	1928-Sep-21	Miao (2)	Gift
	1929-Feb-27	Lolo (1)	Gift
	1929-Mar-07	Lolo (12)	Gift
	1929-Jun-15	Lolo (2)	Gift
	1961-Jun-20	Lolo (5)	Gift
Dr. Walter Hough (a curator of Anthropology of the Smithsonian Institution, had a special interest in fire-making instruments)	1931-Jun-09	Tatar (1)	Gift
Capt. Vernon L. Rodgers	1946-Jun-30	Baii (8), Acca (13)	Gift
Mrs. Charles Owsley	1952-May-21	Nashi (1)	Gift
Gen. Alvord V. Anderson, Mrs. Alvord V. Anderson	1955-Dec-16	Manchu (4)	Gift
Mrs. Reuel V. Robinson	1957-Feb-18	Miao (1)	Gift
Mr. Max Wallenburg, Mrs. Max Wallenburg	1968-Jul-03	Korean (2)	Gift
S Kriger Inc	1968-Oct-09	Pao, Miao (13)	Exchange
Mrs. Eugene P. Campbell	1971-Aug-05	Miao (1)	Gift
Ann F. Doyle	1989-Jun-15	Miao (1)	Gift

L. Rodgers make up a large portion. To give some background on these figures, and their collections, I'll describe them in brief.

Dr. William L. Abbot was a naturalist and explorer who traveled to Africa, the East Indies, and India amongst other parts of the world. He is responsible for the largest contribution in collections to the National Museum of any single individual. He was also a zoologist and ethnologist, and the Director of the Zoological Society of Philadelphia. From the accession papers, I was unable to ascertain how he acquired his large collections from East Turkistan. However, his collections came to the museum in 1895 and he conducted an expedition through Turkestan during the winter of 1893 – 1894. Given this, it is possible that his East Turkistan collections may have been collected during that expedition.

I have already described about Dr. Graham above, but I'll describe his collections at the NMNH and the relationship between Graham and the NMNH. In 1919, Graham visited the Smithsonian Institution to offer to collect for the United States National Museum (USNM) natural history specimens from Sichuan during his summer vacations and spare time from missionary work. The USNM agreed to provide supplies and some financial aid. During the period from 1919 to 1939, Graham made 14 summer expeditions in Sichuan. The specimens he sent to the USNM were mostly mammals, birds, insects, snakes, and anthropological relics. In addition, he sent anthropological measurements of Chinese people and Chinese aboriginal people's resident in Sichuan, such as the Chuan Miao, Chiang, Lolo and the Bolstoi people, as well as their costumes and handicrafts.

Capt. Vernon L. Rodgers entered the U.S. Army in 1941, where he trained in Texas, and Washington State, going on to serve in Panama and China³⁴. In the accession papers, there was not a great deal of biographical information regarding Vernon L. Rodgers, but according to the papers, he collected his Baii and Acca collections while he was stationed in the southern Shan States (Yunnan) for military service during World War II .

5. Conclusion

Overall, the Chinese ethnic collections of the Field Museum have the largest numbers and variety for those Chinese ethnic collections discussed, excepting those of the Han, Tibetans, and Taiwanese. On the other side of this scale, the Chinese ethnic collections of the American Museum of Natural History comprise the smallest number and range of Chinese ethnic minority collections. But they have a great amount of the Miao objects. The collection of the Smithsonian National Museum of Natural History has a wide variety of ethnic groups represented and has collections which are older than those of the other museums. In terms of the overall spread of categories, costumes and accessories make up the greater number of all collections. Well represented overall are such objects from the Lolo (Yi), the Miao, and

³⁴ Source : (<http://www.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~txrunnel/ww2/ww2r.htm>) (Accessed on September 21, 2010.)

the Manchu groups, which are relatively large in number in each museum. Especially in the case of the Miao, relatively well known to foreigners amongst the other Chinese ethnic minority groups, all of the three museums have quite large collections of the Miao costumes, some of which were collected by Dr. Graham.

Professor Kanamaru, who researches the Miao group in China with a focus on occupations, states that one reason why the Miao people are well known outside of their own country may be attributable to the fact that they can be found living over a wide area in China, in Guizhou, Hunan, Yunnan, Sichuan, Guangxi, Hubei, and Hainan provinces. Additionally, given the wide variety in Miao women's costumes, and the vivid styles, one may speculate that they would be more remarkable to most collectors, which may also help to explain the abundance of these objects in the researched collections³⁵.

Due to the limitations of time and scope in my research, I am limited to outlining a description of each museum's Chinese ethnic collections, and do not delve deeper into details regarding the individual collections I found in the course of my research. However, in poring over accession files on these collections, I have found a bounty of interesting background information, some of which tells vivid stories of the collectors and donors as well as the collections themselves. Given the chance, I would like to further examine those accession files, and look closer at some of the more fascinating collections amongst those I reviewed in the course of my research.

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³⁵ (Kanamaru, *ibid.*, p.1)

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