

源起

一九二〇年代至四〇

年代間，中央研究院歷史語

言研究所的學者們以國家興亡為

己任，他們懷抱著以科學為標準，以進

步為目的，研究時應作到客觀、真實，材料

之外，一分話也不說的理念，不畏高山縱谷、交通

艱辛，秉持著親自探勘的精神，多次深入中國東北、南方

與西南地區進行了長期且大規模的民族學調查計畫。

史語所的民族學調查者的足跡，遍及黑龍江、四川、雲南、浙江、貴州、湖南等地，多次深入少數民族村寨進行考察，沿途遇山雇馬、逢水行舟，亦常在野外野餐、炊飯、露天睡，經歷難以想像之艱辛與危險。在近二十餘年的時間裡，共拍攝了田野照片五千六百多張，田野影片五十六分鐘，同時蒐集了民族文書八百餘冊、民族文物一千兩百餘件。

隨著二〇〇二年數位典藏國家型科技計畫的開展，「民族學調查標本、照片與檔案」計畫著手將這批對中國西南少數民族，以及當代民族學發展具有重要意義與價值的調查資料進行數位化工作，期待能應用數位典藏深化人文研究。



四川獨松皮船渡河
ZA-P-00-001375

Project Beginnings

During the 1930s to 1940s, the earlier researchers of the Institute of History and Philology (IHP), Academia Sinica had the first organized and scientific survey in China across the south, southwest and northeast areas of China. They collected and preserved lots of artifacts, documents, texts and field photographs of the minority groups of China in early 20th century. These materials are valuable, especially to the study of contemporary Chinese nationalism, ethnic history and anthropology of China.

Under the “Digital Archives of Ethnological Artifacts, Photos and Scripts” project, important and precious research data relating to the minorities of southwest China has been digitized with the aim of allowing this data to be more effectively used.

田野 照片

一九三〇年代前後，史語所學者們在少數民族村寨進行民族學調查時，拍攝了大批少數民族的田野照片，並將長途旅程中來不及仔細觀察的日常生活、儀式節慶、村寨地景、服飾特色、體質特徵都先拍攝下來，以待日後再做詳細的分析觀察。

這些田野照片包括羌、佉、苗、瑤、傣、藏、壯、彝、哈尼、納西、德昂、怒、景頗、白、畚、拉祜、傈僳、阿昌、布依、布朗、緬、仡佬、赫哲、黎，共二十四個族群；分布地區則包括四川省、浙江省、湖南省、貴州省、雲南省、廣東省、廣西省、海南省、福建省、香港、澳門、緬甸、其他等十三個地區。若將照片依其內容脈絡分為幾個主題類別的話，則包含有日常生活、人、物與物質文化、家屋、買賣與市集、地景、儀式節慶、交通運輸、表演活動、事件、調查研究者等十一大項。

這批珍藏一甲子的田野照片能讓我們探索近代少數民族文化的變遷，在當代中國少數民族研究上具有重大的價值。



雲南猛董佉族男子吹葫蘆笙
VA-P-00-000434

Fieldwork Photographs

When scholars from the IHP conducted their ethnological investigations around the 1930s, they took large numbers of photographs of Chinese ethnic minority. These field photographs are of 24 ethnic groups— Qiang, Wa, Miao (Hmong), Yao, Dai, Zang (Tibetans), Zhuang, Yi, Hani, Naxi, De'ang, Nu, Jingpo, Bai, She, Lahu, Lisu, Achang, Buyi, Bulang, Laomien, Gelao, Hezhe, and Li—located in a total of 13 different regions including Sichuan, Zhejiang, Hunan, Guizhou, Yunnan, Guangdong, Guangxi, Hainan, Fujian, Hong Kong, Macau and Myanmar. According to their content, it could be classified into 11 categories under the headings of daily life, people, objects and material culture, the house, bargains and the marketplace, landscape, rituals and festivals, transportation, performances, events, and researchers.

These fieldwork photographs from six decades ago allow us to explore the changes to modern culture of ethnic minorities and are of great value to the contemporary research of Chinese ethnic minority.

民族 文書

本計畫所典藏的少數民族文書，多數都是一九三〇年代前後史語所研究人員進行民族學調查時所蒐集或撰寫的成果。文書所屬族群主要涵蓋了布依、傣、湘苗、彝、納西、以及畲；文書所使用的文字，則涵蓋了漢文、傣文、彝文、緬文、藏文、東巴文與格巴文等。目前文書除少數供本所文物陳列館陳列展示外，其餘皆收藏於本所傅斯年圖書館中，總收藏數量約為八百餘冊。

為增進少數民族文書的典藏利用價值，以及達到永久保存的目的，本計畫透過數位掃描與數位拍攝等方式，將這批少數民族文書轉製成數位檔案，並委請專家學者，協助將文書的書名或內容翻譯為漢文，再藉由民族文書資料庫將本批文書供外界使用。

本批少數民族文書的內容涵蓋非常的廣，舉凡宗教經典、占卜書、律曆、碟譜、文藝作品、少數民族歷史、神話與習俗、或者是研究人員的調查報告與傳教士的翻譯作品等，都在文書內容主題的涵蓋之列。對於研究少數民族的歷史、宗教、民俗、族群關係，甚至是我國的民族學、人類學史的發展，都有相當重要的典藏意義與不可取代的史料價值。



東巴經超渡死者儀式書
LLM007CS013000

Ethnic Documents

The majority of the ethnic documents collected under this project were gathered or written by investigators from the IHP around the 1930s. These documents belonged mostly to the Buyi, Dai, western Hunan Miao, Yi, Naxi, and She peoples, and were written in scripts such as Chinese, Dai writing, Yi writing, Burmese writing, Tibetan, the Dongba script, and the Geba script. Apart from a few documents displayed in the IHP museum, the others are all stored in the Fu Ssu-nien Library. There are approximately 800 volumes or more documents in this archive.

In order to improve the use of these ethnic documents and to preserve them for posterity, the documents were converted into digital form. Scholars were then commissioned to translate the names or contents of these documents into Chinese so that they could be made available for public use through our database.

This archive covers an extensive range of subjects, and is comprised of ethnic documents on religious works, books of divination, legal calendars, genealogy, literary works, histories, mythology and customs of the ethnic minorities, investigation reports of researchers, the translated works of missionaries, and much more. The archive is thus a very important collection of historical significance, and has irreplaceable value for the study of history, religion, folk customs, and ethnic relations of the indigenous peoples, as well as to ethnology and anthropology of our country.

民族 文物

民族文物的典藏除了一九三〇年代前後所蒐集的中國少數民族文物之外，亦包含了一小部分一九九〇年代史語所研究人員再度回到早期民族學調查的地點時，蒐集相關的民族文物。

民族文物所屬的族群包含了布依、傣、苗、彝、侗、景頗、羌、赫哲、仡佬、阿昌、哈尼、拉祜、佤、德昂、瑤、僮、獨龍、藏、彝、壯、納西、畚、老緬、傷僮等二十四個民族。所蒐集典藏的文物類別，包括少數民族的生業用具、製造工具、日常用具、服飾、建築、娛樂用品、宗教祭儀用品及其他等八類。蒐集地點包含現在西南中國的雲南、貴州、四川、湖南、廣東、浙江以及東北地區的黑龍江等。目前所有典藏文物的數量有一千兩百餘件。

值得一提的是，一九五〇年開始，中國大陸進行了大規模的民族識別工作，將境內的少數民族陸續歸併為五十五個民族。本資料庫特地保留了當年民族學調查時所記錄的原始族稱，可藉由對比民族識別後的官方族稱，來表達近代以來民族識別過程的歷史變遷。藉由前後期文物資料對照，更能讓我們探索近五十年來中國少數民族文化的變遷。



紅漆竹編器
典藏登錄號：A00000429
所屬族群：傣族
文物材質：竹

Ethnic Artifacts

These ethnic artifacts belong to 24 minority groups: Buyi, Dai, Miao (Hmong), Yi, Dong, Jingpo, Qiang, Hezhe, Gelao, Achang, Hani, Lahu, Wa, De'ang, Yao, Lisu, Dulong, Zang (Tibetan), Yi, Zhuang, Nakhi, She, Laos, Maonan, and Laomien. The collected relics can be grouped into eight categories, being agricultural tools, manufacturing tools, daily utensils, clothing, architecture, entertainment products, religious instruments, and other items. These relics were collected from areas such as Yunnan, Guizhou, Sichuan, Hunan, Guangdong, Zhejiang in southwestern China, and Heilongjiang in northeastern China. To date, there are around 1,200 artifacts collected in this archive. Most of the artifacts of ethnic minorities were gathered around 1930, others were collected by the IHP researchers when they returned to locations of prior ethnological investigations in the 1990s.

It is worth mentioning that from the 1950s onwards, Mainland China conducted a large-scale ethnic identification project which gradually organized the many minorities into 55 groups. Our database has retained the original names of these ethnic minorities from when this ethnographic investigation was performed in 1930s, so these original names can be compared with the official names after the re-identification to reflect the historical changes caused by the recent ethnic identification process. By comparing the data of these artifacts from before with the data obtained later, we can explore the changes to the culture of China's ethnic minorities within the last 50 years

為了讓更多人瞭解中研院史語所的民族學調查資料，民族學調查標本、照片與檔案計畫建置了入口網站「村寨網」，介紹一九二〇年代至四〇年代間進行民族學調查的時代背景，以及中國西南少數民族社會之發展與變遷。本計畫希望將「村寨網」做為歷史學、人類學之中國西南民族研究之溝通交流園地，透過分享關於中國西南少數民族、人類學與民族學的通俗化文章，推廣民族、歷史與文化的新知。

「中國西南少數民族資料庫」是中研院史語所民族學調查資料轉化為數位資訊的具體成果。此資料庫包含了田野照片、民族文書、民族文物等三個資料庫，以及標記典藏品蒐集地點的地理資訊系統。希望能藉由數位科技的便利性，拼湊出每件藏品從蒐集到典藏，背後所蘊藏的故事，也期待本資料庫能輔助使用者進行各種相關研究，並與其他數位典藏單位分享經驗與數位化成果。

村寨網

<http://ethno.ihp.sinica.edu.tw/>

中國西南少數民族資料庫

http://ndweb.iis.sinica.edu.tw/race_public/index.htm

Results

In order to help more people understand the data obtained from our project, the ‘Fortress Village’(<http://ethno.ihp.sinica.edu.tw/en/>) website was established. This website serves as a portal to introduce the historical background of the ethnographic investigations carried out during the 1930s to the 1940s, and the societal developments and changes to the ethnic minorities in southwestern China.

This project aims to make this ‘Fortress Village’ a forum for communication and interaction between historical and anthropological research of the ethnic minorities of southwest China, and seeks to promote new knowledge of ethnic groups, history, and culture through the sharing of articles on the ethnic minorities in southwest China, anthropology, and ethnology.

The ‘Digital Archive of Ethnic Minorities in Southwest China’ is the result of the digitization of the Academia Sinica IHP’s ethnographic investigation data. This archive consists of three databases on field photographs, ethnic documents, and ethnic artifacts, as well as a geographic information system containing the locations from which specimen were collected from. It is hoped that the use of digital technology will provide a convenient method of piecing together the stories behind the gathering and archiving of each acquired item and allow digitization achievements to be shared with researchers and other users.

Fortress Village

<http://ethno.ihp.sinica.edu.tw/>

Digital Archive of Ethnic Minorities in Southwest China

http://ndweb.iis.sinica.edu.tw/race_public/index.htm