Miao Albums – Project in the Making

Marc Gilbert 馬日新 | Leiden University Libraries 萊頓大學圖書館

EASL Ghent Meeting – September 9, 2022

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UBL acquires rare Chinese Miao album

28 March 2022

Leiden University Libraries (UBL) has been able to acquire an exceptional two-volume Miao album. The acquisition was made possible by the Rombouts Fund for Chinese collections. The extraordinarily well-preserved work contains 70 full-page paintings on silk, depicting non-Chinese peoples in the area of China now known as Yunnan province, and 10 full-page painted maps of the region, which was then at the margins of the Qing empire. Miao albums depicting Yunnan province are relatively rare. Most known surviving Miao albums depict peoples from Guizhou province.
Map of China, Qianlong period

Leiden University Libraries Digital collections

https://edu.nl/3pk9y
APPENDIX

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION ON MIAO ALBUMS
(BY PROVINCE)

Albums of Guizhou Province, album numbers 1-65..............247
Albums of Yunnan Province, album numbers 66-78..............312
Albums of Guangdong Province (including Hainan Island),
album numbers 79-80.................................................325
Album of Hunan Province, album number 81..................327
Album of Taiwan Province, album number 82...................328

THE MIAU TSI TRIBES: THEIR HISTORY. FIRST PAPER

BY REV. J. EDKINS

A few years ago in Peking I knew a native scholar, of Kiang-su province, who was skilled in drawing and seal cutting. He had lived in the province of Kwei-cheu among the Miau-tsi and the nature of his occupation there had led to his learning something of the language. His patron, the magistrate of Hing-yi-fu, a prefecture through which are scattered several tribes of the Miau-tsi, was engaged in the preparation of a new edition of the Hing-yi-fu ch'i, a work upon the local history and topography of the city and country over which he presided. He employed my acquaintance in compiling a vocabulary of the language of the aborigines to insert in the work. From this I made extracts and now give at the close of this paper, a selection from them with notes on the customs and history of these tribes collected from the book mentioned and from other sources.

In this history of the prefecture of Hing-yi there are mentioned seven foreign conquests, it was thought better to exercise leniency, and so the Turks, Tibetans, Nepalese and Miau-tsze were not called on to alter their costumes.

In the Chou dynasty, the Nan-man or southern barbarians, were spread over the south of China. Suien-wang, one of the emperors, about B.C. 800, ordered an expedition against them under Fang-shuh who proceeded to the present Ch'ang-sha and Chang-te fu in Hu-nan with three thousand war chariots. The commentators on this expedition as described in the Book of Poetry, say that the complement of mailed warriors to a chariot was three and that the number of fully equipped fighting men would therefore be good. With half equipped soldiers, and followers of all sorts, the number would be swelled to 30,000 men. The account adds that they went to the war with the beating of drums and cymbals, and that the barbarians alarmed at the news of Chinese victories lately achieved over the Gam-wun, to the north, (the Tartars of that time) submitted without further resistance. By this event Fang-shuh acquired great renown.

About B.C. 200, the time of T'sin-huبحung, when the feudal system was
Provenance and description
Qingmaps.org
Yongzheng 1728

2-33
Who are these groups?

12 = [犭罷]彝 (1-7, 1-9, 1-14, 1-17, 1-24, 1-34, 1-35, 1-38, 2-1, 2-8, 2-9, 2-26)
9 = 獨㺰 (1-5, 1-15, 1-22, 1-31, 1-33, 2-4, 2-6, 2-7, 2-28)
5 = 沙人 (1-8, 1-10, 2-3, 2-10, 2-23)
     樂为人 (1-2, 1-29, 2-2, 2-17, 2-27)
4 = 土獠 (1-4, 1-40, 2-19, 2-22)
3 = 獨雞 (1-19, 2-5, 2-24)
2 = 獵喇 (2-11, 2-21)
1 = 僕人 (1-27), 阿者 (1-1), 老鳥 (1-32), 猖民（魯魅獠賊）(1-13), 黑[犭業][犭剌] (1-18), 拉蘇（獠㺰）(1-20), 阿六（獠㺰流派）(1-21), 土[犭罷]彝 (2-12), 白獠㺰 (2-13), 黑獠㺰 (2-14), X (2-29).
猖民（魯魅猓賊）(1-13) = 猩獕？

黑[犭菐][犭刺] (1-18) = [犭菐][犭刺]？

拉蘇（猓獕）(1-20) = 猩獕？

阿六（猓獕流派）(1-21) = 猩獕？

土[犭罷]彝 (2-12) = [犭罷]彝？

白猓獕 (2-13) = 猩獕？

黑猓獕 (2-14) = 猩獕？
發現世界於萊德大學
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Qingmaps.org Qianlong 1766
緘俗

西南緘種類甚多不可名記緘有百種緘有七十餘種在蒙境者其名曰緘子獠獠土獠獠جماع難獵

沙人獵人寫泥皆緘緘種也今略記其習俗以識九隆三竹之遺云

老虎凡縲士所有田產強霸殆盡幸際我朝昇平之時不敢再萌逆志康熙四十三年世屏死

緘部屬上司惠乃緘

緘俗

西南緘種類甚多不可名記緘有百種緘有七十餘種在蒙境者其名曰緘子獠獠土獠獠哮喘難獵

（乾隆）蒙自縣志巻六 續修蒙自縣志巻之五 清乾隆五十六年白本
Repeating visual tropes
1-30 [獰衱][獰衲]

2-30 窩泥

DSYRTS-18 黑猓狉

DSYRTS-28 舍武/舍烏
1-23 獻彝

DSYRTS-41 交人

2-18 [犭業][犭剌]

DSYRTS-42 白犭喇
2-11 狒喇

1-10 沙人

DSYRTS-43 阿度

DSYRTS-74 利米
1-16 [𭆹畐][𭆹剌]

DSYRTS-68 喳魯/喇烏

2-23 沙人

DSYRTS-58 緬人
2-14 黑狸獴

DSYRTS-25 葛狸獴
1-31 狢獪

DSYRTS-72 蒙化彝略
(似猢獪)
Administration of these territories
嘉慶臨安府志

納樓
虧容
納更
溪處
思陀
瓦渣
落恐
左能
阿邦
慢車

稿吾卡
十五猛