

Archaeological Research in China 1923-1934

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named, and might quite possibly have belonged to an individual of those Ti people mentioned above (see pages 220 [[underline]] sq. [[/underline]]). There seems indeed to have been very little alteration in physical type among the population of northern China during the past few thousand years at least, from the Neolithic period right down to the present; changes in that region having been confined almost exclusively to the cultures and languages that have appeared there during successive epochs.

[[underline]] Rise of Anti-Foreignism. [[/underline]] Most of the month of May we spent in Peking. The new spirit of nationalism in China, noticeable especially among the student class and only too often taking the form of a blind and unreasoning chauvinism, rendered it difficult for us to make any definite plans regarding work in the field. Nevertheless, heartened by the friendship and real interest in archaeology manifested by so many of our Chinese colleagues and acquaintances, we endeavored to carry on just as before.

[[underline]] Question of a Book-Keeper. [[/underline]] Mrs. Wenley had very kindly been keeping our expedition's accounts and otherwise attending to its growing business details. These she had handled very ably; but Mr. Lodge had told me, during my visit to the United States the previous winter, that he felt it advisable that she and her husband go to Paris, that Mr. Wenley might carry on advanced sinological studies there. NO definite date had yet been set for their departure from China; but I foresaw the necessity of finding someone else upon whose integrity and judgement I might place entire reliance, to handle our finances. Our collections of reference-books, field-notes, maps, rubbings, photographic records, and the like were also fast attaining proportions which demanded the attention of a librarian

Chapter XII.

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