

Survey on Human Remains from Colonial Contexts Held in Museum and University Collections in Germany

Evaluation of Key Data on Human Remains

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Foreword by the Editor

With the report on the “Survey of Human Remains from Colonial Contexts in Museums and University Collections in Germany”, María Leonor Pérez Ramírez presents the results of a project for which she served as the lead planner and coordinator at the German Contact Point for Collections from Colonial Contexts. For her conscientious evaluation and presentation of the findings, Ms Pérez Ramírez deserves the utmost credit and gratitude, particularly given the complexity, political sensitivity and emotionally distressing nature of the survey’s subject: the presence of human remains in the storage facilities of public institutions. Indeed, behind the dry-seeming sums tabulated in this report are human beings, individuals whose descendants continue to suffer from their ancestors’ dehumanization.

I extend my thanks to the members of the Federal-Länder Working Group on Dealing with Collections from Colonial Contexts, which advised the Contact Point as it conducted and evaluated the survey and provided dedicated support throughout the project. I would also like to express gratitude for the expert support that the German Lost Art Foundation provided the Contact Point during the

survey’s conceptual planning stage. Finally, I would like to thank the institutions that, along with the Cultural Foundation of the German Federal States, comprise the consortium that makes the Contact Point’s work possible: the Federal Foreign Office and the German Lost Art Foundation alongside the Association of German Cities, the Association of German Counties and the Association of German Cities and Municipalities.

With this report, we finally have access to data about the presence of human remains at selected museums and collections in Germany. This report thus makes a significant contribution to addressing one of the darkest chapters in the history of German scientific enquiry and institutions. At the same time, the results vividly illustrate the enormous challenges that many of the associated institutions, their funding entities, and cultural policymakers in Germany are facing. For the descendants of people whose remains were forcibly removed and transported to German institutions, may this report serve as a modest first step on the path towards the long-overdue return of their ancestors.

Prof. Markus Hilgert
Secretary General of the Cultural Foundation of the German Federal States
Director of the German Contact Point for Collections from Colonial Contexts

Foreword by the Author

This report¹ aims to contribute greater transparency regarding the status and handling of human remains from colonial contexts in German museums and university collections. One of the most salient findings is the fact that an estimated 17,000 human remains from colonial contexts worldwide are held by 31 museums and scientific collections in Germany (see Section 6.1, “Information on the number and origin of human remains from colonial contexts”). To be specific, these are the remains or body parts of individuals whose human dignity was grossly violated to be publicly exhibited and/or investigated, against their will, in the storage facilities of museums and scientific collections in Germany.

How our ancestors came to be confined in German and European collections is a highly complex question. In Germany, the practice of collecting human remains has been historically associated with antiquated scientific practices in disciplines such as anthropology and ethnology. At the heart of the imperial project was a feverish hoarding impulse, a European obsession with possessing objects in order to cultivate one-sided Eurocentric knowledge about them, which went hand in hand with violating the human dignity of ancestors of people in colonised territories. The power asymmetries and the oppression of local societies in colonized areas as well as the relationships with other European colonial powers provided German and European collectors, researchers and other actors involved in colonialism the best conditions in which to claim ownership of our ancestors’ bodies – a practice that is now legally and ethically unacceptable.

According to Michel-Rolph Trouillot, colonialism provided the most potent impetus for the transformation of European ethnocentrism into scientific racism.² What began in 1444 with the slave trade continued in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries with the violent seizure of and trafficking in human remains.³ If in the world of the transatlantic slave trade, “blackness” was far too often interpreted to mean “no human involved”; the practice of collecting human remains furthermore entailed the marginalization of indigenous peoples and exposed both Europeans’ lack of respect for these societies and European ignorance of their cultural and religious practices, especially those surrounding death.⁴

For some indigenous communities in South America, human burials and death-related rituals extend beyond a person’s simple physical interment with the accompanying symbolic and ritual elements. These practices further

involve preparing the place where the body of the deceased is to be laid to rest. Rather than a person’s remains being buried for the sake of concealment, their body and gravesite embody a continuous connection with their community. This continuity holds major importance for the social structure of families and the community at large.⁵ Thus, the incorporation of human remains into museum collections has ruptured this continuity and the natural order of the world, disturbed the ancestors’ spiritual journey, and consequently endangered the well-being of the living. The frequent and forceful removal of human remains for research purposes in museums has unleashed a chaos that can only be mitigated by the return of these remains to their communities.⁶

Museums and scientific institutions in Germany, along with their funding entities, are now striving to deal with this chaos, to acknowledge the pain inflicted upon affected societies by colonial violence and associated practices, and to implement measures for the appropriate and respectful handling of human remains in German museums and collections. Cooperative relationships have been established with descendants of affected communities of origin in Africa, the Americas, Asia, and Oceania; in some cases, these have led to repatriations (see section 6.4, “Requests for repatriation”) These partnerships have also fostered ongoing dialogue with the affected communities, including asking them for guidance on how to handle their ancestors or jointly initiating research projects on the provenance of human remains (see Section 6.5, “Provenance research”).

At the policy level, the *Framework Principles for dealing with collections from colonial contexts* assigned priority to dealing with human remains when working through collections from colonial contexts in Germany. In parallel, the necessary conditions are to be established for repatriating human remains and cultural objects from colonial contexts that were acquired in ways that are no longer legally and/or ethically justifiable. Human remains from colonial contexts are to be repatriated in accordance with the *Framework Principles*.⁷

In order to implement the objectives outlined in the *Framework Principles* and to facilitate further partnerships and repatriations of human remains, the first necessary steps were gathering information about the collections and the status of how human remains are handled in German museums and collections, and presenting these findings trans-

1 This report presents data of human remains from colonial contexts that have not been culturally modified.

2 Trouillot 1995: 77.

3 Redman 2016: 7.

4 Hartman 2007: 132.

5 Cardona Velásquez – Montoya Agudelo 2008: 265.

6 Colwell 2017: 3.

7 Kultur-MK (Hrsg.) 2019.

parently. This report on the survey about human remains from colonial contexts in Germany contributes to this transparency. The findings presented here cannot claim scientific representativeness or statistical relevance, as they draw on information from only 31 museums and collections in Germany. Still, this information lays crucial groundwork for advancing ongoing cooperation and engaging in dialogue with the affected communities, particularly to redress past injustices.

I would like to express my gratitude to my colleagues at the German Contact Point for Collections from Colonial Contexts, Dr Judith Herrmann and Friederike Pöschl, who assisted me with analysing the data and preparing this report.

As human beings, we carry our past within ourselves. From time to time, we confront it head-on and deliberately decide what we want to pass on to future generations. As a rule, this process entails critical self-reflection, which can be uncomfortable but is indispensable. Our ancestors, in their wisdom, can grant us guidance and the strength for this self-reflection as a society, enabling us to decide how we wish to shape our future. May they help us on our long journey of grappling with this complex legacy so that our descendants will not inherit the burden of responsibility for the injustices of the past.

María Leonor Pérez Ramírez
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Deputy Director of the German Contact Point for Collections from Colonial Contexts

1 Summary

On 13 March 2019, the Federal Minister of State for Culture and the Media, the Federal Minister of State at the Federal Foreign Office for International Cultural Policy, the Ministers of Culture of the Federal States (Länder) and the representatives of the municipal umbrella organisations agreed on the “Framework Principles for Dealing with Collections from Colonial Contexts” (hereafter: Framework Principles) that priority should be given to human remains when dealing with collections from colonial contexts.⁸ In order to gain an overview of human remains that have not been culturally modified and the status of their handling in German museums and university collections, the German Contact Point for Collections from Colonial Contexts (hereafter: German Contact Point) together with the Department for Cultural Goods and Collections from Colonial Contexts at the German Lost Art Foundation developed a concept for a nationwide survey in Germany on human remains.⁹ The concept was developed at the request of the members of the 9th Federal Government-Länder Working Group focussing on Dealing with Collections from Colonial Contexts in Germany, which met on 11 June 2021. Based on the suggestions and comments of the members of the Federal Government-Länder Working Group, this survey was conducted by the German Contact Point in the period from April to October 2022 and subsequently evaluated. In July 2023, the participating institutions were given the

opportunity to update any submitted data. Some of the updates differed significantly from the figures and information originally submitted.

33 institutions participated in the “Survey on human remains from colonial contexts in museum and university collections in Germany” – including anthropological, anatomical, medical-historical, ethnological and palaeontological collections, and especially those that originated from approximately 1750 onwards. The primary selection criterion was the existence of substantial and relevant collections.¹⁰

Approximately 46 % of human remains from colonial contexts recorded by the survey cannot be assigned geographically. Most of the attributable human remains originate from the global regions of Africa and Oceania; however, there are human remains from all continents in those institutions subject to the survey. Furthermore, approximately 38 % of the figures provided by the participating institutions refer to summarily recorded data expressed in the form of approximate figures. In 68 % of the respective institutions, human remains have been inventoried, and 48 % recorded digitally. 22 institutions were already processing repatriation requests; 20 institutions had already handled repatriations. The exact number of human remains from colonial contexts may be higher than previous estimates.

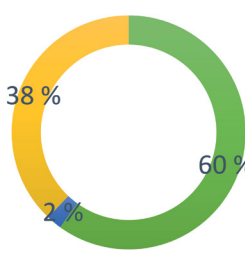
⁸ Kultur-MK (ed.) 2019.

⁹ This pertains to human remains that have not been culturally modified in their countries and communities of origin (cf. Thode-Arora 2021: 88).

¹⁰ For the selection process, see 4.

2 The Most Important Results at a Glance

2.1 Information on the Number and Origin of Human Remains from Colonial Contexts¹¹

Continent	Individually recorded human remains	Human remains recorded collectively/as an ensemble	Summarily recorded/recorded by way of approximation human remains	Percentages
Africa	2,340	41	111	 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Recorded individually ■ As an ensemble ■ Summarized, approximate numbers
America	1,732	2	80	
Asia	672	34	102	
Europe	3	0	10	
Oceania	2,790	188	1,039	
Unclear	2,568	0	5,051	
Total	10,105	355	6,393	

2.2 Distribution (Numbers) of Human Remains from Colonial Contexts by World Region¹²

Continent	Number of countries	Number of territories	Number of regions
Africa	29	3	4
America	18	4	2
Asia	18	5	–
Europe	43	1	–
Oceania	16	11	3
Total	85	24	9

2.3 Degree of Inventory Creation for Human Remains¹³

Have all human remains in the institution been inventoried?	Number	Percentages (%)
Yes	21	68
No	10	32

¹¹ For full information, see 6.1.

¹² For full information, see 6.1.1.

¹³ For full information, see 6.2.

2.4 Degree of Digitisation of Information Pertaining to Human Remains¹⁴

Have all human remains in the institution been digitally recorded?	Number	Percentages (%)
Yes	15	48
No	15	48
Not specified	1	3

2.5 Repatriation Requests Relating to Human Remains¹⁵

Have there been any repatriation requests regarding human remains in the institution?	Number	Percentages (%)
Yes	22	71
No	8	26
Not specified	1	3

2.6 Repatriation of Human Remains¹⁶

Has there been any repatriation of human remains at the institution?	Number	Percentages (%)
Yes	20	65
No	10	32
Not specified	1	3

¹⁴ For full information, see 6.3.

¹⁵ For full information, see 6.4.1.

¹⁶ For full information, see 6.4.2.

3 On the Significance of the Survey Results

The results of this survey are intended to contribute to the level of transparency with regard to human remains from colonial contexts in Germany, in order to facilitate the appropriate handling of human remains in consultation with the countries and societies of origin. This also includes the repatriation of human remains. In addition, the information and results of the survey can support policy-makers, the trustees of relevant institutions and other key stakeholders – such as the German Contact Point – in providing better information and advice when enquiries are made about human remains in Germany.

It should be expressly noted at this point that the results presented here do not claim to be scientifically repre-

sentative or statistically relevant. Rather, this concerns a methodologically transparent presentation of possible scales and dimensions of the challenges that exist in relation to human remains originating from colonial contexts in Germany. This is particularly evident in the considerable amount of geographically unattributable and/or summarily recorded human remains. It should also be noted that institutions have also reported that they hold human remains for which the origin or acquisition history is not entirely clear. Thus, the present report also includes information on human remains for which a colonial context can only be assumed. The report is based on the information provided by the institutions between April to October 2022 and updated in July 2023.

4 Objective of the Survey

The objective of the “Survey on human remains from colonial contexts in museum and university collections in Germany” was to obtain detailed information, for the first time, on the number, type, origin and status of the handling of human remains from colonial contexts in German museums and university collections. This is done to promote the development (and implementation) of meaningful measures for their processing and future repatriation

to the respective countries and societies of origin in accordance with the “Framework Principles”. According to the “Framework Principles”, human remains from colonial contexts are to be returned. The survey’s results will generate greater transparency in this context, in order to enable the repatriation of human remains in consultation with the respective countries and societies of origin.

5 Implementation Efforts and Participating Institutions

The survey on human remains from colonial contexts was conducted by the German Contact Point between 26 April and 8 October 2022 using an online tool that was developed specifically for this purpose. The information provided by the participating institutions was updated in 2023. For the survey, a selection of 34 museums and university collections – including anthropological, anatomical, medical-historical, ethnological and palaeontological collections (especially those that were established in the course of

“racial research” from around 1750 onwards) – were proposed and selected by the federal states for participation in the survey. The primary selection criterion was that these institutions are known to hold substantial relevant collections.

The following institutions were proposed for participation in the survey:

	Federal State	Institution
1	Baden-Württemberg	Linden-Museum Stuttgart
2		Staatliches Museum für Naturkunde Karlsruhe
3		Staatliches Museum für Naturkunde Stuttgart
4		Albert-Ludwigs-Universität Freiburg ¹⁷
5		Eberhard-Karls-Universität Tübingen
6	Bavaria	SNSB, Staatssammlung für Anthropologie München ¹⁸
7		Museum Fünf Kontinente München
8	Berlin	Berliner Gesellschaft für Anthropologie, Ethnologie und Urgeschichte
9		Berliner Medizinhistorisches Museum, Charité
10		Ethnologisches Museum, Staatliche Museen zu Berlin – Stiftung Preußischer Kulturbesitz
11		Museum für Vor- und Frühgeschichte, Staatliche Museen zu Berlin – Stiftung Preußischer Kulturbesitz ¹⁹
12	Bremen	Übersee-Museum Bremen
13	Hamburg	Museum der Natur Hamburg – Leibniz-Institut zur Analyse des Biodiversitätswandels ²⁰
14		Medizinhistorisches Museum Hamburg
15		Museum am Rothenbaum – Kulturen und Künste der Welt (MARKK)
16	Hesse	Medizinhistorisch-anatomische Sammlung, Fachbereich Medizin, Philipps-Universität Marburg
17		Senckenberg Forschungsinstitut und Naturmuseum Frankfurt
18	Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania	Institut für Anatomie, Universitätsmedizin Rostock
19		Institut für Anatomie und Zellbiologie, Universität Greifswald
20	Lower Saxony	Landesmuseum Hannover
21		Landesmuseum Natur und Mensch Oldenburg
22		Ethnologische Sammlung, Georg-August-Universität Göttingen
23		Staatliches Naturhistorisches Museum Braunschweig
24		Roemer- und Pelizaeus-Museum Hildesheim
25		Städtisches Museum Braunschweig
26		Sammlung der Historischen Anthropologie, Georg-August-Universität Göttingen (SUG)
27		Blumenbachsche Schädelammlung, Zentrum Anatomie, Universitätsmedizin, Georg-August-Universität Göttingen

17 For the majority of human remains where a colonial context can be suspected (or not ruled out), the information pertaining to acquisition or country of origin is insufficient.

18 With regard to the majority of human remains in the Staatssammlung für Anthropologie München, a colonial context can only be suspected or not ruled out, as the information pertaining to the respective acquisition or country of origin is often insufficient.

19 The figures given by the Museum für Vor- und Frühgeschichte refer to the existing inventory according to the current level of understanding, which may still change significantly in the course of future provenance research.

20 The Museum der Natur Hamburg, which became part of a new Leibniz Institute for the Analysis of Biodiversity Change (LIB), had submitted figures and information on human remains from colonial contexts in the course of the 2022 survey, which were included in this report. In the course of updating the data in 2023, the German Contact Point was informed that a detailed contribution in the form of said submitted data had already been made and was available to the German Contact Point; however, a connection to colonial contexts was unlikely for the human remains held in the LIB's scientific collections, although a few had been determined as being from "overseas" (communication of 21 and 31 August 2023).

	Land	Einrichtung
28	North Rhine-Westphalia	Anatomisches Institut, Universität Bonn
29		Zentrum Anatomie, Universität zu Köln
30	Rhineland-Palatinate	Institut für Anthropologie, Johannes-Gutenberg-Universität Mainz
31	Saxony	Anthropologische Sammlung, Staatliche Ethnographische Sammlungen Sachsen within the Staatliche Kunstsammlungen Dresden
32		Institut für Anatomie, Universität Leipzig
33	Saxony-Anhalt	Institut für Anatomie und Zellbiologie, Martin-Luther-Universität Halle-Wittenberg (Meckelsche Sammlungen)
34	Thuringia	Universitätssammlungen, Friedrich-Schiller-Universität Jena

Response: 33 institutions participated in the survey. The Institut für Anatomie at the Universität von Leipzig did not participate in the survey, despite several invitations to do so.

The Institut für Anthropologie at the Johannes-Gutenberg-Universität in Mainz stated that the institution does not hold any human remains. The Ethnologische Sammlung of the Georg-August Universität Göttingen only holds human remains that have been culturally modified.²¹

²¹ Human remains already processed in the country of origin, provided they were/are still associated with a specific individual, e.g. shrunken heads, trophy skulls, New Zealand Toi Moko (prepared human heads),

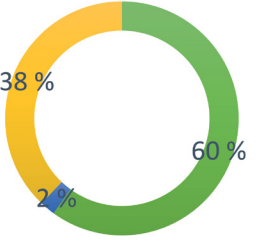
over-modelled ancestral skulls from Papua New Guinea, scalps (cf. Deutscher Museumsbund e. V. [ed.] 2021a).

6 Evaluation of Key Data on Human Remains

6.1 Information on the Number and Origin of Human Remains from Colonial Contexts

Due to the heterogeneity of the information provided by the participating institutions regarding the number and type of human remains held in their collections, this information was classified into three categories, in order to assess data quality more effectively.

- a. Individually recorded, human remains:** Individually recorded, human remains were categorised as “individually recorded, human remains”, which refer to individual and separately counted remains of an individual or a skeleton, e.g. “skull”, “soft tissue”, “hair samples”.
- b. Human remains recorded collectively/as an ensemble:** Information on human remains that refers to complete skeletons or groups of skeletal segments of an individual was categorized as an “ensemble”; e.g. “skeletons”, “skeletal remains”.
- c. Summarily recorded/recorded by way of approximation human remains:** Inaccurate, summarily recorded information on the number of human remains in the participating institutions, such as “approx. 1,000”, was classified as “summarily recorded/recorded by way of approximation human remains”.

Continent	Individually recorded human remains	Human remains recorded collectively/as an ensemble	Summarily recorded/recorded by way of approximation human remains	Percentages
Africa	2,340	41	111	 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Recorded individually ■ As an ensemble ■ Summarized, approximate numbers
America	1,732	2	80	
Asia	672	34	102	
Europe	3	0	10	
Oceania	2,790	188	1,039	
Unclear	2,568	0	5,051	
Total	10,105	355	6,393	

Given that roughly 38 % of the information provided by participating institutions on the origin of human remains only concerns “approximate figures”, it must be assumed

that the exact number of human remains may be higher than the estimates provided.

6.1.1 Distribution (Numbers) of Human Remains from Colonial Contexts by Global Regions and Countries

The different information on origin contained in the answers of the institutions participating in the survey required a categorisation. In order to facilitate the presentation of results, a division into “countries”, “territories” and “regions” was, therefore, made. It is hereby expressly noted that the “Index of State Names for Official Use in the Fe-

deral Republic of Germany” published by the Federal Foreign Office (Auswärtiges Amt) has been consulted where appropriate, but that the classification and (state) designations in this report go beyond this scope.²² They are primarily based on the answers and terms submitted by the participating institutions. These terms are enclosed in inverted

²² Auswärtiges Amt 2023. In the present report, the short form of state names for official use has been used where applicable.

commas. In addition, the category “unknown” is used if the information in the responses from the institutions did not provide any (or otherwise only inconclusive) information on the geographical origin.

The classification used by UNESCO – e.g. within the framework of the UNESCO World Heritage List – was used as the basis for assigning the countries to the individual world regions.

“Territories” was used to categorise information on small or medium-sized territories covering more than two countries. Information on former colonial designations such as “German South-West Africa” or “German East Africa”, as well as information on overseas territories such as “French Polynesia” or “Easter Island” were also classified as “territories”. “Region” was used to classify information on large areas or territories such as North America or South America.

Continent	Number of countries	Number of territories	Number of regions
Africa	29	3	4
America	18	4	2
Asia	18	5	–
Europe	43	1	–
Oceania	16	11	3
Total	85	24	9

6.1.2 Information by Country in Africa

The following list provides information on which institutions have human remains originating from countries in Africa.

Country	Institution
Egypt	Blumenbachsche Schädelammlung, Zentrum Anatomie, Universitätsmedizin, Georg-August-Universität Göttingen
	Universitätsammlungen, Friedrich-Schiller-Universität Jena
	Medizinhistorisches Museum Hamburg
	Museum am Rothenbaum – Kulturen und Künste der Welt
	Senckenberg Forschungsinstitut und Naturmuseum Frankfurt
	Staatliches Museum für Naturkunde Stuttgart
	Anthropologische Sammlung, Staatliche Ethnographische Sammlungen Sachsen within the Staatliche Kunstsammlungen Dresden
	SNSB, Staatssammlung für Anthropologie München
Algeria	Übersee-Museum Bremen
	Berliner Gesellschaft für Anthropologie, Ethnologie und Urgeschichte
Ethiopia	Staatliches Museum für Naturkunde Stuttgart
	Berliner Medizinhistorisches Museum, Charité
Benin	Anthropologische Sammlung, Staatliche Ethnographische Sammlungen Sachsen within the Staatliche Kunstsammlungen Dresden
Botswana	Berliner Gesellschaft für Anthropologie, Ethnologie und Urgeschichte
Eritrea	Medizinhistorisches Museum Hamburg
Gabon	Berliner Gesellschaft für Anthropologie, Ethnologie und Urgeschichte
	Museum am Rothenbaum – Kulturen und Künste der Welt

Country	Institution
Ghana	Museum am Rothenbaum – Kulturen und Künste der Welt
	Museum für Vor- und Frühgeschichte, Staatliche Museen zu Berlin – Stiftung Preußischer Kulturbesitz
	Anthropologische Sammlung, Staatliche Ethnographische Sammlungen Sachsen within the Staatliche Kunstsammlungen Dresden
	Staatliches Museum für Naturkunde Stuttgart
Guinea	Blumenbachsche Schädelammlung, Zentrum Anatomie, Universitätsmedizin, Georg-August-Universität Göttingen
	Institut für Anatomie und Zellbiologie, Universität Greifswald
Guinea-Bissau	Museum am Rothenbaum – Kulturen und Künste der Welt
	Anthropologische Sammlung, Staatliche Ethnographische Sammlungen Sachsen within the Staatliche Kunstsammlungen Dresden
Cameroon	Berliner Gesellschaft für Anthropologie, Ethnologie und Urgeschichte
	Berliner Medizinhistorisches Museum, Charité
	Ethnologisches Museum, Staatliche Museen zu Berlin – Stiftung Preußischer Kulturbesitz
	Landesmuseum Natur und Mensch Oldenburg
	Medizinhistorisches Museum Hamburg
	Museum am Rothenbaum – Kulturen und Künste der Welt
	Museum für Vor- und Frühgeschichte, Staatliche Museen zu Berlin – Stiftung Preußischer Kulturbesitz
	Sammlung der Historischen Anthropologie, Georg-August-Universität Göttingen
	Anthropologische Sammlung, Staatliche Ethnographische Sammlungen Sachsen within the Staatliche Kunstsammlungen Dresden
	Staatliches Museum für Naturkunde Karlsruhe
	Staatliches Museum für Naturkunde Stuttgart
	Übersee-Museum Bremen
Kenia	Berliner Gesellschaft für Anthropologie, Ethnologie und Urgeschichte
	Museum für Vor- und Frühgeschichte, Staatliche Museen zu Berlin – Stiftung Preußischer Kulturbesitz
	Sammlung der Historischen Anthropologie, Georg-August-Universität Göttingen
	Anthropologische Sammlung, Staatliche Ethnographische Sammlungen Sachsen within the Staatliche Kunstsammlungen Dresden
Congo	Berliner Medizinhistorisches Museum, Charité
	Blumenbachsche Schädelammlung, Zentrum Anatomie, Universitätsmedizin, Georg-August-Universität Göttingen
	Zentrum Anatomie, Universität zu Köln
	Sammlung der Historischen Anthropologie, Georg-August-Universität Göttingen
Congo, Democratic Republic of	Übersee-Museum Bremen
	Berliner Gesellschaft für Anthropologie, Ethnologie und Urgeschichte
	Museum am Rothenbaum – Kulturen und Künste der Welt
	Anthropologische Sammlung, Staatliche Ethnographische Sammlungen Sachsen within the Staatliche Kunstsammlungen Dresden
Congo, Democratic Republic of	Staatliches Museum für Naturkunde Stuttgart
	Staatliches Museum für Naturkunde Stuttgart

Country	Institution
Lesotho	Berliner Gesellschaft für Anthropologie, Ethnologie und Urgeschichte
Liberia	Berliner Medizinhistorisches Museum, Charité
	Museum am Rothenbaum – Kulturen und Künste der Welt
	Anthropologische Sammlung, Staatliche Ethnographische Sammlungen Sachsen within the Staatliche Kunstsammlungen Dresden
Libya	Senckenberg Forschungsinstitut und Naturmuseum Frankfurt
	Staatliches Museum für Naturkunde Stuttgart
Madagascar	Berliner Gesellschaft für Anthropologie, Ethnologie und Urgeschichte
	Anthropologische Sammlung, Staatliche Ethnographische Sammlungen Sachsen within the Staatliche Kunstsammlungen Dresden
Morocco	Anthropologische Sammlung, Staatliche Ethnographische Sammlungen Sachsen within the Staatliche Kunstsammlungen Dresden
	Staatliches Museum für Naturkunde Stuttgart
Mozambique	Berliner Medizinhistorisches Museum, Charité
	Anthropologische Sammlung, Staatliche Ethnographische Sammlungen Sachsen within the Staatliche Kunstsammlungen Dresden
	Staatliches Museum für Naturkunde Stuttgart
Namibia	Berliner Gesellschaft für Anthropologie, Ethnologie und Urgeschichte
	Berliner Medizinhistorisches Museum, Charité
	Blumenbachsche Schädelammlung, Zentrum Anatomie, Universitätsmedizin, Georg-August-Universität Göttingen
	Universitätsammlungen, Friedrich-Schiller-Universität Jena
	Sammlung der Historischen Anthropologie, Georg-August-Universität Göttingen
	Anthropologische Sammlung, Staatliche Ethnographische Sammlungen Sachsen within the Staatliche Kunstsammlungen Dresden
	Staatliches Museum für Naturkunde Karlsruhe
	Übersee-Museum Bremen
Eberhard-Karls-Universität Tübingen	
Nigeria	Berliner Gesellschaft für Anthropologie, Ethnologie und Urgeschichte
	Berliner Medizinhistorisches Museum, Charité
	Ethnologisches Museum, Staatliche Museen zu Berlin – Stiftung Preußischer Kulturbesitz
	Museum für Vor- und Frühgeschichte, Staatliche Museen zu Berlin – Stiftung Preußischer Kulturbesitz
Rwanda	Berliner Medizinhistorisches Museum, Charité
	Museum für Vor- und Frühgeschichte, Staatliche Museen zu Berlin – Stiftung Preußischer Kulturbesitz
Sudan	Blumenbachsche Schädelammlung, Zentrum Anatomie, Universitätsmedizin, Georg-August-Universität Göttingen
	Zentrum Anatomie, Universität zu Köln
	SNSB, Staatssammlung für Anthropologie München
	Anthropologische Sammlung, Staatliche Ethnographische Sammlungen Sachsen within the Staatliche Kunstsammlungen Dresden
	Staatliches Museum für Naturkunde Stuttgart
Senegal	Staatliches Museum für Naturkunde Stuttgart
	Anthropologische Sammlung, Staatliche Ethnographische Sammlungen Sachsen within the Staatliche Kunstsammlungen Dresden

Country	Institution
South Africa	Berliner Gesellschaft für Anthropologie, Ethnologie und Urgeschichte
	Berliner Medizinhistorisches Museum, Charité
	Blumenbachsche Schädelammlung, Zentrum Anatomie, Universitätsmedizin, Georg-August-Universität Göttingen
	Sammlung der Historischen Anthropologie, Georg-August-Universität Göttingen
	Anthropologische Sammlung, Staatliche Ethnographische Sammlungen Sachsen within the Staatliche Kunstsammlungen Dresden
	Staatliches Museum für Naturkunde Stuttgart
Tanzania	Berliner Gesellschaft für Anthropologie, Ethnologie und Urgeschichte
	Berliner Medizinhistorisches Museum, Charité
	Blumenbachsche Schädelammlung, Zentrum Anatomie, Universitätsmedizin, Georg-August-Universität Göttingen
	Museum der Natur Hamburg – Leibniz-Institut zur Analyse des Biodiversitätswandels
	Ethnologisches Museum, Staatliche Museen zu Berlin – Stiftung Preußischer Kulturbesitz
	Universitätssammlungen, Friedrich-Schiller-Universität Jena
	Museum für Vor- und Frühgeschichte, Staatliche Museen zu Berlin – Stiftung Preußischer Kulturbesitz
	Sammlung der Historischen Anthropologie, Georg-August-Universität Göttingen
	Anthropologische Sammlung, Staatliche Ethnographische Sammlungen Sachsen within the Staatliche Kunstsammlungen Dresden
	Staatliches Museum für Naturkunde Karlsruhe
	Eberhard-Karls-Universität Tübingen
SNSB, Staatssammlung für Anthropologie München	
Togo	Berliner Gesellschaft für Anthropologie, Ethnologie und Urgeschichte
	Berliner Medizinhistorisches Museum, Charité
	Ethnologisches Museum der Staatlichen Museen zu Berlin– Stiftung Preußischer Kulturbesitz
	Museum für Vor- und Frühgeschichte, Staatliche Museen zu Berlin – Stiftung Preußischer Kulturbesitz
	Anthropologische Sammlung, Staatliche Ethnographische Sammlungen Sachsen within the Staatliche Kunstsammlungen Dresden
	Übersee-Museum Bremen
Tunisia	Berliner Gesellschaft für Anthropologie, Ethnologie und Urgeschichte
Territory	Institution
"Abyssinia"	Sammlung der Historischen Anthropologie, Georg-August-Universität Göttingen
	Anthropologische Sammlung, Staatliche Ethnographische Sammlungen Sachsen within the Staatliche Kunstsammlungen Dresden
"German East Africa or Tanzania"	Staatliches Museum für Naturkunde Stuttgart
	Anthropologische Sammlung, Staatliche Ethnographische Sammlungen Sachsen within the Staatliche Kunstsammlungen Dresden
"East Africa or Cameroon"	Senckenberg Forschungsinstitut und Naturmuseum Frankfurt Staatliches Museum für Naturkunde Karlsruhe
	Anthropologische Sammlung, Staatliche Ethnographische Sammlungen Sachsen within the Staatliche Kunstsammlungen Dresden
	Staatliches Museum für Naturkunde Karlsruhe

Region	Institution
"West Africa"	Museum für Vor- und Frühgeschichte, Staatliche Museen zu Berlin – Stiftung Preußischer Kulturbesitz
	Sammlung der Historischen Anthropologie, Georg-August-Universität Göttingen
	Anthropologische Sammlung, Staatliche Ethnographische Sammlungen Sachsen within the Staatliche Kunstsammlungen Dresden
	Eberhard-Karls-Universität Tübingen
"North Africa"	Senckenberg Forschungsinstitut und Naturmuseum Frankfurt
"East Africa"	Medizinhistorisches Museum Hamburg
	Museum am Rothenbaum – Kulturen und Künste der Welt
	Museum für Vor- und Frühgeschichte, Staatliche Museen zu Berlin – Stiftung Preußischer Kulturbesitz
	Sammlung der Historischen Anthropologie, Georg-August-Universität Göttingen
	Anthropologische Sammlung, Staatliche Ethnographische Sammlungen Sachsen within the Staatliche Kunstsammlungen Dresden
Eberhard-Karls-Universität Tübingen	
"Sub-Saharan Africa"	Universitätsammlungen, Friedrich-Schiller-Universität Jena
Unknown	Institution
"Namibia/Botswana"	Senckenberg Forschungsinstitut und Naturmuseum Frankfurt
"Nigeria (?)"	Berliner Medizinhistorisches Museum, Charité
Not specified	Institut für Anatomie, Universitätsmedizin Rostock
	Landesmuseum Natur und Mensch Oldenburg
	Sammlung der Historischen Anthropologie, Georg-August-Universität Göttingen
	Senckenberg Forschungsinstitut und Naturmuseum Frankfurt
	Staatliches Museum für Naturkunde Karlsruhe
	Staatliches Museum für Naturkunde Stuttgart
	Albert-Ludwigs-Universität Freiburg ²³
Eberhard-Karls-Universität Tübingen	

6.1.3 Information by Country in America

The following list provides information on which institutions have human remains originating from countries in the Americas.

Country	Institution
Argentina	Ethnologisches Museum, Staatliche Museen zu Berlin – Stiftung Preußischer Kulturbesitz
	Übersee-Museum Bremen
Bolivia	Anatomisches Institut, Universität Bonn
	Ethnologisches Museum, Staatliche Museen zu Berlin – Stiftung Preußischer Kulturbesitz
	Senckenberg Forschungsinstitut und Naturmuseum Frankfurt
	Anthropologische Sammlung, Staatliche Ethnographische Sammlungen Sachsen within the Staatliche Kunstsammlungen Dresden

²³ For the majority of human remains where a colonial context can be suspected (or not ruled out), the information base pertaining to acquisition or country of origin is insufficient.

Country	Institution
Bolivia ("Gran Chaco")	SNSB, Staatssammlung für Anthropologie München
Bolivia ("Siriono")	SNSB, Staatssammlung für Anthropologie München
Brazil	Anatomisches Institut, Universität Bonn
	Ethnologisches Museum, Staatliche Museen zu Berlin – Stiftung Preußischer Kulturbesitz
	Zentrum Anatomie, Universität zu Köln
	Museum am Rothenbaum – Kulturen und Künste der Welt
	Senckenberg Forschungsinstitut und Naturmuseum Frankfurt
Brazil ("Rio Grande")	Linden-Museum Stuttgart
Chile	Ethnologisches Museum, Staatliche Museen zu Berlin – Stiftung Preußischer Kulturbesitz
	Medizinhistorisches Museum Hamburg
	Museum am Rothenbaum – Kulturen und Künste der Welt
	Anthropologische Sammlung, Staatliche Ethnographische Sammlungen Sachsen within the Staatliche Kunstsammlungen Dresden
	Übersee-Museum Bremen
Chile ("South Chile")	SNSB, Staatssammlung für Anthropologie München
Costa Rica	Ethnologisches Museum, Staatliche Museen zu Berlin – Stiftung Preußischer Kulturbesitz
Ecuador	Ethnologisches Museum, Staatliche Museen zu Berlin – Stiftung Preußischer Kulturbesitz
	Museum am Rothenbaum – Kulturen und Künste der Welt
	Anthropologische Sammlung, Staatliche Ethnographische Sammlungen Sachsen within the Staatliche Kunstsammlungen Dresden
	Übersee-Museum Bremen
Ecuador ("La Tolita Culture")	Linden-Museum Stuttgart
Guatemala	Ethnologisches Museum, Staatliche Museen zu Berlin – Stiftung Preußischer Kulturbesitz
Guyana	Ethnologisches Museum, Staatliche Museen zu Berlin – Stiftung Preußischer Kulturbesitz
Jamaica	Ethnologisches Museum, Staatliche Museen zu Berlin – Stiftung Preußischer Kulturbesitz
Canada	Ethnologisches Museum, Staatliche Museen zu Berlin – Stiftung Preußischer Kulturbesitz
	Landesmuseum Natur und Mensch Oldenburg
	Anthropologische Sammlung, Staatliche Ethnographische Sammlungen Sachsen within the Staatliche Kunstsammlungen Dresden
	Staatliches Museum für Naturkunde Stuttgart
Canada ("Alberta")	Berliner Medizinhistorisches Museum, Charité
Canada ("Huron")	Linden-Museum Stuttgart
Canada ("Newfoundland – Labrador")	Anthropologische Sammlung, Staatliche Ethnographische Sammlungen Sachsen within the Staatliche Kunstsammlungen Dresden
	Staatliches Naturhistorisches Museum Braunschweig
Colombia	Ethnologisches Museum, Staatliche Museen zu Berlin – Stiftung Preußischer Kulturbesitz
Mexico	Ethnologisches Museum, Staatliche Museen zu Berlin – Stiftung Preußischer Kulturbesitz
	Museum Fünf Kontinente München
	Anthropologische Sammlung, Staatliche Ethnographische Sammlungen Sachsen within the Staatliche Kunstsammlungen Dresden
	Übersee-Museum Bremen

Country	Institution
Panama	Museum Fünf Kontinente München
Paraguay	SNSB, Staatssammlung für Anthropologie München
	Ethnologisches Museum, Staatliche Museen zu Berlin – Stiftung Preußischer Kulturbesitz
Peru	Anatomisches Institut, Universität Bonn
	Ethnologisches Museum, Staatliche Museen zu Berlin – Stiftung Preußischer Kulturbesitz
	Landesmuseum Hannover
	Landesmuseum Natur und Mensch Oldenburg
	Medizinhistorisches Museum Hamburg
	Museum am Rothenbaum – Kulturen und Künste der Welt
	Museum Fünf Kontinente München
	Senckenberg Forschungsinstitut und Naturmuseum Frankfurt
	SNSB, Staatssammlung für Anthropologie München
	Anthropologische Sammlung, Staatliche Ethnographische Sammlungen Sachsen within the Staatliche Kunstsammlungen Dresden
	Staatliches Naturhistorisches Museum Braunschweig
Übersee-Museum Bremen	
Peru (“Coast”)	Linden-Museum Stuttgart
Suriname (“Paramaribo”)	Zentrum Anatomie, Universität zu Köln
	Anthropologische Sammlung, Staatliche Ethnographische Sammlungen Sachsen within the Staatliche Kunstsammlungen Dresden
Venezuela	Ethnologisches Museum, Staatliche Museen zu Berlin – Stiftung Preußischer Kulturbesitz
	Museum Fünf Kontinente München
	Senckenberg Forschungsinstitut und Naturmuseum Frankfurt
	Übersee-Museum Bremen
Venezuela (“Boconó”)	Landesmuseum Hannover
United States	Ethnologisches Museum, Staatliche Museen zu Berlin – Stiftung Preußischer Kulturbesitz
	Senckenberg Forschungsinstitut und Naturmuseum Frankfurt
	Anthropologische Sammlung, Staatliche Ethnographische Sammlungen Sachsen within the Staatliche Kunstsammlungen Dresden
United States (“Hawaii”)	Blumenbachsche Schädelammlung, Zentrum Anatomie, Universitätsmedizin, Georg-August-Universität Göttingen
	Ethnologisches Museum, Staatliche Museen zu Berlin – Stiftung Preußischer Kulturbesitz
	Institut für Anatomie und Zellbiologie, Martin-Luther-Universität Halle-Wittenberg (Meckelsche Sammlungen)
	Staatliches Museum für Naturkunde Stuttgart
United States (“Montana”)	Berliner Medizinhistorisches Museum, Charité
United States (“Navajo”)	SNSB, Staatssammlung für Anthropologie München
United States (“Puerto Rico”)	Staatliches Naturhistorisches Museum Braunschweig
United States (“Wisconsin”)	Landesmuseum Natur und Mensch Oldenburg

Territory	Institution
"Tierra del Fuego"	Senckenberg Forschungsinstitut und Naturmuseum Frankfurt
	Anthropologische Sammlung, Staatliche Ethnographische Sammlungen Sachsen within the Staatliche Kunstsammlungen Dresden
"Gran Chaco (Paraguay, Argentina) "	Linden-Museum Stuttgart
Denmark ("Greenland")	Universitätsammlungen, Friedrich-Schiller-Universität Jena
	Medizinhistorisches Museum Hamburg
	Medizinhistorisch-anatomische Sammlung, Fachbereich Medizin, Philipps-Universität Marburg
	Senckenberg Forschungsinstitut und Naturmuseum Frankfurt
	Anthropologische Sammlung, Staatliche Ethnographische Sammlungen Sachsen within the Staatliche Kunstsammlungen Dresden
"Patagonia"	Zentrum Anatomie, Universität zu Köln
Region	Institution
"North America"	Universitätsammlungen, Friedrich-Schiller-Universität Jena
	Berliner Medizinhistorisches Museum, Charité
	Museum am Rothenbaum – Kulturen und Künste der Welt
	Museum für Vor- und Frühgeschichte, Staatliche Museen zu Berlin – Stiftung Preußischer Kulturbesitz
	Zentrum Anatomie, Universität zu Köln
"South America"	Universitätsammlungen, Friedrich-Schiller-Universität Jena
	Landesmuseum Natur und Mensch Oldenburg
	Museum für Vor- und Frühgeschichte, Staatliche Museen zu Berlin – Stiftung Preußischer Kulturbesitz
	Senckenberg Forschungsinstitut und Naturmuseum Frankfurt
"South America (Brazil, Argentina, Peru)"	Roemer- und Pelizaeus-Museum Hildesheim
Unknown	Institution
Not specified	Institut für Anatomie, Universitätsmedizin Rostock
	Sammlung der Historischen Anthropologie, Georg-August-Universität Göttingen
"North America; Central America; South America; Caribbean"	Albert-Ludwigs-Universität Freiburg ²⁴

24 For the majority of human remains where a colonial context can be suspected (or not ruled out), the information base pertaining to acquisition or country of origin is insufficient.

6.1.4 Information by Country in Asia

The following list provides information on which institutions have human remains originating from countries in Asia.

Country	Institution
Bangladesch	Eberhard-Karls-Universität Tübingen
Bhutan	Senckenberg Forschungsinstitut und Naturmuseum Frankfurt
China	Anatomisches Institut, Universität Bonn
	Berliner Medizinhistorisches Museum, Charité
	Ethnologisches Museum, Staatliche Museen zu Berlin – Stiftung Preußischer Kulturbesitz
	Universitätsammlungen, Friedrich-Schiller-Universität Jena
	Medizinhistorisch-anatomische Sammlung, Fachbereich Medizin, Philipps-Universität Marburg
	Roemer- und Pelizaeus-Museum Hildesheim
	Senckenberg Forschungsinstitut und Naturmuseum Frankfurt
	Anthropologische Sammlung, Staatliche Ethnographische Sammlungen Sachsen within the Staatliche Kunstsammlungen Dresden
Übersee-Museum Bremen	
China (“Quingdao”)	Medizinhistorisches Museum Hamburg
China (“Taku/Northeast China; Tientsin/Northeast China”)	Zentrum Anatomie, Universität zu Köln
India	Berliner Gesellschaft für Anthropologie, Ethnologie und Urgeschichte
	Blumenbachsche Schädelammlung, Zentrum Anatomie, Universitätsmedizin, Georg-August-Universität Göttingen
	Institut für Anatomie und Zellbiologie, Martin-Luther-Universität Halle-Wittenberg (Meckelsche Sammlungen)
	Zentrum Anatomie, Universität zu Köln
	Museum am Rothenbaum – Kulturen und Künste der Welt
	Medizinhistorisch-anatomische Sammlung, Fachbereich Medizin, Philipps-Universität Marburg
	Senckenberg Forschungsinstitut und Naturmuseum Frankfurt
	Anthropologische Sammlung, Staatliche Ethnographische Sammlungen Sachsen within the Staatliche Kunstsammlungen Dresden
Staatliches Museum für Naturkunde Stuttgart	
India (“Ahmedabad”)	Medizinhistorisches Museum Hamburg
India (“Andaman Islands”)	Linden-Museum Stuttgart
	Museum Fünf Kontinente München
	Medizinhistorisches Museum Hamburg
	Anthropologische Sammlung, Staatliche Ethnographische Sammlungen Sachsen within the Staatliche Kunstsammlungen Dresden
India (“Ballari”)	Institut für Anatomie und Zellbiologie, Martin-Luther-Universität Halle-Wittenberg (Meckelsche Sammlungen)
India (“Great Nicobar”)	Berliner Medizinhistorisches Museum, Charité
India (“South India”)	Staatliches Naturhistorisches Museum Braunschweig

Country	Institution
Indonesia	Berliner Gesellschaft für Anthropologie, Ethnologie und Urgeschichte
	Blumenbachsche Schädelammlung, Zentrum Anatomie, Universitätsmedizin, Georg-August-Universität Göttingen
	Ethnologisches Museum, Staatliche Museen zu Berlin – Stiftung Preußischer Kulturbesitz
	Universitätssammlungen, Friedrich-Schiller-Universität Jena
	Medizinhistorisch-anatomische Sammlung, Fachbereich Medizin, Philipps-Universität Marburg
	Museum Fünf Kontinente München
	Sammlung der Historischen Anthropologie, Georg-August-Universität Göttingen
	Senckenberg Forschungsinstitut und Naturmuseum Frankfurt
	Anthropologische Sammlung, Staatliche Ethnographische Sammlungen Sachsen within the Staatliche Kunstsammlungen Dresden
Staatliches Museum für Naturkunde Stuttgart	
Indonesia (“Asmat, Probe Bach”)	SNSB, Staatssammlung für Anthropologie München
Indonesia (“Bali”)	Anthropologische Sammlung, Staatliche Ethnographische Sammlungen Sachsen within the Staatliche Kunstsammlungen Dresden
Indonesia (“Borneo, Sumatra, Celebes”)	Übersee-Museum Bremen
Indonesia (“Halmahera”)	Linden-Museum Stuttgart
Indonesia (“Nias Island”)	Städtisches Museum Braunschweig
Indonesia (“Java”)	Anatomisches Institut, Universität Bonn
	Institut für Anatomie und Zellbiologie, Universität Greifswald
	Zentrum Anatomie, Universität zu Köln
	Landesmuseum Natur und Mensch Oldenburg
	Medizinhistorisches Museum Hamburg
Indonesia (“Java, Sumatra, West Papua”)	Anthropologische Sammlung, Staatliche Ethnographische Sammlungen Sachsen within the Staatliche Kunstsammlungen Dresden
Indonesia (“Java, Sumatra, West Papua”)	Staatliches Museum für Naturkunde Karlsruhe
Indonesia (“Nusa Tenggara”)	Eberhard-Karls-Universität Tübingen
Indonesia (“Semarang”)	Institut für Anatomie und Zellbiologie, Universität Greifswald
Indonesia (“Sulawesi”)	Roemer- und Pelizaeus-Museum Hildesheim
	Eberhard-Karls-Universität Tübingen
Indonesia (“Sumatra”)	Landesmuseum Hannover
	Landesmuseum Natur und Mensch Oldenburg
	Linden-Museum Stuttgart
	Anthropologische Sammlung, Staatliche Ethnographische Sammlungen Sachsen within the Staatliche Kunstsammlungen Dresden
Indonesia (“Sunda Islands”)	Berliner Medizinhistorisches Museum, Charité
Indonesia (“Timor?”)	Sammlung der Historischen Anthropologie, Georg-August-Universität Göttingen
Indonesia (“West New Guinea”)	Museum Fünf Kontinente München
	Linden-Museum Stuttgart
Iran	Senckenberg Forschungsinstitut und Naturmuseum Frankfurt

Country	Institution
Japan	Berliner Medizinhistorisches Museum, Charité
	Blumenbachsche Schädelammlung, Zentrum Anatomie, Universitätsmedizin, Georg-August-Universität Göttingen
	Universitätssammlungen, Friedrich-Schiller-Universität Jena
	Museum Fünf Kontinente München
	Anthropologische Sammlung, Staatliche Ethnographische Sammlungen Sachsen within the Staatliche Kunstsammlungen Dresden
Cambodia	Universitätssammlungen, Friedrich-Schiller-Universität Jena
Malaysia	Berliner Gesellschaft für Anthropologie, Ethnologie und Urgeschichte
	Universitätssammlungen, Friedrich-Schiller-Universität Jena
	Landesmuseum Natur und Mensch Oldenburg
	Medizinhistorisch-anatomische Sammlung, Fachbereich Medizin, Philipps-Universität Marburg
	Senckenberg Forschungsinstitut und Naturmuseum Frankfurt
	Anthropologische Sammlung, Staatliche Ethnographische Sammlungen Sachsen within the Staatliche Kunstsammlungen Dresden
	Eberhard-Karls-Universität Tübingen
Mongolia	Anthropologische Sammlung, Staatliche Ethnographische Sammlungen Sachsen within the Staatliche Kunstsammlungen Dresden
Myanmar	Berliner Gesellschaft für Anthropologie, Ethnologie und Urgeschichte
	Anthropologische Sammlung, Staatliche Ethnographische Sammlungen Sachsen within the Staatliche Kunstsammlungen Dresden
Nepal	Senckenberg Forschungsinstitut und Naturmuseum Frankfurt
Pakistan	Berliner Gesellschaft für Anthropologie, Ethnologie und Urgeschichte
Philippines	Berliner Gesellschaft für Anthropologie, Ethnologie und Urgeschichte
	Anthropologische Sammlung, Staatliche Ethnographische Sammlungen Sachsen within the Staatliche Kunstsammlungen Dresden
	Staatliches Museum für Naturkunde Stuttgart
Philippines ("Manila")	Institut für Anatomie und Zellbiologie, Universität Greifswald
Russian Federation	Ethnologisches Museum, Staatliche Museen zu Berlin – Stiftung Preußischer Kulturbesitz
	Anthropologische Sammlung, Staatliche Ethnographische Sammlungen Sachsen within the Staatliche Kunstsammlungen Dresden
Russian Federation ("Yakutia")	Linden-Museum Stuttgart ²⁵
Russian Federation ("Sakhalin")	Landesmuseum Natur und Mensch Oldenburg ²⁶
Sri Lanka	Berliner Gesellschaft für Anthropologie, Ethnologie und Urgeschichte
	Linden-Museum Stuttgart
	Senckenberg Forschungsinstitut und Naturmuseum Frankfurt
	Anthropologische Sammlung, Staatliche Ethnographische Sammlungen Sachsen within the Staatliche Kunstsammlungen Dresden
	Staatliches Naturhistorisches Museum Braunschweig
	Eberhard-Karls-Universität Tübingen
	Übersee-Museum Bremen

25 Orientation to the "Overview of formal colonial rules" in the guideline issued by the German Museums Association (Deutscher Museumsbund e.V. [ed.] 2021b: 172–200 and, in particular, 191) "Care of Collections from Colonial Contexts", which classifies the entire greater region of Siberia (which also includes Yakutia) as a colonial territory of Russia (since 1557).

26 The human remains originate from the Ainu, who belong to the indigenous population of Hokkaido and Sakhalin, among other communities.

Country	Institution
Taiwan	Ethnologisches Museum, Staatliche Museen zu Berlin – Stiftung Preußischer Kulturbesitz
	Übersee-Museum Bremen
Thailand	Berliner Gesellschaft für Anthropologie, Ethnologie und Urgeschichte
	Museum am Rothenbaum – Kulturen und Künste der Welt
	Museum Fünf Kontinente München
	Senckenberg Forschungsinstitut und Naturmuseum Frankfurt
Territory	Institution
“Bengal (India/Bangladesh)”	Universitätssammlungen, Friedrich-Schiller-Universität Jena
	Anthropologische Sammlung, Staatliche Ethnographische Sammlungen Sachsen within the Staatliche Kunstsammlungen Dresden
	Staatliches Museum für Naturkunde Stuttgart
“Borneo”	Blumenbachsche Schädelammlung, Zentrum Anatomie, Universitätsmedizin, Georg-August-Universität Göttingen
	Universitätssammlungen, Friedrich-Schiller-Universität Jena
	Landesmuseum Natur und Mensch Oldenburg
	Linden-Museum Stuttgart
	Medizinhistorisches Museum Hamburg
	Anthropologische Sammlung, Staatliche Ethnographische Sammlungen Sachsen within the Staatliche Kunstsammlungen Dresden
“Korea”	Eberhard-Karls-Universität Tübingen
	Museum Fünf Kontinente München
Russian Federation (“East Siberia”)	Anthropologische Sammlung, Staatliche Ethnographische Sammlungen Sachsen within the Staatliche Kunstsammlungen Dresden
	Staatliches Museum für Naturkunde Karlsruhe
“Tibet”	Museum am Rothenbaum – Kulturen und Künste der Welt
	SNSB, Staatssammlung für Anthropologie München
Unknown	Institution
“Japan?”	Staatliches Museum für Naturkunde Karlsruhe
Not specified	Institut für Anatomie, Universitätsmedizin Rostock
	Sammlung der Historischen Anthropologie, Georg-August-Universität Göttingen
“Arabien; Bangladesch; Indien; Indonesien; Kopte von Achnim; Libanon; Malaysien; Palästina; Philippinen; Polynesien; Südostasien; Sri Lanka; Syrien; Thailand”	Albert-Ludwigs-Universität Freiburg ²⁷

27 For the majority of human remains where a colonial context can be suspected (or not ruled out), the information base pertaining to acquisition or country of origin is insufficient.

6.1.5 Information by Country in Oceania

The following list provides information on which institutions have human remains originating from countries in Oceania.

Country	Institution
Australia	Berliner Gesellschaft für Anthropologie, Ethnologie und Urgeschichte
	Berliner Medizinhistorisches Museum, Charité
	Blumenbachsche Schädelammlung, Zentrum Anatomie, Universitätsmedizin, Georg-August-Universität Göttingen
	Landesmuseum Hannover
	Landesmuseum Natur und Mensch Oldenburg
	Medizinhistorisches Museum Hamburg
	Sammlung der Historischen Anthropologie, Georg-August-Universität Göttingen
	Anthropologische Sammlung, Staatliche Ethnographische Sammlungen Sachsen within the Staatliche Kunstsammlungen Dresden
Staatliches Museum für Naturkunde Stuttgart	
Australia ("Belango Mountains")	SNSB, Staatssammlung für Anthropologie München
Australia ("Carandotta/Queensland, Rockhampton/Queensland, Ballaarat/South Victoria")	Zentrum Anatomie, Universität zu Köln
Cook Islands	Berliner Medizinhistorisches Museum, Charité
Fiji	Berliner Gesellschaft für Anthropologie, Ethnologie und Urgeschichte
	Linden-Museum Stuttgart
	Medizinhistorisch-anatomische Sammlung, Fachbereich Medizin, Philipps-Universität Marburg
	Museum am Rothenbaum – Kulturen und Künste der Welt
	Anthropologische Sammlung, Staatliche Ethnographische Sammlungen Sachsen within the Staatliche Kunstsammlungen Dresden
	Staatliches Museum für Naturkunde Stuttgart
Federated States of Micronesia	Sammlung der Historischen Anthropologie, Georg-August-Universität Göttingen
	Museum am Rothenbaum – Kulturen und Künste der Welt
	Anthropologische Sammlung, Staatliche Ethnographische Sammlungen Sachsen within the Staatliche Kunstsammlungen Dresden
	Staatliches Museum für Naturkunde Stuttgart
Federated States of Micronesia ("Pohnpei")	Anthropologische Sammlung, Staatliche Ethnographische Sammlungen Sachsen within the Staatliche Kunstsammlungen Dresden
	Eberhard-Karls-Universität Tübingen
Federated States of Micronesia ("Yap")	Berliner Medizinhistorisches Museum, Charité
	Linden-Museum Stuttgart
Federated States of Micronesia ("Yap? – Tagerol")	Eberhard-Karls-Universität Tübingen
Kiribati	Berliner Gesellschaft für Anthropologie, Ethnologie und Urgeschichte
	Blumenbachsche Schädelammlung, Zentrum Anatomie, Universitätsmedizin, Georg-August-Universität Göttingen

Country	Institution
Marshall Islands	Berliner Gesellschaft für Anthropologie, Ethnologie und Urgeschichte
	Sammlung der Historischen Anthropologie, Georg-August-Universität Göttingen
	Staatliches Museum für Naturkunde Stuttgart
Nauru	Sammlung der Historischen Anthropologie, Georg-August-Universität Göttingen
New Zealand	Berliner Gesellschaft für Anthropologie, Ethnologie und Urgeschichte
	Blumenbachsche Schädelammlung, Zentrum Anatomie, Universitätsmedizin, Georg-August-Universität Göttingen
	Universitätssammlungen, Friedrich-Schiller-Universität Jena
	Institut für Anatomie und Zellbiologie, Martin-Luther-Universität Halle-Wittenberg (Meckelsche Sammlungen)
	Landesmuseum Natur und Mensch Oldenburg
	Linden-Museum Stuttgart
	Medizinhistorisches Museum Hamburg
	Museum Fünf Kontinente München
	Sammlung der Historischen Anthropologie, Georg-August-Universität Göttingen
Senckenberg Forschungsinstitut und Naturmuseum Frankfurt	
Staatliches Museum für Naturkunde Stuttgart	
Niue	Berliner Gesellschaft für Anthropologie, Ethnologie und Urgeschichte
Palau	Berliner Gesellschaft für Anthropologie, Ethnologie und Urgeschichte
	Sammlung der Historischen Anthropologie, Georg-August-Universität Göttingen
	Anthropologische Sammlung, Staatliche Ethnographische Sammlungen Sachsen within the Staatliche Kunstsammlungen Dresden
Papua New Guinea	Berliner Gesellschaft für Anthropologie, Ethnologie und Urgeschichte
	Berliner Medizinhistorisches Museum, Charité
	Blumenbachsche Schädelammlung, Zentrum Anatomie, Universitätsmedizin, Georg-August-Universität Göttingen
	Museum der Natur Hamburg- Leibniz-Institut zur Analyse des Biodiversitätswandels
	Ethnologisches Museum, Staatliche Museen zu Berlin – Stiftung Preußischer Kulturbesitz
	Universitätssammlungen, Friedrich-Schiller-Universität Jena
	Institut für Anatomie und Zellbiologie, Universität Greifswald
	Zentrum Anatomie, Universität zu Köln
	Landesmuseum Natur und Mensch Oldenburg
	Medizinhistorisches Museum Hamburg
	Museum am Rothenbaum – Kulturen und Künste der Welt
	Museum Fünf Kontinente München
	Anthropologische Sammlung, Staatliche Ethnographische Sammlungen Sachsen within the Staatliche Kunstsammlungen Dresden
	Senckenberg Forschungsinstitut und Naturmuseum Frankfurt
	Sammlung der Historischen Anthropologie, Georg-August-Universität Göttingen
Staatliches Museum für Naturkunde Stuttgart	
Staatliches Naturhistorisches Museum Braunschweig	
Eberhard-Karls-Universität Tübingen	

Country	Institution
Papua New Guinea ("Admiralty Islands")	Linden-Museum Stuttgart
	Anthropologische Sammlung, Staatliche Ethnographische Sammlungen Sachsen within the Staatliche Kunstsammlungen Dresden
	Eberhard-Karls-Universität Tübingen
Papua New Guinea ("Hermit Islands")	Berliner Medizinhistorisches Museum, Charité
	Anthropologische Sammlung, Staatliche Ethnographische Sammlungen Sachsen within the Staatliche Kunstsammlungen Dresden
Papua New Guinea ("Feni Islands")	Eberhard-Karls-Universität Tübingen
Papua New Guinea ("Gazelle Peninsula")	Roemer- und Pelizaeus-Museum Hildesheim
	Eberhard-Karls-Universität Tübingen
Papua New Guinea ("Kaniet-Islands")	Eberhard-Karls-Universität Tübingen
Papua New Guinea ("Lavongai")	Eberhard-Karls-Universität Tübingen
Papua New Guinea ("Manus Islands")	Eberhard-Karls-Universität Tübingen
Papua New Guinea ("Manus, New Guinea, Admiralty Islands")	Übersee-Museum Bremen
Papua New Guinea ("New Britain")	Landesmuseum Hannover
	Linden-Museum Stuttgart
	Roemer- und Pelizaeus-Museum Hildesheim
	Anthropologische Sammlung, Staatliche Ethnographische Sammlungen Sachsen within the Staatliche Kunstsammlungen Dresden
	Eberhard-Karls-Universität Tübingen
Papua New Guinea ("New Ireland")	Linden-Museum Stuttgart
	Roemer- und Pelizaeus-Museum Hildesheim
	Anthropologische Sammlung, Staatliche Ethnographische Sammlungen Sachsen within the Staatliche Kunstsammlungen Dresden
	Eberhard-Karls-Universität Tübingen
Papua New Guinea ("Sepik River, Sepik Region")	Linden-Museum Stuttgart
	Anthropologische Sammlung, Staatliche Ethnographische Sammlungen Sachsen within the Staatliche Kunstsammlungen Dresden
	Eberhard-Karls-Universität Tübingen
Salomon Islands	Berliner Gesellschaft für Anthropologie, Ethnologie und Urgeschichte
	Berliner Medizinhistorisches Museum, Charité
	Museum am Rothenbaum – Kulturen und Künste der Welt
	Sammlung der Historischen Anthropologie, Georg-August-Universität Göttingen
	Staatliches Museum für Naturkunde Stuttgart
Salomon Islands ("Malaita")	Eberhard-Karls-Universität Tübingen
Samoa	Berliner Gesellschaft für Anthropologie, Ethnologie und Urgeschichte
	Museum am Rothenbaum – Kulturen und Künste der Welt
	Sammlung der Historischen Anthropologie, Georg-August-Universität Göttingen
	Anthropologische Sammlung, Staatliche Ethnographische Sammlungen Sachsen within the Staatliche Kunstsammlungen Dresden

Country	Institution
Tonga	Berliner Gesellschaft für Anthropologie, Ethnologie und Urgeschichte
	Anthropologische Sammlung, Staatliche Ethnographische Sammlungen Sachsen within the Staatliche Kunstsammlungen Dresden
Tuvalu	Ethnologisches Museum, Staatliche Museen zu Berlin – Stiftung Preußischer Kulturbesitz
Vanuatu	Berliner Gesellschaft für Anthropologie, Ethnologie und Urgeschichte
	Ethnologisches Museum, Staatliche Museen zu Berlin – Stiftung Preußischer Kulturbesitz
	Sammlung der Historischen Anthropologie, Georg-August-Universität Göttingen
	Staatliches Museum für Naturkunde Stuttgart
Vanuatu (“Ile Mallikolo”)	Medizinhistorisches Museum Hamburg
Vanuatu (“New Hebrides”)	Senckenberg Forschungsinstitut und Naturmuseum Frankfurt
	Roemer- und Pelizaeus-Museum Hildesheim
Territory	Institution
United States (“American Samoa; Manua Islands”)	Berliner Medizinhistorisches Museum, Charité
United States (“Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands”)	Übersee-Museum Bremen
“German New Guinea”	Städtisches Museum Braunschweig
	Anthropologische Sammlung, Staatliche Ethnographische Sammlungen Sachsen within the Staatliche Kunstsammlungen Dresden
France (“French Polynesia”)	Berliner Medizinhistorisches Museum, Charité
	Blumenbachsche Schädelammlung, Zentrum Anatomie, Universitätsmedizin, Georg-August-Universität Göttingen
France (“French Polynesia, Marquesas Islands & Society Islands”)	Anthropologische Sammlung, Staatliche Ethnographische Sammlungen Sachsen within the Staatliche Kunstsammlungen Dresden
France (“French Polynesia, Marquesas Islands”)	Medizinhistorisches Museum Hamburg
France (“French Polynesia, Tahiti”)	Ethnologisches Museum, Staatliche Museen zu Berlin – Stiftung Preußischer Kulturbesitz
“New Guinea (Papua New Guinea/ Indonesia)”	Eberhard-Karls-Universität Tübingen
France (“New Caledonia”)	Blumenbachsche Schädelammlung, Zentrum Anatomie, Universitätsmedizin, Georg-August-Universität Göttingen
	Ethnologisches Museum, Staatliche Museen zu Berlin – Stiftung Preußischer Kulturbesitz
	Roemer- und Pelizaeus-Museum Hildesheim
Chile (“Easter Island – Rapa Nui”)	Berliner Medizinhistorisches Museum, Charité
	Ethnologisches Museum, Staatliche Museen zu Berlin – Stiftung Preußischer Kulturbesitz
	Anthropologische Sammlung, Staatliche Ethnographische Sammlungen Sachsen within the Staatliche Kunstsammlungen Dresden
	Eberhard-Karls-Universität Tübingen
“Union Islands (New Zealand/ American Samoa)”	Berliner Medizinhistorisches Museum, Charité
Region	Institution
“Melanesia”	Anthropologische Sammlung, Staatliche Ethnographische Sammlungen Sachsen within the Staatliche Kunstsammlungen Dresden
	Eberhard-Karls-Universität Tübingen
“Melanesia (New Ireland, New Caledonia, New Britain, New Hebrides, Weaver Harbour)”	Roemer- und Pelizaeus-Museum Hildesheim
“Polynesia”	Institut für Anatomie, Universitätsmedizin Rostock

Unknown	Institution
Not specified	Museum am Rothenbaum – Kulturen und Künste der Welt
	Sammlung der Historischen Anthropologie, Georg-August-Universität Göttingen
	Landesmuseum Natur und Mensch Oldenburg
“Australia; Fiji Islands; Micronesia; New Guinea; New Zealand; Melanesia; Oceania; Papua New Guinea”	Albert-Ludwigs-Universität Freiburg ²⁸

6.1.6 Information by Country in Europe

The following list provides information on which institutions have human remains originating from countries in Europe.

Country	Institution
Estonia	Senckenberg Forschungsinstitut und Naturmuseum Frankfurt ²⁹
Romania	Senckenberg Forschungsinstitut und Naturmuseum Frankfurt ³⁰
Spain (“Tenerife”) ³¹	Blumenbachsche Schädelammlung, Zentrum Anatomie, Universitätsmedizin, Georg-August-Universität Göttingen
	Medizinhistorisches Museum Hamburg
Turkey	Übersee-Museum Bremen
	Anthropologische Sammlung, Staatliche Ethnographische Sammlungen Sachsen within the Staatliche Kunstsammlungen Dresden
Territory	Institution
“former Greater Russia/Russian Federation”	Senckenberg Forschungsinstitut und Naturmuseum Frankfurt ³²
Unknown	Institution
“Celt?”	Universitätsammlungen, Friedrich-Schiller-Universität Jena
Not specified	Museum am Rothenbaum – Kulturen und Künste der Welt

6.2 Degree of Inventory Creation for Human Remains

Information on the inventory creation status for human remains of the participating institutions:

Have all human remains in the institution been inventoried?	Number	Percentages (%)
Yes	21	68
No	10	32

²⁸ For the majority of human remains where a colonial context can be suspected (or not ruled out), the information base pertaining to acquisition or country of origin is insufficient.

²⁹ Orientation, among others, to the “Overview of formal colonial rules” in the guide issued by the German Museums Association (Deutscher Museumsbund e.V. [ed.] 2021b: 194).

³⁰ Orientation, among others, to the “Overview of formal colonial rules” in the guide issued by the German Museums Association (Deutscher Museumsbund e.V. [ed.] 2021b: 195).

³¹ Human remains originate from the Guanche people, the indigenous people of the Canary Island of Tenerife.

³² Orientation to the “Overview of formal colonial rules” in the guide issued by the German Museums Association (Deutscher Museumsbund e.V. [ed.] 2021b: 194 et seq.).

All human remains are inventoried in the following institutions:

Federal State	Institution
Baden-Württemberg	Linden-Museum Stuttgart
	Staatliches Museum für Naturkunde Karlsruhe
	Staatliches Museum für Naturkunde Stuttgart
	Albert-Ludwigs-Universität Freiburg
Bavaria	SNSB, Staatssammlung für Anthropologie München
	Museum Fünf Kontinente München
Berlin	Berliner Gesellschaft für Anthropologie, Ethnologie und Urgeschichte
	Ethnologisches Museum, Staatliche Museen zu Berlin – Stiftung Preußischer Kulturbesitz
	Museum für Vor- und Frühgeschichte, Staatliche Museen zu Berlin – Stiftung Preußischer Kulturbesitz
Bremen	Übersee-Museum Bremen
Hamburg	Medizinhistorisches Museum Hamburg
Hesse	Medizinhistorisch-anatomische Sammlung, Fachbereich Medizin, Philipps-Universität Marburg
Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania	Institut für Anatomie, Universitätsmedizin Rostock
North Rhine-Westphalia	Zentrum Anatomie, Universität zu Köln
Lower Saxony	Landesmuseum Hannover
	Landesmuseum Natur und Mensch Oldenburg
	Städtisches Museum Braunschweig
	Blumenbachsche Schädelammlung, Zentrum Anatomie, Universitätsmedizin, Georg-August-Universität Göttingen
	Zentrum Anatomie, Universität zu Köln
Saxony	Anthropologische Sammlung, Staatliche Ethnographische Sammlungen Sachsen within the Staatliche Kunstsammlungen Dresden
Saxony-Anhalt	Institut für Anatomie und Zellbiologie, Martin-Luther-Universität Halle-Wittenberg (Meckelsche Sammlungen)

In the following institutions, the collection of human remains from colonial contexts has not been (or not completely) inventoried. The level of inventory creation in the respective institutions is listed below:

Federal State	Institution	Percentage (%)
Baden-Württemberg	Eberhard-Karls-Universität Tübingen	approx. 90
Berlin	Berliner Medizinhistorisches Museum, Charité	0
Hamburg	Museum der Natur Hamburg – Leibniz-Institut zur Analyse des Biodiversitätswandels	50
	Museum am Rothenbaum – Kulturen und Künste der Welt	90
Hesse	Senckenberg Forschungsinstitut und Naturmuseum Frankfurt	approx. 80
Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania	Institut für Anatomie und Zellbiologie, Universität Greifswald	not specified
Lower Saxony	Roemer- und Pelizaeus-Museum Hildesheim	approx. 75
	Staatliches Naturhistorisches Museum Braunschweig	98–99
	Sammlung der Historischen Anthropologie, Georg-August-Universität Göttingen	approx. 80–90
North Rhine-Westphalia	Anatomisches Institut, Universität Bonn	approx. 90
Thuringia	Universitätsammlungen, Friedrich-Schiller-Universität Jena	approx. 50

6.3 Degree of Digitisation of Information Pertaining to Human Remains

Have all human remains in the institution been digitally recorded?	Number	Percentages (%)
Yes	15	48
No	15	48
Not specified	1	3

All information on human remains is digitally recorded in the following institutions:

Federal State	Institution
Baden-Württemberg	Linden-Museum Stuttgart
	Staatliches Museum für Naturkunde Karlsruhe
	Staatliches Museum für Naturkunde Stuttgart
	Albert-Ludwigs-Universität Freiburg
Bavaria	Museum Fünf Kontinente München
Berlin	Berliner Gesellschaft für Anthropologie, Ethnologie und Urgeschichte
	Ethnologisches Museum, Staatliche Museen zu Berlin – Stiftung Preußischer Kulturbesitz
	Museum für Vor- und Frühgeschichte, Staatliche Museen zu Berlin – Stiftung Preußischer Kulturbesitz
Bremen	Übersee-Museum Bremen
Hamburg	Medizinhistorisches Museum Hamburg
Hesse	Medizinhistorisch-anatomische Sammlung, Fachbereich Medizin, Philipps-Universität Marburg
Lower Saxony	Landesmuseum Natur und Mensch Oldenburg
North Rhine-Westphalia	Zentrum Anatomie, Universität zu Köln
Saxony	Anthropologische Sammlung, Staatliche Ethnographische Sammlungen Sachsen within the Staatliche Kunstsammlungen Dresden
Saxony-Anhalt	Institut für Anatomie und Zellbiologie, Martin-Luther-Universität Halle-Wittenberg (Meckelsche Sammlungen)

The following institution did not provide any information in this regard: Museum der Natur Hamburg – Leibniz-Institut zur Analyse des Biodiversitätswandels.

In the following institutions, the collection of human remains from colonial contexts has not been (or not completely) digitally recorded. The degree of digitisation in the respective institutions is listed below:

Federal State	Institution	Percentage (%)
Baden-Württemberg	Eberhard-Karls-Universität Tübingen	approx. 90
Bavaria	SNSB, Staatssammlung für Anthropologie München	0
Berlin	Berliner Medizinhistorisches Museum, Charité	0
Hamburg	Museum am Rothenbaum – Kulturen und Künste der Welt	10
Hesse	Senckenberg Forschungsinstitut und Naturmuseum Frankfurt	approx. 80 (cf. 2.4)
Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania	Institut für Anatomie, Universitätsmedizin Rostock	not specified
	Institut für Anatomie und Zellbiologie, Universität Greifswald	not specified
Lower Saxony	Landesmuseum Hannover	83
	Blumenbachsche Schädelammlung, Zentrum Anatomie, Universitätsmedizin, Georg-August-Universität Göttingen	approx. 35
	Staatliches Naturhistorisches Museum Braunschweig	98–99
	Roemer- und Pelizaeus-Museum Hildesheim	approx. 75
	Städtisches Museum Braunschweig	0
	Sammlung der Historischen Anthropologie, Georg-August-Universität Göttingen	10–15
North Rhine-Westphalia	Anatomisches Institut, Universität Bonn	0
Thuringia	Universitäts-sammlungen, Friedrich-Schiller-Universität Jena	less than 10

6.4 Requests for Repatriation

In 22 of the participating institutions, there have been repatriation requests related to human remains. There have already been returns of human remains in 20 institutions (as of July 2023).

6.4.1 Overview of Repatriation Requests Relating to Human Remains

Have there been any repatriation requests regarding human remains in the institution?	Number	Percentages (%)
Yes	22	71
No	8	26
Not specified	1	3

6.4.2 Overview of Repatriation Efforts Relating to Human Remains

Has there been any repatriation of human remains at the institution?	Number	Percentages (%)
Yes	20	65
No	10	32
Not specified	1	3

The following table presents detailed information on the 22 participating institutions where there have been repatriation requests regarding human remains from colonial contexts:

Country	Institution	Country of origin
Baden-Württemberg	Linden-Museum Stuttgart	Australia
	Staatliches Museum für Naturkunde Karlsruhe	Namibia
		United States of America (Hawaii)
	Staatliches Museum für Naturkunde Stuttgart	United States of America (Hawaii)
	Albert-Ludwigs-Universität Freiburg	Namibia
		Australia
		United States of America (Hawaii)
Eberhard-Karls-Universität Tübingen	Namibia	
	Australia	
	United States of America (Hawaii)	
Bavaria	Museum Fünf Kontinente München	Australia
Berlin	Berliner Gesellschaft für Anthropologie, Ethnologie und Urgeschichte	United States of America (Hawaii)
		Tanzania
		Japan
		Namibia
		Australia
	Berliner Medizinhistorisches Museum, Charité	Namibia
		Australia
		Paraguay
	Ethnologisches Museum, Staatliche Museen zu Berlin – Stiftung Preußischer Kulturbesitz	New Zealand
		Australia
Museum für Vor- und Frühgeschichte, Staatliche Museen zu Berlin – Stiftung Preußischer Kulturbesitz	United States of America (Hawaii)	
	Tanzania	
Bremen	Übersee-Museum Bremen	New Zealand
		Namibia
		United States of America (Hawaii)
Hamburg	Medizinhistorisches Museum Hamburg	Namibia
Hesse	Senckenberg Forschungsinstitut und Naturmuseum Frankfurt	Australia
		Namibia
		New Zealand

Country	Institution	Country of origin
Lower Saxony	Landesmuseum Hannover	Australia
		Namibia
	Landesmuseum Natur und Mensch Oldenburg	Australia
		Australia
	Sammlung der Historischen Anthropologie, Georg-August-Universität Göttingen	Namibia
		Palau
		United States of America (Hawaii)
	Blumenbachsche Schädelammlung, Zentrum Anatomie, Universitätsmedizin, Georg-August-Universität Göttingen	Australia
New Zealand		
United States of America (Hawaii)		
North Rhine-Westphalia	Anatomisches Institut, Universität Bonn	Brazil
	Zentrum Anatomie, Universität zu Köln	Australia
Saxony	Anthropologische Sammlung, Staatliche Ethnographische Sammlungen Sachsen within the Staatliche Kunstsammlungen Dresden	Australia
		New Zealand
		Rapa Nui (Easter Island)
		United States of America (Hawaii)
Saxony-Anhalt	Institut für Anatomie und Zellbiologie, Martin-Luther-Universität Halle-Wittenberg (Meckelsche Sammlungen)	Australia
Thuringia	Universitätssammlungen, Friedrich-Schiller-Universität Jena	United States of America (Hawaii)

The following table presents detailed information on the 20 participating institutions where human remains from colonial contexts have been repatriated:

Country	Institution	Country of origin
Baden-Württemberg	Linden-Museum Stuttgart	Australia
		New Zealand
	Staatliches Museum für Naturkunde Stuttgart	New Zealand
		United States of America (Hawaii)
		Government of Namibia
	Albert-Ludwigs-Universität Freiburg	Government of Australia
		United States of America (Hawaii)
Bavaria	Museum Fünf Kontinente München	Australia

Country	Institution	Country of origin
Berlin	Berliner Gesellschaft für Anthropologie, Ethnologie und Urgeschichte	Australia
		Japan
	Berliner Medizinhistorisches Museum, Charité	United States of America (Hawaii), Office of Hawaiian Affairs (OHA)
		Namibia
		Paraguay
		Australia
Ethnologisches Museum, Staatliche Museen zu Berlin – Stiftung Preußischer Kulturbesitz ³³	Australia (Tasmania)	
	New Zealand	
Museum für Vor- und Frühgeschichte, Staatliche Museen zu Berlin – Stiftung Preußischer Kulturbesitz ³⁴	New Zealand	
	United States of America (Hawaii), Office of Hawaiian Affairs (OHA)	
Bremen	Übersee-Museum Bremen ³⁵	New Zealand, Te Papa Tongarewa National Museum
		United States of America (Hawaii), Office of Hawaiian Affairs (OHA)
Hamburg	Medizinhistorisches Museum Hamburg ³⁶	Namibia
Hesse	Senckenberg Forschungsinstitut und Naturmuseum Frankfurt	New Zealand, Te Papa Tongarewa National Museum
		Australia
Mecklenburg-Vorpommern	Institut für Anatomie und Zellbiologie, Universität Greifswald	Namibia
Lower Saxony	Landesmuseum Hannover	Australia
		Namibia
	Sammlung der Historischen Anthropologie, Georg-August-Universität Göttingen	New Zealand
		United States of America (Hawaii), Office of Hawaiian Affairs (OHA)
	Blumenbachsche Schädelammlung, Zentrum Anatomie, Universitätsmedizin, Georg-August-Universität Göttingen	New Zealand, Te Papa Tongarewa National Museum
United States of America (Hawaii), Office of Hawaiian Affairs (OHA)		
Roemer- und Pelizaeus-Museum Hildesheim	New Zealand	
North Rhine-Westphalia	Anatomisches Institut, Universität Bonn	Brazil, city of Jequitinhonha (indigenous population group)
Saxony	Anthropologische Sammlung, Staatliche Ethnographische Sammlungen Sachsen within the Staatliche Kunstsammlungen Dresden	Australia
		New Zealand
		United States of America (Hawaii), Office of Hawaiian Affairs (OHA)
Saxony-Anhalt	Institut für Anatomie und Zellbiologie, Martin-Luther-Universität Halle-Wittenberg (Meckelsche Sammlungen)	Australia
Thuringia	Universitätsammlungen, Friedrich-Schiller-Universität Jena	Namibia
		United States of America (Hawaii), Office of Hawaiian Affairs (OHA)

33 In September 2020, the Foundation Board of the Stiftung Preußischer Kulturbesitz decided to repatriate human remains from Australia. This concerns human bones in a bark coffin and two mummified children's bodies. Due to travel restrictions in the wake of the Coronavirus pandemic, the repatriation has not yet been completed.

34 The diplomatic missions of Rwanda, Tanzania and Kenya were provided with the research results of a project on human remains from East

Africa in 2020. To date, however, no concrete talks have emerged from this.

35 Two skulls from Namibia have been deaccessioned but a handover has not yet taken place.

36 Via the Hamburger Wissenschaftsbehörde, the lists of human remains were sent to the German Foreign Office in 2018, with a request to be allowed to contact the embassies.

6.5 Provenance Research

The following tables present detailed information on the completed or ongoing human remains provenance research projects at the participating institutions:

Baden-Württemberg

Institution/s	Project	Duration	Objective	Funding
Museum der Universität Tübingen, Osteologische Sammlung und Senckenberg Centre for Human Evolution and Palaeoenvironment of the Universität Tübingen, Linden-Museum Stuttgart, Staatliches Museum für Naturkunde Karlsruhe, Staatliches Museum für Naturkunde Stuttgart	A joint project “Precarious Provenance – Human remains from Africa’s colonial past before 1919 in scientific collections of Baden-Württemberg” ³⁷	1 September 2021 – 31 August 2022 2nd Project phase: 1 September 2022 – 31 August 2024	“At the initiative of the Ministry of Science, Research and the Arts, several cultural heritage institutions in Baden-Württemberg have now joined forces in this research effort to systematically investigate the origin of unprocessed human remains as part of a collaborative project”.	German Lost Art Foundation ³⁸
Albert-Ludwigs-Universität Freiburg	“Reciprocal, interdisciplinary and transparent: Provenance research with a restitutive perspective in a colonial context. On the appropriate handling of a collection of human remains using the example of the Alexander-Ecker Collection in Freiburg”.	May 2021 until April 2023	“1.) to present more detailed collection documentation with the new materials, 2.) to conduct targeted historical and scientific provenance analysis of skulls from the region of origin Africa and 3.) to develop a concept of reciprocal research together with cultural, social and political scientists and practitioners (museum directors and/or staff) from the region of origin, and to develop a practice-oriented approach to human remains from colonial contexts”.	German Lost Art Foundation

37 For more information on the project, please see Museum der Universität Tübingen 2023. The information is also available in English and French.

38 Since its establishment in 2019, the Department for Cultural Goods and Collections from Colonial Contexts at the German Lost Art Foundation has been funding projects on provenance research or basic and contextual research in this field. A distinction is made between particularly urgent short-term projects (lasting up to 6 months) and long-term projects that can last several years. Projects dealing with the origin of human remains are generally prioritised in this context.

Of the 64 projects approved in the field of colonial contexts up to 13 August 2023, a quarter of these focuses on human remains. This includes projects that deal with expansive collections of different origins, as well as those that focus on remains from a specific region. These include, for example, Australia, Hawaii, Indonesia, Papua New Guinea or various African states. Moreover, there are projects in which human remains appear

only sporadically or as part of larger collections, or which are treated on a more theoretical basis within the framework of fundamental and contextual projects, e.g. when it comes to the reconstruction of collecting practices. The first category also includes the so-called “First Checks”, in which the inventories of museums and collections are systematically examined for their colonial contexts. To date, the German Lost Art Foundation has funded nine such First Checks. An overview of completed or ongoing projects on human remains from colonial contexts can be found in the Attachment.

The aim of provenance research in the field of human remains is to establish a basis for repatriation. In order to support these projects, the department published an interdisciplinary working aid in 2022 in cooperation with the Medizinhistorisches Museum of the Charité and ICOM Germany (cf. German Lost Art Foundation, no date), which addresses the special methodological challenges in this field.

Bavaria

Institution/s	Project	Duration	Objective	Funding
Museum Fünf Kontinente München	<p>“The repatriation of the body of an indigenous Australian (...) to the Gimuy Walubara Yidindji people took place on 9.4.2019. The starting point for the provenance research was a ‘request for human remains’ from the Australian Embassy in 2011.</p> <p>Michaela Appel/Gudju Gudju Fourmile/ Paul Turnbull: The repatriation of an Indigenous Australian Ancestor from the Five Continents Museum. In: Journal Five Continents (2020) 3: 220 et seqq.”</p>	2011–2019	–	Own resources

Berlin

Institution/s	Project	Duration	Objective	Funding
Berliner Gesellschaft für Anthropologie, Ethnologie und Urgeschichte, and Museum für Vor- und Frühgeschichte, Staatliche Museen zu Berlin – Stiftung Preußischer Kulturbesitz	Provenance research on a historical collection of human remains from West Africa	–	“Re-identification of human remains and determination of their desired future handling, which includes repatriation. For this purpose, field research in the communities”.	Minister of State for Culture and the Media
Berliner Medizinhistorisches Museum, Charité	Proactive provenance research on human remains of African origin	1 November 2018 – 31 October 2019	“Proactive case study analysis of human remains of African origin in two steps: anthropological appraisal; collection-, African- and colonial-historical analysis, in order to ascertain the original collection contexts to the greatest extent possible”.	Fritz Thyssen Foundation
Ethnologisches Museum, Staatliche Museen zu Berlin – Stiftung Preußischer Kulturbesitz	<p>Reappraisal of the appropriation and acquisition contexts of the human remains in the collections of the Ethnologisches Museum³⁹</p> <p>Provenance research on human remains in additional projects</p>	Permanent task of the museum	“Inventory control, provenance research across the spectrum, creating the basis for cooperation projects and greater in-depth provenance research”.	–
Institut für Anatomie, Charité and Berliner Medizinhistorisches Museum, Charité	Charité Human Remains Project	1 October 2010 – 31 December 2013	“Provenance research pertaining to the origin and acquisition context of human remains from the anthropological collection inventories of the Charité, in particular, with regard to societies of origin in Namibia, Australia and New Zealand, based on an interdisciplinary historical and anthropological approach. Reappraisal of the associated collection- and collector history in the respective context of scientific and colonial history”.	Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft (DFG, German Research Foundation)

39 For further information on the project, see Ethnologisches Museum, Staatliche Museen zu Berlin – Preußischer Kulturbesitz, no date.

Bremen

Institution/s	Project	Duration	Objective	Funding
Übersee-Museum Bremen	Ancestral and trophy skulls from former German New Guinea	36 months	“Approaching provenance and acquisition of a collection of culturally sensitive objects held in the inventories of the Übersee-Museum Bremen”.	German Lost Art Foundation

Hesse

Institution/s	Project	Duration	Objective	Funding
Medizinhistorisch-anatomische Sammlung, Fachbereich Medizin, Philipps-Universität Marburg	PhD project: The history of the “Racial skull collection” (“Rassenschädel-sammlung”) of the Medical Historical-Anatomical Collection of the University of Marburg	36 months	“Research and contextualisation of the skull collection (45 skulls, 6 plaster casts) from a scientific-historical, anatomical and anthropological viewpoint”.	Initial funding

Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania

Institution/s	Project	Duration	Objective	Funding
Institut für Anatomie, Universitätsmedizin Rostock	Provenance research in the non-European collection of the University Hospital of Rostock	Until 31 October 2022	“Exploration of non-European human remains (skulls) in the collection (40 pieces, 14 plaster casts)”.	German Lost Art Foundation

Lower Saxony

Institution/s	Project	Duration	Objective	Funding
Landesmuseum Hannover	Peru project, research into the origins of the Wilhelm Gretzer Collection at the Landesmuseum Hannover	–	–	–
Landesmuseum Natur und Mensch Oldenburg	Provenance research pertaining to the anthropological skull collection in the Landesmuseum Natur und Mensch Oldenburg	2019–2021	“Repatriation of eligible human remains”.	German Lost Art Foundation
Staatliches Naturhistorisches Museum Braunschweig (SNHM)	The SNHM (together with the Herzog Anton Ulrich Museum and Braunschweigisches Landesmuseum) belongs to the three state museums in Braunschweig.	From April 2019 until March 2023	“The objective is to keep an overview of the relevant complexities characterising the collection”.	Three state museums and the State of Lower Saxony (Ministry of Science and Culture).
Sammlung der Historischen Anthropologie, Georg-August-Universität Göttingen	Provenance Research “Sensitive Provenances” ⁴⁰	2020–2023	“The provenance research aims to study the origin of the human remains, the circumstances of their acquisition, their transfer and transformation into ‘things of knowledge’ in academic collections, and their use for the purposes of teaching and research”.	VW Foundation

⁴⁰ For more information on the project, see Georg-August-Universität Göttingen, no date.

Institution/s	Project	Duration	Objective	Funding
Sammlung der Historischen Anthropologie, Georg-August-Universität Göttingen	Development of methods for non-invasive DNA extraction from human skulls for provenance research ⁴¹	2022–2023 (Application for a follow-up project has been submitted)	“Non-invasive DNA extraction from human skulls for provenance research”.	German Lost Art Foundation
Blumenbachsche Schädel-sammlung, Zentrum Anatomie, Universitätsmedizin, Georg-August-Universität Göttingen	Provenance Research “Sensitive Provenances” ⁴²	2020–2023	“The provenance research aims to study the origin of the human remains, the circumstances of their acquisition, their transfer and transformation into ‘things of knowledge’ in academic collections, and their use for the purposes of teaching and research”.	VW Foundation

North Rhine-Westphalia

Institution/s	Project	Duration	Objective	Funding
Zentrum Anatomie, Universität zu Köln	Provenance of the human remains in the Zentrum Anatomie of the Universität zu Köln	Completed	“The aim was to research the provenance of the human remains in the Zentrum Anatomie of the Universität zu Köln, as well as to comprehensively document the condition of these human remains”.	Own funds (Institut für Geschichte und Ethik der Medizin and Zentrum Anatomie, Universität zu Köln)

Saxony

Institution/s	Project	Duration	Objective	Funding
Anthropologische Sammlung, Staatliche Ethnographische Sammlungen Sachsen within the Staatliche Kunstsammlungen Dresden	“Project Togo” in cooperation with Cameroon (Mbaye), Tanzania, New Zealand (Te Papa Tongarewa), Australia (National Museum)	–	–	German Lost Art Foundation

Saxony-Anhalt

Institution/s	Project	Duration	Objective	Funding
Institut für Anatomie und Zellbiologie, Martin-Luther-Universität Halle-Wittenberg (Meckelsche Sammlungen)	Dissertation on exhibits from the collection of Emil Riebeck	–	–	Own resources

⁴¹ This project is not specifically about provenance research on human remains, but about developing a methodology.

⁴² For more information on the project, see Georg-August-Universität Göttingen, no date.

Thuringia

Institution/s	Project	Duration	Objective	Funding
Universitäts-sammlungen, Friedrich-Schiller-Universität Jena	Provenance research on human remains from German colonies in the anatomical collection of Jena	Completed	“Provenance research on processed human remains from Papua New Guinea and unprocessed human remains from Namibia in the anatomical collection”.	German Lost Art Foundation

7 Attachment

Overview of Completed (or Ongoing) Projects on Human Remains Funded by the German Lost Art Foundation (Deutsches Zentrum Kulturgutverluste) – as of August 2023

7.1 Long-term Projects

7.1.1 Currently Ongoing

Federal State	Institution	Project
Baden-Württemberg	Museum der Universität Tübingen, Osteologische Sammlung und Senckenberg Centre for Human Evolution and Palaeoenvironment der Universität Tübingen, Linden-Museum Stuttgart, Staatliches Museum für Naturkunde Karlsruhe, Staatliches Museum für Naturkunde Stuttgart	“Precarious Provenance – Human remains from Africa’s colonial past before 1919 in scientific collections of Baden-Württemberg”
Lower Saxony	Institut für Zoologie und Anthropologie, Abteilung Historische Anthropologie und Humanökologie, Georg-August-Universität Göttingen	Development of methods for non-invasive DNA extraction from human skulls for provenance research ⁴³
	Gottfried Wilhelm Leibniz Universität Hannover	Ethnographic and anthropological spoils of war from military expeditions in German East Africa as collections for German museums
	Georg-August-Universität Göttingen	The global trading networks of the Alfeld-based animal trading companies Reiche and Ruhe – Provenance research on the circulation of animals, humans and ethnographica in the 19th and 20th centuries
North Rhine-Westphalia	Heinrich-Heine-Universität Düsseldorf, Institut für Geschichtswissenschaften, Abteilung Globalgeschichte	“Research journeys” as a colonial acquisition context of ethnographic objects, human remains, photographs and paintings – The “Research journey of the German Colonial Society (Deutsche Kolonialgesellschaft) to Cameroon” (1911–1913, Thorbecke)
Schleswig-Holstein	Zentrum für Kulturwissenschaftliche Forschung Lübeck	“Hanseatic headhunters?” – Human remains contained in the Lübecker Völkerkundesammlung

7.1.2 Already Completed

Federal State	Institution	Project
Baden-Württemberg	Albert-Ludwigs-Universität Freiburg, Arnold-Bergstraesser-Institut	Reciprocal, interdisciplinary and transparent: Provenance research with a restitution perspective in a colonial context – On the appropriate handling of a collection using the example of the Alexander Ecker Collection in Freiburg
Bremen	Übersee-Museum Bremen	Ancestral and trophy skulls from former German New Guinea. Approaching provenance and acquisition of a collection of culturally sensitive objects held in the inventories of the Übersee-Museum Bremen
Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania	Universität Rostock	Provenance research in the non-European collection of the Universitätsmedizin Rostock

⁴³ This project is not specifically about provenance research on human remains, but about developing a methodology.

Federal State	Institution	Project
Lower Saxony	Landesmuseum Natur und Mensch in Oldenburg	Provenance research pertaining to the anthropological skull collection in the Landesmuseum Natur und Mensch in Oldenburg
Saxony	Museum Burg Mylau	Provenance and history of the ethnological collection Mylau/Reichenbach ⁴⁴
Schleswig-Holstein	Völkerkundesammlung Lübeck	Research on Herero and Fang objects in the Lübecker Völkerkundesammlung ⁴⁵
Thuringia	Stiftung Schloss Friedenstein Gotha	Provenance and history of the collection of Indonesian skulls of the Stiftung Schloss Friedenstein Gotha

7.2 Short-term Projects

7.2.1 Currently Ongoing

Federal State	Institution	Project
Hesse	Museum Wiesbaden – Hessisches Landesmuseum für Kunst und Kultur	“Skulls of several Islander tribes” – The skull collection of Ernst Albert Fritze in the Museum Wiesbaden through a grant from federal funds

7.2.2 Already Completed

Federal State	Institution	Project
Berlin	Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin, Hermann von Helmholtz-Zentrum für Kulturtechnik	Provenance research on two human remains in the Lautarchiv (acoustic collection) of the Humboldt-Universität
Brandenburg	Landeshauptstadt Potsdam	Herero. Human remains (Herero) of the Bürgel Gedenkstätte Potsdam
Bremen	Übersee-Museum Bremen	Research on the provenance of eight human skulls from Hawaii
Lower Saxony	Alfeld Museum	Clarification efforts pertaining to the origin of human remains, presumably Aboriginal ancestral remains, held in the museum of the town of Alfeld
North Rhine-Westphalia	Rautenstrauch-Joest-Museum, Köln	Research on the provenance of a skull from East Africa and on a lost document collection (Lothar von Trotha Collection)
Thuringia	Friedrich-Schiller-Universität Jena	Interdisciplinary processing of finds with a potential colonial background within the university collection of the Friedrich-Schiller-Universität Jena – Model processing of two skulls from the Phyletic Museum Provenance research on human remains from German colonies in the Anatomische Sammlung Jena

Within the framework of so-called “First Checks”, in which the inventories of museums and collections are systematically examined for colonial contexts, isolated human

remains can always be found. To date, the German Lost Art Foundation has funded nine such First Checks.

⁴⁴ Human remains were not the focus of this project, but they are part of the inventory that was studied.

⁴⁵ Human remains were not the focus of this project, but they are part of the inventory that was studied.

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