

The four volumes of the GHM contain a series of other essays, not included in the Reboul manuscript: they concern collective representations of natural phenomena, the history of German aristocracy, beauty of the body and the trend of ugly peoples to spoil it the more, the justification of slave-trade, maltreatment of idols, dowry and marriage portion, sensuality, gluttony and dishes, several monographs on Caucasian peoples and on American Indians. At the present stage of research it is impossible to know if they were not translated or if they are lost.

Footnotes

¹ Sergio Moravia, La Scienza dell'uomo nel Settecento, con una appendice di testi (Ibari, 1970), pp. 275-314; cf. idem., Il pensiero degli Idéologues: Scienza e filosofia in Francia (1780-1815) (Firenze, 1974) and G. W. Stocking, "French Anthropology in 1800," in Race, Culture and Evolution (New York, 1968), pp. 15-41.

² Göttingisches historisches Magazin, ed. C. Meiners and L. T. Spittler, Hannover, vol. 1-3, 1787-1789. The first series of the magazine comprises eight volumes; the second one, Neues göttingisches historisches Magazin, 1792-1794 stops with volume 3.

³ W. E. Muhlmann, Geschichte der Anthropologie (Bonn: Universitäts-Verlag (1948)).

⁴ J. M. De Gerando, Histoire comparée des systèmes de philosophie (1804), vol. 1, pp. 64, 439.

⁵ J. M. De Gerando, Des signes et de l'art de penser considérés dans leurs rapports mutuels (Paris, 1799), vol. 3, pp. 457, 479.

⁶ Robert Reboul, Les cartons d'un ancien bibliothécaire de Marseille, Variétés bio-bibliographiques, historiques et scientifiques. (Draguignan, 1875), 142 p.

⁷ Christoph Meiners, Grundriss der Geschichte der Menschheit (Lemgo, 1785); 2nd ed. (1793), 2 vols; Grundriss der Geschichte aller Religionen (Lemgo, 1785); Geschichte des weiblichen Geschlechts (Hannover, 1788-90), 4 vols.

RESEARCH IN PROGRESS

Wolfgang Bringmann (Psychology, University of South Alabama) is doing research on the linkages between psychology and early anthropology and Völkerpsychologie, with especial reference to the work of Wilhelm Wundt.

Jennifer S. H. Brown (Anthropology, Northern Illinois University) is investigating the extensive correspondence between Hudson's Bay Company officers in Canada with the secretaries of the Smithsonian Institution, and regarding collecting data and specimens for the Institution, especially in the 1860s and 1870s.

F. W. P. Dougherty (1206 Robie Street, Halifax, Nova Scotia) is working on an intellectual biography of the famous naturalist, philosopher of science, and anthropologist Johann Friedrich Blumenbach (1752-1840). His immediate project (supported by the Niedersächsische Staats-und Universitäts-bibliothek, Göttingen), is to edit the complete Blumenbach correspondence.

E. F. Konrad Koerner, editor of Historiographia Linguistica (University of Ottawa) is involved in planning for an Edward Sapir Centennial Conference to be held at the Museum of Man in Ottawa in October 1984.

Ian Langham (History, University of Sydney) is working on a book on the Piltown forgery.

Ladislov P. Novak (Anthropology, Southern Methodist University) is organizing a cooperative project on the "World History of Physical Anthropology."

Paul O'Higgins (Christ's College, University of Cambridge) is organizing a series of essays on the work and significance of Robert Briffault, author of The Mothers (1927).

Leonard Plotnicov (Anthropology, University of Pittsburgh) is working on the question of when anthropologists became involved with ethnic research in their own society.

BIBLIOGRAPHICA ARCANA

I. HOW FARES THE HISTORY OF PHYSICAL ANTHROPOLOGY?

Paul Erickson
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HAN readers know that cultural anthropology appears to predominate in the history of anthropology. There appear to be few histories of archaeology, linguistics and physical anthropology. But are appearances deceiving? Quantitatively, how fares the history of physical anthropology?

Eleven percent of professional anthropologists are physical anthropologists. This number derives from the Guide to Departments of Anthropology 1981-82 of the American Anthropological Association. Three hundred and twenty-seven of the 2948 full-time university and museum anthropologists listed in the Guide are physical anthropologists. Sixty-five of these 2948 anthropologists specify history of anthropology as a research interest, and seven of the sixty-five, or 11 percent, specify the history of physical anthropology. The proportion of those anthropologists interested in the history of anthropology who specify physical anthropology is the same as the proportion of all anthropologists who are physical anthropologists. These numbers suggest that the interest in the history of their discipline is the same for physical anthropologists as for anthropologists in general.