

## RESEARCH IN PROGRESS

Nancy J. Christie (History, Queen's University, Ontario) is beginning research on the history of anthropological thought in Canada between 1870 and 1930, and has worked also on evolutionary thought in Canadian and Australian historiography during the same period.

Patricia A. Farr (Social Work Program, University of Texas at El Paso) is doing research on the career of Hortense Powdermaker, and would appreciate suggestions as to the location of archival materials.

Harry Liebersohn (History, Claremont Graduate School) is interested in the German hermeneutic tradition and in ways in which critiques of the Enlightenment informed that tradition, as part of the larger problem of European representations of the non-European in the first half of the nineteenth century.

Debra Lindsay (doctoral candidate, University of Manitoba) is writing her doctoral dissertation on natural history and anthropological collections made in the subarctic, 1859-71, by Hudson's Bay Company traders and native populations. Her work focusses on the processes involved in data and specimen collection, and examines "science" as a cultural activity; it is confined to the collections made on behalf of the Smithsonian Institution, relying on archival sources there at the Hudson's Bay Company Archives, Winnipeg.

## BIBLIOGRAPHICA ARCANA

### I. La antropología en México

1987 saw the appearance of the first two volumes of a large-scale project, initiated in 1984, on the history of Mexican anthropology, under the general editorship of Carlos García Mora, of the Departamento de Etnohistoria of the Instituto Nacional de Antropología e Historia (INAH): La antropología en México: Panorama histórico. 1. Los hechos y los dichos (1521-1880) 2. Los hechos y los dichos (1880-1986) (México, D.F.: Colección Biblioteca del INAH). In addition to a general introduction by García Mora, the volumes include an essay on the history of anthropology and the history of science, by Esteban Krotz, a review of the historiography of Mexican anthropology by Luis Vásquez León (to whom we are indebted for copies of the volumes), and twelve period essays by other contributors. Judging from the rich bibliographic materials accompanying the essays, this will be an invaluable source for HAN readers and others in any way concerned with the history of Mexican anthropology--although it is interesting to note that the collaborators in the INAH project seem to have been as unaware of HAN's existence as we have been of