This is **HOAN Newsletter 19** to inform you and 250+ members about the activities of EASA’s History of Anthropology Network and other developments in our subdisciplinary field. Thanks to the contributions of our Circle of Correspondents, Advisory Board, sister organizations and HOAN individual members, we report on:

1. **HOAN and EASA News**
2. **Past Events**
3. **Upcoming Events and Calls**
4. **Other News**
5. **Recent Publications**

We warmly welcome the new members of HOAN, as well as our new Correspondents:

Georgios Agelopoulos (Greece), Ildikó Kristóf (Hungary), Joshua Smith (Canada), and Peter Schröder (Brazil).

In 2021 we celebrate the 150th Anniversary (1871-2021) of Edward Burnett Tylor’s *Primitive Culture*: please check below the newly released book on Tylor by HOAN member Maria Beatrice Di Brizio. Our list of publications also includes the much-awaited latest volume of the ‘Histories of Anthropology Annual’ Series, *Centering the Margins of Anthropology’s History*, edited by Regna Darnell and Frederic W. Gleach.

We would also like to call your attention to the Joint Virtual Conference of EASA’s Europeanist Network and History of Anthropology Network, “Anthropological Pathways and Crossings: Knowledge Production and Transfer in and beyond Europe”, that will take place next July 21-22. The Call for Papers closes on the 2nd of May. Discover these and many other news below!

Cheers,

Fabiana Dimpflmeier (Università degli Studi della Tuscia, Viterbo)
Frederico Delgado Rosa (Universidade NOVA de Lisboa / CRIA, Lisbon)

**HOAN convenors 2020-2022** / hoan.easa@gmail.com

**History of Anthropology Network**
1. HOAN and EASA News

1.1. First HOAN Meeting (HOAN-M) Friday 12 March 2021, at 15:00 CET

→ The 1st HOAN Meeting (HOAN-M) took place via Zoom, with over 65 participants. The lecture given by our Keynote Speaker Andre Gingrich, entitled “Hidden Connections and Broken Trajectories: Some Personal Reflections on Relations between German-speaking and International Socio-cultural Anthropology across the 20th Century”, is available online on our Webpage: https://easaonline.org/networks/hoan/meetings

HOAN Correspondents from Austria (Peter Rohrbacher), Croatia (Ivan Grkeš), Germany (Katja Geisenhainer), Russia (Sergei Alymov), and the USA (Sergei Kan) shortly presented the historiographies of anthropological sciences in their respective countries, greatly enriching our knowledge and perspectives. Dmitry Arzyutov has also presented the state of the art on the historiography of Arctic and Siberian Studies.

The next HOAN-M will take place in October 2021.

1.2. Joint Virtual Conference of EASA’s EuroNet and HOAN, 21-22 July 2021

“Anthropological Pathways and Crossings: Knowledge Production and Transfer in and beyond Europe”: Joint Virtual Conference organized by the Europeanist Network (EASA) and the History of Anthropology Network (EASA), 21st and 22nd July. The Europeanist Network and the History of Anthropology Network aim at investigating the complexities and the embeddedness of anthropological knowledge transfer in and beyond European(ist) research, especially emphasizing the work at/between the ‘margins’—both geographic and conceptual—in past and present times. https://www.easaonline.org/networks/europ/events

Keynote Speaker (21 July): Susana Narotzky
Keynote Speaker (22 July): Gustavo Lins Ribeiro
Roundtable, “Hegemony and Diversity in Anthropological Knowledge”: Regna Darnell, David Shankland, Dorothy Louise Zinn; Roundtable Chair: Michał Buchowski
Organization: Hande Birkalan-Gedik (Johann Wolfgang Goethe Universität), Fabiana Dimpflmeier (Università degli Studi della Tuscia), Patrícia Ferraz de Matos (Instituto de Ciências Sociais, Universidade de Lisboa), Frederico Delgado Rosa (Universidade NOVA de Lisboa, CRIA/FCSH).

→ Call for Papers closes on 2 May 2021
Paper proposals (title + 250 words abstract): euronet.hoan.conference@gmail.com
More news about free registration coming soon.
See full presentation of Conference theme/HOAN resource: HOAN_Newsletter_19b-202107_EuroNet_HOAN_Conference
1.3. Call for HOAN Circle of Correspondents

The Call for HOAN Correspondents is still open. We currently have correspondents in 20 countries (Austria, Brazil, Canada, Croatia, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Italy, New Zealand, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russia, Serbia, Spain, Sweden, The Netherlands, Turkey, United Kingdom, and the USA). Being HOAN an EASA network, it is important to increase the number of correspondents to cover most European countries, always welcoming correspondents from other continents. Please help us spreading the news and feel free to propose yourself in representation of your country or suggest names and contacts! Please send as an email to: hoan.easa@gmail.com

1.4. HOAN logo of the Argonauts of the Western Pacific Centennial 1922-2022

HOAN Convenors have invited Polish-French Artist Adam Adach to create a logo for next year’s Centennial of Bronislaw Malinowski’s Argonauts of the Western Pacific (1922). Anyone interested in using the logo in events or publications dedicated to Malinowski’s magnum opus and related subjects during 2022 may contact HOAN Convenors at: hoan.easa@gmail.com

1.5. EASA News

See: https://easaonline.org/
EASA Newsletter 78:
https://easaonline.org/downloads/newsletters/easa_newsletter_78.pdf

2. Past Events

2.1. Conference on Manuel Viegas Guerreiro, January 2021
(sent by Patrícia Ferraz de Matos, HOAN Correspondent in Portugal)

“Manuel Viegas Guerreiro, ler a sabedoria do mundo” [Manuel Viegas Guerreiro, Reading the Wisdom of the World], by Francisco Melo Ferreira, Online Conference, organized by the Portuguese Society of Anthropology and Ethnology (Sociedade Portuguesa de Antropologia e Etnologia), 28th January 2021.

Manuel Viegas Guerreiro is a key figure in the history of 20th century Portuguese anthropology, who did important fieldwork among Bushmen communities in Angola and the Makonde of Mozambique. He was Full Professor at the Faculty of Arts, Lisbon University.
2.2. Interim Conference of the “History of Anthropology” Working Group within DGSKA Deutsche Gesellschaft für Sozial- und Kulturanthropologie, March 2021
(sent by Katja Geisenhainer, HOAN Correspondent in Germany)

On 19th March 2021, the interim conference of the “History of Anthropology” Working Group (within the German Anthropological Association) took place online in Vienna, organised by Katja Geisenhainer and Peter Rohrbacher. The focus was on “The Interdisciplinary Orientation of German-Speaking Ethnology in the First Half of the 20th Century”.
See Conference Report/HOAN resource: HOAN_Newsletter_19c-202103_DGSKA_HoA_Conference

2.3. Webinar on the History of Siberian Studies, March 2021
(sent by Han F. Vermeulen, Member of HOAN’s Advisory Board)

“Anthropology of Siberia in the Late 19th and 20th Centuries: Re-Assessing the Contribution of a ‘Marginal’ Field”: Conference at the Max Planck Institute for Social Anthropology, Halle (Saale), in cooperation with the University of Hamburg and the CNRS, GSRL (Paris), 11-12 March 2021. Convenors: Dmitriy Funk, J. Otto Habeck, Virginie Vaté.
See programme/HOAN resource: HOAN_Newsletter_19d-202103_Siberia_Webinar

2.4. Lecture and debate on Benjamim Pereira, March 2021
(sent by Patrícia Ferraz de Matos, HOAN Correspondent in Portugal)

“Benjamim Pereira: A Life of Dedication to Portuguese Ethnography”, by Clara Saraiva (Centre for Comparative Studies in Lisbon, University of Lisbon), Online Conference, Organized by the Portuguese Society of Anthropology and Ethnology (Sociedade Portuguesa de Antropologia e Etnologia), 25th March 2021.

Benjamim Pereira (1928-2020) was part of the dazzling team that founded modern Portuguese anthropology. Pereira, the youngest of all, was the last element to join the group and became a great museologist, artist and stage director of the stunning exhibitions that the National Museum of Ethnology held for decades. He also helped dozens of local and regional museums to organize action plans, to conceptualize and design exhibitions. His work remains a testimony of dedication and passion for the country and its people.
See flyer/HOAN resource: HOAN_Newsletter_19e-202103_Saraiva_Lecture

2.5. Webinar on Public Folklore in the United States, April 2021

“Public Folklore in the United States: Institutions, Infrastructure, and Ideas”, by Michelle L. Stefano, Folklife Specialist of the American Folklife Center at the Library of Congress, Washington, 13 April 2021. The presentation explored the “public folklore” system in the United States for safeguarding and promoting what is commonly called “folklife” (or living cultural traditions and practices), a concept comparable to “intangible cultural heritage”. This exploration begins at the national level, tracing the development of a nationwide public folklore infrastructure via efforts of the Smithsonian Center for Folklife and Cultural Heritage, the Folk and Traditional Arts Program of the National Endowment for the Arts, and the American Folklife Center, since the late 1960s. It then follows the infrastructure to state and local level through an examination of specific programs and common areas of activity of US public folklorists.
3. Upcoming Events and Calls

3.1. History of Anthropology Working Group / April-May 2021
(sent by John Tresch, convenor of HOAN’s sister organizations HAR and HoAWG)

The History of Anthropology Working Group keeps meeting every month to discuss topics in the history of anthropology. Check the next sessions and sign up via the Website to join the conversation!

3.2. Lecture on Alfred C. Haddon and Irish Human Remains, April 2021
(sent by Patrícia Ferraz de Matos, HOAN Correspondent in Portugal)

“Stolen: What Happens When the Human Remains Stolen by Fellow Anthropologists a Century Ago are Your Own Ancestors?”, lecture by Pegi Vail (New York University). Postgraduate Studies Seminar in Anthropology, PhD Course in Anthropology at the Institute of Social Sciences, University of Lisbon, 23rd April 2021.
Abstract: This talk concerns the skulls of ancestors stolen from Inishbofin Island in Ireland in 1890 by famed British anthropologist Alfred Court Haddon during a time when anthropometry was regularly practiced. Vail explores the history of anthropology from both the personal and professional standpoint. https://www.ics.ulisboa.pt

3.3. Exhibition on Siberian Ethnographic Collections, Cracow, October 2020-August 2021
(3.3. to 3.5.: sent by Filip Wróblewski, HOAN Correspondent in Poland)

“Siberia: Voices from the North”: The connection between Krakow and Siberia is tangible and long-lasting, beautiful, and surprising. This exhibition presents objects which people condemned to exile in Siberia for participating in the January Uprising of 1863-64 brought back with them. There were also those who went there voluntarily to experience an adventure or to get rich. And this all happened at the time when the grandparents of today grandparents were children.
Curators: Andrzej Dybczak, Jacek Kukuczka, Anna Zabdyrska, Magdalena Zych.
https://etnomuzeum.eu/temporary-exhibitions/voices-from-the-north

“Siberia: Additions. Meetings/Stories/Secrets”: Starting on April 22, 2021, this series of meetings (in Polish) is dedicated to the Siberian ethnographic collections of the Ethnographic Museum in Krakow. These events are associated with the temporary exhibition “Siberia: Voices from the North”, and to a research project led by Grażyna Kubica.
https://etnomuzeum.eu/wydarzenia/odkrywanie-syberyjskie-sciezki-kolekcji-mek
https://etnomuzeum.eu/syberia-dopowiedzenia#

3.4. Meeting Polish Anthropology and Ethnography, Cracow & Online, April-Nov. 2021

“Springtime of the People”: A series of encounters with Polish anthropologists is organized by the Ethnographic Museum in Krakow. On April 28, 2021, an online conference (in Polish) by anthropologist Kacper Pobłocki is dedicated to the subject of “Slavery in Polish countryside”. The programme lasts until November 2021, in relation with a permanent exhibition, “Who Can Afford?”, invoking the voices of those who rarely had the opportunity to speak for themselves.
https://etnomuzeum.eu/wiosna-ludu
https://etnomuzeum.eu/wydarzenia/wiosna-ludu-o-niewolnictwie
3.5. Lecture on Anthropology and Secret Police, April 2021


3.6. CSAS Annual Meeting, April 2021
(sent by Herbert S. Lewis, Member of HOAN’s Advisory Board)

The Central States Anthropological Society annual meeting will be held virtually on April 24 and 25, 2021. The Central States Anthropological Society welcomes scholars from all over the world, studying anywhere in the world. CSAS annual conference fosters inter-generational conversation with a strong, welcoming Midwestern atmosphere of equality, camaraderie and mutual growth. Students enjoy the focused attention and collaborative questions they receive on their research presentations and the opportunity to present alongside some of the big names in anthropology.

Read more here: http://csas.americananthro.org/annual-meeting/

The Spring 2021 CSAS Annual Meeting includes a session entitled “Why Does Anthropology Study ‘Others’?”, organized by Herbert S. Lewis and Rick Feinberg. “The academic discipline called “anthropology” developed in 20th century English-speaking universities as the study of cultures and societies throughout the world. In contrast to sociology, which largely dealt with “Western” society, cultural or social anthropology saw itself as studying all peoples, everywhere—including the United States. This activity was first pursued mostly by middle class people of Euro-American backgrounds, and researchers tended to study groups other than their own. Even when the researchers shared important characteristics with the subjects of their research, as when Barbara Myerhoff studied elderly Jewish folks or Allison Davis studied sharecroppers in Mississippi, they focused on people who differed from them in significant ways. Today many younger anthropologists prefer to study their own people, or those with whom they feel close kinship. This desire is often combined with discourses of post-colonialism and decolonization, arguing that the “marginalized,” the oppressed, the mistreated, must speak for themselves, and that outsiders should not attempt to study or “represent” them. Further, this belief is projected back into the past, with the argument that older anthropologists not only got things wrong, not only did harm, but “erased” the people they studied as well as “appropriating” their works. In this session we hope to present a nuanced case for the importance of understanding other peoples, other ways of being.”

3.7. Debate on Jean Cuisenier, Paris, May 2021
(Sent by Christine Laurière, HOAN Correspondent in France)

A session will take place at the Musée du Quai Branly (Paris) on the 25th of May 2021 at 16h30-18h30, during which Laurent Le Gall (Université de Bretagne Occidentale) and Frédéric Fruteau de Laclos (Université Paris 1/Panthéon Sorbonne) will comment on texts resulting from a colloquium dedicated to Jean Cuisenier and published by BEROSE in a topical dossier coordinated by Martine Segalen (Université Paris-Nanterre) and Nicolas Adell (Université Jean-Jaurès, Toulouse). French anthropologist Jean Cuisenier (1927-2017) was head of the polemical Musée national des arts et traditions populaires from 1968. Considered both a continuator and innovator of Lévi-Strauss’ legacy, this less known but fundamental figure in the history of the French school promoted an anthropology freed from its ties to backward-looking “folklore”, and open to the study of contemporary French and European societies. When institutional difficulties and a hot public debate led to the closure of the museum of folk arts and traditions in 2005, Jean Cuisenier continued to develop his reflections on issues of folk art and ritual. Among other recently released articles and other resources, the [topical dossier](#).
published within BEROSE International Encyclopaedia of the Histories of Anthropology includes this biography of Jean Cuisenier by Martine Segalen:


3.8. Lecture on Jack Goody, Halle, June 2021
(sent by Han F. Vermeulen, Member of HOAN’s Advisory Board)

“Situating Jack Goody in the Humanities and Social Sciences: From Ethnography and Social Anthropology to Comparative Sociology and World History”. Lecture by Han F. Vermeulen, Max Planck Institute for Social Anthropology, 23 June 2021, Webex, 10h45 CET.

John Rankine Goody (27 July 1919-16 July 2015) was a British social anthropologist who also worked in the fields of history, sociology, historical anthropology, technology, literacy, inheritance, food studies, and natural history. Perhaps his field can be best defined as: the social sciences including history and (some of) the humanities. He himself summarised it as “comparative sociology” in the published version of his PhD thesis, titled Death, Property and the Ancestors (1962) and his books Comparative Studies in Kinship (1969), Changing Social Structure in Ghana (1975) and Cooking, Cuisine and Class: A Study in Comparative Sociology (1982). Jack Goody served as William Wyse Professor of Social Anthropology at Cambridge from 1973 to 1984 and was very productive: in the sixty years between 1952 and 2012 he published numerous articles as well as 33 books and 13 edited volumes.

3.9. History of Anthropology at the SIEF 15th Congress in Helsinki / June 2021

See HOAN Newsletter 18


See HOAN Newsletter 18

3.11. History of Anthropology Panels / 11th Iberian Conference on African Studies / Lisbon July 2021

See HOAN Newsletter 18

3.12. 14th Congress of Russian Anthropologists and Ethnologists, Tomsk, July 2021
(sent by Sergei Alymov, HOAN Correspondent in Russia)

The 14th Congress of Russian Anthropologists and Ethnologists (XIV Конгресс антропологов и этнологов России) takes place in Tomsk, July 6-9, 2021. Section 9, convened by Mariam Kerimova (IEA RAS), Anna Sirina (IEA RAS), Aleksandr Teryukov (MAE RAN Kustkamera), and Margarita Teryukovich (MAE RAN Kunstkamera), is dedicated to “Historiographical Traditions of Russian Ethnology and Anthropology”. More information here: https://aaer.co/xiv-%D0%BA%D0%B0%D1%8D%D1%80/
(sent by Katja Geisenhainer, HOAN Correspondent in Germany)

See HOAN Newsletter 18

(sent by Christine Laurière, HOAN Correspondent in France)

See HOAN Newsletter 18

3.15. History of Anthropology Interest Group, AAA Annual Meeting, November 2021
(sent by Herbert S. Lewis, Member of HOAN’s Advisory Board)

This year’s American Anthropological Association Annual Meeting will take place online and in Baltimore (Maryland), on 17-21 November 2021.
→ Call for Papers: 21-26 May 2021. For more details, see the conference Website:
https://annualmeeting.americananthro.org/

Herbert S. Lewis, Member of HOAN’s Advisory Board, kindly shares with HOAN Members the abstract of his Session Proposal for AAA 2021, entitled “Alfred L. Kroeber: His Work and His Legacy”:

“Alfred Louis Kroeber (1876-1960) was once considered the “Dean of American Anthropology.” He was the heir to Franz Boas ’reputation—as well as his PhD student—despite their intellectual disagreements. He was the founder and the predominant intellectual force in the University of California-Berkeley department of Anthropology from 1901 until his retirement in 1946. He published more than 550 works—books, papers, reviews—on a wide range of topics in ethnology, linguistics, history, and archaeology. His subject was the whole world of humans and their cultures, their pasts and their interconnections. As Heizer et al. wrote, “The search for cultural patterns obtrudes in papers on such diverse subjects as changes in women’s fashions, prehistoric South American art styles, Mohave epic tales, classificatory systems of relationship, arrow releases, basketry techniques and designs, aboriginal American Religious cults, or Romance languages.” His book Anthropology (1948) is a remarkable compendium of facts and ideas about the world’s peoples and cultures, and his massive edited enterprise, Anthropology Today, encompassed the vast range of the field as of 1952 (1953). Kroeber became known outside of anthropology as a result of Theodora Kroeber’s book Ishi in Two Worlds (1961), published soon after her husband’s death. The legacies of his linguistics and ethnography are invaluable to many California Indian groups and individuals.”

4. Other News

4.1. The Alfred Kroeber controversy

The title “Kroeber Hall” was removed at the University of California-Berkeley on January 26, 2021.

Selected resource regarding the Alfred Kroeber controversy:
HOAN resource: HOAN_Newsletter_19f-2020_Scheper-Hughes_Blog
Anthropology has lost its iconic figures, Marshal Sahlins (1930-2021) and Paul Rabinow (1944-2021); Turkish folklorist İlhan Başgöz (1923-2021), author, among many other works, of *Hikâye: Turkish Folk Romance as Performance Art* (2008), considered to be “one of the most original and compelling ethnographies of folklore” (*Journal of Folklore Research* 2009); and Angolan anthropologist and poet Arlindo Barbeitos (1940-2021), author, among other works, of *Angola/Portugal: des identités coloniales équivoques. Historicité des représentations de soi et d’autrui* [Angola/Portugal: equivocal colonial identities. Historicity of representations of self and other, 2008].
6. Recent Publications


6.1. Geană on the 30th Anniversary of EASA
(sent by Gheorghită Geană, Member of HOAN)

HOAN resource: HOAN_Newsletter_19i-2020_Geana_EASA_Article

6.2. European Anthropological Traditions

This includes subsections on 6.2.1. Austrian/German anthropology; 6.2.2. British anthropology; 6.2.3. Croatian anthropology; 6.2.4. French anthropology; 6.2.5. Hungarian anthropology; 6.2.6. Polish anthropology; 6.2.7. Portuguese anthropology; 6.2.8. Romanian anthropology; and 6.2.9. Russian/Ukrainian anthropology.

6.2.1. Austrian and German Anthropology
(Sent by Gheorghită Geană, Member of HOAN, Han F. Vermeulen, Member of HOAN’s Advisory Board, Christine Laurière, HOAN Correspondent in France, and Dmitry Arzyutov, HOAN Correspondent for Arctic and Siberian Studies)


HOAN resource: HOAN_Newsletter_19j-2020_Geana_Ratzel_Translation

In 1968 a series of ten volumes under the general title Foreign Travellers about Romanian Countries was inaugurated at Editura Academiei Române / Romanian Academy's Publishing House. (The phrase “Romanian Countries” refers to the three main provinces – Moldavia, Wallachia, and Transylvania – united in 1918 to make up the Romanian national state). Those massive volumes comprise impressions on natural landscapes, social institutions, and psychological aspects written down by foreign travellers before the nineteenth century. In 2004 a “new series” was launched (also by the Editura Academiei Române) with reference (as the title certifies) to Foreign Travellers about Romanian Countries in the XIXth Century. As a traveller through Transylvania in 1871, Ratzel counts among the contributors to the Xth volume (2017) of this new series. The editors of this volume omitted three sections from Ratzel’s original “Beschreibung”. Traian-Ioan Geana has discovered the entire original text and translated one of the three omitted sections, namely the one in which the tragic destiny of Stephan Ludwig Roth is presented. Stephan Ludwig Roth was a member of the Saxon ethnic minority in Transylvania who, as a teacher and minister, took up the cause of the Romanians and Saxons of Transylvania against the Hungarian
oppression. Consequently he was executed (in 1849). The article presents in parallel Ratzel’s German original and T.-I. Geana’s translation into Romanian. The parallel texts are followed by G. Geana’s comments in Romanian.


Johann Christoph Adelung is little known today, even in his native Germany, where the memory of this renowned representative of the “Volksaufklärung”, the spread of the Enlightenment among the educated German population, faded two centuries after his death in 1806, precisely at the moment when the aristocratic and imperial order, which for him represented the culmination of the process of civilisation of the human race, was about to be shattered. He left us with an innovative and exceptionally high quality lexicographical work on High German, English and medieval Latin and, in the last years of his life, with an ambitious project for a repertory of the world’s languages known at the time, the Mithridate, of which he was only able to complete the first volume, but which his colleague Johann Severin Vater was able to complete with the renowned support of the brothers Wilhelm and Alexander von Humboldt. In addition to these remarkable publications, Adelung produced a prodigious number of treatises on grammar, the history of states and civilisation, and practical philosophy, for which he was renowned until the end of the 19th century. This literature, which today seems of secondary interest, nevertheless has a remarkable virtue, that of informing us about the intellectual universe of Enlightenment Germany, profoundly disrupted by the Napoleonic wars, which were to reconfigure the entire political and social order of central Europe with the disappearance of the Holy Roman Empire and the inexorable rise of Prussia.


See also 6.2.5. Hungarian Anthropology: Gurka 2019.

**6.2.2. British Anthropology**

(sent by Christine Laurière, HOAN Correspondent in France; Han F. Vermeulen, Member of HOAN’s Advisory Board; and Dmitry Arzyutov, HOAN Correspondent for Arctic and Siberian Studies)


A leading figure in British anthropology in the second half of the 19th century, Edward Burnett Tylor (1832-1917) uses the notion of couvade to refer to a set of representations, prohibitions and practices related to birth, which require the father to renounce his usual activities and diet and, possibly, to go to bed. Drawing on a vast literature, from the *Argonautics* of Apollonius of Rhodes to exotic and European ethnography of the nineteenth century, Tylor identifies these practices in America, Asia, Europe, and Africa. He proposed to designate them by the French word *couvade* in the first edition of his *Researches into the Early History of Mankind and the Development of Civilization* (1865), a work
that was part of the vast renewal of human sciences promoted by the recognition, in 1859, of the high antiquity of the homo genus and of prehistory.


In the first decades of the 20th century, five women - Katherine Routledge, Maria Czaplicka, Winifred Blackman, Beatrice Blackwood and Barbara Freire-Marreco - arrived at Oxford to take the newly created Masters diploma in Anthropology. Though their circumstances differed radically, all five were intent on travelling to the furthest corners of the globe and studying remote communities whose lives were a world away from their own. Through their work, they resisted the prejudices of the male establishment, proving that women could be explorers and scientists, too. In the wastes of Siberia; in the villages and pueblos of the Nile and New Mexico; on Easter Island; and in the uncharted interior of New Guinea, they found new freedoms - yet when they returned to England, loss, madness and self-doubt awaited them.


**6.2.3. Croatian Anthropology**

(sent by Ivan Grkeš, HOAN Correspondent in Croatia)

Grkeš, Ivan. 2020. “Pokušaj pokretanja središnje strukovne udruge jugoslavenskih etnologa u međuratnom razdoblju. Projekt Etnološkog društva u Beogradu prema korespondenciji Milovana Gavazzi i Milenko Filipovića” [An attempt to find a professional association of Yugoslav ethnologists during the interwar period: The project of the Ethnological Society in Belgrade according to correspondence between Milovan Gavazzi and Milenko Filipović], *Studia ethnologica Croatica*, 32: 183-207. Abstract in English; Article in Croatian

**6.2.4. French Anthropology**

(sent by Christine Laurière, HOAN Correspondent in France)


See flyer/ HOAN resource:

HOAN_Newsletter_19j-2021_Mahé_Book

Dakar, 1952. The anthropologist Paul Mercier (1922-1976), a road companion of Georges Balandier and one of the founders of modern African studies, undertakes the first sociological survey of the Senegalese city under the auspices of IFAN. For two years, he examined kinship and neighbourhood relationships, studied new forms of social grouping and political life, and analysed social stratification as well as ethnic and racial relations. Written in 1968, this unpublished text bears witness not only to the processes of formation of postcolonial African society in the midst of the century of independence struggles, but also to the genesis of the empirical and conceptual approaches used to understand them. The manuscript was edited by Jean Copans. His afterword retraces the individual and collective paths that contributed to the construction of urban society in Dakar and West Africa as a real sociological object.

6.2.5. Hungarian Anthropology

(sent by Ildikó Sz. Kristóf, HOAN Correspondent in Hungary)


Most of the studies in this edited volume focus on continental Europe, more specifically German phenomena, and their reception in Central Europe, primarily the Kingdom of Hungary.


http://webshop.harmattan.hu/?id=aa725cb0e8674da4a9ddf148c5874cdc&p=termeklap&tkod=4447


https://www.neprajz.hu/hirek/2020/a-gyujtes-rabszolgaja.html


6.2.6. Polish Anthropology

Following the announcement, in HOAN Newsletter 18, of Grażyna Kubic’s in-depth study on Maria Czaplacka, Gender, Shamanism, Race, An Anthropological Biography (2020), HOAN Correspondent in Poland Filip Wróblesi prepared the following exhaustive bibliography on the history of Polish anthropology, containing publications from the last four years. Dziękujemy bardzo!


Brzezińska, Anna Weronika. 2018. “Spuścizna Jana Piotra Dekowskiego dotycząca zdobnictwa strojów ludowych region łódzkiego w zbiorach Polskiego Towarzystwa Ludoznawczego” [The heritage of Jan P. Dekowski referring to Lodz region folk costumes...


http://cyfrowearchiwum.amu.edu.pl/archive/8931


Dylewska, Agnieszka. 2017. “Antropologiczno-ludowe aspekty kreacji postaci magnetyzera w utworach Ernsta Teodora Amadeusza Hoffmanna i Józefa Dzierzkowskiego” [Anthropological and folk aspects of the creation of the magnetiser character in the works of Ernst Theodor


Jasiewicz, Zbigniew. 2018. “Skąd, z czym i w jaki sposób etnografia/etnologia/antropologia pojawiła się przez 100 laty w odrodzonym państwie polskim?” [How ethnography/ethnology/anthropology appeared in the restored Polish state 100 years ago?]. Lud, 102, 41-83. DOI: http://dx.doi.org/10.12775/lud102.2018.01

Jasiewicz, Zbigniew. 2019. “»Etnologia i uniwersytet wypełniały moje życie i nadawały mu sens«. Odpowiedzi na pytania Danuty Penkali-Gawęckiej i... Zbigniewa Jasiewicza” ['Ethnology and the University Have Filled My Life and Given It Meaning.' Answers to Danuta Penkala-Gawecka’s and... Zbigniew Jasiewicz's Questions]. Lud, 103, 371-413. DOI: http://dx.doi.org/10.12775/lud103.2019.03


Lubaś, Marcin. 2019. “Dokument myśli otwartej. Studia polskie Józefa Obrębskiego a rozważania o grupach etnicznych i stosunkach narodowościowych w polskiej etnologii i socjologii” [A document of open thought: Józef Obrębski’s studies on the Polesie region and
debates on ethnic groups and nationality relations in Polish ethology and sociology]. Sprawy Narodowościowe, 51, 1-20. DOI: https://doi.org/10.11649/sn.1895


Michalska, Małgorzata. 2018. “Działalność Towarzystwa Ludoznawczego we Lwowie w latach I wojny światowej i w okresie dwudziestolecia międzywojennego” [Activities of The Ethnological Society in Lviv during the First World War and in the interwar period]. Lud, 102, 101-122. DOI: http://dx.doi.org/10.12775/lud102.2018.03


https://doi.org/10.4467/254395379EPT.18.009.11168


6.2.7. Portuguese Anthropology  
(sent by Patrícia Ferraz de Matos, HOAN Correspondent in Portugal)


6.2.8. Romanian Anthropology  
(sent by Alina Branda, HOAN Correspondent in Romania)


6.2.9. Russian and Ukrainian Anthropology  
(sent by Sergei Alymov, HOAN Correspondent in Russia)


Based on previously unpublished archival documents, the article focuses on an important episode in the history of visual anthropology – theoretical developments and practical experiences of Vladimir Bogoraz, associated with the development of ethnographic cinema in the USSR at the turn of the 1920–
Using the method of historical and cultural analysis and juxtaposing these documents with other relevant archival materials and thematic publications, I explore the scholarly and artistic qualities of Bogoraz’s film project that are of interest and importance to a wide range of disciplines in the humanities and social sciences. The presented materials from the archive of V. Bogoraz bring a double discovery: on the one hand, they uncover a history of interaction between ethnography and cinematography in the Soviet period; on the other hand, they expose an array of detailed theoretical, practical, and methodological recommendations for contemporary endeavors in the area of film research.


The article is drawn on Waldemar Jochelson’s 1985 field diaries which were kept during his fieldwork in the course of the Sibiryakov (Yakut) expedition. These field records are stored at the archive of the Institute of Oriental Manuscripts, Russian Academy of Sciences. I discuss the history of Jochelson’s field, as well as the formation of topics and methods of his fieldwork. His long-term field research in Siberia was a forced one, as Jochelson found himself in Siberian exile. He developed methods of ethnographic fieldwork on the basis of his personal life experience and self-education, working on scholarly programs. An important role in the success of Jochelson’s fieldwork was played by his acceptance among the Upper Kolyma Yukaghirs and his subsequent long-term residence among them and language learning. Jochelson’s field experience was shaped during the Sibiryakov expedition. As a result, he entered the later Jesup expedition as a seasoned well-trained field researcher. The article introduces a range of novel materials on scholarly reflexivity of the famous Russian ethnographer.


Examining the scientific work of Nadezhda Nikolaevna Ladygina-Kohts (1889–1963), the Soviet primate scientist and the pioneer of the study of animal intellect, also known as Nadie Kohts, this article focuses on her ideas about the cardinal, “qualitative” distinctions that exist between the human intellect and the intellect of the anthropoid apes. I argue that strengthening the human-animal boundary became an important tool in Ladygina’s polemics against the academic racism that linked the “inferior” human races to anthropoid apes – with the beginning of the war against Nazism, the threat of racism became an important incentive for her research. Analyzing Ladygina-Kohts’ post-WWII studies of the tool-making activity in chimpanzee, I emphasize its continuity with the work of the Dutch zoopsychologist Frederik J.J. Buysendijk and his school, and focus on the importance of her approach to the problem of human-animal boundaries, comparing her ideas with the perspective of the modern evolutionary synthesis.


Two objects from the Siberian collection of the Krakow Ethnographic Museum are discussed in the article – a women’s fur coat from deer fur and a hat from wolverine skin. In the course of the study, the name of the donor was found out – Isidor-Alexander Sobansky, a Polish rebel of 1863, exiled to Siberia. A previously unknown to specialists lithography by the Russian artist Vladimir Sverchkov was discovered; it depicts a woman’s hat and a fur coat similar to objects from the Sobansky collection. It is known that hats from wolverine skins were part of everyday clothes of Nenets women throughout the territory of the Nenets settlement. Sometimes they were worn by shamans. The article proves that until the beginning of the 20th century women’s fur coats of the Nenets of the Kaninsky peninsula were also worn in the Urals and in the lower Ob, having been brought there by brides. In addition, the article
touches on poorly studied topics of the Polish exile in Western Siberia and the depiction of the Nenets in the works of Russian and foreign artists.


The article discusses the developmental concept of the Ethnographic museum of Kazan University in the context of development of ethnographic knowledge. Particular attention is paid to the stages of formation of the ethnographic collection, the specifics of formation of collections and aspects of reorganization of museum structures. The authors highlighted the problems that the museum collection faced in the period under review: the lack of interested ethnographers and planned museum work. However, it was concluded that functioning of the Ethnographic museum in the XIX century contributed to accumulation of a large diverse collection, which provided support for the educational process and scientific research at Kazan University later. Over almost a hundred-year history, the ethnographic collection of Kazan University changed its affiliation several times, ending up in funds of various structural divisions, and, in fact, never became a museum. The profile of an ethnographic unit was often defined by the scientific interests of its head. Thus, this collection was formed not as a result of a planned, purposeful replenishment, but rather spontaneously, largely due to various gifts to the university, and therefore, most of the museum’s ethnographic exhibits came from regions that were far from the “small motherland”.


The article is devoted to the history of ethnological research at the Institute of Language, Literature and History of the Karelian Scientific Center of the Russian Academy of Sciences and is dedicated to its 90th anniversary. It identifies the main areas of ethnological research, the most important achievements and their practical application. The first attempts to create an ethnographic field in ILLH were undertaken in the early 1930s. However, in those years, any study and propaganda of national cultures were regarded as manifestation of nationalism. At the end of the 1950s, the first ethnographic research group was created at ILLH, which worked until the mid-1960s. New ethnographers and the first ethnosociologists appeared in the 1970s. The 1980s were the most favorable period for the development of academic ethnographic research, when an independent sector of ethnology was established in ILLH. The post-perestroika period was characterized by an increase in public interest in publications about national traditions of the peoples of Karelia and by emigration and departure of some employees of the ethnological sector to governmental institutions. The undoubted achievements of the first decade of the XXI century include publication of individual fundamental works and participation in projects of the Institute of Ethnology. The main factors that influenced the development of ethnological research in the academic science of Karelia were the socio-political and economic situation in the country, the dominant orientations in the central ethnological institutions of Russia and the nature of the Karelian Territory as a multinational and border region.


The article is dedicated to Mikhail Nikolaevich Guboglo – a famous scientist, professor, who is one of the founders of Russian ethn-sociology and Gagauz ethnology. The article analyzes the practical values of his new ethn-sociological methods and approaches in the context of Gagauz studies. It is noted that he studied not only the ethnogenesis of the Gagauz people, but also their everyday culture and lifestyles. The article examines the approach he developed to investigate the identities of the Gagauzes, the social functions of their everyday life in the post-war and other periods in the system of ethnological
knowledge. The author argues that the biographical and autobiographical method he used allowed him to trace the fate of various elements of the socio-normative culture of the Gagauz people. The main areas of M.N. Guboglo’s contribution to Moldavian ethnology and Gagauz studies are revealed. According to his idea and under his leadership, a number of large-scale projects were successfully implemented: Russian-Moldavian symposia were held, collective monographs were published in the prestigious series “Peoples and Cultures”, collections were printed, etc. Thanks to his efforts, a powerful impetus was given to Moldovan ethnology, and interdisciplinary research intensified. It is emphasized that he made an invaluable contribution to the development of Moldavian Gagauz studies. It is concluded that in the first decade of the 21st century, Gagauz studies transformed from descriptive ethnography to analytical ethnology.


The article is devoted to the 100th anniversary of Yu. V. Bromley, who headed the academic Institute of Ethnography for more than 20 years. In order to assess the period in the history of Russian ethnology, when its development was led by Yu. V. Bromley, the author analyses ethnographic science and the priority tasks it was facing at the time when Bromley became the Director of the Institute. These were, first of all, problems of studying ethnographic modernity, as well as the need to update the theoretical base of ethnography. The leading ethnographers acknowledged the seriousness and scale of these tasks, but the methods for solving them were not developed. The article assesses the contribution the academician made to the development of science in the USSR, as well as the entire period of 1960-80 in Russian ethnology. The article analyzes the theory of ethnos proposed by Yu. V. Bromley, the development of the categorical apparatus of ethnological science and methods for the study of ethnographic modernity. During the leadership of Yu. V. Bromley, the Institute of Ethnography introduced serious and positive changes in these areas of ethnological knowledge. The author argues that that was a very fruitful period in the history of ethnological knowledge in the USSR.


In this article, dedicated to the memory of Yu. V. Bromley and to the 100th anniversary of his birth, the author tracks the ways of penetration of the theory of ethnos developed by the scientist in the 80-s of the XX century. This is done by resorting to personal memories and the genre of auto-ethnography in general. In particular, the focus of the article is on individual figures or centers of the European scientific world that showed interest in these developments and contributed to their popularization. The author highlights those historical, social, cultural, political, and ideological realities in Europe and the world that provoked interest in certain categories and concepts of the theory of ethnos and made them especially important for responding the challenges of time. Among these realities are the rise of regionalism, democratization and radicalization of the European climate, the intensification of the struggle of linguistic, cultural, religious minorities for their rights, the phenomenon of mass awakening of identity, the development of the concept of “Nations without States”, the adoption of the European Charter for regional or minority languages (1992), the process of implementing first changes in the legislation of European countries in respect to ethnic minorities, etc.


From the standpoint of economic anthropology, the Northwest Coast of America is a reference case of a prestige economy. However, when applied to the theory of social evolution, there is still a debate about the stadial status of the communities inhabiting it, carefully placing them between local groups and chiefdoms. The reason for this lies in the “combination of the incongruous.” Thus, starting with Boas
(1898), potlatch is often seen as an analogy to banking and lending. But, as you know, such a system of gift exchange developed here in isolation from market relations and, to some extent, even prevented their introduction during the colonial period. A fully developed institution of slavery did not lead to the complication of society toward the emergence of a state. Of particular interest is the question of the fate of ranks (classes) on the Northwest Coast after its integration into Euro-American society. The prevailing opinion about the complete lumpenization of both the social grassroots and the former political elites simplifies the situation. According to our data, the latter, for example, is the origin of the Khanty dynasty—modern political leaders and renowned Kwakwaka'wakw artists with solid incomes and reputation in White society. Over the decades, all these questions have been posed and resolved by Russian and American anthropologists in the face of tough competition between political systems after passing through an era of formulating antagonistic approaches and international discussions about inequality, with no opportunities for convergence being found.


In the Leningrad of 1932–1933, two events took place in the academic world that would play an important role in the history of Soviet ethnography, museum construction and religious studies: the opening of the Museum of the History of Religion and the reorganization of the Museum of Anthropology and Ethnography of the Academy of Sciences. At that time, the Academy of Sciences considered it a priority to establish research institutes on the basis of academic museums. If a small collective of the new Museum of the History of Religion, headed by its director Vladimir Bogoras, welcomed such an undertaking, then the reform of the Museum of Anthropology and Ethnography, its merger with the Institute for the Study of the Peoples of the USSR and the creation of the Institute of Ethnography of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR on their basis was quite painful for many MAE staff and led to the layoff or change in the status of the employees. The article publishes drawings and texts found in the Photo Library of the State Museum of the History of Religion, in the St Petersburg branch of the RAS Archive, and in the Department of Manuscripts of the Russian National Library, reflecting these events in a satirical form. The author presents cartoons from the wall newspaper of the Museum of the History of Religion (1932–1933), depicting Vladimir Bogoras, an ironic note by Bogoras himself about the participation of scientific workers in the exhibition work, as well as a poem by Eugeny Kagarov’s “The Revised Iliad”, which satirically presents personnel changes at the Museum of Anthropology and Ethnography in 1933. The author of the article notes the importance of the discovered satirical works as a source that, like memoirs and letters, reflects subjective impressions and demonstrates a personal attitude to what is happening. In the article, these documents are commented on in detail, showing their importance for the study of the history of the Leningrad community of ethnographers and historians of religion in the early 1930s.

See also 6.3. North American Anthropology (Kuznetsov, 2020a, 2020b).

6.3. North American Anthropological Traditions (USA and Canada)
(sent by Sergei Kan, HOAN Correspondent in the United States; and Sergei Alymov, HOAN Correspondent in Russia)


Born in Culdesac, ID, Archie Phinney, a Nez Percé, was the first Native American to receive an undergraduate degree from the University of Kansas. He collaborated with prominent Smithsonian anthropologists J.N.B. Hewitt and T. Michelson as well as the great Franz Boas; visited Leningrad after being invited by Vladimir Bogoras in the context of an academic exchange program; defended his candidate thesis at the Institute of Anthropology, Archeology and Ethnography (MAE); and returned to serve as an Indian agent in different reservations in the USA. The USSR scholarship of Phinney fell on a difficult yet crucial period in the history of Soviet ethnography, when it was not yet completely closed and remained receptive to the influences of Boas’ School. Through Phinney and other American researchers like him, who visited the Soviet Union at that time, the Soviet practice of “indigenization” had a reverse effect on J. Collier’s liberal Indian New Deal. Phinney collaborated with the Bureau of Indian Affairs, when the latter was on the Indian Commissioner’s post. Today, Phinney’s figure again attracts interest after some oblivion. The department of anthropology at the University of Idaho, Moscow, occupies a building named in his honor. The scope of the paper is based on the Boas Paper
collection — his correspondence with Phinney, Bogoras, Averkieva, Barton and others, stored at the American Philosophical Society, Philadelphia. The analyzed materials, representing the general atmosphere in the 1930s Soviet academic community, are still little-known to the Russian-speaking reader.


Young, Adrian. 2020. “Putting Anthropology in Its (Hospitable) Place: Harry Shapiro’s Fieldwork on Pitcairn Island, 1934-1935.” History and Anthropology. Published online.

6.3.1. “What’s New from Regna Darnell”

Regna Darnell kindly shares with HOAN Members her latest writings, including her forthcoming volume on The History of Anthropology:

In this groundbreaking paradigmatic statement, Regna Darnell reworks five decades of research and publication in the history of anthropology. Her rereading of anthropology's complex histories invites readers to trace a palimpsest of cross-reference across disciplines, audiences, national traditions, and changing societal climates in a challenge to the paradox of purported objectivity that has long relegated HOA to a static form of minimal relevance to evolving contemporary practice.

As an actor deeply engaged in many of the anthropological developments she traces, Darnell wields her personal experience to broaden the scope of HOA. As a linguistic and cultural anthropologist trained across anthropology's traditional subdisciplines, she shares experiences that shed light on past events as ongoing social relationships in everyday life. As an ethnographer of North American Indigenous peoples committed to returning archival materials collected by Franz Boas, Edward Sapir and other forbears to contemporary descendants of their consultants through Digital Knowledge Sharing, restoring local control over access and dissemination of materials, and building research capacity in communities. This repurposing of archival documents intersects with and enriches knowledge still held by elders and knowledge keepers. The anthropologist or linguist takes direction from these collaborations to support community goals of cultural and linguistic revitalization. Indigenous Knowledge shares many principles of the new HOA, contributing to the enrichment of anthropology and related disciplines.

Reflexivity is the new HOA's *sine qua non*. Each chapter operates in multiple frameworks across time and space. There can never be a single history because each observer speaks from personal experience. **To expect multiple histories is to listen attentively to how observers frame their actions when the outcome of ongoing events is not yet known.** The outcome seen in retrospect loses its aura of inevitability as the standpoint of successive and contemporary actors in the same institutional frame changes over time and is remembered also differently by historians of anthropology over time in response to changes in both academic and public life. Revision of any paradigm is inevitable, but the method of disciplinary history offers an analytic tool for the critique of society that is grounded in an ethics of engagement.

Darnell’s new releases include her contribution to a forthcoming collective volume on Indigenous Languages and the archive:


See HOAN resource: [HOAN_Newsletter_19k-2021_Darnell_News](https://www.nebraskapress.unl.edu/nebraska/9781496224330/)

See also 6.6. General Histories of Anthropology/Theory and Method (Darnell 2022; Graham, Holmes, McDonald and Darnell 2021); and 6.6.1. *Histories of Anthropology Annual.*
6.4 Latin American Anthropological Traditions

6.4.1 Brazilian Anthropology
(sent by Peter Schröder, HOAN Correspondent in Brazil)


Sanjad, Nelson. R. 2019. “Nimuendajú, a Senhorita Doutora e os “etnógrafos berlinenses”. Rede de conhecimento e espaços de circulação na configuração da etnologia alemã na Amazônia no início do século XX” [Nimuendajú, Miss Doctor and the “ethnographers from Berlin”. Networks of Knowledge and Spaces of Circulation in the Configuration of German ethnology in the Amazon region at the beginning of the 20th century], Asclepio, 71 (2). (https://doi.org/10.3989/asclepio.2019.14) [abstract in English]


6.5. Collections, Museums, Restitution
(sent by Han F. Vermeulen, Member of HOAN Advisory Board, Christine Laurière, HOAN Correspondent in France, Ivan Grkeš, HOAN Correspondent in Croatia; Sergei Kan, HOAN Correspondent in the United States; and Dmitriy Arzyutov, HOAN Correspondent for Arctic and Siberian Studies)

https://books.openedition.org/irhis/6622?lang=en


HOAN resource:
HOAN_Newsletter_191-2021_Kuper_Phillips_Hicks_Review


“Milko Cepelić – ‘Out of love for our Croatian people’”. Now available in English, the online edition of this exhibition celebrates the 100th anniversary of Cepelić’s death and donation of his collection of textile and embroidery to the Ethnographic Museum 1920-2020. Link to the exhibition


6.6. General Histories of Anthropology / Theory and Method
(sent by Sergei Alymov, HOAN Correspondent in Russia; and Regna Darnell, Member of HOAN)


An interview with George Marcus, distinguished professor of anthropology at the University of California, Irvine, focuses on the concept of multi-sited ethnography and discusses an array of questions ranging from the origin of the concept and its place in the discourses of the 1990s to its transformations in the disciplinary context of the 2000s, the changing conditions of ethnographic fieldwork, and the key issues in the concept's applicability in the design of contemporary anthropological research projects.


6.6.1. Histories of Anthropology Annual


Volume 14, *Centering the Margins of Anthropology’s History*, focuses on the conscious recognition of margins and suggests it is time to bring the margins to the center, both in terms of a changing theoretical openness and a supporting body of scholarship—if not to problematize the very dichotomy of center and margins itself. https://www.nebraskapress.unl.edu/nebraska/9781496225535/

See Flyer with 40% save code/HOAN resource: HOAN_Newsletter_19m-2021_Darnell_Gleach HOAA14_Book

6.7. Other Subjects
(sent by Filip Wróblewski, HOAN Correspondent in Poland; Georgios Agelopoulos, HOAN Correspondent in Greece; and Dmitry Arzyutov, HOAN Correspondent for Arctic and Siberian Studies)


6.8. **BEROSE International Encyclopaedia of the Histories of Anthropology**

www.berose.fr

The BEROSE Newsletter of December 2020 includes articles on:

- **Afro-Brazilian Congresses in the 1930s** (by Mariana Ramos de Morais), **Anthropology of the South American Lowlands** (by Isabelle Combès, Lorena Córdoba and Diego Villar), **Oracy Nogueira** (Maria Laura Viveiros de Castro Cavalcanti), **Frank Cancian** (by Francesco Faeta), **Jean Cuisenier** (by Gérard Collomb, and Bénédicte Rolland-Villemot), **Franz Boas** (by Herbert S. Lewis), **Gérard Althabe** (by Monique Selim, and Bernard Traimond), **Cuban and Haitian anthropology** (by Kali Argyriadis and Maud Laëthier), **Leo Frobenius** (by Richard Kuba), **Luís da Câmara Cascudo** (by José Reginaldo Santos Gonçalves), **Maurice Leenhardt** (André Mary), **Adolf Ellegard Jensen** (by Sophia Thubauville), **Rüdiger Bilden** (by Maria Lúcia G. Pallares-Burke), **Ernest Gellner** (by John A. Hall)

See the PDF of the BEROSE Newsletter of December 2021 giving access to all articles/ HOAN resource: HOAN_Newsletter_19n-202012_BEROSE_Newsletter
The BEROSE Newsletter of March 2021 includes articles on:

- **Ruth Landes** (by Jamie Lee Andreson and Sally Cole), **Arnold van Gennep** (by Christine Laurière), **Lorenzo Dow Turner** (by Alcione M. Amos), **Anthropology and Law in Colonial India** (by Julie Marquet), **Archaeological Museums in Colombia** (by Daniel García Roldan), **Adam Ferguson** (by Robert Launay), **Thales de Azevedo** (by Antonio Sérgio Guimarães), the journal **Ethnologie française** (by Martine Segalen), and **Dutch-French research collaboration** (by Denis Monnerie and Jos D.M. Platenkamp).

See the PDF of the BEROSE Newsletter of March 2021 giving access to all articles/ HOAN resource: [HOAN_Newsletter_19o-202103_BEROSE_Newsletter](#)

Selected from the BEROSE Newsletter of March 2021, here is our last **coup de cœur**:


Lorenzo Dow Turner (1890-1972) was the first African American linguist. His work had an impact well beyond the field of linguistics, and became important in African American history, Afro-Brazilian cultural history, transatlantic history, the area of Creole Studies, and anthropology.

The next BEROSE Newsletter will be released by the end of June 2021. To subscribe to the BEROSE quarterly Newsletter, enter your email address here: [https://listes.huma-num.fr/wws/subscribe/newsletter-berose](#)

---

Detail from the frontispiece of Edward B. Tylor’s *Anahuac: Or Mexico and the Mexicans, Ancient and Modern*, 1861.