

# SCIENCE

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MSS. intended for publication and books etc. intended  
for review should be sent to the Editor of SCIENCE, Garri-  
son-Hudson, N. Y.

## THE HISTORY OF ANTHROPOLOGY.\*

I HAVE been asked to speak on the history  
of anthropology. The task that has been  
allotted to me is so vast and the time at my

\* Address at the International Congress of Arts  
and Science, St. Louis, September, 1904.

disposal is so short, that it will be impos-  
sible to do justice to the work of the minds  
that have made anthropology what it is. It  
would even be futile to characterize the  
work of the greatest among the contributors  
to our science. All that I can undertake to  
do is to discuss the general conditions of  
scientific thought that have given rise to  
anthropology.

Viewing my task from this standpoint,  
you will pardon me if I do not first attempt  
to define what anthropology ought to be,  
and with what subjects it ought to deal, but  
if I take my cue rather from what it is,  
and how it has developed.

Before I enter into my subject I will say  
that the speculative anthropology of the  
18th and of the early part of the 19th cen-  
tury is distinct in its scope and method  
from the science which is called anthropol-  
ogy at the present time and is not included  
in our discussion.

At the present time anthropologists oc-  
cupy themselves with problems relating to  
the physical and mental life of mankind as  
found in varying forms of society, from  
the earliest times up to the present period,  
and in all parts of the world. Their re-  
searches bear upon the form and functions  
of the body as well as upon all kinds of  
manifestations of mental life. Accord-  
ingly, the subject matter of anthropology  
is partly a branch of biology, partly a  
branch of the mental sciences. Among the  
mental phenomena language, invention, art,  
religion, social organization and law have  
received particular attention. Among an-  
thropologists of our time we find a consid-