

9-1-1941

The Status of Anthropology in Chile

Donald Brand

Follow this and additional works at: https://digitalrepository.unm.edu/nm_anthropologist

Recommended Citation

Brand, Donald. "The Status of Anthropology in Chile." *New Mexico Anthropologist* 5, 3 (1941): 55-71.
https://digitalrepository.unm.edu/nm_anthropologist/vol5/iss3/3

This Article is brought to you for free and open access by the Anthropology at UNM Digital Repository. It has been accepted for inclusion in New Mexico Anthropologist by an authorized editor of UNM Digital Repository. For more information, please contact disc@unm.edu.

THE STATUS OF ANTHROPOLOGY IN CHILE

By DONALD D. BRAND

Chile recognizes the existence of Anthropology, but has no formally trained anthropologists, and has no chairs or departments of Anthropology. Due to the existence of archaeologic material pertaining to a number of the higher middle American cultures in northern Chile, and the existence of aboriginal populations in Araucanía and Fuegia, both Chileans and foreigners have long carried on desultory investigations in archaeology, ethnology, linguistics, and physical anthropology. This work has been highly sporadic in time, spotted in areal distribution, and uneven in quantity, quality, and content subject.

COLONIAL PERIOD

Europeans first saw Chile in 1520 when Magellan passed through the straits bearing his name, and Pigafetta¹ noted down observations concerning Patagonian Indians (not in present Chilean area, however). Chilean Indians were first encountered² in 1535-36 by Almagro and his men who descended into northern Chile from Peru and Bolivia by way of northwestern Argentina and across the Andes to Copiapó. Valdivia invaded via Tarapacá and Atacama and conquered Chile, 1540-1553; and later expeditions extended Spanish knowledge of Chile down to the Straits of Magellan before the end of the century.³ The bulk of interest (administrative, missionary, and scientific) was devoted to the Araucanians of central Chile throughout the period of Spanish occupation (1540-1826). Anthropology was represented only in the by-products of missionary work (scattered notes of ethnographic value, and grammars and dictionaries), of a few natural history expeditions (collections of artifacts and crania for museums, and random ethnographic, linguistic and somatic observations), and from raiding voyages of the English, Dutch, and French.

EARLY REPUBLICAN, 1818-1880

During the first half of the republican era (ca. 1818-1880), non-Spaniards were for the first time allowed considerable freedom of movement; the study of man had become established in Western Europe as an accepted scientific discipline; and visiting foreigners and colonists from Western Europe brought new interests and techniques. Epochal events were the voyages of H. M. S. *Beagle* and *Adventure* (1828-1836), with varied anthropologic notes collected (chiefly on the

1. Antonio Pigafetta (ca. 1480- ?): *Il viaggio fatto dagli Spagnuoli attorno al mondo*, Venice 1534, issued in French in Paris, 1525.

2. Alakaluf, undoubtedly in Chilean territory, were seen by members of Fray J. García Joffre de Loaysa's expedition in 1526. Cf. M. F. de Navarrete: *Colección de los viajes y descubrimientos*, vol. 5, Madrid, 1837, and G. F. de Oviedo y Valdez: *Historia general y natural de las Indias*, vol. 2, in edition published, 4 vols., Madrid, 1851-55.

3. Consult historical works cited elsewhere in this volume.

Fuegians and Chilotes) by Fitz-Roy, King, Darwin, and others, and the travels of the German naturalist von Tschudi at about the same period in what is now northern Chile. It must be kept in mind that it was not until the 1880s that Chile obtained title to the present national territory north of 24° S. Lat. and south of about 46° S. Lat. Darwin especially can be thought of as the Alexander von Humboldt of southern South America.

During this period the bulk of archaeologic observations were made by German, Slav, and French naturalists (chiefly geologists and botanists) who visited what is now northern Chile. Many of these became honored Chilean citizens, e.g., Claudio Gay, R. A. and B. Philippi, F. Fonck, I. Domeyko, and L. Darapsky. Franciscan and Capuchin missionaries contributed linguistic and ethnographic material from Araucanía; and various missionaries and naturalists (chiefly foreign) provided linguistic, ethnographic, and somatic data from Patagonia and Fuegia.

MODERN 1880-

The modern period can be said to have begun in the 1880's. By this time Chile had fully expanded areally, the War of the Pacific and the Araucanian wars were over, and native and naturalized Chileans were busily exploring and exploiting the new lands. Although two universities and a national museum were in existence, no formal recognition was yet to be given anthropology for many years. Archaeology, as elsewhere over most of the world, was confined to "pothunting," chiefly near La Serena, Taltal, Calama, and Arica, for local amusement and to collect material for "cabinet" museums. Linguistics consisted of the making of grammars and dictionaries. Ethnology comprised mainly the collecting of folklore items, and observations by amateurs. Physical anthropology was little more than craniology and the taking of a few gross measurements and observations by physicians.

Outstanding developments were the coming of such men as Latcham, Lenz, Schuller, and P. de Augusta; the historical writings of Barros Arana, Medina, Guevara, Lara, and Amunátegui y Solar; and the varied work of such as Oyarzún, Cañas Pinochet, and Echeverría y Reyes. German Capuchins with good training were given the Araucanian Prefecture in 1901, and Salesian missionaries entered the Patagonian (1879) and Fuegian (1886) fields. The South American Missionary Society and the Franciscans had been working in Fuegia and western Patagonia since about the middle of the nineteenth century. A number of important English, French, Italian-Argentinian, American, Belgian, and Swedish expeditions visited Patagonia and Fuegia, especially between 1879 and 1909.

In the first two decades of the twentieth century, Chile and Chileans began to recognize Anthropology as such. Max Uhle, the great German archaeologist, was brought in (1912-1919) to fill a chair in the Universidad de Chile (which he never occupied) and to carry on archaeologic investigations. It was Uhle who first did scien-

tific⁴ excavating in Chile (chiefly the Tacna and Arica area, but also Calama, Pisagua, Taltal, Antofagasta, Atacama, etc.). His collections formed the basis of the new Museo de Etnología y Antropología. Most of the good archaeologic work since has been done by Latcham in north Chile and Oliver Schneider in Araucanía, and the recent work of Junius Bird in Fuegia and of Lothrop and Bird in north Chile.

About 1915, Martin Gusinde, S. V. D., came to Chile, became curator of the Museo de Etnología y Antropología, held a professorship of anthropology, did some field work (1916) among the Araucanians, and carried out (in four field trips, 1918-1924) investigations among the Fuegians which has led to the best series of monographs yet issued on South American Indian groups (only the volumes on the Ona and Yahgan have appeared as yet). Gusinde also introduced the teachings and theories of the Schmidt-Graebner-Koppers-Foy, et al. group (Kulturkreis) into Chile, where its leading exponent is now A. Oyarzún. Latcham, as early as 1908, revolutionized Chilean thinking about pre-historic cultural sequences and the rôle of Inca civilization in Chilean development. Barros Arana (1874 and 1884) and Medina (1882) had pontificated that the only high culture present in Chile had been the Incan—of comparatively late introduction (ca. 1315-1450). Guevara (1898, 1925) was a disciple of Barros Arana. Linguistics, especially of the Araucanian, was placed on sound philologic ground by Lenz (1893, 1895), P. de Augusta (1903, 1910), and Schuller (1906). Father John Cooper (1917) contributed an outstanding synthetic and bibliographic study on the Fuegians, despite the fact that it was a library job done in the United States. Another great compilation was that by Dr. Antonio Cojazzi, S. S., (1911) based chiefly on the investigations of the Salesian missionaries. The Bridges (father and sons) had compiled a large amount of ethnographic and linguistic material on the Fuegians, which began as early as 1858.

1920-1940

During the past twenty years the tempo of work and interest has, if anything, increased. In 1919 the Universidad de Concepción (the third Chilean university) was founded. Here is carried on (Sociedad de Biología de Concepción, 1927-) the bulk of physical anthropologic work now being done in Chile, under the guidance of Karl Otto Henckel, Alexander Lipschütz, and Carlos Oliver Schneider. In 1928 Richard E. Latcham, versatile savant and Chile's leading archaeologist and general anthropologist, was placed in charge of Chile's oldest museum—the Museo Nacional de Historia Natural. In 1934 a chair of American Prehistory was organized in the Instituto Pedagógico (a dependency of the Universidad de Chile); and a similar chair has been established at the Universidad de Concepción. However, only survey courses are offered in either institution, and it is impossible for a stu-

4. Unless we accept the excavations in 1904 by E. Sénéchal de la Grange at Calama.

dent to get professional training in anthropology anywhere in Chile. A summer school was established at the Universidad de Chile in 1936 where popular courses are offered in Anthropology. In 1939 a reorganization took place in two of the national museums in Santiago and Dr. Aureliano Oyarzún N., physician, historian, archaeologist, and ethnologist, was placed in charge of the Museo Histórico Nacional de Chile (combined Museo de Etnología y Antropología and Museo Histórico Nacional).

Considerable recent field work has been done in northern and southern Chile. S. K. Lothrop conducted an ethnologic investigation in Tierra del Fuego, 1924-25, for the Museum of the American Indian, Heye Foundation, during which a slight amount of excavation was done. In 1932-33, Junius Bird and, 1934-37, Bird and his wife, carried out stratigraphic excavations for the American Museum of Natural History in Tierra del Fuego and Patagonia which provided much new data on cultural sequences. R. E. Latham resumed work in northern Chile that he had commenced even before Uhle worked there, and especially in 1935 excavated extensively in the Río Loa basin. Lothrop collected among the Araucanians for the Museum of the American Indian in 1929 and 1930, and also excavated in the north, especially near La Serena. In 1935 an international expedition studied the effects of high elevation on man and other animals in northern Chile. Throughout the recent years such investigators as Oyarzún, Looser, Oliver Schneider, Bullock, Henckel, et al., have been busy with the archaeology and physical anthropology of central Chile. Also, north Chile has been grouped with south coastal Peru as one of the areas under study by a party (W. D. Strong, Gordon Willey, Junius Bird) under sponsorship of the Institute of Andean Research. Bird has been conducting stratigraphic work from Arica to Taltal.

Outstanding recent publications have been:

- 1922 Max UHLE: *Fundamentos étnicos y arqueología de Arica y Tacna*. Quito. [1st edition, 1919.]
- 1922 R. E. LATCHAM: "Los animales domésticos de la América Precolombiana," *Publicaciones del Museo de Etnología y Antropología de Chile*, t. III, pp. 1-199.
- 1922-23 Arturo FUENTES RABE: *Tierra del Fuego*. 2 vols., Valdivia.
- 1923 P. Alberto María de AGOSTINI. *I miei viaggi nella Terra del Fuoco*. Torino. [German edition, Leipzig 1924; Spanish, Buenos Aires 1929.]
- 1924 P. Maggiorino BORGATELLO: *Nella Terra del Fuoco*. Torino.
- 1924 R. E. LATCHAM: "La organización social y las creencias religiosas de los antiguos araucanos," *Publicaciones del Museo de Etnología y Antropología de Chile*, t. III, pp. 245-868.
- 1925-27 Tomás GUEVARA: *Historia de Chile: Chile prehispánico*. 2 vols., Santiago.
- 1928 Samuel Kirkland LOTHROP: "The Indians of Tierra del Fuego," *Contributions from the Museum of the American Indian, Heye Foundation*, Vol. X.

- 1928 R. E. LATCHAM: *La Prehistoria Chilena*. Santiago.
- 1928 R. E. LATCHAM: *La alfarería indígena chilena*. Santiago.
- 1929 R. E. LATCHAM and A. OYARZÚN: *Album de tejidos y alfarería*. Santiago.
- 1930 P. E. Wilhelm de MOESBACH: *Vida y costumbres de los indígenas araucanos en la segunda mitad del siglo XIX*. Santiago.
- 1931 Martin GUSINDE: *Die Feuerland Indianer. Ergebnisse meiner vier Forschungsreisen in den Jahren 1918 bis 1924. Vol. I: Die Selk'nam*. Mödling-bei-Wien.
- 1932 S. K. LOTHROP: "Aboriginal Navigation off the West Coast of South America," *Journal of the Royal Anthropological Institute*, Vol. LXII, pp. 229-256.
- 1932 Carlos OLIVER SCHNEIDER: *Los indios de Chile. Lo que actualmente se sabe de ellos*. Concepción.
- 1934 Fray Félix José de AUGUSTA: *Lecturas Araucanas*. Valdivia. [2nd edition.]
- 1936 R. E. LATCHAM: *La agricultura precolombiana en Chile y los países vecinos*. Santiago.
- 1937 Frau Elisabeth GERDTS-RUPP: *Magische Vorstellungen und Bräuche der Araukaner in Spiegel spanischer Quellen seit der Conquista*. Hamburg.
- 1937 Martin GUSINDE: *Die Feuerland Indianer. Vol. II: Die Yamana*. [Vol. III *Die Halakwülup*, has not appeared as yet.]
- 1938 Junius BIRD: "Antiquity and Migrations of the Early Inhabitants of Patagonia," *Geographical Review*, vol. 28, pp. 250-275. [Also articles 1934 *Geographical Review*, 1937 *Science*, 1938 *Natural History*.]
- 1938 Georgette & Jacques SOUSTELLE: *Folklore chilien*. Paris.
- 1938 R. E. LATCHAM: *Arqueología de la Región Atacameña*. Santiago.
- 1939 P. Emile HOUSSE: *Une épopée indienne*. Paris.
- 1941 P. A. M. de AGOSTINI: *Andes patagónicas*. Buenos Aires.

DISCIPLINARY AND REGIONAL DEVELOPMENTS

Anthropology in Chile, by and large, is a science developed in its museum and field phases. There is essentially no academic instruction, and certainly no instruction for students wishing to enter the field professionally. Most of the current workers were trained originally in law, medicine, biological sciences, or theology. Nonetheless, one may divide the large field of anthropologic investigations into the fields of ethnology, linguistics, archaeology, and physical anthropology, which is about the order of the attention devoted to each. Again, Chile itself can be divided regionally into: northern desert Chile, central Chile (essentially the Río Copiapó or the Río Coquimbo to the Río Bio-Bío), Araucanía, and southern Chile. Most Chilean archaeologic work, and little but archaeologic, has been done in northern Chile. Central Chile (the area containing all the important cities, museums, and universities) yields a comparatively uninteresting archaeology, and is more fit for sociologic than ethnologic studies. Araucanía is the most fruitful area for investigations in all branches of the anthropologic sciences.

Southern Chile (land of the Alakaluf, Yahgan, and Ona) practically has ceased as an area for ethnologic and linguistic studies, since the Ona are almost extinct, there are fewer than twenty Yahgan remaining, and the number of Alakaluf and Chono remaining in the West Patagonian area is variously estimated between 80 and 400 individuals.

In the article, "A Brief History of Araucanian Studies" (this volume, No. 2), the status of investigations in that area has been discussed sufficiently. Investigations in southern Chile have been summarized very adequately in the works of Cojazzi (1911), Cooper (1917), Fuentes Rabe (1922-23), Agostini (1923), Borgatello (1924), Lothrop (1928), Gusinde (1931, 1937), and Bird (1934, 1937, 1938). It might be mentioned here that the famous British anthropologist, Sir Baldwin Spencer (1860-1929), died July 14, 1929, while on Hoste Island, in Fuegia. Little has been done in central Chile excepting short studies in history, archaeology, and folklore, which have been reported in brief papers by Oyarzún, Looser, et al. The archaeologically attractive north Chilean area deserves a brief account, both because of its interesting material and because it is too little known among North American anthropologists.

NORTH CHILE

The Spaniards—missionaries, soldiers, and others—commented occasionally upon the peoples and ruins of what is now northern Chile (the area between ca. 18° and 24° S. Lat. was Peruvian and Bolivian until 1883), but little impression was made upon the outside world until the travel observations of Charles Darwin (in area 1835; published 1839), William Bollaert (in the area 1825, 1854; published 1860), and Johann Jakob von Tschudi (in the area ca. 1840 and 1858; published 1846 and 1866-69) were made known. During the remainder of the nineteenth century local "pothunting" went on apace, and few anthropologic data were revealed excepting in the geographic, historical, and natural historic writings of such as T. Sutcliffe (1841), S. Conchali (1849), R. A. Philippi (1860), P. L. Cuadra (1868), A. Cañas Pinochet (1884), A. Bertrand (1885), G. E. Billingham (1886), John Ball (1887), S. Muñoz (1894), F. J. San Román (1896), L. Joaquín Morales O. (1897), and L. Darapsky (1900).

Linguistics had a brief flurry over some thirty years through the investigations and writings of such as T. H. Moore (1877), L. Darapsky (1889), F. J. San Román (1890), B. Maglio (1890), A. Echeverría y Reyes (1890), D. Barros Grez (1894), Vaisse, Hoyos, and Echeverría y Reyes (1895), and R. R. Schuller (1909). This was concerned chiefly with the nearly extinct Atacameña or Kunza language, and with the extinct Diaguita-Calchaquí or Kakana language. Very little attention has been paid, linguistically or ethnographically, to the Chango remnants, or to the Aymará (Colla), Quechua and Atacameña speaking peoples in the northeastern highland area.

The first decade of the twentieth century saw the beginnings of archaeologic and physical anthropologic work by other than local amateurs. Two Argentine-Italian anthropologists, Juan B. Ambrosetti (1865-1917) and Salvador Debenedetti (1884-1930), began to work the Atacama-Jujuy area. The Count G. de Créqui-Montfort and E. Sénéchal de la Grange expedition, carried out excavations in the Río Loa area and elsewhere, 1903-04. Oswald H. Evans made small collections and excavations near Taltal. R. E. Latcham (1869-) at this time began to write on the physical anthropology and archaeology, while living near Coquimbo. In part, Latcham made use of the measurements by local physicians, such as Dr. Luis Vergara Flores of Tocopilla, and Dr. Luis Solas, who had become interested in the craniology of human remains found at such prehistoric sites as Quillagua and Chiu-Chiu. The second decade was occupied mainly by the excavations of Friederich Max Uhle (1856-), who worked in northern Chile from 1912-1919. Uhle's work actually laid the systematic foundations of archaeology in northern Chile. During the past twenty years Latcham has carried on the bulk of archaeologic investigations, and his book of 1938 constitutes the most comprehensive and definitive publication to date on the archaeology of the Atacameña region. Other recent workers meriting mention are Augusto Capdeville (Taltal area) S. K. Lothrop (1892-) in the Taltal and La Serena areas, Aikins near Turi, Horacio Espoz near Copiapó, and Junius Bird (1907-). There are numerous local collectors, many with good private collections, such as N. Cassanova, Enrique Ernesto Gigoux, and F. L. Cornely.

Some of the classic and a number of the better recent works on the anthropology of northern Chile are listed herewith, in chronologic order. Anyone interested in a basic bibliography for the archaeology of the Atacameña region should consult Latcham 1938.

Johann Jakob von TSCHUDI (1818-1889): *Peru. Reiseskizzen aus den Jahren 1838-42*. 2 vols., St. Gallen, 1846. [Translated into several languages.]

William BOLLAERT (1807-1876): *Antiquarian, Ethnological and Other Researches in New Granada, Ecuador, Perú and Chile*. London, 1860.

Rodolfo A. PHILIPPI (1808-1904): *Viaje al Desierto de Atacama*. Halle, 1860. [German edition, Halle, 1860; Chilean, Santiago, 1863.]

Johann Jakob von TSCHUDI: *Reisen durch Süd-Amerika*, vol. 5, Leipzig, 1869.

Emilio F. VAISSE (1860-1935), Félix Segundo HOYOS, and Aníbal ECHEVERRÍA REYES: "Glósario de la lengua Atacameña," *Anales de la Universidad de Chile*, 1895.

L. DARAPSKY (1857- ?): *Das Departement Taltal*. 2 vols., Berlin, 1900.

R. E. LATCHAM: "Notes on Some Ancient Chilean Skulls and Other Remains," *Journal of the Royal Anthropological Institute*, Vol. XXXIV, pp. 234-254, 1904.

Albert PLAGEMANN (1858-?): *Ueber die chilenischen "Pintados."*

- Stuttgart, 1906. [Appendix to Vol. 2 of the Proceedings of the International Congress of Americanists, Stuttgart, 1904.]
- Éric BOMAN: *Antiquités de la Région Andine de la République Argentine et du Désert d'Atacama*. 2 vols., Paris, 1908.
- R. E. LATCHAM: "Hasta dónde alcanzó el dominio efectivo de los Incas en Chile," *Revista Chilena de Historia Natural*, Año XII, pp. 178-199, 1908.
- R. R. SCHULLER (1873-): *Vocabularios y nuevos materiales para el estudio de la lengua de los Indios Likán-Antai (Atacameña)-Calchaquí*. Santiago, 1908.
- R. E. LATCHAM: "Anthropología Chilena," *Revista del Museo de La Plata*, t. XVI, pp. 241-319, 1909.
- Ricardo E. LATCHAM: "Los changos de las costas de Chile," *Anales de la Universidad de Chile*, t. CXXVI, pp. 377-439, 1910.
- Aureliano OYARZÚN (1860-): "Contribución al estudio de la influencia de la civilización peruana sobre los aborígenes de Chile," *Boletín del Museo Nacional*, t. III, 1910.
- Pedro P. CANALES: "Los cementarios indígenas en la costa del Pacífico," *Actas del XVII Congreso Internacional de Americanistas*, pp. 273-297. Buenos Aires, 1912.
- Manuel M. MAGALLANES: "El camino del Inca," *Revista Chilena de Historia y Geografía*, t. III, 1912.
- Joaquín SANTA CRUZ: "Los Indígenas del Norte de Chile antes de la conquista española," *Revista Chilena de Historia y Geografía*, t. VII, pp. 38-88, 1913.
- Max UHLE: *Los Aborígenes de Arica*. Santiago, 1917.
- Max UHLE: *Fundamentos étnicos y arqueología de Arica y Tacna*. Quito, 1919. [2nd edition 1922.]
- Augusto CAPDEVILLE: "Notas acerca de la arqueología de Taltal," *Boletín de la Academia Nacional de Historia*, Quito, 1922, 1923.
- Isaiah BOWMAN (1878-): *Desert Trails of Atacama*. New York, 1924.
- Leon STRUBE: *Arte rupestre en Sudamérica, con especial descripción de los petroglifos de la provincia de Coquimbo, Chile*. Concepción, 1926.
- Walter KNOCHE (1881-): "Zur Verbreitung der Changos in Chile," *Verhandlungen des Deutschen Wissenschaftlichen Vereins zu Santiago de Chile*, n. s., t. I, pp. 16-33, 1931.
- Arturo POSNANSKY (1874-): *Antropología y Sociología de las razas interandinas y de las regiones adyacentes*. La Paz, 1937.
- R. E. LATCHAM: *Arqueología de la Región Atacameña*. Santiago, 1938.
- : "La edad de piedra en Taltal," *Boletín del Museo Nacional*, t. XVII, 1939.

MUSEUMS

The oldest existing museum in Chile is the Museo Nacional de Historia Natural, of which R. E. Latcham has been director since 1928. The largest and most general anthropologic collections in Chile are to be found in this museum. The only other important museums are the Museo Histórico Nacional, of which Dr. A. Oyarzún has been director since its reorganization in 1939, and the Museo [de Historia Natural y de Etnología] de Concepción, with Dr. Carlos Oliver

Schneider as director. There exist many minor museums of varying quality and ownership. There follows a list showing name, location, date of founding, sponsorship, director, general contents, and publications, where known. Outstanding sources for anthropological material are marked with an asterisk.

MUSEO NACIONAL DE HISTORIA NATURAL DE CHILE. Santiago. [1813-]1830- . National. R. E. Latcham, 1928- . Natural history, archaeology, ethnology of all Chile and Easter Island.

**Boletín del Museo Nacional*, 1908- .

Anales, 1891-1910. Appeared in 4 sections, including *Etnología*.

MUSEO HISTÓRICO NACIONAL DE CHILE. Santiago. Reorganized, 1939, from Museo Histórico Nacional (founded, 1911) and Museo de Etnología y Antropología (founded ca. 1915 by Uhle). National. Dr. Aureliano Oyarzún, 1939- . Ethnology, archaeology, history; collections by Uhle, Gusinde, et al.

**Publicaciones del Museo de Etnología y Antropología*, 1916-1929. *Revista del Museo Histórico Nacional de Chile*, 1939- .

MUSEO [DE HISTORIA NATURAL Y DE ETNOLOGÍA] DE CONCEPCIÓN. Concepción, 1902- . Affiliated with Universidad de Concepción. Dr. Carlos Oliver Schneider. Natural history, archaeology, ethnology of central Chile and Araucanía. *Publicaciones*, 1923- , *Memorias* (sporadic), *Comunicaciones*, 1936- .

MUSEO DE HISTORIA NATURAL. Valparaíso [1878-], 1897- . Local. Director ———. Natural history, archaeology.

**Revista Chilena de Historia Natural*, 1897- . (See Instituto de Zoología.)

MUSEO INDÍGENA DE LA SOCIEDAD DE ARQUEOLOGÍA "Dr. Francisco Fonck." Viña del Mar. Local. Secretario, Señor Javier Guerrero. Archaeology of north central Chile; collections from Quilpue, etc.

MUSEO DE "EL VERGEL." Angol, 1923- . Methodist mission and agricultural school. Mr. Dillman S. Bullock, 1923- . Archaeology, natural history of Araucanía.

MUSEO ARAUCANO DE TEMUCO. Temuco. Señor Hugo Gunkel. Ethnology, archaeology, natural history of Araucanía.

MUSEO REJIONAL "MAYORINO BORGATELLO." Punta Arenas. Salesian missionaries. Director ———. Ethnology of Fuegia.

MUSEO DE GUALPEN. Gualpen.

MUSEO DEL SEMINARIO DE LA SERENA. La Serena.

UNIVERSITIES, SOCIETIES, ACADEMIES, ETC.

In addition to the publications of the three large museums, there are a number of other important media for anthropological articles. The most important of all Chilean publications for the anthropologist is the *Anales de la Universidad de Chile*. The other great sources are the *Revista Chilena de Historia y Geografía*, and the *Revista Chilena de Historia Natural*. The most important publications are marked with an asterisk in the following list of institutions (other than museums) of some interest to the anthropologist.

ACADEMIA CHILENA DE CIENCIAS NATURALES. Santiago, 1926- . *Archivos*.

- BIBLIOTECA NACIONAL. Santiago, 1813- .
 **Revista de bibliografía chilena y extranjera*, 1913-1918.
 **Revista chilena bibliográfica*, 1927-1930; continued as *Boletín*, época 2, 1930-
- CAJA DE COLONIZACIÓN AGRÍCOLA.
Tierra Chilena, 1939- .
- CENTRO DE ESTUDIANTES DE HISTORIA Y GEOGRAFÍA DEL INSTITUTO PEDAGÓGICO. Santiago.
Clio, 1933- .
- COMISIÓN CHILENA DE COOPERACIÓN INTELECTUAL. Santiago.
Boletín Bimestral, 1937- .
- DEUTSCHEN WISSENSCHAFTLICHEN VEREIN ZU SANTIAGO. Santiago, 1885- .
 **Verhandlungen*, 1885-1920; n. s. 1931- .
- DIRECCIÓN GENERAL DE BIBLIOTECAS, ARCHIVOS Y MUSEOS.
Memoria.
- DIRECCIÓN GENERAL DE ESTADÍSTICA. Santiago.
Revista, 1928- , *Anuario Estadístico de Chile*, 1848-1927, continued as *Estadística Chilena Anual*, 1928- .
- INSPECCIÓN GENERAL DE TIERRAS I COLONIZACIÓN.
Memoria, ? -1907, continued as *Memoria de la Inspección General de Colonización e Inmigración*.
- INSTITUTO DE ZOOLOGÍA GENERAL Y SISTEMÁTICA. Santiago, 1928- .
 **Revista Chilena de Historia Natural*, 1897- .. [See Museo de Historia Natural.]
- MINISTERIO DE AGRICULTURA. Santiago.
Boletín de los Servicios Agrícolas, 1925-1928.
Boletín del Ministerio de Agricultura, 1929- .
- OFICINA HIDROGRÁFICA. Valparaíso.
Anuario hidrográfica de la marina de Chile. 1874- .
- SOCIEDAD ARQUEOLÓGICA DE SANTIAGO. Santiago.
Revista, 1880.
- SOCIEDAD CHILENA DE HISTORIA Y GEOGRAFÍA, 1911- ,
 and ARCHIVO HISTÓRICO NACIONAL. Santiago.
 **Revista Chilena de Historia y Geografía*, 1911- .
- SOCIEDAD DE BIOLOGÍA DE CONCEPCIÓN. Concepción, 1927- .
 **Boletín*, 1927- .
- SOCIÉTÉ SCIENTIFIQUE DU CHILI. Santiago, 1891- .
 **Actes*, 1891-1909.
- UNIVERSIDAD DE CHILE. Santiago, 1843- .
 **Anales*, 1843- . This incorporates the *Revista de folklore chileno*, 1909-1918, of the Sociedad de Folklore Chileno.
 Facultad de Bellas Artes de la Universidad de Chile.
Revista de Arte, 1934- .
 Facultad de Filosofía y de las Ciencias de Educación de la Universidad de Chile.
 Sección Filología.
 **Anales*, 1935- .
 Instituto Pedagógico de la Universidad de Chile.
 Departamento de Historia y Geografía.
Publicaciones, 1930- .

UNIVERSIDAD CATÓLICA DE CHILE. Santiago, 1888- .

**Revista Universitaria*, 1915- .

UNIVERSIDAD DE CONCEPCIÓN. Concepción, 1919- .

Atenea, 1911-1919; n.s., 1924- .

Memoria, 1920- .

CONGRESSES, FOREIGN SOURCES, BIBLIOGRAPHIES

Chile has no equivalent of the American Anthropological Association. Papers on anthropologic subjects are given before local academies and societies and, if highly meritorious, may be published in the *Anales de la Universidad de Chile*. Occasionally there convenes the Congreso Científico General Chileno, which meets every few years in one or another of the leading Chilean cities. The various *Trabajos* of these scientific congresses usually contain anthropological material. The International Congress of Americanists never has been held in Chile. Although the 28th congress was scheduled for Santiago de Chile in 1941, it was postponed until the spring of 1942, and recently has been postponed indefinitely. A number of Chileans, however, have participated in the 17th (Buenos Aires, 1910), 20th (Rio de Janeiro, 1922), 25th (La Plata, 1932), and 27th (Lima, 1939) congresses. In 1908, Santiago was the seat of the IV° Congreso Científico Latino Americano (I° Pan Americano), which has been used in the numbering to make the Pan American Scientific Congress of 1940 in Washington the 8th. Numerous anthropologic papers were presented at the 1908 Congress. The Pan American Institute of Geography and History, at whose meetings many anthropological papers are presented, met (3rd) in Lima, 1941, is scheduled for Caracas, 1943, and has never yet convened in Chile.

Germans, Britishers, Frenchmen, Italians, Americans, Argentinians, and Swedes (in approximately that order) have been the foreigners who have contributed most to the anthropology of Chile—from Spanish colonial days to the present. The dominance of German work has been due in great part to the following factors: Roman Catholic missionaries (Jesuits and Franciscans of the colonial period, German Capuchins of the republican period, and the essentially German missionary Society of the Divine Word among whose members are numbered Gusinde and Koppers); transient scientific investigators from Poeppig and von Tschudi (Swiss German) to Schuller and Uhle; and an important immigration, beginning about 1850, which brought scientific men such as the Philippi brothers and Fonck, and which later served to provide contacts which brought in Steffen, Lenz, Knoche, Lipschütz (Latvian German), Henckel, et al. Because of S. V. D. control of the Anthropos Institut, *Anthropos* has been the leading German language periodical containing articles on Chilean anthropology.

From the eighteenth century on, Chile has been attractive to Britishers. However, of those who settled in Chile, Latcham was the first (as well as greatest) to work importantly in anthropology. The Jesuit Falkner (in Patagonia), and Gardiner, Bridges, Lawrence, and

Williams of the Anglican Church (in Fuegia) have been the chief British contributors among missionaries. Among transient investigators Fitzroy, Darwin, Coppinger, and Bollaert have been the leaders. Due primarily to Latcham's contributions, and papers deriving from missionary work and scientific expeditions in Fuegia, the *Journal of the Royal Anthropological Institute* has led British publications in the field of Chilean anthropology. The *South American Missionary Magazine* also is important.

A few French missionaries were present in colonial days, but the French religious contributed little until the recent period, e. g., Housse. Scientific expeditions, such as those of Frezier, d'Orbigny, the French Cape Horn expedition, and the Créqui-Montfort-Sénéchal de la Grange expedition in northern Chile, have provided the chief French contributions. Mention should be made of the French naturalist and historian, Gay, and the Araucanian "king," de Tounens. The *Journal de la Société des Americanists de Paris* has been the leading French organ in the Chilean field, due in part to Rivet's linguistic interests and attempts to prove trans-Pacific connections. It may be of interest to readers in the United States to know that this French journal is more widely subscribed for in South America than is any English language periodical in the anthropologic field [as of 1939].

From the days of Magellan and Pigafetta to the present, Italians have done the bulk of their work in Patagonia and Fuegia. Recent Italian investigations have derived mainly from the work of the Salesians (essentially Italians) such as Borgatello, Cojazzi, and Agostini, and from the Italian-Argentinian expedition to Patagonia and Fuegia. The *Bollettino Salesiano* is the most valuable Italian publication containing Chilean material.

Few Americans have contributed to Chilean studies, and practically all of these have been transient investigators, such as the members of the Wilkes Expedition, Gilliss and Smith of the United States Naval Astronomical Expedition of 1849-52, Bowman, Willis, McBride, Lothrop, and Bird. Bullock is the chief American resident and missionary to contribute in the Chilean field. Although Cooper's publications are important, he has not worked in the Chilean area, as was true also of such as Brinton and Chamberlain. The leading collections of archaeologic, ethnologic, and natural history material from Chile in the United States are in the Museum of the American Indian, Field Museum, National Museum, American Museum of Natural History, Peabody Museum, Harvard, and Peabody Museum, Salem, with some specialized natural history material at such institutions as Yale, American Academy of Natural Sciences, Harvard, and Stanford. The libraries with the most Chilean material are Library of Congress, Yale, Harvard, California, New York Public, and John Carter Brown. The publications of the Museum of the American Indian, Smithsonian Institution, and American Geographical Society have the greatest amount of Chilean anthropologic material.

Most of the Argentinians have been foreigners (chiefly Italians and Germans), both naturalized Argentinians and transients. Their studies have been mainly in Fuegia, Patagonia, and along the disputed cordilleran zone extending into the Puna de Atacama. Among the more important anthropologists who have worked in Chile or in the Chilean-Argentinian borderlands have been Ambrosetti, Benigar, Boman, Debenedetti, Frenguelli, ten Kate, Imbelloni, Lehmann-Nitsche, Metraux, Outes, Serrano, and Vignati. Chief institutions of publication have been the universities and museums at La Plata, Buenos Aires, Tucuman, and (1940-) Mendoza.

Swedes have conducted two important expeditions in Fuegia and Patagonia, among whose members may be mentioned Nordenskiöld and Skottsberg. Boman, a naturalized Argentinian, did outstanding work in the Puna de Atacama. *Ymer* is the Swedish publication containing the most anthropologic material on Chile.

In addition to the periodical and serial bibliographies of anthropologic and geographic material issued in Europe, the United States, Mexico, Peru, and Argentina, recourse should be had to the compilations by J. T. Medina (1897-1907), Anrique and Silva (1902), and Cooper (1917). In addition, specific anthropologic bibliographies have been published by Schuller (*Anales de la Universidad de Chile*, 1906-1907), Porter, (*Revista Chilena de Historia Natural*, 1906, and *Boletín del Museo Nacional*, 1911), and Latcham (*Revista de Bibliografía Chilena y Extranjera*, 1914-15, *Revista de Bibliografía Chilena*, 1927, etc.).

BIOGRAPHIES

There are no adequate biographical sources covering workers in Chilean anthropology. The conventional European and American "Who's Whos" contain only a few individuals. *Who's Who in Latin America*, 2nd ed., Stanford University, 1940, by P. A. Martin (+), lists only a few, despite the fact that Ricardo Donoso assisted. The *International Directory of Anthropologists*, 2nd ed., National Research Council, Washington, 1940, is even poorer. Latcham, de Augusta, Looser, Bullock, Englert, Gunckel, and Moesback were not mentioned; Oyarzún, Guevara (died 1935), and Oliver Schneider were carried only by name; and information was given concerning only K. O. Henckel, among investigators living in Chile. Somewhat more helpful is the *Chilean Who's Who (Quién es quién en Chile)*, Santiago, 1937. The Division of Intellectual Coöperation of the Pan American Union has available some typed lists of anthropologists in various Latin American countries which give names and addresses. These are neither complete nor completely trustworthy.

There follows a list of the more important contributors to Chilean anthropology during the past thirty years. Where known there have been given: religious affiliation, nationality, birth date and place, date of death, chief occupation or profession, listing in *Who's Who in Latin America*, 2nd ed. (WWLA) and *International Directory of Anthropol-*

- ogists*, 2nd ed. (IDA), and present location or institutional connection.
- P. Alberto María de AGOSTINI, S. S. (1883-). Italian Salesian missionary and explorer in Patagonia and Fuegia.
- Domingo AMUNÁTEGUI Y SOLAR. (Santiago, 1860-). Social historian. (WWLA). Santiago.
- P. Félix José de AUGUSTA, O. M. Cap. German Capuchin missionary and linguist among Araucanians. Valdivia.
- William Singer BARCLAY. (1871-). English transportation engineer, foreign trade expert, traveler. London.
- P. José María BEAUVOIR, S. S. Salesian missionary and linguist among Onas for some 20 years.
- Juan BENIGAR. (Zagreb, 1883-). Jugo-Slav Argentine engineer; historian and ethnographer; in Argentina, 1908- . Aluminé, Neuquén, Argentina.
- Junius Bouton BIRD. (Rye, N. Y., 1907-). American archaeologist. (IDA). American Museum of Natural History, and Institute of Andean Research.
- Eric BOMAN. (Falun, Sweden, 1867-1924). Swedish Argentinian archaeologist.
- P. Maggiorino BORGATELLO, S. S. Italian Salesian missionary in Fuegia.
- Isaiah BOWMAN. (Waterloo, Ontario, Canada, 1878-). American geographer. Johns Hopkins University.
- Lucas and William BRIDGES. Sons of the English missionary, Thomas Bridges, born in Argentine Fuegia. Pto. Harberton, Argentina.
- Rev. Dillman S. BULLOCK. American Methodist missionary, agronomist, ornithologist, and archaeologist, in Araucanía for most of past 34 years. Director of "El Vergel" Museum. Angol.
- Alejandro CAÑAS PINOCHET. Administrator who wrote on history, geography, linguistics, ethnography.
- P. Hippolyte Janvier CLAUDE JOSEPH. Missionary, entomologist, and linguist among Araucanians. Valdivia.
- Rev. Dr. Antonio COJAZZI, S. S. (1880-). Italian Salesian compiler of Fuegiana.
- Father John Montgomery COOPER. (Rockville, Md., 1881-). American anthropologist, bibliographer on Fuegia. (IDA). Catholic University of America.
- Dr. Roberto DABBENE. Argentinian who wrote on Feugian geography, ethnography, and somatology.
- Salvador DEBENEDETTI. (Avellaneda, 1884-1930). Argentine archaeologist, worked Calchaquí-Atacama area.
- Ricardo DONOSO NOVOA. (Talca, 1896-). Historian, director of National Archives, editor *Revista Chilena de Historia y Geografía*. (WWLA). Santiago.
- Dr. Israel DRAPKIN. Physician; writer on demography of Easter Island. Hospital San Luis, Santiago.
- Aníbal ECHEVERRÍA Y REYES. (1864- ?). Historian, philologist.
- P. Sebastian ENGLERT. Missionary, folklorist, philologist—Araucanía and Easter Island.
- Arturo FONTECILLA LARRAÍN. Professor and Dean, Facultad de Agronomía e Industrias, Universidad Católica de Chile. Santiago.

- Joaquín FRENGUELLI. (Rome, 1883-). Italian Argentine geologist and archaeologist. Universidad de La Plata. (IDA). La Plata.
- Arturo FUENTES RABE. Writer on Tierra del Fuego.
- Humberto FUENZALIDA. Geographer, Universidad de Chile. Santiago.
- Charles Wellington FURLONG. (Cambridge, Mass., 1874-). American artist, explorer, geographer, soldier. Cohasset, Mass.
- Luis GALDAMES GALDAMES. Historian, anthro-po-geographer, Universidad de Chile. (WWLA). Santiago.
- Carlos R. GALLARDO. Argentine student of the Onas. Buenos Aires.
- Elisabeth GERDTS-RUPP. (1888-). German compiler of Araucanian material.
- Tomás GUEVARA SILVA. (Curicó, 1865-1935). Leading historian of Araucanía. Founder of collections in Museo Araucano de Temuco.
- Hugo GUNCKEL L. Naturalist, director Museo Araucano de Temuco. Temuco.
- P. Martin GUSINDE, S. V. D. (Germany, 1886-). German anthropologist; formerly professor of anthropology, and curator Museo de Etnología y Antropología de Chile. (IDA). Anthropos Institut, Switzerland.
- Karl Otto HENCKEL. (Germany, 1899-). German anatomist and physical anthropologist, Universidad de Concepción, 1930- . (IDA).
- P. Rafael Emile HOUSSE. French missionary and ethnographer, lived 9 years in Araucanía.
- José IMBELLONI. (Lauria, Italy, 1885-). Italian Argentine anthropologist. (WWLA, IDA). Buenos Aires.
- Carlos ISAMITT. One of the first to study Araucanian music scientifically.
- Herman Frederik Carel ten KATE. (1858-1931). Dutch physical anthropologist and ethnographer, worked material from Argentine-Chilean borderlands.
- Walter KNOCHE. (Berlin, 1881-). German climatologist, plant geographer, ethnographer; to Chile, 1909.
- P. Wilhelm KOPPERS, S. V. D. (1886-). German anthropologist, in Fuegia with Gusinde. Anthropos Institut, Switzerland.
- Richard Edward LATCHAM. (Bristol, 1869-). English Chilean scientist; to Chile, 1888; director Museo Nacional de Historia Natural, 1928- ; leading anthropologist in Chile. (WWLA). Santiago.
- Fred LAWRENCE. English Argentinian, son of SAMS missionary, John Lawrence. Puerto Remolino, Argentina.
- Paul Adolf Robert LEHMANN-NITSCHKE. (Posen, 1872-1939). German ethnologist; held first chair of Anthropology in South America, Universidad de Buenos Aires, 1905-1930; in Argentina ca. 1897-1930.
- Heinrich Robert Rudolf LENZ. (Halle, 1863-1938). German Chilean philologist, folklorist; to Chile, 1890; founder of modern scientific linguistics in Chile, and a founder of Sociedad de Folklore Chileno.
- Dr. Alexander LIPSCHÜTZ. (Riga, 1883-). Latvian physiologist; to Chile, 1926. (WWLA). Universidad de Concepción.

- Gualterio LOOSER. Naturalist, archaeologist, ethnographer. President Academia de Ciencias Naturales de Chile. Santiago.
- Samuel Kirkland LOTHROP. (Milton, Mass., 1892-). American archaeologist, ethnologist. Work in Tierra del Fuego, Araucanía, north Chile for Museum of the American Indian. Peabody Museum, Harvard. (IDA). New York.
- George McCutcheon McBRIDE. (Benton, Kan., 1876-). American geographer. University of California at Los Angeles.
- Manuel Segundo MANQUILEF GONZÁLEZ. (1887-). Araucanian who wrote about his people; taught at Temuco under Guevara.
- Dr. Giuseppe MAZZINI. (Italy, 1873-). Italian physician, interested in Chilean and Peruvian ceramics. Lived in Chile for a time. Imola, Italy.
- José Toribio MEDINA ZAVALA. (Santiago, 1852-1930). Historian, and leading Latin American bibliographer.
- Alfred METRAUX. Cosmopolitan anthropologist, now with the Smithsonian Institution, Washington.
- P. Ernesto Wilhelm de MOESBACH, O. M. Cap. German Capuchin missionary, to Chile, 1920.
- Julio MONTEBRUNO LÓPEZ. (La Serena, 1871-). Geographer and historian, Universidad de Chile. (WWLA). Santiago.
- Carlos OLIVER SCHNEIDER. (Canelones, Uruguay, 1899-). Geologist and archaeologist; educated in Chile; in charge of Museo de Concepción, 1915- ; inspector general of museums of Chile. (WWLA). Universidad de Concepción.
- Félix Faustino OUTES. (Buenos Aires, 1878-1939). Argentine anthropologist.
- Dr. Aureliano OYARZÚN NAVARRO. (Dalcachue, 1860-). Physician, ethnographer, archaeologist; director Museo Histórico Nacional de Chile, 1939- . (WWLA). Santiago.
- Eugenio PEREIRA SALAS. (1904-). Historian, musicologist. Instituto Pedagógico. Santiago.
- Leopoldo PIZARRO L. Archaeologist; secretary Museo Histórico Nacional de Chile. Santiago.
- Arturo POSNANSKY. (Germany, 1874-). German Bolivian archaeologist. (WWLA). La Paz.
- Carlos Emilio PORTER. (Valparaíso, 1870-). Naturalist, founder and editor *Revista Chilena de Historia Natural*. Universidad de Chile and Universidad Católica de Chile. (WWLA). Santiago.
- Karl Friederich REICHE. (Dresden, 1860-1929). German botanist, plant geographer.
- Eulogio ROBLES RODRÍGUEZ. Folklorist, ethnographer; one-time "protector de indijenas" in Temuco.
- Antonio Manuel SANTA CRUZ. (Spain, 1910-). Ethnologist, working on library study of Chile. Catholic University of America. (IDA). Washington.
- Rudolf Robert SCHULLER (1873-). Cosmopolitan philologist and bibliographer, worked some years in Chile.
- Carl Johan Fredrik SKOTTSBERG. (1880-). Swedish botanist. Göteborgs Botaniska Trädgård.
- Georgette and Jacques SOUSTELLE. (Georgette, Tunis, 1909- ; Jacques, France, 1912-). French ethnologists and linguists. (IDA). Mexico.

- Hans STEFFEN. (1865-1936). German Chilean "Father" of scientific geography in Chile; at Universidad de Chile, 1889-1913.
- Luis THAYER OJEDA. (Caldera, 1877-). Social historian, librarian. (WWLA). Santiago.
- Friederich Max UHLE. (Dresden, 1856-). Cosmopolitan dean of archaeologists in Andean America; in Chile, 1912-19; founded Museo de Etnología y Antropología de Chile. (IDA). Lima.
- Agustín VENTURINO SOTOMAYOR. (Iquique, 1893-). Social historian.
- Milciades Alejo VIGNATI. (Buenos Aires, 1895-). Argentine anthropologist. (WWLA). Olivos, Buenos Aires, Argentina.
- Rev. John WILLIAMS. South American Missionary Society, Punta Arenas.

Many in the above list (especially Argentinians, or residents in Argentina, such as Agostini, Beauvoir, Benigar, Boman, L. and W. Bridges, Debenedetti, Frenguelli, Gallardo, Imbelloni, ten Kate, Lawrence, Lehmann-Nitsche, Metraux, Outes, and Vignati) have done little or no work in Chile proper, but they should be mentioned because of work in Argentine Fuegia, among the Argentine Araucanians, or in the northwest Argentine region of Atacameño and Diaguita archaeology. Others listed (such as Cojazzi, Cooper, Dabene, Gerdtz-Rupp, and G. and J. Soustelle) have done little or no actual field work pertaining to the anthropology of Chile and adjacent areas, but they have contributed through collecting and sifting material, compiling bibliographies,, etc. Some geographers (such as Bowman, Fuenzalida, McBride, Montebruno López, and Steffen) have been included because their writings include necessary background, or certain anthropologic material. A number of contemporary Chileans have not been listed because their known publications to date have been too brief or infrequent, e. g., Blanca Alvial Ibarra, F. L. Cornely, Julio Díaz Guerrero, C. A. Finsterbusch, Roberto Gajardo Tobar, Wilhelm Giese, Enrique Ernesto Gigoux, Abel Gutierrez A., Juan Ibáñez G., Ricardo Irrarrázaval, Tomás Lago, Eduardo Lude-mann, Carlos Mardones B., Miguel Méndez Guzmán, R. Muñoz Ribeck, Carlos Oportus Duran, José Perotti, Yolando Pino Saavedra, Otto Reszczynski R., Ester Rivadeneira, Alcibiades Santa Cruz. Oscar Soenksen G., Jorge Urrutia Blondel, and Jorge Weldt.

Any corrections of fact, and additions, will be gratefully received. If enough supplementary material is received, it will be published in a succeeding issue.