



Universiteit
Leiden
The Netherlands

Early history of ethnography and ethnology in the German enlightenment : anthropological discourse in Europe and Asia, 1710-1808

Vermeulen, H.F.

Citation

Vermeulen, H. F. (2008, November 12). *Early history of ethnography and ethnology in the German enlightenment : anthropological discourse in Europe and Asia, 1710-1808*. Retrieved from <https://hdl.handle.net/1887/13256>

Version: Corrected Publisher's Version

License: [Licence agreement concerning inclusion of doctoral thesis in the Institutional Repository of the University of Leiden](#)

Downloaded from: <https://hdl.handle.net/1887/13256>

Note: To cite this publication please use the final published version (if applicable).



Socio-cultural anthropology originated in the field in Siberia and was developed in academic centers in Göttingen and Vienna during the eighteenth century. German-speaking scholars invented and practiced a science of peoples designated as Völker-Beschreibung (1740), ethnographia (1767-71), Völkerkunde (1771-75), and ethnologia (1781-83). The German tradition influenced scholars in Russia, the Netherlands, Austria, Hungary, Switzerland, and Bohemia, as well as in France, the United States, and Great Britain. Historiography has largely ignored these developments. To correct this omission, the early actors are introduced and their work is placed in a historical, academic, and political context.

Early History of Ethnography and Ethnology in the German Enlightenment

Anthropological Discourse in Europe and Asia, 1710-1808