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Early life[edit] Born in Meriden, Connecticut to a family that had farmed there for five generations, Murdock spent many childhood hours working on the family farm and acquired a wide knowledge of traditional, non-mechanized, farming methods. He then attended Harvard Law School , but quit in his second year and took a long trip around the world. This trip, combined with his interest in traditional material culture, and perhaps a bit of inspiration from the popular Yale teacher A. Keller , prompted Murdock to study anthropology at Yale. In , he received his doctorate and continued at Yale as a faculty member and chair of the anthropology department. He advocates an empirical approach to anthropology, through the compilation of data from independent cultures, and then testing hypotheses by subjecting the data to the appropriate statistical tests. He also sees himself as a social scientist rather than more narrowly as an anthropologist, and is in constant dialogue with researchers in other disciplines. At Yale, he assembled a team of colleagues and employees in an effort to create a cross-cultural data set. After completing the handbooks, Murdock and his fellow officers were sent to the Pacific as military government officials, serving for nearly a year in the administration of occupied Okinawa. His PhD from the institution was in the field of Sociology, as Yale at that time did not yet have a Department of Anthropology. Murdock taught courses in physical anthropology. In , Yale established an anthropology department and hired Edward Sapir as the chairman. He taught at the University of Pittsburgh until his retirement in , at which point he moved to the Philadelphia area to be close to his son. Murdock and his wife had one child, Robert Douglas Murdock. He was born in and died in Before war struck, I was preoccupied with the routines of academic life at Yaleâ€”teaching and research with their modest rewards, departmental administration with its headaches, pleasant extra-curricular associations with my colleagues. The principal thrill was to observe and participate in the gradual upsurge by which Yale came to assume unquestioned leadership in the social sciences. On the advice of the intelligence experts of the Army and Navy I converted the Cross-Cultural Survey into a fact-gathering organization on the Japanese-held islands of the Pacific. Like so many of my colleagues I spent a good bit of my time running back and forth to Washington. Early in , when the military program in the Pacific began to accelerate, the Navy Department urged me to speed up the research of the Cross-Cultural Survey and made a very generous offer of financial support. Here for fifteen months I managed a research unit at Yale which assembled all available information on the Pacific islands held by the Japanese, operated a second unit at Columbia which organized the information into a series of nine handbooks, and gave a course on the Pacific to military government officers. The last handbook, on the Ryukyu Islands, was providentially published just when it was decided to invade Okinawa, and I was sent out to Hawaii to join the staff of the Tenth Army in planning that operation. The planning complete, I was sent out to Okinawa as a military government officer. My principal task was to organize an island-wide civilian council and to establish uniform local government throughout the area, during the course of which I organized and supervised two general elections. During this period my contacts were largely with the political, professional, and business leaders among the Okinawans. We stopped en route for three or four days each at Singapore, Colombo, and Cape Town, where we were welcomed by the residents and wined and dined by the Royal Navy. Having completed a circuit of the world, I rejoined my family on December 7. According to David H. Murdock was particularly antagonistic of Boasian cultural anthropology, which he considered to be aligned with communist thought. Murdock was not the only person in his field or at his university to cooperate with intelligence agencies. Yale University was especially known later as a breeding ground for employees of the agencies. Researchers in anthropology and foreign relations were often debriefed after foreign field trips see: Winks, Cloak and Gown: Scholars in the Secret War, â€” In , Murdock decided that his cross-cultural data set would be more valuable were it available to researchers at schools other

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than Yale. He approached the Social Science Research Council and obtained the funding to establish an inter-university organization, the Human Relations Area Files, with collections maintained at Yale University. Whiting Major works[edit] In 1937, Murdock published a list of every known culture, the Outline of World Cultures. In 1939, he published his first cross-cultural data set, the World Ethnographic Sample, consisting of cultures coded for 30 variables. In 1941, despite having no professional experience in Africa, Murdock published Africa: Its peoples and their culture history, a very useful reference book on African ethnic groups which also broke new ground in the analysis of prehistory, especially the domestication of plants. There is also a list of his other major works: Correlations of Matrilineal and Patrilineal Institutions. Studies in the Science of Society, New Haven: The University of Pittsburgh Press. Atlas of World Cultures. In 1944, he was instrumental in founding the Society For Cross-Cultural Research, a scholarly society composed primarily of anthropologists and psychologists. Whiting Between 1944 and 1947, he published installments of his Ethnographic Atlas in the journal Ethnology—a data set eventually containing almost 1,000 cultures coded for over 300 variables. In 1949, together with Douglas R. White, he developed the Standard Cross-Cultural Sample, consisting of a carefully selected set of well-documented cultures that today are coded for about 186 variables. Whiting At the end of his career, he felt "no hesitation in rejecting the validity and utility of the entire body of anthropological theory, including the bulk of my own work. Publication ended in 1954 owing to a lack of interest from the faculty of the Department of Anthropology at the University of Pittsburgh. Journal staff was released shortly thereafter, and offices were permanently repurposed [7]. Contributions[edit] Murdock is known most of all for his main sequence theory whose gist was spelled out by him initially as follows: Alteration in residence rules is followed by development or change in form of descent consistent with residence rules. Finally adaptive changes in kinship terminology follow Murdock

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Chapter 2 : George Murdock - Wikipedia

Excerpt from Twenty-Five Year Record, Class of Ninety-Three, Yale College: Including an Account of the Anniversary Reunion in June, By Saturday night there were thirty present, eleven more than at the same time five years before.

She was born on July 3, , in Rosemont, Pa. Alice grew up on the Main Line, but spent her summers in Cornwall. Her roots there ran deep; Scovilles arrived in Cornwall around the middle of the 18th century, and they have never left. An amateur naturalist, he wrote often about Cornwall wildlife and set some of his adventure books there. Alice graduated from Vassar and married Stuyvesant "Peter" Barry in Peter started out in law, but became a teacher. Despite other obligations, Alice was an adventurous traveler. She went alone to Versailles to oversee the funeral of a great-uncle, a trip she chronicled for the local newspaper. There she met Lech Walesa, who called her a friend of Poland. When she discovered a set of 17th-century Spanish documents in a trunk in the attic, she tracked their origins to the archives in Santa Fe, N. Arriving there to learn that the pages had been stolen from there a century earlier, Alice donated them to the state and wrote up the adventure in her column. For years she wrote a lively and popular column for the New Hope, Pa. She was a voracious reader, who liked reading Georges Simenon in French. Summers were spent in Cornwall, which Alice loved: She told stories about Mrs. The stories made her laugh with delight. Alice loved music, people, conversation and adventure. She played tennis until she was well into her 60s. She took a vast pleasure in laughter, and she viewed life as a series of opportunities for taking delight in the world. Gallant, funny, loving and indefatigable, with an extraordinary generosity of soul, she will be much missed. Ithaca Journal, October 23, Citation Details:

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Chapter 5 : Gerald Rathbone Facebook, Twitter & MySpace on PeekYou

Twenty-five year record, class of ninety-three, Yale College, View holdings at the UIUC Library | MARC xml Publisher: New Haven, Conn.: The Tuttle, Morehouse.

Chapter 6 : Prosper Johnson Wheeler () | WikiTree FREE Family Tree

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Sources for George Lyman Peck. 1 Connecticut: Vital Records (The Barbour Collection), , Waterbury, p. , Birth record for George Lyman Peck, New England Historic Genealogical Society (Online Database).