

Free epub Adolf bastian and the psychic unity of mankind the foundations of anthropology in nineteenth century germany Copy

the bristol doctor james cowles prichard 1786 1848 has enjoyed a glowing reputation late victorians regarded him as the founder of british anthropology and in the twentieth century he has been considered as a precursor of darwin nowadays his name is cited mainly in context of inquiries into the rise of racial theories prichard s own theoretical goal was simple the son of quaker parents he attempted to establish that the bible provided a correct account of the earliest history of humankind above all it was his aim to prove once and for all the doctrine of monogenesis the unitary origins of mankind he single handedly charted the waters of the pre victorian human sciences philology anthropology mythology biblical criticism the philosophy of the human mind comparative anatomy physiology and practical medicine prichard mastered subjects so diverse that his learning may be called truly universal his views have often been misrepresented however and his opposition to racial thinking in particular has been underestimated this book the first study dedicated exclusively to prichard explores his notions of man s place in nature and puts them in the context of contemporary european learning examines the phenomenon of human exhibitions in nineteenth century britain and considers how this legacy informs understandings of race and empire today adolf bastian mapped a programme for anthropological research in the nineteenth century which is still accepted in the international scholarly community today without the figure of its founder being known this is the first time that seminal pieces of the work of this much neglected scholar have been translated into english bastian had an impact directly and indirectly on geography psychology comparative religious studies and ethnology in the twentieth century victorian anthropology has been called an armchair practice distinct from the scientific discipline of the 20th century sera shriar argues that anthropology went through a process of innovation which built on bservational study and that nineteenth century anthropology laid the foundations for the field based science of today few ideas are as important and pervasive in the discourse of the twentieth century as the idea of culture yet culture christopher herbert contends is an idea laden from its inception with ambiguity and contradiction in culture and anomie christopher herbert conducts an inquiry into the historical emergence of the modern idea of culture that is at the same time an extended critical analysis of the perplexities and suppressed associations underlying our own exploitation of this term making wide reference to twentieth century anthropologists from malinowski and benedict to evans pritchard geertz and lévi strauss as well as to nineteenth century social theorists like tylor spencer mill and arnold herbert stresses the philosophically dubious unstable character that has clung to the culture idea and embarrassed its exponents even as it was developing into a central principle of interpretation in a series of detailed studies ranging from political economy to missionary ethnography mayhew and trollope s fiction herbert then focuses on the intellectual and historical circumstances that gave to culture the appearance of a secure category of scientific analysis despite its apparent logical incoherence what he describes is an intimate relationship between the idea of culture and its antithesis the myth or fantasy of a state of boundless human desire a conception that binds into a single tradition of thought such seemingly incompatible writers as john wesley who called this state original sin and durkheim who gave it its technical name in sociology anomie methodologically provocative and rich in unorthodox conclusions culture and anomie will be of interest not only to specialists in nineteenth century literature and intellectual history but also to readers across the wide range of fields in which the concept of culture plays a determining role this collection of papers draws on insights from social anthropology to illuminate historical material and presents a set of closely integrated studies on the inter connections between feminism and medical social and educational ideas in the nineteenth century throughout the book evidence from both the usa and uk shows that feminists had to operate in a restricting and complex social environment in which the concept of the lady and the ideal of the saintly mother defined the nineteenth century woman s cultural and physical world as an historical account of the exchange of duplicate specimens between anthropologists at the smithsonian institution and museums collectors and schools around the world in the late nineteenth century this book reveals connections between both well known museums and little known local institutions created through the exchange of museum objects it explores how anthropologists categorized some objects in their collections as duplicate specimens making them potential candidates for exchange this historical form of what museum professionals would now call deaccessioning considers the intellectual and technical requirement of classifying objects in museums and suggests that a deeper understanding of past museum practice can inform mission driven contemporary museum work hinduism flourished in the districts around poona in bombay to a far greater extent than in the rest of india hence the problems facing the british administrators of maharashtra were quite different from those confronting them in other parts of india the solutions they proposed and the policies which emerged determined the social changes which took place in the maharashtra in the nineteenth century this book analyses these changes by focussing on the rise of new social groups and the dissemination of new values and shows how these social groups and values interacted with the traditional order in maharashtra to create a stable regional society originally published in 1968 a searching account of nineteenth century salvage anthropology an effort to preserve the culture of vanishing indigenous peoples through dispossession of the very communities it was meant to protect in the late nineteenth century anthropologists linguists archaeologists and other chroniclers began amassing indigenous cultural objects crafts clothing images song recordings by the millions convinced that indigenous peoples were doomed to disappear collectors donated these objects to museums and universities that would preserve and exhibit them samuel redman dives into the archive to understand what the collectors deemed the tradition of the vanishing indian and what we can learn from the complex legacy of salvage anthropology the salvage catalog betrays a vision of native cultures clouded by racist assumptions a vision that had lasting consequences the collecting practice became an engine of the american museum and significantly shaped public education and preservation as well as popular ideas about indigenous cultures prophets and ghosts teases out the moral challenges inherent in the salvage project preservationists successfully maintained an important human inheritance sometimes through collaboration with indigenous people but collectors methods also included outright theft the resulting portrait of indigenous culture reinforced the public s confidence in the hierarchies of superiority and inferiority invented by scientific

racism today the same salvaged objects are sources of invaluable knowledge for researchers and museum visitors but the question of what should be done with such collections is nonetheless urgent redman interviews indigenous artists and curators who offer fresh perspectives on the history and impact of cultural salvage pointing to new ideas on how we might contend with a challenging inheritance an apparently nomadic diaspora nation of indian provenance the gypsies are present with notable frequency in germanic literatures from wolzogen and brentano to stifter keller storm raabe jensen saar and thomas mann against the background of the still officially unacknowledged romany holocaust saul analyses in a series of close interpretations the stations of the literary construction of the gypsy prior to the human disaster the book s synthesis of scholarship in cultural social and institutional history the history of ideas and literary history will appeal to the scholarly community across traditional disciplinary boundaries and will also serve as a valuable introduction for students from diverse fields first published in 2014 routledge is an imprint of taylor francis an informa company social anthropology explains and illustrates the methods of modern anthropology tracing its development from pre nineteenth century philosophical speculations and the empirical work of explorers missionaries and colonial servants up to the second half of the twentieth century first published in 1951 the issue at stake in this volume is the role of science as a way to fulfil a quest for knowledge a tool in the exploration of foreign lands a central paradigm in the discourse on and representations of otherness the interweaving of scientific and ideological discourses is not limited to the geopolitical frame of the british empire in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries but extends to the rise of the american empire as well the fields of research tackled are human and social sciences anthropology ethnography cartography phrenology which thrived during the period of imperial expansion racial theories couched in pseudo scientific discourse natural sciences as they are presented in specialised or popularised works in the press in travel narratives at the crossroads of science and literature in essays but also in literary texts contributors examine such issues as the plurality of scientific discourses their historicity the alienating dangers of reduction fragmentation and reification of the other the interaction between scientific discourse and literary discourse the way certain texts use scientific discourse to serve their imperialist views or conversely deconstruct and question them such approaches allow for the analysis of the link between knowledge and power as well as of the paradox of a scientific discourse which claims to seek the truth while at the same time both masking and revealing the political and economic stakes of anglo saxon imperialism the analysis of various types of discourse and or representation highlights the tension between science and ideology between scientific objectivity and propaganda and stresses the limits of an imperialist epistemology which has sometimes been questioned in more ambiguous or subversive texts margarita diaz andreu offers an innovative history of archaeology during the nineteenth century encompassing all its fields from the origins of humanity to the medieval period and all areas of the world the development of archaeology is placed within the framework of contemporary political events with a particular focus upon the ideologies of nationalism and imperialism diaz andreu examines a wide range of issues including the creation of institutions the conversion of the study of antiquities into a profession public memory changes in archaeological thought and practice and the effect on archaeology of racism religion the belief in progress hegemony and resistance over the course of the nineteenth century transatlantic intellectuals slowly revised theological anthropology or the doctrine of humanity seen in light of the divine gradually elite discourse deposed humanity from its lofty estate and centering it within a naturalistic account wherein likeness to animal fauna became the central evaluative lens durst argues that theological anthropologies across the disciplines increasingly shifted focus away from classic confessional themes such as the soul and the image of god and toward the methods of natural theology and intuitionism this occurred in the form of challenges to theology in biology phrenology transcendentalism anti theology christian socialism intuitionism and religious experience the human soul and human sinfulness also found a revised articulation in terms increasingly shaped by the cultural authority of science an ascendant subjective approach to human nature emerged whereby religious experiences not theological claims to truth assumed prominence as the central measures of religious life evolution is among the most central and most contested of ideas in the history of anthropology this book charts the fortunes of the idea from the mid nineteenth century to recent times by comparing biological historical and anthropological approaches to the study of human culture and social life it lays the foundation for their effective synthesis far ahead of its time when first published the book anticipates debates at the forefront of contemporary thinking revisiting the work after almost thirty years tim ingold offers a substantial new preface that describes how the book came to be written how it was received and its bearing on later developments unique in scope and breadth of theoretical vision evolution and social life cuts across the boundaries of natural science and the humanities to provide a major contribution both to the history of anthropological and social thought and to contemporary debate on the relationship between human nature culture and social life victorian anthropology has been derided as an armchair practice distinct from the scientific discipline of the twentieth century but the observational practices that characterized the study of human diversity developed from the established sciences of natural history geography and medicine sera shriar argues that anthropology at this time went through a process of innovation which built on scientifically grounded observational study far from being an evolutionary dead end nineteenth century anthropology laid the foundations for the field based science of anthropology today margarita diaz andreu offers an innovative history of archaeology during the nineteenth century encompassing all its fields from the origins of humanity to the medieval period and all areas of the world the development of archaeology is placed within the framework of contemporary political events with a particular focus upon the ideologies of nationalism and imperialism diaz andreu examines a wide range of issues including the creation of institutions the conversion of the study of antiquities into a profession public memory changes in archaeological thought and practice and the effect on archaeology of racism religion the belief in progress hegemony and resistance johann georg von hahn a nineteenth century austrian diplomat and explorer is generally considered to be the founder of albanian studies as a scholarly discipline it was he who first studied the balkan country and its people and who brought them to the attention of the academic world despite this acclaim his work has not been widely available in english until now in this volume robert elsie has translated hahn s most important works relating to his travels and studies in albania during the mid nineteenth century hahn s interests were broad but he was especially interested in the tribes of albania and kosovo and made several ethnographic studies of the cultures and traditions of the tribes he encountered on his travels including the kelmendi hoti and kastrati tribes this volume will be invaluable readers for scholars of balkan history and anthropology the concept of evolution is central in anthropology although the meaning of the term is open to debate this book examines the ways in which the idea of evolution has been handled in anthropology from the mid nineteenth century to the present and by comparing biological historical and anthropological approaches to the study of human culture and social life it lays the foundation for their effective synthesis

unique in its scope and breadth of theoretical vision and cutting across the boundaries of natural science and the humanities it is a major contribution both to the history of anthropological and social thought and to the contemporary debate on the relationship between human nature culture and social life in the early nineteenth century the profession of american anthropology emerged as european americans james fenimore cooper and henry rowe schoolcraft among others began to make a living by studying the indian less well known are the amerindians who at that time were writing and publishing ethnographic accounts of their own people by bringing to the fore this literature of autoethnography and revealing its role in the forming of anthropology as we know it this book searches out and shakes the foundations of american cultural studies scott michaelson shows cultural criticism to be at an impasse trapped by tradition even in its attempts to get beyond tradition with this dilemma in mind he takes us back to anthropology s nineteenth century roots to show us a network of nearly unknown amerindian anthropological writers david cusick jane johnston william apess ely s parker peter jones george copway and john rollin ridge working contemporaneously with the major white anthropologists who wrote on indian topics michaelson tests present day theses about difference in light of these amerindian voices and concludes that multiculturalism never will locate critical differences from western or white writing since these traditions are inextricably bound together the limits of multiculturalism is a first step in finding the proper anthropological grounds for questions about cultures in the americas and in coming to terms with the co invention of anthropology by amerindians with the fact that indian voices are lodged at the heart of anthropology with an afterword by theodore koditschek a number of important developments and discoveries across the british empire s imperial landscape during the nineteenth century invited new questions about human ancestry the rise of secularism and scientific naturalism new evidence such as skeletal and archaeological remains and european encounters with different people all over the world challenged the existing harmony between science and religion and threatened traditional biblical ideas about special creation and the timeline of human history advances in print culture and voyages of exploration also provided researchers with a wealth of material that contributed to their investigations into humanity s past historicizing humans takes a critical approach to nineteenth century human history as the contributors consider how these histories were shaped by the colonial world and for various scientific religious and sociopolitical purposes this volume highlights the underlying questions and shared assumptions that emerged as various human developmental theories competed for dominance throughout the british empire hinduism flourished in the districts around poona in bombay to a far greater extent than in the rest of india hence the problems facing the british administrators of maharashtra were quite different from those confronting them in other parts of india the solutions they proposed and the policies which emerged determined the social changes which took place in the maharashtra in the nineteenth century this book analyses these changes by focussing on the rise of new social groups and the dissemination of new values and shows how these social groups and values interacted with the traditional order in maharashtra to create a stable regional society originally published in 1968 this overview of the history of anthropological theory provides a comprehensive history from antiquity through to the twenty first century with a focus on the twentieth century and beyond unlike other volumes it also offers a four field introduction to theory as a stand alone text or used in conjunction with the companion volume readings for a history of anthropological theory erickson and murphy offer a comprehensive affordable and contemporary introduction to anthropological theory the third edition has been updated and fully revised throughout to closely parallel the presentation in the companion reader making it easier to use both books in tandem new original essays by contemporary theorists bring theories to life and portraits of important theorists make it a handsome volume sources and suggested readings have been updated and glossary definitions have been updated streamlined and standardized the ethical and ideological implications of cross cultural image making continue to stir debate among anthropologists film scholars and museum professionals this innovative book focuses on the contested origins of ethnographic film from the late nineteenth century to the 1920s vividly depicting the dynamic visual culture of the period as it collided with the emerging discipline of anthropology and the new technology of motion pictures featuring more than 100 illustrations the book examines museums of natural history world s fairs scientific and popular photography and the early filmmaking efforts of anthropologists and commercial producers to investigate how cinema came to assume the role of mediator of cultural difference at the beginning of the twentieth century this 1991 study deals with a specific set of institutions in nineteenth century athens relying on matrimonial contracts travellers accounts memoirs and popular literature the authors show how distinctive forms of marriage kinship and property transmission evolved in athens in the nineteenth century these forms then became a feature of wider greek society which continued into the twentieth century greece was the first post colonial modern nation state in europe whose national identity was created largely by peasants who had migrated to the city as athenian society became less agrarian a new mercantile group superseded and incorporated previous elites and went on to dominate and control the new resources of the nation state such groups developed their own more mobile systems of property transmission mostly in response to external pressures of a political and economic character this is a persuasive piece of detective work which has advanced our knowledge of modern greece it is a model for scholarship on the development of family and other intimate ideologies where nation states encroach upon local consciousness combining great learning interpretative originality analytical sensitivity and a charismatic prose style clifford geertz has produced a lasting body of work with influence throughout the humanities and social sciences and remains the foremost anthropologist in america his 1980 book negara analyzed the social organization of bali before it was colonized by the dutch in 1906 here geertz applied his widely influential method of cultural interpretation to the myths ceremonies rituals and symbols of a precolonial state he found that the nineteenth century balinese state defied easy conceptualization by the familiar models of political theory and the standard western approaches to understanding politics negara means country or seat of political authority in indonesian in bali geertz found negara to be a theatre state governed by rituals and symbols rather than by force the balinese state did not specialize in tyranny conquest or effective administration instead it emphasized spectacle the elaborate ceremonies and productions the state created were not means to political ends they were the ends themselves they were what the state was for power served pomp not pomp power geertz argued more forcefully in negara than in any of his other books for the fundamental importance of the culture of politics to a society much of geertz s previous work including his world famous essay on the balinese cockfight can be seen as leading up to the full portrait of the poetics of power that negara so vividly depicts is anthropology simply a continuation of colonial domination and cultural imperialism by other means or has it since its nineteenth century rebirth as a purportedly scientific discipline produced reliable knowledge about the cultures it studies is anthropology a mirror which reflects only the preoccupations of the western anthropologist or a window through which it is possible to see though not with the same eyes as their members other cultures deriving from the 2002

page barbour lectures delivered by the french anthropologist maurice godelier at the university of virginia and supplemented by additional lectures and articles by the author in and out of the west addresses a series of fundamental topics and issues in social anthropology including family kinship and the construction of the self he particularly emphasizes the strategic role of political religious relations in the construction of societies and social life godelier places social anthropology in its historical perspective with its origins in the west and more particularly colonialism while also arguing that it has to some extent transcended its origins achieving a measure of scientific objectivity and validity that cannot be reduced to a continuation of the colonial project a final chapter reflecting his experience as the first head of the science department of the new quai branly anthropological museum in paris discusses issues surrounding the presentation of nonwestern cultural artifacts to a western general public excerpt from views and reviews from the outlook of an anthropologist it was suggested to me from various sources that i should republish in book form articles which i had contributed at various times to periodical literature mainly to the nineteenth century and after and also to the quarterly review the contemporary review the daily graphic and graphic the daily chronicle and the westminster gazette the consent of the proprietors of these reviews and journals was very graciously accorded but on second thoughts though i retained the subjects and much of the substance of these essays i rewrote them completely bringing them up to a later date in their statistics and information revising my impressions in some instances and adding new matter including the substance of lectures delivered before german colonial societies in london and in germany about the publisher forgotten books publishes hundreds of thousands of rare and classic books find more at forgottenbooks.com this book is a reproduction of an important historical work forgotten books uses state of the art technology to digitally reconstruct the work preserving the original format whilst repairing imperfections present in the aged copy in rare cases an imperfection in the original such as a blemish or missing page may be replicated in our edition we do however repair the vast majority of imperfections successfully any imperfections that remain are intentionally left to preserve the state of such historical works this collection of essays covers the representation and practice of drinking a variety of beverages across eighteenth and nineteenth century britain and north america the case studies in this volume cover drinking culture from a variety of perspectives including literature history anthropology and the history of medicine this work has been selected by scholars as being culturally important and is part of the knowledge base of civilization as we know it this work is in the public domain in the united states of america and possibly other nations within the united states you may freely copy and distribute this work as no entity individual or corporate has a copyright on the body of the work scholars believe and we concur that this work is important enough to be preserved reproduced and made generally available to the public we appreciate your support of the preservation process and thank you for being an important part of keeping this knowledge alive and relevant annexation and the unhappy valley addresses the expansion and consolidation of british colonial power in the sindh region of south asia the book focuses on colonial direct rule rather than the more commonly studied indirect rule of south asia in a volume that brings together a wide range of disciplines art history sociology architecture cultural anthropology and environmental psychology irene cieraad presents a collection of articles that focuses on the practices and symbolism of domestic space in western society these essays go beyond the discussion of conventional issues such as aesthetics and social standing at home takes an in depth anthropological look at how different cultures use their homes as a visual model of the culture s social structure this work has been selected by scholars as being culturally important and is part of the knowledge base of civilization as we know it this work is in the public domain in the united states of america and possibly other nations within the united states you may freely copy and distribute this work as no entity individual or corporate has a copyright on the body of the work scholars believe and we concur that this work is important enough to be preserved reproduced and made generally available to the public to ensure a quality reading experience this work has been proofread and republished using a format that seamlessly blends the original graphical elements with text in an easy to read typeface we appreciate your support of the preservation process and thank you for being an important part of keeping this knowledge alive and relevant an inquiry into the history of the different conceptions of difference in the west from the sixteenth to early twentieth century it shows how the concept of the other was formed through the scope of christianity during the renaissance through the dichotomy of knowledge and ignorance during the enlightenment through a concept of civilization evolving from primitive to modern in the nineteenth century and through differences in culture in the twentieth century the concept of culture now such an important term within both the arts and the sciences is a legacy of the nineteenth century by closely analyzing writings by evolutionary scientists such as charles darwin alfred russell wallace and herbert spencer alongside those of literary figures including wordsworth coleridge arnold butler and gosse david amigoni shows how the modern concept of culture developed out of the interdisciplinary interactions between literature philosophy anthropology colonialism and in particular darwin s theories of evolution he goes on to explore the relationship between literature and evolutionary science by arguing that culture was seen less as a singular idea or concept and more as a field of debate and conflict this fascinating book includes much material on the history of evolutionary thought and its cultural impact and will be of interest to scholars of intellectual and scientific history as well as of literature prophets first emerged as significant figures among the nuer in the nineteenth century they fashioned the religious idiom of prophecy from a range of spiritual ideas and enunciated the social principles which broadened and sustained a moral community across political and ethnic boundaries douglas johnson argues that contrary to the standard anthropological interpretation the major prophets lasting contribution was their vision of peace not their role in war this textbook includes physical anthropology prehistory and social cultural anthropology for students of anthropology in indian universities this is a valuable textbook of anthropology which aims to serve all students of anthropology each of these parts deal with specific portion of the subject matter and corresponds to the major branches of anthropology the book offers has been written lucidly in simple language with plenty of examples it offers a blueprints for the subject anthropology as such as to satisfy the general readers also who are enthusiastic to know more and more man

James Cowles Prichard's Anthropology 2016-08-29

the bristol doctor james cowles prichard 1786 1848 has enjoyed a glowing reputation late victorians regarded him as the founder of british anthropology and in the twentieth century he has been considered as a precursor of darwin nowadays his name is cited mainly in context of inquiries into the rise of racial theories prichard s own theoretical goal was simple the son of quaker parents he attempted to establish that the bible provided a correct account of the earliest history of humankind above all it was his aim to prove once and for all the doctrine of monogenesis the unitary origins of mankind he single handedly charted the waters of the pre victorian human sciences philology anthropology mythology biblical criticism the philosophy of the human mind comparative anatomy physiology and practical medicine prichard mastered subjects so diverse that his learning may be called truly universal his views have often been misrepresented however and his opposition to racial thinking in particular has been underestimated this book the first study dedicated exclusively to prichard explores his notions of man s place in nature and puts them in the context of contemporary european learning

Peoples on Parade 2011-10-31

examines the phenomenon of human exhibitions in nineteenth century britain and considers how this legacy informs understandings of race and empire today

Adolf Bastian and the Psychic Unity of Mankind 1983

adolf bastian mapped a programme for anthropological research in the nineteenth century which is still accepted in the international scholarly community today without the figure of its founder being known this is the first time that seminal pieces of the work of this much neglected scholar have been translated into english bastian had an impact directly and indirectly on geography psychology comparative religious studies and ethnology in the twentieth century

The Making of British Anthropology, 1813-1871 2015-07-28

victorian anthropology has been called an armchair practice distinct from the scientific discipline of the 20th century sera shriar argues that anthropology went through a process of innovation which built on bservational study and that nineteenth century anthropology laid the foundations for the field based science of today

Culture and Anomie 1991-10-18

few ideas are as important and pervasive in the discourse of the twentieth century as the idea of culture yet culture christopher herbert contends is an idea laden from its inception with ambiguity and contradiction in culture and anomie christopher herbert conducts an inquiry into the historical emergence of the modern idea of culture that is at the same time an extended critical analysis of the perplexities and suppressed associations underlying our own exploitation of this term making wide reference to twentieth century anthropologists from malinowski and benedict to evans pritchard geertz and lévi strauss as well as to nineteenth century social theorists like tylor spencer mill and arnold herbert stresses the philosophically dubious unstable character that has clung to the culture idea and embarrassed its exponents even as it was developing into a central principle of interpretation in a series of detailed studies ranging from political economy to missionary ethnography mayhew and trollope s fiction herbert then focuses on the intellectual and historical circumstances that gave to culture the appearance of a secure category of scientific analysis despite its apparent logical incoherence what he describes is an intimate relationship between the idea of culture and its antithesis the myth or fantasy of a state of boundless human desire a conception that binds into a single tradition of thought such seemingly incompatible writers as john wesley who called this state original sin and durkheim who gave it its technical name in sociology anomie methodologically provocative and rich in unorthodox conclusions culture and anomie will be of interest not only to specialists in nineteenth century literature and intellectual history but also to readers across the wide range of fields in which the concept of culture plays a determining role

The Nineteenth-Century Woman 2013

this collection of papers draws on insights from social anthropology to illuminate historical material and presents a set of closely integrated studies on the inter connections between feminism and medical social and educational ideas in the nineteenth century throughout the book evidence from both the usa and uk shows that feminists had to operate in a restricting and complex social

environment in which the concept of the lady and the ideal of the saintly mother defined the nineteenth century woman's cultural and physical world

Exchanging Objects 2021-04-01

as an historical account of the exchange of duplicate specimens between anthropologists at the Smithsonian Institution and museums, collectors and schools around the world in the late nineteenth century, this book reveals connections between both well-known museums and little-known local institutions created through the exchange of museum objects. It explores how anthropologists categorized some objects in their collections as duplicate specimens, making them potential candidates for exchange. This historical form of what museum professionals would now call deaccessioning considers the intellectual and technical requirements of classifying objects in museums and suggests that a deeper understanding of past museum practice can inform mission-driven contemporary museum work.

Western India in the Nineteenth Century 2013-11-05

Hinduism flourished in the districts around Poona in Bombay to a far greater extent than in the rest of India. Hence the problems facing the British administrators of Maharashtra were quite different from those confronting them in other parts of India. The solutions they proposed and the policies which emerged determined the social changes which took place in Maharashtra in the nineteenth century. This book analyses these changes by focussing on the rise of new social groups and the dissemination of new values and shows how these social groups and values interacted with the traditional order in Maharashtra to create a stable regional society. Originally published in 1968.

Prophets and Ghosts 2021-10-26

A searching account of nineteenth-century salvage anthropology, an effort to preserve the culture of vanishing indigenous peoples through dispossession of the very communities it was meant to protect. In the late nineteenth century, anthropologists, linguists, archaeologists, and other chroniclers began amassing indigenous cultural objects: crafts, clothing, images, song recordings by the millions. Convinced that indigenous peoples were doomed to disappear, collectors donated these objects to museums and universities that would preserve and exhibit them. Samuel Redman dives into the archive to understand what the collectors deemed the tradition of the vanishing Indian and what we can learn from the complex legacy of salvage anthropology. The salvage catalog betrays a vision of native cultures clouded by racist assumptions, a vision that had lasting consequences. The collecting practice became an engine of the American museum and significantly shaped public education and preservation, as well as popular ideas about indigenous cultures. *Prophets and Ghosts* teases out the moral challenges inherent in the salvage project. Preservationists successfully maintained an important human inheritance, sometimes through collaboration with indigenous people, but collectors' methods also included outright theft. The resulting portrait of indigenous culture reinforced the public's confidence in the hierarchies of superiority and inferiority invented by scientific racism. Today, the same salvaged objects are sources of invaluable knowledge for researchers and museum visitors, but the question of what should be done with such collections is nonetheless urgent. Redman interviews indigenous artists and curators who offer fresh perspectives on the history and impact of cultural salvage, pointing to new ideas on how we might contend with a challenging inheritance.

Gypsies and Orientalism in German Literature and Anthropology of the Long Nineteenth Century 2007

An apparently nomadic diaspora nation of Indian provenance, the Gypsies are present with notable frequency in Germanic literatures from Wolzogen and Brentano to Stifter, Keller, Storm, Raabe, Jensen, Saar, and Thomas Mann. Against the background of the still officially unacknowledged Romany Holocaust, Saul analyses in a series of close interpretations the stations of the literary construction of the Gypsy prior to the human disaster. The book's synthesis of scholarship in cultural, social, and institutional history, the history of ideas, and literary history will appeal to the scholarly community across traditional disciplinary boundaries and will also serve as a valuable introduction for students from diverse fields.

Near Eastern Tribal Societies During the Nineteenth Century 2014-10-14

First published in 2014, Routledge is an imprint of Taylor & Francis, an Informa company.

Social Anthropology 2013-10-08

social anthropology explains and illustrates the methods of modern anthropology tracing its development from pre nineteenth century philosophical speculations and the empirical work of explorers missionaries and colonial servants up to the second half of the twentieth century first published in 1951

Social Anthropology 1952

the issue at stake in this volume is the role of science as a way to fulfil a quest for knowledge a tool in the exploration of foreign lands a central paradigm in the discourse on and representations of otherness the interweaving of scientific and ideological discourses is not limited to the geopolitical frame of the british empire in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries but extends to the rise of the american empire as well the fields of research tackled are human and social sciences anthropology ethnography cartography phrenology which thrived during the period of imperial expansion racial theories couched in pseudo scientific discourse natural sciences as they are presented in specialised or popularised works in the press in travel narratives at the crossroads of science and literature in essays but also in literary texts contributors examine such issues as the plurality of scientific discourses their historicity the alienating dangers of reduction fragmentation and reification of the other the interaction between scientific discourse and literary discourse the way certain texts use scientific discourse to serve their imperialist views or conversely deconstruct and question them such approaches allow for the analysis of the link between knowledge and power as well as of the paradox of a scientific discourse which claims to seek the truth while at the same time both masking and revealing the political and economic stakes of anglo saxon imperialism the analysis of various types of discourse and or representation highlights the tension between science and ideology between scientific objectivity and propaganda and stresses the limits of an imperialist epistemology which has sometimes been questioned in more ambiguous or subversive texts

Science and Empire in the Nineteenth Century 2010-10-12

margarita diaz andreu offers an innovative history of archaeology during the nineteenth century encompassing all its fields from the origins of humanity to the medieval period and all areas of the world the development of archaeology is placed within the framework of contemporary political events with a particular focus upon the ideologies of nationalism and imperialism diaz andreu examines a wide range of issues including the creation of institutions the conversion of the study of antiquities into a profession public memory changes in archaeological thought and practice and the effect on archaeology of racism religion the belief in progress hegemony and resistance

A World History of Nineteenth-Century Archaeology 2007-11-22

over the course of the nineteenth century transatlantic intellectuals slowly revised theological anthropology or the doctrine of humanity seen in light of the divine gradually elite discourse deposed humanity from its lofty estate and centering it within a naturalistic account wherein likeness to animal fauna became the central evaluative lens durst argues that theological anthropologies across the disciplines increasingly shifted focus away from classic confessional themes such as the soul and the image of god and toward the methods of natural theology and intuitionism this occurred in the form of challenges to theology in biology phrenology transcendentalism anti theology christian socialism intuitionism and religious experience the human soul and human sinfulness also found a revised articulation in terms increasingly shaped by the cultural authority of science an ascendant subjective approach to human nature emerged whereby religious experiences not theological claims to truth assumed prominence as the central measures of religious life

The Perils of Human Exceptionalism 2022-07-18

evolution is among the most central and most contested of ideas in the history of anthropology this book charts the fortunes of the idea from the mid nineteenth century to recent times by comparing biological historical and anthropological approaches to the study of human culture and social life it lays the foundation for their effective synthesis far ahead of its time when first published the book anticipates debates at the forefront of contemporary thinking revisiting the work after almost thirty years tim ingold offers a substantial new preface that describes how the book came to be written how it was received and its bearing on later developments unique in scope and breadth of theoretical vision evolution and social life cuts across the boundaries of natural science and the humanities to provide a major contribution both to the history of anthropological and social thought and to contemporary debate on the relationship between human nature culture and social life

Evolution and Social Life 2016-07-07

victorian anthropology has been derided as an armchair practice distinct from the scientific discipline of the twentieth century but the observational practices that characterized the study of human diversity developed from the established sciences of natural history geography and medicine sera shriar argues that anthropology at this time went through a process of innovation which built on scientifically grounded observational study far from being an evolutionary dead end nineteenth century anthropology laid the foundations for the field based science of anthropology today

The Making of British Anthropology, 1813-1871 2020-12-01

margarita diaz andreu offers an innovative history of archaeology during the nineteenth century encompassing all its fields from the origins of humanity to the medieval period and all areas of the world the development of archaeology is placed within the framework of contemporary political events with a particular focus upon the ideologies of nationalism and imperialism diaz andreu examines a wide range of issues including the creation of institutions the conversion of the study of antiquities into a profession public memory changes in archaeological thought and practice and the effect on archaeology of racism religion the belief in progress hegemony and resistance

A World History of Nineteenth-Century Archaeology 2007-11-22

johann georg von hahn a nineteenth century austrian diplomat and explorer is generally considered to be the founder of albanian studies as a scholarly discipline it was he who first studied the balkan country and its people and who brought them to the attention of the academic world despite this acclaim his work has not been widely available in english until now in this volume robert elsie has translated hahn s most important works relating to his travels and studies in albania during the mid nineteenth century hahn s interests were broad but he was especially interested in the tribes of albania and kosovo and made several ethnographic studies of the cultures and traditions of the tribes he encountered on his travels including the kelmendi hoti and kastrati tribes this volume will be invaluable readers for scholars of balkan history and anthropology

The Discovery of Albania 2020-03-19

the concept of evolution is central in anthropology although the meaning of the term is open to debate this book examines the ways in which the idea of evolution has been handled in anthropology from the mid nineteenth century to the present and by comparing biological historical and anthropological approaches to the study of human culture and social life it lays the foundation for their effective synthesis unique in its scope and breadth of theoretical vision and cutting across the boundaries of natural science and the humanities it is a major contribution both to the history of anthropological and social thought and to the contemporary debate on the relationship between human nature culture and social life

Evolution and Social Life 1987-03-12

in the early nineteenth century the profession of american anthropology emerged as european americans james fenimore cooper and henry rowe schoolcraft among others began to make a living by studying the indian less well known are the amerindians who at that time were writing and publishing ethnographic accounts of their own people by bringing to the fore this literature of autoethnography and revealing its role in the forming of anthropology as we know it this book searches out and shakes the foundations of american cultural studies scott michaelson shows cultural criticism to be at an impasse trapped by tradition even in its attempts to get beyond tradition with this dilemma in mind he takes us back to anthropology s nineteenth century roots to show us a network of nearly unknown amerindian anthropological writers david cusick jane johnston william apess ely s parker peter jones george copway and john rollin ridge working contemporaneously with the major white anthropologists who wrote on indian topics michaelson tests present day theses about difference in light of these amerindian voices and concludes that multiculturalism never will locate critical differences from western or white writing since these traditions are inextricably bound together the limits of multiculturalism is a first step in finding the proper anthropological grounds for questions about cultures in the americas and in coming to terms with the co invention of anthropology by amerindians with the fact that indian voices are lodged at the heart of anthropology

The Limits of Multiculturalism 1999

with an afterword by Theodore Koditschek a number of important developments and discoveries across the British Empire's imperial landscape during the nineteenth century invited new questions about human ancestry the rise of secularism and scientific naturalism new evidence such as skeletal and archaeological remains and European encounters with different people all over the world challenged the existing harmony between science and religion and threatened traditional biblical ideas about special creation and the timeline of human history advances in print culture and voyages of exploration also provided researchers with a wealth of material that contributed to their investigations into humanity's past historicizing humans takes a critical approach to nineteenth century human history as the contributors consider how these histories were shaped by the colonial world and for various scientific religious and sociopolitical purposes this volume highlights the underlying questions and shared assumptions that emerged as various human developmental theories competed for dominance throughout the British Empire

Historicizing Humans 2018-07-23

Hinduism flourished in the districts around Poona in Bombay to a far greater extent than in the rest of India hence the problems facing the British administrators of Maharashtra were quite different from those confronting them in other parts of India the solutions they proposed and the policies which emerged determined the social changes which took place in the Maharashtra in the nineteenth century this book analyses these changes by focussing on the rise of new social groups and the dissemination of new values and shows how these social groups and values interacted with the traditional order in Maharashtra to create a stable regional society originally published in 1968

Western India in the Nineteenth Century 2004

this overview of the history of anthropological theory provides a comprehensive history from antiquity through to the twenty first century with a focus on the twentieth century and beyond unlike other volumes it also offers a four field introduction to theory as a stand alone text or used in conjunction with the companion volume readings for a history of anthropological theory Erickson and Murphy offer a comprehensive affordable and contemporary introduction to anthropological theory the third edition has been updated and fully revised throughout to closely parallel the presentation in the companion reader making it easier to use both books in tandem new original essays by contemporary theorists bring theories to life and portraits of important theorists make it a handsome volume sources and suggested readings have been updated and glossary definitions have been updated streamlined and standardized

A History of Anthropological Theory 2008-01-01

the ethical and ideological implications of cross cultural image making continue to stir debate among anthropologists film scholars and museum professionals this innovative book focuses on the contested origins of ethnographic film from the late nineteenth century to the 1920s vividly depicting the dynamic visual culture of the period as it collided with the emerging discipline of anthropology and the new technology of motion pictures featuring more than 100 illustrations the book examines museums of natural history world's fairs scientific and popular photography and the early filmmaking efforts of anthropologists and commercial producers to investigate how cinema came to assume the role of mediator of cultural difference at the beginning of the twentieth century

Wondrous Difference 2002-02-27

this 1991 study deals with a specific set of institutions in nineteenth century Athens relying on matrimonial contracts travellers accounts memoirs and popular literature the authors show how distinctive forms of marriage kinship and property transmission evolved in Athens in the nineteenth century these forms then became a feature of wider Greek society which continued into the twentieth century Greece was the first post colonial modern nation state in Europe whose national identity was created largely by peasants who had migrated to the city as Athenian society became less agrarian a new mercantile group superseded and incorporated previous elites and went on to dominate and control the new resources of the nation state such groups developed their own more mobile systems of property transmission mostly in response to external pressures of a political and economic character this is a persuasive piece of detective work which has advanced our knowledge of modern Greece it is a model for scholarship on the development of family and other intimate ideologies where nation states encroach upon local consciousness

The Making of the Modern Greek Family 1992

combining great learning interpretative originality analytical sensitivity and a charismatic prose style clifford geertz has produced a lasting body of work with influence throughout the humanities and social sciences and remains the foremost anthropologist in america his 1980 book negara analyzed the social organization of bali before it was colonized by the dutch in 1906 here geertz applied his widely influential method of cultural interpretation to the myths ceremonies rituals and symbols of a precolonial state he found that the nineteenth century balinese state defied easy conceptualization by the familiar models of political theory and the standard western approaches to understanding politics negara means country or seat of political authority in indonesian in bali geertz found negara to be a theatre state governed by rituals and symbols rather than by force the balinese state did not specialize in tyranny conquest or effective administration instead it emphasized spectacle the elaborate ceremonies and productions the state created were not means to political ends they were the ends themselves they were what the state was for power served pomp not pomp power geertz argued more forcefully in negara than in any of his other books for the fundamental importance of the culture of politics to a society much of geertz s previous work including his world famous essay on the balinese cockfight can be seen as leading up to the full portrait of the poetics of power that negara so vividly depicts

Negara 2021-05-11

is anthropology simply a continuation of colonial domination and cultural imperialism by other means or has it since its nineteenth century rebirth as a purportedly scientific discipline produced reliable knowledge about the cultures it studies is anthropology a mirror which reflects only the preoccupations of the western anthropologist or a window through which it is possible to see though not with the same eyes as their members other cultures deriving from the 2002 page barbour lectures delivered by the french anthropologist maurice godelier at the university of virginia and supplemented by additional lectures and articles by the author in and out of the west addresses a series of fundamental topics and issues in social anthropology including family kinship and the construction of the self he particularly emphasizes the strategic role of political religious relations in the construction of societies and social life godelier places social anthropology in its historical perspective with its origins in the west and more particularly colonialism while also arguing that it has to some extent transcended its origins achieving a measure of scientific objectivity and validity that cannot be reduced to a continuation of the colonial project a final chapter reflecting his experience as the first head of the science department of the new quai branly anthropological museum in paris discusses issues surrounding the presentation of nonwestern cultural artifacts to a western general public

In and Out of the West 2009

excerpt from views and reviews from the outlook of an anthropologist it was suggested to me from various sources that i should republish in book form articles which i had contributed at various times to periodical literature mainly to the nineteenth century and after and also to the quarterly review the contemporary review the daily graphic and graphic the daily chronicle and the westminster gazette the consent of the proprietors of these reviews and journals was very graciously accorded but on second thoughts though i retained the subjects and much of the substance of these essays i rewrote them completely bringing them up to a later date in their statistics and information revising my impressions in some instances and adding new matter including the substance of lectures delivered before german colonial societies in london and in germany about the publisher forgotten books publishes hundreds of thousands of rare and classic books find more at forgottenbooks.com this book is a reproduction of an important historical work forgotten books uses state of the art technology to digitally reconstruct the work preserving the original format whilst repairing imperfections present in the aged copy in rare cases an imperfection in the original such as a blemish or missing page may be replicated in our edition we do however repair the vast majority of imperfections successfully any imperfections that remain are intentionally left to preserve the state of such historical works

Views and Reviews 2015-07-12

this collection of essays covers the representation and practice of drinking a variety of beverages across eighteenth and nineteenth century britain and north america the case studies in this volume cover drinking culture from a variety of perspectives including literature history anthropology and the history of medicine

Communal Land Tenure in Nineteenth-century Java 1998

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Drink in the Eighteenth and Nineteenth Centuries 2015-10-06

annexation and the unhappy valley addresses the expansion and consolidation of british colonial power in the sindh region of south asia the book focuses on colonial direct rule rather than the more commonly studied indirect rule of south asia

Social Anthropology 2022-10-27

in a volume that brings together a wide range of disciplines art history sociology architecture cultural anthropology and environmental psychology irene cieraad presents a collection of articles that focuses on the practices and symbolism of domestic space in western society these essays go beyond the discussion of conventional issues such as aesthetics and social standing at home takes an in depth anthropological look at how different cultures use their homes as a visual model of the culture s social structure

Annexation and the Unhappy Valley 2015-11-16

this work has been selected by scholars as being culturally important and is part of the knowledge base of civilization as we know it this work is in the public domain in the united states of america and possibly other nations within the united states you may freely copy and distribute this work as no entity individual or corporate has a copyright on the body of the work scholars believe and we concur that this work is important enough to be preserved reproduced and made generally available to the public to ensure a quality reading experience this work has been proofread and republished using a format that seamlessly blends the original graphical elements with text in an easy to read typeface we appreciate your support of the preservation process and thank you for being an important part of keeping this knowledge alive and relevant

At Home 1999

an inquiry into the history of the different conceptions of difference in the west from the sixteenth to early twentieth century it shows how the concept of the other was formed through the scope of christianity during the renaissance through the dichotomy of knowledge and ignorance during the enlightenment through a concept of civilization evolving from primitive to modern in the nineteenth century and through differences in culture in the twentieth century

Paugvik: A Nineteenth-Century Native Village on Bristol Bay, Alaska: Fieldiana, Anthropology, New Series 2018-11-11

the concept of culture now such an important term within both the arts and the sciences is a legacy of the nineteenth century by closely analyzing writings by evolutionary scientists such as charles darwin alfred russell wallace and herbert spencer alongside those of literary figures including wordsworth coleridge arnold butler and gosse david amigoni shows how the modern concept of culture developed out of the interdisciplinary interactions between literature philosophy anthropology colonialism and in particular darwin s theories of evolution he goes on to explore the relationship between literature and evolutionary science by arguing that culture was seen less as a singular idea or concept and more as a field of debate and conflict this fascinating book includes much material on the history of evolutionary thought and its cultural impact and will be of interest to scholars of intellectual and scientific history as well as of literature

Beyond Anthropology 1989

prophets first emerged as significant figures among the nuer in the nineteenth century they fashioned the religious idiom of prophecy from a range of spiritual ideas and enunciated the social principles which broadened and sustained a moral community across political and ethnic boundaries douglas johnson argues that contrary to the standard anthropological interpretation the major prophets lasting contribution was their vision of peace not their role in war

Colonies, Cults and Evolution 2007-12-06

this textbook includes physical anthropology prehistory and social cultural anthropology for students of anthropology in indian universities this is a valuable textbook of anthropology which aims to serve all students of anthropology each of these parts deal with specific portion of the subject matter and corresponds to the major branches of anthropology the book offers has been written lucidly in simple language with plenty of examples it offers a blueprints for the subject anthropology as such as to satisfy the general readers also who are enthusiastic to know more and more man

Nuer Prophets 1994

Anthropology 2010

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