Academic Lineage of the Department of Psychology, University of Vermont

This genealogic flowchart presents the academic lineage of the faculty of the Department of Psychology at the University of Vermont as of December, 2008. Faculty are located horizontally on the chart as close as possible to the year they earned their Ph.D. to display not only their lineage, but also any collaborative relationships.

This particular charting format was devised by Edwin G. Boring and used in his classic book *History, psychology, and science: Selected papers* (1963) to display his list of mentors and pupils among psychologists. The individuals whose names are super-scripted with "ss" are identified by Boring as "self-starters", those who seem to have had no principal psychology mentor in the pre-Ph.D. days. Their predecessors were from fields other than psychology, such as medicine, biology, and other sciences. Those displayed in red were named by Haggbloom et al. (2002) as "The 100 Most Eminent Psychologists of the 20th Century".

Two prominent family lines are displayed in color to delineate descendents: Wundt in red and James in blue. Those lines descend from both Wundt and James are displayed in purple.

The students in Robert Lawrence's graduate seminars on the History of Psychology who conducted the research for this chart include:

2004: Marcel Bonn-Miller, Mary Burke, Claire Byrne, Nicole Coffelt, Jenna Fikkan, Kristin Gregor, Laurie Kaufmann, Neil Kirkpatrick, Rebecca Krukowski, Laura McKee, Erin Roland, Dicle Turkoglu, and Anka Vujanovic.

2008: Matthew Allbaugh, Lauren Brush, Christina Colletti, Emily Garai, Kirsten Johnson, Ana Koun, Kate Linnea, Victoria Marin, Erin Marshall, Emily Massilia, Tara McCuie, Julia McQuade, Kristin Mount, Yael Niblack, Jennifer Rough, Lilly Strikov, Julie Sullivan, Jamila Thomas, and Meghan Tomp.

The final layout was crafted by Department Information Technology Specialist Michael J. George.

* A rank-ordered list was constructed that lists the first 99 of the 100 most eminent psychologists of the twentieth century. Eminence was measured by scores on three quantitative variables and three qualitative variables. The quantitative variables were journal citation frequency, introductory psychology textbook citation frequency, and survey response frequency. The qualitative variables were National Academy of Science (NAS) membership, American Psychological Association (APA) President and/or recipient of the APA Distinguished Scientific Contributions Award, and surname used as an eponym. The qualitative variables were quantified and combined with the other three quantitative variables to produce a composite score that was then used to construct a rank-ordered list of the most eminent psychologists of the twentieth century.