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Wilson and Son, Agassiz, Elizabeth Cary, ed. His Life and Correspondence. Sever and Francis, Dynamic and Mechanic Teaching: Memoir of John William Draper, " By George F Barker. Read before the National Academy, April 21, Rochester Academy of Science, Hilliard, Gray, Little and Wilkins, Classical, Professional, and Miscellaneous. Thoughts on Educational Topics and Institutions. A Manual of Chemistry. A History of Virginia Conventions. Bush, George Gary, ed. History of Higher Education in Massachusetts. Louis Agassiz as Teacher: Illustrative Extracts on His Method of Instruction. For the Establishment of a School of Arts. The Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute: Its Plans and Hopes for the Future. Memoir of the Hon. John Wilson and Son, The Geology by Prof. President of Harvard University, ", 2 vols. Journal of the House of Delegates of the Commonwealth of Virginia. Journal of the House of Delegates of Virginia, Session " Journal of the House of Delegates of Virginia. Life, Letters, and Works of Louis Agassiz. Society of Arts, Reminiscences of an Astronomer. Objects and Plan of an Institute of Technology. Lippincott, Grambo and Co. The American College and the American Public. Division of Purchase and Printing, Public Documents of Massachusetts: The Potomac and the Rapidian. Crosby and Nichols, The Record of the Second Massachusetts Infantry, " Gould, Kendall and Lincoln, Letters of James Savage to His Family. Life and Letters of William Barton Rogers. Shepherd and Pollard, Marvin and Son, Rogers and His Assistants. An Elementary Treatise on the Strength of Materials. Tompkins and Noel, Elements of Mechanical Philosophy. Thurston, Torrey, and Emerson, Reprinted in Emma Rogers, ed. Rogers, William Barton, C. Gould, Kendall, and Lincoln, The Manual Element in Education. McCalla and Stavely, The Diary of Edmund Ruffin: Toward Independence, October, "April, Louisiana State University Press, The Autobiography of Nathaniel Southgate Shaler. Johns Hopkins University Press, Their Nature, Position, Aims and Wants. Richard and Lord, Family and Reform in the Old South. Oxford University Press, A History of West Point. Four Lives in Science: The Development of Technical Education in France, " Society for the History of Technology, Crime and Punishment in the 19th Century American South. Nineteenth Century American Science: Northwestern University Press, Berkeley, Edmund, and Dorothy Smith Berkeley. University of Alabama Press, Binger, Carl Alfred Lanning. Going to the Fair: Readings in the Culture of Nineteenth Century Exhibitions. Whipple Museum of the History of Science, A Life in the Young Republic. Princeton University Press, The Rhetoric of Conservatism: Violence and Culture in the Antebellum South. University of Texas Press, History of the University of Virginia, " The Lengthened Shadow of One Man. Lincoln and the Tools of War. The Launching of Modern American Science, " A Test of the Traditional View. New York University Press, The University of Massachusetts: A History of One Hundred Years. University of Massachusetts Press, The Mind of the South. The First Career of Frederick A. Barnard, Educator, Scientist, Idealist. The National Academy of Sciences: The First Hundred Years, " National Academy of Sciences, University of Pennsylvania Press, The Geological Sciences in the Antebellum South. College Life in the Old South.

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Chapter 2 : Rogers Brothers | Revolv

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His father was a major in the revolutionary army, and his mother a negro slave. Louis, where he attended school for four years, and was then apprenticed to a blacksmith in that city. At the age of nineteen he joined an expedition of about one hundred men to go up the Fever river and negotiate a treaty with the Sac Indians; and that being done, he remained in the vicinity for more than a year. In he carried important despatches to the mountains for Gen. After terrible sufferings and many years spent among the Indians during which time he was made a chief of the Crows, he returned to his family at St. Louis and later went to Florida, where he carried despatches for the United States, and was engaged in fighting the Indians. He went to Mexico, and in accompanied a trading expedition to California. At the breaking out of the California revolution against Gov. Micheltorena, in , he took an active part. He was engaged by the United States government to convey despatches to Chihuahua, and afterwards from Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, to California. He died in His father, Robert, was at one time mayor of Richmond. His mother, Mary Ann Wills, perished at the burning of the Richmond theatre in , and the son barely escaped with his life. He was graduated from William and Mary College in , and finished his education in New York, studying medicine with Dr. David Hosack and Dr. Francis, and taking his degree at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in He then visited Europe where he met Byron and other distinguished men, and on his return delivered lectures on chemistry before the New York Literary and Philosophical Society. He became translator to the department of state in Washington in , and in removed to California, where in he was associate law-agent to the United States land commission. He published "A History of Tripoli" , and a "Report on the Discovery of the Northwest Coast of North America," prepared by order of congress in New York, , and after war enlarged into a "History of Oregon and California," a work of high authority His grandfather, John Greenhow, a prominent merchant of Williamsburg, was born in Stanton, near Kendall, county Westmoreland, England, November 12, , and died March 29, Robert Greenhow was descended from the first marriage. In he was a tutor in that institution, and was licensed to preach by the presbytery of New Brunswick, New Jersey. For three years following he was pastor in Charlotte county, Virginia. He gave up preaching on account of failing health, and took charge of the "Presbyterian," of Philadelphia, as editor. From to he was professor of belles lettres and rhetoric at Princeton College, and for the next five years he served the congregation of the Duane Street Presbyterian Church of New York City. At the end of his pastorate he returned to Princeton to take the chair of ecclesiastical history and church government in the theological seminary. In he returned to New York to accept a call to the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, where he exerted a great power in the pulpit and with his pen. In preaching and writing he aimed at being practical rather than scholarly, and in the pulpit was intensely spiritual. He contributed to the "Princeton Review" and the "Biblical Repertory. In he was made professor of mathematics in William and Mary College, Williamsburg, and continued as such after his appointment as president pro tem. Dissensions arose in the faculty, and all resigned in Saunders then traveled in Europe, and was a guest of Lafayette. For a long time he was at the head of the Eastern Lunatic Asylum, and just before the civil war was president of the York River railroad. Throughout his life, until disfranchised in reconstruction times, he was a member of the legislature; mayor, magistrate and councilman of Williamsburg, and a vestryman of Bruton parish. He married Lucy, a daughter of Governor John Page. He died September 11, He was educated at the University of Virginia, and taught for a time there and in Richmond. He then took the presidency of Hampden-Sidney College, relinquishing it in , when he took up the study of theology. For eleven years he was a missionary in Persia, and achieved eminence as a scholar in Oriental literature; among his works was a Syriac grammar. Returning home he became pastor at Charlottesville, Virginia. He was in ill health, when he was informed of his election the second to the presidency of Hampden-Sidney College, and was never well

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again, and did not reach the place. He died a month later, October 18, He was expelled from Trinity College, Dublin, for writing and printing deistical and republican sentiments, also became obnoxious to the government, and came to America in In Boston he edited the "Polar Star," which did not long exist. Coming to New York, he edited a paper and was arrested for perpetrating a libel under the alien and sedition law. He removed to Petersburg, Virginia, where he gave himself to the law and literature. He wrote "History of Virginia from its first settlement to ," 3 vols. He engaged in a political dispute with Felix Coquebert, which resulted in a duel, in which he met his death. Dew and Lucy Gatewood, his wife. His father served a short time in the war of Dew the son graduated from William and Mary College in , after which he traveled two years in Europe. On October 16, , he was elected professor of history and political law in William and Mary College. The chair of history, which was established under Rev. Robert Keith, was developed by Mr. Dew into one of first importance. At that time history and political science were scarcely known among the studies of American colleges. Dew became president, and the college achieved a degree of prosperity never previously known. In the number of students in attendance was one hundred and forty. His "Lectures on the Restrictive System," depicting the evils of the tariff system, were very popular, not only with his students, but with the Southern public, and had much weight in shaping opposition to the tariff laws of and His essay in favor of slavery had a marked effect. His greatest work was his "Digest of the Laws, Customs, Manners and Institutions of Ancient and Modern Nations," embracing lectures delivered to is class. Dew contributed largely to the "Southern Review. Hay, of Clarke county, Virginia, and died suddenly on his wedding trip. The faculty formally bore testimony in their minutes that it was difficult to decide whether "his wisdom as president, his ability as a professor, or his excellence as a man was most to be admired. He died in Paris, France, August 6, He United with the Baptist church in , and soon afterwards became a preacher. In he was assistant pastor of a church in Richmond, and in was chosen moderator of the Dover Baptist Association. He received many calls from important churches in Northern as well as Southern cities, but could not be induced to leave the country, and labored incessantly until his death, at Salem, Virginia, December 1, With limited education, his fine natural abilities and impressive oratorical powers made him a powerful pulpiteer. As late as , Dr. Jeter published his memoirs and some of his sermons. He was of Scotch descent, and a great grandson of John Preston q. He was educated at Transylvania Kentucky University, and studied law, but never engaged in practice, entering almost immediately upon a public and political career. Soon after leaving the university he became clerk of the Kentucky supreme court. In the legislature elected him to the presidency of the Bank of Kentucky. During this time he had made considerable reputation as a political writer in a controversy which had arisen in Kentucky over the attempt on the part of the state to cripple the Bank of the United States by taxing its branches within its jurisdiction. This contest lasted for ten years, and involved the right of the state to alter its laws enforcing contracts, its right to abolish imprisonment for debt, to extend the replevin laws, and other important questions. Up to this time he had been a Clay man, but he now attracted the attention of President Jackson, who in induced him to go to Washington City and assume the editorial management of "The Globe" newspaper, which was to be made the official organ of the administration. Blair displayed excellent journalistic powers in this new field. He gave warm support to the Jackson and Van Buren administrations, but by his opposition to the annexation of Texas lost his hold upon the Democratic party, and a new newspaper, entitled "The Union," edited by Thomas Ritchie, received the support of President Polk, and Blair retired to private life. His leanings were toward the nationalistic wing of the Democratic party, and during Mr. Fremont for the presidency. He was a delegate to the next national convention of the party, in , which nominated Mr. Lincoln, with whom he ever after maintained a close and influential intimacy. In he visited Richmond, by permission of President Lincoln, and brought about the peace conference which took place in Hampton Roads in the fall of that year, and which was unproductive of results because of the refusal of Mr. Lincoln to negotiate except upon the basis of complete submission of the Southern states. He could not approve the reconstruction methods following after the war, and returned to the Democratic party, but took no part in public affairs. Blair was an able man, a versatile writer and a strong nationalist, but had no scruples in

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changing his support of men and measures whenever, in his opinions, it was expedient to do so in the interest of party. Mason and John Slidell; he made his home in France after the fall of the Confederacy, and he devoted the remaining years of his life to the preparation of his "Memoirs," which were published after his death, which occurred in Paris, Francis, November 20, He inherited from his distinguished father that strength of mind and fondness for intellectual labor, which were his lifelong characteristics. He completed his classical education at the College of William and Mary, and, after his graduation, entered upon the study of the law. However, he was called to another sphere of usefulness. He was employed by his father, at that time clerk of the house of delegates, as an assistant, and whom, by election, he succeeded at his death. For more than twenty-five years he kept the journal in a manner which reflected much credit upon him, and when the convention of convened his reputation secured his election as secretary of that body. Upshur, and other distinguished men, and was more thoroughly acquainted with the public men of Virginia than any other man of his generation. After his long service as clerk, he was elected secretary of the commonwealth, and he served as such with marked ability until the fall of the Confederacy. For several years after the war he lived in Gloucester county. Subsequently he occupied a position in the office of the first auditor of the United States treasury, and more recently a place in the government census bureau. He was one of the most active members of the Southern Historical Society, of which he became secretary at its organization in , and which position he filled with marked ability until the winter of , when other pressing duties compelled him to resign.

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Chapter 3 : Campus of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology - Wikipedia

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Campus organization[edit] The geographical organization of the MIT campus is much easier to understand by referring to the MIT map, in online interactive, [1] or downloadable printable form. The actual street entrance leads from 77 Massachusetts Avenue into the lobby of Building 7, at the western end of the " Infinite Corridor ", which forms the east-west axis of the main group of buildings. Buildings 1â€”8 are arranged symmetrically around Building 10, with odd-numbered buildings to the west and even-numbered buildings to the east. In general, higher numbers are assigned to buildings as distance from the center of campus increases. The east side of main campus has "the 6s", several connecting buildings that end with the digit 6 buildings 6, 16, 26, 36, 56 and 66, with building 46 across the street from The "30s" series buildings run along Vassar Street on the north side of main campus. Buildings that are East of Ames Street are prefixed with an E e. Buildings North of the railroad tracks paralleling Vassar Street are prefixed with N, while those northerly structures that are also West of Massachusetts Avenue are designated with NW. A single building at the far West end of campus is designated "WW15", possibly to avoid assigning a 3-digit building number. The prefix NE is used for buildings north of Main Street, even for structures actually located due north of other buildings designated with N. Buildings that are far from the main campus are prefixed OC, for off campus. There are no buildings prefixed with S, since the campus is bordered at its southern edge by the Charles River. To identify a particular room within a building, the room number is simply appended to the building number, using a "-" e. Room 26â€”, a large first-floor auditorium in Building The floor number is indicated in the usual way, by the leading digit s of the room number, with a leading digit 0 indicating a basement location. The practice of identifying buildings by number is a long-standing tradition at MIT. Although sometimes ridiculed as evidence of an "engineering mindset", and referred to as "a system that disorients outsiders", [4] this system is somewhat logical, and allows members of the MIT community to quickly locate a room they may never have seen before. This numbering system contrasts with the building identification at other nearby colleges. For example, at Harvard University , knowing the location of "Maxwell-Dworkin" will not help in locating "Claverson" or "Larsen"â€”no matter how many years of experience one may have, one either knows these locations or has no idea where they may be. Under the MIT numbering scheme, community members will know approximately where Building NW95 must be, even if they have never been near there. Using the MIT building number system, students can even extrapolate a building number for a fanciful future annexation of Cambridge City Hall. Most MIT buildings do have names, which can be found on many maps, or carved near the entrance, molded into a bronze plaque, or lettered onto a glass window. Many buildings are popularly known by name e. Some locations have dual designations in common use e. Building names can also be obtained from either the interactive online or downloadable MIT map. The City of Boston reserved several lots for churches, museums, and other community buildings. A lot bounded on the north and south by Newbury and Boylston streets, and to the east and west by Berkeley and Clarendon streets, was awarded to the Boston Society of Natural History and to the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Preston designed three buildings to occupy the site, although the original plan for an "MIT Museum" was never built. The Natural History Society building , completed in , occupied the easternmost third, facing Berkeley Street. The building was not opened until owing to delays because of the Civil War. In , the five-story original Walker Memorial building housing the Physics and Chemistry departments was built in the space to the west of the Rogers building. This original Walker Memorial building, designed by Carl Fehmer , consisted of a more subdued, industrial arcade motif compared to the surrounding fashionable buildings. The city block that originally contained the Engineering Annexes is now the site where the John Hancock Tower stands. Thus, very few physical traces from MIT when it was "Boston Tech" remain in place in their original locations. The names of

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Rogers and Walker were both re-applied to new MIT buildings Building 7 and Building 50, respectively erected across the Charles River in Cambridge, in and , respectively. The New Technology " [edit] MIT Cambridge campus map from when it moved there from Boston Impetus[edit] By the turn of the century, demands for new space for laboratories, offices, housing, and student unions were outstripping the land available in the now-fashionable Back Bay neighborhood, where real estate prices had risen rapidly. Maclaurin was elected in , he began to search for sites to relocate the Institute. His later iterations solved the laboratory space problems, but provided uncomfortable proximity and insufficient space for the residences as well as being enormously expensive. His proposal, based on Taylorism , was "one-fifth architecture and four-fifths a problem of industrial engineering. The proposed five-story building resembled a large "E" with the base aligned to the river, with "cloistered" courtyards and a pedimented Doric exterior. Freeman also rejected using masonry walls, and proposed using reinforced concrete , a relatively new material that was then thought to be both expensive and unconventional. In no small part, he was chosen because of his willingness to work for clients with strong personal convictions. The campus would be oriented around two major east-west cross axes connecting the western academic half of campus with the residential eastern half of campus. Each half of campus would in turn be oriented around separate north-south axes, the western oriented its open green space towards the river and Boston while the eastern oriented its track and tennis courts northward into Cambridge. This is the outdoors area where formal Commencement graduation ceremonies occur every June, and is the classic view of MIT featured in many publicity photos. The facade of Building 10 is dominated by a colonnade of 10 monumental columns of the classic Ionic order. The Dome was originally planned to be a cavernous assembly hall, but budget limitations threatened to prevent construction of the Dome altogether. A smaller library now the Barker Engineering Library and lecture hall 10" instead filled the space. Architectural historian Mark Jarzombek later described the library space as a "capacious oculus [admitting] light into its center, and its perimeter surrounded by a row of Corinthian columns. Four curved topped aedicules [add] a counter-punctual element. This is a classical optical illusion also used in the Parthenon of Athens to make the line of columns appear straight. Bosworth replicated this technique at MIT; to observe it, one has to lie down and sight along the front of the steps. Bosworth had planned to install a three-story-high statue of Minerva at the center of the court, but funds for this embellishment were never appropriated. Today, Killian Court is the site of the annual Commencement ceremony, and is otherwise used for studying, relaxing, and playing Frisbee games in good weather. The friezes of the marble-clad buildings surrounding Killian Court are carved in large Roman letters with the names of Aristotle , Newton , Franklin , Pasteur , Lavoisier , Faraday , Archimedes , da Vinci , Darwin , and Copernicus ; each of these names is surmounted by a cluster of appropriately related names in smaller letters. Inexplicably, the letter "J" is used anyway, along with " W ", which are both blatant anachronisms in the typographic styling of the inscriptions. Walker Memorial [edit].

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Chapter 4 : Speaking of Science - MIT Technology Review

*In Memory Of William Barton Rogers. L.l.d. Late President Of The Society, Volume [Massachusetts Institute of Technology. S] on calendrierdelascience.com *FREE* shipping on qualifying offers. This is a reproduction of a book published before*

But it remains one of the most memorable in academic history. After being introduced by President Francis Amasa Walker, he stood before the graduating students, family members, curious Back Bay neighbors, friends, and admirers gathered in Huntington Hall and began to speak with pride about what MIT had become. He recalled the early struggles, the mixed reception the school received from educational leaders, the founding mission of offering a comprehensive program of scientific and engineering studies. By the time he fell to the platform, Rogers was dead. In almost 60 years as a scientist and educational reformer, he had rarely showed any signs of slowing down. As early as his first full-time teaching appointment, in Maryland in the s, he had been experimenting with ways of communicating scientific ideas to his students. Traditional, lecture-based modes of instruction bothered him like pebbles in his shoes. As a professor at the College of William and Mary from to and at the University of Virginia from to , he tried to reform institutions from within. But what he really wanted was independence from the traditional, classical model of college education—autonomy to provide the widest and deepest possible training in the sciences for practical and theoretical application. Among the more than research projects, papers, and presentations he completed during his long and productive career was the first state geological survey of Virginia, which he conducted by foot, horseback, and buggy from to He climbed mountains and cliffs, waded through swamps, and endured many hardships, including the death of one of his assistants—all to collect samples for the construction of a comprehensive geological map that retained its scientific value for decades. The project generated practical information for local farmers and miners and contributed to theoretical debates about how mountain chains form, and he continued to work on it throughout his life. By midcentury, however, Rogers longed to leave the South, even though it meant giving up his well-established professorship in Charlottesville. Sectional tensions had begun spilling over into research and education. Although silent to his southern colleagues about slavery, he expressed frustration to friends and family about the slaveholding ideology: So in Rogers and his wife, Emma, who came from a prominent Boston banking family, headed to Massachusetts. His papers in scientific journals and his presentations at the Boston Society of Natural History soon attracted attention at Harvard, where he was considered for a professorship. Fortunately for MIT, he received no appointment. He also honed his skill at persuading through conversation, lectures, and debates. And once MIT was established, this talent continued to serve him well as its president. Under his direction, enrollment in the Institute skyrocketed. Then, however, Rogers suffered a stroke that for a time left him partially paralyzed. Professor John Runkle, a Harvard-trained mathematician, stepped into the leadership role. But when budget difficulties arose in the early s, Runkle pleaded with Rogers to consider a proposal by Harvard to merge the schools. The Corporation agreed, and he led MIT from until, financial conditions having stabilized, Walker was brought in to replace him in November It was just a few months later that Rogers came back to give his speech and, as it turned out, his last moments to the Institute. As news of his death spread, letters of condolence came pouring in. Will you lead or follow? Join us at EmTech Digital

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Chapter 5 : MIT Concert Choir: Music@MIT

Description: Excerpt from In Memory of William Barton Rogers, L. L. D: Late President of the Society He saw, and appreciated, and sympathized with us in all the difficulties under which we labored; and I believe if we had not had a man as wise, as kind, as faithful, as far-seeing as Professor Rogers was that this institution would never have.

Senator, Kentucky ; 17th U. Ambassador to Algeria; recipient of U. Crittenden , Governor of Kentucky John N. Declaration of Independence, father of ninth U. House of Representatives, Virginia , , Viola O. House of Representatives, Virginia Robert H. House of Representatives, Ohio Steven J. House of Representatives, Ohio present William C. House of Representatives, Tennessee James B. House of Representatives, Massachusetts Henry A. House of Representatives, Massachusetts Mark L. Oilver Walter Frey , U. House of Representatives, Pennsylvania Joseph H. Attorney General, ; U. House of Representatives, Georgia , Thomas K. House of Representatives, Louisiana Samuel T. Shannon, assistant secretary of state for western hemisphere affairs for the U. House of Representatives, Kentucky Malfourd W. See Spring Alumni Gazette. George Tucker , J. Declaration of Independence Business A. New York Appleton, Biographical Directory of the American Congress CQ Staff Directories, General Assembly of Virginia, July 30, January 11, Biographical Dictionary of the Confederacy, by Jon L. Dictionary of American Biography, edited by Dumas Malone. University of North Carolina Press, Encyclopedia of Virginia Biography, edited by Lyon G. New York, New York. Lewis Historical Publishing Co. Historical Register of Virginians in the Revolution: Soldiers, Sailors, Marines, , by John H. University of Virginia Press, Hornbook of Virginia History, edited by Emily J. Salmon and Edward D. The Library of Virginia, The United States in Latin America: A Historical Dictionary, by David Shavit. National Cyclopedia of American Biography. A Portrait of Thomas Nelson, Jr. Virginia State Library, William and Mary Archives Board of Visitors card file. Education in Colonial Virginia Part V: Soldiers of the Republic, by Holman Hamilton. Notable Alumni Need help? Contact the Special Collections Research Center at spcoll wm. A Note About The Contents Of This Wiki The information available in this wiki is the best available from known documents and sources at the time it was written. Unfortunately, many of the early original records of the College of William and Mary were destroyed by fires , military occupation, and the normal effects of time. The information available here is the best available from known documents and sources at the time it was written. Researchers are strongly encouraged to use the Special Collections search tools for their research as the information contained in this wiki is by no means comprehensive.

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Chapter 6 : Project MUSE - William Barton Rogers and the Idea of MIT

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This collection has an extensive repository of correspondence between Rogers and his associates on the survey. He often published with his brothers and regularly traded first authorship depending on their involvement in the research. Moreover, Gerstner overlooked the significant amount of interest William had in natural philosophy. Rutgers University Press, , 1877; Mott T. Greene, *Geology in the Nineteenth Century: Changing Views of a Changing World* Ithaca: Cornell University Press, , The term uniformitarianism was coined after Huttonianism by William Whewell in For a classic discussion and commentary on Lyell and uniformitarianism, see Martin J. Wilson, *Lyell in America: Transatlantic Geology*, 1877 Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press, During the 1850s and 1860s Rogers continued to present and publish on geological topics. For a brief survey of natural philosophy texts of the early to mid-nineteenth century, see Edward W. Yale University Press, , 1965 Most science and mathematics texts of this period, argues Stevens, were written by only a few individuals. Tompkins and Noel, , 3. WBR, *Strength of Materials*, 7, Thurston, Torrey, and Emerson, , 3. WBR, *Mechanical Philosophy*, 6. Marvin and Son, , 1891 WBR, *Address before the Lyceum*, Edward Lurie, *Louis Agassiz: A Life in Science* Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press, , 1931 University of Texas Press, , 1981; David L. Hull, *Darwin and His Critics*: Harvard University Press, Harvard University Press, ; and Ronald L. Numbers and John Stenhouse, eds. Cambridge University Press, Hunter Dupree, *Asa Gray: Johns Hopkins University Press*, , On the reception of evolution in France, see Robert E. Science History Publications, ; Ian F. Jackson and William C. Elizabeth Cary Agassiz, ed. *His Life and Correspondence* New York: Houghton Mifflin, , BSNH, *Proceedings 7* One observer wrote to Rogers on what he believed to be the general sentiment after the final debate: Meantime I enjoyed your surprise to find Agassiz so ingeniously turn the tables on you about the shallow seas. Houghton Mifflin, , Verrill to WBR, Dec. Shaler, *Autobiography*, ; C. Macmillan, , 1879. Gray and a cohort of evolutionists, including but not limited to Alpheus Hyatt, Edward D. Cope, and Othaniel C. Marsh, were active in the diffusion of evolutionary thought in the mid- to late nineteenth century. Hunter Dupree, *Science in the Federal Government: A History of Policies and Activities* Baltimore: Knopf, , chap. Johns Hopkins University Press,], Professionalization occurred in response to increasingly complex bodies of scientific knowledge, to the desire among scientists to communicate this new knowledge to others participating in the increasing specialization, and to the desire for institutionalized self-government that would regulate standards of scientific activity. According to George H. Science History Publications,], Alexander Dallas Bache and the U. Coast Survey New York: Cambridge University Press, , 1877 A History of the Franklin Institute, 1877 Baltimore: American Journal of Science 41 October Gould, Kendall and Lincoln, , American Journal of Science 47 October Reports of the First, Second, and Third Meetings, Kohlstedt, American Scientific Community, 1859 The invitations from London and Copenhagen were sent in Proceedings of the American Association for the Advancement of Science: Clark, , 62; American Journal of Science a, j October Proceedings of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, 2, 12, Kohlstedt, American Scientific Community, 1878 Smithsonian Institution Press, ; as well as Presidential Addresses by members of the Lazzaroni printed in the Proceedings of the American Association for the Advancement of Sciences, particularly during the 1850s. Kohlstedt, American Scientific Community, 1877 Kohlstedt, American Scientific Community, See Bruce, *Modern American Science*, chap. A Reappraisal Evanston, University of Chicago Press, , 1968 Bruce, *Modern American Science*, Lawrence Smith and William Hackley aided Rogers as well. Bache, April 2, , LL, 1: Bartlett, 1877 Washington, D. National Academy of Science, Pudney and Russell, , cited in Richard J. Arno Press, , University of Texas Press, ; on science and curricular changes during the antebellum period, see Guralnick, *Antebellum American College*; Frederick Rudolph, *Curriculum*: Jossey-Bass, , 1955 1989;

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Christopher J. Lucas, *American Higher Education: A History* New York: Montgomery, Minds for the Making: Guilford Press, ; Roger Geiger, ed. Martin Kaufman, *American Medical Education: The Formative Years*, Westport, Conn.: Greenwood Press, ; Ronald Numbers, ed. *The Transformation of Domestic Medicine*, Tuscaloosa: A Life in the Young Republic Princeton: Princeton University Press, ; Leonard G. Prepared in Honor of Elizabeth H. Guralnick, *Antebellum American College*, 26, 27, 41-42, 35 Lyceums and institutes of science and technology also developed before, during, and after the s: Deitz Press, ,

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Chapter 7 : Alumni - Special Collections Wiki

In memory of William Barton Rogers. L.L.D. late president of the society.

His paternal grandfather was John Parker , the leader of the Lexington militia at the Battle of Lexington. Out of eleven siblings, only five remained: His mother, to whom he was emotionally close, died when he was eleven. He responded to these tragedies by refusing to lapse into what he called "the valley of tears," focusing instead on other events and demands, and by affirming "the immortality of the soul," later a benchmark of his theology. He excelled at academics and gained an early education through country schools and personal study. He studied long and late when farm chores allowed, tutoring himself in math, Latin, and other subjects. At seventeen he began teaching in local schools. He continued tutoring himself and private students in advanced and specialized subjects. Under that program, he was able to complete three years of study in one. At Watertown, he met his future wife, Lydia Dodge Cabot. He announced their engagement to his father in October, Theodore and Lydia were married four years later on April 20, He entered the Harvard Divinity School in He wrote and spoke with varying degrees of fluency Latin , Greek , Hebrew , and German. He completed the divinity school program quickly, in , in order to marry and begin preaching without delay. The fallout from these events affected him deeply, and it took him a few years to land on his feet and move forward. Marriage[edit] Parker and Lydia Cabot married in , but the union was rocky at first due to environmental stresses and incompatibilities, and both were saddened to have no children. This attachment naturally increased problems at home, where he may have found it difficult to meet the emotional needs of his wife. At first, he found the location less than stimulating and work constraining. He gained a wide reputation as an earnest, effective speaker. In it, he argued against the popular notion that religion could be reduced to morality. Morality involves right acting, while religion requires love of God and regular prayer, which Parker considered essential to human life. Unlike Emerson and other Transcendentalists, however, Parker believed the movement was rooted in deeply religious ideas and did not believe it should retreat from religion. All shared a conviction that slavery should be abolished and social reforms should take root. He tempered his radicalism with diplomacy and discretion, however. In Parker published his first major article, a critical review of an orthodox work written by his former professor John Gorham Palfrey. In it Parker broke for the first time with supernatural realism, as he also increasingly did in his sermons. More and more, he praised social reform movements such as those for temperance, peace, and the abolition of slavery. In he described such movements as divinely inspired, though he added that they did not fully address the spiritual and intellectual ills of society. So did criticism, which often saddened and distressed him. In so doing, he made an open break with orthodox theology. He stressed the immediacy of God and saw the Church as a communion, looking upon Christ as the supreme expression of God. Ultimately, he rejected all miracles and revelation and saw the Bible as full of contradictions and mistakes. He retained his faith in God but suggested that people experience God intuitively and personally, and that they should center their religious beliefs on individual experience. Sermons and media attacked him, however, when he denied Biblical miracles and the literal authority of the Bible and Jesus. Many questioned his Christianity. Nearly all the pulpits in the Boston area were closed to him, [31] and he lost friends. Parker reacted with grief and defiance. After this unwilling break with the Unitarian establishment, he spent two years adjusting to the reality of his newly controversial and independent career and increasing his social activism on religious grounds. He began to see himself as a prophetic religious reformer. Parker accepted an invitation from supporters to preach in Boston in January He preached his first sermon there in February. His supporters organized the 28th Congregational Society of Boston in December and installed Parker as minister in January The second half of his career revolved around antislavery, democracy, and religious social activism. While there his theology, career, and personal life matured and steadied. He was no longer as sensitive to criticism and bore difficulties more easily. Despite complex issues that occasionally resurfaced, he and Lydia were happier. His travels also seemed to stimulate a growing

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interest in political and social issues. His controversial sermon had created a stir that ballooned into an all-out storm in . Their position proved too orthodox to include Parker. Although the arrangement was temporary at first, [40] he resigned his West Roxbury pastorate in early to the dismay of his faithful parishioners there. He elected to call his new congregation the 28th Congregational Society of Boston. Reform movements and social theology[edit] After , Parker shifted from a focus on Transcendentalism and challenging the bounds of Unitarian theology to a focus on the gathering national divisions over slavery and the challenges of democracy. In Boston, he led the movement to combat the stricter Fugitive Slave Act , a controversial part of the Compromise of . This act required law enforcement and citizens of all statesâ€™ free states as well as slave statesâ€™ to assist in recovering fugitive slaves. Parker called the law "a hateful statute of kidnappers" and helped organize open resistance to it. He and his followers formed the Boston Vigilance Committee , which refused to assist with the recovery of fugitive slaves and helped hide them. Due to such efforts, from to the onset of the American Civil War in , only twice were slaves captured in Boston and transported back to the South. On both occasions, Bostonians combatted the actions with mass protests. Parker worked with many fugitive slaves, some of whom were among his congregation. As in the case of William and Ellen Craft, [52] he hid them in his home. Although he was indicted for his actions, he was never convicted. He sought refuge in Florence because of his friendship with Elizabeth Barrett and Robert Browning , Isa Blagden and Frances Power Cobbe , but died scarcely a month following his arrival. It was less than a year before the outbreak of the American Civil War. Parker was a patient of William Wesselhoeft, who practiced homeopathy. The British writer Fanny Trollope , also buried here, wrote the first anti-slavery novel and Hildreth wrote the second. Legacy and honors[edit].

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Chapter 8 : Theodore Parker - Wikipedia

Society of Arts. Abstract Society of arts, of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. th meeting: Oct. 12, Mode of access: Internet.

The number following the colon is the folder number. The list is arranged chronologically. Memoir of the Life and Character of James B. John Daniel Runkle, p. John Wilson and Son, American Academy of Arts and Sciences American Philosophical Society William Barton Rogers, LL. Institute Archives, contains the resolution of the Corporation and the announcement: Judd and Detweiler, Printers, National Cyclopaedia of American Biography 7: Rogers, Emma Savage, ed. Life and Letters of William Barton Rogers, in two volumes. Houghton, Mifflin, and Co. The History of the Lowell Institute. Lamson, Wolfe and Co. Chemical Publishing Company, The issue of the The Tech for December 7, v. Anonymous - An appreciation of the heroism of William Barton Rogers, p. Anonymous - President Rogers and the Appalachian Club, p. Pritchett, President of MIT, p. Tyler, President, William and Mary College p. The Review pagination is included in brackets []. The National Academy of Sciences, [a history of the first half-century of the National Academy of Sciences,]. A Study of Engineering Education. The Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, A Century of Science in America. Yale University Press, Rogers is Part IV: City of Boston School Committee. Boston School Committee for 3 December p. American Association for Petroleum Geology, B. I and II, U. Amos Eaton, Author, Teacher, Investigator: Franklin Greene and the Reorganization in First State Geologist of Virginia Virginia Academy of Science See also the next reference]. Read at the Richmond [Va. Catalogue of Topographic and Geologic Maps of Virginia. Geology of the Appalachian Valley in Virginia [2 volumes]. University of Virginia, , Virginia Geological Survey, B. I - Geologic Text and Illustrations ; Pt. II - Fossil Plates and Explanations Men of Science in America: Simon and Schuster, Yankee Science in the Making. The Technology Press, Louisiana State University Press, In it Stratton refers to Rogers and his ideas about the founding of the National Academy of Sciences. The Tectonics of the Appalachians. A Seminar, March , Henry Darwin Rogers, Little, Brown, and Company, I, The Faculty and Supporting Staff. A Man and a Mountain.

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Chapter 9 : Catalog Record: In memory of William Barton Rogers. L.L.D | Hathi Trust Digital Library

L.L.D. late president of the society by Massachusetts Institute of Technology (Book) William Barton Rogers, LL. D. An address delivered before the Society of the alumni of the University of Virginia, on commencement day, June 27, by William Cabell Rives (Book).

Late President of the Society He saw, and appreciated, and sympathized with us in all the difficulties under which we labored; and I believe if we had not had a man as wise, as kind, as faithful, as far-seeing as Professor Rogers was that this institution would never have reached the point of success in which we rejoice today. He, of all men, was fitted by his mental and moral qualities to undertake the pilotage of a new institution like this in the stormy waters which it must perforce pass over before it reaches success. I have known Professor Rogers intimately in personal acquaintance, for he made me his personal friend; I have visited him in his beautiful and happy home; and I can testify to every word that anyone can utter as to his warm-heartedness, and his excellence. In his character he was a man to be loved; in his studies and in his teaching he was a man to be imitated. He could not be satisfied until he had found the truth, and uttered it. He not only had that enthusiasm for science which made him a discoverer, he had that love of imparting it which made him a teacher. Add to this that he was always in sympathy with the young. His warm heartedness went out to his pupils; and when we combine these qualities, that admirable gift for scientific investigation which he had by nature, and that untiring pursuit of and love for truth, with his wonderful capacity as an expositor, and with his warm personal sympathies, it seems to me we have almost the ideal of a scientific teacher, and the elements of an eminently happy and successful life. President, without further remarks I offer to you these resolutions. Tolman, president of the Alumni Association of the Institute, then said: President, In seconding the resolutions which have just been presented, I esteem it a privilege to be permitted to refer to the relations which the students in the school of this Institute have entertained toward our dear friend. A feeling of warm personal loyalty was inspired in the minds of all who received direct instruction from him. I am a member of the earliest class that identifies itself by the legend, Graduate of the School of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. If we did not then have the advantages that now accrue from special libraries and finished apparatus; if the courses of instruction were incomplete and uncertain, the students being the subjects for experiment, as well as objects for teaching; if we were so unequal in preparation for our work that the time of many must often be sacrificed to the needs of the few; still I question if our intimate relations with the professors, and the Spirit which grew from direct association with them, did not largely compensate for the shortcomings of our course. About the Publisher Forgotten Books publishes hundreds of thousands of rare and classic books. Find more at www.ForgottenBooks.com. 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. Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Society of Arts Language: