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Chapter 1 : Meteorology | Smithsonian Institution Archives

The papers of Joseph Henry by Henry, Joseph, , Smithsonian Institution Press, distributed by Braziller, New York edition, in English.

Smithsonian Museums Joseph Henry A Life in Science Learn about the scientific research of Joseph Henry " , first Smithsonian Secretary and renowned physicist, and how he helped set the Institution on its course. Scroll to explore this topic Meteorology Can you imagine a time when weather forecasts were not available, or when people did not know that storms followed predictable paths? The science of meteorology was in its infancy when the Smithsonian was founded in , but over the next three decades, the Institution developed a national network for collecting meteorological data, and made possible some of the earliest weather forecasts. In the s, as a professor at the Albany Academy in New York, he had proofed data sent in by weather observers throughout the state. During his time at Princeton University in the s and s, Henry continued to stay abreast of meteorological research. In , he collaborated with US Navy meteorologist James Espy to distribute a circular urging anyone interested in becoming a weather observer "to signify their willingness to do so by a line addressed to the Navy Department," so that blank forms could be sent to them for recording data. The telegraph had been patented by Samuel Morse in , and overland wires would eventually allow for communication across the United States. By , Henry had made agreements with a number of telegraph companies to provide the Smithsonian every day with brief weather descriptions. In , he began using the data to display daily conditions on a weather map mounted in the Castle. Henry shared this information with a local newspaper, giving birth to its daily reports of weather conditions in other cities. Henry hired Professor James H. Coffin of Lafayette College to reduce the raw data, and Coffin employed "from twelve to fifteen persons, many of them female," as "computers" to process the data, but they struggled to keep up with the large amount of work. These embrace a very wide range of inquiry, and, with the other letters received, make large demands on the time of the secretary," Henry wrote in his annual report for On the other hand, for observers such as Ernst Kapp, who had been an acquaintance of Karl Marx before emigrating from Germany to rural Texas, simply keeping up a correspondence with the Smithsonian was satisfactory, as it provided an opportunity for intellectual and scientific companionship. After the Patent Office stopped supporting the meteorological project in , 5 the Agriculture Department assisted the Smithsonian with collecting data shortly after its establishment in Weather data took a back seat to other important business requiring telegraph lines, and secession prevented southern observers from using the postal service 7 to mail their registers. Many observers joined the war effort. In , the Signal Service took over the volunteer observer system. Frank Rives Millikan, " Joseph Henry: US Government Printing Office, , Return to text 4 Frank Millikan, " Joseph Henry: Dorman, and Frank R. Return to text 8 W. Records of the Weather Bureau ; E. Return to text 9 Meriwether to Henry, 20 July Return to text 10 Joseph Henry to Robert H. US Government Printing Office,

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Chapter 2 : The papers of Joseph Henry. (edition) | Open Library

Book Review: THE PAPERS OF JOSEPH HENRY, X: JANUARY - DECEMBER , THE SMITHSONIAN YEARS. / Smithsonian Institution in association with Science History Publications,

He died of cholera [2] when Baird was ten years old. In , their daughter, Lucy Hunter Baird, was born. The two would become close friends and colleagues. Often traveling by foot, Baird hiked more than 2, miles in alone. Baird would create a museum program for the Smithsonian, requesting that the organization focus on natural history in the United States. Baird also was a mentor to herpetologist Robert Kennicott who died prematurely, at which point Baird left the field of herpetology to focus on larger projects. As Assistant, Baird would help develop a publication and journal exchange, that provided scientists around the world with publications they would have a hard time accessing. He would go on to lead expeditions in Nova Scotia and New England. On February 25, , Ulysses S. He would serve in this position until his death. With Baird as Commissioner, the commission sought opportunities to restock rivers with salmon [18] and lakes with other food fish and the depletion of food fish in coastal waters. Baird used the U. Fish Commission to limit human impact through a compromise by prohibiting the capture of fish in traps from 6pm on Fridays until 6pm on Mondays. When the exposition ended, Baird was successful in persuading other exhibitors to contribute the objects from their exhibits to the Smithsonian. He also had telephones installed throughout the building. Olav by the King of Sweden. Langley would serve as Acting Secretary. It is located on the National Mall side of the first floor of the museum. Publications about Baird Allard, Dean C. Spencer Fullerton Baird and the U. A Study in the History of American Science. The George Washington University Government Printing Office Baird of the Smithsonian. Smithsonian Institution Press

Chapter 3 : Civil War Timeline / Chronology for January

*The Papers of Joseph Henry, Vol. January December , The Smithsonian Years [Marc Rothenberg] on theinnatdunvilla.com *FREE* shipping on qualifying offers. Joseph Henry (), who discovered the electromagnetic phenomenon of self-inductance, was the first Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution.*

Chapter 4 : Spencer Fullerton Baird - Wikipedia

5 Joseph Henry to James Coffin, 19 May , in The Smithsonian Years: January December , Marc Rothenberg, Kathleen W. Dorman, and Frank R. Millikan, eds., vol. 10 of The Papers of Joseph Henry (Washington, DC: Smithsonian Institution in association with Science History Publications/USA,), , doc.

Chapter 5 : Joseph Henry Appointed to Permanent Commission of the Navy - Umbra Search African Amer

The Papers of Joseph Henry, x: January December , The Smithsonian Years. Edited by Marc Rothenberg (Smithsonian Institution in association with.

Chapter 6 : Search | Everything | Smithsonian Learning Lab

Papers Of Joseph Henry January December The Smithsonian Years Electro Technology N3 Memorandum Abstract theinnatdunvilla.com 9th Joint Meeting Of Paediatric.

Chapter 7 : The Papers of Joseph Henry

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The years covered by these new volumes were tumultuous ones for the nation, sometimes trying ones for the Smithsonian (including a devastating fire in), formative for the organization of science in America, and challenging for Henry as he assumed the role (sometimes reluctantly, always with modesty) as the leader and conscience of American.

Chapter 8 : Smithsonian Lecture Program Ends | Smithsonian Institution Archives

Chronology of Smithsonian History Portrait of Joseph Henry, , by unknown artist. Smithsonian Institution Archives, negative number Marc Rothenberg, et al, eds. *The Papers of Joseph Henry, Volume 10, January December The Smithsonian Years.*