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## THE WALKER MEMORIAL BUST

There are in existence two bronze busts of General Walker, one in the main hall of the Rogers Building near the president's office, the other in the Common Room of the Technology Club.

The first, an enduring evidence of the affection of his last four classes, keeps him always before the undergraduates; the second presents him continually to the great body of men of the preceding years.

The memorial in the Rogers Building was unveiled January 5, 1898, after brief exercises in Huntington Hall attended by the undergraduates and invited guests. President Crafts, who presided, first introduced Charles-Edward Amory Winslow, '98, chairman of the student committee. Mr. Winslow said:

"On the 5th of January, 1897, one year ago to-day, President Walker died. On the 7th of January a mass-meeting of the students was held in this hall to adopt resolutions expressing the grief of the undergraduate body. At this meeting it was voted that a committee of three make arrangements for a student memorial to the late president; Mr. Bancroft, '97, chairman of the meeting, appointed Mr. Hurd, '97, Mr. Washburn, '97, and myself to serve on this committee.

"The committee decided to secure the erection of a bust as the most fitting memorial within their power; and, for

its execution, turned to Mr. Daniel Chester French as an eminent sculptor and as a personal friend of General Walker. The committee wish to express their special gratitude to Mr. French for what has been, in a large measure, a labor of love. Unfortunately he is not here to-day so that we can thank him in person for the generous care which he has given to this matter; but he may be assured that the members of the Institute will not forget it.

"The funds for the monument the committee wished to obtain entirely from the undergraduate body; this was done before the end of the term, the sum being completed by a generous gift from the Class of '97.

"During the summer the bust was modelled; the autumn has been taken up in casting it and in constructing the tablet and the bracket upon which it rests. The completed monument now stands in the corridor below; and the committee are prepared to-day, in the name of the students of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in the Classes of 1897, 1898, 1899, and 1900, to present it to the Corporation of the Institute.

"This bust is not needed, sir, as a monument to President Walker. President Walker's monument is found in something more enduring than marble or than bronze, in the great school which he built up until it led the world. President Walker's monument is found in something more beautiful than any creation of the sculptor's art, in the strong and noble characters which have drawn their inspiration from him, and moulded themselves after his example. The students of the Institute can erect a true memorial only by living after the manner of him who held that the mission of education was to make men, and by exhibiting increasing loyalty to the school which he believed was better equipped than any other to fulfil that mission.

"It is, then, chiefly to satisfy the need we feel to express our own emotions, Mr. President, that we have erected this memorial. We want to say, in some fashion which shall last as long as this building stands, that we were not quite unworthy of the great man with whom it was our fortune to come in contact here; that we repaid the friendship which he gave to every one of us with an admiration, a devotion, which is too deep for words.

"And we ask you to let this bust of President Walker stand in the corridor, Mr. President, because we want the students of the future to know something of his presence as we knew it. General Walker, while he lived, was not content to be merely a great name to his pupils; he must not become so now. His personality, which knit every Institute man to itself with special individual bonds, must never fade from memory.

"As you look upon the enduring bronze below, transfigured by the touch of a compelling art, you will feel that this personality is with us once again. You will see in that eloquent face the courage which was undaunted by the rout of Chancellorsville; the energy which revolutionized the United States Census; the broad, clear vision which established an epoch in Political Economy; the loyalty and devotion which built up this institution; the modesty, the hopefulness, the enthusiasm, which made President Walker our ideal of all that we hold true and manly.

"And as we see his firm, clear gaze looking into the future, we are assured that his spirit is with us at Technology; and that the Institute which he so loved will go on advancing in the path which he has set for it, glorying not in wealth and mere material prosperity, but chiefly in its unswerving loyalty to the great men and the great traditions of its past."

Professor Crafts, in accepting the gift for the Institute, said :

"It is rare that the monument which is to recall forever the living features of a great man is so soon set upon its pedestal. You have been told that the idea of such a memorial arose spontaneously with the first public expression of sorrow at a meeting held by the students two days after General Walker's death.

"There was no need to seek far for a sculptor ; a very distinguished one was among the wide circle of warm personal friends of General Walker. He willingly undertook the task, and has completed it so soon that it can be unveiled on this anniversary. We all join in the regret that he cannot himself lift the veil.

"In a few moments, when the bust is unveiled by a loving hand, we shall see the features of our friend and leader, and it is a satisfaction to feel that whoever looks upon them in after years can read in the bronze image something of the life he led among us. It is a good fortune for an honest man to have a face expressive of character, a face and bearing that make friends before a word is spoken, a sufficient presentation to any society, a passport to the good-will of all. The likeness of General Walker will tell to all beholders in the years to come that here was a frank and faithful man, social and courageous, earnest in whatever he undertook to do, and capable of doing much.

"I do not know how far those historians are right who, like Michelet, have sometimes undertaken to correct or set aside the judgments which their predecessors had founded upon old documents, bringing in their place an estimate of character taken from the lineaments of a newly discovered portrait ; but I am inclined to put some faith in the process, when I see how well nature has stamped the seal of

her nobility upon the face we have all looked upon with affection and trust.

"The inscription upon the tablet, 'Soldier, Economist, Statistician,' tells us the paths of life over which he walked, but only the bust below can tell us how the soldier squared his shoulders to his task, and strode straight onward in the path of duty, how his eye lit up with enthusiasm that made men follow him, how the scholar read mankind as his open book.

"If we ask ourselves with all seriousness the question of the poet, —

“ ‘ Can storied urn or animated bust

Back to its mansion call the fleeting breath ?

Can honor's voice provoke the silent dust ? ’

let us cherish the belief which we find in our hearts, that honor's voice may evoke the spirit, though it cannot provoke the silent dust ; and the spirit present this day would surely find no offering more suitable than the one so well spoken in your names by the representative of the students, the dedication of your young lives to the straightforward, manly work which your leader loved so well, and tried to make you love as the best education. This is the last and the most enduring of the tributes paid to him who was our president from 1881 to 1897, erected, as the inscription says, by 'the last body of undergraduates of his great presidency, the classes of 1897, 1898, 1899, and 1900.'

"Gentlemen, in the name of the government of the Institute, I thank you for the gift. Your affection and ours will unite in making it a sacred memorial, and a token to all the classes yet to come of our respect for the man who continued so well the work begun by President Rogers. The two men, whose effigies stand on either side of the hall, had the great qualities necessary to build

up a great school, and we shall ever look upon them with love and reverence."

The audience then passed to the corridor below, where the bronze rests upon its marble bracket. Here the flag, which had till then concealed the bust, was drawn by Mr. Ambrose Walker. During the ceremony the Glee Club sang with beautiful solemnity "Integer Vitæ."

A vote of the Technology Club, taken soon after President Walker's death, and carrying with it the appointment of a committee to take action, expressed the earnest desire of all the members for some memorial within the clubhouse of him who had been no less devoted to the lesser welfare of the Club than to the far greater interests of the Institute itself.

After long consideration this committee, consisting of the president of the Club, of H. P. Talbot, '85, and of E. S. Webster, '88, reached the conclusion that no more satisfactory memorial could be secured than a duplicate of the bust so generously secured for the Institute by the undergraduates. By the courtesy of these students and of the Corporation of the Institute, in permitting a copy of the bust, and by the generosity of the sculptor, who made it possible to secure a bronze replica, the memorial was purchased by a general subscription of the members, and was put in position, on a pedestal designed by E. B. Homer, '85, in the summer of 1898.

As an informal dedication of this replica, and as a slight acknowledgment of his courtesy and generosity, a dinner was given at the Club to Mr. French on February 20, 1899, by the Corporation and Faculty of the Institute, the chairman of the memorial committee presiding, and informal speeches being made by Mr. French, President

Crafts, President Drown of Lehigh University, Prof. Charles Eliot Norton, and Mr. C. Howard Walker.

Mr. French paid a tender tribute to "the scholar and soldier, the great man whom we are honoring to-night." President Crafts said, in part:

"Friendship with an artist is one of the most fortunate things that can happen to a man. The artist hands his face down to posterity as he really is. I frequently see the older students and those who were here in his time pausing before the bust to refresh their recollections of the man they loved, or looking at that face, and learning what character means; and I wish to thank Mr. French in the name of the students for preserving to us that noble face."

Mr. C. Howard Walker spoke of his strong affection for both the sculptor and the subject, Mr. French and General Walker. He spoke of the deep friendship that existed between two men who could walk five miles together without saying a word to each other, following with several incidents which had occurred in his presence illustrative of General Walker's character.

Prof. Charles Eliot Norton, of Harvard University, eulogized Mr. French's work as an artist. He spoke glowingly of the dignity and simplicity of Mr. French's statue of John Harvard at Cambridge, and then of the "admirable bust which recalls to us so strongly his admirable face." "The art of the sculptor seems to me never to show itself more nobly than in reproducing the likenesses of men whose likenesses should be preserved in such a way that they shall go down to future generations not exactly as they were seen by any one of that generation except the poet and the sculptor who with clearer insight see what a momentary expression does not fully reveal, — that charac-



ter which lies behind a countenance, and which is essentially the man."

President Drown, among other things, said: "I am very glad to be here to do honor to this great occasion, to the great president, and the great sculptor who has preserved to us and to future generations this face, in its power, its strength, its charm, and its intelligence; to do honor to the sculptor who has done so much for the Institute. I am glad to add my personal thanks to Mr. French. General Walker was not only abreast of the times, he was ahead of the times. His writings placed him in advance of the political economists of the day,—and did anybody ever write with that great combination of strength and clearness of General Walker! It was that incomparable lucidity which gave him his prominent place among the economists of the world. General Walker was a fighter, and aggressiveness is one of the elements of leadership. How he did love controversy with his friends, but he always observed the rules of the game, no unfair thrust at any time.

"As an educator I think we can call him uniformly sound, and what greater praise can be given an educator in these days than that? After one has read over the mass of literature of the day on the subject of education, he will realize that sanity is about the rarest thing that one can claim for them. He realized that students come to the Institute ready for college, and that a broad and general training is as essential as a strictly professional one. It is due to him that in the Institute courses the backbone of culture studies is put in first, and the technical studies are then put around it. We are a little too near him now to realize this fully, but we feel, as no others can who come after us, that his work was great and good, and that this greatness and goodness will abide."

## APPLIED SCIENCE AND THE UNIVERSITY

Fortunately for the right progress of civilization, that part of education maintained by schools and colleges is a markedly conservative force. It acts as a balance-wheel to steady the social machinery when over urged by material expansion or shaken by political disturbances. To do this it must obstinately cling to outworn systems of teaching, directly resisting, at times, the growth of human thought.

Through the discovery and utilization of natural forces, always existent but only gradually revealed, comes material progress. These new discoveries and uses, by changing his habits and social relations, compel an unceasing readjustment of mankind; and from this continued change springs what we call civilization. So erratic, irregular, and often revolutionary is this action that society would risk destruction by its own progress were its evolution not steadied by some strongly conservative, backward-reaching force, a force such as exists in school and college education.

To perform, however, this important function, even schools and colleges must continually, though slowly, readjust themselves, often adopting temporary expedients and elaborate subterfuges rather than to surrender, at the call of new conditions, their outgrown forms and usages. Hence result those compromises in education which are the bane of both conservatives and radicals. Such, nevertheless, is the constitution of society that educational systems, like governments, apparently can never be rational, never a logical and economical means to a definite end. Rather must they be always makeshifts, clinging to the past, and yielding only with protests to those innovations