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On the Cover:
Eric Hutchinson and his wife Lilian silkscreen the Stanford heraldic shields. Hutchinson designed the shields and created the templates for their reproduction over an eight-month period in 1967.
For many years, one of the most dramatic moments at Stanford University occurred during the annual commencement exercises, when the leading element of the academic procession reached the top of the bowl at Frost Amphitheater and paused beneath the overhanging oaks.

A hush would fall over the thousands of seated students, parents and friends. Every head would turn to look at the colorful group. Ranks of heraldic banners, held high by student flag-bearers, fluttered in the breeze.

Then, to the strains of Walton's "Crown Imperial March," the procession would move slowly down the grass steps to the commencement stage, led by flags representing the university and the office of the president. The distinctive banners of Stanford's seven schools and graduate division came next. They were followed by the gowned marchers: the president of the university, the commencement speaker, administrators, members of the board of trustees and faculty.

Commencement at Frost was discontinued in 1984 because of space limitations and time constraints, but the drama and color remain today at Stanford Stadium. Banners aloft, the procession enters the open end of the stadium, moves slowly around the field and files onto the elevated pavilion. The flags are then positioned at the flanks of the stage.

Stanford's commencement ceremonies were not always so colorful. Before 1967, the exercises were bland by comparison, save for the splashes of academic dress. There were no banners, and the flags of the United States and the State of California formed a simple backdrop. The exercises reflected western simplicity rather than eastern or European pageantry.

The change came during the presidency of J.E. Wallace Sterling. In 1965 Sterling reached two conclusions. The first was that commencement ran far too long – and had even become boring. The program called for the names of more than 2,000 graduates to be announced before each student crossed the stage to receive his or her degree. The process ran on for more than two hours, testing the endurance of everyone involved.

The best way to shorten the process, Sterling reasoned, would be to confer the various degrees en masse at a main ceremony, then send the graduates on to their academic departments for individualized
Junior Newton Duncan of Dublin, Ireland, bears aloft one of the heraldic banners representing the university and office of the president, the seven schools and the graduate division as part of Stanford's 80th commencement ceremonies in 1981. 1967 marked the beginning of the colorful Stanford commencement tradition.

Presentations.

President Sterling's second conclusion: commencement needed brightening up. He appointed a committee of ten to find ways to add pageantry to the exercises. Among the suggestions discussed by the committee was that flags or banners should lead the way of the schools into the main commencement, then on to the individual sites. A member of the art department thought little of the idea, however, so it was dropped and the committee disbanded after a few more meetings.

Fortunately for Stanford, one member of the committee was an extraordinary professor of chemistry, Eric Hutchinson, who was familiar with the tradition of heraldic lore. Hutchinson was born and educated in England, where heraldry was "a fairly important part of everyday life." Not long after the original committee was dissolved, Sterling called Hutchinson into his office, where he asked him to chair a one-man committee to produce school flags in time for the 1967 commencement ceremony.

The task was daunting, but Eric Hutchinson was the ideal person for the assignment. A graduate of Cambridge University who had taught at Sheffield University and had been a visiting professor at the University of Sussex, an accomplished calligrapher and manuscript illuminator, and a man who returned annually to England to take rubbings from monumental brasses, Hutchinson had the knowledge, patience, skill and creativity for the undertaking.

That he was a professor of chemistry was helpful as well, for both heraldry and chemistry employ a vocabulary of generally recognized symbols to impart information. Heraldry can be described in exact formal language, just as chemical formulae can be expressed in exact symbols of the elements.

"Heraldry is a means of communication through a rather highly stylized art form," Hutchinson notes. "It is a logical system whereby the use of a small number of symbols leads to a complete and unambiguous recognition of a person, a family or an organization." Coats of arms originated as a recognition sign in battle during the Middle Ages, when literacy was rare. The Earl of Salisbury (Henry II) displayed the first heraldic device in the 1200s — six lions on a blue shield.

Where to begin on such an important assignment for Stanford? Although Hutchinson was familiar with heraldry, he was not an expert on the subject. He set out to become one. "I had no option but to acquire a knowledge as quickly as I could," he says. "Very early in the process it became quite clear that one did not simply sit down and 'dream up' ideas for banners, nor did one look around and poach ideas from other places."

Heraldic art is a very strange craft, he explains, at which few otherwise very competent artists succeed. One guideline is to avoid naturalization; a second is to use mild exaggeration to produce a lively effect. Puns and whimsicality also come into play in the ancient work, and Hutchinson took pleasure in employing both.

His first step was to spend more than a year consulting with the deans of the Stanford schools, other universities that use flags, and with heraldic authorities in England. He soon decided that he should design a shield of arms for the university and the schools before creating banners for those entities. The symbols from the shields could then be incorporated into the flags.
Unfortunately, Stanford had little heraldic raw material from which Hutchinson could draw. After checking with authorities in England, he found that there were no Stanford or Lathrop family coats of arms. And the university seal was basically a “printed design” that was not really a seal and certainly was not an embossing device. The professor ruefully noted that the so-called university seal was commonly displayed on corporation yard garbage trucks and on T-shirts and beer mugs at the Stanford bookstore.

The Stanford tree offered design possibilities, but Palo Alto already was using the tree in its municipal emblem. Even if the tree were available, he concluded, its verticality did not lend itself to a graceful design. He was making little progress until he came across a photograph of a redwood frond on the cover of the Winter 1965 issue of Stanford Today. Hutchinson realized that the triple frond could be his starting point, for it would fit admirably into the modern shield shape and it represented the three major functions of a university: the discovery, codification and transmission of knowledge.

The frond also lent itself to the pun. Stanford’s colors are red and white, so Hutchinson rendered the redwood fronds in red rather than in their natural colors. All of this is duly recorded in the formal blazon — or language — of heraldry: “Argent, a Triple Redwood Frond slipped, Gules” — argent meaning white; slipped, cut off at the base; and gules, red.

The designs of the shields for the schools followed
School of Earth Sciences

The Earth Sciences shield features narrow triangles and a lion. The upper tips of the triangles represent mountains, the lower tips underground mines. The lion is an ancient alchemical symbol for gold, and also harkens back to Herbert Hoover, who mined gold in Australia.

fairly quickly after that, with the triple frond common to each. Colors are used in this country to indicate academic disciplines, and they were soon incorporated. Over a period of eight months Hutchinson painstakingly created the individual templates. He and his wife Lilian then silkscreened the designs onto the shields.

Once the shields were created, banners for the university, the office of the president and the seven schools soon followed. The university flag has a triple redwood frond as its principle element. The presidential flag is derived from the seal adopted by David Starr Jordan, Stanford’s first president. Hutchinson found a flag maker in San Francisco and carried his designs to the city. The ten four-and-one-half-foot square banners, made from nylon and mounted on eight-foot staves, were completed in time for the 1967 commencement, as Wally Sterling had requested.

Hutchinson also designed crests for the shields, and it is here that his subtle sense of humor came into full play. The crests themselves were never exe-
School of Engineering

A flexible, expandable string of diamonds—called a mascle—signifies the ability of the School of Engineering to grow in response to scientific and public needs.

School of Humanities and Sciences

The extent to which the School of Humanities and Sciences directs the studies of the majority of Stanford students is represented by a large red diagonal cross. Ermine has been used for centuries in making academic robes in Europe. The black ermine tails recall the ermine-trimmed hoods commonly worn by medieval scholars.

School of Law

Ermine-trimmed robes also are traditionally associated with justice; the shield represents the dual concerns of law and justice.
cuted, but their designs are ready if needed. Leland Stanford's stock farm led Hutchinson to display a rampant bay stallion on the university crest. Because President Ray Lyman Wilbur held a medical degree, that school's crest shows a "wild boar." The School of Education was located in Cubberley hall; hence, a sitting fox cub is portrayed. The seven points on the head of the deer on the graduate division crest once again reflect the seven schools. The spur on the Humanities and Sciences crest suggests the way Stanford students are encouraged to move ahead.

Hutchinson's work did not end there. He went on to design a Stanford doctoral gown and hood, and he found nine yards of red silk in San Francisco for the presidential gown first worn by Donald Kennedy. Members of the board of trustees now wear Stanford doctoral gowns at commencement.

In 1991 Stanford unfurled the Centennial banner that Hutchinson designed. The concept came quickly, he reports—the banner features a large frond within a circle, much as on the university flag. But in this case the flag is "counter-colored:" areas in red on the left side are shown in white on the right, and conversely. The result is a large C shape and its mirror image—the Roman numeral for one hundred.

Eric Hutchinson retired from Stanford in 1983 after serving his institution in a variety of ways for 34 years. He is the author of more than 35 professional papers and four books, and he has chaired or served on committees dealing with Rhodes Scholars, finan-

**School of Medicine**

The traditional Aesculapian staff and entwined serpent of medicine appear on that school's flag, along with the "linked squares" arcade and window design that is prevalent in the medical center.

**Graduate School of Business**

The lion on the Graduate School of Business flag has a knotted tail, along with a true knot that illustrates the unifying function of management. The fact that the first dean of the school was from an eastern family that had a lion on its coat of arms also played a part in this design.
Graduate Division

The graduate division design employs triangles and ermine tails. In this case the triangles represent the appearance of hoods appropriate for Stanford degrees. The seven ermine tails stand for the seven schools in the division.

cial awards, undergraduate housing, religious studies, interdepartmental majors, university lectures, and many more. He was the university’s academic secretary from 1974 to 1982, was a member of the Faculty Senate steering committee, and helped develop the program in Values, Technology and Science.

President Sterling called Hutchinson “a wonderful university man.” And so he is. No committee could have accomplished what he has done; its members would still be debating the size of the proposed banners. Almost single-handedly, Eric Hutchinson brought color and a touch of medieval lore to the university’s formal functions, creating a marvelous and enduring gift for his institution.

Andy Doty is director of community relations emeritus at Stanford. He was recently elected to the Historical Society’s board of directors, serving on its program and publications committees.

In addition to the heraldic banners and shields, Hutchinson designed crests that were never executed; his original artwork is in the University Archives. The university crest, right, features a rampant bay stallion representing Leland Stanford’s stock farm.
A number of Stanford Historical Society occasional publications are still available for purchase. The following two books (at $9.00 each) and five booklets (at $3.00 each) can be ordered directly from the Society by contacting Carol Miller, the Society's office administrator, at 725-3332, or c/o P.O. Box 2328, Stanford University, Stanford, California 94309.

BOOKS


Noted local historian Dorothy Regnery chronicles the history of the prominent foothills southwest of Stanford University, from the early use of the area for cattle and horse grazing and lumber and water development to the successful effort to establish Jasper Ridge as a biological and ecological laboratory. Regnery's history followed 30 years of research into official records, special libraries and archives throughout the state. (152 pp.)


Don Tresidder's tenure as Stanford's fourth president may have been brief (1943-48) but he oversaw major changes in university management, student life, federal government-university relations, and the physical layout of the campus. Using both archival sources and oral history interviews, Stanford historian George H. Knoles follows Tresidder from his years as a Stanford undergraduate to his untimely death in 1948. (153 pp)

BOOKLETS


Founding the Leland Stanford Junior University (1985). Reprint of a classic early examination by Stanford trustee and Stanford family lawyer George E. Crothers of the legal efforts necessary to establish the university and keep it on course during its first several decades.


Words Worth a Second Thought (1987). These very special Centennial speeches by President Frank H. T. Rhodes of Cornell and Professor Don Fehrenbacher marked the beginning of Stanford's 100th birthday celebration.
Jane Stanford granted permission for graduating seniors to place a bronze plate displaying their class numerals in the arcade directly in front of the planned Memorial Church. Senior Class President Ray Lyman Wilbur — later president of the university — took part in planning and laying the plaque, an outgrowth of rivalry with the Pioneer Class, which installed a '95 plaque on a giant oak a year earlier. The Class of '96, he later recalled, pointed out to the hesitant Mrs. Stanford that its class number would always appear right side up in the prime spot at the church entrance. Soon, chagrined representatives of '95 quietly and unceremoniously — some say late at night — installed a plaque next to that of '96, and the long line was on its way. (In 1900, seniors began depositing mementos in a sealed metal box under their class plate.)

Women from Stanford and the University of California met April 4 in the San Francisco armory for what is believed to be the first intercollegiate women’s basketball game in the United States. Playing before the days of backboards, dribbling and one-handed shooting, Stanford won with a final score of 2 to 1. Male spectators were banned in deference to the Berkeley women, who considered it improper for females to cavort before a mixed crowd in their gym suits. The Cal women wore white sweaters with college letters in blue and gold, navy blue bloomers, and black stockings. The Stanford coeds wore dark bloomers, cardinal sweaters trimmed with wide red sailor collars, and cardinal silk caps.

The university’s financial problems eased in the wake of the U.S. Supreme Court’s rejection of claims against the estate of Leland Stanford. Mrs. Stanford finally was able to pay university trustees an initial bequest of $2.5 million in interest-bearing railroad securities. This would generate income of $10,000 a month, and Mrs. Stanford offered to make up the $5,000 shortfall in the university’s monthly expenses. Still to be paid were bequests to Leland Stanford’s brothers and 17 nieces and nephews.

The Carnegie Corp. selected Stanford as the organization to develop and direct a Food Research Institute, and provided $700,000 in initial support. This marked a break from the tradition of locating research organizations on the East Coast and came about through the influence of alumnus and trustee Herbert Hoover, who served as American Food Administrator during the Great War. Some research al-

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ready had been done on nutrition issues. Now, the new center would focus on worldwide problems of food production, distribution and consumption. (In February 1996, trustees endorsed the university's decision to close the Institute.)

Faculty in May approved an Honor Code system after 1,750 students signed petitions seeking responsibility for honesty in academic work. The new code called for students to monitor their own conduct as well as that of fellow students. It basically applied to academic work the Fundamental Standard set forth 25 years earlier by President David Starr Jordan: "Students are expected to show both within and without the University such respect for order, morality, personal honor, and the rights of others as is demanded of good citizens. Failure to observe this will be sufficient cause for removal from the University."

Sports enthusiasts were raising funds to build a 60,000-seat stadium with a field adequate for American or rugby football, surrounded by a quarter-mile track. Engineering Professors C.D. Marx, W.F. Durand, and C.B. Wing had prepared the design. Stanford officials were determined to complete the stadium before rivals built one at the University of California. Stanford's San Francisco alumni revealed the plans at a large fund-raising luncheon at the Palace Hotel. In May, the Board of Athletic Control accepted a construction bid, with the aim of playing Big Game on The Farm in November.

Nearly 400 alumni returned to The Farm for a reunion in May, attending a luncheon at President Wilbur's home at the Knoll, then visiting students in the Inner Quad Courtyard, watching exhibitions of athletic events, visiting open houses at the various living groups, and attending a dance with students in the Women's Clubhouse.

President Wilbur conferred 549 degrees at commencement in Memorial Church.

**50 YEARS AGO (1946)**

President Donald B. Tresidder announced creation of a student health service that would provide medical, surgical and hospital care for students for a fee of $10 per quarter.

A chapter of the American Veterans Committee was formed to encourage participation by World War II vets in campus life. Veterans at Stanford numbered 1,647 out of total enrollment of about 5,000.

The Women's Conference endorsed a decision by the Dean of Students to allow women's residences on Saturday nights to remain open until 1:30 a.m. Any residence that did not have a night assistant would select a student to serve as hostess, and guests would have to sign in.

Profs. Douglas M. Whitaker, Willis H. Johnson, and Clifford Weigle returned to campus after serving on the faculty of Shryptonham American University in England. One of several colleges set up in Europe by the U.S. Army immediately after V-E Day, it served as an educational bridge back to civilian life. Whitaker was named acting dean of Stanford's School of Biological Sciences.

**25 YEARS AGO (1971)**

Police on April 9 ended a 30-hour sit-in at the hospital administration office, arresting more than 50 demonstrators who caused some $100,000 damage while protesting the firing of a janitor. Fewer than half of those arrested were associated with the university. When police used a battering ram to break through heavy glass doors, demonstrators responded by turning fire hoses on them. Twenty people, mostly police, were injured.

Three days after the hospital melee, Palo Alto police, armed with a search warrant, rummaged through the offices of the Stanford Daily seeking photographic evidence that could be used to prosecute those arrested. Past practice had been for courts to subpoena such evidence; this was the first use of a search warrant in an American newspaper office. A month later, the Daily filed a lawsuit against the Palo Alto police, but ultimately lost. (In 1978, the U.S.
Supreme Court, on a 5-3 vote, sided with police. This precedent has led to scores of searches of journalists, lawyers, doctors, and others who are not criminal suspects.)

A bomb planted in the president's office exploded early in the morning on April 23 causing $25,000 damage to the roof, attic and second floor. A campus security guard on duty in the building escaped injury.

Ending a tumultuous month, a fire of suspicious origin gutted the lounge of Wilbur Hall, which frequently was used by the Black Student Union. More than 750 faculty and students signed an ad in the Daily deploring the fire. Damage was more than $50,000.

— Catherine C. Peck, '35

Catherine Peck is a longstanding member of the Stanford Historical Society.

Palo Alto Police Department agent Paul Deisinger examines photographic negatives seized by search warrant following a 30-hour student occupation of the hospital administration building (its aftermath, above) in 1971.

October Program Set

The Stanford Historical Society will present a talk by Frances K. Conley, M.D., professor of neurosurgery at the Stanford University School of Medicine, on "History and Hysterics: What About the Future?" The talk will be given on Tuesday, October 1, 1996, at 4:15 p.m., in the Oak East Lounge, Tresidder Memorial Union.

New Winslow Book

Palo Alto author and Historical Society member Ward Winslow, who spoke to the Society about his book Palo Alto: A Centennial History, has edited a new one, The Making of Silicon Valley: A One Hundred Year Renaissance, which has as strong a Stanford presence as the first book.

It all began, Winslow writes, when Leland Stanford insisted that his university's "students not only gain knowledge but be able to apply their learning in the real world." And, says the author, "professors collaborated with nearby industries from the outset."

Interspersed with Winslow's 19 historical chapters telling of Silicon Valley's tight relationship with Stanford are corporate histories of 71 companies, many of them founded by Stanford engineers and scientists.

Winslow quotes the late David Packard: "Everywhere I look, I see the potential for growth, for discovery far greater than anything we have seen in the 20th century."

Silicon Valley helped remake and expand the world; Winslow's book tells how it all happened.
Remarks of Rosemary McAndrews,  
President of the Stanford Historical Society,  
to the 1996 Annual Meeting

The 1996 annual meeting of the Stanford Historical Society took place on Thursday, May 16, 1996, in the Oak Room of Tresidder Memorial Union. Society President Rosemary McAndrews chaired the event. The following is a transcript of her remarks:

It is customary at the annual meeting of the Stanford Historical Society to review the events of the past year, but I would like to go a little beyond that to say how many extraordinary things the Society has accomplished during its 20-year history.

The Society’s purpose is to enlighten the present by illuminating the past, and, as stated in its motto – “Preserving a Distinguished Heritage” – to be the “Guardian at the Gate” whenever anything of historical value appears threatened, or is about to be lost.

The Stanford Historical Society is many things: A publisher of books and scholarly papers, as well as a handsome quarterly journal, Sandstone & Tile, which is as celebrated for the artistry of its appearance as for the quality of its contents. Through its oral history program, the Society records the stories of prominent Stanford figures from the present whose valuable recollections might otherwise be lost.

It has lobbied for and supported restoration or rescue of buildings and objects both on and off campus, such as the Red Barn, the clockworks from the Memorial Church steeple, the Stanford home in Sacramento, and the Stanford family sculpture.

In my own view, the quality of the Society’s programs is astonishing. An enormous amount of thought, effort and creativity go into choosing the most wide-ranging subjects, the most charismatic speakers, the most thought-provoking and sometimes controversial topics. Some remarkable field trips have been sponsored: to the Ashland Festival, the Wente Brothers and Stanford wineries, Yosemite National Park, the Hopkins Marine Station, and the Stanford Sierra Camp, among other sites.

This year’s program activities began with President Casper’s discourse on the university’s motto, which was followed by Jean Fetter’s anecdotes about admission policies and controversies; a panel discussion about the archeology and architecture of the Stanford Palo Alto home; Andy Doty on town-gown relationships; and earthquake damage to Frank Lloyd Wright’s Hanna House and its planned restoration – a presentation co-sponsored with the Department of Art and the Hanna House Board of Governors.

Founders’ Day speakers featured Robert McAfee Brown and James Gibbons, who spoke eloquently to a disappointingly small audience. You may be pleased to hear that, in an effort to elevate Founders’ Day to the splendor of earlier days, several of us met in the president’s office to ask that it take a leading role in this most important event. We were overwhelmed by our enthusiastic reception, and are happy to announce that next year’s Founders’ Day event will be considerably enhanced.

The 90th anniversary of the 1906 earthquake was marked by a talk by William Ellsworth of the USGS, and Sally Cole spoke in April on student discipline and university values. All in all, 1995-96 offered Society members and friends a splendid array of programs.

At this time I would like to recognize the people most responsible for the success of the Society’s endeavors: Karen Bartholomew, for years the guiding light and chair of the program committee; Elsbeth Newfield, her worthy and gifted successor; Bob Butler and his so-called “cookie committee” who each month get together to label and mail publicity flyers for Society programs – and to eat cookies; and Lois Fariello, who handles program logistics and acts as greeter at our meetings.

Lois has done a masterful job as chairman of the membership committee. Due almost solely to her diligence and commitment, new memberships are up 40% and income has increased 62% this year. Roxanne Nilan, the new chair of the publications committee, has already demonstrated great talent and dedication.

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Shortly after the Winter, 1996 issue of Sandstone & Tile featuring an article about the diary of W.E. Stuart went to press, archives specialist Pat White came across the above photograph of Stuart, above left, in his room at Encina Hall, dated April, 1895. Searchable databases, including the University Archives’ on-line accessions log, make linking materials obtained from diverse sources easier than in the past. In this case, however, White’s familiarity with Stanford Historical Society publications, combined with old-fashioned serendipity, led her to make the connection.

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To Harry Press, Bob Beyers, Pete Allen – alumni all of the Stanford News Service – thank you all. Don Winbigler is our parliamentarian, and our memory and conscience, who always keeps us aware of protocol. How honored we are to share his company!

This year, Professor Mary Sunseri, our faithful secretary – for three years she never missed a meeting – and Timothy Portwood, Debbie Duncan and Tiffany Gravlee leave the board of directors after yeoman service. We are grateful to them and are sorry to see them go.

I have saved Alberta Siegel, who preceded me as president, until last for two reasons: One, as a grace-note to emphasize how she made my job easier through her generosity and kindness and for providing strength and good humor to the board as a whole; and two, because as chair of the nominating committee she will make the next report.

Dr. Siegel reported that the following were nominated to the Stanford Historical Society’s board of directors for 1996-97: Robert Augsberger, Andy Doty, Margaret Kimball, Albert Hastorf and Larry Ryan. Their nominations were approved. The annual meeting also saw the installation of two new Society officers: university archivist Kimball is vice president and former Society president Alberta Siegel is secretary. Rosemary McAndrews continues as president, as does Frank Riddle as treasurer.
“Argent, a triple redwood frond slipped, gules” describes in heraldic terms the redwood frond, cut off at the base and depicted in red against a white background, that represents the university's role in the discovery, codification and transmission of knowledge.