

Sandstone and Tile



The Founding of Stanford University: an exhibit in celebration



The Founding Grant's cover monogram. The hand-colored initial letters L, S, and J are linked, and surrounded by a U

The Grant of Endowment of Leland Stanford Junior University will be displayed in a public exhibition for the first time as the Stanford community celebrates the 100th anniversary of the University's founding.

Accompanying the original calligraphic copy of the Founding Grant will be an exhibit created by the University Archives in the Herbert Hoover Memorial Exhibition Pavilion November 8 through November 16. The Stanford Historical Society is hosting a reception to celebrate the exhibit's opening.

The following pages are a distillation of the exhibition, a recreation of the centennial exhibit 1885: *The Founding of Stanford* presented earlier this year. The exhibit presents an intimate look at the Stanfords in 1885, their interests, concerns, opinions and deeds. Special emphasis is given to their thoughts on education and the immediate background of the Founding Grant, which the Stanfords signed at their Palo Alto home on November 11 of that year.



The United States in the 1880's was a vigorous and expanding society, recovering from the destruction of the Civil War and in the full flood of industrialization. It was a period of great opportunities for success as well as failure, and the career of Leland Stanford exemplified the possibilities open to those with the right combination of skill and luck.

In 1885, though still mourning the loss of their only child a year earlier, Leland and Jane Stanford were at the peak of their power and prestige. The former governor of California, Leland Stanford was now its senator, and not even the anti-railroad movement could derail his ambitions. He was indeed, as David Starr Jordan liked to remark, "California's most conspicuous citizen."

It is against the background of personal tragedy as well as public success that the founding of the University is set.

COVER: "The Doors Thrown Open," a color cartoon by Saalburg reflecting the pro-Stanford side during the heated debate that began in 1885 over creation of Stanford's private university. Many distrusted Stanford's intentions, others praised his philanthropy. The legend reads: "Senator Stanford — 'It is all for you, my boy, and the coming generations. My ambition is now satisfied. I have less desire to be President than to be the founder of an institution that will make Presidents!'"

This adaptation of the exhibit 1885: *The Founding of Stanford* was written by University Archivist Roxanne Nilan

I.
**"PERSONAL SUCCESS AND
 DIRECT USEFULNESS IN LIFE"**

Leland Stanford, the son of an upstate New York innkeeper and entrepreneur, had studied to be a lawyer. When in 1852 he joined his enterprising brothers selling mining supplies in the gold fields of California, he found himself untrained and unprepared as a businessman.

Yet hard work, a sense of practicality and an eye for the potential in investment guided him through a highly successful career as a Sacramento merchant, as senior officer of the most powerful transportation network in the West, and as one of the largest landowners in 1885 California.

Stanford credited personal values of industry, ambition, moral character, good judgment, enterprise and knowing the value of money rather than any advantage of social rank or classical education for his success, and his outline for a university for California built on these essential values.

Recognized as a philanthropist and credited with keeping a divided California in the Union during the Civil War, former Governor Stanford was relatively popular with the California public. His business partner Collis P. Huntington both scorned and resented Stanford's popular image. When Stanford's interest in political office reawakened in early 1885, Huntington voiced his cynicism about the voting public and corrupt public officials.

Struggling behind the scene for ultimate control of the Southern Pacific Company, Huntington and Stanford first clashed publicly over the California senatorial race of 1885, when a last-minute effort was made by Stanford's friends in the legislature to add his name to the ballot in com-

petition with Huntington's candidate, Aaron Sargent.

Sargent had expected Stanford's support. In a series of letters he tried to correct the confusion. Historians today disagree about Stanford's decision to allow his name to be officially placed on the second ballot. He may have suspected that Sargent could not win against an anti-railroad candidate and knew he was more acceptable to the opposition. Nonetheless, backed by a genuine popular movement that drew a distinction between the railroad and its president, Stanford's candidacy was aided by early news of his plans for a new California university.

After taking office in March of 1885, Senator Stanford spent only a few months of that year in Washington, D.C., using much of his time in the East talking with leaders in American higher education. Unfortunately, few records remain of conversations with the university presidents he consulted. Memoirs of these men published later and contemporary newspaper accounts make clear, however, that Stanford went about the business of planning his university as he pursued other activities: he solicited sound advice from men highly respected in the field.

There is no evidence that Stanford took seriously recommendations that he contribute to any particular established Eastern university. He was attracted instead to special characteristics of several of the universities he visited. Nor did he assume that, as founder of a university, he could do more than give it sustenance and a general direction toward practicality, efficiency and social responsibility. "Extensive and expensive buildings do not make a university," he wrote, "it depends for its success rather upon the character and attainments of its faculty."



Leland Stanford
 circa 1885



Collis P.
 Huntington

A FARMER'S 'HOMELY' SENTIMENT
 A Railroad Owner Preferable to a Man Owned by a Railroad.
 An interview with the Silver-Tongued Orator, Honorable Thomas Fitch—He Argues that, Though Stanford's Position as Senator Might be Detrimental to the Railroad, It Would Never be Prejudicial to the State.
 Honorable Thomas Fitch, known far and wide as the "silver-tongued orator," is at present in Sacramento. He has been a bitter opponent lately to the railroad company, but has never become so bigoted as to allow his prejudice to influence his judgment. He recognizes in Leland Stanford a man who is an honor to the State. Wishing to gain his views upon the all-absorbing topic of the United States Senatorship, a Bee reporter interviewed him with the following result:

Tulare Register.—Dem.

The Right Honorable Leland Stanford, the great head of the royal family of the Central Pacific Railroad Company, is to occupy a seat in our American House of Lords made vacant by the expiration of Senator Farley's term of office. Are we pleased or not pleased? Both. We are pleased because Mr. Stanford is a brainy, broad gauged, progressive man, and one who can and will do more for California than perhaps any other man that was a candidate for the position.

Napa Reporter.—Dem.

Stanford's Senatorial prospects appear to be brightening. He is the ablest Republican of them all. His party should be honest with itself for once and elect him.

Huntington telegraphs his disapproval of Stanford's candidacy for the U.S. Senate against railroad candidate Aaron Sargent

Translation.
 New York, Jan. 18, '85
 Leland Stanford
 It is reported here that you are in field against Sargent. I cannot believe it, please telegraph me at once.
 C. P. Huntington

II.
**"TO AFFORD EQUAL FACILITIES AND
 GIVE EQUAL ADVANTAGES IN THE
 UNIVERSITY TO BOTH SEXES. . ."**

Like her husband, Jane Lathrop Stanford approached every task with complete seriousness and firm opinions. Thrifty and pragmatic in domestic affairs, she looked back with special fondness on the first years spent with her husband in California, when in order to save money for business investments, they made their own furnishings and she became quite a good carpenter.

Following his early business success in California, Leland Stanford had suggested to his wife that they return to her parents' home in Albany, N.Y., but Mrs. Stanford preferred California and remained one of its strongest boosters. At their Washington parties, a cornucopia of California produce would be offered to Eastern guests; meals featured fresh fruits and vegetables from the Stanford's California farms and wines from their wineries at Palo Alto and Vina.

Jane Stanford's special philanthropic interest was the education and care of children. The first kindergarten in the West had appeared in 1878 and by the early 1880's Mrs. Stanford was an eager supporter. In 1885 she established five kindergartens in San Francisco under the auspices of the Golden Gate Kindergarten Association and, as honorary president, she encouraged other society women of the city to become active-

ly involved. Other schools would soon follow — a kindergarten in Menlo Park, a school for the children of employees of the Palo Alto Farm (along with a night school for their parents), a child care center for the children of working women in Albany.

Mrs. Stanford had a long friendship through correspondence with suffragist Susan B. Anthony. Although extant correspondence dates from the years following Senator Stanford's death (1893), Mrs. Stanford's first recorded exchange with Miss Anthony was in an 1871 entry in her autograph book. Miss Anthony's comment is the second in Mrs. Stanford's album of famous people, following a first page entry by Elizabeth Cady Stanton.

Anthony's strong words must have temporarily shocked the far more conservative Stanfords, but their friendship grew. During the California state campaign for women's suffrage, Anthony and Stanton received free passes on the Southern Pacific Railroad from its president. Later, after drawing up the design of a coeducational rather than all-male institution, the Stanfords wrote:

"We deem it of the first importance that the education of both sexes shall be equally full and complete, varied only as nature dictates. The rights of one sex, political and otherwise, are the same as those of the other sex and this equality of rights ought to be fully recognized."



Jane Lathrop Stanford
 circa 1885

SOCIAL BRILLIANCY.
 The Dinner Given by Mrs. Stanford to
 Pacific Coast Ladies.
 A SHAKSPEAREAN PLAY.
 The Reception Given by Mrs. Cleveland and the
 Cabinet Ministers' Wives.
 OTHER NOTABLE SOCIAL EVENTS.

Special to the EXAMINER.
 WASHINGTON, February 3.—Mrs. Stanford gave a luncheon on Wednesday to the ladies of the Pacific Coast in the city. The table was laid for fourteen. The center was covered with a scarf of buttercup satin, over which was a piece of Brussels lace—a unique decoration. The silver oval urn was filled with yellow tulips and asparagus. There were four silver candelabra, while the lapers were of all shades. High stands of fruit and low dishes of bouquets, cake, and olives and the favors were in willow baskets of flowers. The menu cards were of parchment.
 The guests were Mrs. Senator Hearst, Mrs. Senator Dolph, Mrs. Senator Stewart, Mrs. Field, Mrs. Condit Smith, Mrs. Senator J. P. Jones, and Mrs. T. L. Thompson, Mrs. G. W.



Jane Lathrop Stanford's
 Menlo Park kindergarten

*"Give a man a right
 over my subsistence and
 he has a power over my
 whole moral being."*

Susan B. Anthony

*Bochester N. Y.
 Aug. 14. 1871 —*

III. "MUTUAL INTERESTS"

Sensational accounts appeared in newspapers throughout 1884 and 1885 about Leland and Jane Stanford's grief at the death of their only child, Leland Stanford Jr. But while the Stanfords dabbled in the popular Victorian mourning rituals of spiritualism and inspirational Christian literature, they found practical outlets in their work and many projects.

Before returning to California in the late spring of 1884, the Stanfords formulated several plans for different kinds of institutions they envisioned establishing in the boy's name. They interviewed key men in education and art and remained flexible regarding a combination of plans for at least a university and a museum, on separate sites in Palo Alto and San Francisco, respectively.

In the arts, the Stanfords seemed attracted to men of strong personality as well as talent. From Eadweard Muybridge, the eccentric English photographer, to Parisian society leader and portrait painter Louis Messonier, from the flamboyant collector Louis Palma di Cesnola to the controversial Homeric scholar and archeologist Heinrich Schliemann, the Stanfords gravitated toward the outspoken and controversial, without sacrificing their insistence on value for dollar.

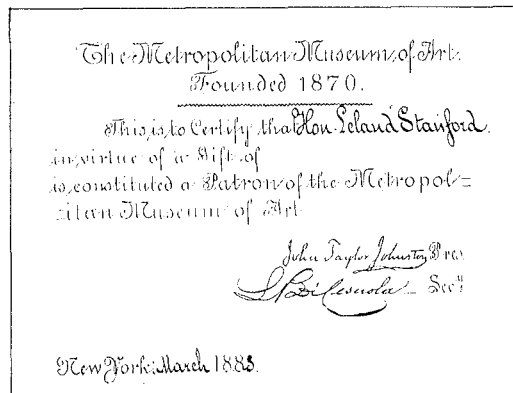
Leland Stanford had become a patron of the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York in 1883. The Stanfords met Cesnola, its director, that year when they rented a Fifth Avenue mansion, where they intended to live in anticipation that Leland Jr. would attend Harvard University. By the end of the year, as the Stanfords headed to Europe, young Leland was armed with a letter of introduction to Sir Philip Cunliffe Owens, director of the South Kensington Museum (now the Victoria and Albert Museum).

Visits to European museums meant more than a tour through exhibition galleries. They provided Leland Jr. with a practical introduction to museum management and scholarship. Especially interested in archeology, Leland Jr. learned the rudiments of hieroglyphics from Georges Daressy, the Louvre's renowned Egyptologist, and was introduced to Schliemann, whose excavations of the ancient city of Troy stirred controversy, and imaginations, during the 1870's.

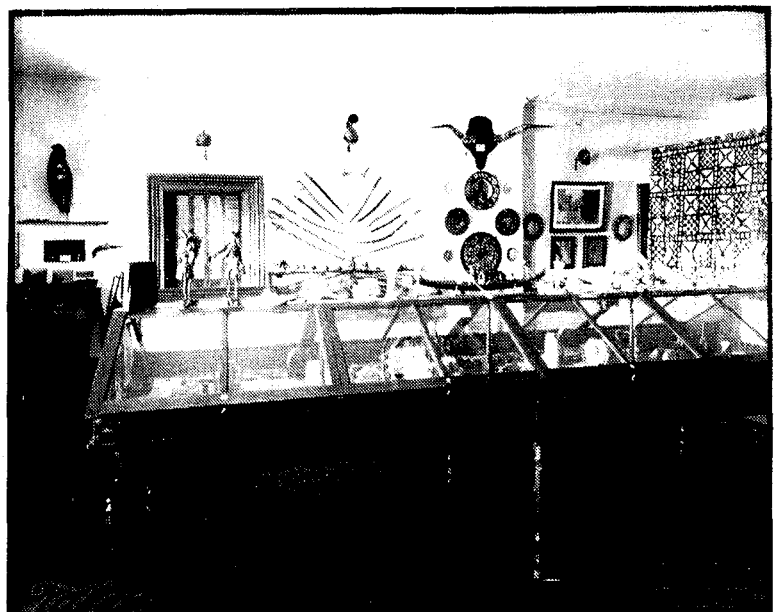
A photo by Tabor Studios of San Francisco of Leland Jr.'s museum room in the Nob Hill mansion. The tapa cloth hanging at far right hides his telegraph equipment and other technological curiosities

Following Leland Jr.'s death, the Stanfords continued to develop their contacts in the museum world, particularly with collectors of antiquities, and an art museum was a major element of their plans. Mrs. Stanford was determined to found a museum in her son's name, separate from the university or college project and preferably in San Francisco. The museum would house a wide range of collections but focus on Leland Jr.'s preference for Egyptian, Roman and Greek antiquities.

The first major acquisition for this project was a collection of duplicates from the Metropolitan Museum's Cesnola Collection of Cyprian antiquities. In 1884, 5,000 pieces, cataloged and listed by Cesnola, became the nucleus of the Leland Stanford Junior Museum. Mrs. Stanford took an active role in the development of the Museum's collections and served as its director in all but name, joining a handful of wealthy women in the United States who were developing and promoting some of America's most significant private and museum collections.



Leland Sr.'s certificate of patronage from New York's Metropolitan Museum of Art



IV.
 "... SHALL BEAR HIS NAME"

"Since the idea of establishing an institution of this kind for the benefit of mankind came directly and largely from our son and only child Leland, and in the belief that had he been spared to advise us as to the disposition of a large portion thereof to this purpose, we will that for all time to come the institution hereby founded shall bear his name, and shall be known as THE LELAND STANFORD JUNIOR UNIVERSITY."

Leland Stanford Jr. spent the happiest days of his life on the Palo Alto Farm and traveling with his parents through Europe. Active and healthy, young Leland enjoyed the out-of-doors; while his father sat on the porch of the Stock Farm office discussing horse breeding with his farm superintendent, Leland Jr. enjoyed riding his pony, hiking in the hills with his dogs or planning the extension of track for his miniature railroad from the house to the stables.

A letter to his uncle Ariel Lathrop, then business manager of the Stanford properties, reveals a forthright and businesslike young man of 14 as well as one who enjoyed outdoor sport:

"I would like to have you find out if my engine and boiler came from New York and if they did

send them to the city house. . . . Please send both my guns to Liddle and Kaedings gun store on Washington St. In the country please see that my boat is left in the loft of the stable."

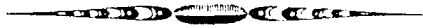
An avid collector of historical artifacts, Leland Jr. focused increasingly on antiquities as his taste matured. In addition to introducing their son to museums, directors, collectors and archeologists in the field, his parents encouraged him to collect artifacts for his own small museum, housed on the upper floor of their San Francisco residence.

A guide to the collection, printed in 1886 from a text by his former tutor Herbert C. Nash, describes the boy's collections, built with small, strictly accounted for sums from his parents, as well as from his hunts for souvenirs on European battlegrounds and historic sites and from gifts from Schliemann and many others.

Two months after his visit with Schliemann in Athens, Leland Stanford Jr. was dead of typhoid fever. As a flood of sympathy letters and scores of unsolicited memorial poems arrived, the Stanfords set in motion plans for both a museum and a university.



Leland Stanford Jr.
 1883

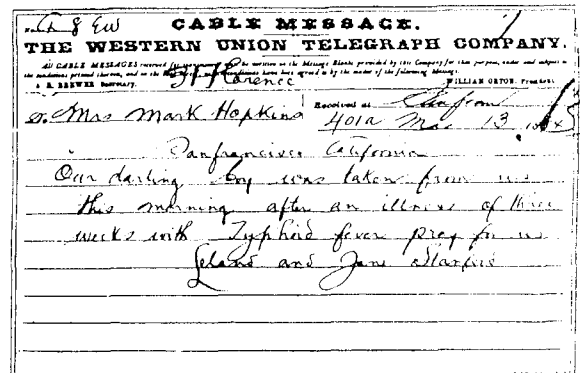


Leland Jr., at left, stands with visitors to the Palo Alto Farm, including photographer Eadweard Muybridge at right. Circa 1880



Track of Leland Jr.'s narrow-gauge railroad

Telegram announcing Leland Jr.'s death: "Our darling boy was taken from us this morning after an illness of three weeks with Typhoid fever. Pray for us. — Leland and Jane Stanford"



V.

"ITS PERSONAL ASSOCIATIONS"

"The reasons that impelled us to select the Palo Alto estate as the location for the University are its personal associations, which are most dear to us, the excellence of its climate and its accessibility."

Leland Stanford purchased his first acreage along San Francisquito Creek in 1876 and expanded the Palo Alto Farm to 8,800 acres of orchard, grain, vegetables, vineyard and grazing by the mid-1880's.

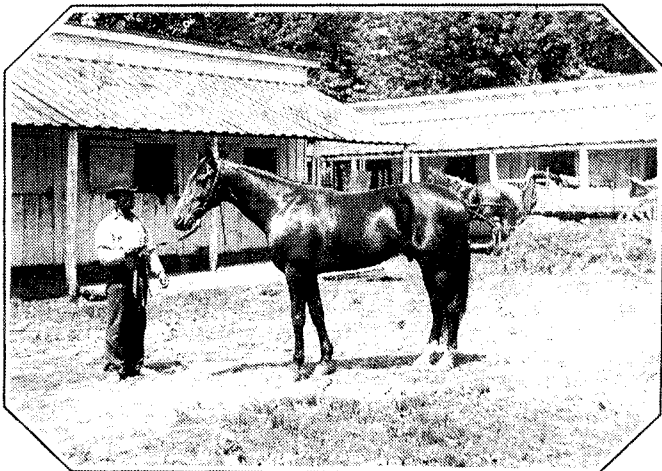
At the heart of this favorite Stanford property was the Palo Alto Stock Farm's trotting department, a vibrant complex of stables and paddocks, shops and tracks, employee housing and offices. During its peak years between 1880 and 1895, 19 world records were set by Palo Alto trotters and the Palo Alto Stock Farm ranked with top Eastern horse breeding establishments in the quality of its horses.

The Palo Alto Farm, which boarded more than 600 horses and employed 150 men, owed its success to four factors: Leland Stanford's theories of breeding and training, his substantial financial resources, the competence of superintendent Charles Marvin, and the consistent quality of colts sired by the prolific stallion Electioneer.

The Stanfords spent much of 1885 at the farm, following hectic months of business and politics in San Francisco and Washington, D. C. The farm was a convenient ride by Southern Pacific rails from San Francisco, by way of the nearby Menlo Park train station. On November 11, on the porch of his peaceful Palo Alto home, Senator Stanford put the finishing touches on a grant for the establishment of a university and he and Jane Stanford signed the document before witnesses. Three days later, they presented it formally to 24 trustees in the elegance of their Nob Hill mansion.



Eucalyptus-lined Governor's Avenue (below) led to tracks where trotters practiced (above) for national competition



PROPERTY OF PALMIST JOHN HUGO 2.24 BRED AT PALO ALTO CALIF.

Palo Alto Stock Farm trotter Hugo could run the mile in 2 minutes 24 seconds

VI.

"TO HOLD SUCH PROPERTY"

"The endowment of lands is made because they are in themselves of great value, and their proper management will insure to the University an income much greater than would be realized were their value to be invested in any reliable interest bearing security."

By the mid-1880's, Leland Stanford owned more than 100,000 acres throughout the state of California, most of it used for experimental farming, viticulture, and stock raising. This land was to be his legacy to Leland Stanford Junior University.

Three specific tracts, totaling some 82,800 acres, were named in the Founding Grant: The Palo Alto Farm, the smallest at 8,800 acres but the most active and valuable in stock, improvements and personal associations; the Stanford-Gridley Farm, 19,000 acres in Butte County planted mostly in wheat; and the largest, the 55,000-acre Vina Ranch, used for both stock raising and viticulture.

At Vina, well-situated at the confluence of Deer Creek and the Sacramento River in Tehama County, Stanford began experimenting with vineyards in the early 1880's. Winemaking was a new and promising industry in California, and Stanford recognized its potential.

Vina's climate and soil would in time conspire against production of the kind of dry white wine Stanford dreamed of in 1885, but Vina continued to produce port, brandy and distilled alcohol. Vina also served as a secondary stock farm for hundreds of trotting horses, Holstein dairy cows, and poultry, and as a resource for fruits and vegetables.

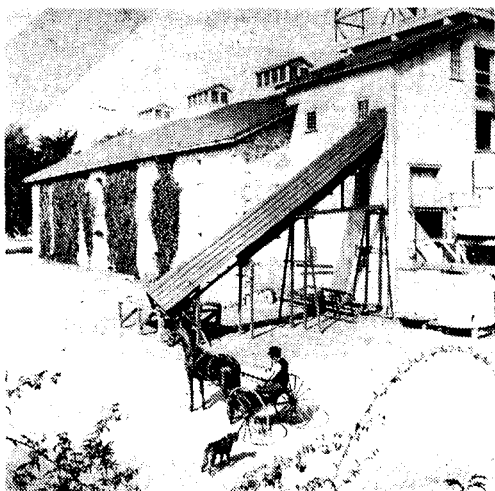
In addition to the winemaking activity at Vina, Stanford developed more promising vineyards at Warm Springs, near Mission San Jose, and at Palo Alto. The Warm Springs Ranch, since 1870 operated by Stanford's older brother Josiah, was planted primarily in vineyards; today it is the Weibel Winery. The Palo Alto Winery, not far from the Palo Alto Farm residence, produced table wine past the turn of the century.

The Stanfords believed that wine drinking in moderation was the best guarantee against immoderate use of hard liquor, but the winery at Palo Alto was closed down after it proved to be too much of a temptation for the undergraduates. Early photographs of the Palo Alto Winery operation and the red brick winery building are rare.

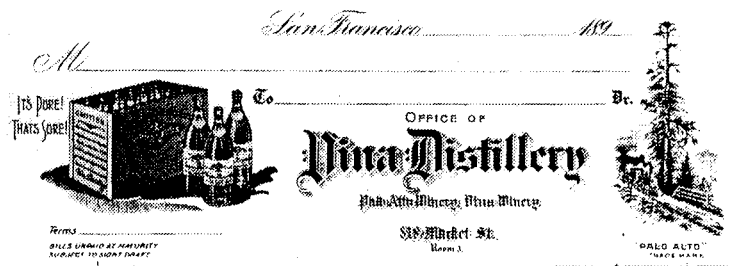
The Stanfords also assumed that their mansion in San Francisco, as well as their house on the Palo Alto Farm, would be put to good use by the University. Ideas for the Nob Hill mansion included an art school, a university extension facility, and a mechanics institute. Unfortunately, the house, its furnishings and its art collections were lost in the 1906 earthquake and fire.



The Stanford's house at Vina Ranch



A rare photograph of the main brick building of the Palo Alto Winery. Today, as the Stanford Barn, it houses various shops and a bank



VII.
**"A UNIVERSITY WITH SUCH SEMINARIES
 OF LEARNING AS SHALL MAKE IT
 OF THE HIGHEST GRADE. . ."**

"Its object, to qualify students for personal success and direct usefulness in life;

"And its purposes, to promote the public welfare by exercising an influence in behalf of humanity and civilization, teaching the blessings of liberty regulated by law, and inculcating love and reverence for the great principles of government as derived from the inalienable rights of man to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness."

On November 14, 1885, a relatively quiet event took place in the library of the Stanford's San Francisco residence: 24 trustees were enlisted to watch over the newly founded Leland Stanford Junior University. They were presented with the "Grant of Endowment," which provided for the University's financial support, defined its scope and organization, named its trustees and formulated their duties. The board was made up of Stanford's friends and business associates. Among the trustees were some of California's most successful businessmen, railroad associates and progressive lawmakers.

Emphasizing progress and practicality rather than classical tradition, the grant outlined a university that was self-consciously utilitarian, non-sectarian, democratic and

coeducational. The University was simple in its organization, avoiding the "educational millinery" Leland Stanford found in many older universities.

Leland Stanford Junior University would be open to all students regardless of social position; no tuition would be charged. It would train young people, male and female, for genuine careers in society rather than ways to occupy their leisure. It would encourage students to choose a major field of study and would provide them with a range of courses from which to select the curriculum most appropriate to their major.

The Founding Grant articulates great faith in American democratic government, individualism and the work ethic. Woven throughout the grant is an underlying assumption that through education, the American public would better govern itself and better respect the fruits of its labor. Stanford pointed out in his address to the trustees that government based on the principles outlined in the Declaration of Independence protected the rights of individual Americans, and that "A government founded on such principles commands for the support and protection of individual rights the force of the whole people. With these principles fully recognized, agrarianism and communism can have only an ephemeral existence."



MINUTES

OF THE

FIRST MEETING OF THE TRUSTEES OF THE LELAND
 STANFORD, JUNIOR, UNIVERSITY.

SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1885, }
 At twelve o'clock, M. }

Pursuant to the invitation of the grantors, a meeting of the Trustees of the Leland Stanford, Junior, University was held at the time and place above mentioned, in the library of the residence of Leland Stanford, in the city and county of San Francisco, State of California.

There were present of such Trustees:

H. W. HARKNESS,	LORENZO SAWYER,
JOSIAH STANFORD,	CHARLES GOODALL,
HORACE DAVIS,	ALFRED L. TUBBS,
JOHN BOGOS,	FRANCIS E. SPENCER,
T. B. MCFARLAND,	HENRY VROOMAN,
ISAAO S. BELCHER,	CHARLES F. CROCKER,
JOHN Q. BROWN,	TIMOTHY HOPKINS,
GEORGE E. GRAY,	HENRY L. DODGE,
N. W. SPAULDING,	IRVING M. SCOTT,
W. M. STEWART.	WILLIAM ASHBURNER,

The meeting was called to order, and upon motion, Lorenzo Sawyer was chosen Chairman of the Board of Trustees, and H. C. Nash, Secretary, *pro tem*.

Leland Stanford, and his wife, Jane Lathrop Stanford, were then presented to the members of the Board of Trustees, and thereupon they delivered to the Trustees the grant made by them, duly executed and acknowledged, founding and endowing the Leland Stanford, Junior, University.

Upon motion of Mr. Spencer, the following resolution was adopted:



Library of the Stanford's Nob Hill mansion, where trustees accepted their responsibilities for the new University

"Resolved, That the Trustees receive said grant, and accept for themselves and their associates the trusts therein imposed."

On motion of the Chairman, the following resolution was adopted:

"Resolved, That the Secretary be authorized for and as the act and deed of the Trustees to have the grant herein properly recorded on the records of the counties of Tehama, Butte, San Mateo, and Santa Clara, State of California."

On motion of Mr. Vrooman, the Trustees adjourned to meet at the call of the Chairman.

LORENZO SAWYER, Chairman.

H. C. NASH, Secretary.



Judge Lorenzo Sawyer

VIII. "THE DOORS THROWN OPEN"

Reaction in California to the founding of a new private university was mixed. Newspapers, divided politically between anti- and pro-railroad, reported this new Stanford project as it suited their readers. The pro-railroad *Overland Monthly* reported in December 1885:

"Mr. Stanford was largely, take it all in all, the foremost citizen of the State; but by the completion of the present endowment he will become so to an extent that it is almost impossible to find paralleled in modern times."

While some commentators counted the founding a blessing to the state, other newspapers denounced it as a vengeful personal attack by Stanford on the University of California to appropriate the limited number of students qualified to attend a California university. Some said it was a ploy by Southern Pacific Railroad to divert public attention from what they considered monopolistic practices.

Comment in Eastern newspapers was more detached, though not necessarily less skeptical. The *New York Commercial Advertiser* remarked:

"It is announced that Senator Stanford has made a will leaving 20 million dollars to the 'University' which he has established in California. We hope that the statement is untrue . . . to attempt to create a great university Aladdin-like out of nothing but money is as useless as would be the building of a great summer hotel in Central Africa or an institution for the relief of destitute ship captains in the mountains of Switzerland. At present, Stanford's great wealth can only be used to erect an empty shell and to commemorate a rich man's folly."

Many saw opportunity of their own; the Stanford family papers contain many folders of requests for employment, offers of specialized equipment for sale, and recommendations for students. Some offered their personal philosophy of education; others requested donations to their own educational projects in other parts of the state. Some simply wrote their thanks.

While the public debate continued, the Stanfords moved ahead following the presentation of the grant to the trustees and the public. During a visit to the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Stanford was especially impressed with the character and achievements of its president, Francis A. Walker. Stanford concluded that this was the type of strong leader he wanted to head his university and offered Walker the position.

Although Walker declined, he agreed to advise the Senator and visited the Palo Alto Farm in 1886. Acting on Walker's recommendation of the eminent landscape architect Frederick Law Olmsted and the Boston architectural firm of Shepley, Rutan and Coolidge (successor to H. H. Richardson), Senator Stanford began the next stage of development of Stanford University.

IX. "THE HIGHER LEARNING"

When Leland Stanford decided to found a university as a memorial to his son, he was riding the crest of a powerful wave. The 1870's and '80's were times of unprecedented growth and experimentation in American higher education. New money combined with new ideas to transform the character and content of academic life.

The metamorphosis of the American college was most often associated by contemporaries with the names of Andrew Dickson White and Charles William Eliot. Architects and engineers of the new university, White and Eliot were commanding figures whose counsel was eagerly sought by those contemplating founding a new institution. Leland Stanford listened intently to them.

It was White, a Yale-educated historian, who after 1868 made Cornell University a non-denominational, multi-purpose school dedicated to producing students equipped to play their roles in the new industrial/professional order. White wrote and spoke with passion about the utility of higher education, and Stanford was greatly influenced by the new school in Ithaca.

President Charles W. Eliot of Harvard shared White's convictions about the utility of higher education, and he added to those beliefs a commitment to democracy, individual autonomy and experimentation. By 1885, Eliot was seen principally as the inventor of the elective system, an open curriculum in which the student could sample from the marketplace of professions and disciplines, old and new. Many saw Eliot's reforms as subversive of collegiate traditions, even downright anarchic. Eliot himself was continually called on to defend his program of reform. In the debate between Eliot and his critics at Yale and Princeton, Leland Stanford clearly sided with Eliot.

Andrew D. White had a number of prominent students and proteges, among them a young naturalist, David Starr Jordan, who was inaugurated as President of Indiana University in 1885. The title of Jordan's first baccalaureate address, "Useful Learning," underscores his allegiance to White's views. In 1891, White would recommend Jordan's appointment as the first president of Stanford University.

When Stanford University opened in 1891, some Eastern commentators huffed that the last thing California needed was another college. Yet, in 1885, the future of higher education in California was hardly clear. The University of California, established in 1868, was a small and struggling school enmeshed in political controversy which the governor found repugnant. An inscribed copy of the *Regents' Manual* was Stanford's only connection to the political squabbles of the school on the hill in Berkeley.



"California's Best Friend," a cartoon published by the San Francisco's *City Argus*, a pro-railroad newspaper

Centennial of founding: Observance to feature convocation, display of original Founding Grant

A colorful convocation on Nov. 11 and the first public display of the original ornately calligraphed copy of the University's Founding Grant will highlight the November centennial of Stanford's 1885 founding.

The Historical Society will host a reception at 11 a.m. Friday, Nov. 8, when the Founding Grant goes on display at the Herbert Hoover Memorial Exhibit Pavilion.

The convocation marking the Nov. 11, 1885, signing of the Founding Grant by Leland and Jane Stanford will be held at 4:30 p.m. Monday, Nov. 11, in Memorial Church. Frank H.T. Rhodes, president of Cornell University, will be the featured speaker.

Other centennial activities that day include a student-organized program on the history of student activism and organ and carillon concerts.

A private dinner will be given by the Stanford Court hotel in San Francisco on Nov. 10 for the University's trustees, the governing boards of Stanford Associates and the Stanford Alumni Association, and other invited guests.

The Stanford Court now occupies the site of the Nob Hill mansion where Leland and Jane Stanford presented the Founding Grant Nov. 14 — three days after they signed it — for acceptance by the 24 individuals chosen to form the new institution's board of trustees. The mansion was destroyed in the fire that consumed much of San Francisco following the April 18, 1906, earthquake.

The University Archives will display the original parchment copy of the Founding Grant Friday, Nov. 8, through Saturday, Nov. 16, at the Exhibit Pavilion.

Part of the University Library's exhibit "1885: The Founding of Stanford," which was staged last spring, will be recreated to provide background on the historic document. Exhibit hours will be 11 a.m. to 4 p.m. daily except Sunday. The Stanford Historical Society reception on Nov. 8 will be open to the public.

The Nov. 11 convocation will be preceded by a 3 p.m. Centennial Organ Concert by Fenner Douglass, visiting organist and professor of music at Stanford. Douglass is former chairman of the Music Department at Duke University. His Memorial Church concert

is free. A carillon concert by Prof. James Angell from Hoover Tower will precede the convocation from 3:45 to 4:15 p.m.

Admission to the convocation will require a ticket, but is free. At press time of *Sandstone and Tile*, information about ticket distribution was not available. Members may call University Events and Services, 497-2551, for details.

An academic procession of active and emeriti faculty members will begin the convocation ceremonies. Music will be provided on the new Baroque organ in Memorial Church by Robert Bates, assistant University organist.

Stanford President Donald Kennedy will speak, followed by Rhodes, who will talk about "The Cornell-Stanford Connection." A reception will follow in the Quad.

Rhodes was sought as guest speaker because of the influence of Cornell University and its then-president, Andrew Dickson White, on the formation of Stanford. White believed in practical, career-oriented education as well as the liberal arts. He was an early supporter of coeducation and non-denominational learning. Leland and Jane Stanford were drawn to White's educational philosophy and impressed with his achievements at Cornell.

At White's suggestion, the Stanfords selected David Starr Jordan, the 40-year-old president of Indiana University and a Cornell alumnus, as Stanford's first president in 1891.

Rhodes holds the faculty rank of professor of geology and mineralogy, in addition to serving as Cornell's ninth president. Before taking his post at Cornell in 1977, Rhodes was on the faculty of the University of Michigan, where he

also served as dean of the College of Literature, Science, and the Arts, and later as vice president for academic affairs.

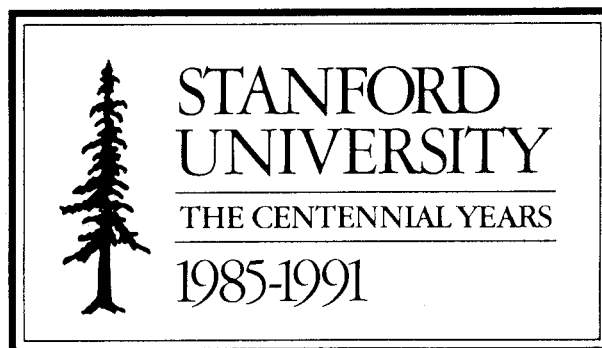
He holds three degrees from the University of Birmingham, England: bachelor of science, doctor of philosophy, and doctor of science. The recipient of numerous awards and honors, Rhodes also is the author of more than 70 major articles and monographs as well as five books.

The Founding Grant provides for the institution's initial endowment and defines the University's scope, responsibilities, and organization. It establishes a non-sectarian university, open to all students regardless of social position. The institution was "to qualify its students for personal success, and direct usefulness in life," at the same time providing museums and galleries of art and "exercising an influence in behalf of humanity and civilization."

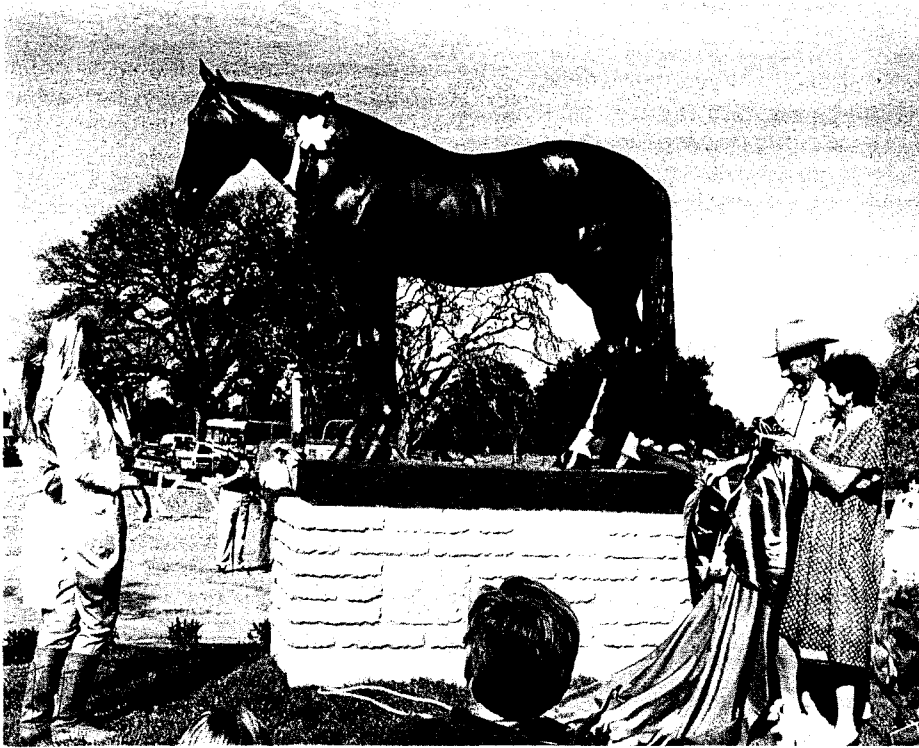
The calligraphed document, now kept in a Palo Alto bank vault, is 40 pages, each 13½ by 16½ inches, bound at the top. On the title page are elaborate initial letters and decoration of blue, red, and gold. It reads: "Grant Founding and Endowing The Leland Stanford Junior University."

The morning before the convocation, the Board of Trustees and governing boards of Stanford Associates and Stanford Alumni Association will convene for separate campus meetings. The three groups will come together for a luncheon at Branner Hall. History Prof. Don E. Fehrenbacher will be guest speaker.

All official centennial activities are being sponsored by the University's Centennial Committee, now headed by Prof. Eugene Webb, associate dean of the Graduate School of Business.



Sire stands again at the Red Barn



A realistically detailed, life-size bronze statue of Electioneer, the famous stallion that sired numerous world champion trotting horses at Leland Stanford's Palo Alto Stock Farm, was unveiled Oct. 5 during a celebration of the Stanford Red Barn's restoration. The statue was donated to the University by the L.W. (Bill) Lane Jr. family. In fall 1983, Lane led an intense six-week campaign that raised \$536,000 toward restoration of the then-dilapidated century-old barn. Sculptor Dian Weeks of Fairfax (second from left) helped Lane family members pull off a bright red cover, revealing a red and white flower garland around the horse's neck. The celebration brought together approximately 200 individuals, including donors to the barn restoration, University officials, Stanford Historical Society board members, and other invited guests who admired the horse barn and watched an equestrian exhibition (right) following the unveiling. The Electioneer statue will be a focal point of a 13-acre master plan being developed by the University for the area around the Red Barn. Application has been made to have the 27-stall barn put on the National Register of Historic Places



University delays plans for housing project; cites archeological discoveries

Several areas of Stanford land, including the Stanford West housing site, contain important archeological materials and should not be built upon until the value and extent of those materials is determined, University anthropologists have recommended.

Anthropology Chairman Prof. Harumi Befu, Assistant Prof. John Rick, and doctoral Candidate Barbara Bocek have reported to Provost James Rosse that 17 known prehistoric sites exist on the campus, primarily along eight creekbeds.

Rick and Bocek described their findings and interpretations to members of the Stanford Historical Society at the March 1985 program.

The anthropologists suggested to Rosse that 500 feet of land on each side of those streams be placed in an "archeological preserve" pending study of their value.

Among the sites is Stanford West, a 46-acre parcel between Sand Hill Road and San Francisquito Creek. A University proposal to build 1,100 units of housing there was approved by Palo Alto in 1983 but not undertaken when Stanford could not accept conditions attached to the project by the city.

A 500-foot set-back on the property would leave only 14.2 acres of the site available for housing.

Rosse said that any plans to revive the Stanford West housing project will be delayed until the extent of the archeological materials is determined. The provost said he also would appoint a small task force to evaluate the proposal to place all creek-side lands in a preserve.

The anthropologists told Rosse that four types of sites exist on Stanford lands: prehistoric villages, temporary camps, bedrock mortar areas, and petroglyphs, or designs pecked into exposed rock. There are at least six prehistoric burial grounds on University lands.

Human remains dating as old as 3180 B.C. and 2400 B.C. were discovered along San Francisquito Creek many years ago, while recent excavations at Stanford West have yielded two human burials in deposits dating at least as early as A.D. 800. Other materials date to A.D. 20.

"Work thus far indicates that at about A.D. 800 a sizable village was located at Stanford West," the anthropologists stated. The site contains "a much larger, deeper and more significant deposit (of Indian artifacts) than was originally suggested" by earlier work.

"Apparently, in each period of occupation, Stanford West was used quite differently — perhaps for separate activities, or by groups of varying size. This kind of

pattern is seldom recognized in California prehistoric sites.

"There are more materials, and in greater variety than we expected two years ago, extending to a depth of at least eight feet. . . .

"The site has an extremely complex combination of cultural and natural deposits. Periods representing human occupation are separated by episodes of stream flooding.

"Furthermore, the cultural deposits are found at different depths and each extends over a distinct portion of the site. It is a unique situation, one which contributes not only to our knowledge of the past, but also to our understanding of the way archeological deposits develop across time."

Modern archeological investigations have been under way at Stanford West since the parcel was first suggested for housing in 1981. Surveys were made in 1983, and random test pits were dug in 1984 and 1985.

About 40 Stanford anthropology students have joined in the fieldwork, along with members of Muwekma, a local Native American group.

Rick and Bocek propose further field investigations to determine the extent of the Stanford West artifacts. They also would like to fence off a 25 to 30-square-meter area of the site next spring in which to undertake a broader and deeper excavation.

Occasional Publications

Two publications, one focusing on Stanford's early legal history and one on the 1941 celebration of the University's golden anniversary are the fifth and sixth in the Historical Society's Occasional Publications series.

The Founding of Leland Stanford Junior University was originally written by George E. Crothers, class of 1895 and first alumni member of the Board of Trustees, for a 1932 publication and was edited by Peter C. Allen for its 1985 printing.

Society member Templeton Peck, class of 1929, recounts Stanford's planning and celebration of its 50th anniversary in *When We Were Fifty: The Story of Stanford's Golden Jubilee*.

As a member of the Stanford Associates staff in 1941, Temp Peck was among those handling publicity for the 50th celebration.

Both of the new publications were produced by series editor Peter Allen, University editor emeritus, and designed by Bob McCann, associate director of publications at News and Publications Service.



Helen Ross Staley, granddaughter of George Hall Ashley, recipient of Stanford's first Ph.D., presents his 1894 diploma to Allan Cox, dean of the School of Earth Sciences

First Ph.D. given back to Earth Sciences

By Carol King

The Stanford School of Earth Sciences has received a unique gift: the diploma presented to geologist George Hall Ashley at Stanford commencement in 1894 — the first doctor of philosophy degree ever awarded by the University.

Damaged by fire but still readable, the diploma was presented to Dean Allan Cox and Prof. James C. Ingle, chairman of the Geology Department, by Ashley's granddaughter, Helen Ross Staley, an architect who lives in Pasadena. Ingle plans to have the document restored.

Ashley had a distinguished career culminating in the position of Pennsylvania state geologist. Between 1910 and 1944, he was included among the 1,000 leading American scientist in six editions of *American Men of Science*.

Ashley received his undergraduate degree, mechanical engineer in electricity, from Cornell in 1889. John Casper Branner hired him as his assistant on the Arkansas Geological Survey in the summer of 1891 and brought him to Stanford that fall. Branner was chairman of the Geology Department when Stanford held its first classes in 1891.

Nine graduate students, including Ashley, received master's degrees at the 1892 commencement, but no doctorates were awarded until 1894, when Ashley received his doctorate in geology. No more doctorates were presented until 1896.

In 1895 Ashley married Mary Elizabeth

Martin, who had been a fellow student at Stanford along with Herbert Hoover and his future bride, Lou Henry.

Ashley began his career as a teacher, first in high schools and later in colleges. He taught both biology and geology at the College of Charleston (South Carolina) and pharmacognosy at a Charleston medical college.

After spending three summers mapping the Cumberland Gap coalfield for the U.S. Geological Survey, he joined the survey in 1903. During his USGS years, he wrote two books about coal resources and occasionally served as acting director of the agency.

In 1919 Ashley became Pennsylvania's state geologist and after building a state geological survey "from scratch" began identifying the commonwealth's coal and mineral resources. He was a prolific writer as well as a leader of professional, civic, and religious organizations.

He was 80 years old when he retired in 1946, but he continued to work as a consultant, investigating Ute coal lands in Colorado for the U.S. Bureau of Indian Affairs and serving a term as president of the Society of Economic Geologists. Ashley died in 1951 at the age of 85.

Staley, one of his 62 descendants, remembers that her grandfather was 6 feet 4½ inches tall and wore size 14 custom-made shoes. One great-great-grandson is a geologist employed by the state of Vermont.

Obituaries



Paul Flory



George Polya

Paul Flory

Nobel Laureate Paul Flory died of a massive heart attack Sunday, Sept. 8, at his house in Big Sur.

Flory, 75, a professor emeritus of chemistry, divided his time between running two research teams at Stanford and working with groups trying to pressure the Soviet Union into honoring the rights of its "dissident" scientists.

A pioneer in the field of polymer chemistry, Flory was to have flown to the American Chemical Society meeting in Chicago Sept. 10 to deliver a paper, according to his wife, Emily.

Flory, a native of Sterling, Ill., was educated at Manchester College in Indiana and at Ohio State University, where he received his doctorate in 1934.

He became interested in the study of polymers while working at the E.I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., with Wallace Hume Carothers, the inventor of nylon.

Polymers are long chains of atoms or small molecules linked together in repeating sequences. Cellulose and rubber are examples of polymers found in nature. So is the human body.

Essentially, Flory discovered a way of comparing various polymers with each other. Before his discovery, chemist who tried to compare two polymers such as nylon and synthetic rubber would find the task virtually impossible. They appeared to have no context upon which to make the comparison.

Flory came to Stanford in 1961, after work at the University of Cincinnati, the Standard Oil Development Co., the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Co., and Cornell University. During World War II he worked, on creating synthetic rubber for the war effort.

He won the Nobel Prize in chemistry in 1974. He became professor emeritus in 1975.

Flory frequently teamed with Stanford Linear Accelerator physicist Sidney Drell

in protests to the Soviet Union concerning their treatment of Soviet scientists.

The two were largely responsible for raising the consciousness of the Stanford community, as well as of other scientists, to violations of the rights of scientists and others by Soviet authorities.

In addition to his wife, Flory is survived by two daughters, Susan Springer, wife of Stanford Prof. George Springer, and Melinda Groom of Utah; a son, Paul J. Flory Jr., a physician at the Yale Medical School.

George Polya

George Polya, internationally known mathematician, educator, and author of *How to Solve It*, one of the best-selling mathematics books ever written, died Sept. 7 in Palo Alto, Calif., after a long illness. He was 97.

Polya, professor emeritus of mathematics at Stanford and one of the leading research mathematicians of his time, made seminal contributions in the theory of probability, complex analysis, and combinatorial theory. His work on random walk and his famous enumeration theorem have been widely applied, the latter in the study of chemical compounds, among other fields.

Polya was born in Budapest in 1887, the son of Jacob and Anne (Deutsch) Polya.

After receiving his doctorate in 1912 from the University of Budapest, Polya went on to the University of Gottingen and the University of Paris. He eventually accepted a teaching position at the Swiss Federal Institute of Technology, where he was to stay for the next 26 years.

In 1940, with the chaos of World War II closing in, Polya and his Swiss wife, Stella, emigrated to the United States ("Hitler was too close," he said later). After teaching briefly at Brown University and Smith College, he received an appointment at Stanford.

After his official retirement from Stanford in 1953, with Sputnik arousing more interest in science and math education, Polya taught a number of problem solving seminars for high school mathematics teachers and was the star of a prize-winning educational film, *Let Us Teach Guessing*, in the late 1960s.

In 1978, at the age of 90, Polya returned to the classroom to fill in for a colleague by teaching a course on combinatorial theory. White-haired, bushy-browed, slightly stooped but vigorous, he amazed students with his wit and ability to describe abstract concepts in concrete terms.

Polya is survived by Stella V. Polya, his wife of 67 years, and several nieces and nephews.

Holbrook Working

Prof. Emeritus Holbrook Working, nationally prominent commodity price scholar and former associate director of the Food Research Institute at Stanford, died Saturday, Oct. 5, at Stanford Hospital, after suffering a stroke at his campus home Sept. 15. He was 90.

Working was born in 1895 at Ft. Collins, Colo., and received degrees from the University of Denver (A.B. 1915), Cornell (M.A. 1919), Wisconsin (Ph.D. 1920).

He taught at Cornell and the University of Minnesota before coming to Stanford in 1925 as professor of prices and statistics.

During World War II he served as statistical consultant to the Fourth Air Force, chief statistical consultant to the office of production research and development, War Production Board; and director of the office of production research and development, quality control program, Carnegie Institute of Technology. He became associate director of the Food Research Institute in 1952.

In 1976 the Holbrook Working endowed professorship in commodity price studies was established in his honor at Stanford by gifts from more than 50 Chicago commodity traders.

Working had a lifelong interest in natural history and a long involvement in the community at Fallen Leaf Lake, Calif. He is survived by his wife, Elisabeth Crenshaw Working of Stanford; a son, John, who is manager of benefits at Stanford; two daughters, Barbara Milligan of Palo Alto and Elizabeth Swift of Seattle, Wash.; and nine grandchildren.

Mary Churchill Moser

Mary Churchill Small Moser, wife of Stanford English Prof. Thomas Moser and a member of the Undergraduate Admissions Office staff from 1957 to 1964, died Sept. 19 of cancer at her Stanford home. She was 65.

Moser grew up in Cambridge, Mass., and graduated from Radcliffe College in 1940.

After coming to California in 1956, she joined the Stanford Admissions Office, where Dean of Admissions Rixford K. Snyder delegated to her primary responsibility for admitting all undergraduate women.

Moser is survived by her husband and two children, Thomas Colborn Moser Jr., a doctoral candidate in medieval English literature at Stanford; and Fredrika Churchill Moser, an environmental geologist with the Science and Research Branch of the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection.

SHS NEWSLETTER INDEX, Volume 9 Compiled by Linda Long

- Academic Council 4:7, 4:21
 Academic Freedom 2:7
 Administration, Stanford University — SEE Stanford University — Administration
 Admissions Requirements 4:13
 Advisory Board 4:7
 Aeronautical Engineering, Dept. of 3:11
 Aeronautics 3:10
 Ajemian, Carol 3:15
 Alexander von Humboldt Foundation 4:16
 Allen, Peter C. 3:3, 4:23
 Alumni Association 3:13, 4:8
 American Revolution Bicentennial Commission 4:19, 21
 Anderson, Frederick "Fritz" 3:4, 7
 Anderson, Rebecca 3:7
 Annual Report (Society) 3:10
 Anthony, Susan B. 2:12
 Architecture, History 2:8
 Archives, University 1:12
 Arguello, Luis 3:3
 Association of American Universities 4:8, 21
 ASSU Centennial Commission 1:11, 3:15
 ASSU Council of Presidents 3:15
 Athletic Control, Board of 1:1
 Auchard, Melissa 3:15
 Bacon, Harold 4:16
 Baker and Carpenter 1:3
 Bartholomew, Karen 1:1, 2:14, 3:11
 Bartlett, C. Julian 4:16
 Begle, Edward 4:13
 Berry, Chester 3:11
 Bicentennial Commission — SEE American Revolution
 Big Game — 1921 1:1
 Bing, Peter 4:16, 17, 21
 Bliven, Bruce 2:16
 Bliven, Rose Emery 2:16
 Bohemian Grove 4:18, 22
 Borel Collection 1:11
 Bosch, Ray 1:9
 Bracewell, Ronald 3:9
 Brandin, Alf 4:16
 Branner, John Casper 3:14
 Branner, Susan 3:14
 Brown, Robert Minge 4:16, 17, 21
 Buma, Maurine 1:2, 3:11
 Butler, Robert 1:8, 3:11
 Buttery 3:11
 Byler, Olivia 3:11
 Camp Agassiz — SEE Camp Sierra
 Camp Sierra 1:9
 Campaign for Stanford 4:13, 18, 21
 Campus Drive West 3:15
 Campus Land — Use 4:8
 Campus Plan 2:8
 Carlson, Donald 4:16, 21
 Cathcart, Arthur M. 1:9
 Cathcart, Wallace 1:9
 Cedro Cottage 3:3, 4:23
 Centennial 3:12
 Centennial Committee 2:14, 3:12, 15
 Chace, William 3:14
 Chan, Judy 3:15
 Chancellors (University) 4:14
 Charles, Watson 1:9
 Cheng, Hubert 3:15
 Children's Hospital 2:15
 Christensen, Kenneth C. 4:24
 CIA Recruitment 4:21
 Clark, Arthur B. 3:16
 Clark, Birge 3:11, 16
 Coeducation 2:11, 12
 Combiths, Elizabeth 2:15
 Commencement — 1935 1:7
 Committee on Financing Higher Education 4:8, 10
 Convalescent Home 2:15
 Cousins, J. C. 3:3
 Coutts, Peter 2:15, 3:11
 Craig, Gordon 4:13
 Craven, William 1:9
 Cronin, Eugene 3:15
 Crothers, George 2:7, 8, 11, 15, 3:13
 Cutler, Leland W. 1:2
 Daley, Kay 2:15
 David Starr Jordan Middle School 3:15
 Davis, Horace 2:11
 Dean's Council 4:7
 Degree of Uncommon Man 4:19
 Dengler, Herbert 3:11
 Deukmejian, George 3:12
 Dinkelspiel, Lloyd W. 4:8
 Dorfman, Joseph 3:6
 Doyle, Morris M. 3:12, 4:12, 15, 17, 18, 21
 Duffus, Robert 3:6, 7
 Duffus, William 3:6, 7
 Durand Building 3:10
 Durand, William F. 1:1, 3:10
 Economics, Dept. of 3:6
 Edwards, Paul C. 4:5
 Eidenberger, Josef 1:11
 Electioneer Road 3:15
 Elizabeth II, Queen of England 4:21
 Elliot, George Fielding 4:4
 Elliott, Orrin Leslie 2:4, 12
 Enabling Act 3:12
 Environmental Safety Facility (ESF) 3:15
 Escondite Cottage 2:15, 3:11
 Espinosa, Margarita 3:11
 Exhibit — "1885" 3:12
 Faculty 4:5, 12
 Faculty — Recruitment 4:13
 Faculty — Salaries — 1893 2:6
 Fallen Leaf Lake 1:9
 Filoli Center 4:21
 Finance (University) 4:5, 13
 Financial Report (Society) 1:12
 Flag, Centennial 3:12
 Football Field — 1905 1:1
 Founders' Day 3:13
 Founding Grant 2:3
 Fountains, Inner Quad 1:12, 2:14
 Fountains, Memorial Court 1:12, 2:14
 Fremont Road 3:15
 Fuller, W. Parmer III 4:21
 Givan, Barbara 3:11
 Glover, Frederic 4:16
 Goodhue, Susan 3:15
 Goodrich Quarry 2:14
 Governance 4:7
 Governor's Corner 3:15
 Grand Coulee Dam 3:10
 Gridley Farm 2:4
 Grommon, Alfred H. 3:11
 Guerard, Albert 4:13
 Gymnasium — 1905 2:10
 Hacienda 3:11
 Hall, Harvey 4:16
 Hamerton-Kelly, Robert 3:13, 4:16
 Harris, Godfrey 4:19
 Heckscher, Ernie 3:14
 Hegemann-Lindercone, Lillie 3:3, 4:23
 Hemphill, Audrey 3:15
 Henry, Bill 4:4
 Hildebrand Library 2:6
 Hoff, Nicholas 3:11
 Honeycutt, Robert 1:11, 3:15
 Honor Code 2:10
 Hoover Dam 3:10
 Hoover House — SEE Lou Henry Hoover House
 Hoover Institution on War, Revolution, and Peace 4:3
 Hoover, Herbert 1:7, 3:16, 4:4, 14, 22
 Hoover, Sidney 3:11
 Hopkins Marine Station 3:5
 Hopkins, Timothy 3:5, 4:23
 Hsieh, Louis 3:15
 Humboldt Foundation — SEE Alexander von Humboldt Foundation
 Hutchinson, Eric 3:12, 4:16
 Independent Study Plan 3:7
 Industrial Park — SEE Stanford Industrial Park
 Jane Lathrop Stanford Middle School 3:15
 Jenkins, Olaf 3:4, 5, 4:23
 Jenkins, Oliver Peebles 3:4, 5, 6
 Jordan Hall, urns in front of 2:16
 Jordan, David Starr 1:9, 2:4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, 13, 3:3, 4, 6, 14, 4:3, 14
 Junipero Serra Boulevard 3:15
 Kennedy, Donald 3:12, 13, 14, 4:12, 15, 17, 18, 20, 21
 Kennedy, Jeanne 3:16, 4:12
 Kimball, William 3:14
 Knoles, George 1:11, 3:11, 15, 4:16
 Land Development — SEE Campus Land — Use
 Latham, Milton 4:23
 Lathrop, Ariel 3:3, 4, 8, 4:23
 Lathrop, Charles 2:6, 9, 10
 Laurie, Robert A. 4:15
 Lawrence, Mary 1:12
 Leib, Samuel 2:11
 Lesley, Everett Parker 3:10
 Levitan, Meegan 3:15
 Lewis M. Terman Middle School 3:15
 Library — 1905 2:10
 Library — Exhibit "1885" 2:13, 3:12
 Littleboy, Jeffrey 1:9, 3:11
 Long, Linda 1:10
 Lou Henry Hoover House 3:16, 4:15, 22
 Lyman, Jing 4:12
 Lyman, Richard W. 4:12, 18, 20
 Manspeaker, Al 2:15
 Marshall Scholarships 4:21
 Marvin, Charles 3:3, 4
 Marx, Guido 3:6
 Mayfield 3:3
 McCarthy, Bruce 3:15
 McDonald, E. B. "Sam" 4:23
 McGregory, Delia 3:3
 McGregory, Henry 3:3
 Mechanical Engineering, Dept. of 3:10
 Medeiros, Frank 4:3
 Medicine, School of 4:8, 13
 Memorial Church 2:9, 4:18
 Menlo Park 3:3, 5
 Menlo Park City School District 3:8
 Merola, Gaetano 1:7
 Miller, Jackie 3:11
 Miloradovich, Vladimir T. 3:4, 7, 8
 Mintzer, Oliene 2:16
 Mission and Goals (University) 4:8, 9
 Mitchell, J. Pearce 1:2
 Mitchell, Jean 1:9
 Mitchell, Sidney 1:9
 Moguel, David 3:15
 Monjaue, Susan Sterling 4:4
 Moran, William 4:23
 Morgan, Rebecca 3:12
 Morse, Judy Sterling 4:4
 Mumford, Lewis 3:14
 Museum 2:9
 Nanney, Herbert 4:16
 Nash, Herbert C. 2:4, 3:3
 National Aeronautical Commission 3:10
 Naylor, Robert 3:12
 Nelson, Lyle 4:16
 Newell, Joseph 3:11
 NFL Superbowl 1:7
 Nichols, Fred 3:15
 Nilan, Roxanne 1:1, 2:3, 3:15
 Niles, Alfred Salem 3:11
 Oak Knoll School 3:8
 Oak Road 3:15
 Olmsted, Frederick Law 2:8, 3:14
 Olympic Trials — 1960 1:7
 Olympic Trials — Soccer — 1984 1:7
 Opera 1:7
 Overseas Studies Program 4:13
 PACE Program 4:13
 Pacific Grove 3:5
 Pacific Improvement Company 2:4
 Packard, David 4:21
 Palmer and McBride 1:3
 Palo Alto 3:3, 4
 Palo Alto Stock Farm 2:4, 3:3, 15, 4:23
 Palo Alto Stock Farm Road — SEE Stock Farm Road 3:15
 Palo Alto Unified School District 3:15
 Pearson, Daryl 4:16
 Peck, Templeton 3:7
 Percy and Hamilton, architects 2:9
 Peterson, Harry C. 4:23
 Peterson, Walter C. 3:11
 Planning Office 4:5
 Planning (University) 2:8
 Polya, George 4:24
 Potter, David 4:13
 Price, William W. "Billy" 1:9
 Quad, Inner 2:14, 3:14
 Raiston, William 4:23
 Ramsey, William 4:16
 Rancho de las Pulgas 3:3
 Ransome, Ernest 2:10
 Ray Lyman Wilbur Middle School 3:15
 Ray, Marjorie 2:14
 Regnery, Dorothy 1:12, 2:15, 4:23
 Reid, Elliott Grey 3:11
 Reisman, David 4:20
 Richardson, H. H. 2:8
 Robinson, Edgar Eugene 4:22
 Roble Hall 2:10
 Ross, Edward A. 2:7
 Roth, Almon E. 2:15
 Roth, Mildred 2:15
 Sacramento House Committee 1:12
 San Franciscoquito Creek 3:3, 4
 San Jose, Stanford Historical Society trip to 2:14
 Schiff, Frances 3:11
 Scibird, Ruth 4:23
 Searsville Road 3:3, 15
 Sharon, William 4:23
 Shepley, Rutan and Coolidge 2:8
 Sher, Byron 3:12
 Sherwood Hall 4:23
 Shirer, William L. 4:4
 Shooting Star, The 3:5
 SLAC — SEE Stanford Linear Accelerator Center
 Snyder, Rixford 2:14, 3:11, 4:16
 Sousa, John Philip 3:16
 Southern Pacific Railroad 2:3, 4
 Spence, Homer 4:12
 Spittler, Peter 1:11
 Stadium 1:1
 Stanford Associates 4:8
 Stanford Camp Association 1:9
 Stanford Industrial Park 4:13
 Stanford Linear Accelerator Center 4:13
 Stanford Out of South Africa (SOSA) 3:14
 Stanford Residence, San Francisco 1:10
 Stanford Shopping Center 4:13
 Stanford Undergraduate Historical Society 1:11
 Stanford University — Administration 2, 4:6
 Stanford University — Construction 2:9
 Stanford University — Enabling Act — SEE Enabling Act
 Stanford University — Founding Grant — SEE Founding Grant
 Stanford University — Funding 2:6
 Stanford, Jane Lathrop 2, 3:4, 13, 15, 4:18, 23
 Stanford, Jane Lathrop Middle School — SEE Jane Lathrop Stanford Middle School
 Stanford, Leland 2:3, 14, 3:3, 13, 14
 Stanford, Leland, Jr. 2:3, 3:4
 Sterling Quadrangle 4:21
 Sterling, Ann 4:4, 12, 13, 18, 22
 Sterling, J. E. Wallace 4
 Sterling, Judy — SEE Morse, Judy Sterling
 Sterling, Susan — SEE Monjaue, Susan Sterling
 Sterling, William 4:4, 4:15-17
 Stewart, Kathleen 3:15
 Stock Farm — SEE Palo Alto Stock Farm
 Stock Farm Road 3:15
 Storke, Thomas More 4:16
 Student Centennial Commission 1:11
 Student Life 2:10, 11
 Student Demonstrations 3:14
 Student Unrest 4:21
 Students — Women — 1899 2:12
 Szego, Gabor 4:24
 Terman, Frederick E. 3:11, 4:8, 15, 18
 Terman, Lewis M. Middle School — SEE Lewis M. Terman Middle School
 Tresidder, Donald B. 2:16, 4:3, 5, 7
 Trout, Robert 4:4
 Trustees, Board of 2:3, 4:5, 6, 7, 8
 Tuition — 1920 4:14
 U.S. Department of Interior 3:16
 Uncommon Man, Degree of — SEE Degree of Uncommon Man
 United Nations (San Francisco Conference) 4:4
 Values, Technology, Science and Society (VTSS), Program in 3:11
 Van Heyst, Della 2:15
 Veblen, Thorstein 3:4, 6, 4:23
 Vina Ranch 2:4
 Vincenti, Walter 3:10, 11
 Vucinich, Wayne 4:16
 Walker, Douglas 4:16
 Weatherford, Joyce 3:13
 Welch Road 3:15
 White, Andrew D. 3:14
 White, Mike 1:9
 Wiggins, Bruce 3:11, 12
 Wilbur, Ray Lyman 3:5, 4:3, 5, 14
 Wilbur, Ray Lyman, Jr. 3:11
 Wilbur, Ray Lyman Middle School — SEE Ray Lyman Wilbur Middle School
 Winbigler, H. Donald 4:16
 Wine, Marlene 4:16
 Wing, Charles B. 1:1
 Women's Suffrage 2:12
 World Power Congress 3:10
 Wright, Frank Lloyd 3:14

Programs of interest to Historical Society members November-May 1985-86

University centennial activities in November and Historical Society programs scheduled by George Knoles and his program committee will fill the 1985-86 academic year for society members. Here are the schedules:

CENTENNIAL EVENTS

Nov. 8 (Friday): Centennial Exhibit, including the first public exhibition of the Stanford Founding Grant. Herbert Hoover Memorial Exhibit Pavilion. Hours 11 a.m. to 4 p.m. through Saturday, Nov. 16, except Sunday.

Historical Society reception 11 a.m. at the exhibit.

Nov. 10 (Sunday): Carillon concerts, 10:45-11 a.m. and 12-12:15 p.m. Prof. James Angell, Hoover Tower.

Nov. 10: Invitational dinner hosted by the Stanford Court hotel, San Francisco.

Nov. 11 (Monday): 3 p.m. Centennial Organ Concert by Fenner Douglass, visiting organist and professor of music.

Nov. 11: 3:45-4:15 p.m. Carillon concert by Prof. James Angell

Nov. 11: 4:30 p.m. University convocation celebrating the centennial of the Founding, Memorial Church, admission by ticket.

Nov. 11: 7:30 p.m. ASSU centennial program on the history of student activism at Stanford, Tresidder Union Oak Lounge.

HISTORICAL SOCIETY PROGRAMS

(Details about each program will be mailed separately to members before the events.)

Nov. 8 (Friday): Reception opening the exhibit of the Founding Grant, 11 a.m., Herbert Hoover Memorial Exhibit Pavilion.

Jan. 26 (Sunday): History of the Hoover Library by Curator Peter Duignan.

March 9 (Sunday): Founders Day commemoration at Memorial Church and the Mausoleum.

March 29 (Saturday): Chartered bus tour of historic San Jose by Professor emeritus Rixford K. Snyder.

April 20 (Sunday): History of early Stanford women by University Archivist Roxanne Nilan.

May 10 (Saturday): Dedication of the restored Bender Room, new quarters of the University Archives, with the Associates of the Stanford Libraries.

May 25 (Sunday): Annual meeting (lecture topic to be announced.)



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Membership: Membership is open to all who are interested in Stanford history. Dues are: students, \$5; regular, one person at address, \$10; regular, two persons at same address, \$15; supporting, \$25; sustaining, \$50; patron \$100 to \$1,000. Make check payable to Stanford Historical Society and mail to above address. For further information, contact the Historical Society at the Office of Public Affairs, 497-2862.

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