



A Harvard Armory: Part 1

Citation

Hammond, Mason. 1981. A Harvard Armory: Part 1. Harvard Library Bulletin XXIX (3), July 1981: 261-297.

Permanent link

<https://nrs.harvard.edu/URN-3:HUL.INSTREPOS:37364077>

Terms of Use

This article was downloaded from Harvard University's DASH repository, and is made available under the terms and conditions applicable to Other Posted Material, as set forth at <http://nrs.harvard.edu/urn-3:HUL.InstRepos:dash.current.terms-of-use#LAA>

Share Your Story

The Harvard community has made this article openly available.
Please share how this access benefits you. [Submit a story](#).

[Accessibility](#)

A Harvard Armory: Part I*

Mason Hammond

CONTENTS

A. INTRODUCTION	261	7. Dental	276
B. UNIVERSITY AND TWO COLLEGES	270	8. Design	276
1. Harvard University	270	9. Divinity	278
2. Harvard College	271	10. Education	279
3. Radcliffe College	272	11. Engineering	281
C. TWELVE GRADUATE SCHOOLS	273	12. Government (Kennedy School)	282
4. Arts and Sciences (Harvard)	273	13. Law	284
5. Arts and Sciences (Radcliffe)	274	14. Medicine	286
6. Business Administration	275	15. Public Health	288
		D. TWO SERVICE DEPARTMENTS	289
		16. Faculty Club	290
		17. Health Services	292

Part II, to appear in vol. XXIX, No. 4 (October 1981), will contain: E. Thirteen Houses; F. Conclusion; and Appendix: A letter from the New England Historic Genealogical Society.

INTRODUCTION

Arms or armorial bearings are an anomaly in a nation dedicated to equality and the absence of hereditary distinctions. Nevertheless, the early colonists, probably because of their English background, were concerned about them. In particular, on 27 December 1643, the Overseers of Harvard College adopted a design of a coat of arms to be used in a seal. It shows no color, but does have the now traditional shield bearing three books, two above and one below, of which the two above were open face up and that below face down. Upon the open pages of the two top books are respectively VE and RI and on the covers and

*The collection of materials on which this article is based was initiated by an enquiry to the University Marshal's office from a Czech engineer, Zdenko Alexy, of Bratislava, Czechoslovakia, in 1979. He wished to prepare a book on the arms used by nine older U.S. universities. Investigation led to the conclusion that official drawings of most of the arms whose use has been approved by Harvard's governing body, the Corporation, hang in the

spine of the lower book is TAS, to yield Harvard's motto of *Veritas* = Truth.¹ Since the history of the use of these arms or variations thereof on successive seals was traced by the late Admiral (Professor) Samuel Eliot Morison, '08,² suffice it to note here that the original sketch of

Corporation Room in the Office of the Governing Boards at 17 Quincy Street. These number twenty-three; four further arms used by Radcliffe College, the Radcliffe Graduate School of Arts and Sciences, the Harvard Faculty Club, and the University Health Services will be discussed below. Great assistance was given in assembling materials by Mrs. Mary Maynard of the Marshal's office; Miss Frances M. Gabron, Assistant Secretary to the Corporation; Miss Jennifer R. Zukowski, '75, Curatorial Associate in the University Archives; Mrs. Jane S. Knowles, Archivist of Radcliffe College; Miss Gretchen Freisinger, Secretary to the Editor of the *Harvard Magazine*; and Miss Marjorie S. Gutheim, Assistant to the Editor of the *Winthrop Papers* at the Massachusetts Historical Society. Deans, House Masters, and others courteously replied to enquiries about their use of arms. Mr. Rick Stafford, Photographer in the Fogg Museum, generously photographed drawings of all the arms. Miss Victoria Crowninshield Drake, '83, assisted in checking, and Mrs. Patricia Denault typed the article. For this help I am most grateful. The materials collected, including Mr. Stafford's photographs, are deposited in the University Archives in the Pusey Library. This article is offered as a tribute to the fiftieth anniversary of the opening of the Harvard Houses in 1930-31 and to Mr. la Rose's (below n. 4) creation of arms for the Graduate Schools at the time of Harvard's Tercentenary in 1936.

¹ Admiral Samuel Eliot Morison traced the history of "Harvard Seals and Arms" in *The Harvard Graduates' Magazine*, XLII (September 1933), pp. 1-15, from the design of 27 December 1643 (p. 1 and pl. I, no. 1), through the seal approved on 8 June 1885 (p. 12 and pl. III, no. 1). This article is resumed in his *The Founding of Harvard College* (below n. 9), pp. 328-332; for the seal of 1643, see the opening list of arms and seals nos. 40 and 51 and pp. 148, 328, 329, and for the arms as defined for the seal of 1885, see no. 1 and p. 3. The color red for the shield is first attested on the cover of the diploma for Benjamin Franklin's honorary degree, awarded in 1753. The shield on the bicentennial flag of 1836 was blue. Red (crimson) became the recognized Harvard color in consequence of the quite fortuitous purchase of red handkerchiefs for the crew of 1858 to tie round their heads so that spectators of a race could recognize them; see the *Harvard Alumni Bulletin* of 11 December 1943, pp. 176-177, for a statement by Prof. Kenneth J. Conant, '15. In his article, Admiral Morison derived Harvard's two mottos, *Christo et Ecclesiae* = For Christ and (his) Church, which surrounds the arms on the seal, and *Veritas* = Truth, on the books on the arms, from the Puritan divine William Ames (1576-1633). For background on Ames's quotation in which *Veritas* occurs, see appendix 3, "The Ames Quotation," pp. 334-346, of Mason Hammond, "Latin, Greek, and Hebrew Inscriptions on and in Harvard Buildings: Part I: Memorial Hall," *Harvard Library Bulletin*, XXVIII (1980), 299-346, and for discussion of the background of the Overseers' choice of *Veritas* in Puritan theology, see Jesper Rosenmeier, "VERITAS: The Sealing of the Promise," *Harvard Library Bulletin*, XVI (1968), 26-37. The heraldic term arms (or coat of arms) means designs originally placed on shields to identify the bearer, later designs on the coats of their servants, and then these designs used as hereditary distinctions in families. It is, of course, the same word as arms=weapons, which comes from the Lat. *arma*; in heraldry, the term was transferred from the shield to what was pictured on it.

² The Harvard class of persons mentioned in this article is given as an apostrophe followed by two digits when it is of the twentieth century and in full (four digits) when earlier.

1643 was discovered by President Josiah Quincy, 1790, in the course of preparing his *History of Harvard University* (publ. 1840), and *Veritas* was restored to the books, from which it had long been absent. A chevron, which appeared in the seventeenth century between the books, continued in use throughout the nineteenth century when the arms were employed decoratively, as on many Harvard buildings. However, in 1885 the Corporation adopted a seal on which the arms lack the chevron and the lower book is open face up like the others, so that the A of TAS appears on the crack between the pages.

In 1935, the Office of the Governing Boards had printed a four-page flier entitled *The Arms of Harvard University: A Guide to their Proper Use*, copies of which are still available from the Office in 17 Quincy Street, Cambridge, Mass. 02138. The cover bears the arms in color as described below. The text describes the arms and, as Admiral Morison had done, distinguishes sharply between the use of the seal, restricted to the Corporation only, and the decorative use of the arms alone, without the surrounding texts which appear on the seal. This distinction reflects a vote of the Corporation of 20 May 1935, which ruled that Admiral Morison's principle should prevail.³ This vote was presumably suggested by a University Committee on Seals, Arms, and Diplomas, in preparation for the general regularization of the use of arms which took place in connection with the celebration of Harvard's Tercentenary in 1936, as will be described presently.

The first use of arms at Harvard other than the traditional ones just described appears to have been for the first seven Houses when these opened in 1930 and 1931. As will be explained in Part II under E. Houses, these were arms connected with the persons or families for which the Houses were named. In most cases, the Houses simply adopted arms from earlier designs. Where these did not exist, designs were commissioned, *e.g.*, by Adams House (Part II, no. 18) from Professor Kenneth J. Conant, '15, and by Kirkland House (Part II, no. 23) from Pierre de Chaignon la Rose, 1895.⁴ How far President Lowell was

³ The Corporation's vote on the seal and arms of 20 May 1935, is recorded in the *Corporation Records*, vol. 36 (14 May 1934 to 20 May 1935), p. 261. This vote cited that of 8 June 1885 (see n. 1 above). A press release on the subject is dated 3 June 1935. See Morison, *Seventeenth Century* (below n. 9) list no. 1 and p. 3. On the four-page flier on the Harvard arms first printed in 1935 and reprinted at least in 1952 see the *Harvard Alumni Bulletin* for 11 October 1935, pp. 85-86.

⁴ Pierre de Chaignon la Rose (1871-1941), 1895, is listed in the *Harvard Quinquennial Catalogue*, in its *Historical Register* (below n. 19), and in the *Reports* of his class of 1895 under Rose. He apparently always used a lower case "l" for "la" even at the beginning of a sentence, but in this article the "l" will be capitalized at the beginning of a sentence. He added de

then directly involved does not appear, but he was interested in the decorative use of heraldry at Harvard, *e.g.*, in securing from the College of Heralds arms for Dunster House (Part II, no. 21) and in permitting his family's arms to be placed on Lowell House (Part II, no. 25). In any case, he concerned himself so closely with the details of the Houses during their planning, construction, and initiation that certainly the use of arms would have had his approval. Moreover, arms were characteristic of the English colleges after which he had modeled the Houses.⁵

In preparation for the Tercentenary Celebration in September 1936, Jerome D. Greene, 1896, was, as early as 1934, appointed director for it. In that year, James B. Conant, '14 ('13), had succeeded President Lowell, but Lowell was still much involved in planning for the Tercentenary; indeed, he was appointed President of the Day for the meeting of the Alumni Association on the afternoon of 17 September. Greene, perhaps at the instigation of Lowell, asked La Rose to design flags and gonfalons to decorate the Tercentenary Theater, which was created in the New Yard for the concluding ceremonies of the Celebration on 17 and 18 September. These banners represented the arms of Nation and Commonwealth, of the University and Harvard and

Chaignon as a middle name only after graduation. The *Class Reports* give little information about him. He taught English at Harvard from 1897-1902 and thereafter lived in Cambridge or Boston and occupied himself with writing and with preparing heraldic designs. An obituary, appreciative but lacking specific dates, was published in *The Harvard Crimson*, 18 March 1941, p. 2. Without his letter of June 1937, mentioned above in the text, this article could not have been so well documented.

⁵ The story was told at the time that when Lowell house was built, in 1928-29, President Lowell had the Harvard arms carved in wood for the two pediments which, on the outside of the small courtyard, look down on Mill Street. They were placed in square lozenges called hatchments. This is the way in which the arms of deceased women, unmarried or married, are displayed after their death; the word hatchment comes from achievement, which in heraldry means the display of the full armorial bearings of any person. La Rose is said to have written to President Lowell that he had not realized that their alma mater was a deceased maiden or widow. President Lowell had the arms recut. Lowell was probably also responsible for having the arms of the Holden family, originally placed over the then main west entrance of Holden Chapel (1744), also copied over the present entrance at the east (Yard) end. In the *Harvard Alumni Bulletin* of 21 April 1962, there is on p. 532 a brief article on the arms which decorate Harvard buildings, and on the succeeding pages through p. 553 are black and white photographs of many of the arms. The article quotes the architect Henry R. Shepley, '10, that the idea of the arms and emblazonry was advanced by Mr. Lowell and other Harvard officers. With the help of the photographs in the article, an effort has been made to indicate in the notes on the House arms in Part II of this article what arms are displayed on the various Houses. These indications may well not be complete. Moreover, no attempt has been made to check on arms displayed on other buildings, some of which are illustrated in the aforementioned article.

Radcliffe Colleges, and of the Graduate Schools and Houses. La Rose described the arms which he had designed for the banners in an appendix to the full report of the Celebration which was published in 1937.⁶ Whether or not he had previously been asked to design any of the House arms, it is probable that the drawings of the arms which now hang in the Corporation room in 17 Quincy Street were produced in 1936; see, however, below on the arms of Adams (Part II, no. 18), Dunster (no. 21), and Kirkland (no. 23).

After the Tercentenary celebration, namely on 16 June 1937, la Rose sent a letter to Admiral Morison, as Chairman of the University Committee on Seals, Arms, and Diplomas, in which he described somewhat more fully than he had in his earlier article the various arms which he had designed. He added a motion, giving the descriptions of the arms in heraldic terms, or their "blazons," which the Committee might forward to the Corporation for approval. Although the Committee did so on 18 June, the Corporation did not vote until 6 December, and then in curiously guarded terms stated that "the Corporation, while having no objection to the use for decorative purposes on the occasions of ceremony or festivity of the blazons proposed for the several departments or faculties, do not approve their use for other purposes."⁷ It may be wondered whether the delay of the vote and the caution expressed in it reflect doubt felt by President Conant, who was neither so Anglophile

⁶ See Appendix K, "The Tercentenary Flags and Gonfalons," pp. 448-451 of *The Tercentenary of Harvard College* (Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press, 1937). A gonfalon is a long banner hung from a crossbar on a pole. A few of the Tercentenary gonfalons are still used back of the platform in the Tercentenary theater on Commencement. La Rose's Appendix K was criticized in a long letter from the Committee on Heraldry of the New England Historic Genealogical Society to Admiral Morison, dated 6 November 1937 and now in the Harvard University Archives in the papers of the Committee on Seals, Arms, and Diplomas. Since this letter came to light after the completion of this article and since its conclusions on the claims of families to the arms used by la Rose correspond closely to those later reached in this article, the conclusions have not been incorporated in the notes but the letter will be published, with the kind permission of the Committee on Heraldry of the Society and of the Archives, as an Appendix to Part II of this article. The book on the Tercentenary Celebration, mentioned above, gives a very full account; from it has been derived whatever is said in the text about that celebration.

⁷ The Corporation vote of 6 December 1937 may be found in the *Corporation Records*, vol. 39, p. 188. The heraldic term blazon derives from French *blason* = a coat of arms and in Old French a shield. This may come from the root of Anglo-Saxon *blaese* = blaze and Middle Old High German *blas* = a torch. However the *Oxford English Dictionary* (hereafter *OED*), under blazon, doubts whether a word which originally meant simply a shield would derive from one meaning bright or splendid, appropriate as this sense would be to the heraldic use of blazon.

nor as sympathetic to academic pomp and ceremony as President Lowell had been. The caution of the vote has not inhibited the use of arms for decorative as well as for ceremonial or festive occasions, *e.g.*, on buildings, furniture, dining hall china, letterheads, ties, etc.

The vote of 1937 gave sanction to the arms designed by la Rose for the University (those traditionally of the College), for the College, for eleven Graduate Schools, and for seven Houses, or twenty in all. Since that date, three further Houses have been established at Harvard, two resident (Quincy and Mather) and one non-resident (Dudley). While the evidence for the acceptance of their arms by the Corporation is not complete, it may be assumed that they were approved, since drawings for them hang with those of the original twenty in the Corporation Room in the Office of the Governing Boards at 17 Quincy Street. These drawings are all by la Rose except for those of the two Houses opened after his death in 1941. That of the Quincy House arms (Part II, no. 28) was executed by Mr. Rudolph Ruzicka, who also did the drawing for the arms of the Health Services (below no. 17). That of the Mather House arms (Part II, no. 26) was executed by Mrs. Marjorie B. Cohn of the Fogg Museum, who also drew the arms of the Faculty Club (below no. 16). These last are the only two "Service Departments" so far to have adopted arms other than the Harvard shield.

The arms presently used by Radcliffe College (below no. 3) and the no longer used arms for the Radcliffe Graduate School of Arts and Sciences (below no. 5) were likewise drawn by la Rose and were approved in 1936 by the Trustees of Radcliffe College. La Rose's drawings are therefore in the Radcliffe College Archives. In 1971, the Radcliffe dormitories were combined into three Houses. These form part of the House system for both male and female undergraduates and are therefore under the administration of Harvard College.⁸ The ownership of them,

⁸ The merging of Radcliffe students, both graduate and undergraduate, into the Harvard Graduate School of Arts and Sciences and Harvard College has been a slow process in which there have been various tensions: the original hope of the founders of Radcliffe that one day its students might be admitted to Harvard, the opposition of many Harvard graduates and even faculty members to co-education, the pressure in recent years for Harvard to absorb Radcliffe entirely, and the resistance of Radcliffe alumnae to such a loss of identity. The dates selected above are: first, 1962, the date at which the Radcliffe Graduate School ceased to exist and women graduate students were fully admitted to the Harvard Graduate School of Arts and Sciences (it should be remembered that other Harvard Graduate Schools had already admitted women); and second, 1977, the date at which Radcliffe Undergraduate Admissions and Scholarships was wholly taken over by the Harvard Office of Admissions and Scholarships. In this connection, it should be recalled that separate instruction at Radcliffe by members of the Harvard faculty was ended as early as 1943, when Radcliffe

however, still rests with Radcliffe College, whose trustees decide such questions as the choice of names or arms. As of summer 1981, only one of the three, Currier House (Part II, no. 19), has been given a family name; the other two are called simply North (no. 27) and South (no. 29). Nor has any one of the three adopted arms, although Currier House is considering this step, and South House has begun to think about both a name and arms. At present, two of them, Currier and South, use symbols, or "logos," simply adopted by themselves, and one, North, does not even use a logo. One "Educational Department," using this term for an institution which is engaged in education, usually at the graduate level, but is not a department of some faculty, namely the Harvard-Yenching Institute, has a seal adopted by its still separate trustees on its incorporation in 1928. This shows the Harvard shield with the three books squeezed into its points in order to provide in the center space for two Chinese characters representing Yenching. Most other "Educational Departments," such as the various Centers, and "Service Departments," such as Athletics and the Dining Halls, use the simple Harvard arms on their letterheads. A few have adopted logos, *e.g.*, the Peabody Museum uses a Mayan head from Copán in its collections, and the Harvard Graduate Society and the Harvard Campaign use different logos of the statue of John Harvard in the Old Yard.

However, this article will limit itself to arms strictly so defined and will mention only in passing some seals, logos, or other symbols. The arms officially approved by the Corporation or by the Radcliffe Trustees have to date been twenty-seven, namely: Harvard University (those designed in 1643), Harvard College, and Radcliffe College; twelve Graduate Schools, namely: Arts and Sciences (Harvard), Arts and Sciences (Radcliffe), Business Administration, Dental Medicine, Design, Divinity, Education, Engineering, Government (the Kennedy School), Law, Medicine, and Public Health; two Service Departments, namely: the Harvard Faculty Club and the University Health Services; and ten

students were admitted to all Harvard classes, and that in the summer of 1966 the Radcliffe Registrar's Office was closed and all student records were kept by the Harvard Registrar. For a brief but moving history of Radcliffe down to the middle fifties, see David T. W. McCord, '21, *An Acre for Education*, Radcliffe College, revised edition of 1958 from earlier editions of 1938 and 1954. For recent discussions and stages in the merger, see an offset *Report of the Committee to Consider Aspects of the Harvard-Radcliffe Relationship*, Cambridge, Mass., 16 February 1975 (available in the Archives); also the Report of the Dean of Harvard College, John B. Fox, Jr., to the Dean of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences for 1978-79 entitled *Harvard and Radcliffe Colleges*.

Houses, namely: Adams, Dudley, Dunster, Eliot, Kirkland, Leverett, Lowell, Mather, Quincy, and Winthrop. As noted above, of the three Houses formed out of Radcliffe dormitories, only one so far has a name, Currier, and is considering the recommendation of arms to the Radcliffe Trustees. South House would like to get approval of a name and of arms.

Of the arms approved by the Corporation or the Radcliffe Trustees, two are, in fact, not in current use, those designed by la Rose for Harvard College and the Harvard Graduate School of Arts and Sciences, which were simply variations on the original Harvard arms; see below nos. 2 and 4. Two have ceased to be valid: those of the Engineering School (below no. 11), because this was absorbed into the Faculty of Arts and Sciences, and those of the Radcliffe Graduate School of Arts and Sciences (below no. 5), because this was absorbed into the corresponding Harvard Graduate School. Thus, the arms regularly in use in Harvard University number twenty-three. The following account will include all those in use, the two not normally used, the two not valid, and the three Houses at Radcliffe which do not yet have arms. Because of its length, the article is divided into two parts. Part I in this number contains sections A. Introduction, B. University and Two Colleges, C. Twelve Graduate Schools, and D. Two Service Departments. Part II (to appear in October) will contain sections E. Thirteen Houses, F. Conclusion, and Appendix: a letter from the Committee on Heraldry of the New England Historic Genealogical Society dated 6 November 1937, which criticizes the arms as displayed at the Tercentenary Celebration (see above n. 6). Within the sections, the arms-bearing institutions are arranged alphabetically, not in any order of chronological priority.

The language of heraldry is highly technical and abbreviated. Its English terminology is often adapted, or even corrupted, from French; *e.g.*, French past participles ending in *-é* usually appear with a *-y*, as they will herein. One may wonder whether the continued use of this language is a result of bureaucratic conservatism or reflects the desire of persons concerned with heraldry to make their subject a "mystery" and thus to enhance their professional standing. Probably something of both is involved. In any case, the following descriptions of arms in use at Harvard will first be couched in plain English, and then the heraldic description, or "blazon," will be given. These blazons are largely those of la Rose, with some adaptations. For instance, he sometimes used English terms, such as "silver" for the usual (French) "argent," and

occasionally seems to have used wrong terms, as will be noted on appropriate occasions.⁹ Colored negatives of the twenty-seven arms described have been made by Mr. Rick Stafford, Photographer in the Fogg Museum, and are available, with prints, in the Archives. The present article is illustrated with small line cuts of the arms, without any effort to represent the heraldic colors by the lines, hatching, or dots used in books on heraldry for illustrations in black and white.¹⁰

Arms are described, or blazoned, from the point of view of the person carrying a shield. Therefore, the viewer's left is heraldic *dexter*, or right, and the viewer's right is heraldic *sinister*, or left. The following descriptions will use the viewer's point of view. The surface of the shield is called the "field" and on it may be imposed animals, plants, objects, etc., and/or a wide variety of designs called "ordinaries." The designs in their turn may have on them plants, animals, objects, etc. These various decorations of the field are too numerous, and their combinations too many, to describe here. Those which occur on the arms used at

⁹ The author of this article disclaims any expertise in heraldry. His principal authority has been Arthur Charles Fox-Davies, *A Complete Guide to Heraldry* (London: T. C. and E. C. Jack, Ltd., rev. ed., 1925), hereafter cited as Fox-Davies. Any correction of la Rose's blazons are derived therefrom. So far as possible, arms of families have been checked in Charles Knowles Bolton, *Bolton's American Armory* (Boston: Faxon, 1927), hereafter cited as Bolton; he gives the sources from which he derived his blazons. Admiral Samuel Eliot Morison, in his fundamental tercentennial history of early Harvard, *The Founding of Harvard College, 1635*, and *Harvard in the Seventeenth Century*, in two parts paged continuously, 1936, both published by the Harvard University Press, gives in *Founding*, pp. xv-xxiii and in *Seventeenth Century*, pp. xvii-xx, numbered lists of the arms of institutions and persons connected with the early College and page references to the points at which they are illustrated in the text. These will be cited by list number and by page number, and the two works will henceforth be cited respectively as Morison, *Founding*, and Morison *Seventeenth Century*. For English arms, reference was made to Sir (J.) Bernard Burke, *The General Armory* (London: Harrison, 1884), hereafter referred to as Burke. The heraldic meanings of some of the terms used are occasionally difficult to relate to the Old French or Late Latin words from which they are derived. An attempt will be made in the following notes to give the derivations of the terms. This has already been done for arms above in n. 1 and for blazon in n. 7. In general, students of heraldry have not been linguists and do not give such explanations. The author also disclaims any deep research into the genealogies and claims to arms-bearing ancestry of the families whose arms have been adopted or adapted for use at Harvard. He has depended on the more obvious resources in Widener Library. More thorough research, particularly in the New England Historic Genealogical Society, would undoubtedly have clarified many of the doubts here expressed on genealogical connections; see the Appendix to Part II.

¹⁰ For the black and white representations of heraldic colors, see Fox-Davies, p. 76. For the "ordinaries" or designs mentioned in the text below as placed on the field of the shield, see Fox-Davies, pp. 106-110, who admits that they are complicated and uncertain. The main ordinaries are often called "honorable ordinaries." Fox-Davies goes on in his chapter to describe the individual ones.

Harvard will be identified as they occur. The colors used in heraldry are divided into "tinctures," "metals," and "furs." The tinctures, a term which may also be used generally for "color," are normally five: red (gules), blue (azure), green (vert), purple (purpure), and black (sable). White is sometimes recognized as a tincture distinct from the metal silver (argent), which is usually used for, and colored as, white. There are only two metals, gold (or) and silver (argent). Ordinarily metals should be placed on tinctures or vice versa, not tincture on tincture or metal on metal. There are two furs, which may be placed on a tincture or a metal, namely ermine, which is white (argent) with black ermine tails on it, and more rarely vair, fur from a type of squirrel. This is drawn in a stylized series of cup or shield-shaped figures interlocking in alternating blue-grey (azure) and white (argent). In the arms used at Harvard, ermine appears as the field of those of Mather House (Part II, no. 26), of the Faculty Club (below no. 16), and of the University Health Services (below no. 17), and a bend (band) of vair crosses diagonally those of the Graduate School of Design (below no. 8).¹¹

The twenty-seven arms authorized by the Harvard Corporation and the Radcliffe Trustees, including the two not normally in use and the two no longer valid, follow. In part II, descriptions of the logos used by Currier and South Houses are included, leaving only North House (Part II, no. 27), as the one House with no symbol.

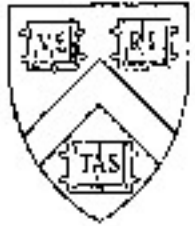
B. UNIVERSITY AND TWO COLLEGES



1. *Harvard University*. The arms are, as already described, those sketched in the Record Book in 1643 for a seal, with the addition of red on the shield (field), gold edges and clasps on the books, and with the lower book face, not cover, up. The color of the shield is a bright clear red (gules). On it are displayed three white (argent) open books, two above (in chief) and one below (in base). The edges of the leaves and covers on the sides and bottoms of the books (not at the tops) are yellow (or), as are the two clasps on

¹¹ Old French *bende* is a variant of *bande*, which, like English "band," means a strip of some material or color. A bend usually runs from the upper left (dexter) of the shield to the lower right (sinister); if it runs the other way, from the upper right, it is called a bend sinister and only rarely signifies bastardy. The term "bar sinister" in English is a misnomer, derived from the French use of *barre* for bend; see Fox-Davies, pp. 114, 508. In English heraldry, a bar is a narrow stripe horizontally crossing the shield, normally in pairs; see Fox-Davies, pp. 119-120; and below n. 39.

either side of each. The books bear on their open pages in black (sable) respectively VE - RI - TAS = Truth; the A on the bottom book falls on the break between the pages. In the 1643 and many later versions in which the bottom book has the covers up, the A falls on the spine. Blazon: Gules, three open books argent with edges of leaves and covers on the two sides and bottom and clasps or, on the books VE - RI - TAS sable.



2. *Harvard College*. The various branches of the Office of the Dean of Harvard College ordinarily use the arms of the University, namely, the arms which were originally those of the College. However, for the Tercentenary flag and gonfalon, la Rose differentiated the arms of the College by inserting as a "difference" the white (argent) chevron which in fact had been commonly used from the seventeenth into the nineteenth century, until President Josiah Quincy, 1790, rediscovered the sketch of 1643 and the Corporation adopted it for a seal of 1843, with *Veritas* and without the chevron, but with all three books facing out.¹² No instance of the use of la Rose's design of differentiated arms for the College has been found except on the Tercentenary flag and gonfalon. Blazon: Arms of Harvard differenced by a chevron argent between the books.

Harvard College and the Harvard Graduate School of Arts and Sciences (below no. 4) are anomalous compared to the other Harvard graduate schools. They use the same instructional staff, the Faculty of Arts and Sciences. And while each has its own dean, these are not responsible directly to the Corporation, as are the deans of the other graduate schools, but to the Dean of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences. It might therefore be argued that the arms-bearing body should be the Faculty of Arts and Sciences. This, however, would be a purely theoretical argument since in fact neither the College nor the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences uses the arms approved for them in 1936. Both they and the Faculty of Arts and Sciences employ the arms of the University (above no. 1).

¹² For the Corporation vote of 1843 authorizing for use on the seal the arms as rediscovered by President Quincy, see p. 9 of Morison's article, "Harvard Seals and Arms" (note 1 above). Chevron is a French word meaning "rafter," and, of course, the heraldic mark (the ordinary) resembles the inverted V of a roof support. Chevron comes from French *chèvre* = goat; the connection with a rafter is not clear. The French etymological dictionaries which were consulted compare the development of meaning to that of *chevalet* = a little horse, which came to mean in French a four-legged support, like the corresponding use of horse in English. Whether the rafter was supposed to look like a goat seen from the front



3. *Radcliffe College*. In 1892, when Elizabeth Cary (Mrs. Louis) Agassiz was preparing for discussions with President Charles William Eliot, 1853, about regularizing the relation with Harvard of the Society for the Collegiate Instruction of Women, as it was then called, she incidentally proposed that what became Radcliffe College (by incorporation in 1894) should have a seal. This was designed by a distinguished Boston artist and early supporter of Radcliffe, Sarah Wyman (Mrs. Henry) Whitman. Her design comprised, like the Harvard seal, arms surrounded by texts, namely VERI - TAS either side of the arms, between them and the rim, and around the rim SIGILLUM ACADEMIAE RADCLIVIANAE IN NOV ANG. At that time, the Harvard Corporation had reactivated the earliest scholarship given to Harvard, whose capital and existence had for many years been forgotten. This had been the gift of one hundred pounds in 1643 from an English woman, Anne Radcliffe, who became by marriage in 1600 Lady Mowlson. Her husband died childless in 1639 and left her all his estate.¹³ Mrs. Whitman placed her arms, as those of a widow, in a lozenge, which she represented by an oval floreated border. She divided the arms with a vertical central line (*per pale*) and placed to the left (heraldic dexter) the arms of Mowlson and to the right (sinister) those of Radcliffe.

In 1935, in preparation for Harvard's Tercentenary, a special Radcliffe Committee on heraldry, comprising Dean Bernice B. Cronkhite, Radcliffe '16, Admiral Morison, and la Rose, recommended, and in 1936 the Trustees of Radcliffe approved, that since the College was named Radcliffe, only the Radcliffe arms be used and that these should be placed not on a lozenge but on a shield.¹⁴ The Radcliffe arms,

with legs spread apart, or like the triangular face of a goat, or like his horns reversed is not stated.

¹³ Morison, *Founding*, list no. 47 and p. 292, blazons the arms of Lady Mowlson as: Two coats impaled; baron (*i.e.*, husband): Gules, a chevron silver fretty sable between three molets gold; femme (*i.e.*, wife): Silver, two hands engrailed sable. For molet, or better mullet, see Part II, n. 84; for chevron, above n. 12; for fretty, see below n. 23; for the Radcliffe arms, see text above. A pale is a broad perpendicular band passing from the top of the shield to the bottom; Fox-Davies, p. 115. Hence a division "*per pale*" is a division vertically down the middle, in the direction taken by the pale; Fox-Davies, p. 97. The word pale, French *pal*, means a stick or post (Lat. *palus*), as in "pale fence" or the "English pale," a boundary in Ireland.

¹⁴ The drawings by Mrs. Whitman and la Rose for the arms of Radcliffe College and that by la Rose for the Radcliffe Graduate School are in the Radcliffe College Archives. The Radcliffe Archivist, Mrs. Jane S. Knowles, Oxford University (St. Anne's College), A.B. 1960, wrote the blazons on the back of xeroxes of the drawings which she kindly

incorporated in a new seal, show a white (argent) field with two black (sable) stripes running from the upper left (dexter) to the lower right (sinister). These are called in heraldry bends, or perhaps, because being double they must be narrower than bends, bendlets. Both edges of the stripes are scalloped with a series of small arcs, the curves of which enter the stripes and the joined points of which protrude into the field. Areas on a shield so delineated are said to be engrailed, a term whose original meaning is uncertain.¹⁵ In order to differentiate the College arms from those of the family, the former have a red (gules) border, or bordure. Blazon: argent, two bends (or bendlets) sable and a bordure gules.

C. TWELVE GRADUATE SCHOOLS



4. *Arts and Sciences (Harvard)*. The various branches of the Office of the Dean of the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences normally, like those of the Dean of the College, use the same arms as the University. In 1936, la Rose proposed for the Tercentenary flag and gonfalon that the University's arms be "differenced" by placing a broad white stripe (a fess) across the middle of the shield between the upper books and the lower one.¹⁶ So far as has been

provided; presumably those of the College and Graduate School arms are those prepared by la Rose. Burke, pp. 834-835, lists many families of Radcliffe with varying arms. The first and oldest shows argent, two bendlets sable (black) and, as a crest, a bull's head erased (*i.e.*, with a jagged bottom to the neck) or (gold), ducally gorged, *i.e.*, having as a collar a ducal coronet, and lined, *i.e.*, with a line or chain attached to the collar, all or (gold). Later versions have a single bend engrailed, or even two. The bend should occupy one third of the area of the shield and the bendlet, half of this. Bendlets are the more common on the arms listed in Burke. The history of the Radcliffe seal and arms is given in an article by Beatrice H. David, Radcliffe '44, in *The Radcliffe News* of Friday, 6 December 1940. Lady Mowlson's endowment for a scholarship came only a year after Harvard had graduated its first class, of nine "Commencers," on 23 September 1642, and only three years after the College had opened for the second, and definitive, time under President Henry Dunster, Cambridge University (Magdalene College), A.B. 1630/31 and M.A. 1640; see on Dunster House (Part II, no. 21). For Lady Mowlson's gift, see Morison, *Founding*, pp. 307-312; *Endowment Funds of Harvard University* (1948; hereafter *Endowment Funds*), pp. 135-136.

¹⁵ For bend, see above n. 11. Engrailed comes from the Old French *engreslé*, mod. *engrêlé*. The *OED* connects this with *grêle* = hail and assumes that the arcs look like pits made by hailstones. It also cites a late mediaeval writer who derived it from *gree*, from Latin *gradus* = step, and who said that the arcs were added "step by step." The *American Heritage Dictionary* (1969) says that it means "slender," from Latin *gracilis*. Thus the engrailed line would "slenderize" the area which it delimits.

¹⁶ In his letter of 1937, la Rose comments on the fess in the Graduate School arms as against the chevron in those of the College: "A friend of mine, innocent of heraldry, remarked

discovered, these arms have been used only on the Tercentenary flag and gonfalon and on the memorial in Harvard's Memorial Church, as a heading for the names of alumni of the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences, not graduates of the College, who died in the Second World War. Blazon: Arms of Harvard differenced by a fess argent between the books.



5. *Arts and Sciences (Radcliffe)*. These arms have not been valid since 1962 when women were admitted directly to the Harvard Graduate School of Arts and Sciences, instead of registering in the Radcliffe Graduate School and attending Harvard graduate courses, and, in consequence, the Radcliffe Graduate School went out of existence. Nevertheless, its arms are included here since the Radcliffe Trustees approved them in 1936, at the same time as those for Radcliffe College. La Rose differenced those of the Radcliffe Graduate School from those of the College by changing the border of the latter to one of alternate rectangles of red (gules) and white (argent), a pattern called *compony*, sometimes corrupted, as by la Rose, into "gobony."¹⁷ This term comes through the French from Latin *componere* = to put together, or to compose. Blazon: Argent, two bends (or bendlets) sable and a bordure compony gules and argent.

La Rose used as the bases for arms of eight of the remaining ten Graduate Schools arms of the families of founders or benefactors. Only for the Dental School (no. 7) and the then School of Public Administration, later the Kennedy School of Government (no. 12), did he invent the arms described below. He felt, however, that since the Graduate Schools had long used the ordinary Harvard arms, he should incorporate in the arms which he designed an upper compartment in red (a chief gules) on which are displayed in a row the three white books bearing the VE - RI - TAS, *i.e.*, a chief of Harvard as it will hereafter be called, following his practice.¹⁸

on seeing the design: 'Ah yes — in the Graduate School the students' mental angles are straightened out.' " Fess comes from Old French *fesse* or *faisse*, which is in modern heraldic French *fascie*; these in turn come from Latin *fascia* = stripe or band.

¹⁷ Mrs. Knowles reports that Dean Cronkhite told her that the *compony* border of alternate rectangles of gules and argent added by la Rose on the Radcliffe Graduate School arms was meant to indicate that Radcliffe graduate students came not only from Radcliffe College (the gules bordure on the College arms) but from many other institutions, covered generally by the argent. This sounds like an *ex post facto* explanation of la Rose's differentiation of the Graduate School arms from those of the College by using the gules and argent of the latter to form the *compony* bordure of the former.

¹⁸ Chief is Old French *chief*, modern French *chef* = leader; it derives from Latin *caput* = head and in heraldry means the head or upper third of the shield.



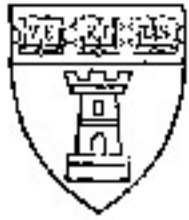
6. *Business Administration*. This School opened in the fall of 1908 as a graduate department under the Faculty of Arts and Sciences.¹⁹ In June, 1913, it was recognized as a full professional graduate school. In 1926, Mr. George Fisher Baker (1840-1931), hon. J.L.D. 1926, a wealthy and philanthropic New York banker, gave through his foundation a generous grant to build suitable buildings and to endow a Professorship of Business Administration. The School occupied the new buildings on the Boston side of the Charles River in 1927 and 1928. La Rose states that Mr. Baker had sent to Mr. Jerome D. Greene, 1896, as Director of the Tercentenary Celebration, a printed genealogy which contained the arms of Baker; a copy of this has not been found. Therefore, it cannot be determined from where in England this Baker family traced its descent and whether there was good reason to assume that it derived from an arms-bearing antecedent.

The arms have on a white (argent) shield a black (sable) St. Andrew's cross (termed a saltire) with its edges scalloped (engrailed) and bearing on the cross five white (argent) scallop shells, one in each arm and one at the crossing.²⁰ The shells are outside out and hinge up. Such shells

¹⁹ The dates of foundation of the graduate schools as given in this article are somewhat arbitrarily chosen. The schools often began as elements in other faculties and only gradually became separate. Also they have been subject to administrative changes, and consequent changes of name. The dates here used are based on a list of "Important Dates in Harvard History" given on pp. 1-3 of the *Historical Register of Harvard University, 1636-1936* (Cambridge, 1937; hereafter *Historical Register*). This lists all persons who up to 1936 had held or were holding Corporation appointments in the University. The dates have been checked against dates given in Samuel Eliot Morison, *Three Centuries of Harvard 1636-1936* (Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 1936; hereafter Morison, *Three Centuries*) and in the *Harvard University Handbook; An Official Guide* (Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 1936). The last volume of Morison's Tercentennial History (above n. 9) is entitled *The Development of Harvard University since the Inauguration of President Eliot, 1869-1929* (1930; the first vol. publ.). It contains chapters on subjects by members of departments, museums, and graduate schools. It will be cited as Morison, *Development*. For the dates of the development of the Business School, see *Development*, pp. 533-534, 538, and 540; also *Historical Register*, p. 2. Much information on the history of the Business School is included in Elizabeth C. Altman, "A History of Baker Library at the Harvard University School of Business Administration," *Harvard Library Bulletin*, XXIX (1981), pp. 169-196.

²⁰ The arms of the Business School are displayed carved and colored in the pediment of its central building, the Baker Library. Bolton, pp. 7-8, gives six versions of Baker arms, none of which corresponds to those used by La Rose; see, however, Burke, p. 41, for the first Baker there listed among many; this adds a chief sable (black) with a lion rampant (walking left) azure (blue). The term saltire (or saltier) is used absolutely for a St. Andrew's cross, not "a cross saltire." Decorations placed in the pattern of a St. Andrew's cross are said to be "per saltire." The word saltire, Old French *saltier* or *sautier*, comes from a Latin adjective *saltatorius*, which meant "having to do with leaping or dancing." How it came in heraldry to designate a St. Andrew's cross is uncertain. The neuter *saltatorium* was applied

were badges worn in their hats by mediaeval pilgrims to the Holy Land. The relevance of a pilgrim symbol to the Business School "gives to think." Blazon: Argent, on a saltire engrailed sable five escallops of the field (*i.e.*, of the color of the field, argent), and a chief of Harvard.



7. *Dental*. La Rose states in his letter that the family of the founding professor (1867) of dentistry at Harvard, Dr. Nathan Cooley Keep, M.D. 1827, used no arms.²¹ La Rose therefore followed a mediaeval heraldic tradition of punning on his name by showing a keep or tower in red (*gules*) on a white (*argent*) shield. The stylized keep has a square base, a body (round?) with sides sloping inwards and an arched door with a smaller rectangular window above, and three merlons or crenelations at the top, the left and right of which slope outwards, and might be said to be raguly, see below n. 37. Blazon: Argent, a keep *gules*, and a chief of Harvard.



8. *Design*. La Rose drew up arms for the School of Design in consultation with Dean Joseph F. Hudnut, B. Arch. (Michigan) '12, and Professor Kenneth J. Conant, '15. The School goes back to a Faculty of Architecture, which, Admiral Morison says, "emerged from the chrysalis stage in 1914."²² It changed its name to School of Design in 1936. La Rose used the arms of Professor Charles Eliot Norton, 1846, who had from 1874-1898 progressed from Lecturer to Professor of the History of Art; he must therefore have been regarded as instrumental in introducing the study of architecture at Harvard.

Professor Norton possessed a parchment genealogy which was published by William Henry Whitmore as *A Genealogy of the Norton Family* (Boston: H. W. Dutton & Son, 1859). The present location of the document is not known. Whitmore says that the document was a copy of one produced in England in the sixteenth century and that it probably

in Late Lat. to a cloth strap for a stirrup, perhaps because it helped the rider "leap" onto his horse. It is suggested that the two halves of the strap may have assumed a cross shape; the French *sautoir* is, in fact, used for crossing cloth straps to carry a backpack or the equivalent. Equally, however, *saltatorium* or "saltatory" was applied in the Middle Ages to a device to prevent deer from "leaping" a boundary, or cattle crossing one. It is suggested that this device may have been a cross-shaped object, a sort of caltrop, which a St. Andrew's cross was thought to resemble. For engrailed, see above n. 15.

²¹ Dr. Keep was Professor of Mechanical Dentistry, 1867-1871, and Dean of the Dental School, 1868-1872. Bolton, p. 95, lists no Keep. Morison, *Three Centuries*, does not mention the founding of the Dental School but alludes to it as involved in Eliot's reform of the Medical School in 1870-71; see pp. 339-340.

²² For the quotation on the beginning of the School of Design, see Morison, *Three Centuries*, p. 472.

was brought to New England by one of two brothers Norton, John or William, who settled in Ipswich about 1634. John left no issue; Professor Norton descended from William. These brothers came from Bedfordshire, and the document traced their ancestry to a Noruile who had come into England with the Conqueror. It showed various family arms, listed and blazoned by Whitmore on p. 6 without drawings. One of these, of the Nortons of Bedfordshire, was used by Professor Norton. Whitmore, p. 2, says that this document was almost the only case which he had found where a carefully drawn pedigree appears to have been brought by a settler. If so, it would place Professor Norton's claim to descent from an arms-bearing family on a basis as solid as that of the Winthrops (Part II, no. 30).

The arms comprise a red (gules) shield bearing a lattice work (fret) of white (argent).²³ Across the lattice runs from upper left to lower right a band, or bend, of the fur called vair.²⁴ This is represented by a silver (argent) band on which from upper left to lower right are three complete and two partial knobs of blue (azure). The lattice consists of a square bounded by narrow strips and with a strip crossing from lower left to upper right, under the bend "vairy." The ends of the strips extend to the edges of the shield, and they are interwoven. In order to commemorate also the first Dean of the Faculty of Design, Herbert L. Warren,

²³ Fret comes from French *frette* and that in turn probably from a diminutive of Lat. *ferrum* = iron. The fret is defined as composed of two small bends, or bendlets, one of which runs from the upper left of the shield (the dexter) to the lower right, and is here represented by the bend of vair (below n. 24). The other crosses it from the upper right (sinister) to the lower left. They are interlaced in the center by a mascle, namely a hollow lozenge or diamond. See Fox-Davies, pp. 147-150, for both fret and mascle. Mascle (the same in Old French) comes from Lat. *macula* = a spot or a mesh in a net; see also Part II, n. 109. Fox-Davies thinks that the design of the fret started as an interlacing of alternate bendlets, dexter and sinister, covering the whole field and with their ends running out to the edge. The mascle in his design of a fret, p. 149, fig. 238, does not have its sides extended to the edges, as does that in la Rose's version of the Norton arms, and it is a diamond-shaped lozenge, whereas la Rose's is square. In his fig. 240, Fox-Davies describes as fretty the sort of lattice which la Rose shows, although his fig. 239 gives a fretty design with several smaller squares between the bendlets. How an original diminutive of a word meaning "iron" came to denote a lattice is not clear, unless it had come to designate an iron grill-work. Bolton, p. 122, gives these arms as the third of his Norton examples, with a crest of a griffin. He describes the vair as or (gold) and gules (red) but in his note gives a variant example with argent (silver) and azure (blue).

²⁴ Vair, as noted in the Introduction, represents the skin of a squirrel much used for mediaeval garments. The word itself comes from Lat. *varius* = various or variegated, with reference to the pattern of the skin. The knob-like (or often cup or shield-like) design presumably represents the variegated spots. When this design covers the whole field, the individual "spots" interlock (alternately up and down) in alternate colors; see Fox-Davies, pp. 79-83.

hon. A.M. 1902, la Rose added beneath the chief of Harvard a narrow band, or fillet, representing the top, or chief, on the arms of Warren, for which see the Medical School arms, below no. 14.²⁵ The fillet has eight alternating rectangles of yellow (or) and blue (azure), starting from the left with one of yellow (or), *i.e.*, the fillet is compony, for which la Rose writes gobony.²⁶ Blazon: Gules, a fret (or perhaps fretty) argent surmounted by a bend vairy, and, sustained by a fillet compony or and azure, a chief of Harvard.



9. *Divinity*. La Rose used the arms of Thomas Hollis, of which he says: "as blazoned in the records of the Herald's College." Thomas Hollis the elder in 1721 gave Harvard its first endowed professorship, that of Divinity, and later, in 1726, gave a second, of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, *i.e.*, science; see Part II, n. 112.²⁷ A Divinity School as such (at the beginning a Theological Faculty) was not inaugurated until 1819. The arms of Hollis have on a white (argent) shield a blue (azure) chevron and in the spaces between it and the points of the shield three upright sprigs of holly in their natural color (proper), *i.e.*, pale green (vert). The leaves of the sprigs stand upright from short twigs, which bear red (gules) berries beside the leaves, at the left ends of those at the bottom and at the upper right, and at the right end of that in the upper left. Within the blue (azure) chevron are three white (argent) wood-pigeons with red (gules) beaks and legs. These face left and are one in the left and one in the right slope and the third in the point of the chevron.²⁸ Blazon: Argent, on a chevron azure between three sprigs of holly proper and fruited three wood-pigeons of the field (*i.e.*, argent), beaked and legged gules, and a chief of Harvard.

²⁵ Fillet comes from Old French *filet* = a thread or narrow strip of material; this in turn is a diminutive of Lat. *filum* = thread. Fox-Davies apparently does not discuss fillet as a decoration on the shield but only, p. 402, as the ribbon used to cover the juncture of a crest with the helmet bearing it and thus the origin of the cushion, rope, or torque of a crest; see Part II, n. 95.

²⁶ For compony (gobony), see above on the arms of the Radcliffe Graduate School of Arts and Sciences (no. 5).

²⁷ For the endowment of the Hollis Professorship of Divinity, see Morison, *Three Centuries*, pp. 66-68; *Endowment Funds*, pp. 208-210; for that of the Professorship of Mathematics, etc., see Morison, *Three Centuries*, p. 79, and *Endowment Funds*, pp. 55-57; for the founding of the Theological Faculty in 1819, see Morison, *Three Centuries*, pp. 241-243. For more on Hollis, see the Appendix to Part II, section II 2.

²⁸ Bolton, p. 83, has no entry under Hollis. Burke, p. 501, gives several entries, of which the sixth corresponds to the arms used by la Rose (perhaps from Burke?) except that what Burke calls "doves" are not beaked and legged gules.



10. *Education*. Ezekiel Cheever (1614/15-1708) was a distinguished early New England secondary school teacher, and that was presumably why his arms were selected for the School of Education, although he never had any formal connection with Harvard.²⁹ He was born in London, the son of a spinner William Cheaver, who must have had some means, since he sent his son to Christ's Hospital School (1626) and at least matriculated him at Cambridge University, as of Emmanuel College, in 1633. Nevertheless, it seems unlikely that a London spinner came from an arms-bearing family, and there is no evidence otherwise.³⁰ Ezekiel Cheever came to Boston in 1637 and, after teaching school in New Haven, Connecticut, and Ipswich, Massachusetts, became in 1670 Headmaster of the Boston Latin School. He held this position for thirty-eight years, until his death in 1708.³¹ The School of Education emerged as a separate Faculty in

²⁹ Dr. Daniel S. Cheever, Jr., '64, kindly wrote a helpful letter about his ancestor Ezekiel Cheever the elder. He remarks: "But how the Graduate School of Education decided to adopt its coat-of-arms from the Cheever family is a complete mystery." It may be noted that President Lowell, under whom the School became an independent graduate school instead of a division in the Faculty of Arts and Sciences, seems to have been unsympathetic towards Paul Henry Hanus, the first Professor of Education at Harvard (1891-1921); see *Dictionary of American Biography* (hereafter *DAB*) Supplement III (1973), p. 328, col. 2 middle, under Hanus, P. H., and p. 471, col. 1 bottom, under Lowell, A. L. Presumably, therefore, he did not want to recognize him as founder of the school, and in consequence he and the first dean, Henry W. Holmes, '03, selected Cheever as a New England prototype of the secondary school teacher.

³⁰ Cheever's father's name was spelled with an "a," as in the text above. Dr. Cheever (last n.) is very skeptical of a supposed descent of the family from a Sir William Chèvre, Lord of Chèvres in Hainault in the Netherlands, who crossed to England with William the Conqueror in 1066. He also questions whether James II elevated a descendant as a Viscount, an elevation which would in any case have been after Cheever's emigration to Boston in 1637 and therefore would not have been the source of arms, if Cheever did bring any with him.

³¹ For Ezekiel Cheever, see Morison, *Founding*, p. 371. His parentage and education are given at the opening of the article in the *DAB*, IV (1930), pp. 47-48. John T. Hassam, *Ezekiel Cheever and Some of his Descendants* (Boston: David Clapp & Son, 1879), does not discuss Cheever's career before his emigration. This paper is most conveniently found as the second in four *Antiquarian and Genealogical Papers* put out in bound form by Clapp. *Alumni Cantabrigienses* 1.1 (1922), p. 328, col. 2, gives only Cheever's matriculation date (1633), as of Emmanuel College, with no date of degree, but in their preface the authors note that evidence for taking of degrees is not complete at Cambridge. Hence Cheever might have taken a B.A. and perhaps even an M.A. Cheever published, in addition to some religious tracts, a popular textbook, *Accidence, A Short Introduction to the Latin Tongue*. An inscription commemorating him was composed in 1917 by President Eliot for the First Church in Boston and may be found in Grace Eliot Dudley, *Inscriptions Written by Charles William Eliot* (Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press, 1934), p. 16, opposite one

1920, more than two centuries after his death.³² Thus, Cheever presumably stands as a "patron saint" of secondary education rather than as a founder or benefactor of the School.

La Rose used as arms for the School those from the gravestone of one of Cheever's grandsons, also Ezekiel, 1733, who died in 1744. Since, as noted, the immigrant Cheever is unlikely to have inherited arms, it is not known whence those on his grandson's gravestone were derived. The shield is divided diagonally (*per bend*) from the upper left to the lower right with a stepped, or saw-toothed, line, a division called *dancetty*. The right (upper) half of the shield is white (*argent*) and the left (lower) part blue (*azure*). In the upper right portion near the top (*in chief*) are two blue (*azure*) leaves, each with five petals, (therefore called *cinquefoils*), with a small hole at the center (*i.e.*, *pierced*); in the lower left portion (*in base*) is one similar white (*argent*) leaf. When the tinctures of halves of the field of a shield are used for the designs placed on the other halves, here the leaves, these are said to be *counter-charged* or *counter-colored*.³³ Blazon: *Per bend dancetty argent and azure, three pierced cinquefoils counter-charged, two in chief and one in base, and a chief of Harvard.*

commemorating President Leverett; see Part II, n. 85. For Cheever's grandson, also named Ezekiel and a schoolmaster, see Sibley's *Harvard Graduates IX* (1956), p. 284; he does not appear to be mentioned by Hassam.

³² For the introduction and development of education as a subject of study at Harvard, see ch. XXXI by Dean Henry W. Holmes in Morison, *Development* (above n. 19).

³³ No Cheever arms appear in Burke, p. 183. Bolton's arms are the third of three Cheever entries on p. 33, col. 2. Bolton's second arms: *Gules, three goats (chèvres) saliant (leaping) with as crest a demi-goat saliant argent collared gules*, are those with which Dr. Cheever (above n. 29) says that he is most familiar. The reference is probably to the supposed descent from Sir William Chèvre (above n. 30). Bolton's first is different and irrelevant. Regarding his third, Bolton does not note that the *cinque-foils* are *pierced*; however, he gives a crest of a stag's head. A *cinquefoil* is a variant of the simpler *trefoil*, which is a clover or shamrock leaf. The *cinquefoil* may represent the leaf of a *pimpernel* or *primrose*. When the stepped or saw-toothed line called *dancetty* is used as the edge of a superimposed design, as of the chief of the arms of the Faculty Club, below no. 16, the upward points enter the design. When it is used to divide a field, as here, the points obviously can be regarded as entering alternately from either side into the other. There are usually three complete upward teeth in the width of the field, with downwards two complete and a half at either end. But there may be more, as here there are five. A line with many small teeth is said to be *indented*, and this line might be so called, rather than, with Bolton, *dancetty*; see Fox-Davies, p. 93. The French *dancetté* or *dancé* derives from *dent* = tooth and means *toothed*, or *indented*. In blazoning, a field divided *per bend* (here *dancetty*), *per chevron*, or *per fess*, the tincture of the upper part is given first. When the shield is divided horizontally down the middle (*per pale*), the left is given first; see Fox-Davies, p. 100. For *bend* (*per bend* = diagonally, upper left to lower right), see above n. 11.



11. *The Engineering School* had its origin in the Lawrence Scientific School, which had been endowed, with a building erected for it, by a generous gift in 1847 from Abbott Lawrence (1792-1855), hon. LL.D. 1854. Lawrence was the son of a Revolutionary hero and farmer of Groton, Massachusetts, Major Samuel Lawrence. The Major in turn was the great-great-grandson of John Lawrence, who emigrated from Wissett in Suffolk (or perhaps St. Albans in Hertfordshire) about 1635, settled first in Watertown, and then in 1662 moved to Groton, which remained the home of the family. Abbott Lawrence went at fifteen from the farm in Groton to join his older brother Amos in the dry goods business in Boston, and both prospered.³⁴

The Lawrence Scientific School went through various changes of name and administrative organization. These culminated in 1914 with the establishment of instruction in cooperation with the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. This cooperative arrangement was dissolved in 1917 by a decision of the Supreme Judicial Court of the Commonwealth. In 1918, the Harvard Engineering School was established to give instruction at both the undergraduate and the graduate levels. In 1935-36, however, undergraduate concentrators in engineering were registered in Harvard College. Hence when la Rose designed arms for the Engineering School at the time of the Tercentenary in 1936, the School was fully graduate. However, in 1949, the Faculty of Engineering became the Division of Engineering Sciences in the Faculty of Arts and Sciences. In 1951, this in turn became the Division of Applied Science and in 1955 the Division of Engineering and Applied Physics. Finally, since 1977, it has been named the Division of Applied Sciences. As a division of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences, even though it still has a Dean, it is properly no longer entitled to the use of separate arms. However, the arms designed for it by la Rose in 1936 and approved by the Corporation merit inclusion here, with the proviso that they are no longer valid.³⁵

³⁴ Information on Abbott Lawrence is taken basically from Robert Means Lawrence, *The Descendants of Major Samuel Lawrence of Groton, Massachusetts* (Cambridge: Riverside Press, 1904); see p. 4 for immigrant John, pp. 7-13 for Major Samuel, pp. 26-29 for Amos, and pp. 52-57 for Abbott, with his gift to Harvard mentioned on p. 55. For Abbott Lawrence's gift, see also *Endowment Funds*, p. 223, and for other Lawrence gifts to the Lawrence Scientific School, pp. 221-222.

³⁵ The vicissitudes of the Lawrence Scientific School and its transformations were described in a memorandum of the late 1960s by the then Curator of the Archives, Mr. Kimball Elkins, '27. The present Curator, Mr. Harley P. Holden, Boston University '60, kindly provided a copy of this with an added note on the name change in 1977.

Whether the immigrant John Lawrence belonged to an arms-bearing family could not be discovered.³⁶ There were many families of Lawrence in England, and those that bore arms had variations of arms said to have been granted by Richard Coeur de Lion at the siege of Acre in 1191 to one Robert Lawrence, whom he then knighted. They are: Argent, a cross raguly gules, that is, on a white (argent) field a red (gules) cross whose arms are logs which still have the stubs of lopped off branches, a design said to be raguly or ragged. There are basically two stubs on each side of the branches, sloping out and placed alternately. The outer ones are likely to be cut off by the edges of the shield. The different English families of Lawrence show variations on this design, and also variations on the crest, which does not concern this treatment. La Rose took for his design the arms used by the successive William Lawrences who in the twentieth century were Episcopal bishops in Massachusetts.³⁷ Blazon: Argent, a cross raguly (or ragged) gules, and a chief of Harvard.



12. *Government (Kennedy School; formerly Public Administration).*

This School affords a recent example of the difficulty occasioned by uncertain dates of founding and changes in organization and nomenclature.³⁸ In 1935, Lucius N. Littauer,

³⁶ R. M. Lawrence, *The Descendants* (above n. 34), pp. 253-255, gives from a Herald's Visitation of Huntingdonshire in 1562 a grant of arms to one William Lawrence of St. Ives in that country, which are said to be the arms found in the register for his family, namely: Argent, a cross raguly gules, on a chief azure a lion passant regardant or, i.e., the gold lion is pacing left in the blue chief but with his face looking front. The herald found no crest so he added one: On a wreath gold and azure, a roebuck's head erased sable (black) and bezanté (i.e., sprinkled with gold discs resembling the Byzantine gold coin called a bezant), horned or (gold), a crown about the neck argent (silver), mantled gules (red), and argent (silver). For various Lawrence arms, see Rev. Lawrence Buckley Thomas, *Pedigrees of Thomas, Chew, and Lawrence* (New York: Whittaker, 1883), pp. 40, 118, plate facing p. 125; [John Lawrence], *Genealogical Memoir of the Family of John Lawrence of Watertown, 1636, B (= Boston?)*, 1847, pp. 12-13. For Abbott Lawrence, see *DAB*, XI (1933), pp. 44-46.

³⁷ Bolton, p. 99, gives, as the fifth of eight versions of Lawrence arms, a design of argent (silver), a cross raguly gules (red), and as a crest a roebuck's head erased, from a wood inlay on a desk designed by the Boston cabinet makers Irving and Casson and presented in 1913 to the older Bishop Lawrence. La Rose called the cross ragged. Fox-Davies, p. 94, applies raguly to crenclations drawn on a slant, like the end ones on the keep of the Dental School arms, above no. 7, but cites another author for the use of raguly of trunks of trees; cf. p. 96 for "raguled and trunked," of which he disapproves. The *OED* says of raguly: "of obscure formation, perhaps based on rag, ragged, or raggy." A *Webster's Dictionary* of 1913 relates it to French *raguer* = to chafe, fret, or rub, or to Eng. *rag*; Larousse, however, derives *raguer* from Eng. *rag*. Thus raguly may be assumed to be an Eng. formation, adopted late, and not generally, into heraldry, as Fox-Davies implies. For La Rose's use of ragged, casual search produced only *OED* under ragged, 4, with a couple of citations.

³⁸ Morison, *Three Centuries*, p. 471 bottom, states that early in this century Professor

1878, gave Harvard an endowment to enable it to realize a long-deferred plan for a graduate school of political science. During 1936, a faculty was appointed, and its program was studied, so that 1936 may be taken as the effective date of the founding. However, experimentation continued for the following year, and only in October 1938 did the school formally open as the Graduate School of Public Administration. In the following year, the School moved into a new building made possible by Littauer's generous gift. Thus it was not in being at the time of the Tercentenary, to have a flag and gonfalon, but La Rose had been asked to design arms by the time of his letter of June 1937. He reports that Mr. Littauer, "when written to, modestly disclaimed any family arms." La Rose therefore designed arms expressive of the national purpose of the School. He noted that on the U.S. shield the thirteen stripes are placed vertically, with seven white and six red, but on the U.S. flag the stripes are horizontal, with seven red and six white. He avoided "infringing" on either by using the seven white (argent) and six red (gules) stripes of the shield but placing them horizontally, as are the stripes on the flag.³⁹ Blazon: Thirteen bars, argent and gules, with a chief of Harvard.

A. C. Coolidge had proposed a graduate school of political science but that after the panic of 1907, it seemed more important to start a School of Business Administration (above no. 6). At the time of his publication, 1936, he wrote: "After thirty years the donation of Lucius N. Littauer (A.B. 1878) has brought the original plan into view again." The planning, experimenting, and final opening in 1938 are described in the annual reports of the Dean for 1936-37, 37-38, and 38-39, the change of name (below) in that of 1966-67, and the new building (below) in that of 1978-79. As the Kennedy School of Government, the School incorporates the Lucius N. Littauer Program in Public Administration.

³⁹ It is difficult to know whether to call the stripes on these arms bars or barrulets. A bar includes not more than a fifth part of the shield, *i.e.*, it is a narrower fess, above n. 16. Bar is in Old English and Old French *barre*, above n. 11, said to be derived from the Late Lat. *barra* of unknown origin; it sounds Germanic. A barrulet, a double French diminutive of bar, is defined by Fox-Davies, p. 119 bottom, as half of the width of a bar and double the width of a cottise. Other sources make the barrulet a quarter of the width of a bar and insert between them a closet. Closet is the same word as that which means a small, narrow chamber; why it was applied to a narrow bar (or fess) is not clear, perhaps because it represents a small narrow space. Cottise is of uncertain origin; see further Part II, n. 79. Fox-Davies, as just noted, regards the cottise as half the width of a barrulet and a quarter of that of a bar. Other sources, however, regard the cottise as a narrower bendlet, containing one quarter the width of a bend. There is, therefore, difference of opinion as regards the terms closet, barrulet, and cottise. La Rose said that his shield is "barways of thirteen, silver and gules, and a chief of Harvard." Barways does not appear in the *OED*, so perhaps La Rose meant barwise; this, though it also does not appear in the *OED*, is used in one book on heraldry for "placed in a horizontal direction," *i.e.*, like a bar. Fox-Davies does not recognize either barways or barwise. On p. 120, he defines an even number of bars, of whatever width, up to ten as barry, and more than ten as barruly, without making it clear

On 17 October 1966, the School was renamed the John Fitzgerald Kennedy School of Government, in honor of the recently assassinated (22 November 1963) U.S. President, Class of 1940. As the Kennedy School of Government, it later moved to a new building, near the Charles River, which was dedicated on 24 October 1978. The School continues to use the arms designed by la Rose.⁴⁰

Kennedy School: see above Government, no. 12.



13. *Law.* The arms are those of Isaac Royall, whose bequest endowed the first professorship of law at Harvard. His grandparents were William and Phoebe Royall, to whom his father was born on Casco Bay in Maine in 1677. In 1680, because of fear of Indian raids, William and Phoebe moved down with their child to Dorchester, Massachusetts. Neither previous ancestors, nor any English connection, was traced, and no source for the arms could be found. William's son, named Isaac, took to the sea and about 1700 settled in the Caribbean island of Antigua. There he prospered. In 1737, he returned to New England and settled in Medford, Massachusetts, where he built a house (still surviving) which was at the time regarded as one of the most elegant in the Colonies.

His son, Isaac Royall the younger (1719-1781), was born in Antigua but was sent back to Dorchester to be educated under his uncle's oversight. At nineteen, he married a well-to-do orphan from Bristol, Rhode Island. After his father's death in 1739, he increased his fortune. At the time of the Revolution, he tried to be a moderate but finally in 1775 left Medford for Boston, then went to Halifax, and in 1776 to

whether in barruly the number must be even or not. However, he says, p. 120, that for an uneven number of bars, instead of using barry or barruly followed by the number, it is better to say "so many bars." In view of this uncertainty, it has therefore seemed simpler to define the arms of the School of Public Administration as having "thirteen bars." Since the number is uneven, the color of the majority, here argent (silver), may be regarded as the color of the field and given first, with gules (red) second for the superimposed six bars. Or the arms might be blazoned as argent, six bars (or barrulets) gules.

⁴⁰ Zdenko Alexy, whose enquiry started the collection of Harvard arms on which this article is based (above prefatory n.), writes, in support of changing the arms of the Kennedy School to ones appropriate to the family: "A. von Vollorth, in his *Heraldik aus aller Welt* (Berlin, 1972), on p. 73, fig. 376, reproduces a coat of arms granted by the Herald of the Republic of Fire to J. F. K." Alexy has written to the present Herald for details and offers to design a modification of the arms for this School that would contain elements of these Kennedy arms. Unfortunately the book by Vollorth is not in the Harvard College Library. And if Alexy submits his proposed modification it will, of course, have to be accepted by the School, and be approved by the Committee on Seals, Arms, and Diplomas and then by the Corporation.

England.⁴¹ The new government of Massachusetts forbade the return of loyalists and confiscated their property. Fortunately, Royall's land in the Commonwealth was held together by the courts. Thus after Royall's death in 1781, something remained for his heirs when the Treaty of Paris of 1783 ordered the return of confiscated property. He had left to Harvard by his third will of 1779 two hundred acres in Royalston, to endow either a Professorship of Laws (thus) or one of Physick (*i.e.*, medicine) and Anatomy. Harvard finally got the property in 1805 and sold it in 1815 to establish the Royall Professorship of Law. In 1817, a second professor of Law was added, and the School of Law was established.⁴²

The Royall arms first appear datably on the tomb of the senior Isaac Royall, who died in 1739, in the Dorchester burying ground. The colors assigned to the carved arms are presumably derived from shading in those engraved on two pieces of silver connected with the younger Isaac, dating respectively from 1747 and 1781, and from an undated bookplate, probably of the senior Isaac while still in Antigua, which would make it earlier than his tombstone. La Rose's drawing in 17 Quincy Street shows on a blue (azure) shield three wheat sheaves in yellow (or) with the ears at the top and a binding around their stalks. Two are above (in chief) and one below (in base). Blazon: Azure, three wheat sheaves or, two in chief and one in base, and a chief of Harvard.⁴³

⁴¹ For the Royall family, see Gladys N. Hoover, *The Elegant Royalls of Colonial New England* (New York: Vantage Press, 1974), particularly p. 1 for William and Phoebe of Maine and Dorchester. She carries the ancestry no further back. On William's tombstone (p. 29), he is said to have died in 1724 in the 85th year of his age, *i.e.*, he was born in 1640. He cannot, therefore, have been the William Royall who is said in the *National Cyclopaedia of American Biography*, XXV (1936; hereafter *Nat. Cycl.*), p. 365, at the head of an article on a nineteenth-century William Royall, to have arrived in Salem in 1629 or earlier and to have married a Phoebe Green. Neither Isaac Royall appears in the *Nat. Cycl.* or in the *DAB*, and no Royall at all is in the *English Dictionary of National Biography*. Without more search, therefore, the Royalls' English background remains unknown. The eighteenth-century Royalls were closely connected by marriages with the Pepperells and with two Cambridge families which had estates in Antigua, the Olivers and the Vassalls. The latter two families had stately mansions like that of the senior Isaac Royall. Thomas Oliver, the last royal lieutenant governor of Massachusetts (below n. 53), probably built Elmwood, now the residence of the president of Harvard, and Vassalls, father and son, built houses either side of Brattle Street, namely, the house still known as the Vassall house and the grander one known as the Longfellow house; see Robert T. Jackson, *History of the Oliver, Vassall and Royall Houses* (Boston, 1907), which discusses on pp. 12-15 the Royalls and their house in Medford.

⁴² For the younger Isaac Royall's bequest to Harvard, see Hoover (preceding note), pp. 99-100, and *Endowment Funds*, p. 233, where the bequest is dated in 1781 although Harvard did not get the land until 1805 or establish the endowment until 1815.

⁴³ La Rose cites for the Royall arms Isaac Royall's bookplate, perhaps of the senior



14. *Medical*. The arms are those of the Warrens, a distinguished medical family of Boston. The first doctor, John Warren (1753-1815), 1771, was the fourth of four sons of a farmer in Roxbury, Massachusetts, who was well enough off to send two of his sons to Harvard. The oldest of the four, General Joseph Warren, 1759, also became a doctor and died at the age of thirty-four at the Battle of Bunker Hill in June 1775. John Warren entered Harvard at the age of fourteen and, after graduation in 1771, apprenticed in medicine with his brother. He served as a surgeon through the Revolution. After the war, distressed by the poor preparation of doctors, he began giving lectures on medical topics. In 1782, he was appointed by Harvard Professor of Anatomy and Surgery. Two further professorial appointments in medicine started the Medical School in 1783.⁴⁴

Dr. John Warren's son, also a doctor, John Collins Warren, 1797, published towards the end of his life (he died in 1856) a *Genealogy of the Warrens* (Boston: John Wilson, 1854). He traced his ancestors back to a certain Peter Warren, born in 1628. He holds, p. 44, that this Peter was probably the son of a John Warren who came to Boston in 1630 with Governor Winthrop, for whom see the section on Winthrop House (Part II, no. 30). This would mean that John brought Peter with him as a baby of two years. Peter is named in a document of 1659 as a "marriner." Another Warren, Richard, had crossed in the Mayflower to Plymouth in 1620, and Dr. J. C. Warren thinks that both John and

Isaac since Bolton cites a bookplate of Isaac Royall of Antigua, which would place it before his return to Medford in 1737. Bolton, p. 142, col. 2 bottom, gives two identical arms, the second of which has also a crest of a demi-lion rampant and a motto: *Pectore puro* = with a pure heart. His sources are the bookplate just mentioned; the two pieces of silver given by Isaac the younger respectively to a church in Bristol, R. I., in 1747 (his wife came from Bristol) and to a church in Medford in 1781; and the family tomb in Dorchester burying ground. There is some disagreement about this tomb. Bolton speaks of it as the tomb of William Royall, father of the senior Isaac, who died in 1724. If so, the senior Isaac put the arms on it. Jackson (n. 41) also speaks of a single tomb with inscriptions commemorating both William and the senior Isaac, who died in 1739. But Hoover (preceding n.), p. 29, gives the inscription on William's tomb and then says: "On another tomb: Arms . . . three garbs" and gives the lengthy inscription for the senior Isaac. In the text above, Hoover's account is followed with two inscriptions (if not tombs) and the arms on that of the senior Isaac, presumably put by his son in 1739. The archaic term garb, used for wheat-sheaves by both Bolton and Hoover, comes from Old French *garbe*, probably a German word and not related to "garb" meaning wearing apparel but to a verb meaning "to seize," cf. Eng. "grab." Burke gives no Royall arms as in use in England in the nineteenth century.

⁴⁴ For Dr. John Warren, see the *DAB*, XIX (1936), pp. 479-480, with further bibliography. For the opening of the Medical School, see Morison, *Three Centuries*, pp. 167-173.

Richard were sons of a Christopher Warren of Headborough in Devonshire. He traces the ancestors of Christopher back to a companion of William the Conqueror, who married the Conqueror's youngest daughter Gundreda and was created Earl of Warren and Surrey, a title which became extinct with the eighth Earl. Clearly there are many uncertainties in this connection, *e.g.*, whether Peter the mariner was really son of John the settler, and whether John in turn was son of Christopher, and whether Christopher really did descend from the Earls of Warren and Surrey.

Since the use of arms by the American Warren family cannot be traced back beyond Dr. J. C. Warren, it may be suspected that his genealogical researches led him to adopt those which he thought to have been borne by the Earls. The arms show a red (gules) shield on which is a white (argent) lion rampant, *i.e.*, facing left and rearing up on his left hind foot, with his right rear foot raised, both front feet outstretched, the right higher than the left, his tail curling up behind, and his tongue sticking out. His claws and tongue are not colored red (gules), but black (sable), because they fall against a red (gules) field; see on the Winthrop House arms (Part II, no. 30). The Warren arms have a chief (top band) with a checker-board pattern (a chief chequy or checky) of three rows of yellow (or) and blue (azure) squares, alternating both horizontally and vertically. There are six squares in each row, with yellow first in rows one and three. Since La Rose imposed a chief of Harvard on these arms, he reduced the chief chequy, as he did in the arms of the School of Design, above no. 8, to a narrow strip or fillet in which eight yellow and blue rectangles alternate, *i.e.*, which is compony, with yellow first to the left.⁴⁵ Blazon: Gules, a lion rampant argent, and, sustained by a fillet compony or and azure, a chief of Harvard.

⁴⁵ Dr. J. C. Warren used the arms described above on his bookplate, on the cover of his *Genealogy of Warren* cited in the text above, and in red on the pedigree included therein. Bolton, p. 174, gives three Warren arms, of which the first two correspond with the above except that in the first he reads the lion as or (gold) and in the second the chief as chequy or (gold) and gules (red). Since all the sources which he cites are engraved or stamped, these differences may result from misreading the hatchings used to represent colors; see Fox-Davies, chart on p. 76. Bolton gives as a crest either a demi-griffin or a griffin's head coupé. Fox-Davies, pp. 222-223, shows a griffin (or gryphon) as having wings and a beaked head of a beast with ears. In Warren's *Genealogy*, the beast has wings but the head seems more like that of a fierce bird, with a small topknot but no wings. Warren adds on the cover (presumably in reference to his uncle, General Joseph Warren) the motto *Pro Patria mori* = to die for (one's) country, probably from Horace, *Odes* III, 2.13: *Dulce et decorum est pro patria mori* = it is a sweet and goodly (thing) to die for (one's) country. A painting of the arms in possession of Dr. Richard Warren, '29, has a crest which resembles a wyvern (for

Public Administration was the earlier name of the (Kennedy) School of Government, above no. 12.



15. *Public Health*. From 1913, a joint School of Public Health was operated by Harvard and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. A generous grant from the Rockefeller Foundation in 1921 permitted the establishment of an independent Harvard School of Public Health in 1922. The grant was given in honor of Dr. Henry P. Walcott (1838-1932), 1858, who had been Overseer (1887-1890), Fellow of the Corporation (1890-1927), and Acting President (1900-1901) during a year's leave of absence granted to President Eliot. Walcott was an important figure in public health in Massachusetts and presumably was instrumental in founding a separate Harvard School of Public Health, and in securing the Rockefeller grant. However, he does not appear to have held any position in the School.⁴⁶

The *National Cyclopaedia* (above n. 41) traces several Walcotts, including Dr. Henry P., back to a William Walcott (or Wallcutt) who immigrated from Lincolnshire to Salem before a date given in various articles as either 1634 or 1637. Nothing is said about his English forebears or any family arms. La Rose got the permission of his classmate, Judge Robert Walcott, 1894, son of Dr. Walcott, to use the family arms but does not indicate how far back in the family the use of these arms went.

The arms show a white (argent) shield on which is a black (sable) cross whose arms end in three semicircles or trefoils, a type of cross called fleury, or flowered. On the cross are five upright yellow (or)

which see below n. 51), or a dragon, rather than a griffin, with wings. The head and upper body rest on a rope or torque (for which see Part II, n. 95) of twisted strands of yellow (or) and blue (azure), the colors not of the field itself but of the chief. Burke, pp. 1077-1079, offers numerous Warren arms. Many of these have the field chequy or (gold) and azure (blue), like the chief above, and on a canton gules (red) a lion rampant argent (silver) and various crests. A canton is a square normally placed in the upper left (dexter) corner of a shield; see Fox-Davies, pp. 135-137. On p. 1079, col. 1 top, Burke gives an example of Warren arms, for which he provides no geographical location in England, blazons as: Gules, a lion rampant argent, and a chief chequy or and argent, with as crest a dragon's head gules. This seems to be the same as Dr. J. C. Warren's version. For chequy, see Fox-Davies, pp. 98 and 135, fig. 207; the number of squares in a row may vary at the artist's discretion; for instance, the painting of the Warren arms in Dr. Richard Warren's possession (above) has ten squares in each row. For compony (la Rose: gobony), see above on the arms of the Radcliffe Graduate School, no. 5.

⁴⁶ For Dr. Henry P. Walcott, see *DAB*, XIX (1936), pp. 329-330; *Nat. Cycl.*, XII (1904), pp. 445-446. The latter gives in its index under Walcott references to various mentions of William, the settler in Salem. The *DAB* mentions in its bibliography A. S. Walcott, *The Walcott Family*, which was not found.

fleur-de-lis, one at the end of each arm and one in the center.⁴⁷ Blazon: Argent, on a cross fleury sable five fleur-de-lis or, with a chief of Harvard.

D. TWO SERVICE DEPARTMENTS

It was noted in the Introduction that Educational Departments of various faculties, whether instructional or primarily for research, like centers, museums, etc., use, if they use any symbol at all, non-heraldic designs or logos.⁴⁸ The same is true of most of the various Service Departments, *e.g.*, the Associated Harvard Alumni, the Department of Athletics, the Food Services, etc. However, two Service Departments have adopted arms: the Harvard Faculty Club and the University Health Services. These do not appear in the Corporation vote of 1937, nor do drawings of them hang in 17 Quincy Street. Nevertheless, the adoption of arms by the Faculty Club was approved by the Committee on Seals, Arms, and Diplomas in 1940, and the design for those of the Health

⁴⁷ Fleury is the French *fleuri*, a past participle meaning flowery, from *fleur* = flower. Thus fleur-de-lis = flower of the lily. Bolton, p. 172, gives only one Walcott arms which is different from these. Burke, p. 1063, col. 1, gives a full account of the arms under his second Walcott. He quarters these arms, in quarters 2 and 3, with the form given by Bolton in 1 and 4. La Rose omitted the quartering. He calls the cross "paty," but according to Fox-Davies, pp. 129-130 and figs. 171 and 175, a cross paty (*paté*) resembles a Maltese cross but with straight, not notched, ends on the arms. *Paté* (or *patté*, fern. *pattée*) comes from the French *patte* = paw; the arms of the cross paty broaden like a paw. Burke calls the Walcott cross fleury; Fox-Davies uses a spelling flory, see pp. 95-96 and p. 129, fig. 167.

⁴⁸ As stated in the Introduction, Harvard-Yenching, an independent corporation which Harvard houses, has used since 1928 its own corporate seal, and the Peabody Museum uses a logo of a Mayan head in its collections. The Fogg Museum does not use the family arms of William Hayes Fogg, in whose memory his widow bequeathed in 1891 funds for the building of the first proper art museum at Harvard, opened in 1895. For the Fogg arms, see George N. MacKenzie, *Colonial Families of the United States of America* (Baltimore: Privately printed, 1915), V, p. 235; also Bolton, p. 51, col. 1 top. The file in the Archives of the Committee on Seals, Arms, and Diplomas contains correspondence in July 1958, from the then Director of the Fogg Museum and the then Director of the Harvard Libraries concerning possible arms for the Museum and the Library. For the Museum, the Director did not propose the Fogg arms but a fanciful heraldic representation of fog; for the Library, the Director proposed arms designed for his own use by Thomas Hollis the younger, who gave the College Library many books and its first book fund in 1774. The latter are different from the arms of the elder Hollis, used by La Rose for the Divinity School (above no. 9) and said by him to be on record in the English College of Heralds. Neither proposal came to any conclusion. When the present building of the Fogg Art Museum opened in 1927, the name of the original building was changed to Hunt Hall to commemorate its architect Richard Morris Hunt, hon. L.L.D. 1892. Hunt Hall was torn down to make space for a new freshman dormitory, Canaday Hall, opened in 1974.

Services was approved by the Corporation in 1973. Both are therefore "official."



16. *Faculty Club*. That the Club should have arms was proposed in 1940 to its Managing Board by Mr. Jerome D. Greene, 1896, at the time Secretary to the Corporation, with the approval of the Committee on Seals, Arms, and Diplomas. A design was prepared by Professor Kenneth J. Conant, '15, with the advice of la Rose. A finished drawing, which now hangs in the Club, was executed only in 1965 by Mrs. Marjorie B. Cohn of the Department of Conservation of the Fogg Museum.⁴⁹

The arms combine those of the University (as a chief) with those of the family of the Club's first benefactor, Mr. Allston Burr, 1889, who had in 1929 made a generous contribution towards the cost of its construction. Mr. Burr's family descended from a certain Simon Burr, who emigrated from Suffolk, in England, to Hingham, Massachusetts, before 1645 and died in 1681/82. His connection, and that of a contemporary and perhaps relative, the Reverend Jonathan Burr of Dorchester (d. 1641), with an ancient arms-bearing family called Bure, Bures, or Burre of both Suffolk and Essex was argued by Chauncey R. Burr in *Bures of Suffolk, England, and Burr of Massachusetts Bay Colony in New England* (New York: Privately printed, 1926). If this connection did exist, arms borne by a Bure in a *Visitation of Essex* in 1553, and later in one of London in 1633/34 by a Burr, might have come to Massachusetts with Simon. Simon's son, also Simon, used a seal with a lion rampant in 1693, and C. R. Burr, pp. 34-35 with plate facing p. 34, thinks that this may have been meant to recall the lions rampant on the arms of the English Burrs.⁵⁰ However, evidence for the use of the Burr arms

⁴⁹ Information about the origin and design of the Faculty Club arms is taken from a description of 1965, framed with the drawing of the arms in the Faculty Club. A file on the arms, formed at that time, cannot now be found.

⁵⁰ Bolton, p. 27, col. 1 top, gives only one instance of the Burr arms, from a monument in Baltimore. It is blazoned as: ermine, on a chief dancetté sable two lions rampant argent; motto: *Virtus honoris janua* = Virtue is the door to honor. Both sable and argent are bracketed in Bolton and presumably were not clear on the stone; hence argent may be assumed to be in error for or (or "proper"). The English Bure arms are reproduced in color as the frontispiece to Charles Burr Todd, *A General History of the Burr Family* (New York: Privately printed, ed. 2, 1891). This shows the ermine tails in the order 3, 2, and 1, the lions in natural color, i.e., proper (yellow = or) with tawny manes and red tongues (langued gules). On p. xii, these arms are said to be "from the College of Arms, England," and they are blazoned as in the text above. They have no crest, only a helmet with mantlings. Beneath is the motto as in Bolton: *Virtus honoris janua*, and the name Burre. In the first edition of this work (1878), the frontispiece shows very different arms, with a crest of a lion's head not collared and with no motto. These are said at the bottom in small type to have been "Granted to Hugh

by the American Burrs is not available until the nineteenth century. The Burr arms are described in the *Visitations* as ermine, on a chief indented sable two lions rampant or. No crest or motto is given in the *Visitations*. The lower margin of the chief (the broad band across the top of the shield) should more properly be said to be dancetty rather than indented. The saw-teeth of a line dancetty are fewer and larger than those of a line indented.⁵¹

When these arms were adopted for the Faculty Club, a chief of Harvard, *i.e.*, a broad band of red (gules) bearing the three open books in white (argent) with yellow (or) edges on which are the syllables VE - RI - TAS, was substituted for the original black (sable) chief with two rearing (rampant) lions in yellow (or; actually in natural color or proper). The lower margin was left dancetty. In Mrs. Cohn's drawing, three white points or saw-teeth reach up into the chief and two red ones reach down into the ermine field, with half a tooth at either end. While the original design of Burr arms used in creating those of the Faculty Club has not been found, it presumably had as a crest a lion's head facing left, with a ragged neck line (erased) and a red tongue (langued gules), and wearing a collar of gold (collared or). The lion's head was natural color (proper; actually yellow = or). This head was placed in the center of the shield (charged in the fess point) beneath the chief; thus it covered the middle one of the three ermine tails in the top line.⁵² The tops of the head and of the flanking ermine tails reach up

Burr," who has not been identified, and, on p. 12, to be derived from a drawing in the possession of Mr. Henry T. Burr of Boston, for whom see *ibid.*, p. 366. A fourth edition of Todd's work (1902) was not found.

⁵¹ For ermine, see on Mather House, Part II, no. 26 and n. 101; for chief, see above n. 18; for dancetty, see on the School of Education, above no. 10 with n. 33; and for rampant, see on the Medical School (Warren), above no. 14. Mrs. Cohn also drew the Mather House arms, Part II, no. 26, with an ermine field, probably in 1969. In the Faculty Club arms (1965), the tails are set 3, 2, and 1, with the middle top one obscured by a lion's head crest, for which see the next n. In the Mather arms, the tails are 3 and 2 above the fess wavy and 3, 2, and 1 below. In both, the conventional tails are drawn with three dots above them, but the tail itself in the Faculty Club arms looks like an inverted lily which in the Mather House arms has two side petals which break out from the middle. The frontispiece to C. R. Burr's book (above in text) shows the same arms as does Todd (preceding n.) but has as a crest a silver (argent) wyvern facing left and seated (sejant) on a rope of six twists, alternately gold and black with gold first, *i.e.*, the tinctures of the chief, cf. Part II, n. 95 end. A wyvern has the front of a dragon, but his hind quarters taper off into a pointed tail curved around and pointing up; see Fox-Davies, p. 226. The word, also spelled wiver or wivern, comes from Old English *wivere*, Old French *givre*, and ultimately Lat. *vipera* = viper, snake, serpent.

⁵² Burke, p. 149, col. 2, gives three Burr arms, none like those of Todd ed. 1 (above

slightly into the open bottoms of the three white teeth of the dancetty lower margin of the chief. It looks as though la Rose, in substituting a chief of Harvard for the original one, had in mind his general use of such a chief for the arms of the Graduate Schools to identify them as subdivisions of the overriding University.

Blazon: Ermine, charged in the fess point with a lion's head erased proper, langued gules, and collared or; on a chief dancetty gules, three open books argent with the edges of their covers and pages and their clasps or; on the books the letters VE - RI - TAS sable (or after "collared or" simply: "a chief of Harvard dancetty").



17. *Health Services*. That arms be designed for the University Health Services appears to have been proposed to the Committee on Seals, Arms, and Diplomas sometime in 1972 by the Director, Dr. Warren C. Wacker, A.M. (hon.) '68. At least, the first available piece of correspondence, as kindly provided by Dr. Wacker's secretary, Mrs. Trudy Merson, is a letter dated 22 January 1973 to Dr. Robert Shenton, Ph.D. '62, who was Secretary to the Corporation and presumably also Chairman of the above Committee, from the Librarian of the Houghton Library, Professor William H. Bond, Ph.D. '41. In this, Bond replied to Shenton's request for suggestions as to suitable arms. Bond made various proposals; that adopted was to base the arms on those of the Oliver family, to which had belonged Dr. Henry Kemble Oliver, whose gifts and bequest endowed a Professorship of Hygiene and a Department of Hygiene, which became the Health Services. Bond describes the arms as ermine, on a chief sable three lions rampant argent.⁵³

n. 50) but the last (with county Essex connections) blazoned like those of Todd ed. 2 and in C. R. Burr (above in text), including the term "indented" for the more correct dancetty. Burke's second arms have as a crest a lion's head proper (natural color) collared or, which, though the arms are different, is the crest imposed on the Faculty Club arms, as stated above in the text. In Mrs. Cohn's drawing in the Faculty Club, the lion's head is unfortunately not colored "proper," i.e., a tawny yellow. Mrs. Cohn's lower margin dancetty follows that of the Burr arms in Todd and C. R. Burr in having three teeth or points. Since her shield is proportionally wider than theirs, so also are her points. Fox-Davies, p. 93, says that "dancetté" is drawn with a limited number of teeth, usually three completed, in the width of the field; presumably, he considers the "teeth" the points going upward into the fess, not those going downward into the field.

⁵³ Bolton, p. 123, col. 2, gives as his first Oliver arms: Ermine, on a chief sable three lions rampant argent. He cites this from an escutcheon of pretence on a bookplate of a man in the Caribbean island of Antigua who in 1758 married a daughter of Thomas Oliver, the last royal lieutenant governor of Massachusetts. According to Mr. Andrew Oliver, '28, Thomas Oliver succeeded directly his (Mr. Andrew's) ancestor, Lt. Gov. Andrew Oliver,

Dr. Henry K. Oliver (1829-1919), 1852, a bachelor, began making donations to Harvard as early as 1899. In 1909, he turned over to the University his capital, subject to a life interest in the income, and on his death he made an added bequest. A modest man, he did not want the Professorship of Hygiene to bear his name when it was established in 1914. But after his death in 1920, the Corporation named it the Henry Kemble Oliver Professorship of Hygiene. The first professor was Dr. Roger I. Lee, '02, from 1914-1924, whose family arms Professor Bond had considered for the Health Services.⁵⁴

Two Olivers came to Massachusetts in the early seventeenth century. A certain John Oliver came from Bristol to Newbury in 1639 with, incidentally, Percival Lowle, original ancestor of the Massachusetts Lowells, for whom see on Lowell House (Part II, no. 25). John's male line, however, died out after a generation.⁵⁵ A Thomas Oliver had earlier, in 1632, come to Boston, and family tradition held that he came from Lewes in Sussex. However, some have argued that he was related to John and, therefore, like John, came from Bristol.⁵⁶ This unresolved

in 1774, when Lt. Gov. Andrew died. But this Thomas came from a totally different Oliver family than did Lt. Gov. Andrew; Thomas's father had come from Antigua to Dorchester, Mass., about 1737. Lt. Gov. Thomas, 1753, had married a daughter of Col. John Vassall of Cambridge and had moved thither in 1766. He probably built Elmwood, now the residence of the president of Harvard, see above n. 41 end. In September 1774, his house was surrounded by an angry mob, who forced him to agree to resign as President of the Council appointed by the King. He immediately fled to Boston and left for England when the British evacuated Boston in March 1776. His family's connection with Antigua would account for his daughter's marriage to a resident of that island. See Robert T. Jackson, *History of the Oliver, Vassall and Royall Houses* (Boston, 1907), pp. 4, 6, 9-10. His daughter's use of the ermine arms suggests that before Antigua the family may have originated in Bristol; see below in text. An "escutcheon of pretence" (above) is a small shield bearing the arms of an heiress placed in the center of a larger shield bearing the arms of her husband when a commoner; see Fox-Davies, p. 531.

⁵⁴ For Dr. Oliver, see the *Nat. Cycl.*, XX (1926), p. 378. His father, also Henry Kemble Oliver, combined a life of varied public service with a career as a musician; see *Nat. Cycl.*, XIII (1906), p. 424; *DAB*, XIV (1934), pp. 18-19. The account of the establishment of the professorship is put together from the *Nat. Cycl.*, XX (1926), p. 378; a note in the *Annals of the Harvard Class of 1852* (1922), p. 430; *Endowment Funds*, p. 383, which dates the fund from 1899; and *Historical Register*, p. 383, under Lee, Roger Irving.

⁵⁵ For John Oliver, immigrant from Bristol in 1639, see William S. Appleton, *Ancestry of Mary Oliver* (Cambridge: John Wilson & Son, 1867), pp. 5-6. In the Introduction, p. 3, Appleton states: "I know no good reason for believing him to have been a member of the family of the same name in Boston; on the contrary it may be taken as certain, that there were five or six families of this surname in Massachusetts, no two of which have been shown to have a common origin in England." He thus denies any connection between John and Thomas.

⁵⁶ For Thomas Oliver the settler, see William H. Whitmore, *A Brief Genealogy of the*

point is significant because Dr. Oliver descended from Thomas and, if the latter came from Bristol, the family arms would have been different from those of the Olivers of Lewes, granted that in either case Thomas belonged to an arms-bearing branch of the family, which cannot be proved. Dr. Oliver's branch of the family, descended from Thomas, had diverged before the Revolution from that from which descended the next to last royal Lieutenant-Governor, Andrew Oliver, and his brother, Chief Justice Peter. There is no evidence for the use of arms, particularly those described by Professor Bond, by John Oliver of Newbury or any descendants, since he left only a daughter.

The descendants of Thomas Oliver generally have used arms which Bolton (above n. 9), pp. 123-124, blazons as argent, from a cloud at the sinister (*i.e.*, observer's right), a (right) arm and hand in fess (reaching across the middle of the shield) and holding a dexter (right) hand coupé (cut off) at the wrist and dripping blood. The holding hand has the gripping fingers frontwards, as does the cut off hand its palm. The wrist of the cut off hand is downwards, below the gripping hand, with the fingers extending above.⁵⁷ The origin of this gruesome charge, according to Mr. Andrew Oliver, '28, is a story that an early Oliver and a rival were promised that the winner of a swim across the Irish Channel would gain a kingdom. As they approached the shore, Oliver's rival was leading by a head so Oliver cut off his right hand and threw it ahead of them both onto the beach and thus won the kingdom.⁵⁸

Descendants of William Hutchinson and Thomas Oliver (Boston: S. E. Drake, 1867), p. 26, where the author denies any connection between Thomas and John and asserts, on the basis of family tradition, that Thomas came from Lewes. *The Nat. Cycl.*, XIV (1934), p. 18, gives the ancestry of the senior H. K. Oliver as from Lewes. However, the senior Oliver himself, in a *Genealogy of Descendants of Thomas Oliver* (Salem, 1898), p. 3, brought his ancestor Thomas from Bristol.

⁵⁷ The blazon of the arms used by the descendants of Thomas Oliver of Lewes is put together from Bolton's third, fourth, and fifth examples (pp. 123-124). His second example is given as "Mountford arms" from the bookplate of Peter Oliver of Andover, Mass.

⁵⁸ Mrs. Elliott Perkins, of Cambridge, Mass., said that a Scottish friend told her of a story similar to that of the competition of swimming the Irish Channel. An off-shore island was offered to whichever of two Scottish chiefs could win a boat race to it. As the competing boats neared the island, the chief who was slightly behind drew his sword and cut off his hand and threw it ashore before the other boat hit the beach and thus secured the island. A folklorist might regard this as the origin of the story. Even if the early Oliver and his competitor could in fact have swum the Irish Channel, it is unlikely that the Oliver would have carried a sword or knife with him or that he would have had the energy after such a swim, or the dexterity while swimming, to amputate his hand. Moreover, in the arms a right arm and hand are holding a cut off right hand, which seems impossible if both belonged to the same person. Nor, indeed, does there appear any obvious connection between Ireland and an Oliver family living in Lewes in southern England.

The earliest examples of the arms used by the descendants of Thomas Oliver which are given by Bolton (above n. 9), namely, the last two examples on pp. 123-124, are connected with Lieutenant Governor Andrew and his brother Chief Justice Peter of the mid-eighteenth century. Thus there appears to be no evidence that Thomas came from an arms-bearing Oliver family living in or about Lewes. When in the eighteenth century, his descendants became prosperous and prominent, they may simply have adopted arms connected with Olivers of their place of origin.⁵⁹

Burke (above n. 9), pp. 755-756, gives several Oliver arms. The second, located in Devonshire, and the third, in both Devonshire and Bristol, are like those blazoned by Professor Bond, namely, ermine, on a chief sable three lions rampant argent. Whether John Oliver who emigrated to Massachusetts Bay from Bristol belonged to any family which bore these arms is not demonstrated, and in any case his male line soon died out. However, even if Professor Bond, following the opinion of Henry K. Oliver the elder (cf. n. 56 end), mistakenly selected the Bristol Oliver arms for Dr. Henry K. Oliver, founder of the School of Public Health, surely a far less suitable symbol for Public Health would have been the Lewes version, with a hand and arm grasping a bloody hand. Even though this was of the two probably genealogically more appropriate, if Thomas belonged to an arms-bearing family, it would at best have done for a surgical department.

With the approval of Dr. Shenton, Professor Bond engaged to design

⁵⁹ For the present use of the arms of the Lewes Olivers by the descendants of the settler Thomas, see Andrew Oliver, *Faces of a Family*, privately printed, 1966, whose cover and title page show in black and white the arms bearing the arm holding the blood-dripping hand, with a crest of a bird called a martlet holding a leafy sprig in its beak. Bolton, pp. 123-124, blazons these arms as: Argent, from a cloud on the sinister (*i.e.*, right) an arm in fess grasping a dexter (right) hand couped at the wrist, all proper (natural color); crest, a martlet argent holding in its beak a sprig vert (green). The front end-papers of Oliver's book show two bookplates with the same arms and crest. That to the left has a motto *Pax in bello* = Peace in war (cf. Bolton) and no owner's name. That to the right has the motto *Fideli amore* = With faithful love (?), and the name Peter Oliver, the last royal chief justice of Massachusetts. The rear end-papers show two further bookplates with the same crest. In the first, the Oliver arms are quartered with those of Fitch and have a motto: *Pax queritur bello* = Peace is sought by war, and the name Andrew Oliver. This Andrew Oliver, according to the author, was the next to last (above n. 53) royal lieutenant governor. In 1728, he married a Mary Fitch, who died in 1732. This dates the bookplate, since Lt. Gov. Andrew Oliver then married a sister of the wife of Governor Hutchinson. The bookplate is attributed to either Paul Revere or Hurd. The facing bookplate has the same Oliver arms more elaborately quartered and with the motto *Pax in bello* and the name Andrew Oliver, probably a later one than the lieutenant governor. Bolton cites this bookplate and gives an alternate motto *Pax aut bellum* = Peace or war.

the arms of the Health Services the distinguished designer Rudolph Ruzicka, in 1973 aged ninety but still active. Ruzicka must have submitted a design which the Corporation approved on 9 April 1973, although his letter of transmittal of his finished sketch is dated 30 May. Apparently, though Professor Bond suggested in a letter to Dr. Shenton of 1 June that Ruzicka be commissioned to make a fully colored drawing for display in 17 Quincy Street, this was not done since no drawing is hung there. Moreover, Bond asked that the sketch which had been submitted be deposited in the Houghton Library with other materials by Ruzicka, but apparently this was not done since no such sketch can now be found in the Library. Probably the sketch submitted by Ruzicka in May 1973 is that in the Health Services of which Mrs. Merson sent a xerox in which she had colored by hand a red (gules) chief and pale.

The arms as designed by Ruzicka and attested by this xerox have been altered from the arms of the Olivers of Bristol as blazoned by Professor Bond. The field is still ermine but the chief (the broad stripe across the top) is rendered as red (gules) instead of black (sable), perhaps to signify Harvard. The three lions rampant on the chief are still white (argent).⁶⁰ Below the chief, the ermine field is divided by a vertical broad stripe or pale, which is also red (gules). On this, there is a white (argent) caduceus, the wand symbolic of medicine.⁶¹ The wand, as

⁶⁰ For chief, see above n. 18; for rampant the Medical School (Warren) arms, above no. 14; for ermine, above n. 51 and Part II, n. 101. Ruzicka's tails in the ermine are much more crowded and fancy than Mrs. Cohn's, for which see above n. 51. On either side of the pale, there are three and two tails in alternate lines, of which there are seven in all, the last two naturally shortened by the lower curve of the shield. Instead of dots above the tail, there are three flame-like marks, and the tail itself looks like the inverted calyx of an ordinary flower rather than like Mrs. Cohn's inverted lily.

⁶¹ For pale, see above, n. 13. Latin *caduceus* (or *caduceum*) was the name of a wand with two prongs at the top twisted together and with tendrils or ribbons twined around the shaft. The word is probably a corruption of the Greek *kerukeion* = a herald's wand, and such wands were used in Greece rather than in Rome; they may have originated in the ancient Near East. Since Hermes (Mercury) was patron of heralds, the wand became one of his attributes and acquired at the top two wings, which also figure on his cap and at his ankles. Since myth told how Hermes had separated two quarreling snakes, as a symbol of his role as peace-maker two serpents were substituted for the ribbons or tendrils twisted around the shaft. Apparently throughout the classical period and much later, the caduceus had no connection with medicine; see the excellent summary of its classical significance, with bibliographical references, in J. Rufus Fears, *Roman Liberty: An Essay in Protean Political Metaphor*, Distinguished Faculty Research Lecture at Indiana University for 1980, pp. 31-32, n. 42. This bears no publication information and is presumably to be secured from the Indiana University Press. The *OED* says that the earliest and proper meaning of caduceus in English is the wand of Hermes and affords no instance of any connection with medicine.

customarily, has wings at the top and two serpents entwining it. Blazon: Ermine, a chief gules bearing three lions rampant argent and below a pale gules bearing a caduceus argent.⁶²

Various encyclopedias gave little help in tracing the transfer to medicine. The *Encyclopedia Americana s. v.* suggests that since Aesculapius, patron god of medicine, is usually portrayed leaning on a staff which is entwined by a serpent, this may have led to the transfer. The caduceus has particularly become the insignia of the U.S. Army Medical Service. A *Dictionnaire des attributs* by Eug. Droulers (alias for Eugène de Seyn) (Turnhout, Belgium: Brepols, n. d., 1948?), pp. 31-32 *s. v.*, suggests that the Romans made the caduceus a symbol of good conduct in which the staff indicates power, the serpents prudence, and the wings diligence -- all certainly qualities desirable in a doctor. It would be inappropriate to suggest that the connection of the caduceus with medicine arose because Hermes used it to shepherd souls to Hades.

⁶² If it ever were desired to conform the arms of Service and Educational Departments to la Rose's principle of including a chief of Harvard (above, p. 274), it would be simple to substitute a chief dancetty, *i. e.*, with a saw-toothed lower edge as in the Faculty Club arms, above, no. 16. Two lions rampant could then be placed on the ermine either side of the pale bearing the caduceus. Probably they should be in black (sable), recalling the tincture of the original chief, because white (argent) would not show against the ermine. If this seemed to crowd the lower part too much, the red (gules) pale could be eliminated and the lions and caduceus all be charged in black (sable). Or it might be preferred to charge all in yellow (or). Burke's fourth Oliver arms (p. 255) from Kent is: Ermine, on a chief gules three lions rampant or.

CONTRIBUTORS TO THIS ISSUE

ANNE ANNINGER is Cataloger in the Houghton Library, Harvard University.

DOUGLAS W. BRYANT, Professor of Bibliography and Librarian, *Emeritus*, Harvard University, is Executive Director of The American Trust for the British Library.

MASON HAMMOND is Pope Professor of the Latin Language and Literature, *Emeritus*, and Honorary Associate of Kirkland House, Harvard University.

MARTHA R. MAHARD is Assistant Curator of the Theatre Collection, Harvard University.

JUAN MARICHAL is Smith Professor of the French and Spanish Languages and Literatures, Harvard University.

JEANNE T. NEWLIN is Curator of the Theatre Collection, Harvard University.

ALAN SEABURG is Curator of Manuscripts at the Andover-Harvard Theological Library.

ROGER S. WIECK is Assistant Curator of Printing and Graphic Arts, Houghton Library, Harvard University.