



A Harvard Armory: Part II

Citation

Hammond, Mason. 1982. A Harvard Armory: Part II. Harvard Library Bulletin XXIX (4), October 1982: 361-402.

Permanent link

<https://nrs.harvard.edu/URN-3:HUL.INSTREPOS:37364298>

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 II

Mason Hammond

CONTENTS

E. THIRTEEN HOUSES	361	27. North	383
18. Adams	363	28. Quincy	383
19. Currier	365	29. South	386
20. Dudley	365	30. Winthrop	387
21. Dunster	368	F. CONCLUSION	392
22. Eliot	371	Appendix: Letter from the New England Historic Genealogical Society	397
23. Kirkland	373	Index of the Arms Discussed	401
24. Leverett	375		
25. Lowell	377		
26. Mather	380		

Part I appeared in *HLB*, vol. XXIV, no. 3 (July 1981), pp. 261-297. It contained: A. Introduction, B. University and Two Colleges, C. Twelve Graduate Schools, and D. Two Service Departments.

E. THIRTEEN HOUSES

In his letter of June 1937, la Rose speaks as though he had at that time designed arms for the Houses on the precedent of the colleges of Oxford and Cambridge. Such English arms are, with very few exceptions, those of founders or benefactors, sometimes unaltered and sometimes with a heraldic "mark of difference" to distinguish the arms of the college from those of the founder or benefactor. However, it is not clear whether at this point of his letter la Rose is speaking of the arms of the Houses or those which he had designed in 1936 for the Graduate Schools.

Nevertheless, the only House arms which la Rose surely designed in 1930 were those of Kirkland House, below no. 23. It also appears that the arms of the Houses, like those of the Graduate Schools, which hang in 17 Quincy Street, were drawn by la Rose in 1936 or 1937 to accompany his recommendations to the Committee on Seals, Arms, and Diplomas of June 1937. Two of the Houses opened later than his death in 1941, namely Quincy (1958) and Mather (1970), and their arms

were drawn by others, as indicated below under nos. 28 and 26. La Rose himself says that in 1936 he redesigned the arms which Adams House had been using since 1930; see below on no. 18. Furthermore, the arms adopted by Dunster House and Lowell House in 1929 were somewhat altered by la Rose in 1936, as indicated below under nos. 21 and 25. Thus it is likely that la Rose had little to do with the selection and design of arms for the first seven Houses, except for those of Kirkland House. Presumably the other Houses selected the arms of the families whose names they bore, with the approval both of the families and of President Lowell.

In fact, the arms of the first seven Houses at Harvard, and those of the three later Houses, of which la Rose designed those for Dudley (below no. 20) in 1937, do not represent founders or benefactors. Five of the original Houses were named for presidents important in the development of Harvard: Dunster, Eliot, Kirkland, Leverett, and Lowell, as well as two of the later Houses: Mather and Quincy. Two of the original ones represent families important to the College, Commonwealth, or Nation: Adams and Winthrop, and one of the later: Dudley. Whereas the arms of the Graduate Schools contain reference to Harvard, la Rose, following the English precedent, placed no such reference in the eight House arms which he either found in use or designed. His practice was followed in the arms of the two Houses designed after his death, Mather and Quincy.

It may be questioned whether in this matter la Rose should have followed the English precedent. The English colleges were, in general, foundations independent of, although recognized by, the two universities. Each had and has its own funds and corporate being, each elects and at least partially supports its Fellows or other teachers, and each admits its own undergraduate members provided that these meet the general requirements of the university for admission. At Harvard, the Houses are "creatures" of the College (or of the University), dependent on the Corporation and the Faculty for founding and funds. Each appoints its teaching staff from persons with Faculty and usually Departmental appointments and salaries. And each selects its student members under increasing control by the College, a control designed to secure a relatively equal distribution among the Houses of various categories of students. Although, therefore, it might well be that the Houses should have had some indication in their arms that they, like the Graduate Schools, are only elements in the overriding University,

it is probably too late to make any change in arms whose form has been consecrated by fifty years of use.⁶³



18. *Adams House* is named for a family which in successive generations has played an important role in the nation's history and in Harvard's. Mention here need only be made of the two Presidents, John Adams (1735-1826), 1755, and his son John Quincy Adams (1767-1848), 1787. Several Adamses of different families in England settled in New England. The ancestor of this particular family was Henry Adams (1583-1646), who is now regarded as having come from a village south of Wells in Somersetshire called Barton St. David. Henry's ancestors were a race of sturdy yeoman farmers and herdsmen. In 1636, Henry emigrated to the Massachusetts Bay Colony with his wife and all but one son, who came some years later. President John Adams claimed that his great-great grandfather Henry Adams "took flight from the dragon persecution in England," but no evidence exists that there was such a persecution or that Henry was harassed for his Puritanism. Sufficient reason for his emigration may be found in the fact that various acquaintances and relatives had already settled in the Bay Colony. Adams himself took up land at Mt. Wollaston, south of Boston, which was incorporated in 1640 as the town of Braintree. In 1792, that section of Braintree where the Adamses continued to live separated off to become the town of Quincy. There members of the family resided until 1927.⁶⁴

The English ancestors of the first Henry seem to have had no claim to arms and, according to la Rose, the family has always disclaimed heraldry. However, the third Charles Francis Adams, 1888, suggested through President Lowell the use as a symbol for the House of an oak leaf which had appeared as a logo on several family papers. Originally, therefore, in 1931, Professor Kenneth J. Conant, '15, designed arms bearing a single oak leaf under a chief of Harvard, namely, the three

⁶³ A possible indication in the House arms of their dependence on the University might have been to add, as for the Graduate Schools, a chief of Harvard but to distinguish it by a different lower edge. This might be, instead of a straight line, one engrailed (Part I, n. 15), *i.e.*, a series of arcs curving up into the chief with their joined ends pointing into the field. As a parallel, the Faculty Club arms (Part I, no. 16) have a chief of Harvard with its lower edge dancetty (Part I, n. 33), *i.e.*, with three saw teeth dividing chief from field.

⁶⁴ The paragraph above in the text on the English ancestry of the Adams family is summarized from pp. 54-56 of J. Gardner Bartlett (compiled for Edward Dean Adams), *Henry Adams of Somersetshire, England, and Braintree, Mass.* (New York: Privately printed, 1927). See briefly *Nat. Cycl.* I, (1898), p. 104, under Adams, Samuel; and *DAB*, I (1928), p. 72, under Adams, John.

open books which, in a row, cross a red section (a chief gules) at the top of the shield.⁶⁵ La Rose does not give the colors used in Conant's design.

When in 1936, la Rose redesigned the arms, with the approval in June of the House Senior Common Room, he dropped the chief of Harvard in accordance with his general scheme described above. He colored the shield yellow (or), because the first Master, Professor James Phinney Baxter, Williams College A.B. 1914, "thus wished to recall Dean Briggs's (Le Baron R. Briggs, 1875) quaint characterization of the region as the 'Gold Coast.'" During the late nineteenth century, several dormitories had been built along the north side of Mt. Auburn Street to provide suites and other amenities for well-to-do students; hence Briggs's nickname for the area. These dormitories eventually passed into the ownership of the University. Adams House was formed by using two of them, named Randolph and Westmorely, and by replacing a third, Russell, which stood between the other two, with two new buildings. One contained student suites and the other common rooms, a library, and a dining hall. The mid-eighteenth-century Apthorp House, embraced between the sides of Randolph, was converted from student use into a residence for the Master.

La Rose therefore placed on the yellow (or) shield five red (gules) oak leaves to represent these five buildings. Each oak leaf stands up from a twig and has three lobes on each side and one at the top. To the left of each leaf, a red (gules) acorn rises from the twig. The leaves are arranged as a St. Andrew's cross (in saltire); two are in the top corners (in chief), one in the center (in the fess point), and two at the bottom (in base) close to the edges of the shield.⁶⁶ Blazon: Or, five sprigs of oak gules in saltire, each with a single leaf and an acorn.

⁶⁵ For chief, see Part I, n. 18; base is, of course, the lower part of the shield.

⁶⁶ For fess, see Part I, n. 16; fess point is the center of the shield. For saltire (a St. Andrew's cross), see Part I, n. 20. Bolton, p. 1, gives arms devised by Pres. John Quincy Adams, 1787, which quarter the arms of four families in his ancestry. The first (upper left) quarter shows arms called "Adams" which bear no relation to those of Adams House and read as if J. Q. Adams had invented them. Of the three main blocks of which Adams House consists, the most easterly, Westmorely Hall, has no heraldic decoration. The central block, newly built in 1930, has on the Plympton St. end of the Common Room section, at the top, the Harvard arms in stone. Over the iron gate, also on Plympton St., is ornamental iron work incorporating in the center two upright gules oak leaves flanking an acorn or; on either side are roses painted red and beneath a red mask. There are further gold ornaments. Within, over the door passing from the Lobby to the Dining Hall, is a colored carving of the Adams House arms, and over the inside face of the door to the Lower Common Room is a similar colored carving of the arms of Saybrook College at Yale (see *The Arms of Yale University and its Colleges at New Haven*: Yale University Press, 1948, rev. 1963). Saybrook

19. *Currier House*, in the Radcliffe Quadrangle, comprises four main buildings constructed between 1966 and 1970. When it was opened as a House in 1970, it was given the name of Mrs. Audrey Bruce Currier, R '56, a generous benefactress of Radcliffe who was killed in an airplane crash in 1967. It has no arms but uses a logo of an apple tree which used to stand in the Radcliffe Yard behind Fay House and which was used as a symbol in a fund-raising campaign in 1969. A main purpose of the campaign was to secure funds to complete Currier House, and probably for that reason the House adopted the tree for its logo, presumably at its opening in 1970. There appears to be no record of who drew the logo.⁶⁷ During the winter of 1980/81, the then Masters of Currier House were considering designing arms for the House and securing approval of these from the Radcliffe Trustees. As of fall 1981, nothing appears to have resulted from this plan.



20. *Dudley House* is named for a family prominent in the Massachusetts Bay Colony during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. Thomas Dudley (1576-1653), the first of the family to come to New England, was the son of a Captain Roger Dudley, of whom nothing is known save that he was slain "in the wars" and left Thomas and his sister orphans. Captain Roger Dudley may have been the son of a London draper, and he in turn may have been the son of or perhaps descended from the Barons of Dudley. If so, the father Roger had lost his wealth and gone into trade.⁶⁸ But he

College is the sister college at Yale to Adams House. The third major block of Adams House, Randolph Hall, bears on its south (Bow St.) facade above the central door a similar colored carving of the Adams House arms in which, as of October 1981, the oak leaves are wrongly painted white (argent). Over the corresponding door on the courtyard side is a similar colored carving of the Saybrook arms, in which in quarters 1 and 4 the field is wrongly painted white (argent) instead of blue (azure). In both cases, unheraldically, a metal (silver or gold) is placed on a metal (gold or silver); see Part I, p. 270.

⁶⁷ Mrs. Janet Hinckley (later Mrs. Garfield), at the time Assistant to the Masters of Currier House, stated in the spring of 1980 that the Currier House logo represented a copper beech tree preserved in one of the courtyards of the House. In the following fall, Mrs. Jane S. Knowles, Archivist of Radcliffe College, demonstrated from the literature issued for the fund campaign of 1969 that this representation was of the apple tree used as the symbol for the campaign. She stated that the original apple tree had died and had been replaced about 1973. Currier House has attached to it a couple of smaller student residences.

⁶⁸ The paragraphs in the text above on the English antecedents of Thomas Dudley are summarized in part from Dean Dudley, *Supplement to the History and Genealogy of the Dudley Family* (Published by the author, 1898), pp. 6-7. For the family, see also George Ellsworth Kouss, *Statement of Researches on the Parentage of Gov. Thomas Dudley*, [Historical Pamphlet no. 6, Publ. by the Gov. Thomas Dudley Historical Assn., April 1912. The author, p. 6, shows that Thomas was christened in Yardley Hastings, near Northampton, and was of good family, perhaps a great-grandson of Edward, 2nd Baron Dudley.

may have kept the arms of the Barons: Or (gold), a lion rampant, queue fourchée (with forked tail) vert (green). However, in England there was some question whether the tail should be forked. The seal of Thomas on his will shows a single tail, but a bookplate said to be his and reproduced on the title page of Dean Dudley, *The Dudley Genealogies* (Boston, Published by the author, 1848), shows a double tail. So also does a bookplate of his son Joseph, who will be discussed presently.⁶⁹

Thomas Dudley was born in or near Northampton, England, and seems to have been of good enough family to be well looked after as an orphan. In due course, he became steward of the young Earl of Lincoln. In nine years of service, he put in order the affairs of the Earl and himself became well-to-do. He then settled in Boston, Lincolnshire, and, already a Puritan, joined the congregation of the Reverend John Cotton. He was one of the promoters of the settlement of Massachusetts Bay and in 1630 sailed thither with John Winthrop, for whom see below on Winthrop House, no. 30. Dudley settled in Roxbury and became very active in the affairs of the Colony. He was several times deputy governor or governor. In 1637, he served on a committee to establish the College which had been authorized in 1636, and he was a member of the first Board of Overseers. As governor for the fourth (and last) time in 1650, he signed the charter of the College which had been

⁶⁹ Dean Dudley, *Supplement* (preceding n.), gives the blazon of the Barons of Dudley arms in n. 2 on p. 7; cf. Burke, p. 303, who gives as his first Dudley arms those of the Duke of Northumberland: or, a lion rampant double queued vert. Dean Dudley, p. 6, n. 1, gives the question raised by some English heralds whether the tail should be double (forked) or single. He gives the seal from Thomas's will on p. 7; besides the single tail, this has a crescent in the upper left (dexter) corner. The bookplate attributed to Thomas on the title page of *The Dudley Genealogies* (1848; text above) shows not only a double tail but as a crest a lion's head erased (with a jagged neckline) and as a motto: *Nec gladio nec arcu* = neither with sword nor with bow. D. Dudley gives the bookplate of Joseph on p. 6. This has the forked tail but no crescent. It has the lion's head crest, with elaborate mantlings falling down either side of the shield, and the motto as above. The field is here dotted, *i.e.*, or; see Fox-Davies' table on p. 76. Bolton, p. 51, gives six examples of Dudley arms, all connected with Thomas or Joseph but some on modern memorials to them. In his third, he dates the seal on Thomas's will in 1654, though Thomas died in 1653. In the fourth, he dates Joseph's bookplate 1754, though Joseph died in 1720. The crescent and apparently only a single tail appear on a metal plate on Thomas's altar tomb in the Eustis Street cemetery in Boston, given as Bolton's sixth and last example. Morison, *Founding*, list no. 41 and p. 194, gives the arms of Governor Thomas Dudley as: Gold, a lion vert with a crescent for difference; the lion has a single tail. As no. 64, he gives the same arms as those of a son of the governor, Samuel, of whom a brief life and an illustration of the arms are on p. 376. In *Seventeenth Century*, list no. 28 and p. 474, Morison gives the arms of Governor Joseph Dudley without the crescent and with a lion with a double tail.

secured by President Henry Dunster, for whom see below on Dunster House, no. 21.⁷⁰

Thomas's seventh son Joseph (1647-1720), 1665, who was born of his father's second wife when his father was seventy, was governor first for a very short term in 1686, at the time when the Colony's charter, and that of Harvard, had been revoked (in 1684). Governor again from 1702 to 1715, Joseph Dudley secured the restoration of both charters at the time when John Leverett, 1680, became President of Harvard in 1707; for Leverett see below on Leverett House, no. 24.⁷¹ A son of Joseph, Paul Dudley (1675-1751), 1690, became Attorney General and later Chief Justice of the Colony. At his death in 1751, he left to Harvard the sum of one hundred and thirty-three pounds, six shillings, and eight pence "in lawful currency" to endow an annual lecture on one of three specified theological topics. The Duddleian lectures continue to be given.⁷²

Dudley House, named after this family, began as simply a common room and cafeteria for non-resident students at Harvard. The House was opened in 1938 in a building on the east side of Dunster Street which, originally constructed as a privately owned dormitory in 1897 under the name Dunster Hall, had been acquired by the University in 1918. When Dunster was chosen as the name for one of the first two Houses, in 1928 or 1929, the name of this building was changed from Dunster Hall to Dudley Hall, and in 1938 to Dudley House. Presumably at this time, la Rose was asked to design arms for it. The drawing of the arms in 17 Quincy Street is by him, so that at least he must have designed them before his death in 1941. Although no record of confirmation of the arms by the Corporation has been found, the presence of la Rose's drawing with the others indicates that this had been secured,

⁷⁰ For Thomas Dudley, in addition to the references above, see *DAB*, V (1930), pp. 484-485; *Nat. Cycl.*, VII (1897), p. 370. Curiously, Morison, *Three Centuries*, does not mention Thomas.

⁷¹ For Joseph Dudley, see *DAB*, V (1930), pp. 481-483; *Nat. Cycl.*, VII (1897), pp. 372-373; Morison, *Three Centuries*, references as indexed on p. 498, col. 1. He is also the subject of Historical Pamphlets no. 1, by James E. Ohlin, May 1903, and no. 10, by Augustine Jones, November 1916, publ. by the Gov. Thomas Dudley Historical Assn. Dean Dudley, *Supplement* (above n. 68), in his genealogical table on p. 8, makes Joseph the grandson of Thomas by an intervening Rev. Samuel Dudley; cf. also his earlier *The Dudley Genealogies* (1848; above in text), pp. 18-19. However, the *DAB* and other authorities make him son, as in the text above.

⁷² For Paul Dudley, see *DAB*, V (1930), p. 483; *Nat. Cycl.*, VII (1897), p. 175; Morison, *Three Centuries*, references as indexed on p. 498, col. 1. For the Duddleian Lectures, see *Endowment Funds*, pp. 391-392.

probably on the recommendation of the Committee on Seals, Arms, and Diplomas. Naturally, the arms are not mentioned in la Rose's fundamental letter of June 1937, a year before the House opened. Thus, there is no written blazon of the arms by him.

Dudley House was torn down when Holyoke Center was built, between 1961 and 1966. At that time, the financial offices of the University were moved to Holyoke Center, which left vacant their previous quarters in the southwest corner of the Yard, Lehman Hall, built in 1924. Dudley House was therefore installed in Lehman Hall, which provided ample space for full House amenities, except for living quarters. The name and arms of the House were retained in the new location.

The arms of Dudley House as designed by la Rose in 1938 follow that version of the family arms which had no crescent in the upper left corner and a single tail; see n. 69. Although la Rose's blazon has not been found, he is presumably responsible for adding a red (gules) border (bordure) to "difference" the House arms from those of the family. It is interesting that two years earlier, when he drew the Dunster House arms, he differentiated the arms already in use by the House by adding not a bordure but a narrow band set in from the edge or an orle; see below no. 21.⁷³ His drawing of the Dudley House arms has on a yellow (or) shield a green (vert) lion rampant with red (gules) claws and tongue, two white (argent) teeth, and a white (argent) left eye. The lion has a single tail which loops over behind the back. Around the edge of the shield runs the red (gules) bordure. Blazon: Or, a lion rampant vert clawed and langued (tongued) gules and with teeth and eye argent, surrounded by a bordure gules.



21. *Dunster House* is named for Harvard's first President, Henry Dunster (c. 1609-1658). He appears to have been born in 1609 or slightly later at Bury, in Lancashire. The name Dunster was common at the time in England, and it is not certain to which Dunster family Henry belonged. In any case, there is no evidence that his ancestors bore arms. They seem to have been yeomen or small copy-holders, *i.e.*, farmers of land held not by deed but simply by court records. However, his father, probably also named Henry, was well enough off to send him to Cambridge University. There, as indicated in Part I, n. 14, Henry Dunster took the B.A. as of Magdalene College

⁷³ It may be noted that the bordure does not appear on the black cut of the Dudley arms used on the House letterhead. Does this mean that the arms began to be used before la Rose designed them, as in the case of the Dunster House letterhead (below no. 21), or simply that in making the cut, the bordure seemed too complicated to add?

in 1630/31 and the M.A. in 1640. In the latter year, he emigrated to the Massachusetts Bay Colony and at once was elected, on 27 August 1640, the second head and first President of the recently founded and even more recently named Harvard College. His presidency (1640-1654) ensured that after a preliminary failure the new institution got off to a sound start, was shaped along the lines of an English seventeenth-century college, received from the General Court of the Bay Colony in 1650 the charter under which it still operates, and grew in size and vigor. To the great regret of his contemporaries, Dunster publicly supported the then unorthodox, though historically correct, doctrine that infant baptism was unscriptural and that only adults should be christened. He was, therefore, forced by the orthodox ecclesiastical authorities to resign as President in October 1654.⁷⁴

⁷⁴ Two books on Dunster in Widener are old: Jeremiah Chaplin, *Life of Henry Dunster* (Boston: Osgood, 1872); Samuel Dunster, *Henry Dunster and his Descendants* (Glen Falls, R.I.: Freeman printer, 1876). G. Moriarty and J. Andrews, *Genealogical Research in England*, a pamphlet of 1926 publ. by the New England Historic Genealogical Soc., was not seen. Hence the above paragraph is based on Morison, *Three Centuries*, pp. 11-19; *DAB*, V (1930), p. 524; *Nat. Cycl.*, VI (1892, 1929), pp. 409-410, which dates his birth in 1612; *Alumni Cantabrigienses*, I.2 (1922), p. 76, col. 1, where the name is spelled Dunstor. When Magdalene College constructed a new court in the early 1930s, a number of Harvard alumni contributed a considerable sum in honor of Dunster, and the College placed the Harvard arms over a doorway in the south wing; see *Country Life*, LXXII (5 November 1932), p. 524, col. 2. Morison dealt at length with Dunster's presidency in *Founding*, pp. 241-350, and *Seventeenth Century*, pp. 3-319, 376 (a brief biographical sketch). Dunster was preceded by Nathaniel Eaton (1609-1660 or 1674), who opened the college as Master in the summer of 1638. Eaton had matriculated at Cambridge University (Trinity College) in 1629/30 but did not take a degree because in 1632 he was given leave to study in Holland, and in 1637 he emigrated to New England. His mismanagement and severity led to his dismissal in the summer of 1639. He was a friend, perhaps from Cambridge days, of John Harvard, who was born in 1607 and took his B.A. (as of Emmanuel College) in 1631/32 and his M.A. in 1635. Harvard came to Charleston, Mass., early in the summer of 1638. There he died in September, having bequeathed to the new college his library of about four hundred volumes and half of his estate, the sum of about 780 pounds, of which apparently the college never received more than about 375 pounds. It is to be noted that Dunster's undergraduate time at Cambridge was contemporary with those of Eaton and Harvard, and he may have known them, even though they were all at different colleges. It may be wondered whether Harvard's bequest was not the one benefit which his friend Eaton indirectly conferred on the new college. In any case, the grateful General Court of the colony named the college, founded only two years earlier and still nameless, after Harvard, its first benefactor. For Eaton and Harvard, see Morison, *Three Centuries*, pp. 8-10, and *Founding*, pp. 200-209, 228-240, 377 (Eaton, with the date of his death in Southwark jail as 1674), and pp. 210-227, 380 (Harvard); *Alumni Cantabrigienses*, I.2 (1922), p. 82, col. 1 (Eaton), and p. 322, col. 1 (Harvard, calling him "Founder"); *DAB*, VIII (1932), pp. 371-372 (Harvard); *Nat. Cycl.*, VI (1892, 1929), p. 409 (Eaton, with date of death as 1660). Dunster is properly considered not only the first president but the real founder of Harvard College.

La Rose reported in his letter of June 1937 that when Dunster House was being readied to open in the fall of 1930:

President Dunster had no heraldry, and Mr. [*i.e.*, President] Lowell, the Architect [*i.e.*, Charles A. Coolidge, 1881], and the Master [*i.e.*, Professor Chester N. Greenough, 1898] were momentarily at a loss. Instead of recognizing the fact and devising an original, 'unconflicting' coat, as was done in the cases of Kirkland and Adams, the College of Heralds was written to and produced a coat that was granted many years after President Dunster's death to a man of the same name but with no provable relation to him. And although President Dunster never saw this coat and had no connection with it, because of a similarity of name it was used, undifferenced, as the arms of the House. In view of the fact that these arms are carved on the House and painted on its furniture, it would seem inexpedient to abolish the coat altogether, but historical scholarship and heraldic rectitude alike demand some modification of it. And the least shattering modification that a conscientious herald could recommend would be to place an 'orle,' or narrow detached border, round the edge of the shield. And I have thus drawn it.

It was rumored at the time that the College of Heralds charged such a considerable fee for providing these arms that President Lowell resolved that thereafter the University would proceed heraldically on its own. This might account for the selection of Professor Conant to design the original arms of Adams House, above no. 8, and of La Rose to design those of Kirkland House, below no. 23. Although Kirkland House has a drawing by La Rose of its arms, presumably made when he designed them, the implication of the above quotation of 1937 is that the drawings of the arms of the Houses and Graduate Schools by La Rose in 17 Quincy Street all date from 1936, at which time he altered the designs of the arms of Adams House and of Dunster House, and slightly that of Lowell House, below no. 25.

The arms of Dunster House have a red (*gules*) shield with three yellow (*or*) stags' heads facing front and with antlers reaching up and ears sticking out laterally beneath them. The stags' heads are so cut off that no neck shows, *i.e.*, they are *caboched* (or *caboshed*). Two heads are above (in *chief*) and one below (in *base*). Somewhat in from the edge of the shield in La Rose's drawing is the narrow yellow (*or*) border, or *orle*, which he added. The letterhead still used by Dunster House shows the arms (in black and white) without the *orle*. Presumably the House staff was unwilling to change arms which had already been in use for six years. Blazon: *Gules, three facing stags' heads caboched within an orle, all or.*⁷⁵

⁷⁵ Burke, p. 308, col. 2, gives as the arms of his second Dunster: *Gules, three stags' heads cabossed* (thus, rather than *caboched* or *caboshed*) *or*; crest: Out of the top of a tower



22. *Eliot House*. Various members of the Eliot family have been active in the affairs of Harvard. For instance, President Eliot's father, Samuel Atkins Eliot, 1817, was Treasurer (1842-1853). However, Eliot House was definitely named for President Charles William Eliot (1834-1926), 1853, President from 1869 to 1909. He both shaped modern Harvard and was a moving force in the enlargement and betterment of education throughout the United States.⁷⁶

According to *A Sketch of the Eliot Family* by Walter Graeme Eliot (New York: Press of L. Middleditch, 1887), the family descended from Andrew Elliott (the name is variously spelled even today), who emigrated from Somersetshire to Beverly, Massachusetts, about 1670. On pp. 7-8, W. G. Eliot says of the family arms:

The family originally bore arms alike, viz.: 'A baton, Or, on a field, Azure, with an arm and a sword for a crest, with the motto — *Per Saxa per Ignes Fortiter et Recte*,' and modifications of this are born by most of the Scottish and a few of the

argent (silver) an arm embowed (bent back to the right), vested gules and cuffed of the first (with a red glove and a white cuff) holding a tilting spear sable (black). Bolton, p. 52, has no entry under Dunster. La Rose did not use caboched (or caboshed); presumably he felt that a facing head has to be caboched. The word comes from French *caboché* = head, usually apparently in a somewhat humorous sense, e.g., "noodle." This in turn comes ultimately from Lat. *caput* = head. An orle is half or less as wide as a bordure (border) and is set in by its own width or more from the edge of the shield, while a bordure runs around the edge; for both, see Fox-Davies, pp. 138-142. The word orle in French comes from a Late Lat. diminutive of *ora* = margin or shore, namely *orulum* (?) or *orla*. Dunster House displays several arms. In the pediment of the east wing of the courtyard are the Dunster arms without an orle but with the crest as described by Burke (above); the tilting spear is reduced to a short black baton. The right horn of the bottom stag's head (in base) has fallen out. In the central pediment of the courtyard are the Harvard arms with a lamp as a crest. In the iron ornament over the main gate are the arms of Charles Chauncey Stillman, 1898, who gave it. Since the arms are not in Bolton or Burke, they may be described: Sable, a unicorn passant or, and above (in chief) a design or of an oblong with three square openings and a square protuberance above in the center. The crest is a horse's head and neck azure, bridled and collared and sprinkled with squares, all or. The motto beneath is *mibi parva tueri* = to guard what by (or for ?) me has been acquired. On the pediment of the left (west) wing are the arms of Magdalene College, Cambridge (Dunster's college), which are illustrated in Morison, *Founding*, p. 108, and blazoned on p. xvii, list no. 19. As a crest there is a floral ornament with five petals or, perhaps a cinquefoil. The stag's head caboched from the arms is carved in the middle of the frieze of the mantelpiece in the library and the crest of a bent arm rising from a tower in the middle of that in the former small common room, now small dining room.

⁷⁶ For President Eliot, see the biography by Henry James (the younger), *Charles W. Eliot* (Boston & New York: Houghton Mifflin, 1930, 2 vols.); Morison, *Three Centuries*, chs. XIV and XV, especially the conclusion on pp. 396-399; *DAB*, VI (1931), pp. 71-78; *Nat. Cycl.*, VI (1892, 1929), pp. 421-423.

English branches.⁷⁷ Early in the Sixteenth century, however, the Devonshire and Cornwall families adopted other arms, and in the 'Visitation of Devonshire,' 1620, we find them thus: Arms — Argent, a fess gules between four cottises wavy azure, a mullet for difference. Crest — an elephant's head coupé argent.⁷⁸

The Eliot House arms are these last, without the mullet, which is a Scottish term for a star, often with a pierced center. A cottise (above with one "t") is a narrow bar across the shield and when used in pairs, may be said to be gemel = twin.⁷⁹ The fess is red (gules) and the wavy cottises gemel are blue (azure). Crests are not officially used in the arms employed at Harvard. Some of the china made for Eliot House when it opened in 1931 and some of the stationery still in use show a red disc bearing a white elephant's head. The head is not coupé, or cut off

⁷⁷ A black and white engraving of the first of the two arms described in the book on the *Eliot Family* (above in text) appears on the title page. There half the motto, *per saxa per ignes*, curves over the top either side of a scimitar in the crest. The rest, *fortiter et recte*, is on a flowing ribbon underneath the shield. The whole means "through rocks, through fire, bravely and rightly"; presumably some such verb as "go" is to be provided. In the crest, the arm is a right arm coupé (cut off) at the wrist and in armor. The upraised weapon which it brandishes is rather a scimitar or cutlass than a sword. In the shield, a baton is a short narrow stripe sloping, like a bend, either way and with its ends cut off before they reach the margins. It presumably represents a wand of office or a scepter. Fox-Davies illustrates a baton sinister (upper right of shield to lower left) in p. 114, fig. 83, and discusses it as a mark of royal illegitimacy on p. 515, but, curiously, does not discuss the baton *per se*.

⁷⁸ In the arms used by Eliot House, a fess is described in Part I, n. 16; the uncertainties about lesser forms of the fess, *i.e.*, bar, closet (?), barrulet, and cottise are discussed in Part I, n. 39. Wavy means what it should; usually there are two or three waves separated by one or two troughs. With regard to the elephant's head crest as used in the House, this is said to have been designed by President Eliot's grandson, Charles W. Eliot, 2nd, '20, with a profile suggesting that of the first Master of Eliot House, Prof. Roger B. Merriman, 1896. One version of the House tie shows the elephant's head.

⁷⁹ In La Rose's drawing of the Eliot House arms, there are three waves plus a half wave at either end. La Rose blazons the arms: Silver, a fess gules between wavy gemels azure. Fox-Davies, p. 120 top, prefers to call two narrow horizontal (or here wavy) stripes in one color separated by an equal stripe of the color of the field a bar gemel, *i.e.*, bar split into a pair of narrower stripes, probably barrulets or cottises, by an equal stripe of the color of the field. Cottise is the Old French *cotisse* or *cotice*, of which the *OED* says that the origin is uncertain. A synonym is cost, from Old French *coste* (Mod. French *côte*) from Lat. *costa* = rib. The *OED* also calls a cottise a fourth part of a bend, not a narrow bar or fess (cf. Part I, n. 39). Gemel is the Old French *gemell*, from which Mod. French *jumeau* = twin descends; it derives from Lat. *gemellus*, a diminutive of the adjective *geminus* = twin. Mullet (or mollet) is from the French *molette* = the rowel of a spur; this in turn seems to be a diminutive of *meule* = a millstone, from Lat. *mola* = a mill. Presumably some rowels had fairly small points and some millstones had corresponding rough projections. The frequent hole in the center is, of course, for mounting the rowel in the holder on the spur.

straight, but erased, or with an irregular neck line. Blazon: Argent, a fess gules between two bars gemel wavy.⁸⁰



23. *Kirkland House* bears the name of John Thornton Kirkland (1770-1840), 1789, who was President of Harvard from 1810 to 1828. The family descended from one Nathaniel Kyrkland or Kertland, who came from Sherrington, Buckinghamshire, to Lynn, Massachusetts, before 1653.⁸¹ It was J. T. Kirkland's father who changed the spelling of the name from Kirtland to Kirkland, which somewhat gives the lie to la Rose's assumption, below, that the ancestors of Nathaniel had held church (kirk) lands in the diocese of Carlisle. Nothing, in fact, seems to be known of Nathaniel's family background. Presumably he inherited no arms. However, Burke (Part I, n. 9), p. 569, col. 2, lists two (of five) Kirkland arms similar to those described below by la Rose, namely: Sable, three mullets argent within a bordure engrailed or.⁸² He places the families in Lancaster, Derby, Cumberland, and Leicestershire, that is, partly, at least, within the diocese of Carlisle as stated below by la Rose.⁸³

J. T. Kirkland's father, Samuel Kirkland (1741-1808), was a Princeton

⁸⁰ Bolton, p. 55, col. 1, gives three Eliot arms of which the first comes closest to la Rose: Argent, a fess gules between four cotises wavy; crest: an elephant's head proper (natural color) collared gules. Burke, p. 320, col. 1, gives his first Eliot, of Devonshire, with arms for which he cites the *Visitation* of 1620: Argent, a fess gules between two bars wavy gemells (thus) azure; crest: an elephant's head coupé azure collared gules. Several following Eliot(s) have: Gules, on a bend engrailed or a baton azure; crest: a dexter hand in armor holding a cutlass proper. The elephant's head crest appears carved in the two pediments either side of the main block on the north side of the Eliot House courtyard, and the full arms, with crest, are carved in the outside pediment above a gate opening on Boylston Street, which seems never to be opened. All are unfortunately painted over in white, without color. The arms alone appear in the ironwork over the Boylston St. gate, painted all black, and, with the crest, in stone over the Memorial Drive side of the gate from the courtyard to the Drive.

⁸¹ For Kirkland, see Morison, *Three Centuries*, pp. 195-197, and the rest of ch. IX; *DAB*, X (1933), p. 431; his father Samuel is discussed on pp. 432-434; *Nat. Cycl.*, VI (1892, 1929), p. 417. Morison (p. 196) says: "Kirkland was one of the most remarkable presidents that Harvard has ever had, and the best beloved; and until the age of Eliot every successive regime was referred to his as a standard." He was invited out of his retirement to preside at the Bicentennial Celebration in 1836 and most warmly received; see Morison (above), p. 270. Robert A. McCaughey, *Josiah Quincy* (below n. 102), pp. 132-143, presents a quite critical view of Kirkland's laissez-faire administration.

⁸² For mullet, see Part I, n. 79 end. A bordure is simply a border, as in the Dudley arms, above no. 20; for engrailed, see Part I, n. 15.

⁸³ The *Encyclopaedia Britannica*, ed. 11, V (1910), p. 341, col. 2, under "Carlisle," says: "The diocese covers the whole of Westmoreland and practically all of Cumberland, with Furness and the adjacent district in the north of Lancashire."

graduate who became a missionary to the Indians in central and upper New York State. J. T. Kirkland was therefore born near Little Falls, New York. In 1793, Samuel Kirkland founded Oneida Academy at Hamilton, New York, which became Hamilton College in 1812. J. T. Kirkland attended Harvard and became a Unitarian and minister of the New South Church in Boston, from which post he was called to the presidency of Harvard as its first Unitarian head. Thus he represented a loosening of the previous Congregationalist control, which a century earlier had been liberalized by President Leverett (below no. 24). Under Kirkland, Harvard began to be recognized as a university. His presidency was, on the one hand, characterized by geniality and good will and, on the other, towards its end, by severe outbreaks of student disorder.

La Rose reports in his letter of 1937:

Kirkland House bears a coat which I designed when it was being built, at the request of its first Master, Professor Whitney [Edward A. Whitney, '17, Master 1930-1935; the House actually opened in the fall of 1931]. President Kirkland himself used no arms; and of the several armigerous families of that name recorded by Burke and others, it was impossible to determine from which, if any, he descended. The arms of these families differed in detail, but a feature common to most of them was three silver stars or 'molets.' The name Kirkland denotes a holder or tenant of church lands and the church in question, as indicated by the place of origin of these several families, would seem to have been the 'Church,' or Diocese, of Carlisle, which has for arms a black cross on silver, the cross charged with a gold mitre. I therefore placed on a field of Harvard gules this sable cross edged with silver, removed the mitre as unnecessary, and substituted three silver stars. The coat infringes upon none of the coats which suggested it, and is a wholly new composition, drawn from 'Kirkland' sources. It was accepted by President Lowell, Mr. Coolidge [Charles A. Coolidge, 1881], the Architect, and the Master of the House. Thus it may well stand.

The shield is red (gules) and bears a black (sable) cross edged, or as some heraldic authorities would say, fimbriated, with narrow white (argent) borders. Using a border of white, actually the metal silver (argent), not only recalls the color of the field of the arms of Carlisle, but also permits, in heraldry, placing the tincture black (sable) upon another tincture, red (gules); see Part I, p. 270. On the crosspiece of the cross are three white (argent) five pointed stars or mullets (La Rose's molets) in a row, or in fess. Blazon: Gules, on a cross sable fimbriated (or edged) argent, three mullets argent of five points in fess.⁸⁴

⁸⁴ La Rose's blazon of the Kirkland House arms is: Gules, on a cross sable, edged silver, three molets of the same in fess. Note that he spells mullet "molet." The term fimbriated



24. *Leverett House* bears the name of John Leverett (1662 to 1724), 1680, President from 1708 until his death in 1724. He was the first layman and theological liberal to be elected, against strong opposition from the conservative clerical group headed by his second predecessor, Increase Mather, and Mather's son, the learned Cotton Mather (below no. 26). In a period of religious and political quarrels over the control of the College, he managed to preserve it from narrow sectarianism and to encourage a liberal pattern of learning.⁸⁵

Leverett was the grandson of a John Leverett (1616-1679) who was born in Boston, England, and came with his father to Boston, Massachusetts, in 1633. The family in England appears to have been of fair

comes from Lat. *fimbria* = fringe and may be used generally for "fringed," but in heraldry an edge is not a fringe. The term is not recognized by Fox-Davies but occurs in other authorities. Fox-Davies, p. 295, prefers in English heraldry for any simple star, with any number of points, the term mullet, which has varying spellings. As basically not a star but a rowel of a spur, it may be (but is not here) pierced; see above n. 79. Fox-Davies reserves star, in Old French *estole* (Mod. French *étoile*, from Lat. *stella*), for one with more elaborate points. Bolton, p. 97, col. 1, lists no Kirkland. Although, as noted above, la Rose may have done all the drawings of arms now in 17 Quincy Street in 1936 for the Tercentenary, there is in the Kirkland House Library a drawing of the House arms closely similar to that in 17 Quincy Street; it was presumably done in 1930, when he designed the arms for Professor Whitney. The arms may be seen high in the gable above the front door to the Master's Lodgings at 85 Dunster St. In a recent (1980) repainting, the painter failed to color the edges of the sable cross argent and thus incorrectly made the sable to rest directly on the gules, tincture on tincture; see Part I, p. 270. In the north gables of the east and west portions of Smith Halls, originally a freshman dormitory opened in 1914, are the Harvard arms in stone; the corresponding gables at the south ends have sundials. In the pediment over the main entrance to Smith Halls on Dunster St. is an unidentified symbol in painted white wood. Circular in shape, it has a broad rim with grooves on which are eight circular pieces with central ornaments of flowers with four petals. Since the design of the symbol is difficult to make out from the ground, Mr. Robert Drake, Librarian of the Harvard University Planning Office, kindly provided a xerox of the architects' design. Unfortunately, the architectural firm, now called Shepley, Bulfinch, Richardson, and Abbott, has been unable to discover the source and significance of the symbol. In the courtyard, the pediment above the west gate contains a clock surrounded by carved ornament. In the Junior Common Room, on the south side of the courtyard, there is over the fireplace a large and elaborate carving in wood of the Harvard arms, surrounded by an ornamental circle and on either side by further ornamental carving. The whole is left in stained wood color.

⁸⁵ For President Leverett, see Morison, *Three Centuries*, ch. IV, especially p. 54; *DAB*, XI (1933), pp. 197-198; *Nat. Cycl.*, VI (1892, 1929), pp. 413-414. For his election and the restoration of the charter of 1650, see Morison, *Development*, part II, pp. 541-556. An inscription commemorating him was composed in 1917 by President Eliot for the First Church in Boston and may be found in Grace Dudley Eliot, *Inscriptions written by Charles William Eliot* (Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press, 1934), p. 17, opposite to that honoring Ezekiel Cheever; see Part I, n. 31.

social rank and therefore, perhaps, arms-bearing. This older John Leverett distinguished himself both in civil and in military affairs. He became Governor of the Colony, and he returned to England to fight on the Cromwellian side during the English Civil War. Family tradition held that he was knighted by Charles II for his service in King Philip's War (1676), but this both seems unlikely in itself and cannot be proved. He never used the title "Sir," but this reticence may have been part of his Puritan feelings about titles and royalty.⁸⁶

His grandson, also John, was son of the eldest but ne'er-do-well son, Hudson, of the governor. Although this second John received from Harvard a degree in divinity (S.T.B. 1692), he was in fact the first lawyer and former judge to become its president. The arms used by the House appear on the tombs of both the governor and the president and are attested elsewhere for the governor.⁸⁷ Punning on the family name, they show on a white (argent) shield a black (sable) chevron between three black (sable) leverets, or young hares, running (courant) to the left, with heads forward (to the left) and front legs outstretched forward and rear legs backward. Two leverets are in the upper spaces (in chief) above the slopes of the chevron and one in the bottom center (in base) under the chevron. Blazon: Argent, a chevron between three leverets courant, all sable.⁸⁸

⁸⁶ For Governor Leverett, see *DAB*, XI (1933), pp. 196-197; *Nat. Cycl.*, III (1893), p. 177. His father was named Thomas Leverett. [Rev. Charles Edward Leverett], *A Memoir . . . of Sir John Leverett, Knt.* (Boston: Crosby, Nichols & Co., 1856), pp. 20-21, regards the family as of ancient, even Norman, lineage in Lincolnshire, and finds evidence in a *Visitation* of 1564 that some Leveretts bore arms, though apparently not those used by the Governor; the author admits that connection of Thomas with arms-bearing Leveretts cannot be proved. On his title page, he reproduces in black and white the arms as borne by the Governor, with a helmet and mantling but no crest. Burke, p. 604, col. 1, gives as his second Leverett arms: Argent, a chevron between three leverets courant, all sable, with no mention of a crest and no county assigned. These are, of course, the arms used by the Governor. Their occurrence in England renders it unlikely that they were granted to the Governor only when — and if — he was knighted by Charles II.

⁸⁷ For the arms as used by Governor and President Leverett, see Bolton, p. 101, col. 2; Morison, *Development*, list no. 33, and part II, p. 537, where they are cited from the *Gore Roll of Arms* nos. 8 (1682) and 38 (1715) and a seal used by Governor Leverett. The first of Bolton's three Leverett entries has as a crest a leveret courant "of the field," i.e., argent. The second has no crest. The third was impaled with the arms of the Governor's wife, Sarah Sedgwick, and are now almost indistinguishable on his tomb in King's Chapel Burying-Ground in Boston. The President's tomb, with the arms on a circular disc of lead, is in the Old Burying-Ground in Cambridge; see Bolton's first entry.

⁸⁸ For chevron, see Part I, n. 12. Leveret is a diminutive of French *lièvre*, from Lat. *lepus* = hare. A leveret is defined as a hare under a year old. Courant is, of course, the



25. *Lowell House* was opened with Dunster in the fall of 1930 and bears the family name of Abbott Lawrence Lowell (1856-1943), 1877, President of Harvard from 1909 to 1933. He envisaged, and



through the generosity of Edward S. Harkness, Yale 1897, realized the first seven Houses in 1930-31 as the capstone of his restructuring of undergraduate education at Harvard.⁸⁹ President Lowell tried to extend the name of the House to the Lowell family, long prominent in the affairs of Harvard and of Boston. He hung in the House portraits of several members of the family, including that of the poet James Russell Lowell, 1838, who was Smith Professor of French from 1855 to 1886 and Overseer from 1887 to 1891. President Lowell also moved from the east end of Massachusetts Hall, in the Old Yard, to the courtyard of Lowell House a bust of the poet. However, a bust of the President himself was later placed in the courtyard, and the architect, Charles A. Coolidge, 1881, worked President Lowell's initials into the ironwork of the main entrance under the tower; it was said at the time that this was done without the President's cognizance, despite his concern for even small details of design. The arms of the Lowell family were placed in the exterior and the interior pediments above the main entrance under the base of the tower.

The history of the Lowell family has been fully set forth by Delmar

French present participle = running. In heraldry, animals running are shown, as here, with forelegs stretched forward and rear legs backward and moving left (dexter). In general, animals may face left or front or even over their shoulders right (backward), but naturally when running (courant) they face left (forward). Fox-Davies, curiously, does not define specifically the various terms used for the positions of heraldic animals, though he illustrates them. For courant, his closest definition is towards the bottom of p. 208 on fig. 381, a stag courant. As noted above, the first of Bolton's examples shows as a crest a leveret courant argent. The letterhead used by the House shows a scallop shell as part of an ornamental surround to the shield. On the older of its buildings, McKinlock Hall (1926), the two pediments on the wings facing Memorial Drive bear to the right (east) the arms of Harvard and to the left (west) those of Massachusetts, without crests. They are framed in stylized green branches. Above each of the oval windows, inside and outside above the main entrance, is a scallop shell, and mantlings frame the windows; all are painted white. This decoration may be the source of the ornament surrounding the Leverett arms on the House letterhead. The Leverett arms are not displayed on the exterior of the House.

⁸⁹ For President Lowell, see the biography by Henry A. Yeomans, *Abbott Lawrence Lowell, 1856-1943* (Cambridge, Mass., 1948); Morison, *Three Centuries*, ch. XVII, especially pp. 439-449; *DAB Suppl.*, III (1973), pp. 468-474; *Nat. Cycl.*, XXXI (1944), pp. 1-3. An appreciative pamphlet on his importance as an educator is Nathan Marsh Pusey, *Lawrence Lowell and His Revolution* (Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University, 1980).

Rial Lowell, *The Historic Genealogy of the Lowells of America* (Rutland, Vt.: The Tuttle Co., Printers, 1899). President Lowell fell in the tenth generation from the original settler, Percival Lowle (1571-1664). Percival came from Somersetshire where his ancestors can be traced back to at least the thirteenth century and perhaps to the Conquest. Their genealogy is preserved in *Visitations* of 1563, 1591, and 1623, and the family bore arms.⁹⁰ Percival, so named from his mother's family name, became a prosperous merchant in Bristol but at the age of sixty-eight decided to emigrate to the Massachusetts Bay Colony with his wife, and with his three children and their families. Although no record survives of the reason for this decision, it may be assumed that, like so many other Puritans, he wanted to escape the increasing absolutism of Charles I. He settled in Newbury, north of Boston, where he died at the advanced age of ninety-three and where descendants still reside. The change of spelling of the name from Lowle to Lowell probably occurred in the early eighteenth century, perhaps through Rev. John Lowell, 1721, pastor of the First Church of Newbury. He also may have revived (or invented) the use of the family arms, since the earliest examples cited by Bolton (Part I, n. 9), pp. 105-106, are of the eighteenth century.⁹¹

The arms as carved in the pediments at the base of the Lowell House tower comprise not only a shield but also a crest and a motto. On the black (sable) shield is in white (argent) a right hand cut off (couped) at the wrist and grasping three short blunted arrows or darts, feathers up and points down. The center one is vertical (in pale) and the other two slant across it in either direction (in saltire).⁹² The fingers and thumb are folded across in front of the juncture of the darts, with the knuckles to the left. As carved, and as used by the House on stationery, etc., the darts have normal arrow feathers and are blunted. In his *Historic Genealogy* (above), D. R. Lowell devotes several pages to the arms and decides, pp. xix-xx, that the short arrows are in fact darts, rather than crossbow bolts, and that they should be pointed. As to why blunted

⁹⁰ Burke, p. 626, col. 2, gives arms of Lowle as in counties Somerset and Worcester. The arms and crest are the same as those described below in the text and the darts (so-called) are not designated as blunted.

⁹¹ The paragraph in the text on the Lowell ancestry is based on D. R. Lowell's *Historic Genealogy* (above in text), in which ch. III, pp. xxxiv-xlix, on "The Transatlantic Ancestry," is by Judge James H. Lowell (cf. p. 197, no. 586). A genealogical table precedes the title page. For the *Heralds' Visitations*, see pp. xvii, xxxv. For Percival Lowle, see pp. xlviii-xlix and 1-6.

⁹² For pale, see Part I, n. 13; for saltire, Part I, n. 20.

arrows should ever have been used, he suggests, p. xxi, that blunted points suggest severe service in battle, in which they were broken off or blunted by hitting the enemy's armor.⁹³ La Rose, in his drawing in 17 Quincy Street, gives the feathers with rounded tops and sides sloping in to the shafts and has the darts pointed.

The crest and motto, used by Lowell House on the basis of the arms carved below the tower, were omitted by la Rose in his drawing, since he provided for neither crests nor mottos in any of the arms which he designed. Indeed, Lowell House is the only House regularly to use them.⁹⁴ The crest is a yellow (or) stag's head facing front with antlers (attires) pointed up and ears out laterally beneath them. The head is cut off in such a way that no neck appears (*i.e.*, it is caboched). Between the antlers is a blue (azure) lancehead called a pheon. Its point is not solid but branches to either side from the tip, with barbs whose inner edges are engrailed or cut with notches or reentrant arcs. The point itself rests on the brow of the stag's head. The whole head rests on the customary pad (wreath or torque), whose visible edge resembles a rope of two twisted cords in alternating colors; to the left the metal gold (or) of the crest and next the tincture black (sable) of the shield itself, and in all six twists.⁹⁵ The motto is *Occasionem cognosce* = Know the Op-

⁹³ For the Lowell arms, see D. R. Lowell, *Historic Genealogy* (above in text) frontispiece in color. In place of a motto this has Lowle on a ribbon beneath the shield. That the darts should be pointed is supported by Burke, whose blazon of Lowle are on p. 626, col. 2, and who does not say "blunted." For a discussion of the arms, see D. R. Lowell, pp. xvi-xvi, with three further unnumbered pages giving facsimiles of letters from James Russell Lowell concerning the arms. The entries in Bolton, pp. 105-106, do not specify blunted darts. A folder containing material on the Lowell House arms, put together when the House opened in 1930, unfortunately cannot now be found. Besides the Lowell arms carved in wood on either face of the tower, as noted above in the text, the Harvard arms in wood decorate the two pediments on the outside of the small courtyard overlooking Mill St. (the south facade); see Part I, n. 5. These have a gold lamp as a crest, as do those on the central pediment of Dunster House (above n. 75) and rest on a gold lion's mask. They are surrounded with elaborate white mantlings.

⁹⁴ For the use of the Eliot crest of an elephant's head on some House china, see above on Eliot House, no. 22 at end.

⁹⁵ For caboched, which the *Historic Genealogy* (above in text) spells cabossed, see above n. 75, where the arms of Dunster House (no. 21) also have stags' heads caboched. Pheon, according to the *OED*, is of unknown origin and probably not related to Old French *foine*, from Lat. *fuscina* = a three pronged fish spear or trident. It is regrettable that as of October 1981, the pheon between the attires in the crest as painted in the pediments under the tower is colored black (sable), not blue (azure). Attire is from the Old French *attirier* = to equip, dress, etc., of uncertain origin. Attire is still a usual word for equipment, ornament, or clothing, and may include headdress. In heraldry, it is applied to the "head-gear" of a deer or stag, usually in the singular but here plural to permit the insertion of the pheon. For

portunity, or as President Lowell is said to have rendered it, "Take the Harkness gift when offered."⁹⁶ D. R. Lowell, in his *Historic Genealogy*, pp. xx-xxi, says that the motto is undoubtedly of modern origin, at earliest of the time of the first settler, Percival Lowle, and perhaps only of the eighteenth century, with the Rev. John Lowell.

The arms will first be blazoned as used by the House and then as given by la Rose. Blazon: Sable, a hand dexter couped at the wrist and grasping three darts blunted with points down, one in pale and two in saltire, all argent. Crest: A stag's head caboched or with a pheon azure between the attires. Motto: *Occasionem cognosce*. La Rose's blazon of the arms only: Sable, a hand dexter couped at the wrist grasping three arrows, barbs down, one upright and the other two in saltire, all argent. Despite Burke (Part I, n. 9) and D. R. Lowell, since President Lowell presumably sanctioned the blunted darts and the House has regularly designed them so, it is probably better to assume blunted darts as the usage appropriate to the House.



26. *Mather House*. Increase Mather (1639-1723), 1656, President of Harvard from 1685 to 1701, was, according to Admiral Morison, "easily the most distinguished man that the College had for President before the nineteenth century; yet, by treating the presidency as a part-time job, he proved the least useful of Harvard's presidents. Not only was he much absent from his post, he encouraged the suspension of the Charter of 1650 in order to perpetuate conservative Congregational control against rising liberal sentiment."⁹⁷

engrailed, see Part I, n. 15. For the object of uncertain origin (but see Part I, n. 25) on which a crest rests and which is called a pad, wreath, or torse, see Fox-Davies, pp. 402-406. He says that the use in it of the colors of the shield, with the main metal first and tincture second, is fairly recent. Here the metal is that of the crest and the tincture of the shield. *Torse* is an Old French past participle of a verb meaning "twist," from Lat. *torquere*; cf. a torque = a twisted collar or neck-chain, usually of metal.

⁹⁶ President Lowell presumably referred in his version of the motto to the fact that Mr. Harkness first made his offer to Yale, which never replied to it. After the Harvard Houses were begun, Mr. Harkness again made his offer to his alma mater, which then eagerly accepted and built "Colleges." When Mr. Harkness visited President Lowell to make his offer, Lowell is said to have at once pulled out of his desk drawer plans of an honor house, which he had long had in mind and for which he had acquired the necessary land. Mr. Harkness immediately offered to finance its construction and a few weeks later offered to do the same for Houses for all undergraduates in the three upper classes; see Douglas Shand Tucci, "Charlesbank Harvard," *Harvard Magazine*, Nov.-Dec. 1980, pp. 27-30.

⁹⁷ The quotation about Pres. Increase Mather is from Morison, *Three Centuries*, p. 45; see pp. 45-49 for Mather's absences and his attempts to run the College along conservative Congregational lines. During most of his term, because the charter of the College was

So far, therefore, as he himself was concerned, he might seem an unlikely choice after whom to name one of the most recent Houses, that which opened in January 1970. However, Increase Mather's father, Richard (1596-1669), had briefly attended Oxford University (Brasenose College) in 1618 and sought a career in the Church of England. Forbidden to preach because of his Puritanism, he emigrated to Boston in 1635, became minister of the Congregational Church in Dorchester, and was generally active in ecclesiastical affairs. Moreover, Increase Mather's son, Cotton Mather, (1662/63-1727/28), 1678, was the most learned minister in the colonies during the seventeenth century. Cotton Mather's son, Samuel (1706-1785), 1723, was also a preacher of distinction in the Congregational Church. The House, therefore, bears the name not only of a Harvard president but of a family of scholarly and influential divines of the seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries.⁹⁸

Samuel Mather declared that the arms later adopted for the House had been used by his family. The original settler Richard, father of the president, came from Lowton, not far from Liverpool, in Lancashire. There his father Thomas appears to have been a yeoman whose family had lived in the village for several generations. No evidence was found that this branch of the Mathers in England was arms-bearing. The arms used by the early Mathers of Boston were traced by Horace E. Mather, *Lineage of Rev. Richard Mather* (Hartford, Conn.: Press of the Case, Lockwood & Brainard Co., 1890), p. 27, to a William Mather of Salop (*i.e.*, Shropshire) in 1602. No reason is given for assuming that Thomas was related to this William.⁹⁹

suspended, his title was Rector. He was forced by opposition to his absences and policies to resign in 1701 and was briefly succeeded by the then Vice-President Samuel Willard, 1659, and, in 1707, by the layman and liberal John Leverett, for whom see above on Leverett House, no. 24. For Increase Mather, see Kenneth B. Murdock, *Increase Mather* (Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press, 1925); *DAB*, XII (1933), pp. 390-394; *Nat. Cycl.*, VI (1892, 1929), pp. 412-413; Morison, *Development*, part II, pp. 472-536.

⁹⁸ For Richard Mather, see *DAB*, XII (1933), pp. 395-395; *Nat. Cycl.*, V (1891, 1907), pp. 143-144; *Alumni Oxonienses*, III (1896), p. 987; Morison, *Founding*, p. 388. For Cotton Mather, see *DAB*, XII (1933), pp. 386-389; *Nat. Cycl.*, IV (1891, 1897, 1902), pp. 232-233. For Samuel Mather, see *DAB*, XII (1933), pp. 395-396; *Nat. Cycl.*, VI (1892, 1929), p. 407. All the Mather articles in the *DAB* are by Professor K. B. Murdock.

⁹⁹ Samuel Mather's statement that the arms had "been used by his family" is given by K. B. Murdock, *Portraits of Increase Mather* (above in text), p. 58 top, in a discussion of the Mather arms and of the "logo" used by Increase on the seal of his will, reproduced on p. 60. For the Mather ancestors in England, see K. B. Murdock, *Increase Mather* (above n. 97), pp. 11-18; on p. 11 bottom, he says that Lowton was part of the parish of Winwick in Lancashire. Murdock's ch. II, pp. 19-24, discusses Richard Mather's emigration to New

When Dean F. Skiddy von Stade, '38, was appointed first Master of Mather House in January of 1969, the year before the House opened in January 1970, he inquired from Professor *Emeritus* (of Geology) Kirtley F. Mather, Denison University '09, a descendant of Increase, about the family arms. Several versions were found to exist. Professor Kenneth J. Conant, '15, and Mr. Sargent Kennedy, '28, Secretary to the Corporation, selected those described and illustrated by H. E. Mather (above), p. 27, and used by Professor Kenneth B. Murdock, '16, on the title page of his *The Portraits of Increase Mather* (Cleveland: Privately printed, 1924).¹⁰⁰ Professor Conant "differenced" the House arms by changing the blue (azure) fess of the original to red (gules) and by dropping the crest and various mottos. A finished drawing was made by Mrs. Marjorie B. Cohn, of the Conservation Department of the Fogg Museum, to hang in 17 Quincy Street. Although no record has been found of Corporation approval, the cooperation of the Secretary to that body in the design and the presence of the drawing with the

England. See also more briefly Richard Middlekauff, *The Mathers* (New York: Oxford University Press, 1971), pp. 10-11.

¹⁰⁰ An article on p. 4 of the *Harvard University Gazette* for 18 January 1970, gives an account of the designing of the Mather House arms. For discussion of various versions, see H. E. Mather (above in text), pp. 27-28; see also K. B. Murdock, *Portraits of Increase Mather* (above in text), pp. 58-59. None of the four Mather arms given by Burke, p. 668, col. 2, agrees wholly with those given for the Massachusetts Mathers by H. E. Mather, K. B. Murdock, and Bolton (below). The first, located in county York, shows ermine with a fess gules embattled (not wavy) and no lions. For embattled, *i.e.*, with a margin consisting of alternating rectangles pointing up and down (merlons and crenelles), see on Winthrop House, below no. 30; also Fox-Davies, p. 93. The fourth, located in county Armagh (Ireland), county Derby, and New Orleans, U.S.A., shows ermine, a fess engrailed (not wavy), and no lions. For engrailed, *i.e.*, with a margin consisting of small arcs, see Part I, n. 15. Despite par. 2 of the *Gazette* article, the arms as shown both by H. E. Mather and by K. B. Murdock are those used by the House except for the change of color of the fess from blue (azure) to red (gules). The crest (not used by the House) in both is a lion sejant (sitting) or (gold), but in Mather, he sits on a wreath (rope, or torque, above n. 95), whose alternating colors are not given; in Murdock, he sits on a branch or bit of a tree trunk slightly raguly, *i.e.*, with stubs of branches showing (see Part I on the Engineering School, no. 11). Bolton, p. 110, col. 1, has one Mather entry which is the same as Murdock's, with the lion sitting "on a trunk of a tree raguly (in place of a wreath) vert (green)." Sejant (or sedant) comes from the Lat. *sedere* = to sit; the lion faces left with his forequarters supported on his front legs and his rear quarters on the ground with the hind legs folded under them; the tail curves up behind his back. Two mottos are recorded. H. E. Mather has under the shield: *Virtus vera nobilitas est* = Virtue is the true nobility, but in his discussion underneath (p. 27) also gives: *Sunt fortia pectora nobis* = We have (lit. to us are) strong breasts (or: stout hearts). Bolton gives the second with errors in the Latin. Murdock gives no motto. Either of Mather's would do well for a House, particularly the second, if it is strong in athletics.

others in 17 Quincy Street may be taken to show that such approval was given or assumed. The arms of Mather House have an ermine shield, namely, with a white (argent) ground overlaid with stylized black ermine tails. The shield is crossed by a wavy red (gules) fess on which there are three yellow (or) lions rampant or rearing up. Blazon: Ermine, on a fess wavy gules three lions rampant or langued sable.¹⁰¹

27. *North House* uses neither arms nor a logo. At Commencement, 1981, the Master of North House wore a tippet of office bearing an oblong eight-sided white piece of cloth on which is in blue a baroque design of the North Wind, *i.e.*, a boy's head in a cloud blowing a blast to the right.



28. *Quincy House* commemorates Josiah Quincy (1772-1864), 1790, President of Harvard from 1829 to 1845.¹⁰² He had previously been a successful reforming mayor of Boston (1823-1827). As president he was more an administrator than an educator. According to Admiral Morison, "he addressed himself to the task of building up the financial and material structure of the University, made excellent appointments, and did not greatly alter the pattern of the Augustan age," *i.e.*, that of the presidency of his predecessor, Kirkland, for whom see above no. 23. Quincy's presidency witnessed two splendid ceremonies: that of his inauguration on 2 June 1829, and the

¹⁰¹ Ermine is one of the two heraldic furs; the other is vair, which appears on a bend across the arms of the School of Design, Part I, no. 8 and n. 24. For the heraldic representation of ermine as a white (argent) fur with stylized black (sable) tails with three dots above them, see Fox-Davies, pp. 77-78. Mrs. Cohn's drawing shows the tails above the fess alternating three above two, and below the fess three, two, and one; cf. Part I, n. 51. They are more numerous in the representations in Murdock and Mather. For fess, see Part I, n. 16, and for wavy, above n. 78. In Mrs. Cohn's drawing, the fess has three waves separated by two troughs, as do the bar gemels in the Eliot House arms, above no. 22, but here the right and left waves slope to the edge, without any further half waves. For rampant, see the Medical School arms (Warren), Part I, no. 14.

¹⁰² For Quincy, see Morison, *Three Centuries*, ch. XI, pp. 246-272; the quotation is on p. 246; also *DAB*, XV (1935), pp. 308-311; *Nat. Cycl.*, VI (1892, 1929), pp. 417-419; and in more detail, Robert A. McCaughey, *Josiah Quincy, 1772-1864: The Last Federalist*, Harvard Historical Series 90 (Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press, 1974), particularly for his presidency, pp. 143-194; Professor Dunn, Master of Quincy House (below in text), kindly called attention to this book. Josiah's son, also named Josiah (1802-1882), 1821, likewise became Mayor of Boston (1845-1849). It was he who brought drinking water to Boston from Lake Cochituate and opened the supply with an elaborate ceremony around the Frog Pond on the Common. He also fostered the initiative to start a Public Library in Boston, which was realized only between 1852 and 1854 and became the first continuing public library in the world. This Josiah Quincy is not in the *DAB*, but see *Nat. Cycl.*, VI (1892, 1929), pp. 298-299, where, however, his concern for the Public Library is not mentioned.

bicentennial of Harvard on 8 September 1836. In 1840, he published in two volumes the first serious *History of Harvard University*, which he developed from a speech given at the Bicentennial. In the course of research for this, he discovered, as noted in Part I, pp. 262-263, the first sketch of the arms of Harvard, which had been approved in 1643 and which, in 1843, he persuaded the Corporation to readopt for Harvard's seal. Under Quincy, Harvard built its first separate library building, Gore Hall: completed in 1841, it was torn down in 1912 to provide space for the present Widener Library.¹⁰³ Despite Quincy's abilities and contributions to the University, his severity rendered him unpopular with the students. Nevertheless, he did not retire until he was in his seventy-fourth year, and he lived to the age of ninety-two.

The Quincys descended from an Edmund Quincy (1602-1638) of Wigsthope in Northamptonshire in England. He emigrated to the Massachusetts Bay Colony with the Rev. John Cotton and settled in Boston in 1633. He helped to found Braintree in 1635; see above on Dudley House, no. 20. His descendants continued active in the affairs of Massachusetts until the twentieth century. The father of the president, also Josiah (1744-1775), 1763, was an early supporter of the colonial cause and died at sea while returning in 1775 from a mission to England to present the colonists' grievances. Edward Elbridge Salisbury, Yale 1832 (Harvard hon. LL.D. 1886), *Family Memorials* (New Haven: Privately printed, 1885), treats the Quincys in vol. I, part 2, pp. 295-371, with a concluding genealogical chart.¹⁰⁴

On pp. 295-296, Salisbury admits that the Quincy arms are first found on a silver cup belonging to Edmund Quincy, son of the settler,

¹⁰³ For Quincy's inauguration, see Morison, *Three Centuries*, pp. 246-247; for the Bicentennial, pp. 268-272; for the speech which gave rise to his *History*, p. 269; for the finding of the original design for the seal, pp. 267-268; for the building of Gore Hall (1838-1841), pp. 266-267. Gore Hall (see below n. 121 end) was Gothic, modeled on King's College Chapel at Cambridge; it was and is portrayed on the official seal of the City of Cambridge. Of the twenty odd granite finials which topped its buttresses, two are preserved at the rear entrance to the Widener Library, and some others are elsewhere around Boston. Widener Library was built between 1912 and 1915; Morison, p. 450; *Official Guide to Harvard University* (Cambridge, Mass.: Publ. by the University, ed. 5, 1917), p. 69. Gore Hall and its various enlargements are described in the latter on pp. 68-69.

¹⁰⁴ For the Quincys, besides Salisbury cited above in the text, see Lyman H. Butterfield, '30, *A Pride of Quincys: A Massachusetts Historical Society Picture Book* (Boston: The Society, 1969), with unnumbered pages; he treats the first Edmund Quincy on the first page of his text. See also a pamphlet entitled *A Brief Account of the Quincy Family* (Boston: H. W. Dutton & Sons, Printers, 1857), reprinted with additions and corrections from *The New England Historical and Genealogical Register* for Jan. 1857, no author given.

who was known as "Colonel" and who died in 1698, but asserts that "there is no reason to doubt that these arms were brought from England by the first settler of the name."¹⁰⁵ The first settler was apparently a man of means; at least he brought with him six servants, was active in the colony's affairs, and managed to build up a splendid patrimony for the young children whom he left at his early death in 1638. That he called himself "Husbandman" rather than "Gentleman" does not prove that he may not have had arms, for it has been shown above that other settlers of the same general background did have them. However, proof that his forbears bore arms is, despite Salisbury, lacking.¹⁰⁶

The second Master of Quincy House, Professor Charles W. Dunn, McMaster University '38, described the genesis and blazon of the House arms in the preface, pp. iii-iv, of a pamphlet compiled for the tenth anniversary of the House: *Quincy House: Its Art and Architecture*, published by the House in 1969. The first Master, John W. Bullitt, '43, had consulted with Professor (of Law) Mark De Wolfe Howe, '28, who was a lineal descendant of President Quincy. Howe, after conferring with four other Quincy descendants, gave his approval for the use of the Quincy arms, namely those, as noted above, used by the second Edmund, Colonel Quincy, in the seventeenth century.¹⁰⁷ Bullitt secured

¹⁰⁵ Bolton (below n. 107) mentions the silver cup given by Edmund Quincy in 1697 to the First Church in Braintree as showing: (Gules), nine mascles conjoined (or), three, two, three, one. On its first page (p. 3 by number) the anonymous pamphlet cited in the preceding n. gives a short paragraph on Edmund Quincy of Wigsthorpe, the first settler; the source is given as W. H. Whitmore, who seems to have been an English genealogical researcher employed in the middle of the nineteenth century by the Quincy family. The paragraph concludes: "The faulty status of the Public records in this country prevent our tracing the family to an earlier date; but we note that the arms of Edmund Quincy are the same as those of De Quincy, second Earl of Winchester." Burke, p. 835, col. 1, under Quincy, lists the last of the extinct Earls of Winchester as Roger de Quincy, d. 1264, who bore: Gules, seven mascles conjoined or, three, three, and one, as on the House arms. Of two Quinceys (thus) listed at the bottom of col. 2 of p. 833, both have gules with mascles or, one seven and one six.

¹⁰⁶ The description of the settler Edmund Quincy as a man of means is from Butterfield (above n. 104), first page, who contrasts his wealth with the modest circumstances of the first Adams, for whom see above no. 18. In the eighteenth century, the families intermarried; cf. the second Adams to be President of the U.S., named John Quincy from his grandmother.

¹⁰⁷ Bolton, p. 135, gives six entries for Quincy arms, two of which are combined with other arms. The first five (the sixth is not blazoned) correspond to the arms described by Prof. Dunn except that the fourth, from the cup of Col. Edmund Quincy (above n. 105) and from arms framed in the Quincy House in Quincy, Mass., has nine mascles conjoined or, three, two, three, one. The first has as a crest an antique crown, which appears on the back of the cover of *A Pride of Quincys* (above n. 104). The second, third, and fourth have a plume of ostrich feathers. The second has as a motto: *Discretio moderatrix virtutum* =

a drawing of the Quincy arms from the distinguished designer Rudolph Ruzicka, who later designed arms for the Health Services (Part I, no. 17). In June 1958, these were approved by the Committee on Seals, Arms, and Diplomas and forwarded to the Corporation.¹⁰⁸ Professor Dunn described the arms of Quincy House as follows: "In the language of heraldry, the tincture of the escutcheon is the color *gules* (red); the charge consists of seven mascles (hollow lozenges), conjoined three, three, and one, whose metal is *or* (gold)."¹⁰⁹ Blazon: Gules, seven mascles conjoined, three, three, and one, or.¹¹⁰

29. *South House* uses as a logo a black square lozenge over which lie

Discretion (is) the moderator of virtues, and the third has: *Sine macula macla*, where *macla* is a Late Lat. contraction of *macula* = stain and means, like *mascle*, a mesh of a net and hence a link in chain-mail; cf. below n. 109. Thus, the motto punningly means either: armor without a stain, or: a *mascle* without a stain. Salisbury (above in text) twice represents the arms as does Professor Dunn, first as no. 10 on his introductory genealogical chart and again on the chart of the Quincys after p. 371. He also gives Bolton's second motto: *Sine macula macla*, twice: on p. 291, and on the Quincy chart, where he calls it "the original motto." Professor Dunn suggests at the end of his preface, p. iv, that a good motto might be the ideal for a House expressed by the first Master of Quincy, Professor John M. Bullitt, '43, namely, "Diversity in Excellence." This phrase perhaps reflects *I Corinthians* 12.4: "Now there are diversities of gifts, but the same Spirit." "Discretion is the moderator of virtues" would perhaps be too cautious a motto for students.

¹⁰⁸ The minutes of the Committee on Seals, Arms, and Diplomas record approval of the design of arms for Quincy House as presented by Professor Bullitt on 16 June 1958, and the Chairman forwarded their approval to the Secretary of the Corporation on 20 June. The Corporation Records were not checked for the date of its approval. Ruzicka designed a bookplate for the House with these arms, copying the bookplate of Josiah Quincy.

¹⁰⁹ In Professor Dunn's description of the Quincy arms, *escutcheon* is a word for shield from the Old French *escusson*, Mod. French *écusson*, from Lat. *scutum* = a shield. *Charge* means "load, place on," and hence in heraldry to put some design on a shield. Dunn goes on to describe a *mascle* (cf. above n. 107 and Part I, n. 23): "The curious term *mascle* (perhaps from Latin *macula* 'a spot,' hence 'a mesh in chain-mail'; 'mail' is from the same root) is not entirely approved by heraldic experts because, historically, it refers ambiguously either to unvoided or voided lozenges"; "voided" here means with empty or hollow centers. Fox-Davies, pp. 146-148, distinguishes between *mascles*, with voided centers, as in the Quincy arms, and lozenges, with solid centers, and adds a *fusil*, which is higher and narrower than a lozenge and also with a solid center, and the rare *rustre*, a lozenge with a round hole in the center. The heraldic word *fusil* comes from Lat. *fusus* = a spindle; the name reflects its shape. Although the *OED* says that heraldic *rustre* is of obscure origin, Larousse gives an older form in French: *ruste* (into which a second "r" was later intruded), which it derives from Middle Dutch *ruste* = a parallelogram.

¹¹⁰ In September 1980, there was dedicated on a wall of Quincy House to the left of the main entrance a modernist interpretation of the arms by Robert Amory III. The top of the shield is omitted and represented by two lines, one running off horizontally to the left and one diagonally up to the right. The *mascles* have red central portions, but the borders are maroon, not gold. The general field of the shield is represented by the red brick of the wall.

five small green squares in the pattern of a St. Andrew's cross (in saltire) and bordered with white and black. This was designed in 1972 under the direction of the then Master, Professor Martin Peretz, Brandeis '59, by a young artist named Peter Provenzale. It represents the Radcliffe Quadrangle (the black square and the green of the smaller squares) and Harvard, the H formed by the five green squares in saltire.¹¹¹



30. *Winthrop House*. This House is named not for a president of Harvard but for its most distinguished early scientist, John Winthrop (1714-1779), 1732. At the age of twenty-four, Winthrop was appointed in 1738 the second Hollis Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy (i.e., Science) and held the chair until his death. In the words of Admiral Morison, he "was the first important scientist or productive scholar on the teaching staff of Harvard College." His reputation and correspondence extended not only through the American Colonies but through Europe. He was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society in London. At Harvard, he served on the Corporation (1765-1769), was for several months in 1773-1774 Acting President, and he was granted Harvard's first honorary LL.D.¹¹²

Winthrop was descended from John Winthrop (1587/8-1649), who brought the first settlers to Boston in 1630 and served frequently as governor of the Massachusetts Bay Colony until his death. The scientist's line went back, not to the Governor's older son and grandson, both also named John and both governors of Connecticut, but to a younger son named Adam and two further Adams.¹¹³ The Winthrops have since the beginning played a prominent role in the affairs of Massachusetts.

¹¹¹ Information on the logo of South House was kindly provided by the Assistant to the Master, Shirley K. Broner, and by Professor Peretz in February 1980. For saltire, see Part I, n. 20.

¹¹² For John Winthrop the scientist, see Morison, *Three Centuries*, pp. 92-93; Mayo, *The Winthrop Family* (below in text), pp. 167-193; *DAB* XX (1930), pp. 414-416; *Nat. Cycl.* VII (1897), pp. 165-166. Winthrop succeeded his teacher, the first Hollis Professor, Isaac Greenwood, 1721, who was appointed very young in 1727 to the professorship founded the year before by Thomas Hollis the Elder; see on the Divinity School, Part I, no. 9; and, particularly for Greenwood, David C. Leonard, "Harvard's First Science Professor: A Sketch of Isaac Greenwood's Life and Work," *HARVARD LIBRARY BULLETIN*, XXIX (1981), 135-168. Morison does not mention Winthrop's acting presidency, for which see Mayo, p. 185 n.; *Historical Register*, p. 469, under Winthrop, John.

¹¹³ For Governor John Winthrop and his son and grandson, governors of Connecticut, see *DAB*, XV (1936), pp. 408-413; *Nat. Cycl.*, X (1900, 1909), pp. 321-322, 324-325. For the Governor and his son John, see Morison, *Founding*, p. 408, and for the Governor's arms, see list nos. 18, 83, and pp. 88, 408. Both the Governor's son and his great grandson in the same line had been elected Fellows of the Royal Society. The latter was a cousin a generation older than John the scientist.

The Governor came of a well-to-do family of London and Suffolk and brought with him arms granted in 1548 to his grandfather, Adam Winthrop, by Edward VI, with the rank of Gentleman, and confirmed to Adam's oldest son John in 1592. The original confirmation brought to this country presumably by Governor Winthrop now hangs in the Master's Lodgings of Winthrop House, as a gift from the family. A faded copy is in the Massachusetts Historical Society in Boston. A colored reproduction of the original was published by Lawrence Shaw Mayo opposite p. 4 of his *The Winthrop Family in America* (Boston: Massachusetts Historical Society, 1948), and earlier opposite p. 36 in the first volume of the *Winthrop Papers* (Boston: Massachusetts Historical Society, 1929). The Confirmation includes in the grant, to modernize its English: "unto the within named John Winthrop and others, the children, issue, and posterity of the said Adam Winthrop." Thus, when John went to Ireland in 1594, his younger brother, Adam, took over their father's manor and presumably also the arms, as provided in the Confirmation. His son, the Governor John, must have brought the illuminated copy with him to Boston in 1630.¹¹⁴

The arms are blazoned in the Confirmation, according to Mayo's transcription on p. 5, as: "*d'argent*, three chevrons *Gules*, *Crenel* or, over all a Lion rampant *Sables* armed & langued *Azure* And for his Crest or Cognizance a Hare proper running on a mount *vert* sett upon a helmet in a wreath of his coullors with mantells and tassels as appeareth in this margent."¹¹⁵ The arms are indeed colorfully executed in the

¹¹⁴ For "The Winthrop Family in England," including the grant and confirmation of the arms, see Mayo (above in text), pp. 3-10. The *Alumni Cantabrigienses*, I.4 (1927), p. 441, col. 1, gives Adam Winthrop, or Wynthrop, as having matriculated at Magdalene College in 1567. This was the second Adam, father of the later Governor, John Winthrop, or Wintrop, the Governor, is listed as having matriculated at Trinity College in 1603. Neither Adam nor John is listed as having taken any degree.

¹¹⁵ In the Confirmation blazon, *d'argent* means, of course, of silver, *i.e.*, white, and *gules* red. For chevron, see Part I, n. 12. A chevron is supposed to occupy one third of the space of the shield and the three on the arms are clearly narrower than that. A chevronel is defined as half the width of a chevron, see Fox-Davies, pp. 124 and fig. 140, where two are separated by an equal space of the field, much as are the three in the Winthrop arms. Half a chevronel (a quarter of a chevron) is sometimes called a couple-close. This term apparently means two lines close together. It is said usually to be used in pairs either side of a chevron, which may then be said to be cottised, or cotised (above n. 79), as by Fox-Davies, p. 123, fig. 137; cf. pp. 113, fig. 81 and 119 bottom. Fox-Davies does not recognize the term couple-close and it seems to be rare and obsolete. The variety of terms for narrower versions of the fess (bar, etc.) may be compared; see Part I, n. 39. Thus, it seems simplest to regard the narrow chevrons of the Winthrop arms as chevronels, whether or not they are exactly half the width of a chevron. Crenelle, in Old French *crenel*, comes from Late

margin to the left of the text. The argent of the shield (field) is prettied up with a stylized floral overdesign. The chevrons, or more properly chevronels, have very narrow borders of white edged with black. At first it looks as if these edges were straight and that no crenels figure in the drawing. A crenel or crenelle is the rectangular space between the rectangular merlons of a battlement. The past participle crenelled, in French *crenellé*, means the same as embattled, *i.e.*, with an edge of alternating merlons and crenelles. Which is which, of course, depends on how the border is regarded. Presumably the merlons project from the bordered "ordinary" into the field and the crenelles from the field into the ordinary. But in the Confirmation the "chevrons" are said to be "crenel," *i.e.*, the crenelles project into the field. The terms crenelled or embattled denote the same type of border.¹¹⁶

Miss Marjoric F. Gutheim, of the editorial staff of the Winthrop papers at the Massachusetts Historical Society, kindly provided copies both of the plate of the illuminated Confirmation and of other relevant documents to be mentioned presently. She acutely observed that in fact the upper edges of the chevronels on the Winthrop arms as drawn on the Confirmation have very shallow and almost unnoticeable crenelles and merlons. Indeed, according to Fox-Davies (Part I, n. 9), p. 93, crenellation (or embattlement) is normally used only for the upper edge of such ordinaries as a fess or a chevron. Whether these edges were originally gold (or) cannot be determined. At present they are, as noted, white (argent) with black edges; and since the whole shield has a gold border around it which has not faded, there seems to be no reason to assume that crenelles or would have done so on the chevronels.¹¹⁷

However, Miss Gutheim sent a xerox of a photograph of an entry on p. 534 of volume II of a manuscript in the College of Arms known as *Vincent's Old Grants*. Here is copied, fairly illegibly, the Confirmation of 1592. In the *Winthrop Papers*, I, pp. 34-35, this is conveniently transcribed. It does not include the phrase "crenel or," nor do crenelles

Lat. *crenellus*, a diminutive of a presumed but unattested Lat. *crena* = a notch. For rampant, see on the Medical School (Warren) arms, Part I, no. 14. Interesting is the spelling *sables* with a final "s".

¹¹⁶ For embattled, see above n. 100 middle.

¹¹⁷ Fox-Davies, p. 176, fig. 286, gives arms from an Italian bookplate which show a lion rampant and have a very narrow border around the shield, uncolored in his black and white figure. Fox-Davies does not comment on this border, which he presumably regarded as purely ornamental, like that on the Confirmation drawing of the Winthrop arms, and in no sense a heraldic bordure.

show in the very rough sketch of the arms in the left margin of the original text. Also, a drawing of the arms dated before 1615 in a manuscript in the British Library, Harleian MS 1453, folio 33, of which Miss Guthcim provided a xerox from a photostatic negative, shows no crenelles on the chevrons. ¹¹⁸

Of the seven examples of the Winthrop arms given by Bolton (Part I, n. 9), pp. 183-184, five are said to have chevrons crenelled or embattled. ¹¹⁹ The first, without crenelles, is closest to that used by Winthrop House and drawn by la Rose. Bolton attributes this to a baptismal basin of 1706 connected with an Adam Winthrop who was a great grandson of the Governor, as well as to a book called *Grantees of Arms*, p. 283, where it is quoted as "past by Garter, 1594." If this refers to the Confirmation of 1592, Bolton is wrong to cite it as a precedent for arms without crenelles, but pardonably so in view of the difficulty of detecting them in the drawing. However, he may well refer to the version in Harleian MS 1453, which, as noted, has no chevrons and which says: "This Armes and Crest is past by Patent by Garter 1594 to Wynthrop of Suffolk." Bolton also notes on his first example that a *Visitation* of 1612 shows only two chevrons not crenelled.

¹¹⁸ *Winthrop Papers* (above in text) I, p. 36, n. 18, discusses the drawings in *Vincent's Old Grants*, II, and in Harleian MS 1453 and elsewhere. One example cited as of 1611 gives only two chevrons, perhaps that cited from Bolton in the text above as from a *Visitation* of 1612.

¹¹⁹ Bolton, p. 184, col. 1, derived the fifth and sixth of his examples of the Winthrop arms from material connected with the Governor. The fifth blazons the arms "with a label of three points." Old French *label* means a ribbon or fringe and is of uncertain origin; possibly it comes from Lat. *labellum*, the diminutive of *labrum* = lip, or from German *lappen* = rag or tatter, or from Welsh *llab* = flap. In heraldry it is a narrow band placed across the upper part of the shield, its own width or more from the top, with usually three, sometimes more, short pieces hanging down from it. These pieces may be straight edged, or slightly expanding and rounded at the bottom, or dovetail shaped with the wide end down. A label is used to distinguish, or difference, the arms of the eldest son from those of his father as head of the family, and sometimes also the arms of other younger sons. All of these sons are called in heraldry cadets, a diminutive from Lat. *caput* = head, *i.e.*, a lesser head of the family. Hence, the label is called a mark, or difference, of cadency; see Fox-Davies, pp. 154-155, 479-481. Probably, therefore, the Governor had a label on his arms to distinguish himself from his father Adam, who did not die (in England) until 1623. However, Adam might have used the label to distinguish his arms from those of his older brother, John, to whom the arms had been confirmed in 1592 but who went to Ireland in 1594, leaving their father's manor at Groton in Suffolk to Adam. No example of the Winthrop arms with the label was seen; it must either have obscured the lion's head and the top of at least the first chevron, or these charges must have been placed low enough on the shield to permit the label to be above them, which would crowd the shield a good deal. Bolton's sixth example appears on a portrait of the Governor without the label but with the motto *Spes vincit thronum*, for which see next n.

In short, it appears that quite early there was uncertainty whether or not to crenellate (or embattle) the chevrons, or rather the chevronels, and even whether there should be two or three of them. The version used by Winthrop House is therefore justified in omitting the crenelles. Furthermore, the text of the Confirmation says that the black (sable) lion has his claws and tongue blue (armed and langued azure), and Fox-Davies (Part I, n. 9), p. 173, notes that this is correct when they appear against red, so that their normal red (gules) would not show. But the colored drawing in the left margin of the Confirmation appears, so far as can be made out, to leave the claws black, like the rest of the paws, since in fact in this drawing all four paws lie on the white (argent) field. The tongue does appear to be blue (azure) since the head falls on the top red (gules) chevronel. La Rose, in his drawing in 17 Quincy Street, left the claws black; three fall on the white (argent) field and the rear raised right one on the lowest red (gules) chevron. La Rose made the tongue red (gules) since he carried the head up into the white (argent) field.¹²⁰ The foregoing lengthy discussion on the Winthrop arms as used for the Winthrop House is justified because of all the families whose arms have been adopted or adapted for use at Harvard, the Winthrop family has the surest proof of a hereditary claim to arms. Blazon: Argent, three chevronels gules and over them a lion rampant sable armed and langued azure (if the claws and tongue fall on the red chevronels); or: armed and langued gules (if they fall on the field); or simply: langued gules (as in La Rose's drawing).¹²¹

¹²⁰ On the Winthrop House letterhead, the lion is colored red (gules) like the chevrons, but slightly darker. This is presumably to avoid two color printing; all the letterhead is in red. The crest given in the Confirmation is not used by the House. The bare proper (proper = in natural color) runs left on a shallow stylized mountain top (later in the Confirmation called a "greene hyll"), which is not very green. The whole rests on a rope or torse (the wreath) twisted of three twists each of red (gules) and blue (azure), blue first on the left. These are not the colors of the shield (argent, gules, and sable), cf. above n. 95 end. They probably, therefore, according to Fox-Davies, p. 405 top, represent, as they did originally, the colors of Adam Winthrop's livery, worn by his servants or retainers. The rope in turn rests on a helmet facing left from which descend on either side and down past the shield elaborate draperies (mantles or mantlings) of green (vert) and red (gules) which end in gold (or) tassels. The confirmation gives no motto; Bolton gives with three of his seven examples: *Spei vincit thronum* = Hope wins the (or: a) throne. Burke, p. 1124, col. 2, includes the Winthrop arms, from the confirmation of 1592, as of Groton, county Suffolk, now New England, U.S.A.; they are blazoned as in the Confirmation. Burke suggests that the English of the motto, which he says was adopted probably as late as 1700, is an anagram on the name John Winthrop. However, in "hope wins a throne" no use is made of the "j" of John and the name lacks the "s" of wins and the "c"s of hope and throne, unless Winthrop was spelled with a final "e."

¹²¹ The Winthrop House arms appear on the House only in the ironwork above the

F. CONCLUSION

Although this article first sought to answer Zdenko Alexy's inquiry, mentioned in the prefatory note, by collecting and describing the arms, as the article progressed it became of interest to consider whether those families whose arms had been used had for them any claim which reached back to arms-bearing English ancestors. These two strands of the article may here be summarized.

Of all the arms in use at Harvard and Radcliffe, only the original College arms, which are now generally used throughout the University, have a venerable origin in the vote of the Overseers in 1643 to adopt for the College seal a shield which would bear three books displayed and on the books the word VE - RI - TAS. The vote prescribed no color; and since early examples of the arms are on seals, the color red (gulcs) for the field is first attested in 1753 (see Part I, n. 1). Presumably at that time the books were made white (argent) with yellow (or) edges.

The use of arms had come over with some of the settlers, despite their Puritan objections to hereditary social distinctions. The adoption of a seal with arms for Harvard followed the precedent of the English universities from which the more educated of the settlers came. Curiously, although most of them came from Cambridge University, its

gate in the fence connecting the north facades of its two Halls, Gore and Standish. They are on the outside (Mill St. side) of a small plaque and are painted over in black, without their proper colors. Above is a crest of a hare courant (running; see above n. 88) on a mound, which should be vert (green). Above the corresponding gate in the south fence, facing Memorial Drive, is an open iron rectangle in which is a leopard rampant, and below the date 1914, the date when Gore and Standish Halls opened as freshman dormitories. The leopard rampant is the insignia of the Fly Club, an undergraduate club at Harvard. Presumably the club, or some members thereof, presented this (or both) fences. Bolton, pp. 69 and 155, cites Gore and Standish arms from their representations over the doorways and on the gate posts of the two Halls. They do appear in stone on the outside (Memorial Drive side) of the two gate posts leading into the courtyards of each Hall. The Standish arms also appear in stone in the pediment on the courtyard side of its central block; those of Gore are not on the buildings of Gore Hall. It may be noted that the Standish arms are punning: three stand(ing) dish(es), and that to Bolton's description of the Gore arms should be added a crescent at fess point between the three bulls' heads. Standish Hall was built from funds given by Mrs. Russell Sage; her Standish connection is not known. Gore Hall is named for the old Harvard Library. This in turn had been named for Christopher Gore (1758-1827), 1776, a successful and wealthy Boston lawyer, Governor of Massachusetts in 1809 and Senator from 1813-1816. From his generous bequest to Harvard of nearly \$100,000, Gore Hall was built by President Quincy in 1838-41, see above n. 103. On the outside (north) front of Standish Hall, above a large central window at the third floor level, are in stone the Harvard arms.

arms have only a small closed and clasped book at the center. The arms of Oxford University afford a possible model, since they display one large open book between three crowns on a blue (azure) field. The open book bears on its two pages the Latin inscription: *Dominus illuminatio mea*. The Harvard arms as sketched in 1643 were discovered by President Quincy and approved in 1843 by the Corporation for use on its seal. The shield alone came to be used decoratively, for a long time with the chevron which had been intruded into it as early as 1650.

In 1936 for the Harvard Tercentenary, Pierre la Rose reviewed and revised the use of arms at Harvard, and the Corporation approved his designs. He left the simple arms of 1643 for use by the University and proposed to difference the arms of the College by reviving the chevron between the books and those of the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences by placing a fess between the books. Neither of these differenced arms has been generally used. At the same time, la Rose proposed to the Trustees of Radcliffe College that the arms adopted in 1894 be simplified by dropping those of the Mowson family and using only those of the Radcliffes, but differencing the College arms from them by a red (gules) border. He also proposed arms for the Radcliffe Graduate School of Arts and Sciences, which he differentiated from those of Radcliffe College by changing the all red border to one of alternating rectangles of red and silver, or a border compony gules and argent. These arms fell into disuse when the Radcliffe and Harvard Graduate Schools were merged in 1962. Already in 1930, la Rose had designed wholly new arms for Kirkland House, and in 1936 he redesigned the arms which had been created in 1930 for Adams House. Also in 1936, la Rose created new arms for the Graduate School of Dentistry, and for that of Government (later named the Kennedy School). In the case of these two Houses and two Graduate Schools, there were no family arms available for adoption. Thus seven of the arms approved for use at Harvard were wholly new creations: those of the University (1643), of the College, of the Graduate Schools of Arts and Sciences, Dentistry, and Government, and of Adams and Kirkland Houses.

For the Tercentenary in 1936, la Rose designed arms for the eleven Harvard Graduate Schools, which had previously used simply the Harvard arms, and for the Radcliffe Graduate School, as already noted. It has also already been pointed out that the arms of the Schools of Dental Medicine and of Government (the Kennedy School) were invented for the occasion, since Dr. Keep, founder of the Dental School, had no arms, and originally no single person was responsible for the

initiation of the School of Government. On all the arms of the Graduate Schools except Arts and Sciences, la Rose placed a chief of Harvard, red (gules) with the three open books displayed across it, to demonstrate the dependence of the Schools on the University. Since this chief displaced a chief chequy on the Warren arms used for the Medical School, la Rose placed a fillet (band) in the tinctures (colors) of the Warren chief beneath the Harvard chief. He used the same fillet similarly placed on the arms of the School of Design to honor its first Dean, Warren, along with Charles Eliot Norton, whose arms were the main ones employed. Otherwise the arms which he used were those claimed by the families of persons instrumental (except for Cheever) in founding eight schools, namely: Business - Baker; Design - Norton (with a fillet for Dean Warren); Divinity - Hollis; Education - Cheever; Engineering - Lawrence; Law - Royall; Medical - Warren; and Public Health - Walcott. The three others of the eleven Harvard graduate schools have already been mentioned as new: Arts and Sciences, Dental Medicine, and Government. Of the eleven, the arms of the Engineering School, are now not in use, just as those of the Radcliffe Graduate School of Arts and Sciences are not. This leaves ten Graduate Schools with arms, but one of these, the Harvard Graduate School of Arts and Sciences, does not in fact employ the arms approved for it in 1936, so that only nine Graduate Schools currently use arms.

For the Faculty Club, la Rose designed arms in 1940 based on those of the Burr family but substantially changed. He substituted for an original chief dancetty a chief of Harvard dancetty and imposed the crest of a lion's head erased in the fess (center) point of the ermine field. Rudolph Ruzicka was equally drastic when in 1969 he designed arms for the Health Services. The Oliver arms recommended to represent the founder of the service, Dr. Henry K. Oliver, were those of Olivers who lived around Bristol. Probably, however, Dr. Oliver's settler ancestor came from Lewes, and Olivers in the neighborhood of Lewes bore arms different from those in use around Bristol. In any case, it is questionable whether the settler ancestor in fact belonged to an arms-bearing family of Olivers, whether in Bristol or in Lewes. Ruzicka changed the chief of the Bristol arms from blue (azure) to red (gules) but retained on it the original three white (argent) lions rampant. Beneath the chief on the ermine field of the original, he placed a red (gules) pale bearing a white (argent) caduceus.

When President Lowell started seven Houses in 1930/31, he either instigated or approved their use of arms on the precedent of the English

colleges which served as models for the Houses. Two of the seven arms were, as already noted, new: those for Adams and Kirkland. Since President Dunster had borne no arms, the College of Heralds in England found arms issued to an unrelated Henry Dunster, the use of which they authorized. Thus the Dunster House arms do not really represent those of a family connected with it. The four remaining Houses (Eliot, Leverett, Lowell, and Winthrop), adopted the arms of these families and in the case of Lowell House also a crest and motto. In 1936, la Rose secured the approval of the Corporation for eliminating the crest and motto and pointing the arrows on the Lowell House arms, and for putting a narrow band or orle inside the border of the Dunster House arms in order to difference them from those of the English Henry Dunster. Neither of these changes has been adopted by the Houses concerned. Three later Houses at Harvard (Dudley, Mather, and Quincy) also adopted family arms. On the Dudley arms, which la Rose designed for the House in 1938, he added a red border to difference it from the arms of the family. This border, as part of the original design, is used by the House.

To sum up, of the twenty-five arms approved by the Harvard Corporation and two by the Radcliffe Trustees, two are not in current use, those of Harvard College and the Harvard Graduate School of Arts and Sciences. Two have fallen into disuse because of absorption of their bearers into other faculties: those of the Radcliffe Graduate School of Arts and Sciences and the Engineering School. Those currently in use, therefore, comprise those of Harvard University (also used by the College and the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences) and of Radcliffe College; nine Graduate Schools (Business Administration, Dental Medicine, Design, Divinity, Education, Government, Law, Medicine, and Public Health); two Service Departments (the Harvard Faculty Club and the Harvard Health Services); and ten Houses at Harvard (Adams, Dudley, Dunster, Eliot, Kirkland, Leverett, Lowell, Mather, Quincy, and Winthrop), or in all, twenty-three.

As regards the claims of the families whose arms were approved for use at Harvard to an origin for these arms in English arms-bearing families, a Committee on Heraldry of the New England Historic Genealogical Society wrote a letter dated 6 November 1937 to Professor S. E. Morison, as Chairman of what they called the Committee on Seals, Badges, and Banners of Harvard University, in which they offered a critique of la Rose's Appendix K on Flags and Gonfalons in the book on the Tercentenary cited in Part I, n. 6. Their letter only

came to light in the files of the Committee on Seals, Arms, and Diplomas in the Harvard Archives after this article had been completed. Therefore, since their doubts about the genuineness of the claims to arms of most of the families concerned conform to those expressed above, their opinions have not been cited in the foregoing article. However, their letter, because of its interest, is presented as the following Appendix. Seven of the twenty-seven arms which have been discussed do not enter into consideration of family claims because they were new creations: those of the University, of the College, of three Graduate Schools (Arts and Sciences, Dental Medicine, and Government), and of two Houses (Adams and Kirkland). Of these seven, two are not in fact in ordinary use, namely, the differenced arms of the University which la Rose recommended for the College and for the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences.

The remaining twenty actually comprise only nineteen distinct arms, since the arms of Anne Radcliffe were approved in 1936 by the Trustees of Radcliffe College for use by both the College and its Graduate School of Arts and Sciences, with la Rose's addition of differencing borders. The Radcliffe arms and those of Thomas Hollis, found by la Rose in the College of Heralds and approved for use by the Divinity School, were borne by persons in England who never came to New England. The arms of Dunster House constitute a special case, since in 1930 President Lowell secured from the College of Heralds arms of an English Henry Dunster who was no relation to the non-arms-bearing first president and who never saw New England. Thus sixteen arms remain which are assumed by the New England families which bear them to derive from arms-bearing English ancestors.

Two of these have strong claims to descend from families which could show genuine grants. The Winthrop family possessed a contemporary copy of a *Confirmation* in 1592 of a grant originally made by Edward VI. The Norton arms, used for the School of Design, apparently go back to a now lost genealogy tracing descent from an arms-bearing English family.

Among the other fourteen arms used by New England families, a probable claim for derivation from English arms-bearing ancestors may be made for the arms of five Houses: Dudley, Eliot, Leverett, Lowell, and Quincy. More dubious are the direct English origins of eight arms, those of the Graduate Schools of Business Administration (Baker), Education (Cheever), Engineering (Lawrence), Law (Royall), Medical (Warren), and Public Health (Walcott), those of Mather House, and

those of the Faculty Club (Burr). Finally, as noted above, the arms of the Health Services not only were wrongly selected, *i.e.*, those of Olivers of Bristol rather than of Lewes, but also it is dubious whether the settler Thomas Oliver of Lewes belonged to an arms-bearing branch of the family.

The use of heraldic arms, like the use of academic costume and ceremonial, is certainly frosting on the academic cake, whose substance is education and research. The twenty-seven arms discussed above have by now been so long in use that it would be presumptuous to object to them as unsuited to a democratic society and vain to cavil at lack of consistency, at possible heraldic inaccuracies, or to debate whether they go back to original English grants to the families concerned. Just as in the English universities the arms of colleges help to distinguish them one from another and can be worn by members as a sign of "belonging," so also the arms of the Houses at Harvard serve to identify them and their members. Although members of the Graduate Schools do not normally wear ties or blazers with the appropriate arms, the arms still afford the Schools marks of identity. In short, this heraldic frosting on the academic cake is a justifiable means of building the morale both of institutions and of individuals.

APPENDIX

The following letter is printed here with the kind permission of the Committee on Heraldry of the New England Historic Genealogical Society, from which it originated, and of the Harvard University Archives, where it is preserved in the files of the Committee on Seals, Arms, and Diplomas.

NEW ENGLAND HISTORIC GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY COMMITTEE ON HERALDRY

Office of Sec'y
520 Commonwealth Ave.
Boston, Mass.
6 November 1937

Professor S. E. Morison, Chairman
Committee on Seals, Badges and Banners
Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts

Dear Sir,

The members of the Committee on Heraldry of the New England Historic Genealogical Society have read the article by Mr. Pierre de C. la Rose on the

subject of the Tercentenary Flags and Gonfalons, forming Appendix K of Mr. Jerome D. Greene's *The Tercentenary of Harvard College*, and beg to offer the following comments.

I. THE GOLDEN LIONS

The identification of heraldic charges is quite as much dependent upon color as upon form. The lion in the arms of Emmanuel College is blue, having been derived from the arms of the founder, Mildmay, who bore three blue lions on a silver field. Consequently, the lions on the flag-poles in the Tercentenary Theatre should have been blue instead of gold, for a golden lion suggests many other names but not that of Emmanuel College.

II. THE ARMS OF THE SCHOOLS

The arms of the Schools are based on "the arms used by or attributed to the founder or the chief benefactor of the School" in question. Experience has shown that neither the use of arms nor the attribution of arms proves a right to those arms. The use of a coat signifies a claim of descent from the family which rightfully bears those arms. Although a false assumption of the arms of some other family is no very serious matter, amounting at the most to an exhibition of bad taste, yet it seems to this Committee that it would be a mistake for Harvard University to make permanent use of most of the school arms which have been offered for the Tercentenary Celebration, because by so doing the University would put itself into the position of sanctioning certain false assumptions.

1. The Law School

The Royall arms have been in use here for about two hundred years, on grave-stones, presentation silver, and a book-plate, but this Committee has no evidence that the New England family of Royall had a right to the coat. It should be remembered that the unauthorized assumption of arms became extremely fashionable in our colony at about the time that the local Royalls seem to have begun using the arms of the English family of that name. The parentage of William Royall of Dorchester, the progenitor of the family, who died in 1724, is unknown to this Committee.

2. The Divinity School

Thomas Hollis was a merchant in London and a Baptist. According to Hunter's "History of the Parish of Sheffield" he was the son of a smith in Yorkshire, and he appears to have made his fortune selling Sheffield cutlery in London. In 1727 a Thomas Hollis secured a grant of arms for himself and the other descendants of his father, and it seems probable that this record refers to Thomas Hollis the merchant of London, whose wealth and social position suggest that he might appropriately have used arms, and further, that those arms were the arms selected for the Divinity School. On the other hand, Thomas Hollis the merchant mentions relatives named Hollis in Nottingham, and wholly different arms — Ermine two piles sable — are found under this name and county.

3. The Dental School

These arms were invented for the occasion, their design suggesting the name of Dr. Keep. This action is wholly appropriate and commendable; yet, because of the accident that this coat happens to be that of another family, one is tempted to suggest that something be added to make a "difference", for instance a dentellated border.

4. The Medical School

Dr. John Warren was descended from Peter Warren of Roxbury, whose parentage is unknown. This family has no claim to English arms. The arms on the seal of Dr. John Warren are those of the John Warren who was Bishop of St. David's in 1779 and of Bangor from 1783 to 1800, and it seems probable that the Doctor assumed them on the popular fallacy that all of one name are all of one family.

5. The School of Public Health

One of the members of this Committee has had occasion to investigate the claim to arms on the part of the Walcott family and has found that no right can be shown.

6. The Graduate School of Design

The Norton arms have been registered by this Committee as those of the Rev. John Norton of Plymouth, Ipswich and Boston; printed books to the contrary notwithstanding, the bend is not "vair" (a pattern in blue and white) as described in Mr. la Rose's article, but "vairy gold and gules" in the early seventeenth century pedigree owned by the descendants. This Committee approves of the use of the Norton arms in devising arms for the School of Design, but not of the addition of the checkered chief from the Warren arms, for the reasons mentioned under No. 4.

7. The Graduate School of Business Administration.

This Committee lacks evidence of the authenticity of the Baker arms; such evidence may appear in the printed Baker Genealogy, which we have not examined.

8. The Graduate School of Engineering

The Lawrence arms have been the subject of much correspondence on the part of this Committee, and it may be confidently stated that so far no evidence has been produced showing a right to arms on the part of this family.

9. The Graduate School of Education

The arms proposed are found in an embroidery made by M. C. (Mary Cheever), to which the date 1700 has been assigned. They appear as well on the gravestone, in the Charlestown burying ground, of Ezekiel Cheever who died in 1744. William Smith's manuscript "Promptuarium Armorum" (1602-1616) ascribes them to Christopher Cheever of Durham, who figures in the Visitation of Durham in 1615 as Christopher Cheytor; and under this name, but not under Cheever (which family bore a wholly different coat) these arms are to be found in English books. If Cheever be a variant of Cheytor the arms are probably legitimately borne in New England; but the fact that the "Promptuarium Armorum" was owned in Boston suggests that it was the source of the arms appearing in Mary Cheever's embroidery and on the gravestone of Ezekiel Cheever in Charlestown.

III. THE ARMS OF THE HOUSES

Some time before the Tercentenary celebration certain of the Houses adopted arms, which have been used at the celebration on gonfalons.

1. Eliot House

It seems probable that John Eliot of Roxbury, the "Apostle to the Indians", was descended from the family which bore the arms used by Eliot House. President Charles William Eliot, from whom the house takes its name, was descended from Andrew Eliot of Beverly. Not only has no connection been shown between John Eliot and Andrew Eliot, but the parentage of the latter is unknown, so that his descendants have no claim to the arms in question. In fact, the use of these arms on the part of Eliot House would suggest to those versed in heraldry that the House was named in honor of the Apostle and not of the President.

2. Lowell House

The right of the Lowell family to the arms used by Lowell House is clear. These arms have been registered by our Committee.

3. Dunster House

This House uses the arms of a family of Dunster of co. Somerset. President Dunster, from whom the House is named, came of a family of yeomen in Lancashire who had no arms and no known connection with the Somersetshire family of the same name. Consequently the use of these arms on the part of Dunster House is unwarrantable and misleading.

4. Adams House

This House uses arms which appear to have been newly devised for the purpose, no doubt because the Adams family have not been shown to have been entitled to arms. Such a solution is highly commendable.

5. Leverett House

Although Governor Leverett used these arms on his seal, the question of his right to use them is still open. It could probably be settled by the examination of certain documents preserved at the British Museum.

6. Winthrop House

This House uses well established and authentic although not very ancient arms. They have been registered by this Committee.

7. Kirkland House

As no authentic Kirkland arms were available, Kirkland House, like Adams House, bears an entirely new and individual coat.

IV. SUMMARY

1. It has been shown that the golden lions, which were supposed to suggest the arms of Emmanuel College, would do so only if they were blue.

2. Of the nine arms for the Schools, based on "the arms used by or attributed to the founder or chief benefactor of the School" in question, only one is known to us to be correct in attribution, and that one appears to be incorrectly colored.

3. Of the seven arms of the Houses two are correct because newly devised; two are legitimate old arms; two are wholly wrong; and one (Leverett House) is in question, though very likely correct.

CONCLUSION

The members of this Committee who attended the Harvard Tercentenary celebration were much impressed by the beauty and the dignity of the heraldic display and felt that the general scheme was in every way admirable. Criticism is confined to the details. The use of the arms of a founder or a benefactor as the basis of the arms of a School is according to ancient precedent; but it is felt that for the University to adopt permanently the majority of the arms which were used at the Tercentenary celebration would be unfortunate because this would sanction the continuance of errors.

When it can not be proved that a founder or benefactor was entitled to arms some design suggestive of the activities of the particular School can easily be devised and probably no one is better qualified to invent appropriate arms than is Mr. la Rose.

We hope that it is understood that the services of this Committee are at all times at the disposal of the authorities who may wish to take the matter in hand.

Respectfully submitted,

The Committee on Heraldry of the
New England Historic Genealogical Society

[signed] R. D. Weston, Chairman
" Richard LeB. Bowen
" G. Andrews Moriarty
" Arthur Adams
" Harold Bowditch, Secretary

INDEX OF THE ARMS DISCUSSED IN THIS ARTICLE
(I AND II = PARTS OF THE ARTICLE; ARABIC NUMERALS =
SECTIONS ON THE INSTITUTIONS USING THE ARMS)

Adams (invented), a House .. II 18	Government of Kennedy
Baker, Business School I 6	School (invented) I 12
Burr (altered), Faculty	Harvard (invented)
Club I 16	original for the
Cheever, School of	University I 1
Education I 10	two variants for the
Dudley, a House II 20	College I 2
Dunster (borrowed), a	and for the
House II 21	Graduate School of
Eliot, a House II 22	Arts and Sciences I 4
	(last two not in use)

Hollis, Divinity School	I 9	Quincy, a House	II 28
Keep (invented), Dental School	I 7	Radcliffe original for the College	I 3
Kirkland (invented), a House	II 23	and variant for the Radcliffe Graduate School of Arts and Sciences (not in use)	I 5
Lawrence, Engineering School (not in use)	I 11	Royall, Law School	I 13
Leverett, a House	II 24	Walcott, School of Public Health	I 15
Lowell, a House	II 25	Warren, Medical School	I 14
Mather, a House	II 26	Winthrop, a House	II 30
Norton (with a fillet of the Warren chief), School of Design	I 8		
Oliver (of Bristol, altered), Health Services	I 17		

N.B. Listed above are 24 arms and three variants, or 27 in all; three Houses at Radcliffe: Currier (I 19), North (I 27), and South (I 29), do not yet have arms. Thus in all 30 institutions are discussed in this article.

CORRECTION

In Part I, p. 264, n. 5, it was said that President Lowell was probably responsible for having the Holden Arms, originally above the west entrance to Holden Chapel (1744), copied over the east entrance. However, the *Harvard University Handbook* (1936), p. 20, states that the arms "were duplicated, a century and a half later, above the present east entrance." This would date the copy approximately in 1894, well before Lowell's presidency (1909-1934). The *Handbook*, p. 21, states that by 1880 "Holden was finally restored to something like its original state, although with the entrance at the east end." This may have occasioned the copying of the arms some fourteen years later.

CONTRIBUTORS TO THIS ISSUE

HUGH AMORY is Cataloger in the Houghton Library, Harvard University.

RODNEY M. BAINE is Professor of English at the University of Georgia.

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

DOUGLAS C. STANGE is Assistant Professor of Religion at Central Michigan University.

DONALD STONE, JR., is Professor of Romance Languages and Literatures, Harvard University.

EDWIN E. WILLIAMS, formerly Associate University Librarian, Harvard University, and Editor of the HARVARD LIBRARY BULLETIN, is Consultant on Preservation to the Harvard University Library.