Jane Stanford wrote in the summer of 1892, “Even our fondest hopes have
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it offered a broad, flexible program of study while most schools insisted on
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From the beginning, it was clear that Stanford would be different. It was
men and women were planning their college education.

For Leland and Jane Stanford on that day, the University was the realization
of freedom prompted us to dare greatly.”

Each of Stanford’s seven schools has its own mission statement and those
can be found by following the links below:

- School of Earth Sciences Mission Statement (http://pangea.stanford.edu/
  about)
- Graduate School of Business Mission Statement (http://
  www.gsb.stanford.edu/about/mission.html)
- School of Humanities and Sciences Mission Statement (http://
  www.stanford.edu/dept/humsci/external/about)
- School of Engineering Mission Statement (http://soe.stanford.edu/about)
- School of Medicine Mission Statement (http://
  medstrategicplan.stanford.edu/fullreport/mission_goals.html)
- School of Education Mission Statement (http://ed.stanford.edu/suse/
  aboutsuse/mission.html)
- Stanford Law School Mission Statement (http://www.law.stanford.edu/
  school)

A Brief History of Stanford

On October 1, 1891, more than 400 enthusiastic young men and women
were on hand for opening day ceremonies at Leland Stanford Junior
University. They came from all over: many from California, some who
followed professors hired from other colleges and universities, and some
simply seeking adventure in the West. They came to seize a special
opportunity, to be part of the pioneer class in a brand new university. They
stayed to help turn an ambitious dream into a thriving reality. As a pioneer
faculty member recalled, “Hope was in every heart, and the presiding spirit
of freedom prompted us to dare greatly.”

For Leland and Jane Stanford on that day, the University was the realization
of a dream and a fitting tribute to the memory of their only son, who died of
typhoid fever weeks before his 16th birthday, at an age when many young
men and women were planning their college education.

From the beginning, it was clear that Stanford would be different. It was
coeducational at a time when single-sex colleges were the norm. It was non-
sectarian when most private colleges were still affiliated with a church. And
it offered a broad, flexible program of study while most schools insisted on
a rigid curriculum of classical studies. Though there were many difficulties
during the first months (housing was inadequate, microscopes and books
were late in arriving from the East), the first year foretold greatness. As
Jane Stanford wrote in the summer of 1892, “Even our fondest hopes have
been realized.”

What manner of people were this man and this woman who had the
intelligence, the means, the faith, and the daring to plan a major university
in Pacific soil, far from the nation’s center of culture?

Leland and Jane Stanford

Although he was trained as a lawyer, Leland Stanford came to California in
1852 to join his five brothers in their mercantile business in the gold fields;
Jane Stanford followed in 1855. They established large-scale operations
in Sacramento, where Mr. Stanford became a leading figure in California
business and politics. One of the “Big Four” who built the western line of
the first transcontinental railroad, he was elected Governor of California and
later United States Senator. One of the founders of the Republican Party in
California, he was an ardent follower of Abraham Lincoln and is credited
with keeping California in the Union during the Civil War.

The Case for a Liberal Education

Despite the enormous success they achieved in their lives, Governor
and Mrs. Stanford had come from families of modest means and rose to
prominence and wealth through a life of hard work. So it was natural that
their first thoughts were to establish an institution where young men and
women could “grapple successfully with the practicalities of life.” As their
thoughts matured, however, these ideas of “practical education” enlarged
to the concept of producing cultured and useful citizens who were well
prepared for professional success. In a statement of the case for liberal
education that was remarkable for its time, Leland Stanford wrote, “I attach
great importance to general literature for the enlargement of the mind and
for giving business capacity. I think I have noticed that technically educated
boys do not make the most successful businessmen. The imagination needs
to be cultivated and developed to assure success in life. A man will never
construct anything he cannot conceive.”

Stanford Lands and
Architecture

The campus occupies what was once Leland Stanford’s Palo Alto Stock
Farm and the favorite residence of the Stanford family. The Stanfords
purchased an existing estate in 1876 and later acquired much of the land in
the local watershed for their stock farm, orchards, and vineyards.

The name of the farm came from the tree El Palo Alto, a coast redwood
(Sequoia sempervirens), that still stands near the northwest corner of the
property on the edge of San Francisquito Creek. Many years ago, one of
the winter floods that periodically rushed down the arroyo tore off one of
its twin trunks, but half of the venerable old tree lives on, a gaunt and time-
scarred monument. Named in 1769 by Spanish explorers, El Palo Alto has
been the University’s symbol and the centerpiece of its official seal.

The Stanfords gave their farm to the University in the Founding Grant
of 1885. They personally financed the entire cost of the construction
and operation of the University until 1903, when surviving founder Jane
Stanford, who performed heroically in keeping the University functioning
during difficult times following Leland Senior’s death in 1893, turned over
control to the Board of Trustees. The founding gift has been estimated at
$25 million, not including the land and buildings.

The general concept for the University grounds and buildings was
conceived by Frederick Law Olmsted, the designer of Central Park in
New York. A brilliant young Boston architect, Charles Allerton Coolidge,
further developed the concept in the style of his late mentor, Henry Hobson
Richardson. The style, called Richardsonian Romanesque, is a blend of
Romanesque and Mission Revival architecture. It is characterized
by rectilinear sandstone buildings joined by covered arcades formed of
successive half-circle arches, the latter supported by short columns with decorated capitals.

More than one hundred years later, the University still enjoys 8,180 acres (almost 13 square miles) of grassy fields, eucalyptus groves, and rolling hills that were the Stanfords’ generous legacy, as well as the Quadrangle of "long corridors with their stately pillars" at the center of campus. It is still true, as the philosopher William James said, during his stint as a visiting professor, that the climate is "so friendly . . . that every morning wakes one fresh for new amounts of work."

Current Perspectives

In other ways, the University has changed tremendously on its way to recognition as one of the world’s great universities. At the hub of a vital and diverse Bay Area, Stanford is less than an hour’s drive or Caltrain trip south of San Francisco and just a few miles north of Silicon Valley, an area dotted with computer and high technology firms largely spawned by the University’s faculty and graduates. On campus, students and faculty enjoy new libraries, modern laboratories, sports facilities, and comfortable residences. Contemporary sculpture, as well as pieces from the Iris and B. Gerald Cantor Center for Visual Arts (http://museum.stanford.edu) at Stanford University’s extensive collection of sculpture by Auguste Rodin, can be found throughout the campus, providing unexpected pleasures at many turns.

The Cantor Center opened in January 1999. The center includes the historic Leland Stanford Junior Museum building, the Rodin Sculpture Garden and a new wing with spacious galleries, auditorium, cafe, and bookshop. At the Stanford University Medical Center (http://stanfordmedicine.org), world-renowned for its research, teaching, and patient care, scientists and physicians are searching for answers to fundamental questions about health and disease. Ninety miles down the coast, at Stanford’s Hopkins Marine Station (http://exploredeedees.stanford.edu/stanfordsmission/http://hopkins.stanford.edu) on the Monterey Bay, scientists are working to better understand the mechanisms of evolution and ecological systems.

The University is organized into seven schools: Earth Sciences, Education, Engineering, the Graduate School of Business, Humanities and Sciences, Law, and Medicine. In addition, there are more than 30 interdisciplinary centers, programs, and research laboratories including: the Hoover Institution on War, Revolution and Peace (http://www.hoover.org/); the Freeman Spogli Institute for International Studies (http://fsi.stanford.edu); the Woods Institute for the Environment (http://woods.stanford.edu); the SLAC National Accelerator Laboratory (http://www.slac.stanford.edu); and the Stanford Program for Bioengineering, Biomedicine, and Biosciences (Bio-X) (http://biox.stanford.edu), where faculty from many fields bring different perspectives to bear on issues and problems. Stanford’s Bing Overseas Studies Program (http://bosp.stanford.edu) offers undergraduates in all fields remarkable opportunities for study abroad, with campuses in Australia, Barcelona, Beijing, Berlin, Cape Town, Florence, Kyoto, Madrid, Moscow, Oxford, Paris, and Santiago.

Stanford People

By any measure, Stanford’s faculty, which numbers approximately 1,900, is one of the most distinguished in the world. It includes 16 living Nobel laureates, 4 Pulitzer Prize winners, 19 National Medal of Science winners, 135 members of the National Academy of Sciences, 251 members of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, 88 members of the National Academy of Engineering, and 30 members of the National Academy of Education. Yet beyond their array of honors, what truly distinguishes Stanford faculty is their commitment to sharing knowledge with their students. The great majority of professors teach undergraduates both in introductory lecture classes and in small freshman, sophomore, and advanced seminars.

Enrollment in Autumn Quarter 2011 totaled 15,723, of whom 6,972 were undergraduates and 9,159 were graduate students. Like the faculty, the Stanford student body is distinguished. Approximately 17 people apply to Stanford for every student who enters the freshman class. 89 Stanford students have been named Rhodes Scholars and 76 have been named Marshall Scholars. The six-year graduation rate for freshmen who entered Stanford University full-time in 2004 was 94.7 percent. Stanford awarded 4,869 degrees in 2010-11, of which 1,670 were baccalaureate and 3,199 were advanced degrees.

Stanford students also shine in an array of activities outside the classroom, from student government to music, theater, and journalism. Through the Haas Center for Public Service, students participate in dozens of community service activities, such as tutoring programs for children in nearby East Palo Alto, the Hunger Project, and the Arbor Free Clinic.

In the athletic arena, Stanford students have enjoyed tremendous success as well. Stanford fields teams in 35 Division I varsity sports. Of Stanford’s 103 NCAA Championships and 119 national championships overall, 85 have been captured since 1980, placing Stanford at the top among the nation’s most title-winning schools during that time. In 2011-12, Stanford won national championships in women’s water polo and women’s water polo. In 1999-2000, Stanford became the first school in Pac-10 history to win conference championships in football, men’s basketball, and baseball in the same year. Athletic success has reached beyond The Farm, as well, with 41 athletes in more than 15 sports with Cardinal ties bringing home 16 medals, 12 of them gold, the fourth-best gold medal haul for Stanford representatives at any Olympics. Intramural and club sports are also popular; over 1,000 students take part in the club sports program, while participation in the intramural program has reached 9,000 with many active in more than one sport.

Stanford graduates can be found in an extraordinary variety of places: in space (Sally Ride, ’73, Ph.D., ’78, was the first American woman in space); on the news (Ted Koppel, M.A. ’62, created the successful program Nightline); Broadway (David Henry Hwang, ’79, received a Tony Award for his celebrated work, M. Butterfly); in San Francisco live theater (Carey Perloff, ’80, artistic director of the American Conservatory Theater); at the helm of major corporations (Scott McNealy, ’80, founded Sun Microsystems, Sergey Brin, M.S., ’95, and Larry Page, M.S., ’98, founded Google, and Chih-yuan (Jerry) Yang, ’94, and David Filo, ’90, founded Yahoo); and on the U.S. Supreme Court (two Stanford graduates, Anthony Kennedy, ’58, and Stephen Breyer, ’59, currently sit on the high court; Sandra Day O’Connor, ’50, J.D., ’52, recently retired from the high court, and William Rehnquist, ’48, J.D., ’52, served until his death in 2005).

Looking Ahead

In her address to the Board of Trustees in July 1904, Jane Stanford said, "Let us not be afraid to outgrow old thoughts and ways, and dare to think on new lines as to the future of the work under our care." Her thoughts echo in the words of Stanford President John Hennessy, who said in his message in the 2002 Annual Report, "Our bold entrepreneurial spirit has its roots in the founders and our location in the pioneering West. In 1904, Jane Stanford defined the challenge for the young University ... Each generation at Stanford has taken this to heart and boldly launched new efforts, from the classroom to the laboratory ... We will continue to innovate and invest in the future ... The pioneering spirit that led the founders and early leaders to ‘dare to think on new lines’ continues to guide us."