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THE FIRST HALF-CENTURY OF THE COLLEGE OF THE PACIFIC

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THE
FIRST HALF-CENTURY
OF THE
COLLEGE OF THE PACIFIC

By
Robert E. Burns

Stockton

1946

A Thesis
Submitted to the Department of History
College of the Pacific

In partial fulfillment
of the
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Degree of Master of Arts

APPROVED *Malcolm R. Eichen* Chairman of the Thesis Committee

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"To plant and nourish properly a Christian College is one of the highest privileges of Christian men and women. If blessed is he that planteth a tree, then a hundred-fold more blessed is he that planteth a college for there is no soil so productive as mind, and no seed as fruitful as ideas."¹

¹ California Christian Advocate, September 16, 1926, p. 55.

DEDICATED
TO
PRESIDENT KNOLES AND THE FACULTY
OF THE COLLEGE
WHO HAVE SUCCEEDED IN BUILDING A FIRE
UNDER MY HEART WHICH HAS CAUSED ME TO
LOVE MY ALMA MATER BEYOND MEASURE

It is significant that the history of California's oldest incorporated college has never been written in detail. A pamphlet and several lengthy newspaper and magazine articles have, to this time, sufficed. It therefore became my duty in writing this thesis to amass a quantity of material from the original sources.

The most valuable sources came from the written minutes of the Board of Trustees from 1851 to 1901. Faculty minutes, as well as Alumni Association minutes, were available for a part of this period. From my personal collection of Pacificana, excerpts from articles by student writers were valuable.

Many original documents were found in the collection of the Historical Society of the California Conference of the Methodist Church. Most of these were the original personal letters belonging to the foremost leaders of pioneer Methodism in California.

Probably the most valuable source material was found in the San Jose, California, newspapers. The National Youth Administration assigned fifteen workers to the project. These laboriously checked the files of the old newspapers from 1856 to 1901 to find articles of historical interest as they appeared in chronological order. One quarter million pages of these papers were scanned. This project alone required a two weeks' period on the part of the workers.

This thesis represents the first half of a piece of work which ultimately, it is hoped, will portray a century of development by the College. It is expected that the complete work will be released shortly before the Centennial Celebration.

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THE FIRST HALF-CENTURY OF THE COLLEGE OF THE PACIFIC

CHAPTER I

The passion for a trained leadership has from the earliest times been a significant characteristic of the religious bodies of this country. Not the least of these manifestations has occurred in the Methodist Church. With the zeal so often shown by that organization throughout its striking history, we find this church constantly expanding to cover every section of the United States.

During the second decade of the nineteenth century the Flathead Indians of Oregon heard from the traders of some "great book" which gave the white man his superior power and character.¹ Four of them started the long journey East to learn the truth of the account and to see if they could get the benefit of the book. There was at that time a Canadian, Jason Lee, preparing to devote his life to missionary work among the Indians of Canada. Here was the man! Not waiting for a formal call, he started at once from St. Louis in 1834, arriving in the Columbia territory in the fall of that year. The site chosen for his mission was on the Willamette River, twelve miles below the present city of Salem, Oregon. The project had a very hopeful beginning, and four years later he returned to the East to secure financial aid and additional workers.

In 1848 the Oregon and California Mission Conference was established, embracing within its limits the entire Pacific Slope, and Reverend William Roberts was appointed Superintendent. The first session of this body was held under the instruction of Bishop Waugh, of Balti-

¹ A. B. Hyde, The Story of Methodism, pp. 526-31.

more, though presided over by Superintendent Roberts. It met in the chapel of the Oregon Institute at Salem on September 5, 1849. Two of California's pioneer Methodists, Isaac Owen and William Taylor, were official members of the body although they had not yet reached the Pacific Coast.

Bishop Waugh doubtlessly had his eye on Isaac Owen for this new area. An ordinary man was not sufficient unto the tasks. In William Taylor's California Life Illustrated, the following description of Owen is given:

Isaac Owen was born in Vermont, raised in Coon Range on White River in the wilderness of Indiana; costumed in buckskin, fed on pounded cake; educated in a log schoolhouse. First book, Webster's Spelling Book; first lesson in two syllables, commencing with "Baker." Converted in the woods; licensed to preach on a log; first circuit (then called Otter Creek Mission) embraced a part of five counties. Last heard of, a missionary in California, and on a review of his life, has no apologies to offer for having been born. Brother Owen is a thick-set, rotund man, about five feet ten inches high, eyes and hair black, face round, with an easy, pleasant smile on his countenance. He is a good preacher, voice clear and strong, his preaching earnest and practical, characterized by clear Scripture expositions and familiar illustrations. Besides a thorough, practical education in real life, he has made himself quite familiar with his Greek Testament. He is a man of energy and perseverance. I once heard Bishop Morris say of him that "Owen never gives up; he always does what he undertakes; if he can't do it one way he will do it another." He is apt and expedient in every emergency... Brother Owen is one of the greatest Beggars in the world. He was for five years the agent of Indiana Asbury University; so that besides natural talent for it, he is thoroughly skilled in the business. When he thinks a certain portion of a man's money ought to be appropriated to a special church enterprise in which he is engaged, (and he always has one such on hand) and gets after him, that man had just as well give up at once.

Here was the first man considered for the new work in California.

In October, 1848, the Indiana Annual Conference approved of Owen's

¹ William Taylor, California Life Illustrated, pp. 108-14.

appointment and advised that he close his work as agent of Indiana Asbury University as soon as possible, settle his private affairs, and spend his remaining time in collecting funds to purchase books for a small book depository in San Francisco.

Reluctantly, the Board of Trustees of the University accepted his resignation and stated that they regretted to lose his services but would cheerfully submit to the authority of the Church. While he was at Indiana Asbury University, Owen raised, by subscription, a total of sixty-two thousand dollars for the school, which was no small sum in those days. Good field agents were hard to get, and replacement was no easy matter.

Apparently Bishop Waugh himself had given the needs of this new area some thought, because, in a letter dated October 16, 1848, he officially addressed Owen as follows:

Confiding in your judgment, prudence, integrity, piety and zeal, and also, in your known attachment to the Doctrine, Discipline, and Government, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, after mature deliberation, consultation, and prayer, I have come to the conclusion to appoint you to the California Mission of the Methodist Episcopal Church...It is intended, as soon as it can be done, to appoint another missionary to California...You will be the honored instrument of laying the foundation of the Methodist system of preaching the Gospel in that distant field where, by grace, its achievements will be glorious in bringing many sons to God and glory.¹

Three days after receiving this letter Isaac Owen replied, in part, as follows:

Please accept of my thanks for the favor you have conferred upon me...California is not only a land far from the place of my nativity, the place of my ministerial association, the place of my kindred and friends and all endearments of my youth and

¹ Bishop Waugh to Isaac Owen, October 16, 1848.

riper years, but is a land measurably uncivilized and unchristianized, where the missionary must necessarily lay the first principles of our holy religion, and of the institutions of our church. The Gospel is to be preached, not only in the more favored spots, but the destitute neighborhoods, and sparse settlements must be hunted up, suitable sites, on which to erect churches are to be secured by good titles to the church. Churches are to be built, Sabbath Schools are to be formed, common schools are to be built up, grammar and other high schools are to be established, a book depository, embracing a good supply of Sabbath School books, common school books, with a good supply of Bibles and testaments, must be taken to the country. In a word everything in the way of religious, mental and moral improvement is before us....I have settled up my business with the Indiana Asbury University and am now making arrangements to leave early next spring in company with some Methodist friends, with which to join the main emigration at St. Joseph, Mo. bound for California....¹

According to schedule, Owen and his family started for California by ox team and wagon in the spring of 1849. In addition to provisions and personal belongings, it is significant to note that he also took three hundred and fifty dozen McGuffey's primers, spellers, readers, and rhetor guides, as well as Heman's Young Ladies' Readers and Ray's arithmetic books. Thus, there is a striking contrast in a man who had not known a letter of the alphabet until he was nine years old but who, a relatively few years later, had such a passion for education that it was written of him "He would have established a high school at every crossroads and a College in every county."²

Owen's first official communication from California to his superiors in the East sheds light on the tedious journey across country and also reflects conditions in Northern California in 1849. His party started the trip with fifteen oxen but because of the great emigra-

¹ Isaac Owen to Bishop Waugh, December 28, 1848.

² William Warren Ferrier, Pioneer Church Beginnings and Educational Movements in California, p. 67.

tion across the plains and the consequent scarcity of grass and water, they lost much property and especially oxen, of which only six arrived safely. Many emigrants were compelled to leave not only provisions and other articles of freight, but wagons, also, because of the loss of teams.

The first officially recorded act of Owen in California was to preach a sermon under a tree in the city of Grass Valley. He then went on to the Sacramento Valley, reaching there on the first of October, 1849. He had orders from Bishop Waugh of Baltimore to begin his labors in San Francisco, unless notified otherwise. He therefore proceeded to Benicia, then the State Capital, where he learned that Superintendent Roberts, of the Oregon and California Mission Conference, had made a division of the work and that Reverend William Taylor was stationed in San Francisco, and Sacramento was assigned to him. Learning it was more satisfactory to make the trip back to Sacramento by steamer, he disposed of his wagons and oxen and loaded his belongings onto a river steamer. The next morning the ship was aground at high tide. After the tide fell, the schooner turned upon her beam end and filled with water, which caused a loss of a portion of his party's best clothing and domestic articles. The seriousness of the calamity is apparent when one considers the difficulty they had in transporting their goods from the East. They promptly secured passage on another steamer and reached Sacramento after a two-day voyage.

Prices there were extremely high owing particularly to the California gold rush. Flour was from \$30 to \$40 per barrel; meal from \$25 to \$30 per barrel; salt beef from \$14 to \$20 per barrel; salt pork

from \$30 to \$40 per barrel; potatoes from 25 to 40 cents per pound; other garden vegetables from 60 to 75 cents per pound; fresh pork from \$1.00 to \$1.25 per pound; and milk, \$1.00 per quart. Owen wrote:

Any house that would have barely accommodated my family on my arrival here would have cost me at least \$300 a month rent, and the least amount my family could subsist upon embracing provisions, fuel and other incidental expenses is from \$6 to \$10 per day; and when we dare to live as we used to do in the States, a great deal more than this.¹

At this point it is well to mention the significant part played by Reverend William Taylor in the early foundations of Methodism in this state. While Taylor did not figure as prominently as Owen in early educational work, he is generally considered the outstanding pioneer religious personality.

Taylor was appointed assistant missionary in this field shortly after Owen. He chose to come to California by sea around Cape Horn, a journey of one hundred and fifty-five days. He reached San Francisco about September 20, 1849, at almost the same time Owen reached the State.

Taylor was born in Virginia, of Scotch-Irish stock. His father was a Presbyterian, but he experienced a profound religious awakening at a Methodist camp meeting and thus changed his religious affiliation. His home life was exemplary, and he was strongly influenced by his heritage and religious training. It is said that he was a child of the camp meeting and that he carried the spirit, the message, and the judgments of the camp meeting with him to every continent and

¹ Isaac Owen to Dr. Pitman, January 11, 1850.

civilization on the globe.¹

As a young preacher, Taylor was appointed to work in the mountain circuits of Virginia where he was reared. He was undaunted by difficulties, and with much personal drive combined with a flaming evangelistic zeal he became a great director of revivals and conversions.

Historical references reveal that:

In September, 1848, William Taylor, by that time the junior preacher of the North Baltimore Circuit, striding down the street to the Monday morning preachers' meeting, heard his name called in the crowd and followed a messenger into the office behind a bookstore. There he found Bishop Beverly Waugh, who, after telling him that the General Conference had authorized the sending of two missionaries to California, asked if he would be one of the two. He accepted and six months later secured passage.²

Owen and Taylor found California in the start of what historians call one of the most colorful epics in history--the California gold rush. The lust for gold has always been a chief motif in human history. But never did the discovery of the precious metal cause such a gigantic avalanche of humanity as that which went to California between 1848 and 1851. In 1848, when the United States acquired California at the close of the Mexican war, there were only a few hundred Americans in the territory. But after gold had been discovered at Sutter's Mill in El Dorado County, the word spread like wildfire, and by 1850 over one hundred thousand goldseekers had besieged the territory and had panned many million dollars' worth of gold. The fever that raged is expressed in one of the popular songs of the day:

¹ Luccock and Hutchinson, The Story of Methodism, p. 376.

² Ibid.

"I soon shall be in Frisco,
 And then I'll look around,
 And when I see the gold lumps there,
 I'll pick 'em off the ground.
 I'll scrape the mountains clear, my boys,
 I'll drain the rivers dry,
 A pocket full of rocks bring home---
 So brothers don't you cry."¹

Three routes were possible to get to the promised land. The most travelled was the overland route across the plains. A second possibility was to go by boat to Panama and then, after crossing the Isthmus, to go by sea again to San Francisco. The third choice was to sail from the east coast around Cape Horn.

All three routes had their drawbacks. The overland route was hard, and there was the constant danger from Indian attacks. The route across the Isthmus was made partly by boat, and hiking and on mule back. There was constant danger of tropical disease as well as dysentery. It was so damp that clothes were never dry. Places for rest were poor, and the Indian guides were many times unreliable. The trip around Cape Horn was usually very rough, and poor water plus a lack of fresh green food soon took its toll of the passengers.

San Francisco was easily the center of this western migration. One could have seen as many as five hundred ships in the Bay at one time, all abandoned and cracking up, their owners and crews off to the diggings in search of gold. San Francisco was a city of tents and shanties and one or two story wooden houses. The streets were irregular, ungraded, and muddy during the rainy season. One street was so bad it had the following sign posted at its entrance: "This street impassable, not even jackassable." There were few women and

¹ Ibid, p. 297.

some of them were not of the best. There were practically no children because family life had not been established as yet to any marked degree.

A very important fact was that the men were young men, between the ages of thirteen and thirty. The founders of the University of the Pacific were also young men because it was they who had the daring and the physical stamina to get here in the first place and to withstand the rigors of life after settling.

The colorful miners, with their woolen shirts, canvas packs, and large boots and guns, were to be seen everywhere. Every great gold strike has had its wild and irresponsible characters. This one proved to be no exception, and from the writings of prominent authors we learn that almost every type of human being participated. There were fighting, gambling, getting rich, prostitution--all these things with their accompaniments were a challenge to those who would spread the gospel of Jesus. It is said that preachers soon learned not to be shocked too easily, many times using empty whiskey barrels for outdoor pulpits. The sounds of revelry from dance halls and gambling dens were drowned out by the clarion call of the pastor, who had learned to sing and preach in no weak manner. In other words, two-fisted, straight-from-the-shoulder men of God were needed to lay the foundation of Methodism here.

A pastor's wife wrote her parents in the East that "Ministers need much religion to sustain them in this country, there is so much to bear, and so much occasion to forbear, and a poor support in this

land of gold.^{#1}

J. P. Durbin, Corresponding Secretary of the Missionary Society of the Methodist Church, was not deaf to the needs of the new area. In a letter to Owen he stated that he was sending as missionaries, Reverend S. D. Simonds, for general work and Dr. Edward Bannister of the Oneida Conference to be a teacher in California in such capacities and under such conditions as the Missionary Board might direct. He went on further to say:

The indefiniteness in this appointment arises from the fact that, as yet, we have no Seminary in California, and therefore could not designate either the place or rank of the appointment. We will take measures to determine them as far as desirable or practicable; but we must rely chiefly, perhaps wholly, on the judgment and prudence of Brother Roberts² and yourself, in consultation with other friends and brethren. It is very important that the infant seminary be in the right place; be as we judge, at first an academy; and that it may grow to be a college; that the buildings be of proper size and arrangements, of good materials and substantially built; and that debt be avoided as much as may be. We have seen so many mistakes made in founding new institutions of learning, and much disastrous consequences have followed that we are careful to make these suggestions.³

Ferrier emphasizes the relationship of missionaries to early-day education:

It is a noteworthy fact that almost without exception there was no school of any kind in California during the year 1849 other than those which were conducted by the pioneer Protestant ministers. These pioneers believed that the church and the school were the bulwarks of our civilization, and the first who were commissioned by the missionary societies in the East for religious work in California came with a great devotion to education--to that furnished by the common school and academy, and also to that by the college and the university. The type of men wanted were those who were pious, talented and

¹ Mrs. Edward Bannister to her mother, February 14, 1854.

² Refers to Reverend William Roberts, Superintendent of the Oregon and California Mission Conference.

³ Dr. J. P. Durbin to Isaac Owen, May 21, 1850.

experienced from twenty-five to thirty years of age,¹ with a small family.

In a letter dated May 31, 1850, Durbin wrote a follow-up letter to Owen stating:

Bannister has been appointed to your field to look after educational interests, to begin a College or University by founding if possible first an academy in such place as yourself with Roberts, Taylor and the rest of the friends shall think well of.³

Superintendent Roberts also sent instructions as follows:

On Brother Bannister's arrival the location and organization of the proposed literary institution will come up to which we are "to give countenance and cooperation." Dr. Durbin suggests that the Conference appoint a committee of the preachers stationed in California or at least three of them and if practicable three intelligent laymen who love the church and the course of learning to make the proper inquiries respecting the location, the buildings, the charter, and to especially consider the question of subscriptions....If it is also suggested of this committee that Brother Bannister should be secretary and in all matters concerning books, organization, etc., his views should have great weight. And moreover it is suggested that I should be chairman....Let the committee consist of so many of the preachers as you may find practicable--too large a committee is unwieldy--beginning with Brothers Owen and Taylor and let Brother Bannister be Secretary. Secure the services of some laymen as above indicated and then go to work promptly but very prudently.⁴

By this time Owen had been relieved of pastoral duties at Sacramento and was appointed Presiding Elder of all work in California, while his home was to be maintained in San Jose or Santa Clara. On October 8, 1850, Owen as Presiding Elder conducted an adjourned

¹ Isaac Owen was forty years of age as he started for California.

² William Warren Ferrier, Ninety Years of Education in California, p. 29.

³ Dr. J. P. Durbin to Isaac Owen, May 31, 1850.

⁴ William Roberts to Isaac Owen, October 5, 1850.

meeting of the Quarterly Conference at the First Methodist Church in San Francisco. Under the question, "Is there any advisory business?", the following resolution was passed:

In regard to a literary institution it was moved by Brother Taylor, seconded by J. B. Bond, that, Whereas, we cannot at present have the action of an annual Conference in regard to the establishment of an institution of higher learning in California, we, as a Quarterly Conference, do recommend the establishment of such institution and pledge ourselves to cooperate therewith, and we do also recommend that the Presiding Elder present the subject to other Quarterly Conferences in the District, and otherwise use his influence to the furtherance of such establishment by obtaining subscriptions sufficient to create a legal claim to a charter therefor. The resolution was adopted.¹

Up to this point there was no other legal church body in California by which action could be taken. No Annual Conference had as yet been established in California; instead the area was served by Superintendent Roberts, who resided in Oregon and met with the California men twice each year. Final action was always taken at the regular Oregon California Mission Conference, which was always held in Oregon because the large bulk of membership was there.

When the steamer "Oregon" dropped anchor in San Francisco bay, October 18, 1850, she brought news that created great excitement. It was the first authentic information that Congress had admitted California into the Union. Among the passengers on this historic voyage was Edward Bannister and his family. He was a graduate of Wesleyan University at Middletown, Connecticut, and at the time of his appointment was a professor in the Cazinovia Seminary in New York.

¹ Minutes of the Board of Trustees, First Methodist Church, San Francisco, 1850.

He immediately began educational work, although the exact status of the enterprise is not altogether clear. Ferrier has the following to say:

At some unknown date in 1850 a school called San Jose Academy was opened in San Jose by the Reverend Edward Bannister, a graduate of Wesleyan University at Middletown, Connecticut, who came to California to engage in educational work, and who was especially designated for such work by the Mission Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, which met at Salem, Oregon, in 1851.¹

Isaac Owen also wrote to Dr. J. P. Durbin as follows:

The Trustees of the San Jose Academy have raised on subscription \$4,000 and have purchased a large Hotel that accommodates the School at once. Professor Bannister is now teaching in it. He has a good school but we shall soon need him at Santa Clara to take charge of the College; then we are without a teacher at San Jose. Will the Board at once supply these Points.²

Probably the school was not under the direct patronage of any religious denomination as the following reference indicates:

San Jose Academy--Not being under the patronage of any religious denomination, no form of sectarianism will be taught but a vigilant regard will constantly be had to the morals of the pupils.³

A search of church records for 1850 reveals no mention of the San Jose Academy, neither is it mentioned in subsequent years. It was, however, opened by Bannister and became his first educational project in California. According to Rockwell D. Hunt:

Professor Bannister, who had been especially sent to California to assume charge of the educational department, opened early in 1851 in the town of San Jose, "a school of higher grade than any in existence in California at that time," occupying for the purpose a building at the corner

¹ William Warren Ferrier, Ninety Years of Education in California, p. 47.

² Isaac Owen to Dr. J. P. Durbin, September 11, 1851.

³ Santa Clara Register, September 15, 1850, p. 4.

of Second and San Fernando streets, later known as the "What Cheer House." Mrs. Bannister assisted her husband and by December, 1851, the school numbered about fifty pupils.¹

¹ Rockwell D. Hunt, Golden Jubilee of the University of the Pacific, pp. 6-7.

CHAPTER II

Bannister's presence in California meant that Presiding Elder Owen could proceed in the calling of an educational convention. This he did, and on January 6 and 7, 1851, the convention assembled in the Methodist Church at Pueblo de San Jose. Owen was chairman of the meeting, with Bannister as secretary. Others present were the Reverend James Brier, the Reverend H. S. Loveland, the Reverend William Morrow, C. P. Hester, the Reverend James Corwin, the Reverend M. C. Briggs, and the Reverend W. Grove Deal.¹ Committees were appointed on the charter and character of the institution, location, finances and buildings.

The second session dealt primarily with the character of the school to be established. It recommended the "founding of an institution the grade of a University."² The report on finances was adopted proposing to raise a sum of money the coming year for building purposes and the opening of a preparatory school. Isaac Owen was appointed agent to raise the funds proposed. He was also authorized to obtain the services of a good architect to advise as to style of architecture and to make suitable architectural drawings. It was decided that educational operations should be continued in San Jose at present, but a committee was appointed to look into the advantages of other locations.

An act providing for the incorporation of colleges had been

¹ Minutes of the First Meeting of the Educational Convention To Found The University of the Pacific, January 6, 1851.

² Ibid.

passed by the Legislature on April 20, 1850. It is reproduced in the footnotes to show the advanced nature of the thought relative to the founding of such institutions.¹

¹ Compiled Laws of the State of California, pp. 162-4.

The People of the State of California, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

Section 1. Any College may be incorporated in this State, according to the provisions of this Act, by the Supreme Court of the State, upon application.

Section 2. The founders or contributors of any proposed College within this State shall make to the Supreme Court application in writing, under their hands, requesting that--College may be incorporated, specifying the first Trustees, and the name by which the Corporation is to be called.

Section 3. In case the Court shall be satisfied that the proposed College has an endowment of twenty thousand dollars, and that the proposed Trustees are capable men, then the Court shall, by an instrument under its Seal, declare the College incorporated, under the provisions of this Act by the name specified in the application; and the application, together with the declaration of the Court, shall be recorded in the office of the Secretary of State.

Section 4. Immediately after recording the same, the property and funds of such College shall be vested in the Trustees so nominated, for the use and benefit of the College.

Section 5. The Trustees of every such College shall not be more than (24) twenty-four, nor less than (12) twelve in number; and (7) seven Trustees of any College shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

Section 6. The Trustees of every such College shall be a Corporation, known by the name and style of the President and the Board of Trustees of _____ College, and by that name they and their successors shall be known in law, have perpetual succession, sue and be sued, in all Courts and in all actions whatsoever.

Section 7. The Trustees shall have power, 1. To elect by ballot, annually, one of their number as President of the Board; 2. Upon the death, removal out of the State, or other vacancy in the office of any Trustee, to elect another in his place; 3. To elect additional Trustees, provided the whole number elected shall never exceed twenty-four (24) at any one time; 4. To declare vacant the seat of any Trustee who shall absent himself from eight (8) succeeding meetings of the board; 5. To receive and hold, by purchase, gift, or grant, any real or personal property, provided, that the yearly income of the College shall not exceed its necessary yearly expenses ten thousand (10,000) dollars; 6. To sell, mortgage, lease, and otherwise use and dispose of

This general law, however, was apparently not altogether to the liking of the founding body. They recommended the modification of the seventh section of the existing law in such a way as to allow the founders of any College or University to appoint in all cases the trustees and to prescribe their duties in the management of such an institution. C. P. Hester, Isaac Owen, William Morrow, and Edward Bannister were appointed a committee to bring the subject before the California Legislature and secure the necessary action.¹

A second conference was called by Owen at the home of Reverend William Taylor in San Francisco on May 14, 1851. Four locations for

such property, in such manner as they shall deem most conducive to the prosperity of the College; 7. To direct and prescribe the course of study and discipline to be observed in the College; 8. To appoint a President of the College, who shall hold his office during good behavior; 9. To appoint such Professors, Tutors, and other officers as they shall deem necessary, who, unless employed under a special contract, shall hold their offices during the pleasure of the Trustees; 10. To remove from office the President, and every Professor, Tutor, or other officer employed, upon a complaint in writing, by any member of the Board of Trustees, stating the misbehavior in office, incapacity, immoral conduct of the person or persons sought to be removed, and upon due examination and proof of such complaint; 11. To grant such literary honors as are usually granted by any university, college, or seminary of learning in the United States, and in testimony thereof, to give suitable diplomas under their seal, and the signature of such officers of the College as they shall deem expedient; 12. To fix the salaries of the President, Professors, and other officers of the College; 13. To make all by-laws and ordinances necessary and proper to carry into effect the presiding powers, and necessary to advance the interest of the College; provided, that no by-laws or ordinance shall conflict with the Constitution or Laws of the United States or of this State.

Section 8. Every diploma granted by such Trustees shall entitle the possessor to all the immunities, which by usage or statute, are allowed to possessors of similar diplomas granted by any university, college, or seminary of learning in the United States.

¹ Minutes of the Second Meeting of the Educational Convention to Found The University of the Pacific, May 14, 1851.

the school were here discussed, namely; San Francisco, San Jose, Santa Clara, and Vallejo. However, the following resolution in this regard was adopted:

1. RESOLVED, that we locate the University independently of present corporations on some mile square to be selected for that purpose, which shall be sold in small lots so as to secure an endowment and give such control as to prevent the sale of intoxicating liquors, the practices of gambling, of circuses, and other immoral amusement.

2. RESOLVED, that a board of commissioners be appointed to select, secure and plot suitable grounds for the University town on the plan above proposed.

3. RESOLVED, that the unity point near Vallejo, and the San Jose Valley near Mr. Angelo's be earnestly commended to the notice of the commissioners.¹

The commissioners thus appointed were W. G. Deal, D. L. Ross, Isaac Owen, Edward Bannister, and M. C. Briggs. Especially important at this time was the election of a Board of Trustees. Many names were suggested, with the following duly elected: Isaac Owen, D. L. Ross, the Reverend S. D. Simonds, the Honorable C. P. Hester, W. Grove Deal, M. D., the Reverend M. C. Briggs, the Reverend Edward Bannister, the Reverend J. B. Bond, the Reverend William Morrow, the Reverend James Rodgers, the Reverend Warner Oliver, the Reverend James Corwin, the Reverend Charles Maclay, the Reverend Davis A. Dryden and the Reverend A. L. S. Bateman.²

The third of these historic meetings pursuant to the granting of the charter was held at the residence of Owen in Santa Clara on June 26, 1851. The main object was to decide upon a location and to

¹ Ibid.

² Minutes of the Third Meeting of the Educational Convention to Found The University of the Pacific, June 26, 1851.

prepare the way for the securing of a charter. Owen, as agent, apparently discovered that in getting subscriptions, the site adjacent to the city of Santa Clara offered the best chance to get land and financial support. He presented to the Board a proposition offering subscriptions in cash of \$27,500 and the necessary land in case the site was selected. After consideration of objections to this site by letter from absent members of the committee, those present unanimously adopted the resolution by which the College was to be located in Santa Clara.¹

Apparently all the above solicitation by Owen was made in the vicinity of Santa Clara, because a motion was passed which stated that as soon as he had secured the sum of thirty thousand dollars for endowment and a sufficient amount to erect one recitation room, he should be authorized to solicit subscriptions beyond the limits of the San Jose Valley.²

The next important consideration was the matter of a name. Several names were suggested, the one most favored being Wesleyan University of California, but after further discussion the name finally adopted was California Wesleyan University.³ This was in line with the naming of Methodist Schools over the country, as the name Wesleyan appears many times.

The securing of a charter was the next step. Owen, Bannister, and Hester were then appointed a committee to draft a suitable petition

¹ Ibid.

² Ibid.

³ Ibid.

to the Supreme Court for the charter and to take such action as might be necessary to secure the same.¹

Acting under the authority of the law of 1850, attorney Annis Merrill, a member of the Board of Trustees, petitioned the Judges of the Supreme Court of the State for the incorporation of the California Wesleyan College on July 10, 1851.² It is to be noted here that the official name voted upon was California Wesleyan University, but the petition to the Supreme Court and the subsequent incorporation gives the name as California Wesleyan College. The reason was that the Supreme Court had no power to grant University charters. On this same date, July 10, 1851, the Supreme Court issued a charter signed by E. H. Thorp, its clerk, which was the first charter granted in California for an educational institution of collegiate grade.

In spite of conflicting claims, there is good reason to consider California Wesleyan College the oldest on the Pacific Coast. A rival claimant of this honor is Santa Clara College, which was renamed The University of Santa Clara in 1912. In the historical sketch of that school, given in its general catalogue, the following statement is made:

Desiring to save the remnants of the Mission, and also to start a College to meet the growing need of the times, the Bishop invited the Society of Jesus to Santa Clara. The invitation was accepted and accordingly, on March 19, 1851, Father John Nobili laid the foundation of Santa Clara College. He adapted the old adobe buildings to the requirements of a College. On April 28, 1855, the institution was chartered

¹ Ibid.

² Daily Alta California, July 10, 1851, p. 2, Col. 4.

a University and continued to be known as Santa Clara College until 1912. It is the oldest institution of higher learning in the West.¹

The claim put forward in the last sentence is not borne out by the historical evidence. By legal evidence as well as the admission of the authorities of the University of Santa Clara, their charter was granted in 1855 four years later than that for California Wesleyan College. Apparently, then, the claim to antiquity rests in the foundation laid by Father John Nobili on March 19, 1851. If this is the case, Pacific would with equal validity be entitled to base its foundation on the school headed by Edward Bannister in San Jose in 1850.

Another institution which claims priority is Willamette University of Salem, Oregon. In its general catalogue the following historical sketch is presented:

Willamette University is the oldest institution of higher learning west of the Missouri River. Jason Lee, a missionary, established in 1834 an Indian Mission school a few miles north of the present site of Salem, Oregon. A few years later this school was moved to what is now the campus of Willamette University. Meanwhile, in 1839, other pioneer missionaries came to the Northwest, to build a Christian civilization. They were persuaded that the foundation must be laid in religion and education. While on the ship "Lusanne," as it sailed the Pacific Ocean for the new land, they took a collection of \$650 for the purpose of establishing there a Christian school for white children.

In 1842 a board of trustees was organized among the new settlers to promote an institution of higher learning for the white children. The Indian Mission school did not prosper, and was abandoned in 1844. These trustees then purchased its property for \$4,000, for the newly established "Oregon Institute." The amount, large as it was for those pioneer

¹ General Catalogue of the University of Santa Clara, 1933-1934, pp. 13-4.

days, was promptly subscribed out of the slender means of the settlers; the subscriptions to be paid, according to stipulation, "one-third in cash orders on the mission in Vancouver and the remainder in tame meat, cattle, lumber, labor, wheat, or cash, according to the choice of the donor."

Instruction began that year, 1844, which was five years before General Lane, who afterwards became the first territorial governor, proclaimed the government of the United States at Oregon City. At first the Institute was mainly a boarding school for the children of the widely scattered settlers. When organized it was not denominational, but within a short time it was taken over by the Methodist Mission since that body was best able to assume the responsibility. It maintained from the outset a strictly non-sectarian character, however, and its influence gradually spread throughout the wide but scantily populated territory. Its growth, though at no time rapid, was steady.

It was the intention of the founders of the Institute that it should ultimately be raised to the rank of a college. This purpose was carried out in 1853, when the Oregon Territorial Legislature granted a charter to "Walamet University." The Oregon Institute continued to exist but it became the preparatory department of the Liberal Arts College of the University.

With the acquisition of the charter the institution gained a recognized standing, and its development became a part of the development of the great Northwest. The first class from the college was graduated in 1859.¹

Thus by its own admission, the Oregon Institute did not give work on the college level until 1853 when the Oregon Territorial Legislature granted a charter to "Walamet University." It is further stated that the Oregon Institute continued to exist, but it became the preparatory department of the Liberal Arts College of the University.

It therefore seems clear that Pacific was the first college on the Pacific Coast to be chartered to work on the college level, and further, that it actually gave the first college level instruction

¹ General Catalogue of Willamette University, 1932-33, pp. 15-6.

irrespective of incorporation. On this basis, it may be confidently asserted that Pacific was the first actual college on the Pacific Coast, not only in name, but, in true status as well.

CHAPTER III

The first meeting of the Board of Trustees was held on August 15, 1851 at the Powell Street Methodist Church in San Francisco. S. D. Simonds was duly elected President, and Edward Bannister, Secretary of the Board. Committees were authorized to draw up by-laws for the government of the Board and its officers, the numbers and titles of the professors needed, a course of study, the amount of tuition, and the text books. On the motion of Isaac Owen it was voted that the College should be open to such females as might desire to pursue a full college course. This was very radical legislation for that day, and actually co-education was not practiced at Pacific on the college level until 1869, when the institution was about to be moved to College Park. It was voted that Edward Bannister be appointed to take charge of the Preparatory Department of the College at a salary of \$2,000 per year. This was Bannister's first official classification since arriving in California.

Apparently the majority of the Board were not satisfied with the name actually approved by the Supreme Court, so they requested the Executive Committee to petition the next Legislature to alter the name to that of the "University of the Pacific."¹ Accordingly, a statute was approved on March 29, 1852, which read as follows:

The name of the corporation known as the "California Wesleyan College" is hereby changed to that of "The University of the Pacific," and by that name shall said Corporation be hereafter known in all courts and places, and in that name it shall do all its business and exercise its corporate

¹ Minutes of the Board of Trustees of the University of the Pacific, August 15, 1851.

powers as fully as it could do or exercise the same in and by its original name.¹

In a letter to Dr. Durbin, Isaac Owen reported on the difficulties of the transition period from academy to college:

San Jose Academy is flourishing. But things look a little dark just now. Brother Bannister's wife is very sick and not only unable to help Brother Bannister in the school, but unable to help herself. And on account of the want of help, Brother Bannister is obliged to give her most of his time. It is to be hoped however that she will soon recover. But not so as to teach soon. The school numbers about 50 students. Professor Bannister will soon leave for Santa Clara. What we are to do I do not know.... Now if you think Brother Fish will do for San Jose, you are mistaken. There is a strong Southern feeling in San Jose. And if the South sends the number of preachers proposed by Dr. Boring, I fear the Board of Trustees of the San Jose Academy will supply the Academy from the church south, unless we have a man soon.... You have already before you the number needed for this district. Do send them without delay; and whatever else you do send us a strong man for San Jose Academy. We have the lumber on the ground to erect the primary department of our College and the workmen at work in its erection.²

Considerable thought was devoted to the matter of the new building at Santa Clara by the Board of Trustees on April 7, 1852, at Santa Clara. There was some discussion as to whether or not there was a clear title to the land appropriated. In case a sufficient title could not be obtained, the Executive Committee of the Board was to procure a block or blocks within the city of Santa Clara proper. Materials were to be accumulated and then construction on the main building started. It was to be three stories, the first at least seventeen feet in the clear, the second, sixteen feet, and the third, eleven feet. The edifice was to be covered with brick.

¹ California State Legislature Action, March 29, 1852.

² Isaac Owen to Dr. J. P. Durbin, December 9, 1851.

Also at this meeting Mrs. Bannister was elected an assistant to her husband, and was given the title of Preceptress.

Owen wrote periodic detailed reports to Secretary Durbin, which are of great value to the student of early California church organization. A report written on June 14, 1852, reads as follows:

University of the Pacific. Brother Bannister opened the primary department on the first Monday in May. The school has opened with more promise than was anticipated. A small class has been organized which will graduate. They have fifty-four students. Professor Bannister is Principal. Sister Bannister has charge of the female department, and Brother Robbins of the primary. A music teacher has been engaged.¹

October of the same year still found work on the main building being postponed because of title difficulties. This was a common occurrence in California during its earlier years because of the looseness of the Spanish grants which embraced large areas. One cannot tell from the records whether a clear title was ever obtained because former action for a clear title before actual construction began was rescinded on May 6, 1853, and construction was ordered.

In the meantime, some thought had been given to San Francisco as a site. The Honorable F. P. Tracy offered several blocks of land near the old Russ Gardens and several members of the Board of Trustees earnestly desired to accept the offer. But a majority honestly did not like the idea of educating youth amid the temptations of a great city.²

More specific details about the Preparatory Department at Santa

¹ Isaac Owen to Dr. J. P. Durbin, June 14, 1852.

² Workaday World, June, 1901, p. 13.

Clara are found in the Report on Education at the first session of the California Conference held in San Francisco in February, 1853. The report is as follows:

The Board of Trustees have located the University at Santa Clara and a suitable building having been erected for the purpose, the preparatory department was opened for the reception of pupils on the third day of May, A.D. 1852 under the direction of E. Bannister, aided by competent assistants. Since that period, the institution has greatly prospered, and the catalogue for the first year will number, perhaps, over one hundred and twenty students, male and female.

Four teachers are constantly employed, and in addition to the ordinary branches of an English education, classes have been formed, and instruction is given in the Latin, Greek, French and Spanish languages. Music, vocal and instrumental, also is taught, while classes have been formed in Algebra, Natural Philosophy and Physiology.

The building at present occupied is a neat and well finished frame, 26 by 40 feet and two stories high. The Board of Trustees are preparing, and intend, at an early day, to put under contract for erection, the principal edifice for the University. It will be a commodious and substantial brick building, 50 by 90 feet in size and three stories high.¹

It was not long before the Female Collegiate Institute building was completed, as well as the college building for the male department.

The estimated value of these buildings was five thousand and twelve thousand dollars, respectively.² The Female Collegiate Institute was located next to the present Santa Clara Methodist Church and was a wooden building two stories high. Years later it was remodeled and used as a private residence and then finally dismantled. As has already been mentioned, the college building was a three story brick structure and was known affectionately to early

¹ Minutes of the California Annual Conference, 1853, p. 28.

² Abstract of the Financial Exhibit of the University Board of Trustees Minutes, February 16, 1854.

grads as "the old brick College." Describing this building an Episcopalian Bishop wrote:

At the edge of the town is a three-storied, red brick building, without an attempt at ornament, or a tree or shrub near it; looking very uncomfortable and very much out of place, as if it had wandered away from some city. This, I was told, was a school belonging to the Methodists, which rejoiced in the magnificent title of--"The University of the Pacific."¹

The effect of these arrangements was to establish two schools in the same city, yet associated under the same Board of Trustees. The curriculum of each, as well as the leadership, was different. Tuition for a twenty-two week period was set on October 5, 1853, as follows: Common English branches, \$25; Higher English branches, \$36; Ancient and Modern Languages, each \$12; Piano, \$50; Drawing, \$16; Painting \$16; Embroidery, \$12. Board was set at \$8.00 per week.²

At a meeting of the Board in Sacramento on February 16, 1854, Professor Bannister, Principal of the Preparatory Department, presented his resignation in order to become Presiding Elder of the Marysville District. This was not an enthusiastic action because his report for the year ending October 5, 1853, showed much progress. The total number of students in both male and female departments amounted to 145, and the income from the tuition was \$2,813.47. Bannister had had an opportunity to study the most pressing needs of the institution, and he presented to the Board a plan of scholarships expected to build up the endowment. The plan is so interesting that its main points are presented here:

¹ Bishop William I. Kip, Early Days of My Episcopate, p. 86.

² Minutes of the Board of Trustees, October 5, 1853.

1. RESOLVED that the time has fully come for making a vigorous effort for the endowment of the institution under our care.
2. That an agent is needed to devote his full time and energy to the work.
3. That the sale of scholarships is the most feasible plan for securing the requisite funds for endowment.
4. That fifty thousand dollars is the least sum that we should aim to secure the first year.
5. That the Presiding Bishop be requested to appoint Owen to the agency of the University and that the latter be hereby earnestly requested to accept the same.
6. That we will sell scholarships at the following rates:
 \$100 shall entitle to tuition in the solid branches of the graduating course for a period of six academic years.
 \$200 to a tuition as above twenty-five years.
 \$300 to tuition as above perpetually.
7. That the former subscribers to the funds of the institution who have paid or shall pay their subscriptions shall be entitled to one scholarship each as follows: \$1,000 to a scholarship for 25 years; \$500 to six years, and \$200 to 3 years.
8. That on payment of the requisite money according to the foregoing plan, the following certificate shall be given to the party purchasing, signed by the President and countersigned by the Secretary of the Board:
 This certifies that _____ his heir or assigns are entitled to tuition of one pupil in either the male or female department of the University of the Pacific for the term of _____ academic years in consideration of the sum of \$ _____ dollars paid by the said _____ to the endowment fund of the said University, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged; this certificate entitling the said pupil to tuition in all the branches taught in the institution to the extent of graduating course, except music, drawing, painting, and embroidery, and being transferrable on the books of the University by sale, gift, or inheritance.
9. That the agent be required to take notes in cases where parties desiring scholarships do not pay cash, and to give a bond obligating this Board to give certificate of scholarship when such notes are paid.
10. That the avails of the perpetual scholarships and those of 25 years shall be sacredly devoted to the creation of a permanent endowment fund, except expenses of collection, and the income shall be used only for current expenses.¹

These resolutions were all passed by the Board and mark the first effort of any consequence to form an endowment fund. In theory, the

¹ Minutes of the Board of Trustees, February 17, 1854.

plan seemed very statesmanlike during those days, but we will learn later that these scholarships proved to be a boomerang on the University at the time when financial support was sorely needed.¹

The scholarship plan seemed to be eliciting interest because in the Daily Alta California newspaper of June 23, 1854 a correspondent from Santa Clara explains:

All scholarships are transferrable on the books of the institution. The result will be to make tuition ultimately nearly free. This is a noble effort of the trustees and will enable almost any man to leave a perpetual legacy of intelligence to his posterity, or he can open a Fountain of Knowledge for the indigent of all coming ages. We understand that the success of the plan in the hands of the practical men engaged is no longer doubtful.²

The matter of a University faculty was brought up at the same meeting. The Board proceeded to ballot for a President of the University, and on counting the ballots it appeared that the Reverend M. C. Briggs had a majority. He thus became the first President of the Collegiate Department of the University, and it was resolved that he should enter upon the duties of his office at the call of the Board of the Executive Committee. The following faculty members were also

¹ Owen had been agent for Indiana Asbury University at Greencastle, Indiana, and had brought from his experience there this ingenious idea for raising endowment by the sale of scholarships. He forgot that the conditions surrounding the enterprise there could not be transported. Had the trustees made the price of scholarships as high in proportion as other things were, the plan might have proved less disastrous. Wages in Indiana were low and produce brought small prices. In California wages were high and other things in proportion. Overlooking this disparity, the Trustees fixed the price of scholarships at one hundred dollars for six years and six hundred for the perpetual. It was a blunder, the results of which
² embarrassed and ran the College constantly into debt.
Daily Alta California, June 23, 1854.

elected: the Reverend A. S. Gibbons, teacher of Pure and Mixed Mathematics, and William J. MacLay, teacher of Greek and Latin languages.

With material considerations well under way, academic matters began to receive attention. The Board voted that all teachers should be required to deliver in rotation, once each sabbath, a moral or religious lecture to the students of both departments assembled in some suitable apartment and that it be made the duty of the students to attend.¹ Approved also was the outlined course for the Female Institute, as well as the full college course.² The first fee for incidental expenses raised its head when it was decided that \$5.00 should be added to the regular tuition fee.³

The California Legislature decided again to change the law relative to the charters of educational institutions and as a result a second charter was obtained on July 9, 1855. The official name of the institution was not affected and no significant changes resulted. Those who were named as Trustees were Governor J. Bigler, Isaac Owen, William Taylor, S. D. Simonds, M. C. Briggs, E. Bannister, C. McLay, J. D. Blain, Joseph Aram, Annis Merrill, J. T. McLean, S. S. Johnson, Asa Vestal, B. F. Headen, George S. Phillips, Henry Gibbons, and John Buffington.

Up to this time there were no public secondary schools in California. The population of the state was relatively small, and the churches, particularly the Methodist, offered educational oppor-

¹ Minutes of Board of Trustees, July 11, 1854.

² Ibid.

³ Ibid.

tunities for young people. Needless to say, a good number of young people did not bother to go to school at all. The first public high school was established in San Francisco on August 25, 1856, and the second in Sacramento on the first of September. Six years passed before any others were established.¹

The difficulties in the way of establishing schools were terrific. John Swett says in his book, Public Education in California, written in 1911, that there was here for a long time "a strong minority of citizens" who regarded the common schools as "charity schools" for the education of children whose parents were too poor to pay the tuition fees in private and denominational schools.²

Many California parents were not satisfied with the early-day schools. They sent their children away from home. A few enrolled in the well-known private schools of the East, but the transportation problem was a deterrent. The trip around Cape Horn by boat was tedious and dangerously rough. The route via the Isthmus of Panama was fraught with the possibilities of disease. The cross-country trip by wagon was never free from the danger of Indian attacks. A pleasant alternative to these choices was the relatively easy boat voyage to the Sandwich Islands, later named the Hawaiian Islands, and attendance at the world famous schools of King Kamehameha. Early missionaries to this emerald isle had convinced the King of the value of good schools. In fact, communication with the Sandwich Islands was more commonplace during those days than is commonly imagined. It has

¹ William Warren Ferrier, Ninety Years of Education in California, p.79.

² Ibid., p. 52.

humorously said that because of the high prices prevailing in California during the gold rush, one could send his laundry to the Islands and get it done more cheaply than he could by taking it across the street to the Chinese laundryman.

Pessimism regarding the need for a University could be found easily:

I think your idea is good about "some good schools of a lower grade" than a University, only I have some doubt about our needing even "one University" for the present. The number of students is too insignificant as yet in California to warrant a regular University, besides if I have a right to the opinion I have adopted in the matter I must say that I think a school ought to grow up with the wants of the country. In an old settled community it may be well for Universities to spring into existence at once, but in a new country, especially where there are so few young men pursuing a course of education to any extent I think normal schools and academies are all our wants demand, and let the higher and more prosperous of these gradually develop themselves into colleges.¹

Thus, we find Pacific struggling for a start in an atmosphere of skepticism. It is no surprise that disappointments and reverses should occur from time to time. The first reverse, already mentioned, was the resignation of Edward Bannister as Principal of the Preparatory Department. Then, the Reverend M. C. Briggs, elected President in 1854, apparently never acted in this capacity, although available records shed no light on the reason. On August 31, 1856, another president was elected by the Board; this time, William J. Maclay, who served for a period of one year only. The most significant action during his term was the instituting of a rule providing for an annual exhibition at the close of the college year, consisting of essays,

¹ G. V. Anthony to A. C. Gibbons, June 30, 1857.

disquisitions, colloquies or orations, as the Faculty might direct, the speakers being chosen mainly from the graduating class with criticisms from the President or faculty before being delivered. This action started a series of brilliant commencements, the memories of which still linger in the minds of many. Instead of the present-day commencement, where large numbers graduate, the early-day commencement was an occasion where every graduate presented a significant contribution to the program. Commencement was a much more personal thing--the participants of necessity planned ahead many months for it.

Upon the resignation of William J. Maclay, it became necessary to elect the third president of the University. Sentiment seemed to center in one man--A. S. Gibbons. At the Board meeting on June 8, 1859, he was elected by unanimous vote. His was the honor to preside at the first graduation, on June 9, 1858. Graduating from the Female Collegiate Institute and receiving the B. S. degree were Emeline Bricknell, Martha J. Hughes, Mary B. McDonald, Mary A. Miller, and Mary E. Smith. From the Male Department, Elijah Hook, Joseph C. Hamer and Dewitt Clinton Vestal received an B. S. degree, while Thomas H. Laine and John W. Owen were recipients of the A. B. degree. The men and women graduated at different times--one group in the morning and the other in the afternoon.

It is safe to assume that one of these exercises was certainly time-consuming. With every graduate giving an oration and with music interspersed between the orations, plus the main address of the evening given by a guest speaker, it is not hard to guess that the audience at times became wearied. A reporter for the San Jose Weekly

Mercury expressed the idea in his paper in the following report of the graduation:

Each graduate in turn was greeted with loud applause, and they were about equally entitled to approbation, yet, the ladies, by a sort of magnetic impulse, piled a great share of their flowers at the feet of the first speakers, and had none to bestow upon those equally meritorious further along the list. They ran short of ammunition. The closing address by Dr. Chaney would have been better appreciated by a fresh audience; but three hours application to a hard bench, with no rest for his back, is not conducive to a condition¹ of mind fitted to enjoy even the most eloquent of discourses.

Certainly many graduates of today would find it difficult to give an oration such as was required then.

The pinch of finances was beginning to be felt. The plan of scholarships for building up the endowment was beginning to boomerang. Before A. S. Gibbons had been elected President, he wrote a letter to his father and mother in the East, saying:

I do not know whether we shall remain very long at Santa Clara. The debt upon the institution in the form of scholarships is so heavy that I am satisfied we cannot teach them out, and something must be done to relieve us or we must suspend and sell out. I shall only remain so long as I can succeed to my satisfaction. We are in a critical period just now and I cannot tell how we shall come out. I have never had anything to do with the finances, and thus I feel some consolation in knowing I had no agency in bringing it into its embarrassments. We are teaching this year on half pay, for the sake of trying to get through. We have had a very pleasant year thus far. We have a set of very fine young men.²

The Board of Trustees was forced to act. On June 8, 1858, it was voted "that the President of the University and the Principal of the Female Department be required to request those presenting coupons hereafter for tuition, to pay one-half cash, according to the

¹ San Jose Weekly Mercury, June 15, 1865, p. 2.

² A. S. Gibbons to his parents, April 3, 1858.

fixed rates of the institution. That they also be requested to relinquish their scholarships when the amount originally paid therefor has been returned in tuition at current rates, and that the consideration of this Board be tendered to our patrons who may comply with these requests."¹

The burden imposed by these scholarships did not stop there because for years they were presented as part payment on tuition. In fact, some of them are still in circulation, and only recently one of them was presented to the Comptroller's Office and was duly honored.

The distinction of having the first Medical Department in California goes to Pacific. On September 16, 1858, R. Beverly Cole, M.D., of San Francisco presented a proposition to the Board of Trustees which was officially accepted on September 22, 1858. The adopted resolution read as follows:

Whereas Drs. E. T. Cooper, Isaac Powell, James Morrison and the Reverend Beverly Cole, Medical practitioners in San Francisco, State of Calif. have appointed and organized themselves for the purpose of establishing a Medical College in San Francisco, and whereas the above named gentlemen have by their representative, R. B. Cole, M.D. submitted a proposition to this board, to come under their supervision and control, as the medical department of the U. of the P. and whereas it is distinctly stated and understood that in accepting the proposition of Messrs. Cooper, Powell, Morrison and Cole, no pecuniary liabilities or responsibilities are assumed by this board, therefore, Resolved; That the proposition submitted to this Board by the gentlemen above named be and it is hereby accepted, and they are hereby constituted the medical department of the University of the Pacific in San Francisco. It being understood that the Professors in the Medical and Scientific departments shall be confined in their administrations to their separate departments.

¹ Minutes of the Board of Trustees, June 8, 1858.

Dr. E. S. Cooper, Prof. Anatomy, Surgery
 Dr. Isaac Powell, Prof. Materia Medica
 Dr. James Morrison, Prof. Pathology, Midwifery
 Dr. R. Beverly Cole, Prof. Obstetrics, diseases of Women,
 children—Clinic.¹

The first classes for the new Medical Department were formally inaugurated in San Francisco on May 5, 1859 with Dr. R. Beverly Cole as Dean. When the course of study in medicine was completed and upon the recommendation of the Faculty of the Medical Department, the degree Doctor of Medicine, was granted. During the first year 13 students matriculated and two, Dr. A. Atkinson and Dr. C. A. E. Hertel, received the degree.

Another quick change in the Presidency was destined. After having served for only two years, President Gibbons asked for a leave of absence from three to six months from the first of April, 1860, to visit the East for the purpose of preparing himself more fully for the office he held in the University.² The request was not granted, and he then presented his resignation, which was accepted on December 14, 1859. He consented to retain the Presidency until February 1, 1860. However, in 1872 he was to return to the President's chair.³

Edward Bannister was again called into leadership. The committee appointed to obtain a successor to Gibbons received a favorable reply from their offer to Bannister, who was, at the time, Presiding Elder of the Marysville District. He was elected

¹ Minutes of the Board of Trustees, September 22, 1858.

² Minutes of the Board of Trustees, December 14, 1859.

³ See p. 53, infra.

unanimously by the Board on January 3, 1860. His report to the Board during his first year gives a cross-section of general conditions:

"Eighty-seven students entered the Collegiate and Preparatory departments and seventy the Female Institute, making a total of one hundred fifty-seven. Deportment and scholarship was good. Eighty-three were receiving tuition on account of scholarships. A theological class was being given instruction."¹

In keeping with the educational zeal of the early church, and before Pacific had been established, several academies of lower than college rank had been opened. One of the first was started in Santa Cruz by H. S. Loveland in 1849. Others were opened in San Jose, Sacramento, Stockton, and San Francisco. As has been mentioned, it is not clear whether the San Jose Academy was started by the Church or whether there was just a fraternal relationship. The California Annual Conference, in its meeting in 1860, took the following action relative to the location of further Academies:

RESOLVED: That a commission of five members of this Conference and as many laymen of our church be appointed with authority to locate academic schools--not more than four--under the following regulations and restrictions:

1. That regard shall be had to the geographical relations of these schools to each other, and to the University of the Pacific.
2. That no financial liabilities or responsibilities shall be incurred in any case.
3. That any institution accepted by this commission, shall be related to the California Conference in the following particulars: the right of the Conference to appoint the annual visiting committee and to nominate the Board of Trustees.
4. That the commission keep a faithful record of any action they may take under this order of the Conference, and report to this body at its next session.¹

¹ Minutes of the California Annual Conference, 1860, p. 40.

These academies exerted a powerful influence in their day and played no small part for a number of years in acting as feeders to the University of the Pacific. Religious and moral training was outstandingly present.

The need for increased endowment was again being felt. The Educational Committee of the Conference, in its annual report, pleaded:

Our committee are of the opinion that the time has come to make a vigorous effort to obtain a partial endowment. It is demonstrated by the history of American Colleges that such institutions cannot be sustained by the proceeds of tuition alone. The education of the young is a legitimate object of benevolence--indeed one of the very highest forms of benevolence. These institutions must receive annual supplies from state appropriations or individual contributions or they must be furnished with invested funds, the interest of which shall meet the annual deficit. A limited amount of the latter seems indispensable to give perfect assurance of stability and permanence in your University.¹

President Bannister had, since his connection with the University, been conscious of a need for endowment. The first plan, that of scholarships, had probably done the school more harm than good. At the Board of Trustees Meeting on June 19, 1861, he presented a second plan:

First, whereas the University of the Pacific is supplying invaluable facilities for the acquisition of liberal learning to the youth of our State and is doing a work which we know of no other educational agency competent to perform, and whereas this institution is partially crippled for want of adequate support, therefore,

RESOLVED, That the time has come to call on the friends of education for a partial endowment of \$50,000 and that we will use our best endeavors to raise the money.

Second, RESOLVED, that a subscription book be prepared containing the following conditions: first, that no sums

¹ Minutes of the California Annual Conference, 1860, pp. 36-8.

be taken less than \$100; second, that subscriptions shall be made payable on condition that \$30,000 are subscribed; third, the interest at one percent per month shall be payable semi-annually to be reckoned from the time the subscription amounts to \$30,000; fourth, the principal shall be payable one-half six months after the subscription amounts to \$30,000 and the remainder one year from the same date; fifth, that the money raised for endowment shall be forever kept as a permanent fund the interest of which alone may be used.

Third, RESOLVED that a board of two commissioners be appointed as an investing committee to whom all moneys raised for endowment shall be paid. It shall be the duty of said committee to loan said money on the security of real estate of at least twice the value of the money invested and on as good terms as may be consistent with perfect security.¹

Only two items of this plan found opposition. It was decided to strike out the minimum sum of \$100, and the \$30,000 amount in the second resolution was changed to \$20,000. Half of this \$20,000 amount was subscribed before the campaign actually got under way.

Preachers who were short of cash could use the following means:

RESOLVED, That the preachers who prefer not to pay cash and can influence the attendance of scholars, shall be credited on their subscriptions for the students they may send to either department of the University, at the rate of \$25 for a male student who shall pay tuition according to the published rates; \$35 for a female pupil, and \$50 for a pupil who will take music lessons. Provided, that they shall remain at school for one full term, and also provided that the student shall enter as early as the opening of the session in January next.²

It would seem inevitable that, as soon as a new plan for endowment was devised, some such scheme as this would be thought of to modify its effectiveness. The problem of administering such a scheme as this is immediately apparent. One would naturally expect the preachers to be boosters for the University anyway, without

¹ Minutes of the Board of Trustees, June 19, 1861.

² Minutes of the California Annual Conference, 1861, p. 14.

thought of recompense. "Commission" plans such as these were then prevalent but have now lost all favor in high rating colleges.

At the California Annual Conference session in 1862, W. S. Turner, proprietor of the Napa Collegiate Institute, offered that school to the patronage of the Conference. The buildings were located on what was then the outskirts of Napa and were said to be commodious and imposing for the time. The student body numbered about fifty. With the agreement that the Conference would be held in no pecuniary responsibility, the offer was accepted and the Bishop was requested to appoint Turner Principal of the Institute.

The matter of the University location, at the time, was in a state of flux. There were still those who were not sure that Santa Clara was the right location. This topic elicited quite a bit of discussion; so much in fact, that the Conference was forced to state that the existing location was still the most suitable, and that the railroads soon to be completed would render it even more accessible.¹ The matter was even taken up by a committee of the Board, but that group refused to recommend another location.²

Finances continued to get worse, and so little relief was in sight that the Trustees were at their wits' ends. If friends had paid their pledges, the school would not have been so embarrassed. President Bannister then proposed to the Board that he personally take over under lease the buildings of the Male Department, and the proposition was accepted. The Board passed the following resolu-

¹ Minutes of the California Annual Conference, 1863, p. 32.

² Minutes of the Board of Trustees, September 29, 1864.

tions in 1864 with additions by the Conference:

Whereas, the pecuniary embarrassment of the University is such as to make it impossible for the Trustees to continue the support of a Faculty of instruction in the institution for the present; therefore, Resolved, That further instruction at the expense of the Board, in the Male Department, Preparatory and Collegiate be suspended until necessary relief can be obtained; therefore, Resolved, that the action of said Trustees be approved. And whereas, E. Bannister has, with the sanction of the Trustees, assumed the responsibility of sustaining, through the continuance of existing embarrassments, a Faculty of instruction every way as competent as in years past; and whereas, we believe the institution will not suffer in the department of instruction and discipline; therefore, Resolved that the Female Collegiate Institute at Santa Clara, with its excellent board of instruction and government, under the Presidency of Reverend D. Tuthill, is worthy of the continued patronage of the Conference as our oldest institution of the kind, and as furnishing more than usual facilities for the education of the young ladies.¹

President Bannister and the Reverend D. Tuthill, principal of the Female Collegiate Institute, agreed the following year, 1865, to again be responsible for their schools without involving the Board. Should the revenue from tuition exceed a fair compensation, the excess should be applied to repairs and improvements. Actually, the instructors were laboring with only enough compensation to eke out a living. The condition certainly could not last long. At this point it is highly possible that the school might have closed its doors and never reopened them. But a militant Christianity, exemplified in individual lives, rose to the occasion and provided an unbroken continuity to Pacific's life. Too much credit cannot be given for the self-sacrifice of those who helped to pull the institution through this critical period.

¹ Minutes of the California Annual Conference, 1864, p. 40.

Lucky for the school indeed, was the appointment of the Reverend Greenberry R. Baker as agent. He was a fine looking man with a pleasant countenance, and he inspired confidence everywhere he went. He was ideally suited for the responsibilities of a money-raiser. It may be wondered why a man with a good record in organization should become aligned with an enterprise in such mortal danger. But it is another case of forgetting self and plunging into the fray. Baker began immediately to liquidate the burdensome debt of about \$10,000 that hung heavily over the school. He raised over \$9,000 during his first year, in cash and pledges, which was considered near to the miraculous.

CHAPTER IV

Baker apparently was the moving spirit in launching an ambitious project. That project was the purchase of the Stockton Rancho, owned by Charles B. Polhemus and Henry N. Newhall, lying between the Alameda Road and the Guadalupe River, situated about half way between the towns of San Jose and Santa Clara. About twenty of the 435 acres were to be reserved for a campus and the remainder was to be subdivided into blocks and lots and offered for sale at an advance of one hundred percent on the cost. The purchase price totalled approximately \$71,280. The lots were to be sold as follows:

Resolved, that one-half of the land shall be sold on the following terms: one-fourth cash in hand and the balance in one, two, and three years, with interest at the rate of one percent per month on deferred payments; that purchasers forfeit the amount paid, on failing to pay any payment with interest, within three months after it shall have become due. The proceeds of said half thus sold to be applied exclusively to the payment of the land.¹

The San Jose Weekly Mercury reported, "The blocks are not of uniform size, but will be sold at prices varying from \$300 to \$600 per lot of one acre, or less in proportion."² The streets running at right angles with the Alameda Road were named after the Bishops of the Methodist Church, and the bounding streets on the South and North were named Polhemus Street and Newhall Street, after the men from whom the land was purchased.³ Baker was authorized to sell four acres on the Northeast corner for four thousand dollars for camp meeting purposes.⁴

¹ Minutes of the Board of Trustees, March 27, 1866.

² San Jose Weekly Mercury, May 31, 1866, p. 2.

³ Minutes of the Board of Trustees, May 8, 1866.

⁴ Ibid.

The San Jose Weekly Mercury also pointed out that, "Stockton Avenue will lead directly from San Jose, passing through the new town and thence to Santa Clara, thus giving us a direct road to the latter place that shall be unencumbered by the nuisance of a toll-gate. Perhaps by this means the public will have the burden of the Alameda Turnpike lifted from their shoulders in a way the Company little expected when they forced that measure upon us, against the remonstrance of our citizens."¹

All of the money received from sales of this land was to be sacredly used for endowment purposes. A resolution was adopted by the Board on December 26, 1866, ruling:

That the principal of notes and subscriptions for endowment fund or funds, received on account of sales of University lands cannot be appropriated in payment of agent's salary, travelling expenses or any other incidental expenses, but that these funds are sacredly devoted to the purpose of endowment and payment of land, that the agents are expected to pay their salaries and travelling expenses by collections of interest on notes and subscriptions and special collections.²

Regretted beyond expression was the resignation of Bannister from the Presidency in 1867. A good deal of sentiment was connected with his relation to the University because it was he who was sent to California as the first educational missionary of the Church in 1850.

A college president such as Bannister needed to be a jack-of-all-trades to succeed. From his personal diary there is a record of his doing the following things as part of his regular work:

¹ San Jose Weekly Mercury, May 31, 1866, p. 2.

² Minutes of the Board of Trustees, December 26, 1866.

keep the College accounts, pay the bills, issue circulars and catalogues, build up the endowment, preach several times during the week, teach a Bible class on Sunday morning, direct campus repairs, teach several classes, have charge of student discipline, direct most of the College correspondence, speak before all types of groups, solicit students, borrow money for the institution, hire teachers, marry people, conduct funerals, and last but not least, accompany pupils on the way home at the close of the school year so they would be well protected.¹ It is no wonder that Bannister exclaimed: "O for a little time free from financial and executive duties for literary occupations."²

It was suggested by a correspondent of the California Christian Advocate that Dr. Bannister would be a very suitable man for the presidency of the State University. The writer went on to say,

"He is a ripe scholar, has had extensive experience as a teacher, first in New York and afterwards on this coast. He is in the vigor of his manhood and modest, discreet, and gentlemanly in his bearing. And, in all respects, he possesses the qualifications requisite for the place. Should the Regents be pleased to place Dr. Bannister at the head of the Faculty of the State University it is believed that the cause of education would thereby be promoted and the people generally would be gratified with the choice made."³

Elected to take Dr. Bannister's place was Thomas H. Sinex, who served until 1872. Besides taking on a tremendous financial responsibility, Sinex was faced with the plans for a new campus with the resultant need for buildings. The Board, on September 17, 1866,

¹ Personal Diary of Edward Bannister, 1861.

² Ibid.

³ The California Christian Advocate, January 21, 1869, p. 31.

decided that measures be inaugurated at the present session of the Conference for raising money for the erection of new buildings on the new campus, no buildings to be begun until \$20,000 of valid subscriptions had been obtained.¹ A committee was appointed, consisting of Dr. Saxe, Dr. Headen, and Baker, to plant trees on the campus and along the streets.

Agent Baker was working in his characteristically energetic way to make the land enterprise a success. The Advocate presented a report of progress to the beginning of 1869:

We learn from Reverend G. R. Baker, agent for the institution, the following facts in relation to the land endowment enterprise which has proved so fine a success. The purchase was made April 1, 1866, consisting of 435 acres of land, for the sum of \$70,000, with interest at one percent per month. The purchase was made almost solely on the strength of faith in the sale of lots to meet the payments, as the amount of cash to pay down at the time of purchase was but \$2,000, and \$1,000 of that borrowed. The land was surveyed and laid out into the usual town form with wide streets, etc. Over 100 acres were consumed in streets, which added that much more to the cost of the land. All this being done, the proper maps secured, the sales were commenced in a quiet way, the first deed being executed August 24, 1866. Since that date the sales have steadily progressed, and the aggregate cost of land, principal and interest was reached by the recent cash sale of \$20,000. The balance of the land on hand is worth \$75,000 besides the College campus which contains eighteen acres and is worth \$10,000 additional. The land remaining is to be sold at private sale and the proceeds kept invested as a permanent endowment fund, the interest only to be available to meet the incidental expenses. Mr. Baker will commence after the holidays to canvass for building funds, and as soon as the requisite amount shall be pledged, the building will be commenced. The building for the present use will cost about \$40,000. San Jose will doubtless do her part in furnishing the above amount, as she will be greatly benefited in the successful prosecution of the enterprise. We clip the above from the San Jose Patriot. The patrons and friends of our College will be deeply thankful for the success of this land

¹ Minutes of the Board of Trustees, September 17, 1868

scheme which was inaugurated less than two years ago. The Trustees "went into business" without a dollar of cash. The lots of land left in their possession will go to form the nucleus of an endowment fund. The future brightens before us.¹

Just at the time when Baker was needed most, he became ill and passed away on October 29, 1869. Because of the importance of the proposed building to the success of the new project, President Sinex was appointed special agent of the Board to raise funds for the building. The Board also ruled that the Female Institute should be placed under the care of the President and that he should reside in the building.² Apparently people were beginning to think in terms of uniting the two schools because the President was requested to use his best judgment as to consolidating them at the opening of the Fall Session, 1869. This issue gave rise to much discussion at the time, as indicated by the following two excerpts. The first article deals with co-education of the sexes:

The dark ages are passing away and the light begins to shine. We have, after so long a lapse of time, learned that our daughters have capacities for acquiring an education as well as our sons. They are richly endowed with talents and it seems proper to send them to schools of high grade--aye, even to College. But our universities and colleges, hitherto, have been accessible only to young men--young ladies have not been admitted to the classes. To meet such exigency Female Colleges and Academies have been erected, involving a needless and foolish expenditure of money. Needless, because female pupils may be educated in the institutions which are already established; and foolish, because the separate method will be less effective in reaching the end contemplated.

If we shall ask why it is that the sexes must be taught in separate schools, no reasonable answer can be given. It is simply a relic of a semi-barbaric age. It is foisted upon us by Romanism without the force of a plausible argument in its favor.

¹ The California Christian Advocate, January 14, 1869, p. 19.

² Minutes of the Board of Trustees, June 1, 1869.

Priests and nuns affect extraordinary purity and hence, build up monastic institutions. They surround themselves with semblances of sanctity; they rear walls to shut out the sunlight of heaven, as well as worldly temptations, they build white sepulchres, beautiful indeed without, and yet they are filled with all manner of uncleanness. Passing through the country they establish various institutions, all containing the germs of monasticism. Our seminaries and schools of high grade have been molded by such influence. Our city public schools have, to some extent, taken this Romanistic character.

But such policy and methods are at variance with true philosophy and Christian civilization. They are at war with God's plan and design for blessing his intelligent subjects
¹

A second statement addressed to the issue at Pacific specifically stated:

We are informed that it is the intention of the Board of Managers of the University of the Pacific, at Santa Clara, soon to unite the male and female departments of the University in one building, and to arrange for educating the sexes together. By thus dispensing with a separate establishment for young ladies, they could reduce their educational force, and thereby working a great saving in expense, besides rendering the school much more effective for good than it has hitherto been. We regard this as a most sensible move. The practice of shutting boys and girls up in separate pens for purposes of education is all wrong. It is a contravention of the natural order of things. Under wholesome family discipline--and there can be no good school without such discipline--boys and girls can be more thoroughly educated together than separately. The presence of intelligent young ladies in the classroom operates at once to place the young man on his good behavior; and each sex stimulates the other to do their best. Then the constant association of the sexes in this manner, wears off the rough edges of both and subdues those dreamy imaginings concerning each other which is the natural outgrowth of isolation. The girl that is never permitted to speak to a boy, and only occasionally catches a glimpse of one at a distance, is apt to have very extravagant notions concerning him. A larger latitude of familiarity would convince her that her ideal incipient Apollo Belvidere was nothing but a bifurcated animal with a dirty face. So also with the boy hedged in by monastic walls from all social intercourse with the opposite sex. He looks from his prison house upon every piece of calico with wondering eyes, prone to regard it as angelic raiment. He has no idea that

¹ The California Christian Advocate, June 10, 1869, p. 42.

girls walk just as he does, or eat bread and butter when they are hungry; and his unschooled imagination is apt to run away with his good sense, and sometimes his good health. Let them grow up together, and they should, under wholesome restraints, and a proper system of education, and they will go forth into the world with ripe, round characters, complete for the great work of life. We are glad that the University is about to "change its base" in the matter.¹

As Sinex became the head of both schools, he was still asked to assume the financial burden. The Board again in this year ruled that "This Board having committed the control of both Departments of the institution to President Sinex, he be earnestly desired to conduct them if possible without charge to this Board for instruction and incidental expenses."² Sinex surely must have been a tower of strength because he thus became head of the Male Department, Head of the Female Institute while living there as a general overseer, special agent of the Board to raise money for the new buildings, and in addition, he assumed all the financial responsibilities personally. About the only thing he was not asked to do was to be in charge of a Men's dormitory, but the school did not have one in those days, the young men being accommodated with room and board with private families in the village.

The idea of a new building was uppermost in the minds of everyone, and the death of Baker dealt this project a severe blow. If he could have been spared, the original plans might have been realized for a pretentious building including a dining room, laundry, class rooms, library, lecture hall, music rooms, two society halls, and dormitory

¹ The California Christian Advocate, July 8, 1869, p. 315.

² Minutes of the Board of Trustees, June 9, 1869.

rooms. A partition was to have run through the entire building, east and west, to separate the men from the women. The estimated cost was to be from fifty to sixty thousand dollars.¹ This amount of money was not in sight, and because the need was so urgent, the Board decided that a building not to exceed \$20,000 in cost should be started; one constructed and arranged as to provide only for school purposes, leaving arrangements for boarding and dormitories for later thought and action.² The cost of the building was to be provided for in part by the sale of the old Santa Clara campus and building, approximately \$4,800 from the Ladies Centenary Educational Fund, and \$8,000 from subscription by friends. Additional costs for furniture, landscaping, and other necessities brought the total to approximately \$30,000.³ This building was to be named West Hall, and on September 11, 1870, appropriate ceremonies were scheduled for the laying of the cornerstone.⁴

Those participating in this event formed into a procession at the Episcopal camp ground on the Alameda and proceeded to the site of the building.⁵ The Odd Fellows of San Jose attended in full regalia. The Santa Clara Band furnished the music. Hon. Thomas H. Lane, of San Jose, a prominent alumnus and a member of the first graduating class in 1858, was the orator of the day.⁶ President Sinex talked on the history of the College.

¹ San Jose Daily Mercury, April 2, 1870, p. 31.

² Minutes of the Board of Trustees, May 4, 1870.

³ The California Christian Advocate, September 29, 1870, p. 458.

⁴ Minutes of the Board of Trustees, September 10, 1870.

⁵ Frederick Hall, History of San Jose and Surroundings, pp. 440-41.

⁶ Daily Alta California, September 12, 1870, p. 1.

The structure was first ready for occupancy in the spring of 1871. A detailed description of the edifice is as follows:

It is located near the southwest corner of the College campus, fronting toward the Alameda Avenue. The building is eighty-two feet in length and seventy-five feet above the ground. It is three stories in height with a Mansard roof, and a Cupola, the top of which is ninety-six in height from the ground.

A hall ten feet in width extends through the lower story lengthwise. The hall on the second story is somewhat irregular, the central portion of it being designed for a cabinet or museum.

There are twelve commodious recitation rooms on the first and second floors. These rooms are well lighted, well ventilated and have ceilings fourteen feet in height. They are warmed by a furnace in the basement from which pipes are well distributed through the several partition walls.

The chapel is in the third story. It is surrounded by deep galleries on three sides. There are four rooms on this floor designed for use of the literary societies. There are a number of other rooms on the different floors that may be used for offices or music rooms. There is a wide double stairway in the front of the building and a single continuous flight from the first floor to the chapel in the rear of the College.¹

The problem of current expenses was still rearing its ugly head.

The Trustees seemed to have time to work on subdivisions and new buildings, but when it came to the actual running expenses of the school they shied away from responsibility. Again in 1871 Sinex agreed to be President on the following conditions:

RESOLVED, that we lease the college building and campus to a respectable teacher who shall conduct the institution in its Academical and Collegiate Departments, receiving his compensation from tuition fees, and that the Board of Trustees shall in no case be liable for costs or expense arriving from the management of the school, and the leasee shall pay all taxes on campus and building and keep the building insured in the present amount of policies in several companies.²

¹ The California Christian Advocate, December 1, 1870, p. 570.

² Minutes of the Board of Trustees, June 6, 1871.

It is immediately apparent that such an arrangement could not exist forever. A rapid turnover of leadership was inescapable. Efficient people would, no doubt, look for a more settled state of affairs--they wanted more security. Thus, we have the spectacle of one president after another moving in and staying a short time. Morale and staff cooperation, which is so important in the success of an organization, was difficult to maintain.

Apparently, former President A. S. Gibbons, in 1872 professor at Ohio University, still had supporters in California. On July 10, 1872, the Board elected him President again and he accepted. Dr. Sinex entered the field as agent.

Rockwell D. Hunt reports as follows:

The situation was so grave that when the session closed the following June it seemed very doubtful whether another would open in August.

In response, however, to Bishop Foster's earnest appeal to the Methodist Conference, the friends of the University subscribed upwards of \$45,000, thus infusing new life into every department. Not long afterwards nearly \$40,000 was realized from an auction sale of lots and the most distressing burdens were removed. The crisis was passed; the institution saved.

The California Annual Conference pledged itself in 1872 to raise \$20,000 in endowment funds to be paid to the treasurer of the California Conference; all notes to draw ten percent interest per annum, payable annually, to run not more than four years, and to be paid for in four equal annual instalments. The whole amount was to be paid to the Trustees of the University of the Pacific when their debts were all paid; the interest in the meantime was

¹ Rockwell D. Hunt, Golden Jubilee of the University of the Pacific, p. 11.

to be paid to the Trustees of the University of the Pacific for the current expenses of teaching.¹ However, as indicated above, approximately \$40,000 was subscribed.

For sometime there had been agitation for a Ladies' Boarding Hall on the campus proper. Enough money or subscriptions presumably were in hand because in 1874 what was later known as South Hall was under construction. It cost approximately \$10,000 and served its purpose well until years later when Helen Guth Hall was built.

To get a background of some of the rules and regulations of the College at that time, which today seem narrow, one can search some of the church laws for clues. In the discipline of the Church concerning personal conduct we find:

We should by all means insist on the rules concerning dress. This is no time to encourage superfluity in dress. Therefore, let all people be exhorted to conform to the spirit of the apostolic precept, not to adorn themselves "with gold, or pearls, or costly array."

As a general method of employing our time, we advise you,
 1. As often as possible to rise at four. 2. From four to five in the morning and from five to six in the evening, to meditate, pray and read the scriptures with notes and the closely practical parts of what Mr. Wesley has published.
 3. From six in the morning until twelve, wherever it is practicable, let the time be spent in appropriate reading, study, and private devotion.

That we advise all our ministers and members to abstain from the use of tobacco as injurious to both soul and body.

That we fully commend the wisdom and absolute need of total legal prohibition.

That we recommend the use of none but pure unfermented juice of the grape on our sacramental occasions.

That we gratefully recognize and heartily commend the ministry of the gifted and godly women of the church in the work of temperance and in their holy crusade against the liquor traffic.

¹ Minutes of the California Annual Conference, 1872, p. 14.

That we are unalterably opposed to the importation, manufacture, and sale of all kinds of distilled, fermented and vinous liquors, designed to be used as a beverage; and that it is the duty of every member of the Christian Church to discountenance and oppose the evil at all times by voice and vote.

That we earnestly protest against the members of our Church giving countenance to the liquor traffic by voting to grant license, or signing the petitions for those who desire license to sell either distilled, or fermented, or vinous liquors, or by becoming bondsmen for persons asking for such license, or by renting property to be used as the place in or on which to manufacture or sell such intoxicating liquors.¹

It is easy to understand how a school so thoroughly Methodist in its inception and relationships should be very strict in its moral behavior. This tradition still manifests itself to a degree in the campus life of today, regardless of the many influences that have crept in to change it.

Records of faculty meetings have been kept from 1876 to the present time. From these minutes we can get a more intimate cross-section of student life than can be gained from the more formal sources. For instance, in 1877, a petition was received from the students asking for the erection of a gymnasium but this request was ahead of the times. Unexcused absence from church, chapel, or recitations subjected the student to one demerit each; absence from elocution or failure in preparation, to three demerits. Disturbances during recitation by whispering or otherwise, drew one demerit.

One Faculty discipline case is of interest:

Mr. _____ was summoned before the faculty for clandestine correspondence with some of the young ladies of Hall....After some consideration, the faculty decided to

¹ The Doctrines and Discipline of the Methodist Episcopal Church, 1876.

summon the young ladies connected with the correspondence and adjourned until 7 o'clock for that purpose.

On reconsidering, _____ was brought before the faculty to explain her connection with the correspondence above mentioned. After due consideration by all the faculty, it was decided that Miss _____ be restricted to her room in the Hall for one week, except attendance at her meals and one hour for exercise on the Croquet grounds at such times as it was not occupied by others.

After the President returned, the faculty decided in the case of _____ that he be denied all the privileges of the University and grounds for one week. That in this time he is to apply himself diligently in preparing his studies for examination. In both cases solemn promises were made never again to engage in such correspondence while connected with the University.¹

There were some students who obviously loved their teachers. In 1875, "the young ladies of the Emendian Society knocked at the door of the faculty meeting and upon its being opened they were seen hastening up the stairs but had left at the door, ice cream, cake, nuts, candy, etc., festooned with inclox. Professor Blackman was appointed to convey the thanks of the faculty for the generous remembrance."²

Department was presumably more of an item in college than it is now. Faculty rules governing this in 1876 were as follows:

At the beginning of the term each student shall be credited with 100 and shall be subject to demerit for any disturbance or misconduct. Should the department of any student fall to 90, he shall be informed of the fact by the President; should it fall to 80, his name shall be read out in Chapel; should it fall to 70, his parents or guardians shall be informed; and, should it fall to 60, the student thereby suspends himself from the institution.

A spicy reaction to the graduation speeches of 1876 appears:

¹ Minutes of the Faculty, 1883.

² Minutes of the Faculty, 1875.

The graduating speeches and essays averaged fairly, the ladies, I honestly think, making the best showing in thought and expression. The young gentlemen of the institution, perhaps copying too closely some of us, their grave and reverend seniors, are smitten with the peculiarly American vice of excessive gesticulation. Teetering, smiting the air, running about the stage, acting the thought on all fours, ignoring the power of imagination in the hearer, these are among the stage-taught perversions most current in our time.¹

At Commencement, June 1877, President Gibbons had served a period of five years during his second term. He was placed in nomination for a sixth year but declined and nominated as his successor, Reverend C. C. Stratton, A.M., who was unanimously elected. It must be said of Gibbons that he had a steadying influence on everything he was connected with, and that a great deal of the credit for bringing the College out of some of its most serious difficulties was due to him. He gave the school a start for the years of prosperity that were to follow immediately.

¹ The California Christian Advocate, June 22, 1876, p. 1.

CHAPTER V

After Stratton's election on June 7, 1877, the institution starts on one of its two golden eras. Stratton made it a policy to spend nearly every Sunday visiting the various churches, generally presenting the subject of higher education and the claims of the University. Because of a pleasing presence, a graceful manner, and a fine delivery, he was welcomed everywhere, and the demands upon his time were enormous. As a result of all this activity and his fine showing, the immediate first fruits of his labors were a large number of new students.

He began, immediately upon taking over the presidency, to liquidate the University debt of \$15,000, which had a way of getting bigger each year because receipts did not balance expenses. Stratton and two other members of the faculty assumed \$3,000 of this debt as a challenge to the Board of Trustees to clean the slate. He was not afraid to tackle financial problems. As a result of his enthusiasm and zeal, the debt was wiped out before long.

The "era of good feeling" was beginning to be felt financially. It was something new to have volunteers come forward with large sums unsolicited. At a Board meeting on June 7, 1883, Mr. David Jacks, a prominent Californian, proposed to give the first \$500 toward the purchase of a telescope. Subsequent developments worked out so that an observatory, supplied with a telescope, chronometer and transit instruments, was installed by Jacks and Capt. Charles Goodall. This building, erected in the southwest part of the campus, was constructed at a cost of \$7,000 and was well-planned and equipped.

Stratton's personal magnetism could not fail to impress his hearers. A report of one of his deputations reads as follows:

C. C. Stratton has been with us. Last Sabbath the community of Binghamton was aroused from its winter slumber by the energy and thought of his sermon from Timothy 1, 15. The line of argument was straight, the thought spiritual and the illustrations drawn largely from science. In the evening he lectured in Rio Vista, subject, "Benefits of Education." True ideas from true men in a community are of inestimable value. The University must increase propelled by such mental force and energy. The people are looking down that way, they ask, "Where did he come from? With what school is he connected? What are the expenses per annum?" Personal contact is the best advertisement. We want to see more of our educational representative men in the country. Farmers' sons and daughters furnish the best material for colleges. They await invitation.¹

The President's speeches were excellent examples of literary masterpieces. To do him justice, excerpts must be given here. At his inauguration on June 5, 1878, he thrilled his hearers with some of the following statements:

With full confidence in their ability and fidelity, this corporation has committed the departments of instruction and discipline to the eminent gentlemen who compose the faculty; and we are fully conscious that, under circumstances of embarrassment, with untold sacrifices and self denial, they are laboring in this cause, more from a sense of duty and the impulse of love than hope of mercenary regard. Happy! thrice happy teachers! who, in this beautiful vale, amidst these gentle landscapes, on the borders of this magnificent bay, encircled with these majestic mountains, pursue the course of your peaceful benevolence and unambitious triumphs. Though your deeds may not be celebrated like those of the world's victorious heroes, with the hoarse voice of the cannon and the notes of martial music, military processions with banner and plume, and glittering ranks of polished bayonets and flashing sabers, accompanied with the shouts and acclamations of the impetuous multitude; though you should gain no immortality of fame, your triumphs are eternal. You are making an impression, in the cause of education and religion, upon the world, that will be felt when the fame of the poet, the

¹ California Christian Advocate, April 25, 1878, p. 1.

renown of the orator, and the splendor of martial achievements shall have been forgotten....

The real theory of the University cannot be independently carried out under State control. It must ignore religion. Now Christianity is a fact. Its history, its doctrines, its experiences, are facts. It has played a vast influence in the past and is a mighty factor in society today. Nevertheless it must be barred out of the class-room and we must have an expurgated curriculum for our State Universities; with this peculiarity, however, that under this system, Christian text books, instead of immoral sentiments, must be purged out....

The secular school cannot be entrusted with moral and political science. Imagine a State University in the South before the war inculcating Christian ethics on the question of slavery; or in New England, advocating free trade in political economy under the dominance of the Whig party; or a protective tariff in the South under the control of the Democratic. Under such circumstances, the truth of any doctrine drops out of account, and party considerations elect the teachers and decide the text books. Failing in this, the dominant party will not vote the supplies. In this way, the State University becomes at the mercy of the general public, and if it should adhere to principles or maintain consistency in anything; it must "both know how to abound and how to suffer want," according to the fluctuating conditions of the different political parties....

To conclude this point. The school cannot improve upon the method of nature. In the family and all future life the sexes mingle and act and react upon each other. This association is the source of untold blessings and it is never interrupted that nature does not avenge herself for the violation of her order. Boarding schools of either sex are no exception to the general rule. They are not models of either gentlemanly deportment or feminine refinement. The mixed school--whatever its imperfections--is the best for both sexes, and, in proportion to its members, the largest contributor to true manhood and womanhood....

Our hope is in the glowing future of our State and coast--with their fertile soil, over which the golden harvests nod and rustle greetings to the golden deposits beneath; with their diversity of climate, including all varieties but the unpleasant; with their varied products, suited to the supply of every want; with their exuberant growths, enriching the husbandman with the generous yield of his harvests and astonishing the traveler with the giant monarchs of the mountains--a land harvesting its gold placers as others harvest golden grain; tapping its bonanzas, as the east taps its lakes and rivers, and possessing

literally "The precious fruits brought forth by the sun, and the precious things put forth by the moon, the chief things of the ancient mountains, and the precious things of the lasting hills, the precious things of the earth and the fullness thereof, and the good will of him that dwelt in the bush." Surely such a land, producing everything else in such variety and profusion, will produce men also rich enough in nature as well as means to provide for the Christian culture of this State.

With an abiding confidence that the mission of Christian culture is but begun, with strong conviction that a great work lies before it in this State, with a mighty assurance that the University of the Pacific has a call and a future, and with an undying purpose that it shall make its calling and election sure, we the members of the faculty, have taken our respective chairs. We ask of you, members of the Board of Trustees, and we ask with confidence, a generous liberality and a cordial support. You, no less than ourselves, are charged with this interest--an interest vital, I do not say to Methodism, or to Christianity, merely, but to Christian civilization on this Coast, and the civilization which is not Christian will not be heir of the ages. Whatever else dies, the Christian University must live and flourish. It is ours to see that it SHALL. We cannot afford to dwell or worship in ceiled houses, while Christian culture seeks cover for her nakedness in inadequate buildings or poorly equipped departments. We may swell in cottages, and dress in homespun, and worship in tabernacles, but we must provide that culture--Christian culture--twin-handmaid and true yokefellow of the Church of Christ, shall lift up her head among the best institutions of our day. We ask your aid. We beg your prayers, and we invite you to a fellowship of work and self-denial in advancing this great cause of God and Humanity.¹

For some time there had been talk of the need of a building for the Preparatory Department as well as dormitory facilities in the same building for men. Up to this time the men had been forced to live in private homes. At the same meeting where Mr. David Jacks electrified the Board by providing a telescope, he proposed to give \$5,000 toward a new building that would cost \$40,000. On motion it was decided that when Dr. Stratton should reach \$30,000 in good subscriptions a meeting of the Board should be held to take further action.²

¹ Addresses by the Reverend C. C. Stratton, 1878.

² Minutes of the Board of Trustees, June 6, 1883.

The course of study was modified in 1884. Post-graduate courses were provided in Science and Philosophy, in which graduates were to receive degrees of Master of Science and Master of Philosophy. A post-graduate course leading to the degree of Doctor of Philosophy was also authorized by the Board of Trustees.

It was not long before President Stratton was able to present the required number of subscriptions to allow work to proceed on the new building. A building committee consisting of G. B. Bowman, J. A. Clayton, John Widney, J. E. Richards and J. W. Whiting was appointed.¹ Appropriate ceremonies were arranged for the laying of the cornerstone. The event was scheduled for 2 o'clock on Friday afternoon, October 3, 1884. The main event was an address by former President Sinex. A survey of some of the obstacles the school had been forced to meet in the past was well phrased by one who had helped meet them:

Asking your patience for just a moment, let me summarize some of the difficulties which confronted us at this time. We had no accommodations for boarding pupils from abroad except in a few private families. The professors had to build houses for themselves or reside in Santa Clara or San Jose. There was strong public sentiment against the co-education of the sexes in the University. The patronage was divided with other institutions established about that time. The State University was founded and started in life with a birthday present of half a million dollars from the State, besides the grants of the General Government and the College of California. The State Normal School was removed from San Francisco to San Jose and received the generous gift from the city of thirty acres of land within the city limits and appropriations for building and grounds of over a quarter of a million from the State. We design to utter no words of disparagement of these institutions nor the common schools, of which we, as the people of this State are so justly proud, but with elegant and

¹ Ibid.

commodious city schools, with a State University with its free tuition, with a magnificent Normal School almost within sight, with free tuition and the advantage of a diploma, equivalent to a certificate to teach, we were greatly at a disadvantage in seeking patronage. About this time, also, there arose another cause for the diversion of patronage among our own people. The Conference took under its care the Napa Collegiate Institute. The people north of the bay needed it. They have generously aided it. It stands today a monument to their honor, and an institution of great usefulness. But, nevertheless, it divided the patronage of the Church, and the sympathies and efforts of some of those who had been staunch friends and helpers of the University were diverted from us. There were other and severe causes for discouragement. Our efficient and heroic agent was called from labor to rest. Several years of comparative draught reduced the number of land sales to almost nothing. Interest on our notes were rapidly accumulating. We owed over forty thousand dollars.

SKIES WERE DARKENING

At this juncture, Dr. Gibbons entered the conflict, with ripe experience and fresh energy. Bishop Foster came upon the field, and, with clarion voice, ordered an advance all along the line. He so stirred the hearts of the friends of the institution, and kindled such fire of enthusiasm that an endowment of \$40,000 was pledged in much the greater part, by the members of the Conference. Brother A. M. Baily added his efficient labors as one of the agents, and soon an auction sale of lands took place, at which \$39,600 worth of lots were disposed of, and the institution was virtually relieved from embarrassment. The later history of the institution is well known to most, if not all of you. We rejoice in the rising of its affairs and the glory of its prosperity, the wise management, within and without, its spirit of enterprise and progression, its rapid growth and brilliant prospects, call forth our most happy congratulations. Today inaugurates the third era in its history.¹

With three buildings on the campus it was highly desirable to give them names. The faculty in meeting decided to name the old college building West Hall, the new brick building East Hall, and the Ladies' Hall, South Hall. These names became official and remained so until the removal of the campus to Stockton.

¹ San Jose Daily Mercury, October 4, 1884.

East Hall was an imposing structure. It was described at its completion:

East Hall presents a beautiful appearance when viewed from the exterior, and the architect, L. Goodrich, may be justly proud of his tasteful work. The excellent effect produced by an outside view is considerably increased when the visitor enters the straight hallway, ten feet in width, that runs through the building. The various rooms opening on either side of the hall on the first floor are those devoted to commercial or business departments, natural science and philosophy, etc. On the second floor are the departments for instruction in French and German, six music rooms, and the elocutionary departments. On the third floor are the dormitories for the younger students who will board and room in the building. These are admirably arranged for the comfort of the occupants. Each student will have a room to himself with a commodious wardrobe or closet attached, and such other conveniences provided as falls to the lot of comparatively few boys when they are at home. Dr. Stratton, the esteemed and efficient President, believes that while the students of sixteen years of age or under need to be guarded, and to a certain extent controlled, it is at the same time necessary to inspire them with an individuality that is born of self reliance, and so he gives young mentality with a pride that shall prompt it to care for the neatness and comfort of its surroundings, each his own apartment.

The Dining Room, in the basement story, but still well above the ground, is a magnificent apartment and will accommodate comfortably 150 at a time, or in case of necessity, 200. The kitchen, pantries, etc., are equally convenient and commodious. The steam heating apparatus is on a much larger scale than that of the College Hall and is supplied by a boiler with a capacity of thirty horse power; this is sunk in the ground to a depth of some fifteen feet on the north side of the building and is covered with a shield of corrugated iron. The reception and reading rooms are deserving of especial mention, as they are admirably adapted to the purposes for which they are designed. The dormitories are expected to accommodate 100, and the same number will be boarded. The class rooms will be sufficiently large for 250 students. This building is designed for the exclusive use of the students in the preparatory department. Where everything is upon so large and fine a scale it is difficult to accord to any one or two features the preference, but it may be said that the writer was most favorably impressed by the abundance of light and air to be had in every portion, and the safe and convenient modes of ingress and egress provided. It is the intention of the Trustees to erect, at an early day, a large and elegant Assembly Hall, on the grounds about midway between the

University building and the College Hall.¹

These improvements were not all. The construction of a new Dining Hall, to accommodate from between 150 and 200 boarders was approved by the Board at its June, 1885, meeting. It was located midway between the new brick building or East Hall and the Ladies' Hall, or South Hall. Its cost was approximately \$5,000. Actual expenditures during the year including building and equipment amounted to \$53,000. To meet these expenses, \$38,000 was raised and paid. A mortgage of \$10,000 was given and a floating debt of \$5,000 created. Provision existed, in the shape of subscriptions, to meet this floating debt. Surprisingly enough, the school year again ended with a favorable balance of \$774.85, which was remarkable considering the improvements made and the strengthened curriculum.²

Counselling of students, which is considered somewhat new in American colleges, had its day at Pacific as far back as 1886. During this year, the faculty in meeting, adopted a plan for the "systematization of students." The plan had seven features:

1. That the entire body of College students be classed in four divisions.
2. That Professors Martin, George, Alexander and Cox have charge of these divisions.
3. That the same students shall continue in the divisions from year to year, except for good reasons.
4. That a small blank book be provided for each student.
5. That this book contain the name of the student and that of the Professor of the division.
6. That no student be registered in a class who does not bring his book with certification that he be allowed to take the study in question at that particular time.
7. That these books remain in the hands of the advisors after

¹ San Jose Daily Mercury, August 5, 1885, p. 3.

² Minutes of the California Annual Conference, 1885, p. 45.

the classes have been formed at the beginning of each term.¹

About this time, a group of young ladies consisting of alumnae and friends of the University organized themselves into a Ladies Chapel and Conservatory of Music Association. The immediate concern of the group was the raising of money to aid in the construction of a suitable chapel and assembly hall on the campus. Their more general concern was the prosecution of culture. They began this work seriously, and their efforts were eventually crowned with success.²

One can easily see that in a relatively few years the University had entered a golden era: new facilities were at the command of the administration in the way of buildings and equipment, a strong and united faculty was successfully working, the largest body of students in the history of the school was present, finances were in fine shape, and the advancements of thirty-five years had been consolidated. All these things bred confidence and hopes of continued advancement because "nothing succeeds like success."

In the middle of all this prosperity, however, President Stratton presented his resignation. At a special meeting of the Board called on December 8, 1886, he submitted the following communication to explain his unexpected action:

Gentlemen:

As the call for this meeting was unexpected and the time is unusual, I owe it to you and myself to state both the immediate reasons which have led to this action. The immediate reason is, that I desire to resign the position of president of this institution, the resignation to take effect

¹ Minutes of the Faculty, August 27, 1886.

² See p. 75, infra.

January 1, 1887. The causes which have lead to this step may be stated in brief.

I am in the middle of the tenth year of my service. When elected to the position, I was in the midst of my term in a pleasant charge and engaged in my chosen life work, and disqualified in many respects, as it seemed to me, for the duties of the new place, for I had never taught in any institution of learning of any grade beyond a half a day in my life. The matter was canvassed at home and my good wife and myself resolved to make the attempt and give ten years--the very best of our lives--to the advancement of Christian culture in California and to succeed or die in the attempt. You know the results in the University, but no one outside of the family, can know what this has cost. The salary was \$1800, and out of that I was expected to provide my own house and furniture. Keep a horse and carriage--my duties demanded that--and live in such a way that visitors could be invited to my home if necessary. Of course all this could not be done on \$1800. We built a home with means derived from other sources. We finished it by boarding students, and afterwards continued that course in order that we might pay for help in the house. When we tired of that because it left us no privacy and so much broke in upon my habits of study, the help and the boarding were dispensed with and the family cared for the home. Under ordinary circumstances this would not have been deemed any great hardship, but when it is understood that the doorbell would ring from ten to thirty or more times a day and that without reference to hours or domestic engagements within, that I was away from my home and my children the most of the time in school, no one can feel surprised, if, at least, this burden became intolerable to Mrs. Stratton....

But even this was not final. As long as I continued strong and buoyant I felt that the University could be carried and everybody along with it. I had been corresponding Secretary, book-keeper, financial agent, overseer of grounds and buildings, building committee, and general canvasser in the field for students, besides attending to the general duties of my office and my chair in the University. Of course some interests suffered. I was away too much, but through the loyalty and devotion of the Faculty who did all in their power to make up for my lack of service at home, the institution continued to prosper. But now I come to the saddest part of the history so far as personal interest is concerned. After the completion of East Hall and after it had been furnished and occupied by the preparatory department, I became conscious of a want of my usual vigor and spring....

Last summer I was invited to Mills' College to deliver the annual address in memory of Dr. Mills the founder. When the trouble between President Sprague and the Trustees began, he wrote me as I know he did many others, setting forth his complaints. Later Mrs. Mills met me in Oakland and gave me

additional information. When the matter was taken up by the papers, what little influence I had was used to keep the subject out of the courts, and bring about peace. In this interest I was invited to visit the college and confer with Mrs. Mills. These facts gave me a knowledge of the affairs of the institution and an interest in its welfare which I could not otherwise have had, and when the invitation to come there was extended my knowledge of the place, of its quiet retirement, just what we all seemed to require--and comparatively limited demands upon my time and care, prepared us to listen with favor to the call. Of course the additional salary was a consideration, but two years ago, it would not have received more than a passing thought. I promised to consider the matter and suggested that Mrs. Mills confer with her Trustees. From the beginning I said to her and them that my course must be determined by the question whether a suitable successor could be found here, that I could not under circumstances sacrifice the interest of the University. When Dr. Burthy, to whom I turned from the first, consented to come, if elected by our Trustees, I felt that the conditions on which I had suspended my decision had been met and determined to present my resignation and accept the proffered situation.¹

The resignation was a bombshell. The Board refused to accept it and immediately appointed a committee of five to confer with Stratton. They saw him immediately and reported that he consented to remain, under the following conditions:

1. That the Trustees pay off the debt of \$15,000.
2. That his own salary be increased to \$2750.
3. That the salaries of Profs. Martin and George be raised to \$1500 and of Prof. King to \$1250.²

Immediately, the Trustees raised \$10,000 among themselves and pledged to raise the remaining \$5000. This met the terms of the first condition. The President's salary was fixed at \$2750, which took care of the second request, and the salaries of the three professors mentioned were raised to the amounts specified. In addition, Stratton was voted a vacation of three months, to be taken at

¹ President Stratton to the Board of Trustees, December.

² Minutes of the Board of Trustees, December 8, 1886.

such time as he should elect. The resignation was withdrawn and the matter settled for the time being.

Stratton's days at Pacific, however, were definitely numbered. The offer from Mills College was still attracting him, and on March 14, 1887, he presented his second resignation, to take effect at the close of that session. In the fall of that year he succeeded President Sprague of Mills College.¹ His accomplishments of ten years at Pacific were marked. Regular professorships increased from six to ten; students from 166 to 423. Degrees were conferred on 197 candidates. To the Collegiate, Preparatory, and Commercial Departments were added Art, Music, Elocution, Education and Law. The Conservatory of Music, under Professor King, was organized on a good basis. The debt was entirely liquidated and three historic buildings were constructed, namely; South Hall, East Hall, and the Observatory.² The first efforts at dignifying education courses as such came in 1887, when the Board agreed to establish a Normal Department. Al-

¹ Stratton remained at Mills College for three years and then resigned, in order to accept the Presidency of his Alma Mater, Willamette University. The history of Mills College, written by Rosaline A. Keep, lists many advances of that school during that three-year period. However, it seems that Susan T. Mills still had a hold on the school and insisted on making decisions for it. Rumor had it that she was very difficult to get along with at this particular time--she was opinionated to the highest degree. She had disagreements with Dr. Stratton, and the quarrels became so intense that all of California began to know about them. In view of the kindly and gentlemanly way of Dr. Stratton, one finds it hard to believe that all the things Mrs. Mills said about him were true. Friends of Stratton everywhere rallied to his support, particularly a strong band of Pacific friends, but under the circumstances he decided to seek new fields of labor. The tragedy of it all was that he did not stay on at Pacific, where the matter of his personal integrity would have been spared and his contribution could have been excellent.

² Rockwell D. Hunt, Golden Jubilee of the University of the Pacific, 1901, p. 11.

ready there was a Normal Course in existence, but this new action would make a Department of it. The new title of the Department was to be the "School of Psychology and the Sciences and Art of Education."¹

¹ Minutes of the Board of Trustees, May 31, 1887.

CHAPTER VI

The matter of a successor to Stratton became an issue of immediate concern. The committee appointed by the Board to find candidates carried on a considerable amount of correspondence with people outside the state. The resident Bishop, Fowler, was present at the report meeting and was able to be of great assistance to the Board because of his personal knowledge of most of the applicants. After an earnest canvass of the situation, the committee decided to select Dr. H. A. Gobin, President of Baker University in Kansas, for the position. Gobin did not accept, however, and the Board then made an offer to Dr. A. C. Hirst, of Cincinnati. Hirst was a prominent preacher, having occupied some of the most important pulpits. He was elected on June 30, 1887, and was to take over his duties immediately.

A. C. Hirst, D.D., was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, June 15, 1839. He finished his collegiate education at Hanover College in 1859. He was at once elected Adjunct Professor of Latin and Greek in Stewart College, Clarksville, Tennessee. His next position was that of Associate Principal of Sayre Female Institute, from which he resigned to accept a professorship in Transylvania University. He was Superintendent of Public Schools at Ironton, Ohio for five years, and in 1870 became professor of Latin Language and Literature in Ohio University at Athens, Ohio. Having entered the active ministry of the Methodist Episcopal Church, he served the leading churches at Marietta, Washington, Chillicothe, Columbus, and Cincinnati, Ohio, and Pittsburg, Pennsylvania. He was intimately associated with schools and colleges and had large experience in educational work.

In August, 1887, after resigning his pastorate at Cincinnati, he entered upon his duties as President of the University of the Pacific.

On Hirst's first appearance before the student body at the opening exercises of school he painted an enthusiastic picture of the immediate future. He expected to endow each one of the principal professorships in the University. Money had been raised to put a fourth floor on East Hall to accommodate an additional twenty-four male students. Another improvement in mind was the increasing of the Ladies' quarters by the addition of two wings to South Hall. The Conservatory of Music fund was begun. A large number of people agreed to put memorial windows in the Conservatory. Among these was the Reverend H. B. Keacock, whose window in memory of his son bore statement "A Christian Classical Education Will Never Be Regretted by Anyone," the words uttered by the young man on his dying bed. This window was preserved at the time of the razing of the Conservatory building and was placed in the present College library, where it can now be seen.

As the College was growing and the immediate community was expanding, the need for nearer post office facilities was being felt. For some time the University mail was brought from San Jose at the expense of the school. Professor A. J. Surface, Principal of the Academy, who was a personal friend of the First Assistant Postmaster General, carried on the necessary correspondence relative to the securing of an office. In due time Mr. W. F. Hyde was appointed postmaster of "College Park," the official designation of the place. It was first suggested that the name should be "University," but

owing to the fact that the University of Southern California had a similarly named postoffice and there was official objection to like names in the same state, the present title was chosen.¹ The post-office was temporarily located in the Academy building, but it was not long before the Alumni Association seized upon the idea of providing a building and, when it was paid for, turning it over to the Trustees. The income from it was to be forever devoted to the purchase of books to be placed in the library, the books thus purchased to be designated as the Alumni Collection.² Professor Cox, Francis W. Reid, and Charles M. Kirkbride were the committee appointed to develop the project. Support was forthcoming, and the edifice, which was designed by Reid, was constructed at a cost of approximately \$1,000. Its dimensions were twenty by thirty feet, and it was divided on the ground floor into a postoffice and bookstore; while the upper story was fitted up for the residence of the postmaster.³

Hirst also outlined the need for better railway and telegraph facilities. In a statement to a newspaper reporter he said:

"Our aim is, of course, that we will some time have a station here, with ticket office, telegraph and express facilities. That, of course, is in the future, but there is an exceedingly large quantity of express matter which arrives at the University for the Students, and which is sent away from this office. There are a large number of people living around the college who, though not connected directly with it, consider it a great advantage not to have to go to San Jose or Santa Clara to transact any business of that character. Telegraph facilities would also add to the conveniences and

¹ San Jose Daily Mercury, May 6, 1888, p. 5.

² Alumni Association Minutes, May 24, 1888, p. 39.

³ Pacific Pharos, August 15, 1888, p. 3.

the stoppage of the passenger trains which are flagged or stop to allow passengers to get on or off at Polhemus average several times a day, aside from those who pass into town and come back.¹

Up to this point nothing has been said about the Visiting Committees appointed by the California Annual Conference to visit the school and then make a report to the Conference in its annual session. The Committee arranged to spend some time on the campus visiting classes, attending functions, and in general, looking into the entire life of the school. Some committees took their work seriously by orally examining students in the classes. The function of these Committees became less necessary in more recent years and they have been largely disregarded.

Unquestionably the Ladies Conservatory Association had good intentions when it announced it was going to build a Conservatory building, but the ground breaking ceremony seemed a little premature because the money did not come in for the building as expected. President Hirst told the Trustees at their meeting on September 7, 1888 that he thought the building should be constructed even though a debt were incurred. His main reason was that the Conservatory was becoming so large that its work had to be distributed throughout the different buildings, thereby disturbing other classes and the students who were studying. The Board agreed that if the ladies could raise one half of the amount necessary to erect the building, the Board of Trustees would provide for the balance, the total cost not to exceed \$35,000. Later action limited the amount

¹ San Jose Daily Mercury, May 6, 1888, p. 5.

to \$30,000, and as soon as suitable plans were adopted the building was to proceed. Plans were accepted from architect Newsome and bids let out. When the bids were opened, the lowest was \$44,455, just \$14,455 in excess of the amount voted.¹ It was evident that because of limited funds, the building specifications would have to be changed from brick to wood. New bids were then opened for a revised plan. The lowest bid was that of P. R. Wells for \$28,499. It was accepted, and construction began immediately.²

The new Conservatory building was widely acclaimed as a work of art. It was admired for its beauty and was considered an inspiration for those pursuing studies in Music and Art. It contained harmony rooms, studios, and Art Department, and rooms for the Ladies' Literary Societies. The auditorium would seat 1800 persons.

A musical festival was held during May, 1890, to dedicate the new Conservatory building. The edifice was completely finished and furnished with 16 new pianos. At the festival the large auditorium was filled to capacity to hear a new and original cantata entitled "An Ode To Music" written for the occasion by Miss Lulu Mayne, and Professor F. Loui King, Dean of the Conservatory.³

The old chapel in West Hall held very sacred memories, not only for the students, but many alumni as well. Appropriate exercises were arranged for the last Chapel exercises held in the old hall. Professor T. C. George, called upon to address the students on

¹ Minutes of the Board of Trustees, April 11, 1889.

² Minutes of the Board of Trustees, July 8, 1889, p. 68.

³ San Jose Times, May 24, 1890.

behalf of the faculty, said:

For nineteen and one-half years the students of this University have associated in this room, this sacred place, around which cluster the pleasant memories of years which never can be effaced. For fourteen years it has been my pleasure to meet the students here, and during ten years of that period it was my duty to call the roll, and I thereupon know something of the occurrences and exercises which here have taken place.¹

The need for more endowment was still on the minds of those closely connected with the school. Practically every president had realized this, and had presented some type of a program to the Board. President Hirst was no exception. He proposed an endowment fund of \$100,000 to be built up in \$100 shares, payable by semi-annual payments, recurring through five consecutive years, payment of said shares to be conditional upon the whole amount being raised.² A few months later, \$26,700 had been raised.

Just at the time when the University was enjoying a relative era of prosperity, a number of factors combined to plunge the institution into another very trying period. The trouble started with a fight between the Freshman and Sophomore Classes. The Sophomores had adopted canes as their class insignia; the Freshmen not only stole some of the canes, but were alleged to have destroyed them. Rivalry flamed to a white heat and became so pronounced that the faculty was forced to take the matter up in meeting. After considerable discussion, the faculty ruled that all canes not destroyed must be returned, and for those destroyed, cash value must be paid.

¹ San Jose Times, May 25, 1890.

² California Conference Minutes, 1889, p. 33.

As the canes were not returned by the Freshmen, the following day, September 25, 1890, the Faculty met to take more serious action.

It moved that:

Whereas, the Freshman class refused to return the canes taken by them from the Sophomores, according to the requirements of the faculty, therefore, Resolved, that said Freshman class be suspended from college for thirty days, except such members of the class as personally indicate to the President before 4:00 p.m. Monday next, a willingness to obey the requirements of the Faculty.¹

The Sophomore and Junior classes took the matter as seriously as the Freshman Class. All three classes either seemed involved or wanted to be. Acts of sympathy were evident. The Sophomore and Junior classes considered the Freshman class to be unduly punished by the faculty and they resolved severance from the institution unless reinstatement for the Freshmen was voted. After much bickering which covered several days time, an adjustment was worked out whereby the Freshman class was allowed to settle its difficulties amicably.

It will be evident by this time, that as an administrator, President Hirst left much to be desired. The discipline problem mentioned above was not the only trouble. He apparently was not able to get the best staff cooperation. At the close of the Spring Session in 1891, four of the most popular teachers in the school, Charles E. Cox, T. C. George, W. W. Thoburn, and D. A. Hayes, resigned.² The Alumni Association was quick to follow with action:

¹ Minutes of the Faculty, September 27, 1890, p. 134.

² Hayes was given an honorary D. Litt. by the College in 1933.

Resolved: That we, the members of the Alumni Association of the University of the Pacific sincerely regret that the resignations of Professors D. A. Hayes, W. W. Theburn, T. C. George, and C. E. Cox have been accepted. Resolved, that we believe the interests of the University would be better conserved by retaining these professors and dismissing Dr. A. C. Hirst.¹

The minority then brought forward the following protest:

We, the undersigned, protest against the action of the Alumni Association taken in the adoption of the foregoing resolution as unwarranted by facts and unsustained by justice and unworthy of its place and dignity in this institution. We protest against the terms of the resolution as an outrage against the character of Dr. A. C. Hirst and an injury to the institution of which we are alumni.

The leading student publication at the time was the Pacific Pharos. Its June 3, 1891 issue was full of comment on the matter. The editor felt that the time had come to speak out. Hirst was accused of misrepresentating the number enrolled in College in the catalogue for the school year 1888-89 and for failing to correct the misrepresentation. He was further charged with causing the Archanian and Rhizomian Literary Societies to pay for double the amount of illuminating gas they actually used for lighting their chapter rooms. It was claimed Hirst was guilty of double dealing in small affairs. As a result of these things, many demanded that Hirst should be forced to resign.

It is not surprising to learn that shortly after these incidents Dr. Hirst presented his resignation as President, and it was accepted. The Board in accepting, desired to soften feeling by moving that:

Resolved that the peculiar circumstances originating and

¹ Minutes of the Alumni Association, May 28, 1891, p. 62.

perpetuating difficulties and embarrassments in the administration of the affairs of the University have been trying in the extreme and menacing to the success of the University, for the cause of which we do not consider him responsible. Our best wishes and prayers shall follow him wherever Providence may call him to future labors.

Behind this whole incident three factors stand out clearly.

The first is that Dr. C. C. Stratton was too popular a man to have to follow. It would have been very difficult for the most able person. Stratton had a way of endearing himself to those with whom he came in contact. Hirst did not have that quality to such a degree. The second point is that Hirst failed in the details of administration. A small and intimate campus family such as Pacific had in those days allowed few secrets. Hirst's smaller mistakes were not rectified in a masterful fashion before they got out of hand. There was no excuse for the class trouble to assume the proportions that it did. The third observation, and probably a strong point, is the fact that much of the trouble was trumped up because several students wanted to attend Leland Stanford Jr. University, which was opening in the fall of 1891. Here was a new campus with new buildings and with several million dollars of endowment. Much publicity had been given this new enterprise by many media throughout the state and nation. As it was located only a few miles away, many envisaged the opportunity to make a change. The troubles with President Hirst gave many students a good excuse to transfer, as well as making a good talking point with their parents. Actually, there was a veritable exodus of students to Stanford; this is verified by the fact that the majority of the first graduating class of Stanford

was made up of transfers from the University of the Pacific.

The Board of Trustees was really angry at those students who had caused so much trouble. On August 4, 1891, they ruled:

That we instruct the Faculty to inquire carefully into the case of each student of the University who makes application for a certificate of dismissal and ascertain whether such student has been so involved in the recent disturbances as to seriously impair his right to such certificate, and refer such cases to the Board of Trustees for determination.

This meant that the Board actually had the whip-hand over any of the leaders of the insurrection. Apparently reacting against criticism of the administration in the student papers, the Board further ruled:

That every periodical or publication issued by the students of this University, or by any society or organization among the students, or any of them, by which the views or sentiments of individuals in regard to its administration or any part thereof may be supposed to be represented or intended so to be, should be prohibited by the faculty, unless such publication or intended publication shall first be examined carefully by the President or the Faculty or some member thereof and duly approved, and its publication authorized by the party to whom it may be submitted or referred.

Since mention has been made of Stanford University, it is well at this juncture to consider a story that is apparently deeply rooted in the Pacific tradition. According to this story, when Senator Stanford was seeking an educational outlet for his fortune, he approached the Trustees of the University of the Pacific and offered to invest his millions there if the school would renounce its denominational affiliations and become non-sectarian. The Trustees deliberated on the matter for some time, but could not convince themselves that money made from stock gambles, wine grapes, and horse racing could be appropriated graciously for the type of

Christian work in which they were committed. A retort handed down from one of them was, "What does it profit an institution if it gains the whole world and loses its own soul?" Knowing something of the conviction of those connected with the University during those days, it is not hard to understand why the overture was turned down. The author has searched all available historical records for some reference to the Stanford offer, but none in writing has been found. It is possible that this offer, originally, was a verbal "feeler" and had not advanced to the stage of actual written negotiations.¹ At all events, deep lovers of Pacific can be glad that Stanford's offer, if actually made, was not accepted.

Vice-President W. C. Sawyer took over administrative duties until a new president could be elected. Dr. E. H. McClish, a newcomer to California, was duly elected, but he declined. The next meeting nominated Dr. Isaac Crook, of Louisville, Kentucky, and he was unanimously elected. Crook was a graduate of Ohio Wesleyan University and had entered the Ohio Methodist Conference. He was known as an eloquent speaker and had occupied some of the best pulpits in the East. In 1875 Cornell University had conferred the degree of Doctor of Divinity upon him. Later, in spite of his success as a pastor, his literary abilities had carried him into the lecture and periodical field. He had the countenance and ability to clear the horizon at Pacific, which was still cloudy through dissention.

¹ The best authority we have for the above statement was Justice John E. Richards, of the California Supreme Court, who was closely identified with the College during these particular years.

CHAPTER VII

For some time there had been unofficial talk about the possibility of the consolidation of Pacific and Napa College. In 1870, a corporation known as Napa Collegiate Institute had received a charter at the hands of the State. The school was founded by Mr. W. S. Turner, who shortly thereafter asked that the school come under the patronage of the California Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The Conference accepted the school and year after year gave it as much support as could be mustered. As the school grew, it began to offer many of the same courses given by Pacific. Before long the two schools actually were competing for students as well as financial aid. Many questioned the need of two schools located so close together, particularly when transportation facilities were becoming better all the time and the matter of location meant less to a prospective student. As this competition grew, the feeling for a union became more pronounced. The California Annual Conference of 1892 received a report of a meeting held earlier that year relating to the proposed merger. The report read:

1. There was a prevailing desire among the friends of both institutions that all friction growing out of their relation as competitors for students and financial support should cease forever, and that they should work in harmony to promote the interest of Christian Education in this part of the State.
2. After much thought and prayer, and careful consideration of the opinions of those differing from them as to the best method of securing such harmony, a joint meeting of the Boards of Trustees of the two colleges was called. At the meeting, nearly every member of each board was present. After addresses by Bishop Vincent and Dr. Hurlbut, the presidents of the University and the Napa College, and the presidents of the Boards of Trustees, a motion was unanimously carried that a committee consisting of three men from each board and two members from the Committee of Edu-

cation, be appointed to devise some plans for harmonious work.

The following brethren composed the committee: University of the Pacific; Annie Merrill, E. W. Playter, and T. H. Sinex; Napa College; J. N. Beard, E. R. Dille, and S. E. Holden; Educational Committee: E. McClish and S. J. Carroll. Of this Committee, E. McClish was made chairman and S. J. Carroll, secretary. The Committee presented to the two boards, for their separate consideration, recommendations which were, with a few verbal changes for the sake of clearness, unanimously adopted by each board and then by a joint meeting of both boards. The recommendations were then presented to the Conference, and after a second reading were unanimously adopted by a rising vote amid the most intense enthusiasm and gratitude. The following are the recommendations:

1. That a unification of the University of the Pacific and the Napa College ought to take place, provided that the interests of each can be conserved and, provided the consolidation can be legally accomplished.
2. That the name of the consolidated institution shall be the University of the Pacific and its principal place for the administration of its business shall be San Francisco, provided however, that the grade of both institutions shall be maintained as colleges in their present locations, and that all present property and resources shall be preserved undisturbed in their locations to each institution respectively.
3. That all monies raised for endowment or other purposes, after the consolidation of the aforesaid institution, shall be administered by the board as common resources, provided whenever money or other property is devised or donated for specific purposes, it shall be devoted to the purpose specified.
4. That all the present indebtedness of both institutions shall be assumed by the Trustees of the consolidated institution.
5. That the Bishop be requested to appoint Geo. Clifford, financial Agent of the consolidated institution.
6. That the Board of Trustees of the consolidated institution shall number thirty-five, and until the consolidation can be legally accomplished, the two Boards of Trustees shall act as a joint Board, which shall elect its own officers.

COMMITTEE ON CONSOLIDATION

We recommend, with the concurrence of the joint meeting of the two Boards of Trustees, that the same committee that presented the recommendations carry forward the work under the direction of the joint board.

RELATIONS AND WORK OF THE ALUMNI

We recommend that there be a committee of seven members to report to our next annual conference on the relations of the Alumni of the University and Napa College to the con-

solidated institution and to formulate some plan by which they may render effective service for the same. That this committee be composed of two Trustees, one elected by each Board; two alumni, one elected by the association of each institution, and three members elected by this conference.

This consolidation, we trust, opens a new, prosperous and aggressive era for our educational interests.¹

The plan generally would be to leave Pacific and Napa College essentially the same as they were and establish at San Francisco a great graduate school under the name of the University of the Pacific with coordinated control of all three of them. Such a plan would involve the expenditure of many thousands of dollars of new money, and the question in the minds of many people was whether or not the task was too large for the Methodist constituency in Northern California.

Meanwhile, hardly had Dr. Crook had time to get the "feel" of his Presidency then he decided to resign. He found the tasks of lifting the morale of the school almost too great to bear. The student body had been considerably reduced in numbers since the days of President Stratton, and the College debt was steadily mounting each year. In February of 1893, the Board decided to release him, the action to take effect in May of the same year. He should be appreciated, as the Trustees said in a resolution to him, "for his services in the difficult and responsible position he was called to fill at the most critical period in all our history as an institution of learning."²

Fortunate was the school to have as Vice-President, Wesley

¹ Minutes of the California Annual Conference, 1892.

² Minutes of the Board of Trustees, May 23, 1893, p. 131.

Caleb Sawyer, to carry on over a period of transition. The same Trustees' meeting that released Dr. Crook elected Sawyer as Acting President for a period of one year, after Dr. Crook's resignation was to take effect. Sawyer had graduated from Harvard University in the class of 1861. Not long afterward he had seen action in the Civil War and it was while he was fighting in North Carolina that a cannon ball amputated his left leg at the middle of the thigh. He used an artificial limb and a cane for the rest of his life, and many remember his going to and from classes under this handicap, yet having the disability completely mastered. After teaching in several colleges in the East, Sawyer had come to California in 1887 and two years later joined the staff of the University. He displayed a steadying influence at a time when it was greatly needed. The loyalty of Sawyer and his wife in staying through such trying days and coming out of it all with high spirits, is a monument of great import for them.

The Pacific and Napa consolidation was gaining much momentum even though both sides were a little wary of the move. Napa College interests in the main believed the plan to be impracticable. Reference to this and the resultant action is found in the California Conference Minutes of 1894:

The question of the unity of our educational work received attention at the last session of the Conference and a joint Board was created to carry out a plan of consolidation.

This joint Board met at 1037 Market Street, San Francisco, December 14, 1893. We quote from its report: "After extended discussion of points involved in uniting our educational institutions, the following resolution was offered by L. J. Norton, and its adoption moved by him and seconded by Dr. Coyle and carried:

WHEREAS, in the opinion of this Board the plan of the unification of the University of the Pacific and Napa College is impracticable, be it

RESOLVED, that we take no further present action, but report our above opinion to the California Annual Conference."

Notwithstanding the above action, unification still seemed to be the demand of the Church, and the present committee of Education, after extended discussion, adopts the following resolutions and report them to this Conference for adoption:

RESOLVED, 1--That it is essential to the successful carrying forward of our educational work that both our institutions should be under one management, so that the Conference may act as a unit in its patronage and support

RESOLVED, 2--That we instruct the Board of Trustees of the University of the Pacific and of the Napa College to legally transfer their properties to a new joint board, said transfer to be made at the earliest practicable date....

RESOLVED, 7--That we request the Bishop to support F. F. Jewell Chancellor of our united educational interests, and this Conference pledges its hearty support to Dr. Jewell and will open our pulpits to him at such times as shall be convenient to him.

RESOLVED, 8--That we gratefully record our high appreciation of the self-sacrificing devotion, great liberality, and long and continued usefulness of the retiring Board of Trustees of the University of the Pacific. And, while we owe them a debt of gratitude we can never pay, we assure them of our abiding love for them, and our constant and prayerful interest in them as brethren beloved in the Lord.¹

At a Board of Trustees meeting on September 24, 1894, several significant moves toward consolidation were made. The question of the name of the consolidated institution was considered at length, and it was voted:

Resolved that the consolidated educational institutions of the California Conference of the Methodist Church be known as the San Francisco University; that Napa College shall be henceforth known as the Napa College of the University of San Francisco, and the University of the Pacific shall be designated as the San Jose College of the University of San Francisco; and these institutions shall be retained in their present locations as Colleges of said University; and that as soon as sites and endowments can be secured, a College of Theology and a

¹ Minutes of the California Annual Conference, 1894, p. 62.

College of Liberal Arts be founded in San Francisco or its immediate vicinity.

The principal place of business was to be in San Francisco.

The President of Napa College, since 1887, was Dr. J. N. Beard. His term of office there had been so successful that the Board of Trustees, on October 30, 1894, elected him the first President of the consolidated University of the Pacific. Beard was a natural educator, possessed marked executive ability, a teacher and preacher of commanding personality, an indefatigable student, and a man of rigidly moral principles and profound conviction.¹ Elected to serve with Beard was Dr. F. F. Jewell, as Chancellor of the united educational interests. The duties of the two officers were outlined by the Board.² The Chancellor and President were to be ranking officials of the University, equal in dignity, though each supreme in his own sphere. The Chancellor was to have general supervision of business interests and financial affairs; the President was to have charge of the educational work of the University and represented the institution as its academic head in all educational matters.

Jewell went to work immediately to raise money to eliminate the combined debts of Pacific and Napa. A total amount of approximately \$75,000 was needed to clear up all obligations, including interest and incidentals. By conference time in 1895 he had secured \$51,400 in subscriptions and was energetically going after the rest.

To show that the Trustees were serious about this union, the

¹ Rockwell D. Hunt, Golden Jubilee of the University of the Pacific, 1901, p. 13.

² Minutes of the Board of Trustees, August 20, 1895.

Conservatory of Music at San Jose was made one of the Colleges of the University and Mr. Leon Driver was elected its Dean.¹ Later, Professor M. S. Cross was elected Dean of the San Jose College of Liberal Arts of the University of the Pacific.² Diplomas granted in 1895 from Napa College were scheduled to bear on their face, "University of the Pacific." The report of this action was:

The diplomas this year granted from the Napa College and this school will bear on their face, "University of the Pacific. By next year, beside the above appellation, there will be the name of the school from which the person graduated, designated on the diploma, as University of the Pacific, San Jose College of Liberal Arts. The person graduating will have the option of changing his diploma that he receives this year for another bearing the title denoting it is from the institution under its new regime.³

In order to make this unification legal, it was necessary to set up a legal structure so as to invest all the property in the hands of a newly elected Board. This was done, a new Board of thirty-six members created, and all the property transferred to it. All that was necessary now was the money required to purchase a campus and construct the buildings in San Francisco.

The first division of courses was made on August 20, 1895.⁴ The Music course at Napa was dropped as a degree course, and it was ordered that the degree course of the University be given only at College Park. The Art School of Napa College was adopted as the Art School of the University, and it was ordered that degrees in Art be conferred only there.

¹ Ibid., October 30, 1894.

² San Jose Daily Mercury, May 13, 1895, p. 8.

³ Ibid.

⁴ Minutes of the Board of Trustees, August 20, 1895.

Coming as a surprise to the Trustees and students was the resignation of President Beard. At the conclusion of an address in January of 1896 he signified his intention of again becoming a student and getting in touch with the latest thought on the questions of the day. It was his intention to travel in Europe and study at Oxford University.¹ His official resignation, to take effect at once, was accepted by the Board on January 23, 1896. It is believed that he entertained for the University certain far-reaching plans, not wholly in accord with the wishes of the Trustees.²

Future policy was the main discussion at the Board meeting on January 23, 1896. The following resolutions were adopted:

First, The time has come for a radical change in our educational policy in order to avert financial disaster.

Second, We can no longer run two separate schools.

Third, That we should close Napa College at the end of the present scholastic year. That the debts of the same should be paid as speedily as possible. That the Endowment Fund of the Napa College should be transferred to the Trustees of the Conference, the income from which shall be applied to the carrying or paying of the debts of the Napa College, until the same are fully paid. The principal and interest thereafter accumulating, to be held in trust as an endowment Fund for a Theological School in San Francisco or vicinity, when it may appear to the Trustees of the University of the Pacific and the California Annual Conference that such school can be established and sustained.

This decision was final because the Board had been given full power to act. The students of Napa College likewise protested the closing of the school they had learned to love. Friends and alumni of old Napa College were not enthusiastic about the demise of their school, and many audible protests were made. In fact, one still

¹ San Jose Daily Mercury, January 15, 1896, p. 3.

² Rockwell D. Hunt, Golden Jubilee of the University of the Pacific, 1901, p. 13.

hears laments from the older residents in that part of the state. Despite this sincere feeling on the part of the students, many of them transferred to College Park at the beginning of the Fall term of 1896. Two popular professors, Hunt and Curtis, also made the transfer. The final step in the merger was taken by the Alumni Association of the University of the Pacific when all alumni of Napa College were declared members of the Alumni Association of the University of the Pacific.¹

¹ Minutes of the Alumni Association, May 23, 1896, p. 77.

CHAPTER VIII

The choice of a President to fill the post vacated by Dr. Beard was postponed until the Fall of 1896. The Trustees were not to be rushed to fill the vacancy because, as one of them stated, "The situation presents itself thus: We have a most capable Dean in the person of Professor Cross and as economy is the watchword of the Board of Trustees, you may safely say there will be no election, in any event, until after the next Conference, which will occur the early part of September."¹ Professor Cross was very popular with the student body. He had a fine educational background, having studied not only in the United States but in Europe as well. He was a Christian in the finest sense of the term. Because of this popularity the students began a campaign to have the Trustees elect him President of the University. Over ninety students signed the petition that was presented to the Board, and a copy of the petition was published in the San Jose Daily Mercury.²

However, Dr. Eli McClish looked like the best candidate to the Trustees, and despite the movement in favor of Dr. Cross, he was unanimously elected President on August 4, 1896. Upon motion, at the same meeting, a Vice-President of the Faculty was created, and Dr. Cross was elected to that position. At a later meeting, September 10, 1896, it was decided that no Chancellor or financial agent be employed for the coming year, the President being requested to take charge of financial matters. Chancellor Jewell was thus released to

¹ San Jose Daily Mercury, May 17, 1896, p. 2.

² Ibid., p. 8.

return to the pastorate.

From this point on the skies began to clear somewhat. Student enrollment was on the upgrade, the work of the school was fully accredited at Stanford University and the University of California, and, several bequests for endowment purposes were received. President McClish was fortunate in the choice of a treasurer; namely, Mr. Jere Leiter. Previous to this time yearly deficits had been piling up, but, through the fine management of McClish and Leiter, the year 1897-8 ended with a deficit of only \$143. The embarrassing part of this report, however, was that all members of the staff reduced their salaries in order to make the showing.

During the last year of the Nineteenth Century, the Bishops of the Methodist Church issued an appeal to the Church, in general, for a "Twentieth Century Thank Offering" of \$20,000,000 for the various benevolent purposes of the church. It was thought that all people having to do with the fund in this area would give special consideration to the needs of the University and direct benevolences toward the school. Reverend H. B. Heacock was elected financial secretary of the University to work especially in connection with the Twentieth Century Fund.¹

A special committee of the Board working on the relation of that Fund to the school, reported its findings as follows:

Your committee on the twentieth century fund in its relation to our work beg leave to report as follows: 1. We hail this movement as one of great importance, and are pleased to note that its principal object thus far developed is to

¹ Minutes of the Board of Trustees, September 9, 1899.

strengthen our Higher educational institutions, and thus increase our facilities for building up the kingdom of God. We look upon this, therefore, as an auspicious time for seeking the cooperation of our whole church in the conference, in the interest of the University of the Pacific. 2. We recommend that the efforts of the Trustees should be directed to the utilization of this time for the payment of our debt and increase of the Endowment Fund, and that the most efficient means possible be resorted to for the accomplishment of that object. 3. We believe the time has come for the formation of a Loan Fund to be used under the direction of the Trustees, for assisting students unable to secure an education without assistance and that the management of it be on similar principles to those in vogue in the General Educational Society. 4. We recommend that the Saturday night of Conference week be set apart for a rousing Mass Educational Convention to be under the direction of the President and a committee he may choose to assist him.¹

Financial Secretary Heacock was asked by the Board at its meeting on September 9, 1899 to start getting subscriptions to the amount of \$60,000 for the payment of the debt that had built up. The conditions of the campaign were that subscriptions should be taken from \$50 to \$1,000 and paid in three installments; 25% when \$15,000 was subscribed and an additional 25% for every \$15,000 subscribed thereafter.²

There was some consideration at this time by President McClish as to whether it would not be wiser for Pacific to become a Junior College than to face the constant problem of going into debt. Many suggested closing the institution because of the lack of sufficient finances.

In a letter explaining this stand, to the San Jose Mercury, he said:

¹ Ibid, June 7, 1899.

² Minutes of the Board of Trustees, September 9, 1899.

At present we are not able to furnish the opportunities in teaching force, libraries, and laboratories that modern methods require for the special courses elected by Juniors and Seniors. Therefore, the President states that it may be wiser to form a Junior-college than to close the institution on account of lack of finances. The question is one of financial burden and the future of the institution is in the hands of the Trustees who are elected by the Conference, and the councils and liberality of the friends of the institution will largely determine the policy adopted by the Board of Trustees.¹

Financially, the school was getting into bad condition again.

A severe drought in the State that lasted over a period of two years, plus the fact that increased competition from other colleges was cutting in on the student enrollment, caused income from tuition to shrink. It was found that the school ran behind on current expenses for the year 1899-1900 to the extent of \$2,700. Interest on the debt also meant a heavy burden. Curtailing of expenses was faced by the Board realistically, and there was thought of cutting the staff and reducing salaries from the low level already prevailing. The suggestion was made that the school might enter into closer relations with Stanford University and the University of California and that it might stop with the conclusion of the Sophomore year of work. At the Board meeting on April 11, 1900, letters from several of the leading colleges were read offering a great variety of views on the matter under consideration.² The weight of sentiment was against any radical lowering of the grade as a college, though some reduction in the number of elective courses, with a view to lessening expenses, was considered advisable.³ As this discussion came to a head, the following

¹ The Workaday World, March 1900, p. 7.

² Minutes of the Board of Trustees, April 11, 1900.

³ Ibid.

resolution, introduced by A. J. Hanson, was unanimously adopted:

RESOLVED, That we hereby express our purpose to maintain the University of the Pacific as a first-class institution of College grade, carrying forward our students to graduation in such courses of study as we may be able to sustain in accordance with the requirements of the University Senate of the Methodist Episcopal Church.¹

The alumni, likewise, were not interested in seeing the school reduced in rank. At the annual business meeting of the Alumni Association, strong feeling was expressed that the College should maintain its present rank.² General opinion was so strong on this matter that the case was considered closed.

The large objective, as has already been mentioned, was to clear the College from debt during 1900 so as to celebrate the Golden Jubilee the following year with no encumbrances. Mr. O. A. Hale, prominent California merchant, and Judge J. R. Lewis were the lay chairmen of a committee to accomplish this. By August 31, 1900, all but \$23,000 of the indebtedness was taken care of. San Jose citizens and businessmen were particularly generous in work and in giving. Ministers of the conference gave liberally themselves and induced members of their congregations to do likewise. The Alumni, through the Alumni Association, started on a campaign for \$1,000 of this sum. The students started a chain letter while other students of the Art Department made up a University Calendar which was to be sold and the proceeds turned over to liquidate the debt. Rallies were held over the state, and a big closing rally in San Jose on the last day

¹ Ibid.

² San Jose Daily Mercury, May 25, 1900.

of the year, with Bishop Hamilton as the speaker, was scheduled. On December 20th, just eleven days before the deadline, all but \$5,642 had been pledged. When January 1, 1901, arrived and the subscriptions were counted, it was found that not only had \$50,000 been turned in but an excess of this amount was pouring in, and the President said he hoped that the total would ultimately reach \$65,000.¹ It was hoped that the money would come in so as to make possible an announcement at the fiftieth anniversary at Commencement week, that the mortgage had been cleared.² While this was not done, the feeling that the debt had been underwritten gave a lift to the festivities of the fiftieth year.

For several years many had been thinking of the big Jubilee celebration to occur during Commencement week. Professor Rockwell D. Hunt, of the Department of History, was requested by the Board to prepare an historical account of the first fifty years of the life of the University to be presented at the celebration.³ This fourteen-page work has been the only printed history of Pacific up to this date. It was presented first in the *Overland Monthly*, for May, 1901, and later reprinted in several hundred copies. The first prepared alumni directory was ordered by the Alumni Association and printed in the general College catalogue for the year 1902.⁴

The Jubilee Celebration was considered a great success. During this week in May, 1901, there was much fervid oratory, inspiring

¹ San Jose Mercury, January 2, 1901, p. 8.

² Minutes of the Board of Trustees, January 28, 1901.

³ Ibid., February 14, 1901.

⁴ Minutes of the Alumni Association, September 3, 1901, p. 212.

music, and colorful decoration. Alumni and friends from far away made it a special point to be present to reunion with their friends. To those who had made so many personal sacrifices to see the institution through its darkest days, the event was a crowning achievement.

Nevertheless, the constant needs of the school caused the President and Financial Agent to continue thinking in terms of more money. The presiding Bishop, Hamilton, pointed out the necessity of greatly increasing the Endowment Fund as soon as the entire debt was removed.¹ A Resolution by President McClish was passed at a Board meeting,² requesting the Methodist Conference to inaugurate at once a movement for raising an additional endowment of \$150,000, under such terms as a committee of the Board would determine. As an assurance of perpetuity, stability, and enlarged usefulness must be the aim of a school, the Conference at its session in 1901 pledged itself to cooperate in raising this sum of money.³

¹ Minutes of the Board of Trustees, April 4, 1901.

² Ibid., September 13, 1901.

³ Minutes of the California Annual Conference, 1901, p. 90.

CONCLUSION

The first half-century of the college thus ended in 1901. The college grew from humble beginnings until by 1901 it was clear that its continued existence was assured although it certainly needed higher accreditation and more financial undergirding.

Even though Pacific was the first college on the scene in California and it managed to keep alive, it had not advanced with the newer institutions academically. It was considered to be academically inferior to the highest ranking schools in Northern California and this was not remedied until a number of years later.

The financial story was not favorable. There was a constant struggle to keep alive. It was difficult to obtain new buildings and equipment, the endowment was insufficient, teachers were poorly paid, and there was a debt to face practically every year. Part of this difficulty can be attributed to the fact that the college was predominantly Methodist and drew most of the support it received from the church or individuals in the church. Unfortunately, Methodism in Northern California had relatively few adherents and was considered a missionary enterprise for many years. It had a difficult time maintaining itself and the college was destined to share in this.

Possibly the most characteristic feature of this first half-century was the ability of the college to adjust itself to changing conditions; it was able to weather successfully one storm after another and by adjusting to changes, it managed to continue where other protestant colleges in Northern California failed.

Despite these problems, the human factor in education manifested itself and had its share in developing a long line of successful graduates who were fed into the stream of life of the state and nation. Prominent doctors, teachers, preachers, lawyers, musicians and business men, to mention only a few, were educated on the campuses at Santa Clara and College Park and they have made illustrious contributions to the general welfare. Certainly the college has had its fair proportion of prominent alumni.

The history of the first half-century is but a curtain raiser to the second and more significant part. On the foundations of the old the new college is being built.

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