



1901

## Golden Jubilee, University of the Pacific, San Jose, CA, 1851-1901

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*University of the Pacific*

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1910-1911

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Golden  
Jubilee  
University  
of the  
Pacific,  
San Jose,  
California.

1851-1901



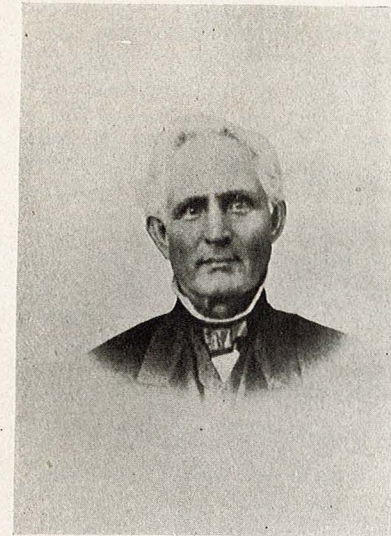
## FACULTY

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 WILLIAM BETTMAN.....Professor of Violin  
 MISS ETTA E. BOOTH.....Principal of the Art Department  
 THOMAS F. CAMPBELL.....Principal of the Commercial Department  
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 J. N. MARTIN.....Professor Emeritus of Greek and Latin  
 MISS B. J. MAYNE, Preceptress.....Instructor in English and Mathematics  
 MISS LULU MAYNE.....Professor in English Literature and Latin  
 WILBUR McCOLL.....Instructor in Piano and Harmony  
 WILLIAM MILLER.....Instructor in the Academy  
 J. W. RIEDEMAN.....Professor of German and French  
 NELLIE ROGERS.....Professor of Vocal Culture  
 MISS MINNIE TUCK.....Instructor on Piano  
 MISS MARY WIDNEY.....Instructor in Vocal Culture  
 MRS. F. M. EASTERBROOK-YARD....Teacher of Elocution & Physical Culture

REPRINTED FROM OVERLAND MONTHLY, MAY, 1901.

## Golden Jubilee of the University of the Pacific

BY ROCKWELL D. HUNT, PH. D.



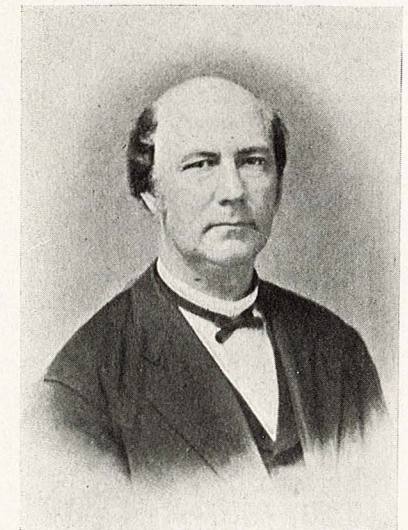
Rev. Isaac Owen of Indiana. Founder of Santa Clara University. (Crossed the Plains in 1849.)

THE University of the Pacific, pioneer Protestant college of this State, celebrates this year and this month the semi-centennial of its foundation. Since the inception of this institution of learning dates back to the days of gold, and since its life and influence run parallel with the history of the commonwealth of California, it is fitting that there should be presented some review of its actual foundation and its history, together with a brief statement of the principles which underlie it, the work it seeks to do, and its hopeful attitude as it passes this noteworthy milestone.

Santa Clara Valley, the lovely home of the University of the Pacific, is exceptionally rich in early California history. Here it was that one hundred and twenty-

four years ago the Franciscan padres founded Mission Santa Clara, and almost simultaneously fourteen families settled, only a few miles distant, at the Pueblo de San Jose de Guadalupe. Indeed, the valley had attracted attention as early as 1769. The California State Government was organized in San Jose in December, 1849. The oldest Roman Catholic college in the State also celebrates this year, at Santa Clara, its golden jubilee.

The University of the Pacific is a missionary child of a zealous Methodism. Long before California was admitted into the Union, the Central Missionary Board of the Methodist Episcopal church, sitting at New York, had become impressed with the golden opportunities for spiritual conquest on the shores of the Pacific. As early as 1834, Messrs. Jason and Dan-



Rev. A. S. Gibbons at 45.

iel Lee were sent to Oregon, and the following year, Messrs. Samuel Parker and



Marcus Whitman were sent by the Presbyterians as missionaries to that country.

In October, 1848, Rev. Isaac Owen was commissioned Missionary to California by the Central Board of the Methodist Episcopal church, in New York, and Rev. William Taylor was appointed assistant Missionary to the same field. Pacific Coast Methodism was organized under the name of the Oregon and California Mission Conference, of which Rev. William Roberts was Superintendent. Taylor reached San Francisco about September 20, 1849, and there entered at once upon his labors. Mr. Owen reached the Sacramento Valley overland on the first of October of the same year, and made Sacramento city his headquarters.

In any account of Christian education in California the names of Messrs. Taylor and Owen call imperatively for pause. Bishop William Taylor is known everywhere as "one of the grandest figures that has walked across the pages of Methodist history." Not California alone, nor the African continent but the whole world has been blessed by his heroic career, and the nineteenth century has been enriched by his noble toil. Bishop Taylor is still in our midst, having retired from active service and now quietly dwelling with his relatives in Palo Alto. Rev. Isaac Owen, a native of Indiana, was a devoted and life-long laborer in the pioneer work of the church. Stern and uncompromising against all wrong, he was "an example of Christian heroism and self-devotion worthy of the best and purest ages of the Church." He conceived an interest for the mission work in California early in 1848. Before emigrating to California he served for five years with signal success as financial agent of Indiana Asbury University, now known as De Pauw. The initial difficulties that beset him at Sacramento are best described in his early letters to his superiors in the Eastern States. In a communication to the Missionary Secretary, Dr. J. P. Durbin, dated February 27, 1852, he says:

"On arriving at Sacramento City I found myself and family houseless and moneyless (except \$150). The cheapest and only arrangement I could make for myself and family was to pay \$100 per month for an unfinished adobe room in

Sutter's Fort. I moved into this room and remained about one week; and my wife, true to the missionary cause, chose rather to live in a tent to putting the church to the expense of hiring a house at so high a rent. So in compliance with her request, I went to work and constructed a tent out of the remains of our old wagon covers, and a few bed quilts. When completed it covered an area of eight by ten feet. \* \* \* Here we lived, eight in number, for about four or five weeks, during which time my wife supported the family mostly by the proceeds of the milk of two cows which we had worked in the yoke while crossing the plains, rather than make our wants known to the church. \* \* \* While my wife was thus providing for herself and family, I devoted all my time to the erection of a parsonage and to the putting up of the church sent to us by our friends in Baltimore."

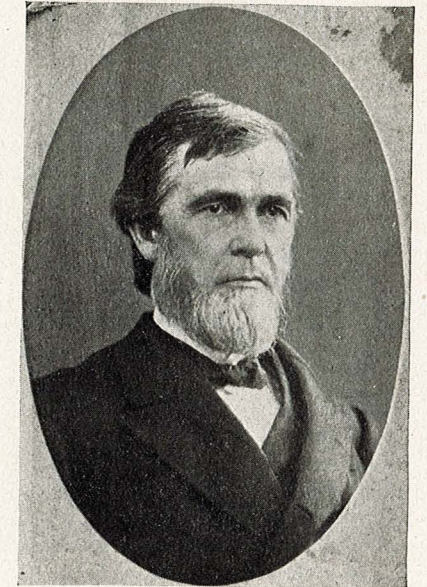
It will be remembered that at this time, as Mr. Owen stated in his first official communication from California dated January 11, 1850, prices were extremely high. A few staples may be noted: Flour, from \$30 to \$40 per barrel; salt pork from \$30 to \$40 per barrel; potatoes, 25 cents to 40 cents per pound; garden vegetables, 60 cents to 75 cents per pound; butter, \$1.25 to \$1.50 per pound; fresh pork, \$1 to \$1.25 per pound; milk, \$1 per quart. In the same communication he 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."

Such were the conditions facing the chief founder of the University of the Pacific, the heroic man whose name appears as number one on the first subscription ever circulated in the interest of the projected Institution, while opposite the name stands the pledge for \$1000.00.

In October, 1850, three additional missionaries came to the aid of young Methodism in California. These were: Messrs. S. D. Simonds, M. C. Briggs, and Edward Bannister. In May, 1851, three others arrived, namely: Messrs. Charles Maclay, D. A. Dryden, and A. L. S. Bateman. In his instructions to Mr. Owen,

dated May 21, 1850, Secretary Durbin offers certain advice and suggestions concerning a contemplated institution of learning, but reminds him that chief reliance must rest "on the judgment and prudence of Brother Roberts and yourself, in consultation with other friends and brethren." It was urged that buildings of proper size and arrangements be erected, that great care be exercised in finding the best location, that "debt be avoided as much as may be," and that the work should go forward "promptly, but very prudently." Acting upon the request of the Missionary Board, seconded by Superintendent Roberts, Rev. Isaac Owen appointed an educational convention, to consist of an equal number of traveling preachers and intelligent laymen. The convention assembled in the Methodist Church at Pueblo de San Jose, January 6, 1851, the following members being present: Mr. Isaac Owen, chairman; Mr. Edward Bannister, Secretary; Messrs. James M. Brier, H. S. Loveland, William Morrow, C. P. Hester, James Corwin, M. C. Briggs, and W. Grove Deal. Suitable committees were appointed to facilitate the business of the convention, and among the very first decisions reached was that recommending the "founding of an institution of the grade of a university." It was voted to continue educational operations in San

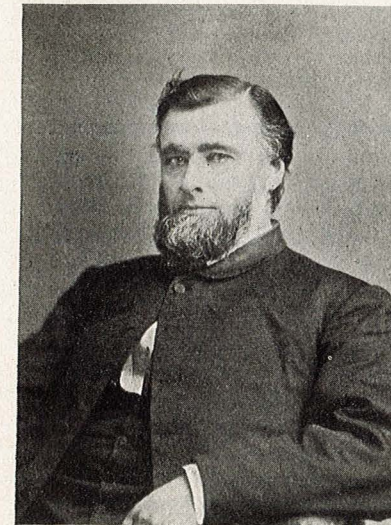


Rev. Edward Bannister, 1866.

Jose for the present, while a sub-committee should make inquiry and negotiate with reference to location and grounds. Messrs. C. P. Hester, I. Owen, William Morrow, and E. Bannister were constituted a committee to bring the subject before the California Legislature, then sitting in San Jose, and secure necessary action looking toward chartering the projected institution; and Mr. Owen was appointed financial agent.

At the San Jose convention three sessions were held, the forenoon session January 6, and the forenoon and afternoon sessions of January 7. At these sessions the decisive initial steps in organization were taken; hence, while the subject of this sketch did not receive its charter at the hands of the Supreme Court of California for some months, the sixth day of January, 1851, may, in important respects, be regarded as the natal day of the University of the Pacific.

It should be observed that even before the establishment of the University, early California Methodism had chartered or received under conference patronage a number of seminaries of lower than collegiate rank, one of the first having been opened at Santa Cruz by Mr. H. S. Loveland in the fall of 1849. Others were



Rev. M. C. Briggs.



opened in San Jose, Sacramento, Stockton, and San Francisco.

On May 14, 1851, the committee on education met at the house of Rev. William Taylor, in San Francisco, to hear reports from the sub-committees and so far as possible, to complete the work of organization. The location of the University was a question that received much earnest consideration. Land was offered for a site on various conditions at the Mission San Francisco, San Jose, and Santa Clara. The advantages of Vallejo were also discussed. The importance of securing the best location appeared so great that the final decision was delayed for the following meeting. The most important action of the May session was the appointment of the first Board of Trustees, the list when completed by a few subsequent nominations including the following names: Rev. Isaac Owen, D. L. Ross, Esq., Rev. S. D. Simonds, Hon. C. P. Hester, W. Grove Deal, M. D., Rev. Wm. Taylor, F. E. Kellogg, Esq., Rev. J. W. Brier, Hon. D. O. Shattuck, Captain Joseph Aram, J. T. McLean, M. D., Rev. Elihu Anthony, Annis Merrill, Esq., Benjamin Pierson, M. D., Rev. M. C. Briggs, Rev. E. Bannister, J. B. Bond, Esq., Rev. Wm. Morrow, Mr. James Rogers, Mr. Warner Oliver, Mr. James Corwine, Mr. Charles Maclay, Mr. David A. Dryden, and Mr. A. L. S. Bateman.

The third meeting of the educational committee, the last before the actual grant of the charter, occurred at the home of Mr. Isaac Owen in Santa Clara, June 24, 1851. The question of location arising, strong representations were made in favor of Santa Clara. Mr. Owen was able to report valid subscriptions to the amount of \$27,500 made on condition "that said college or university is located on a lot of 20 acres more or less adjacent to the town of Santa Clara, in Santa Clara County, and State of California." And although Revs. Briggs and Simonds (who were absent from the meeting) had urged objections, the proposed site was unanimously chosen by those present.

What should be the name of the pioneer institution of higher learning? After consideration of several names suggested, the "California Wesleyan Uni-

versity" was agreed to; but since there was at that time no statute authorizing the charter of a university, the first official title of the corporation was "President and Board of Trustees of California Wesleyan College." Thus the sub-committee on charter, consisting of Messrs. Owen, Bannister, and Heister, through their attorney, Hon. Annis Merrill, and in accordance with an act of the Legislature dated April 20, 1850, secured from the Supreme Court of California the first charter ever granted in our Commonwealth for an educational institution of college grade. The charter itself is dated July 10, 1851, and signed by E. H. Sharp, clerk of the Supreme Court of California.

The first name proved to be unsatisfactory, and was extremely short lived. At the first meeting of the regularly constituted Board of Trustees, held in Powell street Church, San Francisco, August 15, 1851, "it was resolved that the executive committee be authorized to petition the next Legislature to alter the name of our institution to that of the University of the Pacific." As a response to the petition we read the following statute, approved March 29, 1852:

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

Rev. S. D. Simonds was elected President and Professor Bannister Secretary of the charter Board of Trustees. On motion of Rev. I. Owen, it was "Resolved, That the college shall be open to such females as may desire to pursue a college course." This was very advanced ground on the subject of co-education; but it should be noted that regular instruction of ladies and gentlemen in the same college classes was not actually carried on until 1869, when the institution was about to be removed to its present site at College Park. Meanwhile, Professor Bannister, who had been specially 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 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. Professor Edward Bannister must be regarded as one of the principal founders of the University of the Pacific. In all the early councils his words carried much weight, for he was rightly recognized not only as a faithful minister but also as an educator of sincere devotion and great promise. A graduate of Wesleyan University, and a teacher of experience before sailing for California, his services both as Principal, and later as President, won repeated recognition of the most complimentary and substantial character.

I find the following memorandum of the opening of the first term in Santa Clara, in Mr. Owen's report to Secretary Durbin, dated June 14, 1852:

"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 Robins of the primary. A music teacher has been engaged."

Delay in building was occasioned by the then very common difficulty experienced in obtaining a perfect title to the land. It was not long, however, till the Female Institute building and the college building for the male department were completed: the estimated value of these edifices were \$5,000 and \$12,000 respectively, the former being a two-story wooden structure and the latter a three-story brick structure. Thus the institution was divided into two associated schools, the Male Department and the Female Department, both under the same Board of Trustees and yet entirely independent of each other in government and instruction. The Female Institute building still stands, almost adjoining the Santa Clara M. E. Church, and is now the



President E. McClish.

residence of Mr. H. H. Slavens, an alumnus of the University.

In February, 1854, the resignation of Professor Bannister as Principal of the Preparatory Department, was reluctantly accepted, and Rev. M. C. Briggs was duly elected first President of the University, although he seems never to have fully entered upon the duties of that office. Associated with the President were Mr. A. S. Gibbons, Professor of Pure and Mixed Mathematics, and Mr. Wm. J. Maclay, Professor of Latin and Greek Languages. Not long afterwards Professor James M. Kimberlin, Greek and Modern Languages, was added to the faculty. Of these staunch foundation builders it is indeed worthy of remark that Dr. Briggs is at the present time residing at Pacific Grove; Dr. Gibbons is still in the active ministry of California Methodism, serving for the sixth year the charge at Byron; and Professor Kimberlin lives in the quiet enjoyment of his beautiful home in Santa Clara. Dr. Maclay died at Napa in 1879. It is an honor to any institution to have had as its first President such a man as Dr. M. C. Briggs. *Mens sana in corpore sano* fitted him admirably. All up and down this fair land his stalwart form is a familiar and precious memory; but his mind was greater than his body, while



the largeness of his heart is not to be measured.

The new organization of the University was effected and the second charter received in 1855, in accordance with a recent amendatory act of the State Legislature. The second charter is dated July 9, 1855, and bears the signatures of John Bigler, Governor; S. H. Martell, Surveyor-General; and Paul R. Hubbs, Superintendent of Public Instruction. The following are named as Trustees: Gov. J. Bigler, Messrs. Isaac Owen, Wm. Taylor, S. D. Simonds, M. C. Briggs, E. Bannister, C. Maclay, J. D. Blain, Joseph Aram, Annis Merrill, J. T. McLean, S. S. Johnson, Asa Vestal, B. F. Headen, Geo. S. Phillips, Henry Gibbons, and John Buffington.

A perusal of the official records of the University during its first years and of such correspondence touching its foundation as may now be discovered cannot fail to impress one with the sincere devotion, purposeful and far-seeing plans, self-forgetful spirit in the midst of avarice, and withal the deep solicitude for the permanency and welfare of the institution for Christian education, that characterized those most intimately connected with the initial stages of its development, whether as teachers, trustees, or patrons.

The regular classical course given extended over four years and was similar to the corresponding course in the best Eastern colleges of the time. Great stress was laid upon Greek and Latin. The degree of B. A. was conferred upon those who completed the full course, while for a number of years students not desiring to study the ancient languages were entitled to the degree of B. S. if they satisfactorily completed all the other studies. The course in the Female Department extended over three years. The diploma carried with it the degree of Mistress of Science, which in effect was only another name for the B. S. degree. The first regular graduation occurred in 1858, under the presidency of Professor Gibbons, when five young men took their baccalaureate degrees: a like number of young ladies completed the work of the Institute and are recognized as alumni of the University. In all sixty-four students were graduated before the institution was removed to its

present location in 1871. A high standard of student morality and conduct was maintained, a condition due in part to the prudent vigilance of those in authority and in part to the fact that the students themselves were almost uniformly representatives from the best homes. We find the following in the Catalogue for 1857-58:

"The one rule of the Institute will be the 'Rule of Right.' We cumber not the memory with a variety of regulations, but endeavor to cultivate the moral sense, as a universal governing principle.

"We would have the pupils habituated to contemplate and appreciate all their varied relations and responsibilities to their friends, their country and their God."

The constant endeavor has been "to inculcate right moral principles, and to cultivate the moral feelings and that delicate regard for a good reputation which is always a quality of a virtuous mind."

There have been no fewer than thirteen presidential incumbencies during the fifty years of history if we include Professor Bannister's administration as Principal and Dr. Sawyer's as Acting President. William J. Maclay was elected May, 1856, when in turn he was succeeded by Rev. A. S. Gibbons in 1857. The longest single encumbency was that of President Stratton, who served for the decade 1877-87. A complete list would show the following Presidents with their respective years of service:

- Edward Bannister (Principal)...1852-54
- M. C. Briggs (First President)...1854-56
- William J. Maclay.....1856-57
- A. S. Gibbons.....1857-59
- Edward Bannister (President)...1859-67
- Thomas H. Sinex.....1867-72
- A. S. Gibbons.....1872-77
- C. C. Stratton.....1877-87
- A. C. Hirst.....1887-91
- Isaac Crook.....1891-93
- W. C. Sawyer (Acting President)..1893-94
- J. N. Beard.....1894-96
- Eli McClish.....1896...

On September 22, 1858, the Board of Trustees accepting a proposition made by R. Beverly Cole, M. D., of San Fran-

cisco, adopted resolutions establishing in San Francisco a Medical Department of the University of the Pacific. In this again the University of the Pacific was a pioneer: the first regular course of medical instruction ever given on this Coast commenced on the first Monday in May, 1859, the Medical Faculty being headed by Dr. R. Beverly Cole as Dean.

us to proceed without pecuniary means to enable us to liquidate indebtedness that we have been compelled to incur in the past and to meet present demands, and we, therefore, hope that in your wisdom, you will take measures that will afford us relief from present pecuniary embarrassments."

(Signed) J. M. KIMBERLIN.  
E. BANNISTER.  
June 11, 1862.

Extract from a letter of W. S. Turner, agent, to the Board of Trustees, dated June 4, 1862:

"Not more than half of the ministers give me a cordial welcome to their fields; so that I find it intolerably discouraging. But one or two ministers of all who subscribed last Conference have paid anything, and those were small sums. The cry is 'hard times!' with ministers and people, and most I call on advise me to postpone it till times get better. I fear I shall not get enough between this and Conference to meet anything like my salary and traveling expenses, to say nothing of the large deficiency from the first of the year up to this time. I would prefer to drop the agency at the close of my present trip with the consent of the Trustees."



South Hall. Young Ladies' Home.

The first class graduated from the Medical Department numbered two members, Dr. A. A. Atkinson (deceased) and Dr. C. A. E. Hertell, now residing at College Park. The work of the Department was interrupted in 1865, but a reorganization was effected in 1870. Two years later the work was again suspended, and from the department was soon organized the now well-known "Cooper Medical College of San Francisco." In 1882 new diplomas were issued to all graduates of the Medical Department of the University of the Pacific, forty-four in number, who were thus fully recognized alumni of Cooper.

In the dark and troublous days of civil strife in the nation the University was not without its vicissitudes. Let two brief communications, from professors and financial agent respectively, serve as sufficient comment on the financial status of the time:

"To the Honorable, the Board of Trustees of the University of the Pacific:  
"We, the undersigned, connected with the U. P., respectfully represent to your honorable body that it is impossible for



West Hall. Erected 1871.

Debts and divisions have perhaps been the greatest obstacles in the pathway which leads to the complete realization of the wise and ample plans of the founders. But these are the very obstacles that a militant Methodism has triumphantly overcome under adverse circumstances and on all continents. In 1865 the debt of the University was about \$10,000; and in view of the serious pecun-



ary embarrassment of the following year the trustees voted it impossible "to continue the support of a Faculty of instruction at present," and therefore resolved "that further instruction at the expense of the Board in the male department, preparatory and collegiate, be suspended until the necessary relief can be obtained." It is due the professors to say that as a body they have been men of sterling principle and self-sacrificing character. Instances might be cited where teachers have voluntarily donated as high as four-fifteenths of their meager salary to the University.

Rev. G. R. Baker, agent for the University, conceived the plan of purchasing a tract of land on the Stockton Rancho, lying between Santa Clara and San Jose, which, reserving about twenty acres for a campus, should be subdivided and sold for the benefit of University endowment. On motion of Mr. E. Thomas, made March 13, 1866, the trustees proceeded to purchase the land, agreeing to pay for the whole tract—about 435 acres—approximately the sum of \$72,000. The land was surveyed in April of the same year, subdivided into blocks and lots, and offered for sale at an advance of one hundred per cent on cost. The University survey fronts on the Alameda, which is the beautiful driveway between San Jose and Santa Clara, and extends back to the Guadalupe river. The streets bounding the tract on the north and south were named Newhall and Polhemus respectively, after the former owners; while between these the parallel streets were named after the bishops of the M. E. Church. The removal of the University to the new location was now earnestly considered, and in 1868 it was recommended "that the Annual Conference take measures for the raising of funds for the erection of suitable buildings on the new campus." In November of that year a subscription was started, and the cornerstone of West Hall was laid with appropriate ceremonies, September 10, 1870. The structure was completed and furnished at a cost of \$30,000, and first occupied in the spring of 1871.

Meanwhile a committee consisting of Messrs. Saxe, Headen, and Baker, had been planting trees and otherwise beau-

tifying the campus. The fruits of their toil have been apparent in later years. The location of the University is ideal. The campus of eighteen acres is tastefully laid out in lawns, shaded walks, and flower beds, and is easily capable under adequate irrigation and the gardener's art of taking rank with the most attractive college homes in any land. Quiet, home-like, and rural, with the perfection of California climate and an environment of loveliness which has made the Santa Clara Valley famous, the campus is yet within easy access of all the cultured advantages of the progressive city of San Jose.

A brief mention of the principal buildings erected since 1871 must suffice. South Hall is the comfortable home of the young women boarding students. One of the largest structures is East Hall, which is 156 feet deep by 84 feet wide, and four stories high; it was erected primarily for the Academy, and contains, besides numerous recitation rooms and laboratories, suitable accommodations for a large number of male boarding students. Central Hall, so named because situated between the East and South halls, contains the University dining room. The newest of the group is the Conservatory of Music building, erected in 1890, and justly admired for its beauty and considered a model in its appointments for students pursuing music and art courses. The splendid auditorium capable of seating 1000 persons has been year after year thronged with cultured audiences to the literary and musical programmes there rendered. The Jacks-Goodall Observatory has for years made it possible to carry on practical work in astronomical science in the regular curriculum.

The opening years at College Park were in reality one of the most critical periods in the history of the University; indeed, to some the end of its career seemed at hand. At its meeting held June 6, 1871, the Board of Trustees adopted the following:

"Resolved, that we elect a President of the University to conduct the Institution for the academic year next ensuing, to meet all of the expenses out of his own funds, paying the taxes on building and

campus, and keeping the property insured to the present amount of policies, and to conduct the institution without subjecting the Board of Trustees to any expenses whatsoever."

On such conditions brave-hearted Dr. Sinex held the fort for a year and "despaired not of the Republic"! In July, 1872, Dr. Gibbons was again called to the presidency, this from a professorship in the Ohio University; but he was hedged in by very severe limitations. Dr. Sinex entered the field as agent. The situation was so grave that when the session closed in 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 active administration of President A. S. Gibbons, beginning late in 1872, had a very wholesome effect upon the University. His former incumbency gave added prestige, and there was every indication of steadily improving conditions. He must always be regarded as a true deliverer in times of peril, a courageous and steady worker who set the University of the Pacific on the high road to the period of its greatest prosperity.

Rev. C. C. Stratton was formally inaugurated President of the University



East Hall. Academy Building.



Autumn Scene on the Campus.

June 5, 1878. During his administration of ten years the zenith of prosperity and power hitherto was reached. Regular professorships increased from six to ten; students from 166 to 423. Degrees were conferred to the number of 197. To the Collegiate, Preparatory, and Commercial departments were added Art, Music, Elocution, Education, and Law. Professor F. L. King, now of San Jose, should be given large credit for building up an excellent musical department. The success of the financial administration is evidenced by the facts that all indebtedness was wiped out and three important buildings constructed, namely: South Hall, East Hall, and the Observatory. This material prosperity was due in great measure to the generosity of such patrons as Captain Charles Goodall, Mr. David Jacks, Mr. Justus Greeley, Mr. John Widney, Mr. James A. Clayton, Mr. E. W. Playter, Mr. Peter Bohl, Mr. J. W. Whitney, Senator Stanford, Dr. M. C. Briggs, Mr. J. E. Richards, Judge Annis Merrill, M. C. H. Afflerbach, and President Stratton himself.

Dr. Stratton presented his resignation December 8, 1886; but the trustees, being very unwilling to lose so successful and competent an administrator, prevailed upon him to withdraw it by agreeing to certain conditions submitted by him. On March 14, 1887, however, the President's resignation was again in the hands of the board, and this time it was accepted to go into effect at the close of the academic year. Dr. A. C. Hirst was called to be the successor of President Stratton.



Unfortunately there arose a combination of circumstances that introduced with alarming suddenness another critical period—a period, indeed, of a life and death struggle. During the years 1887-90 the attendance of students in all departments was large, the faculty was stronger than ever before, and tokens of prosperity were to be found on all sides. Unhappily for the University perfect harmony was wanting. The crisis came in the spring of 1891, when differences arose on questions of student discipline which in the end jeopardized the very existence of the college. As an upshot of the difficulty Professors T. C. George, Chas. E. Cox, W. W. Thoburn, and D. A. Hayes, four of the most popular teachers in the University, tendered their resignations. The difficult situation was rendered more grave since the Stanford University was first opened to students in the fall of that year, and the great majority of the membership of the regular college classes sought honorable dismissal in order that they might complete their courses at Palo Alto. In the midst of the difficulties President Hirst himself resigned, and upon the trustees was thrust the arduous task of securing a successor.

President Hirst gained recognition as one of the most classic pulpit orators on the Pacific Coast, and since leaving the University he has served some of the most prominent Methodist churches in San Francisco and Chicago.

The next President of the University was Dr. Isaac Crook, a man of great ability, excellent spirit, and large experience as an educator. He had come into a task at once exceptionally arduous and extremely delicate. He labored incessantly, but in less than two years he deemed it his duty to resign, and thus the future was still problematical. No President was elected at once on the departure of Dr. Crook, but Professor W. C. Sawyer served during 1893-94 as Acting-President. In the meantime a movement to consolidate the educational interests of the California Conference of the M. E. Church, consisting of the University of the Pacific and Napa College, had been acquiring considerable momentum. Of this movement it is necessary to speak.

In 1870 a corporation known as Napa Collegiate Institute had been formed, and in the course of time there had grown up in Napa City an excellent school. In 1885 a re-incorporation was effected, the name was changed to Napa College, and the curriculum correspondingly extended. There was thus presented the somewhat anomalous situation of two colleges, separated by less than ninety miles, offering parallel courses, under the same general control, but governed by entirely separate and distinct Boards of Trustees. Both institutions were rendering a high grade of service; but, when the affairs of the University of the Pacific became unfavorably involved, and when the competition of other institutions began to be more keenly felt, the natural subject of the consolidation of interests was broached. At its session in September, 1892, the Conference of the Church took steps toward unifying the two colleges. Other steps were taken very cautiously, and in September, 1894, the consolidation was virtually completed. The final and complete unification, however, was signaled by vote of the trustees, January, 1896, a statement concerning which is found in the Catalogue for 1895-1896.

"At a meeting of the Board of Trustees in January, 1896, it was decided to discontinue the work of Napa College permanently at the end of the current academic year, and to concentrate all the forces of the University at College Park. Accordingly, while this issue of the Annual Catalogue includes the statistics of both Napa College and San Jose Col-



Conservatory of Music. South End.

lege, for the scholastic year beginning in August, 1895, and ending in May, 1896, the announcements for the ensuing year pertain wholly to the University of the Pacific, as thus reconstituted by the action of the trustees, the several departments of the University being located, without exception, at College Park, California."

The patrons of Napa College, together with its alumni and entire student body, deeply regretted the necessity of discontinuing work there, and one still hears sincere expressions of the deep sense of loss sustained by the citizens of Napa.

Dr. J. N. Beard, who had served with conspicuous ability as President of Napa College since 1887, was elected first President of the consolidated University of the Pacific. Associated with him was the late Dr. F. F. Jewell (as Chancellor) whose efforts in behalf of unification had proved most effective. President Beard is a natural educator, possessing marked executive ability, a teacher and preacher of commanding personality, an indefatigable student, a man of rigidly moral principle and profound conviction. It is believed that he entertained for the University certain far-reaching plans not wholly in accord with the wishes of the trustees. During the process of consolidation it was thought by many that the central University should be located in San Francisco; but the local sentiment at San Jose proved too strong. The work of unification having been accomplished, Dr. Beard sought release from active service and sailed for an extended European trip early in 1896, leaving the administrative work in charge of Vice-President M. S. Cross. Returning to California, Dr. Beard re-entered the pastorate, and has since been serving most acceptably Grace M. E. Church, San Francisco. Curiously enough, the former pastor of Grace Church succeeded Dr. Beard as President of the University. Rev. Eli McClish, D. D., had been offered the Presidency in 1891, but having recently come to the Coast he deemed it unwise to accept. In 1896, however, after the consolidation with Napa College, he was induced to accept. President McClish is one of the most popular men in the California Conference. He is much sought after as lecturer and preacher, and is at



Rockwell D. Hunt, Professor of History and Political Science.

present supplying Dr. E. R. Dille's large Oakland church.

Through the strenuous efforts of Dr. McClish as President, Dr. H. B. Heacock as Financial Agent, and Mr. Jere Leiter as Treasurer, assisted by a host of friends and patrons, the burdensome debt of \$60,000 has been fully provided for. While large numbers of generous-spirited friends have rendered valuable assistance in this heroic work, the liquidation of the indebtedness has been made possible largely through the special efforts and gifts of the Ladies' Conservatory Association, and such men as Mr. O. A. Hale, chairman of the Citizens' Committee of San Jose, Bishop J. W. Hamilton, Judge J. R. Lewis, Rev. A. M. Bailey, and Messrs. T. C. MacChesney, J. H. Brush, J. O. Hestwood, George D. Kellogg, J. F. Forde, J. Sheppard, C. H. Holt, Th. Kirk, A. Benedict, and John Crothers.

Professors are selected with great care. In addition to the usual equipment of advanced and specialized training and successful experience, moral fitness and helpfulness as a companion of youth are deemed prime qualifications. The University of the Pacific has enjoyed particular distinction in the field and work of literary and debating societies. Hundreds of alumni representing all walks of

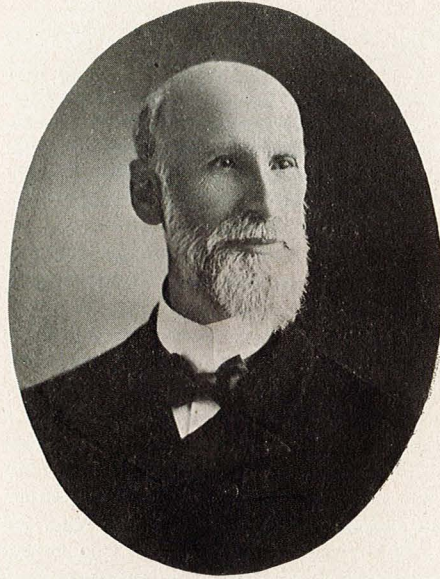


life testify to the great value of this feature of college life and training. There are now in the University six such societies of long and honorable standing, 4 for gentlemen, and 2 for ladies, which furnish excellent opportunity for parliamentary and forensic practice. Archania is the oldest college literary society in California, being organized in 1854. For many years the college Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A. have maintained strong organizational Christian work at the University. Their steady influence has been a potent factor for the moral and religious uplift of the institution. The alumni number upwards of 500, and include many who have attained distinction in the honorable professions. Rev. A. J. Hanson, '73, also a trustee, has for several years served as President of the Association with marked ability. The alumni will have a prominent place in the Semi-Centennial Celebration occurring this month.

The University of the Pacific is distinctively a Christian college, but not a narrow or sectarian or illiberal institution. It recognizes the religious factor in human life and seeks to make the whole man the object of culture. As integrity and virtue possess higher worth than mere knowledge, so "genuine education is that which trains to godliness and virtue, to truth-



Mr. O. A. Hale.



H. B. Heacock, D. D., Financial Agent of University of the Pacific.

fulness and the love of spiritual beauty." The feeling that there is no room in California for a Christian college appears to be waning; ripest present-day scholarship seems to be re-discerning the truth uttered long ago by Guizot that "in order to make education truly good and socially useful, it must be fundamentally religious." A recent writer puts the case thus strongly: "Perhaps the falsest value is that which we set on mere book learning. Without religion it only qualifies the thief to be more expert in his thieving. If it is not assimilated into a man's life, and made a part of his every-day work, it becomes a deadly alien weight on both." It is no disparagement to the brilliant work of our great universities, which are such a spur to all smaller institutions, to suggest that from their inherent nature they allow certain tendencies which need the persistently corrective, restraining, softening influences of the Christian college.

The Golden Jubilee finds "Old U. P." upon a vantage ground of enlarged outlook which brings within easier reach an adequate realization of the hopes and prayers of those far-seeing pioneers who laid so well the foundations of Christian civilization half a century ago in this new empire.

*College Park, California.*

THE University of the Pacific is located in the beautiful Santa Clara Valley, at San Jose, California.

It is only fifty miles from San Francisco on the new coast line of The Southern Pacific between that city and Los Angeles.

It consists of a College of Liberal Arts, offering courses leading to the degrees of A. B., Ph. B., Sc. B. and Lit. B., and a Conservatory of Music equal to the best on the Coast, offering courses leading to the degree of B. M. in both vocal and instrumental music. It has on its grounds a well-equipped Academy which prepares students for the best universities. There are also departments in Business, Elocution and Art.

The institution is under the auspices of the Methodist Episcopal Church, is open to both ladies and gentlemen, and employs nineteen professors and instructors.

Board and tuition are furnished at reasonable rates. A constant effort is made by the authorities to keep before the students the highest ideals of manhood and womanhood, and to encourage their attainment.

For further information address

REV. E. McCLISH, D. D.,  
President.

UNIVERSITY OF THE PACIFIC, SAN JOSE, CAL.



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of the Pacific...*

LOCATED IN THE BEAUTIFUL  
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ADDRESS

Rev. E. McClish, D. D.,

.....President

SAN JOSE, CAL.