

1991

Chapter One - 1885 to 1911

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1885-1911

Chapter One



Southeast Newberg in 1887, looking from near the center of current Newberg. Partially visible at the extreme right is one of the Friends Pacific Academy buildings (later renamed Hoover Hall), where the Newberg Friends Church now stands. To its left is the Jesse Edwards house, still standing. At the extreme left is the home of Academy principal H. J. Minthorn. Herbert Hoover lived there at the time.

LIVE LOW AND SPARINGLY till my debts be paid; but let the learning of the children be liberal; spare no cost, for by such parsimony all is lost that is saved.”

Early advertisements of Friends Pacific Academy, the forerunner of George Fox College, quoted this advice Pennsylvania’s Quaker founder William Penn offered his wife.

Oregon Friends’ commitment to education came early. They opened what may have been the first continuous school near Newberg in 1877, at the home of David J.

Wood, about one mile northwest of Main and Illinois Streets. As the elementary students began to graduate, the settlers discussed further education.

Chehalem Monthly Meeting (renamed Newberg Friends Church in 1886) appointed Mary Edwards, David J. Wood, Ezra Woodward, and Elias Jessup to study the issue in 1883.

A favorable report soon prompted the Monthly Meeting to authorize the same committee to seek funding for a new academy; within several months they raised \$1,865 in pledges. Elias Jessup and Mary Edwards visited Friends in eastern United States and obtained additional funds.

Chehalem Monthly Meeting decided to locate its new academy at the Friends Meetinghouse (north of the Friends Cemetery) or, if that wasn’t feasible, within one mile of it.

After a study of possible locations, the church members purchased for \$200 “a beautiful lot of 4 acres” from the farm of Jesse Edwards between Third and Fourth streets in south Newberg (site of Newberg Friends Church in 1991).

They described the school as “situated in the suburbs [sic] of the town of Newberg about ½ mile S.W. of the

Fall Regular Student Enrollment, 1891-1910

1891—15	1898—52	1905—42
1892—29	1899—48	1906—46
1893—25	1900—45	1907—22
1894—48	1901—45	1908—29
1895—43	1902—57	1909—28
1896—50	1903—54	1910—33
1897—41	1904—50	

July 4, 1890, Fair Day.
To the right are Pacific
Academy buildings that
were moved to the pres-
ent campus two years
later.

Meeting House." They advertised it as "... on the Portland and Willamette Valley railroad, twenty-two miles from Portland, and one mile from the Rogers' Landing on the Willamette River."

The group soon erected "a fine substantial two story building 36 x 48 feet upon the ground..." (first called "Academy Building" and many years later "Hoover Hall"). Nineteen students and three teachers began classes in September 1885. The next year 26 enrolled, then 51, and by 1889 the academy had grown to over 100 full-time students.

The first faculty included Henry J. Minthorn as principal, with W. R. Starbuck and Laura E. Minthorn the only other teachers. School officials added a boarding hall for ten young women and four small cottages for other girls the next year. They erected a 40- by 60-foot, two-story structure in 1886-87 (later named Canyon, now Minthorn Hall). The upper floor housed 24 boys; the lower served as a gymnasium and provided worship space for Chehalem Monthly Meeting of Friends. The school furnished a stove for each room, but the students had to procure their own



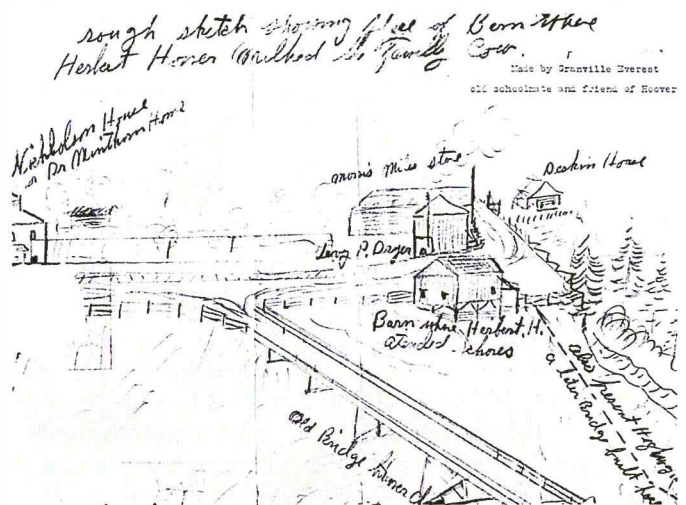
*"Live low and sparingly till my debts be paid;
but let the learning of the children be
liberal; spare no cost, for by such parsimony
all is lost that is saved."*

—William Penn
Quaker founder of Pennsylvania

wood and kerosene for heat and lights. Officials charged \$29 tuition, with board and room bringing the total cost to \$110 a year.

Friends Pacific Academy offered a five-year course (later expanded to a six-year course), the first two years at an elementary level. Students who passed the grammar school examinations advanced to the third-year (freshman) class. The school reflected traditional Quaker, Christian values. The first catalog outlined the required standards of conduct:

"Since immoral and sinful practices are incompatible with the highest mental or physical development, no one is desired as a student who is not willing to abstain therefrom, and since some amusements (while they are not considered sinful by some) are calculated to distract the minds of pupils from their studies, they also are strictly excluded from the pastimes or recreations of pupils while attending the Academy. The attendance of the pupil then is taken as assurance of a ready and willing cooperation with the teachers in those measures thought necessary for the best



A sketch by Granville Everest showing Minthorn-Hoover House and the original bridge that angled into River Street one-half block south of the present stoplight. Minthorn's barn was on the edge of the canyon.

interests of the school, and it will be the aim of the instructors to so fill the time with profitable and interesting employment that there will be no room left for evil."

"We make no pretensions of a 'reform' school for students who cannot be managed at home," an 1889 *Newberg Graphic* advertisement reiterated. "Our school is designed for those who are desirous of a good education, and those who are willing to cheerfully submit to what few rules and regulations may be made by the faculty and Board of Trustees."

Dr. Henry J. Minthorn,
Principal of Friends
Pacific Academy.

Bottom: Friends Pacific
Academy's first catalog.



The new school's motto stated: "The whole of your life must be spent in your own company, and only the educated man is good company for himself." A *Newberg Graphic* advertisement stated that "the large number of students who have fitted themselves for business or for teaching is our best recommendation." The grammar school course included "all the common branches," while the Academy offered work in history, higher mathematics, science, Greek, and Latin.

The same 1889 advertisement emphasized: "Two dormitories and a Boarding Hall have been erected for the accommodation of students. These are under the strict discipline of a Governor and Matron."

This satisfied most constituents. One visitor noted that "there is congregated there 68 young ladies and gentlemen from different parts of the state and of some of the best families in Oregon." In 1888, the local newspaper editor expressed community pride. He wrote that "the grounds are beautiful and the buildings have been erected with an eye to architecture so that the attention of the stranger on his arrival at Newberg is at once called to our commodious school facilities..." The article continued:

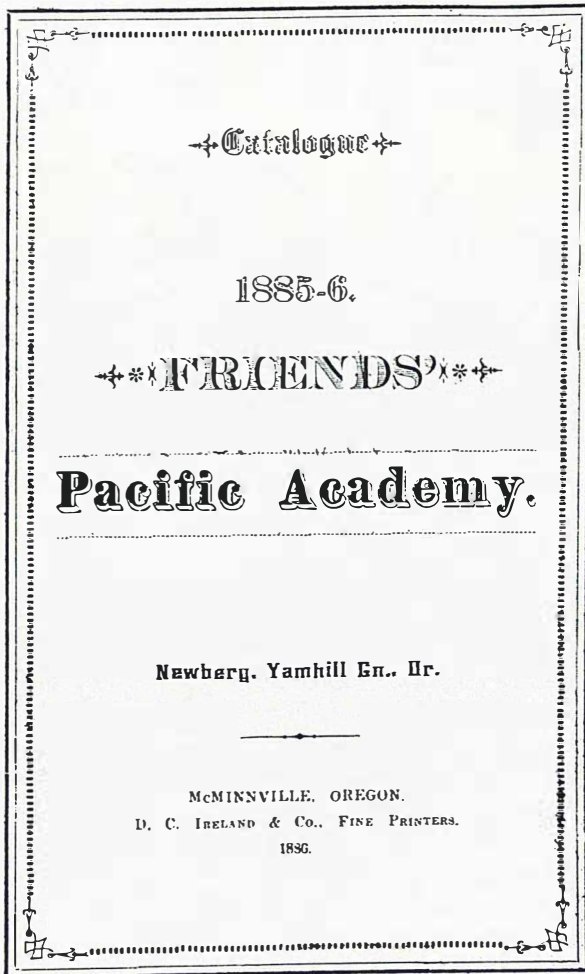
"The school has been founded and carried thus far by the united efforts and the expenditure of time and money at great sacrifice to those interested, but Friends Church can point today with pride to 'Friends Pacific Academy' the reputation of which, as an institution of learning, is equal to that of any in the Pacific Northwest, and it is not saying to [sic] much to add that it is the pride of Chehalem Valley."

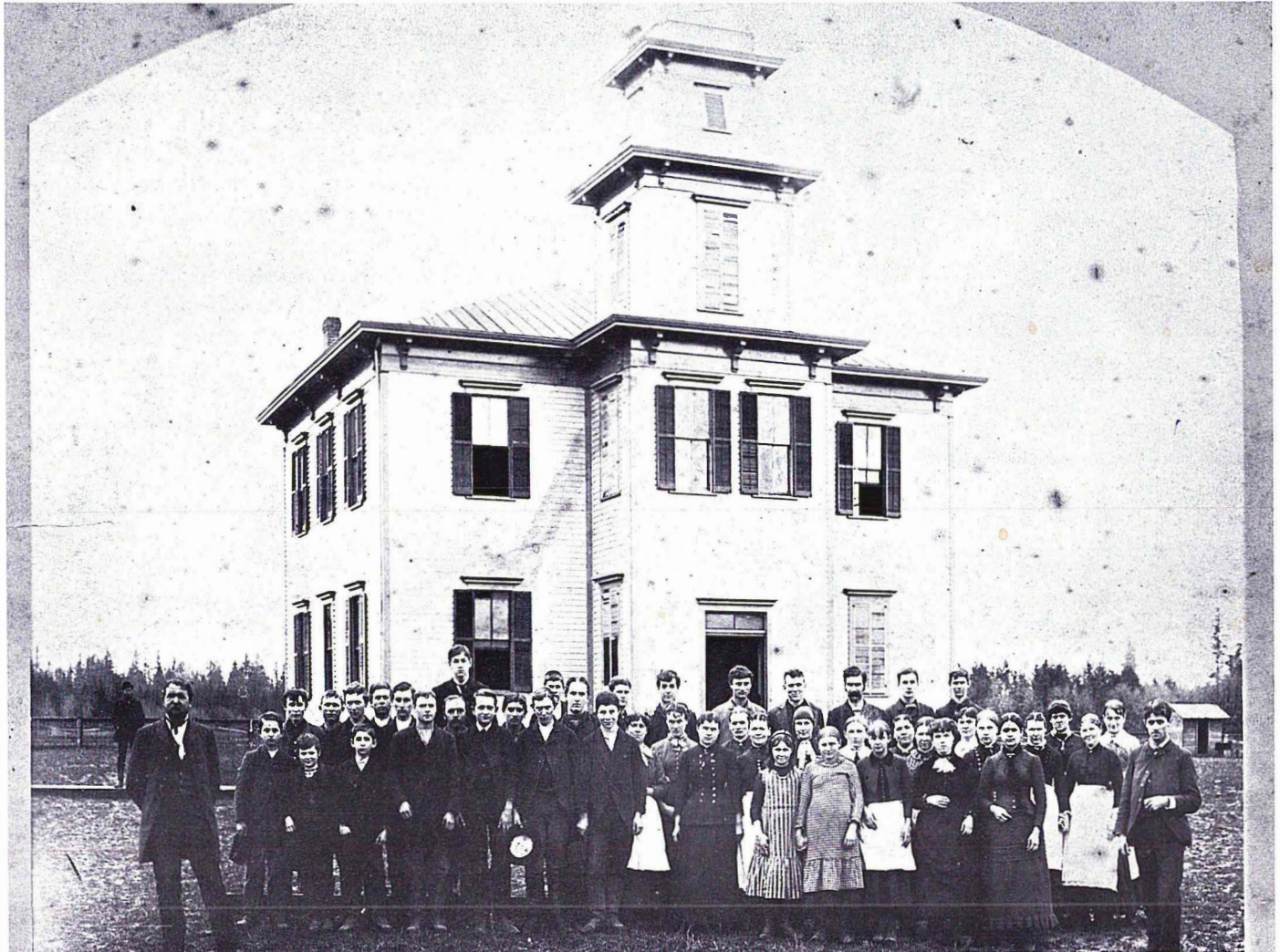
The author noted further that the school provided the town a population of the most desirable people and kept out undesirable influences. "This will continue as long as our academy is properly sustained and properly appreciated."

Board chairman Ezra Woodward reported in 1888, however, that the school had expelled one young man for disciplinary reasons. The school's reputation would be maintained anyway, he asserted. The following year the Friends Pacific Academy Advisory Committee, which sometimes visited weekly, regretted unspecified outside influences that it considered a hindrance to some pupils' best interests.

The committee usually submitted positive reports, however. Newberg Monthly Meeting minutes also included glowing reports. For example: "All the students who were... not already Christians experienced a change of heart..."

Chehalem Monthly Meeting of Friends briefly managed the Academy through a body known as "Trustees of Friends Pacific Academy," but soon changed the name to "Board of Managers of Friends Pacific Academy" to prevent





Friends Pacific Academy faculty and student body. In front at left is Principal Henry J. Minthorn. Herbert "Bertie" Hoover is the small boy second from the left in the first row.

confusion with the Monthly Meeting trustees. The name became "Trustees of Pacific College" in 1891.

Fourteen patrons agreed to the following pledge during the Academy's first year:

"We whose names are subscribed below pledge ourselves to back the trustees of F.P.A. in the support of said school. Will use our influence for the building up and sustaining the school. And should there be a deficiency in fitting up and defraying running expenses of said school, we agree to pay the percent subscribed below prorata of such amount as may be necessary to defray expenses for one year."

The subscribers included Jesse Edwards, five percent; Geo. W. Mitchel, six percent; Samuel Hobson, two percent; John Brown, two percent; J. Hobson, four percent; J. T.

Smith, three percent; B. S. Cook, five percent; D. J. Wood, three percent; L. M. Haworth, one percent; N. C. Maris, two percent; N. L. Wiley, one percent; Wm. Hobson, two percent; E. S. Craven, one-half of one percent; and J. L. Hoskins, one percent.

One of the first academy students signed his name "Bert Hoover." Orphaned in Iowa, the future president came at age 11 to live with his uncle, academy principal Henry J. Minthorn. Young Hoover earned his keep by watering horses, grubbing stumps, weeding onions, and doing other chores. He paid his tuition by tending furnace, sweeping floors, and cleaning blackboards.

President Hoover later wrote: "As a young student there for three years I received whatever set I may have had toward good purposes in life." A century after the



1891-92.

GRAPHIC PRINT, NEWBERG, OREGON.

thirty-first president's enrollment at the Newberg school, one George Fox College professor averred: "I cannot afford to underestimate the potential of *any* student. The steady gaze of young Bert in those old photos won't let me!"

About 70 percent of the early academy students resided in Newberg. Most others lived close by, some walking to campus from Springbrook across the Hess Creek canyon railroad trestle. A scattering from Portland, Sheridan, Willamina, Silverton, LaGrande, and other Oregon towns boarded on campus. A few came from other states; for example, in 1888-89 the Academy enrolled one Alaskan and two Kansans.

By 1890 one student had graduated. Within a few years many others followed. Most wanted further education. Opportunities included McMinnville (Linfield) College, and Pacific and Willamette universities, all less than a day's buggy ride away. Albany (Lewis and Clark) College the University of Oregon, Oregon State Agricultural College (Oregon State University), Oregon Normal School (Western Oregon State College), and Mt. Angel College were not much farther away.

However, almost as a matter of course, the Quakers in the Chehalem Valley added higher education to their offerings because no other Quaker college existed closer than William Penn in Iowa. (California's Whittier College, about 900 miles distant, also opened in 1891.) Determined to perpetuate their unique religious heritage, Friends hardly considered allowing outsiders to educate their youth.

The Friends Pacific Academy managers announced the founding of Pacific College on June 6, 1891. They selected the name with no apparent concern for potential confusion with the already existing Pacific University, less than 25 miles away.

THE NEW COLLEGE opened for the first of three annual terms at 2:00 p.m. on September 9, 1891. Inaugural exercises began with choir music and a prayer by Mary Edwards. Board member Jesse Edwards reviewed the Academy's success. Now, he pointed out, the circumstances demanded another step forward.

The board introduced Thomas Newlin as president of Pacific College. According to the *Newberg Graphic* (which had been purchased by Quaker Ezra Woodward), the crowd greeted the new president with a standing ovation, hearty cheers, and waving of handkerchiefs. The reaction to Newlin's address certified that "had a vote of confidence been taken the unanimous verdict would have been that no mistake was made when Professor Newlin was elected to the position of President of Pacific College."

Thirty-five-year-old Thomas Newlin had a long Quaker heritage and followed the tradition himself. He spent most of his life serving Friends across the United States, and was recorded by Oregon Yearly Meeting as a Friends minister. Born in Indiana, he attended Earlham College, then transferred to Haverford in Pennsylvania, completing a bachelor's degree in 1886. Five years as principal of Spiceland Academy prepared him for his nine-year Pacific presidency.

In later years Newlin served at three other Quaker colleges—as vice president at Wilmington (Ohio), dean at Guilford (North Carolina), and president at both Whittier and Guilford. He spent his final eleven working years as sociology professor at Fullerton Junior College in California. In 1905 Newlin earned an M.A. from Chicago University; later, Whittier and the University of Southern California honored him with conferred doctorates.

The Memorials section of the 1939 Oregon Yearly Meeting minutes includes these comments about Pacific's first president:

"His vision and liberality sometimes brought criticism from the older and more conservative. But they were the

Clarence J. Edwards and
Amos C. Stanbrough, the
first graduating class,
1893, with President
Newlin, seated.

qualities that made him a stimulating force to youth. The tolerance and the vigorous progressivism of his life and teaching awakened students and sent them facing forward into the unknown with the explorer's curiosity and the seer's faith."

PACIFIC COLLEGE opened with two juniors, four sophomores, two freshmen, and seven listed as college students but deficient in preparatory work for full freshman standing. (The Academy enrolled 136 that year.) Seven faculty members served the 151 students, including President Newlin (philosophy, political economy), G. N. Hartley (Latin, Greek, mathematics), J. J. Jessup (natural science, mathematics), L. Ella Hartley (English, drawing, painting), C. E. Vance (Latin, Greek, mathematics), Rebecca (Hinchman) Smith (English), and Ada M. Howard (English, music).

President Newlin invited students interested in the "regular College course" (review work, the practical business course, vocal or instrumental music, art) and the "Normal Course" (for current or prospective teachers). "If your wants lie along any of these lines Pacific College is able to satisfy them. We desire to stand for that which is permanent and useful, being opposed to shams and pretensions in education," the president announced in the *Newberg Graphic*.

Students could purchase all this for \$8.00 to \$12.00 per term for tuition, and \$2.50 per week in the College Boarding Hall or \$3.00 with private families. They could rent rooms and prepare their own meals at some savings.

The College stated its purpose in the first catalog:

"The object of this college shall be to give a thorough training in the Arts, and Sciences, and to teach those subjects ordinarily coming in a course of college training. It shall strive in every possible manner to spread Christian culture.

*"The whole of your life must be spent in
your own company, and only the educated
man is good company for himself."*

—early Friends Pacific Academy
and Pacific College motto

"The Aim of the College: The purpose of the college is to offer to young men and young women the benefits of a liberal Christian education. The courses of study are arranged to give that broad culture which should be the possession of every intelligent man and woman. The founders recognized the great importance of religious training, and the work of the classroom is not merely con-



sistent with Christianity, but decidedly Christian in its tendencies. It is the fond hope of the management that Pacific College shall send forth many Christian teachers, ministers, and missionaries, and that it shall be a strong support not only to the Friends Church, but to Christianity wherever its influence may reach."

Newberg Friends Church controlled Friends Pacific Academy. Upon adding the College, however, the church's trustees sought incorporation under the laws of the state of Oregon, with the local congregation turning the school's management to Newberg Quarterly Meeting, which included all the area's Friends churches.

Soon after, Newberg Quarterly Meeting named a nine-person board, including E. H. Woodward as president, Moses Votaw as treasurer, and G. W. Mitchell, Vannie Martin, Jesse Edwards, B. G. Miles, Paul Macey, Maryelle Hoskins, and Jesse Hobson. President Newlin served in an ex-officio capacity.

The board met four times each year, after each quarterly meeting of the church. It conducted much work through the following committees: faculty and officers, buildings and grounds, laboratory, and museums and

Early course of study.
Bottom: Pacific College's
first dining room, 1891,
Miss Macy, matron.

CONSPECTUS OF THE COURSE OF STUDY.

All students recite one hour per week in Scripture, and each student will appear at least once each Term with a public literary exercise.

PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT				COLLEGE DEPARTMENT											
				FRESHMAN YEAR						JUNIOR YEAR					
				Subjects		Scien		Class		Subjects		Scien		Class	
				FALL	WINTER	FALL	WINTER	FALL	WINTER	FALL	WINTER	FALL	WINTER	FALL	WINTER
SUB-PREPARATORY															
Arithmetic	1	1	1	Geometry											
English Grammar	1	1	1	Higher Algebra											
Geography	1	1	1	Latin											
Reading	1	1	1	General History											
Scripture	1	1	1	English History											
JUNIOR PREPARATORY															
Arithmetic	1	1	1	English											
English Grammar	1	1	1	Botany											
English Composition	1	1	1	Scripture											
Physiology	1	1	1												
U. S. History	1	1	1												
Civil Government	1	1	1												
Scripture	1	1	1												
SENIOR PREPARATORY															
Algebra	1	1	1												
Latin	1	1	1												
Elementary Physics	1	1	1												
Book Keeping or Zoology	1	1	1												
Physical Geography	1	1	1												
Scripture	1	1	1												
				SOPHOMORE YEAR						SENIOR YEAR					
				Subjects		Scien <td colspan="2">Class <td colspan="2">Subjects</td> <td colspan="2">Scien <td colspan="2">Class </td></td></td>		Class <td colspan="2">Subjects</td> <td colspan="2">Scien <td colspan="2">Class </td></td>		Subjects		Scien <td colspan="2">Class </td>		Class	
				FALL	WINTER	FALL	WINTER	FALL	WINTER	FALL	WINTER	FALL	WINTER	FALL	WINTER
				Trigonometry											
				Analytic Geometry											
				Surveying											
				Latin											
				Greek											
				German											
				Chemistry											
				Rhetoric											
				Philology											
				History											
				Scripture											
				Zoology											
				General Biology											
				Scripture											
				Greek Psychology											
				History											
				Economics											
				Christian Evidences											
				Ethics											
				Astronomy											
				Geology											
				Logic											
				Chemistry											
				Scripture											



Yearly Meeting held some of the stock and had five votes. A 12-member board, including at least nine Quakers, had management responsibilities.

However, the stock feature inhibited donations, especially from eastern Friends. In 1908, therefore, college personnel formed a new corporation with a Board of Trustees composed of 12 corporation members and the college president, each having one vote. Oregon Yearly Meeting elected half the stockholders. This management method continued until the 1950s, when the Yearly Meeting disbanded the corporation.

THE FOUR ACRES purchased in 1885 had provided adequate space for the academy. However, adding the College made relocation necessary. Newberg Monthly Meeting appointed Miles Reece and Evangeline Martin to investigate options.

The church first considered four sites: (1) 25 acres belonging to the Edwards family just south of Ninth and west of College streets, (2) 20 acres offered by J. L. Hoskins and others, (3) 18 acres east of Meridian and north of Ezra Woodward's residence (the Woodward house still stands on the northeast corner of River and Hancock streets), and (4) another 18-acre plot owned by Jesse and Mary Edwards.

In January of 1892, Newberg Monthly Meeting decided to accept the fourth offer. However, for unknown reasons, the college board overruled the Meeting and decided on the site lying north of Ezra Woodward's residence. Then on May 7, the Monthly Meeting disregarded all four options and chose another site, a 23½-acre plot located north of property owned by a Dr. Clark and Ezra Woodward. (Monthly Meeting and College Board minutes seem to suggest that this was a fifth option, but it may have been only a 5½-acre addition to option three.)

Soon afterward, the trustees awarded a \$1,359 contract to R. A. Clark of Portland for moving the two existing buildings (those later named Hoover and Minthorn halls) and putting in basement walls. (His offer of \$738 for moving and \$621 for constructing the basement walls was the lowest of several bids.) Clark completed the work before September, when school opened.

The *Newberg Graphic* described the move:

"Mr. Clark, the Portland house mover, came on the first of the week, bringing his outfit for moving the college buildings, up the river on the old Jefferson street ferry boat which he bought a short time ago. He has had everything on the move during the week with men and teams hauling sand and brick and others getting the buildings loaded ready to move. It is evident that he understands his business...."

library. (In late 1892 the board switched museums to the laboratory committee, leaving library separate.) An executive committee controlled finances, advertising, and printing and had the power to act on "matters that do not materially affect the financial or educational interests of the college."

Iowa Yearly Meeting established Oregon Yearly Meeting of Friends Church (consisting of Oregon, Idaho, and Washington Friends) in 1893. Newberg Quarterly Meeting then turned the College and Academy ownership to the new Yearly Meeting.

Two years later the college board decided to enlarge its constituency and recommended a reorganization that would transfer management to a corporation composed of stockholders. As a result, the new corporation sold \$40,000 in capital stock—800 shares at \$50 each. Oregon



Pacific College in 1893, one year after these buildings were moved to present campus. On the left is Canyon (Minthorn) Hall. At right is the "College Building," later renamed Hoover Hall. The wing without a bell tower was constructed after the move.

"The buildings were placed on the new foundations without the slightest injury. The foundations are better than the old ones and since the buildings have been leveled up, they are in much better condition than they were before being moved."

School officials remodeled both buildings. They enlarged the "college building proper" (later named Hoover Hall, razed in 1954) with a 36- by 58-foot addition and elevated it enough to provide a basement furnace. The first floor became a chapel or general assembly room, while the second provided classroom space. However, the *Newberg Graphic* noted on July 22, 1892, that the upper room of the new part would not be finished immediately, "but a floor will be laid and this will give the young ladies a room in which they can swing Indian clubs to their hearts content on rainy days during the winter." The basement served as an exercise area for the young men in bad weather.

Workmen also raised the other building (later Canyon, then Minthorn Hall) four feet and provided a basement

furnace, kitchen, dining room, cook's bedroom, and store-room. The first floor they "divided up into rooms and fitted up in first-class style for young ladies who desire good accommodations." The upper floor they "fitted up in a like manner for the boys."

Thus, well ahead of its time, the building became a coeducational dorm, with men's and women's areas strictly segregated (as with similar dorms a century later).

Each floor contained ten furnished and carpeted residence rooms, heated and ventilated from a furnace so students did not have to tend their own fires.

Officials touted this as one of the most complete boarding halls in Oregon, "under such careful management that parents may feel perfectly safe in placing their children there for a home while in attendance at college."

Meanwhile, in 1893 Newberg Monthly Meeting moved to the newly vacated four-acre site, and the Monthly Meeting donated all its additional property to the College. The sanctuary building at Third and College streets still stands.

The 36- by 48-foot gymnasium, constructed by moving two barns together in 1895.

Bottom: The gymnasium and "College Building" in the late 1890s.



In 1895 college students constructed a 36- by 48-foot gymnasium by bringing together two barns. The school supplied boarders with hot and cold water in 1899, and students raised money to provide electric lights three years later. Beginning in 1904, the school assessed a 25-cent-per-term user's fee for library improvements.

NEAR THE END of his first year in office, President Newlin reported the College's major need: a faculty large enough to teach about 33 classes each day (with no one teacher to have more than seven). The College lacked a business instructor to teach bookkeeping, penmanship, and arithmetic; an English teacher for English, elocution, reading, essays, and declamations; a lady "who will be companionable to the girls, who can lead them in physical exercises as well as in their intellectual and spiritual lives"; a



1893 photo of Newberg Friends Church pastor Herbert Cash, standing, left, and college personnel Rose Hampton Dixon, Charles Jessup, L. Ella Hartley, and Cecil E. Vance; sitting, Rebecca (Hinchman) Smith, Jane H. Blair, and Julius Hodson; on floor, Edgar Ballard and Ada Howard.

science teacher; and a Latin and mathematics instructor. Newlin also requested at least five recitation rooms, a financial agent for full-time fund raising, better-equipped dormitories, a girls' gymnasium, and increases in the college library.

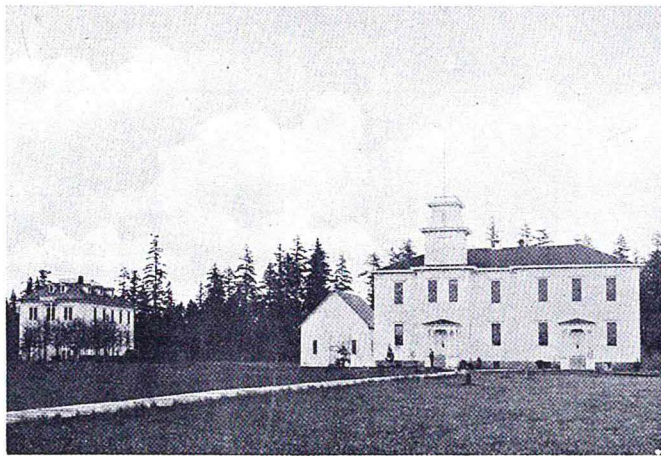
Although most of Newlin's recommendations could not be accomplished, the school prospered. By 1895 enrollment had grown to 43 students, academic standards were rising, and the College had implemented a course of study for ministers and Christian workers. Two years later a gift from Mary Edwards added 300 volumes to the library.

The faculty and trustees extended to the College its conduct requirements for academy students. They issued the following statement: "We, the Board of Trustees of Pacific College, do endorse the rules for the government of students, as adopted by the faculty, and we pledge our entire support in executing them, as they deem proper"

The prohibitions included habitual profanity, intoxicants, tobacco in all its forms, card playing, carrying concealed weapons, and attending dancing parties. The regulations required even students living in their own homes to observe all restrictions regarding study hours and general deportment. This included a general ban on week-day evening parties and leaving town without the faculty's permission.

The College also guarded the students' spiritual lives, requiring attendance at weekly prayer meetings and

A fallen tree makes bridge over Hess Creek Canyon, holding the Class of 1901. Bottom: H. Edwin McGrew (College President 1900-07) with his family.



The entire campus from 1895 to 1911. To the left is the "Dormitory Building" (Minthorn Hall), with the gymnasium and the "College Building" (Hoover Hall).

Sabbath afternoon devotional meetings. The board mandated that "great care be taken about mingling of the sexes and the whereabouts of the students at all hours Students who cannot cheerfully accept the conditions here outlined are requested not to apply for admission."

The College thus saw itself, through its faculty, acting in *locus parentis*. Yet little evidence exists that those who chose to attend the school failed to "cheerfully accept the conditions." Phrases such as "good spiritual life," "deeper

"Students fail each year because they will not submit to the conditions of success. Isolation is more difficult situated as we are than it would be if we were more remote from the community interests."

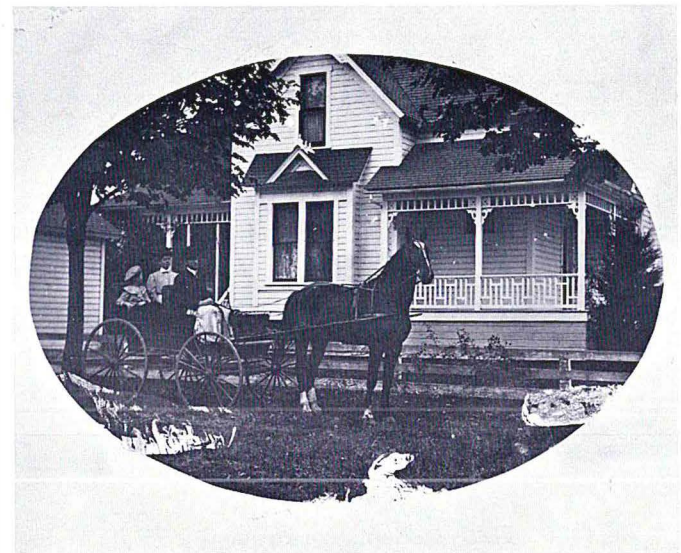
—President Thomas Newlin, 1900

experiences," and "waves of revival" occasionally punctuate the board minutes. The minutes also report, to cite one example, that students preached more than 100 sermons during the 1896-97 school year.

School officials also required faculty to uphold rather rigid Christian standards in their classes and personal lives. President Newlin emphasized: "It is our intention to make all our exercises tend directly toward Christian Culture. We strive to avoid sectarian teaching, and to inculcate the principles of vital Christianity."

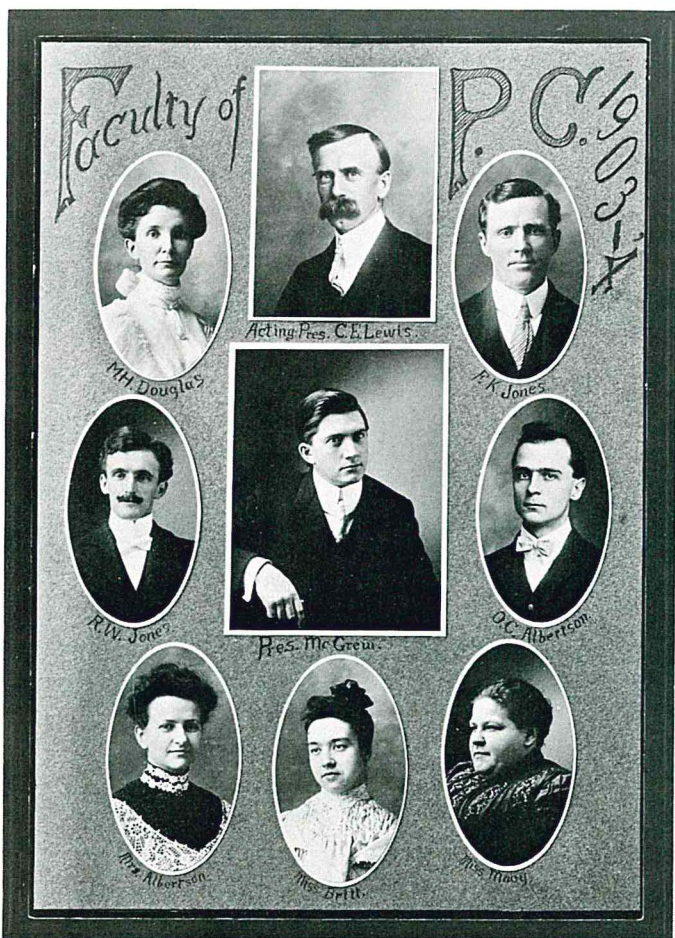
In addition, the stockholders unanimously adopted this resolution:

"Be it resolved . . . that no teaching either by teacher or text book should be permitted in Pacific College that in any



way discredits the authenticity of any portion of the Bible. It is further expressly declared to be the sense of this meeting, that in all Bible teaching, its truth is to be admitted without question. The Board of Trustees is required in the selection of the Faculty and in arranging the course of study to carry this resolution into effect."

PRESIDENT NEWLIN sought to impress upon the Yearly Meeting its financial obligation. He told the board in 1897 that after several years of gradually increasing indebtedness, the previous year proved triumphant—the faculty's patience and self-denial kept the College from closing its doors. Then he added: "Could every member of Oregon



Pacific College faculty in 1903-04. Top: Mabel H. Douglas, Acting President C. E. Lewis, F. K. Jones. Middle: R. W. Jones, President H. Edwin McGrew, O. C. Albertson. Bottom: Mrs. Albertson, Miss Britt, Miss Macy.

Yearly Meeting share equally with the faculty in the blessing of sacrifice, there would be no question as to the triumphant results."

Expressing faith that the life and healthy development of Oregon Yearly Meeting depended on the College, the president noted: "No one can lightly speak of Pacific College without weakening the church to the same extent. We therefore ask the hearty moral as well as financial support of all who are interested in building up the Master's Kingdom."

After nine years as president, Thomas Newlin resigned in 1900. The board expressed its appreciation for his services:

"And it is the sense of this board that in accepting the resignation, we do so with the greatest regret; and that we owe to Thomas Newlin a debt of gratitude for his noble efforts to upbuild and sustain Pacific College through these

years of struggle for a place among the Christian colleges of this country; and so long as this institution shall stand, his name will ever be remembered as a chief factor in its incipient development."

Newlin verbalized his regret at leaving, but optimism for the College's future:

"It gives me great satisfaction to know that in all my connections with the College, there has been no unpleasant feeling existing among members of the faculty, nor has there been any note of discord sounded in the internal management. I greatly appreciate the privilege which I have enjoyed of working under your management, and with a noble band of devoted, self-sacrificing teachers."

IN MAY 1900, the board considered a replacement. After lengthy discussion, it offered the position to H. Edwin McGrew, a Quaker from Iowa with two degrees from William Penn College and experience as principal of its preparatory department. In 1904, while on a one-year leave, McGrew earned a master's in philosophy and ethics from Haverford College. He came to Pacific at \$800 for the year, \$200 less than Newlin had received.

Pacific experienced difficulty paying the bills, making it continually necessary to secure outside funds. During the College's initial year, the trustees, observing that every successful college had a financial agent, temporarily released Professor G. N. Hartley to solicit funds from Friends east of the Rocky Mountains.

At the same time, the managers hired Elias Jessup to do financial work in the West. A limited enrollment paying low tuition rates failed to supply expenses, even though the College paid faculty members less than \$1,000. When Newlin left in 1900, the College faced a \$12,000 indebtedness.

The new president and the board met the problem squarely. Noting "the very friendly feeling toward us in Salem Quarterly meeting," they decided to appeal for \$6,000 within Oregon Yearly Meeting and another \$6,000 from Friends in eastern United States:

"It is the sense of this board, that heroic efforts shall be made to raise funds to meet the entire indebtedness of this institution; that six thousand dollars be raised in Oregon, and that President McGrew be sent East to solicit for this cause. Pledges shall be made conditioned on the entire amount being raised."

Then they thoroughly solicited the College's patrons and friends in Oregon. "Great pains should be taken in this canvass, and it should be made plain to all that the college cannot continue unless this amount is made up," the board announced in advance. "We need to show to our friends in

the East that the college has the support of friends at home."

After one year of intensive activity, the board reached its goal. Pledges came from throughout the constituency, including Friends on the East Coast. In January 1902, Pacific College students and patrons sang this song:

Ring the good old college bell,
And ring it extra long,
Ring it with a spirit,
That will make a joyous song.
Ring it as 'twas never rung
In days that now are gone
While we've been marching through college.

Chorus:

Hurrah, hurrah, we'll sing the jubilee.
Hurrah, hurrah, for from the debt we're free.
And so we'll burn the mortgage
That has hung o'er old PC,
While we're marching through college.

While the board of managers
Were shaking in their shoes.
As they faced the mortgage
And collected little dues.
Now they have forgotten
That they ever had the blues,
While we've been marching through college.

While our President we greet,
Who brought the news to town.
The bell will ring so clear and sweet
With music all around.
We'll sing a song to celebrate
His honor and renown.
While we're marching through college.

An enthusiastic assembly rang the bell, sang the song, and burned the mortgage. Jesse Edwards gleefully put the note into the bonfire and held it high as the flames consumed the paper.

NEVERTHELESS, monthly obligations continued to outdistance income and soon diminished the euphoria. Pacific College faced another major deficit unless it could raise an endowment to yield a continuing income. Board chairman B. C. Miles' 1904 report requested increased yearly meeting support. He specifically recommended "a thorough awakening among the members of Oregon Yearly Meeting along the lines of a thorough Christian education, which will not only store the mind with knowledge, but will prepare the heart for useful Christian work."



Meanwhile, the board and administration faced pressures to increase expenditures. The board minutes of November 10, 1902, record some faculty dissatisfaction with salaries. Two months later the salary committee reported satisfactory adjustment, however, merely by raising Professor Francis K. Jones' salary \$100 for the year.

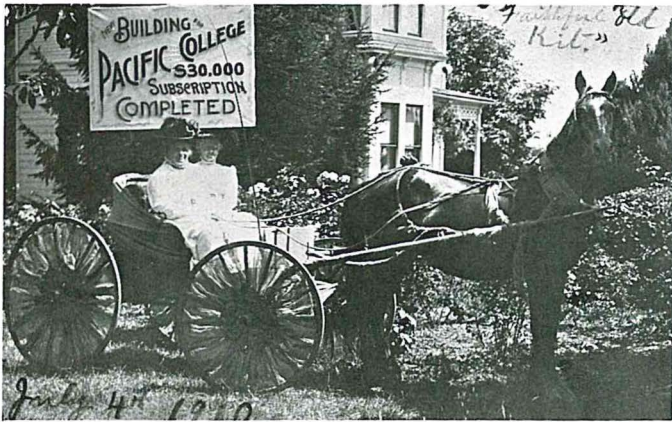
The board did not resolve all problems so easily, however. For example, for the 1905-06 school year, the trustees accepted a \$2,000 deficit. One year later the stockholders agreed to ask the Yearly Meeting for \$1,500 to meet the next year's anticipated deficit. The August 7, 1908, college board minutes record an expected budget shortfall of over \$4,200.

The managers reiterated the need for an endowment. In 1902 a Newberg Friend, Henry Mills, deeded his \$1,200 home to the College in order to initiate such a fund. Three years later the board devised plans for a major campaign to raise \$50,000. A committee composed of B. C. Miles, A. R. Mills, and E. H. Woodward sent President McGrew throughout Oregon and to the East Coast to begin the effort. While the president was away, the trustees chose Professor Francis K. Jones as temporary acting president.

Constituents soon pledged \$12,000, but McGrew resigned the presidency due to poor health. His successor,

Evangeline Martin and Amanda Woodward, with "Faithful Old Kit," July 4, 1910.

Bottom left: Wood-Mar Hall nearly completed. Gymnasium and corner of Hoover Hall in background. Right: Chemistry class, 1905-06.



W. Irving Kelsey (1907-1910), a graduate of Earlham and former head of the Friends' missionary work in Mexico, tried valiantly but unsuccessfully to complete the campaign. Meanwhile, the board secured short-term loans to pay teachers' salaries.

THE SCHOOL soon enjoyed another major financial success, however. Eight years after the flames from the mortgage died in 1902, the board launched a drive to raise \$30,000 for a much-needed building. At a mass town meeting on February 10, 1910, city mayor N. C. Christenson presented the concern. Newberg patrons immediately subscribed \$16,335. After that, Amanda Woodward and Evangeline Martin, long-time Quakers and friends of the College, canvassed Newberg businesses and individuals in a buggy drawn by "faithful Old Kit," spending several months successfully appealing to more than 600 donors.

The city celebrated the fund drive's completion July 10, 1910. Again, Woodward and Martin drove their buggy



through the city streets, this time triumphantly decorated with a sign that read:

new Building for
Pacific College
\$30,000 subscription completed

Within a year, the builders completed their work. Honoring the two ladies' heroic efforts, the board named the new Willamina brick building "Wood-Mar Hall."

DURING ITS FIRST years, Pacific College taught two courses of study: classical and scientific. Students chose between bachelor of arts and bachelor of science degrees. However, the College required many of the same classes in both areas. For example, the school mandated philosophy, elocution, classical history, and natural theology for both majors.

Sometimes commencement lasted a full week. Before construction of Wood-Mar Hall, Newberg Friends Church hosted all events. The typical graduation week included a Friday program by the music department, Saturday Junior-Senior banquet, Sunday morning baccalaureate sermon for both College and Academy, Sunday afternoon Academy graduation, Monday night senior "Class Day Program," and Tuesday alumni program. The eagerly awaited College commencement occurred Wednesday morning. Typically, the Oregon Yearly Meeting sessions immediately followed these celebrations.

COCURRICULAR activities included football, basketball, baseball, track, soccer, Christian associations for both



The class of 1897 was Will G. Allen, Harley S. Britt, Sarah L. (Bond) Cash, S. Lewis Hanson, Oliver J. Hobson, Drew P. Price, Ore L. Price, George T. Tolson, and Charles Wilson. The order of the graduates in the picture is unknown.

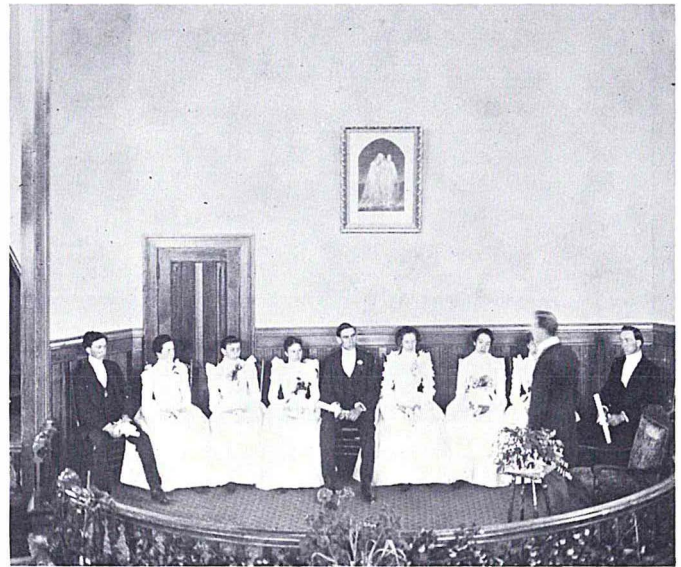
men and women, drama performances, the Ladies' Glee Club, and for brief periods, the Agoretton, Helianthus, Euphemian, and Junta literary societies. The College organized a tennis association and constructed two new courts in 1910.

The Whittier Literary Society published the *Academician*, which in 1891 became *The Crescent*. The school reduced this highly acclaimed journal, devoted to literary as well as college matters, from 20 to four pages in 1914.

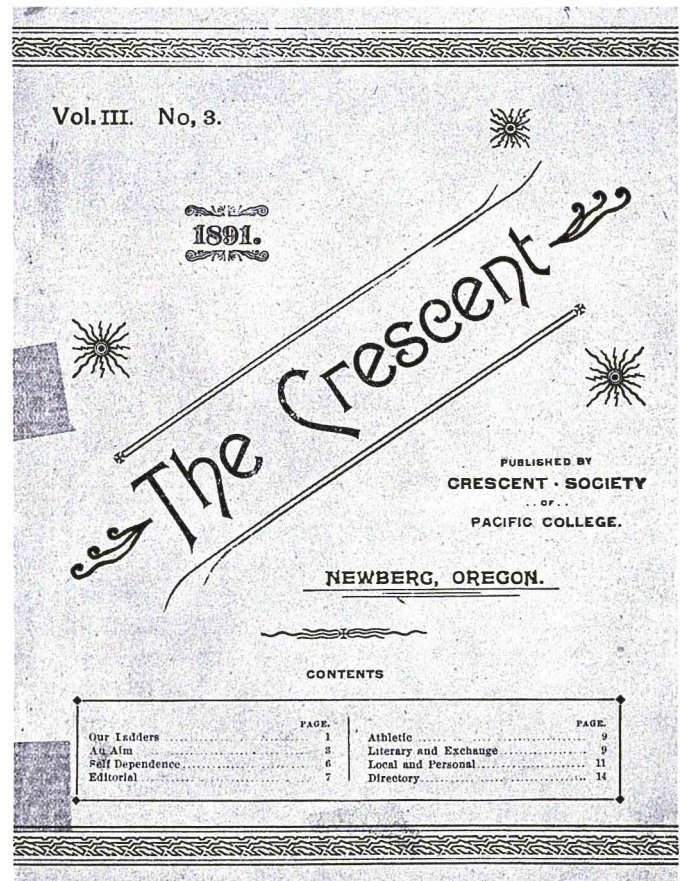
During the early years, Pacific distinguished itself with the best oratorical record of all the state's colleges. Its first 15 years in the State Oratorical Association, Pacific won first place four times, second three. Winners included Amos C. Stanbrough (1893), Elwood S. Minchin (1901), Walter R. Miles (1905), and Katherine (Romig) Otis (1907). Gertrude (Lamb) Whiteis (1894), Lucy (Gause) Newby (1903), and Paul V. Maris (1906) won second-place honors.

After each victory all Newberg celebrated. The *Newberg Graphic* described the 1901 festivities:

"The next day about noon when the victorious delegation (about 60) was expected in on the train, the main business houses closed their doors and all Newberg gathered at the depot.... A carriage had been appropriately decorated with bunting, a streamer inscribed with 'victory' stretched across the top, and above all waved a new broom, eloquently expressive of a clean sweep. Snatched from the train to the shoulders of his admirers, young (Elwood) Minchin was borne triumphantly to the carriage, and thrust

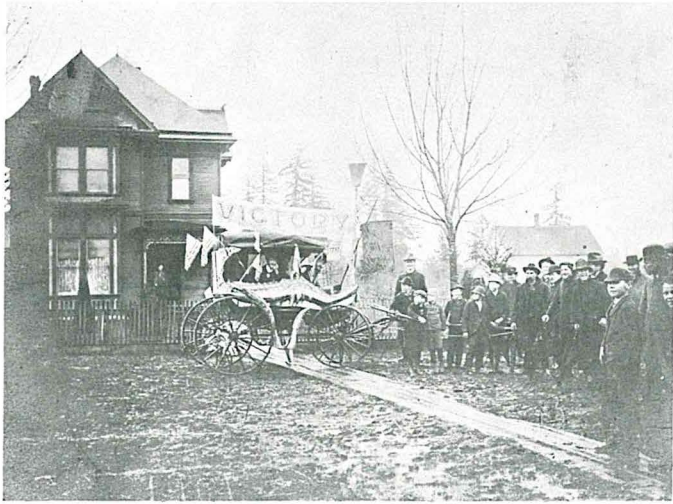


The class of 1899 in graduation ceremonies at the Newberg Friends Church. Left to right: Walter Parker, Clara Vaughn, Anna (Hoskins) Jones, Gertrude (Lamb) Whiteis, Hervey Hoskins, Edna Newlin, Jessie Britt, May Lamb, and Fred Jackson, with President Thomas Newlin in front.



The *Academician* became *The Crescent* in 1891.

Right: The Alma Mater, written in 1905.



Celebrating Pacific College's victory in the state oratorical contest, 1901, in front of E. H. Woodward's house. Champion Elwood Minchin (in the carriage) spoke on "Wendall Phillips—the Agitator," closing his speech with: "And this thy epitaph while time shall be, He found his country chained, He left her free." Newberg's entire business district closed for the celebration.

into the seat of honor. With him were placed his sister Miss Julia Minchin and Professor and Mrs. Kelsey. Eager hands caught the rope that had been attached to the vehicle, and a triumphal procession was started through the streets, accompanied by the blowing of whistles, the ringing of bells, and yes (we can't afford to lose the expression) by 'a fanfare of trumpets'—of the tin horn variety. The carriage was pulled over to E. H. Woodward's where the ubiquitous camera was brought into service."

The state championship speech of freshman Katherine (Romig) Otis in 1907 severely criticized sweatshop child labor in the United States. The *Newberg Graphic* reported that the six judges—who included the president of Stanford University and the managing editor of the *Oregonian*—gave Romig five firsts and one third. The story continued:

"... there seemed to be a general feeling that the 'little girl' was in too fast company to show up well, and even some of her loyal supporters feared that in comparison to the sonorous, rich toned voices of the men she would suffer in the consideration of the judges.

"But from the first she had the big audience at perfect command. Her subject itself challenged attention, and as she pictured in burning words the conditions of child labor in America and the dangers with which it threatens our country, as she plead for the overburdened little toilers of the silent, infant army, she carried her hearers with her in sympathy. Her striking climaxes were marked by the

PACIFIC COLLEGE.

Words by J. RAY PEMBERTON,
CECIL J. HOSKINS.

Music by CLIFFORD WHITE KANTNER.

1. Close be-side Che-ha-lem's Mount-ain, Is the Col-lege we a-dore: Like an ev-er-
2. Com-rades, come and raise your voic-es, Let us praise Pac-1-fic, dear,—While with her your
3. When the four loved years of col-lege Shall have long since app'da-way,—When with world-ly

flow-ing foun-tain, She will stand for-ev-er more. Where she stands we'll ne'er for-get it. Near the
heart re-joic-es, Spread her glo-ry far and near, Then a-rous-ing cheer we give her, 'Tis the
care and knowledge, Many a head is turn-ing gray, Still we'll about her praise the foul-er And our

old Wil-liam-ette's banks, And in years we'll ne'er re-gret it, That we en-ter'd in her ranks,
least that we can do: Old P. C. we'll have for-ev-er,—Her Old Gold and Na-vy Blue.
hearts give ech-o true, As we cheer our Al-ma Ma-ter,—Our Old Gold and Na-vy Blue.

Animato. * CHORUS.

'Tis the good old Quak-er Col-lege, And we'll shout her war-ty name;

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thrilling hush which is the tribute to real oratory. She was ease personified, her gestures faultless—in short she outdid herself and the judges as well as the audience capitulated.

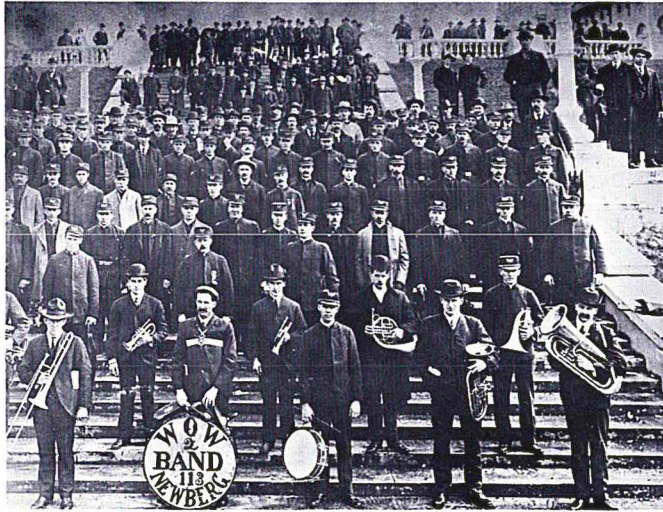
"Newberg had a delegation of two hundred people present to cheer and yell their orator on to success. The Newberg excursion train rolled in over a half an hour before the hour of the contest, giving the Quakers a chance to get located early and start up the preliminary fireworks. Having the largest delegation present, the followers of the Old Gold and Navy Blue made the house ring with college songs and yells, led by Clarence Brown and Paul Maris..."

Many years later Daisy (Newhouse) Read, at that time an academy student, recalled the drama of Katherine Romig's victory:

"As there were only 88 of us in the student body, both Academy and College, we all knew each other very well and knew a lot of what each one was doing.

Left: In front row is the first Pacific College band, 1905, outfitted by the Woodmen of the World for the Lewis and Clark centennial in Portland.

Bottom: The 1910 championship debate team; members included Claude Newlin, Kathryn Bryan, and leader Roy Fitch.



"As March approached in 1907, the excitement grew, as we had been told her oration was excellent. This was the fifteenth oratorical contest, and Pacific College had won three. The citizens of Newberg chartered a steam train, and a big crowd went to McMinnville for the contest. Katherine's oration was 'The Goblin Army' and when the crowd from Newberg arrived at the hall they greeted the crowd with such yells as

Cha-lunk! Cha-lunk—Cha-lunk—Cha-lack
 PC. will take the medal back
 That's what we're all up here about!
 And the goblins'll git you,
 If you don't watch out.

"All the other orators were large men and farther along in college. Katherine looked so tiny against all the other orators, but when her time came she had such poise and graciousness and such a timely subject she won the oratorical contest . . .

"I will let you imagine the rousing cheer that went up from the Newberg crowd. When the train arrived in Newberg after the contest, someone had a six-horse team drive Katherine down First Street to the College. The contest was on a Friday night. The following Sunday she gave her oration at the Friends Church, and the church was packed. There were no fire ordinances then, so there was standing room only."

At least one orator succeeded nationally, when in 1904 Walter Miles won the national contest of the Prohibition Association of Colleges. E. S. Craven provided a colorful version of this achievement in the November, 1904, *The Crescent*:

"The greatest oratorical contest between college students that has ever taken place in the United States was



1906 graduating class. Front row: Ruth (Romig) Hull, Walter Miles, Alverda (Crozier) Rice, Ray Pemberton, Mary (Minthorn) Strench, Ernest Bales. Back row: Marie Alice Hanson, Wilfred Pemberton, unidentified, Lenora (Parker) Pemberton, Lillian Nicholson, unidentified, Lewis Saunders. The other three class members were Myrtle (Gause) Bell, Mabel (Newby) Huff, and Bernice (Woodward) King.



held in Indianapolis on June 28, 1904, before an audience of from 2500 to 4000 people. In the contest twenty states were represented [from such schools as the University of California, University of Michigan, Wheaton College, Cornell College, and Pacific College].

"All the orations . . . were masterful productions and delivered with telling effect. When the . . . last orator stepped to the front, paused a moment and with flashing eyes surveyed the audience, a hush fell over the vast assemblage. It was then that Walter R. Miles, in a clear and steady voice, began his winning oration. Soon the audience caught the 'Victory Spirit,' and Mr. Miles himself seemed electrified by something supernatural. At one time he leaned forward almost on tiptoe and lifted his hand as though it was now or never to save the lives of his fellow-

Left: The 1896 football team. The only player identified is Calva Martin, on his knees at right.



men and shouted, 'Shall we surrender?' The audience involuntarily shouted back, 'No, no!'

"Miles seemed no longer our Sophomore as we knew him, but appeared almost transformed, and with a voice not his own forced to speak from a great heart filled with

"Our boys played a good game and hotly contested every inch of ground but they were lacking in the necessary avoirdupois to win the game."

—Story of first football game in 1894 *The Crescent*

a greater spirit. Once again he interrogated his auditors: 'Is there yet heroic blood?' Probably a thousand men answered in the affirmative, while the whole audience went wild in applause. One man shouted out, 'Another Patrick Henry!'

During these years the Pacific College debate team also enjoyed success. In 1907 Paul Maris, Ralph W. Rees and Clarence M. Brown took the league championship, arguing the affirmative to "Resolved, that the Government Should Own and Operate the Railroads." Three years later Pacific College again won the championship, represented by debaters Claude Newlin, Kathryn Bryan, and Roy Fitch.

THE Willamette University football team came by steamboat in 1894 to play in Newberg's first intercollegiate football game. One hour before the contest, the players marched from the west part of Newberg along First Street and then to the college campus. Pacific College's first drive went to the one-foot line before being halted, but Willamette eventually won, 16-0. *The Crescent* story concludes:

"Our boys played a good game and hotly contested every inch of ground but they were lacking in the necessary avoirdupois to win the game. It would be interesting

to see them matched with a team from Willamette of the same weight.

"The best of feeling prevailed throughout the game and the boys all seemed in the best of spirits when the game was ended. No accidents worth mentioning occurred. Lunch was served for the visitors at the hall where all went merry as a marriage occasion.

"Enough interest has been aroused to insure a good crowd next Saturday to see the game between our boys and the Portland High School team. If you think the game worth seeing put an extra fifteen cents in your pocket and help the boys out. They work hard for the amusement of the public and deserve some recompense."

Intercollegiate football caught on and, except for five years during the late 1920s and part of World War II, the sport continued through 1969.

At 5:00 a.m. on June 6, 1896, about 100 Newberg residents boarded the steamer *Grey Eagle* for a seven-hour upstream trip to Salem. The destination was Willamette University for Pacific College's first track meet, against the University of Oregon, Portland University, Oregon Agricultural College (Oregon State University), Monmouth Normal (Western Oregon State College) and Willamette University. Pacific took fourth place. *The Crescent* reported:

"At the gate a general kick was made by the public at the charge of fifty cents gate fee and many Salem people refused to go, saying they did not care so much for the particular fifty cents but they did not want to encourage the management in such extravagant charges...."

"No charge was made this year for seats in the grand stand but not a single program could be had short of ten cents...."

A long delay for a competitive military drill between the Oregon Agricultural College cadets and the Salem state militia caused further problems. The meet ran overtime, and, according to *The Crescent*:

"The captain of the *Grey Eagle* got nervous and pulled out before the time announced for leaving Salem and left something more than thirty of the excursionists in the city. Most of the crowd went to the Armory where they were well provided with militia blankets for the night and the boys had a jolly time. They came down on the *Ramona* Sunday morning."

Competition included bicycle races and baseball batting and throwing. Pacific's Fred Scott gained special commendation for his victorious pole vault of nine feet, three inches. T. W. Heater eclipsed the record two years later with a nine-foot, six-inch vault. Roy Heater almost single-handedly won the 1902 league championship with victories in the dashes, hurdles, and jumping events.



1905 basketball team. Standing, guards Worth Coulson and Perry Macy, center Chester Hodson, and forwards Marvin Blair and Wilfred Pemberton. Seated is manager Ray Pemberton.

Thomas W. Hester saw a basketball game played in 1898 at the Portland YMCA. He secured a ball and brought it to campus. Since its 36- by 48-foot gymnasium was unequipped for the sport, the College played its first basketball game on the third floor of the old Commercial Hotel on Newberg's North Main Street.

Recognizing that inadequate facilities prevented college teams from coming to Newberg, the student body acted in 1904 to improve the gymnasium. Professor Francis Jones suggested a campus fund-raising drive; Marvin Blair chaired the student committee. They raised the entire amount (nearly \$150) by subscription. Students contributed \$39.50 and the faculty \$22.50.

The funds provided the gymnasium (originally two barns joined together) with a 14- by 42-foot lean-to addition. Headlined "A Long-felt Need Supplied," *The Crescent* noted that "at long last we have a satisfactory place to play public games of basket ball and to give other indoor athletic exercises."

From the beginning, the faculty placed stringent controls on athletics. For example, the 1894 Faculty Minutes record that students without passing grades and satisfactory department could not play baseball. The faculty also prohibited games and team travel on Sundays.

PACIFIC COLLEGE'S first twenty years brought the predictable triumphs and failures of a small educational undertaking. During the two decades, the college student

The graduating class of 1910. Front row: Russel W. Lewis, Laura E. Hammer. Back row: Leonard George, Roy O. Fitch, Harvey A. Wright.



body grew from 15 to 35 (after peaking in 1902 at 57), the faculty from 7 to 12, and the annual operating budget from \$4,784 to \$11,258. (Faculty and budget figures include the Academy.)

Not surprisingly, lack of money plagued the College through its first 20 years. Board minutes regularly lamented that “the financial standing of the college is not very encouraging” and “we face a cloud of debt.” On the other hand, the staff and administration expressed faith and optimism: “Our efforts for Pacific College are for the Master; this work is His,” and “God reigns and Pacific College still lives.” The constituency firmly believed, as recorded in the June 23, 1898, board minutes, that the school had been conceived by the spirit of God and nurtured by prayer. “Self-sacrifice will lead to certain victory.”

Before leaving office in 1900, President Newlin reiterated the school’s objectives:

“The true end of college life is hard study, and whatever defeats this is a drawback to the college. . . . Home duties, social ties, athletics, immoral habits or even church work, any one of these may kill the college spirit in the student. None of these should be so exacting or so absorbing as to defeat the true end of the college. No student can keep up with his studies and play a full part in any other sphere in life. College work means isolation. Students fail each year because they will not submit to the conditions of success. Isolation is more difficult situated as we are than it would be if we were more remote from the community interests.

“Our record is the best of any institution in the state for Christian work, and our work in athletics and oratory is praiseworthy.”

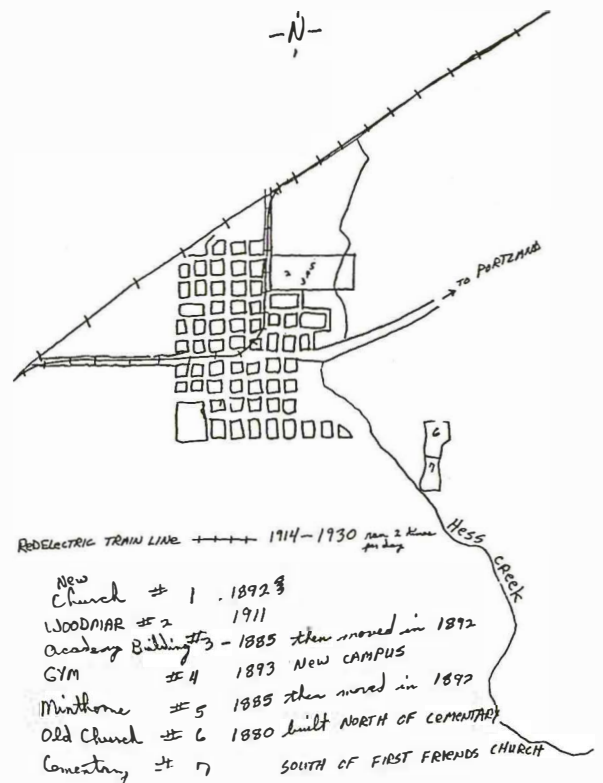
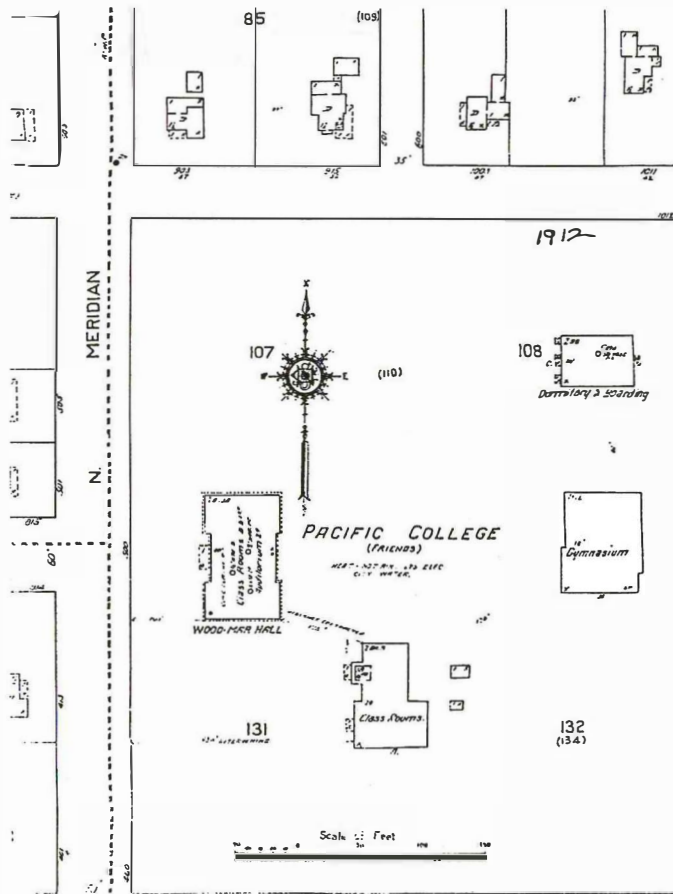
Through its first 20 years, Pacific College’s commonly understood sense of mission overcame many problems. The presidents—Thomas Newlin (1891-1900), Henry Edwin

McGrew (1900-1907), W. Irving Kelsey (1907-1910)—all entered enthusiastically into the College’s goals. Constituents shared a concern to see that the institution continued, obstacles notwithstanding.

Very early the board had set high standards: “The friends of Pacific College, and they are legion, are determined that the college shall come to the front and stand second to none in the country.”

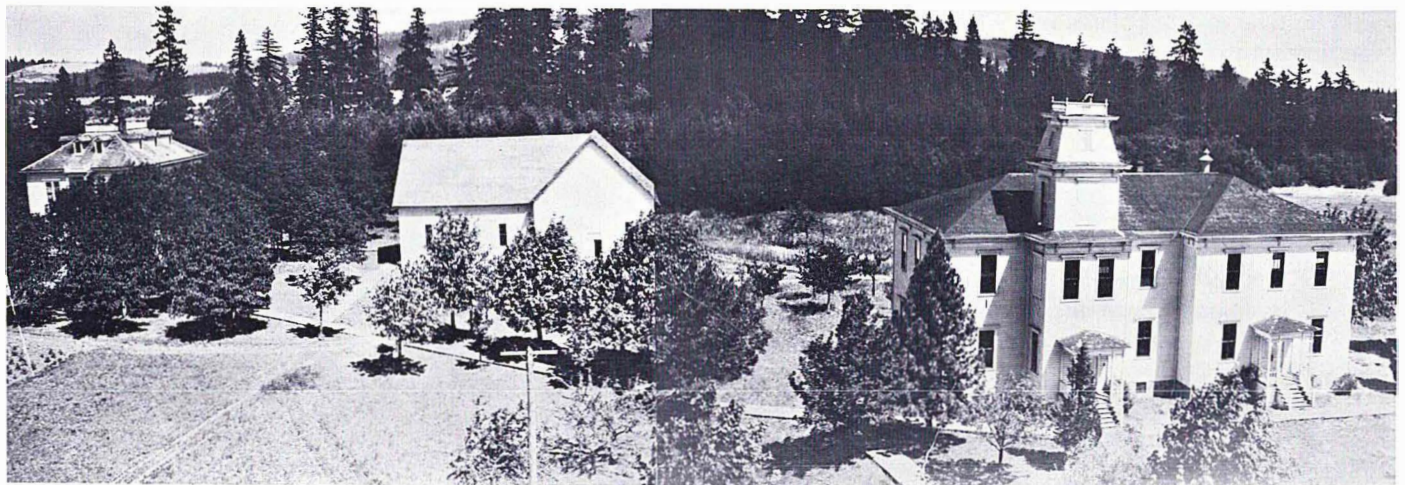
Pacific College’s first two decades ended as they had begun. A small school, insignificant by many standards, continued an important ministry, with the strong support of its central constituency. The hopes and dreams of the faithful flourished; happily, the next era brought a measure of stability unattained in the founding years.

Professor William J. Reagan replaced retiring President W. Irving Kelsey in 1910 and served one year as acting president. Meanwhile, the trustees sought a permanent replacement. Their search succeeded beyond anything they could have dared to hope.



Campus plat, 1912. "Dormitory & Boarding" is currently Minthorn Hall; Gymnasium was constructed by moving and joining two barns in 1895; "Class Rooms" was Hoover Hall, where Carillon Bell Tower now stands; Wood-Mar was constructed in 1910-1911.

Drawing of early Newberg, done in the 1930s, including some misspelled words and Minthorn Hall misdated (1887). The Red Electric Train left the Southern Pacific line and proceeded south on Meridian, stopped in front of Wood-Mar Hall's west, main door, and continued south to First Street, where it continued west to rejoin the main line.



The campus from the roof of Wood-Mar Hall, with Rex Hill in the background.