

HISTORY OF BAYLOR UNIVERSITY

A DISSERTATION

SUBMITTED TO THE DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY AND THE GRADUATE  
COUNCIL OF BAYLOR UNIVERSITY IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF  
THE REQUIREMENTS FOR THE DEGREE OF  
MASTER OF ARTS

BY

EARL FRANCIS WILLIAMS

JULY 1941

378.764

H67

W722

Approved by the Department of History

(Signed) L. G. Guittard

Head of the Department of History

Approved by the Graduate Council

(Signed) W. T. Gooch  
Chairman of the Graduate Council

Date aug. 8, 1941

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

Chapter	Page
I. The Movement for Higher Education in Texas. . . . .	5
II. Baylor University at Independence-First Five Years. . . . .	12
III. Baylor University at Independence Under Rufus C. Burleson . . . . .	29
IV. Waco University. . . . .	48
V. Closing Years of Baylor University at Independence. . . . .	60
VI. The Consolidation of Baylor University and Waco University. . . . .	78
VII. Baylor University, 1886-1902. . . . .	95
VIII. The Administration of President Brooks. . . . .	111
IX. The Administration of Pat M. Neff. . . . .	128
X. Contributions of Baylor University. . . . .	138
Conclusion. . . . .	153
Bibliography. . . . .	154

## PREFACE

This thesis has been written for those who love Baylor University and wish to know the rich history of the "grand old school." The purpose has been to show the development of the institution from its beginning in the days of the Republic of Texas to the present-day Baylor University whose influence extends to many parts of the world.

In tracing this history, it was necessary to show Texas as it was prior to the year 1845 and that in these early years of Texas, a movement for higher education was slowly but surely gathering force. Many prominent Baptists were the leaders in this movement, which led to the founding of Baylor University at Independence.

This same desire to provide an opportunity for higher education led to the founding of the institution which was later to become Waco University and then Baylor University at Waco.

Baylor University at Independence passed away, but there was left an influence that is still felt in the lives of the hundreds of students who continue to pass through the portals of Baylor University at Waco.



An effort has been made to portray the life and spirit of Baylor University and to show how the ideals of those leaders who made Baylor University possible are still evident in the life and traditions of the institution and are molding the aims and ambitions of the students of Baylor of the present day.

Thanks are due to R. A. Burleson, the son of Doctor Rufus C. Burleson; to Pat M. Neff, President of Baylor University and to others whose first hand information concerning Baylor University under Doctor Burleson has been helpful in writing this thesis.

## INTRODUCTION

### TEXAS BEFORE 1845

In considering the position of Baylor University today, we should consider the situation in Texas at the time of its founding.

Investigation reveals that the decade immediately preceding the year 1845 was a turbulent one in the affairs of Texas. Independence from Mexico had been declared and won, but Texas' foreign affairs had been difficult--the Somerville Campaign and the Snively Expedition are examples.<sup>1</sup> Added to that we find local difficulties with the Indians and strife between the residents themselves--the Regulators and Moderators controversy in the eastern part of the land and other incidents.

The Anglo-Saxons themselves who lived in Texas were anything but a homogeneous group. Coming from Europe and the United States and generally maintaining their rugged individualism, they held divergent ideas as to how the business of the state should be carried on. The remarkable thing is that so many of them did concur in the idea of founding a school.

---

1 The Somerville Campaign in 1842 and the Snively Expedition in 1843 were for the purpose of invading Mexico in reprisal for the Mexican raids into Texas.

In the year 1845, Texas was rather prosperous. The cattle industry was growing and many improvements in modes of living were being made. Scarcity of lands overseas caused settlers to come in great numbers. By 1847, there were about 100,000 whites and 35,000 slaves in Texas. By 1850, there were 154,000 people, of which 58,161 were slaves and 397 free colored. By 1860, the population was 604,215.<sup>2</sup>

Although Baylor University was not founded until 1845, forces looking toward its beginning were active long before that time. Texans seemed to realize with President M. B. Lamar, who so ably expressed the thought several years later that "The cultivated mind is the guardian genius of Democracy. It is the only dictator that free men acknowledge and the only security that free men desire." There were no public schools in Texas as we know them today, although most of the children of the residents received the rudiments of learning from their parents, or from tutors hired by their parents. There were schools in the states, but as travel was slow and expensive, these schools were patronized by only a

---

2 Carl B. Wilson, "History of Baptist Education in Texas," (Unpublished manuscript, archives of Baylor University, Waco, Texas ), pp. 54-55.

few Texans. In addition to this, many of the Texans had an unfriendly feeling toward institutions in the states to the north and east of Texas because of the anti-slavery feeling there. The logical solution was a school or schools in Texas, and Texas Baptists are justly proud of the fact that their people pioneered in this work.

## Chapter I

### THE MOVEMENT FOR HIGHER EDUCATION IN TEXAS

- I. The Union Baptist Association
  - 1. First meeting
  - 2. Second meeting
- II. Texas Baptist Education Society
  - 1. Officers
  - 2. Purpose
  - 3. First work
  - 4. Second meeting, 1843
  - 5. Meeting of 1844
- III. The Trask Academy
  - 1. Teachers
  - 2. Buildings
- IV. The Independence Academy
  - 1. Operated by Henry F. Gillette
  - 2. Transferred to Baylor University, 1845.

In 1840, there were several organized Baptist churches in Texas, among which were the Travis Baptist Church, the church at Independence and the church at La Grange. A call was issued to the Baptist churches of the state for a meeting of delegates from all the Baptist churches of the state, the purpose of which was to organize an association. Only delegates from the three above mentioned churches attended, representing an aggregate membership of forty-five. The convention met at Travis, Austin County, October 8, 1840. Here the Union Baptist Association was organized. The following officers were elected: T. W. Cox, Moderator; J. W. Collins, Secretary; R. E. B. Baylor, Corresponding Secretary.<sup>1</sup> "It was expected that a plan for a university would be formulated but it was postponed, owing to the small attendance."<sup>2</sup>

In October, 1841, the Union Baptist Association held its second meeting at Clear Creek, near La Grange, Texas. The matter of an educated ministry and the

---

1 Carl B. Wilson, "A History of Baptist Education in Texas," (Unpublished manuscript, archives of Baylor University, Waco, Texas), p.45

2 Harry Haynes, The Life and Writings of Dr. Rufus C. Burleson, p. 101.

general need for education were discussed. The body was asked to organize an education society and the matter was referred to a committee which reported favorably. William M. Tryon is generally credited as being the originator of the movement to found this society, the purpose of which was to establish an institution of learning.

He framed a resolution which was read by the corresponding secretary, Judge Baylor, and adopted. It was as follows: 'Resolved, That this association recommend the formation of an Education Society, and that our friends and brethren be invited to become members of it.'<sup>3</sup>

Judge Baylor in his own words also recommended at this meeting "That steps should be immediately taken to provide a school for our people."<sup>4</sup> Tryon made the motion to appoint a committee of three to consider Baylor's report as related to education. W. H. Ewing, Reverend James Huckins and Reverend R. C. Green were appointed. The committee gave the following report:

Resolved that this Association recommends the formation of an Education Society, and that the brethren generally unite with and endeavor to promote the objects of this society.<sup>5</sup>

---

3 B. R. Riley, A History of Texas Baptists, pp. 35-36.

4 Frederick Lby, "Education and Educators," Centennial Story of Texas Baptists, p. 130.

5. Ibid., p. 131.

The resolution was adopted; the Association comprised nine churches and less than one hundred members.

The officers of the Texas Baptist Education Society were: President, Judge R. E. B. Baylor; Treasurer, W. J. Collins; Recording Secretary, S. P. Andrews; Corresponding Secretary, W. M. Tryon.<sup>6</sup>

The purposes of the Education Society were to found a school, to help support young men studying for the ministry, and to act as a state wide organization so as to place the entire body of Texas Baptists behind one common single institution and the education of a native ministry.<sup>7</sup>

The Society appointed a governing board for the institution of learning, which was charged with the immediate opening of the school. This board was composed of Gail Borden, J. L. Farquhar, James Huckins, Stephen Williams, Z. N. Morrell, W. H. Ewing, and J. L. Lester. Vacancies in membership of this board were to

---

6 Ibid., p. 131

7 Ibid., p. 131; J. M. Carroll, A History of Texas Baptists, p. 175.



be filled by the Executive Committee of the Texas Baptist Education Society, which was equivalent of saying that the Union Baptist Association would name the members.<sup>8</sup>

No meeting of the Education Society is recorded for the year 1842. In 1843, the members met and worked toward the establishment of the proposed school, although this meeting must have been informal. Conditions in Texas during these years were unsettled, due to recurrent trouble with Mexico, but the faith in better times to come and the determination to establish a school led the founders to press forward, although the way seemed difficult.<sup>9</sup>

At the meeting, in 1844, of this organization Reverend William M. Tryon and Judge R. E. B. Baylor were appointed a committee to prepare a charter for the institution and to secure its passage by the Congress of the Republic. The scope of this endeavor is well expressed in the words of Haynes:

---

<sup>8</sup> Eby. op. cit.; Wilson, op. cit., p. 45.

<sup>9</sup> Z. N. Morrell, Flowers and Fruits in the Wilderness p. 148.

At this meeting it was resolved to found a Baptist University in Texas, upon a plan so broad that the requirements of existing conditions would be fully met, and that would be susceptible of enlargement and development to meet the demand of all ages to come.<sup>10</sup>

As a result of the efforts of the Education Society and the charter committee in particular, a memorial was sent to the Congress of the Republic of Texas to obtain a charter for the institution. On February 1, 1845, the Ninth Congress of the Republic of Texas granted the charter submitted by the Education Society and President Anson Jones signed it.<sup>11</sup> At last the hopes of the advocates of higher education in Texas were taking shape. The foundations were laid; the Baptist brotherhood were about to realize their goal. They were undaunted by the facts that the university was being launched in a raw frontier country where communication and travel were slow, and where the population was sparse and widely scattered; there was a conspicuous lack of buildings, money, teachers and students. Moreover, most of the men who pioneered in this work were unversed in the ways of

---

<sup>10</sup> Harry Haynes, op. cit., p. 101, gives this date as 1845; B. F. Fuller, History of Texas Baptists, p. 120; Eby. op. cit., p. 132.

<sup>11</sup> Ibid., p. 104

operating a school. These obstacles were not insuperable, as later events proved.

More will be said later about the membership of the first Board of Trustees and their relationship to the early Baylor University. It is sufficient here to say that one of their first and greatest problems was where to locate the school. It was finally located at Independence in Washington County.

The people at Independence had long been a center of education. Cole's Settlement, as Independence was then called, was the site of an early boarding school for girls, established January 31, 1834. Miss Frances Trask of Boston, Massachusetts, conducted it for three or four years. Later, in 1839, it was chartered as Independence Academy and is said to be the first young ladies' boarding school established in Texas. The building was of round cedar and post oak logs, and the room was eighteen feet square. It later housed the Female Department of Baylor University.<sup>12</sup>

In 1838 or 1839, Professor Henry F. Gillette bought this school and operated it until 1845, when it

---

12. Ibid., pp. 308-309; Eby, Op cit., p. 129

was transferred to and became a part of Baylor University.<sup>13</sup>

---

<sup>13</sup> Haynes, op. cit., p. 309.

## Chapter II

### BAYLOR UNIVERSITY AT INDEPENDENCE - FIRST FIVE YEARS

- I. The founding of the University
  - 1. Charter - provisions
  - 2. Naming the School
  - 3. Three men's contributions to the founding of the university.
  - 4. First Board of Trustees
- II. Baylor University, 1845-1851
  - 1. Features of school
  - 2. Events of this period
  - 3. Teachers of this period
  - 4. Resignation of Dr. Graves and faculty.

As already stated, the charter of Baylor University was granted by the Ninth Congress of the Republic of Texas on February 1, 1845, which was about six months before Texas was annexed to the United States. It was to be effective for fifty years with the privilege of renewal. The charter provided that:

The University was a body politic with power to receive gifts and donations as well as property, provided the amount of such did not exceed \$100,000.00 and that all gifts were to be received by the President and Trustees.<sup>1</sup>

The institution was to be governed by a Board of Trustees, whose names appear in this chapter.

As to the organization of the school,

It provided for a preparatory department to the University and also a female department and such other features of an institution of its grade as the Trustees in their judgment might ordain. The presiding officer of the school was styled President, other members of the faculty Professors, and the head of the female department, Principal.<sup>2</sup>

No historical study of Baylor University is complete unless it contains an account of the naming of the school.

---

1 Carl B. Wilson, "A History of Baptist Education in Texas," (unpublished manuscript, archives of Baylor University, Waco, Texas), p. 46; Charter, Baylor University, cited by Harry Haynes, The Life and Writing of Rufus C. Burleson, p. 104.

2 Haynes, op. cit., p. 104

AS previously mentioned, Judge Baylor and Elder Tryon were appointed a committee to secure a charter for the school. Judge Baylor dictated this paper while Elder Tryon wrote it, but the place for the name of the institution was left blank. After carefully considering the paper, he, Judge Baylor, suggested that the name "Tryon University" be inserted. Reverend Tryon did not agree to this but insisted that it be named "Baylor." The controversy remained unsettled until some other members of the committee were called in, who instructed that the name of "Baylor University" be inserted. By so doing they did not mean that Judge Baylor was held in higher esteem than Mr. Tryon but that "... only one could be the recipient of this compliment at their hands."<sup>3</sup>

Tryon said that his name should not be used because he feared the public would think he was seeking personal glory, as he had long advocated the establishing of a school.<sup>4</sup>

Judge Baylor said he was not worthy of the honor

---

3 Haynes, op. cit. p. 104

4 Ibid., p. 103

that his motive in giving \$1,000.00 might be misunderstood, and that his participation in politics might jeopardize the interests of the school. This incident shows that Baylor University might just as easily have been named "Tryon University."<sup>5</sup>

It is a difficult task to determine which one man should receive the most credit for his contributions to the founding of Baylor University. Both Judge Baylor and Mr. Tryon made distinctive contributions, as did Reverend James Huckins. It is generally agreed that Mr. Huckins understood best the need for such an institution in Texas, especially for the training of men for the ministry. Credit for the method of approach to the undertaking should also be given him. In the early years of the life of Baylor University he acted as general agent for the school. He traveled, most of the time on horseback, over Texas and in the older states, soliciting students and funds for the school and generally advertising the advantages of Christian education. In addition to this he served as

---

<sup>5</sup> "Baylor University - First Decade," Texas Historical and Biographical Magazine, I, 150.



a member of the first Board of Trustees and worked ceaselessly for the good of the school.<sup>6</sup>

Reverend Tryon's contributions to the school were unique. It was he who suggested to Judge Baylor that a Baptist university be erected in Texas.<sup>7</sup> Judge Baylor, himself, is quoted as saying: "With him originated the project of establishing a Baptist University in Texas. He first suggested the idea and I immediately fell in with it."<sup>8</sup> He championed the cause of education at the meetings of the Union Baptist Association, and served as the first corresponding secretary of the Texas Baptist Education Society. By his own hand he wrote the charter under which the school was established. When the first Board of Trustees was organized he was elected president of that body.<sup>9</sup>

Judge Baylor gave of his time, influence, and money to the school. At the meeting of the Union Baptist Association in October, 1841, he recommended that steps be taken immediately to found a school.

---

6 Frederick Eby, "Education and Educators", Centennial Story of Texas Baptists, p. 130.

7 Ibid. p. 130

8 "Baylor University," The Baptist Encyclopedia, p.89.

9 Haynes, op. cit., p. 106

He served as the first president of the Texas Baptist Education Society; as a member of the committee to secure the charter, he did all that he could to foster the welfare of the school. He served on the first Board of Trustees. He even gave the university one thousand dollars at a time when cash was scarce.<sup>10</sup> These three men with the help of others laid the solid foundations for the school which, through its influence on its students, has helped in teaching Texans and " . . . the whole world how to live, to walk in Christian ways, with tenderness; to go, hands out in helping, with a smile. . . ."<sup>11</sup>

Because of the historical interest to Texans and to friends of Baylor University, a discussion of the first governing board of the institution is here given. The members of the first Board of Trustees under the charter were as follows: R. E. B. Baylor, Eli Mercer, Orien Drake, James L. Farquhar, Edward Taylor, James Huckins, James L. Lester, Robert Armistead, Aaron Shannon, Albert C. Horton, Nelson Kavanaugh, A. G.

---

<sup>10</sup> Ibid., p. 103

<sup>11</sup> Judd Mortimer Lewis, "Baylor, 1845-1920", The Diamond Jubilee, A Record of the Seventy-fifth Anniversary of the Founding of Baylor University, p. 11.

Haynes, J. G. Thomas, R. S. Jarman and William Melton Tryon.<sup>12</sup>

The first meeting of the Board of Trustees of Baylor University was held at Independence, in April, 1845. The purpose of this meeting was to locate the school, but as there was not a quorum present they adjourned to meet the following month. According to plans, their next meeting was held at Brenham, May 15. As Judge Baylor, the temporary president, was absent, Hosea Garrett presided. They discussed the problem of where to locate the school but reached no decision. They adjourned to meet at Mount Gilead, October 13. In the interval between this meeting and the one held in October, bids were received for the location of the school.<sup>13</sup>

More progress was made at the third meeting of the trustees than had been made in the two previous ones. It was here that Elder W. M. Tryon was elected first permanent president of the Board of Trustees,

---

<sup>12</sup> Haynes, op. cit., p. 104; Z. N. Morrell, Flowers and Fruits in the Wilderness, p. 215.

<sup>13</sup> Eby, op. cit., p. 133; Haynes, op. cit., pp. 103-104; B. F. Riley, History of the Baptists of Texas, pp. 54-55.

E. W. Taylor, secretary, and M. G. Haynes, treasurer.<sup>14</sup>

Representatives from several towns that desired the location of the school presented their bids. Eli Mercer represented the people of Travis; Aaron Shannon presented the bid from Shannons Frairie;<sup>15</sup> Elder Stovall presented that from Huntsville; and E. W. Taylor that from Independence. A committee was appointed to examine and evaluate the bids, which consisted of property, as well as cash; uncultivated lands, except town lots, were evaluated at seventy-five cents per acre and town property was evaluated at what it might sell for in cash. The bids received and their evaluations were as follows:

Travis .....	\$3,586.25
Huntsville.....	5,417.75
Grimes (Shannons) Frairie;..	4,725.00
Independence.....	7,925.00

A bid submitted by one of the towns indicative of the conditions which then prevailed, read:

---

14 J. M. Carroll, A History of Texas Baptists, p. 200; Haynes, op. cit., p. 106; Riley, op. cit., p. 57.

15 Some accounts say Grimes Prairie

16 Haynes, op. cit., p. 105; Riley, op. cit., p. 57.

One section of land  
 One Yoke of Oxen  
 Five Head of Cattle  
 One Bay Mare  
 One Bale of Cotton  
 Twenty Days' Hauling  
 Cash, \$200.<sup>17</sup>

Huntsville's bid was higher than the original bid from Independence, but Mr. Taylor, who presented the subscription from that town, supplemented it with the addition of a two-story building, his personal property; this action on his part gave Independence a substantial margin over the other towns.<sup>18</sup>

After due consideration was given the bids, the Board of Trustees decided to locate the University in Independence. This place enjoyed the privilege of being located on the main stage road leading from Houston to Austin. It also had the reputation of being something of an educational center because of its being the site of Independence Academy.<sup>19</sup>

When the Board of Trustees met in December, 1845, they decided to use the building which had been donated

---

17 Haynes, Op. cit., p. 106

18 Haynes, op. cit., pp. 106-106; Riley, op. cit., p. 56

19 Haynes, op. cit., p. 106; Henry Trantnam, compiler, The Diamond Jubilee, A Record of the Seventy-fifth Anniversary of the Founding of Baylor University, p. 13. Hereafter referred to as The Diamond Jubilee.

by Mr. Taylor for the Preparatory School, which was to be opened as soon as the building could be repaired. Reverend Henry L. Graves was elected president of Baylor and Henry L. Gillette principal of the Preparatory Department. Agents were appointed to solicit funds and building materials for the main building which was to be erected on Allen Hill in Independence.<sup>20</sup>

It is interesting to note that the first home of Baylor University was near the home of Reverend W. T. Byars, where the Texas Declaration of Independence was signed.<sup>21</sup>

On May 18, 1846, the Preparatory Department of Baylor University opened, with twenty-four students in attendance; this number increased to seventy by October of that year. Professor Gillette had complete charge of the school and was the only teacher until October when an additional teacher was employed. On February 4, 1847, Reverend Henry L. Graves assumed his duties as president of the institution. He occupied this office until his resignation in 1851.<sup>22</sup>

---

<sup>20</sup> Riley, op. cit., p. 57; Haynes, op. cit., p. 106; Eby, op. cit., p. 134.

<sup>21</sup> J. J. Lane, The History of Education in Texas, p. 65.

<sup>22</sup> Carroll, op. cit., p. 26; Eby, op. cit., p. 134; The Diamond Jubilee, p. 13.

The collegiate department opened in June, 1847. The school was co-educational until 1851, when Dr. Burleson became president.<sup>23</sup> Tuition was fixed at eight dollars, ten dollars, thirteen dollars and fifteen dollars per term of five months; board could be had in private homes in Independence at the nominal sum of eight dollars per month.<sup>24</sup>

The trustees, at a meeting in 1847, decided to begin work on the college building, although no funds had been provided for it.<sup>25</sup>

The trustees considered the matter of discipline within the scope of their authority and appointed a committee comprising Judge Baylor, Hosea Garrett, A. C. Haynes, James L. Farquhar, and Edward Taylor to act as a committee to supervise discipline and also to attend to the business of the Board. It was also decided during this year to operate the school on the income from tuition fees which were allocated to Graves and Gillette on the basis of twelve to eight respectively.<sup>26</sup>

---

23 Morrell, op. cit., p. 226;

24 Carroll, Op. cit., p. 226

25 "Baylor University - First Decade", Texas Historical and Biographical Magazine, I; 156.

26 Ibid., I 156

By 1848, the Board of Trustees were indebted to Professor Graves \$1,200.00, and to Professor Gillette \$800.00. It was during this year that the latter resigned, and both departments, the preparatory and the collegiate, were placed under the direction of Dr. Graves. To testify to their appreciation of the services of Professor Gillette, the Board of Trustees adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, By the Board of trustees of Baylor University in regular session assembled, that our thanks are justly due, and are hereby cheerfully tendered to Professor Henry F. Gillette, for his wise and faithful service to our cherished institution during its infancy.

Resolved, Second, that whatever measure of success it may have attained is to be credited to his learning, judgment and tact as a teacher, and that the best wishes of this Board for his success will follow him in every good work he may hereafter undertake.<sup>27</sup>

On June 1, 1848 the board abrogated their previous action in the matter of discipline and placed upon the president full authority and responsibility for maintaining order. He was permitted to select teachers and to meet their salaries from tuition fees, retaining the balance as his salary.<sup>28</sup>

---

<sup>27</sup> Haynes, op. cit., p. 106

<sup>28</sup> Carroll, op. cit., p. 232; Haynes, op. cit., p. 108.



The Baptist State Convention was organized this year and Baylor University was placed under its control.<sup>29</sup>

After considerable discussion, Reverend James Huckins was appointed financial agent for the school.<sup>30</sup>

A word of appreciation is due here for the labors of Mr. Huckins for the five years that he worked untiringly as financial agent. The object of his employment was two-fold: to erect adequate buildings and to provide a suitable and ample endowment. The immediate results were far from being what the friends of the university desired--money was scarce and the people were not generally disposed to make cash contributions. It is said that he came more nearly to procuring the elements of a museum for the school than an endowment, because the gifts for the most part constituted ".....wild lands, beeves, cows and calves, dried hides, tallow and mustang ponies."<sup>31</sup>

The most liberal donation was the \$200.00 cash given by General Morgan L. Smith, a sugar planter near

---

29 Carroll, op. cit., p.253

30 Carroll, op. cit., p. 252; Riley, op. cit., p. 81  
Haynes, op. cit., p. 108.

31 Riley, op. cit., p.81. Haynes, op. cit., p. 131, says that the people responded gladly but their financial ability was limited.

Old Caney. Mr. Huckins also traveled into the older states in interest of this cause but practically all of the people there ridiculed the idea of building a university in what they considered the wilds of Texas. At the end of his five years of work, Mr. Huckins had accumulated for the university \$1,300.00 in cash for the endowment fund, notes of subscription amounting to \$30,000.00, and some books and apparatus. He gave money from his own slender funds in order to keep the university in operation. His services on behalf of Baylor University at a time when such aid was sorely needed surely entitles him to be classed as one of the founders and greatest benefactors of this institution.<sup>32</sup>

One of the chief events of the year 1849 as concerns Baylor University was the beginning of a Law Department. The first teachers were Judges A. S. Lipscomb and R. E. B. Baylor, whose lectures were supplemented by those of President Graves. The Law Depart-

---

<sup>32</sup> Riley, op. cit., p. 82; Haynes, op. cit., pp 131-32; W. S. Allen, "Historical High Points of Baylor University," The Baylor Monthly, VI (November, 1930), 3.

ment was not formally organized until 1856, but this series of lectures paved the way for it.<sup>33</sup>

Another event of this year was the beginning of construction of a two-story stone building, which was completed the following year.<sup>34</sup>

The following year a system of scholarships was adopted. "The price of permanent scholarships was fixed at \$500.00, family at \$100, church scholarships at \$200, individual at \$100, charity scholarships at \$50."<sup>35</sup>

The Board of Trustees also passed a resolution to make an effort to raise \$10,000 for an endowment fund, the interest from which would pay the president's salary. Six agents were appointed to sell scholarships and secure funds for the endowment.<sup>36</sup>

There were two ministerial students enrolled in the school -- J. H. Stribling and D. B. Morrill, the former being Baylor University's first ministerial

---

33 Ibid., p.3; Riley, op. cit., p. 83; T. E. McDonald, "The Baylor Law School was admitted to American Association of Law Schools in Annual meeting in December", The Baylor Century, I (January, 1939), 3.

34 Riley, op. cit., p. 83

35 Haynes, op. cit., pp. 108-109 Riley, op. cit., pp. 88-89

36 Carroll, op. cit., p. 233; Riley, op. Cit., p. 89

student.<sup>37</sup>

Because of the interest to friends of the university and to those interested in its history, a list of the teachers of the first five years of Baylor University's existence is given: Henry F. Gillette was principal of the Preparatory Department of Baylor University until 1848. He had full charge of the university until President Graves assumed his duties in the early part of 1847.<sup>38</sup> Henry L. Graves served as president of Baylor University from 1847 until June, 1851. Daniel Witt was professor of Spanish and ancient languages from 1848 to 1851. He was the son of Elder Jesse Witt, a preacher in Texas of that time. The death of Professor Witt in 1851 was the first death in the Baylor University faculty. Warren Cowlls was professor of mathematics. Augustus Buttlar was professor of French and German during the year 1850. Mrs. Louisa Buttlar was teacher of music and fancy work during that same year; she was the first music teacher of the school.

---

37 Joseph Martin Dawson, "Missions and Missionaries", Centennial Story of Texas Baptists, p. 140; Carroll, op. cit., p. 233

38 The Diamond Jubilee, p. 13; Haynes, op. cit., p. 107; Carroll, op. cit., p. 231.

J. H. Finch was listed as tutor for the year 1848-9. Judges A. S. Lipscomb and R. E. B. Baylor lectured in the Law Department.<sup>39</sup>

Matters within the school were moving smoothly until June, 1851, when Baylor's first president and the entire faculty resigned. They did this because they felt that the establishment of the school was premature and that it was doomed to failure. The Board of Trustees accepted these resignations with reluctance. The Board of Trustees was faced with a difficult problem, which was satisfactorily solved, as later events testify.<sup>40</sup>

---

39 Carroll, op. cit., p. 233

40 Ibid., p. 233; Riley, op. cit., pp 90-91; Haynes, op. cit., p. 109.

## Chapter III

### BAYLOR UNIVERSITY AT INDEPENDENCE

#### UNDER RUFUS C. BURLESON

- I. The election of Doctor Burleson as president
  1. The vacancy caused by Doctor Graves's Resignation.
  2. Doctor Burleson's name submitted by Judge Lipscomb.
- II. The coming of Doctor Burleson to Baylor University
  1. The conditions under which he accepted the position.
  2. The resignation of his pastoral duties
- III. The critical situation of the university
- IV. The preparations for the school term to begin September, 1851.
  1. Dr. Burleson's eight-point policy was formulated.
  2. Horseback riders were sent to advertise the school.
  3. The buildings were repaired and enlarged
  4. The male and female departments were separated.
  5. The new faculty was selected.
- V.. Features of the ten year period of Dr. Burleson's regime.
  1. Courses of instruction and requirements for degrees.

2. Campus activities
3. Recitations
4. Improvements in physical features of the school.
5. First degrees and certificates of scholarship.
6. Law Department
7. Theology Department
8. Attendance during the period
9. Provisions for ministerial education
10. Costs to students
11. Teachers of the university, 1851-1861
12. Catalogues of the university, 1851 and 1856.
13. Recognition by London Times

VI. The Burleson-Clark strife

1. Causes
2. Contributing factors
3. Efforts to solve the problem

VII. The resignation of Doctor Burleson and the faculty of the Male Department, 1861.

After the resignation of Dr. Graves and the faculty, the trustees were at a loss as to the wisest course to follow. Many people believed that the time was not ripe for a school of this type in Texas; many felt that the cause of higher Christian education would have to wait until some future time.<sup>1</sup>

Judge Abner S. Lipscomb, impressed by the versatility of Rufus C. Burleson, then pastor of the First Baptist Church of Houston, presented his name to the Board of Trustees as the successor to Dr. Graves.<sup>2</sup> He was tendered this position by the Board of Trustees, but accepted it only after giving it considerable thought and after making certain stipulations. A copy of those conditions follows:

First. That all disciplinary, and internal matters of the school be arranged and settled by the Faculty, and all external and business affairs be managed by the Trustees.

Second. That the university should never go in debt, and that a model should be agreed on for buildings, which could be carried out and completed part at a time, and yet form one harmonious whole when completed.

---

1 Harry Haynes, The Life and Writings of Rufus C. Burleson, p. 116; B. F. Riley, History of the Baptists of Texas, p. 90.

2 Haynes, op. cit., p. 112; Riley, op. cit., p. 91



Third. That an endowment of ten thousand dollars should be raised at once and placed at interest, and that this amount be increased to fifty thousand dollars, at the rate of ten thousand dollars every five years, and that the Trustees provide adequate buildings as they were needed.

Fourth. That the male and female pupils were to be separated, and the two departments be conducted separately.

Fifth. That as president of the school, he was not to be required to give up preaching the gospel, at such times and in such places as would not interfere or conflict with any official duties. <sup>3</sup>

The Board of Trustees approved these conditions and Dr. Burleson assumed his duties immediately; this was June 13, 1851.

After being elected to the presidency of Baylor University, Dr. Burleson resigned his duties as pastor of the First Baptist Church of Houston, and began to make plans for the opening of the school in the fall. Although the general prospects for the school were not very bright, an encouraging sign was the result of appeals made to a mass meeting held on the night of June 14. The Baptist State Convention was in session at Independence, so Judges Libscomb and Baylor and Reverend J. W. D. Creath addressed it on behalf of the school. Their appeal was for subscriptions to the

---

<sup>3</sup> Haynes, op. cit., pp. 114-115.

endowment fund of the university, and \$5,350.00 was raised in cash and pledges.<sup>4</sup>

Doctor Burleson was only twenty-seven years old at the time of assuming the presidency of the university, but he was not without experience in school matters, having taught school in Mississippi during the years 1840-45. He felt that his own experience was inadequate for his duties; however, so he obtained information and counsel from presidents of many of the Baptist schools in other states. After careful thought he set forth the following outline of his policy for governing the institution:

First: The government of Baylor University shall be strictly parental to all her students, in sickness or in health, in or out of school, and ever an alma mater, and not injusta noverca.

Second: The president and faculty will seek by every possible means, to guard the health, and cultivate the morals, as well as develop the intellect of the student, that they may become useful citizens in church and state.

Third: All hazing, acts of vandalism, disregard of property rights, shall be placed under an eternal ban, as crimes against the college government, and well-ordered society.

---

4 Ibid., p. 115; Riley, op. cit., p. 95.

Fourth: The president and faculty will seek to impress upon every student, the fact that every rule is made for his good, and its rigid enforcement to promote his welfare.

Fifth: Adopt such a curriculum, prescribe such a course of studies and such modes of teaching as are calculated to arouse thought, and develop the habit and faculty of thinking, rapidly, profoundly and correctly.

Sixth: In addition to the usual course of college studies, give special attention to English literature and the history of our own great men, so as to fire the soul with love for God, home and native land.

Seventh: The president and faculty will treat all students exactly alike, regardless of their circumstances in life; and personal favoritism and partiality will be eliminated entirely from all regulations governing the school.

Eighth: The mottoes of Baylor University shall be, "Pro Ecclesia, Pro Texana;" "Dulce et Decorum, pro patria Mori."<sup>5</sup>

One of the first tasks at which the new president set himself was that of counteracting the impression that Baylor University would not re-open its doors. This was a difficult situation because communication in Texas at this time was slow and uncertain. The following shows how Doctor Burleson solved this problem:

Circulars were printed announcing the opening of the school, personal letters were written to leading men in every settlement and community

---

5 Haynes, op. cit. pp. 117-118.

and the services of a half dozen young men accustomed to horse back riding and familiar with the country, were secured. These half dozen couriers were started in as many directions, and each assigned to separate sections of the country so that no two would cover the same territory.<sup>6</sup>

Furthermore, with the help of the local trustees, he personally superintended the work of remodeling and enlarging the two buildings of the university and went forward with his plans for the school to open on the first day of September.<sup>7</sup>

Doctor Burleson separated the male and female departments of the school, in accordance with one of the provisions under which he accepted the presidency of the university. The male department was conducted in the stone building known as Graves Hall, in honor of the first president, and the female department in the frame building formerly used by Independence Academy.<sup>8</sup>

For teachers, Doctor Burleson selected Professor William L. Foster; Doctor T. C. Foster; Reverend Horace Clark; Miss Harriet Davis; and Mrs. Martha G. Clark.

---

6 Ibid., p. 120

7 Ibid., P. 120

8 J. M. Carroll, A History of Texas Baptists, p. 234; Haynes, op. cit., p. 121.

Professors B. S. Fitzgerald and S. G. O'Bryan were added to the faculty of the male department during the first year of Doctor Burleson's administration, and Miss E. B. Scott is listed as a teacher in the female department for that year.<sup>9</sup>

Courses of instruction were offered in Latin language and literature; Greek language and literature; mathematics; modern languages; natural philosophy; civil engineering; chemistry and physiology; English language, literature, rhetoric and oratory; moral and intellectual philosophy, and the evidences of Christianity; history and political economy; and the application of chemistry to the fine arts. Any student who completed the above courses was to be awarded the Degree of Bachelor of Arts.<sup>10</sup> Another course was provided for those who were financially unable to complete the regular course and for those who were preparing to enter business. Included in this course were the sciences, mathematics, Belles-Lettres and one of the modern languages. Completion of these courses entitled the student to the

---

<sup>9</sup> Baylor University Catalogue, 1851, p. 9; Carroll op. cit., p. 235

<sup>10</sup> Haynes, op. cit., pp. 147-148

Degree of Bachelor of Philosophy.<sup>11</sup>

An interesting aspect of student life is reflected in the Baylor University Catalogue of those years:

The Philomathesian Society has weekly meetings for debates, lectures, etcl, which is free for the admission of any student.

The religious portion of the students hold a weekly prayer meeting which is often attended by many and always some of the faculty are present.<sup>12</sup>

The students in the college proper recited four times a day and those in the preparatory department more than that. Composition and declamation were required semi-monthly.<sup>13</sup> The class periods continued one hour, fifteen minutes of which were used for review of the previous day's lesson.<sup>14</sup>

Each teacher was required to make a daily record of attendance, conduct and recitations of each student reciting to him. A weekly summary was recorded in a permanent book so that a rating of any student could be determined at any time.<sup>15</sup>

---

11 Ibid., p. 143

12 Baylor University Catalogue, 1851, p. 7

13 Ibid., p. 7

14 Haynes, op. cit., p. 145

15 Baylor University Catalogue, 1851, p. 7

During the ten year period of Doctor Burleson's regime, Baylor University recovered from the almost fatal blow dealt it by the resignations of Doctor Graves and his faculty and experienced the time of its greatest prosperity at that place. Most of the progress that the institution made may be attributed to the zeal for education and the boundless energy of its president, or, as he expressed it himself in a letter to his brother Richard, in 1854, his ". . . sleepless vigilance and untiring energy."<sup>16</sup>

When Doctor Burleson came to Baylor University there were two buildings on the campus besides the Female Academy building. One was erected in 1845 by the friends of the school and the other in 1849 by the Board of Trustees. During 1851, the trustees acquired the title to the Female Academy building and the lot on which it stood. Another house was purchased from W. H. Cleveland for the home of Professor Clark, which was also used as a boarding home for the young women attending the school.<sup>17</sup>

---

<sup>16</sup> Haynes, op. cit., p. 160

<sup>17</sup> Carl P. Wilson, "A History of Baptist Education in Texas," (unpublished manuscript, archives of Baylor University Library, Waco, Texas), pp. 72-73

Other signs of progress during the decade were the completion of a two story stone building, the first story of the main university building, and a new building for the female department. The University also completed a twenty-five room, three-story boarding house during this period. The growth of the library to 2,500 volumes and the acquisition of a supply of apparatus for experiments and demonstrations were other evidences of progress at this time.<sup>18</sup>

An event of interest to students of Texas history occurred in 1853, for during that year General Sam Houston gave the school \$330.00 for ministerial education; he also loaned it the use of his private library the following year.<sup>19</sup>

Several important events in the history of Baylor University occurred during the years 1854 and 1855. In 1854, the B. A. degree was conferred on Stephen D. Rowe, the first candidate to be graduated from the university.<sup>20</sup>

---

18 Haynes, op. cit.,<sup>p. 235</sup> Frederick Eby, "Education and Educators", Centennial Story of Texas Baptists, p. 130.

19 Riley, op. cit., p. 117, Carroll, op. cit., p. 235.

20 Riley, op. cit., p. 119.



In December, 1855, Miss Mary Gentry Kavanaugh was graduated from this institution and received a diploma.<sup>21</sup> Certificates of scholarship were awarded to Misses Zilphia Fuller and Carrie Mooney at the same time.<sup>22</sup>

By 1857, the school began to take on the semblance of a university, for in that year a Law Department was established, which attained some measure of success for about two years. The Law faculty was composed of Judge R. E. B. Baylor, LL.D.; Judge R. T. Wheeler, LL.D.; General John Sayles; and Colonel William P. Rogers. In 1858, this department enrolled thirty-three students and issued diplomas to thirteen graduates. The students of this department were subject to practically the same rules and regulations as those in the other departments of the university. The students were classified as juniors and seniors, they attended all classes and exercises in common, and the degree of Bachelor of Laws was conferred on the graduates.<sup>23</sup>

---

21 Ibid., p. 132

22 "Baylor University - First Decade", Texas Historical and Biographical Magazine, I, 163.

23 Haynes, op. cit., pp. 175-77

In December, 1860, the Department of Theology was formally organized, although several young men had been studying for the ministry previous to that time under the direction of Doctor Burleson. The step was taken on a recommendation to the Board of Trustees by the Baptist State Convention which had convened in Waco the previous year.

The plan....was to secure the services of two learned and pious Theologians, to spend three months in the university during the sessions, and deliver courses of lectures on Systematic and Pastoral Theology, Homiletics, Biblical Interpretation and Church History.<sup>24</sup>

However, this plan was not fully carried out because of the Civil War which followed so soon.<sup>25</sup>

Enrollment during these early years was gradually increasing and during the last few years of this period rose to high levels as compared with that of the year 1860-1861 which was the highest. The total enrollment for that year was 375.<sup>26</sup>

Twenty-nine students had been graduated in Arts

---

24 Ibid., p. 184

25 Ibid., p. 184

26 Carroll, op. cit., p. 239. Riley, op. cit., p. 150, agrees with this figure. Eby, op. cit., p. 146, gives the attendance as 460. Haynes, op. cit., p. 235, gives 480.

and an equal number in Law by 1860.<sup>27</sup>

Ministerial education was provided for during the early years of Baylor University, even in the years when there was no regularly organized Theology Department. In 1852 or 1853, the school adopted a policy by which one ministerial student was to be educated free for each \$600 raised for the endowment of the president's chair.<sup>28</sup> On March 5, 1856, it was further decided that Baptist ministers who give themselves to the ministry, or who had done so, or who planned to do so, should be allowed to attend the university without paying tuition.<sup>29</sup>

There was a gradual rise in cost to students who attended the university. In the latter part of 1856, a ten dollar diploma fee was assessed on graduates. The president was also required to collect from each student over sixteen years of age, entering after that year, five dollars to be used for the purchase of books for the library.<sup>30</sup>

---

27 Eby, op. cit., pp. 146-147

28 "Baylor University - First Decade", Texas Historical and Biographical Magazine, I, 161.

29 Ibid., I, 161.

30 "Baylor University from 1856 to 1885", Texas Historical and Biographical Magazine, II, 618.

There were several changes in the personnel of the faculty within this period. In December, 1856, Reverend Richard A. Burleson, brother of the president, was elected Professor of Moral and Mental Philosophy and Belles-Lettres; Oscar H. Leland, Professor of Mathematics and Astronomy; Frank Kiefer, Teacher of German; Charles T. Kavanaugh, Tutor.<sup>31</sup>

The first catalogue of Baylor University was published in 1851. It was in the nature of a financial statement.<sup>32</sup> Beginning with 1856, the catalogues published were titled Baylor University, Male Department; and Baylor University, Female Department.<sup>33</sup>

Baylor University was a source of pride to the people of the Baptist denomination and to all those who were interested in education in Texas at that time. Further proof of its prestige and recognition is gained from the fact that it was catalogued by the London Times, in 1861, as one of the leading institutions of learning in America.<sup>34</sup>

---

31 Ibid., II, 618

32 Haynes, op. cit., p. 123

33 "Baylor University - First Decade, "Texas Historical and Biographical Magazine, I, 163.

34 Haynes, op. cit., p. 235.

A less pleasant phase of events in the history of Baylor University at Independence must also be considered, and it was one which had far-reaching effects in the realm of Baptist education.

When Doctor Burleson set forth the conditions under which he would accept the presidency of Baylor University at Independence, he stipulated that separate departments should be conducted for the sexes.<sup>35</sup> This was acceptable to the Board of Trustees and Reverend Horace Clark was named Principal of the Female Department. President Burleson retained general supervision over both departments, although he seldom had time even to visit the Female Department.<sup>36</sup>

Professor Clark felt responsible for the welfare of the girls, and for discipline within the school. He felt that President Burleson should not interfere with his internal management of the Female Department.<sup>37</sup>

On at least one occasion, President Burleson invited some of the girls or all of them to a reception

---

35 Ibid., p. 115

36 Eby, op. cit., p. 147; Riley, op. cit., p. 139

37 Eby, op. cit., p. 148

at his home, which invitation Principal Clark did not permit them to accept. This caused ill-feeling on both sides, President Burleson charging Professor Clark of being disrespectful to Mrs. Burleson; and Professor Clark contending<sup>3</sup> that since he was responsible for the conduct of the young women, it was well within his sphere to discourage or prevent social life between the students of the two departments. This incident was soon after referred to in a formal list of grievances presented by each to the Board of Trustees in December, 1857.<sup>38</sup>

Another factor which contributed to the ill-feeling was the urgent need of both departments for equipment and supplies; both earnestly sought financial support not only from the Board of Trustees but also from the people of Independence and from Baptists throughout the state.<sup>39</sup>

Several times the Board of Trustees had the two present their grievances in writing, and once the prob-

---

38 "Baylor University from 1856 to 1885," Texas Historical and Biographical Magazine, II, 622.

39 Lby, op. cit., pp. 147-148

lem was apparently settled. In 1857, the trustees ruled that Professor Clark was responsible for the control of the Female Department and President Burleson of the Male Department.<sup>40</sup> The constant clashes of authority were lessened for a time, but differences in personality and in ideas of the scope of authority prevented any lasting settlement of the misunderstanding.

The controversy was settled by the resignation of President Burleson. This unpleasant situation and the feeling on the president's part that he needed a location where his labors would have a wider sphere of influence were the chief reasons for his giving up the presidency of the university. He felt that the school at Independence did not meet the needs of the people because Independence was away from the center of population. The Waco Classical School seemed a better location to him; therefore, after some correspondence and a visit with the Board of Trustees of the Waco school, Doctor Burleson and the faculty

---

40 Ibid., p. 148

of the Male Department resigned their positions with Baylor University at Independence, June 28, 1861.<sup>41</sup>

---

<sup>41</sup> Ibid., p. 148; Haynes, op. cit., p. 234; "Baylor University from 1856 to 1885," Texas Historical and Biographical Magazine, II, 625; Carroll, op. cit., p. 242.



## Chapter IV

### WACO UNIVERSITY

- I. Before Doctor Burleson's Regime
  - 1. Conditions in Central Texas
  - 2. Trinity River High Male School
  - 3. Waco Classical School
- II. The coming of Doctor Burleson
  - 1. Resignation of John C. West
  - 2. Correspondence of Trustees with Burleson
  - 3. Acceptance by Burleson and Faculty
  - 4. Doctor Burleson's visit to Waco
  - 5. The coming of the graduating class of Baylor University
- III. Progress of Waco University under Doctor Burleson.
  - 1. Amendment to charter
  - 2. Change of name
  - 3. Waco University

During the early years of Texas statehood, efforts for higher education by Texas Baptists were not confined to the school at Independence. About a decade after Baylor University was founded, another Baptist school took form at Waco.

While the founders of Baylor University did their work at Independence in 1845, the Commanche and Waco Indians roamed the central and north portions of the Republic of Texas. In all of this vast land there were only 1200 Baptists, but many more came in the following years.<sup>1</sup> The fertile soil of the Brazos bottom lands in and around Waco attracted many of these early settlers. A number of these were Baptists, among whom were N. T. Byars and Colonel J. W. Speight. The former was the moving force in the organization of the First Baptist Church of Waco; the latter had been a student of Doctor Burleson in Mississippi and was destined to play an important role in the history of Waco University.<sup>2</sup>

Because of this rapid growth of population in northern and central Texas, it became evident that

---

1 "Waco University, Waco, Texas," The Baptist Encyclopedia, p. 1197.

2 Ibid., p. 1197.

Baylor University at Independence could not meet the educational needs of the people.<sup>3</sup> Realizing the importance of a school in the growing village of Waco, at the suggestion of Reverend S. G. O'Bryan, who was the pastor of the First Baptist Church of Waco, the Trinity River Association, at its eighth session in 1855, adopted a resolution " . . . looking to the beginning of a school for boys."<sup>4</sup> The result of this action was the Trinity River High Male School.

The first trustees of this school were N. W. Battle, B. D. Arnold, Thomas Harrison, S. G. O'Bryan, Lee Davis, J. L. Sears, R. H. Smith, John McLennan, Thomas B. Clements, S. F. Sparks, J. M. Berry, A. G. Perry, J. H. Cobb, J. H. Rowland, and N. W. Crain. This board were to nominate trustees to fill vacancies, but these nominations had to be ratified by the association. The association could also fill reported vacancies without nomination.<sup>5</sup>

---

3 B. F. Riley, History of the Baptists of Texas, p. 133.

4 Frederick Eby, "Education and Educators," Centennial Story of Texas Baptists, pp. 156-57; Z. N. Morrell, Flowers and Fruits in the Wilderness, p. 285.

5 "Waco University," Texas Historical and Biographical Magazine, II, 764.

In 1856, the school opened its first session under the leadership of S. G. O'Bryan, who served as both president and instructor in the school. "In its initial steps, this infant enterprise was nurtured and guided in the Baptist Church of Waco . . ."<sup>6</sup> located at the corner of South Fifth and Webster Streets.<sup>7</sup> 7

In the year following the opening of the school, the association reported a contract let for a two-story building costing \$7,000; and the association also reported the purchase of seven acres of land, the site of the building. The next year, Mr. J. W. Speight, Chairman of the Committee on Buildings, announced a contract let for another building which was to cost \$5,000. Both of these buildings were ready for occupancy by February 1, 1860.<sup>8</sup>

Following the resignation of S. G. O'Bryan as president of the school in 1859, the Board of Trustees selected John C. West to serve as principal of this school.<sup>9</sup>

---

6 Riley, op. cit., p. 133

7 "Waco University, Waco, Texas", The Baptist Encyclopedia, p. 1197.

8 "Waco University," Texas Historical and Biographical Magazine, II, 765.

9 J. M. Carroll, A History of Texas Baptists, p. 408.

In November, 1860, the Waco Baptist Association took over the school and three months later chartered it under the name of Waco Classical School.<sup>10</sup>

After accepting the resignation of John C. West on January 21, 1861, the Board of Trustees authorized the president of the Board, J. W. Speight, to correspond with Rufus C. Burleson and faculty of Baylor University at Independence to learn if they would be willing to assume control of the school at Waco. In executing this commission, General Speight wrote the following letter to Burleson:

Professor R. C. Burleson:

Dear Sir: I am instructed by the board of trustees of Waco Classical School to inform you, that you have been by them unanimously elected President of the Faculty of said Institution. Your associates selected are Professors R. B. Burleson, Vice President; O. H. Leland, Dr. D. R. Wallace, and G. W. Willrich. The decease of Professor Willrich creates a necessity for making another selection to fill the vacancy thereby created. Any choice which may be made by the remaining members of the Faculty, will be approved by our Board, and such choice be formally elected, provided it be desired.

I am very respectfully

J. W. Speight  
President of the Board of Trustees.<sup>11</sup>

---

<sup>10</sup> Ibid., p. 405

<sup>11</sup> Harry Haynes, The Life and Writings of Rufus C. Burleson, p. 424.

There is a discrepancy between the record and the letter that General Speight wrote to Burleson. The record states that the President of the Board was instructed to learn if the Faculty of Baylor University would be willing to serve the Waco Classical School. In his letter, General Speight informed President Burleson that he had already been elected. However, this discrepancy is reconciled on the ground that the Board's discussion on the authorization of the president to correspond with Rufus C. Burleson gave the impression to General Speight that Burleson would be elected if he showed any willingness to assume charge of the school at Waco.<sup>12</sup>

President Burleson upon receipt of the notification of his election, placed the matter before the members of his faculty. After carefully thinking over the proposition, Doctor Burleson and the faculty accepted it, and Burleson was authorized by the faculty to make a trip to Waco for the purpose of learning the conditions and terms upon which they had been elected.<sup>13</sup>

---

12 Ibid., p. 425

13 Ibid., p. 425; Henry Trantham, compiler, The Diamond Jubilee, A Record of the Seventy-fifth Anniversary of the Founding of Baylor University, p. 75. Hereafter referred to as The Diamond Jubilee.

Accordingly, Doctor Burleson visited Waco on April 15, 1861, and met with the trustees of the Waco school. He stated to them the conditions governing his acceptance and his policy for governing the institution. Not only did he meet with the trustees, but he also held a public meeting, at which he addressed the people on the essentials of success in building up a great university.<sup>14</sup>

When the members of the graduating class of Baylor University were told that Doctor Burleson and the faculty were going to Waco to take charge of a school there, they expressed the desire to receive their diplomas from the teachers who had taught them in Baylor University. This desire was granted. When Doctor Burleson and the faculty came to Waco, these students accompanied them and received their diplomas from the Waco school, although they had not attended classes in this institution for even one day. These students were M. M. Vanderhurst, Willis B. Darby, Bowling Eldridge, John C. Watson, Mark A. Kelton,

---

14 Haynes, op. cit., p. 425; The Diamond Jubilee, P.76.

James L. Bowers and Henry F. Pahl.<sup>15</sup>

On August 28, 1861, a few days before the school opened its fall session, the Board of Trusteés applied to the state legislature for an amendment to the charter of Waco Classical School; the legislature granted this amendment and the school was renamed Waco University.<sup>16</sup> Concerning the renaming of the institution, Doctor Burleson had the following to say:

We adopted, with reluctance, the title University. We would have preferred, for years to come, the name of Waco Academy. And we wish it distinctly understood that we use the term University, not in the general, but in the Texian acceptation. That is, an Academy or High School which its friends hope will become a University.<sup>17</sup>

During the period of the Civil War, 1861-1865, Waco University kept its doors open only by the Herculean efforts of Doctor Burleson and the co-operation of the Board of Trustees. The matriculation of these years was very low. Many of the young men already in school were dismissed by their own requests, in order to enlist in the Confederate army.<sup>18</sup>

---

15 Waco University Catalogue, 1865-66, June 20

16 Haynes, op. cit., p. 425; The Diamond Jubilee, p. 76.

17 Waco University Catalogue, 1865-66, p. 14.

18 Haynes, op. cit., p. 425; Riley, op. cit., p. 158



"For the first five years of Doctor Burleson's administration of Waco University, the school was exclusively a male school . . ."<sup>19</sup> In the year immediately following the close of the Civil War, the president introduced co-education in Waco University. "Waco University was the first co-educational school in the South, the second in America, and she established the fact that co-education was a great success."<sup>20</sup>

Due to the fact that a great majority of Baptists in Texas were against co-education, the school allowed the students of both sexes to be together in the classroom only. Even in the classrooms, the students were separated, the boys sitting in seats on one side of the room and the girls on the other with an aisle between the groups. "The sexes are in different buildings, occupy different grounds and are only together in the recitation rooms."<sup>21</sup> The school permitted no talking between the sexes in the buildings

---

19 Carroll, op. cit., p. 408

20 The Diamond Jubilee, p. 76

21 Carroll, op. cit., p. 408

nor on the grounds.<sup>22</sup>

President Burleson was opposed to co-education with this one exception, that of permitting students of both sexes to recite together in the same classes. It is apparent that the introduction of co-education was the result of an economical motive rather than a social motive.<sup>23</sup>

Doctor Burleson did not grant the Bachelor of Arts degree to the women who graduated from the institution, but instead, followed the custom of other southern schools, and gave them the degrees of Maid of Arts and Mistress of Arts.<sup>24</sup>

The close of the Civil War ushered in a period of unrest in the South. Many churches and schools closed their doors because of finances. The people were discontented because of the reconstruction government of the Southern states. (On account of) this unrest, Waco University matriculated only ninety-five males and thirty-five female students for the year 1865.<sup>25</sup>

---

22 W. H. Pool, "Remembrances of Rufus C. Burleson," The Baylor Monthly, II (October, 1926), 2.

23 Eby, op. cit. p. 157

24 Ibid., p. 157

25 Carroll, op. cit., p. 408

Nevertheless, Waco University began from this time to increase in attendance and usefulness. This was due in no small measure to the untiring efforts of Doctor Burleson in advertising the Waco institution by circulating handbills, writing articles for the press, and making lectures throughout the state of Texas. Confidence in the university as an educational institution that would stand the shock of changing conditions was inspired in the people with whom Doctor Burleson came in contact. Contributions began to come in and attendance gradually increased. Because of this increase of attendance, it was not long before new buildings were added and the faculty strengthened by the addition of more teachers.<sup>26</sup>

Waco University progressed rapidly under the able leadership of Doctor Burleson, and in 1870, five years after the Civil War, the university" . . . had a first class faculty of eight professors and instructors and matriculated 105 female and 140 male students, a total of 245."<sup>27</sup> Three years later, the university matriculated 295 students and had \$53,000 in pledges,

---

<sup>26</sup> Haynes, op. cit., p. 430

<sup>27</sup> Ibid., p. 435

notes, lands, library, buildings and endowments.<sup>28</sup>

In 1876, the Board of Trustees adopted the plans for the erection of the present Georgia Burleson Hall and Main Building which were built later on a larger campus acquired by the Board of Trustees.<sup>29</sup>

The institution passed another milestone of progress when, in 1881, the Baptist General Association took control of the school. This association functioned in the north central and east Texas districts; and, by focusing its interest on the Waco school, it publicized the great opportunities and advantages that Waco University offered.<sup>30</sup>

Greater things, however, were in store for Waco University, for in 1886, it joined forces with Baylor University, the termination of a movement which began in Texas in the early seventies.<sup>31</sup>

---

28 Ibid., p. 439

29 Haynes, op. cit., p. 441

30 Eby, op. cit., p. 157; Carroll, op. cit., p. 544.

31 Ibid., p. 661; Eby, op. cit. p. 159

## Chapter V

### CLOSING YEARS OF BAYLOR UNIVERSITY AT INDEPENDENCE

- I. Baylor University under the administration of President Bains
  - 1. Situation faced by Baylor University
  - 2. Election of President Bains and faculty
  - 3. Resignation of President Bains
- II. Baylor University under President Crane's leadership
  - 1. Events leading to President Crane's coming to Baylor University.
  - 2. Problems faced by President Crane on assuming the presidency.
  - 3. Features of his administration
  - 4. Death of President Crane
- III. Baylor University under the leadership of Reddin Andrews, Junior.
  - 1. Election of Andrews to presidency of the university.
  - 2. Judge Baylor's evaluation of President Andrews
  - 3. Enrollment of Baylor University
  - 4. Frank M. Newman, the last graduate of Baylor University at Independence.
  - 5. Consolidation of Baylor University with Waco University.

After the resignation of Doctor Burleson and the faculty of the male department, the Board of Trustees at Independence was again faced with a serious problem, similar to the difficulty of ten years before. The gravity of the situation was deepened by strife within the ranks of the Baptist denomination in Texas, for two conventions were contending for supremacy. The Civil War had called to the Confederate army many of the students of Baylor University, and rumors were again circulated that Baylor University was dead.<sup>1</sup>

To fill the vacancy created by the resignation of Doctor Burleson, the trustees elected Reverend George W. Bains president of the institution on July 17, 1861.<sup>2</sup> He was a minister who was trusted by all Baptists of Texas. He did not seek this position and accepted it only because he felt that the school needed him. His services were entirely satisfactory. He accepted the position for one year but served for two.

At this time members of the faculty were J. F.

---

1 J. M. Carroll, A History of Texas Baptists, pp. 378-79.

2 President Bains, in his personal papers, spells his name as given above; other authorities spell it Baines.

Hillyer and John C. Anderson.<sup>3</sup> The student body for these years was small, it could hardly have been otherwise, but Baylor University continued to serve its purposes. It met the challenge of the Civil War by organizing the first military unit in a college of Texas. The problem of tuition was solved by many Baylor students of these days paying all or part of their college expenses by bringing farm products from home, as money was scarce.<sup>4</sup>

President Bains resigned his position as president on account of ill health and other difficulties within the school in 1863. A copy of the letter which he wrote to the trustees of Baylor University relative to his resignation follows:

Independence, June the 24th, 1862

To the Board of Trustees of Baylor University

Dear Brethren,

At your last meeting, I am informed that you passed an order requesting me to continue my services until the end of the present year. It is my desire that you allow me to decline this offer.

---

<sup>3</sup> "Reverend George W. Bains, Senior," Texas Historical Magazine, I, 483-84; Carroll, op. cit., p. 379.

<sup>4</sup> "The Story of Baylor," The Texas Outlook, June, 1933 p. 33.

My principal reason is that my state of health will not justify the confinement which is necessary to teach and control a school of little boys, seven, or eight hours every day. If we could employ a competent teacher, to take charge of the primary classes I could then hear recitations four hours, as it is usual in colleges, and have time for literary preparations and relaxation. But as I see no prospect of this, I prefer that you should obtain the services of some one that is able to fill the place as things now are. I have other reasons for declining, which I will communicate if you desire to hear them. Hoping that you will be able to procure suitable men to carry on the school through these trying times, and that Baylor University may always be the best, and most useful college in Texas, I remain, with feelings of confidence and esteem, your humble servant

Geo. W. Bains<sup>5</sup>

Although the school made little progress during the administration of President Bains, it did manage to keep its doors open, a fact worthy of note in those troubled times.<sup>6</sup>

After the resignation of President Bains, the trustees were fortunate in securing the services of Reverend William Carey Crane.

Reverend Crane was recommended to the trustees

---

5 George W. Bains, Letter to Board of Trustees of Baylor University, June 24, 1862. Original in Baylor University Archives.

6 The Story of Baylor," op. cit., pp. 32-33; Carroll, op. cit., p. 379.



by Michael Ross, pastor of the Independence Baptist Church, who had known Reverend Crane earlier in Mississippi. On June 1, 1863, Reverend Ross wrote to Doctor Crane, who was then president of Mount Lebanon University, Louisiana, and asked him to come to Texas for a visit.<sup>7</sup> A short time later, Doctor Crane received a letter from George W. Graves, asking him to consider coming to Baylor University.<sup>8</sup> From Houston, friends of Doctor Crane wrote him at about the same time, and asked him to visit the Baptist Church there with a view to becoming its pastor. Doctor Crane accepted the latter invitation and came to Texas in the summer of 1863. He did not intend to go to Independence when he came to Texas, his chief interest being in the Houston Baptist Church.<sup>9</sup>

He preached in the Houston church for several days and was called to be its pastor. "Just as he was about to accept the call, a committee from Baylor University called on him at Houston, urging him to

---

7 Michael Ross, Letter to Doctor Crane, June 1, 1863, cited by Hoyt Ford, The Life and Works of Doctor William Carey Crane, p. 32.

8 George W. Graves, Letter to Doctor Crane, June 18, 1863, cited by Ford, op. cit., p. 33.

9 Ford, op. cit., p. 33

visit Independence. He promised to go, with a mental reservation to accept the Houston call."<sup>10</sup>

Doctor Crane visited Independence, and despite his mental reservations, accepted the election to the presidency of Baylor University on August 15, 1863.<sup>11</sup>

Relative to Doctor Crane's first agreement with the trustees of Baylor University, his son, Royston C., says:

His original agreement with the trustees was that he should have a salary of \$3,000 and a residence; expenses of removal, and all the corn and pork needed for one year.

Of the \$3,000, he received from the trustees \$42 and collected to the amount of \$1,700, inclusive of four acres of land, a year or two afterwards. He received all of the corn, part of the pork, and all of the moving expenses. He hauled his goods and chattels through the Confederate lines from Shreveport, and I have all of his original passport.<sup>12</sup>

Doctor Crane did not officially begin his duties for the university until January 11, 1864, but he spent the time from August, 1863, until then making plans for

<sup>10</sup> Ibid., p. 33; B. F. Riley, History of the Baptists of Texas, pp. 165-66.

<sup>11</sup> Frederick Eby, "Education and Educators," Centennial Story of Texas Baptists, p. 154. "Crane, William Carey," The Baptist Encyclopedia, p. 289, gives this date as July, 1863.

<sup>12</sup> Henry Trantham, compiler, The Diamond Jubilee, A Record of the Seventy-fifth Anniversary of the Founding of Baylor University, p. 63; hereafter referred to as The Diamond Jubilee.

the school. Some of the buildings of Baylor University were then in use as barracks for Confederate soldiers, the damage caused by this being estimated at \$1,500.00. Doctor Crane wrote to General Boggs, in command of that territory, and asked that the buildings be exempt from further use by the army. The letter was referred to General J. B. Magruder, Commander of the Trans-Mississippi Department, who granted the request.<sup>13</sup>

Baylor University at this time was in a deplorable condition. Again reports were being circulated that the university had ceased to exist; and it was rumored that it had been moved to Waco. Even Doctor Burleson wrote Doctor Crane a letter advising him that the school was dead and that his labors there would be fruitless.<sup>14</sup> After Doctor Burleson left Independence, ill-feelings engendered by the Burleson-Clark misunderstanding continued to work against the best interests of the school. Prospects for a large student body were not encouraging because most of the young

---

<sup>13</sup> Doctor Crane, Letter to General W. R. Boggs, December 19, 1863, (Magruder's reply on the back), cited by Ford, op. cit., p. 36.

<sup>14</sup> The Diamond Jubilee, p. 63; Ford, op. cit., p. 36

men of Texas were in the army. In spite of the gloomy prospects, Doctor Crane went forward with plans for the school.<sup>15</sup>

On January 11, 1864, Doctor Crane officially accepted the presidency of Baylor University. His address on this occasion was titled "Mind Is the Standard of the Man." It was a learned discourse on the value of a cultivated mind.<sup>16</sup>

When school opened in January, 1864, there were only twenty-five students present, including William Carey, Junior, Doctor Crane's oldest son. By the close of the school year, however, there were two hundred in both departments, ninety-one of whom were enrolled in the male department.<sup>17</sup>

The faculty was composed of William Carey Crane, D. D., president and professor of theology, ethics and belles lettres; William T. Etheridge, A. B., professor of languages; and L. G. Lee, principal of the English

---

15 Ibid., pp. 30-31

16 Newspaper clipping with Crane papers, cited by Ford, op. cit., p. 36.

17 Ford, op. cit., p. 36; Diary, various references, June to September, 1864, cited by Ford, op. cit., p. 37; Report of the Board of Trustees, Baylor University, 1864, cited by Carroll, op. cit., p. 381.

department. Professor B. S. Fitzgerald was away on duty with the Confederate army.<sup>18</sup>

Soon after the opening of the school, Doctor Crane wrote in his diary: "In my usual duties. Do not like the course of affairs here at all. Baylor University is nothing but a day school for Independence boys."<sup>19</sup>

Information as to the studies pursued that year is derived from an advertisement:

This University furnishes all the means for a complete education, and its standard of scholarship is as elevated as any other on the continent. ....English studies, mathematics, natural philosophy, chemistry, botany, geology, physiology, astronomy, civil engineering, practical surveying, bookkeeping, Latin, Greek, Hebrew and its cognates, French, Spanish, metaphysics, history and belles lettres will be thoroughly taught.<sup>20</sup>

In 1865, efforts were made to revive the law department of Baylor University, which had been discontinued before the outbreak of the Civil War. It was reorganized in 1866, largely through the efforts of President Crane. Judge W. P. Hill was the principal professor, R. T. Smith, associate professor

---

18 Ibid., p. 381

19 Diary, February 3, 1864, cited by Ford, op. cit., p. 37.

20 Advertisement concerning Baylor University, 1864, cited by Carroll, op. cit., pp. 381-82.

with salary, and Judge James R. Shepard and Honorable John Sayles were associates without salary.<sup>21</sup>

Early in the administration of President Crane, an important change in the organization of Baylor University occurred. This was on September 28, 1866, when by an act of the legislature the male and female departments of the institution were separated into two distinct schools, with separate presidents and boards of trustees. The Baptist State Convention sanctioned this act at its session the following month. The school for women and girls was named Baylor Female College.<sup>22</sup>

There was a gradual increase in the number as well as a noticeable improvement in the grade of students.<sup>23</sup>

As a result of this, the session for 1867-68 opened with all college classes and several academy classes formed. The enrollment was the largest since

---

21 Baylor University Bulletin, 1910, p. 27; "Baylor University from 1856 to 1885," Texas Historical and Biographical Magazine, II, 629

22 Carroll, op. cit., p. 384; "Baylor University from 1856 to 1885," Texas Historical and Biographical Magazine, II, 629.

23 Ford, op. cit., p. 79

Doctor Crane's coming to the university, and those interested in the school were hopeful for its future.<sup>24</sup>

On September 26, most of the students went home because of the panic produced by the prevalence of yellow fever in the vicinity of the school. This was a serious reverse to the finances of the university.<sup>25</sup>

Indicative of the conditions in Baylor University at this time is Doctor Crane's report to the Board of Trustees in 1867:

The entire amount received by myself, exclusive of what I have paid for printing, etc., for teaching last year is \$553.00. Entire amount for preaching, \$375.00; Entire amount for board bills, \$560.00. Total, \$1388.00. This amount for teaching six or seven hours a day for 9½ months, for preaching 3 times a sabbath for 12 months and for boarding 5 young men 9½ months . . . . I state these things to show that neither I nor any other man can keep up this institution without interest on endowment fully paid, debts liquidated, and suitable buildings and apparatus furnished.<sup>26</sup>

Due to these financial conditions, on January 5, 1869, the buildings of the university were sold at a

---

24 Carroll, op. cit., p. 383; Riley, op. cit., p. 183.

25 Carroll, op. cit., p. 383

26 Report to the Board of Trustees of Baylor University, 1867, cited by Ford, op. cit., p. 39.

sheriff's sale to satisfy a suit against the institution for two hundred dollars owed for shingles which were bought in 1859. The university buildings were bought by C. R. Breedlove of Brenham for \$250.00.<sup>27</sup> President Crane gave one hundred dollars of his own funds to relieve the institution and raised the balance by taking collections at the Baptist churches in Washington County.<sup>28</sup> On March 19, 1869, a committee was appointed to settle this matter with Mr. Breedlove; he re-conveyed the property to the Board of Trustees with the conditions that if it were sold again it was to be sold to him. It seems that the very life of the institution in these years was dependent upon the labors and sacrifices of President Crane.<sup>29</sup>

About this time there was considerable agitation to move Baylor University from Independence to a more accessible location. Two railroads had been built in that section of the state, but neither served Independence, as the nearer one passed fourteen miles from

---

27 C. R. Breedlove, Letter to Doctor Crane, February 15, 1869, cited by Ford, op. cit., p. 54; "Baylor University from 1856 to 1885," Texas Historical and Biographical Magazine, II, 630.

28 Doctor Crane, Letter to John N. Henderson, April 26, 1869, cited by Ford, op. cit., p. 80.

29 Ibid., p. 80; "Baylor University from 1856 to 1885", Texas Historical and Biographical Magazine, II, 630.



that village. Although the supporters of the plan to move the school were active, their efforts did not succeed, and the State Convention at its session in 1869 passed the following resolution: "Resolved, that after full and free discussion, we are satisfied that it is impractical now, or at any future time, to remove Baylor University or Baylor Female College." 30

This agitation had the effect of preventing many people from donating to the institution because they felt that it was not permanently located.<sup>31</sup>

The authorities of Baylor University realized that the institution needed additional endowment, so in 1873, President Crane appointed Reddin Andrews, Junior, to raise endowment funds for the university. He accomplished very little because of a financial crisis throughout the country.<sup>32</sup>

The situation grew worse, and in 1874, the trustees reported that the total amount received from tuition and endowment was only \$1,371.96. This was the total fund

---

30 Carroll, op. cit., p. 384

31 Ford, op. cit., p. 58

32 "Baylor University from 1856-1885, "Texas Historical and Biographical Magazine, II, 630. Carroll, op. cit., p. 387.

for teachers salaries. The president's salary consisted of what he could make from boarding twenty university students at \$12.50 per month and what the Independence Baptist Church paid him as pastor, about \$700.00 yearly.<sup>33</sup>

During the annual session of the State Convention in 1877, this body made its first real contribution to Baylor University for a number of years. It was resolved to complete the main building of Baylor University. This building had been begun prior to the Civil War but only one story had been constructed. The convention subscribed \$2,725.00 for the purpose of completing the building, and Independence increased the subscription to \$5,372.00 within the following year. In spite of these efforts, the building was never completed.<sup>34</sup>

Regardless of financial difficulties and misfortunes, Baylor University, by 1878, had a library of about three thousand volumes, and its buildings,

---

33 Ibid., p. 387

34 Diary, October 6, 1877, cited by Ford, op. cit., p. 72; Carroll, op. cit., pp. 522-24; R. C. Crane, "Tryon Hall," The Baylor Monthly, V, (April, 1929), pp. 7 and 12.

grounds and equipment were valued at \$35,000.00. Doctor Crane and the Board of Trustees hoped to raise an endowment fund of \$200,000.00, and a building fund of \$35,000. This year, 1878, is considered one of the most successful in the history of Baylor University at Independence.<sup>35</sup>

During the years immediately following, the school was prosperous. It enrolled 176 students in 1882, the greatest number recorded in any one year of President Crane's administration.<sup>36</sup>

The progress of the school was abruptly halted by the death of President Crane on February 27, 1885. His death was the beginning of the end of the school at Independence. The existence of Baylor University during those twenty-one years was largely the result of the great mind, spirit and personality of its president.<sup>37</sup>

Doctor Crane's contributions to Baylor University were many and varied. He was called the prince among school presidents and ". . . was probably the best

---

35 "Baylor University", The Baptist Encyclopedia, p.89; Carroll, op. cit., p. 522.

36 Ibid., p. 523

37. Ibid., p. 524; Eby, op. cit., p.154; Riley, op. cit., pp. 282-83.

equipped college man who had been in Texas."<sup>38</sup> He could teach anything that was taught in a full college course.<sup>39</sup>

As a preacher and theologian, he was extraordinary. His sermons were orderly, forceful, eloquent, and impressive. Many of his pupils in Baylor University and many in the female department were converted under his preaching. He preached regularly at the Independence Baptist Church and in other churches near there.<sup>40</sup>

Not only did President Crane contribute to the university of his services and Christian influence, but he also gave of his money. It is estimated that he sacrificed \$40,000.00 in salary, and spent over \$7,000.00 of his own means for the success of Baylor University. For his services as president he received

---

38 Carroll, op. cit., p. 379

39 Ibid., p. 379; T. J. Dodson, "A Tribute to William Carey Crane," The Baylor Monthly, V: 5 (October, 1929) p. 6.

40 Carroll, op. cit., pp. 380 and 529; Charles H. Wedmeyer, "An Appreciation of William Carey Crane," The Baylor Monthly, V:1 (April, 1929), pp. 10-11; W. H. Dodson, "An Appreciation of William Carey Crane," The Baylor Monthly, V:1 (April, 1929), pp. 6 and 10.

an average of \$675.00 annually during the first ten years of his presidency and a little less than that for the last ten year period. Truly, his services so freely given were without price.<sup>41</sup>

On March 4, 1885, the Board of Trustees elected Reddin Andrews, Junior, president of the university, which position he accepted March 9, following. He was a graduate of Baylor University in 1871 and had served as vice president and teacher in his alma mater from 1875 to 1878.<sup>42</sup>

In speaking of Reddin Andrews, Judge Baylor said: "A nobler man than old Reddin Andrews God never made...; I have never known a truer friend or better Christian."<sup>43</sup>

After the death of President Crane, enrollment in the university fell to sixty-four students by June, 1885, with an average daily attendance of forty.<sup>44</sup>

41 Ford, op. cit., p. 81, citing William Carey Crane, Report to the Board of Trustees, June, 1873, and Diary, December 31, 1884; Riley, op. cit., p. 166.

42 Carroll, op. cit., pp. 521-24; "Baylor University from 1856-1885," Texas Historical and Biographical Magazine, II, 633; Article "Reddin Andrews," in R. J. Andrews Papers, Baylor University Archives.

43 R. E. B. Baylor, "Quotation concerning Andrews," in Andrews Papers, Baylor University Archives.

44 "Baylor University from 1856-1885," Texas Historical and Biographical Magazine, II, 633.

At the last commencement there was only one graduate, Frank M. Newman, who received the degree of Bachelor of Philosophy in June.<sup>45</sup>

In the summer of 1885, the consolidation of the Baptist general bodies of Texas was considered only a matter of time, and the question of reorganizing the Baptist schools of Texas was being discussed. As a result, only thirty-four students were enrolled in Baylor University by October, 1885, most of these being from Independence.<sup>46</sup>

In January, 1886, the consolidation of Baylor University and Waco University was effected, which ushered in a new era for Baptist education in Texas.<sup>47</sup>

---

45 Carroll, op. cit., p. 525; F. M. Newman, "An Appreciation of William Carey Crane," The Baylor Monthly, V (April, 1929), p. 10.

46 Baptist State Convention Minutes, Thirty-eighth Annual Meeting, 1885, p. 30; Carroll, op. cit., p. 526; Joseph Martin Dawson, "Missions and Missionaries." Centennial Story of Texas Baptists, pp. 52-53

47 J. B. Cranfill, "When Baylor University Came to Waco," The Dallas Morning News, June 10, 1928, p. 3; Eby, op. cit., 159; Riley, op. cit., pp. 297-99; "The Story of Baylor," The Texas Outlook, June, 1936, p. 33.

## Chapter VI

### THE CONSOLIDATION OF BAYLOR UNIVERSITY AND WACO UNIVERSITY

- I. The factors favoring consolidation
  1. The desire of the Baptists of Texas for one central educational institution.
  2. The desire of the Baptists of Texas to unite two competing conventions.
  3. The realization of the need for one central school.
- II. The meeting of the General Association at Cleburne, 1883.
  1. Report of committee on relations of Association to other general bodies of the state
  2. Recommendation of this committee
- III. The resolution adopted by the Baptist State Convention, 1883.
- IV. The meeting of the trustees of Baylor University and Baylor Female College, June 3, 1885.
  1. Resolution against removal of schools from Independence
  2. Final action of the trustees
- V. The meeting of the Baptist General Association at Ennis, July, 1885.
  1. Resolutions and reports favoring consolidation
  2. The agreement of the committee of fifteen and trustees of Baylor University and Baylor Female College to the action taken by the convention.

- VI. The special session of the General Association at Dallas, November, 1885
  - 1. Report of committee that visited the meeting of the Convention
  - 2. Resolution adopted by the Association
- VII. The meeting of the committees from the Association and the Convention at Temple, December 9, 1885.
  - 1. Number of committee members
  - 2. The record of the meeting
  - 3. The consolidation of Baylor University and Waco University, the outcome of this meeting.
- VIII. Complications of the removal and consolidation of the two schools.
- IX. The transfer of the property of Waco University to Baylor University at Waco, Texas
  - 1. Meeting of the trustees, March 14, 1887.
  - 2. Two subsequent meetings
- X. The transfer of the property of Baylor University at Independence to Baylor University at Waco, Texas.



While Baylor University at Independence was steadily declining in influence and Waco University was progressing gradually, a movement was under way for the reorganization of the educational affairs of Texas Baptists.<sup>1</sup>

Early in the seventies, the movement looking to the consolidation of Baylor and Waco Universities began. There was a strong sentiment coming down from early days that there should be but one central Baptist University in Texas.<sup>2</sup>

This sentiment was the result of three factors. First, the Baptists of Texas desired only one great educational institution. The American Centennial Movement had aroused the ambitions of Texas Baptists to celebrate the first century of religious liberty in the form of a great Christian university. Second, there was a desire on the part of these people to overcome the evils of two competing conventions, the Baptist State Convention that operated in central and south Texas, and the Baptist General Association that functioned in

---

1 J. M. Carroll, A History of Texas Baptists, p. 639; Frederick Eby, "Education and Educators", Centennial Story of Texas Baptists; p. 158.

2 Ibid., p. 158; B. F. Riley, History of the Baptists of Texas, p. 197.

north, central, and east Texas. The Baptist State Convention focused its interests upon Baylor University at Independence and the Baptist General Association lent its influence to Waco University. Third, the Baptists of Texas realized the need of concentrating their educational interests or their schools would perish. Private schools were forced out of the elementary and secondary fields by the spread of public schools. There was also a threat in the founding of the Agricultural and Mechanical College at Bryan in 1876, the Sam Houston Normal Institute at Huntsville in 1879, and the University of Texas at Austin in 1882.<sup>3</sup>

As strange as it seems, nothing was accomplished toward the unification of Texas Baptists and the consolidation of the two universities until 1883.<sup>4</sup>

In that year, interest was aroused in the consolidation movement at the meeting of the General Association at Cleburne. A special committee was appointed to make a report on the "relation of this body to other Baptist general bodies of the state."

---

<sup>3</sup> Eby, op. cit., p. 159

<sup>4</sup> Carroll, op. cit., p. 640; Riley, op. cit., p. 279; Harry Haynes, The Life and Writings of Rufus C. Burleson, p. 444.

This committee reported, among other things, that there were no less than five conventions in Texas with "undefined and undefinable boundaries."<sup>5</sup>

The committee recommended that the General Association request each convention to send a committee of five representatives to meet with a like committee of the General Association to discuss the unification matter.<sup>6</sup>

For some undisclosed reason, this recommendation was never presented to the General Association.<sup>7</sup>

During the same year, the Texas Baptist State Convention, the rival of the General Association, adopted a resolution welcoming all churches, Baptist conventions, district associations and individuals "Who may desire" into membership with that body.<sup>8</sup>

During the following two years, there was much discussion as to the consolidation of the two schools, Baylor University and Waco University, but no decisive measures were taken.<sup>9</sup>

---

5 Carroll, op. cit., p. 640; Riley, op. cit., p. 280.

6 Carroll, op. cit., p. 640; Haynes, op. cit., p. 412.

7 Carroll, op. cit., p. 641; Riley, op. cit., p. 281

8 Carroll, op. cit., p. 642.

9 Haynes, op. cit., p. 412; Eby, op. cit., p. 149

On June 3, 1885, a joint meeting of the Boards of Trustees of Baylor University and Baylor Female College was held. After much discussion, a strong resolution against the removal of Baylor University from Independence was presented by Harry Haynes. The matter was referred to another joint session of the trustees of the two institutions to be held at Brenham on June 16, following.<sup>10</sup>

At the meeting at Brenham, Doctor Howard, one of the trustees of Baylor University, suggested that the removal of the school was "a painful necessity." The trustees finally decided to allow the Convention to decide the question.<sup>11</sup>

A little progress toward unification was being made by the General Association, for a month after the meeting at Brenham, the General Association met in session at Ennis. Several resolutions were adopted, the thought of which was that the Association was in favor of the consolidation of the two institutions. A committee was appointed to meet with the Convention at its next meeting in Lampassas "to inform that body

---

10 "Baylor University from 1856-1885", Texas Historical and Biographical Magazine, II, 633; Riley, op. cit. p. 287.

11 Ibid., p. 287

of the action of the Association."<sup>12</sup>

Of course, the next move had to be made by the Baptist State Convention. This meeting was to be held on October 2. In the meantime, there was much agitation over the probable outcome.<sup>13</sup>

A few days prior to the opening of the session of the Baptist State Convention, there was an epidemic of dengue fever at Lampassas. Hundreds became ill. As a result, the business of the Convention was hurriedly transacted.<sup>14</sup>

Something, however, was done toward consolidation. The following resolution was brought before the body by Reverend George W. Smith and adopted:

Whereas, the General Association has appointed a committee to confer with this body on the subject of consolidation of our educational interests, therefore,

Resolved, that this body appoint a committee to confer with the one appointed by the General Association on this subject and report to this

---

12 Carroll, op. cit., p. 643; Riley, op. cit., p. 289; J. B. Cranfill, "When Baylor University Came to Waco," The Dallas Morning News, June 10, 1928, p. 3.

13 Haynes, op. cit., p. 413; Riley, op. cit., p. 292.

14 Carroll, op. cit., p. 644.

body.<sup>15</sup>

The committee was appointed, with A. W. Dumas as chairman and he made the following report:

Your committee on consolidation of educational interests of the Baptists of Texas beg leave to report that it is the sense of this Convention that the consolidation of our institutions of learning are desirable, and that we will consider any proposition that may be presented on the basis of fairness and equality to all parties interested and we recommend the reference of this question to the committee already appointed in connection with the boards of trustees of Baylor University and Baylor Female College.<sup>16</sup>

After several speeches, the report was voted on and adopted.<sup>17</sup>

Another resolution was offered by A. W. Dunn, as follows:

Whereas, there has been much agitation in the bounds of this Convention on the subject of the removal of Baylor University from Independence, therefore,

Resolved, that this matter be placed before the Convention for the action of said body on the question.<sup>18</sup>

---

15 Ibid., p. 645; Minutes of the Baptist State Convention of Texas, 1885, p. 31; Riley, op. cit., p. 294; Haynes, op. cit., p. 449

16 Ibid., p. 449; Carroll, op. cit. p. 645; Minutes of the Baptist State Convention of Texas, 1885, pp. 31-32.

17 Hoyt Ford, The Life and Works of Doctor William Carey Crane, p. 77; Riley, op. cit., p. 294.

18 Minutes of the Baptist State Convention of Texas, 1885, p. 32; Carroll, op. cit., p. 646, Riley, op. cit. p. 295.

A committee was appointed to report on the subject of this resolution, and the report follows:

Your committee on the removal of Baylor University and Baylor Female College at Independence beg leave to report that we have had the matter under advisement and, in our opinion, for various reasons, which appear to us good and sufficient, the time has fully come when these institutions of learning should be removed to some more eligible place in the State, and we therefore recommend that this be done.

We further recommend that a committee of fifteen be appointed to take charge of this whole matter of removal and location, and all questions that may arise pertaining thereto, including consolidation, etc., in conjunction with the boards of trustees of the two schools, and that they take at once such steps as may be necessary to the earliest practicable accomplishment of this important work. And further, that the schools remain at Independence at least this year; but, in our opinion, if practicable, the place should be selected and in readiness for the opening of the schools at the new location, or locations, by September, 1886.

Further, we recommend that the present buildings, grounds, libraries, apparatus and furniture be tendered to the Union Association, for educational purposes, and maintained at Independence, and that the endowment already raised be subject to the will of the donors to remain with the schools at Independence, or carried with the University and College to the new location, as each donor may elect. Any endowment, the owners of which are dead, shall be left with the schools at Independence.<sup>19</sup>

This report was signed by the following members:

---

<sup>19</sup> Minutes of the Baptist State Convention of Texas, cited by Carroll, op. cit., p. 646.

J. H. Stribling, M. V. Smith, J. B. Link, J. A. Hackett, J. Beal, A. W. Dunn, W. R. Maxwell, A. T. Spalding, A. W. McIver, R. J. Sledge, I. Sellers, S. A. Beauchamp, William Howard, and Harry Haynes.<sup>20</sup>

After this action of the committee, the board of directors of the Convention arranged for a meeting of the committee of fifteen and the Boards of Trustees of Baylor University and Baylor Female College, to be held at Brenham on October 21, 1885.<sup>21</sup>

Accordingly, the meeting was held and those present acquiesced in all things done by the Convention.<sup>22</sup>

Upon learning of this action of the Convention, the General Association called a special session at Dallas, November 25, 1885. After hearing a favorable report of the action of the Convention by the committee that had been appointed to visit the Lampassas meeting, the Association adopted the following resolution:

---

20 Ibid., p. 646; Haynes, op. cit., p. 450; Riley, p. 295; Minutes of the Baptist State Convention of Texas, 1885, p. 32.

21 Ibid., p. 32; Carroll, op. cit., p. 647; Riley, op. cit., p. 296.

22 Ibid., p. 296; Carroll, op. cit., p. 647.



Whereas, we have heard, with great satisfaction, of the action of the Baptist State Convention, and of the joint meetings of boards of trustees of Baylor University and Baylor Female College, and the Convention's committee of fifteen, in reference to the consolidation of our schools and general bodies, therefore, be it

Resolved, that a committee of fifteen, which shall include the president of this Association, and a member of the board of trustees of Waco University, which joint committee shall have plenary powers to act for this body with the committee of the Convention, in all matters pertaining to the consolidation of our educational institutions and that the action of these joint committees and trustees be final, including every question concerned whatever.<sup>23</sup>

Under this resolution, the committee was appointed and authorized to meet at Temple on December 9, of the same year, with the committee appointed by the Baptist State Convention.<sup>24</sup>

At this meeting, the State Convention was represented by a committee of twenty-five members and the committee from the Association numbered thirty-one.<sup>25</sup>

After a permanent organization was effected of which W. H. Trollinger became the presiding officer and M. V. Smith, permanent secretary, the body began

<sup>23</sup> Ibid., p. 647; Haynes, op. cit., p. 454; Riley, op. cit., p. 297

<sup>24</sup> Ibid., p. 296; Carroll, op. cit., p. 648; Haynes, op. cit., p. 454

<sup>25</sup> Riley, op. cit., p. 296

its work, which was "throughout a Christian compromise."<sup>26</sup>

The action of this organization is revealed in the following record of the meeting:

On motion of B. H. Carroll a committee of five was appointed from each general body to present a basis for the consolidation of the schools. The following were appointed from the State Convention: C. R. Breedlove, J. B. Link, M. V. Smith, R. J. Sledge, and F. M. Law. From the General Association: L. L. Foster, R. C. Burleson, J. L. Whittle, W. B. Denson and B. H. Carroll.

On motion, the body adjourned till tomorrow morning at 9 o'clock.

December 10, 11 A. M. After conference, the committee of ten made the following report through B. H. Carroll and C. R. Breedlove:

"The joint sub-committee of ten, appointed by the respective committees from the State Convention and General Association unanimously recommend the following as a basis for consolidation of our Baptist school interests in Texas:

"1. That Waco and Baylor Universities be consolidated.

"2. The name of the school shall be Baylor University.

"3. That Baylor University be located at Waco, and we further agree that the female department be continued there as it now exists.

Provided, that Waco gives as a bonus: (1) The old buildings and grounds of Waco University; (2) The \$60,000 already secured for an endowment; (3) Forty-five thousand dollars additional building fund,

---

26 Ibid., p. 297; Carroll, op. cit., p. 648

and (4) Twenty acres of ground suitable for a new site for the University. Provided, further, that at the expiration of ten years the continuance of the system of co-education at Waco be determined by a majority of the consolidated general body, to which the institution, with its funds and property, shall belong.

"4. That, as very many Baptists oppose co-education, Baylor Female College be located at some other central point, the place where located to give as a bonus at least suitable grounds and buildings. And that Baylor Female College, thus located, be also the property of the consolidated general body.

"5. That the endowment of the present Baylor University go to Waco with the new Baylor University, according to the terms agreed upon by the State Convention, and published in their minutes.

"6. That the act of locating Baylor Female College be referred to the following persons: F. M. Law, A. W. Dunn, H. W. Waters, C. R. Breedlove, G. W. Capps, J. B. Link, R. J. Sledge, R. Andrews, O. H. P. Garrett, M. V. Smith, Harry Haynes, G. W. Breedlove, Hosea Garrett, A. W. McIver, Wm. Howard, J. H. Stribling, S. A. Beauchamp, W. R. Maxwell, C. C. Garrett, and S. F. Styles.

The following resolution, offered by W. B. Denson, was adopted:

"Resolved, that the alumnae and alumni of both Baylor and Waco Universities be made and reported in the catalogue of the new consolidated University, as the alumnae and alumni of the new consolidated University."<sup>27</sup>

---

<sup>27</sup> Ibid., p. 649; Haynes, op. cit., p. 455; Henry Trantham, compiler, The Diamond Jubilee, A Record of the Seventy-fifth Anniversary of the Founding of Baylor University, p. 17.

S. J. Anderson offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

"Resolved, that the citizens of Waco be allowed until March 1, 1886, to raise in cash, or bankable paper, the \$45,000 building fund, and if it is not raised by that time, the sub-committee of ten be authorized to advertise for bids for location.<sup>28</sup>

The joint sub-committee of ten were invested with plenary powers and their action was final. Thus, in 1885, after many years of agitation and inharmonious action of the Baptists of Texas, the consolidation of the two schools became a reality.<sup>29</sup>

Even after agreements were made, the removal was not without complications because many people opposed it. Also there were legal difficulties encountered in the transfer of the properties of the two schools to the consolidated one. Further complications resulted because of the fact that much of the property of Baylor University at Independence was

---

28 "Baylor University from 1856-1885", Texas Historical and Biographical Magazine, II, 635; Haynes, op. cit., p. 455.

29 W. S. Allen, "Historical High Points of Baylor University," The Baylor Monthly, VI:5 (November, 1930), p. 3; Carroll, op. cit., p. 649; Riley, op. cit., p. 298; "Waco University," Texas Historical and Biographical Magazine, II, 764.

of little value, and much of it could not be obtained for the new school because of the agreement whereby all gifts to old Baylor University were to be returned to the donors to be disposed of according to their wishes. The endowment fund was partly in unsecured notes which were valueless.<sup>30</sup>

To attend to the matter of transferring the property of Waco University to Baylor University at Waco, the Board of Trustees of Waco University met March 14, 1887, in the First Baptist Church of Waco.

The following resolution was adopted:

Whereas, The Baptist denomination of Texas has located the Baptist University, under the name of Baylor University, at Waco, Texas, in the City of Waco; and

Whereas, The location of said University is in pursuance of an agreement made and entered into on the 9th day of December, 1885, in Temple, a part of which was that the Board, in consideration of said location in Waco, should convey to the new University, when so located, all of its assets of every kind, including lands, buildings, endowment, library, apparatus, money, stocks, rights, credits, and choice in action; now, therefore, in consideration of the foregoing, and for the further consideration that said corporation, Baylor Univer-

---

30 Ibid., II, 764; Carl B. Wilson, "A History of Baptist Education in Texas," (unpublished manuscript, archives of Baylor University.)

sity, at Waco, Texas, has assumed and agreed to pay off and discharge all the obligations of this corporation;

Resolved, That this corporation, the Waco University, do by deed, duly executed, transfer and convey to said Board of Trustees of Baylor University, at Waco, Texas, all of its property of every kind, as aforesaid.

On motion, the Board then adjourned subject to the call of the chair.

W. H. Jenkins, Secretary.<sup>31</sup>

Two subsequent meetings of the Board of Trustees of Waco University are recorded. On May 22, following, the trustees authorized General Joseph W. Speight, president, to execute the transfer of property as stated in the resolution quoted above. The final meeting of this body was held June 7, 1887.<sup>32</sup>

Problems incident to the transfer of the property of Baylor University at Independence to the new institution were more complicated than those encountered by the trustees of Waco University. The Board of Trustees of the Independence school met May 19, 1886, at which

---

31 Haynes, op. cit., pp. 459-60.

32 Ibid., p. 460

time certain debts of the institution were recognized.

It was also

Resolved, That it is the sense of this Board that our resignations as Trustees of Baylor University be tendered now, to take effect when the Baptist General Convention have appointed a new Board for the consolidated University.<sup>33</sup>

Later meetings of this body were held June 1, 1887, and on until April 15, 1889, at which meetings business was transacted and property of the school sold to pay indebtedness. At one meeting, the entire grounds and buildings which had housed Baylor University at Independence were sold to pay a debt of \$1670.00. Captain T. C. Clay bought this property and later sold it to the Catholics.<sup>34</sup>

---

<sup>33</sup> Minutes of the Board of Trustees, Baylor University, May, 19, 1886, cited in "Baylor University from 1856-1885, Texas Historical and Biographical Magazine, II, 634.

<sup>34</sup> "Baylor University from 1856-1885", Texas Historical and Biographical Magazine, II, 634; Conference with Henry Seward, July 26, 1941.

## Chapter VII

### BAYLOR UNIVERSITY, 1886-1902

- I. Property acquired by the consolidated school
  - 1. Old buildings of Waco University
  - 2. Endowment fund
  - 3. Additional building fund
  - 4. Twenty acres of land
- II. The faculty of the consolidated school
  - 1. Doctor Burleson, President
  - 2. Reddin Andrews, Vice President
  - 3. The teachers of Waco University
- III. The features of President Burleson's administration.
  - 1. Increased enrollment
  - 2. Student life
  - 3. Publications of the school
  - 4. Building program in 1887
  - 5. Finances
  - 6. Inauguration of physical training
  - 7. Co-education justified
  - 8. The beginning of The Round-Up
- IV. The termination of Doctor Burleson's public career.



- V. J. C. Lattimore, Chairman of the Faculty
- VI. The administration of President O. H. Cooper
  - 1. Improvement of standards of education
  - 2. The gifts of F. L. and G. W, Carroll
- VII. The death of J. S. Tanner
- VIII. The death of Doctor Rufus C. Burleson
- IX. The resignation of President Cooper

When Baylor University at Independence and Waco University at Waco were consolidated and located at Waco in 1886, there was consummated the desire which the majority of the Baptists of Texas had cherished for long years. There were some who were dissatisfied with the consolidation of the two schools, but these few realized later the good of such a move.<sup>1</sup>

At the time of the location of Baylor in Waco, another controversy arose as to the feasibility of locating the school in South Waco. Even Doctor Burleson thought it unwise to establish the university in the southern part of Waco. The reason for Dr. Burleson thinking this lay in the fact that the town was building northward.<sup>2</sup>

However this issue was settled when Waco University gave twenty acres of land, located in South Waco, to the consolidated school. This land was sold to Waco University by J. W. Speight for \$8,000 in 1886, previous to the removal of Baylor at Independence to Waco. This property extends west on Speight Street

---

2 The Chapel Talks by Doctor Rufus C. Burleson, cited by F. G. Guittard.

from Fifth Street nearly to the location of Judge Baylor's statue, thence north to Waco Creek, then east to Fifth Street, and then south to Speight Street.<sup>3</sup>

Other gifts to Baylor University included the old buildings and grounds of Waco University, \$60,000.00 already secured in promises on endowment, and \$45,000.00 additional as a building fund.<sup>4</sup>

After accepting these gifts for Baylor University, the trustees chose Doctor Burleson to continue as president of the new school. Reddin Andrews, who had resigned as president of Baylor University at Independence upon the consolidation of Baylor University and Waco University, became vice president. The faculty of Waco University was retained to work with Doctor Burleson. The engagement of these assured the continued hard work and sacrifices that had so nobly carried Waco University to success.<sup>5</sup>

---

3 Carroll, op. cit., p. 918; Records, McLennan County, number 52.

4 Carroll, op. cit., p. 918; Haynes, op. cit., p. 455.

5 Carroll, op. cit., p. 918; Riley, op. cit., p. 303 Haynes, op. cit., p. 458; Carl B. Wilson "A History of Baptist Education in Texas", (unpublished manuscript, archives of Baylor University Library, Waco, Texas)

The university began its new career on September 20, 1886, with the enrollment of 337 students. Two years later, the student body had increased to 412. Four years after consolidation, the enrollment was 678 students. The supporters of the institution were much encouraged with this steady growth.<sup>6</sup>

During these years of progress for the university, the officials were careful not to allow co-education to come into disfavor with the Baptists of Texas. Because of this, there was not much social life among the students of the opposite sexes. There were, however, several ways for the students to enjoy fellowship with one another.<sup>7</sup>

One way was the all-university social event which originated at Baylor University at Independence, named the "Soiree." Doctor Burleson inaugurated this social custom at Baylor University at Waco. "Soiree" is a French word meaning "an evening party." This

---

6 Ibid.; Carroll, op. cit., p. 918; Riley, op. cit. p. 300; Haynes, op. cit., p. 458.

7 Conference with R. A. Burleson, June 18, 1941

social event came only on special holidays.<sup>8</sup>

The Baylor men, not being allowed to speak to the fair sex except on the occasion of the "soiree," always welcomed these "evening parties" when they could enjoy the privilege of conversing with the young ladies.<sup>9</sup>

A committee was appointed whose duties were to introduce the students to one another; to keep a man from having to sit and talk to a homely girl all evening; and also to keep a man from getting to talk to a pretty girl all evening. After a young man was introduced to a young lady, the two would retire to a secluded spot for their conversation.<sup>10</sup>

The story is told of one young man, now a prominent Baylor University alumnus, who, after conversing with his new acquaintance for some time told her that he had said all that he knew to say and excused himself without waiting for the committee to relieve

---

8 Conference with Henry Seward, July 22, 1941; Conference with R. A. Burleson, June 18, 1941; Fred Hartman, "Burleson Hall Traditions Linger," The Baylor Monthly, IV (December, 1928), 3.

9 Conference with R. A. Burleson, June 18, 1941; Hartman, op. cit., p. 3.

10 Ibid., p. 3; Conference with F. G. Guittard, July 22, 1941

him.<sup>11</sup>

The "Soiree" was sometimes held in Burleson Hall and at other times in the chapel of Old Main. The students were not allowed to leave the meeting place until a certain hour, at which time the young men marched off in one direction and the young ladies in another. The "Soiree" was held under strict supervision of the teachers of the university.<sup>12</sup>

Another way by which the men and women separately enjoyed social contacts was through membership in one of the literary societies. There were five literary societies on the campus during this period, the Philomathesian, the Erisophian, and the Adelpian for men students. The last named society was an organization for ministerial students. The Rufus C. Burleson and the Calliopean societies were for the women students. The Philomathesian and the Erisophian societies were brought from Baylor University at Independence; the Adelpian, the Calliopean and the

---

11 Hartman, op. cit., p. 3

12 Ibid., p. 3; Conference with F. G. Guittard, July 22, 1941; Conference with R. A. Burleson, June 18, 1941.

Rufus C. Burleson societies were organized on the campus of Baylor at Waco.<sup>13</sup>

Each one of these societies, especially the Erisophian and the Philomathesian, had its own library. During this period the only libraries on the campus, with the exception of Doctor Burleson's library, were those of the societies.<sup>14</sup>

The rivalry that existed between the Erisophian and Philomethesian Societies was the life of the school during this time. In order to recruit members, committees from these societies sometimes went as far as Fort Worth, Dallas, and Bryan, where they boarded trains destined for Waco, in search of prospective students of Baylor to enlist in the societies.<sup>15</sup>

The purpose of these societies differed in that the societies for men fostered debating and oratory, and the societies for women fostered literary readings

---

13 Conference with Henry Seward, July 22, 1941; Conference with F. G. Guittard, July 22, 1941; Conference with R. A. Burleson, June 18, 1941; Carroll, op. cit., p. 919; Jesse Guy Smith, "Old Sophie and Philo Days", The Baylor Monthly, V (December, 1929), 6.

14 Conference with F. G. Guittard, July 25, 1941.

15 Conference with Henry Seward, July 22, 1941; Carroll op. cit., p. 918; Jesse Guy Smith, op. cit., p. 6; Conference with F. G. Guittard, July 22, 1941.

and occasionally sponsored a music recital.<sup>16</sup>

Sometimes these societies would have joint meetings at which they would have joint programs. The Erisophian Society would join with the Rufus C. Burleson, and the Philomathesian Society would meet jointly with the Calliopeans.<sup>17</sup>

The Erisophian and the Philomathesian societies met at their separate meeting places at 8 o'clock each Saturday morning. Each society was divided into two groups for the purpose of debating some previously announced question. These debates continued until noon at which time the meetings would adjourn.<sup>18</sup>

Probably no organization or organizations of this period have had as much influence on student life, especially those for the young men, as did these societies. Training in conducting meetings, principles in debate and training in public speaking were values that the students received from these organizations.

---

16 Conference with F. G. Guittard, July 22, 1941; Conference with R. A. Burleson, June 18, 1941.

17 Conference with F. G. Guittard, July 22, 1941; Conference with R. A. Burleson, June 18, 1941.

18 Conference with F. G. Guittard, July 22, 1941; Conference with R. A. Burleson, June 18, 1941.



Pat M. Neff, Tom Connally and many others received this training while members of one of these societies.<sup>19</sup>

Other than the "Soiree" and the literary societies, the students attended an all-university prayer meeting every Wednesday evening and a religious service every Sunday afternoon. All students were required to attend at least one religious service each week.<sup>20</sup>

Still another center of student interest was the publication of the Aegis, which began in 1886. This newspaper was renamed The Guardian by Doctor Burleson later. In 1891, this paper was succeeded by another named The Literary.<sup>21</sup>

The continued increase of the student body from the very first year of consolidation resulted in the need for additional buildings. The Board of Trustees

<sup>19</sup> Conference with F. G. Guittard, July 22, 1941;  
Conference with R. A. Burleson, June 18, 1941.

<sup>20</sup> Hartman, op. cit., p. 3; Conference with F. G. Guittard, July 22, 1941; Conference with R. A. Burleson, June 18, 1941.

<sup>21</sup> Carroll, op. cit., p. 919; Henry Trantham, compiler, The Diamond Jubilee, A Record of the Seventy-fifth Anniversary of the Founding of Baylor University, p. 76.  
Hereafter referred to as The Diamond Jubilee.

of Baylor University placed this need before the Baptists of the state who responded so favorably that in 1887 the trustees were able to construct two buildings for the school. Main Building was designed for classrooms and a chapel, and Georgia Burleson Hall, a women's dormitory. After these buildings were completed, the old buildings of Waco University were used for dormitories for men.<sup>22</sup>

The rapid progress of Baylor University necessarily incurred heavy expenditures which led to a large debt against the university. Indeed, the burden became so heavy that for a time it seemed that the institution would not be able to survive and meet its obligations.<sup>23</sup>

Realizing this need for funds, the Baptist General Convention of Texas appointed George W. Truett to campaign the state for the needed financial support. With the help of B. H. Carroll, Truett raised \$93,000.00 which enabled the school to announce, in 1893, a part

---

22 Wilson, op. cit.; Carroll, op. cit., p. 918; Haynes, op. cit., "Georgia Burleson Steps Out," The Baylor Monthly, IV (October, 1928), 7.

23 Carroll, op. cit., p. 671; Riley, op. cit., p. 327 Haynes, op. cit., p. 462.

payment on its large debt.<sup>24</sup>

As Baylor University continued to increase in enrollment, President Burleson inaugurated physical training for the students. For the girls, a department of gymnastics and calisthenics was added; for the boys a military department was established.<sup>25</sup>

One successful accomplishment followed another for Baylor University, and in 1896, the Baptist General Convention of Texas, after the ten year test period, voted unanimously for the continuance of co-education in the school.<sup>26</sup>

In the spring of this year, the first Baylor University Annual was published. It was edited by Tom Connally. This publication was renamed The Round-Up in 1901, and that year it was edited by J. M. Dawson.<sup>27</sup>

The rapid progress of Baylor University during

---

24 Carroll, op. cit., p. 919

25 Ibid., p. 671; Riley, op. cit., p. 360; Haynes, op. cit., p. 462; S. P. Brooks, "The President's Page," The Baylor Monthly, VI (January, 1931), 5.

26 Wilson, op. cit., p. 311; Carroll, op. cit., p. 733.

27 Ibid., p. 919; The Diamond Jubilee, p. 76.

these years brought on many extra duties for its president. Although he was constantly busy and never complained about the extra work he had to perform, Doctor Burleson was growing old.<sup>28</sup> His body felt the need of rest, but he still possessed ". . . as much ambition, will power and mental energy as at any time in his prime."<sup>29</sup>

Because of Doctor Burleson's advanced age and also to express appreciation for his great work, the Board of Trustees of Baylor University, on June 10, 1897, elected Doctor Burleson President Emeritus with an annual salary of \$2,000.00. By resolution of the trustees, this action was not intended to sever his name from the university, but to allow him to act in the capacity of a field agent for Baylor when he felt able.<sup>30</sup>

A committee composed of O. S. Lattimore and J. B. Scarborough informed Doctor Burleson of the action of the board, and Doctor Burleson accepted the

---

29 Ibid., p. 462

30 Ibid., p. 463; Riley, op. cit., p. 388; Carroll, op. cit., p. 920; The Diamond Jubilee, p. 17.

position of President Emeritus on June 11, 1897, thereby ending his public career.<sup>31</sup>

Following the retirement of President Burleson, the board appointed J. C. Lattimore, Professor of Education, Chairman of the Faculty. He held this position for two years, resigning in 1899.<sup>32</sup>

After accepting the resignation of J. C. Lattimore, the Board of Trustees elected Doctor O. H. Cooper, president of the university. Doctor Cooper had served Texas as Superintendent of Education, and prior to his coming to Baylor was Superintendent of Schools at Galveston.<sup>33</sup>

With the coming of President Cooper, Baylor University entered upon a period of development, probably the most comprehensive observable within a similar period under any of the noble leaders who had served as chief executives of the University.<sup>34</sup>

31 Carroll, op. cit., p. 920; Haynes, op. cit., p. 463; The Baylor Bulletin, XL (August, 1937), 9.

32 "The Story of Baylor," The Texas Outlook, June, 1936, p.33; C. D. Johnson, "History of Baylor Dates from the Days of the Republic of Texas," East Texas, July 1927, p. 17; The Diamond Jubilee, p. 17.

33 "The Story of Baylor," The Texas Outlook, June, 1936, p.33; Frederick Eby, "Education and Educators," Centennial Story of Texas Baptists; The Diamond Jubilee, p. 17.

34 Eby, op. cit., p. 165; Carroll, op. cit., p. 920; The Baylor Bulletin, XL (August, 1937), 9.

One development was President Cooper's introduction of improved methods of instruction within the university and the raising of educational standards. Because of these improvements, the large eastern universities recognized the degrees of Baylor University for the first time in the history of the institution.<sup>35</sup>

Another notable accomplishment of the university during President Cooper's administration was the beginning of a building program for the university. In 1901, F. L. Carroll gave \$75,000.00 to the school to build the F. L. Carroll Chapel and Library. His son, G. W. Carroll, gave a like amount for the erection of the Science Hall. These gifts imparted new life and hope to Baylor, for they were the largest gifts to higher education ever made in Texas up to that time.<sup>36</sup>

In the course of this progress, the school was saddened by the death of John S. Tanner, on March 21, 1901. He was a young teacher whose pronounced scholarship, striking personality and Christian character made him of incalculable worth to the institution.

---

<sup>35</sup> Eby, op. cit., p. 165; Carroll, op. cit., p. 921; "The Story of Baylor," The Texas Outlook, June, 1936 p. 33.

<sup>36</sup> Ibid., p. 33; Carroll, op. cit., p. 921; Eby, op. cit., p. 165; Riley, op. cit., p. 431.

He lives on through his students with influence still undimmed.<sup>37</sup>

Two months after the death of Professor Tanner, on May 14, Doctor Burleson passed away. "His exodus marked the departure of one of the most influential educators of Texas history."<sup>38</sup> Doctor Burleson served as president of Waco University and Baylor University for a total of forty-six years and left an impress upon the educational life of Texas that has probably not been equalled by anyone else.<sup>39</sup>

During all of this time of both joy and sorrow in the institution, Doctor Cooper continued to serve faithfully the interests of Baylor University. He resigned in 1902, to accept the presidency of Simmons University.<sup>40</sup>

---

37 Ibid., p. 427; The Diamond Jubilee, p. 53; Conference with J. M. Dawson, June 18, 1941; The Baylor Bulletin, XL (August, 1937), 9; Carroll, op. cit., p. 921.

38 Ibid., p. 920

39 Ibid., p. 920; Riley, op. cit., p. 427; Haynes, op. cit., p. 467.

40 Eby, op. cit., p. 164; Carroll, op. cit., p. 921: The Baylor Bulletin, XL (August, 1937), 24; The Diamond Jubilee, p. 7.

## Chapter VIII

### THE ADMINISTRATION OF PRESIDENT BROOKS

- I. Election of S. P. Brooks to presidency of Baylor University.
- II. Baylor University when he assumed his duties
- III. Events of his administration
  - 1. Baylor University College of Medicine added
  - 2. The Theological Seminary organized
  - 3. The adoption of the three month school term
  - 4. Doctor Brooks's work for the endowment
  - 5. Other gifts received
  - 6. Correspondence department organized
  - 7. Elimination of the academy
  - 8. The setting up of standard requirements of admission to the college
  - 9. The Browning Library established
  - 10. Events of 1920
  - 11. The S. P. Brooks Hall completed in 1921
  - 12. The new Carroll Library building
  - 13. Events of 1923
  - 14. The Texas Collection
  - 15. The first Texas history class



16. The acquisition of additional property near Baylor University
  17. The resignation of Miss Tanner and the appointment of Guy Bryan Harrison, Junior
  18. The question of removing the school to Dallas
  19. Events of 1930
- IV. The passing of Doctor Brooks
- V. Estimate of his work

After the resignation of President Cooper, the Board of Trustees of Baylor University elected Samuel Palmer Brooks to succeed him.<sup>1</sup>

Brooks graduated from Baylor University in 1893. Before coming to Baylor, he had earned a livelihood in various capacities, on the farm, on the railroad, and as a teacher in country schools. His father and mother were both well educated and highly cultured. During his college career, he took an active part in all extra-collegiate activities as literary society work and religious activities. He made his expenses partly by serving as a steward of the Maggie Houston Hall boarding club and also as a student teacher.<sup>2</sup>

After graduation, he studied for a year in Yale University, receiving his Master's Degree. Then he returned to Baylor University as a teacher. His work was chiefly in the departments of sociology and economics. After teaching for several years, he was given a leave of absence to return to Yale University to en-

---

1 Frederick, Eby, "Education and Educators," Centennial Story of Texas Baptists, p. 165. "History of Baylor Dates from the Days of the Republic of Texas," C. D. Johnson, East Texas, July, 1927, p. 17.

2 Conference with F. G. Guittard, July 25, 1941.

gage in graduate work.<sup>3</sup>

After studying about a year at Yale, his work was interrupted by the trustees of Baylor University who asked him to become president of the institution.<sup>4</sup>

When Doctor Brooks became president, the total resources of Baylor University amounted to a little more than \$400,000.00 which included property and endowment. The faculty consisted of twenty-nine professors, of whom five held doctors' degrees. There were 752 students, only 252 of them being of college rank.<sup>5</sup>

One of the first outstanding events of President Brooks's administration occurred in 1903, for that year the Board of Trustees of Baylor University took over the School of Medicine which had been organized in Dallas in 1900. It came to be known as the Baylor University College of Medicine, and became an outstanding institution of its kind.<sup>6</sup>

---

3 Conference with F. G. Guittard, July 25, 1941.

4 Conference with F. G. Guittard, July 25, 1941.

5 Johnson, op. cit., p. 17; Frank E. Burkhalter, "How Baylor of Today Impresses an Old-Timer Who Returns," The Baylor Monthly, V (October, 1929), 4.

6 Henry Trantham, compiler, The Diamond Jubilee, A Record of the Seventy-fifth Anniversary of the Founding of Baylor University, pp. 17 and 20; hereafter referred to as The Diamond Jubilee; "The Story of Baylor," The Texas Outlook, June, 1936, p. 33.

The university made further progress in 1905, when the department of English Bible, headed by Dr. B. H. Carroll was established as a part of Baylor University. Two years later, upon recommendation of the Board of Trustees and by vote of the Baptist General Convention of Texas, it was separated from the university and became an independent institution; its name was changed to Southwestern Baptist Theological Seminary. In 1910, it was located definitely at Seminary Hill near Fort Worth and was presided over by Doctor B. H. Carroll until his death in 1914.<sup>7</sup>

In 1907, Baylor University adopted the plan by which the school year was divided into three month terms and the unit of school work the major.<sup>8</sup>

The spirit of the university was manifested during these years by a desire on the part of former students to have a home-coming of all former students. Dr. Brooks took the lead in the work for this important event. The general committee of arrangement appointed was W. H. Pool, George Ragland and F. G.

---

7 J. M. Carroll, A History of Texas Baptists, p. 922; Eby, op. cit., pp. 167-68; The Diamond Jubilee, p. 20.

8 W. S. Allen, "Historical High Points of Baylor University", The Baylor Monthly, VI (November, 1930), 7.

Guittard. Many sub-committees of the faculty and students worked faithfully and loyally to make the occasion a success.<sup>9</sup>

Some of the features of the Homecoming of 1909 were class reunions, reminiscent speeches, the Baylor parade through the city, and a football game between Baylor and Texas Christian University, Baylor winning by the score of six to three.<sup>10</sup>

President Brooks realized that Baylor University's endowment was inadequate; therefore, in 1910, he canvassed Texas for a fund of \$600,000.00 to match a gift of \$200,000.00 from the General Education Board of New York. This effort was successful.<sup>11</sup>

Gifts for scholarships were also received, among which were those from Mrs. Sallie S. Kendall and Doctor T. H. McAllister, totalling about \$50,000.00.<sup>12</sup>

To meet the needs of those who found it impossible to do residence work or who needed special help, the

---

9 Conference with F. G. Guittard, July 26, 1941; The Home-coming Bulletin, XIII, (January, 1910), 13.

10 The Home-coming Bulletin, XIII, (January, 1910), pp. 22, 23, 60, 62.

11 Carroll, op. cit., p. 922.

12 F. E. Burkhalter, "Amazing Strides Have Been Made by Baylor University," Waco Sunday Tribune-Herald, June 28, 1936, p. 7; Allen, op. cit., p. 7.

Correspondence Department of Baylor University was organized in 1914.<sup>13</sup>

Another noteworthy accomplishment of President Brooks's regime was the gradual elimination of the academy or sub-freshman department, from 1916 to 1920, and the setting up of standard requirements of admission to the college in 1913.<sup>14</sup>

An incident of interest to students of literature occurred in 1918 when Doctor A. J. Armstrong of the Baylor University Department of English presented to the university his private library of the works of the celebrated poet, Robert Browning. From this beginning, and largely through Doctor Armstrong's efforts, the Browning Library has resulted, which at present comprises the world's largest collection of Browningiana and which has received world-wide recognition.<sup>15</sup>

In 1920, Baylor University made another step forward when the Department of Pedagogy became the School of Education, directed by Doctor Arthur J. Hall.

---

13 "Another Great Year at Baylor," The Baylor Monthly, II (November, 1926), 1.

14 Eby, op. cit., p. 165; Burkhalter, op. cit., p. 7.

15 Ibid., p. 7; A. J. Armstrong, Baylor University's Browning Collection and Other Browning Interests, p. 1.

It grew out of the summer normal school which had been inaugurated near the close of the nineteenth century.<sup>16</sup>

The Diamond Jubilee of Baylor University was celebrated at the commencement exercises in June, 1920. This was one of the most notable occasions of its kind ever observed in Texas.<sup>17</sup>

"A unique feature of the commencement exercises was the conferring of the baccalaureate degree upon the surviving graduates of the two parent institutions of which the present Baylor is the offspring. More than one hundred men and women, many of them rugged survivors of the pioneer days, marched loyally in the commencement procession and received the diploma awarded by the University "to emphasize the continuity of its corporate life and to strengthen the bonds of union among its sons and daughters. Also forming a part of the processional were the faculty and graduating class of the Baylor College of Medicine, who came from Dallas to have a share in the Jubilee Celebration.<sup>18</sup>

In attendance were eminent alumni such as Albert Sidney Burleson; George W. Truett; George W. McDaniel; Pat M. Neff, Governor of Texas at that time; Royston C. and Charles J. Crane, sons of William Carey Crane; Richard A. Burleson, son of Rufus C. Burleson; George W. Baines, son of George W. Bains, Senior; Congressman Tom Connally; and L. R. Scarborough, President of

---

16 The Baylor Bulletin, XL (August, 1937) pp. 101-102.

17 Carroll, op. cit. p. 922.

18 The Diamond Jubilee, p. 8.

Southwestern Baptist Theological Institute, to mention only a few. Well-known poets who attended and were heard were Edwin Markham, Nicholas Vachel Lindsay, Judd Mortimer Lewis, Harriet Monroe and Amy Lowell.<sup>19</sup>

On this occasion, announcement was made that the professional schools of Baylor University in Dallas included the College of Pharmacy, the College of Dentistry, the Baptist Memorial Sanitarium, the Baylor College of Medicine and the Baylor University School of Nursing. Together, these units compose the largest medical and hospital unit in the Southwest and are rendering outstanding service.<sup>20</sup>

Another achievement of this period in the life of Baylor University was the establishing of the Baylor Law School in October, 1920. During the session of 1920-21, only first year subjects were taught, but by the beginning of the 1922-23 session, the full three year course was offered. Evidence of the efficiency of this school is obtained from the fact that in June,

---

19 Ibid., pp. 44-46; Burkhalter, op. cit., p. 7; Carroll, op. cit., p. 922.

20 Johnson, op. cit., p. 17; "The Story of Baylor," The Texas Outlook, June, 1936, p. 33; The Diamond Jubilee, pp. 17 and 20.



1923, by order of the Supreme Court of Texas, license was granted to graduates of the Baylor Law School to practice in the courts of Texas without examination.<sup>21</sup>

In the fall of 1920, the School of Agriculture was opened under the leadership of T. H. Claypool. However, it was discontinued after a few years.<sup>22</sup>

A valuable addition to the buildings of Baylor University at Waco was the S. P. Brooks Hall, completed in 1921. It was a gift from Texas Baptists at a cost of \$365,000.00, for the university home of 250 Baylor men.<sup>23</sup>

In 1922, the F. L. Carroll Chapel and Library was destroyed by fire. Immediately plans were made to replace it, and the Baptist State Executive Board authorized a special campaign for funds for this purpose. The Alumni Association was chosen to lead in the endeavor, directed by G. H. Penland of Waco. The effort was successful, as the present Carroll Library

---

<sup>21</sup> Baylor University Bulletin, Thirty-fifth Summer Quarter, 1924; p. 30; Frank Wilson, "The Law School," The Baylor Monthly, V (March, 1930), 8; Eby, op. cit., p. 166.

<sup>22</sup> The Diamond Jubilee; p. 22.

<sup>23</sup> Carroll, op. cit., p. 922; The Baylor Bulletin, XLIV (April, 1941), 24; Burkhalter, op. cit., p. 7.

testifies.<sup>24</sup>

Baylor University continued to grow. In 1923, the School of Business was established, its purpose being to provide students an adequate preparation for a business career or to contribute to their liberal education.<sup>25</sup>

In July, 1923, Baylor University was the fortunate recipient of more than one thousand volumes dealing with the history of Texas. These were the gift of Doctor K. H. Aynesworth of Waco and formed the nucleus of the present Texas Collection.<sup>26</sup>

Combined with the Aynesworth Collection were books of a similar nature contributed by the families of J. B. Link, Rufus C. Burleson, William Carey Crane and others, as well as the section of books on this subject from the Baylor University library.<sup>27</sup>

A few years later Doctor Aynesworth provided a special fund each month which was applied to the pur-

---

24 Ibid., p. 7; Carroll, op. cit., p. 923;

25 Burkhalter, op. cit., p. 7

26 Ibid., p. 7; Guy Bryan Harrison, Junior, The Texas Collection of Baylor University, p. 3.

27 Ibid., pp. 3-4.

chase of books for this collection and to make possible the teaching of a course in the history of Texas. To evaluate these materials and to develop them for teaching purposes, President Brooks appointed Miss Aleph Tanner, daughter of the late Professor John S. Tannor. In the spring of 1926, she organized the first Texas history class, which was the first of its kind to be offered regularly in a Texas College.<sup>28</sup>

In evaluating, enlarging and conserving the materials of this collection, Miss Tanner was assisted by John K. Strecker, librarian and curator of the Baylor University museum.<sup>29</sup>

Progress was also made in the matter of buildings and grounds for the university. In 1926, President Brooks called attention to the

. . . . Boys' Dormitory and Heating Plant, as also the purchase of almost all the property on the south side of Speight Avenue between the Cafeteria and Seventh Street and including a part of James Street. The University acquired the homestead of the late F. L. Carroll, now known as King Annex, as also the homestead of

---

28 Ibid., pp. 5-6; Aleph Tanner, "The Teaching Possibilities of the Aynesworth Texas History Collection," The Baylor Monthly, II (April, 1926), 5.

29 Harrison, op. cit., p. 7.

the Late Mrs. Sallie Kendall on Speight and Seventh, thence extending north on Seventh including almost all the property on east side up to Waco Creek.<sup>30</sup>

In 1928, Miss Tanner resigned her position in Baylor University, and Guy Bryan Harrison, Junior, was appointed to continue with the teaching of the Texas history course and to assist Professor Strecker in the work with the Texas collection.<sup>31</sup>

In 1928, Dallas made an offer to Baylor University of \$1,500,000.00 and one thousand acres of land if she would move to Dallas. The question was widely discussed and for a while removal seemed likely.<sup>32</sup>

President Brooks did not favor the proposed change nor did the alumni of the university. Other opposition was from some who felt that such a move would weaken Southern Methodist University at Dallas.<sup>33</sup>

---

30 S. P. Brooks, "Twenty-four Years of Growth," The Baylor Monthly, II (September, 1926). 9.

31 Harrison, op. cit., p. 7.

32 "Offer Baylor \$1,500,000 to Relocate Here," The Dallas News, April 18, 1928, Sec. 2, p. 1.

33 "Baylor Move Discouraged," The Dallas News, April 24, 1928, Sec. 2, p. 1; S. P. Brooks, "Concerning Removal of Baylor University," The Baylor Monthly, IV (April, 1928), 4; S. P. Brooks, "The President's Page," The Baylor Monthly, IV (May, 1928), 3.

To keep Baylor University in Waco, the citizens there pledged to the university \$1,000,000.00 in equipment on condition that the Baptists of Texas contribute a like amount to be applied on the institution's indebtedness and the increase of the endowment fund.<sup>34</sup>

On June 5, 1928, the Baptist General Convention of Texas decided that Baylor University should remain in Waco, which was the signal for the citizens of Waco and the Baptists of Texas to begin their fund-raising campaigns.<sup>35</sup>

The first contribution of the citizens of Waco toward their pledge of \$1,000,000.00 to Baylor University was Waco Hall, which was formally dedicated in the spring of 1930. Beautifully designed and constructed and costing \$400,000.00, it was a valuable addition to the buildings of the university. It is used for a chapel and an auditorium and seats 2,500 persons.<sup>36</sup>

---

34 "Stadium, Waco Hall, Dormitory Assured," The Daily Lariat, April, 4, 1928.

35 Burkhalter, op. cit., p. 7; L. E. Finney, "The Convention," The Baylor Monthly, IV (June, 1928), 3.

36 Frank E. Burkhalter, "Probably No Waco Institution Has Enjoyed Greater Progress Than Baylor University," Waco Sunday Tribune-Herald, June 25, 1939, p. 13.

Toward fulfilling the pledge that the Baptists of Texas made of giving \$1,000,000.00 to Baylor University, the Baptist women of Texas erected and gave to that institution the Woman's Memorial Dormitory. It expressed their appreciation of Baylor University's contributions to the cause of Christian education. It cost \$350,000.00 and was dedicated in October, 1930.<sup>37</sup>

The good fortune of Baylor University during that year did not cease with the acquisition of the two new buildings. Mr. and Mrs. John G. Hardin of Burkburnett in 1930 gave \$400,000.00 to the endowment fund of the university and Mrs. Kate S. McKie of Corsicana gave \$100,000.00. These gifts and many other smaller ones resulted in the liquidation of Baylor University's indebtedness.<sup>38</sup>

On May 14, 1931, Baylor University and Waco were grieved immeasurably by the passing of President Brooks. His last official act was to sign most of the diplomas of the graduating class of that year and to dictate a message to them and to the seniors of all years. His

---

37 Ibid., p. 13; The Baylor Bulletin, XLIV (April, 1941), 24; "Formal Dedication of the Memorial Dormitory," The Baylor Monthly, VI (November, 1930), 8.

38 Frank E. Burkhalter, "Amazing Strides Have Been Made by Baylor University," Waco Sunday Tribune-Herald, June 28, 1936; L. E. Finney, "The Hardin Gift to Baylor," The Baylor Monthly, VI (May, 1930), 4.

death was mourned by people throughout the United States.<sup>39</sup>

Concerning Baylor University, one of the last things President Brooks said was: "Build upon the foundations here the great school of which I have dreamed, so that she may touch the lives of future generations and help to fit them for life here and hereafter."<sup>40</sup>

Baylor's universityhood in reality dates from the election of Samuel Palmer Brooks, its most renowned president. Burleson was a pioneer who laid great foundations; Cooper was the scholar who made it into a college; Brooks has been the builder who made of it a university.<sup>41</sup>

Proof of its university hood is found in its admission by standard accrediting agencies to the Texas Association of Colleges, The Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools, American Association of Colleges, American University Union in Europe, American Association of University Women, American

---

<sup>39</sup> Scrapbook Concerning Illness and Death of S. P. Brooks, Baylor University Archives.

<sup>40</sup> Joseph Martin Dawson, Brooks Takes the Long Look, p. 21.

<sup>41</sup> Carroll, op. cit., p. 921

of University Women, American Intercollegiate Athletic Association, and the Southwest Athletic Conference.<sup>42</sup>

---

<sup>42</sup> Burkhalter, "Amazing Strides Have Been Made by Baylor University, " Waco Sunday Tribune-Herald , June 28, 1936.



## Chapter IX

### THE ADMINISTRATION OF PAT M. NEFF

- I. Doctor W. S. Allen, acting president following the death of Doctor Brooks
- II. The election of Pat M. Neff as President of Baylor University
  1. When elected
  2. Qualities of leadership
- III. Problems that confronted President Neff
  1. Decreased enrollment
  2. Indebtedness of \$400,000.00
  3. Restricted endowment
- IV. Features of the administration of President Neff from 1932 to 1937
  1. Encouragement of scholarship
  2. Compulsory physical training for all students
  3. Reduction of operating expenses of the University
- V. Results of the first five years of the Neff administration
  1. Increase of student body
  2. Payment of debts
  3. Building program
  4. Baylor Law School received into the American Association of Law Schools

VI. Building activities since 1939

1. The R. E. B. Baylor Statue
2. Pat Neff Hall
3. Alexander Hall
4. Student Union Building
5. Proposed buildings

VII. Baylor University today

1. Large enrollment
2. Endowment
3. Property

Following the death of Doctor S. P. Brooks, Doctor W. S. Allen, Dean of the College of Arts and Sciences of Baylor University, became acting president. Dr. Allen was an alumnus of Baylor University. After graduating from Baylor, he was a teacher in the public schools of Texas. Dr. Allen had spent several years in the University of Chicago, studying in the field of education. After receiving his degree of Doctor of Philosophy, he returned to Baylor University to teach education and was head of that department when elected Dean. Dr. Allen served as acting president of Baylor until the trustees found a successor to Doctor Brooks.<sup>1</sup>

After spending a full year in search of a man who had the qualities of leadership necessary for the administration of the University, the Board of Trustees voted unanimously for Pat M. Neff to be president of Baylor University. This was in the summer of 1932.<sup>2</sup>

That Neff was the man for the position as presi-

---

1 The Baylor Bulletin, XL (August, 1937), 10; J. W. Bruner, A Guide Book on Baptist Institutions in Texas, p. 15; Conference with F. G. Guittard, July 25, 1941.

2 The Baylor Bulletin, op. cit., p. 10

dent of Baylor University almost everyone agreed. He was a prominent Baptist leader in the state. He had served in many capacities the interests of his state and his fellowman.<sup>3</sup>

Neff began his political life as county attorney for McLennan County, in which capacity he served for three terms. Then he represented McLennan County for several years in the Texas Legislature. During most of this time, he was Speaker of the House of Representatives. In this position he showed his ability as a parliamentarian. Later, he served as governor of Texas for four years, as president of the Baptist General Convention for three terms, and as a member and president of the Baylor University Board of Trustees for more than twenty years. He had declined the honor of being president of the University of Texas.<sup>4</sup>

When President Neff assumed the presidency of Baylor University in 1932, many feared that, in spite of this great leader, the university would have to close its doors. President Neff faced the problems

---

3 C. E. Bryant, Jr., "A Review of the Neff Administration," (unpublished manuscript, Publications office of Baylor University, Waco, Texas), p. 1.

4 Conference with F. G. Guittard, July 25, 1941; Bryant, op. cit. p. 1

of a decreased student body that numbered only 1125 at Waco and an indebtedness of \$400,000.00. The endowment at this time totaled \$1,109,258.12, but the income from this could not be touched because it was pledged to meet the payments due on the Hardin annuity.<sup>5</sup>

In spite of these financial difficulties some new features were introduced during the first two years of President Neff's administration of Baylor. These features were personnel work and a Dean's list of students who made a grade of not less than a B in each of their courses. These measures were designed for the purpose of encouraging scholarship. The school also inaugurated compulsory physical training for all students.<sup>6</sup>

During these days of changes within the school, President Neff continued the policy of Doctor Burleson and Doctor Brooks of traveling over the entire state to keep the opportunities and needs of Baylor University

---

5 "Baylor, Largest of Its Kind," Houston Chronicle, June 23, 1940, p.1; Bryant, op. cit., p. 2; Annual Report of Trustees of Baylor University to the Baptist General Convention of Texas, 1932, cited by Bryant, op. cit., p. 2

6 Bryant, op. cit., p. 2

before the Baptists and other patrons of the institution.<sup>7</sup>

Due to President Neff's work in and out of the university, the enrollment began to increase slowly and in two years the student body numbered 1620, the largest since 1926.<sup>8</sup>

At the same time the enrollment of students was gradually increasing, President Neff was cutting expenses as much as possible. In 1933, nearly all the teachers and other employees of the university received lower salaries than formerly. These reductions in school operating expenses allowed the school to pay all salaries and current indebtedness on time during 1934.<sup>9</sup>

President Neff did not rest on these laurels but continued his untiring work for the welfare of the institution. The result of this was proved when, in 1937, the president was able to announce that the university was free of debt, for the first time in the history of the school. Not only was the university free from debt but the enrollment had increased more

---

7 The Baylor Bulletin, op. cit., p. 34.

8 Bryant, op. cit., p. 2.

9 Ibid., p. 2.

than one thousand in the five years of his administration.<sup>10</sup>

This increase in enrollment created the need for more buildings. Realizing this pressing need, and with debts paid, President Neff started a building program that has surpassed any other building program in the history of the university. During this year, the Rena Marrs McLean physical education building, a music practice hall, and a journalism building were erected.<sup>11</sup>

In the midst of this building program, the Baylor Law School was granted full membership without condition in the American Association of Law Schools.<sup>12</sup>

Further building activities resulted in the erection of the R. E. B. Baylor statue and the admin-

---

10 Report of Trustees of Baylor University to the Baptist General Convention, 1937, cited by Bryant, op. cit. p. 2.

11 "Baylor, Largest of Its Kind," op. cit., June 23, 1940; F. E. Burkhalter, "Probably No Waco Institution Has Enjoyed Greater Progress than Baylor University," The Waco Tribune-Herald, June 25, 1939.

12 The Baylor Bulletin, XLIV (April, 1941), 192.

istration building, Pat Neff Hall, in 1939.<sup>13</sup>

Pat Neff Hall is a stately structure. Its columns and its tower are in line with Baylor's traditional architecture, the columns of old Main at the first Baylor University at Independence and the towers of Old Main on the present Waco Campus. The 150 foot tower houses a \$15,000.00 carillon, donated by the late Cullen F. Thomas, Dallas attorney and Baylor trustee.<sup>14</sup>

The first month in 1940 brought the announcement of the construction of two new buildings, a \$200,000.00 dormitory for women and a \$200,000.00 Student Union Building. These together with improvements in buildings and the purchase of real estate and equipment during the previous two years resulted in a total expenditure of more than \$1,000,000.00.<sup>15</sup>

---

13 "Building a Real University," The Baylor Century, I (January, 1939), 4.

14 "Baylor, Largest of Its Kind," op. cit., p. 1.

15 The Daily Lariat, February 3, 1940; Burkhalter, op. cit., Bryant, op. cit., p. 4.



The dormitory for women, Alexander Dormitory, was completed and ready for occupancy when Baylor opened its fall session in 1940. The construction of the Student Union Building is well under way at this writing.<sup>16</sup>

Plans for two buildings to be erected are being made. The construction of these buildings, The Tidwell Bible Building and the Browning Library, will begin as soon as funds are available.<sup>17</sup>

Commensurate with this building program is the increase of the student enrollment at Baylor University. During the 1940-41 school session, the enrollment averaged 2, 174 students.<sup>18</sup>

The university is on a sound financial basis owing no outstanding debts and having an endowment of over \$2,275,000.00. The institution's property is valued at \$3,094,352.00, consisting of thirty-nine acres of land, eighteen buildings, equipment and apparatus.<sup>19</sup>

---

16 Bruner, op. cit., p. 14; The Baylor Bulletin, XLIV (April, 1941), 27.

17 The Baylor Bulletin, XL (August, 1937), 235.

18 Information received from the Registrar's Office.

19 The Baylor Bulletin, XLIV (April, 1941), 23; Bruner, op. cit. p. 15; Annual of the Southern Baptist Convention 1940, p.60

Baylor has become large enough to command the respect of universities in every section of the country. However, it is not mere size that attracts favorable attention; scholarship of faculty members, size and character of the library, kind and use of scientific equipment and other factors have had a large share in making Baylor University an institution of higher learning.<sup>20</sup>

True to the parting message that Doctor Brooks gave him, President Neff is building a great university. Pat M. Neff is "carrying on."

---

<sup>20</sup> "Baylor and Commencement," The Baylor Century, I (May, 1939), 4.

## Chapter X

### THE CONTRIBUTIONS OF BAYLOR UNIVERSITY

- I. Types of service rendered by Baylor University graduates
- II. Contributions to the field of literature made by Baylor Alumni
- III. Contributions to the educational field
  - 1. Through public schools
  - 2. Through college presidents
- IV. Contributions to politics and law
- V. Contributions to the ministry and to religious leadership
  - 1. Religious activities on the Baylor campus
  - 2. Religious leaders within the Baptist denomination
  - 3. Baylor University and foreign missionaries

During the many years of its existence, almost a hundred, Baylor University has justified its existence through the services and contributions that its graduates have made to society. The chief characteristic of these graduates is versatility, for they have gone forth from Baylor to become leaders in many walks of life. Baylor graduates have distinguished themselves in the fields of literature, education, politics and law and in the realm of religious activity, both at home and on the foreign field.<sup>1</sup>

In the field of literature, several of Baylor's alumni have become prominent. Dorothy Scarborough, a well-known Southern writer, was graduated from Baylor University in 1898; she received recognition for her stories of Southern life, which include The Wind, Land O'Cotton and Can't Get a Redbird. Her private library is now a part of the Texas Collection of her alma mater.<sup>2</sup>

---

1 Baylor University Bulletin, The Alumni Directory, 1854-1911, pp. 1-15.

2 Guy Bryan Harrison, Junior, The Texas Collection of Baylor University, p. 20; Faye Campbell, "Concerning Certain Baylor Authors," The Baylor Monthly, IV (August, 1928), 10.

Dorothy's brother, George, who attended Baylor University for several years, attained some distinction as a writer of drama. His writing career began in 1913 when he published The Lure. He has written several plays and is listed in Who's Who In America as a playwright.<sup>3</sup>

In the field of religious literature, the writings of George W. Truett, a Baylor graduate of 1897, have received recognition. He has published several volumes of his sermons, including We Would See Jesus.<sup>4</sup>

The late Doctor William Penn Meroney was graduated from Baylor University in 1907. His book, Introductory Studies in Sociology has been well received and used as a college text book.

Doctor A. J. Armstrong, Head of the Department of English, although not a graduate of Baylor University, has given to Baylor the largest collection of Browningiana in the world. He has written Baylor University's Browning Interests, Baylor University's

---

3 Ibid., p. 10

4 Ibid., p. 10

5 Ibid., p. 10

Browning Collection, Browning the World Over and has arranged and edited several other publications of a like nature.<sup>6</sup>

Doctor J. M. Dawson, a graduate of Baylor University in 1906, has published several books, probably the best known to friends of Baylor being Brooks Takes the Long Look.<sup>7</sup>

Guy B. Johnson, of the class of 1921, has contributed to Baylor's prestige by compiling, in collaboration with H. W. Odom, an anthology of particular interest to sociologists, The Negro and His Songs.<sup>8</sup>

Dixon Wecter, a Baylor graduate of 1925, has distinguished himself as a scholar and author. He has studied and received advanced degrees from Oxford and Yale Universities. His articles have been published by Harper's, Southern Review, Atlantic and other leading magazines. His book, The Saga of American Society, has been favorably received.<sup>9</sup>

---

6 A. J. Armstrong, Baylor University's Browning Collection and Other Browning Interests, p. 3.

7 J. M. Dawson, Brooks Takes the Long Look.

8 Campbell, op. cit., p. 10

9 "Dixon Wecter Writes for the Atlantic," The Baylor Century I (January, 1939), 12.

Doctor Lorena B. Stretch, of the Department of Education of Baylor University, having received both the B. A. and M. A. degrees from Baylor University by 1927, has brought honor to her alma mater by writing the book, The Curriculum and the Child, which has been published in the Cumberland Education Series and which is used for a college text book.<sup>10</sup>

A graduate of Baylor University in 1903, Doctor J. B. Tidwell, Head of the Department of Bible in his alma mater, has brought credit to Baylor University by his writings concerning the Bible. His works, fourteen in all, include Introduction to the Old Testament, The Bible Book by Book and The Bible Period by Period.<sup>11</sup>

In the field of public education, noteworthy contributions have been made by presidents of Baylor University and by alumni of the institution.

Men who helped to establish Baylor also helped to establish the present public school system and to organize teacher training. Doctors William Carey Crane and Rufus C. Burleson

---

10 "Textbook by Doctor Stretch," The Baylor Century, I (March, 1939), 6.

11 Campbell, op. cit., 10; J. W. Bruner, A Guide Book on Baptist Institutions in Texas, p. 26.

were members of a committee of six appointed by Governor Roberts to look into the school situation.<sup>12</sup>

Thirty-one Baylor men have been college presidents, a few of whom are listed:<sup>13</sup>

Lawrence Sullivan Ross, 1856, was ~~the first~~ president of Texas A. and M. College.

W. L. Prather, 1866, was a former president of the University of Texas.

Doctor Reddin Andrews, 1871, was president of Baylor University at Independence, Texas, 1885-86.

Doctor J. M. Carroll, 1878, was founder and first president of San Marcos Baptist Academy; first president of Oklahoma Baptist University, and president of Howard Payne College, 1913-15.

Doctor S. P. Brooks, 1893, was president of Baylor University, 1902-1931.

Honorable Pat M. Neff, 1894, has been president of Baylor University since 1932.

Doctor T. D. Brooks, 1903, has been Dean of the Graduate School of Texas A. and M. College since 1932.

Doctor Charles E. Friley, 1905-07, has been presi-

---

12 Ibid., p. 15

13 Ibid., pp. 16-18.



dent of Iowa State College, Ames, Iowa, since 1936.

Doctor W. M. W. Splawn, 1906, was president of the University of Texas from 1924 to 1927.

Doctor W. S. Allen, 1912, served as acting president of Baylor University between the death of Doctor Brooks and the election of President Neff. Since 1934, he has been president of John B. Stetson University, De Land, Florida.

Doctor W. R. White, 1914, is now president of Hardin-Simmons University, Abilene, Texas.

Doctor Batsell Baxter, 1919, served as president of Abilene Christian College from 1926 to 1934.

Doctor John W. Raley, 1923, has been president of Oklahoma Baptist University at Shawnee since 1934.

In the field of politics and law, Baylor University has made substantial contributions. Baylor University alumni have held and are holding places of responsibility as lawyers, congressmen, judges of Supreme Courts, United States Senators, and three have served as governors of Texas. A list of the more widely known of these follows:<sup>14</sup>

---

<sup>14</sup> Ibid., pp. 18-19; "Many Public Offices Are Held by Baylor Law School Graduates," The Baylor Century, November, 1938, p.4; "First Woman from Baylor Law School to Texas Legislature," The Baylor Century, I (October, 1938) 15.

Lawrence S. Ross, governor of Texas

Pat M. Neff, governor of Texas

Edgar E. Witt, lieutenant-governor of Texas

Albert Sidney Burleson, 1881, postmaster-general of the Wilson Administration.

John H. Cobb, 1882, attorney-at-law, Alaska

Kenneth K. Foree, 1883, District Judge, Dallas, Texas.

Royston C. Crane, 1884, lawyer, Sweetwater, Texas.

O. S. Lattimore, 1887, Judge of Supreme Court, Austin, Texas.

Everett E. Denison, 1895, United States Congressman from Illinois.

Thomas T. Connally, 1896, United States Congressman from Texas.

William Pierson, 1896, District Judge, Greenville, Texas

John Arthur Ray, 1898, United States Consul to Russia.

Nathaniel Harris, 1900, lawyer, Waco, Texas

Minor Lee Moore, 1900, Lawyer, Los Angeles, California.

B. H. Carroll, Junior, 1901, American Consul to Venice, Italy.

Clyde R. Moody, 1908, Assistant United States Attorney for Southern California.

William Robert Poage, 1924, United States Congressman from Texas.

Abner E. Lipscomb, 1925, Senior Attorney, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

A. P. Cagle, 1931, Representative from Waco, Texas.

Woody M. Zachry, 1932, United States Commissioner, Waco, Texas

Margaret Harris Gordon, 1937, the first woman to graduate from the Baylor Law School, Representative from Waco, Texas.

Not only have Baylor University graduates contributed to literary, educational and political activities but they have served and are yet serving as ministers of the gospel both at home and abroad and as leaders of religious thought. Baylor University has always led the Baptist denominational colleges in the number of ministerial students, and it is estimated that one-tenth of all students enrolled in Baylor University since 1846 have been ministerial students. It is further

estimated that since there have been a total of 41, 535 students enrolled in Baylor University since 1846, over four thousand of these have been ministerial students.<sup>15</sup>

Baylor University has always been a center of religious thought and endeavor and the spirit of the University is to look after the spiritual life of the students. Formerly, there were two revivals held during the year, but, of late, only one. At first, these revivals were held during the fall of the year, but because of the athletic spirit that prevailed on the campus during this season, the time of the annual revival was changed to the winter season.<sup>16</sup>

In order to make the revival a success, some preacher who is interesting to young people is chosen. Committees of the religious bodies on the campus make an effort to contact every student and to bring to him the importance of surrendering his life to the Master. An especial effort is made to win each member of the

---

15 Bruner, op. cit., pp. 23-24.

16 Conference with F. G. Guittard, July 25, 1941; Conference with B. O. Herring, July 27, 1941.

senior class to a profession of faith.<sup>17</sup>

In some of these revivals, the work has been so successful that practically the entire student body was converted. Some of the most successful revivals have been conducted by George McDaniel and George W. Truett.<sup>18</sup>

Further proof that Baylor is a center of religious thought is to be found in the religious organizations on the campus. In 1900, the first foreign mission band was organized at Baylor University. It was organized under the leadership of Professor John S. Tanner and was composed of fourteen young men and women who were students of the university and who had dedicated their lives to the foreign missionfield.<sup>19</sup>

A sketch of the functions and purposes of the foreign mission band, or volunteer Band, as it is called today follows:

---

17 Conference with F. G. Guittard, July 25, 1941; Conference with B. O. Herring, July 27, 1941.

18 Conference with F. G. Guittard, July 25, 1941

19 The Diamond Jubilee, Henry Trantham, compiler, A Record of the Seventy-fifth Anniversary of the Founding of Baylor University, p. 55.

In the forty-one years of the Volunteer Band, more than one hundred members of this Band have served on foreign mission fields; while many more associate members have gone into everyday life in the homeland, carrying the torch of missionary zeal.

Every year one missionary play and many programs have been presented by the Band in the churches of Central Texas. Offerings received this year have been applied without exception to the salary of one missionary on the foreign field.

As a loadstone swings to the north by its very nature, so the Volunteer Band, acting as a unit and as individuals, strives to weave into the warp and woof of its life these goals:

- (1) to be completely guided by the Holy Spirit,
- (2) to strive for the cause of missions, whether at home or abroad.
- (3) to function to the end that Baylor's focal point may ever be, "the Kingdom of God and its righteousness."<sup>20</sup>

In 1903, just three years after the Volunteer Band was organized, six students who were members of the Band organized what was known as the Dawson Group of Baylor University. These six were J. M. Dawson, J. P. Boone, H. H. Muirhead, B. L. Lockett, T. Y. Adams and J. H. Pace. They pledged to pray for each other daily to strengthen their aim of spreading Christianity. Of this group, B. L. Lockett and

---

20 The Round-Up, 1941, p. 199.

H. H. Muirhead went to the foreign field; the other four ministered or are ministering in Texas.<sup>21</sup>

Another contribution to religious life on the campus of Baylor University was made in 1920 when the Baptist Student Union was organized. Its purpose is to promote the spiritual development of students through Christian comradeships, Bible study, prayer, church membership, denominational loyalty and Kingdom advancement.<sup>22</sup>

There are other religious organizations of the campus of Baylor University. These include the Ministerial Alliance, organized that the ministerial students of the campus may meet together regularly for prayer and fellowship, and the Master's Minority, which meets each school morning before classes for a period of devotion.<sup>23</sup>

Baylor University's religious influence has not

---

21 Joseph P. Boone, Letter to C. E. Bryant, Junior, Conference with Doctor J. M. Dawson, July 10, 1941.

22 The Baptist Student Union, a tract.

23 The Round-Up, 1941, p. 198.

been confined to its campus, but through its graduates, its influence for the cause of Christ has been felt not only in Texas but around the world.<sup>24</sup>

In the field of denominational leadership, Baylor University graduates have been presidents of the Southern Baptist Convention. George W. McDaniel, a graduate of Baylor University in 1896, was president of the Southern Baptist Convention in 1924-25-26. George W. Truett, a graduate of Baylor in 1897, held this position in 1927-28-29; he was also president of the Baptist World Alliance from 1934 to 1939. L. R. Scarborough, a Baylor graduate in 1892, served as president of the Convention in 1939-40 and president of the Baptist General Convention of Texas from 1929 to 1931.<sup>25</sup>

Many other graduates and students of Baylor University are serving as pastors and missionaries throughout the land and they are doing a great work.<sup>26</sup>

Baylor's influence is carried to foreign lands by its seventy-five missionaries who are now serving in

---

24 Bruner, op. cit., p. 20.

25 Ibid., p. 19

26 Ibid., p. 25



eleven different countries. Fifty others, now resigned, retired or dead, received their training at Baylor.

Some of the earliest missionaries from Baylor University follow: <sup>27</sup>

W. B. Bagby, 1875, Brazil.  
 Z. C. Taylor, 1879, Brazil.  
 J. W. Newbrough, 1884, Mexico  
 Mrs. Alyne Guynes Muirhead, 1895, Brazil.  
 Mrs. Annie Jenkins Salee, 1897, China.  
 W. B. Glass, 1901, China.  
 Eunice Irene Taylor, 1901, China.  
 Brazil Lockett, 1903, West Africa.  
 H. H. Muirhead, 1904, Brazil.  
 James H. Benson, 1904, Mexico.  
 Joseph C. Daniel, 1907, China.  
 Taylor C. Bagby, 1907, Brazil.  
 C. F. Stapp, 1908, Brazil.

These and many more, a total of 125, constitute Baylor University's contribution to the foreign mission field.<sup>28</sup>

---

27 Ibid., p. 21

28 Ibid., p. 21

## CONCLUSION

For nearly a century, in times of war and peace, prosperity and adversity, Baylor University has kept its doors open to students from around the world. Although it is owned by the Baptists of Texas, it is maintained for service to all people.

Relative to the aims of Baylor University, the following quotation is given:

The highest purpose of Baylor University is to develop men and women of Christian culture and character. Throughout its history it has accepted the high responsibility of training the youth of the land for service to church and state. It breathes at all times the spirit of its motto, "Pro Ecclesia, Pro Texana."<sup>1</sup>

Well did the poet express the sentiment of Baylor's sons and Daughters for their alma mater when he wrote:

And so to me those ivied walls arise  
Symbols of service, strongly built and true;  
When wearied with life's tasks I turn my eyes  
To those strong walls for inspiration new  
God's in His heaven. Many years are gone--  
Wiped out--as foot-prints are upon a strand;  
But learning, love, and faith shall still go on,  
Long as the ivied walls of Baylor stand.<sup>2</sup>

---

1 The Baylor Bulletin, XLIV (April, 1941), 22-23.

2 Judd Mortimer Lewis, "Baylor 1845-1920".

## BIBLIOGRAPHY

### BOOKS.

Armstrong, A. J. , Baylor University's Browning Collection and Other Browning Interests, Waco, Texas: Baylor University, 1928.

"Baylor University", The Baptist Encyclopedia, William Cathcart, editor, Revised edition, Philadelphia: Louis H. Everts, 1883.p. 89.

Bruner, J. W., A Guide Book on Baptist Institutions in Texas; Dallas, Texas: Harben-Spotts Company, 1931.

Carroll, J. M., A History of Texas Baptists. Dallas, Texas: Baptist Standard Publishing Company, 1923.

✓ Dawson, Joseph Martin, Brooks Takes the Long Look, Waco, Texas: Baylor University Press, 1931.

Dawson, Joseph Martin, "Missions and Missionaries," L. R. Elliott, editor, Centennial Story of Texas Baptists. Dallas, Texas: Executive Board of the Baptist General Convention of Texas, 1936. pp. 15-72.

Eby, Frederick, "Education and Educators," L. R. Elliott, editor, Centennial Story of Texas Baptists. Dallas, Texas: Executive Board of the Baptist General Convention of Texas, 1936. pp. 125-170.

Fuller, B. F., History of Texas Baptists, Louisville, Kentucky: Baptist Book Concern, 1900.

Haynes, Harry, The Life and Writings of Rufus C. Burleson (N.p.): Mrs. Georgia J. Burleson, 1901.

Lane, J. J., The History of Education in Texas.  
Washington, D. C.: Government Printing Office,  
1903.

Morrell, Z. N., Flowers and Fruits in the Wilderness. Third edition, revised; St. Louis:  
Commercial Printing Company, 1882.

Riley, B. F., History of the Baptists of Texas.  
Dallas, Texas: Published for the author, 1907.

Trantham, Henry, compiler, The Diamond Jubilee,  
A Record of the Seventy-fifth Anniversary of  
Founding of Baylor University, Waco, Texas:  
The Baylor University Press, 1921.

"Waco University, Waco, Texas," The Baptist  
Encyclopedia. William Cathcart, editor, Re-  
vised edition. Philadelphia: Louis H. Everts,  
1883.p.1197.

#### SIGNED PERIODICAL ARTICLES.

Allen, W. S., "Historical High Points of Baylor  
University," The Baylor Monthly VI (November  
1930), 3-7.

Brooks, S. P., "Concerning Removal of Baylor  
University," The Baylor Monthly IV (April, 1928),  
4.

Brooks, S. P., "The President's Page," The Baylor  
Monthly, IV (May, 1928), 3.

Brooks, S. P., "The President's Page," The Baylor  
Monthly, VI (January, 1931), 5.

Brooks, S. P., "Twenty-four Years of Growth,"  
The Baylor Monthly, II (September, 1926), 9.

Burkhalter, Frank E., "How Baylor of Today Im-  
presses an Old-Timer Who Returns," The Baylor  
Monthly, V (October, 1929), 4.

- Campbell, Faye, "Concerning Certain Baylor Authors," The Baylor Monthly, IV (August, 1928), 10-11.
- Crane, R. C., "Tryon Hall--the Main Building at Old Baylor-Independence," The Baylor Monthly, V (April, 1929), 7-12.
- Dodson, T. J., "A Tribute to William Carey Crane," The Baylor Monthly, V (October, 1929), 6.
- Dodson, W. H., "An Appreciation of William Carey Crane," The Baylor Monthly, V (April-1929) 6-10.
- Finney, L. E., "The Convention," The Baylor Monthly, IV (June, 1928), 3.
- Finney, L. E., "The Hardin Gift to Baylor," The Baylor Monthly, VI (May, 1930), 4.
- Harrison, Guy Bryan, Junior, "The Texas Collection of Baylor University," The Baylor Bulletin, XLIV (December, 1940).
- Hartman, Fred, "Burleson Hall Traditions Linger," The Baylor Monthly, IV (December, 1928), 3.
- Johnson, C. D., "History of Baylor Dates from Days of the Republic of Texas," East Texas, July, 1927, p. 17.
- McDonald, T. E., "The Baylor Law School Was Admitted to American Association of Law Schools in Annual Meeting in December," The Baylor Century, I (January, 1939), 3.
- Newman, F. M. , "An Appreciation of William Carey Crane," The Baylor Monthly, V (April, 1929), 10.
- Pool, W. H., "Remembrances of Rufus C. Burleson," The Baylor Monthly, II (October, 1926), 2.
- Smith, Jesse Guy, "Old Sophie and Philo Days," The Baylor Monthly, V (December, 1929), 6.

Tanner, Aleph, "The Teaching Possibilities of the Aynesworth Texas History Collection," The Baylor Monthly, II (April, 1926), 5.

Wedemeyer, Charles H., "An Appreciation of William Carey Crane," The Baylor Monthly, V (April, 1929), 10-11.

Wilson, Frank, "The Law School," The Baylor Monthly, V (March, 1930), 8.

#### UNSIGNED PERIODICAL ARTICLES.

"Another Great Year at Baylor," The Baylor Monthly, II (November, 1926), 1.

"Baylor and Commencement," The Baylor Century, I (May, 1939), 4.

"Baylor University - First Decade," Texas Historical and Biographical Magazine, I (1891), 149-164.

"Baylor University from 1856 to 1885," Texas Historical and Biographical Magazine, II (1892), 617-636.

Baylor Bulletins: The Home-coming Bulletin, X January, 1910; XL, August, 1937; XLIX, April, 1941.

Baylor University Catalogue for 1851-1852; 1852-1853.

"Building A Real University," The Baylor Century, I, (January, 1939), 4.

"Dixon Wecter Writes for the Atlantic", The Baylor Century, I, (January, 1939), 12.

"First Woman from Baylor Law School to Texas Legislature," The Baylor Century, I (October, 1938), 15.

"Formal Dedication of Memorial Dormitory", The Baylor Monthly, VI (November, 1930), 8.

"Georgia Burleson Steps Out," The Baylor Monthly IV (October, 1928), 7.

"Many Public Offices are Held by Baylor Law School Graduates," The Baylor Century, I (November, 1938), 4.

"Reverend George W. Baines, Senior, " Texas Historical and Biographical Magazine, I (1891), 480-485.

"The Story of Baylor," The Texas Outlook , June, 1936, pp. 30-33.

Textbook by Doctor Stretch, The Baylor Century, I (March, 1939), 6.

Waco University Fifth Annual Catalogue for 1865-1866.

"Waco University," Texas Historical and Biographical Magazine, II (1892, 764-766.

#### NEWSPAPERS.

The Daily Lariat, April 4, 1928

The Daily Lariat, February 3, 1940

The Dallas News, April 18, 1928

The Dallas News, April 24, 1928

The Dallas News, June 23, 1940

Houston Chronicle, June 23, 1940

Waco Sunday Tribune-Herald, June 28, 1936

Waco Sunday Tribune-Herald, June 25, 1939

UNCLASSIFIED MATERIALS.

Annual of the Southern Baptist Convention  
(Nashville, Tennessee): The Executive Committee, 1940.

Baylor, R. E. B., "Quotation Concerning Andrews".  
In Andrews Papers, Baylor University Archives, Waco, Texas.

Bains, George, W., Letter to Board of Trustees of Baylor University, June 24, 1862. Original in Baylor University archives.

The Baptist Student Union; a tract,

Boone, Joseph P., Letter to C. E. Bryant, Junior, October 4, 1940. Original in Publications Office, Baylor University.

Bryant, C. E., Junior, "A Review of the Neff Administration." Unpublished manuscript, Publications Office, Baylor University.

Conferences with F. G. Guittard, R. A. Burleson, Henry Seward, and J. M. Dawson.

Ford, Hoyt, The Life and Works of Doctor William Carey Crane. Unpublished Master's thesis, The University of Texas, Austin, Texas, 1926.

Lewis, Judd Mortimer, "Baylor, 1845-1920," The Diamond Jubilee, A Record of the Seventy-fifth Anniversary of the Founding of Baylor University, Baylor University Press, Waco, Texas, 1921.p.11.

"Minutes of the Thirty-eighth Annual session of the Baptist State Convention of Texas," Texas Baptist Annual, 1873-85. Austin, (Texas): Office of Texas Baptist Herald, 1885. pp 31-32.

The 1941 Round-Up. Waco, Texas: Published by the students of Baylor University, 1941.

Records of McLennan County, Number 52.