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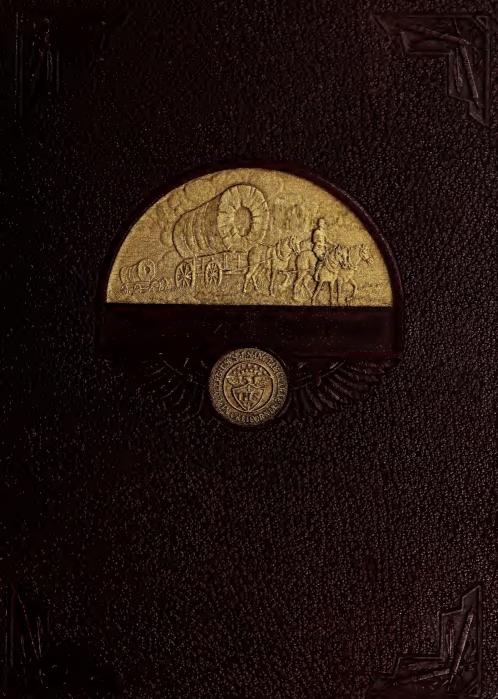
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1928 REDWOOD

PUBLISHED BY THE ASSOCIATED STUDENTS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF SANTA CLARA

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ALVIN J. WOLF, '28 Editor

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MAURICE HOFFMAN, '29 Business Manager



1928 REDWOOD

ANNUAL PUBLICATION OF THE ASSOCIATED STUDENTS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF SANTA CLARA

> SANTA CLARA · CALIFORNIA VOLUME XXVII

FOREWORD

HE new Mission Santa Clara of 1928 is completed! The last stone has been laid. the last timber put in place! And as this new ornament, so significant of the spirit of Godliness permeating the ideals and teachings of the University of Santa Clara, rises to a new birth, the history of the foundation of this preeminent state of California is of necessity called to mind.

We are honored in being called her sons. We rejoice in knowing and lauding her virtues.

It is with the hope, therefore, that some new reason may be found for knowing and loving better this state and its founders, that we have selected as the motif of the 1928 Redwood. "Historic California."

DEDICATION

NOTHER group of years have slipped away and once again the University and the people of California are called upon to witness that gigantic drama. The Passion Play of Santa Clara.

It has been the work of months, nay! of years to accomplish this masterpiece of all that is pure and high and noble.

To Clay M. Greene, the author; to Edward P. Murphy, through whose untring efforts the 1928 production was made possible; to the student actors, who in any way have helped to make this historic gem of their Alma Mater a success; to the makers of The Passion Play of Santa Clara. both past and present. is this volume respectfully dedicated.

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ALVIN J. WOLF Editor MAURICE HOFFMAN Business Manager THOMAS RYAN Advertising Manager ROBERT DANIELSON Circulation Manager

Associate Editors Joseph O'Connor Victor Diepenbrock Allan McCauley Richard Ryan Barrett McMahon James Barr URING the few short years of the student's sojourn at Santa Clara many changes transpire. One looks back over that time to his entrance day, recalls the faces of former Fathers and professors, sees again in his imagination the "Row," the old "Ship." and the Infirmary. Yet these fond memories are overshadowed by the passing from our midst of the Third Mission Santa Clara, a victim to the devasting fire of October 25th, 1926.

Through her portals had moved for over a century the priest and the layman, the teacher and the taught, friends and benefactors of the University. How many thousands first communed at her rail! What numbers have been blessed and buried from her altar!

Mute witness to the coming and going of generations what transformations she has seen! Not in the mere accomplishments of your school years and mine but the continued struggle of scores of them. Erected for the greater glory of God, in service. love and charity toward mankind, this Third of the Mission Churches sent that spirit onward though the edifice itself. like all earthly things, has passed away.

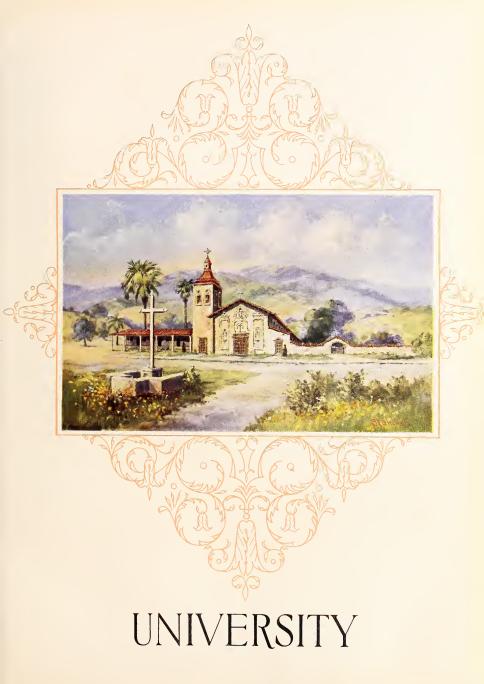
UNIVERSITY



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Most significant of the ideals of the University of Santa Clara is the Old Mission Cross which guards the entrance to her campus and her teaching.



A peaceful, holy spot where study runs apace with prayer and quiet meditation. The shrine of the Sacred Heart is known and loved by many decades of Santa Clarans.



The shrine of Saint Joseph under whose patronage the University and her students have flourished from the beginning.



The destroyed third Mission Santa Clara as it looked and was loved by her students of more than half a century ago. It has since been restored.



The gardens and shrubbery that for years have made the Mission grounds the shrine of California tourists. Years have added to their beauty.





Palms and gnarled vines, strong and lofty as the Faith of those that sowed them. Walks peaceful as the hours spent in their enticing shade.



The Campus before the Mission Fire-

University

OR SOME TIME, and especially during the past year, old grads and alumni have wandered back to the old stamping grounds of Alma Mater to view what for them has been the scene of scenes—The Rebuilt Santa Clara Campus! True, there has been a pang of pain as they realize that the historic buildings which they once knew and loved so well are no more. But this has given way in time to a happier thought as they grasp the meaning of these new structures: more students for Santa Clara, more men molded according to the principles of Santa Clara, and, in the end, more sons of Santa Clara.



-And during the construction of the New Mission.

1928

Splendid co-operation has done this for our institution. Co-operation on the part of the University authorities and on the part of the Alumni. When Mission Santa Clara was gutted over a year and a half ago, the loyal sons of the University were among the first to offer help for its restoration. Not only that—upon the completion of the Mission Church, certain necessary fixtures were wanting; again the alumni responded nobly, willingly.

PETER F. MORETTINI, University of Santa Clara graduate and loyal alumnus, through whose generosity and thoughtfulness the recasting of the ruined Mission Bell was made possible March, 1928



RANDALL D. O'NEILL, also graduate of University of Santa Clara, who, together with Mr. Morettini, saved for the future glory of the New Mission Santa Clara that which otherwise would certainly have been lost forever.

The recast Mission Bell and the two Alumni who financed it.

The students of the University must not be forgotten when mention is made of Santa Clara and Santa Clara's development. They have had no little part in broadcasting their institution's fair name to all corners of the country.

A perusal of The Redwood's Activities for the past year will satisfy the inquirer that Santa Clara's students have done their bit and done it well.

When the Mission Restoration Committee needed their assistance the entire student body turned out en masse and contributed what they could both financially and in spirit.

The greater Santa Clara is speedily becoming a reality. Already we boast of ideals that will and must pave the way toward wider recognition, keener interest— a new era.

1928



Rev. Cornelius J. McCoy, S. J. President of the University

ALIFORNIA'S romantic history is an inspiration to higher and better things. The Franciscan Padres, fired with zeal for souls and civilization, came to the far western seaboard, and established their wondrous chain of Missions, wherein they taught the natives the sacred truths of Faith, the lessons of eternity, and formed in them the social bonds of Christian civilization. Their example lures us on to similar sacrifices and to like accomplishments.

Adventurers too, came to this land of beauty and of promise and soon unearthed the stored treasures of its hidden gold. Couriers bore the tidings far and wide, and paths were opened over precipitous mountains, through virgin forests and over dreary, sage-ladened plains to the golden land of worldly riches.

A State was added to the Union.

Other adventurers—black-robed, men crucified to the world and to whom the world was crucified, heard the tidings and came in quest of souls, to seek a treasure of human hearts.

Into the Valley of Santa Clara they came, to the hallowed, crumbling walls of her almost desolate Mission. At a Bishop's bidding they opened a College—the first in the far West, and gave generously of effort and of life for the cause of Christ.

Today a University surrounds the restored Mission of Santa Clara, and a new generation carries on the work of the Padres and of the black-robed adventurers.

1928

May Heaven shower a blessing on their work!



C. J. McCoy, S. J. President



W. C. GIANERA, S. J. Vice-President



J. J. HAYES, S. J. Treasurer

Administration

URING the past year the Administrative Board of the University of Santa Clara has been responsible for many beneficial developments in the life of the institution. Through the initiative of Rev. Cornelius J. McCoy, S. J., President of the University, the Restoration of Mission Santa Clara received its first impetus early in August, 1927, and was completed in time for the Commencement Exercises which took place conjointly with the dedication on May 13, 1928.

This year several new professors were added to the faculty: Mr. Hinckley, Engineering; Mr. Cook, Chemistry; Mr. Whiteside, Business Administration; Mr. Ballinger, Biology; Mr. Armstrong, Law; Mr. Murphy, Dramatics and Public Speaking; Father Edward Shipsey, S. J., and Father Raymond Copeland, S. J.



J. M. Georgen, S. J. Supervisor

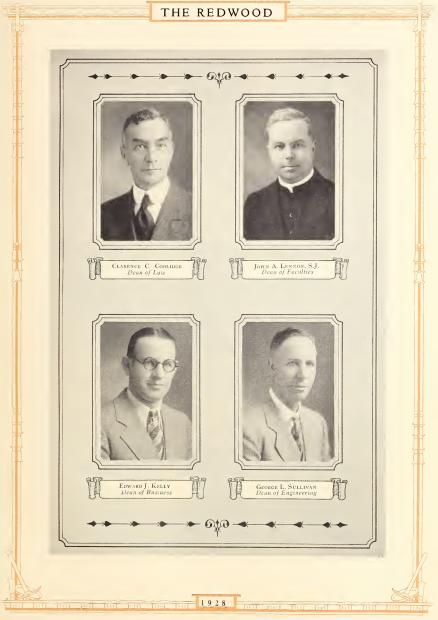


J. A. LENNON, S. J. Dean

1928



J. P. MOOTZ, S. J. Spiritual Advisor





E. M. BACIGALUPI, S. J. Physics



J. G. BALLINGER Biology



E. A. BOLAND, S. J. History



A. M. CASEY, S. J. Philosophy



A. V. Coghlan, S. J. English



L. H. Cook Chemistry



R. F. COPELAND, S. J. . Latin



C. F. DEENEY, S. J. Political Science

1928



H. H. DYKES Physical Education

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E. M. Fellows Law



J. B. Ferguson, S. J. Law



A. D. HINCKLEY Engineering



B. R. HUBBARD, S. J. Geology



F. L. JOHNSTON Law



H. LECAT French



W. D. Lotz Engineering



R. H. MARTIN Spanish

1928



J. P. Mootz, S. J. Ethics



P. F. MORETTINI Law



E. P. MURPHY Public Speaking

,



A. ROCCATI, S. J. Italian



F: C. SAUER Banking



E. Shipsey, S. J. Education



J. A. VAUGHAN, S. J. Chemistry



E. P. WATSON, S. J. Mathematics



G. K. WHITESIDE Business Administration

1928



H. Woops, S. J. Librarian

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GRADUATES



HENRY BROWN, Ph. B. San Matco Law Age 25 Legal Fraternity (1) (2) (3) (4) House (3) Baseball (1) (2) (3) (4) Candidate for LL. B.

EDWARD P. MURPHY, A. B. Santa Clara Law Age 23 Stephen M. White (1), House (2) (3) Senate (4) Legal Fraternity (2) (3) (4) (5) Ryland Debate, Marquette Debate National Oratorical Representative Winner Oratorical Contest (2) Dramatics (1) (2) (3) (4) "Santa Clara" (3), "Redwood" (4) Valedictorian (4), Candidate for LL.B.

THOMAS RANDAZZO, PH. B. San Jose Law Age 23 Stephen M. White (1) House (2) (3) Baseball (1) (2) (3) (4) Captaim (2) Candidate for LL. B.

DONALD G. BIRMINGHAM San Jose Engineering Age 23 Engineering Society (1) (2) (3) (4) A. I. E. E. (2) (3) (4)

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WILLIAM I. BOLAND San Francisco Engineering Society (1) (2) (3) (4) A. I. E. E. (4) Soncluary (2) (3) (4) Stage Crew (2) (3) (4) "Santa Clara" (2) (3) (4) "Freshman Secretary Sec. Associated Students (4)

WILLIAM W. BURKE Business Administration Student Congress (4) B. A. A. (2) (3) (4) San Mateo Age 21

W. H. BUTLER Calistoya Business Administration Age 23 B. A. A. (2) (3) (4) Block S. C. (3) (4) Press Bureau, "Santa Clara" (3) (4) "Redwood" (3) Baseball (1) (2) (3) Captain (4) Football (1) Student Congress (4)

ELDRED J. CAVENEY San Francisco Engineering Age 21 Engineering Society (1) (2) (3) (4) A. S. M. E. (3) A. I. E. E. (2) (3) (4) Athletic Committee (4) Stage Crew (4)



RODERICK A. CHISHOLM, JR. San Francisco

Age 23 Engineering Engineering Society (1) (2) (3) (4) Student Body Officer (3) (4) Sodality (3) (4), Sanctuary (2) (3) (4) Sodality (3) (4), Sanctuary (2) (3) Dramatics (1), Passion Play (4) Stage Crew (1) (2) (3) (4) "Redwood" (2) (3) Block S. C. (1) (2) (3) (4) Football (1) (2) (3) (4)

JOHN L. CONNOLLY San Francisco Block S. C. Society (2) (3) (4) Age 25 Football (2) (3) Frosh Coach (4) Baseball (2)

JOSEPH J. DEACON Law Stephen M. White (1) House (3) Senate (4)

Santa Clara Age 25

Legal Fraternity (3) (4) Historical Essay Prize (3) "Santa Clara" (4)

J. RAYMOND DEASY Letters Dramatics (3) Passion Play (4) House (3) Ryland Debate (3) Boxing (4) "Santa Clara" (3)

San Francisco Age 22



 NICHOLAS K. DELANEY
 San Jose

 Engineering
 Age 21

 Engineering Society (1) (2) (3) (4)

 A. I. E. E. (4)

 Orchestra and Band (1) (2) (3) (4)

VICTOR L. DIEPENBROCK Sacramento Law Age 23 Stephen M. White (1) Freshman Debating Team Baseball Manager (3), Squad (1) (4) Class President (2), House (2) Senate (3), Vice President (4) Bonfire Committee (2) Sodality (2) (3) (4), Dramatics (3) Passion Play (4) Legal Fraternity (3) (4) "Redwood" (4) Student Congress (2) (3)

PASQUALE J. DI PAOLO Law Legal Fraternity (3)⁻(4) House 3) Senate (4) San Jose Age 23

R. ALLAN EARLY Law Stephen M. White (1) Legal Fraternity (3) (4) Dramatics (1) (2) "Santa Clara" (2) (3) (4) "Redwood" (2) Petaluma Age 23

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IAN B. HUNTER

Law Legal Fraternity (3) (4) "Santa Clara" (3) House (3) Senate (4) Dramatics (2) Passion Play (4) San Jose Age 24

- JOHN E. HURLEY Virginia City, Nev. Law Age 21 House (2) Senate (3) (4) Legal Fraternity (3) (4) Passion Play (4) Sodality (4)
- T. LESLIE KEATING San Francisco Law Age 21 Basketball (1) (2) (3) Block S. C. (2) (3) Legal Fraternity (3) (4) Dramatics (1) (2) (3) (4) Student Congress (2) (3) (4) Stephen M. White (1) Sodality (3), (4), Boxing (4) Passion Play (4)

JOHN B. KIELY Engineering Age 23 Engineering Society (1) (2) (3) (4) Orchestra and Band (1) (2) (3) (4) "Santa Clara" (3)



 THOMAS I. KING
 San Francisco

 Engineering
 Age 22

 Engineering Society (1) (2) (3) (4)
 A. S. M. E. (2) (3) (4)

 Stage Crew (1) (2) (3) (4)
 Sodality (1) (2) (3) (4)

 Sodality (1) (2) (3) (4)
 Sanctuary (1) (2) (3) (4)

CYRUS H. LE BORGNE San Jose Engineering Society (1) (2) (3) (4) A. I. E. E. (4)

CARL J. LEININGER Engineering Sodality (3) (4) Baseball (2) (3) (4) San Diego Age 23

JOHN J. LEONARD San Francisco Engineering Age 23 Engineering Society (1) (2) (3) (4) Student Body Officer (2) Football (1) (2) (3) (4) Dramatics (2) Passion Play (4)



RALPH A. MacINTYRE San Francisco Engineering Age 21 Engineering Society (1) (2) (3) (4) A. I. E. E. (2) (3) (4) Stage Crew (2) (3) (4)

KENNETH P. MAHONY Portland, Ore. Law Age 22 Legal Fraternity (2) (3) (4) House (3) Senate (4)

GEORGE A. MARTINELLI Santa Clara Law Age 23 Legal Fraternity (3) (4), House (2) Legal Research Prize (3)

FENTON J. McKENNA Bisbee, Arizona Law Age 22 Stephen M. White (1) Dramatics (1) (2) (3) (4) Winner Dramatic Art (2) (4) Varsity Debate (4) Sodality (4), Legal Fraternity (3) (4) Student Congress (4) "Santa Clara" (4), Basketball (3) Passion Play (4)



JOSEPH W. McNEALY Business Administration Business Administration B. A. A. (2) (3) (4), Frosh Basketball, Varsity (3) (4), Baseball (1) Passion Play (4), Block "S. C." (4)

HARRY B. MOREY Business Administration B. A. A. (1) (2) (3) (4) Atherton Age 23

C. ELMER NEWTON Santa Clara Engineering Cociety (2) (3) (4) A. I. E. E. (3) (4) General Electric Appointee (4)

 ROBERT P. O'BRIEN
 Redwood City

 Engineering
 Age 22

 Engineering
 Society (1) (2) (3)

 President (4), A. I. E. E. (3) (4)
 Stephen M. White (1)

 Press
 Bureau (2) (3)

 Passion Play (4) "Santa Clara" (1)
 "Redwood" (2).

 Baseball (1) (2) (3) (4)
 Orella Medal (2),

 Block S. C. (2) (3) (4)

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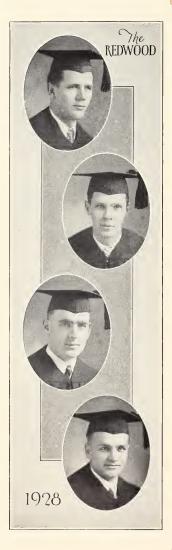
WAYNE H. O'BRIEN San Jose Business Administration Age 23 B. A. A. (1) (2) (3), President (4) Associated Student Congress (4) Bonfre Committee (2)

- LEONARD F. REEG Placerville Law Age 22 Stephen M. White (1), House (2) Senate (3) (4), "Santa Clara" (3) Editor (4), Freshman Debating Team Sodality (3) (4), Dramatics (2) Orchestra and Band (1) (2) (3) Student Congress (4) Legal Fraternity (3) (4)
- EARLE J. REYNOLDS Sparks, Nev. Business Administration Age 20 President Associated Students (4) Stephen M. White (1), House (2) Senate (3) (4), Sodality (2) (3) (4) Santcuary (2) (3) (4) "Santa Clara" (3) (4) Frosh Basketball, Varsity (3) (4) Block S. C. (3) (4) Student Congress (4), B. A. A. (2) (3) (4) Passion Play Committee Chairman (4)

JOSEPH A. SCHENONE Law Stephen M. White (1) Legal Fraternity (3) (4) House (3) Senate (4) Block S. C. (4) Dramatics (2) (4) Football (2) (3) (4) Passion Play (4)

Livermore

Age 24



JOHN A. SPANN

Law Stephen M. White (1) House (2) Senate (3) (4) Legal Fraternity (3) (4) Dramatics (1) (2) (3) Oratorical Prize (3) Leahy Prize (2) Second Ryland Prize (3) "Santa Clara" (3) (4) Anderson Age 23

C-|-4

L. WILLIAM STANTON Detroit, Mich. Letters Age 23

PAUL J. TORELLI Letters Stephen M. White (1) House (2) Senate (2) (4) Legal Fraternity (3) (4) "Santa Clara" (2) (3) "Redwood" (3) Santa Clara Age 22

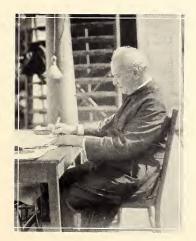
ALVIN J. WOLF Letters Editor the "Redwood" (4) Sodality (3) (4) "Redwood" (3) Tennis Doubles Winner (4) Baseball (3) (4)

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Ricard Memorial

Host of friends of Rev. Father Jerome S. Ricard, S. J., are congratulating him on what is at last the realization of his fondest hopes—the construction of the Knights of Columbus Ricard Memorial Observatory. For years his equipment has been crude, his facilities inadequate; yet he has kept on though the long years were fast closing in on him. He was always happy, always hoping, always confident that he would not die ere he saw the new Ricard Memorial complete. His wish has been granted.

FATHER RICARD finds time now to be happy in the thought that, given a suitable structure, the work which he tried so gallantly to



carry on will flourish under a new generation. "THE PADRE OF THE RAINS" the friend of anyone in need. Many people of the valley profit by his forecasts.

Rain ----- or Shine?

The Knights of Columbus are to be congratulated most sincerely. Surely here are men who are striving to do the work which their organization has set before them. Other Columbuses giving of their own to help and better others, continually on the alert to discover greater good at their own expense and often with much sacrifice.

Father Ricard's work is a noble work. It is not for his own glory that he is seeking but for the good of his fellow man. The new observatory will help him carry on. It will help those who come after him to carry on in his stead, cherishing



The New Mission Santa Clara. Showing the beautiful facade.

Mission

Noraga. What is this solemn occasion that brings this little band together not for plans of war but in childlike petition to the God of Peace? It is the cele-

bration of Holy Mass. Thus it what the First Mission Santa Clara was founded.

There is no need to go into the details of the success of this noble priest in his conquest of souls. Documentary evidence tells us that at the end of the first year sixty-seven baptisms had been administered and twenty-five c h r i s t i an burials had been performed. Of the few



What a change!

1928

things left to remind us of this earliest settlement one is the Mission Cross, that guards the gateway to our Campus.

The Second Mission dedicated on May 15, 1784, fell by earthquake in 1818. Our own Third Mission, built in 1822, met its end in a way known too well by all of us. Of the two bells presented by the King of Spain, one re-

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Side view. Showing in particular the roof which is covered with tile 140 years old.

Santa Clara

mains after the devastating fire of October 25, 1926, and that reconstructed through the loyal generosity of two of our later alumni. It is thrilling indeed to live in the atmosphere of such a romantic past.

Water, earthquake and fire have done away with the first three missions of

Santa Clara. The fourth is built! What element will be the reason of its end? Surely not earthquake, for it is solid with the staunchest steel and concrete. Fire? Hardly. Its interior and exterior are fire-proof throughout in as far as any building can be fireproof. Flood? Ask those who saw its foundations plunged into the depths of the old Mission sod. God has His own ways



Still, this was beautiful.

1928

and if the end of the Fourth Mission is to come, the stoutest steel shall not prevent it.

The Fourth Mission Santa Clara is a tribute to those that had any part in restoring it. The alumni, the Native Sons of California, the students of the University of Santa Clara, all may justly feel proud of having been instrumental in its construction. HE coming of the Dons'' was practically simultaneous with the advent of the good padres into unexplored tracts of early California. Just as La Salle was the warrior and protector for Father Marquette along the wilds of the Mississippi, so the redoubtable Don Jose Moraga defended the brave Father Pena against hostile tribes when the latter built the first Mission Santa Clara in 1777.

With jacket and trousers of toughest hide and a mantle of buckskin to shield his horse the bold. fearless Don and his latest argument in favor of arbitration, the musket, were more than a match for any natives who might oppose their coming. The resistance was at most intermittent, and the European who had broken his way through the terrible, mysterious Apache Land found little trouble on the western slope.

Of Spanish noble blood these first settlers discovered the fitness of the new country for their ambitions and soon a semblance of civil government sprang up. Monterey became their capital in 1768. The Don sent for his family. And Spanish culture, colorful and strange, sometimes fierce, forever romantic, had come to stay!



LITERARY

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LITERARY



The Glory That Was

By VICTOR DIEPENBROCK, Law '28

T is a California day of a hundred years ago. "Apollo's fiery steeds" are just commencing their descent from their long, perilous climb. Under his gentle caress an adobe Mission lies sleeping. It is time for the siesta. But soon the



tolling bells call the Padre and his Indian children to their interrupted duties. With patient, kindly air the old Franciscan attends to the plights of his primitive flock. He is a jolly man, with a bit of comforting philosophy for each new disappointment. They must do their utmost and place their trust in God, for in these two things shall they find peace and strength in the time of adversity. Perhaps, he is thinking of home, of his youth in far away Spain, when his reverie is shattered by the approach of a stranger—a weary, travelstained fellow, who checks his miserable mount, at sight of the Padre, and with all the courtesy of a gentleman, inquires as to the health of his host. The wanderer seeks a bit of rest,

a morsel of food, a draught of wine, and unkempt though he be, poor as he is, he is taken in and given the hospitality of the Mission. For in those gallant days, the latchet strings were ever on the outside and few were the outcasts who had to sleep beneath the stars.

It is a California night. A golden moon hangs suspended from the jewel-encrusted heavens. The air, heavy with the perfume of the dangling wisteria, has its stillness broken at intervals by the hoot of the great owl. The night seems filled with a queer, an odd symphony of tiny insects, with the rustle of crawling creatures, with the mournful cry of the coyote. In the distance a light peeps through the shutters of a hacienda, to guide the way of the handsome young caballero calling on his senorita. Soon these two will ask the venerable Padre to bless them in marriage and to pray for them that they may have many and strong children and a happy home. Wealth they care not for—but only peace and comfort and love. A simple, almost child-like life the early Californian led, but what a beautiful one!

Ah, what a life was that! Where ever was there a more picturesque, a more romantic people than the Spaniard of a mere century ago? Where might anyone find a more selfless, a more sacrificing, a more noble person than the old Padre? Let me attempt to tell the story of the Missions. A string of pearls were they, extending from Sonoma in the north to San Diego in the south, a string of once lustrous, matched pearls, a string that had been dipped into the wine of time, but now is broken and faded. Yet there still remain some of these monuments to a race now gone—to a work now finished. Though much of what was the string of Missions has crumbled into dust, still in their remains, they attest the love that the missionary had for his fellow man. Noble structures, perpetuating the memories

of all the missionaries, they are particularly kind to the work of one-Padre Junipero Serra.

Junipero Serra, to whom California owes so much, was born in the year 1712. His were a people of no social distinction or worldly ambition, but a simple house whose wealth lay in its love for God and devotion to ordinary duties. Though christened Michael Joseph, young Serra early laid aside this name for the loved Franciscan one of Junipero. As a boy he showed the traits and predilections which later characterized the man as we know him. Ever devout and pious, he entered the seminary at the age of sixteen and only two years later took the strict vows of the Franciscan Order.

Unlike those of so many, the ambitions, which Junipero Serra cherished as a youth, were the ambitions of the man; the friends whom he loved as a student in the seminary were his intimate companions when a priest. Saintly Serra and the three whose lives were so closely entwined with his own, Palou, Verger and Crespi, met in the monastery, loved one another and each found in the others the same aspirations and hopes that flowed in his own heart. The four ever eagerly looked forward to the time when they would be working, side by side, in New Spain, teaching and laboring among the savages. Again and again the four pleaded to be dispatched to the new country, again and again they were bitterly disappointed. Finally, when it seemed as though Fathers Serra and Palou might sail while the others remained, their infinite patience was rewarded and in happy rapture the bosom companions left the land of their birth.

The voyage was a severe one, for they were tossed about on an unfriendly sea for twenty-four hours short of a hundred days, their provisions were exhausted, rumbles of dissension among the crew were spasmodically heard, and, so threatening was the weather, that it seemed the brave little ship would never reach the dreamedof land. What a calamity for California had they been lost !

That voyage portended every movement that Junipero Serra was to make in the work of building up a civilization in the New World. The many days on the trackless seas were figures of the disappointing years, which were to pass before the little band was to leave Mexico for the golden goal—California; the mutiny of the sailors must have given Serra a premonition of the intermittent troubles with the Indian and White, and the failure of the provisions was a harbinger of many lean days to come. Yet those valiant priests had courage, and of that courage was born the will to carry on for God and for the souls, minds and bodies of men.

The four monks were not to have their ambitions realized at once. Year after year dragged on until nineteen had passed and still the intrepid group remained in Mexico. It was not until 1767, when the Jesuits were suppressed in the Spanish Dominions, that the Franciscans were to see the California that they had come to love. Biography says that Serra, in the exultation in the dream now come true, was "unable to speak a single word for tears." Surely we need not wonder at this, for the saintly man had then reached the age of fifty-six, and from boyhood he had lived to work among these his red-skinned brothers. If Father Serra suffered privations during that first score of years, it was in mere preparation for the diffi-

culties that were to come. No one, no matter how staunch of heart, could have fought against the odds he fought against, had he been working toward a merely human goal.

Allow me to quote a passage from Engelhardt to show the determination and character of the Padre.

"Serra's leg had become infected and mortification had set in. Governor Portolá, in his kindness, asked him to return to the Velicata, but this the noble man would not consider, although he was in such intense pain that he could not draw a breath without a pitiful groan. The humble priest would allow no one to carry him, for he believed that he had offended God and was now suffering for his sins. In his agony Serra begged God to forgive him and then called a muleteer and asked of him, 'My son, can you find some remedy for my sore foot and leg?'

"What remedy can I have? I am not a surgeon, but a mule driver and can cure my beasts only."

"'Well, my son,' said the sufferer, 'imagine that I am one of those animals, and that this is one of their wounds, which pains me so much that I can not sleep; then apply the same remedy you would apply to one of your beasts.'

" 'This I will do to please you, Father,' said the man. He then took some tallow and mixing it with herbs he applied a poultice to the priest's sore leg. God rewarded the humility of His servant. The patient rested quietly that night, and next morning, to the surprise of everyone he arose early to recite matins."

No wonder that such a man was able to found nine missions, before his inspiring death in 1784. His labors were, in a great part, responsible for the additional ten added to the string within the score of years after his death. It is, then, primarily to the Franciscan Fathers and particularly to Saintly Serra that early California owed her remarkably high civilization and that the California of today has such a rich background in history and romance.

Not many seasons had come and gone after the simple burial of Padre Junipero Serra, in the Mission San Carlos, before the missions were not only securely established but many of them were even prosperous and extremely wealthy, in lands and cattle. At their height the several missions were not only ornate temples for the adoration of God, not only the gay scenes of lavish fiestas wherein the entire country-side feasted and rejoiced, but they were also the centers of all the civilization they had introduced.

The missionaries had come into an undeveloped land, inhabited by aborigines of a particularly low mental type. With this unpromising material, here at the world's end, they introduced and began the development of the agriculture, horticulture and animal industry, the useful and the fine arts, which in their flowering of today and their promise for tomorrow make California a name to conjure with the world over. They brought the first seeds to sow our fields, the first trees to make our orchards, the first stock to furnish our domestic animals. They made of the roving and shiftless Indians, tillers of the fields, care-takers of orchards, herders of sheep and cattle. Carpenters, they made of them, and blacksmiths and craftsmen of various sorts. They taught them letters, and painting and architecture. Their architecture

has colored the whole architecture of our State. They taught the savages how to serve and worship God and set them on the way to become civilized men.

Then greed, the white man's greed, wrecked it all. The missionaries were driven out, the Indians scattered and that sadness which follows greatness became the heritage of a chain of noble ruins. Later, by fifteen years, came the Americans, and we continued, in our own way, what had been checked at the spoliation.

Thus the California Missions became the cultured, hallowed spots of this great State. In full vigor and in their early strength they, more than any other factor, gave to the West Coast a civilization as high and more ideal than the civilization of the original colonies. What a shame that today, only three or four generations removed, there remain as monuments only a few crumbling heaps of dust to remind us of the glory that was California. Immutable nature demands that man and the works of man shall pass and fall away, and, though we can not give to the Missions, now being restored or rebuilt, all the kindly spirit and soft glamor of the Padre, still we can not allow the memory of his works to vanish into the cold pages of history.

The picture of a California of a hundred years ago has faded. No longer do the mellow bells toll their kindly message to the simple-hearted Indian. No longer does the brown-robed Franciscan labor among his primitive flock. The Spanish gentleman woos no longer the soft eyed senorita. The scene has shifted. Where once the bellowing herds thundered over the prairie, stately cities now stand. California, richer in wealth, is poorer in romance.

These puny words have attempted to sketch a mighty story, a story too rich in every way for poor pen in small space to tell. Yet, if anything we have said gives anyone an insight into those early days of California; if, because of our efforts intellectual curiosity has anywhere been awakened in so rich a field, then we shall have done much. If California had nothing else but her few clay Missions, stretching out along El Camino Real, she would be wealthy in a tradition of which she might well be proud. Had she all else, but had the Franciscan Padres never visited her rugged shores, she would forever lack a sacred memory and a hallowed treasure.

To a Forty-Niner

"And all fulfilled the vision we Who watch and wait will never see." BRET HARTE "San Francisco, 1850."

From the cold and clammy quarters that obstruct your flesh and bone Let your spirit rise and follow,—view a Queen upon her throne. We will roam together boldly, for the fog has cleared away; Lo! Where Francis' far famed city smiles serenely toward the Bay.

Sand dunes? ha! and shanties? Oh, their day was ended long ago. Streets and steely, towering monsters have replaced them all, you know, Rocked and razed in '06, they say, but her sons were scarcely dazed; From the dust and flying ashes, soon her newer form they raised.

Booze, you say? And bars and gun fights, Vigilantes and all that? Why, Old Timer, those have vanished with the broad-rimmed Stetson hat, Broad-rimmed hat and natty beaver formed the headgear hereabouts? What? You miss the roarin' miners and boisterous cowboys' shouts?

Why, all that is dead and buried well nigh fifty full-lived years. Handsome dudes and screeching motors now, are all one sees or hears. Note that cross up on the hilltop? And the school that's near its brow? They're the things that San Francisco loves to boast and point to now.

See that temple reared to Science? See where Arts their charms display? Cultured, Erudite and Polished, sits the Guardian of the Bay. One thing hasn't changed a trifle,—don't you grieve nor sigh nor pine,— Her great heart is ever beating, as it did in Forty-nine!

Modern roar and bustle hasn't changed her generous spirit yet. The Golden Gate is still as lovely, when the sun begins to set Midst the endless colors, gold and bronze, maroon and silver, flung From the blood-red disk a-weltering, 'neath a sky with banners hung.

Well! You're going now? And happy at the vision that's fulfilled? You've seen and heard—you're satisfied—your very soul's been thrilled? Farewell, then, Old Timer. Go and tell your hopeful brothers how The Lion's Whelp (They crudely called it) is a Queen of cities now.

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MARTIN M. MURPHY, '22

A Legend of Northern California

JOHN A. SPANN, Law '28

S THE traveler leaves the tall timber and comes suddenly out upon Manzanita Plateau, it is a cold, lonesome sight that meets his eye. Directly to the east, some five miles away, Mt. Lassen stares at him, aloof, rugged



and secretive, crowned with a filmy haze that so often is mistaken by the tourist for smoke from one of her jagged craters. And as his eye sweeps down from the very summit the view becomes less pleasant. Around him, perhaps for ten square miles is a gently rising plain covered with an impenetrable growth of Manzanita bushes, and in sharp contrast to the dusky green of this thicket are great lava boulders, brown, age-old and pock-marked in that peculiar way that reminds the observer of a great stone sponge. If the day be clear, there hovers about the whole panorama an air of mystery, of forgotten ages, of great loneliness.

In these surroundings there once lived a very famous Hat Creek Indian Chief, whose civilized cognomen, though a

little grotesque, was none other than Charley the Shavehead. He had guided his tribe into California over the passes of the Sierras, from which they had gazed to the westward, far out over the great rolling vista, across the upper Sacramento Valley to the substantial but more humble Coast Range; northward to the sentinellike Shasta that raised her austere, snow-capped head far above her nearest rivals; southward, down ridge after ridge to the fertile plains of the Sacramento; and eastward into the pinnacled land of the rising sun.

He lived to see the first aggressive, adventurous settler enter his domain, lived to see his supplanters grow and multiply, plough and cultivate, until every square mile of this great panorama bore witness to the labor of man.

Before he died, dismantled of his tribal glory and savage prowess, he described to the white men geographical changes that had taken place; painted to them in his gutteral monosyllabic tongue, a picture of the beautiful and fertile little basin that now forms the bottom of that sparkling Manzanita Lake, nestling at the very foot of the mysterious old volcano; told them how many moons ago, the Old Man of the Mountain had grumbled and roared and belched forth smoke and steam. All these things he revealed to the eager whites. But of his great secret he maintained that stone-like impenetrability so characteristic of his race.

Of Charley Shavehead's great secret, everyone had heard. Only one man ever had a nearer knowledge of it and he could make no use of it, though much he tried.

One day, they will tell you in the North, when the first settlers started to creep into the rugged country, a lone herdsman found the Great Chief asleep at the foot of a tree. A quiver of arrows lay at his side, his bow across his breast. As hostility, or at least uncertainty, marked the relations between native and white, the horsenian quietly dismounted, crept down within reach, and prodded the prostrate

warrior with the barrel of his gun. The startled Indian sat up with wide-eyed astonishment and fear, but the white man made known to him that he meant no harm. Conversation was carried on by means of signs and grunts and was marked by long Indian silences. Confidence grew. Finally the pioneer returned to his horse, led him down the slope, and the Great Chief accompanied him. The following morning they began a journey, the details of which the very children can tell you. They know how the young white man permitted himself to be blindfolded and led a day's march from Manzanita Lake into a wild and rugged country, round many a turn, across many a ravine, through the laughing of many a mountin stream as it splashed its way from the High Sierras to the brawling tributaries of the Sacramento below. At the completion of the march, the bandages were removed and the white man stood before a cave. Once within, gold, in fabulous quantities, seemed to leap out at him in its glistening. There it was, above, below and all about. The Chief placed a heavy nugget in his hand, re-blindfolded him and began the march back.

Jim Holloway searched far and wide to find that cave again. But long before Charley the Shavehead died, Jim had dropped out of sight and was heard of no more. As the years wore on, men singly and in groups had tried to wrest the Indian's secret from him and then from the mountains as well; but in vain.

When, at last, Charley the Shavehead, Great Chief of the Hat Creeks, was gathered to his fathers, the story settled into a dim legend of the hills and valleys.

Many years later, when from the blackened pinnacle of Lassen one could view a civilized, populated country for miles; years after the Indian tribes had been deprived of their favorite hunting grounds and had become dependents upon their displacers, into a little northern California town there came an old man. Stamped was his weather beaten countenance with the mark of years. Silent and secretive was he. He spoke to few and spent but a few short days getting together a small but efficient pack outfit. Then he struck into the mountains to the east and north of Lassen.

"Jim Holloway! someone suggested. Soon the whole town was agog. Could it really be he? Could it be the young man who had made the blindfolded march and seen the cave and the gold? Was he returned in his age to find what he had failed to find in his youth?

Some scoffed volubly at the idea, some were puzzled and some were convinced. A week went by. The aged stranger did not return. Speculation and sympathy reached a high pitch and found expression in a searching party, which set out for the wild country toward which he had gone.

A week later they returned. His pack animals had been found. But of him they found not a trace, neither then nor later. Who he was, where he had come from, whither he had gone, no one knew.

Yet around the fires of the North on winter evenings, or in the cool twilight of summer, you will find those who will tell you in awed tones, "It surely was Jim Holloway come back to find the cave of Charley the Shavehead."

Some Ideas of Early California Trade By WALTER RAVEN

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be. The peoples of the land were as ambitionless as any tribe on the continent of North America.

Sixteen Franciscan missionaries came up from Mexico and, aided by a guard of soldiers, established the Mission San Diego at the site of the present city of San Diego on July 16, 1769. From that point, missions were built at regular intervals along the coast.

Considering the condition of the land and the state of the peoples, the missionaries did more work than would seem humanly possible during the next few years. The Franciscans had to build the missions and their homes, till the fields, plant crops, teach and instruct the Indians and at the same time

do the countless small tasks that came with the upbuilding of each civilization.

Besides being lazy, the early California Indians were gifted with an unbelievable stupidity. They never did quite comprehend why men should work when they could steal, or why a man should work when he had food. It was only through the stoutness of the defense of the soldiers, who were sent to guard the missionaries, that there was not more than one mission reduced to dust by the attacks of such Indians with the purpose of theft. It took a system of rewards to start the Indians to see the Padre in charge of a mission at work in the fields or doing a *laborer*'s work in building.

After a few years the Indians learned to appreciate what they had worked for, and began to acquire the idea of working rather than stealing for their food. As the San Francisco Directory for the year 1852 has it, "The Indians learned to repose entire confidence in the Padres, and embraced with avidity the new religion."

Hours of work in those early times may surprise many gentlemen of industry in this day. To again quote the directory, "They worked eight hours in the twentyfour and received in return all of the necessaries of life, such as food and apparel, together with trinkets and rum, the latter being regarded as an indispensable article of diet in those days."

Because of the great cost, dangers to transportation and the uncertainty of transportation in the early days, all the necessaries of life had to be produced at the missions. This meant that the monks had to instruct and train the Indians so that after the period of training they were skilled craftsmen. This work of training workers is usually the labor of several generations and yet the monks managed well in a few short years. It is said that before 1800 a master weaver was brought up from Mexico City to the Mission Santa Barbara, and there instructed the

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Indians in the art of weaving; so that it was not necessary to send away for these supplies. He remained there long enough to ground all of the weavers in their art.

Other crafts were developed with as much care until each mission was producing all that was necessary for its existence. Robinson in his "Life in California Before the Conquest," says of the Indians, "Many were carpenters, masons, coopers, saddlers, shoemakers, weavers, etc., while the females were employed in spinning and preparing wool for their looms, which produced a sufficiency of blankets for their yearly consumption. Thus everyone had his particular vocation."

If anyone will wonder at the repeated references to the missions and the Indians it will be remembered that up to this time there had been as yet no society, trade, industry or commerce away from the missions. They were the only spots of cultivation and civilization in an otherwise desolate land. As yet the Indians had not developed enough initiative to exist away from the missions. Indeed they were often provided with proper means and dismissed, "but we are told that they invariably failed and that the natives sooner or later returned to seek the protection and guardianship of the Padres, after wasting their cattle and other stock."

There had been no definite need for money up to this time. Barter was the most convenient method of trade. Most of the peoples of the land had as yet no proper appreciation of money as such. Trade was limited to the calls of the occasional travelers from Spain, Mexico or the United States. Industry was limited to the needs of the missions and its people. A basis for all future trading, commerce and industry was being built up in the shape of a pastoral, agricultural and horticultural form of life.

Shortly after 1800 the King of Spain began to hear stories of the promise of the new land of California and so divided the land up among his favorites as a sign of his bounty. The missions, as a ruling power in California, had begun to lose their prominent place.

As was to be expected, the grandees of Spain, could not or would not be satisfied with the simple fare of the monks and Indians. They needed delicacies in the way of food, entertainment and clothes. As the most of such delicacies were imported from Europe and Europe was in the habit of receiving gold or silver for her supplies, the new landed owners had to find an outlet and sell their surplus for gold or silver. Thus soap, cattle, horses, sheep, hides and furs were sold in Mexico, Spain and the United States, or to traders from those places.

In many cases the new estate owners were hard masters and the only way to keep the natives on their estates was to bind them to peonage. For themselves they were often prodigal in their manner of living. Early traders bring back stories of such grandees wearing a thousand dollars' worth of clothes and of paying bills of ten thousand dollars in gold. It will be easily seen from this how the gulf had widened between the whites and the natives since the early missionary years.

Need for the new, wasteful owners may not be apparent upon first sight but California had already begun to produce a surplus beyond her power to use, and the quickest and surest manner of attracting traders and of opening trade routes was to offer fine prices for all goods. With the advent of the traders and trade routes in definitely marked lines, commerce began to spring up within the State.

Towns were established wherever needed, to act as reserve and storage points from which the whole of California might be supplied.

California now needed only one thing to make her one of the trading territories of the continent, viz., a denser population of industrious, careful people. This came earlier, to a greater degree and from a source almost unthought of. To quote the San Francisco Directory for 1850, "Early in 1848 a feverish excitement appears to have taken hold of the public mind, in regards to the supposed mineral treasures of the country. But it was worthy of remark that gold was the metai least thought or talked of." Silver, quicksilver, copper, saltpeter, sulphur and limestone were the articles sought for. It is amusing to note from the same source that, "coal had been found near San Francisco, which, however, had the unfortunate quality of being uncombustible."

Gold was discovered in California in 1848. This attracted very little attention till the early part of 1849, when investigators began to come back from the hills with tales of the great riches of certain sections of the country. All California business was almost immediately suspended while the people began their search for gold. In a surprisingly short time the peoples of the world had heard, and had begun to pour into California.

Wherever people are they want much the same things that they have enjoyed at home. In order to supply the wants of all these people a brisk trade sprang up between California and all the rest of the world and California was now in a position to satisfy all of her desires with gold. It was at this time that California enjoyed a period of prosperity then, and even today, almost unknown. Carpenters and skilled laborers of a similar class often refused fifteen to twenty dollars a day for their work.

Banks, brokerage houses and great trading companies sprang into existence almost overnight. Some of these have existed down to this day.

The majority of those who had come in the rush were of the pioneer American type, men of British Isles stock. Quite naturally there was not enough gold to satisfy everyone. Members of this American type had not the desire or means to recross the continent; besides they looked at the soil and other necessaries for an agricultural life and found it to their liking, so they settled here. California had entered the third or large-scale agricultural stage of its development.

The period of early California had passed. Mexico was to lose its hold and California was to declare its independence, and to be admitted to the Union.

California of the early days passed thru the necessary steps that any state must, to secure any permanent happiness. It received a basis for all future development in the work of the Franciscan missionaries. It received trade and trade-routes thru the prodigalities of its Spanish owners. It received a denser, more industrious and more appreciative population thru the gold rush. As a product of these factors and its natural resources and geographical position, it is probably entering its last and greatest stage, as the shipping and industrial center of the western world.

The Coming of the Law

JOSEPH A. BONACINA, Law '28

THE origin of California Law must be sought in the evolution of the State into an organized expression of human society. Our backgrounds are the aborigines, the Spaniards and the Americans. God is the first law-giver.



From Him the aborigines received the Natural Law, and to this in their humble, yet savage way they showed respect. They bowed to authority. They recognized their dependence upon a higher being which to them seemed to have been manifested in the sun, moon, and stars; in the lives of birds, animals, and plants. They punished and rewarded their fellow creatures in proportion to their deeds.

Then came revealed religion to specify and elevate the crudities of the unaided natural law. And with it, since it was Catholic and came from Spain, there came the Canon Law and the civil law of Spain. The Franciscans, therefore, brought Canon Law. They brought that adaptation of Roman Law to church polity which here, as all over Europe, had

preceded and fundamentally affected the Civil Law. The Franciscans were pioneers in the colonization of California. They were naturally, therefore, the first to bring order, and order is nothing more than the observance of certain relations that exist between individual human beings, as well as those which exist among human beings organized into communities.

The first law, therefore, was the law of God and of the Church. The coming of the Spaniards, and their subsequent control of California added to the law brought here by the Fathers. Military regulations preceded the adoption of the Spanish civil law, which was based upon the Justinian Code, dating back to 525 A. D. The Spanish law grew in California in proportion to the growth of Spanish colonial organizations. And then Spain lost its Central American seizures. Mexico asserted its independence from the Spanish government. California became a Mexican territory, but this did not bring about any serious changes in early California law. Mexico still clung to the Continental system of jurisprudence. The Spanish law still regulated civil actions and this remained even after the territory was formally admitted as a member of the Union.

When California became the mecca for the American people upon the discovery of gold, it attracted immigrants from every state in the Union, who feared not the hardships of tedious journeys to the coast. It brought to the new territory varied types of human characters. They came and staked out their claims. They established communities and some temporary systems of law and order. It was at this time that much of the present California law grew out of customs.

The mining industry became exceedingly important. It naturally became necessary to establish regulations regarding location and establishment of claims. The people created uses for the water in their mining activities and the rules they

adopted became the foundation of the present mining and water rights. What was for that time the unwritten law became the present written law of the State.

In this law of custom there were commingled the principles that were true in the old Common Law of England. Of the three channels through which the old Roman law had come into California, namely: Canon Law, Spanish Civil Law and the Common Law of England, the last proved the most permanently important because it became the proximate basis of California jurisprudence.

But the Common Law was often found unsuited to the purposes of the early Californians. To illustrate this matter, allow me to quote from Dean Orrin K. McMurray's article in "The Summons," "On the Development of California Law." "Though the common law of England was adopted as the basis of the jurisprudence of the new state, not every rule in that system became law. This is illustrated by the law regarding trespass and the duty to restrain cattle from trespassing. The English rule in respect to trespassing animals was that the owner was liable for their trespasses, where he could show no justification. But such a rule was manifestly unsuited to a pastoral society. To fence one's cattle in would often cost more than the value of the land. The California courts were early settled that the common law of the state must be held to be opposite to the English rule."

As we passed from the mining activities to agriculture it became necessary to adopt new customs, and though statutes were enacted to govern the new field, the early customs still expressed the law of the State where no legislative changes had been made.

With a population that had increased from a few thousand to more than one hundred thousand from 1848 to 1849, nearly every semblance of the system of jurisprudence which then existed was swept away. Substitutions for this custom and that began, until little was left of the system which had served the early settlers of the State.

In 1850, after California had been admitted into the Union, a statute was passed in April which formally adopted the Common Law of England. The State became like many others, one which practiced under the old English systems of procedure, in so far as there were no repugnancies to the Constitution of the State. Little of the old Mexican-Spanish law was left. The unwritten law of customs had been written and cases had been reported and the State thereafter began legal work under the Common Law.

Yet the Spanish law, according to our authorities, had some permanent influence on the question of community property. It had to be consulted in the decision of old land grants under the Spanish rule. The Common Law was, however, recognized as a permanent system. But it did not remain so.

The Common Law was extremely technical. It demanded that a writ be procured for this and for that. It did not allow the joining of causes of action which had arisen even from the same subject matter or the same injury. To a growing State it became a burdensome, tedious system which extended litigation rather than curtailed it. In its wake their came the Practice Act of 1850, which was a statutory modification of the Common Law.

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The Common Law actions and the distinction which existed between legal and equitable forms of procedure were abolished by this Practice Act, which was followed by the Practice Act of 1851.

New York State, long recognized as the seat of legal wisdom, had been forced to break from the traces of the Common Law as far back as 1848. The rapid advancement of the State, its remarkable growth in production and shipping, and the accompanying entanglement of litigation were more than the Common Law system of jurisprudence could cope with, and New York had to change. New York provided for itself the Code system of pleading. It enacted a Civil Code of Procedure, a Penal Code, and Political Code. California followed suit in 1872, and this was a very important step in the legal development of the Golden State.

The intent behind the adoption of the codes was to simplify pleading. The California code recognized the right to contract by women in respect to the conveyances of their private property without interference from their mates. The codes enabled business to prosper and grow, and yet limited the powers of corporations, which were already growing from the seed that had been planted in the State's earliest period of existence.

The California Code was edited by James H. Deering of the San Francisco Bar. It followed very closely the Code of the State of New York, which was likewise edited by a Deering, a brother to the California barrister. It is for this reason that many of the leading New York cases make valuable authorities in the establishment and solution of our own cases.

The Code of Civil Procedure, written by Deering, was adopted on March 11, 1872. On the 21st of March of the same year the legislature of this State adopted Deering's Civil Code. The Penal Code, also written by Deering, was adopted the month previous, on the 14th of February, 1872.

Since that time many amendments have been added. Old sections of the codes have been revised or more practical ones substituted. The Codes have kept abreast of the progress made by the State in the various enterprises and industries.

At the present time California claims one of the leading and most thorough systems of jurisprudence in the Union. Yet underneath the system there are still vestiges of the Spanish law, and the Common Law. Barristers, in the absence of more suitable principles, are often found going back to the Spanish and Common Law rulings. And under all of these there still exists the law of God, and the truths of revealed religion.

On Seeing Geraniums on a Trash Heap

I've often noticed, past and present, Up and down and here and there, That the rubbish runs to beauty Out beneath this Western air.

A Parallel

By J. RAYMOND DEASY, Arts '28

V E of California are happily situated for a comprehension of the development of Eurpoe out of the crash of the Roman Empire into the condition which we see and only the slow growth of time has achieved.



Of this process on the continent of our origins California offers a parallel, gives us a miniature, clearly charactered.

Those two commingled processes which we separate mentally and refer to as the Disintegration of the Roman Empire and the Migration of the Nations left Europe without civilization and without culture. There were no cities worthy of the name; the useful arts suffered grotesquely and beyond belief; the fine arts were in abeyance and, under the circumstances, unthinkable. The presence of these three elements mark every civilization. Their absence in human society spells barbarism.

The commingled processes mentioned above had a third present with them and operative with them. They were de-

structive forces; this third was constructive, and without an understanding of it, no understanding of the Europe we know, of its present state and past history, of its genius and genesis is possible. And yet, oddly enough, it is only in recent years that scholars have arrived at anything like a scientific study of the facts involved and of their influence on the coloring and course of events. The field is still somewhat a virgin one, even among scholars. The general public of the fairly educated is scarcely aware of it.

I speak of the monasteries and of Western Monasticism and suggest that our California history gives us an opportunity for comparison which greatly promotes understanding.

St. Benedict, the Patriarch of Western Monasticism was born toward the end of the fifth century and lived his mature life during the first half of the sixth century (480-544). During his life the disintegration and migration were fully under way.

In that sea of floating population islands now appeared. These islands were called monasteries. About them, men began to settle and to practice first the useful, then the fine arts. About them cities revived or were found. They were the centers about which the re-crystallization of civilization and culture took place. They implanted and fostered our Occidental, Christian civilization.

Obedience, the dignity of manual labor, a spirit of democracy were the lesson the Benedictines taught that rude age both by precept and example. Agriculture, the first condition of stability and the primary requisite for a state of civilization, they restored as a fact and pushed forward as a science. They cleared forests, drained swamps, introduced irrigation, they rotated crops, rested the land, imported and distributed seeds; improved stock, established pisciculture and apiculture; they

ouilt roads and bridges; they exercised and taught men all the useful arts; they were carpenters, masons, blacksmiths, locksmiths, spinners, weavers, embroiderers, gold and sliversmiths; they were architects and engineers, painters and sculptors. For through them the fine arts reappeared. The charitable institutions of all sorts which mark our Western Civilization, originated with them. Academic training reappeared and was greatly extended through them. They harbored the treasurers of the ancient learning. (See Marique, "History of Christian Education." Vol. I.)

Into a California, uncultivated and uncultured, came eighteenth century Franciscans, true heirs of medieval monastic traditions. They dotted the land with monasteries which we call "Missions." They began for us here all that their predecessors of a full thousand years before had begun for Europe; transmitted all that those predecessors had transmitted.

Although centuries separate the magnanimous labors of Junipero Serra and St. Benedict, their contribution to society was strikingly similar, and this similarity could be profitably studied so as to throw additional light both on the history of California and of Europe. The order of development here was the order of development there; the spirit of the first development here was the spirit of the first development there. We moved and expanded from the first beginnings here, transferring functions to other institutions as organization became more complex and diversified. So did they.

Young in years we are old in memories. Nor do we lack our ruins. Who is it that says, "A land without ruins is a land without memories?"

Footprints and Roses

Roses tribute-breathing, Lovingly enwreathing Serra's cross and twining Round his ruined fane, Whence your fond devotion? From a cloister o'er the ocean Ere the day of the declining Of the glory that was Spain? In thy heart, O West-land!— Sun-wooed, heaven-blest land! Blossom-surpliced gold-land !— Dwell divinely sweet Poems of this fair land— Bountifully rare land— In the roses of the Old Land

And the print of Sandaled Feet! CHAS, D. SOUTH.

Romanization, Americanization and California

By Joseph J. Deacon, Arts '28

EVER, in the course of history, has there existed a political unit so vast in its sphere of influence, so firm and centralized in its dominion and so efficient in its organization as was the empire strengthened by the sword of Cæsar,



consolidated by the genius of Diocletian and elevated to the dignity of a Christian State by the political wisdom of Constantine. Rome, the eternal city, reared on the banks of the Tiber by the hand of the fabled Romulus, long ere the sun of Athens had risen to its zenith; Rome the dauntless, defending her walls against the armies of Tuscany; Rome the invincible, overrunning and subjugating the peninsula of Italy and spreading her power over the fair cities of Greece, hurling back the legions of Hannibal and breaking the strong arm of Carthage in the full flower of her pride; Rome, the magnificent, with what avidity we turn the pages of her glory!

But silent is the matchless tongue of Cicero. Silent are the

trumpets of Cæsar and the tread of his conquering legions. Gone are the feasts of Lucullus; the pomp and splendor of Augustus. Gone are all the works of Roman genius: villas, amphitheatres, roads, bridges, aqueducts—marvels of a technical skill in many respects equal, if not superior, to that of the Twentieth Century. Gone are the once proud cities of Gaul, of Spain, of Africa and of Asia which bowed to the mastery of the Cæsars. All have moulded into dust and only fragmentary ruins remain to testify to the grandeur of the past.

What then? Has all this glory gone for naught? Was it for nothing that Fabius baffled the skill of Hannibal? Was it for nothing that Scipio stormed the walls of Carthage? Was it for nothing that Cæsar tamed the spirit of the savage Gaul? No. Such is the Providence of Him who rules over the destinies of nations that, though ruin and desolation eat out the heart of an empire, they cannot obliterate its benefits.

Many are the lessons which we of the Twentieth Century may learn from the history of Rome, and many too are the analogies which may be drawn between the political and social problems which confronted her and those which confront the thinking mind of the present age.

The composition of the Roman Empire bears a striking similarity to that of the American Commonwealth. At the beginning of the second century of the Christian era, before the provinces had been decimated by pestilence and barbaric invasion, its population was about equal to that of the United States of the present day. Bounded on the east by the Tigris and the Euphrates, on the west by the Atlantic and the Mediterranean, on the south by the desert of Sahara, and on the north by the Rhine and the Danube, the Roman world embraced a heterogeneous and widely varying people. The grandest tribute to the organizing genius of the Cæsars is the fact

that they caused this vast polyglot population to fight under a single standard, bow the knee before a single throne and unite for the weal of a single State. Nothing like it had ever been seen before. The fabled empires of the East were vast, loosely organized confederations which usually passed away with the passing of their founders. I have said that, when considered from an ethnic standpoint, the United States offers a certain resemblance to ancient Rome. But our task is not half so difficult as hers. Our immigrants come to us willingly to secure the blessings of liberty and wider human opportunity, and, for the most part are ready enough to submit to our laws. Rome, on the other hand, extended her dominions by conquest and compelled or lead the vanquished provinces and racial groups to submit to her authority, favor her language, follow her law, and to take on her traditions and culture.

But force, of its very nature, is limited. Even Rome, great as was her supremacy in arms, could not have built up an empire by the sword alone. This her rulers were quick to realize, and herein lay their greatest strength. Their method was to grant a certain amount of local autonomy to the conquered provinces, admit their people to Roman citizenship, and to incorporate their culture and religion into the culture and religion of the empire. Opportunity for commerce and intercourse were to be created and preserved by arms.

The American people like the Romans of old, are, in point of origin, a polyglot race, but it is chiefly in the case of California that we have assimilated anything like a foreign province. Let us see how we came by this rich and colorful land.

In the Sixteenth Century, Spain was the great military and commercial State of Europe and her fleets cruised unchallanged through the waters of the southern ocean. In the reign of Elizabeth of England, this power received a terrible blow from which it never recovered. Although Spain steadily declined in wealth and vigor after the defeat of the great Armada, she retained her dominions in North and South America almost until the middle of the Nineteenth Century. Hardly had the Congress of Vienna settled the destiny of Europe when the Spanish provinces in the New World began to wrench themselves free from the mother country. The dilapidated government at Madrid could do little or nothing to check the general revolt. The astute and farsighted Canning, perceiving commercial advantages for England in the possibility of independence for the Spanish colonies, was quick to lend them his support and sympathy, and Monroe, following his lead, came forth with his famous doctrine.

Mexico, inspired by her southern neighbors, rose in revolt, and threw off the foreign yoke, only to be doomed to chronic civil conflict. Texas, then one of the largest Mexican states, soon became filled with American pioneers, who, as soon as they were sufficiently strong, drove out their Mexican masters and set up an independent government of their own.

In the midst of all this strife and turmoil, California, the fairest of the Mexican states, basked serenely in the light of the western sun, unmindful of the turbulence of the southern provinces.

It is possible that, had Mexico possessed a strong and vigorous government, she might have kept her hold on California, but even had this been the case, her permanent supremacy in this most northern province would have been highly improbable. The discovery of gold brought in a stream of adventurers from the eastern states, who had no intention of remaining subjects of an alien race. In 1850, these enterprising and energetic settlers rose in revolt against Mexico. There is no more pitiful commentary on the weakness and inefficiency of that unhappy country than the fact that the government at Mexico and the Mexican garrisons made hardly the slightest effort to put down this rebellion.

It is not our purpose here, however, to render an account of the events leading to the separation of California from Mexico and her subsequent admission into the American Union. The fact we wish to record is simply this: the absorption of California into the American Commonwealth is the chief instance in which this country assimilated a foreign people en masse, and thus followed in the footsteps of imperial Rome. Texas and the Louisiana Purchase, to be sure, gave us foreign territory, but their cases do not seem to me as striking as California's.

In California, the Spanish art and the Spanish traditions met and blended with the institutions and customs of America. It is not easy to indicate the united influence of these two elements on the character and habits of the people of California, especially since the Spanish element is gradually being erased by the influx of a new population from the eastern states. But a little reflection will make it clear that the influence of Spain is still strong in this great and far-famed State. From San Diego to San Francisco, and even farther to the north, the sainted names of her cities bespeak the ardent Faith of the pious Franciscan Fathers. The mission architecture is a product of Spain and Mexico. The free and open-handed hospitality of the Latin still reveals itself in the character of the older people of California; and the Spanish families, who once ruled the State, have mingled their blood with the blood of the American immigrant.

Rome became great through the assimilation and fusion of many peoples. But Rome usually did this in the case of whole provinces and groups. It is chiefly in California that Americanization proceeded by the twofold process of transforming both the individual immigrant and the previously existing group.

The Boys from Vermont

George Martinelli, Law '28

ARLY DAYS?" the retired policeman asked. "Yes, I came to California with the earliest. Philadelphia was my home, and, boy though I was when gold was discovered out here, I determined to come."

"What is your most vivid recollection of those days?" I asked.



He seemed to need no great time to decide, but he was slow and wistful as he answered. "The two brothers from Vermont" and paused as though reviewing once more a scene often recalled.

"The Vermont Twins we called them on the ship coming out. I daresay they weren't twins, though certainly brothers. At any rate the ship's register showed that they had the same family name, and the few words they were overheard to say showed they were from Vermont.

"Strange lads they were in a way. Do you know that on the long voyage down to Panama, across the Isthmus by rail,

and up the Pacific Coast by boat again, they never once talked to any of the other passengers? They kept to themselves always, well-behaved and aloof. They attracted attention, of course, by the fact that they kept apart and there was some suspicion of them at first. But after a time they were taken for granted and only now and then did anyone make a reference to the Vermonters.

"Once we had come in through the Golden Gate, then newly named, and landed in San Francisco, I lost all trace of them.

"There followed the first few hectic days ashore and then, when we had outfitted ourselves, we started for the gold fields.

"I had drifted from place to place and had gathered enough gold to make me decide to take my present earnings to Philadelphia and later return for more. I made little pouches along the inside of my belt to hold my nuggets and dust about \$5000.00 worth. Everything was ready for my start to San Francisco, when I noticed the Vermonters passing through camp.

"'Have they been here long?' I asked a man near me. 'In and out,' he answered. 'Mysterious fellers, you know; never talk to nobody, only just themselves and then not much; never spend no money, exceptin' only for supplies. But they's a lot of talk about them strikin' it rich somewhere back in the hills. Nobody knows. They just disappear over the trail and only come back for grub. Them young fellers means business and they's only out here for one thing, an' I reckon they got it.'

"After a few days in San Francisco, I was aboard the boat for Panama. Outside the Golden Gate I was walking the deck, thinking how my gold would help my family along and give me enough to put away for future use,—when I came

upon the two Vermonters. All down the coast it was the same story. No one ever saw them apart and they never talked to any one else.

"One afternoon off the Mexican coast, I was startled out of my cabin by a cry of fire. Smoke was pouring out of the hold furiously and there was a mighty stir from stem to stern, passengers frantic, crew desperate.

"After a time it became evident that we were doomed and the order was given to abandon ship. I went to my cabin and fastened on my belt, filled with gold, gathered up a few other belongings and came on deck again. About the life-boats, which were too few, all was confusion and disorder. When the last swung away I found myself behind.

"On the deck forward were the two Vermonters. They stood with an open carpet-bag between them, looking down into it, with agony and indecision on their faces.

"The ship took a decided lurch, while steam hissed through the smoke. A member of the ship's crew yelled, 'Jump overboard,' which I did without more ceremony.

"For a time I struggled on desperately, but no matter how I tried, I could not keep above water. Suddenly it dawned on me that it was the belt, the gold-filled belt, which was pulling me down. Reluctantly and as a last resource, I slipped it loose, and could feel it leap away from me on its way to the bottom of the Pacific.

"When I reached the surface again, I found a piece of flotsam nearby and clambered on. The ship was more desperately enveloped than ever, but out there on the forward deck with their open carpet-bag still between them stood my two friends, their faces still torn with agony and indecision.

"Suddenly there was a mighty lurch, a groaning and hissing, and the ship plunged down by the prow, leaving only a vortex of angry waters and bits of wreckage when suction had done it work. Later I was picked up and taken on my way—___"

The old man paused and stirred the dirt uneasily with his right foot.

"Somehow," he said slowly, "I've never forgotten the last view I had of that forward deck."

The Pacific Railroad

ROBERT P. O'BRIEN, Engineering '28

ALIFORNIANS of today may not be sufficiently aware of what Californians of yesterday achieved in building the California or Far Western section of the first transcontinental railroad. For a number of reasons, which shall be



clearer as this essay proceeds, the western portion was far the more difficult to build. The lapse of time and the modification of conditions must not obscure for us the magnitude of that achievement during the rudimentary state of our development. Feats of organization and execution, never equalled in the history of our country before or since, made possible for the United States transportation by rail from Coast to Coast over what is now known as the Overland Route.

Two master strokes of human genius here present themselves to us, the one in engineering, the other in finance. Pioneering in two such widely divergent fields, four honest, hard-working, far-seeing merchants bore the brunt of the

ridicule of the nation and, exhibiting insurmountable zeal and trust in their judgment, pushed the construction of the first railroad across the Rocky and Sierra Mountains to a glorious finish. Leland Stanford, Collis Huntington, Mark Hopkins and Charles Crocker were the men who performed master strokes of finance and engineering, and overcame staggering obstacles in spanning a continent by threading the forbidding mountain ranges with ribbons of steel.

In the February of 1832, before the country could boast of more than 100 miles of operating railroads, a small weekly paper in Ann Arbor, Michigan, in an editorial advocated the building of a railroad from the Great Lakes to the Pacific. This was the debut of the Pacific Railroad "idea" which claimed a fitful existence until 1862, when Congress passed the Pacific Railroad Bill. During the years that intervened between the introduction of the idea and the passage of the bill many of the most brilliant minds of the country were at one time or another interested in the project, and the net result of all investigations and opinions was rather against the project, than in its favor.

In 1853 the matter had assumed such national proportions that the Secretary of War was instructed by Congress to investigate, and ascertain the most advantageous route to the Coast. As a result of this move five parties of Army engineers took the field and when the reports had been turned in, five possible routes had been examined. Four of these are in use today by trans-continenal railroads. The conclusion drawn by these engineers was that the Southern route offered the most advantageous passage and if the Civil War had not intervened it is not unlikely that the first railroad would have been through the Southern States.

The moving spirit in the work of starting the Pacific Railroad was a young engineer, Theodore Judah, who had been engaged as chief engineer of the Sacramento

Valley Railroad. He was thoroughly convinced of the possibility and need of the transcontinental road. From 1856 to 1860 he divided his time between educating the people of the West and the members of Congress to the feasibility of the project. He worked tirelessly at his task and his persistent efforts were beginning to bear fruit when the question of slavery appropriated such a prominent place in the Congressional discussions that the Pacific Railroad Bill was forced into the back-ground. Judah, undaunted, returned to California and undertook to investigate the mountainous country over which the railroad would have to be built. On a tip from a resident of Dutch Flat and with the aid of money raised in that town he discovered a much shorter and more practical pass than that indicated in the reports of the Army Engineers some six years previously.

Friends of Judah in Sacramento took the matter before Stanford, at that time a prosperous merchant of the Valley town and he in turn interested Hopkins and Huntington, who ran a hardware store, and Crocker, a friend, who had a small capital at hand. The four agreed to finance a survey of the proposed route, but would not be responsible for the formation of any company, unless the survey turned out exceptionally well. These men, to whom the people of the West are indebted for the first road across the mountains, have attained enviable places among the great men whom the West has developed. The "Big Four," as they are known, performed miracles within the few following years until the completion of the system.

Huntington had a keen mind in financial matters and Hopkins fostered the funds which the former raised. Stanford was the executive genius behind the project and to Crocker goes the credit for getting more work out of the men under him than would have been possible under any other similar condition. All had proved successful in their own endeavors and as a combination they were so fitted that they worked "miracles" in carrying out their dreams.

With the declaration of the Civil War the southern routes were excluded. But more than this, the war made plain the fact that the railroad to the Coast was more than a commercial asset. It was a military necessity. President Lincoln, being urged by members of the Senate to build the railroad with government forces, replied: "The National Government has its hands full in carrying on the war. Private enterprise must build the Pacific Railroad and all the government can do is aid, even admitting its construction is a political as well as a military necessity."

Spurred on by this opinion of the President the "Big Four" formed a company in the summer of 1861 and Judah was dispatched to Congress to secure the passage of a Bill. His efforts proved successful and in May, 1862, the Pacifle Railroad Act was passed, and signed by President Lincoln on the first of July. It provided for the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from San Francisco to the eastern boundary of California as the part assigned to the new California company, the eastern portion of the work being given to the Union Pacific Company. The bill gave the railroad a strip of right away 200 feet wide and financial assistance in the form of \$1000 United States bonds at the rate of \$16,000 per mile. This was raised to \$48,000 per mile in the mountains and \$32,000 per mile beyond the mountains.

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These bonds were first mortgage on the entire property of the company. It was further provided that the road should be built at the rate of fifty miles the first year and fifty miles each year thereafter, except that the rate was reduced to twenty miles annually through the mountains. Later acts provided that the road could continue its construction work eastward of the Nevada line until the eastward work met that being pushed westward.

As soon as it was certain that the road was to be built, opposition of the most pernicious kind arose and all but swamped the baby project. The Steamship Companies, which operated around the Horn, Pony Express Companies, toll roads and even the Sitka Ice Company began a campaign of propaganda, designed to prevent the investment of any money in the new venture, and the fight became so bitter that it was extended to the money centers of Europe whither the company went for aid. Even the press, which had been so loud in praise of the project before it was assured, now turned against it and only three papers in the whole of California came to the aid of the work. Money became so scarce that at one time the treasury of the company was without funds for seventeen days . For a time it appeared that the company would be forced to go into bankruptcy.

Discouraging rumors sponsored by prominent engineers had their effect on public opinion. Many fully believed the stories that the passage through granite barriers was more than human skill could overcome, and that, if the road were finally finished, the heavy snows reaching a depth of fifty feet at times, would make operation of the road in winter a physical impossibility.

All the materials necessary for construction had to be purchased on the East Coast and transported by vessels to the West. The journey around the Horn consumed from eight to ten months and the war had raised freight rates as much as 275 per cent. The journey by sea to the Isthmus of Panama and then overland to the Pacific was shorter but the rates was just as high, if not higher, so the gain in this method was negligible. At one time the transporation of steel rails by this latter route cost \$52 at on or one-third of the total cost of the rails. Labor was scarce, expensive, and inclined to drop everything and join any and all gold "rushes." The laborers were nearly all miners and the work on the railroad was taken merely to furnish a "stake" with which they could prospect further for the coveted gold.

Breaking ground for the road called for a gala gathering and all the notables of Central California were present in Sacramento, January 8, 1863 to witness the event. Stanford, the Governor, officiated, but the most effective of all the speakers was Crocker, the outstanding personality in the venture. His own words on that occasion paint him truly: "All that I have—all of my own strength, intellect and energy—are devoted to the building of this section which I have undertaken."

The first shipment of rails arrived in 1863. Until the completion of the road in 1869, the sea between the East and West Coast was almost paved with ships carrying supplies. There were times when no less than thirty ships were on the seas at a given moment, laden with material for the scene of action.

The actual construction of the road was begun with a grim determination to conquer the Sierras at any cost. Work progressed slowly but steadily. For the

initial few miles beyond the first crossing of the American River, grading was comparatively easy and by the last of February 1864, the road extended to what is now Roseville. Two months later trains were operating on regular schedule between Sacramento and Roseville. By the middle of the following June the line was completed and operating as far as Newcastle, 31 miles from Sacramento. President Lincoln proved his good will toward the project at this juncture by handing down a most important decision from the viewpoint of the Railroad. Since the Government had agreed to pay four times as much for mountain construction as for the first few miles out of Sacramento, it became important to fix the point at which the mountain construction was considered to begin. Some of the members of Congress suggested that this point be fixed at the end of the first fifty miles of the road. The Supreme Court of California decided that the Sierras began 31 miles from Sacramento. The final decision was up to the President and he fixed the point just 7:18 miles from Sacramento. The amount gained by the company by this decision totaled more than a million dollars.

Much litigation over these advances from the Federal Government, as well as money pledged by State and County authorities, drained the treasury and construction was curtailed during the winter of 1864. As it was, the winter proved to be one of the mildest experienced during the construction of the line. It was later pointed out by officials of the company that, if there had been no litigation and the rate of construction could have been maintained as it was before and after, the Western section would have met the Union Pacific at Cheyenne rather than west of Ogden. California would than have had control of the rich country of western Wyoming, Montana and Utah.

During December 1864 the force of men employed on the road had dwindled to a bare 300 men. As circumstances improved and money began to flow into the coffers of the Company, the force was rapidly increased until by July the payrolls included some 4,000 names. Many of these were Chinese laborers who were turned to as a last resort in an effort to get satisfactory labor. The experiment proved a success and the road profited by the use of Asiatics. The only implements for grading at that time were the pick, shovel, black powder and horses and the Chinese proved to be the only labor that would stay on the job. Before the road was completed the number of Chinese employed had grown to 12,000.

By September the road was completed to Colfax, 55 miles above Sacramento and construction was being pushed ahead with superhuman effort. Camps were scattered all along the line as far as the summit and, before winter had set in, all the tunnels west of the summit were open and the summit tunnel itself was being driven from both ends. An especially bitter winter hampered progress at every turn. Snow covered everything, and even closed some of the tunnels, forcing the crews to abandon work. Heavy rains ruined the wagon roads, hindering the delivery of supplies, and food for the men was packed in on the backs of horses.

Doggedly, refusing to give up, and fighting the elements every foot of the way, the builders pushed on twenty-five miles farther into the mountains by the end of the year. As the new year came on all forces were mustered for record-breaking

construction and it was even found advisable to sink a shaft to the summit tunnel and work the bore from four faces. The sinking of the shaft proved to be more of a job than was at first thought. Most of the digging was through solid rock and at times the progress was as low as seven inches a day. It was not until December of 1866 that the shaft was finished and work begun on driving the tunnel. Its completion was then consummated within a year. To sink the shaft it was necessary to haul a small hoisting engine to the place and the story of this task is a most interesting one. It took six weeks of alternate packing, rolling on logs, building roads and clearing brush to reach the summit from the end of rail. It is interesting to note that a moving picture company in duplicating this feat was content to stop after hauling a duplicate engine only 500 feet, even with the aid of all modern appliances.

During the winter of 1866-67 the work on the tunnels went ahead at a rapid rate. The heavy snows did not affect progress as seriously as during the previous winter, but at times it was necessary to drill snow tunnels as long as two hundred feet to reach the portal of the tunnel itself. Dynamite, invented in 1866, was not yet available, and although nitro-glycerine had been known for many years, its use was not encouraged and was finally forbidden after a fatal accident in one of the tunnels.

Rapid progress of the Union Pacific westward spurred the builders to greater efforts. Materials of construction and rolling stock were hauled over the summit on wagons and work of grading started in Truckee Canyon. The grade was being pushed in both directions and as soon the winter's snows had begun to melt, intensive operations were begun all along the right of way. By mid-summer, 1867, the first locomotive crossed the divide and the line was open to Summit before the end of the year. Work from Truckee east went ahead rapidly and in the middle of December the first construction engine crossed the state line into Nevada.

In the spring of 1868 all forces were marshalled and the race for territory began between the two companies striving for the goal. The force of men was increased to 25,000 and the teams used on the grade amounted to some 6,000. Crocker announced a program of a mile of grade a day and drove his men at a terrific rate. Twenty-five saw mills near Truckee were kept busy supplying lumber for the road. Some idea of the rapidity of construction can be gained from this fact. It took three years to build 157 miles of the road over the Sierras with a force of men averaging about 11,000. In the next ten months the final 555 miles were built with a force of men that did not average over 5,000.

Terrible hardships were endured by the men in crossing the desert. Heat, hunger and thirst threatened progress, but these were all overcome and records of road building never equalled were performed by thes hardy pioneers in the most forbidding of fields under horrible handicaps.

The winter of 1868-69 proved the most severe of any during the constructional period and the cold inflicted as much suffering in the desert as the previous winters had caused in the mountains. The very ground froze and in order to carry on the grading the right of way was blasted almost every foot of the way. Supplies were

halted in the mountains and only after the greatest efforts was the constant stream kept moving to the front.

As the year 1869 aged, the work was redoubled and on the two sections now nearly at the meeting point was pushed on furiously. The construction parties vied with one another in miles of daily progress and a fiercer contest ensued. The Union Pacific triumphantly broke all records by laying six miles of track. The Central Pacific retaliated with seven but were bested by the Union with seven and one-half. Crocker, placing the utmost faith in the men who had carried on his work, boasted that he could lay ten miles of track in one day. He was promptly challenged by an official of the rival line and a wager of ten thousand dollars was placed. A day was fixed and with his picked band of men Crocker set out to win the bet. Eight Irishmen were chosen as the track layers and operations commenced at 7 in the morning before a notable gathering of prominent men of both roads. The rails were laid at the rate of 190 feet a minute and before the noon meal was served six miles of track had been laid. The remainder was easily accomplished.

In the twelve hours of work ten miles and two hundred feet of track were laid and these eight men had placed 3520 steel rails.

This superhuman effort carried the Central Pacific to within four miles of the meeting place and the remaining track was laid the following day. The last spike, a golden one, was driven at a great ceremony on May 10, 1869, seven years before the time limit allowed by the Government.

Such intensive road building has never since been seen and our first transcontinental road is our greatest and most memorable engineering feat in the development of the West.

Here and Chere

Elsewhere comes the throbbing Of the knocking of the Spring; Here's the wealth and fulness Of a Tyrant's banishing.

There the regions wither In the grip of Winter's death; Here the land's a-quiver With a new-born infant's breath.

There the snow-stains linger And the trees and shrubs are bare; Here's the scented flowering Of a merry world and fair.

In Carmel by the Sea *

From two and twenty towers Of the ancient Mission chain, —Wilting, fading flowers,— There comes the soft refrain The Mission bells are singing To their new found sisters ringing Of the joy to hearts they're bringing In Carmel by the Sea.

Gone are the days of longing That true hearts only knew For Serra's Bells returning To the fold of the feeble few Ah, Hark! The Bells are singing To their stranger sisters ringing, Of the joy to hearts they're bringing To Carmel by the Sea.

No day was ever brighter No love so deep and pure Nor seemed heart ever lighter, In face of Victory sure: For the Mission Bells are singing To their new found sisters ringing Of the joy to hearts they're bringing In Carmel by the Sea.

HENRY C. VEIT, Law '21.

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* Two bells, belonging to Carmel Mission, which were in the Park Museum, San Francisco, for many years, were restored recently to their first home in Monterey.

Land of the Future, Hail!

By the shores of the sullen Pacific Is a Land that is new and well known. Do you ask what the Future holds for us When the strength of Our Land is full blown?

Our forests are straight and primeval, Our mountains are deep-veined with gold Our people are young and are active, Our people are young and are bold.

Our harbors invite the Far Eastlands, Our coffers to fill with their spoils, The future smiles on the workman And the heart of a Nation that toils.

On the shores of the mighty Pacific A giant is rising in Power, He asks of the Future no questions But steadily looks to His Hour.

1928

Edwin E. Driscoll, '24.

The Bell of Santa Clara

Bells are like birds that love to sing on high, Translating far horizons to the soul Dawn on red hills, imperial majesty Of purple in the West. I call the roll Of them who love the music of high bells, To lift this bell, now low, on high again Until, high towered o'er the plain, it tells The golden-hearted legends of Old Spain.

Thou art the dead king's bell, the Dread King's bell, Voice of the living dead, the Living Lord; And we who know thee and who love thee well Will not forsake thee till thou fling'st abroad Towered and towering, that voice of thine To call far flocks to one fold still divine.

1928

By EDWIN COOLIDGE, '09

The Game

The pistol cracked and the field was cleared, A half of the game was done. The squads, dark browed with work and care, Sought a rest from the wind and sun.

Then rose the sound of a merry chase; An old ball of rags flew by, And eight small boys came in hot pursuit,

Joy in each face and eye.

Old clothes, bare heads and with happy hearts And bound by no rules of men, They jumped and ran o'er the green and laughed. What a joy to be young again!

For theirs is life as it now should be, A life full of smiles and flowers, Of songs and trees and God's blue sky,

Of friends and happy hours.

A blast: and grimly the game goes on; Intensely they smash at play. Is this then life as it now must be, At the dawn of manhood's day?

1928

HAROLD P. MALONEY, '23.

Gold~

By LE ROY LOUNIBOS, Arts '28

N THE EARLY spring time of more than a century and a half ago an aged Franciscan Missionary paused on the summit of a lofty mountain to gaze upon the expanse of land and sea stretching before his appreciative glance. A silent



land and free from the marks of human habitation lay along the shores of a surging and passionate sea. Then sunlight changed to shadow and dimness to darkness. He had trudged his unbeaten way to a camping ground below and had fallen asleep with his fancy filled with the light—the golden light of shining stars, and his mind filled with the glory and depth of their mysterious significance.

He slept a peaceful sleep in keeping with nature's harmony about him, and as he slept a vision seemed to rise before him. He saw again the same outline of rolling land and surging sea, but what a change had come over the land! Here were plains carpeted and checkered with the green that announces golden harvest and luxuriant with trees bending low with

golden fruit. Cattle were peacefully grazing in the meadows and well-kept homes and out-houses bespoke conditions of prosperous stability.

Now the vision became broader and more extended. Great cities composed of massive buildings of various sizes and diverse descriptions spread before him, while their paved streets mirrored scenes of industry and commerce. Within the cities there were massive cathedrals for worship and gigantic factories with thousands of employees, yet everywhere there seemed to be radiated a spirit of friendly hospitality and pleasant progress mingled with an attitude of intellectual appreciation. With a start the dreamer awoke, and instantly the vision of a magnificent state, colossal in its present perfection and future promise, vanished. The empire of his dreams was gone, and the good Priest was confronted once more with the stern reality of an undeveloped land torn at by turbulent tides.

As the Franciscan gazed upon his surroundings even the most remote reality of this future empire faded as a phantom into the valley of delusion. Such a well established community in this barren, uninhabited region was beyond realization in any appreciable period of time.

Allow yourself to be carried along the stream of years for seventy-five or more and gaze again, with an attitude of tremulous expectancy, upon the ocean-washed coast of California. It is the same over which the Franciscan mused and dreamed. In some stupendous way, a marvelous change has passed over this land. It is the year of the celebrated California gold discovery, and seemingly over night the whole aspect of the situation had changed. Did some sprite with a magic wand transform the previous picture of inactivity and restfulness into a scene of activity and restless energy?

Like a wild fire fanned by sweeping winds, the news of the discovery had traveled in an incredible manner. Gold became the universal topic of American conversation. Political strifes and factional interests were forgotten in the insane desire to reach California. Overnight the traditions of generations were cast aside, and the early morning hours were witnesses to many a hasty departure. California had become the mecca for the weary, the bold, the adventurous, and the greedy of America.

As time passed and the sweeping tide of humanity multiplied, their modes of travel became more numerous. The voyagers came by land and by sea. Braving the hardships and dangers of an overland trip, many expeditions were formed which traveled together for the purpose of mutual protection from bands of belligerent Indians. Over the Northern, Central and Southern Routes they traveled with one unified goal in mind, gold.

Others took passage on ships sailing from Eastern and Southern ports and eliminated some of the dangers and discomforts of overland travel. Over diverse courses and with varied interests they hurried on, and yet their motives in coming to this far distant land were similar. These motives were based upon one hope, one ambition, and one desire, gold.

A study of the characters in this mad rush furnishes an outstanding example of contrast, because of the varied occupations of the individuals who participated in it. Here was the rough farmer who had left his family "back in the States," while he set out in search of fortune. Here was the dapper city dweller, ill at ease in the raw surroundings. The man by the fireside was a scheming "crook" from New York. The individual beside him was only recently the sheriff of a Southern county. Of the two men who were talking together, one was formerly a college professor, while the other was once a tramp. The high and the low of human society met under equal banners. Although the status of the individuals differed greatly, yet the desire of the individual was the ambition of the community, the ambition of the community was the desire of the individual, gold.

At the outset business pursuits were neglected in the mad rush for the gold fields. However, it was not long before enterprising individuals realized that gold could be secured by business pursuits without digging for it. By this gradual turn to business, industry was promoted, and the situation became more stabilized. Abundance of available wealth soon made it possible to develop the pursuits of agriculture to a high degree. City life grew with the influx of humanity and the abundance of wealth. In a very short time cities of vast proportions began to grow out of what had formerly been trading stations.

As the seemingly inexhaustible and undreamed of mineral wealth continued to be unearthed, a new atmosphere of mental culture, refinement, great wealth and stability, which was evidenced everywhere throughout the State, must be attributed in the last analysis to California's magic lure, gold.

If our Missionary had been permitted seventy-five years of added life, he would, in all probability have lived to gaze upon the gradual formation of that which he had evisioned. He had perceived the natural surface assets of the land, but the

secret of its hidden treasures had been beyond his anticipation. It was this buried treasure which placed the name of California upon the lips of every American. It was the stories of its golden treasures that stirred the imagination and aroused the thirst for adventure in the hearts of numberless men.

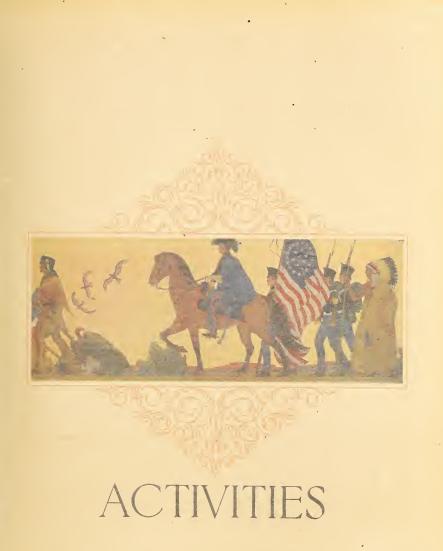
It was the dream of unlimited opportunity because of the abundance of golden wealth, which turned attention to the latent possibilities in commerce and agriculture. Gold it was that evoked a California culture within this hitherto barren frontier land. Golden ore had lured men, golden grain maintained them and golden fruit made the measure overflowing. The Golden Gate, the Golden State and the Golden West have not been mere poetical terms for us. Nor can the history of our State be fathomed without the magic of that one, four-lettered word,—gold.

IGHTEEN years before the Pilgrims landed at Plymouth Rock the Spanish sailor. Viscaino, brought settlers to the Bay of Monterey. On the ship were two Carmelites. This early date marked the naming of Carmel River and the Santa Lucia Mountains.

Long before this tales of cities of gold with their stores of emeralds and rubies reached the ears of Hernando Cortez, who immediately dispatched from Mexico expeditions to search for these treasures. As a result California, New Mexico and Arizona were discovered and explored.

Chief among these venturesome parties was that of Juan Rodriques Cabrillo. To him must be attributed the discovery of California. A brave and noble son of Spain he sacrificed his life to spread her fame, and with his last breath exhorted his captain to continue the task.

From about 1822 until 1846 California remained under Mexican rule. Ambitious settlers from the eastern states had by this time founded their own communities and soon there rose political feuds and jealousy against the existing government. Americans declared their independence in 1846 and our forces, capturing Monterey and other places then claimed the whole of California as a territory of the United States. In 1850 this vast expanse of rich land became part of the growing Union.



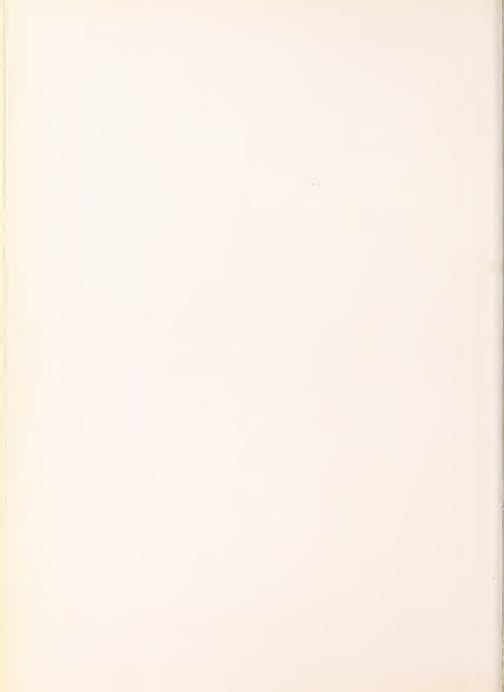
CATHEEN years before the Pilgrims landed at Plymouth Rock the Spanish sailor. Viscaino, brought settlers to the Bay of Monterey. On the ship were two Carmelites. This early date marked the naming of Carmel River and the Santa Lucia Mountains.

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ACTIVITIES



HE "REDWOOD" has this season embraced within its pages for the second time a section featuring student campus activity. Last year marked the beginning of a real effort to portray the social and more or less serious events of the Santa Claran's college days.

This ambitious enterprise led to an inclusion of pictures designed to present the less fortunate predicaments which now and then are bound to occur in every Freshman initiation as well as the happier moments that develop as the year proceeds. College life has its ups and downs.

Along with the lighter depictions will be found those of more serious trend. The reference now is particularly to that division set aside purposely for the history and scenes of the year's "Passion Play." Without doubt this undertaking is distinctively an achievement of the students. Owing to the large cast, the crowds before which it is offered, and the many tasks to be performed. practically every student in the University had something to do toward its success. Their complete and self-sacrificing response merits whatever space this volume allows.

So it is that the following pages. telling more by pictures than by words, slip benignly from the ridiculous to the sublime, unfolding as they go a panorama of pleasure not unmixed with labor, but with all of that a reminder of Ruskin's words: "You were made for happiness, and the world was filled with things which you will enjoy, unless you are too proud to be pleased by them, or too grasping to care for what you cannot turn to other account than mere delight."

Rallies



Honor it!

tory, and the Nevada Game history, and the Stanford Game a grim ordeal of the future, the evening of November 10th, 1927, found all concerned gathered together in Seifert Gymnasium.

Yells and songs helped to stimulate the spirit for the approaching struggle. Then followed speeches by Earle Reynolds, President of the Associated Students, and others who were more particularly responsible for the work of the team. In this latter regard, Cap-

tain Bud Cummings delivered a spirited and impressive talk which all Santa Clarans will remember and which wholly removed whatever depression had prevailed until that time. Coaches Boland and Walsh spoke both of the past and present with their characteristic determination.

With the completion of the formal part of the rally, the Junior Class presented to the Varsity and the future athletic teams of Santa Clara eleven blankets. Thomas P. Ryan, Junior Class President, spoke of Santa Clara spirit, while under the rays of a cleverly placed spotlight the first Santa Clara Blanket slowly tumbled open revealing to the assembly the great white S. C. on a field of red. The remaining ten blankets were then presented to the Varsity.





Altogether. Six for the Varsity

became the scene of the 1927-1928 rallies. Because of the atmosphere and the direction, they took on the proportions of informal gatherings whose purpose it was to stimulate spirit of co-operation and confidence between the student body, the coaches, and the players.

A general plan existed throughout both semesters. Songs, skits, boxing matches, speeches and yells, constituted the entertainment; and here a word of commendation should be given to all those who in one way or another assisted in making the rallies characteristic of Santa Clara men.

The California Rally, College of Pacific, and Olympic Club, and others were occasions for such meetings. But besides gatherings for these particular purposes a few special features of the rally schedule were had. The greatest of these was Billy Burke's Smoker, which under the direction of the rally committee, was staged for the beloved trainer and boxing instructor. Members of the Athens' Club and boxers of Santa Clara staged bouts for the instruction as well as entertainment of the students. Billie Burke will return next year!

TTTTTTT

1928

Seifert Gym, the Scene of Santa Clara's Rallies.



FENTON J. MCKENNA

Dramatics

In A selection entitled "The Bishop's Candlesticks," from Victor Hugo's "Les Miserables," Fenton J. McKenna, as Jean Valjean, won the sixth annual Dramatic Art Contest. McKenna, who also captured the coveted laurels in 1925 by an excellent interpretation from Shaw's "Joan," received as first prize a gold watch donated by Louis Lurie of San Francisco. The award was made by the judges because of the magnificent characterization displayed by this competent Santa Clara performer. Restraint and fire, in their proper moments, were the predominant elements in McKenna's portrayal.

This is McKenna's last year of competition since he is to graduate in May. During the four years he has been attending college here he has especially distinguished himself as a speaker, actor and scholar. His continued success is our fervent wish!

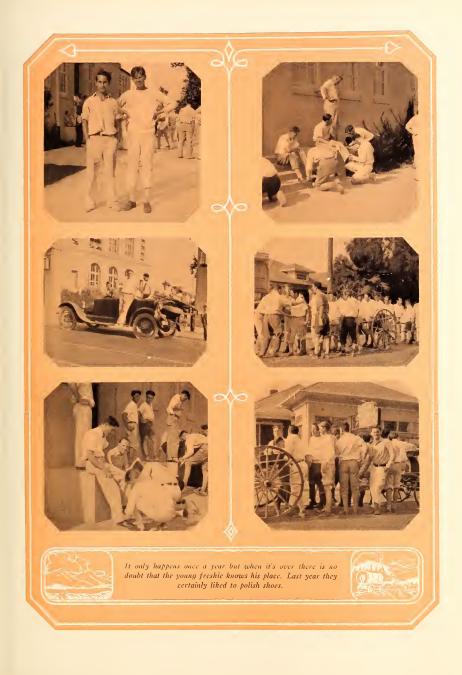
Receiving the winning vote of one of the judges, Wray Griffith, in a selection entitled "The Man Without a Head," won the plaudits and hearts of his hearers, though he just missed out on the final decision.

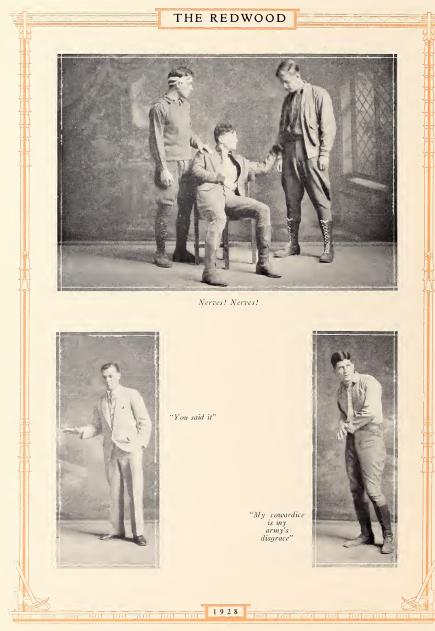
In an original playlet, "Pasquali's Alimony," a delightful and humorous sketch, Salvadore Sanfilippo won third place. Among others who competed and gave a creditable account of themselves were J. Raymond Deasy and Arthur Kenny in "Moonshine," John P. McEnery in a scene from "The Emperor Julian," J. Barrett McMahon in a part from "Ben Hur," Andrew Brennan in a selection from "Richelieu," and Carrol Kirby in a bit from "Alymer's Secret."

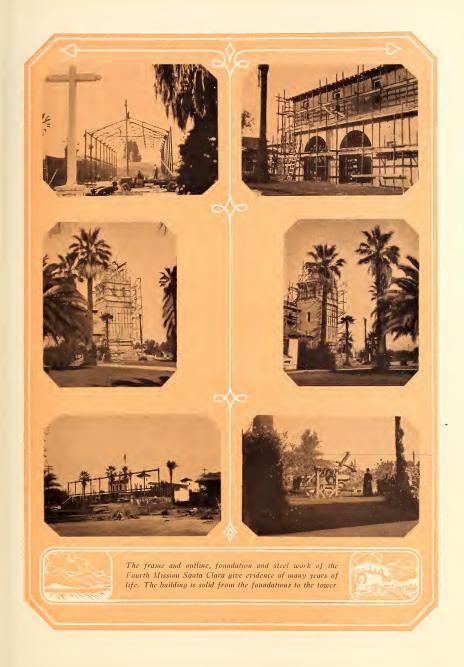
Under the direction of Father E. M. Bacigalupi, S. J., the University orchestra supplied entertaining music.



WRAY GRIFFITH







Dramatic Art ~ Ryland Debate



ARTHUR H. KENNY

TH Father Damien of Molokai as his dramatic subject, Fenton J. McKenna with eloquence and oratory won the annual Owl Oratorical Contest held in the auditorium Tuesday evening, April 3, 1928. Distinguished as an actor and debater McKenna's latest victory crowns him as one of the best speakers Santa Clara has yet produced. With his remarkable handling of the subject in a contest of keen competition the decision was deserved.

Other speakers of the evening, named according to the estimate of judges, beginning with the second best were: John B. McEnery, Victor L. Diepenbrock, Thomas P. Ryan, J. Barrett McMahon, Salvadore M. Sanfilippo, Jr., James J. Scoppettone, and David J. Marks.

Resuming again debating negotiations with St. Mary's College of Oakland, the Senate, Senior debating organization of the camuus, arranged for a dual contest which was held on the evening of December 5, 1927. The results were very successful for Santa Clara, both teams being given a unanimous victory by the judges.

To St. Mary's were sent Senators John A. Spann and Fenton J. McKenna who argued the negative side of the question: "Resolved: That the two-thirds majority rule should be done away with in the Democratic Convention." The evening was a fiery one, filled with heated discussions and pertinent questions, which made the debate extremely exciting for the audience.

Contesting in the Lounge Room of Seifert Gymnasium on the same evening, and upon the affirmative side of the same question, Senators Joseph J. Deacon and Napoleon J. Menard proved conclusively to the honorable judges and a capacity house that the two-thirds rule should be abolished.

1928

These debates concluded for the year all outside contests.

Returning again to affairs of the campus our attention centers upon the Ryland debate. This encounter has always been considered the climax to forensic endeavor in the debating year, which at the same time establishes for another term the superiority of either the House or Senate.

Choosing a subject for the 1928 Ryland, the House of Philhistorians proposed to the Philalethic Senate the following proposition: "Resolved: That Herbert Hoover would make a better President than Governor



FENTON J. MCKENNA



Spann

McKenna

MENARD

DEACON

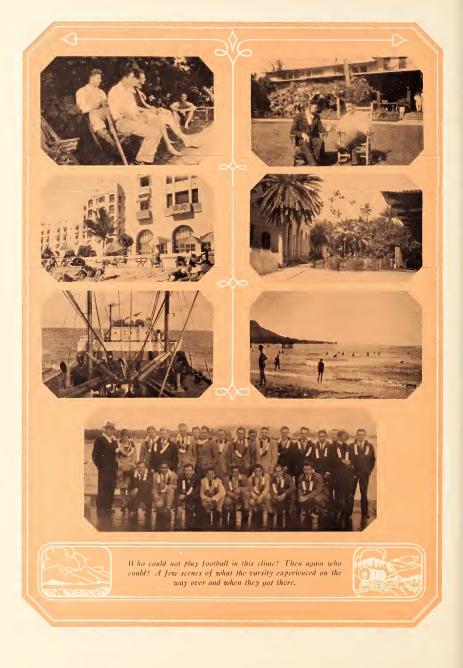
Winners Over St. Mary's

Al Smith," they hit upon a question of unusual interest and argumentative possibility. After much consideration the Senate, whose right it was, chose the negative side of the issue and selected for their team men who upheld the traditional worthiness of their assembly. Senator John A. Spann, member of last year's Ryland team, Senator Thomas P. Ryan, a Ryland debater from the House, and Fenton J. McKenna argued the question for the Senate in the order designated. Representing the House of Philhistorians were: LeRoy J. Lounibos, Arthur Kenny and Salvadore Sanfilippo, who took upon themselves the heavy responsibility of maintaining the affirmative.

There have been few Ryland debates in which so much campus and outside interest was manifest. Few debates were more absorbing for the listeners or speakers. And though at an early stage of the contest the arguments prescinded from personalities and took on the proportions of a general discussion as to political platforms and principles, yet these ideas were ever kept entertaining. The decision of the judges was acclaimed as just though difficult to render owing to the fine argumentation on both sides.

The judges decided after much consultation that the debate of the evening was won by the Negative, while Representative Arthur H. Kenny was voted the best speaker, with Senators McKenna and Spann second and third, respectively. Charles R. Boden, '23, was chairman.

Both houses are to be sincerely congratulated for their capable handling of a subject that demanded so much of personal opinion and yet was presented in so unbiased a manner.





The Stage Crew

RAMATICS at the University of Santa Clara have long been known as the most outstanding amateur productions in collegiate circles on the Pacific Coast, and especially after this year's "Passion Play." Its portrayal was witnessed by thousands of people from all over the state. But in connection with these dramatic successes of the University there is an important organization whose cooperation with the actors and directors is an absolute necessity. To the students on the campus this group is known as the stage crew.

The stage of the University auditorium is complete and up-to-date in every detail and under the supervision of William I. Boland, Senior in the College of Engineering, the most spectacular and impressive stage effects were produced in order that the Santa Clara Passion Play might be most successful.

During the heavy work between scenes of the sacred drama the stage men were distinguishable by their attire. They were dressed in neat coveralls of a uniform color,

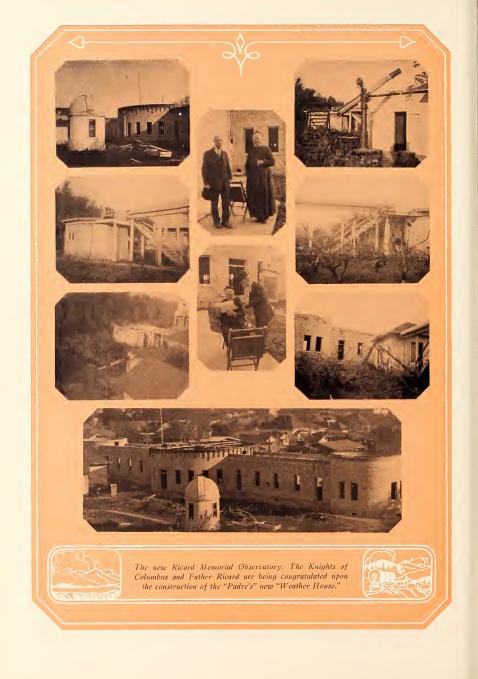


something new, but of such advantage as to certainly justify the expenditure. As the Play progressed the crew became more efficient, until the final performance was run off fully thirty minutes ahead of the schedule of the first. The personnel of the Stage Crew is to be found at the end of the "Passion Play" section.

1928

Outfits!

Those new-



The Builders of the Mission



Just a couple-

In a material way the University has this past year expanded considerably by the addition to the campus of a wonderful students' chapel, the new Mission Santa Clara, faithfully patterned after the old, which has risen up from the ruins of that famous Mission destroved by fire in October, 1926.

During the latter part of September the building of the new church was started. It was made possible only through the generosity of the students and friends of the



of workers!

institution scattered throughout the State. Constructed along classical lines the new edifice on its exterior presents a most imposing picture of simplicity and beauty. In the Sacristy is a place for relics of the old Mission. The side altars have individual sacristies which enable the celebrant to obtain close at hand the necessary vestments for his Mass.

In the course of the year and during some of the vacations the following students lent a hand in the construction of this magnificent new Mission: Tyler Sidener, Wally O'Daniels, Bud Cummings, William Belloli, Paul Torelli, Matthew Susanj, Sid Steward, Bud Hall, Esteban Parra, Eustaquio Arias, Alberto Dent. Arthur Prag, Philip Bagley and Davies Karam. H. C. Miller was the contractor.



Dinner Time!



THOS. P. RYAN CHAIRMAN LEGAL FRATERNITY DANCE



NICHOLAS K. DELANY CHAIRMAN ENGINEERS' DANCE

Legal Frat Dance

The first dance of the 1928 social season to take place off the campus was held in the Lanai of the Hotel Vendome on February 4th by the Legal Fraternity of the University. The ballroom of the hotel was transformed into a moonlit garden with sprigs of wild cherry and ivy forming the background. Music was furnished by Jerry Lannigan's Orchestra and the selections rendered mingled with the garden scene and soft lights to make the affair a dance that will linger long in the memories of those who attended.

Instrumental in making the Legal Fraternity Dance go beyond the expectations of everyone was Gerald Chargin, who headed the decoration committee. John L. Quinn, of the Engineering Society, had charge of the lighting effects.

Engineers' Dance

MMEDIATELY after the students returned from the Easter holidays they were feted by the Engineering Society, which gave a splendid dance at the Hotel Vendome. This was the first of that number of dances which concluded the social year.

Under supervision of Nicholas K. Delaney, Chairman of the Dance Committee, the affair was of the usual brilliance, as are all the social functions of this organization. The lighting effects and the decorations were in accord with the time of year in its spring hues and freshness. The music was furnished by one of the best orchestras on the peninsula, and although the expenditure for the entertainment was great, still the attainment of the Society's objective—to give everyone a most enjoyable evening—was realized.



DELBERT DE SMET CHAIRMAN PRE-MED DANCE



JOSEPH MONEALY CHAIRMAN B.A.A.DANCE

Pre-Med Dance

The Mendel Club Dance, held in San Jose at the Hotel St. Claire, was one of the most brilliant of the social events following the Lenten season. The hall was very beautifully decorated, and owing to the small membership in the organization it meant a great sacrifice on the part of all. In accordance with past custom the pre-medicals made this affair of the 21st of April an invitational one, assuring therefore that the floor would not be overcrowded.

The success of the undertaking was due in large measure to the efforts of President Boland and Committee Leader Delbert De Smet. These men were assisted by Horace Wald, Henry Sanfilippo, Cyril McDonald, Jos. O'Connor, Ernest Chargin and the Decoration Committee headed by Peter Knego.

B.A.A. Dance

Solutly speaking the University closed on Saturday evening, April 28th, at a dance given by the Business Administration Association in the Lanai of the Hotel Vendome in San Jose. Members of the college departments and their friends gathered at a farewell dance that was a blaze of color and splendor.

A committee headed by Joe McNealy, Bill Burke, Harry Morey and Warren Ahart had complete charge of this affair and much of its success is due to the diligence of these men. The orchestra was the same as that which performed so ably for the Legal Fraternity earlier in the year, and their selection met with the same hearty approval. The decorations were of light shades in order that they might harmonize with the prevailing spring atmosphere.



The Senior Retreat

HEN a boy first enters Santa Clara he soon finds himself in an atmosphere quite different from that to which he has been accustomed. A new home, and a new spirit! He enters in August but as early as October the primary purpose of his being at Santa Clara is fully revealed to him in the annual Retreat. To older students this time offers an opportunity for a renewal in their hearts of former pledges, or a strengthening of them once more. Those three days are at the same instant days of great spiritual help, days of great promise, and if well attended to, days of great joy !

So finally the fourth and last year of under-graduate work is at an end. The leave-taking of their Alma Mater by the Seniors is always a sad moment. Hearts are heavy not only because of that separation which is to mean the last farewell

to many, but also because n o w the ever-needed guidance must perforce be forsaken. Each man must carry on alone!

Realizing this, our Alma Mater quietly arranged for last year's Senior Class a three-day Retreat at El Retiro during the week preceding Commencement. It was her final, priceless gift!



FATHER Z. J. MAHER, S. J. Retreat Master Seniors 1927

1928

Announcement that the class of '28 will this year have the same opportunity has been received with sincerest appreciation by all its members who now with keenest anticipation await in their final Retreat those precious words of advice as they fall from the lips of a m ost splendid Retreat Master.

PASSION PLAY of SANTA CLARA



MARCH 21-25 1928



CLAY M. GREENE, '69 Author



EDWARD P. MURPHY, '27 Director

Co Edward P. Murphy

Producer of The Passion Play of Santa Clara

EARS SEVENTY, then winters eight, my score, Yet still do I cling fast to vaunting youth. Its dreamings and ambitions: and the more It trifles on, the more I clinch the truth That Age and Youth may like ambitions plod, With aims and purposes akin. Now, heart to heart And hand in hand, these aims bequeathed of God. Shall seek the substances of finished art With kindred fervors. Too, meek, cloistered men Will in their orisons inspire the pen And voice to added reverence. And then A boy and I mine inspiration's son May crown with laurels, so when these be won. Old Age may proudly praise Youth's work well done.

On one day was I born and he the next. When half a century and more had passed. Now mine imagination makes its text For homilies paternal that shall last Till one hath lain the other in the earth. Two ides of March are ours: mine clouded deep Wich problems left unsolved. while at thy birh There came endowments that shall never sleep Near unfulfilment. So my bantling, boy, Leave I now in thy charge to build to joy Which piteous revilers may not cloy. Success be thine! May criticism's sting Leave thee unscathed till thou hast had thy flig, And Admirations' choirs thy praises sing.

CLAY M. GREENE, '69.



HISTORY

IN 1901 the then president of Santa Clara, Rev. Robert E. Kenna, S. J., wished to mark fittingly the Golden Jubilee of California's oldest educational institution. He turned to his classmate, Mr. Clay M. Greene, '69, who had achieved national repute in the dramatic world. As his contribution to the observance of the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of his Alma Mater, Mr. Greene gladly undertook to do what he had long had in mind, the writing of a play around the life of Christ capable of being produced in a college atmosphere by a cast of students who would bring reverence to their bold task.

The simple sincerity of his dedication of this play to the beloved memory of Father Kenna rings in the memory of every Santa Clara man:

"To the Reverend Robert E. Kenna, S. J., gentle playmate of my boyhood, cherished memory of my youth, and revered friend of my riper years, this work in tender recollection of the

is affectionately inscribed, sweet long ago in Santa ently assist, in my humble Golden Jubilee. Clay M.

An American drama of appeal, was the result. Sucences have been delighted tation. Succeeding generadents have come to cherish memories, participation in The Passion Play of

of the University of Santa



C

Clara College; and to reverway, the celebration of the Greene, '69."

the Cross, universal in its ceeding generations of audiand elevated by its presentions of Santa Clara stuas the proudest of their life its cast.

Santa Clara is the property Clara, the gift of its author to his Alma Mater. It is his produced off the campus returned from New York tation of his great play, the tury since its composition. the Passion Play of Santa thing. It is not in the nain fact assuming the protradition. Scarcely a fam-California but some of its or are intimately acquainted word of mouth knowledge



desire that the play be not without his leave. He has to be present at this presenfifth in the quarter of a cen-

It will thus be seen that Clara is an established ture of an experiment. It is portions of a California ily in Northern and Central members have seen the play with those who have. By of its significance, power and beauty has spread about all during these years. Men now prominent in the

professional and business worlds are remembered as having played this part or that. An increasing number of the general public observes the interpretation given to the characters in the play by succeeding generations of student actors.

6

6

This is the only case in a California educational institution of an established, serious drama being associated with such/an institution and being presented there at recurring intervals.

Rev. Fr. Kenna's request to Mr. Greene that he write "a play of the sort that would not only attract and entertain but would also elevate and instruct" would seem to have been fulfilled even beyond his sanguine expectations. "It stands alone today, an unparalleled drama in the history of the Western continent" is the verdict of a dramatist thoroughly familiar with the play.







LOCATION

And the Santa Clara setting seems emidently fitting for such a production. Here, about a Franciscan Mission a Catholic School has grown up. Round about monasteries the great European Universities developed. And from medieval monasteries came the medieval drama. The Passion Play of Santa Clara is a revival of that drama: The Passion Play of Oberammergan a survival.

Junipero Serra and his companions, on January 12, 1777, established at Santa Clara a Franciscan monastery which came to be known as Mission Santa Clara. All the glamor which Californians attribute to their Missions hallows the spot. There sandal-footed men in brown rober began to do and to teach. There began civilization in the Santa Clara Valley. Around the venerable Mission Church of Santa Clara the University of Santa Cara was founded in 1851. The Mission Church, now being restored according to earlier plans, forms the center of the campus buildings and is to serve as the structure's chapel. Surely here is a spot which

has become pregnant with with lofty inspiration.

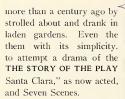
nessed the Passion Play of will recollect with pleasure lowed spot, through miles fields the humanity of a bytured with such devoted lect the beautiful panorama meadows, whose air was brightened by myriads of covered trees. They will re-Cross, in front of the old



Those who have wit-Santa Clara in former years the pilgrimage to the halof fertile valley in whose gone generation was nurcare. They will also recolof stretching roads and scented and whose colors wild flowers and blossomcall how they came upon the Mission Church, planted

sacred associations and rich

[99]



the plains of Bethlehem on Two heralds, with trumpet tains aside, and disclose the star-lit sky and rising moon



P

Serra's little band, how they the peace of those memorygreat auditorium impressed Here indeed was the place Cross.

"The Passion Play of is divided into a Prologue

The Prologue represents the night of the Nativity. note, draw the heavy curpeace and tranquility of a that bathe the sleeping shep-

herds and their flocks. Into their midst comes a shepherd lad, Zoribel, by name, who awakens them and relates the prophesied coming of the Messiah. Whatever doubts they entertain as to the truth of Zoribel's story are soon dispelled by the sudden appearance of the Angel of the Lord, accompanied by the singing of a Heavenly host, and who describes to them the significance of the brilliant new star which has appeared in the East. Annuol and Dathian, emissaries from Herod the Great, accompanied by three Kings from the East and a retinue of slaves bearing gold and frankincense and myrth, enter, sreking the whereabouts of the new-born King. Not suspecting Herod's evil design of making away with the Infant King, but inspired with the lofty purpose of the visit of the three Kings, the shepherds offer to guide the caravan to the lowly stable in Bethlehem. The angelic chorus is heard again as the caravan sets out on its Journey.







There is a lapse of thirty-three years between the Prologue and Scene I, which is laid in the Council Chamber in the Palace of Caiaphas, chief of the High Priests of Jerusalem. The city is in a turmoil over the threatened triumphal entry into Jerusalem of a certain Nazarene, who, it is said, is about to proclaim Himself King of the Jews. The priests learn that He is the same "Whose coming was made known in Bethlehem thirty-three years before, and foretold more recently by One crying out in the wilderness: 'Prepare we the way of the Lord!' " In other words He is the Babe of Bethlehem now grown to manhood.

Immediately upon this follows the magnificently and dramatically conceived entry of the Nazarene into the Holy City. Beneath the balcony of the Council Chamber can be seen the waving palm branches, and the singing and shouting of the multitude is heard. The priests at once convene to circumvent the Nazarene at any cost, and Dathian, the former emissary of Herod, now adviser to the High Priest Caiaphas, secures Judas, one of the twelve followers of the Nazarene, who

has tired of following his before the High Council. Judas refuses to betray and with a dramatic denunscheme he flees in terror to this scene, too, that the ficias, a rich Publican of Jeruson, Athias, who under the become a follower of the ful to the teachings of his an apostate though in his his loss.



Master, and he is brought However, through fear, Him whom he has followed, ciation of the Council's rejoin his brethren. It is in tional character of Jechonsalem, is introduced, and his name of Matthew, has also Nazarene. Jechonias, faithfathers, casts out his son as heart he grieves bitterly for The Mount of Olives, overlooking the city of Scenes II and III. First it hour preceding the Last tles are gathered together Matthew and Judas. Matto the others how he had one of the chambers in the der that he might better Master into Jerusalem. the temptation of Judas by Judas fled from the palace shame. At this moment Ju-



Jerusalem, is the setting of is shown at sunset—the Supper. Ten of the Aposawaiting the coming of thew enters and he relates secretly hidden himself in High Priest's palace in orview the entrance of the While there, he overheard Caiaphas, and he tells how covered with fear and das enters and when he is

shame. At this moment Judas enters and when he is interrogated by the others he denies that he had any thought of betraying the Master and succeeds in convincing his brethren that he will remain faithful until the end. It is now time to proceed to the appointed place for the Last Supper and as the Apostles are about to start Dathan enters and stays Judas who bids his companions go on before him. Dathian is joined by Caiaphas and the Priests, who again tempt him to betray the Nazarene, offering him thirty pieces of silver for the deed. This time the wretched man falls and accepts the bribe, and promises to accomplish the errand set before him. He leaves Dathian and the Priests to join the others at the Last Supper, after he has assured them that he will betray the Nazarene to them at the Gate of Bethphage. The High Priests, led by Caiaphas, then hold council, and this council results in the decision that the Nazarene must be put to death.





A few hours are supposed to elapse before the next scene, which is again the Mount of Olives, but at night. The Apostles come from the Last Supper, fearful of what the Master has told them of his coming betrayal. They also discuss the other great features of the feast, namely, the institution of the Holy Eucharist. While they are thus occupied Peter rushes into the scene with the tragic news of the betrayal by Judas, and the scene closes with the faithful ones' prayer for the safe deliverance of their Master.

The fourth scene is set in the throne room in the Palace of Herod Antipas, Tetrarch of Galilee. Herod is much worried over the added incursions of the Romans upon his realm, and he bewais, the sleepless nights he has had as the result of his execution of John the Baptist. A papyrus from Pontius Pilate, Roman Governor of Jerusalem, arrives stating that the case of the Nazarene has been sent to Herod for final disposition, the Nazarene being of Galilee. The Apostle, Matthew, accompanied by his father, Jechopias, comes to Herod's court, Jechonias

having since come to his and in the latter's teachings. cause with Herod, and with promises to do what he can to return to the Judgment and the High Priests enter ecution of the sentence. he has never seen the Nazbrought before him. As he words the throne room is white radiance such as vine Presence, and just as



son's belief in the Nazarene, They plead the Master's such fervor, that Herod to save Him. As they leave Hall of Pilate, Caiaphas and urge the immediate ex-Herod's curiosity is aroused; arene, and he orders Him speaks the commanding flooded with a brilliant might issue from the Dithe physical Presence is

[103]

about to be witnessed, the Scene V presents the Judgment Hall in the Palman Governor of Jerusato overflowing with a surglace, eagerly awaiting the has ordered the death of the chants from the Temple for the crucifixion of Him, fore, they welcomed into songs. Then comes Matchonias, with the tidings



LAN)

MQ

curtain closes on the scene. courtyard adjoining the ace of Pontius Pilate, Rolem. The courtyard is filled ing, noisy, clamoring popuexpected news that Herod Nazarene. Led by the Merthey cry out for Pilate and whom, but a few days bethe city with palms and thew and his father, Jethat Herod has refused to

grant the popular demand. This intelligence throws the mob into further disorder and rebellious rage. Caiaphas and the High Priests enter and demand the presence of Pilate and his Court. A flourish of trimpets announces that the Court is about to convene and in another moment the Governor is seated on his throne. Caiaphas acquaints Pilate more fully with the refusal of Herod to pass sentence on the Nazarene, and then Pilate orders that the Divine Victim be placed on the judgment stand. Again the brilliant radiance appears. The mob turns in that direction but with shouts and cries of derision. Pilate examines the Prisoner for a second time and can find no guilt in Him. He appeals to the rabble for a remission of the sentence, but they angrily refuse, demanding the release of the prisoner, Barabbas, instead. Pilate hesitates, doubting, and once more argues with the Priests and the angry mob. The Apostles, who are gathered together in a corner of the courtyard, follow the action of the scene with alternate hope and despair. The play now







reaches one of the most dramatic of its many climaxes, and the tension of the situation is mighty. Again the demand of the multitude for the release of Barabbas in place of the Nazarene is as terrible as the is actual, and it is here that the weak Governor, no longer able to withstand their cries, and fearing an unfavorable report in Rome, releases Barabbas. He goes through the show of washing his hands of the blood of the innocent Victim and delivers Him up to be crucified.

In the sixth scene the Way of the Cross is portrayed in its awful reality. The scene represents a roadway on the approach to Calvary which is shown in the distance. The Apostles, all save Judas, are gathered together in a little group, at a gateway in the center of a stone wall. From the city of Jerusalem comes the dull murmur of the rabble, angry and frenzied as it follows the Savior and His burdensome implement of torture. With tear-staiped eyes the Apostles watch the approaching procession and as it draws near, John closes the gate and they crouch below

the wall in silent grief. Now shouts and cries come with moment a forest of movtops is seen above the wall, clubs of the rabble and flyat the Sacred Victim. And situation the arms of the the wall as it is borne wavders of the Savior. Behind and a cry of frenzy bursts gry mob. But once again it tragic way. The cries for



the tumult is terrific and fearful impact. In another ing, swaying, vicious speartogether with the sticks and ing stones that are hurled in the midst of the awful great Cross appear above eringly on the weary shoulthe gate it totters and falls, from the throats of the anappears and staggers on its vengeance are louder than before, then they gradually moves on to distant Calmal scene. There is no tenthe kneeling Apostles are the kneeling Apostles are the Apostles follow the prothe betrayer, enters, diswith remorse. His tragic, him to madness and in provealed to him the name of synonym for all that is vile the High Priests enter and



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die away as the procession vary. It is a brutal, an abysderness—no mercy. Even forgotten for the nonce in passion. Then, led by John, cession at a distance. Judas, hevelled, fearful and filled awful despair has driven phetic vision there is re-Judas as a byword and a and despicable. Dathian and he turns to them for succor.

But they spurn him and cast him aside, now that their foul purpose is accomplished. In a frenzy of despair he casts the thirty pieces of silver at their feet, and in a fury of awful curses he rushes away to hang himself from a tree. It is fearsome and appalling, this madness of Judas. One stands aghast as the soul of the wretched man is laid bare, and a great pity comes at the terrible tragedy of it all.

The last scene is laid in the Temple of Jerusalem, before the Holy of Holies, and it is the third hour of the crucifixion. Unnatural night has fallen on the city and, the populace has fled in terror to the Temple. The earth quakes, the thunder roars and lightning flashes. A soldier enters with the garments of the Christ which he has won at casting lots. Caiaphas and the Priests come to the Temple, and unable to quell the terror of the populace, they order their arrest. But before this can be accomplished, Pilate, covered with fear and shame at what he has done, rushes into the Temple and begs protection at the hands of the Priests. He is spurned by Caia





phas who orders the soldiers to seize and massacre the populace. As they are about to obey his command, there is another terrific roll of earthquake and roar of thunder and wind. The columns upholding the Holy of Holies are seen to sway, and as the Veil of the Temple is rent in twain the columns fall and crash to the ground as though in vengeance against the awful tragedy. Caiaphas and the Priests flee in terror, followed by the frenzied mob, and as Pilate falls upon his knees and buries his face, jagged lightning flashes reveal the distant Golgotha beyond the ruins of the Temple. Silhouetted against the angry sky are three stark crosses, silent testimony of the tragedy that stands against all mankind. The Apostles enter, having fled to the Temple in their fear, and Pilate turns to them for forgiveness. A mighty hush prevades the scene as Peter speaks to Pilate. He foretells that the Faith He died to spread through all the world shall yet shine on the world and rule from Rome. A strange and holy peace descends and as its spirit filters through the gloom

the curtain slowly falls. It ing, a picture series from was ever lived. It seems ing it in all its stupendous that same Life remains so effective.

marked by the absence of ence of a third. Those ab-His Blessed Mother: Jechhe it is who gives unity to It will be noted that the physcial presence of



is all spectacular and thrillthe most tragic life that not strange, after witnesspower, that the influence of supernaturally potent and

The Santa Clara Play is two characters and the pressent are Christ Himself and onias is the one present and the story as told by Greene. throughout the entire play Christ never once appears. It is constantly, powerfully, from weakening the play in one of its greatest sources ics have commended enor's judgment in omitting and his skill in suggesting the entire action of the play

The incidents in the Life ranged, the plot so formed, the different scenes of the magical skill. When Mattcircumstances of the Last



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skillfully suggested. Far any way this precisely is of strength. No end of critthusiastically both the auththe personality of Christ it and making it dominate tremendously.

of Christ have been so arthat one is carried through Passion with an almost hew narrates the different Supper to his father, Jech-

onias, one feels that he is actually present at this farewell repast, and he cannot but be impressed with its tremendous solemnity. And so, too, one goes forth with a mingling of fear and love to Gethsemane. The prayer of the Saviour, the traitorous kiss, the rudeness of the soldiery, the wickedness of the High Priests are so realistically suggested that the presence of the Divine One is not required.

And when Herod Antipas commands the Nazarene to stand before him, the actual presence of the Christ is felt rather than missed in the glow of the Holy Light that radiates the scene, suggestive of the imagined character. In the scene before Pilate the Holy Light is once again more effective than if an actor impersonating the Master stood before the Roman Governor to receive the jeers and derision of the Jewish populace. The living, breathing, pulsating Presence is made manifest by skillful and adroit use of words, acts and lighting suggestion.







COLON

Again the effect of the moving, staggering, burdensome Cross showing above the walls on the roadway to Calvary is more admirably impressive than if a human figure were seen staggering under its weight.

And so it is throughout the play to the very end, when three crosses appear on lightning-swept Golgotha. The suggestion of the Divine Presence seems more reverential and effective than would an actor's portrayal, no matter how perfect his artistic touch.

It has been remarked by many who have witnessed the Passion Play of Santa Clara that the cast contains no female characters. This may seem the more striking by reason of the fact that the women of the Gospels are so dramatically interesting. Mary, the Mother of Christ; Mary and Martha; Mary Magdalen and the Holy Veronica are so intermingled with the chief incidents of the Passion, that it has occurred to many as one of the unavoidable limitations of Santa Clara's wonderful play. But these holy women are in much the same position, in the sacred drama,

as that of the character of holiness of character is such than acted.

author shown his superior ence and presence felt by case of Christ.

character in the same sense a rich Publican of Jeruplay, and is the principal nections between scene and of Mr. Greene's imagina-



the Saviour. Their very that it can be better thought

Hence, once more has the skill in making their existsuggestion as he did in the

Though not a biblical as the Apostles, Jechonias, salem, lives throughout the agent in bringing about conscene. Entirely the product tion, heis introduced into the

[109]



plot as the father of Athias, Matthew. Jechonias, through gratiated himself into the When his son becomes a he casts him out with tical as he is, he finally Master and makes open sion before the populace the hour of the Crucifixion. his relation to the plot, is power.



who becomes the Apostle his enormous wealth, has ingood will of Caiaphas. follower of the Nazarene, curses and tears. But skepyields to belief in his son's confession of his converassembled in the Temple at

Jechonias, over and above a character of subtlety and

OBERAMMERGAU CONNECTIONS

Santa Clara is sometimes called the Oberammergau of America, and the Play America's leading Passion Play, and not without reason. Oberammergau, the world-famous Alpine village has a Fassion Play which has been produced at recurring intervals of ten years during three centuries. People come to see it from all parts of the world. It is not a commercial venture, but a religious and artistic effort. Close relations have existed between the Oberammergau players and Santa Clara almost from the beginning of the Santa Clara Play. In 1923 Mr. Anton Lang, the leading actor of Oberammergau, sent personal greetings to the Director, cast and Student Body of Santa Clara. This year he has done the same, and other prominent actors have sent greetings to those playing the corresponding parts in the Santa Clara Play. This is a unique recognition of the Santa Clara Play.

PRODUCTIONS AND DIRECTORS

The first production, that of 1901, was under the personal direction of Mr.





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Greene himself. The productions of 1903, 1907 and 1923 were ably directed by Mr. Martin V. Merle.

The director of this year's presentation is Mr. Edward Preston Murphy, likewise a Santa Clara graduate. He is a member of the Bohemian Club, San Francisco, and received his theatrical training in the Santa Clara dramatic tradition.

On the occasion of the last presentation of the play, in 1923, the hope was expressed by the then University authorities that Santa Clara might see her way clear to produce this play at recurring intervals of about five years.

Some people, outside of official circles, even suggested that there be an annual presentation, together with the building of a separate theatre for this express purpose. Such a thought, however complimentary, was never seriously entertained for many and manifest reasons. But the hope was cherished that Santa Clara would be able to produce her Passion Play every five years. This year's presentation is in keeping with that desire. It is likewise in keeping with the desire of

Santa Clara to encourage highest traditions of the this splendidly tragic piece, ing power of great tragedy,

MUSIC

the magnitude and beauty music, the program of compositions of the great ture of rare beauty and suof the Sacred Story of the entre acte numbers, each of sical treatment of the life



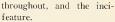
drama which aspires to the art. The public support of possessing all the purifyis indeed a heartening thing.

A feature which increases of the Passion Play is the which is made up from the masters. Besides an overperb musical interpretation Passion, there are several which in its turn is a muof the Savior. The Play itself has been themed dental music is an added

The arrangement of the of Camillo d'Alessio, noted Three of the selections are compositions and the balby artistic arrangement, Play.

Santa Clara makes periocre ears that incidental matic art," says Brother at St. Mary's College, Oakliterary critic.





various themes is the work composer and conductor. Professor d'Alessio's own ance of the numbers were, fitted to the story of the

"The Passion Play of fectly clear to even medmusic has its place in dra-Leo, Professor of English land, and nationally known

SCENERY

Mr. O'Sullivan has made a study of this subject for the past twenty-eight years, consulting such famous biblical painters as Tissot, Doré, Mastroianni, and Rahn, visiting Europe and the Holy Land to gain his material. The effects he has produced have delighted numberless audiences and form one of the finest features of the Santa Clara Play.

CRITICS' QPINIONS, 1923

Mr. George C. Warren, of the San Francisco Chronicle: "One comes away from looking at the tragedy of Calvary as shown in the Passion Play of Santa Clara with chastened mind and exalted spirit, and the soul stirred to its depths by the mighty story. It is an event in the lives of those that see it." Mr. Wood Soames, of the Oakland Tribune: "It is easily the most impressive theatrical production of the decade." Brother Leo, of St. Mary's: "It can face at least one test of real art. The Sacred Pageant already shows itself gifted, with the rare charm of permanence."



PROGRAM

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Owing to the sacred character of "The Passion Play" the audience is respectfully requested to refrain from applause until the conclusion of the performance

NOTE-No one will be seated during the prologue

SYNOPSIS OF SCENES

PROLOGUE—The Plains of Bethlehem. "The Star of Bethlehem." (Lapse of 33 Years)
SCENE I. Council Chamber in the House of Caiaphas. "The Entry Into Jerusalem."
SCENE II. On the Mount of Olives. "The Kiss of Judas."
SCENE III. The Same. (One Hour Later.) "Not as I Will, but as Thou Wilt."
SCENE IV. Throne Room in the Palace of Herod Antipas. "The Appeal to Herod."
SCENE V. Courtyard in the Palace of Pontius Pilate. "Give Unto us Barabbas!"
SCENE VI. A Roadway on the Approach to Calvary. "It is Finished."
SCENE VII. Interior of the Temple of Jerusalem. "The Ninth Hour."

MUSICAL PROGRAM

Orchestra Under the Direction of Rev. Eugene M. Bacigalupi, S. J.

Prelude d'Alessio
"Hosanna" (Arr.) d'Alessio
Overture Choral d'Alessio
"Judas, Why Betray Me?"—A Capella
"Marche Arabe" d'Alessio
"He of Death Is Guilty!" (Seven Last Words)Dubois
Overture—"The Messiah"
"The Destruction of Atlantis"
Recessional—"Hallelujah" ("The Messiah")

All Themes and Incidental Music Composed or Arranged by Camillo d'Alessio

Program ~ Continued

THE PERSONS REPRESENTED IN THE PLAY

(Named in the order of their first appearance)

Foreword spoken byWilliam A. Durgin
Sadoc
Shadrack Timothy P. Connolly
ZoribelMarshall E. Leahy
Angel of the LordArthur Quement
Ammon) Emissaries from {John Hurley Dathian} Herod the Great (Raymond Deasy
Persian KingHarold E. Moroney
Egyptian King Peter J. Mancuso
Hindu King Thomas F. O'Hara
Joshua, Captain in House of Caiaphas Wray H. Griffith
Jechonias Vincent H. O'Donnell
CaiaphasSalvador M. Sanfilippo
NathanaelD. Carroll Kirby
AnnasThomas J. Ryan
Boaz Abiron Esrom Herchants of The Temple J. Barrett McMahon {William L. Corsiglia {Albert Ruffo

AlpheonRoderick A. Chisholm, Jr.
Judas Iscariot
ThomasJ. Franklin Hadley
JohnLeslie T. Keating
Andrew Edward S. Malley
PeterFenton J. McKenna
MatthewArthur H. Kenny
James the LessJohn R. Blackinger
James the GreaterWalter F. Raven
PhilipPhilip M. Bagley
BartholmewGerald E. Harrington
ThaddeusLe Roy Lounibos
SimonJohn D. Foley
Herod Antipas Andrew J. Brennan
Thamar, Captain in House of Herod
Robert P. O'Brien
Citizen of JerusalemJoseph A. Schenone
Pontius PilateVictor L. Diepenbrock

THE ENSEMBLE

Heralds-Robert J. Danielson, William C. Danielson. Shepherds-Ian B. Hunter, Allan G. McCauley, Hugh Malley. Persian Slaves-Francis J. Linares, Efraim Pereira, Ramon Alcazar, Jr. Egyptian Slaves-Jose B. Ruiz, Davies N. Karam, Thomas E. Daly. Hindu Slaves-Robert R. Berg, Jerry O'Brien, Will J. Belloli. Members of the Sanhedrim-William J. Gallagher, John H. De Maria, Philip I. Sheridan. Traders in the Temple-Nate A. Bacigalupi, Theodore Cicoletti. Merchants from Babylon-James O'Keefe, Jr., Francis H. Ruettgers. Merchants from Arabia-Sherman Leahy, Alfred L. Wanger. Merchants from Armenia-Walter M. McLaughlin, Elmer R. Tognazzini. Merchants from Syria-Alfred J. Mitchell, William L. Corsiglia. Sadducees-John C. Truman, Albert Ruffo. Pharisees-Walter J. Desmond, Jr., Elmo A. Cerrutti, John D. Gillis, James J. Jennings, Jr. Roman Counsellors-W. Lovett Stanton, Clarence E. Newton. Courtier to Pontius Pilate-Melvin Flohr. Servant to same-William C. Canty. Roman Lictors-Elbert A. Dulfer, Edward A. Moran, Pierce T. Lonergan. Citizens of Jerusalem-A. Frank Schuppert, F. Rae Steinheimer, George L. Tocalino, Malcolm T. Manwell, Milton Axt, Norwood E. Jaqua, Alessandro T. Rowland, Frank Parente, Anthony J. Morabito, Leo J. Abate, Fredrick V. De Longchamps, Steven K. Murray, Francis O. Kenefick, Edward Giovanetti, Alphonse Reuttgers, Henry Sanfilippo, R. Peters, J. Healy. Blind Beggar-Cyril Bryner. Peddler-Howard M. Chandler. Soldiers-Anthony M. Valine, Joseph J. Leonard, Guido J. Simoni, Clarence M. Miller, Howard O'Daniels, Edward Storm, Benjamin Alexander, Alfred J. Terremere, Tyler Sidener, Charles R. Falk, Norman D. Fawley, C. Pacheco.

Program ~ Continued

STAGE STAFF

Stage Manager—William I. Boland. Assistant—Thomas I. King. Chief Electrician—J. Leo Quinn. Assistants—B. A. Bannan, Edward J. Griffith, Theodore L. Selna, Thomas B. Croal, John Shea, Jr. Property Master—Esteban Parra. Assistants—Eustaquio Arias, Archibald Aranda, John R. Hazelwood, George W. Vukota. Chief Flyman—Joseph D. Regan. Assistants —John R. Breen, Wallace O'Daniels, Mario Tollini, George A. Sherman, Grips—Ralph A. MacIntyre, Rodrick A. Chisholm, Jr., Eldred J. Caveney, Wallace B. Duncan, Thomas F. Farrell, Fred G. Gallo, Henry Reisner, Donald G. Hall, M. R. Betkouski. Wardrobe Master— Joseph W. McNealy. Assistants—Richard E. Ryan, Carl W. Smith, William S. Martin.

Assistant to Director-Michael Naughton. Prompter-Robert J. Danielson.

CENTRAL PASSION PLAY COMMITTEE

Earle Reynolds, chairman; Joseph A. Bonacina, Wayne O'Brien, Robert P. O'Brien, Leonard F. Reeg, George Barsi, Victor L. Diepenbrock, Edward Boland, Joseph O'Connor, R. Allan Early.

Stage Crew and Lighting—The Engineering Society; Ushering and Public Speaking—The Legal Fraternity; Tickets and Card Advertising—The Business Administration; Traffic—The Block S. C. Society. Scenery by Michael O'Sullivan. Choral Music by St. Mary's Choir, San Jose. Costumes and Make-up by Goldstein & Co. Photographs by Hartsook.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

L. Lion & Sons Furniture Co., Robinson & Sons Furniture Co., The Urn Shop, Sherman Clay & Co., University Electric Co., for various courtesies. OLLOWING the early settlement of the Spanish came the great and dangerous trek out of the east to the new land of promise. From a simple picture we recall the hardship and suffering of the immigrant train; how a broken wheel meant exposure and starvation.

Reflection takes us back to the invaluable work of the immortal Don Juan Anza who blazed the famous Santa Fe trail and brought safely every one of an expedition numbering 375 members to the present site of San Francisco. And we remember too how other poor souls missed the path of the nobleman and perished in Death Valley. Then how the courageous Donner Party sacrificed their lives while actually discovering a new route through the menacing Sierras.

Finally upon the heels of those hardy and daring pioneers came the rush! Profiting by the dreadful mistakes of their dauntless predecessors thousands of eager fortune hunters now fled the comforts of home to take up the hazardous journey. Stealthily did fate stalk their way! A few gained riches, many remained poor and wretched, but at the end of the trail the true and righteous found happiness!

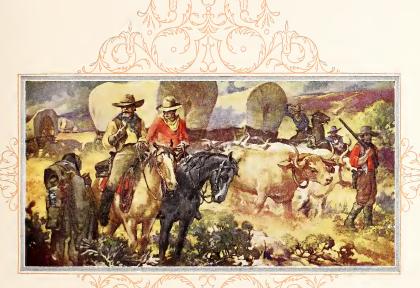
ORGANIZATION

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ORGANIZATION







Boland Secretary Reynolds President REV. W. C. GIANERA, S. J. Advisor CHISHOLM Treasurer

Student Body Activities

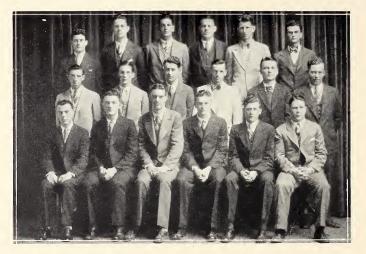
HE semester of 1927-28 found Earle J. Reynolds, of the College of Business Administration, guiding the destinies of the Associated Student Body during the quarterly meetings of the Student Congress. The regime of the latter has now extended through three years with greater attainments to its credit, and more efficiency and satisfaction than seems to have been accomplished under the previous system.

Various tasks undertaken by the Congress in the way of helping the students during their pep rallies and entertainments were: The appointment of a committee to take charge of dramatic events and speeches prior to the St. Mary's football game; the handling of ticket blocks in the "Little Big Game," at Kezar Stadium; and the choosing finally from among its members those who would constitute the Central Committee in charge of all publicity for the "Passion Play." In these respects special meetings of the association had to be held.

Alterations in the Student Congress Constitution had to do with the awarding of numerals to all Freshmen earning them in a major sport. Likewise amendments regarding the appointment of managers, and the distribution of letters were passed.

The personnel of the Student Congress each year is to include, besides the President of the Associated Students, representatives respectively from the Senior, Junior, Sophomore, and Freshman classes, as well as the president of these divisions; also the chief yell leader, and manager of football, basketball, and baseball; then one member from each of the following campus organizations: the Legal Fraternity, Engineering Society, the Mendel Club, Business Administration Association, and the Block S. C. Society. Besides the usual representative from the "Santa Clara" it was deemed advisable to this year admit the director and moderator of the "Passion Play" to facilitate the publicity of the latter.

1928



The Student Congress

1928

WAYNE O'BRIEN Sergeant-at-arms

DAN BARDIN Chief Yell Leader

John Blackinger Football Manager

STANLEY QUINN Baseball Manager

Fenton McKenna Legal Fraternity

ROBERT O'BRIEN Engineering Society

Howard Butler Business Association

Edward Boland Mendel Club

LESLIE KEATING Basketball Manager LEONARD REEG The "Santa Clara"

CARL LEININGER Senior President

WILLIAM BURKE Senior Representative

THOMAS RYAN Junior President

Bert Bannan Junior Representative

TIM CONNOLLY Sophomore President

LEROY LOUNIBOS Sophomore Representative

MARSHALL LEAHY Freshman President

SHERMAN LEAHY Freshiman Representative

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Duncan Secretary R. O'Brien President Geo. Sullivan Advisor Koller Treasurer

The Engineering Society

The work of the Department of Engineering in its various branches is always sponsored by the Society. Following the initiation and dinner early in the fall at the home of Dean George L. Sullivan came a year filled with activity. The 1927-28 session found the members of the Society taking their usual instruction trips to places of interest to the various departments. The "C. E.'s" examined concrete and steel bridges, highways, the Steel Manufacturing Corporation of South San Francisco, and the Asphaltic Concrete Plant in San Jose. The "E. E.'s" studied the workings of some P. G. and E. substations, while the class in Kinematics visited a cannery in San Jose.

Other activities such as the handball tournament for underclassmen, the winner of which receives possession of the Dean's Silver Trophy, the banquet in San Jose for all the members of the Society, and lastly the annual dance always an outstanding social event of the season, round out a varied and interesting school year.



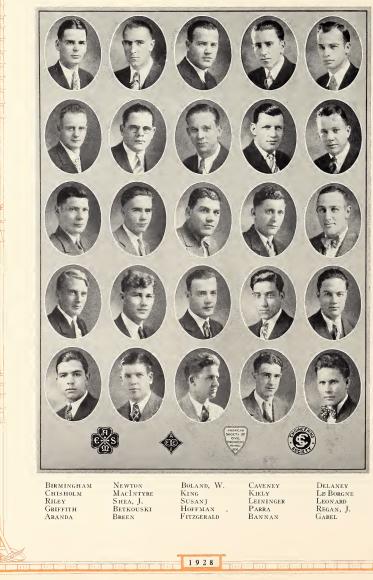
1928

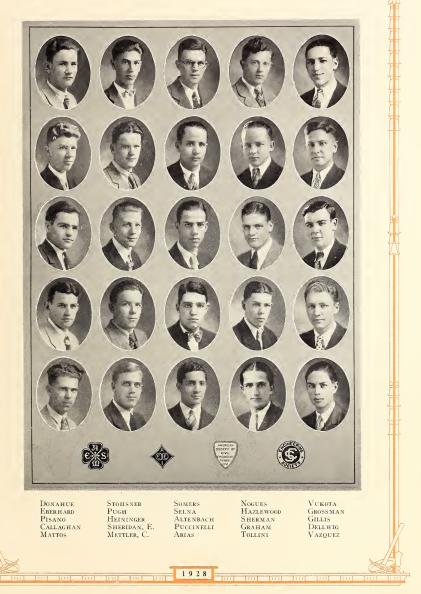
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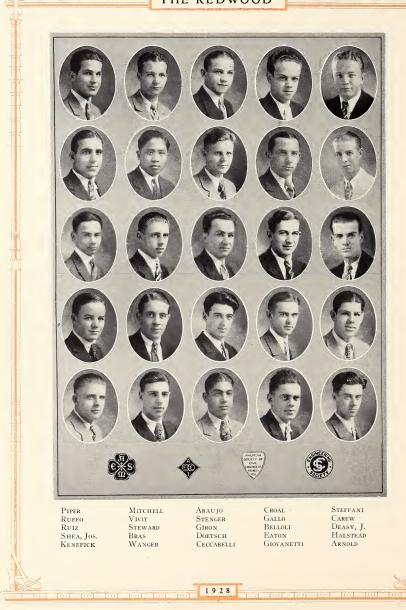
H. METTLER

FARRELL

VREDENBERG









IAN HUNTER Secretary Joseph Bonacina President J. B. Ferguson, S. J. Moderator John Hurley Treasurer

The Legal Fraternity

VERY student of the law realizes the importance of obtaining as much information along practical lines as is possible while still engaged in the necessary academic work. There is need for a medium between the study and the application of the principles learned. Such is one purpose of the Legal Fraternity.

The 1927-1928 school term was begun with the initiation of sixteen Freshman lawyers in Seifert Gymnasium on Sunday evening, September the 19th. Besides the Moderator, Fr. John B. Ferguson, S. J., Fr. John A. Lennon, S. J., Dean of Faculties, was also present and addressed the members of the Fraternity. The committee in charge was headed by Joseph A. Schenone who was assisted by George L. Malley; the entertainment committee being in the care of Leslie Keating.

The outstanding task of the season which was undertaken by the Legal Fraternity, however, was their handling of a speaking tour in the interest of the "Passion

Play of Santa Clara." While the motive was a most worthy one and much positive good resulted from the effort, it was not without profit to the speakers themselves who were able in this way to address public audiences of varied sympathies. The experience was wholesome. The dis-



EDWARD P. MURPHY

1928

tricts covered included San Jose and vicinity, San Francisco and smaller towns along the peninsula. Director Edward Preston Murphy, a member of the Fraternity, was of course the leading speaker. Others who helped him and took much of the responsibility of making good the



Deacon Mahoney Murphy Menard Segretti Brown Ryan, T. Keating

Phelan Schenone Larrouy MCMAHON Reeg Gaddy

promise of the organization were Ian Hunter, Joseph Bonacina, Henry Brown, J. C. Mahoney, Victor Diepenbrock and John Spann.

Among the many clubs addressed by the above members were the Lions Club of San Jose; a talk was given the Soroptimist Club at the Hotel Sainte Claire. Then followed the Optimist Club, and at San Mateo the Knights of Columbus were verbally reminded of the coming "Passion Play of Santa Clara."

Referring now to the internal activity of the Legal Fraternity we find that prominent speakers of the year who brought out interesting and daily occurrences in the practice of the law were William A. O'Brien, Assistant United States Attorney for Northern California districts, and Professor H. S. Armstrong, of our own Law Department.

When the big dance of the year for the student lawyers finally comes around to conclude the social activities of the Fraternity each and every member is assigned

1928



his particular task, and from the measure of success achieved it can be assured that all things have been done well.

February 4th, 1928, marked the date, and the Hotel Vendome the place of this season's festivities. Thomas P. Ryan was appointed head of the dance committee, with Leslie Keating taking care of the program, assisted by Ian Hunter and Leonard Reeg. Gerald Chargin was in charge of the decorations which always do much toward the pleasure of the evening.

The music being of great importance was necessarily entrusted to a graduate of Santa Clara. In this regard the Legal Fraternity consider themselves fortunate to secure the service of the orchestra of Jerry Lannigan, A. B. '26. The programs were finished in black leather with the insignia of the Fraternity on the cover.

1928

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STANLEY QUINN Secretary WAYNE O'BRIEN President E. J. Kelly Faculty Advisor Albert Shea Treasurer

BUTLER

The Business Administration Association

LTHOUGH the Business Administration Association is a comparatively new organization on the campus it functions with the efficiency that generally comes only after various courses of action have long been practised.

One of the year's most important developments came through the efforts of Faculty Advisor, Professor E. J. Kelly, to establish an Honor Fraternity to which members of certain high scholarship standing would be admitted. This was to be done with a view to gaining recognition from a national organization and thereby obtain help for the students after graduation.

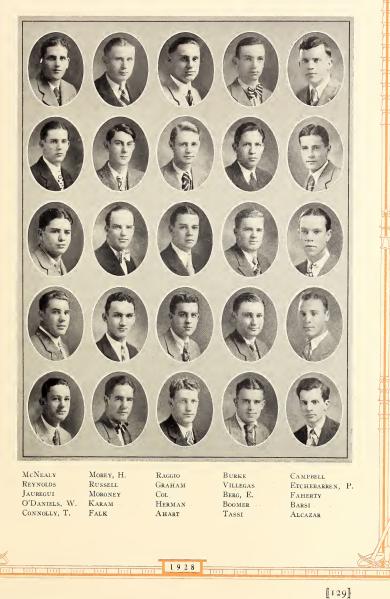
Two dances were held during the year. The first came the night of our football victory over Stanford, the second on April 8, 1928, at the Hotel Vendome. Joseph McNealy was chairman of the committee managing the latter.

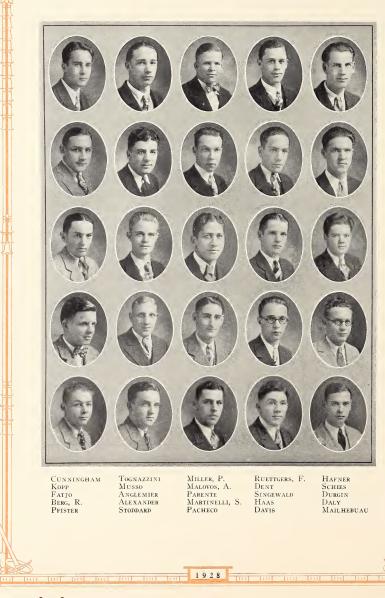
Officers of the Association for the year 1927-1928 were Wayne O'Brien, President; Howard Butler, Vice-President; Stanley Quinn, Secretary; Albert Shea, Treasurer; and Frank Schuppert, Sergeant-at-arms.



1928

HEAGERTY, T. BOURET O'DANIELS, H. MAHONEY, J. D.







Joe O'Connor Secretary Edward Boland President J. G. BALLINGER Faculty Advisor James Riordan Treasurer

The Mendel Club

The MENDEL CLUB has existed for the past three years and during that time it has ever been active in creating increased interest in pre-medical work among its members and also in providing various social functions for the entertainment of the students. The past year has been one of special effort within the organization in the way of preparing scientific papers and then having them read at meetings.

Another salient feature of the pre-medical men's association has been the sponsoring of many instructive lectures by prominent physicians and surgeons of the bay region. One of the chief speakers of the year was Dr. Milton B. Lennon of San Francisco, Neurologist and Professor at the University of California Medical School. His talk dealt with the "History of Medicine" and was one that will be remembered by all that attended the meeting.

Several papers on scientific subjects were prepared throughout the year by students in the Club and some of the more prominent ones were Peter Knego's treatise of the subject "Blood," and another on "Johann Mendel," after whom the organization was named, by Delbert De Smet.

A banquet was held by the Mendel Club in the early part of September, during the course of which Professor Ballanger, the Club's faculty advisor, spoke to the members on the subject of Biology.

Two dances were given by the Mendel Club during the past year. One was held in the Seifert Gymnasium midway in the fall semester and the other in the spring session, at the Hotel Sainte Claire, San Jose.

1928



SANFILIPPO, H. Krag Knego Kerckhoff Collins De Smet Haakinson McDonald, C. MCCAULEY CAMPODONICO CHARGIN, E.

The chairman of the committee handling the first social event was James Riordan, to whom much credit is due for making the dance an exceptionally delightful and entertaining affair.

Encouraged by their initial success the members of the Club made extensive plans for another such enjoyment toward the end of the school term. Owing to the small number of men in the organization it was encumbent upon each and every one to employ every spare moment toward the completion of final arrangements. President Edward Boland was the chairman and apportioned the work to be done in a commendable manner. The ultimate success of the dance was attributable, however, to the real co-operation within the Club.

1928

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J. B. Ferguson, S. J. Moderator "Senate"

Debating Societies

Since the first days of the founding of the University of Santa Clara one primary activity in the college has been debating. While this fact is true of most educational groups, it is distinctively so in the case of schools operated by the Society of Jesus.

The reason for this lies in the fact that within all Jesuit controlled colleges the subjects of logic, rhetoric and oratory have an important place in the



R. F. Copeland, S. J. Moderator "House"

curricula. Hence it follows that with such courses holding the outstanding positions, work in the form of debating and oratorical exhibition is so utilized that the student may be able to apply in a practical way the principles he has mastered in the classroom study.

This has been the case at Santa Clara. With a success that has proved time and time again a valuable training for a man in the business world she has used debates since the very beginning concurrently with her curricula.

So it is no wonder that on the campus of the institution various organizations among the studentry are devoted entirely to forensic tasks. Generally according to the number of years one has been in attendance and also considering scholarship there are three classes of debaters: those belonging to the Philalethic Senate, to the House of Philhistorians, and to the Stephen M. White Society.

1928



A. V. Coghlan, S. J. Moderator "Stephen M. White"

The first named is given over to the debating activities of the upper classmen of the University. After a glorious record of many years, this organization met early last fall and instated the officers for the approaching year. Those chosen to take up these responsibilities were Victor Diepenbrock, Vice-President; John E. Hurley, Recording Secretary; Fenton J. McKenna, Corresponding Secretary, and Ian B. Hunter, Sergeantat-Arms. Rev. John B. Ferguson, S. J., was President.

Among the most important debates held in its chambers were discussions on the questions, "Resolved: That the New Marriage Law is a Beneficial Regulation," and, "Resolved: That Governors of States Should Not Have Pardoning Powers." Outside of the Ryland Debate the



VICTOR DIEPENBROCK Vice-President "Senate"

crowning point of the year was reached when representatives from the Senate defeated St. Mary's College of Oakland in a dual meet, December 6th, 1927.

The question under consideration was, "Resolved: That the Democratic Party Rescind the Two-thirds Majority Rule." At Santa Clara, where one of the contests was held, Senators Napoleon J. Menard and Joseph J. Deacon successfully defended the negative. At St. Mary's Senators John A. Spann and Fenton J. McKenna, taking the affirmative side, were likewise victorious.

Also open to upperclassmen is the House of Philhistorians. The officers chosen for the 1927-1928 term were Leroy Lounibos, Clerk; William Gallagher, Secretary; Edgar Thrift, Treasurer; John Maher, Librar-

ian, and Walter Raven, Sergeant-at-Arms. Rev. Raymond Copeland, S. J., was appointed Moderator of the assembly. Fr. Copeland, himself a Ryland Debater in the past, was able to arrange some very interesting sessions.

Topics disputed during the year were, "Resolved: That Capital Punishment Should Be Abolished in Cases Decided by Circumstantial Evidence," and again, "Resolved: That Political and Social Causes Rather Than Religious Causes Were Responsible for the Protestant Reformation in Germany," then lastly, "Resolved: That the United States Should Subsidize the Merchant Marine." Many forceful speakers were developed in the course of the year through the experience gained in these encounters.



LEROY LOUNIBOS Clerk "House"

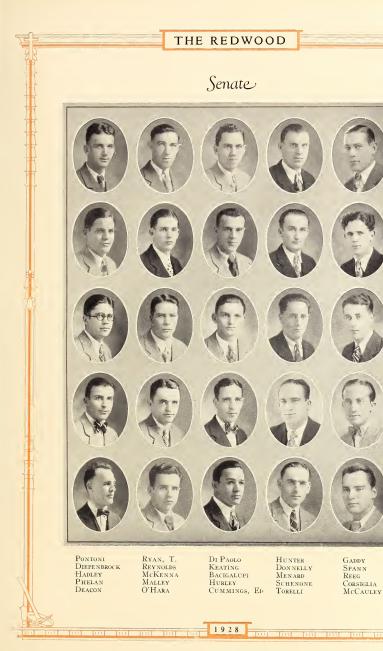


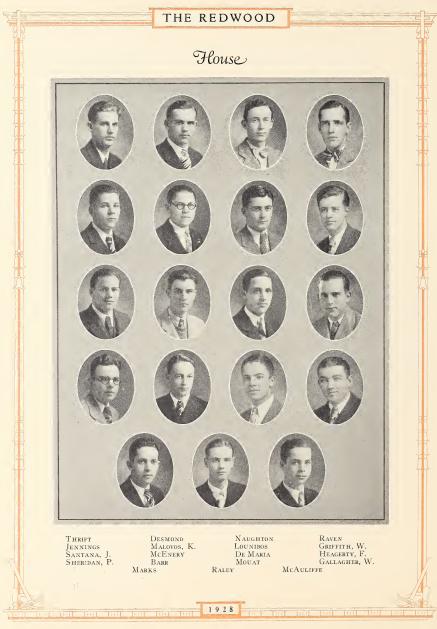
SHERMAN LEAHY Recording Secretary "Stephen M. White"

A similar organization to these two and restricted to Freshmen only is the Stephen M. White Debating Society. It was this year under the direction of Fr. A. V. Coghlan, S. J.

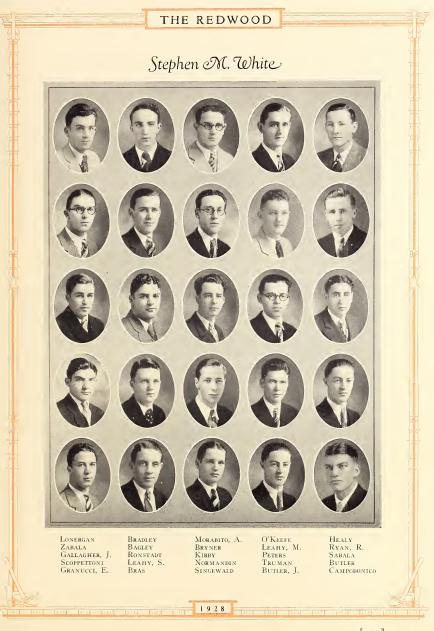
This year's election found the following new men installed as officers: Sherman Leahy, Recording Secretary; James Gallagher, Corresponding Secretary, and Anthony Morabito, Sergeant-at-Arms.

Subjects for argument were, "Resolved: That Intercollegiate Football Promotes the Best Interests of the College," and, "Resolved: That Labor Unions as They Now Exist Are on the Whole Beneficial to the United States."





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Reeg Boland, W. O'BRIEN, W. O'BRIEN, R. Murphy Boland, E. Reynolds Diepenbrock

Passion Play Committee

BOVE are pictured the members of the "Passion Play Committee." These men undertook the very responsible task of seeing that the sacred production was played before capacity houses, and that those who attended should find everything as convenient as possible.

Besides the great incidental details, such duties involved the sale of tickets at the window, ably managed by Wayne O'Brien, the assignments of students to take care of the traffic, ushering, and the contents of the programs.

In the way of assuring the director and cast that thousands would witness their performance this committee, headed by Earle J. Reynolds, inaugurated a speaking tour which was ultimately left to the capabilities of the Legal Fraternity. One of the most persuasive talkers in this behalf was Ian Hunter, of the Law Department,

who addressed many San Jose clubs.

So for the whole 1927-1928 school term and especially during the month of the Play this organization functioned without interruption. As a consequence of this, and in view of the fact that a similar group will of necessity be formed for each "Passion



IAN HUNTER

1928

Play" of the future, it has been deemed no more than just that a place should be made for it in the proper section of The Redwood.

There is no little honor accruing to the men who gave so unsparingly of their time that this production might be the greatest dramatic feature in Santa Clara's history.

University Publications

11TH the largest student body in the history of its Collegiate Annals the University student body and alumni looked forward to a development along other lines of endeavor connected with the institution. Not least among these were the university publications "The Redwood," the official annual volume, and "The Santa Clara," the weekly school newspaper.



Albert M. Casey, S. J. Moderator of Publications Up to a short time ago these two school organs were of the average due to a small student body and a fair amount of interest. During the past two years the attention not only of the students but even of the alumni and friends of the University has been called to the exceptional advance made by Santa Clarans in things scholastic and athletic. The dramatic achievements of two, three and four years have terminated in Clay M. Greene's master drama "The Passion Play of Santa Clara"; significant debates have been won, class specimens of every nature have been of the highest calibre.

Of our athletic prowess the same may be said. Probably the first of the University's publications to be affected by this "renaissance" was The Santa Clara. From a five-column six-page bi-monthly it began its development by being published weekly. Then in a few weeks it waxed to a flourishing six-column publication. Advertisers both local and national expressed desire to appear in its columns and the Moderator was

forced to establish The Santa Clara a regular seven-column six-page weekly.

In the meantime the paper was increasing in work as well as interest and a journalism class was inaugurated under the supervision of the Moderator, Father Casey, to care for this need. Today The Santa Clara specializes in sport, literary and news articles which have brought praise from many of our well known news-paper men.

The Redwood, too, has seen its best year so far in the 1928 edition. No expense has been spared to entice the attention of our alumni and students to new interests in their Alma Mater. Two features appear in the 1928 Redwood: The art work, which, although simple and dignified, has brought forth much praise; and the sport section, which has been enlarged and vivified by innumerable pictures and other features.



MAURICE HOFFMAN Business Manager



Alvin Wolf Editor

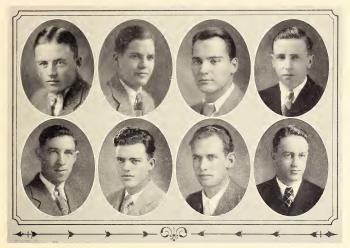
The Redwood~

The many features of the 1928 Redwood, Annual Publication of the University of Santa Clara, will speak for themselves in the pages of this book. Suffice it to say that much labor and expense has been expended in an honest effort of the Redwood staff to publish what they think to be the best annual of which they are capable.

Insignia for senior staff members of the 1928 Redwood have been given this year for the first time. Two members of the staff were eligible in Alvin Wolf, Editor-in-Chief and Victor Diepenbrock, Literary Editor.

The other members of the staff, although not senior members, are worthy of much praise.

Those who are accustomed to peruse the pages of this University Annual from year to year will find that in keeping with the policies of advancement of the school publications the 1928 Redwood has been expanded some fifty pages to meet the necessities of new sports and new organizations, instituted during the past year.



O'Connor Ryan, T.

Diepenbrock McMahon McCauley Danielson, R. Ryan, R. Barr

The Staff

Alvin J. Wolf					Editor
MAURICE HOFFMAN					. Business Manager
Thomas Ryan					Advertising Manager
Robert Danielson	`•				Circulation Manager

ASSOCIATE EDITORS

Joseph O'Connor .				۰.				. Sports
VICTOR DIEPENBROCK								Literary
Allan McCauley .								Activities
Richard Ryan								Chronicle
James Barr						C	Drg	anizations
BARRETT MCMAHON								. Artist



Allan Early Business Manager

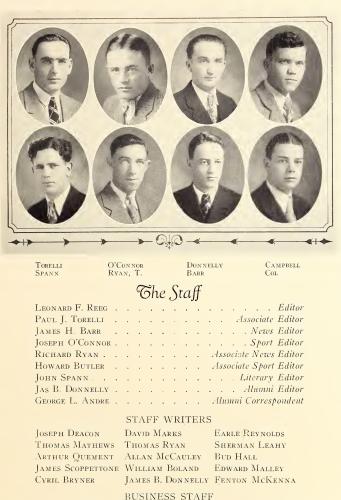
LEONARD REEG Editor

Che Santa Clara

Probably the greatest year The Santa Clara has ever known was the past school year 1927-1928.

The features of the paper are innumerable; the well known pink sport sheet is undoubtedly the most significant of the efforts of the staff to make the weekly as interesting as possible. Senior members who received The Santa Clara insignia are: L. Reeg, P. Torelli, H. Butler, J. Spann, J. Deacon, W. Boland, E. Reynolds, F. McKenna and A. Early. For outstanding work on the paper Joseph O'Connor and James Donnelly were awarded insignia prematurely.





BUSINESS STAFF

C

ROBERT CAMPBELL	•	•	•	•			. Dusiness Manager
Gene $C_{\rm OL}$							Circulation Manager
Theodore Selna				•			Office Manager

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D · M



FR. Coghlan, S. J. Bradley Aranda Vredenburg Butler, J. Bras Moroney Heininger Hopfman Kenny

The Choir

B ECAUSE of the fact that it never has an opportunity to compare itself with singing of a like nature from other school or churches, our own choir is so easily taken to be quite the ordinary accomplishment when in reality it performs a very important function of campus life. The singing at the various masses and at Sunday evening benediction requires much practice, and therefore takes the time of those who belong.

Of the masses sung during the year the outstanding ones were the Mass of the Holy Ghost, the Requiem Mass for deceased Alumni (composed by Pietro Yon), the services on the occasion of the final vows of Father Shipsey, S. J., and then the Solemn High Mass at the Baccalaureate exercises. This last mass was also coincident with the dedication of the new Mission Santa Clara, begun and completed during the current school year.

For the past few years the choir has been under the supervision and direction of Father A. V. Coghlan, S. J., and it is entirely through his efforts that perfection has been approached. Without more than just good talent to work upon, Father Coghlan has developed splendid harmony, being neither too loud for our small chapel, nor yet so soft



PAUL VREDENBURG

1928

as to lose any of its effect.

This year's tenors were Alfred Ronstadt, Paul Vredenburg, Harold Moroney, Fred DeLongchamps, John Bradley, Arthur Kenny, Frank Sabala, John Butler; and the basses, Maurice Hoffman, Charles Bras, Charles Heininger, Rae Steinheimer and Archibald Aranda.



Standing: Butler, CAMPBELL, COLLINS, MALOVOS, K., TOWNE, RAGGIO, CIPOLLA, BRAS, FATHER BACIGALUPI, S. J. Sitting: MALOVOS, A., HOFFMAN, BALLINGER, RONSTADT, GOODFRIEND, GABEL.

The Orchestra

ATHER EUGENE M. BACIGALUPI, S. J., was again director of the orchestra. His continued association with the student members has been productive of splendid musical accompaniment for all the University productions given this year in the auditorium. Father takes this opportunity to thank all those who so faithfully reported for almost daily practice throughout both semesters.

Of course the musical triumph of the season was achieved at the "Passion Play" but other notable successes were occasioned by the First Friday exercises, the Owl Oratorical Contest, the Dramatic Art Contest, and the Ryland Debate. The "Pep Orchestra" furnished some jazzy tunes at the various rallies.

Among these one remembers in particulars the student body welcome of the football team from the Islands, the welcome to Coach Joe Boland and the farewell rally for Billy Burke, Santa Clara's beloved trainer.

Jack Butler is in charge of this budding organization.



BUTLER, RONSTADT, BALLINGER, BRAS, TROJAN, RAGGIO.



Standing: HARRINGTON, HOFFMAN, CHISHOLM, FR. CASEY, S. J., GRANUCCI, G., MALLEY, Sitting: Gillis, Reynolds, Danielson, R., Boland, W., Sheridan, P., De Maria.

The Sanctuary Society

The Saint John Berchman's Sanctuary Society of the University of Santa Clara has added another star to its already illustrious past. Difficulties which began with the destruction of the Sanctuary quarters by the Old Mission fire were not mitigated during the present school year. The members of this honor organization showed uncommon unselfishness in spite of these difficulties and were seldom admonished for want of care in the service at the altar.

Father Albert M. Casey, S. J., Moderator of the Society, has words of highest praise for all.

Due to the selectivity of this body all had frequent opportunities to serve at Mass, and few there were who did not avail themselves of the occasions of serving in emergencies when they arose.

The exactness observed in the manner of serving was noticeable in many instances especially on solemn occasions, such as the Mass of the Holy Ghost, which was a public function held in the parish church.

Gerald Harrington as Censor was outstanding in fidelity both in things appertaining to his office and in serving. Many others deserve praise for singular merit during the past school year.



Albert Shea Assistant Advisor VICTOR DIEPENBROCK Prefect Fr. Mootz, S. J. Moderator Thomas King Advisor

Che Sodality

HE SODALITY, made up of selected students of the University, aims at rendering special devotion to the Blessed Virgin. Reverend John P. Mootz, S. J., is the Moderator of the organization and this year engaged various members to also help him in small matters pertaining to the office of Chaplain. In this manner the 1927-1928 Religious Survey was conducted most efficiently.

1928

Nate Bacigalupi Roderick Chisholm Robert Danielson Jerry Harrington Edward Malley Leonard Reeg James Donnelly Allan Early Charles Falk John Gillis Maurice Hoffman Leslie Keating Carl Leininger Barrett McMahon Michael Pontoni Philip Sheridan

Walter Raven Alvin Wolf John De Maria Edward Boland Charles Heininger LeRoy Lounibos John Maher James Riordan George Vukota John Hurley George Gabel Thomas Mathews Thomas O'Hara Fenton McKenna Timothy Connolly



The Managers' Association_

ENDERING invaluable service to the coaches and varsities of the University, the Athletic Managers' Association has gained a position of recognition among the other organizations on the campus. With an executive board consisting of John Blackinger as president; Stanley Quinn, secretary; Albert Shea, treasurer, and John Connolly, moderator, the Managers opened the social season for all departments by holding their annual dance early in the year in the Seifert Gymnasium. The purpose of the event was to secure funds for the purchasing of sweaters for the members.

Coaches Adam Walsh, Harlan Dykes and Justin Fitzgerald, respective heads of football, basketball and baseball, were greatly aided by the Association. It is

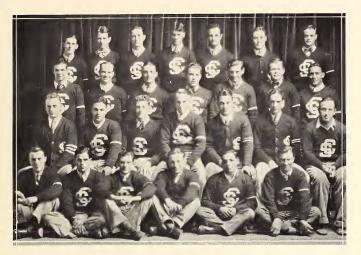
obvious that at practice there are many things to be done which help the men on the squad as well as to relieve the mentor of much worry. Carrying the necessary paraphernalia to and from the field, keeping a check on materials in use, supplying first aid, and providing for other little needs of the players makes up most of the work for the



JOHN BLACKINGER

managers. It is covered with little glory and demands much patience and sacrifice on the part of all.

As a special tribute to Billie Burke, general trainer and boxing coach, the Managers' Association gave a "smoker" rally on the night of his departure for the training quarters of the Oakland Baseball Club.



The Block S. C. Society

The BLOCK S. C. SOCIETY sponsored a number of events during the first semester of the school year and the most prominent of these was the rally just before the Saint Mary's football contest. Then in the second term the letter-men were instrumental in bringing about many successful student "smokers." The first was to welcome the grid team on their return from a triumphant invasion of Hawaii. Later on this organization conducted similar pep gathering for the encouragement of the basketball squad.

The management of the traffic during the production of the "Passion Play" at the auditorium was likewise a task for the Block Men. They had complete charge

of regulating all motor vehicles, assigning parking space as well as to keep the main thoroughfares clear.

Immediately after Lent the Block S. C. gave an informal dance for the entertainment of friends and members. Due to the heavy athletic schedule the organization was unable to give its usual formal affair.

Naturally the roster of the Society includes names



JOHN CONNOLLY

1928

of outstanding players of the basketball court, the diamond and the gridiron.

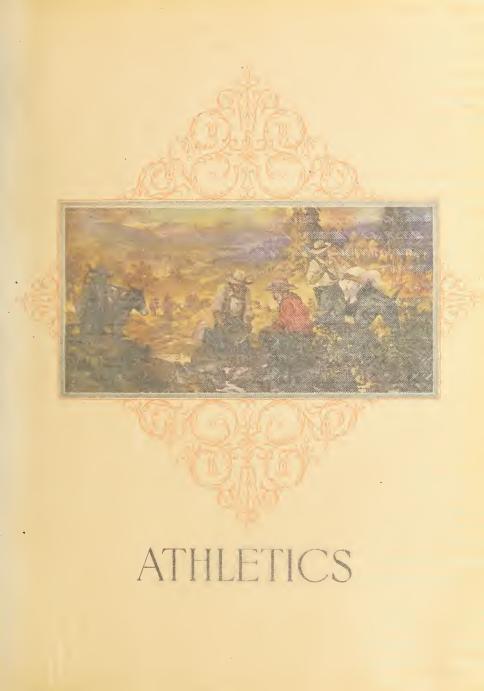
The officers appointed for the 1927-1928 session were: President, John Connolly; Vice-President, George Barsi; Secretary, John Morey; Treasurer, Charles Falk, and Sergeant - at - Arms, Albert Terremere. Rev.E.P.Watson, S. J., is Moderator.

[1+9]

HE mighty influx of Americans to California. the fall of the Dons, the entire submission of the Indians to the white man's rule, the reign of lawlessness, the establishment of the "Vigilantes," the hcctic and weird, the awful days of '49—all these were due to the discovery of gold in 1847!

That year John Marshall was working on the mill race over at Sutter's ranch. He picked up a heavy, shiny pebble, hastily carried it to Sutter and the two made a test of its qualities. The knowledge of the nugget's true worth was merely whispered among the members of the household—and the whisper was heard 'round the world!

The sheer abundance of the precious metal only increased the fervor of the newcomer to obtain as big a "stake" as possible. Claims were jumped. more lives were lost. and a man became lord over the radius of his gunfire! But the baptism of blood emerged into a state of peace and prosperity! Magnificent cities. order and security in government. contentment and happiness in the home that is the California of today!



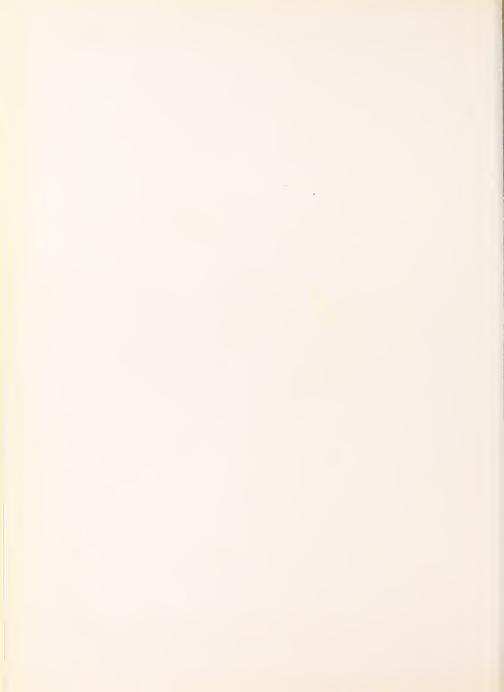
HE mighty influx of Americans to California, the fall of the Dons, the entire submission of the Indians to the white man's rule, the reign of lawlessness. the establishment of the "Vigilantes," the hcctic and weird, the awful days of '49—all these were due to the discovery of gold in 1847!

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ATHLETICS





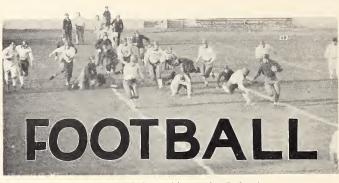
Introduction

HAT the University of Santa Clara enjoyed a most successful year of intercollegiate athletic competition is a foregone conclusion. The various teams did not win socalled championships. but each unit, whether it was the football eleven, the basketball five or the baseball nine, gave splendid accounts of the Broncos' mettle on all occasions, and when victory was not the result, the character of opposition which the Santa Clara teams put forth was always of the nature and quality which brought praise and respect in spite of a defeat.

NAUGURATION of the "freshman rule" by the Santa Clara authorities appeared a drastic measure in that it weakened the varsity teams for 1927-1928, but considering the move relative to the future, it is looked upon as a medium which shall. starting next fall, make it possible to turn over well-trained material for the varsity squads of the approaching seasons and thus insure Santa Clara teams of the highest caliber.

In successfully combating the strongest opposition on the Coast, the coaches have very diligently and loyally worked with their men and have produced teams worthy of the tradition of Santa Clara, and in so doing have won the confidence and a cherished place in the hearts of the student body.

S THE finale, therefore, of a successful year, this Chronicle of the 1927-1928 calendar is presented, with the hope that it will stimulate and foster that spirit so necessary for the success of teams under stiff competition.



Fawley scores winning touchdown against St. Ignatius

1928

HEN the fact is considered that Coach Adam Walsh had a very limited amount of material to build his 1927 football machine with, and furthermore, that he was denied the use of freshmen this year for the first time and that he was forced to meet two of the strongest teams on the Coast in the first two games; then the record which the Broncos achieved can be taken as most noteworthy.

Injuries kept the squad in a bad way most of the year, but when the Stanford game rolled around the team was in good functioning order and as a result beat Pop Warner's men and established the Broncos as a football power.

A successful invasion of Hawaii was another highlight of the season.

Joe Boland, from Notre Dame, joined the staff as assistant varsity coach and it was largely his work with the linemen that the Broncos had such a stubborn defense.

Adam Walsh, head coach and Director of Athletics, added further laurels to his already brilliant record in bringing about a vast and noticeable improvement of the Broncos' football destinies. His men are well versed in the Notre Dame system and with a large number of freshmen to augment next season's team, the student body is confident he will lead Santa Clara to further glory in the football world.

COACH ADAM WALSH

California Game

AKING their initial bow of the 1927 season, the Santa Clara football men faced the University of California Bears on the warm afternoon of September 24th, and after a close and thrilling battle lost by a 14 to 6 score.

The Broncos were the first to score. After the kickoff both teams resorted to punting and Simoni of Santa Clara having the better of the kicking, the Green Wave took possession of the ball on California's 10-yard line. From this point a pass, Barsi to Captain Bud Cummings who was standing on the goal line, brought the score.

After failure to do anything through the Mission line, the Californians assumed a passing attack which brought on the two scores and victory.

It was in this game that Guido Simoni established himself as one of the best punters on the Coast. Schenone and Caresse, new men in the line-up, played the entire game at guard and gave wonderful exhibitions.



CAPT. EDW. (BUD) CUMMINGS



Top row, left to right—BLACKINGER (manager), LEONARD, KOLLER, KERCKHOFF, GRANUCCT, TERREMERE, AHART, SIMONI, CHISHOLM, DONOHUE, REGAN, BURKE (trainer). Middle row—Bolann (assistant cacch), O'DANIELS, FALK, MILLER, VALINE, SIDENER, CLARK, BARSI, CAPTAIN CUMMINGS, PHELAN AND WALSH (coach). Bottom row—McGovern, Schenone, ED. CUMMINGS, HASSLER, McCormick, FAWLEY, HAAKINSON AND CARESSE.



RODERICK CHISHOLM-Tackle



CLARENCE MILLER-Half



CHAS. FALK-End, quarter

Southern Calif. Game

The afternoon of October 1st found the Santa Clara Broncos in Los Angeles to meet the most powerful team on the Coast, the Southern California Trojans. After a weird game the local players left for home on the short end of a 52 to 12 score.

The charges of Adam Walsh, badly weakened by injuries 'received in the game the previous week, started well and put over the first touchdown of the game in the first five minutes of play, but the score was not allowed. This break seemed to be a serious one affecting the attitude of the team and from that point on the southerners had things very much their own way until the last ten minutes of the game.

Herbert Haakinson, substitute, was injected into the fray at this point and pulled the team together whereupon two scores were tallied. Barsi passed, a Trojan tried to intercept but batted the ball into Granucci's arms, who ran across the line for a score. Another pass, Haakinson to Cummings, scored.

Simoni continued with his excellent punting in this game, one kick sailing in the air for more than sixty yards. Haakinson, in for a short time, ran the team exceptionally well.



Red hurries Drury's pass



Simoni kicking against California

Nevada Game

J OURNEYING to Reno on October 29th, after a week's lay-off, the Mission eleven was forced to be content with a 7 to 7 tie score by the fighting Wolf Pack representing the University of Nevada.

In this encounter, Herb Haakinson, the new quarterback, made the first kick after touchdown to be registered by the Broncos up to this time of the playing season. Scores were made in each of the four previously played games, yet all remained unconverted. Had Haakinson failed to produce this kick, Santa Clara would have been defeated.

The Bronco score came as the result of a Nevada fumble recovered by Vin Caresse. On the following play Haakinson tossed a pass to Captain Cummings, who stepped across the goal line. Little Herb then converted the score and warded off defeat. This all happened in the first five minutes of play.

Nevada scored when Bailey, halfback, made a beautiful sixty-five yard run through a broken field.

The Broncos were badly crippled, Hassler and Fawley, flashy halves, did not make the trip. Walsh made few substitutions.

1928



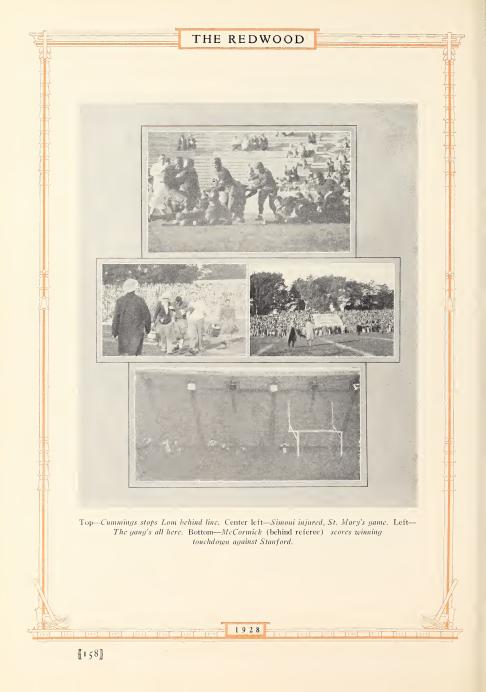
VINC CARESSE-Guard



JOE LEONARD-Tackle



NORMAN FAWLEY-Half







GUIDO GRANUCCI—Center



RICHARD HASSLER-Quarter



ANTHONY VALINE-End

St. Ignatius Game

S^{T.} IGNATIUS COLLEGE of San Francisco, a newcomer on the Santa Clara schedule this season, provided the opposition for the game of October 9th, played at Kezar stadium before a large crowd. The Broncos, as the result of a last quarter drive came out with a 12 to 6 victory.

Because of the fact that Santa Clara had dropped the first two games of the season and that the Gray Fog eleven representing St. Ignatius had made a laudable early season record, the San Francisco team was pointed and very determined to win over Coach Walsh's men.

The game was stubbornly fought, as can be taken by the scoreless tie which existed at the end of the first half. Both teams played very orthodox football in the first and second quarters, not electing to take any unnecessary chances. The play consisted for the most part of a few line bucks and then a punt. Punting honors were evenly divided, whereby neither team could gain an advantage.

Play resumed in the third period much as it had existed all during the initial half until Big Rod Chisholm broke through the Gray Fog line to block one of Barron's punts. The ball rolled toward the Santa Clara goal line with Chisholm and Barron, the Saint player, and a host of Broncos in hot pursuit. Chisholm got his hands on the ball but lost it again and it bounded across the line where Mc-Govern fell on it for a touchdown.

The uninterrupted ninety-three-yard march which Terremere, Fawley, Hassler and McCormick put on in the last quarter brought the winning score, since St. Ignatius scored soon after McGovern's touchdown. This march was the most thrilling part of the game, for slowly but surely the Broncos advanced to the Gray Fog goal. Line bucks by Terremere and Fawley and end runs by McCormick and passes from Hassler to Mac on their right side of the line brought the ball to the 10-yard mark, from where Fawley went around left end to a touchdown.

1928

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Pacific Game

Stockton was the scene of Santa Clara's decisive triumph over the College of the Pacific eleven on the afternoon of October 15th. The Green Wave charges of Coach Walsh ran six scores over the goal line, the contest ending with a 36 to 6 score.

The Santa Clara coach used all his regular squad during the game, else had the first string men played more, no doubt a larger score would have been the outcome.

The first score came when as the game was just a few minutes old, Valine recovered a Pacific fumble and Dick Hassler threw a pass to McCormick who ran a few yards for the first six points. Just a few minutes passed and McCormick counted again, this time after making a beautiful fifty-fiveyard run through a broken field.

No scores were made during the second period and the half ended, 12 to 0, favoring the Broncos.

Touchdown number three was made early in the third quarter, Big Al Terremere carrying the ball over. Soon after this Hassler, playing safety, caught a punt and negotiated some sixty-five yards to score, but a Bronco was ruled offside and the effort was in vain.

Captain Bud Cummings contributed the fourth score which came after a series of long runs by Marty Miller. Miller was used a lot in this period and averaged 10 yards every time he carried the ball.

Guido Simoni brought the local score to 30 points and soon after, Captain Cummings added the final mark by means of a short run. Bud Cummings, Simoni and McCormick worked the ball fifty yards on line smashes to the spot from where Cummings carried the pigskin over.

It was in this game that Fawley was injured and forced to remain on the bench till the Hawaii games.

Dick Hassler, ill and injured for two years, showed up well and looked like the Hassler of old. However, an injury the following week put him out for the season.

1928



WALLACE O'DANIELS-Tackle



WALTER KOLLER-End



AL TERREMERE-Full



ED. C. CUMMINGS-Quarter



JOE SCHENONE-Guard



HERB HAAKINSON-Quarter

Stanford Game

B ECAUSE they played football the way they were drilled to play and because the hitherto magic name of Warner's Stanford team meant absolutely nothing to them, and furthermore, because they had the power and ability to deliver with a touchdown at the necessary moment, the Green Wave charges of Adam Walsh defeated the Stanford Cardinals on November 12th by a 13 to 6 score.

The absence of several first string backfield men from the Bronco ranks gave the victory the value of a still greater accomplishment. Hassler, Fawley and Haakinson, backs, and Ahart, tackle, were confined to the hospital list with injuries.

Stanford started its second team and found resistance at the start and was forced to punt. Simoni returned the punt and for a few minutes the game developed into a kicking duel in which the Bronco kicker had a decided advantage. This brought the ball in mid-field with Santa Clara in possession. Captain Cummings started the fireworks with an end run good for twenty-three yards. A few line plays followed and the little Bronco captain went out and took a forward pass thrown by Kenny McCormick from right under the noses of three Stanford backfield men and ran the remaining fifteen yards to the first score of the game.

Just as the half was ending Stanford tied the score. Vincenti's run deep into Bronco territory after catching a pass and a line buck scored.

Stanford's first team, which was resting the first half, started fresh in the third period but could not penetrate the Bronco defense.

Falk, moved from end to quarter, kept up Simoni's good punt record which gave the ball to the Broncs in Stanford territory. Falk passed to McCormick over the goal line, drop-kicked the extra point and won the game.

St. Mary's Game

NOTHER Little Big Game went to the St. Marys collegians of Oakland when the Santa Clara Broncos came out on the short end of a 22 to 0 score in the contest staged in the Kezar stadium November 26th before a large crowd.

The score itself might point that the Gaels had an easy afternoon at the expense of the Mission gridsters, but nothing such is the case. The game was hard fought throughout, as is characteristic of St. Mary's-Santa Clara battles, and even though the Saints had three touchdowns and a safety to the good, they were not sure of their ground until the final whistle blew.

Both teams played the game with several regulars on the absent list, but with their presence the outcome could not have been much different.

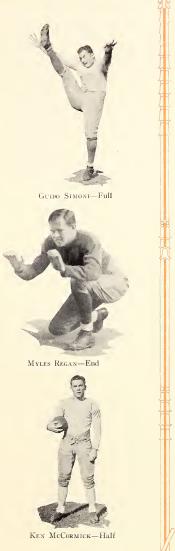
St. Mary's was more or less presented with a touchdown at the start of the game when one of the Saint linemen recovered a ball which was badly passed from the Mission center and St. Mary's had possession on the half-yard line. After three tries a score was effected.

Two forward passes to Frankain, Saint end, completely baffled the Santa Clara defense and brought two touchdowns and with conversions the score read 20 to 0. A safety in the final period, when Falk was tackled behind his own goal line ended the scoring for the day.

Santa Clara was placed in a bad position early in the first quarter, when Simoni, premier punter on the Coast, was forced out of the contest with a badly injured eye.

Roderick Chisholm was beyond all doubt the star of the game. His playing was marvelous and he certainly ended a brilliant career in truly All-America fashion.

1928



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GEORGE BARSI-Quarter, half



WARREN AHART-Tackle



PHIL KERCKHOFF-End

1928



Simoni boots one

Olympic Club Game

The annual battle with the Olympic Club can be truthfully called the hardest fought game of the 1927 season. The Clubmen with an assortment of former All-American players won out in the end by a one touchdown margin, 6 to 0. The game was played at Kezar stadium in what was a half fog, half rain condition of weather.

A fumble on the Bronco's 20-yard line gave the San Franciscans the chance they needed and from this juncture they started a hard drive for a touchdown. The Club players made one first downs and with ten yards remaining started on another. For three downs the Broncs held the powerful Clubmen in this one position. Kutsch stepped back to pass but all the receivers were covered, and since it was fourth down he took a chance and succeeded in just making the goal line.

Except for the time when Kutsch slipped over the goal line, the Santa Clara defense was airtight. Simoni and Terremere intercepted passes, Captain Cummings and McCormick recovered fumbles, and Valine, Chisholm, Granucci, and Bud and Ed Cummings made a host of tackles and thus thwarted all the efforts of the speedy Kaer, McKee and Len Casanova.

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Fresno State Game

AKING no chance of laying the squad open to further injuries with the St. Mary's game only a week away, Coach Walsh in meeting the Fresno State eleven played a goodly portion of his second string men and up to the final thirty seconds of play had the game in hand with a 6 to 0 lead, but the Bulldogs of Fresno rallied by throwing a pass to a touchdown just as the timekeeper was ready to announce the end of the game and the failure to convert saved the day for Santa Clara by preventing a defeat and ending the encounter in a 6 to 6 tie.

Captain Cummings did not see any action, his place being taken by George Barsi. Barsi played an exceptionally good game and his selection was a wise one.

The Broncos made their touchdown early in the final quarter after a concerted drive from the Staters' 33-yard line. McCormick and Barsi, in a series of line plunges, reached the 16-yard line. From here Falk tossed a short pass just out of reach of the Bulldogs to McCormick, who scored. The drop-kick failed.

Soon after this score Miller made a long run and another score was in sight, but after this the Fresno defense stiffened.



Jaqua gets loose against Saint Frosh

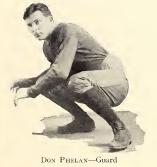
1928

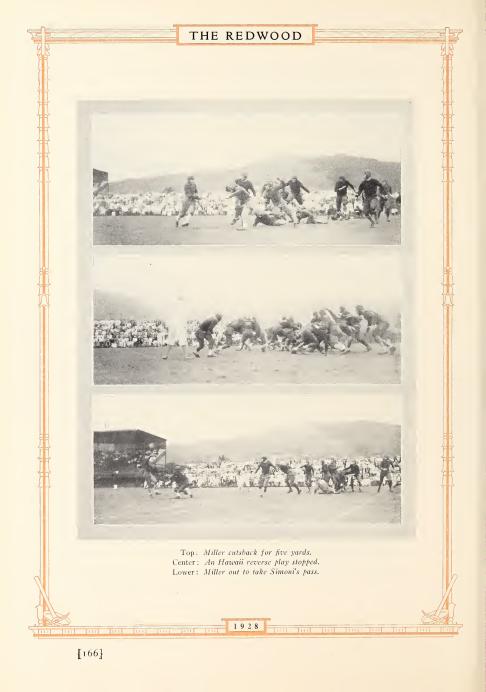


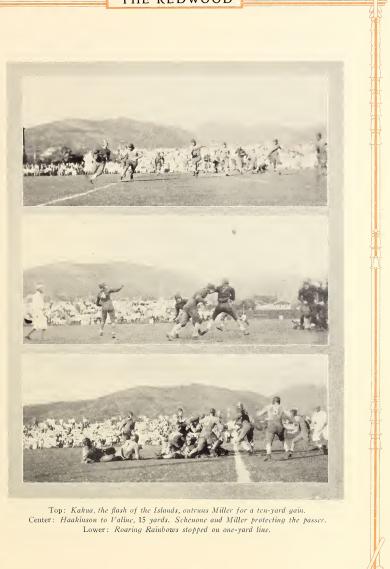
TERRY MCGOVERN-Guard



Tyler Sidener-Center









Simoni punts 60 yards against Stanford

Hawaiian A. C. Game

I N the first post season game under the regime of Coach Adam Walsh, the Santa Clara Broncos won from the strong Hawaii Athletic Club aggregation on Christmas Day in Honolulu by a 26 to 7 score. This was the first game of the Honolulu invasion, the second being scheduled for January 2, 1928, with the famous University of Hawaii Roaring Rainbows. The Santa Clara party which made the trip to the islands included exactly two elevens, Rev. Edm. Ryan, S. J., Coach Joe Boland, Head Coach Adam Walsh and Mrs. Walsh.



That the Broncos not only won both games, but also captured the hearts of the entire populace of the islands is evidenced by the wondrous praise and hospitality which was accorded the visitors.

Terremere intercepted a pass and ran 60 yards to a score in the first quarter, and Captain Cummings ran wild in the final period and put over three touchdowns.

The Broncos had made an impressive start and the Islanders recognized it.



MANAGER JOHN BLACKINGER

ASST. COACH JOSEPH BOLAND



Cummings 5 yards around Olympic end

Hawaiian University Game

As a result of the speed, deception, and cleverness which the Santa Clarans exhibited against the Athletic Club, they were, by the time of the University game, the most talked of team which ever came to the islands. The attendance record for Hawaii games was broken and in a brilliant, thrilling last quarter drive, in a game crowded with the fastest playing imaginable, the Broncos put over a touchdown and won 18 to 12. It was the first defeat the Rainbows suffered this year and the first game in several years which they lost on the islands.



Valine caught a pass to make the first score, Simoni and Miller made the other two on line bucks. Miller's score was made in the last six minutes with the score tied.

Captain Cummings, because of his sterling performances, in leaving the field was given the greatest ovation ever accorded a player in Hawaii.

The whole squad played and it was the best game of the entire season.



YELL LEADER DAN C. BARDIN

TRAINER BILLY BURKE

FROSH

Casanova scores against Stanford Frosh

1928

S ANTA CLARA had an organized freshmen eleven this year for the first time. Compliance with Pacific Coast Conference rules made the first year men ineligible for the varsity.

John L. "Pat" Connolly, former star end under Coach Walsh, served as the coach of the yearlings and his ability as a coach was shown by the wonderful record which the young Broncs made during the season's play.

Pat's biggest task was to get these new men well grounded in the intricacies of the Notre Dame system. As can be expected the players did not fall rapidly into line with a system foreign to them, but after a few weeks the team rounded into shape and Coach Connolly had one of the best Frosh elevens on the Coast.

The squad scrimmaged with the varsity about twice a week, and toward the end of the season proved to be a good match for the varsity men.

The squad included Captain Tassi, Jaqua, Axt, Rooney, Farrell, H. Mettler, Manwell, Rowland, Martin, Casanova, Alexander, Leahy, Fox, Martinelli, Moran, Ehlert, H. O'Daniels, Oliver, Welsh, C. Mettler, Chandler, Parente, Miller, Borel, Reisner and Belloli.

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COACH JOHN L. "PAT" CONNOLLY



Top row, left to right-O'DANIELS, ALEXANDER, M. LEAHY, MARTIN, REISNER, CAPTAIN TASSI, H. METTLER, ROONEY, EHLERT, FOX AND CONNOLLY (coach). Second row-Manwell, Borel, Oliver, Welch, Farrell, Belloli, Martinelli and Moran.

Bottom row—Parente, Miller, Chandler, Axt, Jaqua, Rowland, C. Mettler and Casanova.

Frosh Games

1928

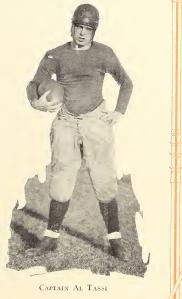
2 THE California game was taken before they were really organized. It was more or less a hectic affair, the local Babes losing by an 18 to 8 score, after a couple touchdowns had been declared null and void.

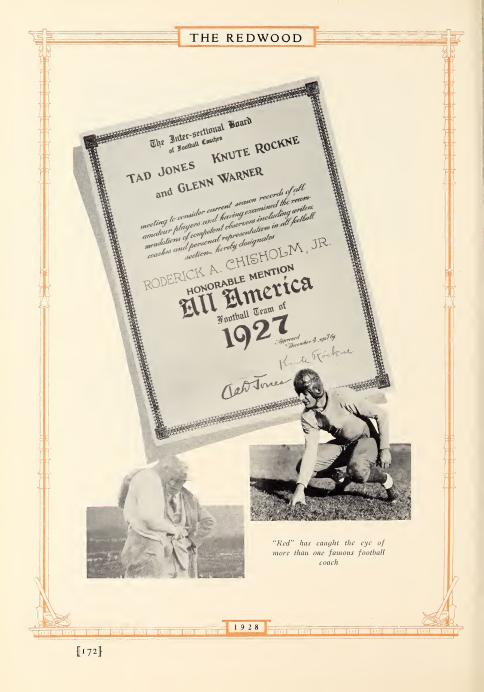
A few weeks later they came back and gave Stanford's Frosh a decisive beating. The young Cards were only able to make one first downs and that with the aid of a penalty.

Against the St. Mary's Frosh the Mission pea-greens put up a great battle. The Saints intercepted a pass to score, did not convert but a Colt was offside and the point was awarded to St. Mary's, who thus won 7 to 6.

In yards made from scrimmage the young Saints were far outclassed, Connolly's men amassing more than twice the total the victors did.

Santa Clara scored on a lateral pass. It was one of the most perfectly executed and beautiful plays ever seen on Mission Field. Mick Farrell took the ball from center, handed it to Jaqua and running to the sidelines lateral-passed to Casanova, who easily scored.





Introduction

ANDICAPPED from the start with a very small varsity squad. Coach Harlan Dykes succeeded in putting out a team that shall go down in the annals of Santa Clara athletics as one of the best basketball fives ever to represent the local school on the court.

IN SPITE of many obstacles at the start of the training season the Bronco cage team, before many games had been played, was recognized as a capable, well-drilled organization, one that would hold its own against any of the strongest quintets on the coast. Evidence of this is gained by pursuing the record of the team for the season, which shows victories over such strong opponents as California. Stanford, College of the Pacific, the Olympic Club, St. Mary's and St. Ignatius. Such a list of triumphs is one that any basketball club can be proud of.

THE FACT that the University's athletic authorities decided to adopt the freshman rule to take effect during the seasons of 1927-28, make it impossible to increase the size of the basketball squad over that of last year. Only the men who were left from the team of a year ago were eligible to play, the incoming freshmen being organized into a separate unit. This cut the size of the squad and altered the plans of the coach, who, with a beavy and difficult schedule facing him, intended to carry a large enough group of men so that just a few would not be compelled to go through all the games without rest. No new material coming up from the rest of the student body and the absence of freshmen brought on the exact result which from the first it was the plan to avoid.

THE ABSENCE of the captain, who was on a postseason trip with the football varsity and an injury to another star player wrecked the team play of the squad in the opening weeks. When the captain returned it was like starting practice all over again, but the five men who carried the burden throughout the season rapidly rounded into shape, starting off with the Stanford victory and made a great record up to the time of the St. Mary's series, when the strain of too much basketball had its telling effect and the ancient rivals took the annual series after a bitter struggle.



Standing—Dykes (Coach), Boland, Regan, Connolly, Pacheco and Moroney. Seated—Vukota, Reynolds, Gough, Captain Barsi, Sherman and McNealy.

The Varsity

VETERAN squad answered the call of Coach Harlan H. Dykes early last winter when the preliminary work for the 1928 season was instituted. All of the players returning from the team of the year previous had the advantage of one season's training under Coach Dykes and this proved to be a big feature aiding the progress of the Bronco five, which was otherwise hampered by the loss of incoming material from the freshman class, making the personnel much smaller this year than last.

The schedule, which was drafted at the close of the 1927 season, included in quick succession, contests with the strongest fives in the Bay region without a single easy game or breathing spell in between. The coach had to plan accordingly and to face such a program was indeed energetic and ambitious.

Beginning practice during the latter part of October, the foundation was welllaid for the successful season which was to follow. Every afternoon the squad reported for instruction and only for the fact that Captain George Barsi was detained with the football team, the cagemen showed great signs of improvement over their form of 1927 and were ready for the tough schedule upon the approach of the Christmas holidays.

George Sherman earned a place in the regular line-up this season. He saw little service during 1927 because of a broken hand but stepped into one of the forward positions from the very beginning of the season and played the whole of practically all the contests.

Coach Dykes made another change in the line-up, sending Frank Schuppert to his old position at running guard from the forward post. He was the key-man in the Dykes' offense and his early showing indicated that he would have a great season. However, he received an injury in the second game and was kept out of several of the games. He played a few minutes in the California game but was injured again in the first game with St. Ignatius and was forced to retire for the season. Tim Connolly and Jock Moroney were reassigned to



COACH HARLAN H. DYKES

their old positions and continued with the brilliant record they set up in 1927.



CAPTAIN GEORGE BARSI

Captain

1928

Barsi, after returning from the Hawaiian Islands took charge of the team on the court and directed the attack in an efficient manner.

Coach Dykes developed in Jack Gough, one of the outstanding forwards on the Pacific Coast. He was high point man in practically every game and had an impressive average of twelve points a game for the season. In addition to his shooting ability he speeded up the team-work by his clever floor play.

The above five men, excluding Schuppert, played the major part of all the games. Every one of the group will be back again next year. Vukota, forwards; Joe Regan, center and William Boland, and Carl Pacheco, guards, were the reserves.

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Sodality Club Game

The Santa Clara Sodality Club quintet furnished the opposition for the Broncos' first appearance before the student body on the evening of January 5. The game was played on the Seifert Gym court and the Missionites walked off with a 49 to 19 victory. Called the first game of the season in reality it was the

third. An all-star team and the Naval Reserve fives of San Jose were met during the Christmas holidays and Harlan Dykes' team was returned the winner on each occasion.

The game with the Sodality Club did not start as fast as was expected but after a few minutes the men found the range and led by Jack Gough, piled up a lead that proved to be too much for the visiting club to overcome.



JACK GOUGH-Forward

The clubmen played well but were on the defensive most of the first half and the early part of the second half against the superior passing game which the Broncos put on.

Jack Gough was not only high point man for the contest but was easily the outstanding player on the court. His record for the evening showed eleven goals from the field and three tosses from the free throw

line to make a total of twenty-five points. This in itself was enough to win the game.

Tall, Tim Connolly, the center, was second high in the total of points scored with five field goals to his credit. The remaining points of the Broncos' score were accounted among Sherman, Boland, Schuppert, Moroney and Vukota.

Frank Schuppert acted as captain in this game in the absence of Captain George Barsi, who had not yet returned from the post-season trip of the football team.

Puccinelli, Captain of the Sodality Club five, led his team with a record of eight points scored. He was best performer on the visiting team's line-up, playing a good floor game. Scott, forward; Burrell, center, and Loughran and P. Pavley, guards with Puccinelli formed the Club line-up.

This first game showed that Coach Dykes' team was well founded in their signals and plays and the extra practice periods gained during the holidays showed good results.

San Jose Golds Game

BEFORE a crowd that filled Seifert Gym, the Varsity basketball five ran up a score of 48 points to 18 for the Y. M. C. A. Golds of San Jose, January 10th. The large crowd, as well as the visiting team, was dazzled by the speed, dash, and fire displayed by the Broncos in this, their first major encounter of the season.

Led by the lightning Jack Gough, who rang the opponents' basket for a total of twenty-one points, the Santa Clara quintet bombarded the backboard for fifteenbaskets from the field and eighteen free throws. Coach Dykes took his regulars out of the line-up early in the second half and the subs continued on in the same brilliant fashion in advancing the ball down the court for points as first



TIM CONNOLLY-Center

string men whom they replaced. The local Mission five led at half time by a 24 to 10 count.

It was in this game that Frank Schuppert, the flashy running guard and pivot man of the Bronco offense was injured and practically lost to the team for the balance of the season. He collided with one of the visiting players and in falling so badly hurt his knee that he had to be assisted from the floor.

The loss of this star

put the Santa Clara team in a serious position, as there was no other player to take his place save Captain Barsi, who was still away with the grid squad.

Up to this point of the season the Broncos were playing in mid-season form and were no doubt just at about the top of their game when the loss of this one player put the squad back several weeks.

The work of George Sherman and Tim Connolly, forward and center respectively, under the basket was of high order. The manner in which they passed the ball back and forth and continually had the Golds' defense worried was one of the highlights of the contest. With Jack Gough this pair would advance the ball down the court on the famous Dykes "fast break" and Gough, on a majority of the cases and then Connolly, who was second for high point honors, would proceed to ring up the baskets.

Harold "Jock" Moroney, the stalwart standing guard, showed up well in this game by knocking down passes of the opponents and taking the ball off the backboard in an uncanny fashion. Earle "Spud" Reynolds, who replaced Schuppert accounted for several points and did some accurate passing to the man in the hole.

1928

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Y. M. J. Game

The first defeat of the season came at the hands of the strong Young Men's Institute five of San Francisco. The game was played on January 14 in the campus gym and at the termination of the evening's festivities the Broncos were on the short end of a 40 to 29 score.

Although the score might indicate that the aflair was a one-sided one, the game itself was far from that. The Clubmen took the lead early in the contest and held it throughout but they were never sure of their ground and were forced to play hard every minute to ward off the rally the Broncos made in the second half

The local five was seriously handicapped by the absence of Frank Schuppert from



GEORGE SHERMAN-Forward

the line-up and even the injection of Captain George Barsi into the game for the first time during the season was not sufficient to offset the loss. Barsi had been only two days off the boat after a long ocean voyage from Hawaii and had not seen enough of a basketball to give a good account of himself in so brief a time of practice.

Schuppert had been the main cog in both the offense and defense up to the time of

this game and his absence had an effect with every man on the team.

The Institute players rang up two baskets before the Broncos were able to find the scoring range. Behind 4 to 0, Gough, Connolly and Barsi worked the ball down the court and Jack accounted for the first local tally. From then on during the remainder of the initial half the score remained in that same relative position, a last minute spurt giving the Club tossers a five-point lead at half time.

The Clubmen came back stronger in the final period and led by Cook and Harrigan established a substantial lead, while Begley and O'Neil gave a fine exhibition of defensive tactics. Yet, in spite of the efforts of the latter, they were not able to entirely check the flashy work of Jack Gough, who came off the court high point man for the evening with a total of eighteen points. He was the outstanding man on the team and on several occasions when he was held to the middle of the court he simply stopped, paused and put the ball through the basket from long range.

1928

Moroney and Sherman also played a fine game for the Broncos.

Stanford Game

Showing a vast improvement in form over their previous encounter, Coach Harlan Dykes' fast and clever varsity quintet journeyed up to the Cardinal gym and took a thrilling 21 to 20-point game from the Stanfordites on January 18. This win marked the second victory in a major sport which the Santa

Clara athletes achieved over the Cardinals this past athletic year. The particular victory came as a fitting climax of the wonderful victory of the football team over Stanford which was still fresh in the minds of everyone.

The fact that the game was regarded by Stanford men as the best which their team had put on this season to date made the local accomplishment the more impressive.

The Cards took the



HAROLD MORONEY-Guard

lead before the game had progressed very far when Vincenti added a point from the free throw line. This didn't last long for one of the Card players fouled Gough and that young sharpshooter evened the score. The play during the first five minutes was exceptionally fast and neither team had much of an opportunity to get near the basket for a field goal, the guarding was so close.

Captain George

Barsi put in the first basket on a long toss from the middle of the court. Gough and Connolly worked a little fast teamwork, bringing the ball down under the basket where the former rang up two points. This put the Broncos into the lead by several points. The half ended 10 to 8 in favor of the local team, most of the Stanford's points coming by way of the free throw formation.

Stanford came back strong to start the second half and went into the lead when Clark added a free throw and a field basket immediately after the tipoff. In a few minutes Connolly evened the score from the foul line.

During the last quarter Captain Barsi was forced from the floor because of too many fouls and little Joe McNealy took his place and in shooting a goal from the free throw line, put the point through the basket which proved to be the winning margin.

Stanford rushed in an entire new team when Barsi left the court and made a desperate effort to win, but the rally fell short, mainly due to the fine defensive efforts of Moroney, Connolly and McNealy against the fresh men.

Pacific Game

ACING the College of the Pacific Tigers who had an impressive early season record, the Santa Clara quintet on the evening, January 21st, in the Seifert Gym surprised many by winning in easy fashion by a 24 to 12 score.

From the start to the finish of the contest the Broncos held a decided edge and

out passed and in general outplayed their rivals in every department.

Tim Connolly made the first basket of the evening and his shot was closely followed by field goal and a free throw by Jack Gough. From this point on the game was fast and exciting, with Santa Clara ever increasing the lead.

During the first half Connolly led the scoring, making a total of seven points for the period.



FRANK SCHUPPERT-Guard

So closely did the local team guard the Tigers that the latter team was unable to make a basket during the entire first half. The score at the end of the period was 13 to 3, the three points being the result of shots from the free throw line by Heath, who was the outstanding man on the floor for the visitors.

Captain George Barsi showed old form as a defensive player and with Jock Moroney formed a com-

bination which the opponents could not fathom. In the first half only on two occasions did a visiting player get past the foul line to take a shot, and missed each time so fast were they rushed. In the final period Disbrow and Heath sank a field goal for the only baskets which the Tigers were able to make at the expense of Barsi and Moroney. The remaining five points that the Stockton players made were tallied from the free throw line.

Connolly began where he left off at the half and accounted three more baskets during the last twenty minutes of play to make him high point man for the night.

Barsi in sinking a long shot from beyond the middle of the floor made the best shot of the game.

Coach Dykes used the same five men throughout the contest in order to develop the teamwork with Barsi, who had not been in the line-up long. Gough, Sherman, Connolly, Captain Barsi and Moroney formed the combination which sent the Tigers home with a bad defeat.

1928

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California Game

VENGING defeats of past seasons, the Santa Clara basketball five on the evening of January 25th soundly trounced the famous University of California squad by a 23 to 18 score. The game was played on the Bears' home court and this fact added to the achievement.

Knowing that the Santa Clara team had a very small squad and were not able to make frequent substitutions. the California coach started the game with a second team with the intention of wearing down the Broncos and then to insert his regulars during the final twenty minutes would be able to run up a good score with a fresh team, supposedly the best he had.

The idea proved to be a disastrous one for California, since the



JOE MCNEALY-Forward

local players ran up a lead amounting to five points on the California second team and the two regulars who played in the first half. The score at half time was 13 to 8.

Each team made ten points in the final period, but despite the fact that most of the California players were fresh and the Broncos tired after a mauling half, the edge was decidedly in the favor of Coach Dykes' players.

Corbin, the able California center, who

was kept on the sidelines during the first twenty minutes of play, sank a basket immediately after the opening tip-off of the second half, but Gough retaliated with a basket in answer just as suddenly after the following tip-off as the Bear player had a few seconds previously.

The play throughout the contest was very fast and the guarding so close that a number of fouls were committed by both teams. Captain Barsi was retired a few minutes before the final whistle and Frank Schuppert, who had been out of the game for a month took the captain's place and was largely instrumental in warding off the frantic last minute rally which the Berkeleymen made. Leading by one basket and stalling under the California goal, the Brones were rushed and a fast pass from Schuppert to Gough to Sherman to Connolly brought the basket which actually decided the game.

Gough was high point man with eight points, Connolly next with seven and Sherman, and Corbin of California, tied with six apiece.

St. Jgnatius Game

oo many hard games in succession put the Bronco basket tossers in a bad slump by the time February 1st rolled around, and as a result the powerful St. Ignatius College quintet of San Francisco found the local five on an off night and emerged with a 25 to 22 victory. Just as the score indicates, the game

was fast and interesting. It could be observed that Coach Dykes' players were far below their usual form. In contrast the St. Ignatius team played a wonderful game, perhaps their best of the season.

The Broncos were the first to score, counting when Tim Connolly put the ball through the mesh from the free throw line and a few minutes later he scored from the field and gave Santa Clara a three-point lead.



EARLE REYNOLDS-Forward

After the first field shot by the Bronco center there was no scoring for fully five minutes. The play was very fast and none of the players had time to get set for a shot, the guarding on both sides was so close.

Schuppert started this game, his first since the contest with the Golds, and was taken out in the middle of the half with his knee bothering him. Moroney took his place but Moroney

had a badly injured leg so Schuppert went back in and in less than a minute suffered another knee injury, which put him out of the game for the balance of the season.

St. Ignatius took the lead before the half ended and shots by Connolly and Gough regained it early in the second half but the Broncos lost it later. In the last minute of play Santa Clara was seven points behind, and Connolly, who was highpoint man and star of the game for the Broncos, shot two baskets in quick succession and brought the margin down three points.

St Ignatius	Santa Clara
Maloney(14)	F
Patridge (2)	F
Hale	C
Bariellis(0)	G
Cameron(0)	G
Olson	G(0)
Ferrick	C.
	F (0) Reynolds

Olympic Club Game

LASHING their best game of the season and exhibiting a more balanced attack and defense than they had in their previous game, the Broncos entertained the San Francisco Olympic Club five on the Seifert Gym floor on the evening of February 11th, and sent the supposedly best team in this section away with a 26 to 20 defeat.

Coach Dykes' boys took the lead in about the first second of play when G e o r g e Sherman, the big forward, caught the ball from the tip-off and after a short dribble shot a basket with the Olympian guards looking on. The teams had no sooner lined up again when Gough duplicated Sherman's feat.

The game was six minutes old before the Clubmen tallied, so close was the guarding



GEORGE VUKOTA-Forward

of the entire Bronco team. Jock Moroney and Captain Barsi played their best defensive game of the season and never allowed Nip McHose or Gene Minor, the Olympic sharpshooting forwards, get in close for an easy shot.

Several times during the contest the score was tied but the local five was never behind. At half time the score stood 15 to 13. Gough, Connolly and Sherman added four points at the

start of the final period and then the Clubmen came forward with a rally, which with a minute yet to go found them still behind, 22 to 20. Gough added another shot from the field to cinch the game and just the instant before the final whistle Tim Connolly added the final two points of the evening. Offensively Jack Gough was the most conspicuous player on the court. His clever dribbling, passing and shooting gave him a decided edge over the rival forwards. The crowd was the largest to ever witness a game on the Mission court.

OLYMPIC	CLUB (20))		BRONCOS (26)		
	FG.	FT.	Т	FG.	FT.	Т
McHose, lf	3	0	6	Gough, If 6	1	13
Minor, rf	3	2	8	Sherman, rf2	2	- 6
Morrissey, c	2	2	6	Connolly, c 2	2	- 6
Kennedy, rg	0	0	0	Barsi, lg0	1	1
Gilmore, 1g	0	0	0	Moroney, rg 0	0	0
Healy				Vukota		
Martin						
	_	_	_		_	
Totals	8	4	20	Totals10	6	- 26
Referee—Kay.						

St. Jgnatius Game [Second]

The SANTA CLARA BRONCOS evened their series with St. Ignatius in the game played on the Seifert Gym floor on February 16th and won by a 24 to 23 margin in one of the most exciting and thrilling contests ever played in Santa Clara. The attendance record set the week before for the local Gym was

again broken and several hundred people were turned away, unable to gain admission.

Fight and the will to win had considerable to do with the Santa Clara victory, for never once during the first half was Coach Dykes' boys able to at least tie the score. At the end of the period they were only one point behind, 14 to 13.

Joe McNealy was the hero of the contest. He entered in



JOE REGAN-Center

place of Sherman just before the half ended as the latter was bothered with bad ankles. When the second half opened M c N e a l y c a g e d t h e b a l l, which gave the lead to Santa Clara and added another later on, and coupled with three shots by Gough kept the Broncos in the running.

Two minutes before the game ended the score was tied with 20 points for each team. Jock Moroney came in from the

middle of the floor and caged a long shot which placed his team in the lead. St. Ignatius secured a point on a free throw and Gough followed this by slapping in a shot under the basket which Connolly had just failed to get through the ring. George Maloney of St. Ignatius provided a little anxiety for the Santa Clarans when he sank a long shot. However, the gun sounded and the Broncos had avenged their defeat of two weeks previous.

1928

BRONCOS

	Fg.	Ft.	Pts.
Gough, f	. 4	2	10
Sherman, f	. 0	0	0
McNealy, f	3	0	- 6
Connolly, c	. 2	0	4
Moroney, g	. 2	0	- 4
Barsi, g	. 0	0	0
			_
Totals		2	24
Referee — Ned Kay. O'Neill.	Un	npire —	Paul

ST. IGNATIUS

	Fg	Ft.	Pts.
R. Maloney, f	1	2	4
Patridge, f	1	0	2
Hale, c	. 4	0	8
Cameron, g	0	2	2
Bareillis, g	2	1	5
G. Maloney, f	. 1	0	2
Feerick, c	. 0	0	0
Olsen, g	0	0	0
	_		_
Totals	. 9	5	23

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St. Mary's Series

ANTA CLARA added another victory to their list on the evening of February 23 at the expense of the mauling, Galloping Gaels of St. Mary's College and took a 30 to 28 victory in a wild and exciting game played as the initial contest of the annual Saint-Bronco series. The contest was played on the Kezar Pavilion court before

a big crowd.

The game itself from a strict basketball standpoint was nothing exceptional. Yet it was more or less a thriller-close, especially during the final minutes when St. Mary's tried in vain to catch the flying Broncs. The Broncos were ahead - at first by two points, then four, then two, four again and two. Such was the order in the closing minutes of play.



WILLIAM BOLAND-Guard

The game was rough. It was allowed to become too much so. each team being guilty of committing more fouls than in any other Bronco contest this season

St. Mary's was the first to score, Tazer and the tough Frankain getting baskets and the former a free throw to place their team out in the lead. 5 to 0.

From this point on the game became exceedingly rough, the six succeeding plays

ending up on the free throw line. Moroney put an end to the foul and free tactics by putting a long shot from the side through the basket. He added another long one a few seconds later and from this point on the Broncos were never behind.

The first eleven plays of the second half were fouls, two Broncos and one Saint player were put off the court. Gough was high point man.

ST. MARY'S

SANTA CLARA

Fg.	Ft.	
Frankain, f 3	2	Gough, f
Tazer, f 3	2	Sherman, f
Sears, f0	4	McNealy, f.
Skarich, c 4	0	
Pitchford, g 0	0	Connolly, c.
Lein, g 0	0	Barsi, g
Simas, g 0	0	Moroney, g
		Reynolds, g.
Totals10	8	
Referee-O'Neil. Umpire-Higgins.		Totals

	Fg.	Ft.
Gough, f	5	4
Sherman, f	0	1
McNealy, f	1	0
Connolly, c	. 2	1
Barsi, g	0	2
Moroney, g	2	0
Reynolds, g	1	0
Totals	11	8

[[Second and Chird Games]]

N taking the second game of the series by a big 37 to 26 score, the Saints went into the final encounter favorites to win. They did not disappoint, winning by a 32 to 25 score and thus taking the annual series which has become a classic

between the two institutions of learning.

The second game was more interesting from a spectator's standpoint than the first. Fast and clever work throughout made it an interesting one to watch.

St. Mary's was nine points in the lead at the end of the half, came back at the start of the second to make eleven more while the



CARL PACHECO-Guard

Pts.

5

5

8

2

0

0

0

0 0 0

26

1928

Broncos were accumulating j u s t o n e. Then Santa Clara staged a rally and ran ten to one points for the Gaels. St. Mary's played g r e a t b a l l, many claimed it their best of the season.

The third game was conspicious by the absence of fouling which dominated the first two. Tazer in making fourteen points was largely responsible for his team's victory.

Fg. Ft. Pts.

0

..... 0

SANTA CLARA

	Fg.	Ft
Gough, 1f	. 1	3
Sherman, rf	. 2	1
Connolly, c	. 3	2
Moroney, 1g	. 1	- 0
Barsi, rg	. 2	2
Reynolds, f	. 0 .	- 0
Regan, c	. 0	- 0
Boland, g	. 0 .	- 0
McNealy, f	. 0 .	- 0
Vukota, f	. 0 .	- 0
Pacheco, g	. 0	- 0
		_
Totals	. 9	8
ST. MARY	'S	
51. млнет	Ea	Et

	rg.	Ft.
Tazer, f	. 3	2
Frankain, f	. 5	2
Skarich, c	. 3	1
Lein, g	0	3
Simas, g	3	1
Sears, f	. 0 .	0
Pitchford, g	0	0
	_	
Totals	.14	9

Gough, rf.....2 4 8 Connolly, c.....2 3 7 Barsi, lg..... 3 0 Moroney, rg..... 2 0 $\mathbf{4}$ Reynolds, f.....0 0 McNealy, f 0 0 0 Regan, c..... 0 0 0 Totals 7 25 ST. MARY'S Pts. Fg. Ft.

SANTA CLARA

Sherman, 1f.

Frankain, 1f 4	0	8
Tazer, rf 6	2	14
Skarich, c 2	0	4
Pitchford, lg 0	0	- 0
Lein, g 0	0	- 0
Simas, g 2	2	6
	—	_
Totals14	4	32

Officials-O'Neil and Penaluna.

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Standing—CAREW, TOLLINI, M. LEANY, FLOHR, STENGER, HEAGERTY. Seated—DALY, MANWELL, S. LEANY, CAPTAIN METTLER, MURRAY AND BERG.

Freshman Basketball

To carry out the letter of the so-called freshmen rule, Santa Clara was presented by a Frosh basketball team this past year under the direction of Harlan H. Dykes, the varsity mentor.

Considering all things the team had a most successful year, met and defeated some of the best teams of their own calibre in this part of the state and developed a large number of men who, in future years, shall be of valuable service to the varsity squad.

The freshmen began practice early last winter with the varsity and as the season wore on they proved to be a good match for Captain Barsi and his team. The freshmen had a rather large and well-balanced squad except in a few cases when injuries cut down the proficiency.

At the start of the season Coach Dykes worked up a great combination with Marshall Leahy and Steve Murray as forwards, George Rooney as center and Captain Herman Mettler and Mario Tollini as the guards. A few days before the first game Rooney wrenched his knee and was lost for the entire season. This necessitated in Coach Dykes looking for a new center and accounts for the fact that an important game was lost to Stanford. Leahy went to center and Ehlert and

Manwell worked as forwards until Melvin Flohr joined the squad a few weeks later and played center, moving Leahy back to forward. Leahy became ill just before the California game and as a result the team went into this contest somewhat crippled.

The big highlights of the Frosh season was the triumph over the St. Mary's Babes. Only two games were played, the Broncho yearlings running off with both, the first one with Leahy out of the line-up.

After defeating handily the St. Vincent's High School quintet of Vallejo, the Frosh met and won over the strong Galelio High School team from San Francisco by a 30 to 22 score. The Frosh, behind at the start of the game, played in Seifert Gym, made a big rally to take the lead just before the half and staved out in front for the remainder of the game. Steve Murray and Marshall Leahy were high point men with ten each.

Stanford won over the local frosh by a 22



CAPTAIN HERMAN METTLER

to 10 score mainly because Marshall Leahy, who usually gets at least four baskets a game, had an off night and didn't tally a single point.

With Leahy ill and unable to give his best game, the Frosh lost to the California first year men by a 17 to 12 score. Flohr, who had just joined the squad a few days previous, played and bolstered the weakened Colts considerably.

The Frosh turned back the St. Mary's yearlings in the first game of the series,

played in Seifert Gym, by a 27 to 24 score. The Frosh played good ball throughout, even with Leahy, their star player, out of the line-up. Starting out with a field goal by Murray in the first few seconds of play, the Broncs piled up a lead of eight points before the visitors could score and led at half time, 17 to 14. Murray, stocky forward, was the best man on the floor. His remarkable shooting accounted for fourteen field points for the home team.

Playing their best basketball of the year, Coach Dykes' freshmen terminated their season by taking their second straight game from the St. Mary's Babes, 25 to 18. The conquered team was prone to make the contest rough but the local five by some clever pivoting and passing kept the ball away from their hard fighting opponents. Because of his good work in the first game Murray was closely guarded and to off-set this Flohr and Leahy each stepped out and made eight points apiece to tie for high point honors and to keep the young Saints in check.

The Coach

REDIT for the success which Santa Clara enjoyed on the basketball court this season all goes to Harlan H. Dykes, the popular coach. Mr. Dykes really did excellent work in handling both the varsity and freshmen fives and had he been only fairly successful after undertaking such a big task he would have been

deserving of a world of praise, but he accomplished the very exceptional and gave to Santa Clara a varsity five which ranked on a par with any other team in the state and which has become a power in Pacific Coast basketball; not to mention his freshman quintet in which he developed several players who are expected to step into varsity positions next winter.

His problems with both teams were by no wise easy. He was



MANAGER LESLIE KEATING

confronted all season long with a hard schedule and a very limited squad of varsity men to play the games and with injuries and the like handicapping the team to say that he put a great team on the court for every game is putting it mild. It was thought that he had no substitutes but in one game he proved otherwise, that he had developed good reserves, for one of the subs was put in when the team was behind and won the game.



COACHING STAFF

Top—JUSTIN FITZGERALD, baseball Lower—WM. BURKE, boxing, swimming Top—HARLAN H. DYKES, basketball Lower—Joseph Boland, assistant football

ADAM J. WALSH Head Football Coach

Introduction_

A LTHOUGH the baseball season was not as lengthy as in former years, the Santa Clara nine under Coach Justin Fitzgerald provided another noteworthy record to be incorporated into the traditional Santa Clara baseball Hall of Fame.

DATING far back to those days when atbletic competition was in its infancy one can trace what was the beginning of the present Bronco diamond history. In the days before the pigskin was being kicked about the gridirons, Santa Clara was producing teams—graduating players who went out, made names for themselves and their school in the great diamond sport.

S ANTA CLARA'S coach of the present time. Justin Fitzgerald, is one of these former heroes. Others too numerous to mention. before and since his time, have trod the same traditional path.

THE fact is that no matter whether he has turned out any brilliant players this year or not, the chances are he has, that old spirit born in the West's seat of learning so long ago is being perpetuated by an old master of the craft—tradition is fostered and honored; our team of this year is reviving a thing of the past—to be propagated by the future.

The season just closed was a good one. The record compiled. I a favorable one. There were a few disappointing features to be sure, but these were more than off-set by what the team accomplished, development of men and of players.



Top row, left to right—Power, Gaddy, Koller, Fatjo, M. Boland, Diepenbrock. Middle row—Fitzgerald (coach), Falk, Owen, Simoni, O'Brien, Callaghan, Regan. Seated—Leininger, Axt, Casanova, Butler (Captain), Morey, Wolf.

The Uarsity

TOTWITHSTANDING several important handicaps the Santa Clara Baseball team of 1928 under Coach Justin Fitzgerald, one time major league star, gave a creditable account of itself in games played during the past short season. The number of Collegiate games was of necessity shortened in order that the Passion Play of Santa Clara should suffer no interference. This was only proper. The team entered into College competition with an unblemished standing of seven straight wins. The season looked prosperous, and as it turned out the season's record was nothing to be sorry about.

Many old hands on the team gave evidence of future greatness in the national pastime. Among these might be mentioned Marvin Owen, whose batting and snappy fielding left nothing to be desired. A word of praise must be mentioned in the case of Johnny Casanova and John Morey. Casanova making his debut as a member of the Varsity pitching staff turned in some nice wins and was always reliable in the pinches whether at bat or on the mound.

Coach Justin Fitzgerald

o NEED of introducing Coach Fitzgerald to the student body or alumni of the University of Santa Clara. Fitz is a product of the old Mission pastimers and will, if you ask him, go into many and sundry details as to how he learned his stuff in the old yard.

"That was in the days," he says, "when it was worth your life to cross the yard during recess or after school."

Fitz is a fighter and never knows how to say quit. He is worthy of our praise.

His teams are known by the never-say-die spirit which he has inculcated.

Whether in victory or defeat the game is not over for them until the last out is made, or the last ball is thrown. We look forward to Fitz' seasons with us for many springs to come.



CAPTAIN HOWARD BUTLER



COACH JUSTIN FITZGERALD

Captain Howard Butler

Captain Howard "Boots" Butler has played his last game on a Santa Clara Varsiety. He has graduated! With two years of baseball to his credit Boots took over the piloting of the Varsity this year and gave a good account of himself both at bat and in the field. He was well liked by his team-mates, a factor that cannot be overlooked in the selection of a good captain for any team. We wish "Boots" all kinds of success in his future work.

Stanford Games

The SANTA CLARA VARSITY came from behind to beat the Stanford nine in the first college game of the season, February 18, at Sodality Park, San Jose. The Cards got away to a four run lead in the first inning off Simoni, but Casanova who relieved him at the end of the period allowed only one run and two hits for the rest of the game. Marv Owen starred with a double and a triple. The score :

SANTA CLARA

ABR H POAE

Powers, r4	0	1	- 0	0	1	
Morey, cf4	0	1	0	1	0	
Butler, 1f4	1	1	1	1	0	
Falk, 3b4	1	1	0	3	0	
Owen, 1b3	2	2	12	2	0	
Axt, c3	1	1	7	0	0	
O'Brien, 2b4	0	2	3	4	1	
Leininger, ss2	. 0	0	4	4	0	
Simoni, p0	0	0	-0	1	0	
Casanova, p1	1	0	0	2	0	
_						
Totals29	6	9	27	18	2	

STANFORD

	AB	R	Н	PC	A	Е
Wilton, cf	3	1	1	1	0	0
Bush, ss	4	2	0	2	2	0
Sims, rf	3	1	0	1	0	0
MacQuire, 1b	3	0	1	9	0	0
Garibaldi, 2b	3	0	1	4	3	0
Sypher, c	3	1	0	6	0	0
Levin, 1f	3	0	2	0	0	0
Laird, 3b	4	0	0	0	3	0
Sobrieski, p	2	0	0	0	1	0
Phillipi, p	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lewis, p	1	0	0	0	1	0
*Marks	1	0	0	0	0	0
Harder, 1f	1	0	0	0	1	0
Totals	31	5	5	24	10	0

*Batted for Lewis in the ninth.

1928

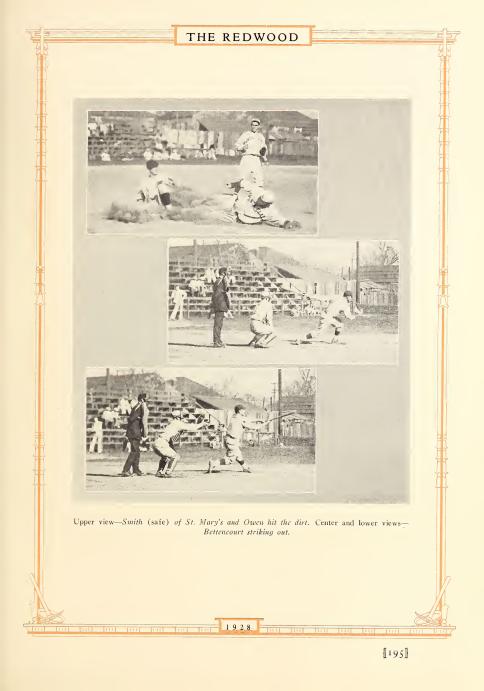
John Morey Outfield



Marvin Owen First base

ALVIN WOLF Catcher

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Stanford [Second Game]

HE BRONCOS dropped the second college game to Stanford 3-2 on the Stanford Diamond. With the score tied and the bases full in Stanford's half of the ninth inning, young Johnny Casanova pitched remarkable ball to give the Missionites a last vain chance at bat. In the tenth inning Caribaldi brought in the winning run for Stan-

inning Garibaldi brought in the winning run for Stanford when he sent a hot one down the third base line with two men on.

Captain Boots Butler and Marv Owen gathered three base hits apiece, while Axt dug out a three bagger. However, the Broncos could not seem to bunch their hits and they were forced to depart on the short end of the score. This was the first victory of Stanford over Santa Clara in any sport this year. The score:



John Casanova Pitcher

These two games concluded all sports with Stanford for the 1927-1928 school year. The two baseball series left the varsity in a good mental attitude to meet other collegiate opponents. The players were now out to fight and win.

SANTA CLARA

	Ał	3 R	Η	PC) А	Е
Butler, lf	5	0	2	2	0	0
Morey, cf	5	0	0	2	0	0
Owen, 1b	4	0	1	10	1	0
Falk, 3b	4	0	0	2	0	1
Axt, c	4	0	1	8	3	1
Power, rf	1	1	0	1	0	0
Koller, rf	3	0	1	0	0	0
O'Brien, 2b	4	1	1	0	2	1
Leininger, ss	4	0	0	2	1	1
Casanova, p	3	0	0	0	4	0
	_	_	_		_	_
Totals	37	2	6	29	11	4

STANFORD

	AB	R	Η	PC) A	Е	A
Wilton, cf	4	0	2	1	0	0	2
Bush, ss	2	0	0	3	7	1	1
Sims, rf	5	0	0	0	0	0	
Macguire, 1b	3	0	0	10	0	0	
Garibaldi, 2b	5	2	2	5	1	2	
Sypher, c	4	0	0	8	3	0	
Levin, 1f	4	1	0	3	0	0	
Laird, 3b	4	0	3	0	2	2	
Lewis, p	0	0	0	-0	0	0	
Kern, p	0	0	0	-0	0	0	
*Marks	0	0	0	0	0	0	
*Harder	1	0	0	0	0	0	
				_			1
Totals	.31	3	7	30	13	4	No.
TT-sday, hashed	£	Τ.		. 1	15	1	

Harder batted for Lewis, Marks for Kern. Carl Leininger Short-stop

CHAS. FALK Third base

The California Games

HE CALIFORNIA BEARS took the Broncos into camp 11-9 in the first of a two-game series played at Berkeley. Myles Regan started as pitcher for the Broncos but was hit hard and had to be relieved by Guido Simoni, who fared little better.

Jacobson, Bear hurler, tossed eight innings. In the eighth he got into difficulty and had to be replaced by Nemechek. The Broncs made the game look close when they garnered four runs in the ninth inning and were barely nosed out. Al Wolf and John Morey and Marv Owen starred with the willow. The score :

Guido Simoni Pitcher



Tom Power Outfield

SANTA CLARA

	AB	R	Η	PC) А	Е	
Butler, If	4	1	0	0	0	0	
Morey, cf	6	2	4	1	0	1	
Owen, 1b	6	0	3	6	1	1	
Falk, 3b	4	2	1	0	0	0	
Gaddy, rf	6	1	0	1	0	1	
Leininger, ss	4	0	1	3	3	0	
Wolf, c	4	2	3	9	1	0	
Simoni, p	2	0	0	1	1	0	
Regan, p	0	0	0	0	0	0	
O'Brien, 2b	5	0	0	3	3	1	
Power, ss	0	1	0	0	0	0	
Totals	42	9	12	24	10	4	

CALIFORNIA

	AI	3 R	н	PC) A	Е
Hill, 1f	2	1	1	3	0	0
Devore, 2b	5	1	1	3	2	1
Millett, 3b	3	2	1	1	7	2
Douthit, cf	4	3	3	2	0	1
Nemechek, rf	4	1	1	1	0	0
Stevenson, 1b	2	0	0	9	0	0
Wyatt, c			0	7	0	0
Valinos, ss	4	2	2	1	2	1
Jacobson, p	3	1	0	0	0	0
Betz, rf	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	.31	11	9	27	11	6

1928



MILTON AXT Catcher

The Broncos far from being disheartened by this defeat went to work with a vengeance to take the next game which was to be played on March the ninth, a week later.

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California [Second Game]

By breaking a tie in the last of the ninth with a run by Captain Boots Butler, the Santa Clara Varsity defeated the California nine on March 7, at Berkeley, and ended the series with a one all tie. Santa Clara started the scoring in the first inning with a run by Owen; California came back in the second with two tallies, while Casanova made the second Bronc counter in the third inning to tie the score. Thus the game stood until the ninth when Marv Owen brought in Boots Butler with the winning run. Johnny Casanova pitched great ball fanning nine Bear batters and allowing but four hits. Hill also pitched a fine game for California. The score:



Bob O'BRIEN Second base

ABR HPOAE Clymer, rf......5 1 0 2 0 0 0 0 1 Douthit, cf......4 0 1 2 0 0 Nemechek, 1f......4 0 0 1 0 0 2 Stevenson, 1b......4 0 0 9 0 1 1 - 4 1

CALIFORNIA

SANTA CLARA

With the first game of the St. Mary's series but a week away, the Broncos put in some mighty stiff practices during the few days intervening. Simoni, who up to the present had been unable to get started seemed the logical choice to start on the mound.

ABR H PO A E 0 Morey, cf.....1 0 1 Owen, 1b......4 1 12 1 0 0 1 3 1 0 Simoni, rf......4 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 1 - 2

O'Brien, 2b......2 0 0 2 1 0 Leininger, ss.....2 0 0 0 3 1 Casanova, p......4 1 1 1 5 0 Totals27 3 5 27 13 4

Stolen bases — Morey, Santa Clara.

1928



WALT KOLLER Outfield

Norwood Jaqua Short-stop

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The St. Mary's Series

First Game

The Broncos took the first game of the annual St. Mary's-Santa Clara baseball tilt by a score of 10-7 at Sodality Park, San Jose, March 14.

Casanova and Simoni handled the mound work for the local institution, while Conlon, Illia and Hamilton shared the Gael pitching stituation. The game was nip and tuck throughout, neither team being sure of the outcome until the final out. St. Mary's last score came in the ninth.

Second Game

The second game of the Saint - Bronco series was captured by the Madiganmen 10-8 in a hard struggle. The Gaels took the lead early in the game and held it throughout. Regan who relieved Simoni at the mound in the sixth inning held the Oaklanders scoreless for the rest of the game and almost won the contest when he hit a homer in the ninth with two men on the bases. O'Brien was caught between second and third with the bases loaded for the final out.



Myles Regan Pitcher

Chird Game

Santa Clara lost the final game of the Gael series and the concluding one of the season on March 17, at Sodality Park, San Jose, by a score 7-2. Rooney broke up the ball game in the eighth inning when he hit a terriffic triple with the bases full. After that Santa Clara was too far behind to forge ahead in the final canto.

Norwood Jaqua, who was injected into the fray toward the close of the contest pulled a lightning double play that brought plenty of applause from the stands.

(Continued on page 225)

1928

Bob Gaddy Outfield



MARTIN BOLAND Short-stop

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Freshman Baseball

NLIKE in former years the Freshmen of the University were ineligible for varsity baseball during the past year. This gave the Frosh an opportunity to organize in a general way a baseball club. This was done under the capable leadership of Al Tassi, Frosh Football Captain. The team was under Freshman direction. The schedule consisted of five games with nearby high schools. The Frosh lost three and won two, not a bad record when all circumstances are taken into consideration. Some very excellent material caught Coach Fitzgerald's eye during the Frosh skirmishes. This was especially so in the game with San Jose High, which the Frosh won 7-2. Howie O'Daniels, Frosh chucker, kept the high school batsmen well in hand, while he put the game on ice in the seventh inning with a circuit clout with the bases loaded.

All in all the Freshman Club had much reason to look on the season as successful.

1928



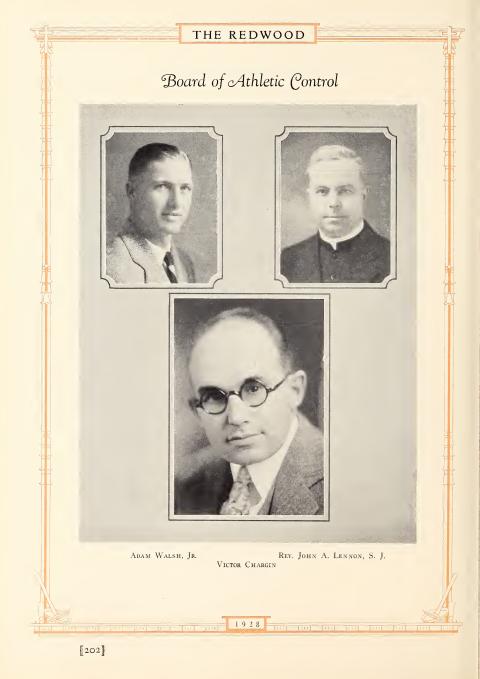
STANLEY QUINN Baseball Manager

THE TEAM

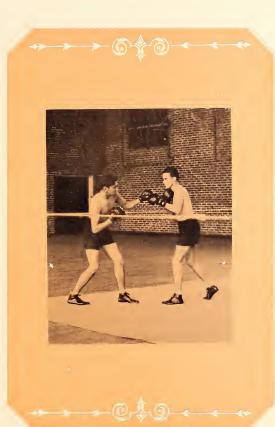
Pitchers	Storm and H. O'Daniels
Catchers	Ruffo and Tassi
First Base	Santoni and Scurich
Second Base	Murray
Shortstop	Harper
Third Base	Carew
Left Field	Gallagher
Right Field	Mitchell
Center Field	Rowland

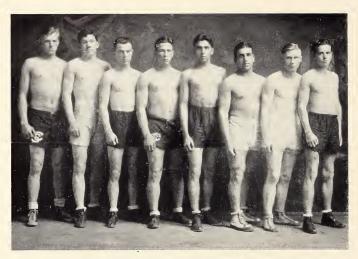
FRESHMAN GAMES

San Jose High,	2	Frosh 7
San Jose High,	6	Frosh 5
S. C. Preps,	7	Frosh 6
S. C. Preps,	1	Frosh 2
S. C. H. Cards,	7	Frosh 6



MINOR SPORTS





Left to right-Storm, Davis, Keating, Farrell, Rowland, Ruffo, H. Morey, O'Hara.



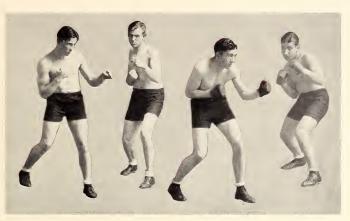
ROWLAND AND KEATING SPARRING

Boxing

1928

B oxing was revived with considerable success this year under the direction of Billy Burke, boxing and swimming coach. A team of ten men was formed from the aboundant material found in the large, enthusiastic squad that turned out for the new sport, and in spite of the fact that other student interests cut into its activities, held two meets. The first was an inter-team exhibition at the rally, welcoming the gridders on their return from the Hawaiian Islands. The second was the meet with the Athens' Club of Oakland.

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FARRELL 185

Storm, 190

DAVIS, 190

Ruffo, 185

Boxing Coach

HE real reviver and organizer of boxing is Coach Billy Burke, instructor of swimming and boxing, and athletic trainer. It is to him that credit is due for refounding of what promises to be a permanent Bronco sport. Billy for many years was a professional fighter, and in his days in the ring took part in 169 battles, fighting such men as Joe Hagan, former middleweight champion of the world; Harry Ramsay, Philadelphia socker, Connie Smith of Gotham, and the famous "Bat" Levinsky.

Later Billy became connected with the ring as a referee, and in time became a trainer. But a few years ago the Oakland Oaks needed a man to keep their team in shape. They got hold of Burke, and since then he has been keeping the Oaklanders all fixed up for their strenuous baseball seasons.

For the last two years Billy has come down to the University as football train-



GEO. MALLEY, 145

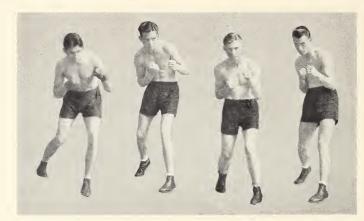
1928

er, and this year when the grid schedule was completed, he was made coach of boxing and swimming.

Billy has a great love for sports, and this with his former ring experience made him an ideal instructor.

Burke has had a most successful year here. He was very popular on the campus, and did an immense amount of good, physically and otherwise.

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ROWLAND, 140

O'HARA, 115

H. Morey, 130

Keating, 147

The Athens' Club Meet

The two best exhibitions arranged by Billy were a three round bout between the Gold brothers—Hymie (Jimmy Duffy), Pacific Coast Welterweight, and Sammy, Captain of the U. C. boxing team—and a show put on by Mickey

O'Donnell, former Pacific Coast Lightweight Champion, and Bud Rowland, light, speedy University boxer.

The Athens' Club men were outweighed, and, as a whole, outclassed in skill, but they put up lots of fight.

Harry Morey, 130 pound Santa Claran, opened the night by taking the decision in a bout with McLean. Tommy O'Hara, 115, of the University beat Izzy Cantor, 110, of the club out of the other decision in a fast, hard hitting contest. Al Ruffo, University, a nd



Deasy, 160

1928

Frank B. Tucker, both 175 pounders, worked out the hardest bout of the evening with Ruffo showing some real class against the Oaklander. Les Keating fought plucky Bob Woods of the club for two rounds: Mickey Farrell met Dorman, Athens' Club, in a one-sided affair in which the heavy Farrell outclassed his opponent all around. George Malley, S. C. Prep coach and former Olympic club scrapper fought Ray Parmer in the big event of the night. Ray Deasy did not box.

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Intra-mural Sports

Intra-mural sports offered an opportunity for everyone to get into some form of athletics, and in this way students who did not go in for major sports were given an incentive to exercise and build themselves up.

This year the intra-mural games were particularly well patronized, and the students took part in the different branches of athletics with great interest.

Basketball

Inter-College and Inter-Class basketball tournaments were played off during the latter part of October under the direction of Coach Harlan Dykes, basketball mentor, and were held chiefly to acquaint the coach with the new Frosh material and to discover any embryonic stars who might be eligible for the varsity.

Inter-Class games were played in the unlimited class, and there were games in both unlimited and 145 pound divisions in the Inter-college tournament.

The Engineers took the Inter-College unlimited contest, and the Lawyers were first in the 145 division.

The Business men took the Inter-College play.

Inter-class Cournament

The Seniors were taken out by the Sophomores when the second year men downed them 39-7. The Freshmen beat the Juniors 22-20.

The final title went to the Sophomores by their 34-19 victory over the class of Thirty-One.

Inter-college Meets Unlimiteds

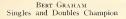
In the eliminations the Engineers beat the Pre-Medics 25-7, and the Lawyers defaulted to the Business Men. The Business beat the Engineers 28-23 for the title.

145 Pound Class

The Pre-Meds eliminated the Engineers, 29-9, and the Lawyers took Business 13-8. For the finals the Lawyers triumphed over the Doctors 18-14.



Upper left—Oven holding seven baseballs. Upper right—Board of strategy. Lower left—King of Swat, Babe Ruth visits campus, greeted by Prexy Earle Reynolds and Guido Simoni, Brone swatsmith. Lower right—The steam roller loses; Chisholm, W. O'Daniels, Ahart and Leonard do a little road work.



TH H H H H H

WILLIAM DANIELSON

WILLIAM BURKE



Robert Fatjo

Cennis

ENNIS at Santa Clara enjoyed a very successful year. A big feature in this sport was the inter-mural to urn ament which was conducted early in the year. Later several players from the University participated in outside matches and made a very commendable showing.

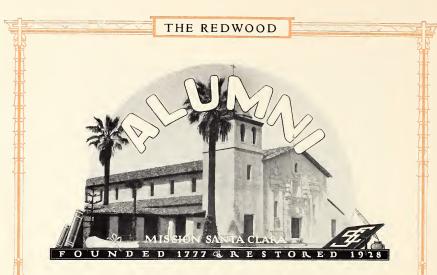
Alvin Wolf and Bert Graham were the winners of the doubles tournament, winning in the finals from Bob Fatjo and Billy Danielson. Another team composed of Barret McMahon and William Burke made a stubborn fight for the final honors.

1928



ALVIN WOLF Doubles Champion

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Succeeding to a long line of eminent presidents of the Alumni Association, **Mr**. **William J. Kieferdorf**, Vice-President of the Bank of Italy and head of its Trust Department, has distinguished himself this year by his whole-hearted and enthusiastic cooperation with the faculty and student body in every activity, scholastic, financial and athletic, of the University. Special mention must be made of his deep interest in the Mission restoration campaign and in the success of the Passion Play. His influence has been an inspiration to all his fellow alumni.

Mr. James A. Bacigalupi, President of the Bank of Italy, has this year manifested his oft-proved loyalty to Santa Clara, by his sympathetic concern in the restoration of his beloved Mission Santa Clara and in particular by his generous contribution of the funds necessary to erect and adorn the altars of the Crucifix and of our Lady of Guadalupe.

Mr. Frank M. Heffernan, distinguished president of the Alumni Association for two terms, has proven again his devotion to Santa Clara, by a handsome donation covering the main altar, the reredos, the mural painting over the sanctuary, the pulpit and the altar railing. The gift is made in memory of his departed father and mother.

Mr. C. M. Castruccio continues the same loyal, active, interested "Cas" that we have always known. Santa Clara scarcely ever plays an important game without having "Cas" on the side-lines. The journey from Los Angeles is never too great or too tiring for him when a meeting of the Athletic Board is called. Within the last few months a baby daughter has come to bless his happy home.

Mr. William F. Humphrey, prominent alumnus and attorney, and president of the Associated Oil Company, shows his love for his Alma Mater on every occasion. Outstanding has been his active interest and generosity in the work of rebuilding the Mission.

Quiet, efficient, unassuming Jack Irillary, treasurer of the Alumni Association, again handled the finances of the "Big Game" to the thorough satisfaction of the managements of St. Mary's and of Santa Clara. His worth to the French-American Bank has been recognized by his promotion to the position of Vice-President.

Dr. Fred Gerlach, alumnus and eminent physician and surgeon of San Jose, has faithfully attended the University sick for over thirty years. The magnificent X-ray instrument in the infirmary attests his generosity and love of Alma Mater. He leaves in May for an extended tour of Europe.

Leo Ellis, an architect in San Francisco, very generously contributed all the preliminary drawings for the Mission Chapel.

J. Lester Pierce has shown special interest in the interior finishing of the Mission. The reredos, altars, pulpit, altar railing, confessionals and pews are all the work of the Pacific Manufacturing Company, Santa Clara.

Mr. Clay M. Greene, '69, was conspicuous on the campus during the last week of rehearsals of the Passion Play and during several of the performances. The Play was every bit as successful as when first produced, twenty-seven years ago.

W. C. G. McDonnell has blossomed forth as the owner and publisher of a paper, the "San Francisco Herald." Mr. Hoover's presidential possibilities seem to be a favorite topic.

Ed. Kearns of Salt Lake has sent the University some valuable specimens of mining ores.

Mr. Felix Galtes of Bakersfield shows his interest in the rebuilding of the Mission by periodically sending in a check towards its reconstruction.

Mr. Clarence C. Coolidge has retired from his career of public service as District Attorney of Santa Clara County. He has entered private practice in the Bank of Italy Building and continues as professor in the Law Department and as legal counsel of the Board of Trustees of the University.

Messrs. William Lotz, Ronald Stewart, Ed. Fellows, Peter Morettini and Ralph Martin are doing excellent work as professors in various departments of the University.

Passion Play Premier

Thanks to our genial, urbane, efficient President, W. J. Kieferdorf of the class of '00, the opening performance of the Passion Play was witnessed by a large group of Alumni. In the dim dramatic light of the theatre, and in a gathering of so many distinguished auditors I may have missed faces. With this apology I submit the names of those I recognized, and many of these be it noted were shepherding parties of fives and tens: W. J. Kieferdorf, James A. Bacigalupi, F. M. Heffernan, George Casey, Dr. Alexander Keenan, Dr. F. R. Orella, Louis Normandin, Dr. A. J. Baiocchi, Chauncey Tramutolo, A. B. Canelo, Jr., Dr. D. B. Draper, Victor A. Chargin, Alfred Tobin, Dion R. Holm, George Abel, Judge Chas. A. Thompson, Julian Bliss, Dr. Anthony Diepenbrock, Dr. John Clarke, Dr. Rodney Yoell, Dr. Kelly Canelo, Keene Fitzpatrick, Thomas Robinson, Raymond Hall, B. P. Oliver, Jr., Virgil Dardi, Tobias Bricca, William Costello, Ralph Martin, Henry B. Martin, Jr., John Jones.

Old Students from Far & Near Assist in the Old Mission

Stuart Duncan, classmate of our own **Bob Coward**, hearing of the disastrous fire, sends in a handsome check. Stuart made many friends while amongst us. He is now president and owner of the Duncan Bank, La Salle, Illinois.

John and Frank Forster, successful ranchers of San Juan Capistrano.

W. H. Gallagher, the genial mortician of Alameda. Carlos McClatchy, "Fresno Bee" proprietor, James E. Walsh, manager of the Flood Estate, Adolph Camarillo, belted squire of Ventura County, and last but not least, Joseph Hooper, president of the First Federal Trust. Joe is and has always been one of Santa Clara's most cherished sons. Joe's long years of service in the big counting houses of the metropolis have in no way coarsened the delicate fibre of his sweet character.

N. A. Pellerano, able and experienced banker, with the Bank of Italy, San Jose.

Old Boys Seen in the Course of the Year

Billy Magee of San Juan Capistrano. Back in the late nineties Billy was the demon of the gridiron. Today he is managing the famous Santa Margarita Ranch—the largest ranch in acreage in the State of California. If your spirit of college days is growing cold and you wish it rekindled, just spend a night with Billy in his home at Capistrano.

Tom Donlon, late of Oxnard, now branch manager of the Bank of Italy in Hollywood. The banking business is new to Tom, but he is "making good." Yet never too engrossed in his quest of the "filthy lucre" as to be missed from any Santa Clara activity in the Southland.

"Vic" Chargin, successful attorney and actively loyal alumnus, is at every activity of the University. He is a member of the Athletic Board.

Continued on Page 216

Chronicle

Week of August 14

Day scholars register. Boarders arrive and enroll. Classes begin. Examinations held for removal of conditions.

* * *

WEEK OF AUGUST 21

Sophomores meet for first time and elect officers. Mass of the Holy Ghost celebrated in Parish church. Sophomores rush class of '31. Professor Armstrong addresses Legal Fraternity at its first meeting of year. Seniors and Juniors meet to elect class officers. Foundations started for Ricard Memorial Observatory.

* * *

Week of August 28

Mendel Club meets. Freshmen have first meeting. Engineers welcome Prof. Hinckley. Ricard Memorial telescope leaves Vancouver. Business Association initiates its freshmen. Rally to welcome Joe Boland, new assistant coach. First Friday assembly with welcome by Father McCoy. Students select Gallegher '30 and Wagner '31 as new yell leaders. Managers open social year with dance.



WEEK OF SEPTEMBER 4

Frosh elect officers. Father Mootz gives first chapel lecture. William O'Brien, Assistant United States Attorney, addresses Law Fraternity. Members of Mendel Club banquet in San Jose. Admission day—a holiday.

Continued on Page 221

Advertisers of

"THE 1928 REDWOOD"

who have in great part made possible the publication of this annual

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Paraphrasing Lincoln's famous words: THE BANK OF ITALY is + +

A bank *created* by the people

The Bank of Italy owes its success and magnitude to the so-called "common people".

A bank owned by the people

It belongs to nearly 25,000 Califnians.

A bank operated for the people

The Bank of Italy caters to the great rank and file of citizens who are making California an empire of industry, economy and thrift.

Bank of Italy

National ^{Trust &} Association Over 1,300,000 Depositors

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Virgil Dardi, late of Santa Barbara, now "holding down a desk" in one of A. P. Giannini's dens of finance.

Bob Fatjo and his revered brother-in-law, Joe Farry, are so much with us that to write of them, would be to paint the lily.

John O'Toole, former Alumni President, and now City Attorney of San Francisco, is earning for himself a reputation in the legal lore of city government that is unequaled in the great City which he serves.

Chauncey Tramutolo—no need to say much of Chauncey. He is a booster for Santa Clara in fair weather and foul. We notice from press reports that he is one of the great boosters of Al Smith for President.

Dr. O. D. Hamlin, the doctor is the type of man that any college would be proud of. His is a profession that is always giving service. Our wish and prayer is that the Lord will spare him to us for many years so that this tear-stained world of ours may have a few tears less.

Tom Crowe of Visalia. Tom is practising law in his own native heath, and we are looking to see him soon, a name to conjure with, in that land of nightshirt paraders.

W. R. Donnelly of Anderson came down to see the Passion Play and incidentally to give his young hopeful the once over.

Dr. Joe Toner, besides practising his profession of trying to lessen the score of human ills, is also interested in City Government. In the November elections he was a successful candidate to the Board of Supervisors.

Stanley Sargent paid us a visit. We were glad to see him. Stanley comes from a long line of Santa Clara graduates. He is the brother of Brad. of the class of '13. Poor Bradley is one of the eight Santa Clara men whose bodies lie in Flanders' field.

Angelo Rianda is such an enthusiast for Santa Clara that he accompanied the football team to the Hawaiian Islands. If the Broncos fail to be champions, it will not be Rianda's fault. With regret we learn that he was recently in a serious auto accident.

Speaking of the trip to the Islands, it was certainly inspiring to meet so many old Santa Clara men natives of the Islands, so loyal to the old school and so brimful of happy memories of their days there. You have the **McInerney brothers**, leading aristocrats and most successful business men. Twin brothers, by the way and strange as it may seem, they have yet to fall before the shafts of Cupid.

There is **Manuel Ferry**, Vice-President of the International Trust Company. Manuel's hospitality will long be remembered by every Santa Clara man that had the privilege of making that trip.

There is **George Hanneberg**. George was with the boys all the time, though he holds the responsible position of secretary to the Mayor.

Last, but not least, "Barney" Jarrett, the same Barney, whom we knew in days of yore, happy go-lucky, imperturbable, the world ever at his feet, and Santa Clara on the top of the world.

H. C. MILLER

Contractor

Ś

Builder of

"Mission Santa Clara"

and many other University of Santa Clara buildings

ALUMNI NOTES—CONTINUED

Among the Athletes of Former Days from Whom We Hear, Are the Following:

Justin Fitzgerald finds time to coach the Varsity baseball team during the spring months. In the summer Fitz has as part of his duties the charge of the San Mateo team of the newly formed California State League.

Harry Wolter the hero of many battles on the diamond is still acting as Coach at Stanford, a position he has held for years.

Charlie Scherf, a former baseball Captain and four-letter man, has cast his lot with the Los Angeles Coast League team.

Leonard Casanova, a former football Captain, is now coaching at the Belmont Preparatory School.

John O'Neil, a star Rugby player and twice a member of the champion Olympic Games Rugby team, is interested in oil in Montana and is doing well.

Irving Kantlehner, a former star pitcher, is Physical Instructor at the Esparto High School.

Charlie Graham's "Seals" are stealing the pennant the opening weeks of the season.

"Joe" Kelly is one of our ardent supporters and is often seen about the campus.

George Malley, a four-letter man in football, is coaching our own Preps at College Park. George is attending the Law School and found time besides to play the role of Judas in the recent production of the Passion Play.

"Mike" Pecarovich, a football star of some years past and an actor of no mean ability, has been engaged as head Coach at Loyola, Los Angeles.

Hal Bundy, of football fame, was for awhile connected with the Cody Lake project in Plumas County. "Hal" has taken to aviation and is now at Riverside in the Military Aviation Corps.

Roy Fowler, a rugby star, is now City Engineer in Santa Cruz. Roy was given his C.E. degree in appreciation for his work at Santa Cruz.

John Vukota, Alexander Tosi and Frank Miramontes are with the Westinghouse Company in Pittsburgh. Tosi is soon to be transferred to the International Westinghouse Company and will be sent to South America in the interests of the Company.

Down in Mexico **Wm. Ronstadt** is making his father's business an international concern.

Here and There

James Harrison is still with the General Electric. He is studying for a Master's Degree. Roy Waterman is with him.

American Trust Co.

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Resources more than \$275,000,000

Complete banking services in thirty-four San Francisco Bay Communities

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Savings .: Commercial .: Trust .: Foreign Investments .: Safe Deposit

> HEAD OFFICE: 464 California Street, San Francisco JOHN S. DRUM, President

> > [219]

A familiar face about the campus is **Karl Schwarze**. Karl has done the electrical work in the new Mission Chapel.

Harry McKenzie was lucky to save his wallet in the train robbery on the Overland Limited coming west from Chicago in April.

Elmer Hyland is with the Joshua Hendy Iron Works at Sunnyvale.

"Bob" Grady, another Engineer, is with the P. G. & E. in San Francisco, but has found time to visit us on several occasions during the year.

Marshall Garlinger, one of our early Engineering graduates, and Frank King are connected with the Telephone Company in San Francisco.

Carlo Caletti is in the contracting business and is prospering. Among his notable achievements is the building of five bridges in the Yosemite Valley.

Charles Harrington has returned from the East and is now head of the Engineering School at Loyola, Los Angeles.

I. A. Oliver, our first graduate engineer, is in the Southland and is still putting his inventive genius to good use. His latest success is the Pomona Pump.

Paul Leake succeeded to the management of the "Woodland Democrat" on the recent death of his father.

George Andre, last year's editor of the "Santa Clara," is continuing his law studies at Loyola College, Los Angeles.

Last summer **R**. **Ryland**, after a number of years in the army, retired and is now back in San Jose.

Elmer Westlake occupies a high executive position with the Santa Fe Railroad Company in Chicago.

Although basketball was unknown at Santa Clara when **R**. **M**. **F**. **Soto** was a boy not a game of any kind is played in the city that he is not there.

Present from Los Angeles at the last Alumni Banquet was **Mr. Hurd,** who is now practising law in that city.

In spite of his seriously impaired eyesight, **Johnny Ivancovich** continues to thrill audiences in San Francisco by his wonderful acting.

To **Roy Bronson** goes the honor of being elected for the second time President of the Laymen's Retreat Association. Much of the success of this movement is due to his energy.

Richard Montgomery aided in the recent rebuilding of the Mission. The case regarding the airplane patents of his brother John Montgomery has been reopened lately.

On his retirement from the Federal Attorney's office in San Francisco, **Tommy Riordan** found himself fully occupied with his private practice.

One of the rising young attorneys of San Francisco is **Jimmie O'Connor**, who will be remembered as athletic manager while at college.

Here in Santa Clara **Vic Salberg** has been enlarging his fruit preserving plant owing to the large demand his excellent product has created.

HOTEL FEDERAL JOSEPH HUFF, Manager 54 4th Street Sutter 5186

HOTEL KEYSTONE VERNON HUFF, Manager 1087 Market Street Market 8026

Weekly and Monthly Rates to Permanent Guests

TRANSIENT RATES:

Rooms with detached baths - - \$1.25 & \$1.50 Rooms with private baths - - \$2.00 & \$2.50

CHRONICLE-CONTINUED

WEEK OF SEPTEMBER 11

Philalethic Senate holds organization meeting. Chapel lecture on duties of University Chaplain. Coaches Walsh and Boland take over Gridiron warriors. Junior Dance held in gym.

* * *

WEEK OF SEPTEMBER 18

New members of Legal Frat initiated. Al Tassi elected captain of Frosh eleven. Engineering society meets. Stephen M. White debating society organizes. Annual meeting of Business Administration Association. Rally for California game held in Seifert Gymnasium. Actual work starts on Mission Chapel.

* * *

WEEK OF SEPTEMBER 25

Billy Burke arrives. Staff of Redwood announced. First meeting of Student Congress.

ALUMNI NOTES—CONTINUED

Again the University is indebted to **Herman Budde** for a medal offered to the undergraduates for the best paper on the advancement of the town of Santa Clara and the University.

Marriages

We can but briefly record the recent marriages of the following Alumni. To all go the best wishes of the "Redwood." Dr. Fred Hoedt, W. Ward Sullivan, also his brother, Dr. Cletus Sullivan, Ruddy Scholz, Harold Toso, Phil Lynch, Dr. John Degnan, Larry Hufeisen, Guido Granucci, Kenneth Berg, Ralph Martin, Thomas Higgins, Frank Maloney, Kenneth Harlan and Francis Martin.

Clergy

Fr. Harry Cunningham continues to be stationed in Salina, Kansas.

Fr. Ed McDonnell, O. P., was recently transferred to St. Elizabeth's Church, Seattle.

Fr. Robert O'Connor was lately appointed pastor of a new parish in Alameda.

Fr. Thomas O'Connell was recently assigned to St. Augustine's parish, Oakland, as pastor.

The recent ordination of **Fr. Ed. Kenny**, happily for father and son, took place before the death of the father.

The Church at Mountain View, of which Fr. James Galvin is pastor, was recently destroyed by fire.

At St. Patrick's Seminary Charles Murphy is now in third year of theology. Among those recently entering are Jack Steiss and Jos. De Vries.

Fr. Edward Shipsey, S. J., pronounced the last vows of a Jesuit here at Santa Clara on February 2nd.

A statue has been erected in Golden Gate Park to the honor of **Fr. McKinnon**, famous chaplain of the First California Volunteers.

This year will see the ordination of James Kearny and Harry Strehl, former members of the faculty.

Mark Falvey, alumnus, will be ordained at Woodstock.

Lawyers

In the State Attorney General's office are to be found John Riordan and Jack Maltman. John is in San Francisco, Jack in Los Angeles.

Ed Driscoll is one of prominent lawyers of Klamath Falls, Oregon.

The new public defender for San Francisco is the very energetic and devoted Charles Boden.

Richard Bressani enjoys a large practice in San Jose.

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CHRONICLE—CONTINUED

WEEK OF OCTOBER 2

Law library receives new books. Workers on chapel discover remains of early settlers. Intercollege and interclass basketball arranged. Seniors in philosophy give first Friday specimen. Frosh defeat Stanford Frosh, 7-0. Seniors get new hats.



Continued on Page 229

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ALUMNI NOTES—CONTINUED

In Salinas Ernest Bedolla (alias Turk) was recently appointed to a judgeship.

Dan McKay, whose home now is Tampico, Mexico, visited the University with his family last summer.

The wise counsels of **John O'Toole** has been of great assistance to the San Francisco Supervisors in several recent controversies over bridge affairs.

Vincent O'Donnell, having passed the bar examination, began practising in San Francisco.

We find Martin Detels now in New York, specializing in Admiralty Law.

The name of **Maurice Dooling** is prominently mentioned among those supporting Gov. Smith's candidacy.

Harry MacGowan continues to build up an ever larger practice at Willows.

Tommy Temple and P. H. McCarthy, Jr., are now studying law at Harvard.

"Al" Campodonico and J. Howard Ziemann, graduate from Georgetown.

Among those recently admitted to the bar we find the names of Richard Callaghan, Arthur Saxe, Henry B. Martin, Tim Sullivan, Martin Walsh, Wm. Shields, Jos Rank, Elisandro Palomares, Donald Pierr, Ray Wilkins, Mario Becchetti, John Burnett, Phil Lynch, M. Del Mutolo, Ray Ferrario, Jerry Harrington, Andrew Scorsur and M. Henry Robidoux.

Deaths

The untimely death of **Gerald P. Beaumont** cut short a literary life that gave promise of high achievements. His short stories were widely read and several have been filmed.

Louis Arata's death at Crockett brought sorrow to his wide circle of friends, and in him Santa Clara loses an alumnus who had a lively and continuous affection for his Alma Mater.

Daniel Flannery died very suddenly. No man was more widely known and loved in Santa Clara County, which he had served as Recorder for twenty years.

Santa Clara's oldest student died in San Francisco during the winter. The name or **Jose Miramontes** appears in the first College Catalogue—thus another link with the past is gone.

Richard Fox, an early alumnus, died April 18, in San Jose.

In Bakersfield the death of **Louis Olcese** claimed one who ever was ready to assist. In the Mission Drive he organized the work in the San Joaquin Valley.

The younger generation of alumni were saddened to learn of the sudden and unexpected death of Elisandro Palomares.

It is but proper to record the demise of **Patrick Higgins** in Paris. It was under his able coaching that Santa Clara first began to play the best Rugby football in the State.

Concluded on Page 226



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The First St. Mary's Game [[Continued]]

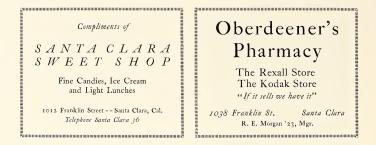
SANTA CLARA

	AB.	R.	н.	PO.	Е.
Butler, lf	1	3	1	2	0
Morey, cf	2	2	0	2	0
Owen, 1st	3	2	2	10	1
Jaqua, 3rd	0	1	0	0	0
Sheridan, 2d	1	0	1	0	0
Falk, 3rd	2	0	0	0	0
Axt, c	4	1	1	5	0
Power, rf	2	0	1	1	0
Koller, rf	2	0	0	1	0
O'Brien, 2d	3	1	2	3	1
Boland, ss	1	0	1	1	1
Leininger, ss	1	0	0	0	1
Simoni, p	2	0	0	1	0
Casanova, p	2	0	Q	0	0
*Gaddy	1	0	0	0	0
Totals	.27	10	9	27	4

*Batted for Jaqua.

St. Mary's

	AB.	R.	H.	PO.	Е.
Smith, lf	5	1	1	0	0
Rooney, 1st	5	1	1	5	0
Bill, cf	4	1	1	3	0
Bettencourt, 3rd.	3	1	0	3	0
Dondero, ss	5	1	2	1	1
Seghetti, rf	4	0	3	1	0
Thomas, 2d	4	1	1	1	0
Kasper, c	4	1	1	8	2
Conlon, p	0	0	0	0	0
Illia, p	3	0	0	1	0
Hamilton, p	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	37	7	10	24	3
Cari	1	D	0.00		



ALUMNI NOTES—CONCLUDED

Service to his country claimed the life of Lieut. Wm. Sanborn. He was killed in Idaho while flying an air mail route.

John E. Sexton even in death turned his thoughts back to boyhood days, making provision in his will for the establishment of three scholarships.

In the death of **Jos. R. Ryland**, Santa Clara County and University lost one of its most highly respected citizens, whose family has ever been closely connected with Santa Clara since its beginning.

The deaths of James and Vincent McDevitt, brothers of Joseph McDevitt, former president of the alumni, were particularly sad, as they occurred within a short time of each other.

Four of our Alumni, Dr. Anthony, Joseph, Aloysius and Victor Diepenbrock recently lost their father, who had all his sons educated here.

The recent death of Mrs. Beck in San Jose took the mother of **Paul Beck**, one of our earliest engineering graduates.

Wm. Hudner of San Diego passed away recently.

Santa Clara lost another faithful Alumnus on the death of Geo. H. Murphy of Milpitas.

Thomas O'Connor passed away during the course of the year.

Michael Brown, '09, met his death in an aviation accident in April.

In addition to the donations of altars in the Mission mentioned above, we are happy to record that Messrs Alfred Tobin, William Kieferdorf, Luis Fatjo and the Canelo Bros., "Ad" and Harry, have each donated funds for the installation and decoration of side altars. The cooperation of the alumni has been extremely gratifying.

To the generosity of **Robert Fatjo** we owe the embellishment of the recess in which the beautiful painting of "The Holy Family" has been placed.

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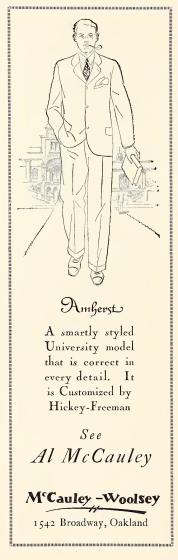
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> 353 Hobart Street Oakland

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San Jose

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The Second St. Mary's Game [[Continued]]

SANTA CLARA

AB. R. H. PO. A. E.

Morey, cf3	2	0	5	1	1
Power, rf5	1	2	0	0	1
Owen, 1b2	2	1	6	0	0
Butler, 1f3	1	0	1	0	0
Falk, 3b4	0	1	0	2	3
Regan, p2	1	2	0	0	0
Simoni, p3	0	0	0	2	0
Gaddy, ss0	0	0	0	0	0
Boland, ss3	0	0	1	0	0
O'Brien, 2b3	1	0	0	0	0
Koller, c0	0	0	0	0	0
Wolf, c4	0	1	11	1	0
Totals37	8	7	24	6	5

St. Mary's

	AB.	R.	н.	PO.	А.	Ε.
Smith, 1f	4	3	1	2	0	0
Rooney, 1b	4	2	3	4	0	0
Bill, cf	5	2	2	1	0	0
Bettencourt, 3b	4	2	4	1	1	2
Dondero, ss	2	1	1	2	4	0
Seghetti, rf	4	0	1	1	0	0
Silva, 2b	1	0	0	1	0	0
Thomas, 2b	4	0	0	1	1	0
Kasper, c	3	0	0	13	1	0
Hamilton, p	4	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	35	10	12	27	7	2
Continued on Page 231						



CHRONICLE-CONTINUED

Week of October 9

Steel contract let for Mission Chapel. University players present three one-act plays in auditorium. House welcomes new members. Pre-meds beat Engineers for title in 145-pound basketball tournament. Fatjo and Danielson win doubles tournament in tennis.

* * *

WEEK OF OCTOBER 16

Father Maher gives annual three-day retreat.

* * *

Week of October 23

Joe O'Connor named publicity man for Passion Play. Tryouts held for Dramatic Art contest. Anniversary of Mission fire. Student actors broadcast

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The Third St. Mary's Game [[Continued]]

SANTA CLARA

	AB.	R.	н.	PO.	А.	Е.
Boland, lf	2	0	0	0	1	0
Butler, lf	3	0	0	0	0	0
Morey, cf	2	0	0	2	0	0
Owen, 1b	5	0	1	10	0	0
Falk, 3b	4	0	1	2	1	1
Koller, rf	4	1	1	2	0	0
Wolf, c	4	0	1	7	0	0
O'Brien, 2nd	2	0	1	1	1	0
Leininger, ss	1	0	0	2	4	0
Jaqua, ss	00	0	0	1	0	0
Casanova, p	2	0	0	0	5	0
Regan, p	1	0	0	0	0	0
Simoni	1	0	0	0	0	0
Axt	1	1	1	0	0	0
Totals	.32	2	6	27	12	1

St. Mary's

	AB.	R.	н.	PO,	А.	Е.
Smith, 1f	2	1	1	0	0	0
Rooney, 1b	5	1	3	7	0	0
Bill, cf	3	0	1	2	0	0
Bettencourt, 3b	3	0	0	1	2	0
Dondero, ss	4	1	2	2	1	1
Seghetti, rf	3	1	2	5	0	0
Kasper, c	4	1	1	9	0	0
Silva, 2b	3	0	0	1	1	0
Illia, p	2	2	0	0	2	0
Totals	.29	7	10	27	6	1



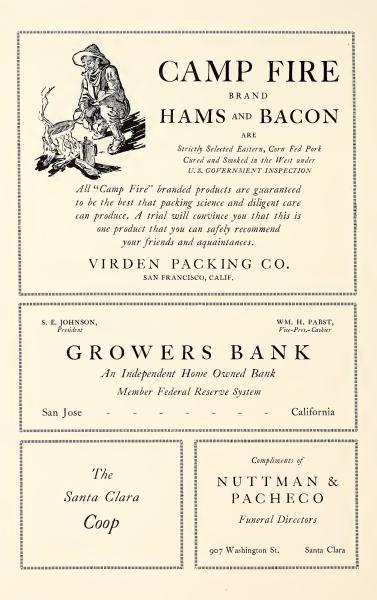
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CHRONICLE-CONTINUED

"Nerves" over station KOW of San Jose. Business men beat Engineers to take Inter-College basketball title. Sophomores defeat Frosh to get Inter-Class title. "Santa Clara" comes out with first pink sport sheet.

Week of October 30

Varsity and Frosh basketball teams begin practice. Date for Passion Play tryouts. Steel in place on Mission. All Saints' Day-a holiday. First Friday assembly entertained by Senior Engineers' class in Thermodynamics.

WEEK OF NOVEMBER 6

Olympic Club beats varsity 6-0 at Kezar. Father Gleeson, S. J., former president of Santa Clara, celebrates his jubilee in San Francisco. Tickets go on sale for St. Mary's game. Senate debates Marriage laws. Mass for departed alumni and



Continued on Page 235

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CHRONICLE—CONTINUED

faculty in parish church. Rally for Stanford Game and for Frosh-St.Mary's battle. Varsity presented with new blankets. Frosh lose to Gael Babes, 7-6, on Mission Field. Armistice day—a holiday. Varsity beats Stanford, 13-6. Business Association holds dance in Gymnasium.



WEEK OF NOVEMBER 13

Half holiday on account of Stanford victory. McKenna wins Dramatic Art contest for second time. Law Fraternity gets bids to join national Law organizations.

B E R S A N O

Official Photographer

Santa Clara, California

CHRONICLE-CONTINUED

Week of November 20

Tryouts for principal roles in Passion Play. Dr. Lennon lectures to Pre-Meds. Senate meets to argue on subject for St. Mary's debate. "Santa Clara" puts out special eight-page edition for St. Mary's game. Rally held for St. Mary's Game. Engineers supervise rally dance in gym. Santa Clara loses to St. Mary's, 22-0.



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Α.	A	rz1	no

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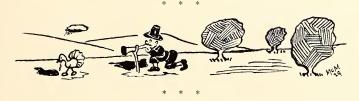
San Fernando at Vine

San Jose

CHRONICLE—CONTINUED

WEEK OF NOVEMBER 27

Examinations begin for November. Maggi gives football men dinner to celebrate Stanford victory. Skull practice begins for basketball. Announcement of principals for Passion Play. Stephen M. White debates Mexican question. Repetitions begin. Billy Burke's boxing classes begin.



WEEK OF DECEMBER 4

Junior rings arrive. Santa Clara beats St. Mary's in dual debate. Religious survey completed. Feast of Immaculate Conception—holiday. Concrete work on Mission well under way. Intensive study for examinations started.

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CHRONICLE-CONTINUED

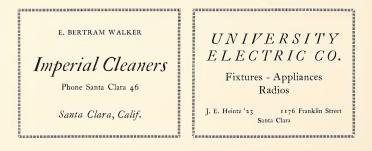
Week of December 11

"Final Exes." Varsity leaves for Hawaii. Basketball varsity defeats Naval Reserve team, 83-7. Frosh Basketball five trounce Lowell High, 34-16. Christmas Holidays begin.



CHRISTMAS VACATION

Team defeats Honolulu town team, 26-7, and wins, 18-12, from the University of Hawaii.



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CHRONICLE—CONTINUED

WEEK OF JANUARY 1

Second semester begins. Religious survey published. Basketball varsity beats Sodality Club, 49-19. Frosh defeat Company H of San Jose National Guard, 47-10.

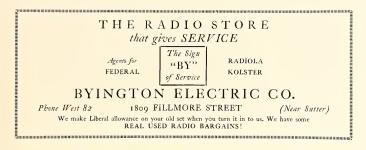
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WEEK OF JANUARY 8

Legal Fraternity votes to accept bid to join national law fgraternity. Basketball five beats San Jose Golds, 48-18. Varsity returns from Honolulu, and is welcomed at a rally at which the boxing team makes its first appearance. Concrete work completed on Chapel. Basketball varsity defeated by Y. M. I., 29-40. Frosh beat Galilleo High, 30-22.

Continued on Page 241





CHRONICLE—CONTINUED

WEEK OF JANUARY 15

Mr. Brown Cunningham lectures to law fraternity. Swimming classes organize. Rally for Stanford Basketball game. Senate re-elects old officers. Basketball team defeats Stanford, 21-20, at Stanford. Frosh lose, 22-10, to Stanford Frosh. Father Mootz gives chapel lecture on Christian Science. Stephen M. White debates jury question. House debates compulsory education question. Work starts on interior of chapel. Santa Clara wins basketball game from College of Pacific, 24-12.

* * *

Week of January 22

Electric and Mechanical senior Engineers visit plant of the Pacific Gas and Electric Company in San Jose. Santa Clara varsity beats California, 23-18. Frosh lose to California Frosh, 17-12. Special train takes students to and from California game. Debate on capital punishment by Stephen M. White. Inside of Mission Chapel being plastered.



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CHRONICLE-CONTINUED

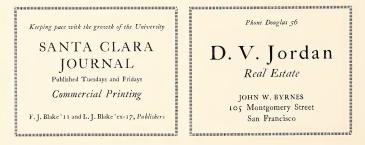
WEEK OF JANUARY 29

Block S. C. society initiates new men. Newton selected by General Electric Company for special training. Professor Arthur B. Domonoske of Stanford lectures Engineers. January Examinations. Santa Clara loses first game of St. Ignatius series, 25-22. Coach Fitzgerald starts baseball practice. Additions to



ensemble of Passion Play announced. Tiling of chapel roof under way. Father Shipsey takes last vows-holiday. Sophomore pre-legal men give First Friday specimen. Legal Frat men give annual dance at Vendome.

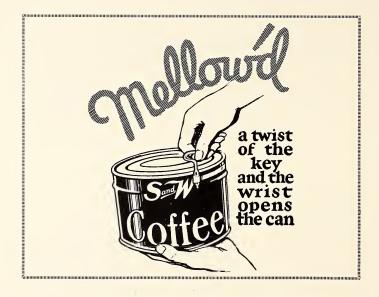
Continued on Page 244



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[2+3]



CHRONICLE-CONTINUED

WEEK OF FEBRUARY 5

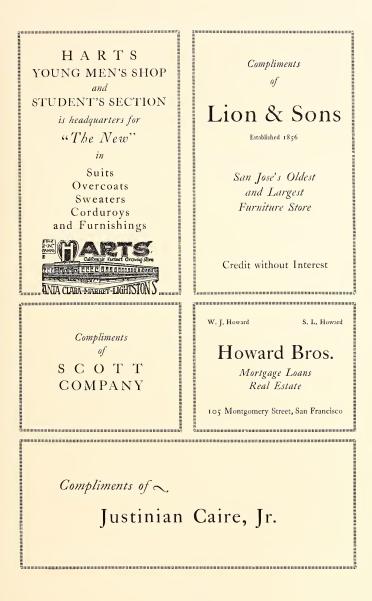
Frosh turn out for baseball. Leahy one-act-play contest closes. Student Congress approves athletic awards. Frosh basketball team beats St. Mary's Frosh in Seifert gym. New instruments arrive for work on Father Ricard's reflector. O'Connor and Bergen halls being painted new colors. Varsity five defeats Olympic Club, 26-20.

* * *

Week of February 12

House debates abandonment of Monroe Doctrine. Boxing meet with Athens' Club at farewell rally for Burke. Frosh basketballers beat St. Mary's Frosh in second and final game of series, 27-24, at Oakland. Varsity takes second game from St. Ignatius in Seifert Gymnasium, 24-23. Engineers hold card party in gym. Baseball nine beats Stanford, 6-5, at Sodality Park.

Continued on Page 248



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CHRONICLE-CONTINUED

WEEK OF FEBRUARY 19

Santa Clara nine wins over Darcy Sport Shop, 9-1, House debates on Frat. Dr. Kinsman speaks on George Washington. Engineers inspect cement plant at Redwood City. Beat St. Mary's, 30-28, in first basketball series. Washington's birthday-a holiday.

Week of February 26

Lawyers start speaking tour for Passion Play publicity. Mr. Gemmer of Pacific Telephone Company lecture Engineers. St. Mary's wins second game of basketball series, 37-26. Varsity baseballers lose first game to California, 9-11. Father Hubbard gives illustrated lecture at First Friday assembly. Santa Clara loses final basketball game to St. Mary's, 32-25.



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CHRONICLE-CONTINUED

WEEK OF MARCH 4

Redwood historical essay contest closes. New grid schedule announced. Scaffolding removed from chapel.

* * *

WEEK OF MARCH 11

House selects Ryland debate team. Work started on Domes of Ricard Memorial Observatory. Robert O'Brien selected by General Electric Company for special training. Senate selects Ryland debate team. Marble tournament announced. House selects question for Ryland debate. Lose second baseball game to St. Mary's, 10-8, and the third, 7-2, at Sodality Park, St. Patrick's Day.

* * *

WEEK OF MARCH 18

Dress rehearsal of Passion Play. Passion Play given at seven performances. Holiday on account of play. Special edition of "Santa Clara" for Passion Play.

* * *

WEEK OF MARCH 25

Last performance of play. Holiday after finish of production. Spring practice starts. Senate decides to defend negative of Al Smith question for Ryland debate.

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Cl	hicago l	Leathe	r Belt and Sundries

CHRONICLE-CONTINUED

WEEK OF APRIL 1

Owl contest won by Fenton McKenna. Student Body banquet. Easter vacation begins.

* * *

WEEK OF APRIL 8

Vacation ends. Joe O'Connor named new editor of Santa Clara. Staffs of Santa Clara and Redwood banquet. McKenna named valedictorian. House meets to work on Ryland debate. Marble tournament. Engineers hold dance at Vendome.

* * *

WEEK OF APRIL 15

Contest for Archbishop's medal for religion. Intra-mural tennis and handball begin. Ryland debate. Senate takes decision over House. Arthur H. Kenny, House, chosen best speaker, McKenna, Spann, Senate, second and third places respectively. Mendel Club holds dance. Business men dance at Vendome. CHICAGO

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WEEK OF APRIL 22

Repetitions begin. Engineers' banquet, Hotel Sainte Claire.

Fenton J. McKenna represents Santa Clara in National Oratorical Contest on the Constitution at College of the Pacific, Stockton.

* * *

WEEK OF APRIL 29

Seniors' examinations begin.

* * *

Week of May 6

General examinations begin. National Oratorical Contest held in auditorium. Seniors make retreat at El Retiro.

* * *

May 13

Baccalaureate Mass and sermon and the seventy-seventh annual commencement mark the end of the school year. Laying of corner stone and dedication of Mission.



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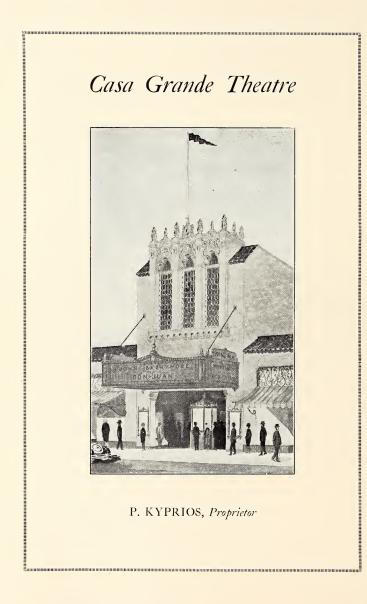
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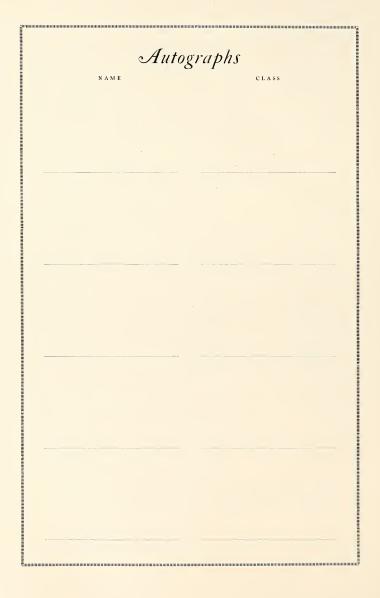
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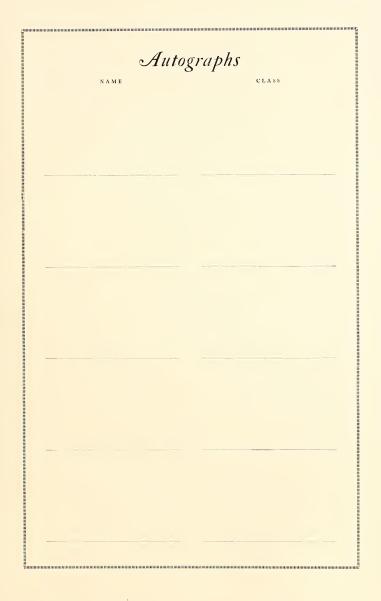
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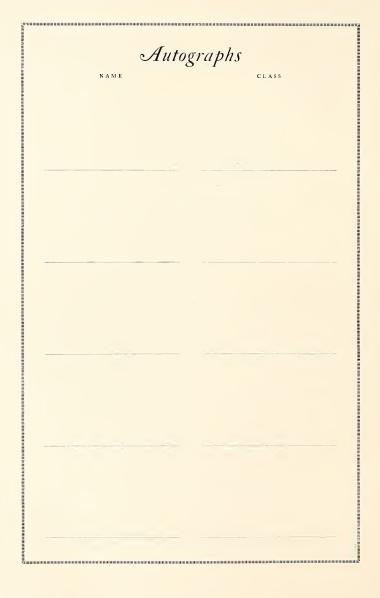
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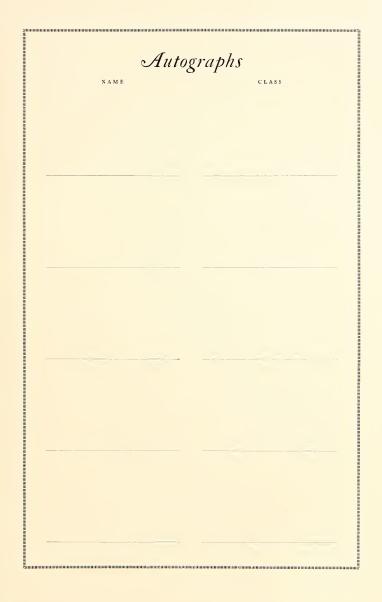
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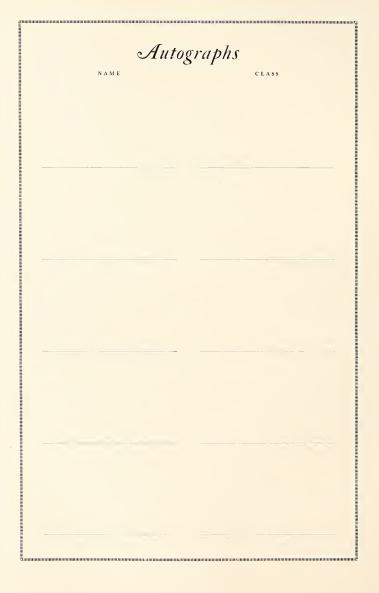
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