

SACRED HEART COLLEGE

1989-3

WATERTOWN, WISCONSIN

1872 - 1912

by

Brother Franklin Cullen, C.S.C.

Prepared for the Eighth Annual Conference
on the History of the Congregations of
Holy Cross

Stonehill College,
North Easton, Massachusetts,
June 16 - 18, 1989

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The majority of Brothers who entered the Congregation of Holy Cross in the United States between 1912 and 1968 commenced their pre-novitiate formation in a postulancy program at Sacred Heart College in Watertown, Wisconsin. However, few of them ever heard the history of that institution from 1872 to 1912 when it was conducted for most of that era as a college for lay students. This paper is a summary of those years in the story of the school.

Watertown is located on the Rock River about forty miles northwest of Milwaukee. At first it was known as Johnson's Rapids in reference to the first settler, Timothy Johnson, who located there in 1835 or 1836 and was given its present name after the arrival of other pioneers who came from Watertown, New York. Johnson was followed by James Rogan and his family in 1837. By 1841 the village had grown sufficiently to warrant consideration of establishing a parish, and by 1844 a small church dedicated to St. Bernard was constructed. Nearby, a small parochial school was built in 1857. By the 1870s the population had grown to about eight thousand.

In June 1871 Father Martin Kundig, representing Bishop John Martin Henni of Milwaukee, under whose jurisdiction Watertown fell, offered the Congregation of Holy Cross fifty-one acres of land on which to build a college for boys. At the same time the administration of St. Bernard's, the parish for English-speaking Catholics of the town, would be given in perpetuity to Holy Cross. (Across town St. Henry's Parish had been serving the German-speaking Catholics since 1853.)

After negotiations, the price of the property for the college was set at \$12,000, and Father Sorin, the superior general, wrote to Bishop Henni on October 30, 1871:

. . . I perceive that our administration at Notre Dame will adhere to the former proposal, viz., the Watertown property at \$12,000 and the English Congregation as it now exists in one church or in several churches as the ordinary may hereafter direct, but always to be left in our charge provided our Congregation supplies the requisite number of priests. This indeed is almost necessary for the success of the school there. They accept your terms, viz., \$4,000 cash; \$3,825 in April next and the balance on time at 5 per cent. Should the above meet your views, you may notify me of the same and I shall go again to Milwaukee and close the transaction at once. . .

A formal contract was signed by Bishop Henni and Father William Corby, the provincial, on December 13, 1871. After mention of the proposed school and the parish, the document continues:

The pastorship of said English-speaking Catholic population has been thus vested in the Congregation of Holy Cross, after mature mutual considerations of the contracting parties because the house and grounds bought of the Rt. Rev. Bishop by Rev. E. Sorin for school purposes as stated above are in and a part of said congregation of St. Bernard and again because of what might happen in course of time, namely that a school on said grounds after serious labors and expense might be unduly interfered with by a pastor or pastors not friendly disposed; and possibly such an opposition might cause its ruin; whilst a community of interests in the congregation and in the school will probably work for the benefit of both or, in other words, for the advantage of religion in said locality.

By January 1872 Father Peter Cooney took over the administration of St. Bernard's as pastor with Father Peter Lauth as assistant. These two and Father John Lauth conducted a mission as their first activity in Watertown. Two Sisters of the Holy Cross--Sisters Euphemia McConvery and Sister Theophilia Kenney took over the parochial school in April of that year.

The action on the part of Holy Cross to undertake this new apostolate can be better appreciated on considering the Congregation's membership statistics of August 27, 1872, which for the Indiana Province lists only 23 professed ecclesiastics and 112 professed Brothers conducting 9 "common schools," 4 colleges, 1 industrial school, and 5 missions.

History would show that the college in Watertown would be one of the 172 Catholic colleges opened in the United States by religious congregations between 1840 and 1890. Of these only about forty have survived.

Originally, these colleges were not schools of higher education in the sense that that term is used today. They were closer to the present-day secondary school and often even included a department for "minims," youngsters of grade school level. Schooling could range from two to six years. The curricula usually consisted of a classical program on the European model and a "practical" Commercial or "Mercantile" program which was an American innovation. But whatever the courses taken and at whatever level, the studies were considered as "college" courses" and the enrollees as "college students."

The Watertown property designated for the college consisted of fifty-one acres on which stood a large two-story house built in the 1850s by pioneer James Rogan who retained ownership until he sold the property to General Henry Bertram upon the latter's return to Watertown at the close of the Civil War in 1865. The general greatly improved the

estate and, as seen above, it eventually came into the possession of the Diocese of Milwaukee.

The first group of Holy Cross men assigned to open the new school consisted of Fathers William Corby, Patrick Colovin, and John Lauth; and Brothers Gabriel Smyth, Marcellinus Kinsella, and John Climacus Conway. They were joined in a short time by Mr. Dennis Tighe, apparently a novice or candidate. Within a couple of months four Sisters of the Holy Cross joined the staff to take care of household duties such as cooking and laundry.

Father Corby was named superior of the Holy Cross community in Watertown and also pastor of St. Bernard's in whose rectory he took up residence.

On September 8, 1872, the college was opened with formal ceremonies. Following a Solemn High Mass at St. Bernard's the assemblage went to the college grounds (a few blocks distant) where the establishment was blessed and officially named the College of Our Lady of the Sacred Heart. Twenty-seven day scholars were enrolled that day.

In a letter of October 13, 1872, Brother Marcellinus told Father Sorin that the daily attendance was "something over forty" and that "if the expectations that are entertained respecting our future numbers are realized we shall have to build to accommodate all desiring admission"

In his enthusiastic letter to Father Sorin written on the same day, Brother Gabriel wrote that he hoped the superior general would live to see the day when the new college would "throw, if possible, Notre Dame in the shade." By December 8 there were sixty-six students five of whom were boarders.

A formal oral examination of classes at least twice a year was a prominent event in the school year of colleges of the time, and their results determined who was promoted to a higher class. The president as well as the teachers were expected to be present. The first semi-annual examination at the College of Our Lady of the Sacred Heart took place on January 29-31, 1873. The Watertown Democrat gave a full report on February 13:

. . . Throughout, the attendance of the students was remarkably regular; so that scarcely one escaped the observation of the examiners. On Monday, the 3rd inst., the second session was formally opened in the study hall, when the Rev. Father Corby, with his faculty and all the students were assembled. As soon as the Rev. President took his seat the notes of the examinations were submitted by

FOUR OF THE SIX HOLY CROSS
MEN WHO OPENED THE COLLEGE
OF OUR LADY OF THE
SACRED HEART
IN 1872



Father William Corby, C.S.C.
Founder



Father John Lauth, C.S.C.



Brother
Marcellinus Kinsella, C.S.C.



Father Patrick Colovin, C.S.C.

Brother Gabriel and publicly read. They proved quite satisfactory, the average geing 80 per cent. The Reverend President made known the following promotions. [A list of all promotions was given here.]

After finishing the reading of the above list, the Rev. President expressed his happiness at meeting the students on this occasion. It was a day of triumph after months of toil. Their examination at which he had carefully assisted from beginning to end, he said, was of a character to do honor to students of their time in any college in the country. This satisfied him that there was at Watertown materials sufficient to send forth brilliant men; nor would the College of Our Lady ever have to blush for the students of her first year; provided only that they persevered as they had begun. . . .

When his Reverence retired, the classes were immediately resumed and all went on in the usual way. The students seemed gay and content with the past, whilst every countenance spoke of resolution to win still brighter laurels in the future.

The First Annual Commencemnt was an impressive and, no doubt, exhausting program presented at Turner Hall in town on June 24, 1873. It included not only an oration by Professor J. A. Flavan, but also two student addresses in English, one in Latin, a Latin declamation, a three-act historical play about Robert Emmett with twenty roles, a farce, "A Race for a Dinner," with ten roles, and finally the distribution of "premiums" to students outstanding in various courses and activities. Between these events the St. Bernard's Cornet Band provided musical entertainment.

With the projected increase in enrollment, expecially that of boarders, it soon became obvious that a regular school building/dormitory would be necessary without delay. Consequently by July 1873 Father Corby began construction of a new building just a month after he started the erection of a new St. Bernard's Church. The structure just to the rear of the old Rogan-Bertram house is described in the Democrat of February 12, 1874:

It may be well to state here that the new building is fifty by one hundred feet and contains about 240,000 bricks made by the well-known firm of Chadwick & Price of this city. The walls which are sixteen inches thick from the foundation to the top, have, in the center, a two-inch opening that serves to keep out the cold and frost. There are on the first floor two furnaces put up by our popular townsmen, D. & F. Kusel. in a manner quite creditable to their skill and satisfactory to those interested.

The study hall proper is on this floor and separated from the play-hall by a temporary partition which can be removed when it becomes necessary to enlarge the present study hall. The students can pass in ranks from their study to the recreation hall without going out of the building. . . .

The second story is divided into dormitories and recitation rooms. These rooms are quite large, particularly the commercial, which is capable of seating sixty students.

All the classrooms and dormitories are comfortably heated

by registers connected with the furnaces on the first floor. Part of the third story will be fitted up as a college chapel and the remainder is set apart for a trunk room for the students.

The cornerstone was placed in the northeast corner of the foundation in a solemn ceremony in which it was blessed by Father Corby attended by several other clergymen. Appended to the formal Latin document enclosed in the stone was the following list of the faculty:

Rev. William Corby, C.S.C., president
Rev. Patrick Colovin, Theologian, and Arts and Mathematics professor
Rev. Dennis Tighe, Arts, Rhetoric professor
Brother Gabriel, Commercial Studies teacher
Brother Marcellinus, Commercial Studies teacher
Brother John Climacus, Prefect of Discipline
Then followed a list of all the students enrolled during the school

year just completed.

Construction progressed without delay. Brother Camillus wrote to Father Sorin on December 7, 1873:

We shall be in our new house on next Saturday. It looks well. It is heated by two large heaters which are in the Study Hall. The second story rooms are heated by hot air from these heaters.

By this date enrollment was up to sixty-one boys.

The public had a chance to see the new building on February 3, 1874. when the semi-annual examinations were held. The Democrat reported that

The semi-annual examinations at the College of Our Lady occupied the whole of last week. It was conducted rather noiselessly, although any who wished were at liberty to attend. As far as we have been able to learn from our connections with the Professors, the result was most satisfactory. The classes, which, last year, were only in a state of formation, have, this year, assumed the appearance of a regularly established course of studies.

On Friday evening the first session was closed by a grand exhibition in the hall of the new building. The hall itself is very well arranged for these purposes, being a hundred feet in its entire length, and affording comfortable seating room for about three hundred. The stage decorations as might be expected were of a somewhat extemporaneous nature. . . The entertainment, besides its intrinsic merit, had the additional but rare quality of not being interminable, but just long enough to amuse without fatiguing. . . The senior students appeared in a play translated from the French of Moliere. . . it was most laughable if not instructive. . . Mr. Condon as Scapin fully sustained his reputation although from his accent few would have been inclined to suspect that he was of French extraction. The merriment produced by his acting corresponded to his efforts, but the climax was only reached when he lost his moustache in belaboring Geronte. This was the sublime of his role, unequaled even by his reappearance, some five minutes afterwards, with a full grown but somewhat disordered capillary ornament on his upper lip. . .

In reporting the examinations mention is made of classes in Latin, Greek, German, Philosophy, arithmetic, algebra, geometry, history, geography, rhetoric, reading and bookkeeping.

After Alexis Granger, the new provincial, made his official Visit to Watertown in January 1874, he was able to write that:

I then visited the house and the college and found everything in good order. The classes are well taught and at the proper hours. Eighty pupils twenty of whom are boarders attend the classes. . . The college, which could accommodate one hundred students, is entirely separated from the house of the community. There are in the whole establishment 9 religious, viz., 3 priests, 1 subdeacon, 2 seminarists, and 3 Brothers besides 4 Sisters for the work of the House.

The Parish is attended by two Priests, and one of them, the Pastor, is the President of the college at the same time. The Parish is large and good. A new monumental church is being erected.

The Visitor was disturbed by what he considered a lack of religious discipline and regularity among the members and left with them a set of rules to correct this situation.

In his report Father Granger mentions that there are two parochial schools but that the one for the boys is rather badly attended and that it should be taught by a Brother. (Subsequently Brother Hilary Doyle was assigned to teach in that school.)

The report concludes:

With good management, however, the college will be able to pay. But another priest must be at the head of the college to preside at all the exercises and see that everyone does his duty.

In March 1874 Father Louis L'Etourneau who as assistant superior at the college was supposed to take care of the day-to-day matters for Father Corby who resided at the rectory, apparently wrote to Father Sorin telling him that the former did not trust in his judgment. The general wrote to Father Corby on March 12:

It also appears there is a sensible want of harmony between your Reverence and Father L'Etourneau. As far as I can apprehend the case, Father L'Etourneau is certainly old enough to deserve your confidence for the management of the little community in the college; and you may very well relieve yourself for the conduct of that House, reserving to yourself the presidency of the weekly Council there to insure to your satisfaction the proper management of the Institution. Otherwise, having no ostensible responsibility, he will naturally feel but little encouraged.

Father Corby was not without administrative problems to handle. On March 27, 1874 he was moved to write to Father Granger:

Please call home Brother Camillus and send me someone to replace him. Today the whole school here rebelled against him. He reported nearly everyone in the school for detention and they refused. The boys reported are good. . . . We are on the point of ruin if this is not done at once.

Apparently problems were solved satisfactorily for on May 7 Father L'Etourneau reported to Father Sorin that all seemed to be happy in the house and attend regularly the spiritual exercises. True, he adds, Mr. John O'Connell, a seminarian, sometimes needs two shakings to get him up in the morning. And they do have a serious worry at Watertown. There has been no rain for three months and their little farm which supplies much food for the refectory is in danger.

On May 25, 1874, the State of Wisconsin issued a charter to the "University of Our Lady of the Sacred Heart." It was signed by William Corby, Patrick Colovin, John O'Connell, Bernard Smith, and John Crowley, and sworn before Harlow Pease, Commissioner for Jefferson County.

Articles in the document include one stating: "The purpose of said Corporation is to establish, keep, and maintain a University for the propagation of the liberal Arts and Sciences." Another reads: "Said Corporation shall have power to confer all such literary honors and degrees as are usually conferred in other Universities and Colleges upon such persons as may be adjudged worthy of them by its established authorities."

Although chartered under the corporate title of "University of Our Lady of the Sacred Heart," the institution was commonly known as the "College of Our Lady of the Sacred Heart" until the early 1900s when the name changed to "Sacred Heart College."

Despite this official recognition, when the 1874-75 school year opened on September 7 Father M. B. Brown, the vice-president, expressed some fears two days later in a letter to Father Granger:

Our men here are sadly deficient as a general thing. Bros. Gabriel and Irenaeus and Brother Idelfonsus, in his special position, do very well; Mr. Maher is just passable, and for the rest, both teachers and workmen, I would not give five cents for an acre of them. Bro. Justinian, who arrived this morning, I cannot, of course, judge yet, though I am prepossessed in his favor. . . . We have as yet but thirty students, all counted, and I am almost afraid to see any more come, for if we had a large number, I do not see how we could manage. I hope something can be done, and soon, otherwise I fear for the future of Watertown. Its reputation is still to be made.

In contrast to the above, Father Patrick Condon, an assistant at St. Bernard's, writing from the rectory on September 25, 1874, assures

Father Sorin that at the college "everything is going on there very nicely," that Father Brown is doing very well and that Father Lilly is "doing all he can to give satisfaction." In fact, he writes, all are doing as well as may be expected.

At the end of his annual Visit in February 1875 Father Granger made a number of specific regulations for the little community at the college:

1. The regulator should go every morning to the door of each one and give the Benedicamus Domino. He should also have 1st and 2nd bell before each exercise.
2. It would be desirable to have public reading in the Refectory as it is done in all the houses of the Congregation, except on Sundays and Wednesdays and other special days designated by the President
3. Religious instructions and catechism must be regular every week.
4. Monthly confession of the students must be enforced and means should be devised to promote their piety.
5. They should be prevented from going to town as far as possible, and, if necessary for many to go, a prefect should accompany them. Finally, let charity and harmony reign supreme among the members of the community. No sharp words, no cutting expressions, no uncalled for criticism be ever heard in the conversation, and may the God of peace bless this House and make it prosper for his greater glory and the sanctification of its inmates.

On June 14, 1875, Father Condon wrote this disturbing assessment to Father Granger:

. . . In the first place I would say that a separation of Parish and College is now a necessity. When a man has too many irons in the fire he must neglect some one of them. Good Father Corby has a large undertaking on hand and has not sufficient time to attend to much else. The Parish School is now a disgrace to the City and ere long the College would be equally if not more so. Again you should secure a corps of teachers that would be full men, id est, able to represent an institution in a worthy manner. This year they were only half-men. Finally, the thing should be done in time so as to have everything ready before September. A few of the surrounding cities should be canvassed for students. As this place alone will never be able to support a college. Unless you can do this, it would be better to break up the whole thing and have your subjects employed somewhere else, as nothing short of a complete reform will keep this House alive another year.

The response to these suggestions was the appointment of Father Condon himself as president of the college on August 15, 1875, a position he was to hold until 1879.

Apparently the new administration had a good effect on the house for Father Patrick Colovin who had been delegated by Father Granger to make

the annual Visit in December 1875 had this to report:

The House has the appearance of an establishment in good order and well directed. Everything in and about it was neat, clean and in its place.

The classes were not going on at the time, but I was informed that so far not a single class has been missed this year.

The health of all, except one, was excellent and even that one, the R. Father Brown, seems to have less to complain of than when at Notre Dame.

The spirit of the House is good; no complaints of any account, no jealousies, antipathies, nor bickerings. All seem to live in peace and harmony. . . .

All the subjects have confidence in their officers and their confidence is fully reciprocated.

In the latter half of the 1870s when the nation was suffering from a Depression the college had its share of financial difficulties. However, Father Condon was not unduly discouraged and wrote to Father Sorin on July 1, 1879:

With regard to the question of re-opening this Institution next Sept., I do not really know what opinion to give. As far as I am personally concerned I would prefer some other position than that of Priest of a College involved in debt; but as the Community is responsible for at least \$14,000 I always felt it a duty to do all I could to keep up appearances and hope for better times. After all--hard times alone are the cause of our tardiness here. On this account I think it would be advisable to continue as we are for some years more. Notwithstanding all difficulties, we have been able to live and pay the greater part of our interest each year. And this, I am sure, is as much as the generality of Catholic Colleges is able to do for the last few years.

From the opening of the college, student activities were varied and interesting enough to attract boys of diverse interests.

For the literary-minded, a monthly publication, The Watertown Collegian, edited by students, offered an outlet for their creativity. The first edition appeared in February 1875. It is not known how long the publication survived.

School theatricals were elaborate for the means available and were well attended by the townspeople despite occasional frustrations such as one reported in a local paper in February 1875:

. . . The exercises took place in the lower school room where a temporary stage was fitted up for the occasion; the scenery, though rude and home-made was good enough, and, in fact, all the paraphernalia necessary to make the affair a success, were gotten up and arranged in good order. In company with a number of others, we were a little late in getting to the college on account of a freight train standing on the crossing of the Northwestern Railroad for nearly an hour, which is contrary to the ordinances of the city. Such imposition should be attended to.

Music was not forgotten. In 1875 Father Edward Lilly organized a cornet band. The Democrat reported that "on Thursday evening our people had the pleasure of listening to some of their playing on Main Street which was rendered with considerable harmony." The band as well as a Glee Club performed at the Third Annual Commencement in June 1875.

Incidentally, it was at the 1875 Commencement that the college's first degree was conferred when a Bachelor of Science degree was awarded to Francis Burke of Oregon, Wisconsin. Nine other boys received diplomas in the Commercial Department.

Baseball was the most popular sport played by the college athletes. The first sports article about a game at the school appeared in the Democrat on May 25, 1876. As will be noted winning involved more than having the higher score:

The grounds belonging to the College of Our Lady of the Sacred Heart was the scene last Wednesday afternoon the 17th inst. of an interesting game of base ball between the first nines of the "Centennial" and "Silver Star" Clubs, the former representing the College of Our Lady and the latter the Northwestern University [a small Lutheran school in Watertown]. After a heated contest, the prize--a regular National Association base ball--was awarded by the umpire to the winning nine, which was carried off by the "Silver Stars." The game lasted about two hours. The score stood 29 for the "Silver Stars" and 25 for the "Centennial" club. Mr. Daniel Gallagher of the College of Our Lady acted as umpire.

News stories on later games reveal a tongue-in-cheek attitude on the part of the reporter as, for example, this story which appeared on June 7, 1877:

"The Nine Disciples," a base ball club consisting of nine of the most agile and athletic students attending College of Our Lady have just concluded a series of most brilliant achievements, beating every other club with which they played, on an average of 2 to 1.

And it came to pass that certain scribes and pharisees in the art of baseball became jealous of these same disciples and were wroth at seeing them possess the laurels; so many of these same scribes of whom we spake, searched Jerusalem with lamps and found a club of young men who were ruddy and of fair complexion, and moreover in good practice, but withal lacked the requisite amount of agility and got themselves white-washed. Elated with their success, certain of the disciples wrote a challenge to a Lutheran club who attended college beyond the Jordan. Now these selfsame Lutherans of whom we spake accepted the challenge and got beaten sorely--the result of the game being 2 to 20 in favor of the disciples.

The next game the disciples played was with a club from Aqua-Urbs (which meaning Watertown). Now this selfsame club were entitled the "Alerts" very inappropriately. They came and played, and the result of

their labors was a score of 9 to 36 in favor of the "Disciples." They waxed wrothfully on departing, and great was the racket therof. A week had now scarcely ensued when the chief of the "disciples," one Adrian Rosecranz, received a challenge from the disciples of Luther who still continued to encamp across the Jordan. Adrian accepted, and led his host across the Jordan to victory or shame. Now the same Adrian of whom we speak, has, we think, few rivals among the "West Ends" of Milwaukiensis, a fact which all who witnessed the game at the Lutheran college grounds will attest. The result of said game was a score of 33 to 42 in favor of the "disciples."

Each year lengthy musical and dramatic entertainments were given on Washington's Birthday and on St. Patrick's Day. The patron of the Irish would be honored at his programs by traditional songs of Erin but they would often include Latin, French, and German addresses which, as one reporter put it, "were read by . . . and, to those who understood them, listened to with marked attention."

Not only did scholastic achievements receive official praise but even good behavior enjoyed public notice with frequent publication in local papers of "Rolls of Honor" naming those who "by their gentlemanly deportment during the past week are deserving of public commendation." It is not recorded how such honors were greeted by the less tractable of their peers. Also, at Commencement exercises gold medals were awarded for "gentlemanly deportment and faithful observance of the rules."

Expansion and improvements in the physical plant continued to be made. In 1876 a local paper announced that "a Lawson's Celebrated Ruby Furnace" has been set up in the basement which will not only heat the study hall and classroom as intended but will, in fact, warm the entire building" and that the dormitory and recreation hall will be heated by another furnace. The article goes on to say:

The partition which separates the study hall from the play room has been run up to the ceiling, which will add both to the comfort of the pupils and the appearance of the rooms. The new wash room has been neatly fitted up, and is admirably adapted to the purpose for which it is designed, and when the bath rooms, which are in contemplation, are completed nothing will be wanted to render the lavatory complete.

In August 1879 Father Condon was transferred to New Orleans and Father Patrick Colovin named president while retaining his current post as pastor of St. Bernard's. This arrangement lasted only until February 1880 when Father Peter Cooney was appointed pastor, leaving Father Colovin concerned only with the school. Then in August of that year

Father Colovin was transferred to Lead, Dakota Territory, and was succeeded at Watertown by Father Christopher Kelly who held the post until 1882 in which year he withdrew from the Congregation of Holy Cross.

A perusal of the annual catalogue for the 1880-81 academic year reveals much of the administrative, religious, disciplinary, and recreational aspects of the college as well as the academic offerings during this era of the school's development.

The reader of the catalogue is assured that "the disciplinary government of the institution is mild and parental, yet sufficiently energetic to preserve good order and regularity." Furthermore, "the morals and general deportment of the students are carefully watched over, while personal habits receive unceasing attention."

General regulations listed in the publication include the following:

The use of tobacco is strictly forbidden.

No one shall leave the University grounds without the permission of the Director of Studies.

Students who have failed to give satisfaction in the Classroom or who may have been guilty of misconduct, shall perform such tasks as may be assigned them, and shall be excluded from all college exercises until such tasks be accomplished.

No book, periodical or newspaper shall be introduced into the College without being previously examined and approved by the Director of Studies. Objectionable books found in the possession of Students will be withheld from them until their departure from the University. But should such books be of an immoral character they shall be destroyed.

All letters sent or received by the Students may be opened by the President or his representatives.

Day scholars were required to follow the regulations where applicable and were also warned that they are "strictly forbidden to bear any message whatever to or from the Boarders, or execute any commissions for them without due authorization from the proper College officers." Any day scholar who violated this rule was subject to expulsion.

Under "General Information" the catalogue includes the following points:

The Academic Year . . . is divided into sessions of five months each.

When a student has been duly admitted into the College, he is examined by the Director of Studies, and placed in the class for which his previous attainments may have qualified him. . . . Should any student during the year be found capable of passing to a higher class, he will be promoted.

The degree of Bachelor Arts will be conferred on such of the students as shall have completed their Classical Course, and passed successfully an examination before the Faculty.

The Degree of Master of Arts will be conferred on such graduates to the first Degree, as shall have devoted two years to literary pursuits, or to any of the learned professions, and shall have made due application to the President for the second Degree.

Diplomas will be given to such students as shall have completed the Commercial Course, passed a satisfactory examination before the Board of Examiners, and given clear evidence of good character.

In case of sickness the student does not remain in the College rooms, but is immediately taken to the Infirmary, where he is attended to and nursed with devoted care by experienced sisters, whose attention to the sick needs no recommendation.

Each student, on entering, should be provided with a sufficient wardrobe, table service, and toilet set.

Students should not keep money in their possession. Whatever pocket money parents may choose to allow their sons ought to be placed in the hands of the Treasurer, and drawn as needed.

Students received at any time, the Session beginning with date of entrance.

The schedule of charges--"payments to be made invariably in advance"--are given as:

Board and Tuition, Bed and Bedding, Washing and Mending of Linens (per session of five months), Modern Languages included.....	\$100.00
Instrumental Music (per month).....	2.00
Use of Piano (per month).....	2.00
DAY SCHOLARS	
1st Class--per Quarter--or Eleven Weeks.....	10.00
2nd Class " " " " "	8.00
3rd Class " " " " "	6.00
EXTRAS	
Graduation Fee -- Classical Course.....	10.00
-- Commercial Course.....	5.00
Class Books, etc., at current prices.	
Doctor's Fees and Medicines at Physician's charges.	

The catalogue lists all the courses offered together with the name of the textbooks used in each. It is probably true that there were years in which there was no call for some of these courses.

The Classical Course included a two-year preparatory program in English, Latin, geography, U.S. history, Bible history, penmanship, and arithmetic with the second year featuring Latin, Greek, English, letter writing, ancient history, arithmetic, and algebra.

Candidates for the Freshman Class were required to pass a strict examination in all the subjects of the two preparatory years "unless their

proficiency was already known by the faculty."

Courses offered in the Freshman year were in Latin, Greek, rhetoric, modern history, algebra, geometry, and elocution. The Sophomores continued with Latin and Greek but also had classes in English literature, American literature, trigonometry, human physiology, astronomy, and surveying. Juniors pursued courses in Latin, Greek, modern languages (French or German), physics, geography, geology, and logic. Seniors rounded off their education with Latin, Greek, psychology, ethics, modern language, physics, chemistry, and philosophy (ontology and theodicy).

Elective studies included bookkeeping, commercial law, drawing, and vocal and instrumental music.

Generally, more students were enrolled in the two-year Commercial Course than in the Classical Course described above. The first-year work was in arithmetic, grammar and letter writing, geography, United States history, penmanship, and German (optional, but strongly recommended). The second year continued with arithmetic, grammar and letter-writing, German, and penmanship but added bookkeeping and commercial law. As electives a Commercial student could take elocution, French, drawing, music, algebra, or "higher branches of English."

The diploma in the Commercial Course conferred on the recipient the Master of Accounts degree the purported value of which was delineated in the wording of the diploma which stated that "he [the recipient] is competent to conduct on scientific principles, Books comprising Wholesale, Retail, Individual, Partnership, and Compound Company Business, Stock and Private Banking, Steamboating, Railroading, Exporting and Importing, either on account of the Firm, Commission or Joint Speculation, and that he is hereby recommended to the Business Community."

In addition to all the above, the catalogue states that "there exists in the Institution a Primary course, intended for such students as are not sufficiently advanced to enter one of the regular courses." In this course the student could begin with "first elements."

A listing of the students enrolled for the 1880-81 school year shows that there were forty-five boys from Wisconsin, thirteen from Illinois, and one each from Indiana and Minnesota--a total of sixty.

Student societies mentioned in the catalogue were the Guardian Angels of the Sanctuary, an organization of twenty younger boys who served

at Mass and other church services on Sundays and holydays; St. Patrick's Literary Association composed of twenty-five students who fostered an interest in literary composition, history, elocution, and debating; and the Philharmonic Musical Association whose fifteen members formed a vocal music group.

The catalogue reprinted the program for the Ninth Annual Commencement held on June 23, 1881. It reveals that the degree of Master of Accounts was conferred on two students who completed the Commercial Course but no degrees were awarded from the Collegiate Department. A gold medal was awarded to a student proficient in Christian Doctrine and another to the outstanding student in the Commercial Department. Gold "Medals of Honor" for gentlemanly deportment were awarded to nine boys while twelve others received "Second Honors" consisting of a public commendation. Numerous "premiums" (prizes) were presented to those who had excelled in the various subjects at all levels.

It must have been a lengthy convocation for the above awards were preceded by a program of seventeen musical and oratorical numbers and topped off by an oration delivered by the Honorable W. J. Hynes.

For whatever reasons, the number of graduates continued to be small during these years: in 1882 two Master of Arts, two Bachelor of Arts, and five Master of Accounts were presented; in 1883 six Master of Accounts only. In the following year one Bachelor of Arts and two Master of Accounts degrees were awarded while in 1886 there were nine Master of Accounts degrees conferred.

Father John O'Keefe became the college president in 1882 and would hold that office longer (1882-1886 and 1888-1899) than any other of the nine priests who filled the post between the college's founding in 1872 and its closing in 1912.

Brother Ambrose Murray, a newcomer to the house in 1882, became disgruntled by what he observed there and felt moved to write to Father Sorin on December 9:

First of all, the administration here lacks greatly in the Art of economy, that is, what (please excuse the expression) they save at the spigot is wasted at the bung hole. 2nd. Your Circular letter dated Nov. 9th was not read for the members here until the 22nd of the same month. 3rd. Pleasure and good cheer before duty seem to be the order of the day for a certain class of individuals in this house. 4th. Visits at night have been and still are frequent and extended to very later hours sometimes. . . . Moreover, on the 7th

of Oct. six (6) doz. flasks containing whisky arrived here from Chicago under the fictitious name of Shoofly. These, Very Rev. Father, are the circumstances to which I desire to draw your attention. I trust however, that you will pardon the coarse language I have made use of, but I could not do otherwise.

Father Sorin sent the letter on to Father Corby at St. Bernard's who investigated and judged that the Brother's statements were an exaggeration and assured the General that "there is no serious disorders at the college."

In July 1883 Father Peter Franciscus who had been delegated to make the Provincial Visit reported both good and bad conditions:

The number of boarders exceeded that of any year previous. It was more than double the number of that we had in 1876-77 when I was there with Father Condon. . . . The number of boarders was from 45 to 50 and the number of day-scholars from 20-30.

As to the various classes taught in the college I found that they were well attended to; the proficiency in some was very good. Of course, the classes being small it was easier to instruct more successfully and to keep better order. I did not expect to find the students so well advanced in the classical course; they surpassed my expectation when I examined them. . . .

In regard to the regularity in Watertown, the members told me in direction that they were satisfied and that the Rules were observed. The reason why they could not go to the chapel for some mornings was because there was no stove in it and too cold.

The House is in a very dilapidating condition. The floors in the study hall and recreation hall, etc., in fact almost everything needs a thorough repair. . . . expenses in order to keep up the House I would put at \$800-\$1,000.

Now if the income were \$9,000-\$10,000 it would hardly pay as it requires about 8 Sisters and 12 members to keep up the place. It was thought last year about to reduce the school to a mere Commercial School. Could this be done, then it might afford a good opportunity to educate our Teaching Brothers there. It might be well to have this case examined before a Committee.

On March 6, 1884, Father Corby urged that further expansion of the facilities be made:

Some building is a necessity in order to allow the college here to develop. The present building is full and all here are satisfied that if there was a good building there could be secured here with good management a very nice school--say 100 or 150 boarders. If any building is to be put up it should be started soon so as to be ready by the next term.

Likewise, a reporter from the Gazette who visited the school in December 1884 had this to say:

The first place we went to was formerly called play-hall, but

now to our surprise changed into a grand reading and billiard room. Here also the students are supplied with other games of a pleasing and enjoyable nature. Around on tables erected for the express purpose of reading, may be seen some of the leading magazines, periodicals, and newspapers of the day; also we perceived that a neat and well-kept library of choice literary works forms one of the chief features of ornamentation of the apartment.

The next place we visited was the dormitory which seemed very crowded, here indeed, space appeared precious. The classrooms also appeared small considering the large number in attendance. Taking a survey of the building in general, we came to the conclusion that a much larger one was an urgent necessity for every room seemed crowded.

On August 28, 1885, the same paper stated:

We are gratified to learn that the attendance of pupils, during the past year especially, has been so large that more commodious buildings are in contemplation and absolutely needed to meet the increased demand for admission. . . . We are credibly informed at least double the number now in attendance at the College could be had if accommodations were provided.

However, two months later only forty-three boys had enrolled for the new school year. Understandably, no additions were built that year.

In August 1886 Watertown residents were surprised to learn that the General Chapter of the Congregation of Holy Cross meeting at Notre Dame that month had decreed that the college would be closed to the public and would be used exclusively for the education of candidates to the Brotherhood. The Gazette explained in an article appearing on September 10 that this move was a necessity "on account of pressure of business elsewhere, especially at Notre Dame, and on account of not having professors and Brothers enough to handle all their schools successfully, hence the close of their institution here."

Father Peter Franciscus was appointed president for this new venture. The staff consisted of Brothers Ephrem Murphy and Matthias White who were teachers, Brother Narcissus Moran who had charge of the farm, and Brother Mark Meade, a tailor. Fathers John Toohey and Daniel Spillard, missionaries, resided at the college as did Brother Adolphus Walsh, an invalid who died there on March 15, 1888.

Father Franciscus was enthusiastic and wrote to Father Sorin on December 30, 1886:

The prospects for success are getting brighter day by day, and I have no doubt that, by proper care and devotion, this College will be

a self-sustaining institution in a few years. At present we have ten candidates.

Several Holy Cross Sisters stayed on to continue doing the household work. On April 5, 1887, Father Franciscus wrote to Mother Angela at St. Mary's:

. . . the work might be too much for them [the Sisters] as we have 26 postulants now; but I told them to tell me if such is the case and I would inform you about it.

The postulants did more than study as evidenced by Father Franciscus' letter of April 22, 1887, to Father Sorin:

Our young men are good workers as I know from experience. I had them work yesterday and the day before and we did work which would not be done by anyone for less than \$50. They work every Thursday and a little whenever necessary. The only trouble is that we have no brother here who understands gardening or farming, and hence we cannot succeed as we might. Besides, there is another difficulty: to have tools so as to employ all advantageously at the same time. Much is to be done yet as the place is in a very dilapidating state, needing repair and improvement everywhere. The fences are in a horrible condition.

If we had a brother here like Bro. Peter at Notre Dame and then 2 horses to cultivate and improve the place, it would certainly yield a good income.

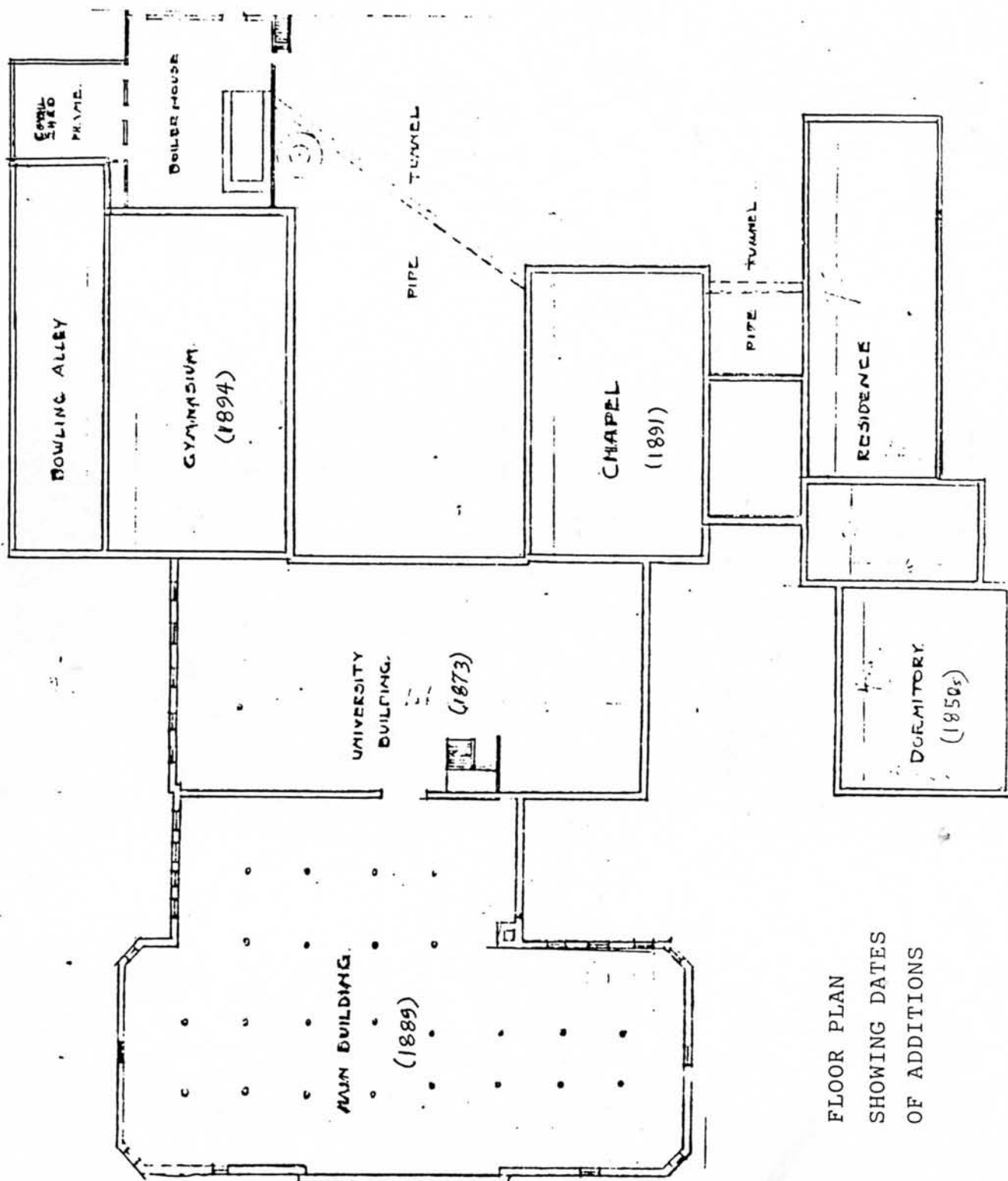
Bro. Narcis does not know much about it, and his best days are over; so that he cannot do it himself nor show others how and what is to be done.

Father Richard Maher made a trip to Ireland in 1887 and brought back fourteen young men to the juniorate in April. Father Guendling of Lafayette, Indiana, brought four more in May. In October 1887 there was a total of thirty enrolled. Of course not every candidate was found suitable for the Brotherhood and were sent home while others chose to depart on their own.

Despite these numbers Holy Cross authorities decided after a two-year experiment that it would be more advantageous and economical for the postulants to receive their training at the new novitiate at Notre Dame and for the Watertown establishment to revert to being a college for lay students.

Father O'Keefe returned as president of the college by August 1888, and Father John Toohey was named vice-president. Also on the staff were Brothers Hilarion Garrett, Brendan Kent, and Canice O'Connell.

School opened on September 4, 1888, with only eleven boarders and eight "day boys," but more were to arrive later. By the following year the effects of the disruption of 1886-1888 were healed over and the



FLOOR PLAN
SHOWING DATES
OF ADDITIONS

enrollment grew to sixty.

It was obvious to all concerned that additions to existing facilities could be delayed no longer if the school were to expand, and Father Corby got a building project underway by engaging W. J. Edbrooke, a prominent Chicago architect. The latter was instructed to draw up plans for a major addition to the existing college building not to exceed \$30,000 in cost. Actual work on the site started in late November 1888. By March 15 of the following year the Gazette reported:

At the College of the Sacred Heart things begin to look lively these days. The contracts for putting up the new building were let last week to Messrs. Bentley and Strachota, of Milwaukee, and they are set to work this week on the foundations. The portion of the basement that was not dug last fall is now in the hands of our fellow-townsmen, Thomas Holland, who is busily at work with his men. Fred Bertram has wagons going from early morning till late at night hauling sand. There is a goodly pile of brick on the ground from the yard of Messrs. Cordes & Terbruegge. . .

On August 16, 1889, the same paper described some features of the new building which was expected to be ready for students enrolling on September 1:

The exterior of the building presents a grand appearance and the interior is fitted out in every way calculated to make it pleasant and healthful for students. All the latest improvements in the way of ventilation and heating the building have been introduced, and water used for all purposes about the place will be supplied through pipes from the celebrated Northwestern Railway spring, the water of which is pronounced by some of the most eminent chemists in the country, far superior than that of the Bethesda spring at Waukesha. The building will be heated by steam and illuminated when necessary by either gas or electric light.

The imposing three-story structure accommodated study halls, classrooms, dormitories, offices, washrooms and various other rooms.

A new first-floor refectory over which a large attractive chapel would be situated was designed at the same time, but due to financial needs was not built until 1891. The estimated cost of the chapel was \$10,000. It was beautified with stained glass windows created by a Milwaukee firm.

The new building was blessed on September 6, 1889, with

Father Corby, provincial, assisted by Fathers Patrick Condon, James Coleman, F. Body, Julius Frere, and J. Kelly. Following the blessing a dedication program in the school featured a speech on Christian education delivered by Judge R. Prendergast of Chicago.

In 1890 the college was authorized to buy a strip of property which separated its grounds from property of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway, and in 1893 property east of the main building on low ground adjacent to the Chicago & Northwestern Railway, this latter for \$1,600. In the same year a water system and steam heating was set up at a joint cost of \$2,000.

In 1894 the last major building to be added--a gymnasium 40 x 75 x 20 feet--was erected for \$4,000. To one side of it was attached a bowling alley in a separate structure. Two years later a new barn and ice house were built and a cooler purchased, all three at a cost of \$1,200. Finally, in 1897, a combination bakery, laundry, and cold storage room constructed of brick was provided.

A local paper claimed that with the additions, Sacred Heart College was now one of the largest educational institutions in all of Wisconsin.

Holy Cross archives do not contain much correspondence between Watertown and Notre Dame from the 1890s, but the files of the local papers reveal frequent coverage of the school's activities. In fact, for some few years a regular column, "Sacred Heart Items," appeared in the Democrat almost weekly. It included Roll of Honor listings, reviews of dramatic and other presentations of the St. Patrick's Literary and Debating Society, names of students who achieved first honors in their class, some "inside" jokes which are incomprehensible today, and, of course, reports on sports events, i.e., baseball and football.

During the 1890s the baseball team nearly always had a strong record of wins. The opponents ranged all the way from local and nearby town teams to the teams of Marquette College of Milwaukee and the University of Wisconsin in Madison. True, scores were not always in favor of the Watertown boys. For example, on June 3, 1898, a newspaper related that

The Sacred Hearts played at Juneau [a nearby town] on Monday, with the Juneau club, and in the last half of the ninth inning the score stood 6 to 7 in favor of the Sacred Hearts, when the latter refused to play on account of the ruling of the umpire. The game was decided in favor of the Juneau club.



SACRED HEART COLLEGE BASEBALL TEAM - 1899

(The player at extreme left of front row is Thomas Irving who became a Holy Cross priest. In the center of the back row is Addie Joss who went on to play professional baseball and to be named in the Baseball Hall of Fame.)

One player who started at Sacred Heart in 1898 and eventually went on to professional ball and to be named to the Baseball Hall of Fame was pitcher Adrian ("Addie") Joss. Accounts of games in the spring of 1899 contain such praise as "Joss pitched a phenomenal game, striking out eight men and allowing the Milwaukee Badgers just four hits." And later, "The team beat Ripon College, 25-0; the feature was the pitching of Joss." Joss later played for the Toledo team and then with the Cleveland club. Ty Cobb was to say that Joss was the only pitcher he was unable to hit. He died in 1911 at the age of 31.

Football at Sacred Heart developed slowly and apparently with a low budget for equipment. The school reporter wrote on October 25, 1889, that "Thursday marked the arrival of our new foot ball and the playing of the initial game of '89."

By 1899 football was much a part of college activity, especially after William ("Billy") Disch, a former quarterback of South Side High School, Milwaukee, was hired as coach. As in baseball, the opposing teams came from a variety of schools. On November 3, 1899, Sacred Heart beat Madison High School 42-0, on November 10 they lost to Milwaukee Medical College 12-6, but two weeks later when they replayed that team, the Medics left the field following a squabble.

On May 18, 1900, a scheduled game with Notre Dame was "declared off on account of not being able to agree on terms." But such dissension did not always mar the games. When Sacred Heart lost to Wisconsin College of Physicians and Surgeons 10-0 on November 30, 1900, a newspaper assured its readers that "the game was entirely free from slugging, which again demonstrates the clean and gentlemanly spirit with which both teams have played during the season."

Apparently there were no age restrictions for team members. The roster for 1899 shows players ranged from twenty-four down to sixteen years of age.

Military instruction was introduced at the college at some undetermined date, but there is a reference as early as April 1892 to "Major Soliday who give cadets their regular military instruction."

In June 1895 the Commencement program lists the award of a gold medal for excellence in "military tactics." The "Sacred Heart Guards"

are referred to in the 1897-98 catalogue

Changes in the academic program were initiated as needs arose. A special English course of studies was introduced in the 1891-92 year as an alternative to the older Classical program. In this, students were supposed to be well-versed in all the primary studies of the Classical Course, but Latin and Greek could be replaced by a modern language. Those who pursued the requisite studies for three years and passed a satisfactory examination were eligible for the degree of Bachelor of Letters.

Offerings in Music were also expanded. The 1894-95 catalogue reads:

The Department of Music is complete in all its parts. It has able Professors and is divided into classes on the regular Conservatory system. An orchestra and a complete brass band are some of the leading features of the Instrumental Music Department. Vocal music to which special attention has been paid, and which has contributed so much to the pleasure of the students during the past few years, will receive even more careful attention in the future, and it is hoped this branch will become every year more popular.

An advertisement for Sacred Heart College appearing in the Catholic Citizen of Milwaukee in August 1902 sums up the school's main features thus:

Thorough Classical, English, Scientific, Commercial, and Preparatory Courses. Full course in French and German. Photography and Typewriting taught. Complete Musical Department. Gymnasium. Steam Heating and Waterworks throughout the building.

A Minim Department for youngsters seven to thirteen years of age was still offered in the 1903-04 catalogue.

Discipline remained an important element in education at Sacred Heart. On November 2, 1894, the Gazette brought this out in this story:

Everybody at the Sacred Heart College was more or less excited on last Wednesday on account of about fifteen students being expelled for violating the rules of the college by attending the Spooner [a politician] meeting on Tuesday evening after permission to do so had been refused. The students no doubt deserve to be expelled, and Rev. Fr. O'Keefe's stand cannot result in but good to the college. Our correspondent called on Father O'Keefe and obtained from him the following statement of the affair.

"Let me state the facts of the case, and then you will readily see why we acted as we did. Last evening some of the students came to my room and asked permission to attend a

political rally in the city. As I could not see any advantage to be derived therefrom, owing to lateness of the hour when it would be over, the loss of time which might be more profitably exercised in preparation for classes, and the general dissipation of mind that would follow in case of such permission, I refused their request. Some time later I learned that, contrary to college rules and all authority, a crowd of students boldly left the study hall and went to the city. When they returned late in the night they were refused admittance. As soon as they came back next morning they were informed that owing to their willful disregard for authority, and their wanton violation of college rules, all should be ready to leave the grounds within an hour."

The reporter asked if this action would affect the college in a material way. The President replied: "Somewhat. However, this would be worth taking into consideration were our institution a money-making concern. But since its main object is the moral education of youth, money is only a means to the end. To train up young men to be honest, manly, authority-loving citizens is our aim. Hence no infringement of college rules, such as happened last night will be tolerated, for a college without morality is like a body without a soul."

The longevity of the student paper mentioned earlier is not known, but a second attempt at journalism was started in March 1898 with the first issue of The Sacred Heart Collegian. This well-edited monthly was printed at the Watertown Republican's shop. It included both literary offerings and school news.

Sometime in the 1890s, the Sisters of the Holy Cross who had been engaged as domestics and infirmarians since the first year of the school's operation were withdrawn by their superior at St. Mary's. The Sisters teaching at St. Bernard's School remained there until 1903. Records giving names of the Sisters who served at the college are very scarce even though as many as nine served there at one time.

The Holy Cross Sisters were replaced by Sisters of St. Francis of Assisi whose motherhouse is in Milwaukee. In November 1904 when they withdrew, the minims under the direction of Brother Hilarion gave a farewell reception to these Sisters as a token of appreciation of their devoted service to faculty and students. Their place was taken by Sisters of the Divine Savior who also came from Milwaukee. Their first Superior at Watertown was Sister Antonia Ehrenfeldt. These Sisters remained for ten years.

Between 1899 and 1912 there were four presidents: Fathers John O'Rourke (1899-1904), Patrick Carroll (1904-1906), David O'Leary (1906-1909), and Dominic O'Malley (1909-1912),

For a few years in the early 1900s there was an encouraging rise in enrollment. The top year was probably 1908-1909 with 117 students from nine states and Mexico. But the number fell rapidly after that. In 1909-1910 there were only 73 students; in 1910-1911 enrollment was 45; and in 1911-1912 the figure was 44 including only 4 "day boys."

Several members of the faculty were even sent on canvassing trips in search of prospective students, but these efforts were not successful. The full reason for the decline in popularity of the college is not known, but a letter written to Father Sorin by Brother Severin Riesch on June 19, 1912, is revealing:

The canvassing last year with exception of Chicago was done in a very superficial way, very little advertising was done and, we have not kept before the public by little occasional notes about doings here as I see other colleges do. The boys we got from other colleges compare favorably for us. The worst feature is we are not in touch with the parish priests, and when sometimes one alights here he is not quite made to feel at home.

At any rate, it became obvious to the Provincial Chapter convening at Notre Dame under Father Andrew Morrissey in July 1912 that the institution could not go on as a college for lay students, and it decreed that once again it would become exclusively a postulate for candidates for the Brotherhood and that arrangement would be made to transfer to the University of Notre Dame any of the previous year's lay students who wished to go there. Postulants currently at Notre Dame would form the nucleus of the new student body at Watertown. Here they would study and prepare for entry into the novitiate at Notre Dame.

✓ Brother Bernard Gervais was appointed the Superior at Watertown. It is not within the scope of this paper to cover the years that the institution served as a juniorate for hundreds of prospective Brothers. However, Appendix II contains Brother Bernard's recollections of its establishment in 1912 as recorded by Brother Bonaventure Foley in 1953.

In 1955 Sacred Heart Military Academy was established at the institution and operated concurrently with the juniorate until 1968. In that year the military academy was transferred to the former St. Joseph's Novitiate in Rolling Prairie, Indiana, and the postulants were received elsewhere.

In 1968 Sacred Heart College was sold for \$150,000 to an independent Baptist organization which established Maranatha Bible

College on the premises on July 1. The remarkable success of the school can be read in Appendix III consisting of a letter to the author from Doctor B. Myron Cedarholm, the founder.

Thus, with the sale of the Watertown property, ninety-six years of its use by the Congregation of Holy Cross--for a college, twice as a postulate, and as a military academy--came to an end. In June 1985 when the Priests of Holy Cross relinquished administration of St. Bernard's Parish the withdrawal of Holy Cross from Watertown was complete.

SOURCES

The majority of the original correspondence between personnel at Watertown and Holy Cross members at Notre Dame and elsewhere are in the Archives of the Indiana Province at Notre Dame. Other letters are in the General Archives of the Congregation of Holy Cross in Rome as are personnel records used.

Sacred Heart College records, charter, documents, photographs, publications, etc., and "Brother Aidan's Notes" are in the Archives of the Midwest Province at the Brothers' Center, Notre Dame. Photographs of a few faculty members were located in the Archives of the University of Notre Dame. Information on the Sisters of the Holy Cross at St. Bernard's Parish was furnished by the Archives of the Sisters of the Holy Cross at St. Mary's College, Notre Dame.

Newspaper reports were obtained from microfilm files of the Watertown Democrat, Watertown Republican, Watertown Gazette, and The Catholic Citizen (Milwaukee).

Various other items were obtained through the courtesy of Mr. Charles Wallman of Watertown and Mr. Jim Bredeson of the Watertown Public Library.

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APPENDIX I

PRESIDENTS OF SACRED HEART COLLEGE

1872-1876	Rev. William Corby, C.S.C.
1876-1879	Rev. Partick Condon, C.S.C.
1879-1880	Rev. Patrick Colovin, C.S.C.
1880-1882	Rev. Christopher Kelly, C.S.C.
1882-1886	Rev. John O'Keefe, C.S.C.
1886-1888	Rev. Peter Franciscus, C.S.C.
1888-1899	Rev. John O'Keefe, C.S.C.
1899-1904	Rev. John O'Rourke, C.S.C.
1904-1906	Rev. Patrick Carroll, C.S.C.
1906-1909	Rev. David O'Leary, C.S.C.
1909-1912	Rev. Dominic O'Malley, C.S.C.

Appendix II

ESTABLISHMENT OF SACRED HEART JUNIORATE, WATERTOWN, WISCONSIN

(Data furnished by Brother Bernard Gervais to Brother Bonaventure Foley)
December 1953

During the summer of 1912, Father Andrew Morrissey, C.S.C., Provincial of the United States Province of the Congregation of Holy Cross, closed Sacred Heart College, Watertown, as a school for lay students and converted it into a Juniorate for aspirants to the Brotherhood.

The Staff for the Opening Year

Brother Bernard Gervais, Superior, 1912-1918
Brother Jerome Dempsey, Assistant Superior (Left CSC in 1921)
Brother Paul the Hermit McIntyre, Assistant Superior General,
Vocational Director (Died in 1920)
Brother Alban Faherty (Later became Treasurer of NDU)
Brother Just Garrett, Prefect and Teacher (Died in 1915)
Brother Alpheus Bodde, in charge of farm
Brother Edward Sheahan, novice (Left CSC in 1914)
Rev. Nicholas Warken, Chaplain (Died in 1925)

Brother Bernard Gervais and Brother Paul the Hermit McIntyre arrived ✓ on Saturday evening, July 7, 1912, to take over the administration of the property and to make arrangements for the acceptance of aspirants in the fall.

The only religious living at Sacred Heart College at the time Brothers Bernard and Paul arrived were Father Dominic O'Malley, C.S.C., and Brother Alpheus Bodde. Father O'Malley was the last president of the school as a college for lay students.

At the time when the Brothers took over, all the students had departed. Brother Bernard said that the evening he and Brother Paul arrived at Watertown, they walked up to the college from the railroad station and arrived at the college about 6:30 p.m. They were met at the door by Father O'Malley who arranged with the Sisters to get some supper for the Brothers. After supper they went to Father O'Malley's office (which is now the chaplain's room on the first floor in the "Guest House" for a chat and smoke. Just as they sat down and had lighted their cigars, a terrible crash was heard which frightened Brother Bernard. When they stepped across the hall to the parlor they noticed that a large section of the ceiling plaster fell down and hit the corner of the piano which was in the room. So Brother Bernard's first job in Watertown on Monday morning was to do down in the pouring rain and get a wagon and drive it up to the front entrance and load up the plaster which fell down the first evening he was at the house.

The physical condition of the whole plant was very bad. Brother Paul the Hermit said to Brother Bernard: "Brother Bernard, we need \$10,000 right away to get this place in shape." Brother Bernard replied: "Brother Paul, you are good at the praying, so start."

On December 24, 1914, Mr. Carroll of Watertown was dying and called for Father Thomas Hennessey, C.S.C., pastor of St. Bernard's Parish, Watertown, to hear his confession. After making his confession, Mr. Carroll turned to Father Hennessey and said that he had made his will and left \$10,000 to Sacred Heart College. On Christmas morning, Father Hennessey came up to the college to tell the good news to Brother Bernard, but Brother Bernard thought that Father Hennessey was joking, and he said: "Go tell that one to Brother Paul!"

✓ The \$10,000 was a real blessing to the institution. They received the full amount of \$10,000 but had to pay about \$400 in taxes.

When hearing that Watertown received \$10,000, Father Morrissey, the provincial, sent Brother Irenaeus and his master plumber from Notre Dame to inspect the needs. It was only then that they found out that certain leaders of the heating system down in the basement had been plugged with chunks of red rubber which prevented heat from passing through the pipes. After the heating system was overhauled, it was much easier to keep the house warm.

Other items which needed attention included the porch that extended around the outside of the section called the Guest House. In 1912, it was an old wooden porch with a roof. This was all removed and the present porch with a cement floor and iron banister was erected. Then too, the old porch on the east side of the main building looking toward town was in a bad condition and it was torn down and the present large porch with the side steps was erected. The roofs were another thing which needed attention. The roof on the Guest House then, as now, was tin, and it badly needed repair as well as the roof of cedar shingles on the chapel.

At the time the Brothers took charge of Watertown, the kitchen was under the direction of the Sisters of the Divine Savior. ✓ But in two years' time, their Mother Provincial recalled the Sisters for work at their hospital in Wausau, Wisconsin.

Maranatha

"To the Praise of His Glory"

Baptist Bible College

February 26, 1987

Brother Franklin Cullen, C.S.C.
Saint Francis High School
1885 Miramonte Avenue
Mt. View, CA 94040

Dear Sir:

Your letter concerning the history of Sacred Heart College, now Maranatha Baptist Bible College, directed to president Arno Q. Weniger, Jr., has been directed to me for reply.

Yes, the brothers of Holy Cross sold the campus to me for \$150,000. When they discovered that I was totally independent and not a part of any Baptist organization, or Association, or Convention, and had no money, they changed their minds and sold it all to me without any down payment, nothing to pay the first year and ten years to pay the balance at 5% interest. This surely was kind of them.

We took possession here on July 1, 1968, and opened college 60 days later. We began with no money, no students, no faculty, no equipment and began two months later with 211 students, who were freshmen, sophomores, juniors and seniors from 27 states with no advertising, 27 teachers who had 10, 12, and 15 years of college teaching experience and agreed to come on faith with no salary guarantee or contracts. We praise God that we have not missed a pay day in 18½ years. The Lord is good!

We now have graduated almost 1500 students, and 90% of them are serving the Lord all over the world as missionaries, pastors, evangelists, youth pastors, church musicians and Christian Day School teachers.

We now have enrolled 500 students in the college from 42 states and operate also a 4-year high school with 100 students and a theological graduate school of 4 years offering the M.A., M.S., M.Div. and Th.M. degrees. So, we feel the Lord has been wonderfully good to us here, and we are grateful to God and the Brothers of Holy Cross for their beautiful property and 62½ acres. The purpose of these schools is to train young people for Christian service in the Lord's work at home and abroad.

Yes, we have been in a constant building program since we acquired the property. We have erected 6 dormitories, 6 faculty houses, a multi-purpose gymnasium that we use for athletic events, daily chapel, conferences, revival



February 26, 1987

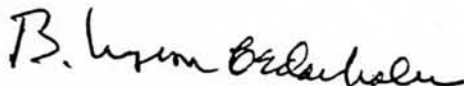
meetings and special events. We also have built 3 beautiful athletic fields for football, soccer and baseball, a science hall, a bus garage for 2 diesel buses, 1 gas bus, 6 vans, pick-up trucks, lawn mowers, etc. We also have erected 12 large mobile trailer class-rooms. The old silo is torn down, and the barn is moved to the south part of the campus for storage. The 3-car garage is remodeled to a lovely Welcome Center for visitors.

Our new president, Dr. Arno Q. Weniger, Jr., has led us in an extensive, beautiful remodeling program in Old Main hall, with remodeled offices, a large class-room which was the library when you were a student, social parlor, guest rooms, etc. Please stop for a visit if you are ever this way. You will be pleasantly surprised to see the changes here.

You ask about the original residence built by Patrick Rogan. The date the brothers gave us was 1855. It still is in good shape. We use it for kitchen, dining space, presidential dining room and board room, class-rooms, guest rooms and library space.

Yes, be sure to send us a copy of your research paper. We would appreciate a copy. Thank you. I trust this answers all your questions. We have also purchased several houses across from the campus for residence purposes. A lovely new home has been built for our president in the northeast corner of the campus.

Sincerely yours,



B. Myron Cedarholm
Founder and Chancellor

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