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A Californian vaquero

MISSIONS AND RANCHOS IN THE INLAND EMPIRE

By R. Bruce Harley

ROMANTICISM HAS ALWAYS BEEN a strong ingredient of popular American historical beliefs and traditions. Typical of this is the fascination with Spanish and later Mexican ranchos in San Bernardino and Riverside Counties. That portion of Southern California did not contain many pre-U.S. Ranches due to various geographical and weather factors. But those conditions do not dim the public desire to know more about the Californios and their ranches before California statehood was attained ib 1850.

There are many facets to the story, but this article will only examine somewhat briefly the land history of these ranchos east of the main coastal Franciscan missions. To do that, time frames need to be established as reference points. Strictly speaking, only those tracts laid out before 1821 can be prōperly referred to as Spanish ranchos. Nearly all of those belonged to the missions, as private tracts were just beginning to chip away at mission claims when the revolution of 1810-1821 ended successfully for Mexico. For the next decade or so, the tracts remained technically as Spanish ranchos because they were laid out when the area was a part of the Spanish Empire. At the same time, more privately-owned ranchos came into being on land disputed by the missions as belonging to them. An inventory compiled for Mission San Gabriel in 1827 showed familiar names such as Cucamonga, Santa Ana, Jurupa, San Bernardino and San Gorgonio. It also

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EDITOR'S COLUMN

It is with deep regret that I inform you of the illness of Fred Holladay, our current president. At this writing, he is recuperating at Valley Convalescent Hospital (1680 N. Waterman Ave.). In the meantime Penny Holcomb, our vice-president, has resumed the responsibilities of the presidency.

Many of us on the Board of Directors have rallied to sort out duties and now have the society running smoothly once again.

Please note that all meetings will be held on Thursdays instead of Wednesdays from now on. The regular meetings will be held on the first Thursday of each month and the Board meetings will be held on the last Thursday of every fourth month. All meetings will start at 12:00 Noon.

Happy New Year!

Thelma Press
Past President

HERITAGE TALES- 1987

All dues paying members should have received the 1987 Heritage Tales. If you have kept up with your payments and still have not received the latest issue, please contact Thelma Newman, our financial secretary.



MORMON GRISTMILL
As remodeled by Wm. A. Conn after departure of colonists.
Photo supplied by C. C. Pierce



contained complaints about several new small ranchos on mission claims.

By 1833, however, the new Mexican government decided to implement the Spanish decree of 1812 which called for "secularization" (i.e., confiscation) of the mission ranchos, beginning in 1834. Within short order, the larger inland ranchos were broken up and granted to political favorites for often minor assistance in the establishment of the new government. Thus, the former Spanish or mission ranchos began being transformed to Mexican ranchos by the late 1830s.

For today's Inland Empire, this meant that six Mission San Gabriel ranchos in San Bernardino County plus two others partly in Riverside County became private property. Another one from the San Gabriel holdings in Riverside County itself was split evenly between two grantees.

Mission San Luis Rey lost two very large ranchos in Riverside County. The giant 133,000-acre Rancho San Sacinto was split three ways. In addition, a smaller tract between Ranchos San Jaconto and San Gorgonio was made a grant. Rancho Temecula to the south was split five ways into four large ranchos and one small one.

Lastly, two smaller foothill pastures beyond Lake Elsinore, belonging to Mission San Juan Capistrano were among the last tracts to be granted before the American conquest and occupation.

Chronologically, the Mexican grants occurred as follows:

Governor Jose Figueroa
- 1834 - Canon de Santa Ana (San Gabriel)

Governor Juan B. Alvarado
- 1838 - Jurupa (San Gabriel)
- 1839 - El Rincon (San Gabriel)
- 1839 - Cucamonga (San Gabriel)
- 1841 - Santa Ana Del Chino (San Gabriel)
- 1842 - San Bernardino (San Gabriel)

Governor Pro Tem Manuel Jimeno
- 1842 - San Jacinto Viejo (San Luis Rey)

Governor Manuel Micheltorena
- 1843 - Muscupiabe (San Gabriel)
- 1843 - Addition to Santa Ana Del Chino (San Gabriel)
- 1843 - Tract between San Jacinto and San Gorgonio (San Luis Rey)
- 1844 - Temecula (San Luis Rey)
- 1844 - Pauba (San Luis Rey)
- 1844 - La Laguna (San Luis Rey)

Governor Pio Pica
- 1845 - Potrero El Coriso (San Juan Capistrano)
- 1845 - Potrero De La Cienega (San Juan Capistrano)
- 1845 - Valley of Temecula (San Luis Rey)
- 1846 - Santa Rosa (San Luis Rey)

1846 - Panba—second time (San Luis Rey)
1846 - La Sierra (San Gabriel)
1846 - San Jacinto Nuevo y Potrero (San Luis Rey)
1846 - Sobrante De San Jacinto (San Luis Rey)

Thus, in the short period of 12 years, some 20 ranchos were carved out of mission holdings and claims. On March 29, 1843, Governor Micheltoreno had issued a decree which ostensibly restored the Indian missions to the care of the friars. The above summary shows, however, that the governor himself did not obey the order, while his successor, the last governor of Mexican California, gave away in just two years' time nearly half the mission rancho acerage in the area east and southeast of Cucamonga.

With all land grants firmly in place before the American takeover, it was not deemed appropriate that the U.S. government forcibly return the vast ranchos to Church hands. Rather, various decisions in the 1850s and 1860s led to restoration only of the immediate ground on which the church stood plus likewise the rectory and other dwellings. Also embraced by the legal decisions were the cemetery, garden vineyard, orchard, and any other nearby fields used for agricultural purposes.

To assist in visualizing the location of the 20 ranchos no longer attached to the coastal missions, two appendices are added to the narrative. One maps the locations within present county lines. The other provides a geographical survey proceeding generally eastward from San Gabriel through western San Bernardino County, then south to the San Jacinto spread and finally to the Temecula region. Included are the names of the original grantees and in a few cases the subsequent owners, particularly when prominent names were involved.

MEXICAN RANCHOS
IN THE INLAND EMPIRE
San Bernardino County

(All of these ranchos were once part of Mission San Gabriel.)

Cucamonga
- Granted 10 April 1839 by Gov. Juan B. Alvarado to Tiburcio Tapia.

- 13,045.20 acres.

Muscupiabe
- Granted 29 April 1843 by Governor Manuel Micheltorena to Michael White.

- 30, 144.88 acres.

San Bernardino
- Granted 21 June 1842 by Gov. Juan B. Alvarado to Jose de Carmen Lugo, Jose Maria Lugo, Vicente Lugo, and Diego Sepulveda. Sold to the Mormon Church in 1851.

- 35,509.41 acres.

Jurupa, partly in Riverside County.
- Granted 28 September 1838 by Gov. Juan B. Alvarado to Juan Bandini. Patented 23 May 1879 to Abel Stearns.

- 32,259.16 acres. Louis Rubidous acquired the 6,749.99 acres in Riverside County 8 December 1876.



Santa Ana Del Chino
- Granted 26 March 1841 by Gov. Juan B. Alvarado to Antionio Maria Lugo. Patented 15 February 1869 to Maria Merced Williams and Francisca Williams, daughters of Isaac Williams.

- 22,234.20 acres.

Addition to Santa Ana Del Chino
- Granted 1 April 1843 by Gov. Manuel Micheltorena to Isaac Williams. Patented 29 April 1869 to Maria Merced Williams and Francisca Williams, daughters of Isaac Williams.

- 13,366.16 acres.

El Rincon, partly in Riverside County.
- Granted 8 April 1839 by Gov. Juan B. Alvarado to Juan Bandini.

- 4, 431.47 acres.

Canon de Santa Ana (also known as Canada de Santa Ana), partly in Orange County.
- Granted 1 August 1834 by Gov. Jose Figueroa to Bernardo Yorba.

- 13,328.53 acres.

RIVERSIDE COUNTY

Mission San Gabriel

El Rincon, partly in San Bernardino County
- Granted 8 April 1839 by Gov. Juan B. Alvarado to Juan Bandini. Patented 14 November 1879 to Bernardo Yorba.

- 4,431.47 acres.

Jurupa (see also Rancho Jurupa under San Bernardino County)
- Granted 28 September 1838 by Gov. Juan B. Alvarado to Juan Bandini. Patented 8 December 1876 to Louis Rubidoux.

- 6, 749.99 acres (in Riverside County).

La Sierra (Sepulveda)
- Granted 15 June 1846 by Gov. Pio Pico to Vicenta Sepulveda

- 17,774.19 acres.

La Sierra (Yorba)
- Granted 15 June 1846 by Gov. Pio Pico to Bernardo Yorba

- 17,786.89 acres.

Mission San Luis Rey: Rancho San Jacinto

San Jacinto Viejo
- Granted 21 December 1842 by Gov. Pro Tem Manuel Jimeno to Jose Antonio Estudillo.

- 35,503.03 acres.

San Jacinto Nuevo Y Potrero
- Granted 14 January 1846 by Gov. Pio Pico to Miguel Pedrorena.

- 48, 861.10 acres.

Sobrante De San Jacinto
- Granted 9 May 1846 by Gov. Pio Pico to Maria del Rosario Estudillo de Aguirre.

- 48,847.28 acres.

Tract Between San Jacinto and San Gorgonio
- Granted 22 March 1843 by Gov. Manuel Micheltorena to Santiago Johnson. Patented 13 August 1872 to Louis Rubidoux.

- 4,439.57 acres.

Mission San Luis Rey: Rancho Temecula

Temecula
- Granted 14 December 1844 by Gov. Manuel Micheltorena to Flex Valdez.

- 26,608.94 acres.

Valley of Temecula (or Little Temecula)

- Granted 7 May 1845 by Gov. Pio Pico to Pablo Apis.

- 2,233.42 acres.

Santa Rosa
- Granted 30 January 1846 by Gov. Pio Pico to Juan Moreno.

- 47,815.10 acres.

Pauba
- Granted first 9 November 1844 by Gov. Manuel Micheltorena to Vicente Moraga, and second 4 February 1846 by Gov. Pio Pico to Vicente Moraga and Luis Aranes. Patented 19 January 1860 to Luis Vignes.

- 26,597.96 acres.

La Laguna
- Granted 7 June 1844 by Gov. Manuel Micheltorena to Julian Manriquez. Patented 3 September 1872 to Abel Stearns.

- 13,338.80 acres.

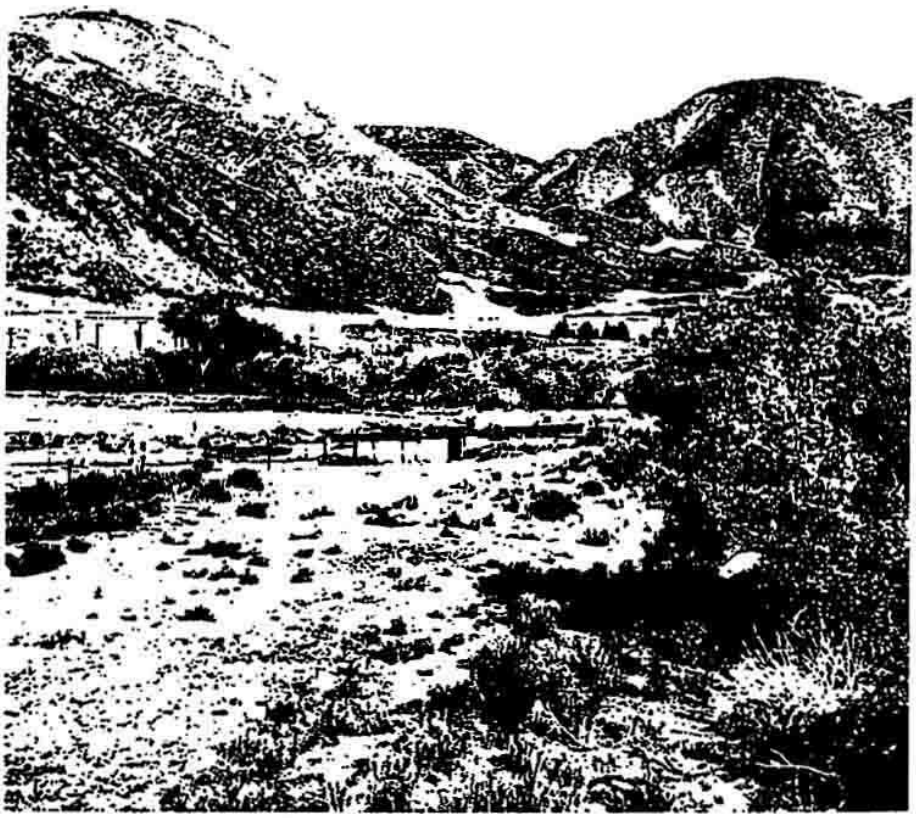
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HISTORY OF THE CAJON CENTER

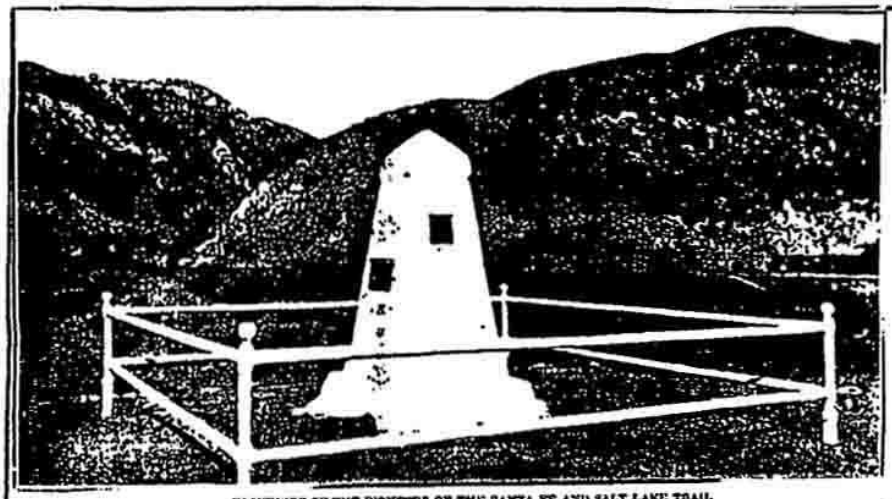
By Arda M. Haenszel

WHEN FATHER ZALVIDEA CAME OUT OF THE NARROWS into Cajon Canyon that Fall day in 1806, he found an Indian rancheria called Muscupiabit. There were some 15-20 natives in the camp, and, always mindful of his vocation, he baptized two old women, naming them Francisca and Ambrosia, before going on down the canyon. He was the first white man to visit this spot. He was on a scouting trip by way of the inland route from Santa Barbara to San Gabriel, to look over possibilities for the establishment of some inland missions.

It was some 20 years later that the Indian trail the Father had followed knew the tread of Jedediah Smith and his seven companions, survivors of an attack by the Mojave Indians at the Colorado River crossing in 1827. The starving men hurried on down the Cajon and, as they came out into the San Bernardino Rancho, caught and butchered a beef belonging to San Gabriel Mission.



From the village site one overlooks the spring, marked by trees, Cajon Creek, the railroad, and the freeway. The canyon i the distance is Cleghorn Canyon. From the evidence of sites, an Indian trail must have led through there to Summit Valley, as does a fire road today.



IN MEMORY OF THE PIONEERS OF THE SANTA FE AND SALT LAKE TRAIL.

Smith was followed by other trappers in the 1820's and 1830's. And the walls of the narrows rang with the sound of hoofs as the annual mule caravans from Mexican Santa Fe came to trade in Mexican Los Angeles and then returned.

In 1849 several American parties came through. One of them, led by Jefferson Hunt, became famous for the group that had separated from it and wound up in Death Valley. Those who stayed with Hunt came through without incident. These early trains paved the way for the establishment of a travel route called the Santa Fe-Salt Lake Trail.

The next year Banning's freighter William T. S. Sanford decided there must be a better way to take the heavy wagons than through the rocky gorge here at the mouth of Crowder Canyon. He broke out a new trail up West Cajon Canyon and up a short ridge to the crest. The rest of the way down Baldy Mesa to the Mojave River was easy. On the river he met an immigrant party bound for Los Angeles. After hearing about his new road that was easier for wagons, they decided to take it. After camping just short of the summit, the next morning the oxen and the wagons with wheels locked slid down the 50-60 foot narrow ridge into West Cajon Canyon. According to David Cheesman who described it, the road down the canyon was not bad, having been made passable by Sanford, and he went on to say, "We came to Willow Grove, 9 miles from the divide, a good camping place. From this point to Sycamore Grove, 2 miles from the entrance of Cajon Pass, was down a narrow and rocky gorge to the entrance of the canyon." He was referring to the Lower Narrows, or Blue Cut.

They were followed in 1851 by the large Mormon party, whose leaders had come through the narrows on earlier trips. They were glad to follow the same longer but easier route, lowering their wagons down the steep pitch with ropes. The route came to be called the Mormon Road.

It is not clear from the account whether the Cheesman party actually camped at Willow Grove, but it is apparent that the spot had been known and named by 1850, so it was probably also being used. Travel increased through the 50's. Hoof and foot traffic continued to use the shorter route through the narrows, but those with wagons preferred the West Cajon route. Enterprising Sanford even found a still easier way over the top a couple miles farther west through a draw that came to be called Sanford's Pass. Willow Grove, a beautiful camping spot with grass, wood, and water was at the junction of these two trails, the Santa Fe Trail and the and the Mormon Trail. All travelers passed the site.

The earliest recorded use of Willow Grove as a camping place came in 1854. Lt. Whipple's government survey party, seeking a feasible southern route for a railroad, came through the Cajon in March. They reached the camp at noon and stopped there to allow their horses to rest, drink, and graze. While there the lieutenant noticed signs of



SHELDON STODDARD

the earier Indian village. Being personally interested in anthropology, he wrote this description in his official report: "At the place of our noon halt we saw vestiges of Indian huts, broken pottery, and metates. One of the latter was fashioned with considerable skill. The exterior was hemispherical, with a conical cup in the center capable of holding about two quarts of grain. The rock was senite, hard, polished, smooth, and symmetrical within and without. The pottery was rough, unpainted, and unglazed. The huts covered circular depressions in the ground about 10 feet in diameter, and two feet deep."

Lt. Stanley, also in the Whipple party, though not concerned with anthropolgy, nevertheless was impressed with the beauty of the spot. In his report, which has not been published, he wrote, "When midday arrived we stopped to graze in a scene of surpassing loveliness. The mountains rise here softly and smoothly, their sides covered with the brightest green, while the monotony is completely relieved by the beautiful little canyons that put down from their tops, decked with pines of great symmetry and beauty. Mr. Leroux' remark, that at Cahon we suddenly had dropped into Heaven, was almost realized, for this place you might easily imaginr created for a paradise."

In the 1850's traffic through Cajon Pass, particularly that of wagons, grew to such an extent that civic-minded John Brown Sr., himself a wagon freighter, decided to take out a franchise from the state, and with two partners, built a road to accommodate the wheeled vehicals. In 1861 he opened a toll road from the mouth of Cajon to the summit, the first to be engineered, built, and maintained through the pass. He chose the old shorter route of the Salt Lake Trail through the narrows, but instead of running the road in the stream bed, he cut it into the side of the canyon where it would be level and above the flood waters. After passing the lower toll house, this road approached the old camp ground along the foot of the hills on the south side, and then turned north through the camp and across the creek, entering the narrows on the east bank and crossing almost immediately to the other side by a bridge. The franchise ran out in 20 years, and it became a county road, paved in it's later days for the use of early automobiles.



SYDNEY P. WAITE

The 1880's saw the construction of the California Southern Railroad, later the Santa Fe, up Cajon past the site, making a wide curve for an easy grade up East Cajon Canyon to the summit used by Father Zalvidia almost 80 years before. Fred T. Perris was in charge of construction as head engineer. His base of operations was at the Salsbury house, which is located on an old map as being very close to the site of the

old camp, at the mouth of the narrows.

The San Bernardino Society of Pioneers in 1913 decided to build a monument beside the road in the camp. It marked the historic Santa Fe- Salt Trail with an arrow, and was dedicated particularly to two of the pioneers who had come over the trail in 1849, and who had been associated with it over the years, Sheldon Stoddard Sidney P. Waite. Both were present at the dedication.

Stoddard had come through with Jefferson Hunt in 1849. He had come to San Bernardino in 1851 and married Hunt's daughter Jane. For many years he hauled mail and freight out of San Bernardino to Salt Lake, in the early years even by pack train, and he continued wagon freighting until 1882. At that time he did teaming and quarry work for Perris in construction of the railroad.

Waite had also carried mail once a month between San Bernardino and Salt Lake in the 1850's. With his two partners, under contract to John Brown Sr., he helped to build the toll road.

The ranch purchased by the Museum Association in February 1975 from the Inmans was ocupied in the 1920's and 30's by a man named Carlos Alfonso Edson, called "Dad", perhaps understandably, by his friends. He claimed to have been a buffalo hunter, but he seemed a little young for that to his neighbors, who also knew him to be a good talker and somewhat boastful. His small frame house stood under the cottonwood tree in what is now a field east of the present house. He served as postmaster for the Cajon community, and the post office was in his home for a while, until the new stone and post office was built at Camp Cajon. Only the cement slab floor and steps remain of the Edson house.



MONUMENT BUILDERS

Left to Right:
Jasper N. Corbett
Richard Weir
De La Montaigne Woodward
Sidney P. Waite
Sheldon Stoddard
John Brown, Jr.

(Veiled Monument in Background)

MISSIONS AND RANCHOS

Potrero De La Cienega
- Granted 5 April 1845 by Gov. Pio Pico to Juan Forster.
- 477.25 acres.

Potrero El Cariso (or Corizo) - Granted 5 April 1845 by Gov. Pio Pico to Juan Forster. 167.51 acres.



THE ABC'S OF FAIRVIEW SCHOOL

By NICHOLAS R. CATALDO

The bright morning sun shone peacefully on the green hills covered by fields of barley, peas, and a few scattered wild flowers. The young branches of olive tree-seedlings planted around a one-room stucco building swayed in the gentle breeze from nearby Badger Canyon. The "little red school house" anxiously awaited the school mistress and her students.

Having traveled along a dusty path by buggy, the mistress tied her horses to the wooden hitching posts outside the front door of the school. A short distance from her horses, those pupils having the luxury of arriving to school on horseback hitched their animals to similar posts.

After ringing the school bell, the mistress confidently stood before her 30 pupils. Ranging in age from five to seventeen years old, the the smaller children sat in front while the larger pupils took their seats in back. The day's lessons would include spelling, arithmetic, reading, grammer, geography, and penmanship. Another day was about to embark at Fairview School.

The need for Fairview School was greatly influenced by the arrival of the railroads in the early 1880's. San Bernardino had blossomed from a sleepy little village to a bustling city. Competition between the Santa Fe and the Southern Pacific set off a rate war attracting thousands of newcomers into San Bernardino. Impressed by the elegant streets thickly lined with shade trees, the pleasant homes surrounded by orchards and gardens of beautiful flowers and foliage, and the hundreds of artisian wells sprouting cool sparkling water, many of these people decided to stay.

Although the majority of these settlers took up residence within the original (one mile square) city limits, many found the lush pasture land several miles north of the city appealing for farming and for grazing cattle.

As the network of railroads spread, new towns arose along the right



ALEXANDER GALLARDO/The Sun

SIFTING HISTORY: Russell Barber, an associate professor at Cal State, San Bernardino, sifts through pebbles and twigs in a search for remnants of items used at a 19th century schoolhouse whose foundation was unearthed behind the university by Barber's class.

of way. Two of these settlements Irvington and Ivanhoe (later renamed Verdimont and Devore) attracted an increasing flow of farmers to the foothills a few miles northwest of San Bernardino.

The now green San Bernardino Valley was going through a "wet period" since 1884 when more than 37 inches of rain was reported. Although the annual precipitation had tapered somewhat since that year, San Bernardino was still receiving nearly twice as much rainfall than it was previously accustomed to. The newcomers in what is now referred to as the northwest section of San Bernardino who entertained thoughts of developing farms and growing crops couldn't have arrived at a better time.

As more and more people arrived into this area, there was an alarming increase in the number of school age children as well. The farmers approached the superintendent of schools, H.C. Brooke, to establish a school for their children.

In 188? Brooke submitted to the people of San Bernardino County a proposition to vote bonds for building a new school. Although these farmers had little money, they benefitted from the generosity of the wealthier residents in town. With money accumulated through the selling of bonds, a newspaper anounced election, and a special tax also raised by means of an election, Fairview School was completed in 1888. The total value of the school property was an impressive $2,260. Pride swelled the hearts of many when Fairview School, the dream for this growing community, became a reality.

Now, 100 years later, Dr. Russell Barber, Professor of Anthropolgy at California State University, San Bernardino, is digging up Fairview School's past in a five summer excavation begun during the summer of 1986.

Located north of Cal State San Bernardino's library, Fairview School was a rather large structure, measuring 50 feet by 30 feet. The main entrance faced toward the east with several windows also facing that direction.

That the school was built with intentions of a long existence is evidenced by a two-foot mortor foundation and two-foot sleeper beams excavated during that first summer. Additional support to Dr. Barber's assumption is derived from the olive trees which surround the excavation site. Olive trees, which take a long time to mature, would not have been planted unless the school was intended to someday witness the full growth of these trees.



H. C. BROOKE



Artifacts unearthed through excavation efforts thus far include bricks forming the foundation of the structure, red stucco (most likely used on the outside walls), wood covered with paint (possibly used as a chalkboard), slate pencils used as chalk, metal pen tips, and two types of window glass. The recent discovery of a broken microscope, glass imported from Italy, and pieces of basin from Germany reflect how the school benefitted from wealthier supporters.

According to Teena Searle, one of the students in Dr. Barber's archeology class who has done extensive research on the school's history, Fairview School, possibly named in reference to the beautiful surrounding countryside, officially opened its doors to the children living in the foothills in the Fall of 1888 with Miss Molly Wagner as the school mistress. Miss Wagner left the school in 1891, She was followed in turn by Miss Grace Livingston (1891-1892), Miss Anne Bell (1893-1894), and Mrs. A.L. Hurt (1897-1898). Records of teachers for the years 1895-1896 have not been located. During the early years of Fairview School's history, between 23 and 30 students ranging in age from five to seventeen years old attended school anually with an average daily attendance consistently in the 90-95 % bracket. The teachers were paid well, $70.00 per month. The school had its own custodian, Loale Weeks, who was paid $10 per month, and its own grounds keeper, Roy Bonsteel, who was paid $6 per month. The school's repair work was done by Joseph Marshall.

School trustees during their monthly visits to Fairview School consistently gave excellent evaluations regarding the school's ventilation, furniture, (36 desks), library (132 books), and much envied water closet.

Teena Searle discovered in her research that many improvements were made in order to maintain Fairview School's fine reputation. She noted that wood was purchased from E.E. Bonsteel on October 17, 1893. During this same year, glass, calking, and paint were bought from A.P. Morris as well as a school clock purchased for $2.85.

Fairview School had certainly become a huge success in this thriveng community when, suddenly, a "dry spell" hit San Bernardino. The unusually moist climate that had attracted so many farmers to this area reverted back to its normally dry condition. Crops vastly declined in production and gradually more and more people moved on to "greener pastures." Finally, in 1898, a severe drought devastated the San Bernardino Valley causing even more farmers to leave.

The student population, numbering as high as 31 in 1890 dropped to only 6 by 1898. Due to the tremendous decline in enrollment less money was alloted for paying the teacher(from $70.00 per month in 1888 to $50.00 per month in 1898) and school maintainence. The rapidly deteriorating school closed its doors for the final time at the conclusion of the academic year in 1899. In 1900 the building was dismantled.

All that remains today is the school's foundation, a few uncovered

(see page 14)

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HISTORICAL SOCIETY MEETINGS

Listed are our meeting dates for the next three months:

Wed., Jan. 6- DR. RUSSELL BARBER Professor of Anthropology at University of California, San Bernardino, will give an update on the excavation of Fairview School.

Thurs., Jan. 28- DIRECTORS MEETING.

Thurs., Feb. 4- JOHNNIE ANN RALPH will talk about those Valentine memories of early San Bernardino. Also, there will be a short business meeting concerning our financial situation and future plans.

Thurs., March 3- SURPRISE SPEAKER.

All meetings start at Noon at the Christian R. Harris Memorial Hall, corner of 8th and D Streets. You are invited to bring guests anytime- they'll enjoy our meetings!

FAIRVIEW SCHOOL

artifacts, and the 100 year old olive trees that one time surrounded Fairview School.

Ironically, little did the few remaining farmers of this community realize at the time that a century later an even more imposing school would be standing very near the same grounds as the original in the form of a state university with a full time enrollment of more than 7,000 students!

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