

**-TIDBITS-**  
**FROM & ABOUT**  
**LOCAL SCHOOLS**

93-663

From Mary Helvie CUESO  
Feasted?  
Finney

## SCHOOL HISTORIES

### Allen/Ann Daly

Allen School was built in 1947 at a cost of \$114,526.65. It was the first school in Bonita and was named for Ella Bradford Allen, a long-time resident of the area who was born in Waverly, MA and a descendent of William Bradford who came over on the Mayflower. Mrs. Allen was a pioneer mother loved children and was very much for education. She blazed the trail for students and performed many thoughtful deeds for them. (When the time came to name the school, her name was suggested by Hazel Goes Cook Board member) who served for 50 years. The first principal was Miss Millie Kershner and Mrs. Rose who ran the cafeteria where meals were sold for 25 cents. Residents who attended Allen School when it was first built remember going to school with no shoes, getting there on horseback, and throwing lemons for entertainment during recess. Ann Daly Center became a part of Allen School (now all Allen/Ann Daly School) and was named after Ann Daly, the first teacher of the original Rainbow School for mentally retarded children.

### Castle Park School

Castle Park was built 41 years ago in 1952. The school celebrated its 40th anniversary in 1992. The purchase price for the land was \$20,000 and the school, which consisted of 10 classrooms, a speech room, and two kindergartens, was built at a cost of \$428,057. Ten classrooms and offices were added to the complex in 1954. The principals, in the order they served were Bob Johnson, Bob Crumly, Betty Austin, George Bjornstad, Shirley Helleis, and Tony Gonzales.

### Chula Vista Hills

Chula Vista Hills opened in 1988. The first principal was Cheryl Cox and the second Martha Villafranca. Its PTA helps students many activities including a Talent Show and School Site Book Fair. The school encourages its students to maintain good attendance. It is a Partner in Education with Mission Federal Credit Union, the Chula Vista Star-News, Naval School of Preventive Medicine

### Clear View School

Clear View School opened in September 1991. The first principal was Ginger Hovenic. A large fossil was discovered during the construction of the school. Many companies worked together to keep the fossil from being destroyed. It has been preserved and is displayed in front of the school. Clear View is the site of a Professional Development School which houses a New Teacher Academy where Mentor Teachers work with new teachers, and current teaching staff attends staff development sessions to learn about new ideas and educational strategies. The school was adopted by the USS Copeland and the Optimist Club. Pacific Bell and IBM also work with students so they will be ready for the 21st Century with their computer skills.

### Hazel Goes Cook School

Cook School was opened in 1955 at a cost of \$492,000. It was named after Mrs. Cook, who served as Board Member for 50 years. At the dedication, Superintendent Dr. Burton C. Tiffany, Board Member Robert L. Mueller, and retired Superintendent Dr. J. Calvin Lauderbach attended. On the first day, they were visited by a rattle snake, the principal, nurse and secretary were housed in the boiler room, in 1966, a library was added. Sweetwater High School District Board Member Ruth Chapman taught there her entire career. Principals were Joe Odenthal, Gunnar Ostrand, Frank Jennings, Bob Montgomery, Frances Read, and Pat Roth. The school houses a Child Care Center.

### EastLake Elementary School

EastLake Elementary opened in 1989. The first year, 400 students were enrolled with 15 teachers. George Bjornstad was the first principal. Students were housed at Parkview, Chula Vista Hills, Tiffany and Valley Vista prior to its opening. In 1990, the auditorium was finished. The mascot is the Fighting Griffins,

the same as the USS Ranger. In 1990, they also held their first spelling bee. In 1990-91, the enrollment was 500. Playground was completed and they held their first Geography Bee. They were adopted by EastLake Development Company, held their first ballroom dance, and their first school play was Annie. In 1991-92, a portable classroom was added, the Saturday Scholars Program was started, and they began their first school newspaper. In 1992-93, the enrollment was 700 students with 23 teachers, they held a talent show, three portables were added, and they began working with EastLake High School.

### Harborside School

The site of Harborside School once held fields of corn, lettuce and tomatoes. The school was built in 1953 at a cost of \$431,475. It consisted of 12 classrooms, two kindergartens, and an administration building. In December 1954, four additional classrooms were added and industrial buildings began to appear around the school. In 1956, Dr. Vugrin did his first student teaching assignment there. Doug Giles was a fifth grade teacher at the time. In October 1958, four more classrooms were built. Since then, the trolley was built and goes by - much quieter than the trains which used to rumble by. Harborside has become Partner-in-Education with both Carl's Junior and Southwestern College. It has a diverse population of 700 students. Staff, school, and the community are committed to having a safe environment where students can achieve their potential. The school has Terrific Tiger Tickets which students earn for being good citizens. They receive them from the principal.

### Kellogg School

School was built at a cost of \$556,327.61 in 1957 and accepted by the Board on January 27, 1958. It was near Dr. Karl H. Kellogg of the Kellogg cereals family. Dr. Kellogg was on the school board and was responsible for helping start nursing services and the school lunch program. He died in 1957 and it was decided to name the school after him. Principals at Kellogg have been Bill Link, Larry Blocker, Sam Snyder, Jr., Charles Boucher, and Bob French.

### J. Calvin Lauderbach School

Lauderbach School was dedicated in April 22, 1956, when Palomar Street was still a dirt road. It was named for J. Calvin Lauderbach, retired Superintendent of Schools. At the time, Hazel Goes Cook was President of the Board. The School has always had dedicated staff members as well as outstanding students, parents, and community members. It has received awards from the CTA, Chula Vista Chamber of Commerce, and has been declared an Effective School. The school currently has 800 students and has been adopted by McDonald's, the USS Tripoli, and K Mart. Staff has always tried hard to present the best possible education programs for students. Students attended the August 11, 1992 Board meeting and presented a "puzzle" reflecting their research on the history of the school.

### Los Altos School

Los Altos was the district's 26th school, which opened in 1971 with 1,050 students, many transferring in from Parkview where they were temporarily housed. They had 24 teachers, one teacher at large, one full time librarian. It was the fifth of the loft style schools to be built. Dr. Tiffany was Superintendent, Board President was Ed Kemler; Governor, Edmund Brown; Mayor, Tom Hamilton, Assemblyman, Wadie Deddeh, and President, Richard Nixon. That year, 18-year-olds were given the right to vote and Apollo's 14 and 15 were sent into space. A big local issue was the unification of school districts in the South Bay area, which did not pass. Houses were selling from \$24,000 and \$27,000 to \$35,000 in Bonita. Original staff still with the Los Altos in 1992 are Tom Ciolli, Mark Cornell, and Instructional Assistant Verna Ayres. Los Altos was named because of its high location and the excellent view of Mexico and at times the Coronado Bridge. Many second generation students are now going to Los Altos. Principals were Bill Link, Bob Montgomery, Betty Austin, Bob French, and Fred Elliott. Students presented a photo for the Time Line of A+ students, which they termed the future leaders of America, at the September 1, 1992 Board meeting, which featured Los Altos. They also gave A+ pins to Board members.

### John J. Montgomery School

Otay School, as it was then known, was built in 1888. It consisted of a two story frame building, which was used until 1924. Grades one and two were downstairs and three through eight were upstairs. In 1923-24, seventh and eighth graders went to school in Chula Vista. In 1924, a new school was built with four classrooms and principal's office, bathroom, and garage for the principal's car. This school was torn down in 1944 in order to build a new school at the present site in 1945. The school was named then in honor of the man who successfully made the first glider flight. Montgomery's home was situated in a lemon orchard located at the present site of Swiss Park. The Silver Wing monument in Otay was constructed in his honor. The bell in front of the school was made in Boston, MA. It was used at the school between 1884 and 1924 and students took turns ringing the bell. Its location became "unknown" until some students discovered it in a neighbor's back yard. It now stands permanently in front of the school. Kindergarten through grade three classes are now housed at Otay School, and grades four through six are housed at Montgomery.

### **Robert L. Mueller School**

Mueller School was built in 1955 and named in honor of Robert L. Mueller who served on the Chula Vista Union School District Board of Education from 1933 - 1955. He was Board President for 16 years, 1939 - 1955. The school originally had 12 classrooms, two kindergartens, and an administration building. Harold E. (Hal) Summers was the first Principal who worried about kindergartners wandering onto the railroad tracks since there was no fence. When Hal was assigned to Director of Special Services (Personnel and Special Education), Bob Montgomery became principal. He was replaced by Al Madison in 1978 then Bob Crumly in 1980. In 1981, the school became year-round and the San Diego Trolley went by, which was much quieter than the earlier trains. When Mr. Crumly retired, Bill Collins was appointed Acting Principal in 1981-82 until 1986 when Dr. Don Jeffries became principal. In 1989-90, the school implemented an innovative five-track calendar plan known as the Orchard Plan. This plan appears to be surpassing all expectations. In 1991 Bill Collins returned as Principal. Board member Sharon Giles is an "alumni" parent and was very active in the PTA and served as President. Many parenting classes are held at Mueller.

### **Otay School**

Otay houses students in grades Kindergarten through three. It was built in 1975 to ease the crowded situation at Montgomery. Six hundred forty students are part of the bilingual program, now the largest bilingual program in the district. Forty percent learn to read and do math in Spanish. When the school was first built, there were no inside walls, and now there are very few. The library is the center of the school and hold over 11,000 books, more than any other school in the district. Many books are in Spanish. Students collected over \$400 last year in their "pennies for pages" event. The school has been adopted by the Castle Park Public Library. They have held a book fair. Awards assembly once a month. Parents are invited and given bumper stickers. Parents play an important part at Otay. Eighty Spanish-speaking parents recently attended a meeting to learn about Otay. Thirty English-speaking parents volunteer daily at the school. The school is now educating children of former students. Some students who entered Otay unable to speak English have graduated from the bilingual program and gone on to medical school and law school. Some are now teachers and some members of the US Custom's Service. Many attend a Success Fair to talk with current students. Near the end of the year, third graders hold an annual walk to Montgomery School where they will attend as fourth graders.

### **Lillian J. Rice School**

Lillian J. Rice School was built in June of 1938. It was at that time the farthest school south in the district and now is the oldest school in existence in the district. It was originally known as the L Street School and renamed in 1944 for female architect who designed it as well as many buildings in the Rancho Santa Fe area. Miss Rice lived in National City and died from a ruptured appendix in December of 1938 the age of 50.

### **Greg Rogers School**

Greg Rogers was born in 1875. He was president of the first bank of Chula Vista, Peoples Bank; in 1910. Mr. Rogers was member of many clubs, a member of City Council, and a member of the Board of Education from 1916 to 1922. He helped reconstruct the Otay Dam and died December 24, 1955. It was given the name Greg Rogers School by the students when it was built in 1962.

In 1962, JFK was president and Lyndon B. Johnson Vice President. Gas was 31 cents a gallon, new car and house prices were low. The Cuban Missile Crisis was top news, Marilyn Monroe died, and Gregory Peck, Anne Bancroft, and Lawrence of Arabia won top honors at the Academy Awards.

Last year, the school celebrated its 30th birthday. Students and staff all signed a large birthday card. Thelma Krantz, who was the first principal, attended. Each student had a piece of birthday cake. The students presented the Board with a program from the original school at its August 11, 1992 meeting.

### **Fred H. Rohr School**

Rohr School was built in 1965 at a cost of \$650,000. It was one of several built in the 1960s under the community school concept which included the school, a park and a recreation center. It had 18 classrooms in three buildings. In 1966 a kindergarten was added. Ron Johnson was the first principal. In 1974, Fritz Boldt became principal. In 1984 Larry Blocker assumed this position until he retired in 1991. Chuck Ernst became principal in 1991. Fred H. Rohr was an industrialist and his company is the largest industry in Chula Vista. When the school was build in 1965, on the 25th anniversary of Rohr Industries, it was decided by the Board to name the school after him. Mr. Rohr died five days before the dedication of the school, which was then postponed until January 23, 1966. The school continues to be an active community school. It has an active Neighborhood Watch Program, Boy and Girl Scout troops use the facility, and the Family Night Picnic was attended by 400. The school has a daily recreation program and an active PTA. The USS Merrill is the school's Partner in Education.

### **Rosebank School**

Rosebank School was built at a cost of \$530,730.46 by the district using a State loan in December 1952. It consisted of 12 classrooms, two kindergartens, an administration and multi-purpose building. The school was named for the area in which it is located. Two additional classrooms were added using Federal funds in 1954 at a cost of \$37,331.66. In 1956, two more classrooms were added using District and Federal funds at a cost of \$25,177.26. A library was completed on October 10, 1966. One wing of Rosebank School was damaged by fire in the fall of 1969. School was in session at the time. Students followed the teachers' instructions and no one was hurt. It took two years to pay for all of the things the children lost.

### **Tiffany School**

Tiffany was built in 1975 and named after Dr. Burton C. Tiffany, who was Superintendent from 1959 - 1975. He received an outstanding administrator award in 1964. George Wright was the first principal. He was followed by Dr. Alfred Madison and the current principal, Mr. Sam Snyder, Jr., who was assigned to Tiffany in 1989. The enrollment in 1975 was 573 and the school currently has 742 students. Tiffany has had an active PTA which sponsors special activities such s Pennies for Pages, Fifth graders participation in Colonial Williamsburg activities, physical education activities and tournaments, and Prime Time Reading, where kids stay over night at the school and read throughout the activity. The Band, Chorus, and Tiffany Troubadours are part of the music program. A popular function is Breakfast at Tiffany's when each month staff invites a special person to breakfast.

### **Valle Lindo School**

Valle Lindo was the District's 21st School. It was dedicated on September 11, during 1967/68 school year and built at a cost of \$546,165 on a 10.5 acre lot which was purchased from \$31,500 from Mr. Sears. It is a unique school-in-the round style. At the time it was built, Board members were Ralph Schrock, Mr. King, Hazel Goes Cook, Sue Fuller, Mitch Koteff. Dr. Tiffany was the Superintendent. Mrs. Cook came up with

the name, choosing from several names. It was unanimous choice and named for the beautiful tress in the valley. Betty Sullivan was the first principal. Arland Johnson was a teacher there as well as Elaine Followell Thompson, who are still teaching in the district. Herb Bailey became principal in 1974, Harry Roux in 1986, and Susan Mahler in 1989. The students and staff made a quilt to celebrate the school's birthday. Each square of the quilt represented one year. The school has an Artist-in-Resident, Find Arts performers, Safety Patrol, student council, its own track for fitness, a very active PTA, School Site Council members who help shape and determine the school program. Its Partners-in-Education are the USS Bronstein and teh US Border Patrol. The school has high standards and expectations, test scores which are above district and state level, and an exemplary math program.

### Valley Vista School

VValley Vista was built in 1968. Its first principal was Dr. James Pridgeon. In 1986, it began a bilingual cluster. In a987-88, the it was changed from a loft school to a partially self-contained school. They have a GATE Program, DARE Program (substance abuse prevention program), and Soccer prgram for students. They are proud of their Speech Club and annual variety show.

### Vista Square School

Students presented the Board with a picture taken in 1940 for the Time Line. Principal John Nelson represented the Board with a newspaper clipping, which was two years older than he, outlining how teachers taught spelling. They spoke about the current programs, which included the Bilingual Transition Program, Deaf and Hearing Handicapped Unit, and a school which offers something for everybody.

Compiled by the Officer of Public and Staff Communications  
1992/93 School Year

### Wendell Clark Cook School

Cook School was opened in 1963 at a cost of \$1,000,000. It was named after Mrs. Cook, who served as Board Member for 20 years. At the dedication, Superintendent Dr. Curtis C. Thayer, Board Member Robert L. Mueller, and retired Superintendent Dr. J. Charles Laskerbach attended. On the first day, they were greeted by a nation of 200,000 children. Music and literature were featured in the initial program. In 1965, a library was opened. Sewickley High School's World Science Center Ruth Chapman taught about her early career. Mentors were Joe Odendick, Charles D'Amico, Mark Jennings, Bob Montgomery, Francis Reed, and John Rich. The school boasts a Gifted Care Center.

### Wendell Thayer

Thayer was built in 1975 and named after Dr. Curtis C. Thayer, who was Superintendent from 1965 - 1975. He received an outstanding administrator award in 1984. George Wright was the first principal. He was followed by Dr. Alfred Mueller and the current principal, Mr. Sam Snyder, Jr., who was assigned to Thayer in 1989. The enrollment in 1975 was 575 and the school currently has 740 students. Thayer has had an active PTA which sponsors special activities such as Morning in Paper, Fall garden participation in Central Westchester activities, physical education activities and tournaments, and Peace Time Reading, where kids stay over night in the school and read throughout the activity. The School Chorus, and Thayer Chorus are part of the music program. A popular tradition is Breakfast at Thayer's when each month staff members a special person to breakfast.

### Wendell J. Rice School

Wendell J. Rice School was built in June of 1925. It was at that time the largest school built in the United States and now is the oldest school in existence in the district. It was originally known as the L. Street School and remained in 1944 for female students who assigned it as well as being changed to the Wendell J. Rice School. Mrs. Rice lived in Bedford City and died from a natural cause in December of 1925.

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\* Mrs. Myrtle S. Duck-Finney. The Otay School District first hired Mrs. Finney as a multiple grade teacher during the 1922-1923 school year. In 1923-1924, she was named principal of the Otay School, and served in that capacity until the conclusion of the 1943-1944 school year.

## SCHOOL HISTORIES

### Allen/Ann Daly

Allen School was built in 1947 at a cost of \$114,526.65. It was the first school in Bonita and was named for Ella Bradford Allen, a long-time resident of the area who was born in Waverly, MA and a descendent of William Bradford who came over on the Mayflower. Mrs. Allen was a pioneer mother loved children and was very much for education. She blazed the trail for students and performed many thoughtful deeds for them. When the time came to name the school, her name was suggested by Hazel Goes Cook Board member who served for 50 years. The first principal was Miss Millie Kershner and Mrs. Rose who ran the cafeteria where meals were sold for 25 cents. Residents who attended Allen School when it was first built remember going to school with no shoes, getting there on horseback, and throwing lemons for entertainment during recess. Ann Daly Center became a part of Allen School (now all Allen/Ann Daly School) and was named after Ann Daly, the first teacher of the original Rainbow School for mentally retarded children.

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ES0072

## II. PERSONS CONTRIBUTING OUTSTANDING

## RECORDS OF SERVICE TO THE SCHOOLS OF THE CHULA VISTA AREA

The history of the elementary schools of the Chula Vista area shows long and distinguished records of service by school board members and district employees. These facts are recorded in the text of this study. However, it is difficult to recognize the scope of the lengthy careers because of the large amount of material presented chronologically during those periods of service. Summaries of the more prominent records of service follow.

\*  
Mrs. Hazel Goss Cook. Mrs. Cook began her service with the Chula Vista Union Grammar School District at the beginning of the 1922-1923 school term, by serving as clerk of the board. She has completed consecutive years of office since that time, all but three of those years as clerk of the board. The 1928-1929, 1931-1932, and 1938-1939 school terms found Mrs. Cook as president of the board.

When asked to comment on some outstanding event during her years of service, she replied by saying that to her recollection there was only one occasion where the board did not vote unanimously on any action that came up for a vote during the thirty three years she was on the board. The split vote was on the question of where or not to build the L Street School (later known as the Lilian J. Rice

EJ 0075



Mrs. Hazel Goes Cook served 50 years on the Chula Vista City School District's Board of Education before retiring in 1972. Her half-century of service on the Board is believed to be a national record.

During her half-century on the Board, she spearheaded educational innovations which have influenced the concepts and scope of learning. She supported, and the district implemented, programs for preschool youngsters, the gifted, a districtwide transportation system, hot lunch program, instrumental music instruction and the idea of permanent library collections housed in good media facilities at each school.

She is a strong supporter of Chula Vista's year-round school program and was instrumental in the planning and construction of loft-type open space schools. In 1955 the Hazel Goes Cook School was so named in her honor.

As a tribute the students in 1973 established the Hazel Goes Cook Award, which is annually given by the Board of Education to a community resident for outstanding contributions to education.

major forces in her decision to run for office on the board of education.

The Board of Education voted to name a school in honor of Mrs. Cook for her long and distinguished record of service. The Hazel Goes Cook School was dedicated in April 1955.

\* Dr. J. Calvin Lauderbach. Dr. Lauderbach took over the duties of Charles Shaver as principal and eighth grade teacher at the F Street School of the Chula Vista Union Grammar School District during the 1923-1924 school term. He has been employed by the district continuously since that time. He became supervising principal during the 1924-1925 school year and served in that capacity until the 1935-1936 term, at which time he was named superintendent. He received his doctorate from the University of Southern California in education in September of 1954, and has served in that position to the present. (1955)

1943.

Since the beginning of this study, the J. Calvin Lauderbach School has been completed. It was named for the superintendent, after the employees of the Chula Vista City School District presented the board with a petition asking that the school carry his name in honor of this long and distinguished term of service.

Mr. Robert L. Mueller. Mr. Mueller was elected to the board of education of the Chula Vista Union Grammar School District during the 1933-1934 school term. He served consecutive terms of office until his death in May 1955. He was elected president of the board by his fellow board members in 1939-1940, and was re-elected to that position for each of the next sixteen years.

Since the beginning of this study a new school has been completed at 715 I Street, Chula Vista, and named the Robert L. Mueller School in his honor.

Mrs. Mae Feaster. Mrs. Feaster began her service with the Chula Vista Union Grammar School District as fourth grade teacher at the start of the 1924-1925 school term. She taught consecutive years to the present, being named principal of the Flower Street School at the beginning of the 1950-1951 school term. Mrs. Feaster holds the distinction of having the longest period of service for active

PERSONNEL EXCEPT J. CALVIN LAUDERBACH?

Mr. Richard H. Allen. The Bonita School District elected Mr. Allen to the board of education for the first time in 1915-1916. He served consecutive years on the Bonita board until 1921, when the Bonita School District and the Chula Vista School District unified. He was elected to the board of the Chula Vista Union Grammar School District for the years 1921-1922 to 1933-1934. During this time he served as member, clerk, and president of the board.

Mrs. Myrtle S. Duck-Finney. The Otay School District first hired Mrs. Finney as a multiple grade teacher during the 1922-1923 school year. In 1923-1924 she was named principal of the Otay School, and served in that capacity until the conclusion of the 1943-1944 school year.

Mrs. Marguerite H. Barron. Mrs. Barron was elected to consecutive terms of office as board member for the Chula Vista Union School District beginning in 1922-1923 and extending through the 1939-1940 school year.

Miss Enid M. Hause. Miss Hause began as 1B teacher in the Chula Vista Union Grammar School District during the 1930-1931 school term, and taught the primary grades until 1944-1945. At that time she became primary supervisor. During the 1945-1946 school term her title was supervisor of guidance and testing. She became supervisor of elementary

Ellen Bradford Allen a descendent of Wm. Bradford, came to Bonita from Ma. in the 1890's. Mrs. Allen was a pioneer mother of 4 children and an active supporter of education. Hazel Goes Cook suggested her name when the school was built in 1947. (\$114,526.65)

Hazel Goes Cook a Smith College graduate, began her service to the CV Grammar School District as a clerk in 1922. She became a Bd. member and served for 50 years. She spearheaded preschool and gifted programs, instrumental music, libraries, District transportation, and hot lunches. The school was built in 1955. (\$492,000) Retiring in 1972 the District established an award in her name for outstanding contributions to education.

SCHOOL BOARD MEMBER  
OF THE BOARD  
IN 1938  
INSTRUCTOR  
WIDE  
POLYMERENT SCHOOL  
NAMED  
IN HER  
HONOR  
THE H G COOK

Dr. Karl Kellogg was a physician and served on the school board. He helped implement nursing services and the school lunch program. He died the year the school was built in 1957 and the District honored his name. (\$556,327.61)

Dr. J. Calvin Lauderbach became the Superintendent of the District's 8 schools in 1935. District employees petitioned the Bd. to name the school, built in 1958, to honor his long and distinguished term of service. There were 14 schools when he retired in 1958, he was described as an "inspirational leader".

John J. Montgomery was an engineer and scientist who designed, built, and flew man's first successful controlled aircraft from an Otay hilltop in August 1883. In 1888, Otay School was built and used until 1924, followed by a new school in 1944. It was renamed in 1946.

Robert L. Mueller served on the Chula Vista Union School District Board of Education for 22 years, from 1933 to 1955. The school was built in 1955 and named in his honor.

Mae Feaster came to CA from Idaho and began teaching in 1924. She became the first principal of Flower St. School in 1950. The school was renamed to honor her service to children and the District for 41

UPON HER  
RETIREMENT  
IN 1965

years. She resided in Fredericka Manor and died in 1989.

Myrtle S. Duck-Finney became a multi-grade teacher in the Otay School District in 1922. She was appointed principal of the early Otay School and served until 1944. The Finney School was built in 1961 and named in her honor.

Fred H. Rohr (see note) was a strong supporter of education and the community. He died in 1965, the 25th anniversary of Rohr Industries Rohr School was dedicated in January 1966. (\$650,000)

Greg Rogers was the president of People's Bank, the first bank in Chula Vista. A member of the City Council and many clubs, he served on Bd. of Education for 6 years. The school was built in 1962 followed by the Greg Rogers Center in 1963.

Lillian J Rice (1888-1938) lived in National City, daughter of a leading educator. A graduate of the UC at Berkeley in 1910, she became the architect in charge of the Santa Fe Land Improvement Co. in the 20's and 30's, helping to set the style of CA Spanish colonial architectural heritage. She designed many prominent homes and was chosen by the Bd. to design the school. It was built in 1938 and renamed Lillian J. Rice in 1944.

Dr. Burton C. Tiffany ~~educated at Columbia and Stanford~~, came to CV City Schools in 1953 and served as superintendent from 1959 until his retirement in 1975. He implemented the year-round school plan, librarians in schools, loft school design, and school-neighborhood parks. In the 16 years he became known as a "builder of schools" and oversaw the building of 20 sites. Named an "Outstanding Administrator" the District built Tiffany School in 1975.

*AS SUPERINTENDENT*  
*WHEN A NEW SCHOOL WAS BUILT IN 1975 IT WAS NAMED BCT SCHOOL AN (O.S.A.)*

NOTE, there must be more to say about Fred Rohr but I don't know what... B.Tiffany told me he gave the District \$5,000 worth of Rohr stock & they sold it buy a site, doesn't seem to fit well in this, please add more facts..

Note #2. I only had the cost of a few of the schools and didn't pursue any others, probably available but ? need to know... actually, in my the district needs an historian. JS

**DR. BURTON C. TIFFANY**

When Dr. Tiffany retires in June he will end a 22-year career with the Chula Vista City School District, including sixteen years as the superintendent. Prior to being named superintendent in 1959, he was the district's assistant superintendent from 1953 to 1959.

In 1959, the district had 8,900 pupils in 15 schools. Today, the district enrollment is nearing 16,000 pupils in 26 schools, with two more schools under construction.

His years as superintendent have been marked by his outstanding leadership which has led to programs and policies recognized nationwide. Many innovative programs have been implemented during his tenure as superintendent. Faced with overcrowded schools in one portion of his district, Dr. Tiffany viewed busing and double or staggered sessions as harmful to children, and launched the district into the state's first "45-15" plan of year-round school. Four schools began operating on that calendar in 1971, and seven schools are currently implementing the program.

Other "firsts" in alternatives and innovation have included open education, open space education, Early Childhood Education, preschool and bilingual/bicultural education. Dr. Tiffany accepted the challenge of pioneering programs such as these during a time when the field of education was just beginning to "push back the desks."

Employees of the district feel that one of the outstanding characteristics of Dr. Tiffany's leadership is the high trust he places in his staff. He has made a decisive thrust toward decentralization by putting much of the determination of curriculum in the hands of individual staffs. Budgets, special projects, use of project funds, school scheduling and school environments are to a large extent entrusted to the judgement of what Dr. Tiffany believes are professional faculties and capable support personnel and community members involved in the school program.

Dr. Tiffany has encouraged volunteer programs in the schools for many years. In addition to parents, some staffs have recruited senior citizens to help in their educational programs, thus adding to the growing ranks of "friends of the schools."

Dr. Tiffany has always felt that a good, well-informed, responsible Board of Education is essential to the success of the educational program. He feels very fortunate to have had such high quality board members to work with and a community that supports education.

As a member of associations of teachers and administrators, Dr. Tiffany has worked to bring the educational community together in the belief that the goals of all these groups are ultimately the same. He has been a keynote speaker at a convention of the California School Employees Association and been invited to make presentations to the National School Boards Association and National Association of Elementary School Principals.

J. Calvin Lauderbach

1923-24 Principal and grade 8 - Chula Vista Union School District  
(1 School) Hazel Goes Cook, Bd. Member, 18 teachers, 1 nurse.

1924-25 Principal

1925-26 Principal (Salary \$2,000)

1926-27 Principal

1927-28 Principal (\$3,200 per year)

1928-29 Principal

1929-30 Principal

1930-31 Principal

1931-32 Principal

1932-33 Principal

1933-34 Principal

1934-35 Principal

1935-36 Named Superintendent. Myla Tate first secretary to be hired.

1939-40 L Street School Constructed. Now two - "F" St. & "L" St.

1938-59 Last year as Superintendent. Replaced by Burton C. Tiffany.  
14 schools

When Dr. Lauderbach joined the district in 1923/24, the district had an ADA of 485, Grades K-8, 187 day contracts, total expenditures \$50,185.42, total value \$56,000.

When Dr. Lauderbach retired from the district in 1958/59, the Education Center was located at 500 Shasta Drive. Hazel Goes Cook was still a Board member, there were 14 schools, 6 nurses, 225 teachers, special education classes.

The District now has 29 schools, special education facilities and a staff of 730 teachers.

Lauderbach School, named after Dr. Lauderbach, was completed March 14, 1956

mh  
2/24/84

**INPUT FROM FORMER TEACHERS WHO SERVED UNDER DR. LAUDERBACH:**

Dr. Lauderbach is a very supportive leader to his staff members. He felt that loyalty is the fundamental core of any organization or of any group of people working together for a common purpose. Teachers, he said, need to be loyal to their association, administration, fellow teachers, children and their needs and to the parents. Dr. Lauderbach was an inspiration to all who knew him.

93-161

*Judge Campbell*

# 'F' STREET SCHOOL REUNION



F Street School - Chula Vista

375 'F' STREET  
CHULA VISTA, CALIFORNIA

SUNDAY

JUNE 16, 1963      1:00 - 3:30 p.m.



## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The "F" Street School Parent Teacher Association wishes to express its appreciation to the members of the Board of Education, to Dr. Burton C. Tiffany, to the School District Administrative Staff, to the "F" Street School Staff and to the Choral Group for their cooperation in making this reunion possible.

The Reunion Committee of "F" Street School welcomes you to our reunion. We hope that old friendships and new ones will be renewed once again on this wonderful day.

May we ask that you be sure to sign the register in the class room of 'your days'. A guest register is provided also in each room.

Thank you -

- 1886 November 17, work started on Sweetwater Dam
- 1886-1888 "Boom Period"
- 1887 National City and Otay Railroad opened for business
- 1887 Telephone lines extended to Chula Vista
- 1888 100 houses were being built
- 1888 April 7, Sweetwater Dam finished
- 1888 Railroad line built from San Diego to Chula Vista and down to San Ysidro
- 1890 First school built at 270 "F" Street
- 1890 First Congregational Church formed - only church in Chula Vista for 17 years
- 1890 August 4, First Post Office started - Mrs. Sarah Fleming, Postmistress
- 1891 August 27, first library attempted with books donated from collection of Colonel W. G. Dickenson
- 1892 Chula Vista formed own school district
- 1897 Pier built at foot of "F" Street - used until 1916
- 1897-1904 Seven years of drought
- 1898 Chula Vista Yacht Club formed
- 1908 First hospital started at 183 3rd Avenue - Mrs. Emma Saylor
- 1908 Ethel Cunningham, Principal at Chula Vista Grammar School
- 1910 First bank established, "Peoples State Bank" at 3rd and "F" Streets
- 1910 About 550 people lived in Chula Vista
- 1911 First City Council elected - Mayor E. T. Smith
- 1911 Chula Vista incorporated

1911 First Methodist Church built

1913 Chula Vista Woman's Club started - Mrs. H. S. Penfold, first President

1913 Jan. 8 - the big freeze. Temp. approx. 26°

1913 September 17, Temperature rose to 110°

1914 Hercules Powder Plant located on bay front, foot of "D" Street

1914 New "F" Street School built at 375 "F" Street

1916 Charles A. Shaver, Principal of "F" Street

1916 Work started on first library building

1916 Celery raising main crop in Chula Vista

1916 Chula Vista Citrus Association organized

1916 January 22 - Sweetwater Dam overflowed

1916 January 25 - Otay Dam overflowed

1918 Christian Science Church started

1919 Miss Grace Blake, community nurse, came to Chula Vista

1920 San Diego Country Club started - 600 memberships

1920 Population tripled - about 1,600

1921 St. Rose of Lima Church built

1921 Mrs. Edie Dunlop, carried on health work

1921 May 10 - Volunteer Fire Department formed - Chief C. E. Smith

1921 Sweetwater High School built

1921 Bonita and Sunnyside Districts joined Chula Vista Grammar School District

1923 J. Calvin Lauderbach, Principal at "F" Street School

1925 Miss Helen Scott continued health program until retirement in 1947

1927 Chula Vista Chamber of Commerce started

1929 October 29, Stock Market crash

1930 Fiesta de la Luna became annual event

1931 First Justice Court of National Township. Judge Lowell Howe, first Justice of the Peace

1938 Population about 6,000

1941 Rohr Aircraft moves to Chula Vista

1941 December 7, Pearl Harbor

1943 Hilltop Housing Project completed

1943 Miss Elizabeth Sullivan Principal at "F" Street

1944 Vista Square Housing Project completed

1948 February 1, Fire Station at Civic Center opened

1949 Chula Vista became a chartered city

1950 Grammar School District became Chula Vista City School District

1950 Population about 16,500

1951 February 5, Civic Center dedicated

1951 Otay District joined Chula Vista City School District

1959 July - Dr. Burton C. Tiffany elected Superintendent of Chula Vista City School District

1960 Population 43,350

1961 March 31 - Judge Manuel L. Kuegler elected to office after retirement of Judge Howe

Because of his early childhood interest in water sports, he became active in several yachting clubs in Chula Vista and in the San Diego area and won many races and yachting events.

By 1911, the people of Chula Vista voted to incorporate and to set up a city government. Greg Rogers was elected to the first city council. He was also a member of the Board of Education between the years of 1916 - 1922.

After settling in Chula Vista, two more children were born in the Greg Rogers family, making now the family of five children.

Muriel - now Mrs. Roland Tyce  
Donald -  
Carol - now Mrs. Eric E. Bolin  
John -  
Barbara - now Mrs. John W. Cooley

Muriel and Barbara still live in Chula Vista with Donald, Carol and John living not too far away. Carol lives in Long Beach, Donald in Los Angeles and John in Fallbrook.

The shadow of the man lengthens through his offspring. Now his other children, too, those of the Greg Rogers' School, must continue to lengthen his shadow through their own services to the people of their community just as Greg Rogers gave service to his - - - -

by

Thelma A. Krantz

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GREG ROGERS AND CHULA VISTA - Prepared from materials compiled by Mrs. Roland Tyce, daughter of Greg Rogers.

**GREG ROGERS**

**AND**

**CHULA VISTA**

00-192

## GREG ROGERS AND CHULA VISTA

(Gregoire Rogers) Greg - for short, was born before the town of Chula Vista had even been planned. He was born on Catauba Island, Port Clinton, Lake Erie, Ohio on August 9, 1875.

At this time the land on which Chula Vista was built was nothing but low bare hills on which sheep and cattle grazed. There were no streets, or homes or stores - just sage brush and dust. Some of the Diegeno Indians lived near the hills, but they were seldom seen by the early Spanish settlers.

The Chula Vista lands were part of the undeveloped section of the Rancho De La Nacion. This land was owned by the Kimball Brothers. (Frank, Warren and Levi)

While Greg Rogers was growing up back in Ohio, he often traveled on Lake Erie with his father, Captain Eli Rogers, Master of a two-masted sailing ship named "Nellie Strong." He learned to swim, sail, hunt and fish and to enjoy many activities out-of-doors.

It was not until he was eleven years old, in 1886, that the town of Chula Vista was started. It was planned by some men who had formed a company called the San Diego Land and Town Company. The Kimball Brothers were part of this company. They hired Colonel W. D. Dickinson to plan the town.

Colonel Dickinson surveyed the area, marked out the streets and lots, and dug wells so that people could have water. He planned where the center of the town should be and was even wise enough to save some sites for schools and churches.

As Chula Vista continued to grow, Greg Rogers did, also. In 1888, when he was fourteen years old, he went to work as a messenger boy for the Western Union Telegraph Company in Texas. He paid \$3.00 a week for room and board. He earned \$15.00 a month and sometimes a little extra. While he was working as a messenger, he learned the Morse Code and "how to operate the wires" as it was called in those days. He was ambitious and curious. He wanted to learn about new things and he didn't waste time.

While he was working in Texas, Chula Vista developed rapidly. By 1889, over 100 homes had been built. The Sweetwater Dam had been completed. The first railway, called the National City and Otay Railroad was in operation, electric lights were something new and wonderful to talk about and some people (the rich ones) even had telephones!

In the early years of 1900, Greg Rogers moved to Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania to work for the Westinghouse Machine Company. In 1906, after having worked there for about ten years he became "Assistant Treasurer." While working for this company, he met a very "special girl," a girl whose name was Rose Morgan.

While he was in the eastern part of the United States, the western part was still growing and changing. Hotel Del Coronado, the same one that you see in Coronado today, was a very popular resort. Many wealthy people from the East spent their winters at this hotel. Among them was Rose Morgan, the girl Greg Rogers married in March 1906. She liked the climate in this part of the country because it was mild and comfortable and she felt better here.

In the Fall of 1909, the Gregoire Rogers family complete with three small children, (the baby Carol but six weeks old), a nurse, a cook, ten rooms of furniture and a brand new 1909 Cadillac car boarded a train and "went West."

For a year they lived in Coronado, while their home in Chula Vista was being built. This home which they named "Bay Breeze" still stands at 699 E Street, Chula Vista.

Many things had happened in Chula Vista during this time, -- a school, - a church, - a post office, - a general store and many homes and orchards had been started. The town had survived a drought and depression. In 1908, the first hospital had been built and soon with the help of Greg Rogers, the first bank in Chula Vista was established.

In 1910, Greg Rogers founded and became President of the Peoples State Bank, a position he held until the bank was sold to the Bank of Italy in 1927.

The first World War opened Chula Vista to newcomers - young men who were stationed in camps nearby - and some of them stayed after the war to make their homes here. And again, during and following World War II, there was a fresh influx of people who streamed to the greater San Diego area to work in the airplane plants such as Rohr Aircraft Corp., and to be with servicemen stationed nearby. The loveliness of the city plus its educational and cultural environment attracted even more residents. Lemon orchards made way for houses as population leaped upward from 5,000 in 1940 to over 16,000 in just 10 years. Today the population of Chula Vista is in excess of 65,000 and the projected growth of the city for 1980 is 130,000.

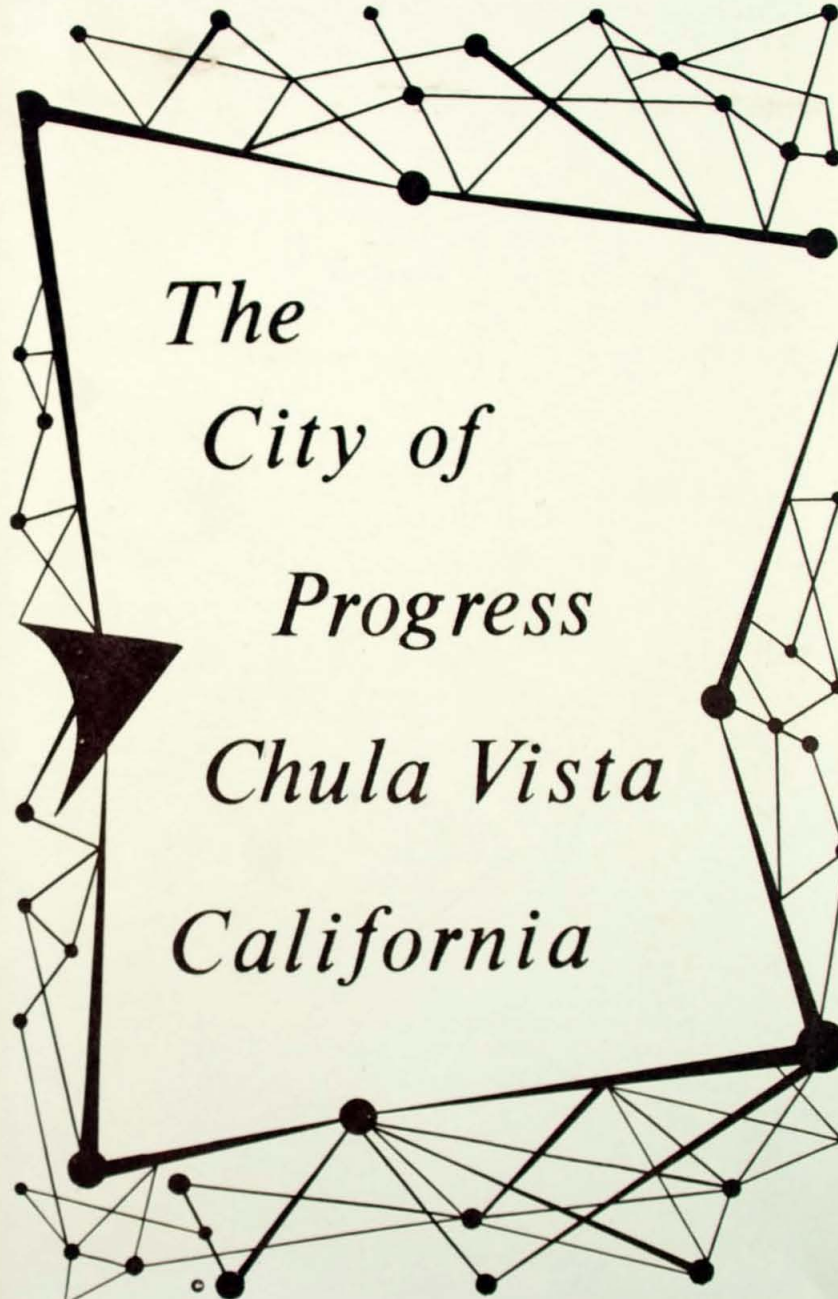
The quiet little town with lemon trees has developed into one of the richest truck garden areas in the nation with a climate that fosters a variety of year round crops. Manufacturing activities make a major contribution to its economic lifeblood and the Navy also plays a vital role in the life of the city.

NOTES:

- 1868 - Rancho de la Nacion was purchased by Kimball Bros. who began to develop the area which includes National City and Chula Vista.
- 1888 - Col. Dickinson undertook the development plan for Chula Vista and started work on street plan.

HISTORY RESEARCH BY COURTESY OF  
HOME FEDERAL SAVINGS & LOAN ASSN.

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Chula Vista, California



*The  
City of  
Progress  
Chula Vista  
California*

00-024

Out of a Picturesque Past

## CHULA VISTA

has become a modern city of graciousness and charm.

Originally a part of the "El Rancho de la Nacion" granted to Don Juan Forster in 1845 by Pio Pico, the townsite of Chula Vista was carefully selected and laid out by Col. W. D. Dickinson in 1868 upon the request of Frank and Warren Kimball and other members of the San Diego Land and Town Company. With the introduction of vital water from Sweetwater Dam and the coming of the railroad, the town of Chula Vista in Sweetwater Valley slowly began taking shape with homes that were surrounded with lemon trees on each five acre tract.

The rich, fertile soil and ideal climate conditions brought forth thriving citrus orchards and truck gardens but a seven year drought from 1897 to 1904 spelled disaster for some of the young families who did not have funds to drill wells or buy the much needed water. Those who survived this period were determined to grow and by 1911 Chula Vista was vigorous enough to become an Incorporated City and leave County jurisdiction. According to County records, at the time of election for incorporation on Oct. 17, 1911, Chula Vista had one bank, one park, one newspaper and a population of 800. There followed years of more hard work and discouragement after a freeze and heat wave in 1913 virtually wiped out many lemon orchards. A flood in 1916 caused heavy damages and losses in celery shipments which, along with tomatoes, string beans and other vegetables, had been added to broaden the crop production base.

(Continued on back side)

POLICE EXPLORER POST 831  
CHULA VISTA, CALIFORNIA



THIS IS A FAMOUS LYLE HI-VELOCITY ALL NYLON ANTENNA FLAG AND IS MANUFACTURED EXCLUSIVELY BY LYLE PENNANTS, INC., P.O. BOX 471, SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA 92112.

## CHULA VISTA ELEMENTARY SCHOOL DISTRICT

### CHRONOLOGICAL HISTORY (Includes Facts About the History of the City of Chula Vista)

Name of School/Location <i>CityEvents</i>	Date	Name Derivation & Other Information
Chula Vista School Site of Current Norman Park Center	1892*	Named after city. District officially established and named Chula Vista School District.
Sunnyside School* San Miguel Road, Bonita	1892	Part of the Sunnyside School District. Named after the area in which it is located. The *Sunnyside School District was formed during the 1890-91 School Year and annexed into the CVUSD August 1, 1921
<i>Drought</i>	1897 - 1903	
<i>Pier built at F Street</i>	1897	
<i>Chula Vista Yacht Club built</i>	1898	
<i>Dam completed</i>	1901	
<i>First Hospital</i>	1908	
<i>Chula Vista Incorporated</i>	1911	
PTA Established	1914	
F Street School Site of present Chula Vista Library	1914	Named for the street on which it was located.
First Kindergarten	1915	
Second Sunnyside School* Built on site of first school.	1916	Part of the Sunnyside School District. Named after the area in which it is located. The original school building was moved to Chula Vista and used as a store room at F Street School.
<i>Flood</i>	1916	
<i>Chula Vista Star established</i>	1919	
<i>First Volunteer Fire Department</i>	1920	
Name Changed to Chula Vista Union Grammar School District and included the Bonita District	July 1921	
First Supervising Principal, School Nurse, Cafeteria	1922	
<i>Chamber of Commerce Established</i>	1927	
<i>Fiesta de la Luna Parade</i>	1930	

\*Events prior to 1892 - The first Post Office was established in 1890, and the first library was established in 1891.

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CHULA VISTA ELEMENTARY SCHOOL DISTRICT

SCHOOL DISTRICT AND CITY - CHRONOLOGICAL HISTORY

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COMPLETED

\*Events prior to 1892 - The first Post Office was established in 1890, and the first library was established in 1891.

First Police Car	1935	
Marshal renamed Police Chief	1936	
L Street School 915 Fourth Avenue, Chula Vista	June 13, 1938	Named for street on which it was fronted. The school was renamed Lillian J. Rice School during the 1944-45 school year for the architect who designed the school. Miss Rice is best known for her design of the Civic Center in Rancho Santa Fe and was one of the first female architects. She died at the age of 49 from a ruptured appendix.
Rohr Industries to Chula Vista	1941	
Hilltop Annex (Ann Daly) East of J & Hilltop Drive	1943-44	Three classrooms and an administration building. Named for the street near which it was built.
Administration Unit & Vista Square School 540 G Street, Chula Vista	January 1944	Named after the Vista Square Housing Project which was built during World War II on 40 acres.
Ella B. Allen School 4300 Allen School Lane, Bonita	1946-47	Site purchased from Allen Family who were citrus packers in the valley for many years. Ella Bradford Allen, born in Waverly, Massachusetts, was a descendent of William Bradford.
<u>Note:</u> Otay School was renamed John J. Montgomery School during the 1946-47 school year. It remained part of the Otay School District until January 29, 1951.		
First City Manager	1947	
Paid Firemen	1948	
School for the Handicapped Established	February 1948	This school, believed to be the first of its kind in the US, was part of F Street School. and served students from Chula Vista, La Mesa, El Cajon, National City, South Bay, and San Ysidro Districts.
Flower Street School (Mae L. Feaster School) 670 Flower Street, Chula Vista 91910	March 1950	This school was originally named Flower Street School. Mae Feaster served children in the district for 41 years. She began teaching in 1924 and became the first principal of this school in 1950. The school was named after Mrs. Feaster when she retired in 1965 and subsequently made a donation of playground equipment to the school. She died in 1989.
Named Chula Vista City School District	October 16 1950	
Otay School became Part of District	January 29, 1951	
Hilltop Drive School 30 Murray Street, Chula Vista 91910	November 14, 1951	Hilltop Drive was named for the street near which it was built.

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Castle Park School 25 Emerson Street, Chula Vista 91911	February 1952	Castle Park School was named after the area in which it is located.
Rosebank School 80 Flower Street, Chula Vista 91910	December 1952	Rosebank School was named after the area in which it is located.
Central Offices & staff moved from F Street to 500 Shasta Drive	1953-54 School Year	
Harborside School 681 Naples Street, Chula Vista 91911	November 1953	Harborside School was named for the area in which it is located.
<i>Star-News</i> <i>Second Library</i> <i>First Policewoman</i>	1955	
Hazel Goes Cook School 875 Cuyamaca Ave., Chula Vista 91911	April 1955	Cook School was named after Hazel Goes Cook, member of a prominent Chula Vista family. She served on the Board of Education for 50 years. Mrs. Cook was instrumental in starting many programs for students, including the lunch program.
Robert L. Mueller School 715 I Street, Chula Vista, 91910	October 1955	Mueller School was named for the man who served on the Board of Education for 22 consecutive years, with the last sixteen years of service in the capacity of president of the board.
J. Calvin Lauderbach School 390 Palomar Street, Chula Vista 91911	March 1956	Lauderbach School was named after a retired superintendent who died on July 7, 1988, at age 90.
<i>Second Fire Station</i>	1957	
Karl H. Kellogg School 299 East Naples St., Chula Vista 91911	January 1958	Kellogg School was named for a retired member of the Board of Education. He was a member of the Kellogg cereal family.
Sunnyside School* 5430 San Miguel Road, Bonita 91902	January 1959	Sunnyside School was named after the area in which it is located.
Palomar School 300 East Palomar Street, CV 91911	October 1959	Palomar School was named after the street on which it is located.
<i>Third Fire Station</i>	1960	
Education Center 84 East J Street, Chula Vista 91910	March 1960	Additional buildings were added in August 1960 and June 1961.

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Halecrest School 475 East J Street, Chula Vista 91910	April 1961	Halecrest was named after the area which was developed by the Hale Company.
Myrtle S. Finney School 3950 Byrd Street, San Diego 92154	August 1961	Finney School is named for the woman who served as Superintendent of the Otay School District during the 1920's, 1930's, and 1940's.
Greg Rogers School 510 East Naples Street, Chula Vista 91911	October 1962	Rogers School was named for a retired member of the Board of Education. The name of this school was changed to Greg Rogers (East) during the 1991-92 school year.
Greg Rogers Center 510 East Naples Street, Chula Vista 91911	November 1963	Two classrooms and two therapy rooms were built on the site of Greg Rogers School for physically handicapped students. The name of this center was changed to Rogers (West) during the 1991-92 school year.
Loma Verde School 1450 Loma Lane, Chula Vista 91911	October 1964	Loma Verde was named this because it was a pretty name which means "Green Hill" in Spanish.
Fred H. Rohr School 1540 Malta Avenue, Chula Vista 91911	November 1965	Rohr School was named for Fred H. Rohr of Rohr Industries in honor of his contributions to the community.
Valle Lindo School 1515 Oleander Avenue, Chula Vista 91911	October 1967	Appropriately named "Pretty Valley" for the area in which it is located.
Silver Wing School 3730 Arey Way, San Diego 92154	October 1968	Named because of the proximity to the silver airplane wing in a park which was dedicated in honor of John J. Montgomery of aviation fame.
Valley Vista School 3724 Valley Vista Way, Bonita 91902	January 1969	Valley Vista was named for the street on which it is located.
Parkview School 575 Juniper Street, Chula Vista 91911	February 1970	Parkview was named for its location which is situated on the edge of a park.
Juarez-Lincoln School 649 Twining Avenue, Chula Vista 91911	October 1970	Juarez-Lincoln was named in honor of Benito Juarez, President of Mexico, and Abraham Lincoln, both of whom similarly brought about social reform for their people.
Los Altos School 1332 Kenalan Drive, San Diego 92154	September 1971	Los Altos was named because of the appropriate height of the property on which it was built.
Year-Round School Implemented	1971	Due to overcrowding, the four schools on Otay Mesa implemented a four-track year-round school schedule, among the first schools in the nation to do so.
Education Center Library Built	1972	

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Valley Vista School 3724 Valley Vista Way, Bonita 91902	January 1969	Valley Vista was named for the street on which it is located.
Parkview School 575 Juniper Street, Chula Vista 91911	February 1970	Parkview was named for its location which is situated on the edge of a park.
Juarez-Lincoln School 649 Twining Avenue, Chula Vista 91911	October 1970	Juarez-Lincoln was named in honor of Benito Juarez, President of Mexico, and Abraham Lincoln, both of whom similarly brought about social reform for their people.
Los Altos School 1332 Kenalan Drive, San Diego 92154	September 1971	Los Altos was named because of the appropriate height of the property on which it was built.
Year-Round School Implemented	1971	Due to overcrowding, the four schools on Otay Mesa implemented a four-track year-round school schedule, among the first schools in the nation to do so.
Education Center Library Built	1972	

Ann Daly classrooms constructed at Allen School	October 1972	
Burton C. Tiffany School 1691 Elmhurst Street, Chula Vista 91913	July 1975	Tiffany School was named in honor of a retired superintendent who is still living.
Otay School 1651 Albany Avenue, Chula Vista 91911	July 1975	Otay School (grades K-3) was named by students because of its location in the Otay area.
<i>Third Library Built</i>	1976	
Vista Square Hearing Handicapped Unit and Media Center	1979	
<i>Police &amp; Fire Departments Renamed Department of Public Safety</i>	1980	
Southwestern Satellite School 1468 East H Street, Chula Vista 91910	1981	The Satellite School is located on the campus of Southwestern College. It was established to help the district meet its ethnic and racial balance. The school closed in 1994 when the College took back the land on which it was housed.
<i>Montgomery Area Annexed to City</i>	1985	
Chula Vista Hills School 980 Buena Vista Way, Chula Vista 91910	1989	Chula Vista Hills was named for the area in which it is located (you can see hills from its location).
District renamed Chula Vista Elementary School District	July 3, 1990	
EastLake Elementary School 1955 Hillside Drive, Chula Vista 91913	1990	EastLake Elementary was named for the housing development.
Clear View Elementary School 455 Windrose Way, Chula Vista 91910	1991	Named by the Board in honor of Clear View Council PTA; because of the clear view from property of the bay and the area; and since it is a professional development school, it provides opportunities for teachers to learn new ways of instruction and in turn offer a clear view of future to students.
Southwestern Satellite	June 30, 1993	Southwestern Satellite was closed as Southwestern College needed the land on which it was situated.



<p>Ann Daly classrooms constructed at Allen School</p>	<p>October 1972</p>	
<p>Burton C. Tiffany School 1691 Elmhurst Street, Chula Vista 91913</p>	<p>July 1975</p>	<p>Tiffany School was named in honor of a retired superintendent who is still living.</p>
<p>Otay School 1651 Albany Avenue, Chula Vista 91911</p>	<p>July 1975</p>	<p>Otay School (grades K-3) was named by students because of its location in the Otay area.</p>
<p><i>Third Library Built</i></p>	<p>1976</p>	
<p>Vista Square Hearing Handicapped Unit and Media Center</p>	<p>1979</p>	
<p><i>Police &amp; Fire Departments Renamed Department of Public Safety</i></p>	<p>1980</p>	
<p>Southwestern Satellite School 1468 East H Street, Chula Vista 91910</p>	<p>1981</p>	<p>The Satellite School is located on the campus of Southwestern College. It was established to help the district meet its ethnic and racial balance.</p>
<p>Chula Vista Hills School 980 Buena Vista Way, Chula Vista 91910</p>	<p>1989</p>	<p>Chula Vista Hills was named for the area in which it is located (you can see hills from its location).</p>
<p>District renamed Chula Vista Elementary School District</p>	<p>July 3, 1990</p>	
<p>EastLake Elementary School 1955 Hillside Drive, Chula Vista 91913</p>	<p>1990</p>	<p>EastLake Elementary was named for the housing development.</p>
<p>Clear View Elementary School 455 Windrose Way, Chula Vista 91910</p>	<p>1991</p>	<p>Named by the Board in honor of Clear View Council PTA; because of the clear view from property of the bay and the area; and since it is a professional development school, it provides opportunities to teachers to learn new ways of instruction and in turn offer a clear view of future to students.</p>
<p>Discovery Elementary School 1100 Camino Biscay, Chula Vista 91910</p>	<p>July 1993</p>	<p>Discovery Elementary was named by the Board of Education because members felt that Discovery embodies the spirit of education and that the name itself encourages discovery and adventure. In addition, the school is located near Discovery Park, which bears the statue of explorer Christopher Columbus.</p>

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Discovery Elementary School 1100 Camino Biscay, Chula Vista 91910	July 1993	Discovery Elementary was named by the Board of Education because members felt that Discovery embodies the spirit of education and that the name itself encourages discovery and adventure. In addition, the school is located near Discovery Park, which bears the statue of explorer Christopher Columbus. The school opened as a year-round school.
Mueller becomes a Charter School	1994	The Board of Education approved Mueller School's application to become a Charter School using the Orchard Plan Multi-Track Calendar on June 21, 1994. The State Board of Education granted Mueller Charter No. 64 on September 9, 1994.
Discovery becomes a Charter School	1994	The Board of Education approved Discovery School's application to become a Charter School on May 3, 1994. The State Board of Education granted Discovery Charter No. 54 on June 13, 1994.
Clear View becomes a Charter School	1994	The Board of Education approved Clear View School's application to become a Charter School on August 16, 1994. The State Board of Education granted Clear View Charter No. 68 on October 14, 1994.
<i>Opening of South Chula Vista Library</i>	<i>April 8, 1995</i>	
<i>Opening of the ARCO Olympic Training Center</i>	<i>June 10, 1995</i>	
Olympicview 1220 South Greensview Drive, CV 91915	October 1995	Olympicview was named for its proximity to the ARCO Olympic Training Center and to serve as a model for human relations in the Olympic Spirit. Designated a year-round School, the school year began in July 1995 with students and staff housed at EastLake High School. Due to the fact the word Olympic is registered by the Olympic Committee, the school name, originally to be Olympic View, was combined as one word.
May L. Feaster enters into a partnership, is renamed, and becomes a Charter School	1997	Mae L. Feaster School entered into a partnership with the Edison Project during the 1997-98 school year, was renamed Feaster-Edison, and opened on an extended year calendar. The Board of Education approved Feaster School's application for a waiver to become a Charter School on March 4, 1997. The State Board of Education granted Feaster Charter No 121 (Waiver) on March 18, 1997.
Chula Vista Learning Community Charter School (CVLCC) 939 Fourth Avenue, Chula Vista 91910	1998	After months of planning by a committee comprised of parents, staff, and community members, plans for a Chula Vista Learning Community School, known also as the "Dream School," were finalized. On October 21, 1997, the Board of Education approved an application for a waiver for the school to become a Charter School in partnership with School Futures Research Foundation. The State Board of Education granted the CVLCC Charter No. 135 (Waiver) effective February 10, 1998. The school opened on a traditional calendar.

<p>Joseph Casillas Elementary School 1130 East J Street, Chula Vista 91910</p>	<p>July 1998</p>	<p>Joseph Casillas Elementary School was named after a member of a pioneer Chula Vista family. Mr. Casillas was an educator, a family man, and a strong supporter of his community. He received a Purple Heart and a Silver Star during World War II. Mr. Casillas worked for the County of San Diego Human Resources Department where he was instrumental in the development and funding of the Comprehensive Employment Training Act (CETA) which provided opportunities for people whose jobs were eliminated when the aerospace industry laid off hundreds of workers. Many of these people went on to become employed by the Chula Vista Elementary School District. Some were still serving the District when the school opened.</p>
<p>Bond Election Passes</p>	<p>November 1998</p>	<p>The community overwhelmingly supported a successful \$95 million bond election. Proposition JJ passed by more than 76%.</p>
<p>Olympicview Renamed</p>	<p>1999</p>	<p>The Olympic Committee approve the renaming of the school to Olympic View, the school district's original choice.</p>
<p>Thurgood Marshall Elementary School 2295 MacKenzie Creek Rd. Chula Vista 91915</p>	<p>July 1999</p>	<p>The District's 36th school was named after retired U. S. Supreme Court Justice Thurgood Marshall. Marshall helped end racial desegregation in education by arguing the landmark Brown vs Board of Education before the U. S. Supreme Court. He served on the Supreme Court from 1967 until 1991 and died in 1993. The school is located in the Rolling Hills Ranch community. The developer, Pacific Bay Homes, provided the land and paid the \$7.2 million construction costs of up front so the school could be ready for students. The school opened on a year-round calendar.</p>
<p>Arroyo Vista</p>	<p>July 1999  Facility to open in spring 2000</p>	<p>Named for geographic location. The school population will be housed at Thurgood Marshall until the facility is ready in the spring of 2000.</p>
<p>Compiled/updated by Mary Helvie 7/99</p>		

## CV Schools

- 1851---Earliest recorded data concerning children of the C V area. The first school in S D County was established in Old S D and it's likely some C V children attended...(First Mason St. Public School was in 1865. Some schools were held in prvt. homes and held only 3 mos.....
- 1850---CA established a State Supt of Schools
- 1870---Nat'l City had a school, in 1872 Otay and Sweetwater in Bonita to
- 1886---= the Kimballs and directors of the SD Land & Town Co. hired a pro town planner from Kansas, Col. W..Dickenson. There were 5,000 acres to be planned. Col. D. liked the level land to the bay and chose 40 acre blocks East of Nat. Ave. and 60 Acre blocks West of Nat. Ave. They set a \$2,000 cost contract for each buyer to stem speculators. In
- 1887---there were 35 property owners and in 1888 100 homes were being built. When there were 50 families the Col and local leaders agreed there should be a school. They chose 270 "F" st. and went to the BD. in Nat. City. In 1890 they presented their plan at a cost of \$3000. The Bd. said No, \$1,400 was more like it..The Col. felt that if the homes had to cost \$2th a school should be at least that. They agreed to \$2,500. There were few "extras", 2 classrooms up & 2 down, 2 small buildings in the back and water basins in the back of each classroom.
- 1892--- C V residents wanted to have their own District and applied to County Bd. N City fought it and tried to bring it to a vote. The County decided in favor of C V. The people passed a bond issue to help repay part of the cost of the school to Nat. City Bd. there were 56 students. ( in 1891 Col D. died & his wife gave his collection of books to the Philomathic Society which were the seeds for C V'S 1st library. )
- 1897-1908--a lot happened. serious drought, raging heat, F St. pier was built, the SW dam was built, C V Yacht Club, & a lot of civic energy.
- 1911- CV was incorporated.
- 1914-1916--The 1st "F" St. school, now Norman Center, was vacated. Part of it was moved and later used as a kindergarden. The new site is where the present library is now. PTA was formed and they sold milk and graham crackers for pennies as a morning snack. A letter written by Angie Vincent described the first week of school. She had 63 first graders, 33 of whom had never been to school. There weren't enough seats and the room was very hot. The head of the bd visited and promptly found furnishings and ordered 2 wide

windows that could be opened from the top. He knew she was musical and found an old piano for her classroom, so she could march them and also quiet them with music. Miss Cunningham gave them permission to have a recess every hour. Miss Vincent taught here from 1911 to 1916. When Mr. Shaver was principal he required the students to recite every Friday. (poetry comment) He was followed by J. Calvin Lauderbach who became Supt and led the District for 36 years.

1916--the Flood, 1st Vol Fire Dept.

1921--Name changed to C V Union Grammar School. Bonita-Sunnyside joined. 1922 there was a first school nurse and the first cafeteria.

1938--"L" St. school named after the st. it fronted(many were and also after the housing built in the area) the name was changed to Lillian J Rice, one of the first female architects and one who had designed the Civic Center in Rancho Santa Fe. Her mission design for public bldgs were popular all over CA.

1943--Vista Square was built on a corner of a 40 acre housing project in WW11. The population bursts have always been reflected in the schools. 1950--16,000 1960--42,350 1970--68,200 and we know 1990 we counted 138,000... Between 1961 and 1975 we built 14 el. schools. They are still built where the children are, Eastlake and Rancho Del Rey now each have a new school.(names, features) Supts. Tiffany, Servetter, Beall, McCarthy, Vugrin & Gill. Now have 32 schools and 18,350 students.

1963 —  
19 el schools  
3 jr highs  
2 high schools  
+ SWE began  
1,500

## CHULA VISTA CITY SCHOOLS

Quote from page 15, "Know Your Town Survey"

"These early country schools were primitive to say the least. If you entered one of these schools, the first thing you would see would be the teacher's desk. It would be situated at one end of the small school building. On the wall back of the desk will be an American Flag. On the left side of the flag would be a picture of George Washington, and on the right side would be a picture of Abraham Lincoln. In on corner, generally near the teacher's desk, you would find a small wooden stand. On the stand you would see a bucket of water. On the wall, hanging on a nail, would be a dipper. Everyone used the same dipper. Going out the back, and at a discreet distance from the school is an outhouse. There is only one, and there is no hook on the door. But not to worry. The outhouse is used by girls only. The boys use the brush and a nearby gully."

## SCHOOLS

AN EXCERPT FROM "THE CHULA VISTA STORY" BY IRENE PHILLIPS, 1968

At the time of the organization of Chula Vista this new little city, along with Coronado and National City, belonged to the National School District.

The San Diego Land and Town Company gave the School District a plot of land on F Street, east of Third Avenue. On August 30, 1888 it was announced in the National City Record, "The Land Company is building a 27 x 35 foot, two story, two room schoolhouse in Chula Vista. Bids were opened and the low bid of \$2437 was from W. H. Tuttle. Mr A. Parr, the architect, will supervise the work."

The Christmas Eve party in 1889 was thoroughly enjoyed by all. "Miss Lillian R. Jones who teaches grades one through seven arranged a fifteen-number program in which all twenty-one children participated."

Chula Vista formed its own school district on April 7, 1892.

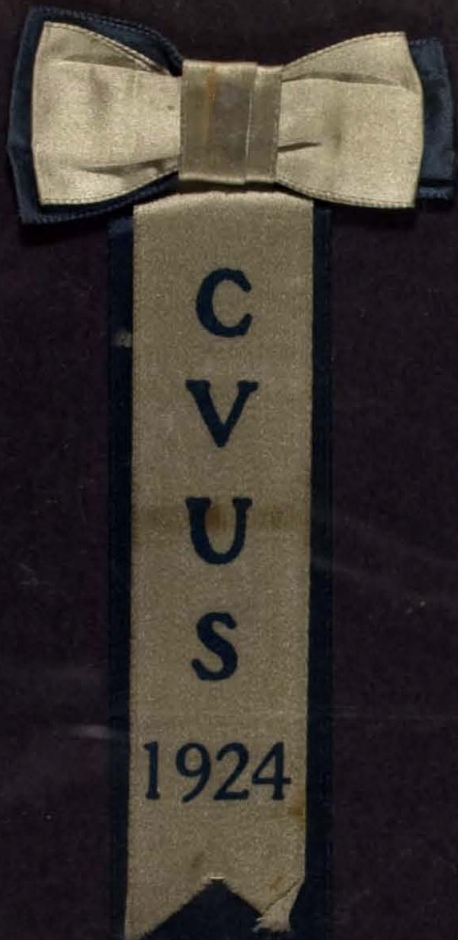
The special entertainment in the schoolhouse on October 23, 1893 was to raise money for a school bell.

Prof. Charles Williams and Miss Addie Johnson, teachers presented the pupils in an interesting program. Outstanding was the Chula Vista Brigade, hailed as future defenders of our Republic. They went through their drill in admirable style. Refreshments were served and \$26.30 was raised.

The population increased and so did the need for more class rooms. June 12, 1905, "Election held in Chula Vista for additional school facilities. An addition to their school to be built."

This school served the community until 1915 when it was abandoned as an elementary school in preference to the new F Street School which was opposite the present Civic Center.

This is the background of the Chula Vista Elementary schools. Today, 1968, Chula Vista has 23 Elementary Schools. Burton C. Tiffany is Superintendent.



Commencement Class 1924  
Chula Vista Grammar School  
Thursday Evening, June 19, at 8 O'clock

Present at door

93-329



## EDUCATION.

Public schools of Chula Vista are provided by special school districts, bearing no relationship to the government of the city of Chula Vista.

The Chula Vista School District has charge of children's education from kindergarten through the sixth grade. Sweetwater Union High School District has charge of education from seventh through twelfth grade, however, Chula Vista City School District reimburses the Sweetwater Union High School District for education of seventh and eighth grades as these grades are a part of an elementary education.

Public education in the state of California is under the state department of education which is responsible for administration of the state education code setting forth minimum rules covering organization, staffing and operation of the California public school system. The state board of education, composed of ten members, appointed by the governor, and the state superintendent of public instruction, elected by the voters, heads the state department of education.

The local school districts must follow rules and regulations set forth by the state department of education concerning what is taught in public school classrooms, qualification standards for the state's teachers, school finance, textbooks, etc., in order to receive the financial support guaranteed by the state constitution. In California, approximately forty per-cent of the state's annual budget goes to support of educational institutions, including public schools.

The state education code, section 17551, requires a minimum of 175 days attendance annually. Chula Vista City School District has established 178 teaching days for 1962-63. The education code requires school attendance from ages eight to sixteen full-time, part-time to eighteen. In the Chula Vista City School District a child who will be five on or before December 2, may enter kindergarten and a child who will be six on or before December 2, may enter first grade in September.

The San Diego County Board of Education and the county superintendent of schools act as agents of the state and aid the local school district where needed; also, act as "paymaster" for the local district and approves teachers' credentials.

Funds for school support are received from property tax levied by the local school districts, state appropriations based on the average daily attendance, and federal funds based on the number of school children whose parents are connected with federal functions. School building programs are financed by bond issues, passed by a two-third's majority of voters and also financial assistance from the state.

Chula Vista City School District:— There are five members on the board of education. They are elected for a term of four years, elections held every two years. They serve without compensation. The board of education meets the second Monday and fourth Wednesday of each month with meetings open to the public. The board represents community wishes in educational matters, authorizes erection of buildings, hires principals, teachers, non-certified employees and looks after business management of schools under its control; approves curriculum, establishes salary schedules, employs the superintendent, assistant superintendent, etc. The superintendent of Chula Vista City School District is employed by the board of education on a four-year contract, acts as secretary to the board of education, is subject to school board approval, hires teachers, prepares annual budgets, establishes curriculum meeting state requirements, and is general administrative agent of the board of education.

There are 19 elementary schools in the Chula Vista City School District covering grades kindergarten through six. The schools are very modern--efficient, flexible arrangements in rooms, adequate space, well-lighted and ventilated. Classrooms average 960 square feet.

There are free textbooks for all students, printed by the state at state expense; also, playgrounds and school lunch programs.

For handicapped children, the district has one class for hard-of-hearing children and a second class is scheduled to be added. Tentative plans are in progress to open a class for partially-sighted children. Also, there are two classes for cerebral-palsied children, three classes for severely mentally retarded and eight classes for the educable retarded.

Teachers must have a four-year college course directed toward elementary teaching and a valid elementary credential. The average number of pupils per teacher is 31.5. Six teachers are serving on temporary or emergency certificates. Teacher beginning salary is \$5100; after fourteen years with M.A. and 24 units, \$9435. They receive annual increases of \$250. There is a retirement program for both certificated and non-certificated employees. The expenditure per pupil is \$368.24 (current costs), or \$515.25 per pupil (all costs).

EXCERPT FROM CHAPTER VIII, "KNOW YOUR TOWN SURVEY, 1962

# A FIRST ?????

## SPECIAL EDUCATION FOR SPECIAL CHILDREN

February, 1948 ∞ "F" Street School Principal Betty Sullivan

### Chula Vista School Which Opened Monday Believed First Of Type In Nation

Ten Handicapped Children From Chula Vista, National City, La Mesa, San Ysidro, South Bay Union School District, and El Cajon Enroll For Classes First Day.

Chula Vista now has something in the way of education which is unique to the public school system in the entire county and state, and is even believed to be the first school of its kind in the United States—a school for crippled children incorporated into the public school system. Classes for handi-

capped children from La Mesa, El Cajon, National City, Chula Vista, South Bay Union and San Ysidro elementary districts opened Monday in the former F Street school kindergarten building, which is located across from the main school, with an initial enrollment of 10 children.

Expenses of the school will be borne by the participating school districts, the state, Red Cross and philanthropic organizations. The new classes are a part of the Chula Vista Union school system under the supervision of Superintendent C. J. Lawrence and other schools in the district.

The result of study and planning since as long ago as last May, when approved by the local board of education.

The local school will pay the salary of the teacher, while the State of California will bear the expense of a physio-therapist. An anonymous philanthropic organization will provide a matron, and the Chula Vista Red Cross will furnish transportation, using their volunteer motor corps to escort the children to and from the school. Participating school districts will pay tuition of \$29 per pupil until such time as the exact cost can be established. Since the state formerly provided \$200 per pupil, which is now under revision, the exact amount of benefit from the state is not known at this time, but when this information is available the other districts are pledged to make up the difference to the Chula Vista system on a per capita student basis.

(Continued on Page 8)



known at this time, but when this information is available the other districts are pledged to make up the difference to the Chula Vista system on a per capita student basis.

The classes are open to children between the ages of six and 16, although it is possible for children as young as three to be admitted. Regular school hours will be maintained, and eligibility will be determined by the child's ability to learn and upon having the physical condition approved by Miss Ciwa Griffith, specialist in speech and hearing of the county school office under Dr. John Carroll, according to Mrs. Jagger.

Teacher of the school is to be Mrs. Constance Kister, and Mrs. Ella Pattullo will serve as matron. A physio-therapist will be provided at state expense, with no charge to the local school district. Students entering the school Monday included two from Chula Vista, one from National City, two from La Mesa, one from San Ysidro, three from the South Bay Union school district, and one from El Cajon.

An enlightening glimpse of the school activities was given the members of the F Street school P.T.A. at their Founder's Day meeting Tuesday evening when Miss Griffith spoke about the children in this new school who are to have advantages heretofore denied them. Although the school has some equipment, more is still urgently needed. The Junior Red Cross is donating toys for use in the school. The building taken over for the school provides a class room and a room for rest and therapy.

After hearing the talk by Miss Griffith, the F Street P.T.A. voted unanimously to use their project for the year assistance in equipping the school. As the first step toward this goal, the P.T.A. will give a benefit card party February 28 at 8 p.m. in the school auditorium to raise funds for the project.

SCHOOL FOR THE HANDICAPPED ACROSS FROM THE 'F' STREET SCHOOL. SERVED CHILDREN FROM 6 TO 13 YEARS OF AGE.

35

*C. S. Crain*



CHULA VISTA, CALIFORNIA

JANUARY, 1942

MESSAGE TO PARENTS

I am glad of this opportunity through the 6A edition of the school paper to address a few remarks to the parents and patrons of the Chula Vista Elementary schools.

I should report in the first place regarding the enrollment of our schools. Both schools are operating beyond normal capacity at the present time. The enrollment has increased at the "F" Street school from 600 at the opening of school in September to 680 at the present time, and at the "L" Street school from 230 in September to 270 at present. We should have several more classrooms now, and at the present rate of increase the need will be much greater in September. The relief anticipated by the recent grant from the government will, therefore, be greatly needed.

JUNIOR PATROL

Jack Madden has been elected as the new Junior Traffic Patrol Lieutenant. Jack succeeds Roverdy Wharton, who has lead this group since last September, and now goes to Junior High.

I would like to report to our parents regarding our plans for evacuation of buildings in case of air raids.

AMERICAN DEFENSE

We have planned for two types of drills---one in case we should have a few minutes warning, and another in case the attack were immediately upon us. In the first situation, the plan is to have the children leave the buildings. At the "F" Street school, they are being drilled to pass single file around the hedges, shrubbery, and fences which surround the building. Spread out in this manner, single file and lying on the ground sheltered in most cases by hedges and shrubbery, it is felt that the children will be in the safest condition.

Our class of thirty-one children has been buying defense stamps.

Three of us children have four books, seven have two books, and eleven have one book each. In the collection, we have a one dollar book, a fifty cent book, seventeen twenty-five cent books, and seven ten cent books.

We have eighty-two dollars and seventy-five cents worth of defense stamps and one hundred forty-one dollars and twenty-five cents worth of defense bonds in our 6A class alone.

We are proving that we "Remember Pearl Harbor".

At the "L" Street school, children are being taught to march

Ann Staples 6A

MESSAGE TO PARENTS  
(cont'd- pp. 1)

immediately into the lemon orchard directly in front of the school.

In event that an attack comes by surprise, there might not be time for the children to even pass out of the building. In such case children are being taught to pass into the protected corridors or line up beside the inside walls of classrooms where feasible.

Regarding the procedure for parents in case of an air raid while children are in school, it seems best for parents not to attempt to reach the school. I quote here a section from the directions of the U.S. Office of Civilian Defense, which directions have been accepted by the San Diego city schools,....."If an air raid should come while your children are at school, see to your own safety. Stay home, go to your refuge room, stay away from windows.

Do not try to reach the school. You could accomplish no good. You could do a great deal of harm by such action.

In an Air Raid, Rule Number I is to stay off the street, get under cover. On the street, there is the risk of falling shell fragments, racing cars, and fire apparatus. Stay indoors.

Do not try to telephone. The wires must be kept clear for the wardens, the police, and the fire department. You might prevent an urgent message from getting through.

This is hard advice. It's not easy to take. But it is for your best interest and for the welfare of our children."

J. C. Lauderbach  
Dist. Superintendent

SCHOOL CAFETERIA

In like proportion to the increase in classroom enrollment this year has been an increase in the use of our school cafeteria. The crowds have been so large that special adjustments have had to be made by caring for some of the children in classrooms in order to provide sufficient space for those who purchase their entire lunch in the cafeteria. The school authorities are pleased at this extensive use of the school cafeteria, and will make the necessary arrangements to accommodate all children who desire to use these facilities.

The cafeteria managers would like to suggest that greater use be made of the opportunity of purchasing dollar lunch tickets from which a child's lunch is checked daily. It is more desirable to purchase these tickets than it is to bring the cash each day. This simplifies the serving of children and thus eliminates the time required for children to stand in line.

OUR TRIP

Miss St. Clair's class went to the San Diego Museum Thursday, December 4, 1941. We saw many different things there. Then we went on to the Mission. The guide let Bobby Schertzer go up and ring the bells. Then we came back to school.

Alice Griffis 4B

LEARN FIRST AID

The Girl Scouts, Troop 36, are going to learn First Aid beginning Thursday, January 22.

If you are interested in becoming a Girl Scout, see either Mrs. Vaniman or Miss Williams. To join you must be ten years or older.

### 6B's STUDY INDIA

India is a land surrounded by jungles, mountains, and desert. The people of India are called Hindus. The Hindu has a way of living called the caste system.

In the beginning, all the people belonged to one of five classes. The highest class consisted of the priests, next the kings and nobles, then the merchants and farmers, and then the servants and laborers. The fifth class was made up of the untouchables. These people were given no privileges at all. They can not mingle with the other classes. They were treated as well as the animals. If a man was born in one of the classes, he died in it, even though he may be better than a man in a higher class. After India was captured, there were over two thousand classes.

Jack Stokes 6B

### AN IMAGINARY TRIP

The children in Miss Cronburg's room pretended to go on an imaginary trip around California. They went to Monterey. They heard about Docas. They asked some Indians where their rancherias were. Some didn't know. One told us that his rancheria was just outside Monterey. The children then went to the rancheria. They enjoyed their imaginary trip.

Alice Ellis 4B

### FAREWELL

Best wishes for success and good luck to the new 6A's.

Joel Shapov 6A

### THE OBSERVATORY

If you have ever been to the observatory in Los Angeles at Griffith Park, you have probably noticed the pictures of the planets and the sun. If you have even looked at the moon, you have seen an imaginary face. You have probably wondered what makes the face. If you look closely at the copy of the moon in the observatory you will see that the face is just valleys and shadows on the moon. There is no air or water on the moon so no one could live there. If you are ever in Los Angeles, go to the observatory.

Jeanette McClendon 5B

### TWO BIRTHDAYS

Do you have two birthdays in one year? Maybe you do. In Mexico most people have two birthdays. One is to celebrate the day on which the person is born, and the other is the name birthday.

On the Mexican calendar each day of the year has a name. Each person celebrates, as his second birthday, the day which has the same name as his.

Mary Weithaus 6A

### MY DOG

My brother and I were boxing. My dog started biting us, so we hit her. Then my dog bit my leg. I went into the house and put a bandage on my leg.

The next morning my brother started chasing me. My dog chased me, too. I fell and my dog jumped on me and began licking me.

Hiroshi Sawasaki 4B

### DEFENSE

I am doing my best for defense since this war commenced.

I took some comic books to the Army camp in the park. A Japanese American soldier was on guard. When I was coming out, he asked me who gave them the comic books. I said, "My sister and I did". When he said, "Thank you", I felt all nice and warm inside.

Barbara Forest 5A

### WAKE UP AMERICANS

Wake up Americans. Every citizen must help the United States Army, Navy, and Marines to Victory. Back them up by buying United States Saving Stamps and Bonds.

Bob Downs 6B

Richard Done 6B

### HELPING THE RED CROSS

When the Red Cross sent out the notes asking for junk, I asked my father if I could bring some. He gathered 45 pounds of brass and 53½ pounds of copper. The next day my father brought the junk to school. Later we brought 50 pounds of iron. I am going to try to help our class collect as much junk as I can.

Robert Lansley 6B

### A BLACK FACE

We arrived at Laverne near Los Angeles in the evening. What do you think happened when we woke up the next morning? The window sill in the kitchen was black with smudge. When my brother came out of his bedroom, he had black smudge in his nose. My mother and grandmother had black smudge up in their noses, too. Have you ever been in Los Angeles County when it had a smudge?

Patsy Bartlett 5A

### CALIFORNIA INDIANS

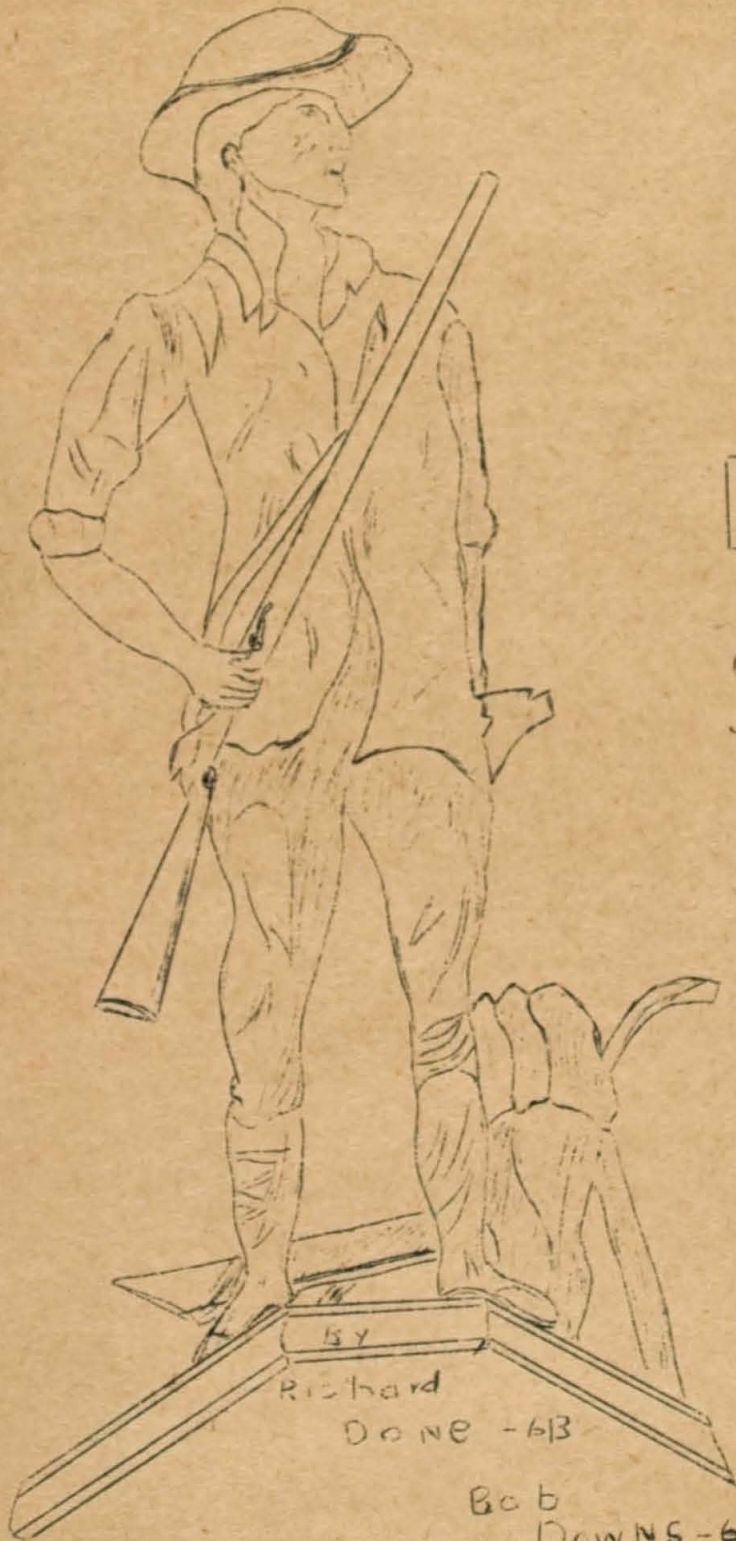
Before the white man came to California, the Indians lived here. They were very lazy and did not do much work. The Indians we have been studying about lived near Monterey. After the whitemen came to California, a Padre named Father Pena came near to where they lived. He had a mission and some of the Indians came to live there.

Lamar Godwin 4B

### A LONG TIME AGO

If you were an explorer  
A long time ago,  
You'd have to get an army  
And fight the treacherous foe,  
You'd have to be so brave,  
Yes, courage is what you'd need,  
And you'd have to go without  
So much of your dear feed.  
If you were an explorer  
A long time ago,  
You'd have to do these things  
To fight the treacherous foe.

Elizabeth Burch  
5B



BUY  
DEFENSE  
STAMPS  
FOR  
AMERICA



# "F" STREET SCHOOL REUNION PROGRAM

June 16, 1963

2:00 p. m.

Opening	Mrs. Ed Hall
"Star Spangled Banner"	11th Naval District Band
Pledge of Allegiance	"F" Street School Chorus
Welcome	Miss Elizabeth M. Sullivan
Presentation	Mrs. Ed Hall
Introduction of School Board Members	Dr. Burton C. Tiffany Superintendent
Guest Speaker	Mrs. Hazel Goes Cook
Closing	"F" Street School Chorus Mrs. Dominie Fischer, Director Mrs. Claude Henninger, Pianist

## Acknowledgments

"F" Street School Secretary  
Publications Dept., Chula Vista City School District  
School Custodians  
Chula Vista Police Reserve  
11th Naval District Band  
Members of PTA who baked 250 dozen cookies

*Edy... ..*

# 'F' STREET SCHOOL REUNION



F Street School - Chula Vista

375 'F' STREET  
CHULA VISTA, CALIFORNIA

SUNDAY

JUNE 16, 1963

1:00 - 3:30 p.m.

# CHULA VISTA ELEMENTARY SCHOOL DISTRICT

84 EAST J STREET • CHULA VISTA, CA 91910 • (619) 425-9600 • FAX (619) 427-0463

## GRADES KINDERGARTEN THROUGH SIX

### DISTRICT PHILOSOPHY

*"Each Child is an Individual of Great Worth and is Entitled to Develop to His or Her Fullest Potential."*

### MISSION STATEMENT

**Our mission is to provide a well-rounded education for our students by:**

- developing skills in reading, oral and written language, and mathematics.
- stimulating a desire for life-long learning.
- motivating the use of intelligence and reason.
- promoting the use of effective study skills and work habits.
- developing an awareness of one's relationship to society and the environment.
- providing inspiration to become productive citizens.
- cultivating an appreciation for the Fine Arts.
- nurturing their physical and emotional well-being.

### BOARD-ADOPTED PRIORITIES

To Improve Students' Personal and Academic Progress.  
To Enhance the Learning and Working Environment.  
To Strengthen Community Support for the Schools.  
To Develop a Plan for a Balanced Budget.  
To Provide for a Changing Student Population.

### DISTRICT PROFILE

18,200 Students  
1,700 Employees  
22 Traditional Calendar Schools  
Nine Single-Track, Year-Round Schools  
One Five-Track, Year-Round School

Integrated Special Education Programs  
Six State-Sponsored Preschools  
One State-Sponsored Child Care Center  
Before/After School Care at Many Schools

### PROGRAM FEATURES

- Literature-based Language Arts
- Math/Science/ Physical Education
- History/Social Science
- Multicultural Education
- Fine Arts/Instrumental Music
- Extensive Special Education Programs
- Multisensory Approach to Language Arts
- Gifted and Talented Education
- Transitional Second Language Education
- Technology Enhanced Instruction
- Library/Media Centers at Each School
- Child Care/Preschool at Some Sites
- Magnet Schools
- Substance Abuse Prevention Education
- Comprehensive Staff Development Program
- Adolescent Growth Education

### COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT

Parent Clubs/PTA • Volunteer/Grandparent Programs • Even Start  
School Site Councils • Community Schools • Parent Education Programs  
Partners-in-Education • Saturday Scholars • Gang Awareness

### BOARD OF EDUCATION

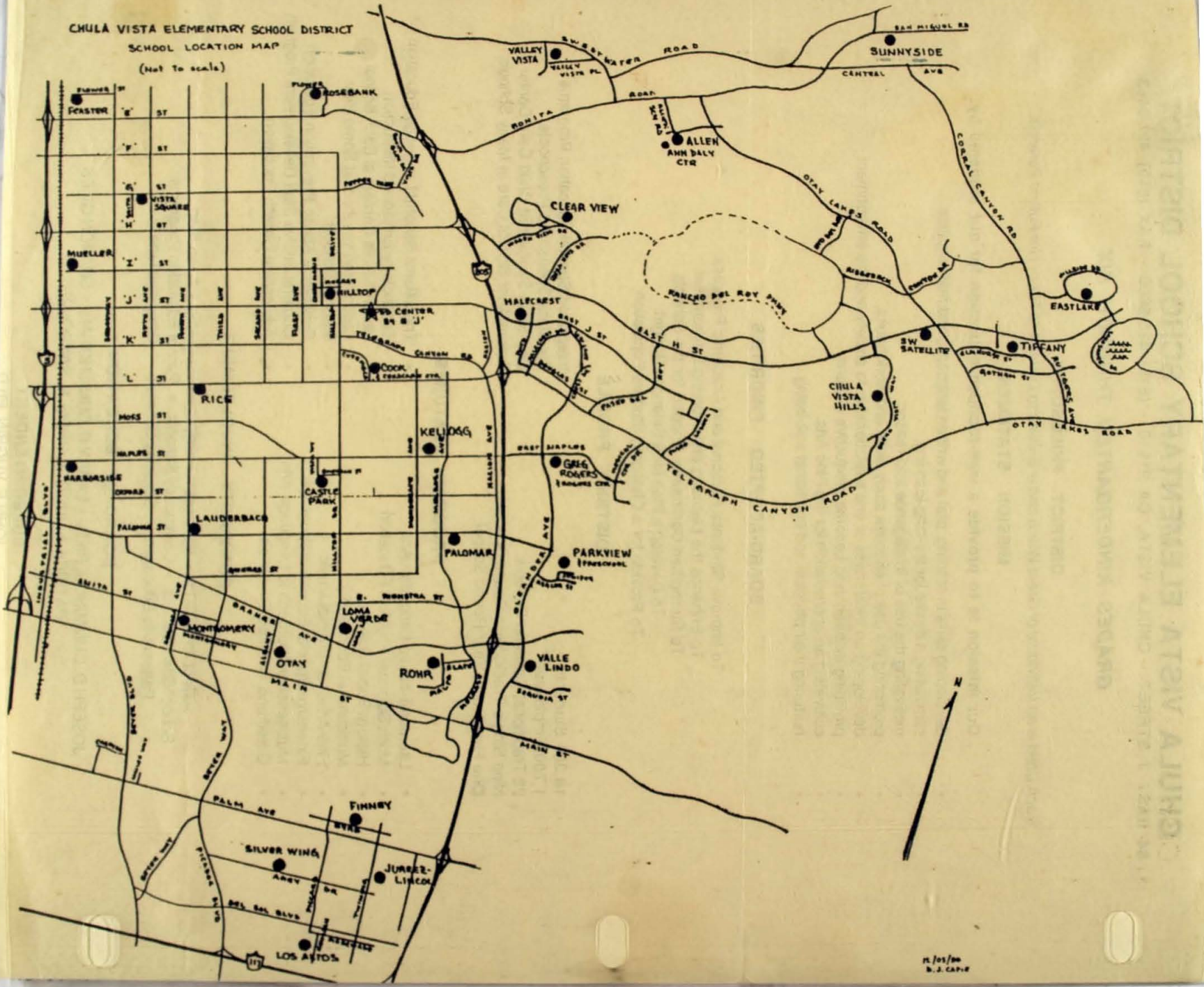
JOSEPH D. CUMMINGS, Ph.D. • LARRY E. CUNNINGHAM • SHARON GILES  
PATRICK A. JUDD • GREG R. SANDOVAL

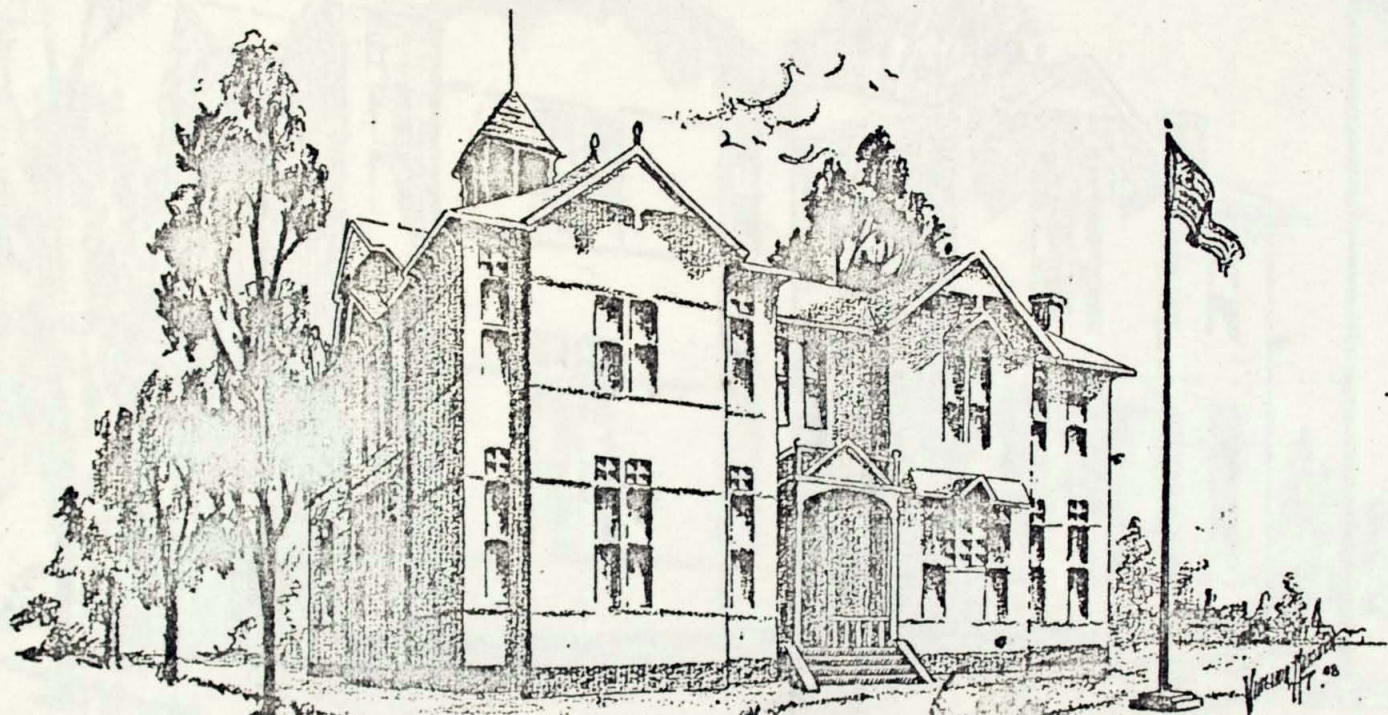
### SUPERINTENDENT

JOHN F. VIIGRIN, Ph.D.

CS 0070

CHULA VISTA ELEMENTARY SCHOOL DISTRICT  
 SCHOOL LOCATION MAP  
 (Not to scale)





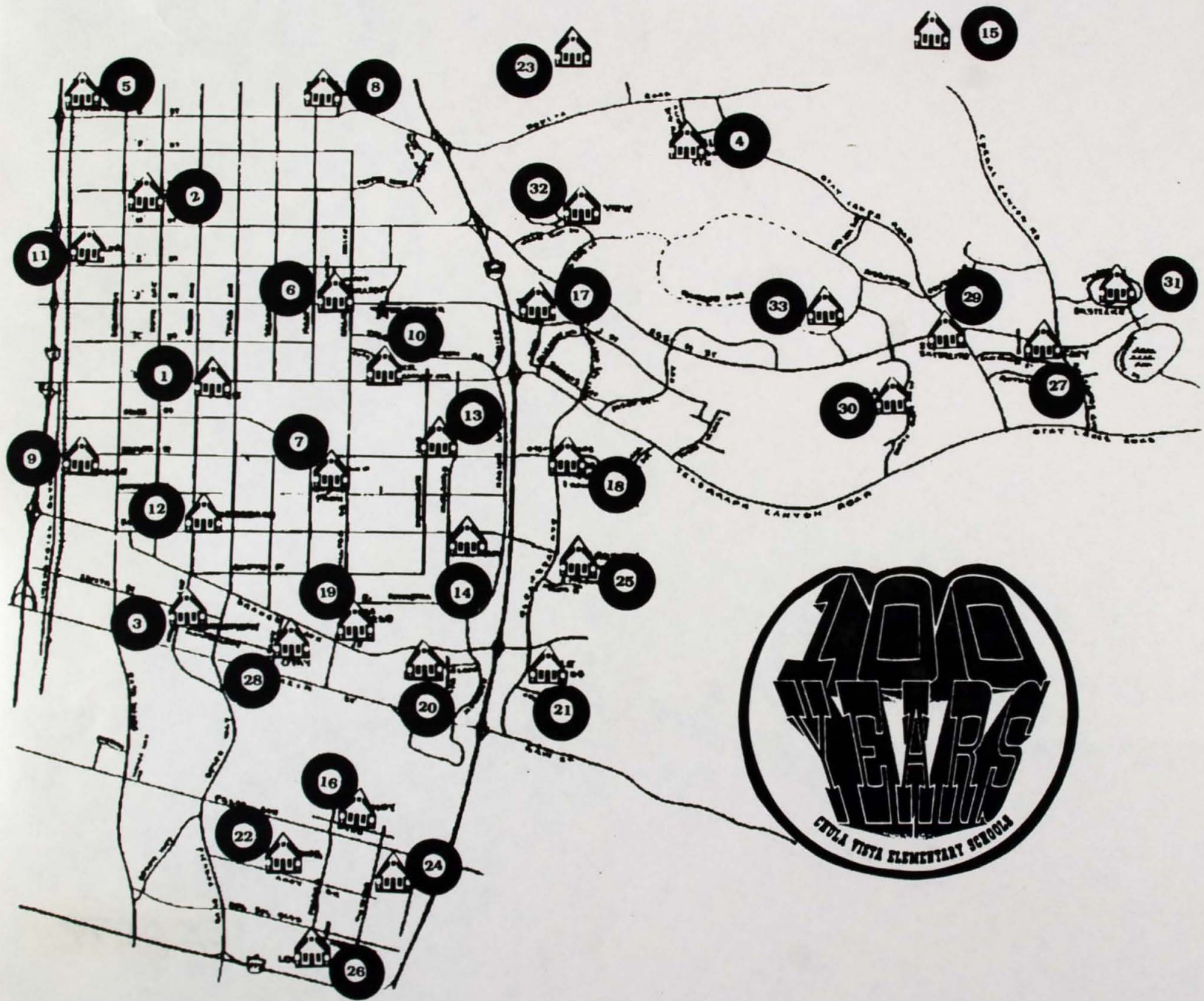
1888.

Chula Vista Grammar School

Oct 23<sup>rd</sup> - 1917.

The pioneer School House of Chula  
Vista, in which so many of our children have  
made their first steps in the  
the "Schools for about twenty five years."

ES0076



- 1938 Rice
- 1943 Vista Square
- 1945 Montgomery
- 1947 Allen
- 1950 Feaster
- 1951 Hilltop Drive
- 1952 Castle Park
- 1952 Rosebank
- 1953 Harborside
- 1955 Cook
- 1955 Mueller
- 1956 Lauderbach
- 1958 Kellogg
- 1959 Palomar
- 1959 Sunnyside
- 1961 Finney
- 1961 Halecrest
- 1962 Rogers
- 1964 Loma Verde
- 1965 Rohr
- 1967 Valle Lindo
- 1968 Silver Wing
- 1968 Valley Vista
- 1970 Juarez-Lincoln
- 1970 Parkview
- 1971 Los Altos
- 1975 Otay
- 1975 Tiffany
- 1982 S. W. Satellite
- 1989 Chula Vista Hills
- 1990 EastLake
- 1991 Clear View
- 1993 Discovery

# Lilian Rice set Rancho Santa Fe's architectural style

By Carol Olten  
Staff Writer

"With the thought early implanted in my mind that true beauty lies in simplicity rather than ornateness, I found real joy at Rancho Santa Fe," Lilian Rice wrote in an architectural journal in 1928.

"Every environment there," she continued, "calls for simplicity and beauty — the gorgeous natural landscape, gently broken topography, the nearby mountains. No one with a sense of fitness, it seems to me, could violate these material factors by creating anything that lacked simplicity in line and form and color."

Working as the architect in charge of the Santa Fe Land Improvement development group in the '20s and through the late '30s, Rice virtually set the style for architecture in the rolling hills of eucalyptus groves that now contain multimillion-dollar estates.

She designed the venerable Rancho Santa Fe Inn, with its inviting courtyard and patios, as well as the engaging cluster of adobe buildings that mark the community center. She also designed many residences — some outside the Rancho Santa Fe area, but the majority amid the eucalyptus and gentle rolling hills she grew to love after establishing an office at Paseo Delicias and La Granada.

Rice was the only prominent woman architect in the San Diego area to have her own office and be licensed in these early years.

In Rancho Santa Fe especially, Rice created an architecture of true Southern California tradition steeped in California Spanish colonial heritage. Rice's buildings here are marked by thick adobe-wall construction and red-tile roofs with colonnades and grand verandas on which bougainvillea can run wonderfully wild. She created places of grace and serenity, giving rise to the sensation that one is looking at something that has already vanished into the past.

With the passage of time, some of the architecture that Rice created in Rancho Santa Fe houses has, in fact, vanished. It has often been bastardized through poorly designed remodels, passages of property ownerships and subdivision of large ranch acreage into smaller plots.

When one wealthy couple purchased a Rice house recently in Rancho Santa Fe, it had become as overbearing as Goya. The house, a two-story dwelling of about 6,000 square feet on three acres lushly overgrown with trees and flora, had been moved some years ago from its original site not far away. Surviving the move in three sections, it was resurrected in the second location with the front and back switched. The long colonnade and series of arches that Rice had created as the graceful entry at the front of the house was turned to the rear. An attempt had been made to create a new front entrance by installing a pair of doors in a small alcove. In proportion to the large-scale facade, the new front entry looked like it had been designed for the estate mouse.

Obviously, then, none of this juxtaposition had worked very well, but when the Del Mar architectural firm of Architura was called upon to make improvements on the house, they knew they couldn't start by proposing the whole residence be jacked up and wheeled around.

"We were aware," said Architura architect Victor James Dominelli, "that the colonnade at the rear of the house would remain as it was. It led to a door and interior that was a very dark, low and heavy kind of space. We wanted to manipulate light into this space and create a feeling for transparency of access through the house."

The solution was to cut an interior wall, which faced the front entry, down halfway to let light filter into the entrance area from the upstairs windows.

Overall, the project involved a major remodel; the house was entirely gutted and debris filled six dumpsters. Double French doors with fixed side lights were installed in several rooms. New windows, replicating the paned glass windows in the original, were added.

Essentially, Dominelli explained, "we didn't remodel from old plans in an attempt to restore everything as Miss Rice had designed it. The plans we did have access to were actually not accurate enough to go off of. Our aims were to re-space plan the house to the client's requests and make the best response at all possible to the given architecture."



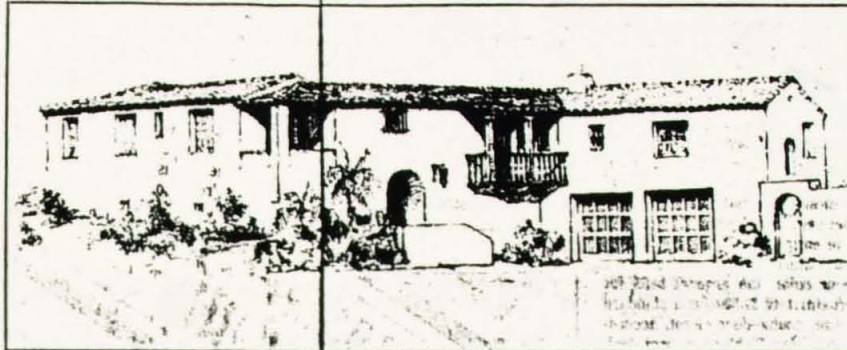
Architect Lilian Rice

Rice designed the house in 1928 for H.G. Larrick, the North County lumber king. It originally was built on La Flecha at the north end of the civic center. Carl Cato, a real estate entrepreneur in Rancho Santa Fe who for a while bought, built and moved houses in the area like pieces in a chess game, situated it on the present site several miles west of Puerto del Sol. Like many Rice houses, the Larrick home was rectangular, long and rambling rather than wide or square. Rice believed that a structure should blend into the landscape and to accomplish that she often designed houses with several levels.

An early environmentalist and naturalist, Rice followed the ideas of the "organic" architecture of Frank Lloyd Wright. Rumor has it that she encountered the renowned architect in the summer of 1928 when he lived briefly in a La Jolla beach cottage and visited Rancho Santa Fe, where he and his last wife were married at the Inn.

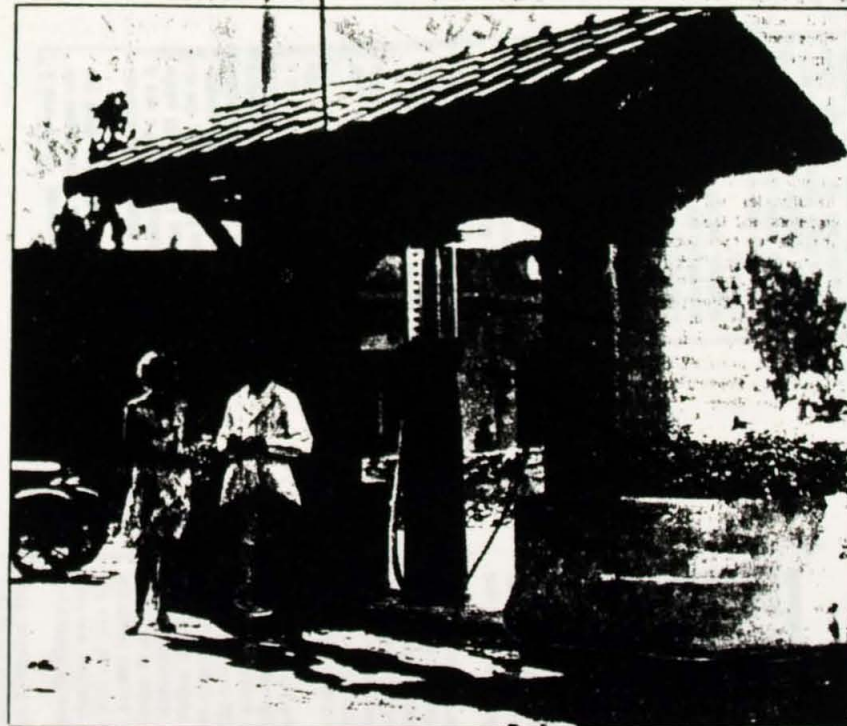
Whatever, Rice faithfully displayed a gift from Wright in her office — a plaque stating one of the architect's beloved aphorisms: "A doctor can bury his mistakes; an architect can only advise planting vines." The plaque now sits on a fireplace mantle in the Rancho Santa Fe home of Marion Lindburg, who arrived when the inn had the only electricity in the area and the only telephone was to be found in the Land Improvement office.

"Very few houses had been built See RICE on F-13



This is a sketch of a design Rice made for a Rancho Santa Fe couple. Believing that a structure should blend into the landscape,

Rice often designed houses with several levels. Rice's work was influenced by Mexican and Spanish colonial styles.



One landmark Rice designed in Rancho Santa Fe was the village gas station. It had adobe columns connected by a Spanish tile roof, sheltering a single red pump.

San Diego Historical Society — Ticor Collection

San Diego Historical Society — Ticor Collection

# Lilian Rice set Rancho Santa

By Carol Otten  
Staff Writer

"With the thought early implanted in my mind that true beauty lies in simplicity rather than ornamentation, I found real joy at Rancho Santa Fe," Lilian Rice wrote in an architectural journal in 1928.

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"Very few houses had been built  
See RICE on F-13

This is  
a Rancho  
structure

One land  
Santa Fe w



# Rice

Continued from F-6

when I came out (from the East) in 1926," recalled Lindburg, who was then a young woman recently married. "There were no paved roads and only the inn and a row of buildings in the village. Lilian had her office there. I had one baby and she became like mother, confessor and friend to me because I could go push the baby buggy to her office and sit and talk for hours... San Diego was a long drive over dirt roads two hours away."

Of the more than a dozen Rice-designed Rancho Santa Fe residences built in 1927, one is the house that Lindquist and her late husband, Arthur Lindburg, moved into on Paseo Delicias.

"She had love for art and beauty and wanted to share it," Lindquist continued. "Our house was beautifully planned, sitting on top of a hill with three doors and large windows on the scenic side."

This particular Rice house burned in 1943 as a huge fire swept through the ranch. Others lost entirely to posterity include the C. Everette Smith residence at Mimosa and Lago Lindo that became the Wishing Well Motel and was torn down in 1971; the Briggs Keck residence on La Flecha (also torn down) and the Frank Burnaby residence on Fremontia (torn down as well).

The Rancho Santa Fe Elementary School that Rice designed was built in the village in 1931 and also has been obliterated. Another landmark by Rice and no longer in operation, of course, is the memorable village gas station. The station consisted of two stalwart adobe columns connected by a Spanish-tile roof and flanked by large built-in planters cascading with vines. A single red pump stood under the tile roof between the columns.

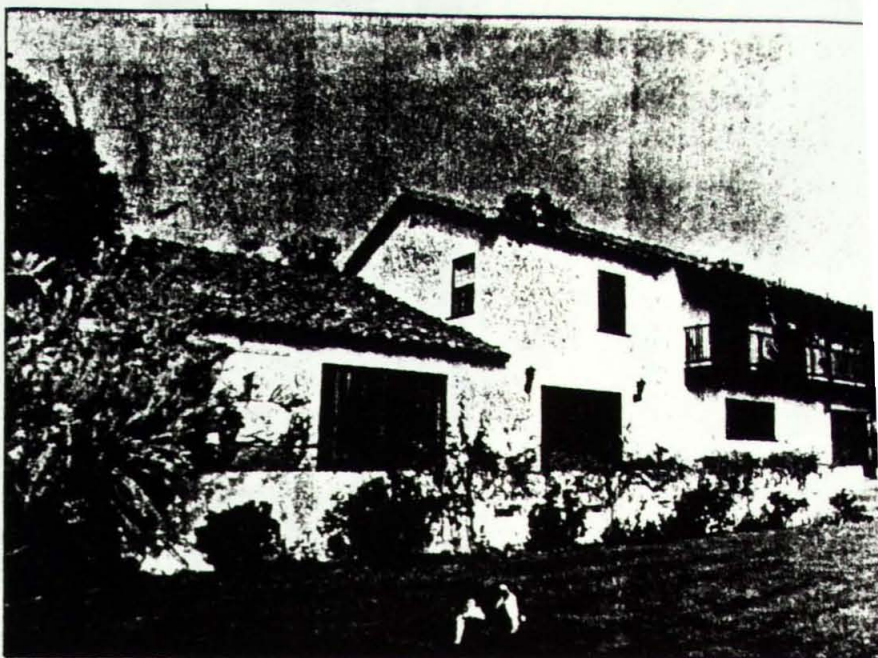
Of the many residences that Rice designed in Rancho Santa Fe only two, the George Christiancy house on El Mirador and the Charles Pease home on Las Cuestas, have remained in the same family. And consequently, neither has seen as much alteration.

"Some of the houses have changed so much that you can scarcely recognize them," observed Reginald Clotfelter, longtime Rancho Santa Fe realtor who lived in three Rice-designed houses through the years and with his son, Tom, came to own two of them as part of the continuing passing parade of property ownerships. Clotfelter has resided and worked in Rancho Santa Fe since 1931, when he became the resident realty representative of the Santa Fe Land Improvement Co. He recalls Rice as a very businesslike person who mixed little with the communit-

ty somewhat obscurely as a draftsman and teacher for several years. In 1922, she landed a job as a draftsman in the office of Requa and Jackson, then the prominent firm in San Diego. Requa and Jackson put their new employee in charge of their operation in Rancho Santa Fe, turning a 14-mile tract of eucalyptus-covered land into a series of small "gentleman's ranchos" for the developer, namely, Santa Fe Land Improvement, a division of the Santa Fe Railroad.

When Rice arrived in Rancho Santa Fe there were few buildings beyond a couple of real estate offices. But there was lots of landscape. Much of it was filled with 3 million eucalyptus trees that had been planted by the railway in hopes of a crop for railroad ties. But the trees didn't work out for ties and the railway had made the decision to open a development office and subdivide the land. A number of Rice's first clients were people from the East who had come to California to oversee the development for the railway. The houses she

See RICE on F-17



This home was originally designed in 1928 by Rice and eventually moved in three sections to Puerto del Sol.

But, he continues, "there was a nice feeling in all of the houses she created. They had loving work put into them."

One of the major projects Rice undertook in Rancho Santa Fe was a remodel of the historic 1830 adobe built by Juan Maria Osuna, the alcalde to whom the Mexican government granted the vast San Dieguito Rancho that became Rancho Santa Fe. It was owned at the time by Bing Crosby. Rice redid the house with a red-tile roof patterned after the Early Mission style.

In all her work, recalled Sam Hamill, who worked in Rice's office as an apprentice early on before establishing himself as an architect in San Diego, "Lilian avoided architectural styles of the time, particularly the Spanish architecture being done in Los Angeles and Pasadena. She was not doing Spanish architecture, but architecture influenced by the Mexican and Spanish colonial styles."

"The houses followed the Southern California tradition derived from the Mission period of California and the Southwest. They used adobe-wall construction reinforced with concrete lintels and belt courses — good buildings, but not ballyhoo types of buildings."

Rice was born in National City in 1888. Her father, Julius Rice, was a leading educator in National City and San Diego. Her mother had artistic talent and did paintings. Lilian Jenette Rice grew up in a multi-gabled Victorian house at 740 E. Second St.; her father encouraging her education and her mother her artistic sense. She enrolled at UC Berkeley and became one of the first women to graduate from its newly established School of Architecture. The year was 1910 — not exactly a great one for women intent upon careers in architecture. But Lilian was persistent. She had studied at Berkeley under an impressive group of architects associated with the Ecole des Beaux Arts in Paris. Their impact of ideas upon her was great, along with that of the then-developing Bay Area style of rustic wood architecture beginning to predominate in the San Francisco area as well as the Pacific Northwest.

Rice returned to San Diego to work



The San Diego Union/Russ Gilbert

A colonnade and series of arches characterized the remodeled Santa Fe home originally designed by Lillian Rice, who fought a long battle to receive her architecture license. Writing in her journal in 1928, she stated that architecture must be as beautiful and simple as the natural landscape.

## Rice

Continued from F-13

designed for them, now part of huge estates in Rancho Santa Fe selling for millions of dollars, were built for less than \$20,000 each.

Rice promptly brought a number of talented young apprentices into the office, among them, Hamill and Lloyd Ruocco, both who later moved into their own prominence as San Diego-area architects.

Rice knew a lot of people socially, but moved mostly in a small circle of close friends. She never married.

Rice is recalled by Elinor Frazer, one of her friends and at one time a very young draftsman herself in the Rice office. Now retiring from her own architectural design work and residing in a small house in Mission Hills, Frazer was a student at San Diego High School in the early '20s when she first became enthused about architecture. Her inspiration was Lillian Rice, then teaching at San Diego High and cutting quite a figure in town despite her generally quiet nature.

"She'd drive down Highland Avenue on the way to her parents' home in National City in a great white roadster with the top down and her scarf flying in the breeze," Frazer said. "She wasn't really pretty, but she was blonde and attractive and you could tell immediately she was a person of character. I would dream, 'Oh, to be an architect!' She always looked like she'd stepped out of a bandbox. She dressed for each occasion, but in the office almost always wore a long, simple, shirt type of dress made of striped silk."

Rice invited Frazer as a student apprentice into the Rancho Santa Fe office in 1924.

Rice actually fought a long battle to get her own architectural license, reportedly encountering difficulty because a member of the state board approving licensees opposed the notion of women in architecture. Finally, in 1931, she received a license. It was issued, ironically, after the bulk of her work marking her many contributions to San Diego-area architecture already was finished.

As in most architectural firms, Rice's work dropped off during the Depression. She continued to design some homes in Rancho Santa Fe as well as in La Jolla and other areas of San Diego, accumulating a reper-

toire of at least 60 extraordinary buildings. A major one is the Rice Elementary School in Chula Vista, named after her. And, of course, the Zlac Rowing Club of which she was a veteran member. Rice completed the design for the Zlac clubhouse in 1932, as a tribute her portrait has been hung in the clubhouse since, showing Lillian in one of a few poses taken during her life in which she looks entirely vampy; she wears a black lace dress and holds a white fan in a coquettish pose.

On Dec. 22, 1938, a mysterious tragedy struck Lillian Rice just as she could have been moving toward new heights in her architectural career at the age of 50. For some time, Rice had suffered from stomach problems and had taken medication, always carefully watching her diet. She was convinced she was dying of stomach cancer although there was no medical evidence to support it. On the night of Dec. 21, she had dinner with friends and dined on a steak, one of the foods she normally avoided. That night and early the next day, she had severe stomach pains and thought the cancer was finally taking its toll.

She put her papers in order in her Rancho Santa Fe office and residence and died that late December day. When doctors diagnosed the cause of her death they found it was due to a ruptured appendix — something that could have been treated if Rice had only sought it.

Many of Rice's papers, sketches and drawings are now in the archives of the San Diego Historical Society. Lucinda Eddy, head of the historical archives at the Villa Montezuma, recently used the early San Diego architect as the subject for a major master's thesis at the University of San Diego. Not long ago Rice was among a select number of architects featured in Susana Torre's book, "Women in American Architecture: A History and Contemporary Perspective." Gradually, the vernacular expression that she made for the California Mission or Spanish colonial heritage in Southern California is becoming more and more acknowledged, particularly as it was reflected in her Rancho Santa Fe buildings of the '20s. But while the legacy lingers, it also is all too unfortunately becoming lost.

The combined efforts of each of the individuals mentioned above have created our View of Bonita....

Mrs. Ella Bradford Allen, a descendent of William Bradford, was born in Waverly, Massachusetts, on November 30, 1858. She came to California in the 1890's to Dehesa where she and her husband had a ranch, and where three of their four children were born.

The family was relocated in Bonita by the Sweetwater Fruit Company. Their fourth child, Mary, was born in the original home on Old Orchard Lane.

In August, 1907, their house burned. They think oil from the lamps had dripped on the floor and when Mrs. Allen lit a match, maybe to light a lamp or heat water for her laundry, the fire began. The children were sleeping when they heard, "Fire"! and smelled smoke. The house burned to the ground in one hour. The Allens then moved to the old red barn until a new house was built. They lived in the "tent" area, where the fruit was stored until it was ready to be sent to market.

Within the next year, the new house was built. The structure is still standing on Old Orchard Lane, occupied by the Lee McDonald family. Having experienced a fire, and with the recent 1906 San Francisco earthquake in mind, it was necessary to build a fire-proof, earthquake-proof house. The Sweetwater Fruit Company owned the original house and they built this new house for the Allens.

Frank Mead, an architect for the Gill Company, designed the house. Mr. Mead

had designed houses in Arabia. He fashioned the house with fourteen inch concrete walls. The frame was made of 1 x 1's set one inch apart with seaweed for insulation. The floors in this 4,000 square foot house are pecan wood, and the living room has large beams hand hewn from the pilings at the ferry landing. Both the Allen girls were married in this house. Mrs. Allen wanted a big living room in the house as she loved to give parties. The house also has a basement and a sleeping porch.

Mrs. Allen had four children. Two boys, Morris and Dick, and two girls, Eleanor and Mary. She loved children. She would go camping in Mexico with the children, take them swimming and babysit whenever she was needed. She darned socks and mended clothes for the people for whom she babysat, and for many other people in the valley.

In 1898, she was riding back to Bonita from Dehesa in a buggy, near the Sweet-water Dam, when the train whistle frightened the horse. She jumped out to save her infant baby daughter, Mary, and broke her ankle. It never healed properly. Arthritis set in her ankle and eventually began to affect her spine.

In 1932, she had a minor automobile accident and broke her knee cap. Her arthritis quickly set in and she was confined for the rest of her life to a wheelchair or a walker.

Her son made her a wheelchair. He connected his mother's gardening tools to the wheelchair with long metal sticks so she could continue to enjoy her hobby.

7/26/89.

### Mae L. Feaster

7/26/89  
Mae L. Feaster died July 22 at a hospital while visiting in Grangeville, Idaho. Born Nov. 20, 1900 in Grangeville, she lived in San Diego since 1924 and at Fredericka Manor in Chula Vista for the past two years.

She attended schools in Grangeville, receiving her teaching credential from Lewiston Normal School, which is now Lewis-Clark State College. She began her teaching career in 1918 at a school in White Bird, Idaho and later in Fenn and Craigmont, Idaho. In 1923 she married Dick Feaster, who died in 1957.

Moving to San Diego in 1924, she started working for Chula Vista Grammar Union School District as a fourth-grade teacher at the Flower Street School. She became principal of that school in 1950. Upon her retirement in 1965, the school was renamed in her honor. In February 1988 she dedicated the playground equipment at the school that was purchased with a donation she had made earlier in the school year.

She was a member of Retired Teachers Association and San Diego Woman's Club.

Contributions may be made in her name to the Mae L. Feaster School in Chula Vista or St. Mary's Hospital in Cottonwood, Idaho.

Cremation was followed by interment in Grangeville, under the direction of Noland Funeral Home.