

The
Development of the Elementary Schools
in the
Chula Vista Area - California

by Harold E. Summers
October 1956



THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS
IN THE CHULA VISTA AREA (CALIFORNIA)

*Robert Samuel
Muller*

A Thesis
Presented to the
Faculty of the Department of Education
San Diego State College

In Partial Fulfillment
of the Requirements for the Degree
Master of Arts

by
Harold E. Summers
October 1956

THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS
IN THE CHULA VISTA AREA (CALIFORNIA)

A Thesis
Presented to the
Faculty of the Department of Education
San Diego State College

by
Harold E. Summers
October 1956

Approved by:
Luigi Friedlich 1-3-57
Chairman Date

TABLE OF CONTENTS

CHAPTER

	PAGE
I. THE PROBLEM, DEFINITION OF TERMS USED AND SOURCES OF INFORMATION	1
The Problem.	2
Statement of the problem.	2
Importance of the study.	3
Definition of Terms Used	4
State and county superintendents	4
Chula Vista City School District	7
Chula Vista area	8
The history.	8
The governing board.	9
Organization of the central administration.	9
Geographical and physical aspects.	13
Abbreviations and statistical terms.	15
Sources of Information	16
Organization of the Remainder of the Thesis.	21
II. A DESCRIPTION OF THE CHULA VISTA AREA—PAST AND PRESENT.	21
Ethnological background.	21
Spanish and Mexican period	26
The early development of Chula Vista City.	33
The Sweetwater Dam and the National City and Otay railroad.	35

CHAPTER

Boom towns	17
Interim.	38
Present day Chula Vista.	46
III. THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS IN	
THE CHULA VISTA AREA--1850 to 1940	51
San Diego's early schools.	53
The development of the public schools	
toward and in the Chula Vista area	56
Formation of the National City School	
District	60
The first attempt to establish the Sweet-	
water School District.	63
Formation of the Sweetwater School District	
and the Otay School District	65
Lapse of the first Sweetwater School	
District	66
First census taken prior to the establish-	
ment of the El Nido and Daneri school	
districts.	73
The establishment of the Daneri, El Nido,	
and San Miguel school districts in the	
Chula Vista area	75
Establishment of the Sunnyside and Proctor	
school districts	78
	88

CHAPTER

Establishment of the Chula Vista School	PAGE
District.	89
Re-naming of the Sweetwater School District . .	109
Lapse of El Nido and Proctor school districts .	109
Lapse of the Daneri School District	112
Establishment of the first kindergarten in	
the Chula Vista area.	124
Construction of the F Street School in the	
Chula Vista School District	129
Lapse of the San Miguel School District	130
Re-establishment of the San Miguel School	
District.	130
Final Lapse of the San Miguel School District .	132
Formation of the Chula Vista Union Grammar	
School District	138
Construction of the L Street School	170
IV. THE PERIOD OF RAPID GROWTH--1940 to 1954.	
Establishment of the Hilltop and Flower Street	
schools, and four child care centers.	180
Name of L Street School changed to Lilian	
J. Rice School.	182
Trends in elementary education.	184
Construction of the Ella B. Allen School. . . .	188
The Otay School re-named the John J.	

CHAPTER

	PAGE
Montgomery School	189
First special education class	191
Chula Vista Union Grammar School District re-named Chula Vista (City) School District.	195
The name of the Chula Vista (City) School District changed.	196
Annexation of the Otay School District to the Chula Vista City School District.	199
Construction of the Hilltop Drive School.	199
Construction of the Castle Park School.	200
Construction of the Rosebank School.	201
Movement of the central office staff headquarters.	207
Construction of the Harborside School.	207
V. THE ORGANIZATION OF THE CHULA VISTA CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT--1954-1955	210
Organization of the governing board	217
Organization of the central administration.	220
Business services division.	223
Curricular services division.	227
Organization of the building services	240
VI. SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS	263
BIBLIOGRAPHY	265

LIST OF FIGURES

MAPS

	PAGE
1. Chula Vista City School District and Limits of Former School Districts Within the Present Boundaries.	xi
2. Daneri School District--1888.	79
3. El Hido School District--1888	81
4. San Miguel School District--1888.	83
5. Proctor School District--1891	93
6. Chula Vista School District--1892	95
7. Sunnyside School District--Consolidation with San Miguel School District--1921.	139
8. Bonita School District--1929.	155
9. Otay School District as Amended in 1947 by Annexing a Portion of Alta School District.	187
10. Chula Vista City School District--1953.	203

PHOTOGRAPHS

1. Otay Watch Works--1890's.	41
2. Chula Vista--View from Herman Hotel--1897	43
3. Chula Vista--April 1903	45
4. Chula Vista--Third Avenue and F Street--1911.	48
5. Flood--Sweetwater Junction--1916.	50
6. Bonita School--1888-1921.	76
7. Bonita School (Rear View)--1888-1921.	77

PHOTOGRAPHS

	VIII	PAGE
8. Second Otay School--1886-1924	86	
9. First Sunnyside School--1892-1915	96	
10. Chula Vista School--1892-1914	99	
11. San Miguel School--1892-1919	101	
12. Bonita--Sweetwater Fruit Company Orchard and Barn, With the Bonita School House in the Background--1896	105	
13. Chula Vista--Congregational Church and School House--1907	116	
14. Second Sunnyside School--1916-1921	125	
15. Second Sunnyside School--1916-1920	127	
16. Third Otay School--1925-1944	147	

DIAGRAMS

1. Diagram A--General District Organization	214
2. Diagram B--Curricular Services	215
3. Diagram C--Business Services	216

PLOT PLANS

1. F Street School	251
2. Lillian J. Rice School	252
3. Hilltop Drive School	253
4. Hilltop Annex School	254
5. Ella B. Allen School	255
6. Vista Square School	256

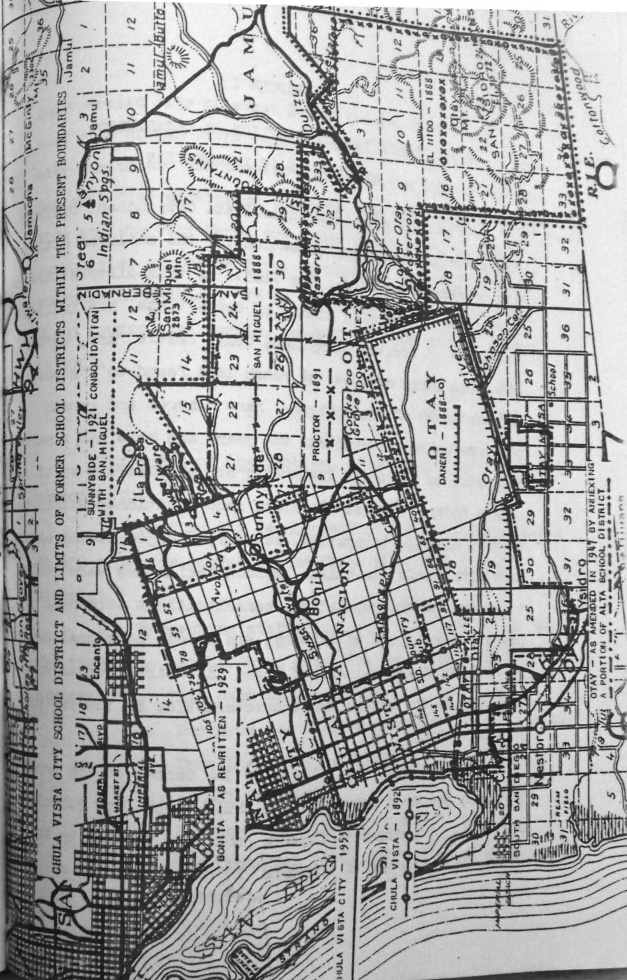
PLOT PLANS

	IX	PAGE
7. Flower Street School	257	
8. Castle Park School	258	
9. John J. Montgomery School	259	
10. Rosebank School	260	
11. Harborside School	261	
12. Hazel Coes Cook School	262	

PREFACE

The Chula Vista City School District is now on the threshold of extreme general expansion. Census figures are rising rapidly as is the birth rate. From the inception of the public schools in this area eighty years ago, changes have occurred which have shaped the destinies of many of our citizens. Because such changes reflect the vitality and imagination of our citizenry, and since, in the tumult of details to come, much of this rich heritage might be lost, the present seems to be an appropriate time to record the history of the elementary schools for this area.

Quite often the historical information which reflects the nature and characteristics of the public schools is lost in a detail of statistics or is carried only in the memory of persons who gained their knowledge through direct experience. These data are widely scattered throughout various sources and the complete picture is often difficult to obtain. It is the purpose of this study to bring this historical data together in order to provide a more complete understanding of the background, present status, and future growth possibilities of the Chula Vista City School District.



CHAPTER I

THE PROBLEM, DEFINITION OF TERMS USED AND SOURCES OF INFORMATION

For many years the Chula Vista City School District has provided elementary education for the children within its present boundaries. The limits of this district are not restricted to the city limits of Chula Vista, but include the areas of Bonita, Sunnyside, Otay, Castle Park, Harborside, and large expanses of ranch land found to the east and southeast of Chula Vista. Many changes and growth patterns emerged throughout the years and have had a marked influence on the Chula Vista City School District as it exists today. Several districts once functioned within the present district boundaries, boundary changes became necessary with population shifts, school facilities were built to accommodate the population, consolidations were made to promote economy and efficiency, and school personnel changed to meet pupil needs. All of these historical events contributed to the nature and characteristics of the present school system.

The city of Chula Vista is the center of the population for the area served by the Chula Vista City School District. According to figures published in 1954 by the Chula Vista Chamber of Commerce (1) Chula Vista is an

2
incorporated city of about 30,000 people, located on the east side of San Diego Bay, seven miles from the San Diego city limits and about seven miles from the Mexican border. National City adjoins on the north boundary, Bonita, Sunnyside and the Otay Ranch are found to the east, and the communities of Castle Park, Harborside, and Otay mark the southern boundaries. It is the third largest city in San Diego County, California, according to the special census in 1953.

I. THE PROBLEM

Statement of the problem. This study will be concerned with:

1. Tracing the development of the elementary schools in the area now served by the Chula Vista City School District.
2. Presenting statistical data which are useful to the reader in establishing dates for important school memorabilia. This data will describe:
 - a. Employed and elected personnel for each year.
 - b. Enrollment and population trends of the school district.
 - c. Services the schools offered.
 - d. The financial development of the school district.

- e. The location, description, time of construction and cost of school facilities.
- f. School district boundaries.

Importance of the study. There is considerable diversity of opinion and lack of readily accessible data concerning the evolution of the elementary school system in this area. Minutes of the meetings of the boards of education are available only for the Chula Vista and Otay districts. And even these minutes are incomplete for the first years of the districts' existence. The minutes for the other six districts (Danari, El Hido, Proctor, San Miguel, Sunnyside, and Sweetwater) which were once organized in this area are either lost or non-existent. Detailed information concerning them is contained in the Annual Reports of the County Superintendent of Schools and in the memories of old time residents. Many district events which cannot be authenticated can be inferred by study of statistical information. Most of the districts were formed during the 1890's or 1890's. This means that very few persons still surviving have first-hand information of the early schools. A history of the schools of this area might become a valuable reference, not only for the educator or school business official, but for the people who now reside in the district. For these reasons, the writer feels that

the recording of this historical data is justified at this time.

II. DEFINITIONS OF TERMS USED

A. State and County Superintendents. According to legal interpretations of the Tenth Amendment of the United States Constitution, education is a state function. The California public school system is governed by state law and directed by the Department of Education, which is headed by the State Superintendent of Public Instruction. Local districts function under the laws of the State, with certain delegated responsibilities being given by both the State and County school organizations. The State Superintendent and San Diego County Superintendent are listed in this study each year, as they are a part of the local district structure.

Briefly, the state, county, and local levels of school system organization are described in the California Education Code as follows:

State organization. 101. There is in the State Government a State Board of Education, consisting of 10 members, who are appointed by the Governor with the Advice and consent of two-thirds of the Senate. (20:25)

102. The term of office of the members of the board is four years, and they shall hold office until the appointment and qualification of their successors. . . (20:25)

105. The Superintendent of Public Instruction shall be secretary and shall act as executive officer of the board. He shall have charge of all its correspondence and shall keep a record of its proceedings. (20:25)

116. The board shall study the educational conditions and needs of the State. It shall make plans for the improvement of the administration and efficiency of the public schools of the State. (20:26)

117. The board shall submit to the Governor biennially on or before the fifteenth day of September next preceding the regular session of the Legislature, a report of its transactions for the preceding two years, together with recommendations of its needs for the coming biennium, and such recommendations as to changes in laws or new educational legislation as may seem to it to be necessary. (20:27)

117. The Superintendent of Public Instruction shall execute, under direction of the State Board of Education, the policies which have been decided upon by the board and shall direct, under general rules and regulations adopted by the State Board of Education, the work of all appointees and employees of the board. (20:28)

171. There is in the State Government a Department of Education.

172. The Department of Education shall be administered through:

(a) The State Board of Education which shall be the governing and policy determining body of the department.

(b) The State Director of Education in whom all executive and administrative functions of the department are vested and who is the executive officer of the State Board of Education.

County organization. 301. Except in a city and county, there shall be a county board of education, which shall consist of five or seven members to be elected at large with at least one residing in each of designated trustee areas to be determined by the county committee on school district organization. . . . (20:34)

316. County boards of education shall:

(a) Adopt rules and regulations not inconsistent with

the laws of the State, for their own government.

(b) Keep a record of their proceedings.

(c) Review and make recommendations on the annual budget of the county superintendent on the annual its submission to the county board of schools before

(d) Review and make recommendations on the annual county school service fund budget of the county superintendent of schools before its submission to the Superintendent of Public Instruction. (Amended by Stats. 1955, Ch. 744.) (20:35)

352. The superintendent of schools of each county shall:

(a) Superintend the schools of his county.

(b) Visit and examine each school in his county at reasonable intervals to observe their operation and to learn of their problems. . . .

(c) Distribute all laws, reports, circulars, instructions, and blanks which he may receive for the use of the school officers.

(d) Keep in his office the reports of the Superintendent of Public Instruction.

(e) Keep a record of his official acts, and of all the proceedings of the county board of education. . . (20:37)

356. The county superintendent of schools shall also:

(a) Enforce the course of study.

(b) Enforce the use of state textbooks and of high school textbooks regularly adopted by the proper authority.

(c) Preserve carefully all reports of school officers and teachers.

(d) Deliver to his successor, at the close of his official term, all records, books, documents, and papers belonging to the office, taking a receipt for them, which will be filed in the office of the county clerk. (Amended by Stats. 1953, Ch. 384.) (20:37)

Local administrative organization. 1001. Except when otherwise authorized by law, every school district shall be under the control of a board of school trustees. (20:54)

1041. The board of school trustees shall meet annually on the first day of July and elect one of its members clerk of the district. (20:54)

1046. The clerk shall call meetings of the board at the request of two members, act as clerk of the board, and keep a record of its proceedings and an accurate account of the receipts and expenditures of school moneys. (20:55)

1077. A meeting called under the provisions of this article shall be competent to instruct the board of trustees upon the following subjects:

(a) The location or change of location of the schoolhouse. . . .

(b) The use of the schoolhouse for other than school purposes. . . .

(c) The sale and purchase of school sites.

(d) The prosecution, settlement, or compromise of any litigation in which the district is engaged, or is likely to become engaged. (20:56)

1301. The governing board of any school district may employ a district superintendent for one or more schools employing eight teachers or more. (20:57)

1306. The superintendent of each school district shall, in addition to any other powers and duties granted to or imposed upon him:

(a) Be the chief executive officer of the governing board of the district.

(b) Excepting in districts where the governing board has appointed or designated an employee other than the superintendent, or a deputy, or assistant superintendent, to prepare and submit a budget, prepare and submit to the governing board of the district, at such time as it may direct, the budget of the district for the next ensuing school year, and revise and take such other action in connection with the budget as the board may desire.

(c) Subject to the approval of the governing board, assign all employees of the district employed in positions requiring certification qualifications, to the positions in which they are to serve.

B. Chula Vista City School District. This is an elementary school district, established by the authority of the Board of Supervisors, San Diego County. Its boundaries include Chula Vista City, and the county areas of Sunnyside,

8
Bonita, Castle Park, Harborside, Otay, and areas of ranch land east and southeast of the city of Chula Vista. (See the map on page xi.) As indicated in this study, there were eight separate districts in the history of the area now known as the Chula Vista City School District. Each of these districts was established by the Board of Supervisors of San Diego County and operated under the direct supervision of its individual Governing Board.

C. Chula Vista area. As used in this study, the "Chula Vista area" has reference to the territory encompassed by the boundaries of the Chula Vista City School District, including the city of Chula Vista, and the county lands defined by the map on page xi. This territory did not always have the designation "Chula Vista City School District," nor did it have any other single name. The term "Chula Vista area" will be used, therefore, when the designation "Chula Vista City School District" is not appropriate for the time under consideration.

D. The History. The earliest recorded data concerning the children of the Chula Vista area is dated 1851. At this time the first school in San Diego County was established in Old San Diego. It is very likely that children from the Chula Vista area might have attended that school. This study will begin at this point and continue

through the 1954-1955 school year.

E. The Governing Board. Each school district in the State of California has a Board of Education, which is composed of elected, local, lay members of the specific school district. From the very beginning of schools in the Chula Vista area, each district within the Chula Vista City School District boundaries had three members on their Board except Chula Vista Union School District, which was formed during the 1920-1921 school year, and Chula Vista City School District, which was formed in 1950-1951. These two districts each had five members on the Board (Section 1861--California Education Code). Each Board elected a president and a clerk to serve for one year. The election of Board members was for the first time on a staggered basis, so that their terms ended in different years. After the first year, all members were elected for a three year term. The Governing Board has the responsibility under law for the operation of the school district.

In this study an attempt is made to record the names and officers of all Boards. However, the very early records reveal only the names of the Board Clerks. If this is the case for any given year, the table for that year will bear the name "Clerk" instead of "Board."

F. Organization of the Central Administration. This

term had reference to the general structure of a school district, formulated by the local Governing Board, within the framework of the Education Code of California. 10

1. Personnel. As far as the records show, the names of the employed personnel of each district will be recorded for each year, up to and including the 1939-1940 school year. Beginning with the 1940-1941 school year only the administrative and classified positions will be listed, along with the persons filling those positions. There are two basic reasons for listing the personnel: (1) to help illustrate the services the district provided during the year by defining individual jobs, and (2) to give recognition to those persons who contributed their services to the schools of the Chula Vista area.

2. Financial aspects. In order to give a picture of the district's financial growth and character, the following terms are used in this study:

a. Total current expenses. The total monetary expenditures of a district for one school year constitutes "Total current expenses." Frequently, the only indication of the dates of building construction is found in the "capital outlay" breakdown of this

total figure. "Capital outlay" will be mentioned in the text when the amount is deemed to warrant a "major construction" classification.

b. Total value of school property. These figures are given in order to trace district worth. By studying these figures year by year one can ascertain whether a district is progressing, remaining static, or declining. The extent of assets can also be determined. Recent records omitted this figure, therefore an "assessed valuation" figure is substituted to help give a picture of financial growth. This figure is determined by the County Assessor's office, and provides the value of property within the district boundaries upon which school taxes are based. Periodical insurance appraisals were made after 1929 to give the monetary value of all school property in the district. These appraisals are recorded in the text to maintain as much continuity as possible concerning the "total value of school property" figures.

3. Pupils. School size can be determined by the number of school age children living within the district boundaries, called "census" in this study. The average number of children attending class each school day, known as "average daily attendance," also aids in

determining school size.

In the very early records of the school districts, the census was taken in order to determine the number of children eligible to attend the public schools. Children between the ages of five through seventeen were eligible. Later, when compulsory attendance laws were more firmly established, "census" became "enrollment." For continuity, this study will use the term "census" throughout.

4. Grades taught. Early schools included all grades and different terms were used to denote gradation. "Primary" included approximately grades one through four, and "grammar" included grades five through eight. During about half of the history of the Chula Vista area schools, the elementary grades included grades one through eight. Subsequently, the elementary schools served children in kindergarten through grade six, and grades one through six, depending on the district.

5. Length of the school term. During the early history of the schools in this area, the length of the school term varied according to each district's policy. Some schools were in session for only three months of the year; others had as much as a ten month school term. School terms were first listed in months and fractional

13
parts of the month. But during more recent years the school term was listed in the actual number of days the school was open. These figures should give the reader further information on the development of the program.

G. Geographical and physical aspects. The geographical and physical aspects of a district often reflect the character of the schools. School building location, description, date of construction, and cost, along with boundary definitions all provide necessary information for a historical study. The following information is recorded in the text of this study:

1. Location of school buildings. From the San Diego County deed books it was possible to obtain the legal description of the property upon which the various schools were built. In this study a further description is given by listing the current street names and numbers, and describing the use made of the property at the present time.

2. Description of school buildings. No official record of the physical description of the school buildings could be found. However, photographs of many of the early schools are included in this study. The buildings now being used are presented by means of a

14
plot plan which includes, among other things, construction dates. A diligent search for photographs of the El Hido, Proctor, and Daneri school buildings proved to be fruitless.

3. Time of construction of school buildings. For the very early schools, the date of construction may only be approximated in many instances, since the only indication of a construction date is a capital outlay figure or a record of a bond issue being passed. These items are recorded in the Annual Reports of the Superintendent of Schools, San Diego County, and do not present information which would give exact dates, but are probably accurate within a year of the actual construction dates.

4. Cost of school buildings. These figures are available in the Annual Reports of the County Superintendent of Schools and listed under "capital outlay," which is not itemized according to exact usage. These figures are included in this study to give the reader further insight into the financial development of the schools.

5. District boundaries. District boundaries changed frequently with population shifts and consolidations. These boundaries are officially approved by the County

Board of Supervisors after consideration of a petition¹⁵ submitted by the local unit. In most instances the boundary definitions are quoted verbatim in order to provide the reader with the information necessary for exact determination of the boundary.

H. Abbreviations and statistical terms. For the sake of brevity and conservation of space, the following terms and abbreviations are used in the presentation of statistical information:

1. Clerk. Clerk of the local Board of Education.
2. Board. This term will be substituted for "clerk" when the names of the entire Board are available.

3. Teachers. Teachers for each district as far as the records show.

4. Census. The number of school age children living within the district boundaries.

5. A.D.A. Average daily attendance.

6. Grades. Grades taught in the school.

7. Term. Length of the school term in days, months, or fractional part of a month.

8. T.C.E. Total current expenses for the district during the school year.

9. T.V. Total value of school property during

the school year.

10. A.V. Assessed value of school district.

XIII. SOURCES OF INFORMATION

This section of the chapter will deal with the four basic sources of information used in this study. Those sources are:

1. The Office of the Superintendent of Schools, San Diego County.
2. The Chula Vista City School District files.
3. Library references.
4. Interviewees.

Office of the Superintendent, San Diego County Schools. On file in the office of the Superintendent, San Diego County, and chronologically arranged are four sources of information used extensively in this study. Those sources are (1) Boundary Books, (2) Record of School District Changes, San Diego County, (3) Annual Reports of the Superintendent of Schools, San Diego County, and (4) County Directories of Personnel.

The Boundary Books contain an up-to-date record of school district boundary descriptions in San Diego County, and legal definition of the real property owned by the various districts of the county. The information on real

property for the Boundary Books was obtained directly from the Dead Books of San Diego County.

A compilation of legal actions for all districts of San Diego County is contained in the Record of School District Changes. The material is in the form of abstracts from the minutes of the Board of Supervisors, San Diego County. These legal actions included boundary changes, annexations, district formations and lapses, bond issues, consolidations, and name changes.

The Annual Report, Office of the Superintendent of Schools, San Diego County, is the source of statistical information on each school district of the county. These reports are available from 1865 to the present, except those for 1866-1867, 1877-1878, and 1897-1898. This source provides information concerning the districts which were established in terms of employed personnel, officers and membership of the governing board, financial aspects, number of pupils, grades taught, and length of school term. Miscellaneous items that would give an indication of the school program are available, such as courses of study, topics for teacher's institute meetings, and Superintendent's summary messages.

Directories of San Diego County schools and personnel from 1913 to the present are available in the office of the superintendent. They were used extensively to record

district personnel and positions.

18

Chula Vista City School District files. Minutes of the meetings of the Governing Board were used to a considerable extent in verifying data obtained from other sources.

Also statistical records such as insurance appraisals of district worth, current financial statistics, building details, and plot plans from the Department of Education were found to be of value in making this study. District handbooks for certificated and non-certificated personnel gave indications of the services performed by the schools and provided an excellent source of information on school employee rosters.

Library references. The booklet, "The History of San Diego County Ranchos" (3) provided a source of information for the period preceding American ownership of the land area now known as the Chula Vista City School District. This area is composed primarily of the Old Spanish land grants of Rancho de la Nacion, Rancho Janal, and Rancho Otay.

The San Diego County School publication, "The First Hundred Years" (4) is an excellent reference on the development of San Diego County's first schools. It provides a good general description of San Diego County school development.

A detailed early history of the area now known as the

Chula Vista City School District, is contained in the unpublished Masters thesis from the University of Southern California by Spencer Mensel entitled "The Development of the Sweetwater Area (California)" (5). This historical study deals with the period one hundred sixty years preceding 1890.

Other references used to a lesser degree are as follows:

1. Bancroft's, History of California (7)
2. Davis, Seventy Five Years in California (8)
3. Miscellaneous pamphlets published by the Chula Vista Chamber of Commerce, such as "Forbears" by Ralph Keithly and "Chula Vista California."
4. Manuals for the Elementary Schools of San Diego County.

Personal interviews. Personal interviews played a very important part in the preparation of this study. Since much of the information concerning the physical description, location, and interesting anecdotes of the very early schools is not recorded, it was necessary to rely a great deal on personal interviews with people who had first hand knowledge of the topic. Much of this information had to be pieced together to get the complete story. The interviewees can be grouped into the following classifications:

(1) Persons of high responsibility in the district at present, such as board members, business officials, and the superintendent. Outstanding contributors of information in this category were Mrs. Hazel Coes Cook, Board member, Mrs. Gertrude Jagger, Business Manager, and Dr. J. Calvin Landorbach, Superintendent.

(2) Other past and present members of the Chula Vista area school systems. Many persons who served the schools during the past years were available for conference, and provided much first hand information which was not available from other sources. Much information which could not be confirmed by recorded sources was verified by present and past staff members. They also contributed considerable basic information in many instances. Outstanding contributors of information in this group were Mr. Richard M. Allen, former Board member of the Bonita School District, Mrs. Marguerite H. Barron, former Board member of the Chula Vista Union School District, Miss Ethel Crockett, former teacher and principal of the Chula Vista Union and Chula Vista City School Districts, Miss Margaret Clemens, former teacher for the Sunnyside School District, and Mrs. Thelma Krantz, Principal in the Chula Vista City School District at present, and a member of a pioneer Chula Vista family.

(3) Old time residents of the Chula Vista area. Many

21

people still living in this area attended school here many years ago or had children who attended those schools. Their information from the point of view of student or parent proved to be a good source of information on the characteristics of the schools. Some representatives of this group are Mr. Michael Haubert, former pupil of the San Miguel school, Mrs. C. C. Brabason, daughter of a pioneer Otay family, Mrs. Percy L. Matthews, former student at the Bonita school, and Mr. Charles Higgins, pioneer lemon grower in the Sweetwater Valley.

IV. ORGANIZATION OF THE REMAINDER OF THE THESIS

Chapter II presents a physical description of the area within the boundaries of the Chula Vista City School District. The purpose of this chapter is to describe the physical, economical, and geographical setting for the schools discussed in this study.

Chapter III provides a description of the organization and development of the schools in the Chula Vista area from 1850 to 1940, a period which begins with the establishment of California as a state, and continues slowly but steadily in growth and change to the present era.

Chapter IV follows the development of the schools for the period 1940 to 1954. With the outbreak of World War II, abnormal growth trends developed in population and school

22

attendance. Post war growth (1945 to present) has kept pace with the war-time growth (1941-1945). To keep up with the times, the Chula Vista schools changed from a relatively small operation to a big educational business with an annual budget of over two million dollars. (3) Therefore, this chapter is called "The Period of Rapid Growth" and provides a greater amount of detail in describing the school development because of the more recent occurrence of events.

Chapter VI is a detailed summary of the Chula Vista City School District as it functioned during the 1954-1955 school year. It is the purpose of this chapter to show in detail the result of the evolution of the schools during the preceding 104 years.

Chapter VII is the summary and conclusion chapter. It contains a brief summary of the history of the area, a review of the development of the individual districts, a description of the school service rendered by some of the outstanding personnel of the various districts in the area, and some predictions as to what the future might well hold for the Chula Vista City School District.

The main body of this study contains data chronologically arranged. Figures and statistics are presented without comment for the most part. The purpose of this plan is to keep the reading volume to a minimum with the content to a maximum, giving the reader opportunity to draw conclusions

and interpret from the data presented.

CHAPTER II

A DESCRIPTION OF THE CHULA VISTA AREA - PAST AND PRESENT

The area encompassed by the Chula Vista City School district boundaries played an important part in the development and history of San Diego County. It is one of the fastest growing and economically important areas of the county.

The geographical and sociological setting in which a school district is situated tends to influence to a significant extent the development of that district. It is the purpose of this chapter to (1) describe the etimological background of the area, (2) review the Spanish and Mexican periods of its history, (3) trace the development of the area, from the time California became a state, to the present, and (4) provide a general overview of the area for the 1954-1955 school year. This will be done in terms of physical characteristics, population, agriculture, industry, and outstanding events. It is believed that with this background information available, the reader will have a better insight and understanding of the following chapters.

Ethnological background. The etimological background of the Chula Vista area had little direct and significant effect on the development of the schools. It did, nevertheless, alter the course of events to the extent that the

first permanent occupation by the white man was for the purpose of converting the native Indians to Christianity. For this purpose a number of missions were established. Thus some of the Indians were converted to Christianity and this may have had some effect on the course of the development of the schools in the area.

According to Menzies's (11:56) summary of the ethnological background of the Sweetwater area, the Diegueno Indian tribe lived in the region when the white man arrived. This tribe was of the Yuman linguistic family and contained two subdivisions: the North Dieguenos, living in the northern sector, and the South Dieguenos, living in the southern sector. The North Dieguenos lived in the area being considered in this study. They were on rancherias which were groups of crude huts made of tule grass and covered with earth.

Diegueno foods, arts and implements were crude and simple. The inhabitants of the bay area lived primarily on sea food; never attempting agriculture. Pottery cook pots and water jars were the major objects of art. Few implements were used besides the weapons. Tule balsas, propelled by double bladed paddles were used for boats on the bay.

There were twelve known North Diegueno clans. The one nearest Chula Vista was the Otats from which the name Otay was derived. An Indian rancheria at the southern end

of the bay was also known as Otay. Other rancherias located in the Chula Vista area were Janal, a name later given to a Mexican land grant, and San Miguel or Magate. The most prominent mountain peak in the area, directly east of Chula Vista at the head of the Sweetwater valley, is named San Miguel. This name is also quite commonly used today to identify streets, places, and various other features in the South Bay area.

The natives accepted Christianity slowly and exhibited a spirit characteristic of the Yuman tribes. The natives were described as passionately devoted to their customs, proud, boastful, covetous, quarrelsome and hard to handle. They were not considered formidable as foes, but did not avoid warlike attempts.

Spanish and Mexican period. The Spanish and Mexican period ushered in an era of distinctive social climate, marked by leisurely living on large ranchos, siestas, and fiestas. Ralph Keithly vividly describes the scene and expresses the mood in his article of this period:

Chula Vista's ancestry begins when that of California begins, for it was to the shores of San Diego Bay, not far from where Chula Vista lies, that Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo in 1542 brought the first white man ever to set foot upon the soil of what is now the great and Golden State. Only fifty years before had Columbus discovered America. Only a score of years had passed since Magellan sailed the seas. . . .

Down through the years when the whole world was

27
tumultuous in a search for colonies and gold, the shores of San Diego Bay refused to be disturbed by frenzy. From 1542 when Cabrillo sailed into this land-locked mariner's haven, through 1774 when the indestructible de Anza slogged his way on foot through the merciless shores of the Bay past where Chula Vista stands--in fact, until the coming of El Yanqui in 1886 when Chula Vista was born. . . .

Even revolution passed our ancestors by, unnoticed in their idyllic land. In 1821, Spanish rule of California slipped into Mexican hands, but no one around the bay even knew of the change for many months to come, and indeed, even then nobody ever seemed to care.

Chula Vista's typically Yankee birth remains tempered to this day with the soft-spoken, melodious phrases of the Spanish language of her ancestors. Indeed at the first American style election ever to be held in this area, when in 1850 the County of San Diego was created, most of the inhabitants spoke Spanish exclusively. But the sleepy, pastoral back-lands era was rapidly drawing to a close. During the eighteenth century Chula Vista and its surrounding area had become great land grants made by a prodigious government to favorite sons and daughters. Among the great "Ranchos" in the 1860's when the Kimball brothers struck the Bay area from Boston, was Rancho de la Nacion. (10)

The area now known as the Chula Vista City School District contains parts of the land grants of Rancho de la Nacion, Rancho Otay, and Rancho Janal. The story of these local grants is typical of the history of Mexican and early American California. The following is a summary of the Land Grant system as described by Spencer Menzel:

The land grant system in California can be divided into two periods; that of the Spanish government before 1822, and that of the Mexican rule from that date to the conquest of California in 1846. The policy followed by Spain in granting lands allowed for the occupation of the land under an usufructuary title only, that is, if granted the right to use and enjoy the fruits or profits

28
of the estate, without impairing the substance. The Spanish government did not wish to encourage private ownership of the land, which in theory belonged to the king, and as a result only about a score of grants were made during the Spanish occupation of California. The Mexican policy was more liberal. It allowed for private ownership with the power of disposal. It allowed for private can be judged by the 612 grants submitted to the United States Land Commission for validation.

The beginning of the land grant system occurred in 1864 when Governor Pedro Pages received two applications for grants near San Gabriel Mission. Governor Pages referred the request to the Commandante-General of the Provincias Internas, Urarte, who in turn referred the question to Galindo Navarro, whose position corresponded to that of an attorney-general. In 1786 the answer to the request returned, and according to Bancroft:

His reply authorized Pages to make grants in private, not to exceed three leagues, however, and outside of the four leagues which the Laws of Recopilacion allowed the pueblos; but the grantees were not to injure the missions or pueblos, and certain other conditions were imposed. . . . including building of a stone house on each rancho and keeping of at least two thousand head of livestock. (1:609)

The colonization law passed by the Mexican Congress of August 18, 1824, provided for a very liberal land policy. Any Mexican citizen of good character or any foreigner willing to become a naturalized Mexican citizen could acquire land by grant. This grant might be as large as eleven square leagues in area--one league to be of irrigable land, four arable but dependent on rain, and six for grazing--with freedom from taxes for five years. The ranchos in California were of princely size as a result. A league contained more than 4,436 acres and a ranch of four or five square leagues was considered small.

The law of the 21st of November, 1828, provided for a still more liberal policy than that of 1824, in allowing a grantee to secure the rights of ownership of the land with the power of disposal and also provided the conditions and procedure for receiving the grant. The applicant presented a petition giving the situation of the land and the qualifications and claims of the petitioner, together with a diseño, or map to the

Governor. The Governor in turn ordered the proper official to investigate and inform him of the justice of the claim and the accuracy of the information. After this investigation, the governor gave an order, or visto granting the petition. This collection of documents, petition, vista, diseño, etc. was then forwarded to the Departmental Junta where the governor's action was approved or disapproved. Each document was attached to the preceding one and forwarded to the next party. This collection comprised the Expediente.

After complying with the proceedings the petitioner sought out the local judge who gave his juridical possession of the land, by which the boundaries were marked out and the necessary landmarks placed. In giving possession the judge stated the area of the land in square leagues, usually modified by the words "poco o menos." The quantity was guessed and sometimes amounted to double the area stated in the grant . . .

William Heath Davis (8) stated that 1,045 grants were made by the governors of California, eight hundred of which were stocked, averaging 1500 head to each rancho. Thus there were 1,200,000 head of livestock in Mexican California. Davis added that California in proportion to population was the richest county dominated and inhabited by citizens of Castilian extraction. Indians did the manual labor of the land's development. The period of the greatest prosperity of the ranchos occurred between 1828 and 1846 when there was ready sale for hides and tallow with the English and American traders. (11:8-13)

Today there are many evidences in the Chula Vista City School District of the land grants which preceded ownership by United States citizens. The boundaries of present land divisions follow land grant or rancho boundaries in many instances, names of places still bear rancho names, and legal documents of real property often refer to the era of the rancho. Even though these ranchos had no direct effect on the course of school development in

23
this area, they most certainly did have an indirect effect. Many school district boundaries still follow land grant boundaries, and the sale of large tracts of land such as these affected the development of the schools. The following paragraphs contain a brief historical resume of the three land grants which influenced the development of the Chula Vista City School District.

Rancho de la Nacion. The Rancho de la Nacion, as originally granted, was nearly a square tract of land containing approximately 27,000 acres. R. W. Brackett describes this Rancho in the following manner:

On its northwest corner the lands of this rancho adjoined those of the Pueblo of San Diego and extended southward along the coast to include all of what is now National City and Chula Vista, and inland to Sweetwater Lake. Excepting the pueblo lands granted to the city of San Diego, modern development has made this area probably the most valuable of any grant lands in San Diego County.

Under Spain this ranch was known as the Rancho del Rey (Ranch of the King). The land east of San Diego being claimed by the mission fathers, this tract of 42 square miles south of the pueblo was set aside to serve as a presidial grazing ground. It was allotted for that purpose in 1795 and was administered by the comandantes of the presidio. The ranch was renamed Rancho de la Nacion by the Mexican authorities. (2:55-56)

Bracket (2:56) states that with the decline of the presidio it became unnecessary to conserve land for public use, and on December 11, 1845, this land was granted by Governor Pio Pico to John Forster, known in California as

Don Juan Forster. John Forster was born in England, went to Guaymas, Mexico, in 1831, and two years later came to California. He married Isadora Pico, sister of Pio and Andres Pico, in 1837. In 1844 he bought lands at San Juan Capistrano which became his headquarters for 20 years.

According to Menzel (11:14), "the rancho remained in Don Juan's hands until 1856 when, on September 22, he sold the place to Jules B. Bayerque for a sum of \$25,000. The title passed to Romano Bayerque and then to Francois L. A. Pioche." Frank A., Warren C., and Levi W. Kimball purchased the ranch from the latter for \$30,000 in 1868.

Brackett (2:57) writes that they immediately surveyed 5.15 square miles in the northwest corner of the ranch for a city to be known as National City. Development was slow because of a lack of railroad facilities, but the brothers were influential in getting the Santa Fe system to extend its lines to San Diego. The completion of the transcontinental railroad was celebrated at San Diego on November 18, 1885, and an unprecedented real estate boom followed. Chula Vista was subdivided this same year.

Rancho Otay. Brackett (2:19) states that the Otay Rancho, comprising 6,657.98 acres, was southeast of Chula Vista and just west of Lower Otay Dam, its southern portion traversing the Otay River. Though the early record is not

32
clear, it is probable that the grant, either all or in part, was made by Governor Echenadia to Dona Magdalena Estudillo, sister of Don Jose Antonio who was the grantee of the adjoining Janal Rancho. This grant was made in 1829, but a later grant, or re-grant, was made by Governor Pio Pico in 1846. It is interesting to note that the Indians from a rancheria on the lands of the Otay ranch were reported to have taken part in the destruction of the San Diego Mission in 1775.

In Menzel's (11:20-21) summary of the ownership transactions it was noted that Dona Magdalena Estudillo deeded the rancho to Santiago E. Arguello and Guadalupe Arguello on August 4, 1854. Jose Rues Escajadillo acquired ownership very shortly thereafter. Prior to July 1, 1872, other owners were Victoriano Torre, Antonio Sanchez, and Antonia Fernandez Somellera. The first United States citizen to gain title to the property was Solon S. Sanborn. A half interest partnership was established in 1891 with Captain Mathew Sherman, the mayor of San Diego. This land was finally acquired by the San Diego Land and Town Company during the 1880's. A subdivision map of part of the rancho was filed in 1900.

Rancho Janal. According to Menzel (11:15-18), the grantee of Rancho Janal was Jose Antonio Estudillo, who was

33

a member of one of the "best old families in California as judged by the average prominence of its members." From 1872 to 1894 numerous persons owned Rancho Janal. Beginning with Jose Antonio Estudillo, ownership was transferred in succession to Piedad Estudillo, Jose G. Estudillo, Jose M. Estudillo, and the estate of Miguel A. Pedrorena. And for a brief time during the 1830's the developers of National City, Frank and W. C. Kimball, had ownership. Finally in 1894 the title passed to E. S. Babcock and his wife, better known as the builders of Hotel Del Coronado.

The rancho was located about seven miles east of Chula Vista, with its southern and western boundaries touching a portion of the north and eastern boundaries of the Otay Ranch. A large portion of the eastern land area is covered with water, backed up by the upper and lower Otay dams. According to Brackett (2:19) the lower Otay dam was built originally in 1897, destroyed by a flood on January 27, 1916, and rebuilt in 1919, to impound nearly nineteen billion gallons of water.

The early development of Chula Vista City. According to Menzel (11:63) the foundation of Chula Vista was very closely associated with the Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe Railway. A corporation, composed almost entirely of stockholders and directors of the railroad, came into possession

34

of forty thousand acres of land in the bay region by virtue of contracts entered into at the time the California Southern Railroad was constructed. This organization was named the San Diego Land and Town Company, and had as its purpose the development of these lands, by furnishing them with water, roads, railroads, and "all that was necessary and convenient," in advance of settlement.

Menzel (11:64) further states that five thousand acres of land was set aside on the south side of Sweetwater Valley and was named Chula Vista, meaning "Pretty View." Colonel William C. Dickinson directed the subdivision of this land upon which there were but four houses on National Avenue with a windmill for a water supply. The land east of National Avenue (now named Broadway) was laid off into forty-acre blocks and those west of National Avenue were of sixty acres. These blocks were subdivided into lots of five acres, with each facing a street eighty feet wide. It was at this time that the physical characteristics of Chula Vista were determined to a great extent. In describing the subdivision, Menzel (11:64-65) listed the restrictions placed upon the purchase of land in Chula Vista. The five acre lots were sold under the following conditions: (1) the buyers were to build, within six months of purchases, a house of modern style costing not less than \$2,000, (2) the house was to set back one hundred twenty-five feet from the

35
street, (3) the price per acre was five hundred dollars, with terms of one third cash, one third in one year, and one third in two years, with interest at ten percent on the unpaid balance. Such restrictions resulted in construction of houses that were equal to \$4,000 to \$6,000 ones of 1942.

Menzel also told about a new policy regarding land sales, which was introduced in 1886:

The company offered to every man who applied a twenty-acre tract furnished with water, on condition that the applicant plant it with trees and take care of the orchard for five years. The company agreed to furnish one half of the lemon and orange trees. At the end of the five years, ten acres was deeded to the planter, while ten acres of orchard land was available for sale by the company. (11:65-66)

Menzel (11:66) continued by mentioning some other promotion schemes. One was the building of houses for rent or sale. These houses were large six-to-ten room structures which enabled a new settler to buy a modern, complete homestead immediately upon his arrival. One hundred twenty acres were owned and planted by the San Diego Land and Town Company under this scheme by the close of 1890. In all, Chula Vista had 490 acres of land planted to orange and lemon orchards by the end of 1890.

The Sweetwater Dam and The National City and Otay Railroad. The construction of the Sweetwater Dam and the National City and Otay Railroad had a great effect on the development of Chula Vista and the area surrounding it. The

36
dam is still the major reservoir for the south bay area. Menzel describes the construction period and physical characteristics of the dam as follows:

The second great project of the San Diego Land and Town Company was the construction of the Sweetwater Dam. This dam, located in the Sweetwater Gorge seven miles east of National City, had for its purpose the furnishing of water for domestic and irrigation purposes in the National City, Chula Vista, and adjacent areas. The construction of the dam was considered one of the major engineering feats of the time because one of its thickness varied from 46 to 12 feet, while its size measured 90 feet. The materials used were solid granite and cement. A reservoir covering 700 acres with a capacity of 21,000 acre feet formed upstream from the dam. Work began on November 17, 1886, and the dam was completed on April 7, 1888. The total cost amounted to \$200,000. . .

On a hill overlooking the dam-site a tent city appeared during construction. The population of this city consisted of workmen who cleared the valley lands lying between the two high water marks, secured the materials for the dam from the quarries, or worked on the dam itself. The workmen used materials from nearby sources whenever possible in building the dam. They quarried blocks of granite, three to four tons in weight, a short distance down the gulch from the dam and carried them to the dam by wagon. Sand and small rock were taken from the river bed above. . . (11:67-68)

The National City and Otay Railroad no longer exists in the South Bay area. It has long since been replaced by a single line of the San Diego and Arizona Eastern Railway Company, which connects San Diego with eastern railway centers via National City, Chula Vista, Hester and San Ysidro. At the present time there are no scheduled stops for the above mentioned towns and cities. Some box cars

37
containing fresh fruit and vegetables are iced and loaded at various places between San Diego and San Ysidro, but the line enjoys only a small amount of passenger travel in comparison to the numbers which were transported over the lines of the National City and Otay Railroads. Menzel describes this railroad system as it operated in 1886-1888:

The National City and Otay Railway was the third project of the San Diego Land and Town Company. San Diego City issued franchises for the rail network late in the year 1886. On December 27, 1886, the Land and Town Company completed the organization of the National City and Otay Railway Company. They also prepared and filed articles of incorporation at the same time. The charter called for routes from National City to Otay, San Diego, Sweetwater Valley, and Spring Valley. Officers of the corporation were William G. Dickinson, President, Frank A. Kimball, Vice-President, and E. A. Hornbeck, Secretary-Treasurer.

Construction on the road began at San Diego early in 1887 and was completed to National City by June 16. Extension of the network continued for some time until in 1888 the line consisted of more than thirty miles of track. The rail route began at Fifth and L streets in San Diego and ran to a depot at Sixth Avenue and Twenty-fourth Street to the "terrace" district and into Sweetwater Valley. The line branched at Sweetwater junction; one line proceeded eastward up the valley through Bonita, Sunnyside, and Bonnie Brae to Sweetwater dam and La Presa, while the main line continued southward through the 5,000 acre Chula Vista development to Otay, Fruitland, Oceanside, and Tia Juana. From Oceanside, stage coaches provided transportation to the Monument. The cost of the line was in excess of \$200,000. . .

The line enjoyed heavy passenger travel from the start. The Land and Town Company reported that 411,000 persons were carried during the first eleven months of operation. So heavy did the traffic become that the schedule adopted after one half year of operation called for twenty-five trains daily from National City, six to Otay and Oceanside, five to La Presa, and fourteen to Chula Vista. (11:71-74.)

38
Boom Towns. A number of towns and cities around the bay area gained rapid prominence during the late 1880's. These towns were considered "boom towns" by Menzel. The following information is from Menzel's (11:76-88) thesis: Bonita and Sunnyside were found eastward up the Sweetwater Valley. Beginning in 1887, Henry Cooper spearheaded the development of Bonita. His "Bonita Ranch" was sold to the Sweetwater Fruit Company which planted the lands to lemon orchards.

J. C. Frisbie established the Sunnyside area by laying out a 246 acre tract in 1876. This area became noted for its successful fruit and grape culture.

H. H. Higgins, a Chicago music publisher, developed seventy-six acres of land overlooking Sweetwater Valley near the Sweetwater Gorge. This land was called Bonnie Brae and became famous for the production of four varieties of thin rind lemons, and young trees which were sold to other early orchardists. Mr. Higgins introduced irrigation in the area. For pipes, he used logs which had been bored out. Mr. Higgins was of Scotch extraction, hence the name Bonnie Brae for the ranch.

Other settlements in the Sweetwater valley included Aloha, Avondale, and Rockville. At the last named place the Excelsior Paving Company quarried granite porphyry. San Miguel City, south of Sweetwater Lake was a

typical "Boover's town." On June 23, 1887 the newspaper, the National City Record described the opening of the place as follows:

Last Saturday the sale of lots in the new Town of San Miguel was opened by the Pacific Land Bureau. At \$50 each the lots went off like hot cakes, and the sale continued far into the evening, until the manager and clerks were exhausted. . . . When the books were closed it was discovered that 2600 lots had been disposed of. Sales of the same lots were active today (five days later) at \$100 per lot, and purchasers of Saturday are refusing \$150. The Land Bureau had disposed of 400 lots at \$100 at noon today, the total sales amounting to \$170,000.

However, in March 1889, less than two years later, J. W. Reed purchased part of what was described as "The Old San Miguel Townsite" for the purpose of planting it to citrus trees.

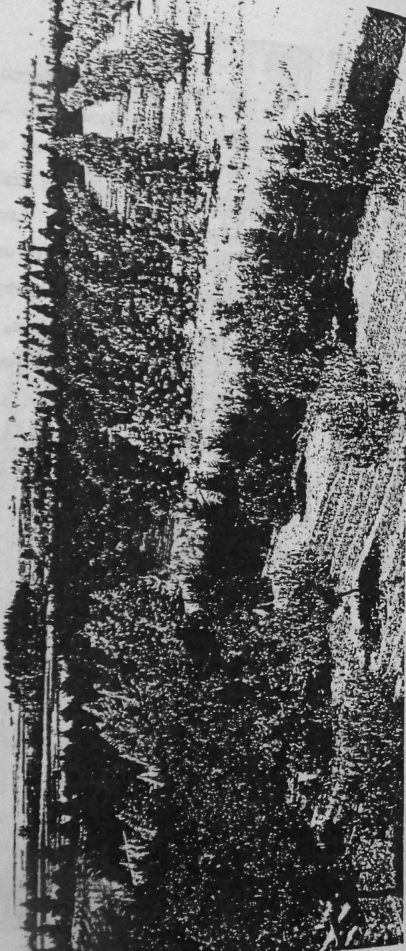
Otay, a townsite consisting of 120 acres divided into lots fifty by one hundred fifty feet, was laid out in 1887. It soon became the largest settlement between National City and the Mexican border, establishing itself as the center of trade for the south bay area. The Otay Press was established by A. J. Jenkins six months after the town was laid out, continuing operation until 1900 when it was moved to Chula Vista. In May 1888, The National City Record reported that "the valley was filling up fast. During the last few days fourteen families have passed up Main Avenue to settle up the valley." The preeminence of Otay lasted until about 1900, then a gradual decline began and reached a

low with the disastrous floods of 1916.

Guion, Hamilton, and Hartley entered into negotiations in December, 1888, with parties from Oak Park, Illinois, concerning the establishment of a watch factory at Otay. This soon became the outstanding activity of Otay's boom. In 1889, a three story brick factory building was built, measuring thirty-eight by one hundred feet. An office building was built separately. The company purchased an electric light plant from the Pierce-Morse Block in San Diego and began to furnish light for the factory and the town as well.

Toward the end of 1889 the financial affairs of the watch company became involved. Frank A. Kimball of National City and E. W. Morse of San Diego came to the aid of the firm with their money. Mr. Kimball was elected president of the company which had invested over \$70,000 before the first watch was turned out in May, 1890. Immediately the output amounted to twenty-five per day, but the company stopped work after running only six months. The watches were satisfactory, but they were a new make on the market and sold slowly. A lack of operating capital caused the factory to close in October, 1890.

The sheep and wool industry in the Otay Valley was of considerable importance. Some of the sheep were driven across the Mexican border in the winter to graze, then



CHULA VISTA--VIEW FROM HERMAN HOTEL--1897

eight years before the flights of Otto Lillienthal. 44

E. D. Shaffer began the operation of the Otay Salt Works at La Punta in 1873. Menzel described the process of rendering salt as follows:

The salt was evaporated from the sea water taken from the bay. The shallow water area was transformed into huge vats, water let into them, and later evaporated. The salt was harvested from the vats, dried by steam-heated appliances, and ground by mills into table salt. By 1888 the works turned out five hundred tons annually. Mr. Shaffer solved his transportation problems by hauling the salt to San Diego in his two small sloops. (11:86)

In the preceding paragraphs Menzel illustrated a relatively short "boom" period for most of the towns. In the rebuilding which has taken place since 1890, several of the towns and developments mentioned have ceased to exist. Oceanside, South San Diego, Monument City, La Punta, La Presa, and San Miguel City are in this category. Others exist in a dormant or declining condition. Tia Juana (not to be confused with Tijuana, Mexico) has lost its identity as it became a part of San Ysidro.

The preceding pages of this chapter have traced the coming of the Spanish settler, and the granting of lands by the Mexican government. These laid the foundations for land titles and society in the south bay area. With the coming of the United States citizens, particularly the Kimball brothers, the area began to take on a "Yankoe" atmosphere. Cities were laid out, railroads were built, and

irrigation projects were completed. The grazing industries gave way to farming and citrus culture. Industrial and commercial enterprises sprang up. With the coming of the Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe Railway system, land values increased immensely and the "great boom" was in progress. Then shortly before 1890 there was an economic collapse which was followed by a more sound development. It is with this background that an understanding of present day developments in the area might best be approached.

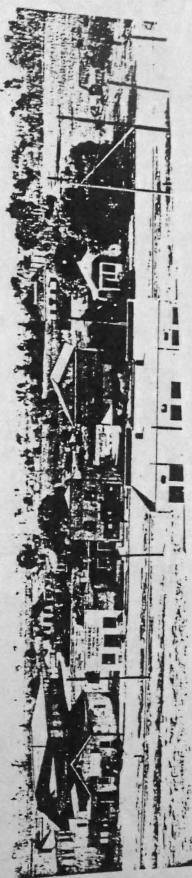
Interim. The term, interim, used by Ralph Keithly in his article entitled "Forebears," seems to be the most accurate and most descriptive that could be chosen for the period of Chula Vista's history from 1890 to 1943. Chula Vista's first boom period began in 1888. Fifty-five years later, in 1943, another exaggerated period of economic development began which differed from the first in that it gained momentum gradually and development over a longer period of time. Those fifty-five years between, however, were years of leisurely progress. The growth was hardly noticeable because of the rise and decline of various enterprises. This was steady growth toward a future that seems unlimited in scope. Mr. Keithly further described the period as follows:

The interval—fifty-five years between the days of

47
her birth and those of our time--have found Chula Vista true to her heritage, progressing, albeit slowly, in a leisurely fashion that more often than not would merit the approval of her ancestors from the land of manana. The historic California struggle between the Ceraniums and the Smokestacks was in Chula Vista never a struggle at all. The Ceranium--though mostly in the form of golden yellow citrus--remained so overwhelmingly superior in numbers, spirit and force that the smokestacks of industry have literally been smothered beneath a blanket of green and gold foliage, many before they were born. A few have taken root nevertheless, falteringly, usually to stagger and fall beneath the increasing influence of agriculture, which within a score of years had exceeded three thousand acres in lemons alone, with uncounted additional acres of truck garden vegetables as well. But these sentinels--bare skeletons though most of them may be--these sentinels of Yankee industry encroaching upon the land of manana are part and parcel of Chula Vista's past, each to be remembered in its way as she casts her backward glance.

It wasn't long before the struggle between Smokestacks and Ceraniums began, for hardly had the great rows of citrus fruit been laboriously set out than a factory of no small proportions rose on their borders. It was built in the Yankee manner, sturdy and strong with brick, ready to withstand the ravages of time. And well it had done, for its walls remain and are still in constructive use, midway between Chula Vista and National City on what was then a country lane, but now is Highway 101. But while the walls of this landmark have stood the test of time, its original product could not. Built for the purpose of manufacturing wagons, it turned out some of the finest horse-drawn vehicles of the day. But who could predict that Dobbin was not here to stay?

Another structure was raised near Chula Vista, not so much, it is fair to presume, to withstand the ravages of time as to keep an accounting of them. Near the main intersection at Otay, then bidding fair to become the commercial metropolis of the border area, a watch factory was built and put into production. Excellent timepieces were produced and sold throughout the Western Hemisphere, spreading with them the fame of the great South Bay. Among the famous and great who depended upon the beautiful pocket watches of this no longer obscure hinterland were an up-and-coming young industrialist by the name of Henry Ford.



CHULA VISTA--THIRD AVENUE AND F STREET--1911

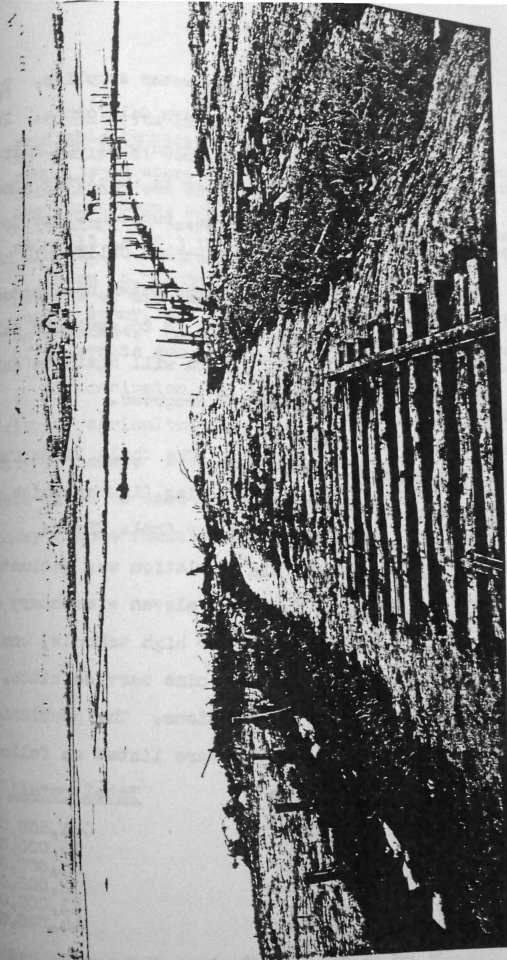
With the coming of the first World War came another structure which has since become a landmark in these parts, though with a history of use as varied as Chula Vista's has been serene. The booming of guns required great quantities of powder, and on the very shores of the Bay was built the Hercules Powder Plant, Chula Vista's chief contribution to the industry of that first great war.

Close by to this sturdy reminder of struggles gone by stands its modern prototype--the great and sprawling plant of the Rohr Aircraft Company. A live and vigorous industry, this gigantic endeavor stands as a daily reminder that a "Smokestack" has settled among the "Veranims" to stay. But a welcome Smokestack it is, being a Stack without any Smoke.

And on the shores at the very head of the Bay stands an industry that alone can say that it has seen the interval of Chula Vista's years--strolling along the pathway with her, almost, it seems, since the days of the Dons, and looking forward toward the future with her. The great white piles of the Eastern Salt Company stand at the water's edge like monuments, reminding the casual passer-by that here is the source of great quantities of the nation's commercial salt. Derived by an exacting process from the waters of the Bay itself, the salt is ninety-nine percent pure, and almost two thousand carloads of it are shipped each year.

Nearby, just a skip and a jump from the modern locomotives that pull the salt trains by, stands a crumbling adobe building--once a welcome sight to passengers on the mule-team Stage Line that laboriously made its way long years ago along the Bay and eastward into the desert. Once a proud station on the spidery trail across a continent, it remains today, wrinkled and gaunt, to remind us that it is later than we think. (10)

Chula Vista has been described by many persons as being a rich and pleasant blending of its Spanish yesterdays and Yankee tomorrows. But the Spanish influences are becoming less and less evident as post-war expansion gains momentum. It appears that the only deterrent to continued



FLOOD--SWEETWATER JUNCTION--1916

CHAPTER III

THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS IN THE CHULA VISTA AREA - 1850 to 1940

It is the purpose of this chapter to describe the development of the Chula Vista City School District from 1850 to 1940, in terms of (1) personnel and general statistics, (2) organization of the Governing Board, (3) organization of the central administration, (4) organization of the building services, and (5) geographical and physical aspects.

The area now known as the Chula Vista City School District is composed of eight separate school districts which functioned sometime during the period 1875 to 1955. At the time of the establishment of the first school district in this area, other public schools in San Diego County were already in existence. Residents lived in the Chula Vista area before the beginning of the first school there, who had to attend schools outside the area if they attended at all. It is for this reason that a description of the nearest available schools is presented.

One of the most important references used in this chapter was the Annual Reports of the County Superintendent (21). Financial and statistical records were traced from these reports which are dated consecutively from 1865 to the present, except for the 1867-1868, 1877-1878, and 1897-1898.

Reports for these years are unavailable at the office of the Superintendent, San Diego County. The Record of School District Changes (19) and Boundary Books (22) were also used extensively in the preparation of this chapter. 54

To avoid unnecessary repetition in indicating sources of information, usual documentation methods will be omitted for the sources mentioned above. Specific dates and pages will be mentioned in the text.

As indicated in Chapter III, the area now known as the Chula Vista City School District was once Spanish and Mexican land grant territory. Rancho del Rey, which during the Mexican period was known as the Rancho de la Nacion, was a Spanish land grant. Rancho Otay and Rancho Janel were Mexican grants whose territory is included in the present school district.

There were no public schools established in the very early days of the Ranchos. However, during this period, first attempts at public education began to appear in California. In the booklet, "The First Hundred Years," (14) published by the Office of the Superintendent of Schools, San Diego County, it is stated that education was primarily a concern of the family before 1800, but that two attempts to establish public schools were made during the turn of the 19th century. One was Viceroy Cigedo's attempt to start California's first school at San Jose in 1793, and the other

was Governor Sola's efforts to open schools in the territory in 1814, to 1821. Viceroy Cigodo commissioned Manuel de Vargas, a retired army sergeant to start the San Jose school but Vargas gave that up after one year, journeying to San Diego to teach at least one and possibly three years.

Near the middle of the nineteenth century education in San Diego County began to get its real start. The San Diego County report of 1940, "The First Hundred Years" states:

Prior to 1848--the year of Sutter's gold--there were only fitful attempts at education for the people of this region; shortly thereafter the first organized attempts to provide schools were made, and from 1850 on, the community proved increasingly able to provide educational opportunities in San Diego County....

Gold was discovered in the tail race of Sutter's lumber mill at Solora in 1848; by 1850 California had become part of the United States. San Diego was one of the original counties--and one of the largest--created by the first legislature on February 18, 1850. It covered at least 40,000 square miles, including what are now San Bernardino, Imperial, Riverside, San Diego, and part of Inyo counties....

San Diego was small in those years, with less than 1,000 population. In 1850 the City Council authorized the rental of a schoolroom and hired Miss Dillon to teach for six months the following year. On April 10, 1851, a Council order directed that \$208 rent should be paid for school rooms and jail, and \$105.69 for school benches....

Other evidences than these show that schools existed in San Diego prior to 1854, but it was in that year that steady maintenance of the schools began. Action was taken by Judge Cave J. Coats inasmuch as the county was receiving no state funds because of failure to maintain a school in the preceding year. As a result, William W. Ferrell was appointed County Superintendent of Schools

in addition to his job as County Assessor. A room was rented and thirty children became the pupils of Miss Fanny Stevens. 56

Between 1850 and 1860, San Diego County established a slow but steady growth, reaching a population of 4324 by the end of that decade. In October 1855, School Marshal Thomas E. Darnall, a county official who took the school census for the State and County Superintendent, reported 117 children of school age in the county. By 1860 there were 320. In the 24 x 30 foot schoolroom in Old Town, enrollment was usually around 30 and once was reported to be 49 pupils. San Bernardino had been set off as a separate county but with tons of thousands of square miles remaining, San Diego was still a one school, one district county. (14)

San Diego's early schools. Ben P. Dixon (9), Architect at the Junipero Serra Museum, did research on San Diego County's early schools and made available to the County Superintendent the following information in the form of a memorandum:

<u>Year</u>	<u>Building</u>	<u>Teacher</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
1851	Snook-Fitch House (Calhoun Street)	W. P. Toler	Village School, Jan.--June. Rented from A. Marasthy.
1854	Snook-Fitch House (Calhoun Street)	Fannie Stephens	Rented from Maria A. Alvarado-Snook-Clayton.
1855	Judge Robinson's House (West end of Plaza)	Fannie Stephens	Rented from James W. Robinson
1856	Plaza School Wallace and San Diego Ave.	Joshua Sloane Wm. H. Leighton	A "little white house."

<u>Year</u>	<u>Building</u>	<u>Teacher</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
1857-59	Robinson house	James Nichols (3 terms)	Rented.
1859-61	George P. Tebbetts Home	Mary A. Tebbetts	Rented.
1861 or 1862	Couts Town House	Mary B. Tebbetts	Rented from Cave J. Coutts.
1862	Wallace Street School (Wallace and Juan Streets)	Mary A. Tebbetts	Rented Lucy Brown's first school
1863-65	Estudillo House (Ramona's Home)	Mary B. Tebbetts Victoria Pedro- rena Magee, Maria McOillivray	Rented from Estudillo.
1865	1st Mason Street School	Mary Chase Walker	Built in 1865. 1st public- owned school. Used until 1871.
1866-67	"	Auguste J. Barrett	Sold. Stood at Taylor and White man as Tamale Factory.
1868	"	Alice Skinner	
1868-69	"	Clara Kingsbury	
1869-71	"	Ellen A. Bush	
1870-71	"	John E. Scoles Honora J. Carroll Catherine Carroll	
1873	2nd Mason Street School		Completed in 1873 for the San Diego County School District No. 1.

Although schools were established in San Diego County as early as 1851, the first annual report from the County Superintendent to the State Superintendent was not made until 1865. The State of California had established the office of

the State Superintendent of Schools in 1850. During the period described in Dixon's memorandum, the following superintendents held office. Judge John C. Marvin was the first State Superintendent of Public Instruction, and served from January 1, 1851 to December 31, 1853. He was followed by Colonel Paul Kinsey Rubbe, whose term was from January 1, 1854 to December 31, 1855. Andrew Jackson Moulder served from January 1, 1856 to December 31, 1862. John Sweet began a four year term on January 1, 1863.

William C. Ferrell was the first San Diego County Superintendent of Schools and served during the 1854-1855 school year. He was followed by Frank Ames, 1856-1857; then J. Judson Ames, 1858-1859; Jose M. Estudillo, 1860-1861; and A. B. Smith, 1862-1863. George A. Pendleton began a three year term in 1864.

The Annual Report of 1948, The First Hundred Years, records the following:

Teacher turnover was high during this period, few teachers working for more than one term. Some years the school was open for the minimum of three months only and there was no regular schedule for the school term.

The curriculum varied according to the capacity of the teacher. Under one teacher the school offered "orthography, reading, writing, geography, arithmetic, and English grammar." His successor added to this "history, geometry, algebra, French, and Spanish." (14)

The State Superintendent of Public Instruction had very little control over the curriculum during the first few

5) years after the establishment of that office. This was especially true in San Diego County which was far removed from the capital. In fact, even financial aid to districts was often very limited because of the poor communication and transportation systems.

The County Superintendent of Schools functioned as the direct administrative officer for most districts except San Diego City until well after the 1900's. Supervision of the various districts was carried on primarily by the local trustees. One superintendent reported in his comments to the State Superintendent that he was unable to visit most of the districts under his supervision because of "la grippe," but that he was going to take three months for sure next term to make the rounds. Teachers were credentialed by the County Superintendent. The primary evaluative tool was an examination which was quite comprehensive even under present standards. The examination was divided into the following sections and each was marked by a per cent score and then a total per cent score was computed: Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography, History of the United States, Theory and Practice of Teaching, Orthography, Defining, Penmanship, Reading, English Composition, Physiology, Constitution and Government of the United States, School Law of California, Algebra, Natural Philosophy, Music, Drawing, Calisthenics and Gymnastics. From this list it can be determined to some

extent, the curricula of the day.

The development of the public schools toward and in the Chula Vista area. The remainder of this chapter will be devoted to the development of the schools that served the children of the area now known as the Chula Vista City School District. This will be done chronologically since each annual report, from which a large part of the material was gathered, was prepared and sent to the State Superintendent at the end of each school term. The first annual report, 1865-1866, would then describe the school year beginning in 1865 and ending in 1866.

In so far as possible from records available for each school year, the following data will be given: the name of the State Superintendent, County Superintendent, and clerk of the local board of education (and names of the membership if available); teachers' names; census of children (between the ages of five and seventeen years) in each district; average daily attendance; grades of the school; length of the school term; total expenditures for the school year; and total value of the school property. In the annual reports prior to 1900, the children are listed by age groups roughly corresponding to kindergarten-primary, elementary-junior high school, and high school levels. The kindergarten-primary level was called primary, elementary-junior high

school was called Grammar, and the high school level was termed Post Graduate.

From this point on in this study, the statistical data is listed in chart form for the most part. Where practical, these charts will be placed in the text according to the correct chronological order. The first Annual Report from the County Superintendent to the State Superintendent on file in the San Diego County Office of the Superintendent is for the year, 1865-1866. Statistics from that report follow.

	<u>1865-1866</u>	<u>1866-1867</u>
<u>State Superintendent</u>	John Swett	John Swett
<u>County Superintendent</u>	George A. Pendleton (Salary--\$30 per month)	George A. Pendleton
<u>Clerk</u>	Dr. D. B. Hoffman	Jose G. Estudillo
<u>Teacher</u>	Mary Chase Walker	Augusta J. Barrett
<u>Teacher's Salary</u>	\$65 per month	\$70 per month
<u>Census</u>	349	383
<u>A.D.A.</u>	35	30
<u>Grades</u>	Primary and grammar	Primary and grammar
<u>Term</u>	July 1, 1865 to June 1, 1866	Nine months
<u>T.C.D.</u>	\$389.18	\$364.01
<u>T.V.</u>	Not recorded	\$102.75

62
The Mason Street School became the first publicly owned school in San Diego County, as indicated by the "Total Value of School Property" figure for 1866-1867.

1867-1868. The annual report for this year is not available at the Office of the Superintendent, San Diego County.

During the school year, 1868-1869, there were four districts functioning in San Diego County. Besides the two San Diego school districts mentioned in the next chart, there was Milquati, with an A.D.A. of twelve, and San Jacinto, with an A.D.A. of fourteen. In the County schools report entitled "The First Hundred Years" the following is recorded:

Three new districts were in existence by 1869; New San Diego, San Jacinto, and Milquati. In the four districts (including Old Town) schools were open an average of five months a year. In New San Diego the first school was held in the old government barracks until 1870 when the three "little pink schools" were erected at Sixth and B Streets on lots donated by Alonso Horton. Here the pupils were divided into primary, intermediate, and higher grades. (14)

1868-1869. With the establishment of New San Diego as a school district, school facilities came somewhat closer to the Chula Vista area. Continuing on the assumption that children from the Chula Vista area would attend the nearest school, only statistics of New San Diego are presented in this study for this year.

State Superintendent—Oscar P. Fitzgerald

County Superintendent—Marcus Schiller

Clerk—A. J. Grant

Teacher—H. J. Carrult

Teacher's salary—\$45 per month

Census—Not recorded

A.D.A.—35

Grades—Primary and grammar

T.C.E.—\$1164.37 (This figure includes expenditures for both San Diego and New San Diego schools)

T.V.—Not recorded

1869-1870. During this school year, there were eight districts in San Diego County. The average salary for teachers was \$80 per month. Statistics for this year are quite sketchy, but a report of an average daily attendance of fifty for New San Diego indicates quite rapid growth over the previous year. The total current expenditures for the year was \$3278.34, with a capital outlay of \$2739.34, which indicates the purchase of additional school facilities.

Formation of the National City School District. The National City School District was formed during 1870. It contained a one room school with only third grade children attending. The migration of people to the South Bay area had begun in earnest. The Kimball brothers had acquired the

Rancho de la Nacion and initiated the real-estate development that soon turned into a boom. Since this district was a step closer to the Chula Vista area, the statistics for the New San Diego School District will be discontinued.

1870-1871

1871-1872

State

Superintendent

Oscar P. Fitzgerald Henry Bolander

County

Superintendent

H. H. Daugherty

D. S. McAfferty

Clerk

C. L. Kimball

J. B. Lyon

Teacher

Not recorded

Orlando A. Stewart

Teacher's salary

Not recorded

\$60 per month

Census

38

Not recorded

A.D.A.

Not recorded

8

Term

Not recorded

4 months

T.C.E.

\$322.20

\$212.93

T.V.

Not recorded

\$800.00

The Annual Report of 1943 (14) states that,

Although progress in San Diego County was temporarily halted by news of the failure of railroad plans in 1873, a sound basis for education had been laid. By this time seventeen separate school districts had been formed and there were forty-one teachers and 641 pupils.

A remark by County Superintendent McAfferty revealed that only one third of the children in the county were attending school. Also, during June 15-17, 1873, the first County Institute was held, with thirteen teachers present.

<u>National District</u>	<u>1872-1873</u>	<u>1873-1874</u>
<u>State Superintendent</u>	Henry Bolander	Henry Bolander
<u>County Superintendent</u>	B. S. McLafferty	B. S. McLafferty
<u>Clerk</u>	Frank Kimball	Frank Kimball
<u>Teacher</u>	One male	One male
<u>Teacher's salary</u>	Not recorded	\$75 per month
<u>Census</u>	Not recorded	Not recorded
<u>A.D.A.</u>	19	15
<u>Grades</u>	Not recorded	1-3
<u>Term</u>	7 months	6 months
<u>T.C.E.</u>	\$616.06	\$556.26
<u>T.V.</u>	\$1100.00	Not recorded

The first attempt to establish the Sweetwater School District. During the 1875-1876 school year, the first attempt to establish the Sweetwater School District was made. A board of education was formed with D. A. Johnson named as the clerk. The census was taken and numbered thirty-four children between the ages of five and seventeen years. The year was not completed for a reason or reasons not mentioned in the County Superintendent's report.

<u>National District</u>	<u>1874-1875</u>	<u>1875-1876</u>
<u>State Superintendent</u>	Henry Bolander	Dr. Ezra S. Carr

<u>National District</u>	(Continued) <u>1874-1875</u>	<u>1875-1876</u>
<u>County Superintendent</u>	J. H. S. Jamison	J. H. S. Jamison
<u>Clerk</u>	Not recorded	Fred Copeland
<u>Teacher</u>	One male	One female
<u>Teacher's salary</u>	\$75 per month	\$75 per month
<u>Census</u>	14 (enrolled)	34
<u>A.D.A.</u>	9	7.50
<u>Grades</u>	Not recorded	Not recorded
<u>Term</u>	Not recorded	6 months
<u>T.C.E.</u>	\$457.30	\$501.05
<u>T.V.</u>	\$2,000.00	\$500.00

1876-1877. Formation of the Sweetwater School District and the Otay School District. During the 1876-1877 school year, both the Sweetwater School District and the Otay School District were formed. The description of the legal transaction for the Sweetwater School District is not available from the minutes of the Board of Supervisors, San Diego County. However, the record of the formation of the Otay School District is available.

The following description of the legal transaction for the Otay School District is recorded in the minutes of the Board of Supervisors, San Diego County, July 14, 1877 (Book 4, page 215):

In the matter of the petition for the creation of a

new school district to be called the Otay School District--

On motion it is ordered that a new school district be created, and called the Otay School District, viz:

Commencing at the ocean on the south line of Price's Salt Works, and running easterly to the S.W. corner of Otay Ranch; thence along the southern line of said ranch to the San Bernardino Meridian; thence north along said meridian to the Twp. line to the Twp. line between ranges 1 and 2 West; thence south along said Twp. line to the southern line of National Ranch; thence westerly along the southern line of said ranch to the bay; thence across the southern end of the bay and along the southern boundary of the peninsula to the ocean.

State Superintendent--Ezra S. Carr

County Superintendent--F. W. Pauly

	<u>Otay</u>	<u>Sweetwater</u>
<u>Clerk</u>	H. M. Cass	D. Thing
<u>Teacher</u>	One male	One male
<u>Teacher's salary</u>	\$75 per month	\$75 per month
<u>Census</u>	17	27
<u>A.D.A.</u>	10.33	10.6
<u>Grades</u>	1-8	1-8
<u>Term</u>	6 months	6 months
<u>T.C.E.</u>	\$496.83	\$507.98
<u>T.V.</u>	\$150.00	\$9.00

1877-1878. Annual Report not available at the County level.

68

<u>1878-1879.</u>		<u>State Superintendent</u> --Dr. Ezra S. Carr
		<u>County Superintendent</u> --E. T. Blackmer
	<u>Otay</u>	<u>Sweetwater</u>
<u>Clerk</u>	R. D. Parry	J. C. Lickner
<u>Teacher</u>	One male	One male
<u>Teacher's salary</u>	\$75 per month	\$70 per month
<u>Census</u>	20	20
<u>A.D.A.</u>	12	8.5
<u>Grades</u>	1-8	1-8
<u>Term</u>	6 months	6 months
<u>T.C.E.</u>	\$459.09	\$442.10
<u>T.V.</u>	\$50.00	\$220.00

<u>1879-1880.</u>		<u>State Superintendent</u> --Fred W. Campbell
		<u>County Superintendent</u> --E. T. Blackmer
	<u>Otay</u>	<u>Sweetwater</u>
<u>Clerk</u>	R. D. Parry	J. C. Lickner
<u>Teacher</u>	One male	One male
<u>Teacher's salary</u>	\$75 per month	\$67 per month
<u>Census</u>	35	27
<u>A.D.A.</u>	9.7	4.93
<u>Grades</u>	Primary-high school	Primary-high school
<u>Term</u>	6 months	6 months
<u>T.C.E.</u>	\$454.33	\$431.08
<u>T.V.</u>	\$50.00	\$220.00

1880-1881. State Superintendent--Fred M. Campbell
County Superintendent--G. N. Hitchcock

	<u>Otay</u>	<u>Sweetwater</u>
<u>Clerk</u>	D. Burroughs	D. Thing
<u>Teacher</u>	One female	One female
<u>Teacher's salary</u>	\$60 per month	\$60 per month
<u>Census</u>	29	27
<u>A.D.A.</u>	13	6.5
<u>Grades</u>	1-8	1-8
<u>Term</u>	6.5 months	7 months
<u>T.C.E.</u>	\$440.69	\$465.99
<u>T.V.</u>	\$90.00	\$225.00

1881-1882. During this year, there is the first evidence in the records of the construction of a public school building in the Otay district. The abstract of the minutes of the Board of Supervisors, San Diego County, January 17, 1882 (Book 5 page 343) states: "After transacting other business, the board orders the issuance of a bond of Otay School District in the sum of \$500.00, with interest at eight per cent per annum, payable annually." Further evidence to support the contention that a school building was constructed is the increase in the total value of school property from ninety dollars in 1880-1881 to \$600.00 in 1881-1882.

As a point of reference it is interesting to note that during this same year the Russ School was constructed in San Diego at a cost of \$18,410.73. There were 276 pupils enrolled and thirty-three turned away.

State Superintendent--Fred M. Campbell
County Superintendent--G. N. Hitchcock

	<u>Otay</u>	<u>Sweetwater</u>
<u>Clerk</u>	Miss F. A. Brown	Miss Lavina Clark
<u>Teacher</u>	One male	One male
<u>Teacher's salary</u>	\$60 per month	\$60 per month
<u>Census</u>	38	15
<u>A.D.A.</u>	14.6	5.34
<u>Grades</u>	1-8	1-8
<u>Term</u>	8 months	6.75 months
<u>T.C.E.</u>	\$1201.47	\$504.15
<u>T.V.</u>	\$600.00	\$285.00

1882-1883. State Superintendent--William T. Welch
County Superintendent--R. D. Butler

	<u>Otay</u>	<u>Sweetwater</u>
<u>Clerk</u>	D. Burroughs	D. Thing
<u>Teacher</u>	Miss F. A. Brown	Mrs. M.L. Bodenhamer
<u>Teacher's salary</u>	\$60 per month	Not recorded
<u>Census</u>	40	26
<u>A.D.A.</u>	16.2	6.7

1882-1883. (Continued)

	<u>Otay</u>	<u>Sweetwater</u>
<u>Grades</u>	Not recorded	Not recorded
<u>Term</u>	9 months	6.5 months
<u>T.C.E.</u>	\$764.35	\$450.78
<u>T.V.</u>	\$709.00	\$329.00

The county superintendent recorded the following in the "Remarks" section of the Annual Report to the State Superintendent:

The payment of delinquent taxes by the Southern Pacific Railroad Company during the year gave an abundance of money, and the earnest work of the late Superintendent Honorable George N. Hitchcock has done much toward awakening a general interest in educational matters. This increased interest is manifested by a growing demand for experienced teachers, good houses, and furniture, and more and better books and apparatus. (21)

1883-1884. State Superintendent--William T. Welcker

County Superintendent--R. D. Butler

	<u>Otay</u>	<u>Sweetwater</u>
<u>Clerk</u>	D. Burroughs	J. M. Hartley
<u>Teacher</u>	Mrs. H. E. Treat	One male
<u>Teacher's salary</u>	\$60 per month	\$60 per month
<u>Census</u>	40	28
<u>A.D.A.</u>	14	6.6
<u>Grades</u>	Not recorded	Not recorded
<u>Term</u>	8 months	7.33 months

1883-1884. (Continued)

	<u>Otay</u>	<u>Sweetwater</u>
<u>T.C.E.</u>	\$507.20	\$472.63
<u>T.V.</u>	\$715.00	\$405.00

1884-1885.

	<u>State Superintendent</u> --William T. Welcker	
	<u>County Superintendent</u> --R. D. Butler	
	<u>Otay</u>	<u>Sweetwater</u>
<u>Clerk</u>	Not recorded	Not recorded
<u>Teacher</u>	One female	One female
<u>Teacher's salary</u>	\$60 per month	\$60 per month
<u>Census</u>	47	34
<u>A.D.A.</u>	14.5	12.2
<u>Grades</u>	Not recorded	Not recorded
<u>Term</u>	8 months	6.75 months
<u>T.C.E.</u>	\$517.90	\$544.98
<u>T.V.</u>	\$720.00	\$175.00

1885-1886.

	<u>State Superintendent</u> --Ira C. Hoitt	
	<u>County Superintendent</u> --R. D. Butler	
	<u>Otay</u>	<u>Sweetwater</u>
<u>Clerk</u>	E. E. Shaffer	Not recorded
<u>Teacher</u>	One female	One female
<u>Teacher's salary</u>	\$60 per month	\$60 per month
<u>Census</u>	44	39
<u>A.D.A.</u>	18.5	16.7

1885-1886. (Continued)

<u>Otay</u>	<u>Sweetwater</u>
<u>Grades</u>	<u>Not recorded</u>
<u>Term</u>	<u>Not recorded</u>
<u>T.C.E.</u>	<u>8 months</u>
<u>T.V.</u>	<u>7.25 months</u>
	<u>\$506.70</u>
	<u>\$560.00</u>
	<u>\$250.00</u>
	<u>\$730.00</u>

Lapse of the first Sweetwater School District. This year ended the establishment of the first Sweetwater School District. No records could be found describing the location or description of a school house. It would appear that because of a very consistent recording of a relatively low figure under "Total value of school property," school was held in a private home or in various private homes during the ten years of its existence, or possibly a lease arrangement was made.

1886-1887. State Superintendent--Ira C. Hoitt
County Superintendent--R. D. Butler

Otay
Clerk--Not recorded
Teacher--Not recorded
Teacher's salary--Not recorded
Census--52
A.D.--16.80
Grades--Primary and grammar

1886-1887. (Continued)

Otay
Term--8.30 months
T.C.E.--\$661.79
T.V.--\$1300.00

This figure of \$1300.00 for total value of school property is an increase of approximately \$500.00 over the preceding year. Though the average daily attendance does not show an increase over the previous year, census figures were increased considerably. The possibility that more facilities were added to the schools is indicated.

From an abstract of the minutes of the Board of Supervisors, San Diego County, April 16, 1886 (Book 7 page 213) the following is recorded:

In the matter of the petition of residents of Otay School District for the foundation of a new school district to be known as the Alta School District;

--Petition allowed as amended by the County School Superintendent. "I hereby recommend that the petition for Alta School District be granted with the proviso that it shall include no part of the Otay Ranch."

Another time reference is located in the Annual Report of 1943, "The First Hundred Years." (14) In 1886, a new city charter which separated school government from City Council administration was instituted in San Diego. The following year, in 1887, a San Diego City Schools Board of Education was formed.

1887-1888. First census taken prior to the establishment of the El Wido and Daneri School Districts. Sweetwater School District re-established. The first overtures for the establishment of three new districts in the Chula Vista area were made to the County Superintendent of Schools. A district called "El Wido" took a census count and found 21 children of school age. The "Daneri School District" counted 20 children of school age.

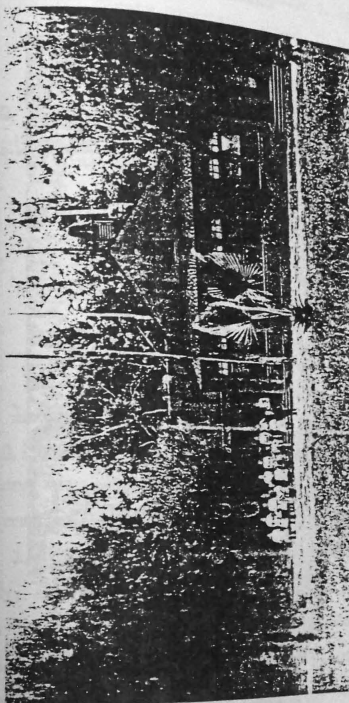
However, the Sweetwater School District was re-established, and held school during the year. The minutes of the Board of Supervisors, San Diego County, July 8, 1887, (Book 8 page 174) contains the legal notice of this action as follows:

In the matter of the petition of E. F. Wells and others for the formation of a new school district;

This being the time set for continuing the hearing of this matter, on motion the petition is granted as prayed for. Said new school district is to be known as the Sweetwater School District, and is to comprise the following territory:

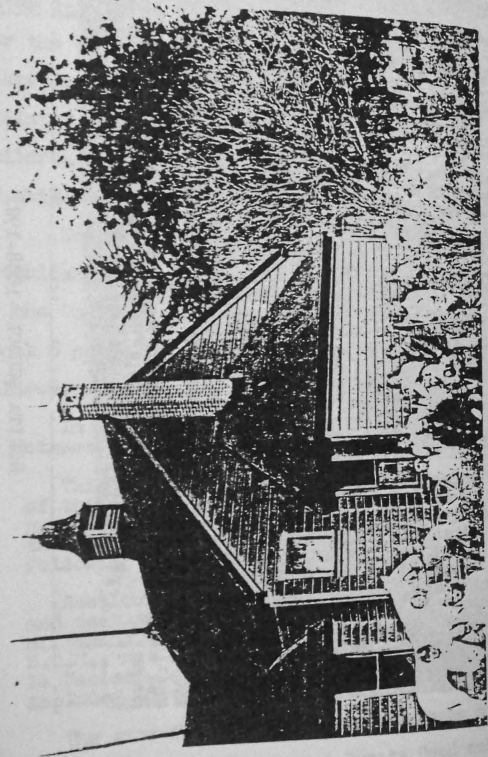
Sections numbered from 1 to 101 both inclusive, and sections numbered from 109 to 117 both inclusive, of Rancho de la Nacion, also all of Twp. 17S, R.1W., S.3N., not included within the limits of Rancho de la Nacion, Rancho Janal, and Rancho Otay, and not included in the Jamacha School District.

The site for the school was one acre on the southwest corner of what is now known as Bonita Road and Allen School Road.



BONITA SCHOOL--1888-1921

Photograph from the collection of Mrs. Percy L. Matthews



BONITA SCHOOL (REAR VIEW)--1888-1921

Photograph from the collection
of Mrs. Percy L. Matthews

State Superintendent--Ira C. Holt

County Superintendent--R. D. Butler

	<u>Otay</u>	<u>Sweetwater</u>
<u>Clerk</u>	R. D. Perry	Not recorded
<u>Teacher</u>	May Sterne	Mary Nichol
<u>Teacher's salary</u>	\$65 per month	\$60 per month
<u>Census</u>	77	23
<u>A.C.A.</u>	25	11.6
<u>Grades</u>	Grammar	Primary
<u>Term</u>	8 months	8 months
<u>T.C.E.</u>	\$592.40	\$470.00
<u>T.V.</u>	\$1150	Not recorded

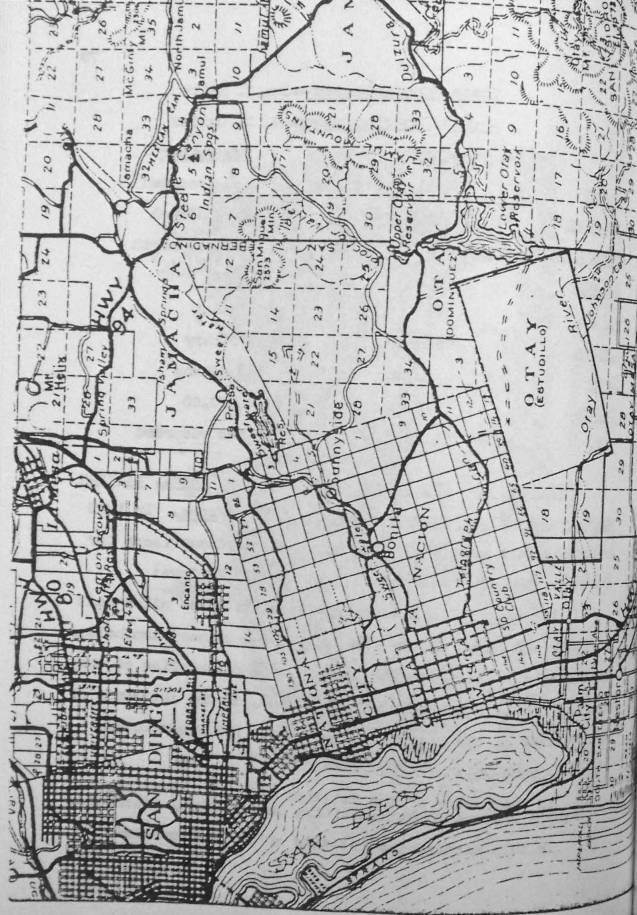
78

1888-1889. The establishment of the Daneri, El Wido and San Miguel districts in the Chula Vista area. In 1888 petitions were made to the County Board of Supervisors for the formation of three school districts as follows:

1. Daneri, located generally about three miles east of Otay, and named after John Daneri, the primary landholder in the area. The following is the legal description of the transaction as recorded on May 12, 1888, in the abstracts of the minutes of the Board of Supervisors, San Diego County (Book 3, page 74):

In the matter of the petition of T. C. Pulver and others for the formation of the Daneri School District--

In this matter, the petition of T. C. Pulver and



others for the formation of a school district having been presented to the Board, and being recommended by the County Superintendent of Schools, on motion the petition is granted, and the whole of the Otay Ranch is added to the territory of said school district.

The Baneri School District boundaries were as follows:

Commencing at the NW corner of the Rancho Otay, near the NW corner of Section 17, Tp. 18 S., R. 1 West, S. 3 E., in the County of San Diego, State of California; running thence S3 along the west line of said Rancho Otay to the south line of Section 20 in said township and range; thence west along the south line of Sections 20 and 19, in said township and range and along the south line of Section 21, in Tp. 18 S., R. 2 West, S. 3 E. to the quarter line of said section 21; thence north to the south line of the Rancho de la Nacion in Section 13, Tp. 18 S., R. 2 West, S. 3 E., thence northeasterly along the south line of said Rancho de la Nacion to place of beginning. To include also the whole of Rancho Otay.

2. El Nido, located generally at the northeast end of Lower Otay lake. This name is Spanish for "The Nest." The following is the legal description of the transaction as recorded on May 7, 1886, in the abstract of the minutes of the Board of Supervisors, San Diego County (Book 9, page 35):

In the matter of the petition of G. R. Mossholder and others for the formation of a new school district—El Nido; granted.

The boundary description is as follows:

Beginning at the NW corner of Section 31, Tp. 17 S., R. 1 East, S. 3 E.; running thence east on section line to its intersection with the west line of the Jamul Ranch; thence following the line of said ranch in southwesterly, a southwesterly, and then an easterly direction to its intersection with the north line of Section 2, Tp. 18 S., R. 1 East; thence east on section line to the NE corner of Tp. 18 S., R. 1 East; thence south on range line to the Mexican boundary line; thence westerly along said boundary line to its intersection with the east line of Section 5, Tp. 17 S., R. 1 East; thence north on

82
 section line to SE corner of Section 8, Tp. 13 S., R. 1 East; thence west on section line to its intersection with the east line of Janal Ranch; thence southward and westerly along the line of said ranch to its intersection with the east line of the Otay Ranch; thence northwesterly along said Otay Ranch line to its intersection with the south line of Section 1, Tp. 13 S., R. 1 West; thence east to SE corner of said section; thence north to point of beginning.

3. San Miguel, located generally just west and north-west of Upper Otay Lake. On May 8, 1888 this district was formed under the name of Janal, but in August of the same year the name was changed to San Miguel. The following is the legal description of the transactions as recorded in the abstracts of the minutes of the Board of Supervisors, San Diego County:

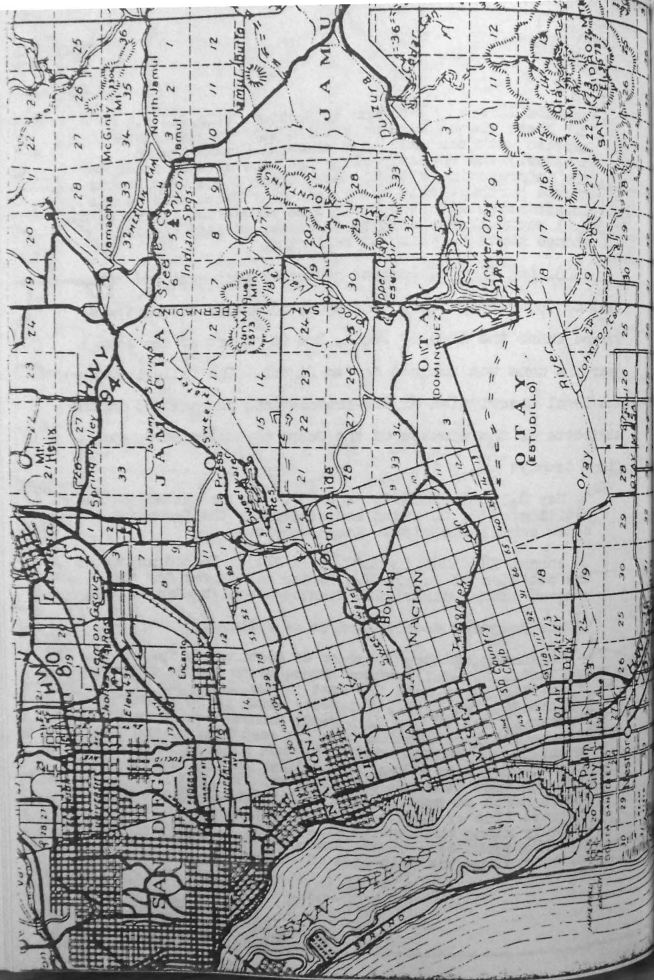
May 8, 1888 (Book 9, page 43). In the matter of the petition of P. C. Brown and others for the formation of a new school district. Janal—approved.

August 18, 1888 (Book 9, page 211). In the matter of the petition of George H. Mogler and others for the name of school district. Granted—Janal to San Miguel.

The boundary description is as follows:

Beginning at the NE corner of Section 19, Tp. 17 S., R. 1 East., S. 34 N.; running thence south to the SE corner of Section 30 of said Tp; west to the NE corner of Section 36, Tp. 17 S., R. 1 West; south to SE corner of Section 1, Tp. 18 S., R. 1 West; thence west on section line to its intersection with the east line of the Otay Ranch; thence northwesterly and then southwesterly along the boundary line of said Otay Ranch to its intersection with the west line of Section 9, Tp. 18 S., R. 1 West, thence north on section line to its intersection with the east line of Rancho de la Nacion; thence northwesterly along the line of said rancho to its intersection with the south line of the Jamacha Ranch; thence north easterly along the said line of Jamacha Ranch to the NW





corner of Section 21, Tp. 17 S., R. 1 West; thence east to point of beginning.

During the school year, 1888-1889, bonds were issued for two districts. The following is the legal description of the transactions as recorded in the abstracts of the minutes of the Board of Supervisors, San Diego County:

January 13, 1888 (Book 8, page 370). After transacting other business the Board orders the issuance of bonds of Sweetwater School District in the sum of \$2000, with interest at 8 per cent per annum, payable annually.

November 14, 1888 (Book 9, page 355). After transacting other business the Board orders the issuance of bonds of Sweetwater School District in the amount of \$2,000, with interest at 8 per cent per annum, payable annually.

November 14, 1888 (Book 9, page 362). After transacting other business, the Board orders the issuance of bonds of Otay School District in the sum of \$5,000, with interest at 8 per cent per annum, payable annually.

The statistics for the year 1888-1889 are shown on page 85.

According to Mrs. E. M. Large, now living in Chula Vista, and Mrs. T. W. Davies, 4501 Otay Valley Road, Otay, the Daneri school was a conventional one-room school of that time, and was located on the Otay Valley road, about 3 miles due east of the present town of Otay. It was of frame construction and served as the school building until 1902. For a period of years after that, the building was occupied by the Valleprado family, and finally was torn down and used for lumber.

1888-1889

State Superintendent—Ira G. Hoitt

County Superintendent—G. N. Hitchcock

<u>District</u>	<u>Dunsmuir</u>	<u>El Hido</u>	<u>San Miguel</u>	<u>Otay</u>	<u>Sweetwater</u>
<u>Clerk</u>	William H. Francis	Alfred Maynard	George H. Zeigler	R. D. Perry	Henry E. Cooper
<u>Teacher</u>	Ella D. Patton	Rose E. Small	Mrs. Lillian Sheldon	Mrs. W. A. Sickler	Amelia McKay
<u>Teacher's Salary</u>	\$65 per month	\$60 per month	\$65 per month	\$75 per month	\$60 per month
<u>Census</u>	21	23	28	53	19
<u>A. D. A.</u>	11.7	8.9	11.9	30.2	9.4
<u>Grades</u>	Primary and Grammar	Primary	Primary and Grammar	Primary and Grammar	Primary and Grammar
<u>Term</u>	7.25 months	7.50 months	6 months	9 months	9 months
<u>T. C. E.</u>	\$558.20	\$490.25	\$487.04	\$678.12	\$763.67
<u>T. V.</u>	\$29.00	\$200.00	\$58.00	\$4,705.00	\$2,345.00

1888-1889

State Superintendent--Ira G. Holt

County Superintendent--G. M. Hitchcock

<u>District</u>	<u>Dupont</u>	<u>El Nido</u>	<u>San Miguel</u>	<u>Otay</u>	<u>Sweetwater</u>
<u>Clerk</u>	William H. Francis	Alfred Maynard	George H. Zeigler	R. D. Perry	Henry E. Cooper
<u>Teacher</u>	Ella B. Patton	Rose E. Small	Mrs. Lillian Sheldon	Mrs. W. A. Sickler	Amelia McKay
<u>Teacher's Salary</u>	\$65 per month	\$60 per month	\$65 per month	\$75 per month	\$60 per month
<u>Census</u>	21	23	28	53	19
<u>A. B. A.</u>	11.7	8.9	11.9	30.2	9.4
<u>Grades</u>	Primary and Grammar	Primary	Primary and Grammar	Primary and Grammar	Primary and Grammar
<u>Term</u>	7.25 months	7.50 months	6 months	9 months	9 months
<u>T. C. E.</u>	\$558.20	\$490.25	\$487.04	\$678.12	\$763.67
<u>T. V.</u>	\$29.00	\$200.00	\$58.00	\$4,705.00	\$2,345.00

66



SECOND OTAY SCHOOL--1888-1924

CLASS OF 1893--MISS ADDIE WOOLSEY, TEACHER

Photograph from the collection
of the John J. Montgomery School

67

Mr. Michael Haubert Jr. of Bonita recalled that the El Nido school was located at the upper end of the Lower Otay Lake, on the north side of the river. It also was of conventional one room construction. It was torn down after the lapse of the district, and the lumber was used to build the San Miguel school.

Mr. Haubert said also that the first classes of the San Miguel school were held in a residence on the Deford Ranch, which was located about one eighth of a mile from the site of the school which was constructed later. The regular school building was constructed on the southwest corner of the intersection of Proctor Road and the unnamed road between Proctor Road and Telegraph Canyon Road. Mr. R. C. Allen of Bonita verifies this location which is now cultivated for barley by the Otay Ranch. There were two schools on this site during the period the San Miguel district was in operation. The second school was built by Mr. Michael Haubert Sr. from the lumber salvaged when the El Nido and Proctor Valley schools were torn down. Mr. Haubert Sr. contracted to build the San Miguel school for \$110. The building stood on the site for a number of years and was then used for other purposes than as a school. It finally burned down sometime during 1927 to 1929. Mr. Charles Baker, a former foreman on the Otay Ranch, agrees with Mr. Haubert on the final disposition of the school house.

The statistics for the year 1899-1890 follow on page 39.

1890-1891. Establishment of the Sunnyside and Proctor school districts. At the beginning of the 1890-1891 school year, two more districts were formed in the Chula Vista area. In an abstract of the minutes of the Board of Supervisors, San Diego County, May 4, 1891, (Book 12, page 410) the following is recorded:

In the matter of the formation of the Sunnyside School District affecting the Sweetwater, San Miguel and La Presa School Districts: In this matter being the petition of H. S. Root, et/al, for the formation of the Sunnyside School District, this being the time to which the hearing in said matter was continued it appearing to the board that a notice of the presentation of said petition was sent by registered mail on the 11th day of March, 1891, to each of the trustees of the several school districts affected by the formation of such district, therefore on motion the prayer of the petitioners is hereby granted with boundaries and in accordance with the recommendation of the County Superintendent of Schools as follows, to-wit: I therefore approve said petition and recommend that said district be formed under the name of Sunnyside School District, with boundaries as follows, to-wit:

Beginning where the $\frac{1}{4}$ section line in Section 17, Twp. 18 S., R. 1 W intersects with the east line of the National Ranch, thence east to the NE corner of the $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 15; thence south $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles to the SE corner of Section 22 of said Twp.; thence southeasterly east line of the National Ranch; thence west to the corner of Section 22 of said Twp.; thence west to the SE corner of Lot 6; thence along said ranch line to the SW corner of Lot 23; thence northwesterly 1 mile to the NE corner of Lot 4; thence northwesterly $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles to the NW corner of Lot 23; thence northwesterly 1 mile to the NE corner of Lot 4; thence northwesterly along the east line of National Ranch to point of beginning.

The schoolhouse was built on the lot that is now

1889-1890

State Superintendent—James Wright Anderson

County Superintendent—Harr Wagner

<u>District</u>	<u>Daneri</u>	<u>El Nido</u>	<u>Otay</u>	<u>San Miguel</u>	<u>Sweetwater</u>
<u>Clerk</u>	William H. Francis	Alfred Maynard	E. E. Saffor	George H. Ziegler	Not recorded
<u>Teacher</u>	Dora Ellerhorst	Sophie Athern	W. S. Dearing	Mrs. A. W. North	Mrs. E. C. Hickey
<u>Teacher's Salary</u>	\$60 per month	\$60 per month	\$80 per month	\$60 per month	\$60 per month
<u>Census</u>	21	21	73	22	29
<u>A. D. A.</u>	12.5	14.3	43.1	8.2	7.2
<u>Grades</u>	Primary and Grammar	Primary	Primary and Grammar	Primary and Grammar	Primary and Grammar
<u>Term</u>	8 months	8 months	8 months	8 months	8 months
<u>T. C. E.</u>	\$635.32	\$528.06	\$863.45	\$632.45	\$734.10
<u>T. V.</u>	\$1,325	\$155.00	\$5,250.00	\$60.00	\$2,365.00

Section 27 of said Twp. thence north 1 mile to the N. corner of Section 23 of said Twp. thence east 1 mile to the N. corner of said Section 23; thence south to the intersection with the north line of the City and thence southeast along the north line of the City and the south line of the National Ranch to the N. corner of lot 39 of said Twp. thence N. to the N. corner of lot 37 thence N. to the N. corner of lot 10; thence N. to the N. corner of said lot 10; thence N. to point of beginning.

The Proctor school was located in the area known as Proctor Valley. According to Mr. Richard Embury, who attended this school, there were at one time about twenty houses in the valley. There are no residents in the valley now, and the only land mark is a vacant house called the "Miller House." There is a dirt road passing through the valley in a northeasterly-southwesterly direction that approximates the road there in 1890. The schoolhouse was located about one eighth of a mile southwest from the Miller place, which, incidentally, was a fairly recent building. The building was located on the north side of the road, and was described by Mr. Embury as being a one room building, steep roofed, with a gabled front and back. After the lapse of the decades, the building was torn down and the lumber used to build the San Miguel School.

The statistics for the school year 1890-1891, follow on page 92.

1891-1892. Establishment of the Santa Rosa School

1890-1891

State Superintendent—James Wright Anderson

County Superintendent—Harr Wagner

	<u>Daneri</u>	<u>El Hido</u>	<u>Otay</u>	<u>San Miguel</u>	<u>Proctor</u>	<u>Sunraysia</u>	<u>Sweetwater</u>
<u>Clerk</u>	William H. Francis	Alfred Maynard	E. E. Shaffer	George H. Zoigler	William Morris	M. S. Root	Not recorded
<u>Teacher</u>	Edward Warren	R. D. Alderson	T. A. Parkinson and 1 female	F. W. Livingstone	Mrs. M. J. Forrester	Georgia Knapp	Isabel Lisco
<u>Teacher's Salary</u>	\$65 per month	\$60 per month	Not recorded	\$65 per month	\$60 per month	Not recorded	\$60 per month
<u>Census</u>	17	22	74	17	15	17	19
<u>A.D.A.</u>	10.3	8.8	45.6	7.1	9	13.7	15
<u>Grades</u>	Primary	Primary	Primary	Primary	Primary	Primary	Primary
<u>Term</u>	8 months	8 months	8 months	8 months	1 month	1 month	8 months
<u>T.C.E.</u>	\$615.41	\$520.75	\$1201.76	\$626.78	Not recorded	Not recorded	\$512.65
<u>T.V.</u>	\$1100.00	\$400.00	\$4600.00	\$74.00	Not recorded	Not recorded	\$2600.00

State Superintendent—James Wright AndersonCounty Superintendent—Harr Wagner

	<u>Daneri</u>	<u>El Hido</u>	<u>Otay</u>	<u>San Miguel</u>	<u>Proctor</u>	<u>Sunnyside</u>	<u>Sweetwater</u>
<u>Clerk</u>	William H. Francis	Alfred Maynard	E. E. Shaffer	George H. Zeigler	William Morris	M. S. Root	Not recorded
<u>Teacher</u>	Edward Warren	R. D. Alderson	T. A. Parkinson and 1 female	F. W. Livingstone	Hrs. M. J. Forrester	Georgia Knapp	Isabel Lisco
<u>Teacher's Salary</u>	\$65 per month	\$60 per month	Not recorded	\$65 per month	\$60 per month	Not recorded	\$60 per month
<u>Census</u>	17	22	74	17	15	17	19
<u>A. D. A.</u>	10.3	8.8	15.6	7.1	9	13.7	15
<u>Grades</u>	Primary	Primary	Primary	Primary	Primary	Primary	Primary
<u>Term</u>	8 months	8 months	8 months	8 months	1 month	1 month	8 months
<u>T. C. E.</u>	\$615.41	\$520.75	\$1201.76	\$626.78	Not recorded	Not recorded	\$542.65
<u>T. V.</u>	\$1100.00	\$400.00	\$4600.00	\$74.00	Not recorded	Not recorded	\$2600.00



94

District. One new district was formed during the 1891-1892 school year. An abstract from the minutes of the Board of Supervisors, San Diego County, April 4, 1892 (Book 14, page 127) contains the following information on the establishment of the China Vista School District:

In the matter of the formation of the China Vista School District out of the National School District--

In this matter, this being the time set for hearing on the petition of Henry Fisher, et al, for the formation of the China Vista School District out of the National School District,

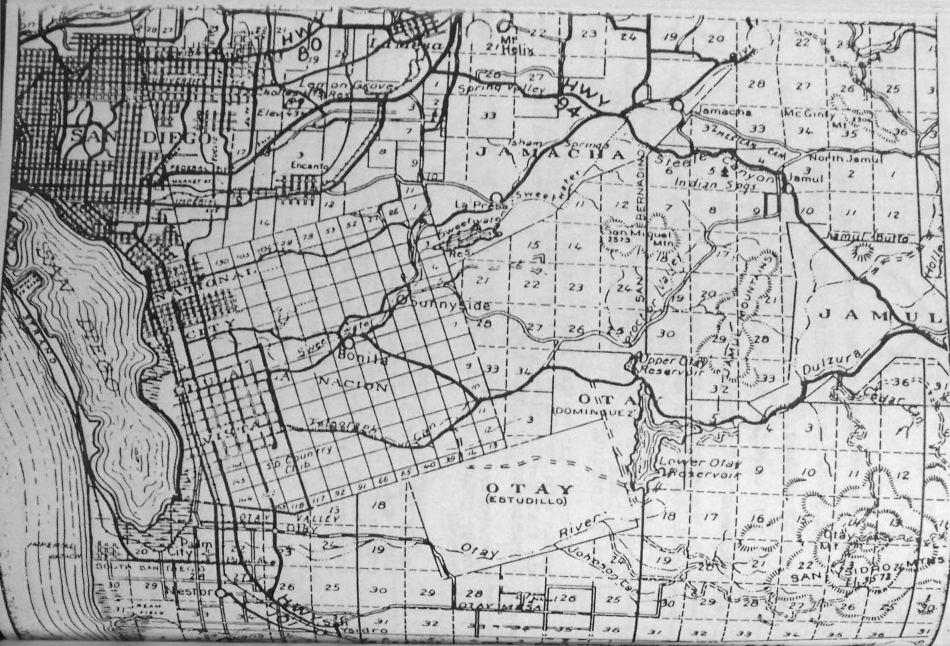
It appearing to the Board that all of the proceedings herein were regular and the laws fully complied with; and that the Superintendent of Schools recommended the formation of said district,

Therefore on motion, the prayer of the petitioners is hereby granted and the China Vista School District formed.

Boundaries. Beginning at the SW corner of the incorporate limits of National City; thence northeasterly along the southern boundary of said city to the NE corner of Section 125 of Rancho de la Nacion; thence southeasterly along quarter section lines to the south boundary of said Rancho; thence westerly along said boundary line to the Bay of San Diego; thence northerly along said Bay of San Diego to the point of beginning.

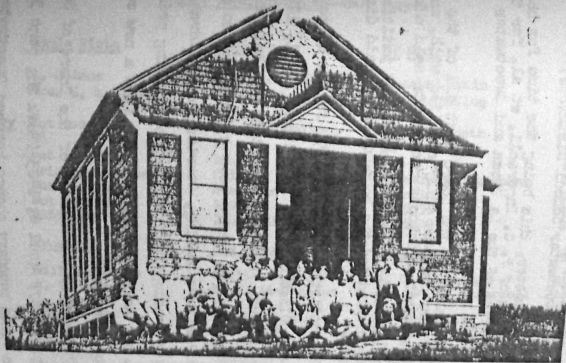
During this year the first Sunnyside school was built. Recorded in the minutes of the Board of Supervisors, San Diego County, June 20, 1892 (Book 14, page 269) is the approval of the bond issue: "After transacting other business the Board orders the issuance of bonds of Sunnyside School District in the sum of \$1200.00 with interest at 7 per cent per annum, payable annually."





FIRST SUNNYSIDE SCHOOL--1892-1915

Photograph from the collection of Mr. Michael Haubert



FIRST SUNNYSIDE SCHOOL--1892-1915

Photograph from the collection of Mr. Michael Haubert

Also recorded in the minutes of the Board of Supervisors, San Diego County, May 3, 1902 (Book 14, page 200)

In a statement of boundary change as follows:

In the matter of changing the boundaries of the La Presa and Sweetwater School Districts:

In this matter, this being the time for hearing on the petition of J. C. Ingersoll, et al, for the change of boundaries of the La Presa and Sweetwater School Districts,

It appearing to the Board that all of the proceedings were regular and law fully complied with, and that the Superintendent of Schools recommends said changes:

Therefore, on motion the prayer of petitioners is hereby granted and the boundaries of said district changed.

The statistics for 1891-1892 follow on page 96.

County Institute was held March 27-31, 1893 with 20 teachers present. A second institute was held during the first week in April. There were 275 present to hear lectures on Teacher's Reading, Stories for children, Study of children's drawing, Punishment, The Teaching profession, Zoology, and James Russell Lowell. Also a new course of study was introduced.

Recorded in the minutes of the Board of Supervisors, San Diego County, April 6, 1903 (Book 24, page 396) in a petition for a boundary change between Sweetwater school District and Sunnyside School District which was granted.

1891-1892

State Superintendent—James Wright Anderson

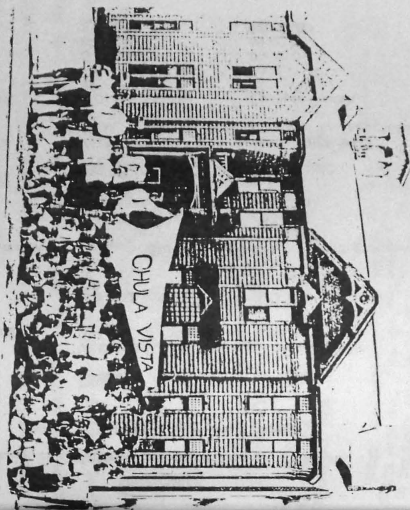
County Superintendent—Harr Wagner

	<u>Chula Vista</u>	<u>Daneri</u>	<u>El Nido</u>	<u>Otay</u>
<u>Clerk</u>	A. Haines	William H. Francis	Charles Stein	W. S. Clark
<u>Teacher</u>	Mrs. C. A. Cushman	Mrs. J. J. Murray	Rosa Kissling	O. W. Ferris
<u>Teacher's Salary</u>	Not recorded	\$65 per month	\$70 per month	Annie E. Howell
<u>Census</u>	58	19	22	\$70 per month
<u>A. B. A.</u>	Not recorded	10.7	9.6	52
<u>Grades</u>	Primary and grammar	Primary and grammar	Primary and grammar	45.1
<u>Term</u>	Not recorded	8 months	8 months	Primary and grammar
<u>T. C. E.</u>	Not recorded	\$495.37	\$635.55	7 1/2 months
<u>T. V.</u>	\$2650.00	\$1100.00	\$405.00	\$947.86
				\$495.00
	<u>Proctor</u>	<u>San Miguel</u>	<u>Sweetwater</u>	<u>Sunnyside</u>
<u>Clerk</u>	William Morris	William Reaka	F. C. Ingersoll	S. D. Mardock
<u>Teacher</u>	A. C. Jacobs	F. W. Livingston	Mrs. F. C. Ingersoll	Allen E. Peck
<u>Teacher's Salary</u>	\$60 per month	\$65 per month	\$60 per month	Georgia A. Knapp
<u>Census</u>	15	24	31	\$60 per month
<u>A. B. A.</u>	8.7	11.8	13.2	26
<u>Term</u>	7 months	6 months	8 months	13.6
<u>T. C. E.</u>	\$448.40	\$425.69	\$591.81	8 months
<u>T. V.</u>	\$300.00	\$500.00	\$2800.00	\$483.45
				\$500.00

State Superintendent—James Wright AndersonCounty Superintendent—Harr Wagner

	<u>Chula Vista</u>	<u>Daneri</u>	<u>El Nido</u>	<u>Otay</u>
<u>Clerk</u>	A. Haines	William H. Francis	Charles Stein	W. S. Clark
<u>Teacher</u>	Mrs. C. A. Cushney	Mrs. J. J. Murray	Rosa Kissling	O. W. Ferris
				Annie E. Lowell
<u>Teacher's Salary</u>	Not recorded	\$65 per month	\$70 per month	\$70 per month
<u>Census</u>	58	19	22	52
<u>A. D. A.</u>	Not recorded	10.7	9.6	45.1
<u>Grades</u>	Primary and grammar	Primary and grammar	Primary and grammar	Primary and grammar
<u>Term</u>	Not recorded	8 months	8 months	7½ months
<u>T. C. E.</u>	Not recorded	\$495.37	\$635.55	\$947.86
<u>T. V.</u>	\$2650.00	\$1400.00	\$405.00	\$495.00
	<u>Proctor</u>	<u>San Miguel</u>	<u>Sweetwater</u>	<u>Sunnyside</u>
<u>Clerk</u>	William Morris	William Raaka	F. C. Ingersoll	S. D. Murdock
<u>Teacher</u>	A. C. Jacobs	F. W. Livingston	Mrs. F. C. Ingersoll	Allen E. Peck
				Georgia A. Knapp
<u>Teacher's Salary</u>	\$60 per month	\$65 per month	\$60 per month	\$60 per month
<u>Census</u>	15	24	31	26
<u>A. D. A.</u>	8.7	11.8	13.2	13.6
<u>Term</u>	7 months	6 months	8 months	8 months
<u>T. C. E.</u>	\$448.40	\$425.69	\$594.81	\$483.45
<u>T. V.</u>	\$300.00	\$500.00	\$2800.00	\$500.00

CHULA VISTA SCHOOL--1892-1914
From Union Title Insurance and Trust Company
Historical Collection

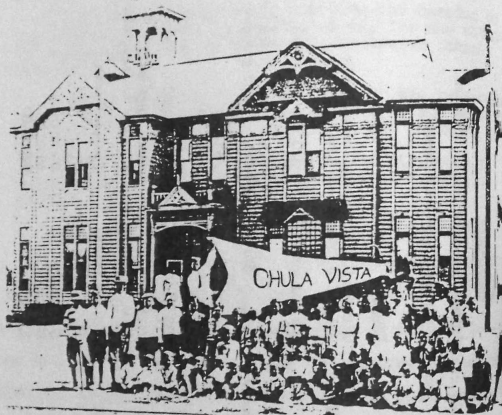


1892-1893

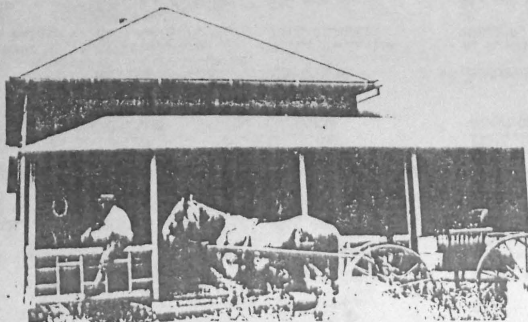
State Superintendent—James Wright Anderson

County Superintendent—Harr Wagner

	<u>Chula Vista</u>	<u>Daneri</u>	<u>El Nido</u>	<u>Otay</u>
<u>Clerk</u>	A. Haines	F. E. Davies	Charles Stein	W. E. Brinhall
<u>Teacher</u>	Not recorded	Mrs. L. J. Murray	Laura M. Breke	G. W. Ferris
<u>Teacher's Salary</u>	\$1140 per month	\$60 per month	\$60 per month	Addie Woolsey
<u>Census</u>	56	23	25	\$70 and \$40 per month
<u>A. D. A.</u>	14.8	9.6	9.5	54
<u>Grades</u>	Primary and grammar	Primary and grammar	Primary and grammar	42.3
<u>Term</u>	8 months	7½ months	8 months	Primary and grammar
<u>T. C. E.</u>	\$1191.47	\$145.28	\$539.00	8½ months
<u>T. V.</u>	\$2650.00	\$1460.00	\$430.00	\$1194.19
				\$4950.00
	<u>Proctor</u>	<u>San Miguel</u>	<u>Sunnyside</u>	<u>Sweetwater</u>
<u>Clerk</u>	F. H. Steinmeyer	William Ranka	J. H. Blakeslee	R. P. Middlebrook
<u>Teacher</u>	Miss Bernina Falge	Miss Mary N. Hillison	Lita Kidwell	Mabel C. Rich
<u>Teacher's Salary</u>	\$60 per month	\$62.50 per month	\$60 per month	\$65 per month
<u>Census</u>	15	21	26	28
<u>A. D. A.</u>	6.5	14.8	15	18.6
<u>Grades</u>	Primary and grammar	Primary and grammar	Primary and grammar	Primary and grammar
<u>Term</u>	6½ months	7½ months	8 months	8 months
<u>T. C. E.</u>	\$147.67	\$542.71	\$581.53	\$587.84
<u>T. V.</u>	\$250.00	\$90.00	\$1250.00	\$2800.00



CHULA VISTA SCHOOL--1892-1914



SAN MIGUEL SCHOOL--1892-1919

Photograph from the collection of Mr. Michael Haubert

1892-1894

State Superintendent--James Wright Anderson

County Superintendent--Harr Wagner

	<u>Chula Vista</u>	<u>Daneri</u>	<u>El Hido</u>	<u>Otay</u>
<u>Clerk</u>	A. Mainas	F. E. Davies	H. B. Sample	M. W. Downs
<u>Teachers</u>	George G. Riddle Addie H. Johnston	Laura Livingston	Cora Wells Roberts Anna Harrison C. H. Russell	Not recorded
<u>Teacher's Salary</u>	\$80 and \$60 per month	\$60 per month	\$60 per month	Not recorded
<u>Census</u>	54	23	15	50
<u>Grades</u>	Primary and grammar	Primary and grammar	Primary and grammar	Primary and grammar
<u>Term</u>	9 months	8 3/10 months	8 months	8 months
<u>T.C.E.</u>	\$1578.27	\$576.93	\$607.75	\$741.60
<u>T.V.</u>	\$2675.00	\$1470.00	\$640.00	\$3800.00
	<u>Proctor</u>	<u>San Miguel</u>	<u>Sunnyside</u>	<u>Sweetwater</u>
<u>Clerk</u>	T. H. Steinmeyer	Henry Goodrich	E. F. Hammack	R. F. Middlebrook
<u>Teachers</u>	Agnes Hensillwood	Mrs. T. A. Rice	Lita Kidwell	F. W. Livingston Maude S. Capwell
<u>Teacher's Salary</u>	\$60 per month	\$62.50 per month	\$60 per month	\$65 per month
<u>Census</u>	15	11	21	35
<u>A.D.A.</u>	6.9	7	12.5	22
<u>Grades</u>	Primary and grammar	Primary and grammar	Primary and grammar	Primary and grammar
<u>Term</u>	6 months	8 months	8 months	8 1/2 months
<u>T.C.E.</u>	\$386.45	\$527.69	\$382.99	\$633.42
<u>T.V.</u>	\$270.00	\$115.00	\$1168.00	\$2315.00

1894-1895

State Superintendent—Samuel Thornton Black

County Superintendent—W. J. Bailey

	<u>Chula Vista</u>	<u>Daneri</u>	<u>El Nido</u>	<u>Otay</u>
<u>Clerk</u>	A. Haines	F. E. Davies	Samuel McHenry	H. W. Downs
<u>Teachers</u>	Charles L. Williams	Katharine Green	Mrs. Laura Drake	T. V. Dodd
	Addie M. Johnson			Mabel Ross
<u>Teacher's Salary</u>	Not recorded from this	date on
<u>Census</u>	52	21	20	57
<u>A. D. A.</u>	42.3	13.3	6	28.8
<u>Grades</u>	Primary and grammar	Primary and grammar	Primary and grammar	Primary and grammar
<u>Term</u>	9 months	8 months	8 months	8 months
<u>T. C. E.</u>	\$1608.04	\$158.00	\$539.80	\$741.33
<u>T. V.</u>	\$2675.00	\$1470.00	\$640.00	\$3800.00

	<u>Proctor</u>	<u>San Miguel</u>	<u>Sunnyside</u>	<u>Sweetwater</u>
<u>Clerk</u>	T. H. Steinmeyer	Harry E. Goodrich	E. P. Hammack	R. P. Middlebrook
<u>Teachers</u>	Mrs. Fannie Milliron	Margaret D. Kelton	Emily Cuff	Flora T. H. Price
<u>Census</u>	14	13	21	35
<u>A. D. A.</u>	10.4	8.5	11.6	18.6
<u>Grades</u>	Primary and grammar	Primary and grammar	Primary and grammar	Primary and grammar
<u>Term</u>	6 months	8 months	8 months	8 months
<u>T. C. E.</u>	\$440.63	\$505.91	\$682.16	\$569.15
<u>T. V.</u>	\$205.00	\$239.00	\$1538.00	\$2350.00

1892-1893

State Superintendent—Samuel Thornton Black

County Superintendent—W. J. Bailey

	<u>Chula Vista</u>	<u>Daneri</u>	<u>El Nido</u>	<u>Otay</u>
<u>Clerk</u>	A. Haines	F. E. Davis	Charles Stein	H. W. Downs
<u>Teachers</u>	Charles L. Williams	Eunice Stephens	Laura M. Drake	T. S. Lytle
	Addie M. Johnson			
<u>Census</u>	60	19	20	63
<u>A. D. A.</u>	41.7	14.8	8	36.8
<u>Grades</u>	Primary and grammar	Primary and grammar	Primary and grammar	Primary and grammar
<u>Term</u>	9 months	8 months	8 months	8 months
<u>T. C. E.</u>	\$1530.50	\$560.90	\$507.55	\$860.62
<u>T. V.</u>	\$2675.00	\$1480.00	\$640.00	\$3800.00

	<u>Proctor</u>	<u>San Miguel</u>	<u>Sunnyside</u>	<u>Sweetwater</u>
<u>Clerk</u>	T. H. Steinmeyer	George Gall	E. P. Hammack	Charles A. Bradt
<u>Teachers</u>	Fanny M. Milliron	Almae Paine	Emily A. Cuff	Addie B. Norton
<u>Census</u>	10	11	20	45
<u>A. D. A.</u>	10	6	11	25.4
<u>Grades</u>	Primary and grammar	Primary and grammar	Primary and grammar	Primary and grammar
<u>Term</u>	8 months	7 months	9 months	8 months
<u>T. C. E.</u>	\$150.45	\$434.55	\$668.16	\$658.92
<u>T. V.</u>	\$260.00	\$264.00	\$1686.00	\$2370.00



BONITA--SWEETWATER FRUIT COMPANY ORCHARD AND BARN,
WITH THE BONITA SCHOOL HOUSE IN THE BACKGROUND--1896

Photograph from the collection of Mr. Morris Allen

1896-1897

State Superintendent--Samuel Thorburn Black

County Superintendent--W. J. Bailey

	<u>Chula Vista</u>	<u>Danari</u>	<u>El Nido</u>	<u>Otay</u>
<u>Clerk</u>	Walter J. Henderson	F. E. Davies	Samuel McHenry	P. P. Riequa
<u>Teachers</u>	Charles L. Williams	Eunice I. Stephens	Mrs. Laura M. Drake	Emeline Jones
	Adelle Johnson			Mabel Ross
<u>Census</u>	77	15	21	59
<u>A. B. A.</u>	52.4	12.1	19	42.4
<u>Grades</u>	Primary and grammar	Primary and grammar	Primary and grammar	Primary and grammar
<u>Term</u>	9 months	9 months	8 months	8 months
<u>T. C. E.</u>	\$1648.20	\$474.38	\$530.17	\$1170.63
<u>T. V.</u>	\$2825.00	\$1465.00	\$650.00	\$3615.00
	<u>Proctor</u>	<u>San Miguel</u>	<u>Sunnyside</u>	<u>Sweetwater</u>
<u>Clerk</u>	H. E. McFarland	William Raaka	E. F. Hamack	B. C. Allen
<u>Teachers</u>	Clara Buchner	F. W. Livingstone	W. F. Conover	Myrtle Johnson
<u>Census</u>	11	11	20	40
<u>A. B. A.</u>	7.9	8.5	13.1	19.5
<u>Grades</u>	Primary and grammar	Primary and grammar	Primary and grammar	Primary and grammar
<u>Term</u>	8 months	8 months	8 months	8 months
<u>T. C. E.</u>	\$456.97	\$445.25	\$529.13	\$584.69
<u>T. V.</u>	\$260.00	\$265.00	\$1685.00	\$2400.00

1897-1898

State Superintendent—Jamaal Thorburn Black

County Superintendent—W. J. Bailey

Statistics for this year are not available from the Annual Report at the County level.

1898-1899

State Superintendent—Thomas Jefferson Kirk

County Superintendent—W. J. Bailey

	<u>Chula Vista</u>	<u>Daneri</u>	<u>El Nido</u>	<u>Otay</u>
<u>Board</u>	Walter F. Henderson Elmer P. Carr A. C. Crockett	L. M. Daugherty John Guastalle John Daneri	Charles Stein George R. Mossholder Thomas Smallcomb	Thomas Smallcup J. H. Sharp G. L. Good
<u>Teachers</u>	T. V. Dodd Mrs. Georgia Wiard	Lita Kidwell	Mrs. Laura M. Drake	Miss C. H. Bissell Mabel Ross
<u>Census</u>	92	16	13	56
<u>A. D. A.</u>	66	9.6	6.3	37.7
<u>Grades</u>	Primary and grammar	Primary and grammar	Primary and grammar	Primary and grammar
<u>Term</u>	9 months	8.2 months	8 months	180 days
<u>T. C. E.</u>	\$1282.33	\$176.00	\$120.95	\$1054.30
<u>T. V.</u>	\$3830.00	\$1615.00	\$1253.00	\$3835.00

The board members are listed so that the clerk of the board appears at the top of the list.

1899-1900

State Superintendent—Thomas Jefferson Kirk

County Superintendent—Hugh J. Baldwin

	<u>Bonita</u>	<u>Chula Vista</u>	<u>Daneri</u>	<u>El Nido</u>
<u>Clerk</u>	R. C. Allen	Walter J. Henderson	John Daneri	Not recorded
<u>Teachers</u>	Ora Napson	T. V. Dodd Alberta Gamber	Lita Kidwell	Mrs. A. M. Caldwell
<u>Census</u>	143	92	13	5
<u>A. D. A.</u>	22.8	64	9.5	14.9
<u>Grades</u>	Primary and grammar	Primary and grammar	Primary and grammar	Primary and grammar
<u>Term</u>	175 days	178 days	180 days	180 days
<u>T. C. E.</u>	\$679.14	\$3852.85	\$331.06	\$165.85
<u>T. V.</u>	\$2100.00	\$5225.00	\$1600.00	\$250.00
	<u>Otay</u>	<u>Proctor</u>	<u>Sunnyvale</u>	<u>San Miguel</u>
<u>Clerk</u>	Thomas Scallcomb	Not recorded	Not recorded	William Rankin
<u>Teachers</u>	Adelle Woolsey Eabel Ross	Mrs. Herman Morris	F. W. Livingstone	Emilee Abbey
<u>Census</u>	67	12	24	12
<u>A. D. A.</u>	46	7.3	13.5	8.3
<u>Grades</u>	Primary and grammar	Primary and grammar	Primary and grammar	Primary and grammar
<u>Term</u>	160 days	160 days	162 days	160 days
<u>T. C. E.</u>	\$175.85	\$150.98	\$603.49	\$191.81
<u>T. V.</u>	\$3575.00	\$210.00	\$1315.00	\$260.00

1900-1901 and 1901-1902

State Superintendent—Thomas Jefferson Kirk

County Superintendent—Hugh J. Baldwin

	<u>Bonita</u>	<u>Chula Vista</u>	<u>Daneri</u>	<u>Otay</u>	<u>San Miguel</u>	<u>Sunnyside</u>
<u>Clerk</u>	R. C. Allen	W. J. Henderson	John Daneri	Thomas Smalcomb	William Reaka	George H. Lennals
<u>Teachers</u>	Ora Napson	T. V. Todd	Lita Kiskell	Addie Woolsey,	Eunice Abbey	F. W. Livingstone
		Mary Collier		Principal		
		Mrs. A. H. Todd		Mabel Ross		
<u>Census</u>	53	91	10	61	14	20
<u>A.D.A.</u>	25.9	62	6	47.6	8.8	10
<u>Grades</u>	Primary and	Primary and	Primary and	Primary and	Primary and	Primary and
	Grammar	Grammar	Grammar	Grammar	Grammar	Grammar
<u>Term</u>	165 days	180 days	180 days	160 days	160 days	170 days
<u>T.C.E.</u>	\$545.96	\$2033.03	\$677.45	\$1435.46	\$434.90	\$581.10
<u>T.V.</u>	\$2225.00	\$5250.00	\$1675.00	\$3300.00	\$300.00	\$1325.00

<u>Clerk</u>	R. C. Allen	W. J. Henderson	John Guatelli	Thomas Smalcomb	William Reaka	E. F. Hamack
<u>Teachers</u>	Elizabeth Wood	Mary Collier	Adele Parlor	John A. Barrington	Mrs. A. Jennings	Keto Woodson
<u>Teacher's</u>		Aurora H. Todd				
<u>Salary</u>	\$60 per month	\$60 per month	\$50 per month	\$60 per month	\$50 per month	\$55 per month
<u>Census</u>	47	91	8	72	23	17
<u>A.D.A.</u>	25.1	55	6.3	46.9	13.2	11.6
<u>Grades</u>	Primary and	Primary and	Primary and	Primary and	Primary and	Primary and
	Grammar	Grammar	Grammar	Grammar	Grammar	Grammar
<u>Term</u>	185 days	180 days	160 days	160 days	160 days	170 days
<u>T.C.E.</u>	\$615.00	\$1595.00	\$400.00	\$1025.00	\$378.90	\$600.00
<u>T.V.</u>	\$2230.00	\$5700.00	\$1675.00	\$3500.00	\$1250.00	\$1325.00

1902-1903

State Superintendent—Thomas Jefferson Kirk

County Superintendent—Hugh J. Baldwin

	<u>Bonita</u>	<u>Chula Vista</u>	<u>Daneri</u>	<u>El Wido</u>
<u>Clerk</u>	R. C. Allen	Walter J. Henderson	John Daneri	Not recorded
<u>Teachers</u>	Ora Napson	T. V. Todd	Lita Kiskell	Mrs. A. H. Caldwell
		Alberta Gamber		
<u>Census</u>	43	92	13	5
<u>A.D.A.</u>	22.8	64	9.5	4.9
<u>Grades</u>	Primary and grammar	Primary and grammar	Primary and grammar	Primary and grammar
<u>Term</u>	175 days	178 days	180 days	180 days
<u>T.C.E.</u>	\$679.44	\$3852.85	\$331.06	\$465.85
<u>T.V.</u>	\$2400.00	\$5225.00	\$1600.00	\$250.00

	<u>Otay</u>	<u>Proctor</u>	<u>Sunnyside</u>	<u>San Miguel</u>
<u>Clerk</u>	Thomas Smalcomb	Not recorded	Not recorded	William Reaka
<u>Teachers</u>	Addie Woolsey	Mrs. Herman Morris	F. W. Livingstone	Eunice Abbey
	Mabel Ross			
<u>Census</u>	67	12	24	12
<u>A.D.A.</u>	46	7.3	13.5	6.3
<u>Grades</u>	Primary and grammar	Primary and grammar	Primary and grammar	Primary and grammar
<u>Term</u>	160 days	160 days	162 days	160 days
<u>T.C.E.</u>	\$475.85	\$450.98	\$603.49	\$491.61
<u>T.V.</u>	\$3575.00	\$240.00	\$1315.00	\$260.00

1900-1901 and 1901-1902

State Superintendent—Thomas Jefferson Kirk

County Superintendent—Hugh J. Baldwin

	<u>Bonita</u>	<u>Chula Vista</u>	<u>Daneri</u>	<u>Otay</u>	<u>San Miguel</u>	<u>Sunnyside</u>
<u>Clerk</u>	R. C. Allen	W. H. Henderson	John Daneri	Thomas Smallcomb	William Raaka	George M. Jennings
<u>Teachers</u>	Ora Hapson	T. V. Todd Mary Collier Mrs. A. H. Todd	Lita Kidwell	Addie Woolsey, Principal Hazel Ross	Eunice Abbey	F. W. Livingstone
<u>Census</u>	53	91	10	61	14	20
<u>A.D.A.</u>	25.9	62	6	47.6	8.8	10
<u>Grades</u>	Primary and Grammar	Primary and Grammar	Primary and Grammar	Primary and Grammar	Primary and Grammar	Primary and Grammar
<u>Term</u>	165 days	180 days	180 days	160 days	160 days	170 days
<u>T.C.E.</u>	\$545.96	\$2033.03	\$677.45	\$1135.46	\$434.90	\$581.10
<u>T.V.</u>	\$2225.00	\$5250.00	\$1675.00	\$3300.00	\$300.00	\$1325.00

<u>Clerk</u>	R. C. Allen	W. H. Henderson	John Guatelli	Thomas Smallcomb	William Raaka	E. P. Hamrick
<u>Teachers</u>	Elizabeth Wood	Mary Collier Aurora H. Todd	Adela Parker	John A. Barrington	Mrs. A. Jennings	Heto Woodson
<u>Teacher's Salary</u>	\$60 per month	\$60 per month	\$50 per month	\$60 per month	\$50 per month	\$55 per month
<u>Census</u>	47	91	8	72	23	17
<u>A.D.A.</u>	25.1	55	6.3	46.9	13.2	11.6
<u>Grades</u>	Primary and Grammar	Primary and Grammar	Primary and Grammar	Primary and Grammar	Primary and Grammar	Primary and Grammar
<u>Term</u>	185 days	180 days	160 days	160 days	160 days	170 days
<u>T.C.E.</u>	\$615.00	\$1595.00	\$400.00	\$1025.00	\$378.90	\$600.00
<u>T.V.</u>	\$2230.00	\$5700.00	\$1675.00	\$3500.00	\$1250.00	\$1325.00

1902-1903 and 1903-1904

State Superintendent—Thomas Jefferson Kirk

County Superintendent—Hugh J. Baldwin

	<u>Bonita</u>	<u>Chula Vista</u>	<u>Otay</u>	<u>San Miguel</u>	<u>Sunnyside</u>
<u>Clerk and Board</u>	R. C. Allen	W. H. Henderson	Thomas Smallcomb	William Raaka	E. P. Hamrick
<u>Teachers</u>	Lois V. Murray	Mary H. Collier J. A. Beadle Mrs. Anna Todd	J. A. Frita John Fishback T. H. Downs J. A. Barrington Ethel Cunningham	John Fishback F. L. Robinson Eunice Abbey	J. M. Branscombe O. S. Freeberg Miss E. C. Guff
<u>Teacher's Salary</u>	\$60 per month	\$60, \$70, \$45	\$60, \$45	\$50 per month	\$55 per month
<u>Census</u>	35	91	65	21	21
<u>A.D.A.</u>	17.5	59.7	52.4	12.7	12.2
<u>Grades</u>	Primary and Grammar	Primary and Grammar	Primary and Grammar	Primary and Grammar	Primary and Grammar
<u>Term</u>	180 days	180 days	160 days	160 days	160 days
<u>T.C.E.</u>	\$770.22	\$1715.00	\$1108.52	\$583.50	\$588.92
<u>T.V.</u>	\$2225.00	\$5700.00	\$3250.00	\$935.00	\$1325.00

<u>Clerk</u>	R. C. Allen	W. H. Henderson	J. A. Frita	William Raaka	O. S. Freeberg
<u>Teachers</u>	Mrs. Georgia Ward	Mary Collier Ethel Cunningham Anna Todd	Grace Richardson Marjorie Johnson	Hattie Burch	Dorothy Fitts
<u>Teacher's Salary</u>	Not recorded	\$70, \$65, \$25	Not recorded	Not recorded	Not recorded
<u>Census</u>	20	81	61	21	25
<u>A.D.A.</u>	15.1	50.2	43.3	14.1	13.2
<u>Grades</u>	Primary and Grammar	Primary and Grammar	Primary and Grammar	Primary and Grammar	Primary and Grammar
<u>Term</u>	165 days	152 days	119 3/4 days	151 days	151 days
<u>T.C.E.</u>	\$645.96	\$1815.38	\$1105.55	\$574.91	\$564.42
<u>T.V.</u>	\$2225.00	\$5700.00	\$3250.00	\$935.00	\$1335.00

E

E

112

According to Mr. Michael Haubert, the school building for the San Miguel School was constructed during the 1901-1902 school year by use of the salvaged materials from the Proctor and El Mido schools. Up to this time school was held in a residence on the Deford Ranch, which was located about one eighth mile from the site on which this school building was constructed. Mr. Haubert's father built the school house for \$110.

Lapse of the Daneri School District. The Daneri School District lapsed in 1902-1903 because of an insufficient number of pupils. According to the census there were only three children of school age in the district. The minutes of the Board of Supervisors, San Diego County, September 11, 1903 gives the following information regarding the district:

In the matter of the lapsing of the Daneri School District--

On the recommendation of the Superintendent of Schools and on motion of Supervisor Swallow, it is ordered that the said Daneri School District be declared lapsed, and consolidated with the Otay School District.

1903-1904. Given below is an excerpt from the minutes of the Board of Supervisors, San Diego County, April 6, 1903 (Book 21, page 196) concerning a change of boundary.

In the matter of the petition from residents of

114

Sunnyside and Bonita School Districts for a change of boundary lines:

In this matter all appearing regular and in due form, the petition is ordered filed and granted; (lots one through three, and twenty four through thirty one from Bonita to Sunnyside.)

A record of a boundary change affecting Otay was recorded in the minutes of the Board of Supervisors, San Diego County, November 7, 1912 (Book 32, page 267). This was a minor boundary adjustment affecting the Highland, South San Diego, and Otay areas. Five hundred sixty acres were taken from the Otay School District and attached to the Highland School District.

It is interesting to note that the first Parent-Teacher Association was established during the 1913-1914 school year. According to an article in the Parent-Teacher Courier (13:9), September 1929, written by Fern C. Helm, Parent-Teacher Association President, this organization served the children in "a little five-room building."

A very substantial increase in the total current expenses for the Chula Vista School District during the 1912-1913 school year allows for the possibility of expansion of the school facilities. A considerable part of the total current expense figure was listed as capital outlay. It will also be noted that during the next school year another teacher was added to the staff.

Because the average daily attendance was five at the

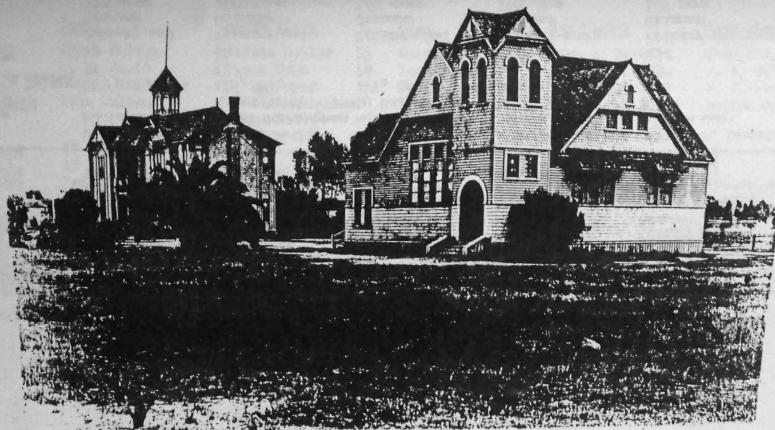
1904-1905 and 1905-1906

State Superintendent—Thomas Jefferson Kirk

County Superintendent—Hugh J. Baldwin

	<u>Bonita</u>	<u>Chula Vista</u>	<u>Otay</u>	<u>San Miguel</u>	<u>Sunnyside</u>
<u>Clerk</u>	R. C. Allen	Frank Howe	M. W. Downs	H. E. McFarland	G. M. Barnall
<u>Teachers</u>	Georgia Wiard	Mary H. Collier Ethel Cunningham	Marjorie Johnson Abbie May	Eliza S. Gatchell	James V. Kelleher
<u>Teacher's Salary</u>	\$65 per month	\$75, \$60	\$60, \$45		
<u>Census</u>	24	61	58	19	21
<u>A. B. A.</u>	8	39	43	12	15
<u>Grades</u>	Primary and Grammar	Primary and Grammar	Primary and Grammar	Primary and Grammar	Primary and Grammar
<u>Term</u>	160 days	180 days	160 days	160 days	191 days
<u>T. C. E.</u>	\$591.00	\$1227.75	\$962.79	\$592.15	\$623.75
<u>T. V.</u>	\$2225.00	\$6100.00	\$3250.00	\$853.00	\$1340.00

<u>Clerk</u>	H. C. Allen	Valois Butler	M. W. Downs	F. L. Robinson	G. Barnall
<u>Teachers</u>	Georgia Wiard	Edgar E. Miller Josephine McGraw	Emma Spears M. M. Alderson	Gertrude Lebbe	Annie D. Kennedy
<u>Teacher's Salary</u>	\$65 per month	\$70, \$64	\$50, \$60	\$60 per month	\$70 per month
<u>Census</u>	20	67	59	23	18
<u>A. B. A.</u>	13	48	34	13	17
<u>Grades</u>	Primary and Grammar	Primary and Grammar	Primary and Grammar	Primary and Grammar	Primary and Grammar
<u>Term</u>	170 days	180 days	160 days	160 days	185 days
<u>T. C. E.</u>	\$704.54	\$1633.81	\$1229.45	\$685.24	\$748.69
<u>T. V.</u>	\$2225.00	\$6975.00	\$3250.00	\$910.00	\$1340.00



CHULA VISTA--CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH AND SCHOOL HOUSE--1907

From Union Title Insurance and Trust Company
Historical Collection

1906-1907 and 1907-1908

State Superintendent—Edward Hyatt

County Superintendent—Hugh J. Baldwin

	<u>Bonita</u>	<u>Chula Vista</u>	<u>Otay</u>	<u>San Miguel</u>	<u>Sunnyside</u>
<u>Clerk</u>	Olive J. Norton	Valois Butler	W. W. Downs	Wilhelm Hahn	W. E. Bellinger
<u>Teachers</u>	Mrs. Georgia Wiard	Mrs. Ashfield, Principal Josephine McGraw	Mrs. Rose Hartburn Lu Harmon	Mrs. E. F. Borden	Evelyn Cone
<u>Teacher's Salary</u>	\$65 per month	\$75, \$60	\$60	\$65	\$65
<u>Census</u>	52	78	61	26	27
<u>A. D. A.</u>	23	43	61	18	20
<u>Grades</u>	Primary and Grammar	Primary and Grammar	Primary and Grammar	Primary and Grammar	Primary and Grammar
<u>Term</u>	170 days	160 days	160 days	160 days	170 days
<u>T. C. E.</u>	\$491.50	\$1550.23	\$1178.72	\$729.79	\$698.30
<u>T. V.</u>	\$2225.00	\$7550.00	\$3300.00	\$910.00	\$1340.00

<u>Clerk</u>	Olive J. Norton	Valois Butler	W. W. Downs	Wilhelm Hahn	George M. Barnall
<u>Teachers</u>	Addie Woolsey	Ethel Cunningham Helen Scott	Rose Hartburn Lu Harmon	Carrie Haines	Evelyn Cone
<u>Teacher's Salary</u>	\$70 per month	\$75, \$60	\$77, \$65	\$65	\$65
<u>Census</u>	31	75	74	23	23
<u>A. D. A.</u>	23	52	37	11	15
<u>Grades</u>	Primary and Grammar	Primary and Grammar	Primary and Grammar	Primary and Grammar	Primary and Grammar
<u>Term</u>	173 days	180 days	160 days	170 days	165 days
<u>T. C. E.</u>	\$689.61	\$1694.73	\$1286.93	\$709.07	\$718.07
<u>T. V.</u>	\$2225.00	\$7650.00	\$3275.00	\$910.00	\$1375.00

1908-1909 and 1909-1910

State Superintendent—Edward Hyatt

County Superintendent—Hugh J. Baldwin

	<u>Bonita</u>	<u>Chula Vista</u>	<u>Otay</u>	<u>San Miguel</u>	<u>Sunnyside</u>
<u>Board</u>	Olive Norton C. J. Scott DeWitt Williams	Valois Butler Frank Howe E. G. Noyes	George P. Davis Leo Emerick J. M. Sharp	Michael Haubert Charles Edwards Henry Kohl	George M. Barnall W. E. Bellinger M. I. Hannabe
<u>Teachers</u>	Lulu Fulton	Ethel Cunningham Helen Scott	Rosina Hartburn, Principal Lu Harmon	Mrs. E. M. Bacon	Evelyn Cone
<u>Census</u>	17	68	66	16	28
<u>A. D. A.</u>	15	62	46	11	21
<u>Grades</u>	Primary and Grammar	Primary and Grammar	Primary and Grammar	Primary and Grammar	Primary and Grammar
<u>Term</u>	160 days	180 days	180 days	170 days	180 days
<u>T. C. E.</u>	\$844.98	\$2103.38	\$1519.75	\$667.04	\$739.60
<u>T. V.</u>	\$2350.00	\$5900.00	\$3250.00	\$1400.00	\$1375.00

<u>Board</u>	Not recorded Georgia Wiard	Not recorded Ethel Cunningham, Principal Helen Scott	Not recorded Josephine Clark Lu Harmon	Not recorded Coral Cline	Not recorded Olive Borden
<u>Census</u>	21	86	67	10	30
<u>A. D. A.</u>	15	66	47	7	21
<u>Grades</u>	Primary and Grammar	Primary and Grammar	Primary and Grammar	Primary and Grammar	Primary and Grammar
<u>Term</u>	190 days	180 days	180 days	160 days	185 days
<u>T. C. E.</u>	\$784.14	\$2313.40	\$1412.02	\$761.55	\$750.00
<u>T. V.</u>	\$2225.00	67250.00	\$3260.00	\$1050.00	\$1425.00

1910-1911 and 1911-1912

State Superintendent—Edward Hyatt

County Superintendent—Hugh J. Baldwin

	<u>Bonita</u>	<u>Chula Vista</u>	<u>Otay</u>	<u>San Miguel</u>	<u>Sunnyvale</u>
<u>Board</u>	L. H. Dunbar C. J. Scott DeWitt Williams	Valois Butler E. O. Moyes	George P. Davis J. H. Sharp Leo Emerick	Henry Rohlf Edward H. Waymouth Charles Edwards	W. E. Bellinger H. I. Hannabe W. A. Beckett
<u>Teachers</u>	Georgia Wiard	Ethel Cunningham, Principal Rosina Hartabrun Helen Scott	Maria Austin, Principal Lu Harmon	J. T. Forigo	Margaret Jobs
<u>Census</u>	26	118	71	16	38
<u>A. D. A.</u>	20	96	53	16	28
<u>Grades</u>	Primary and Grammar	Primary and Grammar	Primary and Grammar	Primary and Grammar	Primary and Grammar
<u>Term</u>	190 days	180 days	180 days	160 days	180 days
<u>T. C. E.</u>	\$849.88	\$3338.39	\$1192.13	\$645.23	\$862.33
<u>T. V.</u>	\$2225.00	\$8000.00	\$3260.00	\$1050.00	\$1125.00

<u>Board</u>	Not recorded	Not recorded	Not recorded	Not recorded	Not recorded
<u>Teachers</u>	Ella Campbell	Ethel Cunningham, Principal Rosina Hartabrun Georgia Tillson Angie Vincent	Maria Austin Lu Harmon	Nita Bryan	Lela Howard
<u>Census</u>	25	173	85	12	31
<u>A. D. A.</u>	19	131	57	5	23
<u>Grades</u>	Primary and Grammar	Primary and Grammar	Primary and Grammar	Primary and Grammar	Primary and Grammar
<u>Term</u>	185 days	180 days	180 days	170 days	180 days
<u>T. C. E.</u>	\$1229.29	\$4020.30	\$2193.62	\$641.80	\$804.58
<u>T. V.</u>	\$3550.00	\$8500.00	\$3500.00	\$1200.00	\$2250.00

1912-1913

State Superintendent—Edward Hyatt

County Superintendent—Hugh J. Baldwin

	<u>Bonita</u>	<u>Chula Vista</u>	<u>Otay</u>	<u>San Miguel</u>	<u>Sunnyvale</u>
<u>Board</u>	L. H. Dunbar Charles Higgins DeWitt Williams	Valois Butler L. B. Barnes E. B. Cassell	A. M. Banks William E. Spicer O. V. Malone	Henry Rohlf H. E. McFarland Charles Edwards	W. A. Beckett W. E. Bellinger Charles H. Stone
<u>Teachers</u>	Ella Campbell	Ethel Cunningham, Principal Georgia Tillson T. Fern Connell Josephine Sanger Angie Vincent	Elizabeth Trout, Principal Amelia Kleind- schmidt	Evva Eckerason	Emma Field
<u>Census</u>	19	217	63	6	21
<u>A. D. A.</u>	14	165	48	5	15
<u>Grades</u>	Primary and Grammar	Primary and Grammar	Primary and Grammar	Primary and Grammar	Primary and Grammar
<u>Term</u>	170 days	180 days	160 days	160 days	180 days
<u>T. C. E.</u>	\$819.18	\$7457.87	\$2180.19	\$801.44	\$955.44
<u>T. V.</u>	\$2725.00	\$8600.00	\$4600.00	\$1050.00	\$1075.00

1911-1911

State Superintendent—Edward Hyatt

County Superintendent—Hugh J. Baldwin

	<u>Bonita</u>	<u>Chula Vista</u>	<u>Otay</u>	<u>San Miguel</u>	<u>Sunnyside</u>
<u>Board</u>	E. S. Burgert Charles Higgins Delitt Williams	Valois Butler W. J. S. Brown L. B. Barnes	C. V. Malone L. A. Brand William Spicer	Mary I. Bennett H. E. McFarland	W. A. Beckett Charles A. Stone W. E. Bellinger
<u>Teachers</u>	Ella Campbell	Ethel Cunningham, Principal Josephine Sanger Georgia M. Tillson I. Fern Connell Angie B. Vincent Corina Messer	Elizabeth Trout Amelia Klein- schmidt	Katherine Beck	Margaret Clemmens
<u>Census</u>	28	193	61	12	22
<u>A, D, A</u>	17	165	15	6	16
<u>Grades</u>	Primary and Grammar	Primary and Grammar	Primary and Grammar	Primary and Grammar	Primary and Grammar
<u>Term</u>	200 days	200 days	180 days	167 days	180 days
<u>T, C, E</u>	\$930.69	\$6759.27	\$2361.93	\$882.03	\$915.27
<u>T, V</u>	\$2725.00	\$9350.00	\$1975.00	\$1050.00	\$1075.00

1911-1915

State Superintendent—Edward Hyatt

County Superintendent—J. R. West

	<u>Bonita</u>	<u>Chula Vista</u>	<u>Otay</u>	<u>San Miguel</u>	<u>Sunnyside</u>
<u>Board</u>	Mrs. Jennie C. Burgert Wood O. Berkey Delitt Williams	Valois Butler Edward A. Bowen William Brown	Lester A. Brand Lillian Burnett William Spicer	Mary I. Bennett Lora Dunn Henri Kohl	Levi C. Kincaid Lulu B. Chapman
<u>Teachers</u>	Ella Campbell	Ethel Cunningham, Principal Angie Vincent Georgia M. Tillson I. Fern Connell Josephine Sanger Lillian Rivers Lucy Wright Pauline Rice	Alice Fulwider Hettie Lee Fitzhugh Clara A. Chase	Charles B. Pittman	Margaret Clemmens
<u>Census</u>	28	188	58	13	24
<u>A, D, A</u>	25	169	13	4	21
<u>Grades</u>	Primary and Grammar	Primary and Grammar	Primary and Grammar	Primary and Grammar	Primary and Grammar
<u>Term</u>	190 days	180 days	180 days	160 days	180 days
<u>T, C, E</u>	\$856.59	\$7818.63	\$2224.97	\$749.34	\$791.95
<u>T, V</u>	\$3185.00	\$9350.00	\$1975.00	\$1050.00	\$1075.00

129
end of the 1912-1913 school year, it was necessary to petition the County Board of Supervisors for re-establishment of the district. Such a petition is recorded in the minutes of the Board of Supervisors, San Diego County, September 10, 1912 (Book 32, page 124). The minutes of the Board of Supervisors, San Diego County, August 6, 1913 (Book 33, page 303) show that the San Miguel School District was re-established.

A diligent effort was made to locate records of the curriculum in the schools of the Chula Vista area. Except for miscellaneous comments that suggest some aspects of the curriculum organization, no records were found until the 1914-1915 school year. The Manual for the Elementary Schools of San Diego County, adopted by the County Board of Education on July 1, 1914, gives a definition for the marking system: (12:16)

For the purpose of having a uniform marking for pupils in the grammar grades the County Board suggests that credits and marks be given as follows. These marks are based on an eight months term or years work:

Average for month of below 60, unsatisfactory or a failure.

Average for month of 60 to 70 P., 8 credits or $\frac{1}{4}$ per year.

Average for month 70 to 80 P., or 12 credits per month of 90 for year.

Average for month of 80 to 90 C., or 16 credits per month or 128 per year.

Average for month of 90 to 100 E., or 20 credits per month or 160 per year.

For the years work the following subjects should be

124
entitled to credits as given for excellent work:

- Outside activities 160 credits (e.g. building, care of children, sewing, scrubbing floors, caring for horses)
- Arithmetic--160 credits.
- Geography--160 credits.
- Grammar--160 credits.
- History and Civics--160 credits.
- Spelling--160 credits.
- Reading--160 credits.
- Literature--160 credits.
- deportment--80 credits.
- Application--80 credits.
- Writing--80 credits.
- Agriculture--80 credits.
- Drawing--80 credits.
- Bookkeeping--80 credits.
- Music--80 credits.

This same Manual lists the broad areas of study as follows: (10:10)

I. Human Education.

- A. First and second grades--pets.
- B. Third, fourth, and fifth grades--domestic animals.
- C. Sixth, seventh, and eighth grades--wild animals and birds.

II. Manners and Morals.

- A. The Bodily Life of the Child.
- B. The Intellectual Life of the Child.
- C. The Social Life of the Child (The Family).
- D. The Social Life of the Child (The School).
- E. The Social Life of the Child (The Community).
- F. Social Life (Relation to Animals).
- G. The Vocational Life of the Child.
- H. The Civic Life of the Child.
- I. The Aesthetic Life of the Child.

III. Manual Training, Domestic Science, Domestic Art, etc. (Sixth, Seventh, and Eighth Grades).

IV. Physical Education.

1915-1916. Establishment of the first kindergarten



SECOND SUNNYSIDE SCHOOL--1916-1921

Photograph from the collection of Miss Margaret Clemmens

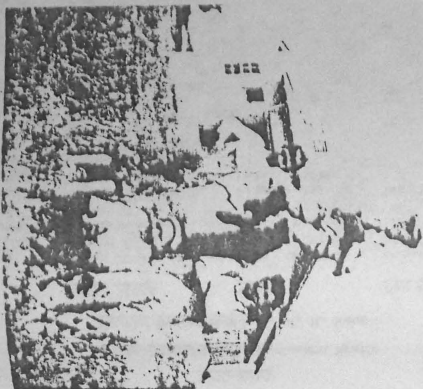
1915-1916

State Superintendent—Edward Hyatt

County Superintendent—J. R. West

	<u>Bonita</u>	<u>Ciara Vista</u>	<u>Otay</u>	<u>San Miguel</u>	<u>Sunnyside</u>
<u>Board</u>	Wood G. Berkeley Richard H. Allen Edward M. Burnell	Sarah O. Clark Edward A. Bowen William Browne	Garry Sherman Lillian Burnett Lester A. Brand	Joseph Snyder William Almond Mary Bennett	Howard Berkeley Levi C. Kincaid Lulu Chapman
<u>Teachers</u>	Ellis Campbell	Ivman D. Smith Gail Durbin Leona Sette I. Fern Connell Elsie Hats Emma E. Chilver (Kg.) Lucy W. Wright Katherine Merritt Claire Hooge Nettie Wolfe	Alice Fulwider Nettie Fitalagh	Charles Pittman	Margaret Clemmens
<u>Census</u>	29	185	68	12	23
<u>A.D.A.</u>	28	163	34	5	19
<u>Grades</u>	Primary and Grammar	Kindergarten Primary and Grammar	Primary and Grammar	Primary and Grammar	Primary and Grammar
<u>Term</u>	180 days	185 days	180 days	160 days	180 days
<u>T.C.E.</u>	Not recorded	\$38,772.31	\$1969.16	\$658.04	\$925.15
<u>T.V.</u>	\$3460.00	\$32,250.00	\$4975.00	\$1425.00	\$1080.00

SECOND SUNNYSIDE SCHOOL--1916-1920
Photograph from the collection
of Mrs. Margaret Clemmens

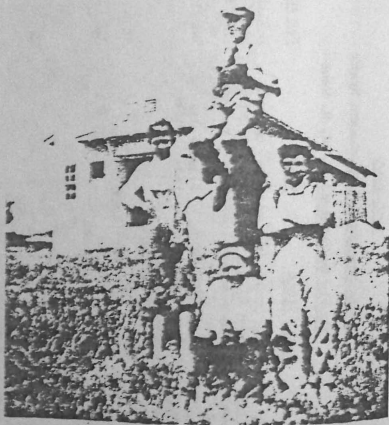


1916-1917

State Superintendent—Edward Hyatt

County Superintendent—J. R. West

	<u>Bonita</u>	<u>Chula Vista</u>	<u>Otay</u>	<u>San Miguel</u>	<u>Sunnyside</u>
<u>Board</u>	Richard H. Allen Wood G. Berkeley	Charles H. Austin Sarah G. Clark Greg Rogers	Garry M. Sherman Charles A. Shaver William Burnett	Joseph Snyder William P. Almond	Howard H. Berkeley Levi C. Kincaid Lewis Brewer
<u>Teachers</u>	Ella Campbell- Carvey Norma Chamberlain	Charles A. Shaver Elsie Hata Genevieve Austin Gail Durbin Leona Sette Lois H. Smith Edith Brainerd Edith E. Chilvers, Kg. Jennie M. Brook, Domestic Science 204 and 25 Kg.	Naomi V. Skinner	Minnie L. Anderson	Margaret Clemmens
<u>Census</u>	27		24	5	21
<u>A. D. A.</u>	24	173	24	4	19
<u>Grades</u>	Primary and Grammar	Kindergarten, Primary and Grammar	Primary and Grammar	Primary and Grammar	Primary and Grammar
<u>Term</u>	175 days	169 days	170 days	151 days	169 days
<u>T. C. R.</u>	\$953.96	\$10,678.00	\$694.48	\$680.36	\$2177.94
<u>T. V.</u>	\$2950.00	\$32,250.00	\$4975.00	\$1875.00	\$1975.00



SECCHD SUNNYSIDE SCHOOL--1916-1920

Photograph from the collection
of Miss Margaret Clemmens

in the Chula Vista area. It should be noted from the statistics that this year's report contained the first record of kindergarten grades being established in San Diego County. Chula Vista was one of four districts in the county that established kindergartens in 1915. The other districts were San Diego, Coronado, and Escondido.

Construction of the F Street School in the Chula Vista School District. Of the \$38,772.31 spent during the 1915-1916 school year, \$31,214.53 was capital outlay, presumably for the construction of a new school building. A review of the original building plans revealed the construction of seven classrooms at the present F Street School site. Four of the seven classrooms were built on the west side of the main entrance and three were to the east.

For the Chula Vista School District, 1916-1917 was the first time a specialized teacher was hired other than the kindergarten teacher. Domestic Science thus became the forerunner of the many and varied special services provided for the children of Chula Vista City School District today.

It is also interesting to note that Charles A. Shaw was a board member of the Otay School District and a teacher in the Chula Vista District at the same time.

The records reveal that for the Sunnyside district, \$1,231.37 was credited to capital outlay. It could be

presumed then that this was the year of the construction of the second Sunnyside school on the same site as the first school.

The Manual for the Elementary Schools of San Diego County, California, published on July 1, 1917, was adopted by the County Board of Education at that time. It remained in effect until June 30, 1919. Listed below are the main sections of the manual which give some insight into the curriculum of that time:

- | | |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| I. Human Education (first and second grades--Pets; third, fourth, and fifth grades--Domestic Animals; sixth, seventh, and eighth grades--Wild Animals and Birds) | X. Domestic Science and Domestic Art |
| II. Manners and Morals | XI. Geography |
| III. Physical Education | XII. History |
| IV. Agriculture | XIII. Hygiene |
| V. Arithmetic | XIV. Music |
| VI. Drawing | XV. Penmanship |
| VII. Bookkeeping | XVI. Reading and Literature |
| VIII. Civics | XVII. Spelling |
| IX. Composition and Language | |

Lapse of the San Miguel School District. The minutes of the Board of Supervisors, San Diego County, September 26, 1917 (Book 39, page 115) show that the San Miguel School District was suspended because of an insufficient number of pupils.

Re-establishment of the San Miguel School District. On August 7, 1918, the San Miguel School District was re-established as verified by the minutes of the Board of

1917-1918

State Superintendent—Edward Hyatt

County Superintendent—J. H. West

	<u>Bonita</u>	<u>Chula Vista</u>	<u>Otay</u>	<u>Sunnyside</u>
<u>Board</u>	Ignia H. Dunbar Dorothea W. Allen Richard H. Allen	Sarah G. Clark Charles H. Austin Greg Rogers	Garry H. Sherman Charles A. Shaver Walter H. Sharp	Howard H. Berkeley Lewis Brewer Levi C. Kincaid
<u>Teachers</u>	Clara E. Charlton	Charles A. Shaver—8 Edith Krainard—7 Elsie Katz—6 Genevieve Austin—5 Lois H. Smith—4 Leona Sette—2 and 3 Gail Durbin—1 Jennie M. Brooks—2 and 3 and Domestic Science Edith E. Chilvers—Kindergarten Howard H. Fordham—Manual Training	Naomi V. Skinner	Margaret Clemmons
<u>Census</u>	34	214 and 27 Kindergarten	27	20
<u>A. D. A.</u>	26	186	19	19
<u>Grades</u>	Primary and grammar	Primary, Kindergarten, and grammar	Primary and grammar	Primary and grammar
<u>Term</u>	170 days	151 days	170 days	183 days
<u>T. C. V.</u>	\$1096.65	\$8910.09	\$980.80	\$1442.40
<u>T. V.</u>	\$2650.00	\$32,800.00	\$9170.00	\$1975.00

Superintendents, San Diego County (Book 40, page 14).

132

Final lapse of the San Miguel School District. At the end of the 1918-1919 school year, the San Miguel School District lapsed and has held no school since. However, official recognition of the lapse was not recorded until July 5, 1921, when the Board of Supervisors, San Diego County passed the following motion: "Upon the motion of Supervisor Hornbeck, seconded by Supervisor Westfall, San Miguel School District is hereby declared lapsed, and San Miguel School District is hereby annexed to and made a part of Sunnyside School District." (Book 44, page 63)

The children of the Chula Vista area attended high school at the Central School of the National High School District, beginning with the 1920-1921 school year. This district was renamed the Sweetwater Union High School District on May 15, 1920. The children in grades nine through twelve attended the Sweetwater Union High School until 1928 when the Chula Vista Junior High School was built for children of grades seven, eight, and nine. Children of the Chula Vista area in grades ten through twelve continued to attend Sweetwater Union High School until 1950 when the Chula Vista High School was completed.

The following data was taken from the minutes of the Board of Supervisors, San Diego County, January 6, 1920 (Book

1917-1918State Superintendent—Edward HyattCounty Superintendent—J. H. WestBonitaChula VistaOtaySunnysideBoard

Igda H. Dunbar
Dorothea W. Allen
Richard H. Allen

Sarah G. Clark
Charles H. Austin
Greg Rogers

Garry H. Sherman
Charles A. Shaver
Walter H. Sharp

Howard H. Berkeley
Lewis Brewer
Levi C. Kincaid

Teachers

Clara E. Charlton

Charles A. Shaver--8
Edith Brainerd--7
Elsie Mats--6
Genevieve Austin--5
Lois H. Smith--4
Leona Sette--2 and 3
Gail Durbin--1

Naomi V. Skinner
Margaret Clemmons

Jennie M. Brooks--2 and 3 and Domestic Science
Edith E. Chilver--Kindergarten
Howard H. Fordham--Manual Training

Census

34

214 and 27 Kindergarten

27

20

A. D. A.

26

186

19

19

Grades

Primary and
grammar

Primary, Kindergarten, and grammar

Primary and
grammar

Primary and
grammar

Term

170 days

151 days

170 days

183 days

T. C. E.

\$1096.65

\$8910.09

\$980.80

\$1142.40

T. V.

\$2650.00

\$32,800.00

\$9170.00

\$1975.00

In the matter of petition of National City High School for annexation of certain school district:

The petition of the Board of Trustees of the National High School District to annex the elementary school district of Chula Vista, Bonita, Sunnyside, Otay, and Highland and form a Union High School District, came on regularly for hearing before the Board this day and it being proven that due and legal notice of the hearing of said petition has been filed by a majority of the electors of the Otay Elementary School District against the annexation of the said Otay Elementary School District to the said High School District and it not being shown that any of said elementary school district were already paying through the county high school tax a reasonable amount toward the cost of the National High School, it being proven to the Board that the elementary school districts of Chula Vista, Bonita and Sunnyside were contiguous to the said National High School District, it was moved by Supervisor Hornbeck, seconded by Supervisor Good that the petition of the Board of Trustees of National High School District be granted as to the annexation of the elementary school districts of Chula Vista, Bonita, and Sunnyside and that a Union High School District and the elementary school districts of Chula Vista, Bonita and Sunnyside and that said petition be denied as to the elementary school districts of Otay and Highland and said motion being unanimously carried by vote of the members of the Board of Supervisors, it is so ordered.

A petition from the electors of the Otay School District was recorded in the minutes of the Board of Supervisors, San Diego County, April 28, 1920 (Book 42, page 222):

In the matter of annexing Otay School District to Sweetwater Union High School District--

A petition from 79 electors of Otay School District, and taxpayers thereof praying that the Otay School District be annexed to and included in the Sweetwater Union High School District, is received and filed, together with the recommendation of the Superintendent of Schools.

3210-3222		State Superintendent—Edward Hyatt		County Superintendent—J. R. West	
		Chula Vista		Otay	
Board	Bonita	w/agent Office"		Sunnyside	
	Lydia H. Durber Richard H. Allen Olive J. Horton	Charles Shaver Edith Reinhard Marion H. Lewis—Mg. Lois H. Smith Leona Sette Ethel Dailly Gail Durlin Oscar Jones Bath Bell Marjorie Austin (Caret)		Joseph Snyder Allice Hostolter Charles Shaver	Howard H. Berkey Louis Brewer Levi C. Kincaid Margaret Clemmons
Teachers	Sadie R. Vargueson	Julia Vestal		Gertrude Hacker	
Canvass	27	235	27	22	20
A.D.A.	23	191	15	16	17
Grades	Primary and Grammar	Kindergarten, Primary and Grammar	Primary and Grammar	Primary and Grammar	Primary and Grammar
Term	166 days	139 days	166 days	139 days	167 days
T.O.E.	\$103.73	\$6015.18	\$946.70	\$641.90	\$1311.22
T.V.	\$2550.00	\$32,500.00	\$2150.00	\$950.00	\$1900.00

1918-1919

State Superintendent—Edward Hyatt

County Superintendent—J. R. West

	<u>Bonita</u>	<u>Chula Vista</u>	<u>Otay</u>	<u>San Miguel</u>	<u>Sunnyside</u>
<u>Board</u>	Lydia H. Dunbar Richard H. Allen Olive J. Norton	"Vacant Office"	Freda Hertel Walter M. Sharp Charles Shaver	Joseph Snyder Alice Mossholder	Howard H. Derkey Lewis Brewer Levi C. Kincaid
<u>Teachers</u>	Sadie B. Verguson	Charles Shaver Edith Brainerd Marian W. Lewis—Kg. Lois H. Smith Leona Sette Ethel Dailey Gail Durbin Genevieve Mays Ruth Bell Marjorie Austin (Cadet)	Julia Vestal	Gertrude Hacker	Margaret Clemmons
<u>Census</u>	27	235	27	22	20
<u>A. D. A.</u>	23	191	15	16	17
<u>Grades</u>	Primary and Grammar	Kindergarten, Primary and Grammar	Primary and Grammar	Primary and Grammar	Primary and Grammar
<u>Term</u>	166 days	159 days	166 days	139 days	167 days
<u>T. C. E.</u>	\$1003.73	\$8815.48	\$946.70	\$641.90	\$1011.22
<u>T. V.</u>	\$2550.00	\$32,500.00	\$2150.00	\$950.00	\$1900.00

1919-1921

State Superintendent—William Christopher Wood
County Superintendent—F. F. Martin

Bonita		Chula Vista		Otay		Sunnyside	
Board	Teachers	Charles H. Dunbar R. H. Allen Olive J. Norton	Charles H. Austin Sarah C. Clark Greg Rogers	G. L. Clark Freda Murrell Walter H. Shary		Healy H. Scooby Ledia Brewer Lulu B. Chapman	
	Mabel Fleming		Charles Shaver—8 Lucille Van Horn—7 and Physical Culture Edith Brainerd—6 and Physical Culture Angie V. Scott—4 and Music Marjorie Austin—3 Genevieve Hayes—2 Francis Van Orkoven—2 and Drawing Ema T. Chad—1 and Domestic Science Frances Jones—Kindergarten		Elizabeth Holland Alice O. Andrist		
Census	29	260	216	16	29	29	24
A.P.A.	23						
Grading	Primary and grammar	Kindergarten, Primary and grammar	Kindergarten, Primary and grammar	Primary and grammar	Primary and grammar	Primary and grammar	Primary and grammar
Term	168 days	159 days	159 days	168 days	168 days	167 days	167 days
T.C.E.	\$1079.15	\$10,080.00	\$10,080.00	\$1395.30	\$1274.02	\$1274.02	\$1274.02
T.V.	\$2650.00	\$32,770.00	\$32,770.00	\$5600.00	\$5600.00	\$2196.00	\$2196.00

135

Upon motion of Supervisor Hornbeck, seconded by Supervisor Good the said petition is granted as prayed for and Otay School District is hereby annexed to and made a part of Sweetwater Union High School District.

136

The Manual for the Elementary Schools of San Diego County, California, 1919-1921 was adopted by the County Board of Education and contained the following curricular guides: Humane Education, Morals and Manners, Physical Education, Agriculture, Arithmetic, Bookkeeping, Civics, Composition and Language, Drawing, Geography, History, Manual Training and Domestic Arts, Memory Gems, Music, Penmanship, Reading and Literature, and Spelling.

During the 1920-21 school year movement was underway for the formation of the Chula Vista Union Grammar School District, to be composed of Chula Vista, Bonita, and Sunnyside. Mrs. Alice L. Henderson, Pleasant Wood, Greg Rogers, Charles H. Austin, and R. M. Allen served on an interim board during the latter part of the school year to facilitate the unionization.

The San Miguel School District did not function during the two school years, 1919-1920 and 1920-1921. The minutes of the Board of Supervisors, San Diego County, July 5, 1921 (Book 44 page 63) records the legal termination of this district as follows:

Upon motion of Supervisor Hornbeck, seconded by Supervisor Westfall, San Miguel School District is hereby declared lapsed, and San Miguel School District is hereby annexed to and made a part of Sunnyside School District.

1919-1920

State Superintendent—William Christopher Wood

County Superintendent—F. F. Martin

	<u>Bonita</u>	<u>Chula Vista</u>	<u>Otay</u>	<u>Sunnyside</u>
<u>Board</u>	Iydia H. Dunbar R. M. Allen Olive J. Norton	Charles H. Austin Sarah G. Clark Greg Rogers	G. L. Clark Freda Hertel Walter M. Sharp	Neoly H. Scoby Lewis Brewer Lulu B. Chapman
<u>Teachers</u>	Mabel Fleming	Charles Shaver—8 Lucille Van Horn—7 and Physical Culture Gail Durbin—6 and Physical Culture Edith Brainard—6 and Physical Culture Angie V. Scott—4 and Music Marjorie Austin—3 Genevieve Kays—2 Francis Van Orshoven—2 and Drawing Emma T. Chew—1 and Domestic Science Frances Jones—Kindergarten	Elizabeth Holland Alice G. Andrist	
<u>Census</u>	29	260	46	29
<u>A. D. A.</u>	23	216	29	24
<u>Grades</u>	Primary and grammar	Kindergarten, Primary and grammar	Primary and grammar	Primary and grammar
<u>Term</u>	168 days	159 days	168 days	167 days
<u>T. C. E.</u>	\$1079.45	\$10,080.00	\$1595.30	\$1274.02
<u>T. V.</u>	\$2650.00	\$32,770.00	\$5600.00	\$2196.00

1921-1921

State Superintendent—William Christopher Wood

County Superintendent—F. F. Martin

Bonita		Chula Vista		Sunnyside	
Board	Teaching	Charles H. Austin Oreg Rogers Sara G. Clark	Charles Shaver, Principal, Grade 8 Lucile Van Horn—1 Kathie L. Kickett—6 Beatrice L. Kickett—4 Elizabeth E. Kickett—3 Cecelion H. H. Waters—3 and Music Frances Van Ormboven—2 and Drawing Josephine Roberts—1 Lessa March—Kindergarten Grace V. Blake	O. L. Clark Walter H. Sharp Freda Hertel Victorine Hall, Alice G. Aubrist Principal Frances M. Walton	Lula B. Chapman Leta Weaver Pleasant Wood
Census	22	304 and 1/2 Kindergarten	304 and 1/2 Kindergarten	54	36
A.D.I.	17	246	246	44	27
Grades	Primary and Grammar	Kindergarten, Primary and Grammar	Kindergarten, Primary and Grammar	Primary and Grammar	Primary and Grammar
Term	168 days	183 days	183 days	171 days	153 days
T.C.E.	\$1167.13	\$12,502.52	\$12,502.52	\$2899.54	\$1711.06
T.V.	\$2650.00	\$30,100.00	\$30,100.00	\$5600.00	\$3375.00

15

Formation of the Chula Vista Union Grammar School District.

138

On July 1, 1921, the Chula Vista Union Grammar School District was established by combining the Bonita School District and the Chula Vista School District. One month later, the Sunnyside School District was annexed to the Chula Vista Union School District. The legal descriptions of these changes are given below:

(From the Record of School District Change, San Diego County School Office, September 1905 to October 1928, page 153) Chula Vista Union School District was formed according to Section 1585 of the Political Code by an election held in each school district on June 17, 1921. The following school districts were included in the Union: Bonita and Chula Vista.

Annexation of the Sunnyside school District to the Chula Vista Union School District is granted (from the minutes of the Board of Supervisors, San Diego County, August 1, 1921—Book 44, page 100).

The Bonita school building was dismantled and used for lumber in other construction. The school site has since remained vacant.

The Sunnyside school building was moved to Chula Vista and placed on a site directly across the street from the front of the present P Street school, 475 P Street, Chula Vista. It is now used as a school district store-room. For a considerable period of time after it was moved, the building was used as a manual training room and a meeting room for Boy Scouts and other youth organizations. The Sunnyside School site was sold and is now being used

1920-1921

State Superintendent—William Christopher Wood

County Superintendent—F. F. Martin

	<u>Bonita</u>	<u>Chula Vista</u>	<u>Otay</u>	<u>Sunnyside</u>
<u>Board</u>	Lydia Dunbar Olive J. Morton R. M. Allen	Charles H. Austin Greg Rogers Sara G. Clark	G. L. Clark Walter M. Sharp Freda Hertel	Lulu B. Chapman Lewis Brewer Pleasant Wood
<u>Teachers</u>	Dora Mildred Click	Charles Shaver, Principal, grade 8 Lucile Van Horn---7 Evelle I. Crockett---6 Bessie I. Kirk---5 Mildred E. Barnes---4 Gwendolen M. R. Waters---3 and Music Frances Van Orshoven---2 and Drawing Josephine Roberts---1 Bess Darrah---Kindergarten Grace F. Blake	Victorinne Hall, Principal Frances M. Dalton	Alice G. Andrist
<u>Census</u>	22	30½ and 42 Kindergarten	5½	36
<u>A. D. A.</u>	17	246	1½	27
<u>Grades</u>	Primary and grammar	Kindergarten, Primary and grammar	Primary and grammar	Primary and grammar
<u>Term</u>	168 days	183 days	171 days	153 days
<u>T. C. E.</u>	\$11,671.13	\$12,582.52	\$2899.54	\$1741.06
<u>T. V.</u>	\$2650.00	\$38,100.00	\$5600.00	\$3375.00



for several private dwellings.

140

The Manual for the Elementary Schools of San Diego County, California, adopted by the County Board of Education for the 1921-1923 school years recorded the general guidelines of curriculum as follows: Human Education, Morals and Manners, Physical Education, Agriculture, Arithmetic, Bookkeeping, Civics, Drawing, Geography, Home Economics, History, Music Performance, Reading and Literature, Memory Games, and Spelling.

During the 1921-1922 school year, the first supervising principal and school nurse were hired by the Chula Vista Union School District.

The figures on the following page show a total current expenditure of \$4382.00 during the 1921-1922 school year for the O'ay School District. Of this sum, \$1144.94 was credited to capital outlay, indicating classroom additions for the O'ay School.

1921-1922

State Superintendent--William Christopher Wood

County Superintendent--Ada York Allen

Chula Vista Union

Board

Mrs. Alice L. Henderson; Charles M. Austin; Greg Rogers; Pleasant Wood; R. M. Allen

Teachers

Charles A. Shaver, Supervising Principal
 Estella S. Millard--8
 Mrs. Emma Ferbits--7
 Henrietta Raaf--6
 Genevieve Austin Mays--5
 Hilda Haraldson--4
 Owendolen Waters--4
 Dora Jane Freeman--3
 Emilie I. Crockett--2
 Josephine Roberts--1
 Blanche A. Parker--1
 Amy A. Snelling--Kindergarten
 Grace F. Blake--Nurse
 Reuben R. Calkins--Manual Training
 Mrs. Ruth K. Morse--Domestic Science

<u>Census</u>	394	<u>Term</u>	186 days
<u>A.D.A.</u>	245	<u>T.C.E.</u>	\$25,629.00
<u>Grades</u>	Kindergarten-8	<u>T.V.</u>	\$52,500.00

Otay

Board G. L. Clark; Charles Magnes; Walter M. Sharp

Teachers Gladys E. Schenck; Laura A. Pell

<u>Census</u>	77	<u>Term</u>	179 days
<u>A.D.A.</u>	52	<u>T.C.E.</u>	\$4382.00
<u>Grades</u>	1-8	<u>T.V.</u>	\$4500.00

1922-1923

State Superintendent--William Christopher Wood

County Superintendent--Ada York Allen

Chula Vista UnionBoard

Hazel Goes Cook; Marguerite N. Barron;
 Richard M. Allen; Walter Edmonds;
 Mrs. Alice Henderson

Teachers

Charles A. Shaver--Principal and
 Grade 8
 Mrs. Dora P. Slauson--8
 Mrs. Emma Ferbits--7
 Mrs. Amy S. Walker--6
 Mrs. Ruth M. Brewster--5
 Mrs. Genevieve Austin Mays--5
 Mrs. Josephine Roberts--4
 Aileen Pollard--4
 Mrs. Katherine Brown--3
 Emilie I. Crockett--2
 Mrs. J. Worth Fuller--(grade not
 recorded)

Bess L. Darrach--1
 Mrs. Ida M. T. Tully Jones--1
 Ruth K. Morse--Domestic Science
 C. E. Shepherd--Manual Training
 Amy A. Snelling--Kindergarten
 Grace F. Blake--Nurse

<u>Census</u>	494 and 47 Ngs.	<u>Term</u>	186 days
<u>A.D.A.</u>	392	<u>T.C.E.</u>	\$54,314.39
<u>Grades</u>	Kindergarten-8	<u>T.V.</u>	\$55,000.00

Otay

Board H. F. Banks; Charles Magnes; Walter M. Sharp

Teachers La Ventia Preno, Principal; Mrs. Myrtle S. Duck

<u>Census</u>	74	<u>Term</u>	190 days
<u>A.D.A.</u>	--	<u>T.C.E.</u>	\$4014.60
<u>Grades</u>	1-8	<u>T.V.</u>	\$4600.00

On the basis of an election held August 1, 1922, bonds were issued for \$45,000, to be used for the construction of new classrooms at the F Street School. Two three-room wings were erected in front of the six rooms originally

built. These wings were placed separately at each end of the existing structure. Also added to the east end of the original structure was a small wooden room, used for the kindergarten class.

During this same year the first cafeteria was established in the district at the P Street School. According to Mrs. Hazel Goes Cook, cream soup and hot chocolate was served for the first meal by Mrs. Charles Meias, the first cafeteria manager.

According to the minutes of the local Board, salaries for teachers varied from \$11.00 to \$13.00 per year, and the principal received from \$2,000 to \$2,200, depending on whether or not he taught.

On July 26, 1922 the San Miguel property was sold to Mr. Arthur McFarland for \$150.

In the Manual for the Elementary Schools of San Diego County, California (1923-1925) the following information was listed, indicating the curriculum of the day in general terms: Agriculture, Arithmetic, Bookkeeping, Civics, Composition and Language, Drawing, Fire Prevention, Geography, History, Human Education, Hygiene, Manual Training and Domestic Arts, Morals and Manners, Music, Penmanship, Physical Education. The post graduate course listed: Business English, Business Spelling, Commercial Arithmetic, Physical Geography, Bookkeeping, Civics, Elementary Agriculture,

Domestic Science, United States History, Farm Shop Work, Reading and Literature, Spelling, Thrift, and Visual Education. The description of Visual Education, found on page eighty eight of the Manual, is most interesting when compared with modern thinking on this topic:

Most schools are not equipped to do anything in this line of work. To those who have moving picture machines or lanterns, we recommend the films and slides sent out by the University of California.

In no other way can children be taught so quickly and precisely as by the moving picture. This is particularly true in the teaching of industries and natural science.

1923-1924.

State Superintendent--William Christopher Wood

County Superintendent--Ada York Allen

Guila Vista Union

Board

Hazel Goes Cook; Elbridge H. Sabin; Marguerite M. Barron; Richard M. Allen; Warner Edmonds, President

Teachers

J. Calvin Lauderbach, Principal and Grade 8
Mrs. Dora P. Clauson--3
Emilie E. Crockett--7 and Drawing
Mrs. Emma C. Ferbitz--7
Mrs. Mary A. Gray--6 and Drawing
Mrs. Ethel Bays Bayless--6 and Music
Mrs. Ruth M. Stephenson--5
Mrs. Jona R. Fulton--5
Agnetha Brake--4
Mrs. Gwendolyn W. Frank--4 and Music
Anne E. Quisenberry--3
Norma J. Pickard--3
Mrs. J. Worth Fuller--2

Martha Bostad--2
 Nelson M. Lockwood--1
 Mrs. Ida M. Tully Jones--1
 Amy A. Snelling--Kindergarten
 Clator B. Shepherd--Manual Training
 Mrs. Margaret B. Earne--Domestic Science
 Mrs. Eddie S. Dunlop--Nurse

<u>Census</u>	550 and 41 Kgs.	<u>Term</u>	137 days
<u>A.D.A.</u>	485	<u>T.C.E.</u>	\$50,185.42
<u>Grades</u>	Kindergarten-8	<u>T.V.</u>	\$56,000.00

Otay

<u>Board</u>	H. F. Banks; N. W. Downs; C. L. Clark		
<u>Teachers</u>	Mrs. Myrtle S. Duck, Principal Emily M. Kelley		
<u>Census</u>	70	<u>Term</u>	188 days
<u>A.D.A.</u>	61	<u>T.C.E.</u>	\$1391.98
<u>Grades</u>	1-8	<u>T.V.</u>	\$5100.00

1921-1925

State Superintendent--William Christopher Wood

County Superintendent--Ada York Allen

Chula Vista Union

<u>Board</u>	Hazel Goss Cook; Mrs. Margarita M. Barron; Richard M. Allison; Warner Edwards; Elbridge H. Sabin
--------------	--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

Teachers

J. Calvin Lauderbach, Principal
 Mrs. Dora P. Slanson, Vice Principal,
 Reading, Literature, Penmanship,
 Grades 6, 7, 8
 Mrs. Bonnylee S. Baldwin--Music, Art,
 Grades 6, 7, 8

146
 Emilie I. Crockett--6, 7, 8, Grammar
 Mrs. Mary A. Gray--History, Hygiene,
 Grades 6, 7, 8
 Lophia Smith--6

Ethel M. Menzel--5
 Mrs. Norma R. Fulton--5
 Mrs. Wendolyn W. Frank--4
 Mrs. Mae Foster--4
 Alicea H. Hamilton--3
 Mrs. J. Worth Fuller--3
 Mrs. Ida M. T. Jones--2
 Doris B. Butterfield--2
 Martha Bostad--1
 Theresa M. Cox--1
 Amy A. Snelling--Kindergarten
 Ida B. Arzberger--Domestic Science
 Clator B. Shepherd--Manual Training
 Mrs. Eddie S. Dunlop--School Nurse

<u>Census</u>	550 and 59 Kgs.	<u>Term</u>	190 days
<u>A.D.A.</u>	574	<u>T.C.E.</u>	\$40,426.57
<u>Grades</u>	Kindergarten-8	<u>T.V.</u>	\$99,275.00

Otay

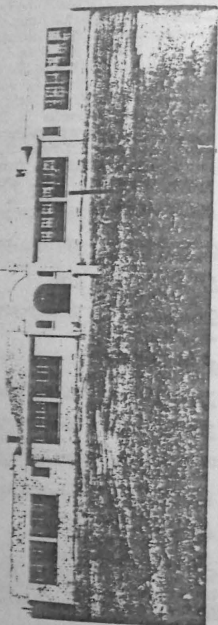
<u>Board</u>	H. F. Banks; C. L. Clark; N. W. Downs		
<u>Teachers</u>	Mrs. Myrtle S. Duck, Principal and Grades 1, 2 Emily M. Kelley--3, 4, 5, 6		

<u>Census</u>	98	<u>Term</u>	190 days
<u>A.D.A.</u>	83	<u>T.C.E.</u>	\$4369.98
<u>Grades</u>	1-6	<u>T.V.</u>	\$4875.00

1925-1926

State Superintendent--William Christopher Wood

County Superintendent--Ada York Allen



THIRD OTAY SCHOOL--1925-1944

Photograph from the collection
of the John J. Montgomery School

15

Chula Vista Union

143

Board

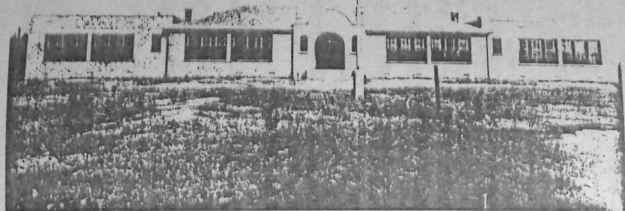
Hazel Goss Cook, Clerk; Mrs. Marguerite
M. Barron; Richard M. Allen; Warner
Edmonds; Elbridge H. Gabin

Teachers

J. Calvin Lauderbach, Principal
(Salary \$2,000)
Mrs. Emma C. Forbitt--Arithmetic--7, 8
Mrs. May C. Standish--English Literature,
7, 8
Mrs. Luther P. Crain--History, Civics,
7, 8
Ida A. Arnsberger--Art, Domestic Science,
7, 8
Mrs. Genevieve B. Crossman--Music, 7, 8
Mrs. Norma R. Fulton--6
Mrs. Helen C. Dickason--6
Ethel M. Menzel--5
Agnes J. Harbess--5
Mrs. Mae Weaver--4
Mrs. Gwendolen W. Frank--4
Mrs. Ida M. C. Jones--3
Mrs. J. North Fuller--3
Elceia M. Hamilton--2
Doris B. Butterfield--2
Maggie M. Garrett--1
Helen E. Burnell--1
Amy A. Snelling--Kindergarten
James C. Seebold--Orchestra
Mrs. Helen M. Scott--School Nurse
Isaac Miller--Manual Training

<u>Enroll</u>	627 and 46 Egs.	<u>Term</u>	109 days
<u>A.D.A.</u>	560	<u>T.C.R.</u>	\$10,940.67
<u>Grades</u>	1-8	<u>T.L.</u>	\$29,275.00

According to Mr. J. Calvin Lauderbach, two kinder-
garden rooms were built during this 1925-1926 school
year and placed along the east boundary of school
property, in line with the main wing. One room was
also added to the east end of the main wing.



THIRD OTAY SCHOOL--1925-1944

Photograph from the collection
of the John J. Montgomery School

OsceolaBoard

J. L. Clark--Clerk; H. Bert Walton;
H. W. Downs

Teachers

Mrs. Myrtle S. Finney, Principal;
Clare Evans; Helen M. McDonough

Census

120

Term

159 days

A.D.A.

97

T.C.E.

\$21,765.00

Grades

1-6

T.E.

\$20,000.00

Major construction and improvement is indicated for the 1925-1926 school year by the capital outlay allocation of \$16,526.98 from the total current expenditure of \$21,765.00.

1926-1927

State Superintendent--William John Cooper

County Superintendent--Ada York Allen

Shula Vista UnionBoard

Hazel Coes Cook, Clerk; W. H. Wood;
Mrs. Marguerite M. Barron; Richard M.
Allen; Warner Edmonds.

Teachers

J. Calvin Landerbach, Principal
Mrs. Esther P. Grain--8
Mrs. May S. Standish--8
Mrs. Dora P. Slauson--7
Mrs. Emma C. Forbitt--7
M. Ruth DeMitt--6
Mrs. Dora R. Fulton--6
Mrs. Ida P. Livingstone--5
Ethel M. Menzel--5
Mrs. Mae Rooster--4
Mrs. Wendolen W. Frank--4
Mrs. J. North Fuller--3

Mrs. Doris L. Stout--3
Miriam M. Lindberg--2
Doris B. Butterfield--2
Mrs. Ida M. C. Jones--1 and 2
Agnes J. Mariness--1
Helen M. Durnell--1
Mary L. Green--Kinder-garten
Myrtle P. Fender--Kinder-garten
Ida B. Arberger--Domestic Science
Walter C. Forrister--Manual Training
James O. Seebold--Music
Mrs. Helen M. Scott--Hygiene and Music

Census

672 and 70 Egs.

Term

186 days

A.D.A.

504

T.C.E.

\$67,709.00

Grades

1-8

T.E.

\$150,500.00

Dr. Landerbach recalled that a two classroom unit was added to the west and north of the main building along with an extension of one room on the east end of the main building during the 1926-1927 school year. The capital outlay figure of \$26,591.00 indicates the approximate cost.

OsceolaBoard

G. L. Clark, Clerk; George P. Davis;
H. Bert Walton

Teachers

Mrs. Myrtle S. Finney, Principal, 1, 2, 3
Helen M. McDonough--4, 5, 6
Mrs. Clare E. Sidett--3, 4, 5, 6

Census

139

Term

181 days

A.D.A.

107

T.C.E.

\$6169.62

Grades

1-8

T.E.

\$19,000.00

The Manual for the Elementary Schools of San Diego

151

County, California, 1927-1929, adopted by the County Board of Education (page 20) contains the following subjects which were recommended for the elementary grades: Arithmetic, Language, Reading and Literature, Spelling and Phonics, Writing, Physical Education (Healthful Living), Practical Arts (grades 6, 7, 8—Fundamental Tool Processes), Art, Music, Social Sciences (History, Civics, Geography, Manners and Morals), Elementary Science (Agricultural).

1927-1928

State Superintendent—William John Cooper

County Superintendent—Ada York Allen

Chula Vista Union

Board

W. H. Wood, Clerk; Hazel Coos Cook, President; Edgar D. Boal; Mrs. Margaret W. Barron; Richard M. Allen

Teachers

J. Calvin Lauderbach, Principal (Salary—\$3200 per year)
 Mrs. May S. Standish—3A
 Mrs. Esther P. Grain—3B
 Mrs. Dora P. Clauson—7A
 Walter G. Forrester—7B
 Mrs. Anna R. Fulton—6A
 M. Ruth DeWitt—6B
 Ethel M. Manzel—5A
 Thelma Austin—5B
 Mrs. Gwendolen W. Frank—4A
 Mrs. Mae Peaster—4B
 Mrs. J. North Fuller—3A
 Mrs. Doris I. Stout—3B
 Mrs. Ida M. T. Jones—2A
 Mrs. Doris B. Bender—2B
 Ida W. Harris—2C
 Helen J. Tattersall—1A

152

Dorothy A. Davies—1B
 Ida B. Amberger—Domestic Science
 James G. Seibold—Music (Band)
 Myrtle D. Fender—Kindergarten
 Rachel F. Cook—Kindergarten
 Helen M. Scott—School Nurse

Census

736 and 94 Egs.

A.D.A.

638

Grades

1-3

Term 182 days

TaCaR. \$50,374.48

TaV. \$150,500.00

Stay

Board

Roy C. Lawton, Clerk; George P. Davis; James Haptonstall

Teachers

Mrs. Myrtle S. Finney, Principal, 7, 8, Art
 Mrs. Ruth K. Morse—4, 5, 6, History
 Helen M. McDonough—2, 3, English
 Mabel L. Rees—primary, 1, Geography

Census

175

A.D.A.

124

Grades

1-3

Term 188 days

TaCaR. \$19574.41

TaV. \$34,500.00

1928-1929

State Superintendent—William John Cooper

County Superintendent—Ada York Allen

Chula Vista Union

Board

Hazel Coos Cook, Clerk; W. H. Wood, President; Richard M. Allen; Mrs. Marguerite M. Barron.

Teachers

J. Calvin Lauderbach, Principal
 Ida W. Harris—Music, Social Science

151

Morris H. Cross--Arithmetic, Manual Training, Physical Education
 Mrs. Dora P. Slauson--Reading, Literature
 Mrs. Esther P. Crain--Art, Language
 Alfreda F. Roake--Hygiene, Physical Education
 James C. Seibold--Orchestra
 Ida B. Arsberger--Domestic Science
 Helen M. Scott--School Nurse
 Mrs. Mona R. Fulton--6A
 W. Ruth DeWitt--6B
 Billie I. Crockett--5A
 Mrs. May S. Standish--5B
 Mrs. Wendolyn W. Frank--4A
 Mrs. Mae Weaver--4B
 Mrs. Josephine W. Fuller--3A
 L. Marie Beatty--3B
 Maybelle Bickerton--3B
 Mrs. Ida M. T. Jones--2A
 Rachel F. Cook--2A
 Mrs. Doris B. Bender--2B
 Dorothy A. Davies--1A
 Anna P. Courloy--1A
 Violet A. Guilbert--1B
 Myrtle E. Ponder--Kindergarten
 Mrs. Mary L. Hamilton--Kindergarten

<u>Census</u>	714 and 81 Kgs.	<u>Term</u>	176 days
<u>A.D.A.</u>	608	<u>T.C.E.</u>	\$06,385.83
<u>Grades</u>	1-8	<u>T.V.</u>	\$151,190.00

(Appraised by the General Appraisal Company, January 1929--\$116,771.00)

Clay

Board

Roy C. Lawton, Clerk; A. M. Reynolds;
 George P. Davis

Teachers

Mrs. Myrtle S. Finney, Principal, 7, 8
 Mrs. Ruth Morse--4, 5, 6, History
 Mrs. Elizabeth T. Pitts--2, 3
 Maybel L. Rees--1, Geography

Census 177
A.D.A. 129
Grades 1-8

154
Term 182 days
T.C.E. \$0504.68
T.V. \$19,500.00

The Record of School District Change, 1926-1948 shows that on April 18, 1929, Paradise Hills was annexed to the city of San Diego, thus removing a portion of the former Bonita School District from the Chula Vista Union Grammar School District jurisdiction.

The Chula Vista Junior High School was completed and in operation during the 1929-1930 school year. The seventh and eighth grade students, therefore, came under the jurisdiction of the Sweetwater Union High School District. The statistics henceforth will only concern children from Kindergarten through the sixth grade.

1929-1930

State Superintendent--Viorling Kersey

County Superintendent--Ada York Allen

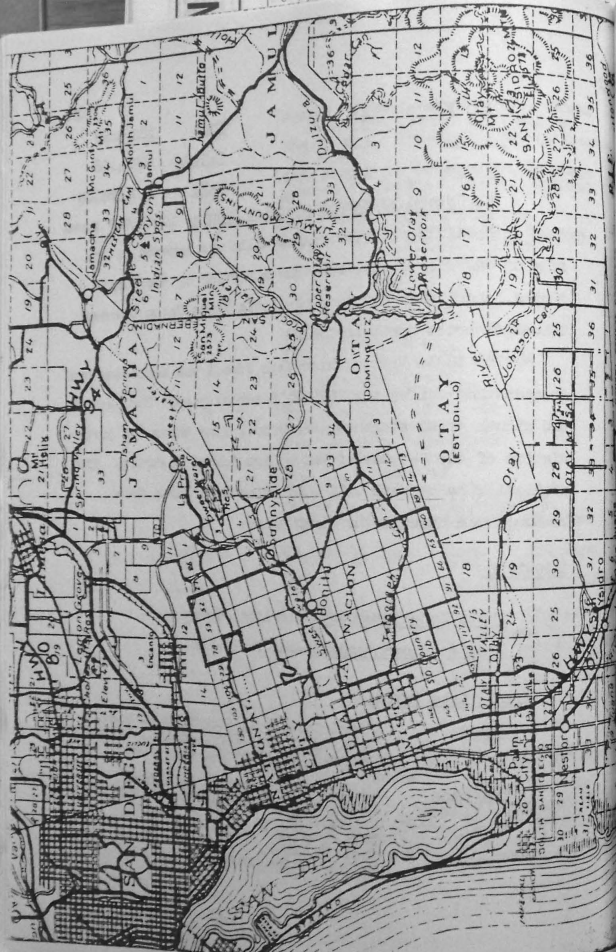
Chula Vista Union

Board

Hazel Doss Cook, Clerk; W. H. Wood, President; Mrs. Margarito N. Barron; Richard M. Allen; Edgar D. Deal

Teachers

J. Calvin Laudorbach, Principal
 Mrs. May S. Standish, Vice Principal
 and 3B
 Mrs. Mona R. Fulton--6A
 Mrs. Esther P. Crain--6B
 Billie I. Crockett--5A



Mrs. Agnes J. Treas--33
 Mrs. Cwendolen W. Frank--4A
 Mrs. Mae Foster--1B
 Mrs. J. Worth Fuller--3A
 Maybelle Bickerton--2A
 Ruth Nixon--2A
 Mrs. Ida M. T. Jones--23
 Mrs. Doris D. Bender--23
 Dorothy A. Davies--1A
 Mrs. Violet A. Hardy--1A
 Anna F. Courley--13
 Mrs. Myrtle P. Outbridge--Kindergarten
 Mrs. Mary L. Hamilton--Kindergarten
 Alfreda F. Roome--Dental Hygienist
 Helen M. Scott--Nurse

<u>Census</u>	571 and 88 Kgs.	<u>Term</u>	183 days
<u>A.D.A.</u>	477	<u>T.C.R.</u>	\$1,635.80
<u>Grades</u>	1-6	<u>T.V.</u>	\$161,702.00

Staff

Board A. M. Reynolds, Clerk; James Hapton-stall; Roy C. Lawton.

Teachers Mrs. Myrtle S. Flinn, Principal, 5, 6
 Mrs. Ruth E. Morse--3, 4
 Mrs. Elizabeth T. Pitts--1A, 2, Music
 Harriet Austin--1B

<u>Census</u>	135	<u>Term</u>	188 days
<u>A.D.A.</u>	108	<u>T.C.R.</u>	\$51.56
<u>Grades</u>	1-6	<u>T.V.</u>	\$19,500.00

1930-1931

State Superintendent--Wierling Korney
County Superintendent--Ada York Allen

Chula Vista UnionBoard

Hazel Coes Cook, Clerk; Edgar D. Beal,
President; W. H. Wood; Mrs. Marguerite N.
Barron; Richard M. Allen

Teachers

J. Calvin Lauderbach, Principal
Mrs. May S. Standish, Vice Principal, 38
Mrs. Mona R. Fulton--6A and Language
Mrs. Esther P. Crain--6B and Art
Emilie I. Crockett--5A, Spelling,
Penmanship
Mrs. Agnes J. Treas--5B, Reading,
Literature
Mrs. Gwendolen W. Frank--4A Reading,
Literature
Mrs. Mae Feaster--4B, Writing, Penman-
ship, Spelling
Mrs. J. Worth Fuller--3A
Mrs. Virginia B. Fox--3B
Mrs. Ida M. T. Jones--2A
Mrs. Helene M. Butcher--2B
Mary P. Porter--2B
Dorothy A. Davies--1A
Mrs. Violet A. Hardy--1B
Enid M. Hause--1B
Alice Mathine Talbot--Kindergarten
Mrs. Myrtle D. Outhridge--Kindergarten
Alfreda F. Rocks--Hygiene, Physical
Education
Helen M. Scott--Nurse

Census

607 and 100 Egs. Term 175 days

A.D.A.

516 T.C.E. \$44,794.78

Grades

1-6 T.V. \$161,702.00

CityBoard

A. M. Reynolds, Clerk; Mrs. Lulu B.
Chapman; James Haptonstall.

Teachers

Mrs. Myrtle S. Pinney, Principal, 5, 6
A. Frances Courley--3, 4
Mrs. Marian F. Auger--1, 2
Harriet Austin--Americanization

Census

150

A.D.A.

120

Grades

1-6

Term

179 days

T.C.E.

\$84,79.04

T.V.

\$23,300.00

1931-1932

State Superintendent--Worling Kersey

County Superintendent--Ada York Allen

Chula Vista UnionBoard

Richard M. Allen, Clerk; Hazel Coes
Cook, President; Mrs. Marguerite N.
Barron; Edgar D. Beal; W. H. Wood.

Teachers

J. Calvin Lauderbach, Principal
Mrs. May S. Standish, Vice Principal, 38
Mrs. Mona R. Fulton--6A
Mrs. Esther P. Crain--6B
Emilie I. Crockett--5A
Mrs. Thelma A. Krantz--5B
Mrs. Maybelle B. Allen--4A
Mrs. J. Worth Fuller--4B
Mrs. Mae L. Feaster--4A
Mrs. Virginia B. Fox--3B
Mrs. Ida M. T. Jones--2A
Mrs. Marie H. Carroll--2B
Mrs. Helene M. Porter--1A
Mrs. Violet A. Hardy--1B
Enid M. Hause--1B
Mrs. Irene K. Gray--ungraded
Mrs. Myrtle D. Outhridge--Kindergarten
A. Mathine Talbot--Kindergarten
Alfreda F. Rocks--Hygiene, Physical
Education
Helen M. Scott--Nurse

Census

629 and 95 Egs. Term 181 days

A.D.A.

534

Grades

1-6

T.C.E.

\$48,793.63

T.V.

\$161,702.00

StuyBoard

A. M. Reynolds, Clerk; Mrs. Lulu B. Chapman; Alfred R. Bowman

Teachers

Mrs. Myrtle S. Finney, Principal, 5, 6.
Mrs. Elizabeth C. Billingsley--3, 4.
A. Frances Courley--2, 3
Harriet Austin--1

Census

153

Term

188 days

A.C.E.

124

T.C.E.

\$8179.88

Grades

1-6

T.V.

\$23,300.00

From this point on, an "Assessed Value of School District" figure will be substituted for the "Total Value of School Property" figure because the latter is omitted in the Annual Report of Superintendent after the 1931-1932 school year. Even though there is no close relationship between these two figures, one can ascertain district growth to some extent by following the yearly change of each one separately. The Assessed Value of School District will be listed as "A. V."

Insurance appraisals were made for the Chula Vista School District at various intervals from 1927 to 1934. These appraisals will be included with the other statistics whenever they occur, and will be listed as "T.V." (Total Value of School Property).

1928-1931

State Superintendent--Vierling Kersey

County Superintendent--Ada York Allen

Chula Vista UnionBoard

Hazel Goes Cook, Clerk; Karl H. Kellogg; Mrs. Margarito H. Barron;
R. M. Allen; Edgar D. Boal.

Teachers

J. Calvin Laudertach, Principal
Mrs. May S. Standish, Vice Principal,
3B

Mrs. Wona R. Fulton--6A
Mrs. Esther P. Grain--6B
Emilio I. Crockett--5A
Mrs. Thelma A. Krantz--5B
Mrs. J. Worth Fuller--4A
Mrs. Julia K. Johnson--4B
Mrs. Mae L. Peaster--3A
Mildred J. Korshner--3B
Mrs. Ida M. T. Jones--2A
Ann Elizabeth Powell--2A, 2B
Mary P. Porter--2B
Mrs. Helene M. Butcher--1A
Enid M. Hauke--1B
Mrs. Irene K. Gray--ungraded
Mrs. Myrtle D. Guthridge--Kindergarten
Nathine Talbot--Kindergarten
Alfreda F. Rooke--Hygiene, Physical
Education
Helen M. Scott--Nurse

Census626 and 108 Kgs. Term 180 daysA.C.E.559 T.C.E. \$43,494.01GradesKgn-6 A.V. \$4,367,508.00StuyBoard

A. M. Reynolds, Clerk; Alfred R. Bowman; Harmon H. Barnes

Teachers

Mrs. Myrtle F. Finney, Principal, 5, 6
Mrs. Elizabeth C. Billingsley--3A, 4
Mrs. Marion P. Auger--3B, 2, Music
Harriet Austin--1

<u>Census</u>	193	<u>Term</u>	188 days
<u>A.D.A.</u>	157	<u>T.C.E.</u>	\$7475.54
<u>Grades</u>	1-6	<u>A.V.</u>	\$5,535.50

Curriculum guide manuals, published by the San Diego County Schools office were discontinued after the 1927-1928 publication. In a publication by the Curriculum Department, Superintendent of Schools, San Diego County (17:1), the following is stated:

The County Board of Education in San Diego discontinued the writing of a "Course of Study" some years ago. Instead, the Board adopted as the "Course of Study" for the elementary schools of San Diego County the following bulletins issued by the State Board of Education:

Bulletin No. 13, Part I, July 1, 1932, Suggested Course of Study in Science for Elementary Schools.

Bulletin No. 13, Part II, July 1, 1932, Suggested Course of Study in Reading and Literature for Elementary Schools.

Bulletin No. 13, October 1, 1933, Suggested Course of Study in the Social Studies for Elementary Schools.

Bulletin No. 15, November 1, 1933, Suggested Course of Study in Oral and Written Expression for Elementary Schools.

Curriculum in the various districts of San Diego County closely paralleled the suggestions outlined by the State Department of Education in Bulletins thirteen and fifteen. The pattern suggested in these bulletins was the primary basis of curriculum in San Diego County until 1948 when the San Diego County Schools published the Course of

Study Handbook.

1932-1934

State Superintendent--Vierling Kersay
County Superintendent--Ada York Allen

Chula Vista Union

Board

Hazel Coes Cook, Clerk; R. M. Allen, President; Robert L. Mueller; Earl H. Kellogg; Mrs. Marguerite W. Barron

Teachers

J. Calvin Lauderbach, Principal
Mrs. May S. Standish, Vice Principal, 38
Mrs. Wena R. Fulton--64
Mrs. Esther P. Crain--63
Enlie I. Crockett--5A
Mrs. Thelma A. Krantz--5B
Mrs. J. Worth Fuller--43, 53, 63
Mrs. Julia K. Johnson--4A, Music
Mrs. Mae L. Feaster--3A
Mildred J. Korahner--4B
Mrs. Ida M. T. Jones--3B
Ann Elizabeth Powell--2A
Mary P. Porter--2B
Mrs. Irene K. Gray--1B
Mrs. Marie H. Carrell--1B
Mrs. Helene M. Butcher--1A
Erid M. Hause--1B
Mrs. Myrtle D. Guthridge--Kindergarten
Helan M. Scott--Nurse
Alfreda P. Cooke--Hygiene, Physical Education

<u>Census</u>	630	<u>Term</u>	183 days
<u>A.D.A.</u>	555	<u>T.C.E.</u>	\$55,767.17
<u>Grades</u>	Kyn--6	<u>A.V.</u>	\$3,632,314.00

The census and ADA figures include kindergarten children in the total for the first time, and will be

163
included from this date henceforth. The State of California did not recognize kindergarten children as school age children until this time, nor did they reimburse the local district for average daily attendance until 1948.

Otay

<u>Board</u>	A. M. Reynolds, Clerk; Harmon H. Barnes; Alfred R. Bowman		
<u>Teachers</u>	Mrs. Myrtle S. Finney, Principal, 5, 6 Mrs. Elizabeth G. Billingsley--5A, 4 Mrs. Marian F. Auger--2, 3B, Music Mrs. Harriet A. Crowley--1		
<u>Census</u>	146	<u>Term</u>	192 days
<u>A.D.A.</u>	121	<u>T.C.E.</u>	\$8776.50
<u>Grades</u>	1-6	<u>A.V.</u>	\$550,010.00

1934-1935

State Superintendent--Vierling Kersey

County Superintendent--Ada York Allen

Chula Vista Union

<u>Board</u>	Hazel Goes Cook, Clerk; Dr. Karl H. Kellogg; Mrs. Mary A. Sherman; Mrs. Marguerite N. Barron; Robert L. Mueller		
<u>Teachers</u>	J. Calvin Landerbach, Principal Mrs. May S. Standish, Vice Principal, Music Mrs. Mona R. Fulton--6A Mrs. Esther P. Crain--6B Emilie I. Crockett--6B, 5B Mrs. Thelma A. Krantz--5B Mrs. J. Worth Fuller--5A Margaret V. Dudley--4B		

164

Ruth White--4A			
Mrs. Mae L. Feaster--3A			
Bernice St. Clair--3B			
Mrs. Ida M. T. Jones--3B			
Ann E. Powell--2A			
Mary P. Porter--2B, 2A			
Mrs. Irene K. Gray--2B			
Mrs. Helene M. Butcher--1A			
Mrs. Marie H. Carroll--1B			
Enid M. Hause--1B			
Mrs. Myrtle D. Cuthridge--kindergarten			
Alfreda P. Rocks--Dental Hygienist			
Helen M. Scott--Nurse			
<u>Census</u>	627	<u>Term</u>	176 days
<u>A.D.A.</u>	543	<u>T.C.E.</u>	\$54,565.92
<u>Grades</u>	Kgn.-6	<u>A.V.</u>	\$4,258,780

Otay

<u>Board</u>	Albert M. Reynolds, Clerk; Harmon H. Barnes; Alfred R. Bowman		
<u>Teachers</u>	Mrs. Myrtle S. Finney, Principal, 5A, 6 Mrs. Gay J. Jump--5B, 4, 3A Mrs. Marian F. Burns--3B, 2 Mrs. Harriet A. Crowley--1 Harlan Skinner--Instrumental music		
<u>Census</u>	165	<u>Term</u>	187 days
<u>A.D.A.</u>	132	<u>T.C.E.</u>	\$9912.66
<u>Grades</u>	1-6	<u>A.V.</u>	\$571,020

Harlan Skinner was the first specialized teacher hired in the Otay District.

1935-1936

State Superintendent--Vierling Kersey
County Superintendent--Ada York Allen

Chula Vista Union

Board

Hazel Coes Cook, Clerk; R. Lowell Davies
Mrs. Mary A. Sherman; Mrs. Marguerite
N. Barron; Robert L. Mueller

Teachers

J. Calvin Lauderbach, Superintendent
(Mrs. Myla A. Tate, Secretary)
Mrs. Esther P. Crane--6A
Mrs. Thelma A. Krantz--6B
Emilie I. Crockett--6B, 5A
Mrs. J. Worth Fuller--5A
H. Jessie Kelley--5B
Bernice St. Clair--5B, 4B
Ruth White--4A
Mildred J. Karahner--4B
Mrs. Mae L. Foaster--3A
Mrs. May S. Standish--3B
Mrs. Ida M. T. Jones--3B
Anne E. Powell--2A, 2B
Mrs. Theresa C. McCan--2A
Mary P. Porter--2B
Mrs. Helene M. Butcher--1A, 1B
Mrs. Marie H. Carrell--1A
Enid M. Hause--1B
Mrs. Myrtle D. Outhridge--Kindergarten
Alfreda F. Rocks--Dental Hygienist,
Physical Education
Helen M. Scott--Nurse

<u>Census</u>	652	<u>Term</u>	174 days
<u>A.D.A.</u>	550	<u>T.C.E.</u>	\$64,428.01
<u>Grades</u>	Kgn.-6	<u>A.V.</u>	\$5,707,400

T.V. May 1936, \$91,199.86 (General Appraisal Company)

Note that J. Calvin Lauderbach was named Superintendent during this year, and that Myla A. Tate became the first secretary to be hired.

Obit

Board

Albert M. Reynolds, Clerk; Alfred R.
Bowman; Harmon H. Barnes.

Teachers

Mrs. Myrtle S. Finney, Principal, 5A, 6
Mrs. Gay J. Jump--5B, 4
Mrs. Harriet A. Crowley--2, 3
Mrs. Marion F. Burns--1
Marlan Siddner--Orchestra

Census

177

A.D.A.

141

Grades

1-6

Term

181 days

T.C.E.

\$10,052.61

A.V.

\$793.585

1936-1937

State Superintendent--Walter F. Dexter

County Superintendent--Ada York Allen

Chula Vista Union

Board

Hazel Coes Cook, Clerk; R. Lowell
Davies, President; Robert L. Mueller;
Mrs. Mary A. Sherman; Mrs. Marguerite
N. Barron

Teachers

J. Calvin Lauderbach, Superintendent
(Mrs. Myla A. Tate, Secretary)
Mrs. Esther P. Crane--6A
Emilie I. Crockett--6B
Mrs. Thelma A. Krantz--6B, 5A
J. Jessie Kelley--5A, 5B
Mrs. J. Worth Fuller--5B
Marion E. Richardson--4A
Bernice St. Clair--4B
Mildred J. Karahner--4B
Mrs. Mae L. Foaster--3A
Mrs. May S. Standish--3B
Mrs. Ida M. T. Jones--3A, 3B
Anne E. Powell--2A, 2B
Mary P. Porter--2A, 2B
Mrs. Theresa C. McCan--2B, 1A
Mrs. Helene M. Butcher--1A, 1B
Mrs. Marie H. Carrell--1B
Enid M. Hause--1B
Mrs. Myrtle D. Outhridge--Kindergarten

Alfreda F. Rookes--Dental Hygienist,
Physical Education
Helen M. Scott--School Nurse
Catherine J. Santer--Music

<u>Census</u>	711	<u>Term</u>	180 days
<u>A.D.A.</u>	597	<u>T.C.E.</u>	\$80,671.00
<u>Grades</u>	Kgn.-6	<u>A.V.</u>	95,643,450

Stacy

Board Albert M. Reynolds, Clerk; Harmon H. Barnes; Kenneth Gilbert

Teachers Mrs. Myrtle S. Finney, Principal, 6A
Mrs. Gay J. Jump--5A, 4A, 4B
Pearl M. Jensen--1, 2, 3, Music
Mrs. Marian P. Burns
Marlan Skinner--Orchestra

<u>Census</u>	160	<u>Term</u>	188 days
<u>A.D.A.</u>	135	<u>T.C.E.</u>	\$10,644.69
<u>Grades</u>	1-6	<u>A.V.</u>	\$806,750

1937-1938

State Superintendent--Walter P. Dexter

County Superintendent--Ada York Allen

Chula Vista Union

Board Hazel Coes Cook, Clerk; H. Lowell Davies, President; Mrs. Marguerite M. Barron; Mrs. Mary A. Sherman; Robert L. Mueller

Teachers J. Calvin Lauderbach, Superintendent
(Mrs. Myla A. Tate, Secretary)
Emilio I. Crockett--6A

167

Mrs. Esther P. Crain--6B
Virginia R. Peters--6B
Mrs. J. Worth Fuller--5A
Mrs. Thelma A. Krantz--5B
Genevieve L. Williams--5B
Bernice St. Clair--4A
Mildred J. Korshner--4B
Marion E. Richardson--4B
Mrs. Ida M. T. Jones--3A
Mrs. Mae L. Feaster--3B
Mrs. May S. Standish--3B
Mary P. Porter--2A
Anne E. Powell--2B
Maude I. Sykos--2B
Mrs. Helene M. Butcher--1A
Mrs. Theresa M. McCann--1A
Mrs. Marie H. Carroll--1B
Enid M. Hauke--1B
Mrs. Myrtle D. Guthridge--Kindergarten
Alfreda F. Rookes--Dental Hygienist,
Physical Education
Catherine J. Santer--Music
Helen M. Scott--Nurse

168

<u>Census</u>	697	<u>Term</u>	181 days
<u>A.D.A.</u>	604	<u>T.C.E.</u>	\$133,792.09
		(Capital Outlay--)	
		\$57,218.58)	
<u>Grades</u>	Kgn.-6	<u>A.V.</u>	95,654,165

Otay

Board

Floyd Davis, Clerk; Duane A. Hawkins;
Kenneth Gilbert

Teachers

Mrs. Myrtle S. Finney, Principal, 5A, 6
Mrs. Gay J. Jump--4, 5B
Mrs. Pearl J. Sears--2, 3
Mrs. Marian P. Burns--1, Music
Marlan Skinner--Orchestra

<u>Census</u>	174	<u>Term</u>	178 days
<u>A.D.A.</u>	148	<u>T.C.E.</u>	\$11,567.93
<u>Grades</u>	1-6	<u>A.V.</u>	\$808,690

1938-1939

169

State Superintendent--Walter F. Dexter

County Superintendent--Ada York Allen

Chula Vista Union

Board

Robert L. Mueller, Clerk; Hazel Coes Cook, President; R. Lowell Davies; Mrs. Margarita N. Barron; Mrs. Mary S. Ward

Teachers

J. Calvin Lauderbach, Superintendent (Mrs. Myla A. Withers, Secretary)
Mrs. Esther P. Crain--6A
Ellis I. Crockett--6A, 6B
Mrs. J. Worth Fuller--6B
Virginia R. Peters--6B, 5A
Mrs. Thelma Krantz--5A, 5B
Genevieve L. Williams--5A, 5B
M. Eleanor Howlin--5B
Joan Broyles--4A
Mildred J. Korahner--4A, 4B
Marion E. Richardson--4B
Bernice St. Clair--4B
Mrs. May S. Standish--3A
Mrs. Ida M. Jones--3A, 3B
Ann E. Powell--3B
Mrs. Mae L. Feaster--3B
Dorothy E. Fugua--2A
Mary P. Porter--2A, 2B
Maude I. Sykes--2B
Mrs. Theresa M. McCann--2B, 1A
Enid M. House--1A, 1B
Mrs. Marie H. Carroll--1A, 1B
Mrs. Helene M. Butcher--1B
Mrs. Myrtle D. Guthridge--Kindergarten
Edith L. Elliot--Kindergarten
Alfreda F. Rooks--Physical Education
Catherine J. Senter--Music
Helen M. Scott--Nurse

Census

659

Term

174 days

A.D.A.

589

T.C.E. \$96,599.11
(Capital Outlay--
\$10,768)

Grades

T.V.

Reg.-6

A.V.

170

August, 1939--General Appraisal Co.--
\$159,646.99

Other

Board

Floyd Davis, Clerk; Kenneth Gilbert; Dunne A. Hawkins

Teachers

Mrs. Myrtle S. Finney, Principal, 6
Mrs. Gay J. Jump--4, 5
Mrs. Pearl J. Sears--2, 3
Mrs. Marian P. Burns--1, Music
Marlan Skinner--Orchestra

Census

183

Term

178 days

A.D.A.

154

T.C.E.

\$11,260.79

Grades

1-6

A.V.

\$854,610

1939-1940

State Superintendent--Walter F. Dexter

County Superintendent--Ada York Allen

Construction of the L Street School. The L Street

School was completed for use during this year. The original building consisted of six classrooms (the main front wing of the present building), a boys restroom on the east end of the wing, a girls restroom on the west end of the wing, and an auditorium, part of which was used as a kindergarten. The teacher's lounge and Principal's office were located in a structure just north of the far west room of the wing. The school was named after the architect who had lived for

many years in the Chula Vista area.

Chula Vista Union

Board

Hazel Coos Cook, Clerk; Robert L. Mueller, President; R. Lowell Davies; Mrs. Marguerite H. Barron; Mrs. Mary S. Ward

Teachers

J. Calvin Landerbach, Superintendent (Mrs. Myla A. Withers, Secretary)

F Street School

Mrs. Esther P. Crain--6A
Christine J. Junchen--6B
Mrs. J. Worth Fuller--6B, 5A
H. Eleanor Nowlin--5A, 5B
Genevieve L. Williams--5B
Marion E. Richardson--4A
Bernice St. Clair--4B
Kathryn O. Danielson--4B
Mrs. May S. Standish--3A
Mrs. Mae L. Foaster--3B
Alone E. Ransdell--3B, 2A
Mrs. Dorothy E. Henderson--2A, 2B
Maude I. Sykes--2B, 1A
Mrs. Theresa M. McCann--1A, 1B
Mrs. Helene M. Butcher--1B
Edith M. Haug--1B
Mrs. Jessie M. Anderson--Kindergarten
Edith L. Elliot--Kindergarten

Lillian J. Rice School

Mrs. Alice Parkin, Secretary
Emilia I. Crockett--6A, 6B
Mrs. Thelma A. Krantz--5A, 5B
Mildred J. Korschner--4A, 4B
Mrs. Ida M. T. Jones--3A, 3B
Mary Powell Porter--2A, 2B
Mrs. Marie H. Carroll--1A, 1B
Mrs. Myrtle D. Guthridge--Kindergarten

Alfreda F. Roake--Physical Education
Catherine J. Carter--Music
Helon H. Scott--Nurse

171

Census

657

A.D.A.

604

Grades

Kgn.-6

Term

179 days

T.C.E.

\$92,421.34

A.V.

\$5,861,480

172

Otay

Board

Floyd Davis, Clerk; D. A. Hawkins; Kenneth Gilbert;

Teachers

Mrs. Myrtle S. Finney, Principal, 6
Mrs. Gay J. Jump--4, 5
Mrs. Pearl J. Sears--2, 3
Mrs. Marian F. Burns--1, Music
Marlan Skinner--Orchestra

Census

159

Term

179 days

A.D.A.

139

T.C.E.

\$11,292.12

Grades

1-6

A.V.

\$860,430

SUMMARY

In this chapter we have followed the progress of the public schools from the first one established in Old San Diego, to the New San Diego school, thence to the National School District of National City, and finally to the Chula Vista area where the first schools of Otay and Sweetwater held class for approximately twenty five children in 1875. Between 1875 and 1940, seven more schools were provided for the education of the children of the area.

Then as the population shifted and grew, the nine schools merged, until there were only two districts, consisting of three schools serving the children of the area.

170
By 1940 the Chula Vista Union Grammar School District and the Otay School District were enrolling approximately 615 elementary school age children, housed in thirty-one classrooms. Thirty two educators and one non-certificated employee, other than custodians, were employed by the school districts.

The educational system began with one teacher in a one room school providing all the services for all the grades of children. Later, graded specialists who functioned in a many teacher school provided such additional services as Dental Hygiene, Physical Education, Music, and School nursing.

The total current expenditures rose from an average of five hundred dollars per school during the 1870's to \$92,421.34 at the Chula Vista Union School District and \$11,292.12 at the Otay School District by 1940.

Some local Board members and educators contributed long periods of service to the school districts. Some of these extensive periods of service extend into the present.

The schools grew with the community. Changing conditions required different approaches to the solution of problems. The war-time economy of 1940-1945 brought a period of rapid growth. How the school problems of that era were met is discussed in the next chapter.

CHAPTER IV

THE PERIOD OF RAPID GROWTH--1940 to 1954

It is the purpose of this chapter to trace the development of the public elementary schools of the Chula Vista area from the beginning of the 1940-1941 school year to the conclusion of the 1953-1954 school year in much the same way as in the previous chapter. However, since the physical enlargement of the district has been extensive, a more detailed record of construction and site procurement will be made. In addition, since no record of appraised value of school district property is contained in any of the annual reports of the County Superintendent since 1931, insurance appraisal during certain years will be relied upon to give information on the growth of district worth. The assessed value of property within the district boundaries will be continued by the "A.V." symbol, in order to help trace community growth patterns.

The growth of the school district was quite rapid from 1940 to 1954. Because directories of personnel are readily accessible for this period from other sources, and because the listing of large numbers of persons becomes unwieldy and less useful, the names of individual teachers will be omitted. However, the names of persons serving in positions of leadership will be recorded along with the

names of persons holding positions of special service, and termed "personnel." By listing the job classifications in the positions of high responsibility, an effort has been made to provide the reader with information which will give insight into the extent of services provided by the school district.

Funds for school district construction and expansion came from several sources during the 1940-1954 period. It was possible for the district to build up some reserve funds from the normal community taxes, and to apply them to construction and expansion. However, the primary source of funds was the issuance of bonds approved at a school election. The federal government also contributed building funds to school districts which qualified as defense or war impact areas; that is, areas that were affected in population by the influx of persons associated with some branch of the service, a defense or war contract business, or persons who lived in government housing. In addition to the building funds, the federal government provided money for the general operation of the district under the Public Law 415. The state of California also provided funds on a loan basis to qualified school districts for building and expansion.

175

1940-1941

176

State Superintendent--Walter F. Dexter

County Superintendent--Ada York Allen

Population of Chula Vista--5185

Chula Vista Union

Board

Hazel Soos Cook; Robert L. Mueller, President; Mrs. Mary A. Ward; Mrs. Dorothy L. McDonald; R. Lowell Davies

Personnel

J. Calvin Lauderbach, Superintendent
Mrs. Myla A. Withers, Secretary--F Street School
Mrs. Alice Parkin, Secretary--L Street School
Catherine J. Senter--Music
Alfreda Rooks--Physical Education
Helan Scott--Nurse
Twenty-four teachers

Schools

2

Census

743

Term 177 days

A.D.A.

651

T.C.E. \$90,473.36

Grades

Kindergarten-6

A.V. \$5,941,740

Otay

Board

Floyd Davis; D. A. Hawkins; Kenneth Gilbert

Personnel

Mrs. Myrtle S. Finney, Principal (teaching)
Marlan Sidman--Orchestra
Four teachers

Census

158

Term 178 days

A.D.A.

138

T.C.E. \$12,790.95

Grades

1-6

A.V. \$853,070.00

1941-1942

State Superintendent—Walter P. Dexter

County Superintendent—Ada York Allen

Chula Vista Union

Board Hazel Coes Cook; Robert L. Mueller, President; R. Lowell Davies; Mrs. Dorothy L. McDonald; Mrs. Mary A. Ward

Personnel J. Calvin Landerbach, Superintendent
Mrs. Myla A. Withers, Secretary, P Street School
Mrs. Alice Parkin, Secretary, L Street School
Alfreda Rocks, Physical Education
Helen Scott, Nurse
26 teachers

Schools 2

Census 885 Term 175 days

A.D.A. 747 T.C.E. \$104,286.42

Grades Kindergarten-6 A.V. \$6,222,330

Otay

Board Floyd Davis; Mr. Estel A. Davis; D. A. Hawkins

Personnel Mrs. Myrtle S. Finney, Teaching Principal
Marlan Skinner, Orchestra
5 teachers

Census 196 Term 176 days

A.D.A. 171 T.C.E. \$12,753.74

Grades 1-6 A.V. \$865,400

177

1942-1943

178

State Superintendent—Walter P. Dexter

County Superintendent—Ada York Allen

Chula Vista Population—8,000

Chula Vista Union

Board Hazel Coes Cook; Robert L. Mueller, President; R. Lowell Davies; Mrs. Mary A. Ward; Mrs. Dorothy L. McDonald

Personnel J. Calvin Landerbach, Superintendent
Mrs. Gertrude F. Jagger, Secretary to the Superintendent
Mildred Sutliff, Clerk
Mrs. Myla A. Withers, Secretary, P Street School
Mrs. Alice Parkins, Secretary, L Street School

Alfreda F. Rocks, Physical Education
Catherine J. Santer, Music
Helen M. Scott, Nurse
29 regular teachers; 2 part time

Schools 2

Census 1080 Term 176 days

A.D.A. 950 T.C.E. \$122,509.75

Grades Kindergarten-6 A.V. \$7,375,050

T.V. May 1943 (General Appraisal Company)
\$207,411.73

Otay

Board Floyd Davis; Mr. Estel A. Davis; D. A. Hawkins

Personnel Mrs. Myrtle S. Finney, Teaching Principal
4 teachers

<u>Census</u>	259	<u>Term</u>	178 days
<u>A.D.A.</u>	213	<u>T.C.E.</u>	\$12,351.83
<u>Grades</u>	1-6	<u>A.V.</u>	\$953,550

1943-1944

State Superintendent--Walter F. Dexter

County Superintendent--John Carroll

Chula Vista Union

Board

Hazel Coes Cook; Robert L. Mueller,
President; Mrs. Gwendolyn W. Stephens;
Marv H. Wheeler; R. Lowell Davies

Personnel

J. Calvin Lauderbach, Superintendent
Mrs. Myla A. Withers, Secretary
Mrs. Alice Parkin, Secretary
Mrs. Gertrude F. Jagger, Accountant
4 clerks
Elizabeth M. Sullivan, Teaching Principal
F Street School and Director, Child
Care Centers
Emilie I. Crockett, Teaching Principal,
L Street School
Mrs. Eleanor H. Moon, Teaching Principal
Hilltop School
Mrs. Esther P. Grain, Teaching Principal
Vista Square School
Alfreda Rooko, Supervisor of Physical
Education
Helen M. Scott, School Nurse
Mrs. Agnes Foster, Cafeteria Supervisor
59 teachers
21 other non-certificated employees
16 Child Care Center workers

Schools

4

Census

1572

A.D.A.

1357

Grades

Kindergarten-6

Term

176 days

T.C.E.

\$203,894.80

A.V.

\$10,872,520

179

Establishment of the Hilltop and Flower Street Schools, and Four Child Care Centers.

180

During this year two more schools and four child care centers were established in the district. In January, 1944, three classrooms and an administration building were completed next to the Hilltop Housing development, just east of J street and Hilltop drive. Later this group of classrooms was known as the Hilltop Annex, and deeded to the Chula Vista Union School District by the Federal Government. The cost, from Federal funds, was \$20,299.00

Also completed in January 1944, was a six classroom and administration unit, built between Fourth avenue and Fifth avenue on G street in Chula Vista. This building was named the Vista Square School, and deeded to the school district by the Federal Government. Its cost was \$36,644.00 of Federal funds.

Three classes were added to the L Street School this school year, financed by a federal grant of \$22,637.76, and completed on September 8, 1944. These classrooms were the first of the south wing, beginning on the east end. (See the plot plan on page 252.)

Staff

Board

Eugene R. Miller; Mrs. Estel A. Davis;
Thomas Willson

Personnel

Mrs. Myrtle S. Finney, Principal
7 teachers

Census

265

A.D.A.

233

Grades

Pre-first-6

Term

170 days

T.C.E.

\$21,167.12

A.V.

\$989,700

1944-1945State Superintendent--Walter F. DexterCounty Superintendent--John CarrollChula Vista UnionBoard

Hazel Goes Cook; Robert L. Mueller,
President; Mrs. Gwendolyn W. Stephens;
Mark H. Wheeler; Arthur L. Lynds

Personnel

J. Calvin Lauderbach, Superintendent
Mrs. Gertrude F. Jagger, Business
Manager

Mrs. Pauline Brown, Bookkeeper
Lorraine Campbell, Secretary
Mrs. Margaret Daley, Stenographer
Mrs. Arnes E. Foster, Cafeteria Super-
visor

Mrs. May Dawn Dean, Music Supervisor
Helen M. Scott, School Nurse
Elizabeth M. Sullivan, Principal, F
Street School

Emile E. Brockett, Principal, Lillian
J. Rice School

Wildred J. Kershner, Principal, Hilltop
School

Eloyd S. Van Winkle, Principal, Vista
Square School

49 teachers

24 other non-certificated personnel

Schools

4

Census

1839

Term

174 days

A.D.A.

1510

Grades

Kindergarten-6

Four classrooms were added to the F Street School
this school year which were financed by a federal grant of
\$28,247.00. They were completed on January 8, 1945 and
placed to the north and west of the original building. (See
the plot plan on page 251.)

T.C.E.

\$279,605.79

A.V.

\$14,183,520

Name of L Street School changed to Lillian J. Rice

School. The name of the L Street School was formally changed
to the Lillian J. Rice School during the 1944-1945 school
year. Three classrooms were also added to the south wing
of the school. (See the plot plan on page 252.) These
rooms were financed by a federal grant of \$20,914.65, and
completed on January 12, 1945.

OtayBoard

Eugene R. Miller; Thomas Willson;
Mr. Estel A. Davis

Personnel

Mrs. Ruth K. Morse, Acting Principal
Mrs. Myrtle S. Finney (Leave of
Absence), Principal

9 teachers
1 custodian

Census

283

Term

173 days

A.D.A.

241

T.C.E.

\$29,672.40

Grades

Pre-first-6

A.V.

\$1,100,360

Four classrooms were added to the Otay School, with

financing by a federal grant of \$25,604.67. These rooms, completed on January 3, 1945, were deeded to the school district and placed singly along the west boundary of the school property. (See the plot plan on page 259.)

1945-1946

State Superintendent--Roy E. Simpson

County Superintendent--John Carroll

Chula Vista Union

Board

Mrs. Hazel Goes Cook; Robert L. Mueller
President; Arthur L. Lynds; Mrs.
Gwendolyn W. Stephens; Mark H. Wheeler

Personnel

J. Calvin Lauderbach, Superintendent
Margaret L. Paradise, Elementary
Coordinator
Enid M. Hauase, Guidance and Testing
Supervisor
Mrs. May Dawn Dean, Music Supervisor
Mrs. Myrian R. Longworth, Art Supervisor
Helen M. Scott, Health Supervisor
Mrs. Claribel P. Evans, School Nurse
Mrs. Gertrude P. Jagger, Business
Manager
Mrs. Pauline W. Brown, Bookkeeper
Mrs. Agnes C. Foster, Cafeteria Super-
visor
Elizabeth M. Sullivan, Principal, P
Street School
Billie L. Crockett, Principal, Lilian
J. Rice School
Mrs. Thelma A. Krantz, Principal,
Hilltop School
Mildred J. Kershner, Principal, Vista 56
School
56 teachers
30 non-certificated employees

Schools

4

Census

1790

184

A.D.A.

1448

Term

172 days

Grades

Kindergarten-6

T.C.E.

\$301,021.96

T.V.

April, 1946
\$395,311.98

A.V.

\$12,518,160

(General Appraisal Company)

Two kindergarten rooms were added to the P Street school. They were completed on February 8, 1946, at a cost of \$32,937.32 from district funds. For placement on the school site, see the plot plan on page 251.

Six classrooms were added to the Vista Square School. They were completed on May 20, 1946, at a cost of \$40,228.27, from district funds. For placement on the school site see the plot plan on page 256.

Otay

Board

Eugene R. Miller; Estel A. Davis;
Thomas Willson

Personnel

Imogene P. Wilson, Teaching Principal
8 teachers
1 custodian

Census

285

Term

172 days

A.D.A.

246

T.C.E.

\$30,360.72

Grades

Pre-first-6

A.V.

Not recorded

Trends in elementary education. Publication of the teacher's guide, Trends in Elementary Education (13), set the pattern, curriculum wise, for the elementary schools of San Diego County. The following direct quotations from

185
this publication describe only basic principles concerning the various areas of the curriculum.

Concerning the elementary school today:

We now have a framework for a new education. Its form is molded by the American democratic tradition; its substance recognizes the realities of American life today; and its internal design reflects a theory of learning which provides for the all-around development of children. These are our guidelines. (18:5)

Concerning Social Studies:

There is general agreement that the social studies program should be organized to include experiences which help boys and girls gain insight into the broad culture of which they are a part. Understanding of this culture, rather than mere memory work, is the aim of those who seek to guide these experiences. The curriculum should provide for continuous and gradual development of meanings and understandings. For teachers who desire to foster this growth, the trend is away from the teaching of separate subjects such as history, geography, citizenship, and science, to the composite of these subjects organized as experience units. (18:16)

Concerning Language Arts:

There is general recognition among educational leaders that language is social in nature and that desirable language habits are most readily developed through purposeful, interesting first-hand experiences. They observe that children who have had opportunities to engage in rich and challenging activities have emerging concepts of ideas and natural conversation. To educators who work closely with children, it is apparent that wholesome experiences lead to pertinent thinking and that clear thoughts are the heart of effective oral and written communication. (18:33)

Concerning Reading:

First, the point of view expressed here is that education is greatly concerned with growth in meaning and with development of power to think. Reading is thinking at such times as printed symbols are involved.

186
Second, before reading can operate smoothly in the thinking process, there must be considerable mastery of the work recognition. Word recognition alone guarantees nothing, but must be developed well as a means toward the end of the total process of reading.

Third, the child learns as a unified person and all his emotional, physical, social, and mental conditions are potential forces for good or bad in the process of learning to read.

Fourth, a child's reading world abounds with possibilities of interest, ideas, and pleasures which the teacher needs to understand, and which she should utilize to the fullest extent possible. (18:73)

Concerning Spelling:

The teaching of spelling involves much more than drill work on specific words. It must be viewed against the background of the total language arts program. Consciousness of word structure, interest in meanings, desire for accuracy in expression, ability in word recognition, specific interest in spelling, and ability to spell are interrelated parts of a total pattern. The degrees of relationship are not clear, but it seems reasonable to expect that the best teaching of spelling will be done by the teacher who promotes sharp interest in spelling, provides broad background in word usage as well as analysis, and works for spelling precision through a sound psychological initial work attack with controlled re-learning periods. (18:80)

Concerning Arithmetic:

First, mathematics is regarded broadly as what people do about quantities and quantitative relationships. Second, while in this chapter attention has been directed primarily to the development of number concepts, arithmetic is regarded, not as the science of number, but as mathematics in the elementary school. As such it is concerned with the development of concepts of form, positional relationships, size and number, and with techniques for communicating these ideas. Third, the ability to perform competently in meeting the quantitative aspects of situations is believed to be important to individual and social welfare. And fourth, consideration of mathematical meaning, social significance, and of insightful learning is believed to be essential to effective instruction. (18:115)

104-1047

188

State Superintendent--Roy E. SimpsonCounty Superintendent--John CarrollGula Vista UnionBoard

Mrs. Hazel Coes Cook; Robert L. Mueller, President; Mrs. Gwendolyn W. Stephens; Mark H. Wheeler; Harold D. Nashold

Personnel

J. Calvin Lauderbach, Superintendent
Margaret L. Paradise, Elementary Coordinator
Eldid M. Haune, Primary Supervisor
Mrs. Meta W. Van Doren, Orchestra Director
Mrs. Sara A. Henderson, Speech Correction
Helen M. Scott, Health Supervisor
Mrs. Claribel F. Evans, School Nurse
Mrs. Cortrude J. Jagger, Business Manager
Mrs. Pauline W. Brown, Account Clerk
Mrs. Agnes Foster, Cafeteria Supervisor
Elizabeth M. Sullivan, Principal, F Street School
Emilie I. Crockett, Principal, Milson J. Rice School
Mrs. Thelma A. Krantz, Principal, Hilltop School
Mildred J. Kershner, Principal, Vista Square School
52 teachers
33 other non-certificated personnel

Schools

4

Census

2013

Term 172 daysA.D.A.

1859

T.C.E. \$273,927.34Grades

Kindergarten-6

A.V. \$11,353,440

Construction of the Wila B. Allen School. Six classrooms, a kindergarten room, and an administration building

189
were completed for the Ella B. Allen School, March 31, 1947,
at a cost of \$114,526.65 from district funds.

Two kindergarten rooms for the F Street School were
accepted by the Board on February 8, 1946. The cost, from
district funds was \$32,937.32. (See the plot plan on page
291.)

Six classrooms were completed at the Vista Square
School on May 20, 1946, at a cost of \$40,228.27 from district
funds. (See the plot plan on page 256.)

The site was purchased October 17, 1945 for \$5,900.00.

Otay

<u>Board</u>	Mrs. Ruth E. Morse; James T. Cosby; Estel A. Davis
<u>Personnel</u>	Mrs. Imogene P. Wilson, Teaching Principal (Reading) 3 teachers 1 custodian
<u>School</u>	John J. Montgomery
<u>Census</u>	Not recorded Term 171 days
<u>Aud.A.</u>	287 T.C.E. \$34,066.67
<u>Grades</u>	1-6 A.V. Not recorded

The Otay School re-named the John J. Montgomery
School. The Otay School was re-named the John J. Montgomery
School this term, for the man who became famous by making
the first successful flight in a glider.

The boundaries of the Otay School District were

190
amended by annexing a portion of the Alta School District,
January 20, 1947.

Annexation of a part of the Otay School District to
the Chula Vista Union School District was denied on
January 27, 1947.

1947-1948

State Superintendent—Roy E. Simpson

County Superintendent—John Carroll

Population of Chula Vista City—14,000

Chula Vista Union

<u>Board</u>	Mrs. Hazel Goes Cook; Robert L. Mueller, President; Mrs. Gwendolyn W. Stephens; H. D. Nashold; Mark E. Wheeler
<u>Personnel</u>	J. Calvin Lauderbach, Superintendent Margaret L. Paradise, Elementary Coordinator Ethel M. Hause, Primary Supervisor H. Elbert Henderson, Music Director Mrs. Sara Ann Henderson, Speech Super- visor Mrs. Claribel P. Evans, Health Super- visor Mrs. Gertrude F. Jagger, Business Manager Mrs. Pauline W. Brown, Account Clerk Phyllis P. Brown, Library Clerk Mrs. Ethel H. Cope, Secretary Mrs. Agnes E. Foster, Cafeteria Super- visor Mildred J. Kershner, Principal, Ella B. Allen School Elizabeth M. Sullivan, Principal, F Street School

191

Mrs. Theresa M. McCan, Principal,
 Hilltop School
 Willie I. Brocksett, Principal, William
 J. Roe School
 Mrs. Thelma A. Krantz, Principal, Vista
 Square School
 59 teachers
 29 other non-certificated personnel

<u>Schools</u>	5		
<u>Census</u>	2119	<u>Term</u>	172 days
<u>A.D.A.</u>	2080	<u>T.C.E.</u>	\$432,934.09
<u>Grades</u>	Kindergarten-6	<u>A.V.</u>	\$13,092,940

First special education class. Mrs. Constance J. Rister was listed as a Special Education teacher. This was the first effort toward the establishment of classes for children with Cerebral Palsy.

Staff

<u>Board</u>	Mrs. Ruth K. Morse; Henry Riemstra; Robert Britton
<u>Personnel</u>	Mrs. Imogene P. Wilson, Principal 10 teachers 1 custodian 1 custodian-bus driver
<u>School</u>	John J. Montgomery
<u>Census</u>	322
<u>A.D.A.</u>	318
<u>Grades</u>	Kindergarten-6

<u>Term</u>	172 days
<u>T.C.E.</u>	\$56,087.52
<u>A.V.</u>	\$1,359,660

The first kindergarten was established in the city district during 1947-1948.

192

The Course of Study Handbook (16) published by the San Diego County Schools in October 1948 set the pattern for curriculum from this date to the present in San Diego County schools. The recommendations for curriculum were as follows:

The Kindergarten Curriculum

The Arts—Music, Rhythms, Art Games, Construction.

Oral Communication—Planning, Evaluation, Stories, Dramatic Play.

Social Studies-Science—Group work and play, Citizenship, Social Living, Health, Science

Curriculum for grades 1-6

Arithmetic

Social Studies-Science-Fine and Industrial Arts—Civics, Health, History, Science, Geography, Construction, Music, Art, Rhythms.

Language Arts—Reading, Oral and written communication, Spelling, Handwriting.

Physical Education—Physical Development.

1948-1949

State Superintendent—Roy E. Simpson

County Superintendent—John Carroll

Chula Vista Union

Board

Mrs. Hazel Goes Cook; Robert L. Mueller, President; H. D. Mashold; Mrs. Wendolyn Stephens; Mark H. Wheeler.

Personnel

Dr. J. Calvin Landerbach, Superintendent
 Mrs. Gertrude F. Jagger, Business Manager

Margaret L. Paradise, Elementary
Coordinator
Erid M. Hauser, Primary Supervisor
H. Albert Henderson, Music Director
Mrs. Sara Ann Henderson, Speech Con-
sultant
Mrs. Dora H. Barr, Visiting Teacher
Mrs. Claribel F. Evans, Health Super-
visor
Mrs. Mary L. Edholm, School Nurse
Paul Ralston, Industrial Arts
Mrs. Pauline W. Brown, Account Clerk
Mrs. Ethel H. Cope, Secretary
Mrs. Agnes E. Foster, Cafeteria Super-
visor
Mildred J. Kershner, Principal, Ella
B. Allen School
Elizabeth M. Sullivan, Principal,
F Street School
Mrs. Theresa M. McCan, Principal, Hill-
top School
Billie I. Crockett, Principal, Lillian
J. Rice School
Mrs. Thelma A. Krantz, Principal, Vista
Square School
64 teachers
36 other non-certificated employees

<u>Schools</u>	5		
<u>Census</u>	2621	<u>Term</u>	171 days
<u>A.D.A.</u>	2236	<u>T.C.E.</u>	\$484,762.04
<u>Grades</u>	Kindergarten-6	<u>A.V.</u>	\$14,213,080
<u>T.V.</u>	June 1949 (General Appraisal Company) \$819,442.27		

On November 10, 1948, new construction at a total cost of \$90,376.49 was completed at three schools as follows: (1) two classrooms, an administrative building, and a health room were completed for the Lillian J. Rice School, at a cost of \$38,596.49 from district funds (see the plot

plan on page 252; (2) district funds totaling \$38,298.00 were used for two classrooms and a multipurpose room at the Vista Square School (see the plot plan on page 256); (3) Ella B. Allen School was enlarged by two classrooms at a cost of \$21,500.00 from district funds (see the plot plan on page 255).

otay

Board

Mrs. Ruth K. Morse; Henry Rionstra;
Robert Britton

Personnel

Mrs. Imogene P. Wilson, District
Superintendent
Mrs. Leslie S. Beatty, Elementary
Coordinator
Paul Ralston, Industrial Arts
11 teachers
Secretary
1 Custodian
1 Custodian-Bus driver

School

John J. Montgomery

Census

340 (October 1948) Term 171 days

A.D.A.

344 T.C.E. \$71,957.11

Grades

Kindergarten-6 A.V. \$1,500,680

1949-1950

State Superintendent—Roy B. Simpson

County Superintendent—John Carroll

Thula Vista Union

Board

Mrs. Hazel Coes Cook; Robert L.
Mueller, President; Mrs. Gwendolyn W.

Stephens; Mark H. Wheeler; H. D. Naabold

Personnel

Dr. J. Calvin Lauderbach, Superintendent
Margaret L. Paradise, Elementary
Coordinator
Mrs. Gertrude F. Jagger, Business
Manager
Edid M. Hauser, Primary Consultant
E. Elbert Henderson, Music Director
Mrs. Dora H. Barr, Visiting Teacher
Mrs. Claribel P. Evans, Health Super-
visor
Mrs. Agnes H. Christensen, School Nurse
Mrs. Mary L. Edholm, School Nurse
Mrs. Kathryn M. Ercosse, Special Class
for Spastics
Mrs. Pauline W. Brown, Account Clerk
Mrs. Agnes E. Foster, Cafeteria Super-
visor
Mildred J. Korshner, Principal, Ella
B. Allen School
Elizabeth M. Sullivan, Principal, F.
Street School
Theresa McCann, Principal, Hilltop
School
Phyllis I. Crockett, Principal, Lillian
J. Rice School
Mrs. Thelma A. Sprantz, Principal, Vista
Square School
73 teachers
40 other non-certificated employees

Schools

5

Consus

2070 (October 1949) Term 170 days

A.D.A.

2937 T.A.D. \$579,474.76

Grades

Kindergarten-6 A.V. \$16,430,930

Chula Vista Union Grammar School District re-named
the Chula Vista (City) School District. The Chula Vista
Union Grammar School District became the Chula Vista (City)
School District on December 12, 1949. The effective date

of this change was July 1, 1950. Chula Vista became a
charter city at this time, which necessitated the annexation
of the school districts outside the city limits. On
January 23, 1950, the districts of Bonita and Sunnyside were
annexed to the Chula Vista (City) School District. (19:17)

The name of the Chula Vista (City) School District
changed. On October 16, 1950, the name of the Chula Vista
(City) School District was changed to the Chula Vista City
School District. The parenthesis around "City" were
omitted. (19:17)

A Multi-purpose room and a kindergarten were com-
pleted at the Ella B. Allen School on February 23, 1950.
The expense of this addition, \$72,454.58, was obtained from
district funds.

On March 23, 1950, new construction at a total cost
of \$227,644.71 was completed at two schools as follows:
(1) eight classrooms, two kindergarten rooms, and a multi-
purpose room were completed for the Flower Street School
at a cost of \$188,386.85 from district funds. The site was
purchased January 20, 1948 for \$14,000. This school was
located at 670 Flower Street, Chula Vista. (2) The cost
for two kindergarten rooms at the Lillian J. Rice School was
\$39,257.86 from district funds.

OsayBoard

Mrs. Ruth K. Morse; Robert K. Britton;
Henry Rienstra

Personnel

Mrs. Imogene P. Wilson, District Super-
intendent
Mrs. Dorothy R. Contry, Elementary
Coordinator
13 teachers
2 custodians
1 secretary
1 custodian-bus driver

School

John J. Montgomery

Census

373 (October 1949) Term 171 days

A.D.A.

461 T.C.E. \$84,381.00

Grades

Kindergarten-6 A.V. \$1,624,080

March 29, 1949, was the completion date for two kindergarten rooms and two regular classrooms at the John J. Montgomery School. The cost of construction, \$152,127.55, came from district and state sources. (See the plot plan on page 259.)

The Chula Vista High School was completed during 1949-1950. This meant that Chula Vista City School District graduates would attend high school in Chula Vista rather than at the Sweetwater High School as they had for many years.

1950-1951

State Superintendent--Roy E. Simpson

County Superintendent--John S. Carroll, to November, 1950

County Superintendent--Cecil D. Hardesty, from November, 1950

Chula Vista CityBoard

Mrs. Hazel Goes Cook; Robert L. Mueller, President; Mrs. Gwendolyn W. Stephens; Mark H. Wheeler; H. D. Nashold

Personnel

Dr. J. Calvin Landerbach, Superintendent
Margaret L. Paradise, Elementary
Coordinator
Enid M. Hause, Primary Supervisor
Mrs. Claribel F. Evans, Health Super-
visor
H. Elbert Henderson, Music Director
Mrs. Sara A. Henderson, Speech
Consultant
Mrs. Vivian C. Longworth, Special Art
Teacher
Mrs. Gertrude Jagger, Business Manager
Mrs. Pauline W. Brown, Account Clerk
Mrs. Betty D. Wright, Supply Clerk
Mrs. Agnes E. Foster, Cafeteria Super-
visor
Dora C. Barr, Visiting Teacher
Mrs. Kathryn Eeose, Special Education
Mildred J. Kershner, Principal, Ella B.
Allen School
Elizabeth M. Sullivan, Principal, F
Street School
Mrs. Mae L. Feaster, Principal, Flower
Street School
Mrs. Theresa M. McCam, Principal,
Hilltop School
Mrs. Thelma A. Krantz, Principal,
Lillian J. Rice School
Mr. Melvin C. Grant, Principal, Vista
Square School
79 teachers
44 other non-certificated employees

Schools

6

Census

3361 (October 1950) Term 172 days

A.D.A. 3308 T.C.E. \$634,927.00
Grades Kindergarten-6 A.V. \$17,425.150
T.V. \$2,331,861.48 (General Appraisal Company)

Otay
Board Robert King; Henry Rienstra; Mrs. Ruth K. Morse
Personnel Joseph W. Odenthal, Principal
 12 teachers
 Secretary
 5 other non-certificated employees
School John J. Montgomery
Census 446 (October 1950) Term 172 days
A.D.A. 409 T.C.E. \$86,136.02
Grades Kindergarten-6 A.V. \$1,770,090

Annexation of the Otay School District to the Chula Vista City School District. Effective January 29, 1951, the Otay School District was annexed to the Chula Vista City School District. (191162)

1951-1952

State Superintendent—Roy E. Simpson

County Superintendent—Cecil D. Hardesty

Construction of the Hilltop Drive School. On a site one block west of the Hilltop School, six classrooms and an administration building were completed on April 27, 1951, at

199

a cost of \$137,884.75. District and State funds were used for this construction. The site was purchased on January 20, 1948 for \$14,000. (See the plot plan on page 253.) This school became known as the Hilltop Drive School and the first Hilltop School became known as the Hilltop Annex School. Both schools functioned under one administrator, and in reality became one school with separate buildings.

Four classrooms were added to the Flower Street School at a cost of \$64,770.00 from district and state funds. The construction was completed on August 6, 1951.

Six classrooms, a speech room, two kindergarten rooms, and a multi-purpose room (Cafetorium) were added to the Hilltop School from district and state funds of \$200,448.00. The completion date was November 14, 1951.

Ella B. Allen School had two more classrooms completed on July 17, 1951, at a cost of \$38,021.16. District and state funds provided the financing.

Construction of the Castle Park School. The Castle Park School was completed on February 21, 1952, and consisted of ten classrooms, a speech room, two kindergarten rooms, a multipurpose room, and an administration building. The cost was \$420,057.00 from district and state funds. The site was purchased October 25, 1950 for \$20,000.00. (See the plot plan on page 258.)

200

Construction of the Rosebank School. December 12, 1952 was the completion date of the Rosebank School at a cost of \$451,972.45 from district and state funds. Twelve classrooms, a speech room, two kindergarten rooms, a multi-purpose room, and an administration building were placed on the site which was purchased September 9, 1950 at a cost of \$19,215.00. (See the plot plan on page 260.)

An addition was made to site of the Vista Square School by purchase of a piece of land adjacent to the south boundary of the school property. The land was purchased on June 30, 1952 for \$4,200.00.

Chula Vista City School District

Board

Mrs. Hazel Goes Cook; Mr. Robert L. Mueller, President; Mrs. Gwendolyn W. Stephens; Mark H. Wheeler; H. D. Washold

Personnel

Dr. J. Calvin Lauderbach, Superintendent
Margaret L. Paradise, Elementary Coordinator
Enid M. Hulse, Primary Consultant
Mrs. Claribel P. Evans, Health Supervisor
H. Elbert Henderson, Music Teacher
Mrs. Sara A. Henderson, Speech Consultant
Mrs. Vivian R. Longworth, Special Art Teacher
Mrs. Pearl M. Haugh, Supervisor, Special Education
Emilie L. Crockett, Librarian
Mrs. Gertrude F. Jagger, Business Manager
Mrs. Pauline W. Brown, Account Clerk
Mrs. Betty D. Wright, Supply Clerk
Mrs. Agnes E. Foster, Cafeteria Supervisor

Mrs. Kathryn M. Brees, Teacher of the Physically Handicapped
Mrs. Dora C. Barr, Visiting Teacher
3 Nurses
Margaret L. Paradise, Acting Principal,
Ella B. Allen School (September-January)
Mr. Harold E. Summers, Acting Principal,
Ella B. Allen School (February-June)
Mr. Robert F. Johnson, Principal,
Castle Park School
Elizabeth M. Sullivan, Principal, F Street School
Mrs. Mae L. Feaster, Principal, Flower Street School
Mrs. Theresa M. McCan, Principal, Hilltop School
Mr. Joseph W. Odenthal, Principal,
John J. Montgomery School
Mrs. Thelma A. Krantz, Principal,
Lillian J. Rice School
Mildred J. Kershner, Principal,
Rosebank School
Mr. Melvin C. Grant, Principal, Vista Square School
120 teachers
56 other non-certificated employees

Schools

9

Census

4042 (Oct. 1951) Term 176 days

A.D.A.

3622 T.C.E. \$1,056,724.27

Grades

Kindergarten-6 A.V. \$23,166,950

1952-1953

State Superintendent--Roy E. Simpson

County Superintendent--Cecil D. Hardesty

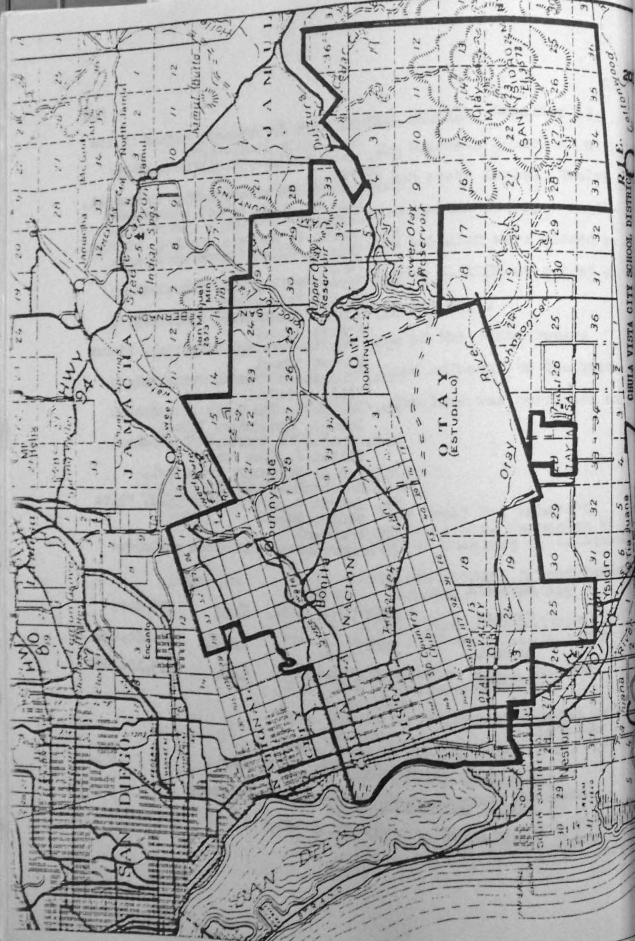
Population of Chula Vista--21,578

Gula Vista City School DistrictBoard

Hazel Goes Cook; Robert L. Mueller,
President; Mrs. Winifred Provence;
Henry Rienstra; Robert M. King

Personnel

Dr. J. Calvin Lauderbach, Superintendent
Margaret L. Paradise, Elementary
Coordinator
Enid M. Hause, Primary Consultant
Emilie I. Crockett, Librarian
Mrs. Claribel P. Evans, Health
Supervisor
Mrs. Pearl M. Haugh, School
Psychologist
H. Elbert Henderson, Music Director
Mrs. Sara Ann Henderson, Speech
Consultant
Mrs. Vivian R. Longworth, Special Art
Teacher
Mrs. Gertrude Jagger, Business Manager
Mrs. Pauline W. Brown, Account Clerk,
Credential Clerk
Mrs. Betty D. Wright, Supply and
Transportation Clerk
William J. Woodard, Supervisor of
Operation and Maintenance
Mrs. Agnes E. Foster, Cafeteria
Supervisor
Mrs. Dora G. Barr, Home Teacher
Mrs. Helen V. Chamlee, Home Teacher
H. Dudley Nashold, Special Music
Teacher
5 Special Class employees (2 certi-
ficated)
3 School Nurses
Harold E. Summers, Principal, Ella B.
Allen School
Robert F. Johnson, Principal, Castle
Park School
Elizabeth M. Sullivan, Principal, P
Street School
Mrs. Mae L. Teaster, Principal, Flower
Street School
Mrs. Theresa M. McCan, Principal,
Hilltop Drive School
Joseph W. Odenthal, Principal, John J.
Montgomery School



Mrs. Thelma A. Krantz, Principal,
Lillian J. Rice School
Mildred J. Kershner, Principal,
Rosebank School
Melvin C. Grant, Principal, Vista
Square School
135 teachers
73 other non-certificated employees

<u>Schools</u>	9		
<u>Census</u>	4506 (Oct. 1952)	<u>Term</u>	173 days
<u>A.D.A.</u>	4328	<u>T.C.E.</u>	\$1,315,908.00
<u>Grades</u>	Kindergarten-6	<u>A.V.</u>	\$28,071,080

1953-1954

State Superintendent—Roy E. Simpson

County Superintendent—Cecil D. Hardesty

Chula Vista City School District

<u>Board</u>	Mrs. Hazel Goes Cook; Robert L. Mueller, President; Mrs. Winifred Provence; Henry Rienstra; Robert H. King
<u>Personnel</u>	Dr. J. Calvin Lauderbach, Superintendent Dr. Burton C. Tiffany, Assistant Superintendent Margaret L. Paradise, Director of Curriculum Mrs. Gertrude Jagger, Business Manager Mrs. Jessie M. Anderson, Teacher Consultant Mrs. Claribel P. Evans, Supervisor of Health Mrs. Pearl M. Haugh, Psychologist, Supervisor of Special Training Classes Eldid M. Hauze, Supervisor of Elementary Education

H. Elbert Henderson, Music Director
Mrs. Sara A. Henderson, Speech Consultant
Mrs. Vivian C. Longworth, Special Art
Mrs. Dora C. Barr, Home Teacher
Mrs. Kathryn M. Breeso, Special Class
Mrs. Helen E. Smith, Special Class
Mrs. Audrey R. Altis, Supply Clerk
Mrs. Bess I. Blocker, Account Clerk
Mrs. Pauline W. Brown, Supervising Clerk
Mrs. Mildred V. Tholl, Librarian
William J. Woodard, Supervisor of Operation and Maintenance
Mrs. Betty D. Wright, Supervising Clerk
Mrs. Agnes E. Foster, Cafeteria Supervisor
JoAnn Cohen, Occupational Therapist
Frances Miller, Physiotherapist
Harold E. Summers, Principal, Ella B. Allen School
Robert F. Johnson, Principal, Castle Park School
Elizabeth M. Sullivan, Principal, P Street School
Mrs. Mae L. Feaster, Principal, Flower Street School
Melvin C. Grant, Principal, Harborside School
Mrs. Theresa M. McCan, Principal, Hilltop Drive School
Mr. Joseph W. Odenthal, Principal, John J. Montgomery School
Mrs. Thelma A. Krantz, Principal, Lillian J. Rice School
Mildred J. Kershner, Principal, Rosebank School
Mrs. Leslie S. Beatty, Principal, Arithmetic Consultant, Vista Square School
166 teachers
5 School Nurses
98 other classified employees

Schools

<u>Census</u>	5358 (Oct. 1953)	<u>Term</u>	176 days
<u>A.D.A.</u>	5,055	<u>T.C.E.</u>	\$1,819,738.88

<u>Grades</u>	Kindergarten-6	A.V.	\$35,691.500
<u>T.V.</u>	\$3,644,504.99 (General Appraisal Company)		

Movement of the central office staff headquarters.

At the beginning of the 1953-1954 school year, the central offices and staff were moved from the P Street School to 500 Shasta Drive. The main unit of the new headquarters was formerly the Child Care Center of Vista Square. In addition to this unit, one building of government housing was used for the district library. Two old portable classroom units were moved on the property and used for a supply warehouse and shop for the maintenance department.

Construction of the Harborside School. November 30, 1953 was the completion date for the Harborside School. It consisted of twelve classrooms, a multipurpose room, an administration building, and two kindergarten rooms. The cost was \$243,521.83 from district and state funds.

Eight classrooms were completed on December 7, 1953 at a total cost of \$127,907.22 from district funds. Four rooms were placed at the Flower Street School and four were added to the Hilltop Drive School.

Two kindergarten rooms and a cafeteria remodeling project were completed on September 25, 1953 for the Vista Square School. The cost was \$78,875.00 from district funds.

Five classrooms were added to the John J. Montgomery

School on March 1, 1954. District and state funds supplied \$208,840.78 for the building cost.

Summary. The period, September 1939 to June 1954, was indeed a period of rapid growth. The Chula Vista Union Grammar School District had during 1939-1940 only one person, the superintendent, assigned to a position of central office classification. There were two schools in operation in the Chula Vista Union School District and one in the Otay School District. Assigned to the Lillian J. Rice School and the P Street School was a secretary for each, in addition to a total of twenty five teachers. Otay School District had the services of an orchestra director in addition to a teaching principal and three other teachers.

In contrast to the above, by 1953-1954 there were, other than clerks and secretaries, eighteen employees of central office classification who performed direct special services for children. There were now in the district ninety-eight employees in positions other than teaching and one hundred sixty six teachers employed to teach in ten schools.

The total current expenditures for the year 1939-1940 were \$92,421.34 for the Chula Vista Union School District and \$11,292.12 for the Otay School District, totaling \$103,713.46. By 1953-1954 that total rose to \$1,018,738.88.

or nearly 18 times as large. The assessed value of the district rose from \$5,861,430 to \$35,691,500 while the population of the city of Chula Vista grew from 5,000 to 28,000 during those fourteen years.

From 1939-1940 to 1953-1954 the population of Chula Vista grew over five times the original figure of 5,000, while the school population expanded nearly eight times. There was an increase in average daily attendance from 657 to 5,095 children in grades kindergarten through grade six.

During the fourteen years covered in this chapter, the Chula Vista City School District changed from a small, local school system to a complex system serving a rapidly growing population. The effects of this change on the organization of the school system, and an analysis of administrative assignments, will be discussed in the following chapter.

CHAPTER V

THE ORGANIZATION OF THE CHULA VISTA CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT 1954-1955

It is the purpose of this chapter to describe in detail the organization of the Chula Vista City School District for the 1954-1955 school year. In addition to the listing of various services and names of persons in positions of leadership and specialized responsibility, a summary of job descriptions is presented. This summary includes the area and limits of responsibility which are discussed in order to provide the reader with information concerning the actual operation of the school district during the 1954-1955 term. The physical and geographical features of the school district are also summarized.

The primary sources of information are as follows:

1. The Chula Vista City School District "Teacher's Handbook" for 1954-1955.
2. The Chula Vista City School District "Annual Report" for 1954-1955.
3. Papers from the Superintendent's office describing district policy.
4. California State Department of Education "Diagram of Existing Facilities."

It is hoped that this chapter will provide the reader with a basis for comparing the 1954-1955 school system with

any of the years mentioned in previous chapters. The data given in this chapter represents the result of growth and change during the one hundred four years of elementary school history for the Chula Vista area.

1954-1955

Chula Vista City School District

Board

Mrs. Hazel Coes Cook; Robert L. Mueller, President, to May, 1955; Robert H. King, President, unexpired term of Mr. Mueller; Mrs. Winifred Provence; Henry Rienstra; Wilson R. Seacord.

Personnel

Dr. J. Calvin Lauderbach, Superintendent
Dr. Burton C. Tiffany, Assistant Superintendent

Margaret L. Paradise, Director of Curriculum

Mrs. Gertrude F. Jagger, Business Manager

James E. Overin, Assistant Business Manager

Erid M. House, Supervisor of Elementary Education

Rexford W. Bolling, Reading Consultant

Carmen C. Dixon, Assistant Speech and Hearing Consultant

Mrs. Laribel P. Evans, Supervisor of Health

Mrs. Pearl M. Haugh, Psychologist, Supervisor of Special Training Classes

H. Elbert Henderson, Director of Instrumental Music

Mrs. Vivian R. Longworth, Art Consultant
Edith McCollister, Supervisor of Vocal Music

Robert H. Whiteley, Guidance Consultant
Mrs. Audrey K. Altis, Supply Clerk
Mrs. Genevieve Menzel, Cafeteria Book-keeper

Eugene C. Militscher, Multigraph Operator

Mrs. Pauline W. Brown, Credentials Clerk

Mrs. Mildred V. Tholl, Librarian

Mrs. Betty D. Wright, Assistant Purchasing Agent

Mrs. Agnes E. Foster, Cafeteria Supervisor

William J. Woodward, Supervisor of Operation and Maintenance

George W. Schoonmaker, Assistant Supervisor of Operation and Maintenance

Lester Fender, Transportation Foreman

Mrs. Tess Blocker, Contingent Clerk

5 School Nurses

1 Home Teacher

2 Teachers for Cerebral Palsy Classes

2 Occupational Therapists

1 Physiotherapist

4 Matrons

Harold E. Summers, Principal, Ella B. Allen School

Robert F. Johnson, Principal, Castle Park School

Joseph W. Odenthal, Principal, Hazel Coes Cook School

Elizabeth M. Sullivan, Principal, F Street School

Mrs. Mae L. Foaster, Principal, Flower Street School

James M. Pridgeon, Principal, Harborside School

Mrs. Theresa M. McCan, Principal, Hilltop Drive School

Joseph W. Odenthal, Principal, John J. Montgomery School (September-January)

William H. Link, Principal, John J. Montgomery School (January-June)

Mrs. Thelma A. Krentz, Principal, Lillian J. Rice School

Mrs. Jessie M. Anderson, Principal, Rosebank School

Mrs. Leslie S. Beatty, Principal, Vista Square School

187 other teachers

101 other classified employees

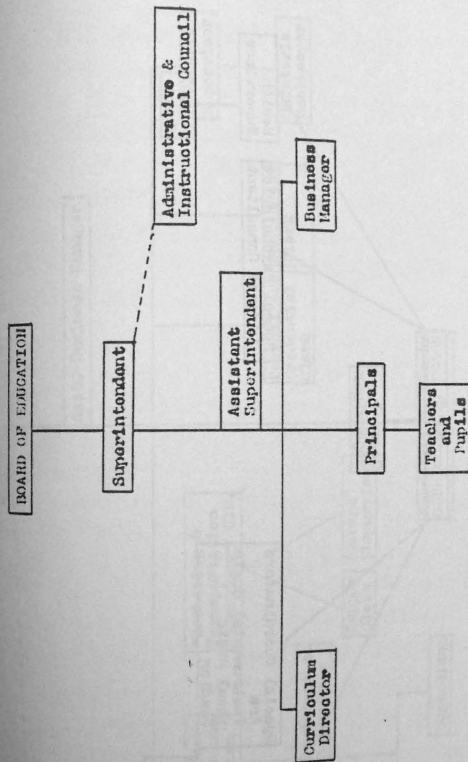
<u>Schools</u>	12		
<u>Consensus</u>	5806 (Jan. 1955)	<u>Term</u>	177 days
<u>A.D.A.</u>	5646	<u>T.C.E.</u>	\$2,096,219.75
<u>Grades</u>	Kindergarten-6	<u>A.V.</u>	\$40,075,540

The Hazel Goes Look School was completed in April 1955. Some classes were held in completed classrooms for two months prior to that time. With the addition of this school to the district, the total number of schools rose to twelve.

The drawings on the following three pages show the organization of the Chula Vista City School District. Diagram A shows the over-all organizational structure, with only the main branches of the organization charted. It is self-explanatory except for the membership of the administrative and instructional council. This group is composed of the superintendent, assistant superintendent, curriculum director, and business manager. The block for the assistant superintendent is placed on the side of the main line to indicate the possible direct line of communication between the superintendent, principals, teachers, and pupils.

Diagram B illustrates the organization of the Curriculum Services Department. The department scheduled periodical meetings which were known as "supervisor's meetings," and also met jointly with the principals and superintendents

DIAGRAM A--GENERAL DISTRICT ORGANIZATION



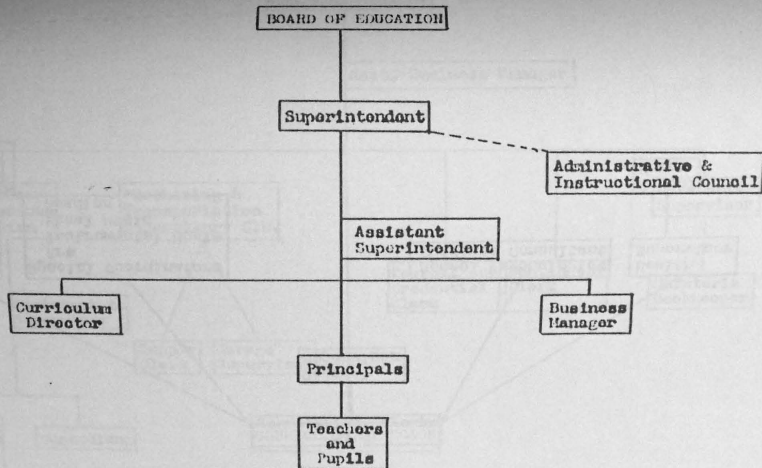
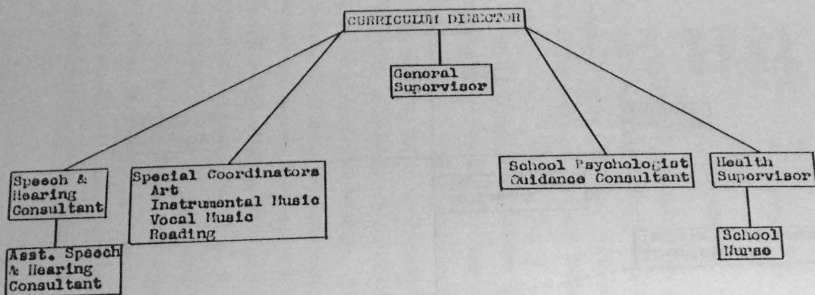
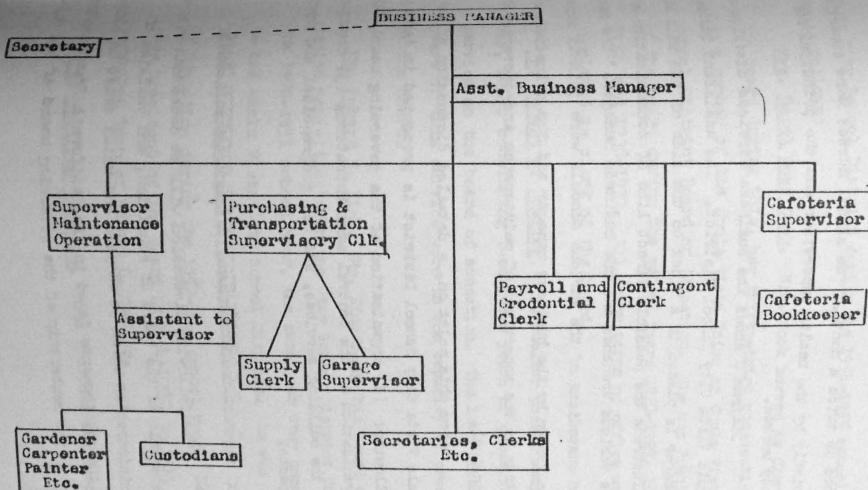


DIAGRAM B--CURRICULAR SERVICES



25

DIAGRAM C--BUSINESS SERVICES



26

217
once or twice a month. The school nurses were supervised jointly by the health supervisor and the principal for whom they worked.

Diagram C shows the business services division of the Chula Vista City School District. The assistant business manager is placed in a block to the side of the main line to illustrate the possible direct line of communication between the various branches and the business manager. The secretaries and custodians of the various schools were jointly supervised; the former by the business manager and the principal, and the latter by the supervisor of maintenance and operation and the principal.

From this point on, a detailed discussion of the Chula Vista City School District is presented in terms of the following: (1) organization of the governing board, (2) organization of the central administration, (3) organization of the building services, and (4) geographical and physical aspects.

I. THE ORGANIZATION OF THE GOVERNING BOARD

The following discussion will be concerned with the membership of the board of education, and policies of administration which it adopted and which exist in addition to the requirements found in the California Education Code.

The membership of the governing board of the Chula

218
Vista City School District during the 1954-1955 school year was as follows:

Mrs. Hazel Goss Cook. Mrs. Cook served as Clerk of the Board during this, her thirty-third consecutive year as a member of the Chula Vista Union or Chula Vista City School District Board of Education. She was President of the board during the school years 1928-1929, 1931-1932, and 1938-1939. All other terms of office were completed as clerk of the board.

Mr. Robert L. Mueller. Mr. Mueller passed away in May, 1955, concluding twenty-two years of consecutive service on the board of education. The last sixteen years of this service were in the capacity of president of the board.

Mr. Robert H. King. Mr. King began his board of education activities with the Otay School District during the 1950-1951 school year, the same year Otay annexed to the Chula Vista City School District. He was elected to the Chula Vista City School District Board of Education during the 1952-1953 school year. He was made president of the board in 1954-1955, to fill the unexpired term of Robert L. Mueller.

Mrs. Winifred Provence. Mrs. Provence was elected

29
to office during the 1952-1953 school year. She represented the Sweetwater Valley on the board.

Mr. Henry Rienstra. Mr. Rienstra served on the Otay School District Board of Education from the 1947-1948 school year through the 1950-1951 school year. He was elected to the Chula Vista City School District Board of Education during the 1952-1953 school year, and concluded his services April 12, 1954. His membership on the board represented the Otay area.

Mr. Wilson Seacord. Mr. Seacord began his first term in office as board member April 12, 1954.

A superintendent's bulletin summarizes the function of the board of education as follows:

1. The Board acts as the representative of the citizens, and, as such, receives visits from residents of the community and gives consideration to same.

2. Selects chief administrative officer.

3. Holds superintendent responsible for general operation of school system and for periodic reports on its progress.

4. Adopts district policy and takes board action on various matters after full information is furnished by superintendent.

5. Grants superintendent sufficient authority to discharge his responsibilities.

6. Recognizes district's responsibility to interpret educational program to the community.

7. Adopts course of study and textbooks for system.

8. Adopts yearly budget for district, requiring full financial reports.

9. Requires and provides for proper business procedures for school district.

10. Elects certificated and classified personnel upon the recommendation of superintendent.

11. Adopts salary schedules for all personnel.

12. Gives consideration to present and future needs of district including staff needs and building requirements.

13. Acts as court of appeal for members of school staff, or citizens and patrons. (6:1)

Otherwise, the board of education operated according to the law presented in the California Education Code--1953. The business manager served as secretary to the board and assisted the superintendent in the preparation of the agenda for the meetings. These meetings were regularly scheduled on a monthly basis, with special meetings called when they were needed.

II. ORGANIZATION OF THE CENTRAL ADMINISTRATION

The following discussion deals with job descriptions and functions of the various services offered by the Chula Vista City School District. The purpose is to provide the reader with information which will aid in determining the over-all program of the school district.

Superintendent. A superintendent's bulletin summarizes the functions of the superintendent as follows:

1. Acts as administrative agent of board of education.
2. Executes policies of board of education.
3. Prepares and presents agenda at board meetings.
4. Advises board on need of education program and building needs of district.
5. Advises board on building needs and administers site purchase and building projects of district.
6. Confers with board on the administrative and supervisory framework of the system.
7. Recommends certificated and classified employees to the board of education for election.
8. Evaluates, with assistance of administrative council, administrative and supervisory staff.
9. Presents suggested school budget to board of education.
10. Recommends salary schedules to board of education.
11. Interviews administrative and supervisory candidates and processes their applications.
12. Coordinates various divisions and departments of school system.
13. Makes administrative decisions based upon existing policy after conference with administrative advisors.
14. Moderates administrative council meetings.
15. Directs public relations activities.
16. Releases publicity regarding matters of general education and financial policy of district.
17. Confers with contractors and architects during

construction of buildings.

18. Approves bulletins by various department heads.
19. Moderates administrative and supervisory staff meetings.
20. Represents schools in contacts with community and governmental agencies. (6:2)

Assistant superintendent. A superintendent's bulletin summarizes the functions of the assistant superintendent as follows:

1. Acts for superintendent in his absence.
2. Works with school architect in school plant planning and construction.
3. Confers with principals on classification of pupils and additional teachers needed.
4. Interviews teacher applicants and processes contract signing.
5. Keeps up-to-date file of recommendations for teacher personnel.
6. Assigns teachers after consultation with superintendent.
7. Establishes lists of substitutes.
8. Confers with principals on matters designated by superintendent.
9. Moderates principals' meetings in absence of superintendent.
10. Coordinates in cooperation with curriculum director, the professional growth activities of administrative staff.
11. Coordinates educational publicity to the press. (6:3)

Administrative council. The administrative council was composed of the superintendent, assistant superintendent, curriculum director, and business manager. The function of this council was to implement the policies and directions of the board by group action weighing the merits of each program against the over-all welfare of the school district.

Principal. The principal of each school was responsible for carrying out the policies and procedures of the district in regards to the educational program. As the executive officer of the individual school and representative of the board through the superintendent, the major duties of the principal were directing the teaching staff concerning the curriculum, supervising the secretarial, custodial health and cafeteria services, and evaluating the efficiency of the personnel.

Business services division. This department of the Chula Vista City School District was concerned with all business and legal aspects of school district operation. Included in this department were the director of business services (also known as the business manager), assistant business manager, purchasing assistant, payroll and credentials clerk, contingent clerk, supply clerk, multigraph operator, supervisor of operation and maintenance,

transportation foreman, cafeteria supervisor, cafeteria bookkeeper, and telephone operator.

Director of business services. A superintendent's bulletin summarizes the functions of the director of business services as follows:

1. Acts as secretary to the board of education.
2. Establishes business procedures which promote the educational program.
3. Makes periodical financial reports to the board of education through the superintendent of schools.
4. Supervises processing of orders and distribution of school supplies and equipment.
5. Interviews, recommends and assigns classified personnel after consultation with appropriate individuals.
6. Administers the insurance program.
7. Oversees business phases of school lunch program.
8. Supervises business aspects of transportation of pupils.
9. Prepares basic material and works with superintendent in preparation of annual school budget. Maintains good budget control.
10. Supervises preparation of legal documents, advertisements, etc.
11. Confers with salary committees of certificated and classified employees' associations.
12. Supervises preparation of federal, state and county reports on enrollment, A.D.A., growth, transportation and special classes.
13. Directs preparation of federal and state applications for financial aid.

14. Assembles requests for maintenance and repairs, and administers same.

15. Supervises preparation of warrants for payrolls and contingencies. (6:5)

A secretary was assigned to this office.

Assistant business manager. The assistant business manager aided the business manager in the various responsibilities of this division of the school system. Among the delegated responsibilities were approving job requisitions to the maintenance and operation department, and keeping a record of the district's supplies, properties, and equipment. He ordered and procured the necessary supplies and equipment. Also bids were prepared for certain jobs and items of equipment. Some of these duties were assigned wholly or in part to the purchasing assistant.

Purchasing assistant. It was the responsibility of the purchasing assistant to purchase all instructional supplies and a part of the equipment (the assistant business manager purchased on bid items such as furniture), to keep the district attendance reports, to supervise transportation, and to handle all district purchases orders. Under her immediate direction was the supply clerk and the transportation foreman.

Payroll and Credential Clerk. The primary duties of

the payroll and credentials clerk were: (1) preparation and distribution of salary warrants, (2) keeping a record of credential and legal documents for all school district personnel, (3) securing substitute teachers for the various schools when needed, and (4) providing district personnel with information and assistance concerning the group health plans.

Continent clerk. The major assignment of the continent clerk was the payment of all bills incurred by the school district.

In addition, this clerk tabulated the number of federally connected children tri-yearly from federal census cards which were completed by the parents of the children in the schools. From this census, the district received federal money for the education of the children whose parents worked for the government, worked for a government contract company, lived in government housing or were on active duty with the armed forces of the United States. This money was authorized by Public Law 874.

Supply clerk. The supply clerk received and routed all district supplies.

Multigraph operator. The multigraph operator was in charge of reproducing in print all district publications

excepting spirit duplicated, mimeographed, and some commercially produced materials. Major items of publication were district handbooks, curriculum materials, forms and special booklets.

Supervisor of maintenance and operation. The supervisor of maintenance and operation had the responsibility of the maintenance and operation of all school district property. Under his direct control was an assistant, two general maintenance men, a custodian at the central office, two painters, a carpenter, a gardener, a mechanic and metal worker, and custodians of the various schools. The authority over the building custodians was a dual one. The principal supervised matters of individual school need, and the supervisor of maintenance controlled matters of general custodial services. The supervisor of maintenance and operation was also charged with the responsibility of providing training programs for the employees under his direction.

The total expense of the maintenance department for the 1954-1955 school year, including salaries and other expenses was \$34,875.00. Operation of the school plants, including salaries and other expenses totaled another \$144,466.00. (5)

Transportation foreman. The transportation foreman assigned and directed the bus drivers, kept the equipment

in condition, and forwarded reports to the main office.

There were sixteen buses operated by the district. Employed in the department were twenty four bus drivers, two part time mechanics and helpers, and two part time supervisors. The buses travelled 152,112.4 miles during the year at a cost of \$19.50 per regular child per year. The total cost for transportation was \$53,682.09. (5)

Cafeteria supervisor. Included in the supervisory duties of the cafeteria supervisor were the development of the daily menu, assignment of the cafeteria staff, and procurement of the groceries, equipment, and other supplies for the cafeterias.

Cafeteria bookkeeper. Under the immediate direction of the cafeteria supervisor was the cafeteria bookkeeper who kept the accounts of various schools in a cumulative form, and prepared the payroll for the cafeteria employees. The cafeteria checker of each school kept the individual school cafeteria accounts and forwarded them to the main office.

The financial summary of the cafeteria system is as follows: (5)

Salaries	\$52,270.00
Food	77,196.00
Repairs and replacement and/or depreciation of equipment	3,240.00
Other food service	3,192.00
Total expenditures	\$136,240.00

229

Federal (cash reimbursement) sub-ventions.	\$ 18,181.00
Cafeteria sales	114,112.00
Other income	8,671.00
Total income	<u>155,239.00</u>

Telephone operator. The telephone operator handled the switchboard at the main office on a full time basis. The secretary to health department provided relief periods for the telephone operator.

Curricular services division. All phases of the instructional program were placed in this division of the Chula Vista City School District. Personnel in this department were the director of curriculum, supervisor of elementary education, reading consultant, speech and hearing consultants, supervisor of health, psychologist, guidance consultant, supervisor of vocal music, director of instrumental music, art consultant, librarian, home teacher. Classes for the physically handicapped were under the direct administration of this division.

The educational program of the Chula Vista City School District was the over-all assignment of the curricular services division. The guiding principles of this program are described in the Chula Vista City School District Annual Report of 1953-1954 as follows:

The major function of the educational program is to help children acquire the basic academic and social skills needed by useful citizens in our democracy.

230

Since each child is unique, the school is charged with the responsibility of recognizing the individual needs, interests, and concerns. This responsibility is met through wide use of varied materials, grouping for instruction, and specialized teaching methods.

The curriculum in the Chula Vista City Schools included subjects specified in the California Education Code: reading, writing, spelling, language, arithmetic, social studies, citizenship, physical education, music, art, and health. (14:4)

Arrangements are made in regular classes and in special classes for the individual needs of children. A home teacher gives the children who are unable to attend school a minimum of basic instruction. In the regular classroom a variety of activities help meet individual needs. Instruction is given in lip reading, language development, auditory and sense training for those with speech and hearing difficulties. (14:10)

Special classes are available for children of limited ability to help them develop the necessary skills for daily living. Two classes are maintained for cerebral palsied and physically handicapped children. Physical and occupational therapy are provided when needed. (14:11)

The following are the financial statistics for the Curricular services division (instruction) (5):

Salaries of instruction (certificated).	\$1,034,411.00
Other salaries for instruction	50,190.00
Other expenses of instruction (audio-visual educational service—county contract, library, etc.).	<u>74,945.00</u>
Total expenditures.	<u>\$1,159,554.00</u>

A secretary was assigned to this department to serve the supervisor of elementary education, speech and hearing consultants, vocal music supervisor, instrumental music supervisor, and the art consultant.

Director of curriculum. The curricular services

231
division was headed by the Director of Curriculum. A superintendent's bulletin summarizes the functions of this director as follows:

1. Coordinates curriculum supervision throughout the district.
2. Gives leadership in providing in-service training and professional growth programs for teachers.
3. Affords leadership in the development of curricular materials, units and activities.
4. Supervises preparation of courses of study, monographs, etc.
5. Directs and supervises work of special and general supervisors.
6. Consults with teachers, staff members, and principals on general curriculum procedure.
7. Directs special services of the point one and point two, speech and hearing, and cerebral palsy classes.
8. Supervises evaluation and the testing program in the district. (644)

All requisitions for curriculum materials in grades four through six were edited by the director.

A secretary was assigned to this office.

Supervisor of elementary education. The supervisor of elementary education was the direct representative of the director of curriculum. Her job was general supervision of the educational program of the various schools. In addition to providing direct help for teachers, she assisted the principals by providing them with help in daily program

plans and presentation. One function of the supervisor was to edit all requisitions for reading materials in grades one through three. She was also responsible for certain in-service training programs carried out during the school year.

Reading consultant. A specialist in reading was employed in 1954-1955 to work with children having special reading problems, and to consult with teachers, principals, and parents. He worked in the various schools during a specific, concentrated period of time, helping fourth, fifth, and sixth grade children by using various remedial reading techniques.

This consultant also held a series of classes for district personnel on the improvement of reading speed and comprehension.

Speech and hearing consultants. The school district had two speech and hearing consultants who worked very closely with the classroom teachers in the survey, diagnostic testing, and the correction of speech and hearing difficulties in children.

At the beginning of the school year all first, third, and fifth grade pupils received a pure-tone screening hearing test. Referrals from other grades also were tested if there was evidence of hearing loss. Children who failed the screening test were retested and, if there was still a

hearing loss noted, they were scheduled for an otologic examination at the San Diego Otology Clinic.

Following the otological examination, those children still exhibiting a hearing loss were eligible for speech reading, speech correction, acoustic training, hearing-aid assistance and special classroom consideration. This non-medical follow-up was dependent upon the extent of the hearing loss and the specific needs of each child. (17:24-25)

The speech survey included all grades and kindergarten. Speech difficulties were, in most cases, apprehended by the classroom teacher in her daily contact with the child, and referred to the consultant for study and recommendation for special help. The program for each child was cooperatively planned by the teacher and consultant. Parent counselling, both individually and in groups, helped in the understanding, acceptance, and the treatment of the speech deviate. (17:25)

Supervisor of health. The health program of the school district was directed by the supervisor of health. This program was administered by the district staff of school nurses. These nurses were assigned on the basis of approximately one nurse to every two schools. A certain number of hours each week were spent in each school in proportion to the enrollment. Each school was assigned a full time health

233
clerk.

The health clerk re-admitted children after absence, assisted with the general duties connected with the health room, stocked and replenished the first-aid-kits for teachers and kept health and attendance records.

As part of their duty, the school nurses arranged for the examination of children by a physician or specialist, tested their vision and hearing, contacted the home in case of illness or special health problems, and assisted the County Health Department with immunization programs. The school nurse, with access to many resource materials for health and safety education, assisted in planning health and safety supplements to teaching units.

The 1954-1955 Health Department objectives for the school district were:

1. To provide health examinations for all kindergarten, first, fourth, sixth grade and special education class children.
2. To test the vision of all first, fourth, and sixth grade children, and others requested by teachers or parents.
3. To weigh and measure all children in the fall and in the spring.
4. To complete health records, consisting of past and current information, height and weight record and

pertinent anecdotal data.

5. To advise parents of defects noted at examinations.
6. To inform parents of sources of remedial care.
7. To assist parents in obtaining financial help if needed.
8. To verify all absences.
9. To make otological appointment for any child showing loss in re-check of hearing.
10. To check the classrooms for lighting, heating, and seating.
11. To assist the county health department with the following programs: (1) immunization, (2) vaccination, (3) and control of communicable diseases. (18:23-24)

Psychologist. As a member of the psychology and guidance department, the psychologist had the responsibility of supervising the classes for children who were mentally retarded, and of giving psychological and guidance assistance to a number of schools in the district. Candidates for special classes were referred by the school principal. Applicants were screened for the classes for mentally retarded children by the administration of necessary psychological tests. An admissions committee appointed by the superintendent and composed of the director of

curriculum, assistant superintendent, psychologist, and school nurse. This committee reviewed the case history and made admissions and placement to the classes. In the schools, assistance was provided the principal in administering the group tests and individual intelligence tests, as well as providing guidance counsel.

A secretary was assigned to the psychology and guidance department.

Under a provision of the California State Law, Chula Vista City Schools offered special training classes for educable mentally retarded children, known as point one classes. The district had three such classes for mentally retarded, with each being limited to eighteen children taught by a teacher with special training. Children who apparently needed to be placed in a special class were sometimes reported to school officials by parents and by county school guidance and welfare authorities. Usually, however, they were identified through the various departments of the school system—the classroom teacher, the supervisors, the health and welfare services, etc. After the referral by the principal a district psychologist made a case study and recommended children for the special classes. The objective of the special training classes was to help the individual child become economically useful and socially adjusted in our society. (7:26)

Chula Vista City School District also operated a class for the severely mentally retarded child during this school year, known as the point two classes. This class served seven school districts in the southern part of San Diego County. (La Mesa, Coronado, Chula Vista City, El Cajon, South Bay, Lemon Grove, Lakeside.) Enrollment was limited to twelve children with a teacher and a matron in charge. The school psychologist also supervised this class. (7:26)

The school district held classes for the cerebral palsied and physically handicapped during the school year. These classes served children over three years of age from the same districts utilizing the severely mentally retarded classes. Children from other districts were accepted through an interdistrict agreement with the district of residence paying its proportional share of the costs. There were approximately thirty children enrolled in the two classrooms of the unit. A number of these children spent part of their time in regular classrooms. To be admitted to the classes, the children were referred to the following, in order: (1) crippled children's services, (2) cerebral palsy clinic, (3) to the admissions committee for placement.

Two full time occupational therapists and a full time physical therapist were assigned to the unit by the State of California Department of Public Health. Also employed was a

237 teacher and two matrons for each class. The school psychologist, and the speech consultant worked closely with these classes.

Guidance consultant. This person was also known as the general guidance consultant, and was assigned a number of schools for the purpose of administering intelligence and psychological tests and helping the principal deal with misbehavior problems. The general guidance consultant also acted as liaison between the school guidance program, and county and state hygiene associations, referring to such associations, cases in which assistance was needed. (7:26)

Music services. The music services included vocal classroom supervision and instrumental instruction. The supervisor of vocal music and director of instrumental music both cooperated in promoting music activities in the various schools.

Supervisor of vocal music. The supervisor of vocal music, working with the curriculum coordinator, other supervisors, and the administrative council, outlined a course of study, methods, and materials for music instruction in the various grades. In-service education conferences were held with groups and individual teachers. The supervisor visited the schools on a flexible schedule, and visitations,

demonstrations, lessons, and personal conferences were arranged for teachers when necessary. (7:23)

Director of instrumental music. An opportunity was given to all students in grades four through six to learn to play instruments of the orchestra. As the ability of the groups permitted, assembly and other programs were given, thus permitting fellow students and parents to hear the orchestra. Emphasis was placed upon the development of children through the use of these musical instruments. (7:23)

Art consultant. The art consultant made scheduled visits to each building and assisted teachers with art problems related to the curriculum and room environment. She was available for teaching demonstrations in the use of art materials. She also helped with class projects in connection with the social studies program, and evaluation lessons. Art workshops were held to meet teachers' needs. (7:23)

Librarian. The librarian was in charge of the distribution and procurement of books used in the instructional program, except for those sent to the schools from the county schools library service. The director of curriculum supervised the activities of the librarian.

Home teacher. In addition to the special classes for

the cerebral palsied, the physically handicapped, and the retarded, the district provided the services of a home teacher. This teacher visited homes of children who were physically unable to attend regular classes. The teacher spent a minimum of one hour a day with each child. Children accommodated by the home teacher were selected according to the following:

1. A survey of the community made by educational and health officials.
2. Advice from the health department and school nurses of the school system.
3. Information from individual parents who have physically handicapped children.
4. Information from classroom teachers or any school personnel who learned of such children. (7:25)

When it was felt that a child should have the services of the home teacher, the family physician notified the school nurse who in turn informed the principal of the circumstances. The principal then notified the health supervisor who directed the application to the director of curriculum for assignment of the home teacher.

III. ORGANIZATION OF THE BUILDING SERVICES

The Chula Vista City School District Annual Report of 1953-1954 (4:16-17) describes the school buildings of the

district as follows:

School plants meet many requirements.

A. Site which makes possible:

1. Safe playgrounds with adequate space and equipment to meet the needs of primary and intermediate grade children.
2. A school with a pleasant environment, away from hazardous surroundings.

B. Building with:

1. Adequate space for a variety of learning activities.
2. Sufficient and proper lighting.
3. Accessible outdoor work areas.
4. Adequate sound proofing to make rooms quiet and separate.
5. Movable desks and tables for varied learning experiences.
6. Necessary chalkboards, bulletin boards and cupboards.
7. A speech room which could be used for an audio-visual room and small group meetings.

C. Multi-use room which serves as:

1. An auditorium for school assemblies and other large group activities.
2. A place for community and youth groups to meet.
3. A place for indoor physical education activities.
4. A cafeteria with a modern, efficient, sanitary kitchen to provide hot lunches for the children.

D. Administrative unit:

1. Efficient office space for principal and secretary.
2. A teachers' workroom equipped with tools to make materials for classroom use.
3. A room designed for use by the nurse for the care of children and for health examinations.

E. Kindergarten unit with:

1. Large restful rooms.
2. A separate play area.
3. Equipment such as sinks, bubblers and restrooms to meet needs of five year olds.

F. Classrooms with:

1. Room for approximately five hundred children.
2. Proper ventilation for healthful group living.
3. Comfortable automatic heating.
4. Sanitary, properly located restrooms to meet the needs of different age groups.
5. Ample storage space for materials, audio-visual equipment, books, etc.
6. Wide, safe corridors.

Building additions for 1954-1955. During the 1954-1955 school year fourteen classrooms and one complete plant of eighteen classrooms were added to existing school building.

On October 31, 1954, four classrooms at the Castle Park School, two classrooms at the Ella B. Allen School, and

243
two classrooms plus cafeteria remodeling at the Lillian J. Rice School were completed. The total cost was \$149,602.00 from district funds.

December 7, 1954 was the completion date for four classrooms at the Harborside School. The cost was \$59,908.44 from federal funds. Also completed on December 7, 1954 were two classrooms at the Rosebank School at a cost of \$31,650.44 from federal funds.

Hazel Goes Cook School was accepted April 27, 1955. The site was purchased March 1, 1954 for \$46,048.00. Sixteen classrooms, two kindergarten rooms, a multi-purpose room, and an administration building were built from district funds at a cost of \$300,000.00.

School building facilities. Each building had kindergarten facilities, classrooms, a multi-purpose room and kitchen (sometimes known as a cafeterium), an administrative wing composed of an outer office, principal's office, health room, teachers lounge, and in most cases a speech room. The Lillian J. Rice School, and the F Street School varied from the pattern of grouped administrative units, and had a separate teacher's lounge and separate health room. The Vista Square School had a separate teachers' lounge. There were various other auxiliary rooms in each building.

School building personnel. All school buildings had

244
the following personnel assigned: (1) principal, (2) secretary, (3) health clerk, (4) teachers, (5) custodians, (6) cafeteria manager and assistants, and (7) a part time school nurse. The number of employees and specific assignments for the personnel varied with the individual school circumstances.

Miscellaneous services provided by the schools. Bus transportation was provided for pupils who lived too far away from school to walk.

Hot lunches were served each day for pupils who chose to use those facilities. Some children brought sack lunches which were eaten at a lunch arbor area provided by each school, while some boys and girls who lived close to school went home to lunch.

After school and summer recreation programs were presented at many schools. These programs were jointly sponsored by the school district, County Recreation Commission, and the Ghula Vista Recreation Department.

Geographical and physical aspects of the schools of the Ghula Vista City School District-1954-1955. Most of the school buildings were of frame and stucco construction. Vista Square School was an exception, being of board and batten construction, as was the Hilltop Annex unit of the Hilltop School.

245

Following is a brief general summary of the location and main facilities of each school which functioned during the 1954-1955 school year. A detailed plot plan of each school is also given to show completion dates of the various structures, building orientation on each site, and building detail. The maps are diagrams of facilities of plans submitted to the State Department of Education for final approval, over which completion dates have been superimposed in red ink.

Elle B. Allen School--4300 Allen School Road, Bonita, California.

Facilities--12 classrooms, 1 kindergarten room, 1 multi-purpose room, administration building (office, principal's office, health room, teachers' lounge, storeroom, and custodian's room), other auxiliary rooms.

Castle Park School--1180 Hilltop Drive, Castle Park, California.

Facilities--16 classrooms, 2 kindergarten rooms, 1 multi-purpose room, administration building (office, principal's office, health room, teachers' lounge, workroom, speech room), and other auxiliary rooms.

Rosal Goss Cook School--375 Guyanaca Avenue, Chula Vista, California.

246

Facilities--16 classrooms, 2 kindergarten rooms, 1 multi-purpose room, administration building (office, principal's office, supply room, teachers' workroom, teachers' lounge, speech room, storeroom), and other auxiliary rooms.

F. Street School--375 F Street, Chula Vista, California.

Facilities--22 classrooms, 2 kindergarten rooms, 1 auditorium, 1 cafeteria, office, principal's office, teachers' lounge, health room, speech room, teachers' workroom, and other auxiliary rooms.

Flower Street School--670 Flower Street, Chula Vista, California.

Facilities--16 classrooms, 2 kindergarten rooms, 1 multi-purpose room, administration building (office, principal's office, supply room, teachers' workroom, teachers' lounge, speech room) and other auxiliary rooms.

Hilltop Drive School--660 Hilltop Drive, Chula Vista, California.

Facilities--19 classrooms (16 at the main plant, and 3 at the Hilltop Annex), 2 kindergarten rooms, 1 multi-purpose room, administration building (office, principal's office, health room, teachers' workroom,

teachers' lounge, speech room), and other auxiliary rooms.

Harborside School--681 Naples Street, Chula Vista, California.

Facilities--16 classrooms, 2 kindergarten rooms, 1 multi-purpose room, administration building (office, principal's office, health room, teachers' workroom, teachers' lounge, speech room), and other auxiliary rooms.

John J. Montgomery School--382 Montgomery Street, Otay, California.

Facilities--13 classrooms, 2 kindergarten rooms, 1 multi-purpose room, office, principal's office, health room, teachers' lounge, teachers' workroom, and other auxiliary rooms.

Lillian J. Rice School--394 L Street, Chula Vista, California.

Facilities--16 classrooms, 2 kindergarten rooms, auditorium, cafeteria, health room, office, principal's office, teachers' lounge, workroom, storage building, and other auxiliary rooms.

Rosebank School--165 First Avenue, Chula Vista, California.

248
Facilities--14 classrooms, 2 kindergarten rooms, multi-purpose room, administration building (office, principal's office, health room, teachers' workroom, teachers' lounge, speech room), and other auxiliary rooms.

Vista Square School--540 G Street, Chula Vista, California.

Facilities--14 classrooms, 2 kindergarten rooms, multi-purpose room, administration building (office, principal's office, health room, storeroom), teachers' lounge, and other auxiliary rooms.

At the close of the term there were 153 regular classrooms, twenty-one kindergarten rooms and eleven multi-purpose rooms in use in the Chula Vista City School District.

District central office--500 Shasta Drive, Chula Vista, California.

Facilities--superintendent's office, assistant superintendent's office, board room, curriculum wing (office of director of curriculum, reading consultant, general supervisor, and supervisors of art, music, and speech), business wing (office of business manager, assistant business manager, and other office personnel,

psychologist, guidance consultant, and supervisor of health), library building, supply warehouse, maintenance building. The transportation headquarters, consisting of a bus garage and a general storeroom were located at F Street and Garrett Avenue.

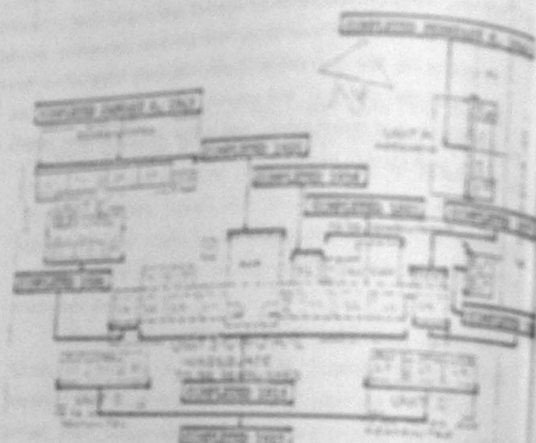
SUMMARY. Growth of the Chula Vista City School District continued to be rapid during the 1954-1955 school year. The administrative staff increased in number by six. One more complete school was in operation and fourteen classrooms were added to existing school plants. Twenty-one teachers were added to the staff, and three classified employees were placed.

The average daily attendance rose from 5,055 to 5,646, an increase of 591 over the previous year. Total expenditures increased \$277,400.87 over the 1953-1954 school year, while assessed valuation totals for the school district rose \$4,384,940.

The Chula Vista School District thus entered deeper into an era of large scale operation. Changes in operating procedure became more necessary in order to keep up with the changing times, and further distribution of responsibilities was necessary to maintain work loads at a proper level. This constant change to meet the needs of the growing community inevitably resulted in a gradual metamorphosis of the

250
basic character of the school system.

Following on the next twelve pages, are plot plans of the school facilities in use at the end of the 1954-1955 school year. They are presented for the purpose of showing graphically the general building lay-out, completion dates for various units of the school plants, geographical and physical characteristics, and other miscellaneous detail of each individual school.



Scale: 1" = 50'

Legend:

- Solid line — School Building
- - - - - Dashed line — Boundary
- • • • • Dotted line — Path

Area	100,000 sq. ft.	2.25
Building	100,000 sq. ft.	2.25
Area	100,000 sq. ft.	2.25
Area	100,000 sq. ft.	2.25
Area	100,000 sq. ft.	2.25

Legend

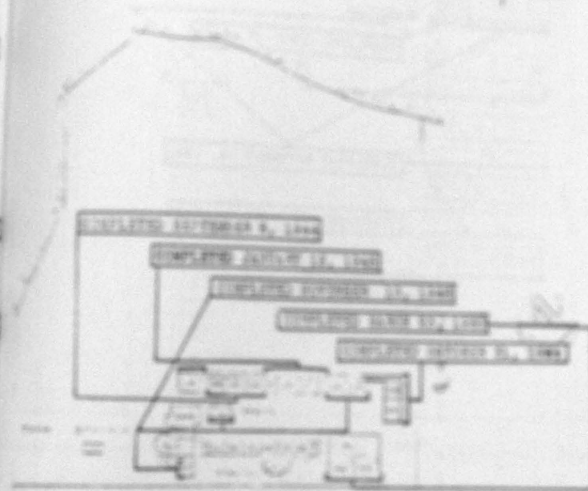
- Solid line — School Building
- - - - - Dashed line — Boundary
- • • • • Dotted line — Path

Area of Building 2.25 Acres

Ground Level 100 ft.

SCHOOL CHINA CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT

Address: 10000 N. 10th St., Chicago, Ill.



Scale: 1" = 50'

Legend

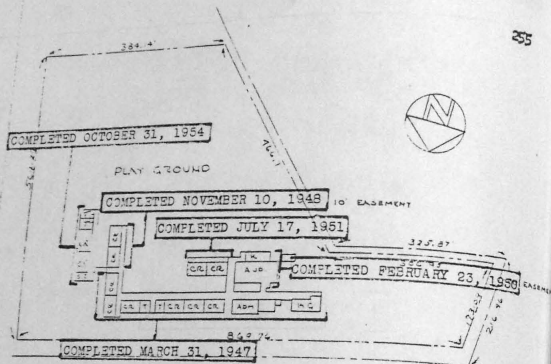
- Solid line — School Building
- - - - - Dashed line — Boundary
- • • • • Dotted line — Path

Area of Building 2.25 Acres

Ground Level 100 ft.

SCHOOL CHINA CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT

Address: 10000 N. 10th St., Chicago, Ill.

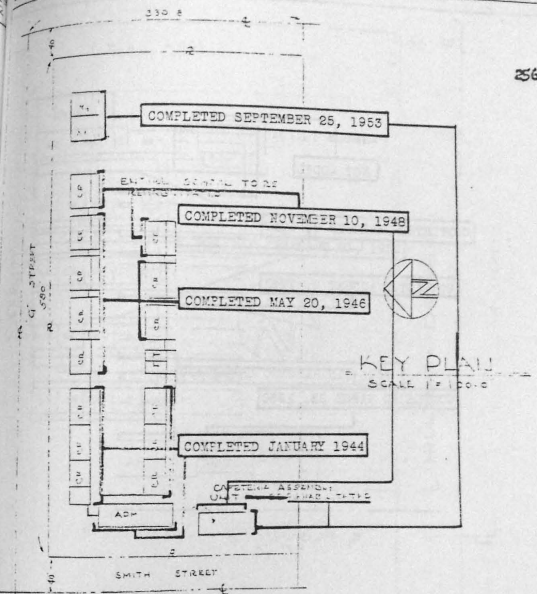


KEY PLAN
SCALE 1" = 140'-0"

LEGEND

- EXISTING BUILDINGS
- PROPOSED NEW CONSTRUCTION

NEW BLDG AREA MUST NOT EXCEED 2300 SQ. FT.
AREA OF PROPERTY 8 ACRES
GRADES SERVED K-6



KEY PLAN
SCALE 1" = 100'-0"

LEGEND

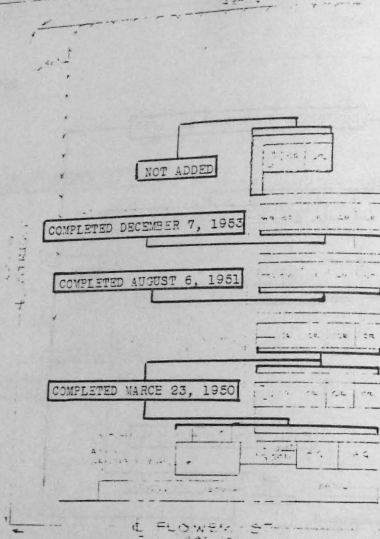
- EXISTING BUILDINGS

REHABILITATED BLDG AREA MUST NOT EXCEED 2,000 SQ. FT.
AREA OF PROPERTY 4.003 ACRES
GRADES SERVED K-6

PROJECT: ELLA B ALLEN SCHOOL
ADDRESS: BONITA CALIFORNIA

CHULA VISTA CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT
SAN DIEGO COUNTY

PROJECT: VISTA SQUARE SCHOOL
ADDRESS: Q ST. BETWEEN 5th & SMITH ST. CHULA VISTA, SAN DIEGO COUNTY



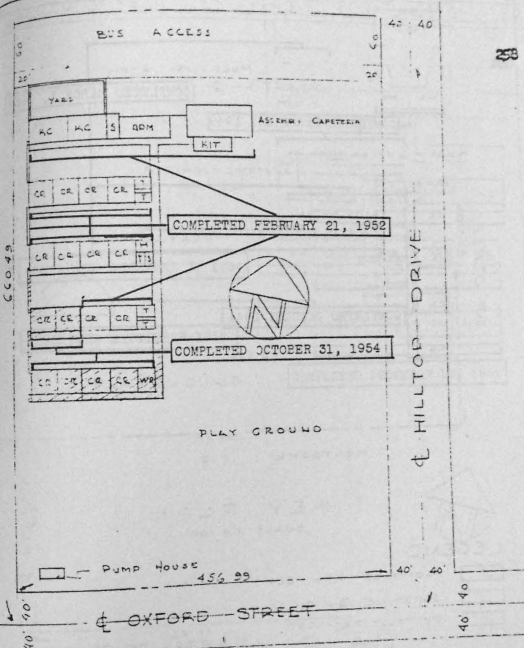
LEGEND

- PROPOSED NEW CONSTRUCTION
- EXISTING BUILDINGS

AREA OF PROPERTY 6.95 ACRES
GRADES BEING K-6
NEW BLDG. AREA - 7199.4

REVISED 10-17-53

PROJECT-FLORER STREET SCHOOL CHULA VISTA CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT
ADDRESS: CORNER OF BAYVIEW & BAYVIEW DRIVE, CHULA VISTA, SAN DIEGO



LEGEND

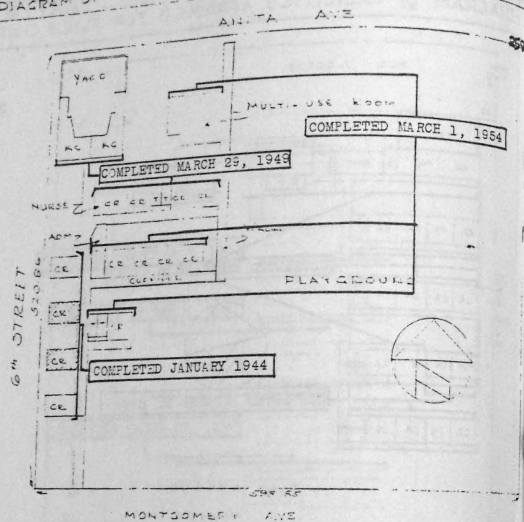
- PROPOSED NEW CONSTRUCTION
- EXISTING BUILDINGS

AREA OF PROPERTY 6.95 ACRES
GRADES BEING K-6
NEW BLDG. AREA - 7199.4

REV. 10-17-53

PROJECT CASTLE PARK SCHOOL CHULA VISTA CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT
ADDRESS: CORNER OF OXFORD & HILLTOP DR. SAN DIEGO COUNTY CALIF.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
DIAGRAM OF FACILITIES APPROVED FOR FUNDS CHAPTER 1389



KEY PLAN

SCALE 1" = 100'

LEGEND

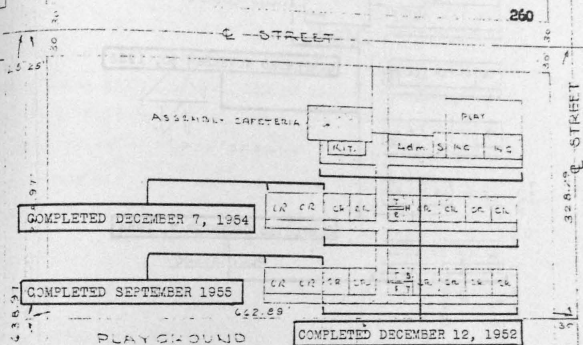
- PROPOSED NEW CONSTRUCTION
- EXISTING BUILDING
- VENTILATED

AREA OF PROPERTY 7.14
GRADES SERVED K-8
NEW 1.17 ACRES - 2012 100'

PROJECT: JOHN J. MONTGOMERI SCHOOL CHULA VISTA CITY SCHOOL
ADDRESS: OTAY CALIFORNIA

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
DIAGRAM OF FACILITIES APPROVED FOR FUNDS CHAPTER 1389

FORM SP 2A
SHEET 1 OF 1 SHEETS



KEY PLAN

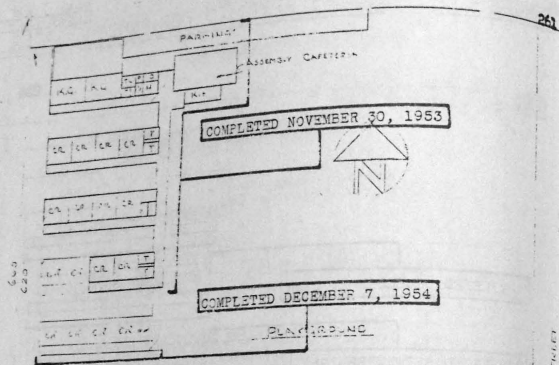
SCALE 1" = 100'

LEGEND

- PROPOSED NEW CONSTRUCTION NEW 2.00 ACRES MUST NOT EXCEED 20.00 ACRES
- AREA OF PROPERTY 7.77 ACRES
- GRADES SERVED K-8

REV 017-51

PROJECT ROSEBARK SCHOOL CHULA VISTA CITY SCHOOL
ADDRESS: 1st AVE BETWEEN DIELTS, CHULA VISTA, SAN DIEGO COUNTY



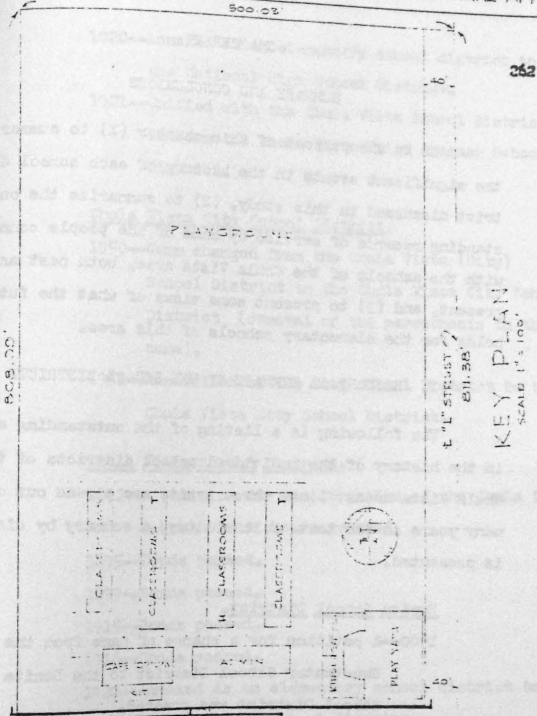
KEY PLAN
Scale 1" = 100'

LEGEND

PROPOSED NEW CONSTRUCTION

NEW BLDG AREA MUST NOT EXCEED 25,000 SQ. FT.
AREA OF PROPERTY 10 ACRES
GRADES SERVED K-6

PROJECT HAZEL GIBBS COOK SCHOOL
ADDRESS SITE 1000 CHULA VISTA CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT



COMPLETED APRIL 21, 1955

AREA OF PROPERTY 9.8 ACRES
GRADES SERVED K-6
NEW BLDG. AREA 25,000 SQ. FT.

9-30-55

PROJECT HAZEL GIBBS COOK SCHOOL, CHULA VISTA CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT
ADDRESS "L" STREET & CUYAMACA AVE., CHULA VISTA, SAN DIEGO COUNTY

CHAPTER VI

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

It is the purpose of this chapter (1) to summarize the significant events in the history of each school district discussed in this study, (2) to summarize the outstanding records of service by some of the people connected with the schools of the Chula Vista area, both past and present, and (3) to present some views of what the future holds for the elementary schools of this area.

I. HISTORICAL SUMMARY OF THE SCHOOL DISTRICTS

The following is a listing of the outstanding events in the history of the individual school districts of the Chula Vista area. Since these events are spread out over many years in the text of this study, a summary by district is presented.

Bonita School District.

1900--A petition for a change of name from the Sweetwater School District to the Bonita School District was granted.

1903--A petition for the transfer of certain territory from the Bonita School District to the Sunnyside School District was granted.

264

1920--Annexed as an elementary school district to the National High School District.

1921--Unified with the Chula Vista School District to form the Chula Vista Union Grammar School District.

Chula Vista City School District.

1950--Name changed from the Chula Vista (City) School District to the Chula Vista City School District (removal of the parenthesis in the name).

1951--Annexation of the Otay School District to the Chula Vista City School District.

Chula Vista School District.

1892--A petition for the formation of the Chula Vista School District was granted.

1895--Bonds passed.

1899--Bonds passed.

1915--Bonds passed.

1916--Bonds passed.

1920--Annexed as an elementary school district to the National High School District.

1921--Formed the Chula Vista Union School District by annexing Bonita School District (July).

1921--Annexed Sunnyside School District (August).

265
Chula Vista Union Grammar School District.

1921--A petition for the formation of the Chula Vista Union School District was granted. The union included the Chula Vista School District and the Bonita School District. (July 28)

1921--Annexation of the Sunnyside School District to the Chula Vista Union School District.

1922--Bonds passed.

1929--Paradise Hills area annexed to the city of San Diego.

1938--Bonds passed.

1950--Name changed from the Chula Vista Union School District to the Chula Vista (City) School District.

Daneri School District.

1888--Petition for the district formation from the Otay School District to the Daneri School District was granted.

1903--School district declared lapsed and consolidated with the Otay School District.

El Fido School District.

1888--A petition for the formation of the El Fido School District was granted.

1891--Lapsed and annexed to the San Miguel School

District.

266

Otay School District.

1877--A petition for the formation of the Otay School District was granted.

1878--Boundary change.

1882--Bonds passed.

1886--Boundary change with formation of the Alta School District.

1888--Boundary change with formation of the Daneri School District.

1888--Bonds passed.

1889--Boundary change--National School District.

1903--Consolidation of the Daneri School District.

1912--Boundary change concerning the Highland School District.

1920--Denied the petition to annex to the National High School District; petition later granted.

1920--Annexation as an elementary school district to the Sweetwater Union High School District.

1927--Bonds passed.

1947--Boundaries amended by annexing a portion of the Alta School District.

1951--Annexed to the Chula Vista City School District.

267

Proctor School District.

1891--A petition for the formation of the Proctor School District was granted.

1900--Lapse of district--annexed to the school districts of Lyons and San Miguel.

San Miguel School District.

1888--A petition for the formation of the Janal School District was granted.

1888--Name changed from Janal to San Miguel.

1891--Boundary change--formation of the Sunnyside School District.

1891--Boundary change--formation of the Proctor School District.

1900--Annexation of a part of the Proctor School District.

1901--Boundary change--annexation of El Nido School District.

1917--Lapse of school district.

1918--Re-establishment of district.

1921--Annexed to the Sunnyside School District.

Sunnyside School District.

1891--A petition for the formation of the Sunnyside School District was granted. The area included territory from the Sweetwater, San Miguel, and

268

La Pressa School Districts.

1892--Bonds passed.

1903--Boundary change--transfer of territory from the Bonita School District to the Sunnyside School District.

1916--Bonds passed.

1920--Annexed as an elementary school district to the National High School District.

1921--San Miguel School District annexed to the Sunnyside School District.

1921--Sunnyside School District annexed to the Chula Vista Union School District.

Sweetwater School District.

1877--A petition for the formation of the Sweetwater School District was granted.

1888--Bonds passed (January 13 and November 14)

1891--Boundary change--transfer of territory belonging to the Sweetwater School District to the Sunnyside School District.

1892--Boundary change--between the La Pressa School District and the Sweetwater School District.

1900--Name of the Sweetwater School District changed to the Bonita School District.

269

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 Goes 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 1923-1929, 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

school). The vote was against building the school at that time. However, the school was built a short time later after the need became more obvious.

When asked to what she attributed the smooth operation of the school district, she replied that the selection of a good superintendent was most important.

Mrs. Cook was instrumental in establishing the first cafeteria for the district at the F Street School during the 1922-1923 term. She admits that this project was one of the 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

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 Foaster. Mrs. Foaster 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. Foaster holds the distinction of having the longest period of service for active

personnel, excepting for Dr. J. Calvin Lauderbach.

Ellie I. Crockett. Miss Crockett began service with Chula Vista Union Grammar School District as sixth grade teacher during the 1920-1921 school term. Except for the 1925-1926, 1926-1927, and 1927-1928 school years, she served as a member of the elementary school staff. She became teaching principal of the Lillian J. Rice School during 1943-1944, and supervising principal from 1944-1945 until the end of the 1949-1950 school term. Miss Crockett concluded her service as district librarian during the 1950-1951 and 1951-1952 school years.

Mrs. Myrtle P. Fender-Guthridge. Mrs. Guthridge began teaching the kindergarten children of the Chula Vista Union School District during the 1926-1927 school term. She has taught consecutive years since that time, all of them being with the kindergarten level.

Mrs. Thelma Austin-Krantz. Mrs. Krantz began service with the Chula Vista Union Grammar School District during the 1927-1928 school term as a grade 5B teacher. She was named principal of the Hilltop School at the beginning of the 1945-1946 school term. A period as principal of the Vista Square School began in 1947-1948 and was followed by the principalship of the Lillian J. Rice School from 1950-1951 to the present.

Mr. Richard M. 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. Mertle 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 Erin 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

education in September of 1954, and has served in that position to the present.

Miss Mildred J. Kershner. Grade 3B was the first grade taught by Miss Kershner for the Chula Vista Union Grammar School District during the 1932-1933 school year. After consecutive years of teaching, she was named principal of the Hilltop School at the beginning of the 1944-1945 term. Miss Kershner was then transferred to the Vista Square School as principal during 1945-1946. At the beginning of the 1947-1948 school term she became principal of the Ella B. Allen School, then was assigned the position of principal at the Rosebank school in 1951-1952, where she is presently assigned.

Mrs. Ida M. T. Jones. Mrs. Jones began teaching for the Chula Vista Union Grammar School District in 1922-1923. She taught twenty two consecutive years after that in the primary grades of this school system, retiring from teaching in 1945. In all this concluded forty-one years of teaching, which began in the 1890's at Madera County, California.

Mrs. Theresa M. Cox-McCan. The Chula Vista Union Grammar School District hired Mrs. McCan for the 1924-1925 school year to teach first grade. At the end of this year she resigned and then resumed teaching in 1935-1936. She

275
was named principal of the Hilltop School at the beginning of the 1947-1948 school term, and has been at that position to the present.

III. THE FUTURE FOR THE SCHOOLS OF THE CHULA VISTA AREA

In discussing the future of the elementary schools of the Chula Vista area, a great deal must be pure speculation. There are many contingencies and inter-relationships which will undoubtedly affect the future trends. However, the writer will attempt to predict the future school development for the next forty-four years (to 2000 A.D.) in terms of the following: (1) organization of the school system, (2) the size and physical make-up of the school district, and (3) the curriculum of the school system.

Organization of the school system. There are several far-reaching aspects concerning the organization of the school system. The most immediate appears to be the unification of the high school and elementary school districts of this area. Perhaps within five years the Sweetwater Union School District and the Chula Vista City School District will unify to make one school system under a single board and superintendent. The boundaries of this new organization may not include the entire boundaries of the present school systems, for there is a good possibility that some

276
areas may remain independent or unify with another school system. The National City Elementary Schools, along with their high school and junior high schools could possibly choose to unify with the San Diego City School District. San Diego city limits now surround National City and make the union because of contiguity a logical prediction. Some areas and districts such as South Bay and San Ysidro may remain independent for a period of time, but eventually the entire area south of National City to the Mexican border possibly will unify, remaining separate and independent of the San Diego City School District. The opposition to making the San Diego City School District more enormous in size than it is will be the prime deterrent to the unification with the San Diego system. The changes mentioned above should be completed by 1975 and continue intact through the year 2000.

Another basic change that will possibly occur within the next twenty years is the abandonment of the county school organization as we now know it in favor of a state sectional organization which will be composed of several counties depending upon the area and population. The primary functions of this organization will be: (1) service to existing school districts, (2) action as an intermediary between the state organization and the local districts, and (3) direct supervisory and administrative assistance to

277
rural schools and districts. Unified school districts will assume many of the responsibilities now taken by the county organization, such as library and audio visual service, all types of financial transactions, and auditing procedures. This intermediary organization will assume a position of being advisory and of providing service to the local school districts. Direct supervisory and administrative assistance will be reserved for areas of sparse population and for one room rural schools.

Directly connected with this change in county school organization will be the transfer of considerable responsibility from the state organization to the local school district and to the intermediary unit. Items such as the purchase of textbooks, the approval of building plans, and credential procedures will be on a more liberal basis with the local district having more freedom of choice. The emphasis will be toward more delegated authority and responsibility for local school districts. With this additional load for the local district, more burden is placed on the local board and its members. To assure the application for office by top level citizens it will be necessary to provide some monetary reward for the time and effort board members will have to spend on school district operation.

The changes just mentioned will not come fast or

278
soon. These changes may not be in operation for twenty-five or thirty years, but will become necessary with the increase in state population which may be double what it is now. The need for a streamlined school system will become so imperative that the removal of controls upon local school districts will be a most efficient way of expediting the work of the schools.

The prime motivating factor in the changes mentioned above will be the need for economy and efficiency of school operation. The financing of the school system and the acquisition of top level personnel will require the very best in planning and organization. The demands of the public for tax economy and a higher standard of education will increase. The California school system will meet these demands by radical changes in organization from what we know now. Some of the changes will possibly be those mentioned above.

The size and physical make-up of the school district.

Speculation as to the size and physical make-up of the school district of the future for the Chula Vista area is very difficult. It is difficult because the system will have changed so radically, both in organization and boundaries. However, the expansion of the south bay area in San Diego County is just in the formative stages of its possibilities and potentialities for future growth. Extensive land area

is yet undeveloped, and its location in relation to highways, waterways, and airways is ideal. Population and school enrollment figures have been increasing rapidly and steadily since 1940. There is little doubt that this trend will continue. The only factor that is keeping the growth rate rather constant is the recognized shortage of water in southern California. When that problem is solved, we can expect the growth curve to bend upward and continue to do so for many years. That the problem of water will be solved is a foregone conclusion. When is the real question. At this point though, it appears that the complete solution to water problems is about fifteen years away, so some of the normal predictive formulas can be used for that period.

The Chula Vista City School District officials have predicted a growth pattern to 1960 of about eighteen per cent per year. The following is a chart of enrollments from 1950 to 1960, with the district's predictions from 1956-1960:

<u>Enrollment</u>	
1950-1951	2,945
1951-1952	4,042
1952-1953	4,506
1953-1954	5,358
1954-1955	5,806
1955-1956	6,961
1956-1957 (estimated)	8,100
1957-1958 (estimated)	9,500

1958-1959 (estimated) : : : : : 11,165
 1959-1960 (estimated) : : : : : 13,120

*The Otay School District was annexed, adding about 400 children to the enrollment figures.

This rate of increase is similar for the Sweetwater High School District and the general population of the south bay area, and should continue until water is made plentiful in southern California or until about 1970. At that time the rate of increase for both the school population and the general population will increase and continue to increase for at least ten more years. The result will be a population for both the schools and the south bay area at least four times greater than it is at the writing of this study.

To meet the needs of the school children of the area, the construction of facilities will have to keep pace. In order to do this it will be necessary to develop more economical and speedy construction methods, and plan for facilities that will meet the needs of more individual children. This will be accomplished by the development of a department within the school system which has the responsibility for getting the most from the tax dollar in regards to physical plants and school areas. This department will be staffed with highly trained specialists in this field. The design of school buildings will depart drastically from the conventional ones known today, and will progress with

281
general architectural advances. Prefabrication will be one of the architectural techniques used commonly. The school buildings will be simpler in design, yet more functional. Windows will be used to a less extent, and may be done away with entirely in some structures which will be placed underground. These underground plants will meet to a greater extent the needs in the atomic age for civilian defense and safety, as well as greater utilization of space in a crowded community. Greater use will be made of complete light control, heating, and air-conditioning. With these changes in school construction will come a reduction in cost. Many unnecessary building restrictions will be removed by the transfer of authority from the state level to the local level.

Personnel hired to staff the schools will be more highly trained and more specialized. The gender of the personnel will shift from a feminine majority to a high majority of males. Competition for positions will be keener, thus putting a premium upon training and experience. The men will be in a better position for advanced training than women, simply because of gender, thus gaining an advantage in job procurement.

The curriculum of the future schools of the Chula Vista area. The two basic components of curriculum are

content and teaching method. Undoubtedly, with the present school systems vitally interested in improvement of instruction, changes will be made in both content and teaching method during the coming years. However, some of the basic philosophy developed during the past twenty or thirty years will stand the test of time. Reference is made to principles such as recognizing the worth of each individual, meeting individual needs, promoting creativity, developing the individual to live effectively in society, promoting group process techniques, and recognizing and appreciating differences. The San Diego County Schools teacher's guide entitled "Trends in Elementary Education" summarizes the framework of education today as follows:

Its form is molded by the American democratic tradition; its substance recognizes the realities of American life today; and its internal design reflects a theory of learning which provides for the all-around development of children. (13:5)

Surely these principles will be among those of the future schools. The content of the curriculum will vary with the changing times, and rightly so, while time will indicate the need for a change in teaching method. Only trial in the field proves the effectiveness of teaching method, and that proof often becomes invalid with changing conditions.

In the elementary school the trend has been away from instruction by specialists in the various areas of

curriculum, to the diversified teaching of the individual instructor. This has been defended by the cliché that the "teacher should teach the child, not the subject." With all the great advances in knowledge of the many and various fields which affect the life of the people, the need for a more complete and thorough education of the children, will soon come. The demand for less mediocrity and more high calibre achievement will be voiced by the people. The schools will meet that challenge, not by sacrificing either the values of specialists or the principle of teaching the whole child. This will be accomplished by a closer coordination of the various levels of the schools, and by the general raising of administrative and teacher competency through improvement of training techniques and scientific evaluation. By raising the administrative and teacher competency it will be possible for specialists to do a top level job content-wise and at the same time meet the requirement of teaching the whole child.

Throughout all education there will develop a higher degree of professionalism. In order to meet the demands of society and the technological world it will be necessary to move toward a more scientific approach to teaching. This will mean more and better college training for all credentialed personnel. To stimulate this increased study, and provide this calibre of teacher, the people of the community

will have to recognize a higher status professionally for the school people, pay salaries comparable to other professional occupations, and participate more in school planning and implementation. They will want the best schools possible and will get them by doing these things. School personnel will recognize increasingly the high values of cooperative planning with lay people, administrators, and teachers, and will develop a high degree of skill in opening the avenues of cooperative group action in the process of solving mutual problems.

The schools of the Chula Vista area are entering a "golden era", as are many of the other schools in the state of California. Post war confusion and rapid expansion frustration are giving away to methodical and scientific means of making plans and decisions. Objective and evaluative tools are being sharpened and brought more into use as their value becomes more apparent.

The future appears good. That is what the children of our community deserve.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

BIBLIOGRAPHY

1. Bancroft, Hubert Howe. History of California. San Francisco, 1886.
2. Brackett, R. W. The History of San Diego County Ranchos. San Diego: Union Title Insurance and Trust Company, 1951. Sponsored by the San Diego Historical Society. 65 pp.
3. Chula Vista Chamber of Commerce. "Chula Vista California." Undated pamphlet.
4. Chula Vista City School District. "Annual Report--1953-1954." 20 pp.
5. Chula Vista City School District. "Chula Vista City School District Budget--1954-1955."
6. Chula Vista City School District. "Superintendent's Bulletin--Number 7." October 3, 1955.
7. Chula Vista City School District. "Teacher's Handbook, 1954-1955." 31 pp.
8. Davis, William Heath. Seventy Five Years in California. San Francisco, 1929.
9. Dixon, Ben F. "Early San Diego Schools and Teachers." Unpublished memorandum, San Diego County Curriculum Library pamphlet box "S19 and County."
10. Keithly, Ralph. "Forebears." Chula Vista, California: Chula Vista Chamber of Commerce, 1953. Undated pamphlet.
11. Monzel, Spencer Lewis. "The Development of the Sweetwater Area (California)." Unpublished Masters thesis, The University of Southern California, Los Angeles, 1942. 94 pp.
12. "The Manual for the Elementary Schools of San Diego County," adopted by the County Board of Education, San Diego, July 1, 1914.
13. Ninth District Parent-Teacher Association. "Parent-Teacher Courier. Chula Vista Special Number," 1929. 19 pp.

- 27
14. Office of the Superintendent of Schools, San Diego County, "The First Hundred Years," annual report, 1948. 44 pp.
 15. State of California. Education Code. 1955.
 16. Superintendent of Schools, San Diego County. Course of Study Handbook. 1948.
 17. Superintendent of Schools, San Diego County, Curriculum Department. Minimum Achievement in Reading, English, Arithmetic, Writing, Spelling, in Elementary Schools 1941-1942.
 18. Superintendent of Schools, San Diego County, Elementary Education Curriculum Committee. Trends in Elementary Education. September 1945. 118 pp.
 19. Superintendent of Schools, San Diego County. "Record of School District Change--1948-1953."
 20. Superintendent of Schools, San Diego County. "San Diego County Schools Directory--1913-1955."
 21. Superintendent of Schools, San Diego County. "Annual Report of the County Superintendent." 1865-1955.
 22. Superintendent of Schools, San Diego County. "Boundary Book."