



1957

Historical study of the public schools of Lodi, California, from 1852 to 1938

Ralph Morton Wetmore
University of the Pacific

Follow this and additional works at: https://scholarlycommons.pacific.edu/uop_etds



Part of the [Education Commons](#)

Recommended Citation

Wetmore, Ralph Morton. (1957). *Historical study of the public schools of Lodi, California, from 1852 to 1938*. University of the Pacific, Thesis. https://scholarlycommons.pacific.edu/uop_etds/1353

This Thesis is brought to you for free and open access by the University Libraries at Scholarly Commons. It has been accepted for inclusion in University of the Pacific Theses and Dissertations by an authorized administrator of Scholarly Commons. For more information, please contact mjibney@pacific.edu.

HISTORICAL STUDY OF THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF LODI, CALIFORNIA, 2
FROM 1852 TO 1938

A Thesis
Presented to
the Faculty of the School of Education
College of the Pacific

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

by
Ralph Morton Wetmore
June 1957

TABLE OF CONTENTS

CHAPTER	PAGE
I. INTRODUCTION	1
The need for this investigation	2
Previous studies in the field	3
Sources of material	5
Limitations of this study	7
Organization of report	9
II. FOUNDING AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE LODI PUBLIC	
SCHOOLS	11
Preface to Lodi Schools	11
Salem School	13
High School of Lodi	22
Emerson School	28
Lincoln School	30
Clyde Needham Elementary School	34
Needham addition	38
Garfield School	38
III. ELEMENTARY SCHOOL ADMINISTRATION	42
The district	42
The school board	47
Elementary school administrators	49
Elementary school teachers	56
Curriculum	62

CHAPTER	PAGE
Student enrollment	64
Financial structure	65
IV. HIGH SCHOOL ADMINISTRATION	70
The school district	70
The school board	72
The administrators	73
The teachers	76
The curriculum	79
The enrollment	82
The finances of the district	84
V. SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS	86
Summary	86
The district	86
The schools	87
The people of the schools	88
Curriculum	91
Enrollment	91
Finances	92
Recommendations for further study	93
BIBLIOGRAPHY	95
APPENDIX A. Chronological List of Major Events of	
Lodi Public Schools, 1852-1938	100
APPENDIX B. Maps Indicating Extent of Boundary Changes	
of Salem and Lodi School Districts	104

CHAPTER	PAGE
APPENDIX C. Elementary School Teachers, 1859-1937 . .	115
APPENDIX D. Teachers of Lodi High School, 1896-1937 .	133
APPENDIX E. Lodi High School Yearbooks, 1899-1938 . .	144

LIST OF TABLES

TABLE	PAGE
I. Elementary School Trustees, 1852-1938	50
II. Salem Elementary School Administrators, 1859- 1906.	57
III. Elementary School Administrators, 1907-1938 . .	58
IV. Enrollment and Attendance Figures, Salem and Lodi Elementary Schools, 1903-1937	66
V. Financial Report of Salem School for the Year 1877-1878	67
VI. Income, Expenses, and Assessed Valuation of the Salem and Lodi Elementary Schools, 1903- 1937.	68
VII. Lodi Union High School Trustees, 1911-1937 . .	74
VIII. Administrators of the Lodi High School, 1896- 1937.	77
IX. Enrollment and Attendance Data, Lodi High School, 1898-1937	83
X. Financial Data of the Lodi High School District, 1903-1938	85

LIST OF MAPS

MAP	PAGE
1. Comparison of Original Salem School District with the Lodi School District of 1957	48
2. Original Salem School District, May 6, 1859	105
3. Formation of Houston District, May 12, 1860	106
4. Change of Salem School District Boundaries, March 7, 1862	107
5. Formation of Rigdon School District, May 6, 1862	108
6. Addition to Salem School District, May 11, 1864	109
7. Formation of Alpine School District, May 17, 1864	110
8. Addition to Salem School District, December 9, 1864	111
9. Salem School District Reduced in Size, March 14, 1867	112
10. Salem School District Reduced in Size, June 4, 1872	113
11. Lodi School District, 1957	114

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

Before 1850 only tall grass and oak trees grew where the town of Lodi, California, now stands. During the hundred and more years since that time countless events have taken place which, when placed together, create the picture of today. Occasionally, a person looks at the present, or at a certain phase of it, and wonders of what components of the past it is made.

In considering the public school system of this town as a part of today's Lodi, one might be curious about the happenings of the past which have helped to build the schools of today.

As thoughts of bygone times come to focus, questions such as these might come to mind regarding the education system of Lodi: What was its origin and how did it develop and grow? Who were the people on the school board, administrative staff, and teaching force who were responsible for guidance and direction of its growth? What was taught in the early schools, and how many pupils attended their halls of learning? What was the cost of its educational program in days past?

This study is an attempt to answer questions such as these about the public school system of Lodi, California,

from its origin until 1938.

I. THE NEED FOR THIS INVESTIGATION

The main purpose for such a study as this is two-fold. First, much of the information which is vital to such a collection of historical facts is becoming misplaced or lost. Old-time residents pass away and first-hand knowledge is forever lost. Certain records are destroyed by people not realizing the value of the documents. The longer one waits to collect historical information the more difficult the job becomes. In certain instances it becomes impossible to locate. Thus, of primary interest is the capturing of historical knowledge before it becomes too difficult to find.

Secondly, having one source to which one may turn regarding any single subject is of some value. As it is now, in order to locate information about the Lodi schools one might refer to as many as fifteen or twenty different sources. This is not only time-consuming but discouraging. Such an endless task is needless when some person takes time to uncover and collect the information and make it available for others.

Also, not to be overlooked is the value of knowing the historical nature of the local educational system for the sake of history itself. It has been oftentimes said that the present cannot be fully appreciated without some knowledge of

the past.

This study, therefore, is justified on the bases of these factors: first, the preservation and collection of historical data for those who may wish to make use of such information for pleasure or general knowledge, and secondly, the compilation of these data into one source for easy reference.

II. PREVIOUS STUDIES IN THE FIELD

Until the present time, research in this field has been very limited in scope. Usually, investigators have been confined to San Joaquin County or its towns, including Lodi, and information about educational facilities has been stated in rather general terms. However, certain previous studies have been helpful.

Perhaps most basic in terms of general information have been three histories of San Joaquin County which have been helpful as background material.¹ As studies of the county, each has included a section about the town of Lodi. In each of these sketches a small portion was devoted to the

¹ F. T. Gilbert, History of San Joaquin County, California, p. 115; An Illustrated History of San Joaquin County, California, pp. 211-24; and George H. Tinkham, History of San Joaquin County, California with Biographic Sketches, pp. 307, 308.

educational facilities of the town. Not in each instance was the information altogether reliable, however.

One other source which proved very informative was an unpublished paper on the history of Salem School by Arthur T. Smith, a former Lodi principal.² At the time he wrote this paper, there were some of the old-time settlers of this area still living who provided reliable, first-hand information.

Another Lodi teacher, Annie McKenzie, also wrote a history of San Joaquin County for use in the social study classes of the Lodi schools.³ It was written in story form on a level that boys and girls could appreciate and understand.

Warren B. Hicks, also a Lodi teacher, wrote a history of Lodi and it, too, has a small section about the schools.⁴

Each of these sources has been helpful in offering a variety of information and references to other source

²Arthur J. Smith, "Historical Sketch of Salem School," 7 pp.

³Annie McKenzie, Our County, San Joaquin, 140 pp.

⁴Warren B. Hicks, "A History of Lodi, California, from Early Times to 1906," 81 pp.

materials. However, these authors have not been primarily interested in the history of the schools. Of necessity they have omitted a great deal of vital information. This has led to the need of a more detailed study.

III. SOURCES OF MATERIAL

Because of the nature of the subject, sources of information were relatively local. Amy Boynton at the Lodi Public Library was extremely helpful in the location of materials available in the Lodi Library. She also was able to offer names of people and places where more material was available.

Likewise, the College of the Pacific Library and the Stockton Public Library offered further data.

Records and publications of helpful nature were also found at the Lodi Union High School in the Office of the Superintendent. A complete set of student yearbooks from 1899 to the present is on file there.⁵ Official minutes of the Board of Trustees are located there, also. These have been especially helpful in establishing dates and names.⁶

⁵NOTE: From 1899-1906 the high school yearbook was known as The Lodi High School Annual. From 1907 to the present the title has remained The Tokay.

⁶Board of Trustees, Salem School District, "Minute Book--April 7, 1860--July 1875;" Board of Trustees, Lodi Elementary School District, "Minute Book," books for period from 1906-1942; Board of Trustees, Lodi Union High School District, "Minute Book," books for period from 1911-1942.

The Office of the San Joaquin County Superintendent of Schools in Stockton revealed other materials and records. Annual pamphlets listing school employees helped make the list of personnel more complete.⁷ Also located there are partial records of the Board of Supervisors which relate to the origin of school districts and the alteration of their boundaries.⁸

Numerous personal contacts were made with former school people and old-time residents. An interview with Arthur T. Smith, a former school principal, revealed a paper written by him for a class at the College of the Pacific in 1930 on the history of Salem School.⁹ This paper helped fill in some of the empty spots and gave leads to other material.

Talks with William Inch and Rolla J. Custer, both former principals and superintendents, were interesting and informative. Interviews with Mrs. Celia Thompson, Mrs. Frank Henning, and Roswell Barbour, all long-time residents of Lodi, brought to light personal recollections and scrap-books of information.

⁷Superintendent of Schools, San Joaquin County, San Joaquin County School Directory, for the years 1921-1937.

⁸School Districts of San Joaquin County, compiled from the Records of Court of Sessions, and of the Board of Supervisors of San Joaquin County, California.

⁹Smith, loc. cit.

Warren Hicks, presently in the position of librarian at the Lodi Union High School, offered able suggestions as to sources of local information. He also wrote an unpublished paper on the history of Lodi.¹⁰

Not the least of the sources of information were newspaper files of early and present times. Sometimes the actual newspaper file at the libraries was used and sometimes news accounts in scrapbooks were utilized.

To these people a debt of gratitude is hereby acknowledged. Their willingness to offer information has aided this writing greatly.

IV. LIMITATIONS OF THIS STUDY

This investigation has been confined to the Lodi public schools. The period covered is from 1852 to the end of the 1937-1938 school year.

One might have included the nearby rural schools and the local parochial schools. However, it was felt that a more adequate job could be done if it were limited as mentioned above. Therefore, this paper deals with the Lodi public school system from its origin to the abandonment of Salem School in June of 1938.

¹⁰Hicks, loc. cit.

Generally speaking, the material of an official nature for the period from 1875-1900 is very meager. School Board records for that period have evidently been lost or misplaced. Consequently, information for that period has been obtained incidentally from newspapers or other sources which mention schools of Lodi only in passing.

An area of possible error is the list of school personnel. The records from which these lists were compiled were the only ones available.¹¹ However, even after being listed in board minutes, occasional changes would take place due to last minute resignations of teachers. Also, death or other unpredictable occurrences would sometimes change the actual staff from that which had been recorded either in board minutes or published lists.

A phase of this report which is incomplete is that of enrollment data. These figures are not listed for the high school before 1898 or for the elementary schools before 1903.¹² However, some idea of the number of students can be ascertained by the number of teachers listed.

¹¹Superintendent of Schools, San Joaquin County, loc. cit.; Board of Trustees, Salem School District, loc. cit.; Board of Trustees, Lodi Elementary School District, loc. cit.; and Board of Trustees, Lodi Union High School District, loc. cit.

¹²Superintendent of Schools, San Joaquin County, "Annual Report of San Joaquin County Superintendent of Schools, for the years 1903-1937.

Likewise, no figures pertaining to the financial status of the districts are available before 1903.

Even with these limitations, this project offers a beginning to a possible area of research for some later investigator.

V. ORGANIZATION OF REPORT

This study is divided into five sections. The first chapter introduces the paper with explanations and clarifications of previous studies of the subject, the need for this study, sources of information, limitations and scope of this project, and organization of the material.

Chapter II presents a chronological picture of the development of the physical aspect of the school system. It begins in 1852 with School District No. 1, later known as Henderson School District. This is followed by the Salem School District in 1859 and the Lodi High School in 1896. The addition of new buildings and more schools is told in the story of the first built high school in 1900. The formation of the Lodi Union High School District in 1911 and the construction of another high school plant in 1913 to replace the 1900 model is told next.

Emerson School in 1907, Lincoln School in 1916 followed by Needham in 1920 and Garfield in 1922, complete the chronological schedule of events.

In the next two chapters are included those phases of the school picture which have been classified under the term "administration." The subheadings for each of these chapters are the same. Chapter III deals with the elementary school phase while Chapter IV covers information related to the high school.

First, is related the origin, size, and boundaries of the district. Next, the governing board is considered followed by the school administrators and the teachers. In each section where people are the main subjects, a list of them has been compiled and included either in the main body of the text or in the appendix.

Curriculum is touched upon briefly and then the general picture of the Lodi public schools is completed with figures pertaining to student enrollment and financial structure of the districts.

Finally, Chapter V offers a brief summary of the study followed by several recommendations for areas of further research.

CHAPTER II

FOUNDING AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE LODI PUBLIC SCHOOLS

I. PREFACE TO LODI SCHOOLS

When the homes of the early pioneers were built and the crops were planted, the church and school were the next major projects of immediate concern. The people of the Lodi area were no different than others of their time. The education of their children was and has remained to this day to be of prime importance.

Before Lodi was named, before the railroad pushed through the area, and before it could hardly even be called a village, the Lodi people had their school. In 1852, only six years after the first American School in California had opened its doors to twenty-five students, and only three years after the first projected school building in California was completed in Monterey (Colton Hall), the people of the Elkhorn, Elliott, Union, and Liberty Townships were offered education for their children.¹ It was the first school outside of the City of Stockton to be established and was located in a residence about three miles southwest of Lodi.

¹An Illustrated History of San Joaquin County, California, p. 224; and William Warren Ferrier, Ninety Years of Education in California, pp. 13, 17.

The house was owned by J. A. Warmouth and measured twelve by eighteen feet. The first teacher, according to the records, was Miss Walker and the school commissioners were G. C. Holman, Nathaniel Peck, and Marcus Cook.²

Although not located in Lodi, it was to this school that the people of the area sent their children for several years.

The progress of this pioneer effort was not to be denied and on August 15, 1853, with the formation of other schools, the boundaries of the district were restricted to the Elkhorn and Elliott Townships. It then became known as School District No. 1.³ In 1855, the growth of the school and interest in education was sufficient to allow the building of a schoolhouse on land claimed by J. C. Caldwell.⁴ In 1858, the districts were given names rather than numbers and School District No. 1 became known as Henderson. Tinkham claims it was named after Thomas J. Henderson who was the first school census marshall.⁵ According to a news

²An Illustrated History of San Joaquin County, California, p. 224; and F. T. Gilbert, History of San Joaquin County, California, p. 115.

³An Illustrated History of San Joaquin County, California, p. 211.

⁴Ibid., p. 213.

⁵George T. Tinkham, History of San Joaquin County California with Biographic Sketches, p. 307.

article in the Lodi Sentinel for June 2, 1936, it was so called in honor of one of its early teachers, Alma Henderson.⁶

II. SALEM SCHOOL

Due to the increasing population and the extensive area included in School District No. 1, the people to the north of Henderson District felt it was time to build a schoolhouse in a location more favorable to them.

Thus it was that in 1858 efforts were begun that were to mark the beginning of the Lodi Schools.⁷ Although no tax funds were available and people did not have much money, some financial aid was subscribed while other citizens offered labor and material. The site was offered by Ezekiel Lawrence and was situated on the south bank of the Mokelumne River. The approximate location of the building was just south of Turner Road and about two hundred yards east of Cherokee Lane (Highway 99).

The lumber for this first Lodi School building was purchased from Peter and Victor Jahant who hauled it by

⁶Lodi Public Library, "Scrapbook on History of Lodi, California," p. 1.

⁷Tinkham, op. cit., p. 308.

team and wagon from the mountains. The carpentering was donated by E. Lawrence and A. Walker assisted by the labors of other settlers who were also interested in the purpose of education.

The desks in those days were of rather crude construction made of boards nailed together. A man named Rogers contracted for their construction.⁸

School was opened in the spring of 1859 as nearly as can be determined, and J. P. Carleton was its first teacher. He was paid from a subscription fund donated by the farmers.⁹

As was the custom, the building when first constructed served as a community hall and church as well as school. As first constructed, it was just a simple frame with outside vertical siding. Later, the siding was covered with weatherboarding and the interior was sealed with matched lumber making a more substantial and presentable building. Thus emerged the humble beginning of the Lodi Public Schools.¹⁰

A different account written by Lucille LeFeber places the first schoolhouse of Lodi at the northwest corner of

⁸Arthur T. Smith, "Historical Sketch of Salem School," pp. 1-2.

⁹Tinkham, op. cit., p. 307.

¹⁰Smith, op. cit., p. 2.

School and Pine Streets, hence the name of School Street. However, no evidence substantiates this claim.

When the Salem District, as the Lodi School was first known, was formally established in 1859, the northern boundary extended about two and one-half miles north of the Mokelumne River. In 1862, however, the boundary was changed and the river then became the northern boundary. This meant that the schoolhouse was now located on the edge of the district. A more centralized location was found and the building was moved. It was placed on wagons and hauled south on the dusty country road (now U. S. Highway 99) to a point midway on the east line of Barnhart's farm. This location was near the southern limits of the town. The farm at that time was owned by James Hutchins, the uncle of George E. Lawrence. Here the school was used for several years while it awaited the next move.

As was mentioned, the school was often used as a community meeting place. One of the groups using the building was a well-known lodge of the time known as The Independent Order of Good Templars. It is reported that one evening while the Order was in session, some unprincipled character entered the anteroom and emptied the entire contents of a whiskey bottle into the drinking water bucket. It was not long in being discovered and soon there was a waiting line at the water bucket. All was well until a

conscientious sister discovered the reason for the sudden thirst. An uproar followed and the incident came near disrupting the lodge.¹¹

The exact date of the next moving of the original Salem Schoolhouse is not known. However, it is thought to be after the coming of the railroad. Also, the transfer of the building to a new site is indicated by bills paid by the school board in late 1868. Bills for shakes, teaming, nails, lumber, and building of privies all indicate major changes.¹² The site chosen was the final Salem School location and is the block bounded by Stockton Street, Walnut Street, Washington Street, and Lodi Avenue. Later, the site was purchased by the district from R. L. Wardrobe for the amount of \$93.10.¹³

Although this was the final location of the school building as a school, it was again to be moved. The next move is indicated by a notation in the board minutes of February 7, 1872:

¹¹Ibid., p. 3.

¹²Board of Trustees, Salem School District, "Minute Book--April 7, 1860--July 1875," Minutes for year 1868 et passim.

¹³Ibid., Minutes for September 10, 1872.

. . . drew & order on the county school fund for seventeen dolls in favour of A. T. Rutledge for puting the school house back on the foundation which was blown off by the storm.¹⁴

About this time, the little community began to grow more rapidly and the existing school structure became too small. Therefore, in the spring of 1872 a special 70-cent tax was voted to raise \$1,500 for the purpose of erecting a new building. On September 5, 1872, bids were opened and the following bids read: Robinson Bros., \$2,492; Brown and Beasley, \$2,115; A. S. Thomas, \$2,033. The bid went to Thomas and the final cost of the school was \$2,160.¹⁵ No time was lost in construction, and it was completed in the fall of the same year. The building was a two-story wooden structure measuring thirty by forty feet.¹⁶ In this building the first strike in Lodi is said to have been carried through to a successful conclusion. It seems that by custom the pupils were doing the janitorial work. The striking students obtained their desired results and were freed of their tasks.

After the construction of the 1872 school building the original Salem School was moved to its final site. It

¹⁴Ibid., Minutes for February 7, 1872.

¹⁵Ibid., Minutes for year 1872 et passim.

¹⁶Tinkham, op. cit., p. 308.

was sold to James Hutchins and moved across Lodi Avenue onto his farm where it was remodeled and used as a residence. Later it was torn down when the property was sold to Barnhart.

Despite the new building of a few years previous, the increased student enrollment called for new action. In 1879, a \$400 addition was built. This building was referred to as "the kitchen" by the Lodi Sentinel, a new building proponent. The next year, another one-room shed was completed. The continuous flow of increased enrollment caused the overflow of pupils to be housed in the attic of Stoddard's Hall. This structure was a shell of a building later known as the Cosmopolitan Hotel which was located at the corner of Main and Oak Streets.

Because of the still unsatisfactory school housing situation, a few prominent citizens, led by the Lodi Sentinel, carried on a vigorous campaign to bond the district for \$10,000 for the purpose of school construction. On October 10, 1881, the election was held and defeated failing narrowly to obtain the necessary two-thirds vote required (115 for, 63 against). Lodi was criticized sharply for not accepting its responsibility by the newspapers of nearby towns. However, the advocates of better educational facilities were not ready to accept the answer given to them. On April 19, 1882, another election was held;

but this time it was for \$4,000 and it was approved. Because the \$4,000 voted would not be enough for the project, prominent citizens signed notes for the additional amount necessary for the construction of an adequate building.

The contract was let for a few dollars less than \$11,000 although the final total cost came to somewhere between \$12,000 and \$15,000. Work was begun on June 26, 1883 and the eight-room building designed to accommodate four hundred students was turned over to the trustees on October 1, 1883.

With the new building meeting the needs of the time, the old structures were moved to other sites for new purposes. The one-room addition was moved across the street to Cornwall's Corner and the two-story building was moved across town to the rear of a hotel on the corner of Pine and Sacramento Streets where it was used as a dining hall.¹⁷

For construction of this "New Model of Convenience," the following firms and persons were employed: A. L. McDonald, contractor; Harry Raleigh, foreman; Mr. Beasley of Stockton, architect; F. M. Bugbee, painter; and Martin and Ryan of Mechanics Mills of Lodi built the stairs.

¹⁷Smith, op. cit., pp. 4-6.

The following description of the newly erected building was seen in the Lodi Sentinel on September 15, 1883.

Salem School rests upon a solid brick foundation, and its walls of rustic are 66 feet on the front and 64 feet on the sides. The eaves are 37 feet from the ground, and the hip roof, surmounted by the tower, makes the height of 105 feet. The flag pole runs up to 133 feet from the ground. The building is a model of convenience.

There are eight rooms, each 26 by 30 feet on the inside, and each having a capacity to seat comfortably from 50 to 60 pupils. On both floors, a hall 12 feet wide runs through the building east and west. On each side of the hall are two rooms, separated by four-fold, sliding doors, which when thrown back, leaves an opening of 16 feet wide by 12 feet high.¹⁸

The big day of dedication was October 13, 1883 and in his speech of dedication the County Superintendent of Schools was very complimentary to the people of Lodi when he stated:

This magnificent school building with its mighty dome to the heavens is a monument to the enterprise and energy of the citizens of Lodi and Salem District.¹⁹

To complete their new school it was proposed to raise money for a town clock and a bell which could both be placed in the tower to proclaim in loud tones the educational blessings of Lodi. Part way through the subscription

¹⁸"From our Early Files, September 15, 1883," a column appearing in Lodi News Sentinel, January 26, 1939.

¹⁹Tinkham, loc. cit.

campaign the signatures and amounts read as follows:

John Hutchins, twice as much as any man in the precinct; Hon. B. K. Langford, \$20.00; David Kettleman, \$10.; W. J. Rixon \$10.00; A. C. Meekes, \$10.; George Hogan, \$5.; C. T. Elliott, \$5.; C. O. Ivory, \$5.; J. J. Hubbard, \$5.; The Lodi Sentinel \$5.; J. Villginger, \$2.50; E. Lawrence, \$2.50.; F. M. Green, \$2.50; W. C. Green, \$2.50; and the Mavarick, \$2.50.²⁰

The bell became a reality and for many years the people of Lodi set their clocks by the tones of the big bell. After dismantling of Salem School, the bell was transferred to Lodi Lake Park where it now rests as a curiosity piece. The clock, however, never became a reality. The people hoped in vain that someday a real clock could replace the painted clock face which adorned the sides of the bell tower.

In 1938, growth and progress again made Salem School inadequate, and its bell tolled for the last class of students to be graduated from its halls. During its time, the school had a varied educational use. In 1883, it housed all the children in Lodi interested in educational pursuits. During the ensuing years it housed high school students, it boasted the first kindergarten of the area, it was used as a primary grade school, and during its waning years it housed only seventh and eighth graders. Disposition of the school

²⁰Lodi News Sentinel, loc. cit.

was made at a special board meeting of October 25, 1938 when the building was sold to the High School District for \$500 to be wrecked and removed and the lumber used for bus sheds and building repairs at the high school. Later the site was sold and today a large market is located on the spot where Salem School once stood. The only remnants of the bygone era are the single row of trees around the edge of the former school ground.

III. HIGH SCHOOL OF LODI

The founding of a high school in Lodi was completed only after several ill-fated attempts were made.

When it was certain that the 1883 Salem School structure was to be a reality, evidently some citizens were thinking of a secondary school as well as an elementary school. The local newspaper of that time reported:

Salem School will open early in October as a combined grammar school and high school, under an efficient corps of teachers and will conduct our boys and girls up the hill of knowledge and science as high as they can ascend in any public institution in the state excepting the State University, to which they will be fitted when they finish Salem.²¹

However, according to the records, only the elementary grades were taught upon the opening of the new building.

²¹Lodi News Sentinel, loc. cit.

Again, in 1891, those interested in extending the educational offerings of their community had their hopes raised when it appeared that the high school was to be a reality.

On July 11, 1891, an election was held in the school districts of Salem, Harmony, Live Oak, and Alpine for the purposes of forming a high school district and electing trustees. Thus it was that the following named men were elected to serve as trustees: James A. Anderson, Salem; T. F. Heath, Harmony; George Haxen, Live Oak; M. C. Dow, Alpine; and Gene Goodcell (district not mentioned). In organizing the board, Anderson was elected president and Goodcell was named clerk.

Tinkham adds that a part of the school at Salem was given over to the high school, and it was known as the Lodi High School.²²

However, other sources, which seem to be accurate, indicate that despite the good intentions of the citizens and the election of the trustees that due to a "flaw in the law" the high school was not opened as planned in 1891. Instead, it was September 9, 1896 when students were actually enrolled. The first principal was A. T. Searle,

²²Lodi News Sentinel, loc. cit.

a graduate of Pomona College. The voters felt gratified by the results of the meager beginning of this educational venture and voted to continue the high school.²³

At last the Lodi High School, which was founded in the second story of the Salem School, was in operation and continued to flourish and grow. In fact, after only four years from the time it began, the high school had outgrown the space allotted to it and was ready for its own building.

This second location was on the northwest corner of Church Street and Lodi Avenue. The building was erected in 1900 at a cost of \$4,300, and was ready for the fall semester in 1900.²⁴

This building, the first in Lodi to be built as a high school, was a two-story frame structure measuring sixty-eight by seventy feet. The Cary Brothers were in charge of the construction. The news account of that day boasted that this new edifice would meet all needs for years to come. The Lodi Sentinel of June 23, 1900, further described the new schoolhouse by saying:

The structure is modern in design, and is fully up to the requirements of a first-class high school. The

²³The Lodi High School Annual, 1899, p. 1.

²⁴The Lodi High School Annual, 1900, p. 1.

building is practically two story and the lower as well as the upper portion will be in constant use. The lower portion is divided into a boys' play room, girls' play room, chemical laboratory and dark room, store and furnace room. A hall runs the entire length.

Upstairs there will be two classrooms, each 18 x 24 feet, an assembly room 28 x 36 feet, a library 14 x 18 feet and a principal's room 13 x 17 feet. There will also be a large hallway and a hat and cloak room to each class room. A stairway will lead from the inside down to the basement, and there will also be an outer stairway.²⁵

For several reasons the boast that this building would meet all the needs of Lodi for years to come soon became meaningless. Lodi had begun to grow and more students were attending high school as indicated by the enrollment of 1900 which was forty-four as compared to that of 1910 which was one hundred sixty-seven.²⁶ Also, the move to form a union district had gathered momentum until 1911 when it became a reality. When the union district was formed, because a larger area was served, more students were encouraged to attend. Due to this tremendous increase in enrollment, it became quickly evident that new and larger facilities were needed.

²⁵ Lodi Sentinel, June 23, 1900.

²⁶ Superintendent of Schools, San Joaquin County, "Annual Report of San Joaquin County Superintendent of Schools," for years 1903-1938.

Decisions concerning a new site, new building, type of buildings, finances, etc., were subjects of debate. Some desired the site to be located on the east side of town near the cemetery on East Pine Street. The proponents for the westerly site won out and the new high school plant was situated just west of the city limits on a twelve-acre tract purchased from Thomas Hutchins and bounded by Hutchins, Walnut, Oak, and Rose Streets.

The cornerstone of the new high school was laid on Thursday, February 13, 1913.²⁷ The buildings were ready for occupation the 6th day of October, 1913.²⁸

In the 1914 high school yearbook, the new high school was described as follows:

There are three buildings at present, with plans for a future science building and a natatorium. In the main building the regular academic classes meet. On the third floor is the commercial department, consisting of the bookkeeping and typing rooms and a modern banking establishment. On the second floor is the large auditorium, with roomy balcony and fully equipped stage. The cooking and sewing rooms, the cafeteria, and the boys' and girls' dining rooms are located in the basement. The gymnasium and the manual training buildings are connected with the main building by extensive pergolas, with cement pavement and many columns. The gymnasium is one of the finest in the state. It is provided with ample seating capacity, with instructors' and apparatus rooms, and with girls' and boys' showers.

²⁷The Tokay, 1913, p. 74.

²⁸The Tokay, 1914, p. 79.

The science department and the shop share the manual training building. The excellent laboratory and the separate recitation room make science a delight. The boys busy in the shop, using the huge saws and lathes, excite the jealousy of the girls who wish to take shop also.

All the rooms are provided with thermostats, telephones, and electric clocks and gongs. Fire escapes afford easy exit from all floors of the main building.

Truly, Lodi Union High School must be seen to be appreciated.²⁹

Since 1913, many additions and improvements have been added to the original three buildings. A grandstand was erected in 1922, to be followed the next year by science building, auditorium, shop, and swimming pool. Later, bus garages, additional shops, agricultural buildings, music building, home economics cottage, and additional classrooms were added. The building of the swimming pool in 1923 prompted the comment from some old-time residents that too much money was being spent for a place for children to take baths. However, since then, considering the number of thousands of young people who have learned how to swim in that pool, it has proved to be a very wise investment.

During this time of growth and progress probably no other man has been given as much credit for the results as has William Inch who was the principal of the high school.

²⁹Ibid., pp. 25-26.

from 1910 until 1928. It was Will Inch who guided the forming of the Union District, led the fight for new buildings, and raised academic standards to a position of envy by other schools throughout the state. On Lodi Union High School William Inch has left his mark of toil and achievement.

IV. EMERSON SCHOOL

Soon after the turn of the century, Salem School proved to be too small to handle adequately the increasing number of elementary grade pupils. Therefore, in 1904, the trustees called for a bond election of \$25,000 for the purpose of building a new school. The people voted for the bonds by a two hundred twenty-three to thirty-two majority.³⁰

The building was designed by Walter King, architect; the job was contracted by Wesley A. Young, contractor; and Mr. Edmiston was foreman on the job.

Due to the periodic floods of the early days, the school was built on a three-foot dirt fill. News accounts of that time indicate construction was delayed for about six weeks to allow the waters of the Mokelumne River to subside.

³⁰R. J. Custer (comp.), "Book of School Buildings,"
A scrapbook of news clippings.

The location of this, the second-named elementary school building of Lodi, was a parcel of land slightly more than a half square block bounded by California Street on the west, Elm Street on the north, and Hutchins Street on the east. In construction, it was similar to other schools of its day being a two-story wooden frame structure, box-like in appearance. There were eight rooms, four upstairs and four down with lavatories in the basement. The white frame schoolhouse was situated about one hundred feet west of Hutchins Street and midway between the north and south boundary. Several palm trees adorned the lawn area in front of the building on the Hutchins Street side while the playground area lay, in general, to the west of the building. In addition to the main entrance, there was a boys' entrance on the south and the girls' entrance on the north.

As a sidelight to Emerson School, W. J. Brewer tells this about its construction:

One part in the construction of the school probably would not be duplicated again. 2 x 16 joists were required to be 52 feet long. The transportation of these joists is an epic. They travelled by boat to Stockton and then to Lodi on two flat cars. From the office on Elm to the site, two horses and a wagon were used.³¹

³¹Naomi McCallum Cary, "An Interview with the Past," The Lodi Times, September 2, 1954.

The building, dedicated in 1907, was presumably named in honor of the famous essayist, Ralph Waldo Emerson.³² This schoolhouse of the past served many thousands of Lodi's children and, in doing so, was an important part of Lodi's educational heritage.

V. LINCOLN SCHOOL

Lodi continued to grow and in eight years' time from the dedication of Emerson School increased student enrollment caused the Lodi Elementary Schools to become overcrowded once again. Because the majority of the pupils came from the east side of Lodi, it was decided to build the new school in that section of town. But while site, finances, architecture, and other details were being discussed the pupils still had to be housed and schooled.

Consequently, the school year 1915-1916 became the year of temporary classrooms. Two temporary classrooms were built: the first costing \$485 was erected on a lot rented from C. L. Van Buskirk for \$30.00 a year, located at the corner of West Locust Street and North Pleasant Avenue. The second such structure was built on the Salem School grounds

³² George H. Tinkham, History of San Joaquin County California with Biographic Sketches, p. 308.

at a cost of \$524. These two buildings were known as "Open Air Schools." In addition to these rooms, a building located at the southwest corner of Stockton and Elm Streets was rented for \$10.00 per month. At the time it was the site of the First Baptist Church.

These temporary buildings must have been well constructed for they are still being used today. It is thought that their use as classrooms was rather short-lived, but other uses were found. At the present time, one of these structures is the recreation shed at the Lincoln School site, while the other serves as a custodial shop at Needham School.

During this period of time in the Lodi school system, the idea of the junior high school seems to have first made itself known. The high school board was approached on the subject but did not seem friendly toward it. Although the idea was seemingly dropped, both the soon-to-be-built Lincoln School and Needham School, which came later, were built with the junior high school idea in mind.

The need for the new school being clearly demonstrated, the school board took immediate action. Between October 20, 1915, and September 20, 1916, the trustees, guided by Rolla J. Custer, the Superintendent, selected and purchased the site, chose the architect, conducted a bond election, and contracted and accepted the finished school building.

The choice of the site caused considerable debate, each section of town wanting to suit its own needs. However, in keeping with the thinking of the administration and school board, the school board selected an east side site. It was offered by Brigman and Keeney, realtors for the owner, C. L. Van Buskirk, for the price of \$5,200. This parcel, which the board purchased, was situated facing east on Cherokee Lane between Oak and Pine Streets. Two hundred eighty feet east and west and three hundred ten feet north and south were the measurements. Later, several other lots were purchased to the west to enlarge the play area.

On November 9, 1915, the board met with a number of architects and on November 17, 1915, the firm of Stone and Wright was selected as architects for the proposed school.

At the same meeting, with an eye on the purse strings, G. M. Steele was employed as attorney to take care of the legal matters of the bond issue. The condition of his employment was that he would receive \$150 if the \$40,000 bond election carried.

Evidently Mr. Steele was remunerated for his services for on December 17, 1915, when the ballots were counted, the election had carried five to one. The tally

was five hundred forty-nine yes, one hundred nineteen no, and ten ballots were voided.³³

In ensuing actions, the contract for the new building was awarded to Philbrook and Colvin on a bid of \$30,036 and C. W. Rugg was appointed as Superintendent of Construction at \$5.00 per day. The date of acceptance of the building by the trustees was September 20, 1916. This was just eleven months from the date of the meeting which first indicated the decision to build.³⁴

While still in the planning stage, the name "Lincoln" was chosen for the school. Today, the common assumption is that the school was named in honor of the sixteenth President of the United States, Abraham Lincoln. This is only partly or indirectly true. According to Rolla J. Custer, who was Superintendent of the elementary schools at the time, the name "Lincoln" was chosen because the school was located on Highway 99, a part of the Lincoln Highway which had just been completed. The name "Lincoln" therefore seemed appropriate.³⁵

³³Board of Trustees, Lodi School District, "Minute Book--July 19, 1906--April 1, 1921, pp. 70-79."

³⁴Ibid., pp. 94-102.

³⁵Rolla J. Custer, Interview by investigator, July 15, 1955.

The design of this school was a drastic change from the box-type, two-story structure of the former buildings. The construction was brick veneer, the rooms all being located on a single level rather than in two stories. The class rooms, numbering eight in all, were located around two open-end patios. Also, a marked improvement was the large auditorium. To be appreciated, too, were indoor restroom facilities which even included shower baths.

Fred W. Ekstrand was the school's first principal and on the teaching staff the first year were Winifred Sullivan, Martha Monson, Ella Richardson, Laura Blair, Blythe Slaughter, and Doris Brown. Only children of grades five to eight attended Lincoln School until 1926 when grades three through six were housed there.

VI. CLYDE NEEDHAM ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

Despite the addition of Lincoln School to the family of Lodi schools, the growth and crowded conditions continued to persist. Board minutes dated October 31, 1917, indicate:

On account of the crowded conditions of the first grade at Salem Miss Reed was given a \$10.00 advance in salary to begin Nov. 1st and last until the middle of the term, when probably an additional teacher will be secured. The arrangement is for one section to be excused at 11:00 A.M. coming back in the afternoon and staying until 3:00 P.M. thereby getting in full time.³⁶

³⁶Board of Trustees, Lodi School District, "Minute Book--July 19, 1906--April 1, 1921."

This indicates that "staggered" sessions are certainly not new. Later records show that in January of 1918, two additional teachers instead of one were employed.

With the trend established and continuing, a \$90,000 bond election was held February 6, 1920, with the overwhelming support of three hundred ten for and fourteen against. Thus it was that approximately the north half of the block bounded by Chestnut, Pleasant, Tokay, and Church Streets was purchased for a school site. Land to the south was still in agricultural use.

Soon the architect, W. J. Wright, was selected to draw up the plans. The building included six classrooms, twenty-four by thirty-two feet in size; a manual training shop measuring forty-four by sixty feet; domestic science and domestic arts rooms, auditorium, superintendent of school's office, principal's office, and teachers' room. Again the type was Spanish in style with the rooms being planned around the central patio and connecting the rooms. The building was estimated to cost between \$60,000 and \$65,000. However, as is often the case, the lowest bid was much higher than estimated. The actual bid was \$79,483 and was awarded to Cary Brockers. Including the bid price mentioned, the total cost of building and equipping the new school was about \$109,000.

The school board, having no special name in mind for the new school, asked for suggestions from the public. From the twenty suggested names the board chose "Clyde H. Needham" which was suggested by Theodore Elwert who was the Commander of Lodi Post No. 22 of the American Legion. The name is significant to Lodi because Clyde H. Needham was the first Lodi soldier to fall in battle in World War I. He died on July 15, 1918 at the age of twenty-one during the last German offensive at the Champagne Meuse. He was a member of the 117th Engineers, 363rd Regiment of the 42nd Division of the United States Army.

The dedication ceremony on February 22, 1921 was perhaps the most well-attended ceremony Lodi has ever seen. The festivities began at 2:00 P.M. with a parade led by Mrs. M. F. Fuqua, the grandmother of Clyde Needham, and other Gold Star Mothers in a group of automobiles. They were followed by the Mayor, John S. Montgomery, who was the Grand Marshall. Next came the Tokay Band and then the Governor's car. Many marching units added color to the parade among whom were many ex-service men in uniform, one thousand grammar school children, three hundred high school students, Boy Scout Troops, and a color guard from the 117th Engineers, 363rd Regiment of the 42nd Division, which was Needham's wartime outfit. It was estimated that 3,500 people

observed the dedication ceremonies.

The program of dedication read as follows:

Solo, "America" - Mrs. Murray McAdam Yerberry,
Stockton, accompanied by
Mrs. Frank Burton

Prayer - Dr. Charles S. Price

Introducing the Governor - Major Walter E. Garrison

Speech - Governor W. D. Stephens

Solo - "Flanders Requiem" - Mrs. Yerberry

Presenting W. R. C. Flag to school - Mrs. Belle Wright

Acceptance - J. C. Keller, President, school trustees

Unveiling of Placque - Major W. A. Mason, Commander
2nd Battalion, 117th Engineers

"Star Spangled Banner" - Tokay Band

Planting Memorial Tree - Womans Club

Also in the newspaper account of the dedication was a poem, anonymously written for the occasion, entitled "Dedication."

Surely his great work's not ended,
Because in that field in France
He gave up his life for a purpose
A life that was dear perchance.

But because of the strife and the bloodshed,
We dedicate here today
Not arsenals, cannon, nor shrapnel,
Not a battleship grim and gray,

But a building we shall honor
As long as the flag will rule,

A building named for a hero
Clyde Needham Grammar School.³⁷

Needham Addition. As plans were being made to abandon the old Salem School building, a large addition was being constructed at Needham School. More property was purchased to include the whole block bounded by School, Tokay, Pleasant, and Chestnut Streets which would allow for the needed expansion.

Two large wings of rooms were added including a little theater, library, teachers' room, and nine classrooms. The architect was Peter L. Sala and the contract was let for \$89,960.

The last class from Salem School graduated in June, 1938, and the next fall the newly built classrooms at Needham replaced the historic Salem.

VII. GARFIELD SCHOOL

Despite the construction of Needham School only a few years before, Lodi found that it must erect another building if it was to keep pace with the needs of the time.

³⁷R. J. Custer (comp.), "Book of School Buildings,"
A scrapbook of newsclippings, pp. 22-27.

Assent by the voters was given to another bond issue. This time the amount was \$90,000. Soon the site was purchased for the amount of \$12,500. It is located on the east side of town situated on Garfield Street between Flora and Eden Streets. The Superintendent, R. J. Custer, unable to get one large piece of suitable property in the proper location, bargained with landowners and purchased a number of small parcels of land to make up the final site for the new school.

Again the choice of a name for the school was left somewhat to chance. Because of its location on Garfield Street, rather than admiration for the former President, the name "Garfield" was chosen.³⁸

With the bond issue passed and the site purchased, G. C. Sellon of Sacramento was selected as architect. The contract for building was let to W. C. Keating, also of Sacramento, for \$77,400. An additional \$21,746.61 was used to equip the building.

The new school followed the same general plan and appearance of its two immediate predecessors, Lincoln and Needham. As originally built, it was a one-story structure

³⁸Rolla J. Custer, Interview by investigator, July 15, 1955.

built around an open court. Facilities included ten classrooms, an open-air theater and stage, a teachers' restroom, kitchenette, nurse's room, principal's office, supply room, and furnace room. According to the news account of that time, the school was claimed to be the latest in educational and architectural design.

Dedication of the Garfield School took place on Sunday afternoon at 2:00 P.M. on April 29, 1923. The ceremony was conducted by the Native Sons of the Golden West and was dedicated to "Truth, Liberty and Toleration." The program of the afternoon was as follows:

Program of Ceremony of Dedication

Music - Lodi Union High School Orchestra - directed by
Miss Madge Philbrook

Invocation - Rev. Benjamin Smith - 1st Christian
Church

Introductory Address - Wm. A. Faust - Board of
Trustees

Dedicatory Address - Judge Fletcher A. Cutter

Dedication - Officers of Native Sons of Golden West

Flag Presentation - Mrs. Belle Lossing - President
Women's Relief Corps

Acceptance of Flag - Miss Bessie Reed - Principal³⁹

³⁹R. J. Custer, op. cit., p. 40.

Over the doorway was placed a plaque inscribed "Dedicated to Truth, Liberty and Toleration by the Native Sons of the Golden West, April 29, 1923."

Unique was the placement of this plaque, as indicated by the news account of the event.

The plaque was cemented in place with cement made of sand gathered from all the rivers in every county of California, cement from every mill in the state and water from the site of every mission, typifying that the school building was dedicated with the spirit of all California to the education of the young in the ideals of truth, liberty and toleration.

The need for the new school was demonstrated when the doors were opened for the school year 1922-1923, when an enrollment of three hundred seventy-seven was assigned to its rooms. This number included two classes of kindergarten children.⁴⁰

⁴⁰R. J. Custer, loc. cit.

CHAPTER III

ELEMENTARY SCHOOL ADMINISTRATION

Part of the story of the Lodi Public School is recorded not for interesting reading but for the sake of the future. Therefore, certain facts, figures, and lists of data are included in this chapter.

An effort has been made to include names of the people of the schools where possible. However, there are gaps in certain information which may be supplied at a later date. Up to the present, these gaps exist due to lack of accurate records. Therefore, certain information for the era between 1876-1906 is lacking due to the loss or misplacement of school board records.

I. THE DISTRICT

If one considers the Henderson School as the forerunner of the Lodi Schools, the first boundaries of the district included all of Elliott and Elkhorn Townships. This area was known as School District Number One from 1852 until 1858, when districts were then given names. The name chosen for this area was Henderson.¹

¹"School Districts of San Joaquin County," compiled from the Records of Court of Sessions and the Board of Supervisors of San Joaquin County, California, from their origin to July 25, 1903, p. 269.

On May 6, 1859, the Salem School District came into existence when a petition to the County Board of Supervisors by "Walker, Jenkins et al" was granted.²

The original district was rather large compared to the present district. It encompassed twenty-four sections of land, with approximately half of the area situated north of the Mokelumne River and half of it to the south. The northern limits were bounded by what is now Peltier Road, the western boundary by a line extending north from the present Hutchins Street, the southern line by Harney Lane, and the eastern boundary by a section line three miles east of Cherokee Lane.

The first major change in the district came on May 12, 1860, when the supervisors established the Houston School

District as requested in a petition presented by the people of that area. This action took about one-third of the area from Salem. It left only about three sections of land north of the Mokelumne River still belonging to Salem. However, in March of 1862, an exchange of territory was made between Salem and Houston again establishing the northern line of Salem District about a mile and a half north of the Mokelumne River.³

²Ibid., pp. 13-14.

³Ibid., pp. 17, 29.

Only a few months later, on May 6, 1862, a new school district, the Rigdon District, was formed north of the Mokelumne River taking land from both the Salem and Houston Districts. This move left only about two and one-half sections of land north of the river as compared to the original ten or more sections in 1859.⁴

A minor change followed on May 17, 1864, when a half section of land was added to the district in what is now the Washington School area of Lodi. On the same day, by other action of the Board of Supervisors, the final eastern boundary of the Lodi District was established when the Alpine School District was formed. This action removed five sections of land from the Salem District.⁵

In December of the same year, a small portion of land just north of the river and west of Cherokee Lane was annexed.⁶ This area north of the river seemed to be a pawn in a game of chess being moved back and forth at the will of the players. However, in a few years the issue was settled. On March 14, 1867, the northern boundary question was resolved when the river became the final line. The

⁴Ibid., p. 30.

⁵Ibid., pp. 40-41.

⁶Ibid., p. 48,

record of the Board of Supervisors is confusing on this particular issue. The record reads: "That all that part of Salem School District lying south of the Mokelumne River be and the same is hereby annexed to Houston School District."⁷ If this record was to be considered accurate, the Salem District would have been decreased to about two and one-half sections situated north of the river. Therefore, it is the opinion of the investigator, substantiated by the location of the schoolhouse at that time and information found in the school board minutes of those years, that the writer of those Board of Supervisors' records meant to write "north" rather than "south." If this assumption is accepted, all subsequent entries pertaining to Salem District boundaries match and fall into place. If the records are assumed to be correct, none of the northern boundaries can be identified.

With the final northern and eastern lines having been established, action of 1872 fixed the boundary on the south. This was established when land to the south of a line east and west, midway between Harney and Kettleman Lanes, was annexed by Live Oak School District.⁸

⁷Board of Supervisors, San Joaquin County, "Record of Board of Supervisors," Book C, p. 320.

⁸"School Districts of San Joaquin County," op. cit., pp. 111-12.

Thus, by 1872, the Salem School District had been established very much the way it is today. The only changes since that time have been several small additions to the district on the west amounting to a little more than a half section of land. In thirteen years, from 1859 to 1872, the district had shrunk from twenty-four sections of land to about seven and one-half sections. This was due to the formation of new districts nearby to which certain areas became annexed.

The next major change in the district was its name. Since the formation of the district in 1859, it was known as "Salem School District." However, the County Board of Supervisors were requested by petition of the people to call the district the Lodi School District. Their request was granted on July 1, 1907.⁹

From 1896 to 1911, the district included both elementary and high school grades. However, on July 1, 1911, the board met for the last time as board of both elementary and high school. For the Lodi Union High School District had been formed, and it had organized its own separate board.¹⁰

⁹Ibid., p. 304.

¹⁰Board of Trustees, Lodi School District, "Minute Book, July 19, 1906--April 1, 1921," Minutes for July 1, 1911.

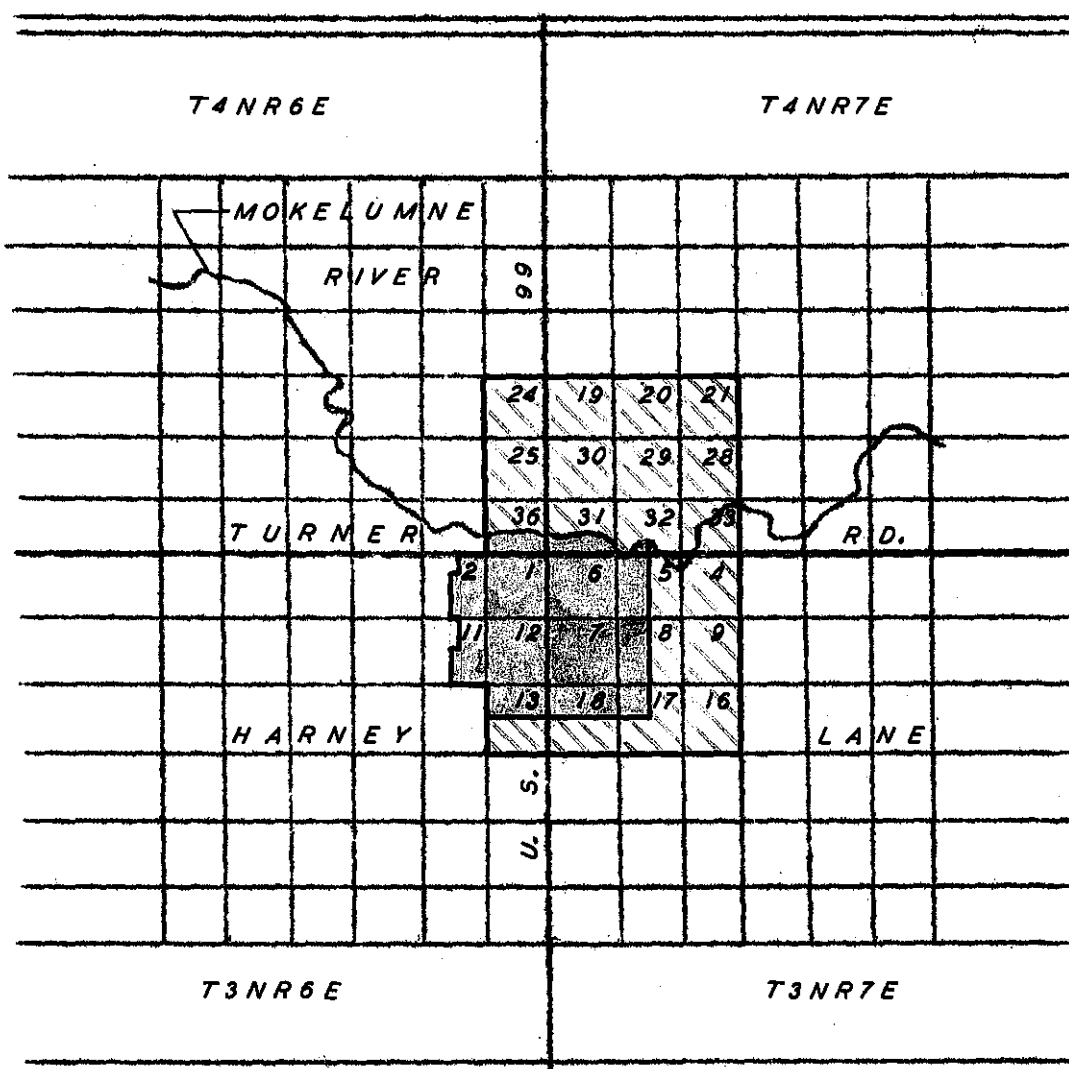
A map illustrating the relative size of the Salem School District of 1859 as compared to the Lodi School District of the present is shown on page 48. Indicated also are range, township, and section numbers.

Additional maps indicating each major change of the district boundaries are in Appendix B, page 104.

II. THE SCHOOL BOARD

From the beginning of Henderson School through to the end of the Salem era, the school board was a three-man board. At times, according to records, there were only two positions filled. Possibly this was due to the inability of obtaining someone to fill the position. On the other hand, it may be due to the lack of complete record keeping. Also, during the first few years of the district's infancy, one might surmise from the rapid turnover of membership on the school board that the course of progress was not very smooth. Nine different boards held office during the first five years.

In the early days, the board was very informal. It met wherever was convenient. The place of meeting was often in the home of one of the board members or the place of business of another. Sometimes the board carried out its business at the City Hall, a school building, or the Hotel Lodi. In later years, the practice of meeting in one of



MAP 1

COMPARISON OF ORIGINAL SALEM SCHOOL DISTRICT WITH
THE LODI SCHOOL DISTRICT OF 1957

the schools became more prevalent.

As in most small school districts, the trustees in the early days actually administered all of the business of the district. However, as the district grew in enrollment, more and more of its authority was delegated to the school administrators.

From the beginning of the high school in 1896 until July 1, 1911, the elementary school board acted as trustees for both the elementary and high school levels. In 1911, when the Lodi Union High School District was formed, a new board was created to serve the High School District and the original board of trustees continued only as an elementary school board.

The names of the trustees are listed in Table I. Blank spaces indicate that no information is available for that year. The position of president or clerk of the board is indicated when that information was given in the records.

III. ELEMENTARY SCHOOL ADMINISTRATORS

From 1859 to 1873, it appears that Salem was a one-teacher school. During the period from 1873 to 1900, growth was slow but steady, and by 1900 six teachers were required to instruct the children of the district.

In the early years, while it was still a one-teacher school, no point was made of naming a principal. The one

TABLE I
ELEMENTARY SCHOOL TRUSTEES, 1852-1938

Year	Name of the Trustees		
	President	Clerk	Other Members
1852-1853			
1853- 1854			G. C. Holman Nathaniel Peck Marcus Cook (Henderson) ^a
1854-1859			
1859- 1860			E. M. Walker G. D. Compton John Caldwell ^b
1860	S. Purdy (From April 16 - May 26, 1860)	J. Caldwell	J. P. Thompson
1860	J. S. Buckner (From May 26, 1860 - November 17, 1860)	J. P. Thompson	Minor Schofield
1860- 1861	J. Tallmadge (Beginning November 17, 1860)	J. S. Buckner	Wm. Morton
1861- 1862	Jessie Green	J. Tallmadge	Wm. R. Stolp
1862- 1863	Wm. R. Stolp	J. Tallmadge	G. D. Compton
1863	(May 8 - August 1, 1863)		E. M. Walker Joseph Kearney Wm. Stolp
1863	(August 1 - October 1, 1863)		J. Tallmadge Wm. Morton J. Kearney
1863- 1864	(Beginning October 1, 1863)		J. Tallmadge Wm. Morton E. Lawrence
1864- 1865	Wm. Morton	E. M. Walker	G. D. Compton

TABLE I (continued)

Year	Names of the Trustees		
	President	Clerk	Other Members
1865-66	Wm. Morton	E. Lawrence	G. D. Compton
1866-67	G. D. Compton	E. Lawrence	John Morton
1867-68		R. S. Thompson	J. E. McComas
1868			R. S. Thompson R. L. Wardrobe
1868-69		C. C. Stoddard	E. Lawrence
1869-70			C. C. Stoddard E. Lawrence
1870-71			C. C. Stoddard E. Lawrence
1871-72	A. T. Ayers	A. T. Rutledge	J. W. Kearney
1872-73	A. T. Rutledge	A. T. Ayers	J. W. Kearney
1873-74			E. Lawrence George Hogan A. T. Ayers
1874-75			C. M. Boalt George Hogan A. T. Ayers
1875-76			C. M. Boalt George Hogan ^c
1876-77			C. M. Boalt
1877-78			C. M. Boalt ^d
1878-83	No records		
1883-84			F. M. Green C. O. Ivory David Kettleman ^e
1884-99	No records		
1899- 1900	J. D. Huffman	Dr. W. M. Mason	J. A. Anderson

TABLE I (continued)

Year	Names of the Trustees		
	President	Clerk	Other Members
1900-01	J. D. Huffman	R. L. Graham	J.A. Anderson
1901-02	J. D. Huffman	R. L. Graham	J. H. Lillie
1902-03	J. H. Lillie	R. L. Graham	W. H. Thompson
1903-04	W. H. Thompson	J. H. Lillie	Dr. W.M. Mason
1904-05	W. H. Thompson	C. M. Ferdun	Dr. W.M. Mason
1905-06	C. M. Ferdun	G. A. Gerlack	Dr. W.M. Mason ^f
1906-07		C. M. Ferdun	G. A. Gerlach Dr. W.M. Mason
1907-08			G.F. Woodson G.A. Gerlach Dr. W.M. Mason
1908-09		B. F. Woodson	Dr. W.M. Mason Ellis
1909-10	Dr. W.M. Mason	G. F. Woodson	Ellis
1910-11		Dr. W.M. Mason	Ellis B. F. Woodson (resigned, J.C. Ferguson)
		replaced by	
1911-12	Ellis		J.C. Ferguson Geo. LeFeber
1912-13	Geo. LeFeber	J.C. Ferguson	Ellis
1913-14	Geo. L. Meissner	Ellis	Geo. LeFeber
1914-15	Geo. L. Meissner	Otto Weihe	Geo. LeFeber
1915-16	Geo. L. Meissner	Otto Weihe	Geo. LeFeber
1916-17	Geo. L. Meissner	Otto Weihe	Geo. LeFeber
1917-18	Geo. L. Meissner	Otto Weihe	Geo. LeFeber

TABLE I (continued)

Year	Names of the Trustees		
	President	Clerk	Other Members
1918-19	Wm. H. Faust	Otto Weihe	Geo. L. Meissner
1919-20	Wm. H. Faust	Otto Weihe	Geo. A. Keagle
1920-21	John C. Keller	Wm. H. Faust	Geo. A. Keagle
1921-22	John C. Keller	Wm. H. Faust	Geo. A. Keagle
1922-23	John C. Keller	Wm. H. Faust	Geo. A. Keagle
1923-24	Geo. A. Keagle	Wm. H. Faust	
1924-25		Dr. John M. Gardner	John J. Fink Geo. A. Keagle
1925-26	John J. Fink	Hugh A. McKenzie	J. H. Davis
1926-27	J. H. Davis	John J. Fink	Hugh A. McKenzie
1927-28	Hugh A. McKenzie	J. H. Davis	John J. Fink
1928-29	John J. Fink	Ralph J. Post	Dr. C. V. Thompson
1929-30	Mrs. F. O. Smith	Ralph J. Post	Dr. C. V. Thompson
1930-31	Mrs. F. O. Smith	Ralph J. Post	Dr. C. V. Thompson
1931-32	Dr. C. V. Thompson	Mrs. F. O. Smith	Dr. T. C. Bender
1932-33	Dr. T. C. Bender	Mrs. F. O. Smith	Dr. C. V. Thompson
1933-34	Dr. C. V. Thompson	Dr. T. C. Bender	Mrs. F. O. Smith
1934-35	Dr. C. V. Thompson	Dr. T. C. Bender	Mrs. F. O. Smith
1935-36	Dr. T. C. Bender	Dr. C. V. Thompson	Dr. W. J. Coffield

TABLE I (continued)

Year	Names of the Trustees		
	President	Clerk	Other Members
1936-37	Dr. T.C. Bander	Dr. C.V. Thompson	Dr. W.J. Coffield
1937-38	Dr. T.C. Bander	Dr. C.V. Thompson	Dr. W.J. Coffield ^h

^a"From Our Files for August 5, 1924," a column appearing in Lodi News Sentinel, June 11, 1953.

^bGeorge H. Tinkham, History of San Joaquin County, California with Biographical Sketches, p. 307.

^cBoard of Trustees, Salem School District, "Minute Book--April 7, 1860-July, 1875," source of trustees listed from 1859-1875.

^dF. T. Gilbert, History of San Joaquin County, California, p. 61.

^e"From Our Early Files," a column appearing in Lodi News Sentinel, January 26, 1939.

^fThe Lodi High School Annual for years 1900-1906, et passim.

^gBoard of Trustees, Lodi School District, "Minute Book--July 19, 1906-April 1, 1921," et passim.

^hSuperintendent of Schools, San Joaquin County, San Joaquin County School Directory, directory for years 1921-1938.

teacher did the teaching and the trustees took care of the business end of operating the school.

The school term did not have the stability it has today. According to the records, it seems that a school term would depend on the knowledge which the teacher had to offer or the money the school board had to pay. The terms usually ran for three to six months, and very often a teacher would stay for only one term. The pay ranged from \$40.00 per month and board to \$66.00 per month without board. Each teacher bargained with the school board for his own salary.

As explained, the teachers in the early years were not considered as principals. However, from the standards of today, a teacher in a one-teacher school would be thought of as a teacher-principal. Therefore, in listing the administrators of the district, those teachers who served in the capacity of the only teacher, are listed also as principal.

Until there was more than one school in the system, there was no superintendent as a separate position from the principalship.

In 1908, a supervising principal was named for the elementary schools. This position remained until 1917 when the post became known as a superintendency. In 1934, the high school and elementary districts established the practice

of sharing the same superintendent. This practice has continued to work out satisfactorily.

Table II is a listing of administrative personnel from the beginning of the district until 1906 as complete as is possible at this time. Table III, pages 58-59, is a listing of the elementary school administrators from 1907 to 1938.

IV. ELEMENTARY SCHOOL TEACHERS

Rather unusual and different from the standards of today were the terms of employment of the first teachers of the district. J. P. Carleton, the first teacher of the Salem School District, was paid from a subscription fund donated by the farmers of the area. The next teacher, Hamilton Wermuth, was to be paid partly from a subscription fund and partly from state and county funds. There was misunderstanding between the trustees and Mr. Wermuth, however, and he was released before his four-month term was completed.

According to Tinkham, a third teacher, unnamed, was discharged after a caning administered by a trustee who caught him attempting to conduct school while under the influence of alcohol. Another teacher, a Mr. Foster, was

TABLE II

SALEM ELEMENTARY SCHOOL ADMINISTRATORS, 1859-1906*

Year	Principal
1859	J. P. Carleton (Spring-1859) Hamilton Wermuth (until April 20, 1860)
1860	James E. White
1861	Washington Brumback (March-May 1861) Mrs. E. S. Barben (August 1861-February 1862)
1862	H. E. Foster (March-August) James S. Burger (November, 1862-May, 1863)
1863	J. S. Hammond (October-December)
1864	H. Wermuth (January-May) Simon P. Hussey (September-November)
1865	M. A. Ralph (February-April)
1866	Simon P. Hussey (January-May) W. E. Leadbetter (November-December)
1867	H. Wermuth (January-March) J. B. Lilley (October, 1867-March, 1868)
1868	Owen Connely (September, 1868-January, 1869)
1869	H. E. Foster (September, 1869-February, 1870)
1870	J. W. Johnson (September, 1870-February, 1871)
1871	Mrs. Anna Gray
1872	J. M. McCall
1873	J. M. McCall
1874	Julia Hackshaw
1875	Julia Hackshaw
1876-	No records
1882	
1883	O. E. Swain
1884	No records
1885	F. B. Mills
1886-	No records
1897	
1898-	Inclusive - E. S. Hogan
1901	
1902	M. C. Dow
1903-	No records
1904	
1905	E. B. Wright
1906	No records

*Taken from School Board Minutes, et passim.

TABLE III

ELEMENTARY SCHOOL ADMINISTRATORS, 1907-1938*

Year	Superintendent	Salem	Emerson	Lincoln	Needham	Garfield
1907		John H. Willms	Elizabeth McKindley			
1908	W.H.Nicholson	John H. Willms	Elizabeth McKindley			
1909	W.H.Nicholson	Maud Marchant	Elizabeth McKindley			
1910	Wm. Inch	Maud Marchant	A. C. Lucas			
1911	Wm. Inch	L.E.Brauer	R. J. Custer			
1912	R.J. Custer	L.E.Brauer	R. J. Custer			
1913	R.J. Custer	Emma Tindell	Florence Horn			
1914	R.J. Custer	Emma Tindell	Florence Horn			
1915	R.J. Custer	Emma Tindell	Gertrude Smith			
1916	R.J. Custer	Emma Tindell	Lotta Schultz	Fred W. Ekstrand		
1917	R.J. Custer	Emma Tindell	Lotta Schultz	Fred W. Ekstrand		
1918	R.J. Custer	Emma Tindell	Lotta Schultz	Fred W. Ekstrand		
1919	R.J. Custer	Emma Tindell	Lotta Schultz	Fred W. Ekstrand		

TABLE III (continued)

Year	Superintendent	Salem	Emerson	Lincoln	Needham	Garfield
1920	R.J. Caster	Myrna Pottle	Lotta Schultz	Art.T.Smith	H. M. Robrey	
1921	R.J. Caster	Myrna Pottle	Lotta Schultz	Art.T.Smith	Frank Bricker	
1922	R.J. Caster	Myrna Pottle	Lotta Schultz	Art.T.Smith	W.H.Brinkman	Bessie Reed
1923	J.R.Overturf	Myrna Pottle	Lotta Schultz	Art.T.Smith	W.H.Brinkman	Bessie Reed
1924	J.R.Overturf	Ruth Wycoff	Lotta Schultz	Art.T.Smith	W.H.Brinkman	Bessie Reed
1925	Wm. E. Wiley	Ruth Wycoff	Lotta Schultz	Art.T.Smith	W.H.Brinkman	Bessie Reed
1926	Wm. E. Wiley	Sarah Martin	Lotta Schultz	Art.T.Smith	Mrs.Ruth Wycoff Black	Bessie Reed
1927	Wm. E. Wiley	Art Smith	Lotta Schultz	August Auch	Nileta Franklin	Sarah Martin
1928	Wm. E. Wiley	Art Smith	Lotta Schultz	August Auch	Mrs.RuthBlack	BessieReed
1929	Wm. E. Wiley	Annie McKenzie	Lotta Schultz	August Auch	Mrs.RuthBlack	BessieReed
1930	Wm. E. Wiley	A.T. Smith	Lotta Schultz	August Auch	Mrs.RuthBlack	BessieReed
1931	Wm. E. Wiley	A.T. Smith	Lotta Schultz	August Auch	Mrs.RuthBlack	BessieReed
1932	Wm. E. Wiley	A.T. Smith	Lotta Schultz	August Auch	Mrs.RuthBlack	BessieReed
1933	Wm. E. Wiley	A.T. Smith	Lotta Schultz	August Auch	Mrs.RuthBlack	BessieReed
1934	T.W.Chapman (Assistant)					
	LeRoyNichols	A.T. Smith	Lotta Schultz	August Auch	Mrs.RuthBlack	BessieReed
1935	LeRoyNichols	A.T. Smith	Lotta Schultz	August Auch	Mrs.RuthBlack	BessieReed
1936	LeRoyNichols	A.T. Smith	Lotta Schultz	August Auch	Mrs.RuthBlack	BessieReed
1937	LeRoyNichols	A.T. Smith	Lotta Schultz	August Auch	Mrs.RuthBlack	BessieReed

*Taken from School Board Minutes and San Joaquin County School Directories, at passim.

listed as very successful.¹¹

An excerpt from the school board records of November 5, 1862, indicates the terms of employment of the teacher employed for a six-month term between November, 1862, and May of 1863:

Board met at the school house Present E. Tallmadge & J. D. Compton By agreement James S. Burger was hired as teacher as long as both he and the Trustees are satisfied with each other. The following was the terms of agreement. The the said Burger was to have the school at sixty dollars per month and collect the Bills of those who do not draw Publick money at his own proper risk and charge and When the Publick money is exhausted Whatever the amount may be that belongs to the district, he, the said Burger is to take the children of the district for the Balance and Collect it of their Parents either by agreement or otherwise as he may see fit at his own proper cost and risk.
Washington Brumback Sec. Protem¹²

In the early days of Salem School, the salary of the teacher ranged from \$40.00 to \$66.00 per month. Usually, a twenty-two day month was specified making the daily wage of the teacher \$2.00 to \$3.00 a day. The school term ranged from three to six months in length.

Until 1914, the maximum teacher's salary was \$80.00 monthly on a ten-month annual basis. In that year, a salary schedule was adopted establishing the range from

¹¹Tinkham, loc. cit.

¹²Board of Trustees, Salem School District, "Minute Book--April 7, 1860-July, 1875," minutes for November 5, 1862.

\$80.00 to \$100.00 monthly with yearly increases of \$10.00 for experience. The maximum of the principals was set at \$125. monthly.¹³

In 1919, the minimum pay was raised to \$1,000 annually and the next year to \$1,250.¹⁴

By 1900, six teachers were needed to meet the needs of the growing enrollment. In 1908, the attendance required fourteen teachers, which was more than twice the number need previously. Fourteen years beyond the turn of the century, the number had tripled; by 1917 it had increased four-fold, and by 1921, thirty-eight was the number of teaching personnel employed. The enrollment continued to increase, and by the school year 1937-1938, the number on the education staff was forty-six. In other words, in thirty-eight years the need had grown to where, in number, the staff had multiplied about eight times.

The practice of refusing to hire married women as teachers was established in 1921 by board action. Although the intent of the board action is clear, the reading of the minutes relating to this practice is amusing.

¹³Board of Trustees, Lodi School District, "Minute Book--July 19, 1906-April 1, 1921," p. 57.

¹⁴Ibid., pp. 128, 146.

Moved by Faust and carried that the Board go on record, refusing to hire married women as teachers in the public schools, who were living with their husbands.¹⁵

Until the year 1907-1908, all teachers of the elementary school taught at the Salem School. In this year, Emerson School opened its doors. Lincoln, Needham, and Garfield Schools followed in later years. It is felt that an important part of this record is a list of teachers who have taught in the Lodi Schools.

In composing such a list, the teachers' names are listed by schools when that information is available. Due to unusual circumstances such as death, resignation, or dismissal of a teacher during the year, it is possible that even the records do not agree with fact. However, it is believed that these cases are few and the list, in general, is well substantiated.

A record of teachers who have taught in the Lodi Schools will be found in Appendix C and Appendix D, pages 115 through 143.

V. CURRICULUM

Traditionally, the elementary schools of Lodi have included the first eight grades of work. Originally, as

¹⁵Ibid., p. 120.

elsewhere, the curriculum offered little more than the three basic subjects. As time went on, the educational offering of the system was expanded. Additional emphasis was placed on music and art. In 1910, Miss Barron was listed as a special music teacher, and in 1911, Agnes Wright was designated as supervisor of drawing and music.

Under the leadership of Rolla J. Custer, elementary superintendent, the system became somewhat departmentalized, particularly in the upper grades. It was at this time that wood shop and domestic arts were added to the course of instruction.

Kindergarten came into being in 1921 after a petition from parents requested its formation. Two classes were established that first year at Salem School taught by Muriel Tupper and Georgia Wilbur.¹⁶ Later, the classes were transferred to Emerson and Garfield Schools.

The Lodi schools have always placed great importance on the teaching of the fundamental subjects. Yet this has not been done at the sacrifice of other worth-while educational offerings. As mentioned, music, art, shop, and domestic arts were added. As the importance of the

¹⁶Ibid., Minutes of July 28, 1921.

scientific age became apparent, science became an integral part of the elementary course. When the number of students warranted its addition, instrumental music, too, was offered.

While the curriculum has leaned somewhat to the traditional type of education, Lodi schools have presented a well-balanced, up-to-date program keeping the welfare and importance of the individual child in mind.

VI. STUDENT ENROLLMENT

Accurate records are not available for the whole period covered in this report. However, complete figures are listed for the years 1903-1937. The two terms used are "enrollment" and "average daily attendance." The term, "enrollment," means every child who attended school during the year even though it may have been for only part of a year. "Average daily attendance" signifies an average number of students per day for the whole year.

While the school system was comprised of one school and only one teacher, it is safe to estimate that the attendance was not over fifty. During the time between 1880 and 1890, the attendance is estimated at about two hundred. Growth was steady until 1921 when it reached 1,030. For the next seventeen years, average daily attendance varied between 1,200 and 1,400 pupils per year.

During the times of rapid growth overflow classes met in tents, temporary buildings, a church, and the second story of a public hall. After the construction of Garfield School in 1922, however, the need for housing pupils was adequately met for a period of about thirty years.

Table IV is a list of enrollment and attendance figures for the years 1903-1937.

VII. FINANCIAL STRUCTURE

Records are incomplete regarding the financial transactions of the district. The first complete type of report is noted by Gilbert in his History of San Joaquin County.¹⁷ It is a copy of the County Superintendent's annual report for the year 1877-1878. One might surmise that two or three teachers were employed at the time, judging from the amount allotted to teachers' salaries.

In Table VI, page 68, which lists financial data for the period 1903-1938, such items as income, expenses, and assessed valuation of the district are stated when available.¹⁸ As a note of explanation, when income was

¹⁷Gilbert, op. cit., pp. 60-61.

¹⁸Superintendent of Schools, San Joaquin County, "Annual Report of San Joaquin County Superintendent of Schools" for years 1903-1937.

TABLE IV
ENROLLMENT AND ATTENDANCE FIGURES, SALEM AND LODI
ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS, 1903-1937*

Year	Enrollment	Average Daily Attendance
1903	407	327
1904	446	352
1905	516	397
1906	492	370
1907	537	429
1908	625	471
1909	628	501
1910	632	514
1911	702	566
1912	672	567
1913	715	612
1914	758	632
1915	797	676
1916	777	682
1917	866	762
1918	979	770
1919	1186	925
1920	1467	1159
1921	1511	1230
1922	1523	1212
1923	1574	1282
1924	1536	1229
1925	1446	1134
1926	1630	1279
1927	1724	1309
1928	1578	1233
1929	1431	1178
1930	1544	1243
1931	1453	1279
1932	1486	1268
1933	1536	1323
1934	1545	1311
1935	1497	1282
1936	1594	1338
1937	1698	1405

*Superintendent of Schools, San Joaquin County,
"Annual Report of San Joaquin County Superintendent of
Schools" for years 1903-1937.

TABLE V

FINANCIAL REPORT OF SALEM SCHOOL FOR THE YEAR 1877-1878*

RECEIPTS

Beginning Balance	481.48	
State apportionment	991.17	
County taxes	<u>1,157.80</u>	
Total	\$2,630.45	\$ 2,630.45

EXPENSES

Teacher salaries	1,420.00	
Operation and maintenance	<u>183.50</u>	
Total	\$1,603.50	\$ 1,603.50

ENDING CASH BALANCE \$ 1,026.95

VALUE OF SCHOOL PROPERTY

Lot, school house and furniture	2,000.00	
school library	200.00	
school apparatus	<u>50.00</u>	
Total Value		\$ 2,250.00

*F. T. Gilbert, History of San Joaquin County,
pp. 60-61.

TABLE VI

INCOME, EXPENSES, AND ASSESSED VALUATION OF THE SALEM
AND LODI ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS, 1903-1937*

Year	Income	Expense	Assessed Value
1903	\$ 10,237.86	\$ 8,178.15	
1904	10,794.41	8,818.93	
1905	11,185.53	10,752.69	
1906	37,293.04	14,041.12	
1907	34,635.42	32,231.04	
1908	17,667.98	16,712.85	
1909	16,975.99	15,102.39	
1910	16,117.86	14,801.01	
1911	23,592.08	23,235.72	
1912	19,846.31	17,533.66	
1913	23,198.88	20,424.60	
1914	25,947.07	25,397.42	
1915	68,751.89	41,990.47	
1916	63,108.49	51,447.04	
1917	28,672.23	25,023.69	
1918	39,450.22	32,814.47	
1919	72,845.95	53,824.16	\$ 2,835,470.
1920	188,730.67	173,117.84	
1921	195,176.22	111,158.77	4,113.471.
1922	187,950.11	176,026.93	4,628,921.
1923	116,861.72	106,614.20	5,815.090.
1924	123,146.96	118,503.31	5,873.301.
1925	110,429.58	99,559.81	5,767,555.
1926	104,707.37	100,137.82	5,626,720.
1927	123,592.26	107,517.71	5,612,715.
1928	133,032.52	107,587.61	5,556,440.
1929	120,457.86	96,468.46	5,525,115.
1930	124,805.52	96,237.20	5,491,395.
1931	137,302.89	109,377.55	5,341,350.
1932	124,436.87	95,186.19	5,225,965.
1933	118,888.08	93,650.41	4,590,160.
1934	124,221.08	94,628.66	5,019,770.
1935	129,192.52	101,658.92	6,808,070.
1936	261,553.35	106,420.64	6,713,500.
1937	\$ 262,140.59	\$190,046.06	\$ 7,238,465.

*Superintendent of Schools, San Joaquin County,
"Annual Report of San Joaquin County Superintendent of
Schools" for years 1903-1937.

unusually high, in each case it was the result of additional income from sale of bonds or increased taxes; likewise a large amount in expense was the result of expense incurred from new buildings.

CHAPTER IV

HIGH SCHOOL ADMINISTRATION

I. THE SCHOOL DISTRICT

From its origin in 1896 to the time of the formation of the Union District in 1911, the boundaries of the area served by the high school coincided with that of the elementary district.

The name of the high school evidently became a point of some confusion until the change of the district's name from Salem to Lodi became effective in 1907. However, even before the change, the secondary school was known as Lodi High School.

When a student from outside the district wished to attend, he was admitted as a tuition paying student. In 1902, the charge was \$4.00 per month.¹ With the completion of the 1902-1903 school year, however, the practice of charging tuition to out-of-district students was abandoned.²

In 1911, the Lodi High School became the Lodi Union High School and at the same time became separated from the

¹The Lodi High School Annual, 1902, p. 38.

²Ibid., 1903, p. 25.

elementary district. However, this union of outlying areas into a high school district was not accomplished without opposition.

A meeting of the electorate for the purpose of discussing the question of the new union was called for May 18, 1911. George E. Lawrence was elected chairman of the session and L. V. Peterson was named secretary. The result of this meeting and other work by proponents of the movement was realization of the union district in time for the fall term of 1911.³

This action added eight other districts besides the Lodi Elementary to the Lodi High School. They were: Alpine, Henderson, Houston, Lafayette, Live Oak, Lockeford, Victor, and Woods.⁴

With the increased size of the high school area, the need for a new high school site and more buildings became evident. It was proposed to bond the district for \$150,000 for this purpose. The bond election was set for December 14, 1911, and the night before the voting there was a mass rally in favor of the movement. The location of

³George H. Tinkham, History of San Joaquin County, California with Biographic Sketches, p. 308.

⁴Paul R. Bowers, Student Handbook, p. 7.

the excitement was the upstairs opera house above Newfield's drygoods store on the corner of School and Pine Streets. For this event, the following people spoke: Hillard Welch, George M. Steele, Rev. E. B. Winning (Methodist Church), William Inch, (Principal) and Hugh McNoble. The next morning, the day of the election, over 1,000 school children paraded in the streets with banners and flags. The strategy must have been appropriate, for the bonds carried by 931 to 366.⁵

Between the years of 1912 and 1922, the district grew in size even more when other districts came into the union. They were: Harmony Grove, Ray, Turner, Washington, Athearn, and Bruella. Later Tokay Colony, Terminous, and Bouldin Island were also added.⁶

II. THE SCHOOL BOARD

As component parts of the same district until 1911, the high school and elementary schools of Lodi were served by the same group of school trustees. With the formation of the high school district, a separate board

⁵Tinkham, loc. cit.

⁶Bowers, loc. cit.

also came into existence. It differed in number from the previous board in that it was a five-member board. From the beginning and through the years, a high degree of stability has prevailed and board members have usually served rather long terms of office.

The longest terms of office during the period covered in this study were served by W. S. Montgomery, from 1911 to 1928, and Fred Perrott, from 1911 to 1927.

III. THE ADMINISTRATORS

The administrative positions of the high school began in 1896, with A. T. Searle serving as the first principal. In the fourth year of the school's progress, 1899, Fanny C. Stone was appointed as the first vice-principal. With a reorganization of the top level of administration in 1934, two new positions were created. The Lodi Elementary Schools and the Lodi Union High School District hired a superintendent and an assistant superintendent to serve both districts. Each paid half of the salaries of these officials. Leroy Nichols was appointed as superintendent and Thomas W. Chapman was named as his assistant.

During the period covered in this study, the people who have served the most number of years in their

TABLE VII

LODI UNION HIGH SCHOOL TRUSTEES, 1911-1937*

Year	Names of the Trustees		
	President	Clerk	Others Members
1911-12	E. E. Morse	F. B. Mills	W. S. Montgomery Fred Perrott M.W. Shidy
1912-13	E. E. Morse	F. B. Mills	W. S. Montgomery Fred Perrott M.W. Shidy
1913-14	E. E. Morse	F. B. Mills	W. S. Montgomery Fred Perrott M.W. Shidy
1914-15	E. E. Morse	D. W. Bird	W. S. Montgomery Fred Perrott M.W. Shidy
1915-16	Fred Perrott	D. W. Bird	W. S. Montgomery T. Beckman W. S. Clark
1916-17	Fred Perrott	D. W. Bird	W. S. Montgomery T. Beckman W. S. Clark
1917-18	Fred Perrott	D. W. Bird	W. S. Montgomery T. Beckman W. S. Clark
1918-19	W. S. Montgomery	D. W. Bird	Fred Perrott T. Beckman W. S. Clark
1919-20	W. S. Montgomery	D. W. Bird	Fred Perrott T. Beckman W. S. Clark
1920-21	W. S. Montgomery	P. O. Clark	Fred Perrott T. Beckman W. S. Clark
1921-22	W. S. Montgomery	P. O. Clark	Fred Perrott T. Beckman W. S. Clark
1922-23	W. S. Montgomery	P. O. Clark	Fred Perrott T. Beckman Nelson
1923-24	W. S. Montgomery	P. O. Clark	Fred Perrott T. Beckman Nelson

TABLE VII (continued)

Year	Names of the Trustees		
	President	Clerk	Other Members
1924-25	W. S. Montgomery	P. O. Clark	Fred Perrott W. E. Shipman W. H. Croswhite
1925-26	W. E. Shipman	P. O. Clark	W. S. Montgomery Fred Perrott W. H. Croswhite
1926-27	W. E. Shipman	Fred Perrott	W. S. Montgomery W. H. Croswhite C. Dexter
1927-28	W. H. Croswhite	C. Dexter	W. S. Montgomery Fred Perrott W. E. Shipman
1928-29	C. Dexter	W. E. Shipman	W. S. Montgomery W. H. Croswhite R. J. Stuck
1929-30	C. Dexter	W. E. Shipman	W. H. Croswhite R. J. Stuck Florence Featherstone
1930-31	R. J. Stuck	W. E. Shipman	W. H. Croswhite C. Dexter Florence Featherstone
1931-32	W. H. Croswhite	R. J. Stuck	W. E. Shipman C. Dexter R. J. Stuck
1932-33	W. H. Croswhite	R. J. Stuck	W. E. Shipman C. Dexter N. C. Locke
1933-34	N. C. Locke	R. J. Stuck	W. J. Coffield G. W. Emde W. V. Jahant
1934-35	N. C. Locke	R. J. Stuck	W. J. Coffield G. W. Emde W. V. Jahant
1935-36	N. C. Locke	R. J. Stuck	W. J. Coffield G. W. Emde W. V. Jahant
1936-37	N. C. Locke	R. J. Stuck	W. J. Coffield G. W. Emde W. V. Jahant
1937-38	N. C. Locke	W. J. Coffield	G. W. Emde W. V. Jahant B. A. Towne, Jr.

*Information listed from 1911-23 from "Minute Book" of Lodi Board of Trustees. Material from 1924-37, San Joaquin County School Directory for year mentioned.

respective positions were William Inch as principal from July, 1910, to June, 1920, and Maud Davis as vice-principal from July, 1921, to June of 1935.

IV. THE TEACHERS

Many outstanding teachers have served the high school of Lodi since it officially opened its doors in 1896. Some have brought fame to the school for their work with students and others also have become well known as teachers and administrators. Still others have made names for themselves in other fields.

In 1896, the school was taught and administered by one man, A. T. Searle. Since that time, growth of the school has been steady and for the school year 1937-1938, forty-seven certificated personnel were required.

A high degree of stability in relation to personnel turnover is noted when one checks the records. During the forty-two years covered in this study, teachers having fifteen or more years of service are as follows: Mrs. Carrie Erich, twenty-two years; J. E. Conklin and Ida Rinn, twenty-two years; William Inch and Signa Holm, nineteen years; Ira Crose and Katheryn Taylor, eighteen years; Ruby Barnebey and Herman Diekman, sixteen years; Amos Reese, Gladys Filkington, and Philip Winsor, fifteen years.

TABLE VIII

ADMINISTRATORS OF THE LODI HIGH SCHOOL, 1896-1937*

Year	Superintendent	Assistant Superintendent	Principal	Vice Principal
1896-97			A. T. Searle	
1897-98			A. L. Cowell	
1898-99			F. B. Wootten	
1899-1900			F. B. Wootten	Fanny C. Stone
1900-01			F. B. Wootten	Fanny C. Stone
1901-02			F. B. Wootten	Fanny C. Stone
1902-03			F. B. Wootten	Fanny C. Stone
1903-04			J. B. Wooten	Fanny C. Stone
1904-05			J. B. Wooten	Fanny C. Stone
1905-06			J. B. Wooten	Fanny C. Stone
1906-07			C. L. Carlson	M. Gertrude McGaw
1907-08			C. L. Carlson	M. Gertrude McGaw
1908-09			C. L. Carlson	M. Gertrude McGaw
1909-10			W. H. Nicholson	M. Gertrude McGaw
1910-11			William Inch	Belle Cooledge
1911-12			William Inch	Belle Cooledge
1912-13			William Inch	Catherine Fields
1913-14			William Inch	Catherine Fields
1914-15			William Inch	Catherine Fields
1915-16			William Inch	Louise Mayne
1916-17			William Inch	Louise Mayne
1917-18			William Inch	Louise Mayne
1918-19			William Inch	Louise Mayne
1919-20			William Inch	Wolcott
1920-21			William Inch	Wolcott
1921-22			William Inch	Maud Davis

TABLE VIII (continued)

Year	Superintendent	Assistant Superintendent	Principal	Vice Principal
1922-23			William Inch	Maud Davis
1923-24			William Inch	Maud Davis
1924-25			William Inch	Maud Davis
1925-26			William Inch	Maud Davis
1926-27			William Inch	Maud Davis
1927-28			William Inch	Maud Davis
1928-29			William Inch	Maud Davis
1929-30			Victor A. Rohrer	Maud Davis
				Amos P. Reese
1930-31			Victor A. Rohrer	Maud Davis
				Amos P. Reese
1931-32			Victor A. Rohrer	Maud Davis
				Amos P. Reese
1932-33			Leroy Nichols	Maud Davis
				Amos P. Reese
1933-34			Leroy Nichols	Maud Davis
				Amos P. Reese
1934-35	Leroy Nichols	T. W. Chapman	Leroy Nichols	Maud Davis
				Amos P. Reese
1935-36	Leroy Nichols	T. W. Chapman	Leroy Nichols	Maud Davis
				Amos P. Reese
1936-37	Leroy Nichols	T. W. Chapman	Leroy Nichols	Earle Crandall
1937-38	Leroy Nichols	T. W. Chapman	Leroy Nichols	Earle Crandall

*Data for this table were found in the following places for the years listed: 1896-1905; The Lodi High School Annual, et passim. 1906-1933; The Tokay, et passim. 1934-1937: Board of Trustees, Lodi Union High School District, "Minute Book--May 1932-June 1942," et passim.

A number of these teachers have also taught for many years beyond the time included in this study.

For a complete list of teachers who taught at Lodi's high school refer to Appendix D, page 133.

V. THE CURRICULUM

The high school was originally established as a three-year course. Students in their first year were known as the Junior Class, those in their second year as the Middle Class, and those in the third year as the Senior Class.

Students were expected to take four subjects each year and had the following courses from which to choose: Junior year--English, Latin, German, Ancient History, and Algebra; Middle Year--English, Latin, German, Medieval and Modern History, and Physics; Senior Year--English, Latin, American History and Government, Physics, and Geometry. With these course offerings, and evidently a relatively high standard of achievement, Professor F. B. Wooten was able to get the school accredited with the State University after only three years of the school's operation.⁷

⁷The Lodi High School Annual, 1899, pp. 7, 9, 13.

In 1900, chemistry was listed in the curriculum offered;⁸ in 1902, a two-year business course was added.⁹ Several years later, in 1904, a fourth year was added to the course of study. Likewise, more advanced subjects such as physical geography, solid geometry, and trigonometry were added.¹⁰

In the 1908 high school yearbook, the several courses of study were described. "The Collegiate" was a four-year course which prepared the student for college. "The General" was an intermediate course between college preparatory and the commercial course. Another plan of study referred to as "The Commercial" course also qualified one for college but was less academic than "The Collegiate." A two-year course, the "Special Commercial" was offered for older students who wanted a business background.

Also added to the curriculum of that year were Freehand Drawing and Geometrical Drawing.¹¹

The curriculum continued to grow and as more and newer facilities were added, a greater variety of subjects

⁸Ibid., 1900, p. 14.

⁹Ibid., 1902, p. 42.

¹⁰Ibid., 1905, pp. 74-79.

¹¹The Tokay, 1908, et passim.

was offered.

The Salem School offered little in the line of facilities except a room. Consequently, courses were restricted to the academic subjects. The 1900 high school boasted of its chemical laboratory and chemistry was added. The 1913 facilities included such new features as a gymnasium and manual training shops. In 1923, additional facilities included a complete science building, additional shops, and swimming tank. Later, increased facilities for agriculture and music were also built.

With these new buildings and additional equipment, fields such as agriculture, music, shop (wood, metal, auto), homemaking, science, and physical education were added and developed.

Academic subjects received their due share of attention and emphasis and resulted in a high standard of achievement. However, this core of basic subjects was not emphasized at the exclusion of other fields.

The first area of interest which was developed was debate. When only several years had passed, debate had become an important activity in the life of the school. Many such teams have traveled to other towns and cities since those early days to bring home trophies for their efforts.

Other fields which have brought pleasure and learning to the students and fame to their school are agriculture under the direction of Herman Diekman, commercial subjects taught by Mrs. Beulah Burrell, physical education under the leadership of James E. Conklin, and band under the direction of Sydney Halsey. There have been other teachers and coaches than these listed but those mentioned are the heads of departments or teachers whose long tenure and active participation in their chosen field have won for them recognition and honor.

Participation in these fields has placed Lodi students in competition with others and often has resulted in winning local, sectional, state, and even national acclaim and honor for them, their teachers, and their school.

VI. THE ENROLLMENT

Attendance figures, like other data indicating size, show that the high school has grown steadily. Although figures are not available for the first few years, data from 1903-1937 indicate an average annual growth of between thirty and thirty-five students.

In Table IX special students are listed separately beginning with the year 1923. These students are post-graduate students or adults enrolled in night classes.

TABLE IX

ENROLLMENT AND ATTENDANCE DATA, LODI HIGH SCHOOL
1898-1937

Year	Enrollment		Average Daily Attendance	
	Regular Students	Special	Regular Students	Special
1898	34			
1899	36			
1900	44			
1901	52			
1902	69			
1903	76		61	
1904	79		60	
1905	80		63	
1906	105		78	
1907	111		90	
1908	115		94	
1909	154		127	
1910	167		135	
1911	188		157	
1912	189		166	
1913	219		195	
1914	222		192	
1915	242		211	
1916	278		229	
1917	283		238	
1918	330		227	
1919	382		299	
1920	439		355	
1921	447		400	
1922	498		452	
1923	573		472	21
1924	692		587	8
1925	713		587	20
1926	626	469	584	17
1927	707	927	593	26
1928	710	517	621	36
1929	740	1277	644	37
1930	782	1237	711	35
1931	845	1063	762	28
1932	889	142	801	7
1933	957	72	807	2
1934	996		886	
1935	1097	195	951	3
1936	1268	696	1095	21
1937	1346	1136	1183	26

*Years 1898-1902 from Lodi High School Annual for each year listed. Other figures from "Annual Report of San Joaquin County Superintendent of Schools" for each year.

VII. THE FINANCES OF THE DISTRICT

One can more readily realize the position of importance that the Lodi schools have taken when the growth of its yearly budget is noted.

In the first year of operation, although no figures are available, it is probable that the high school department had a total budget of less than \$1,000. In 1903, the trustees finished the school year with a balance of \$15.65. The total expenses that year were \$4,158.46. By 1937, the annual budget showed operational expenses in excess of \$100,000. In years when construction of buildings had taken place, a budget close to \$300,000 was not uncommon.

In general, the high school district has been considered an above average district in terms of wealth. This is due to the extensive high quality farmlands included in the Lodi area. Between the years of 1923 and 1938, for which records are available, the assessed value of the district ranged between \$13,000,000 and \$20,000,000. The low assessment was in 1933 during the depression. The high figure was the assessment in 1922 and 1938. Between these dates the assessment figure varied considerably.

Table X offers a brief financial picture for the years 1903-1938.

TABLE X
FINANCIAL DATA OF THE LODI HIGH SCHOOL DISTRICT
1903-1938*

Year	Income	Expenses	Assessed Value
1903	\$ 4,174.11	\$ 4,158.46	
1904	3,835.98	3,679.58	
1905	5,171.89	4,078.63	
1906	7,229.06	5,738.47	
1907	8,360.81	7,562.04	
1908	10,525.66	9,271.29	
1909	12,749.05	10,166.26	
1910	15,942.52	10,348.04	
1911	184,951.34	26,998.46	
1912	167,609.53	86,548.45	
1913	108,724.12	95,865.62	
1914	87,400.04	19,324.33	
1915	30,020.89	22,669.73	
1916	30,293.31	24,944.84	
1917	28,378.45	24,694.58	
1918	36,687.22	28,871.43	
1919	45,338.42	42,434.74	
1920	86,534.94	71,169.50	
1921	342,984.63	95,462.78	
1922	364,847.75	193,902.30	
1923	305,378.25	272,794.03	\$ 20,571,915.00
1924	181,686.08	167,819.84	19,797,129.00
1925	186,052.49	135,290.35	19,755,365.00
1926	234,182.43	172,024.85	18,807,950.00
1927	179,447.59	140,644.16	17,812,435.00
1928	177,802.98	140,871.10	17,750,800.00
1929	176,705.54	145,874.80	17,095,195.00
1930	167,992.08	149,956.05	16,957,120.00
1931	184,664.02	145,712.18	16,737,845.00
1932	153,572.18	119,371.84	16,402,135.00
1933	168,350.55	123,393.82	13,686,405.00
1934	148,168.38	132,769.10	13,686,405.00
1935	161,341.97	133,346.19	18,296,475.00
1936	216,745.00	154,794.18	18,720,550.00
1937	272,413.06	238,018.20	19,576,930.00
1938	\$ 268,505.37	\$ 217,243.35	\$ 20,135,850.00

*Superintendent of Schools, San Joaquin County,
"Annual Report of San Joaquin County Superintendent of
Schools," for years 1903-1938.

CHAPTER V

SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

I. SUMMARY

Growth, change, and advancement as well as books, learning, and knowledge have been indications of the development of the Lodi area schools since their humble beginnings in the 1850's.

From a one-room country school housed in a building of crude construction to modern, convenient, educational plants is the picture of the history of Lodi's schools. The growth has not been phenomenal but it has been steady. Education in this community has followed the well-known pattern that has been one of the proud trade-marks of democratic heritage.

The district. The Henderson School District, the forerunner of the Lodi schools, was established in 1852 as School District Number 1. Its first classes convened in a private house and not until 1855 was its first schoolhouse built about three miles southwest of Lodi. The name Henderson was given to the district in 1858.

The following year, in 1859, the Lodi public schools were legally established. This district was first known as the Salem School District. When first formed, the

district encompassed twenty-four sections of land, about one-half of which were situated north of the Mokelumne River. Today, the river is the north boundary and the area included in the district is about seven and one-half square miles.

The schools. The first school building to serve the Salem School District was built by dedicated pioneer effort in 1859. This building served the purpose of education at three different locations and finally ended at the location on Lodi Avenue. The early residents first located the building about a hundred yards east of U. S. Highway 99 just south of the Mokelumne River. Three years later a move was in store for the structure as it was moved south on the little country road to an area known later as the Barnhart Tract. The final site of that early schoolhouse was decided in 1868 when it was again moved, this time to the Lodi Avenue location.

After three more years, a new building was erected on the same site at a cost of \$2,160. Needing more space, an addition was built several years later. Still feeling the need for more room and a modern schoolhouse, a \$15,000 edifice was built in 1883 to replace the previous model. This building served thousands of children of the community until 1938 when it was sold for \$500 to the Lodi Union High

School to be dismantled and used for lumber.

While some reports indicate that possibly some advanced studies were offered to a few students in the Salem School building, it was not until 1896 technically, that the high school was formed. The first classes were conducted in the second story of the grammar school. Its growth warranted the high school a building of its own in 1900. Possibly the cost of only \$4,300 was a factor in the short life of the structure. In 1913, a new high school plant was designed and built. Additional facilities were added during the following years resulting in the present high school on Hutchins Street.

The natural growth of the community also required extra elementary school facilities. In 1907, the Emerson School opened its doors, followed by Lincoln in 1916, Needham in 1920, and Garfield in 1922.

The people of the schools. During its development and growth, the Lodi schools found it necessary to use makeshift facilities at times. The most acute conditions of crowding were in 1914, 1915, and 1916. In these years, temporary classrooms of various nature were used including tents, a church, and makeshift buildings. However, since that time facilities have been generally adequate.

Considering the people of the Lodi schools, the district has generally been favored with the presence of citizens interested in continued improvement of educational facilities, and teachers dedicated to the purpose of the education of the community's youth.

Important among the personalities of the schools are the school board members. The schools of the period covered in this report are a reflection of the efforts of this group.

Also important for their influence on youth and the community in general, are the school administrators and teachers.

Long-term service of the following administrators win them a place of special mention: R. J. Custer, William E. Wiley, William Inch, Leroy Nichols, Arthur T. Smith, Lotta Schultz, August Auch, Mrs. Ruth Black, Bessie Reed, and Emma Tindell.

In addition to the administrators mentioned, most of whom also served as teachers, many teachers have also served the district for long period tenures. They are: Mabel Allen, Mrs. Elsie Baldwin, Mrs. Flora B. Blazer, Mrs. Martha S. Clow, Thomas Cormack, Nileta Franklin, Mrs. Myrtle Green, Harriet Griswold, Lenore Huff, Mrs. Zerifa S. Kroll, Mrs. Reta B. Mathews, Jessie McCall, Annie McKenzie,

Jessie Orr, Jean Pryor, Gladys M. Reichard, Ella Richardson, Gertrude Smith, Mrs. Margaret M. Smith, Mrs. Dorothy Watson Tappan, Mrs. Edith Anderson Thomas, Mrs. Edith Watson, Edna McWayne, Eloise Wiseman, and Mrs. Hazel Wollesen.

High school teachers who also deserve mention due to a period of ten years or more service during the period covered in this report are: Ruby Barnesbey, Loyda Barron, Evan Borst, Mrs. Beulah Burrell, James Conklin, Ira Crose, Maud Davis, Herman Diekman, Mrs. Carrie Erich, Agnes Graham, Sydney Halsey, Verne Hoffman, Signa Holm, Gladys Pilkington, Amos Reese, Mrs. Louise Rice, Ida Rinn, W. Correll Smith, Katherine Taylor, and Philip Winsor.

It is notable that some educators who have left this town to go elsewhere have gained fame in education or other fields of endeavor. Following is a list of teachers with a notation explaining each one's later position or fame: E. B. Wright, San Joaquin County Superintendent of Schools; J. R. Overturf, Superintendent of Schools in Sacramento; Earle Crandall, Superintendent of Schools in San Jose; Helen Heffernan, member of California Department of Education and assistant to General Douglas MacArthur in establishing schools in Japan after World War II; Belle Cooledge, Mayor of Sacramento; Verne Hoffman, State Assemblyman and State Senator; and Bernard Hagen,

Colonel in the United States Army.

Curriculum. While Lodi has not gone to extremes in its ideas on education, and while the early days of the school certainly saw a struggle to achieve progress, the schools have managed to keep abreast of the times.

In the elementary schools, kindergarten, shop, and home economic classes were inaugurated when need was recognized. Also, special emphasis was placed on subjects such as music, art, science, and instrumental music when it was warranted.

In the high school, a good standard in the basic subjects has been maintained while special subject offerings have allowed the youth of this community to broaden their knowledge and skills. Special facilities, such as the swimming pool, gymnasiums, and shops were built at a time when they were the envy of many schools in the state. Extracurricular activities have received their due attention, also. Lodi has long been known for its speech and debate teams, agricultural judging teams, athletic teams of all sports, and its band.

Enrollment. In its years of growth, the elementary schools have expanded in number from a single, one-teacher school to five schools employing forty-six certificated employees. This is indicative of the growth of the number

of pupils. Records of enrollment show the following number of students for the years 1903, 1920, and 1937, respectively: 407, 1,437, and 1,698.

Similarly, the high school enrollment figures for the same years show: 76, 439, and 1,346. In the grade schools, the enrollment from 1920 until 1938 tends to level off. On the secondary level, however, the growth is steady and continuous.

Finances. Generally speaking, the Lodi School District has been an area of above average wealth when one considers the whole state. Until the end of the period covered in this study there was a great period of time when it was not necessary to levy the maximum tax rate allowed by law to maintain an adequate educational program. Likewise, the people faced the need of new educational facilities by voting special bonds when needed.

As figures of enrollments, number of teachers, and added facilities indicate growth, so does the financial picture show a larger expenditure for educational purposes. For elementary purposes, \$8,178.15 was spent in 1903 while it took \$190,046.06 to meet the needs in 1937. On the high school level for the same years the expenditures were \$4,158.46 and \$217,243.35, respectively.

II. RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FURTHER STUDY

This study does not encompass every phase relative to the history of the schools of Lodi. There are four main areas which need to be developed.

First, the era between 1875 and 1900 could be expended by an investigator who could take the time to interview many people and locate documents of that time. There are no school board minutes available for these years. They may be in a local attic or they may have been destroyed by someone not realizing their historical worth.

Next, the period from 1938 to the present has been omitted and might be recorded at a future date. The school district itself could help by keeping news releases for future reference.

Also, the place of the parochial schools in Lodi should be recorded. Considering the number of children they serve, their importance is becoming greater with the passing of time. To have a complete historical picture of educational facilities in Lodi, they should not be omitted.

Finally, one might include in this body of information the history of the rural elementary schools of the Lodi Union High School. To be complete, this would include those presently belonging to the high school district and

also those district which have ceased to exist for one reason or another.

The completion of these research projects would have increasing value with the passing of time.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

BIBLIOGRAPHY

A. BOOKS

Bowers, Paul R. Student Handbook. Lodi, California: Lodi Union High School, [n.d.].

Ferrier, William Warren. Ninety Years of Education in California. Oakland, California: West Coast Printing Company, 1937. 413 pp.

✓ Gilbert, F. T. History of San Joaquin County, California. Oakland, California: Thompson and West, 1879. 142 pp.

✓ An Illustrated History of San Joaquin County, California. Chicago: The Lewis Publishing Company, 1890. 666 pp.

McKenzie, Annie. Our County, San Joaquin. Lodi, California: Lodi Public Schools, 1935. 140 pp.

Swett, John. History of the Public School System of California. San Francisco, California: A. T. Bancroft and Company, 1876. 246 pp.

_____. Public Education in California. Its Origin and Development with Personal Reminiscences of Half a Century. New York: American Book Company, 1911. 320 pp.

Tinkham, George H. California Men and Events. Stockton, California: Record Publishing Company, 1915. 336 pp.

✓ _____ History of San Joaquin County California with Biographical Sketches. Los Angeles: Historic Record Company, 1923. 1640 pp.

_____. A History of Stockton. San Francisco, California: W. M. Hinton & Company, 1880. 397 pp.

B. SCHOOL YEARBOOKS

The Lodi High School Annual. Lodi, California: Lodi High School.

An annual publication for the years 1899-1906.

The Tokey. Lodi, California: Lodi High School.
An annual publication for the years 1907-1911.

The Tokay. Lodi, California: Lodi Union High School.
An annual publication for the years 1912-1938.

C. OFFICIAL RECORDS

Board of Supervisors, San Joaquin County. "Records of the Board of Supervisors." Book A, San Joaquin County Court House, Stockton, California.

_____. "Records of the Board of Supervisors." Book B, San Joaquin County Court House, Stockton, California.

_____. "Records of the Board of Supervisors." Book C, San Joaquin County Court House, Stockton, California.

Board of Trustees, Lodi School District. "Minute Book, July 19, 1906--April 1, 1921."

_____. "Minute Book, April 7, 1921--July 1, 1922."

_____. "Minute Book, July, 1934--August, 1942."

_____, Lodi Union High School District. "Minute Book, July, 1911--April, 1932."

_____. "Minute Book, May, 1932--June, 1942."

_____, Salem School District. "Minute Book, April 7, 1860--July, 1875."

Superintendent of Schools, San Joaquin County. "Annual Report of San Joaquin County Superintendent of Schools." San Joaquin County Schools, Stockton, California. For the years 1903-1938.

_____. San Joaquin County School Directory. Stockton, California: San Joaquin County Schools, 1921-1938.
Annual publications for the years 1921-1938.

D. NEWSPAPERS

Daily San Joaquin Republican, Stockton, California, May 10, 1859.

Lodi [California] News Sentinel, June 26, 1939, June 11, 1953.

Lodi [California] Sentinel, July 8, 1899; June 23, 1900; February 6, 1902; and June 21, 1902.

Lodi [California] Times, September 2, 1954.

E. UNPUBLISHED MATERIALS

Custer, R. J. (comp.). "Book of School Buildings." A scrapbook of newsclippings. 43 pp.

Hicks, Warren B. "A History of Lodi, California from Early Times to 1906." Unpublished paper written for a seminar class in California History conducted by Dr. Rockwell D. Hunt at College of the Pacific, Stockton, California, June, 1954. 81 pp.

✓ Lodi Public Library. "Scrapbook on History of Lodi, California." A scrapbook of newsclippings. 26 pp.

"School Districts of San Joaquin County." Compiled from the records of Court of Sessions, and of the Board of Supervisors of San Joaquin County, California, from their origin to July 25, 1903. Located in Office of County Superintendent of Schools, Stockton, California.

Smith, Arthur T. "Historical Sketch of Salem School." Unpublished paper written for Historical Methods Course conducted by Dr. G. A. Werner at the College of the Pacific, Stockton, California, January 7, 1930. 7 pp.

Works Progress Administration. "History of Stockton and San Joaquin County." A single copy typed edition in the Stockton Public Library, Stockton, California, 1938.

F. INTERVIEWS

Barbour, Roswell. Lodi, California, July 15, 1955.

Custer, Rolla J. Lodi, California, July 15, 1955.

Henning, Mrs. Frank. Lodi, California, July 29, 1955.

Inch, William. Santa Cruz, California, August 24, 25, 1955.

Smith, Arthur T. Cayucos, California, July 16, 1955.

Thompson, Mrs. Celia. Lodi, California, July 18, 1955.

APPENDIX A

CHRONOLOGICAL LIST OF MAJOR EVENTS OF

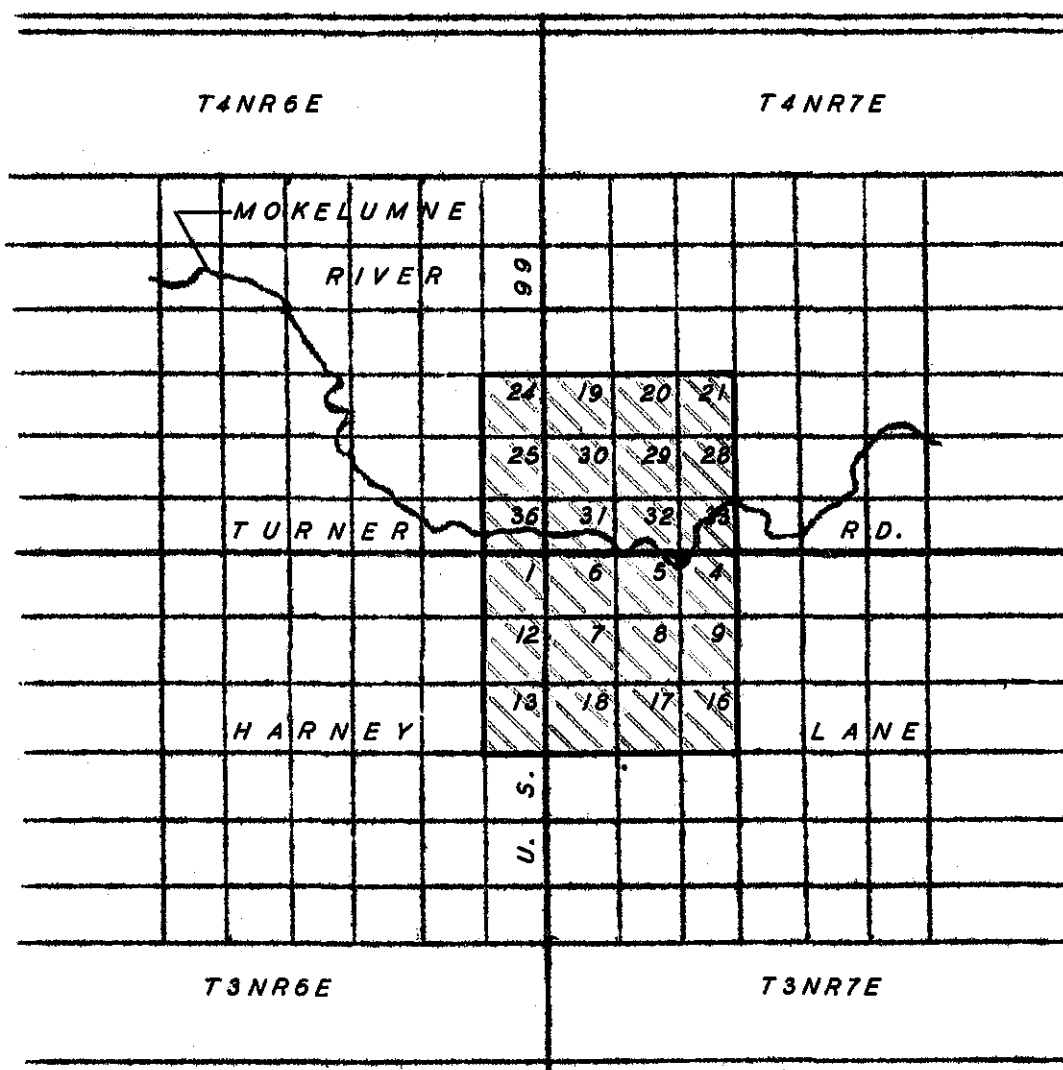
LODI PUBLIC SCHOOLS, 1852-1938

<u>Year</u>	<u>Event</u>
1852	School established in a residence about three miles southeast of Lodi.
1853	School established previous year became designated as School District No. 1.
1855	Schoolhouse built on land claimed by J. C. Caldwell.
1858	Name of School District No. 1 changed to Henderson.
1859	Salem School District established. First Salem School building erected on south bank of Mokelumne River east of Highway 99.
1860	School district boundary changed.
1862	Salem School building moved about a mile and a half south to property owned by Mr. Barnhart.
1862	School district boundary changed.
1864	School district boundary changed.
1867	School district boundary changed.
1868	Salem School building moved to final location on Lodi Avenue.
1872	New building erected to replace original building. Cost of \$2,160. Old building moved across street to Hutchin's farm and used as a residence.
1872	School district boundary changed.
1879	Addition built on Salem school at cost of \$400.
1883	Final Salem school structure built on same site for \$15,000. Main part of former school building was moved to Hotel Lodi on Pine and Sacramento Streets and used as a dining hall. Smaller 1879 addition moved across the stree to Stonewall's corner.

<u>Year</u>	<u>Event</u>
1891	Attempt to establish high school failed after electing school board.
1896	High school established in second story of Salem School.
1899	First class of two members graduated from high school.
1900	First built high school building in Lodi erected on northwest corner of Lodi Avenue and Church Streets at cost of \$4,300.
1907	Emerson School built as second elementary school of Lodi on Hutchins Street between Elm and Pine Streets.
1907	Name of Salem School District changed to Lodi School District.
1911	Lodi Union High School District formed with the addition of eight other districts to Lodi High School.
1913	New high school on Hutchins Street replaced earlier model on Lodi Avenue.
1915- 1916	Temporary classrooms used to meet increased enrollment in the elementary schools.
1916	Lincoln School built on newly constructed Lincoln Highway at cost of \$40,000 including equipment.
1918	First school bus purchased.
1920	Needham School built on South Church Street for \$109,000, including equipment.
1922	Garfield School built on South Garfield Street for \$99,000, including site and furniture.
1922	Grandstand built at Flame Field on high school campus.
1923	Science building, auditorium, shops, and swimming pool built at high school.

<u>Year</u>	<u>Event</u>
1937- 1938	Music building and farm shop built at high school.
1937- 1938	Additional classrooms added to Needham School for \$89,960.
1938	Salem School graduated its last eighth grade class. Building abandoned and dismantled.

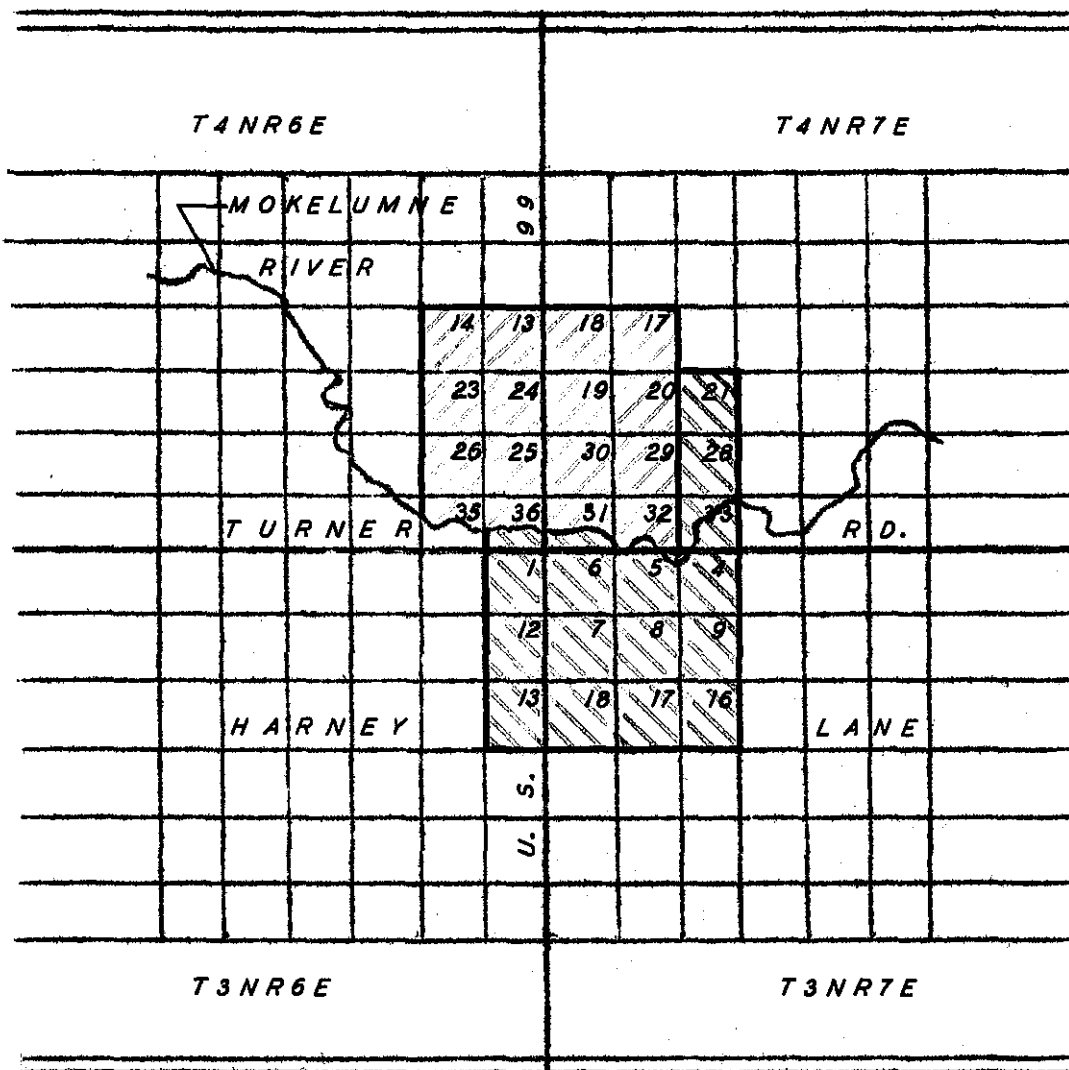
APPENDIX B





Original Salem School District

MAP 2

ORIGINAL SALEM SCHOOL DISTRICT,
MAY 6, 1859

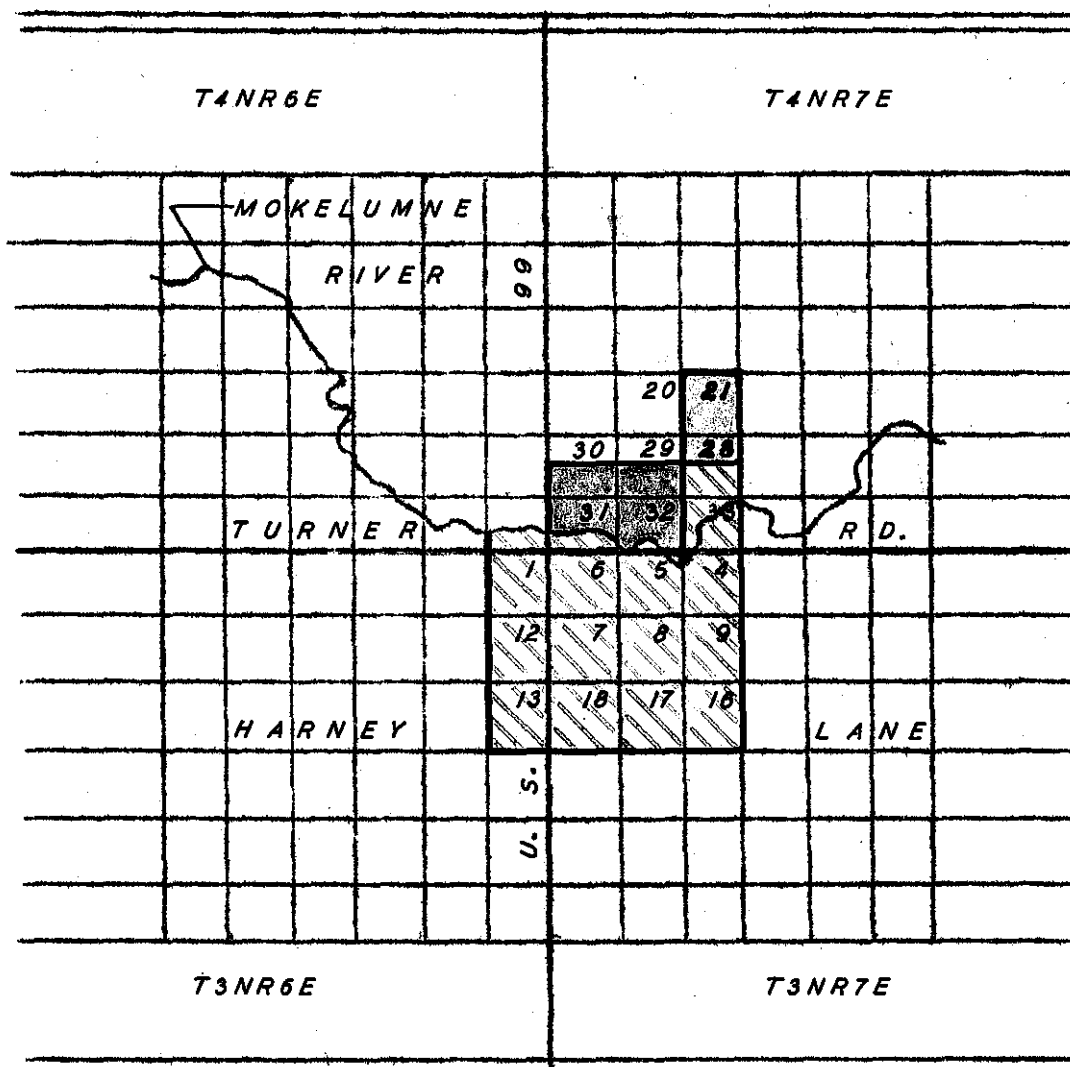


 Houston School District

 Salem School District

MAP 3

FORMATION OF HOUSTON DISTRICT,
MAY 12, 1860



Salem School District



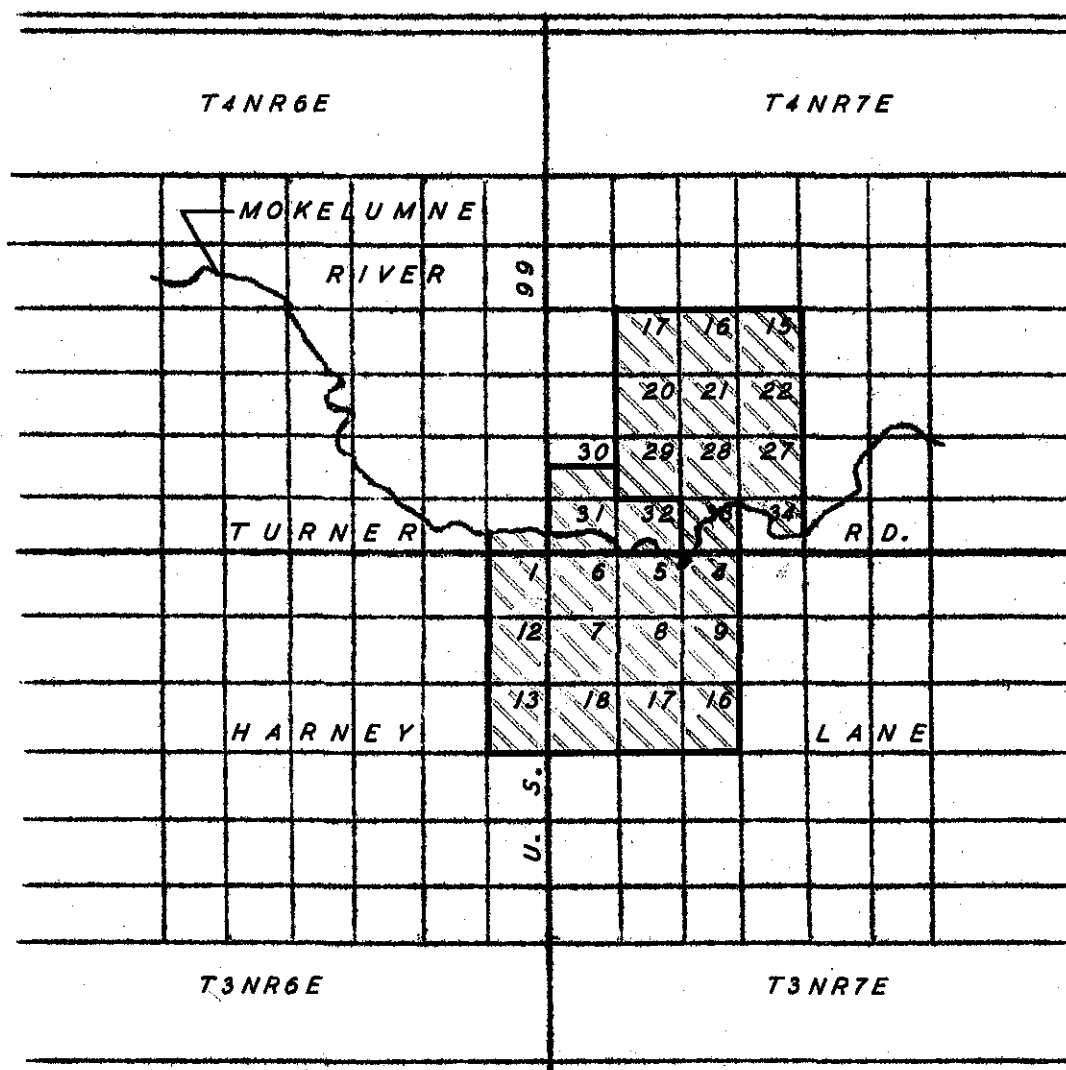
Annexation by Salem School District



Annexation by Houston School District

MAP 4

CHANGE OF SALEM SCHOOL DISTRICT BOUNDARIES, MARCH 7, 1862



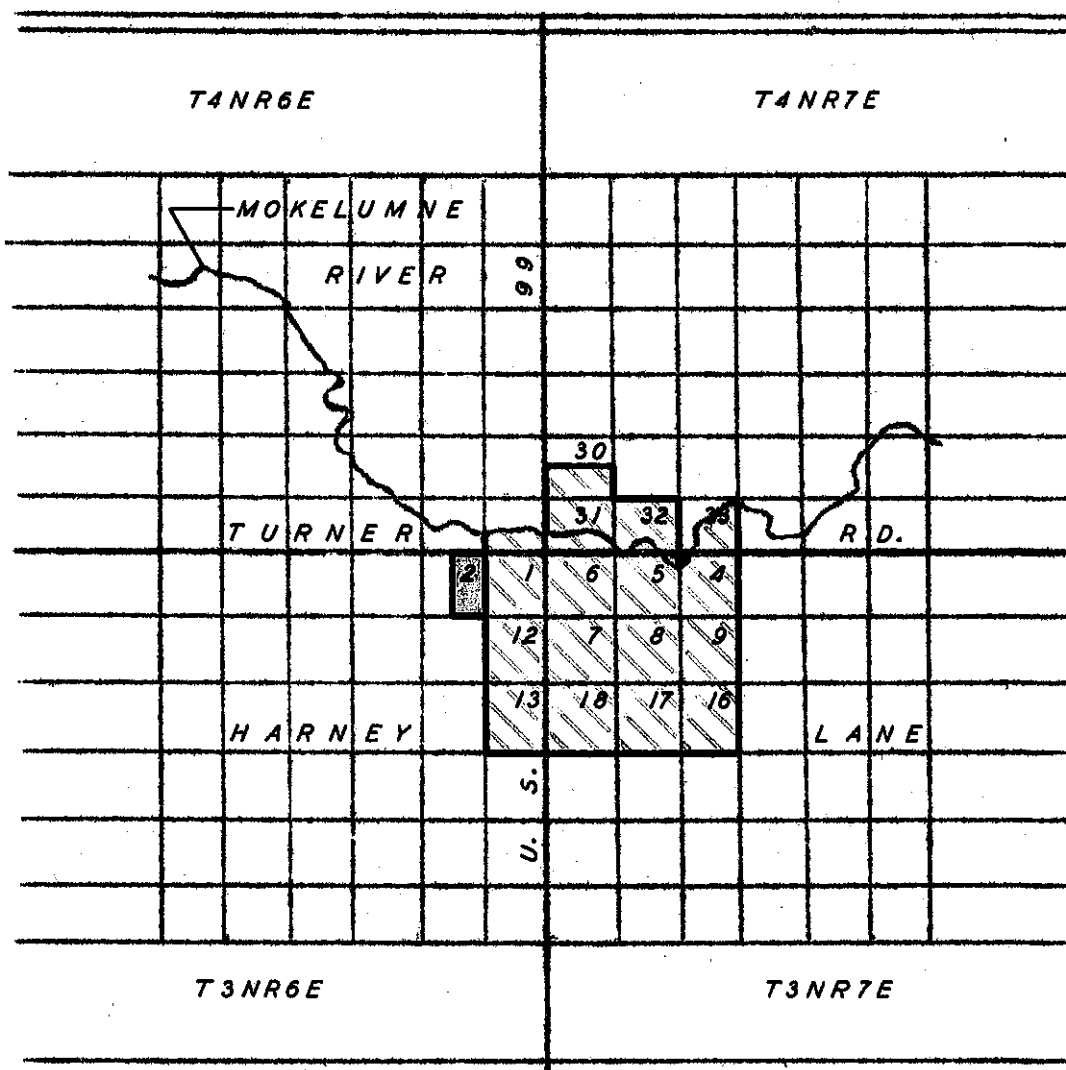
Rigdon School District



Salem School District

MAP 5

FORMATION OF RIGDON SCHOOL DISTRICT,
MAY 6, 1862



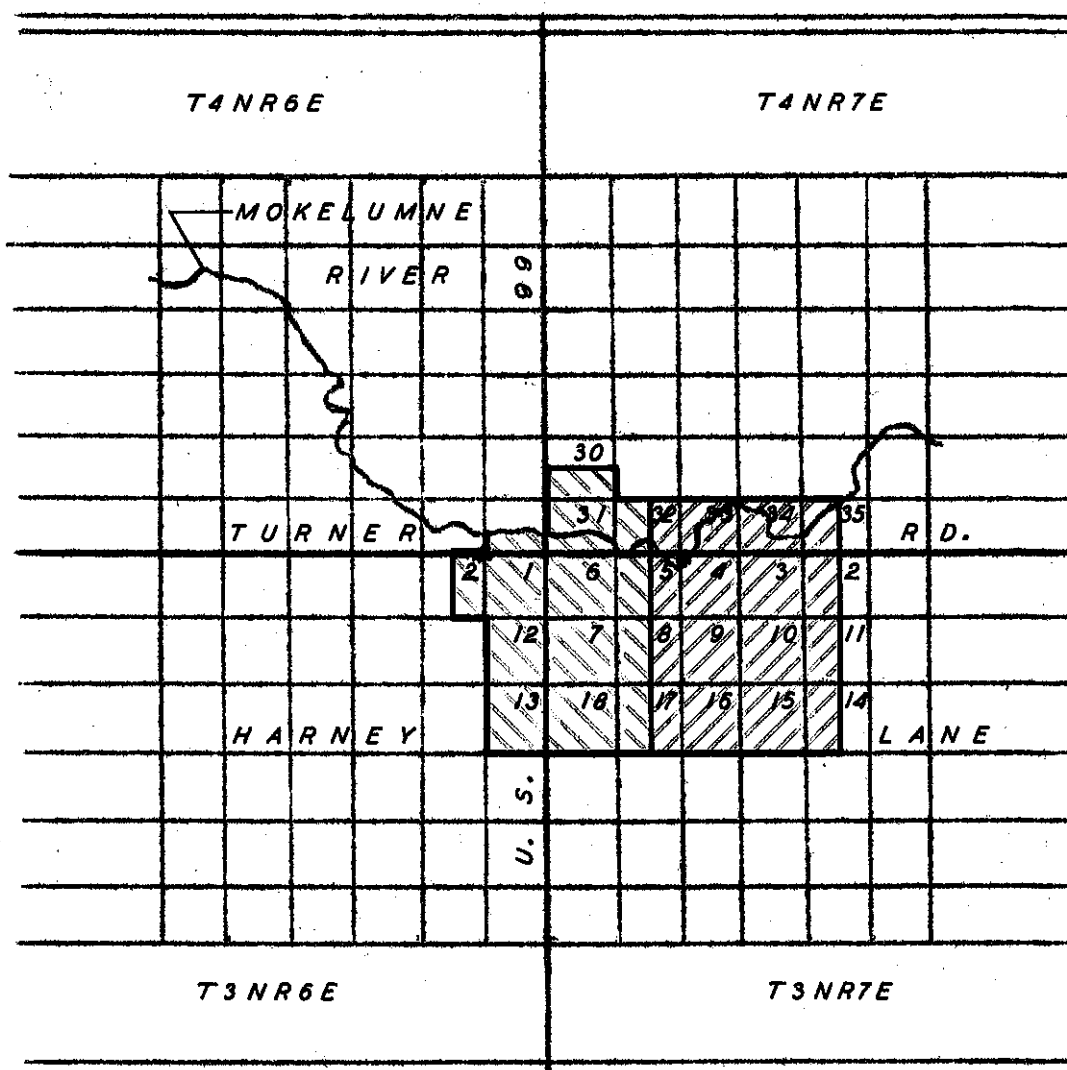
Salem School District



Annexation to Salem School District

MAP 6

ADDITION TO SALEM SCHOOL DISTRICT, MAY 11, 1864



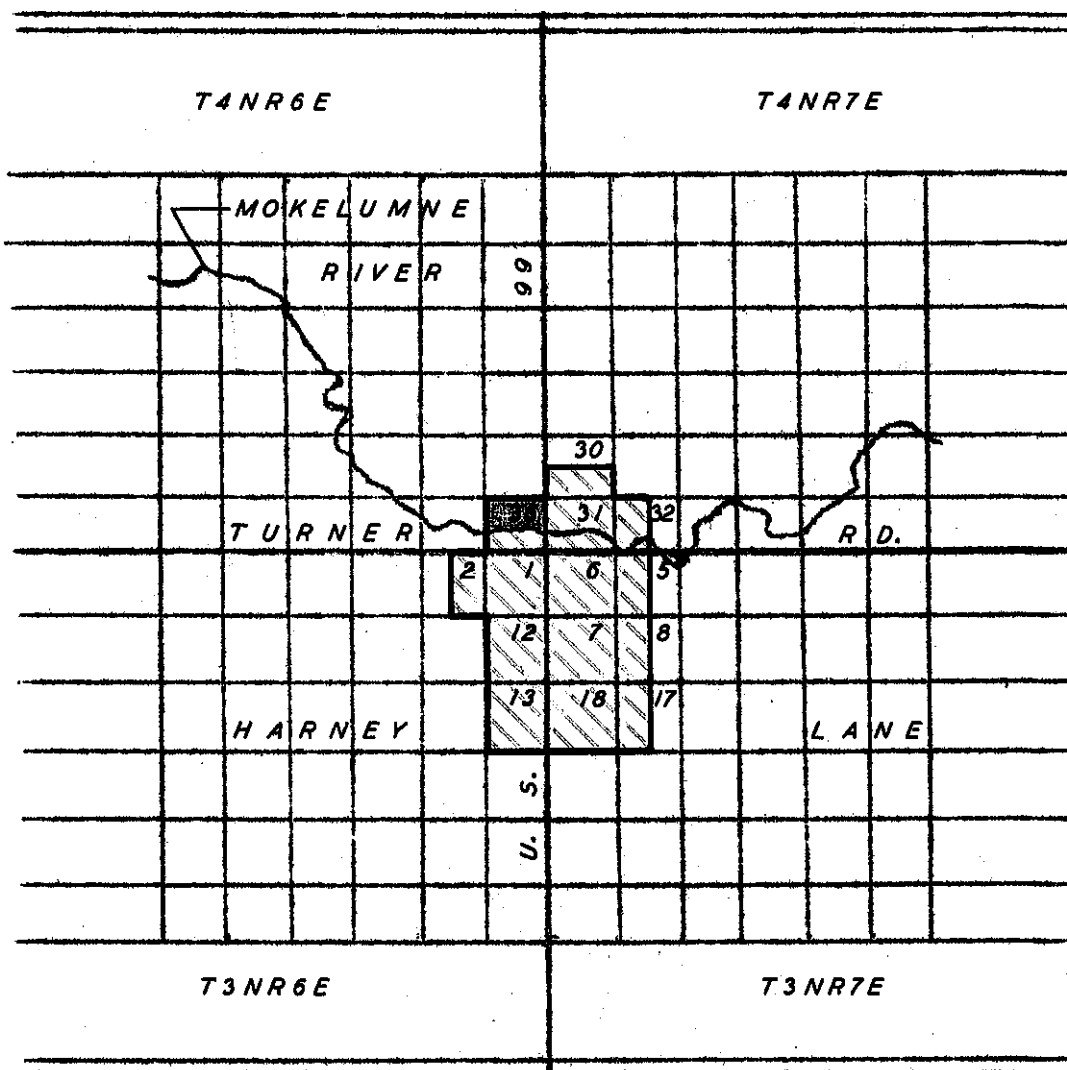
Salem School District



Alpine School District

MAP 7

FORMATION OF ALPINE SCHOOL DISTRICT,
MAY 17, 1864



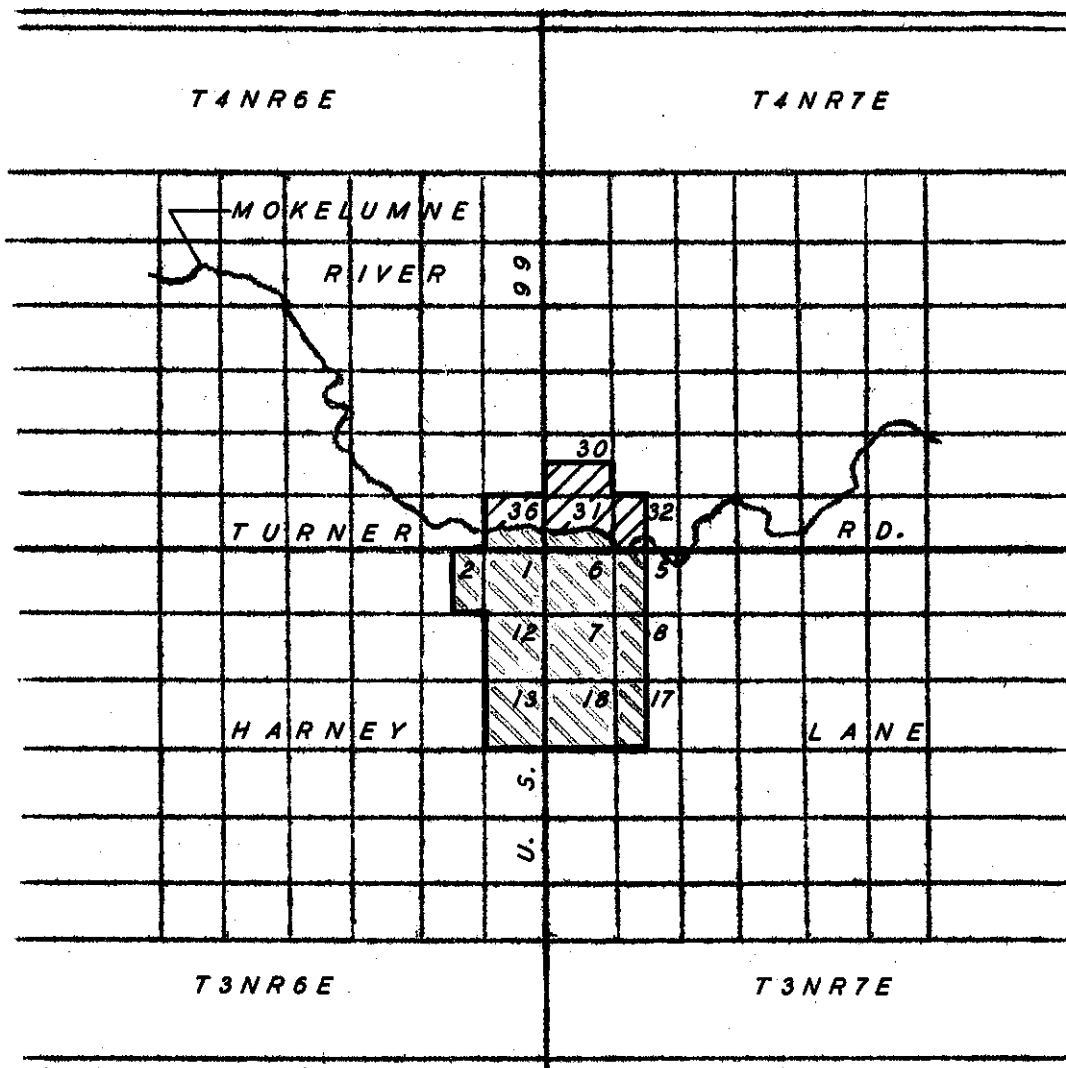
Salem School District



Annexation to Salem School District

MAP 8

ADDITION TO SALEM SCHOOL DISTRICT,
DECEMBER 9, 1864



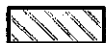
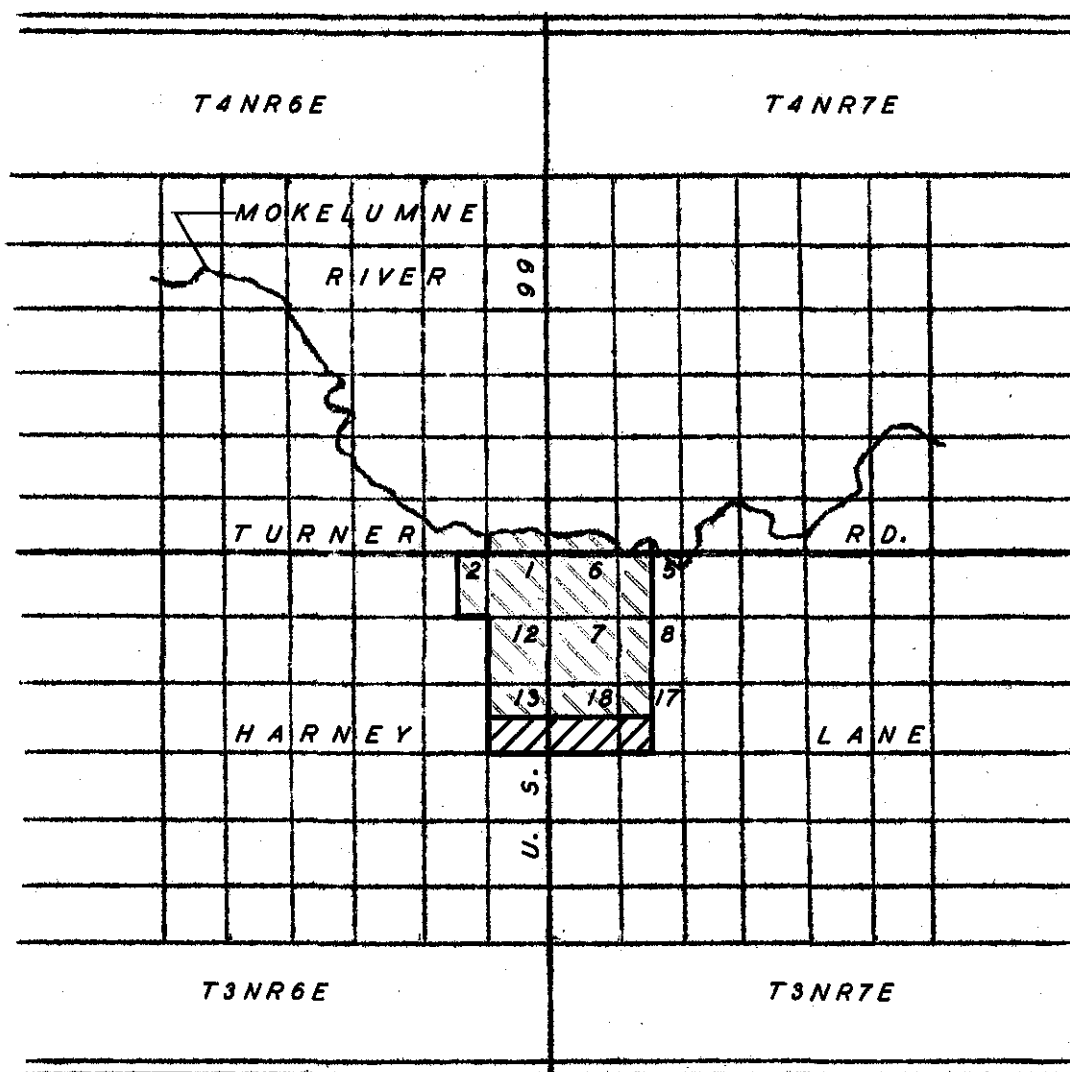
Salem School District



Area Annexed by Houston School District

MAP 9

SALEM SCHOOL DISTRICT REDUCED IN SIZE,
MARCH 14, 1867



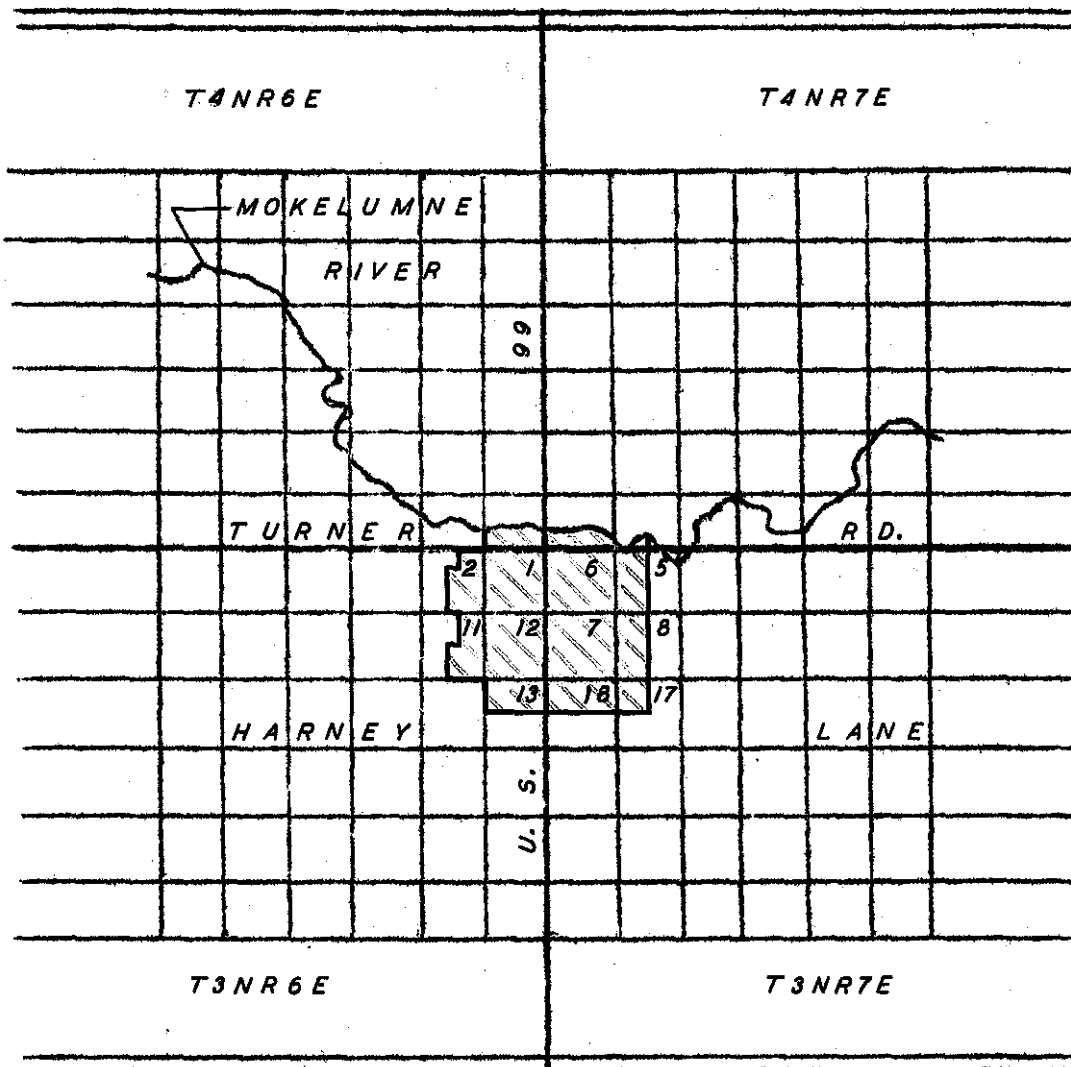
SALEM SCHOOL DISTRICT



AREA ANNEXED BY LIVE OAK SCHOOL DISTRICT

MAP 10

SALEM SCHOOL DISTRICT REDUCED IN SIZE,
JUNE 4, 1872



Lodi School District

MAP 11

LODI SCHOOL DISTRICT, 1957

APPENDIX C

ELEMENTARY TEACHERS FROM 1859-1937

<u>Year</u>	<u>Name of Teacher</u>	
1859	J. P. Carleton	
1859-60	Hamilton Wermuth	
1860-61	James E. White	
1861	Washington Brumback	
1861-62	Mrs. E. S. Barben	
1862	H. E. Foster	
1862-63	James S. Burger	
1863	J. S. Hammond	
1863	R. P. Randall	
1864	H. Wermuth	
1864	Simon P. Hussey	
1865	M. A. Ralph	
1866	Simon P. Hussey	
1866	W. R. Leadbetter	
1866	H. Wermuth	
1867	J. B. Lilley	
1868-69	Owen Connely	
1869-70	H. E. Foster	
1870	J. W. Johnson	
1871-72	Mrs. Anna Gray	
1872	J. M. McCall	
1873-74	J. M. McCall, Miss E. S. Elliot	
1874-75	J. M. McCall, Julia Hackshaw	
1875-76	Julia Hackshaw, T. B. Bird ¹	
1876-1882	No Records	
1883-84	O. E. Swain ²	Ella Russell
	Florence Russell	Mary Wright
	Florence Keagle	
1884-1899	Not Recorded	
1900-1901	E. S. Hogan ³	Miss Talbert
	Miss Wright	Miss Potter
	Mrs. Green	Miss Villinger

¹Board of Trustees, Salem School District, "Minute Book, April 7, 1860-July, 1875." All teachers listed from the name Hamilton Wermuth, 1859-60 to teachers of 1875-76 were identified from this source.

²"From our Early Files," Lodi News Sentinel, January 26, 1939.

³Lodi Sentinel, June 23, 1900.

<u>Year</u>	<u>Names of Teachers</u>	
1901-02	(Not Recorded)	
1902-03	M. C. Dow ⁴ Mrs. M. Dodge Mrs. M. Green	Mrs. Alice Welch Mrs. L. Morf Miss Lulu Villinger
1903-06	(No Records)	
1907-08	John Willms ⁵ Miss McKindley Miss McMurray Miss Wriglesworth Miss Clark Miss Erzinger	C. Rendols Miss Wittie Miss Villinger Miss Tindle Miss Smith
1908-09	<u>Salem School</u> John Willms Maud Marchant Miss Wittie Miss Martin Miss Erzinger Mrs. Green Miss Reichman Miss Smith	<u>Emerson School</u> Miss McKindley Miss Emma McKenzie Miss Driscoll Miss Hollenback Miss Nellie Englis Miss Flora Barron
1909-10	(Only new teachers listed for this Year) Miss Tindell Miss Geary Miss Maerstretti	Miss George Miss Macks
1910-11	<u>Salem School</u> Miss Maud Marchant Emma Tindell S. M. Martin Miss Wheeler Miss Smith Mrs. Green Miss Pearl Wade Miss Helen R. Ellis	<u>Emerson School</u> Mr. Lucas Miss McCalusky Miss McCall Miss Ingliss Miss Schelling Miss George Miss Barron (music)

⁴Lodi Sentinel, June 21, 1902.

⁵Board of Trustees, Lodi School District, "Minute Book, July 19, 1906-April 1, 1921." Names of Teachers for period 1907-1921 obtained from these minutes.

<u>Year</u>	<u>Names of Teachers</u>	
1911-12	<u>Salem School</u> L. E. Brauer Emma Tindell Marguerite Moore Constance Post Stella Martin Myrtle Green Pearl Wade Helen Ellis	<u>Emerson School</u> R. J. Custer Winefred Isaacs Gertrude Smith Jessie McCall Elizabeth Schilling Nellie Inglis Ruth Mackinder Merle Goucher
	Supervisor of music and drawing--Agnes Wright	
1912-13	According to Board Minutes, all teachers were re-employed and in addition Miss Montgomery, Miss McNary and Miss Mary Wilson were hired.	
1913-14	<u>Salem School</u> Emma Tindell Mary Wilson Mrs. Myrtle Green Pearl Wade Mrs. Nita Pratt Verda Rhea McNary Lillian M. Eldridge Edith Anderson Louise C. Sala Lena Nelson replaced Miss Wade	<u>Emerson School</u> Florence Horn Mattie E. Montgomery Gertrude Smith Ruth Mackinder Julia L. Jones Agnes Wright Lena Wormser Edna Goulard
1914-15	Schools in which teachers taught not designated.	
	Emma Tindell Mary Wilson Mrs. Myrtle Green Lena Nelson Mrs. Nita Pratt Verda Rhea McNary Lillian M. Eldridge Edith Anderson Louise C. Sala	Florence Horn Mattie E. Montgomery Gertrude Smith Julia Jones Lenore Boomhower Lotta M. Schultz Miss Tatterson Miss Strange Miss Chapman Ella Richardson
1915-16	Schools in which teachers taught not designated.	
	Ella Richardson Lotta Schultz Lenore Boomhower Verda Rhea McNary Francis Strange	Annie McKenzie Goldie G. Hulbert Lura Elair Hazel Pendleton Alma Locke

YearNames of Teachers

Julia Jones	Bessie Reed to replace
Emma Tindell	Alma Locke 12/28/15
Louise Sala	Mary Wilson
Gladys Chapman	Mrs. Myrtle Green
Laura Tatterson	Edith Anderson

1916-17

Lincoln School

Fred W. Eckstand	Doris Browne
Goldie Hulbert, replaced by Marthan Monson, 1/5/17	
Ella Richardson	Lura Blair
Minnie Sullivan	Elythe Slaughter

Other teachers for 1916-17 not designated by schools.

Laura Tatterson	Lenora Boomhower
Bessie Reed	Lotta Schultz
Edith Anderson	Edna McWayne
Mrs. Myrtle Green	Hazel Pendleton
Annie McKenzie	Mable Durston
Mary Wilson	Margaret Smith
Goldie Hulbert	Francis Strange
Emma Tindell	

1917-18

Schools in which teachers taught not designated.

Lotta Schultz	Fred W. Ekstrand
Lenore Boomhower	Winifred Sullivan
Edna McWayne	Martha Monson
Hazel Pendleton	Ella Richardson
Francis Strange	Lura Blair
Edith Anderson	Elythe Slaughter
Emma Tindell	Dorris Browne
Mary Wilson	Nileta Franklin
Mrs. Myrtle Green	Francis Ellis
Margaret McKenzie	Edna L. Sullivan
Annie McKenzie	Edna Goulard
Mabel Durston	Myrtle Campbell
Bessie Reed	Isabelle Gallagher

1918-19

Schools in which teachers taught not designated.

Fred W. Ekstrand	Isabelle Gallagher
Edna Sullivan	Lotta Schultz
Myrtle Campbell	Edna McWayne
Edna Goulard	Frances Strange
Nileta Franklin	Edith Anderson
Emma Tindell	Georgia LeFeber
Mary Wilson	Lucille LeFeber
Lena Brown	Mrs. Winifred S. Kent

YearNames of Teachers

1919- 1920	Margaret McKenzie Annie McKenzie Francis Ellis	Vera Hinch Mrs. Myrtle Green Bessie Reed
	<u>Salem School</u> Emma Tindell Jessie Orr Annie McKenzie Frances Ostrom Myrtle Green Helen Babcock Francis Ellis Bessie Reed Faye Shields	<u>Lincoln School</u> Fred Eckstrand Ella Richardson Vera Hinch Edna Sullivan Hazel Pendleton Lucille LeFever Hope Graves Charlotte Easton Margaret McKenzie Attendance Officer: Birt Acker
1920-21	<u>Emerson School</u> Lotta Schultz Ruth Wyckoff Nileta Franklin Hazel Forrester Edna McWayne Lena Brown Esther Spiekerman Mrs. Flora Blazer Edith Anderson	
	Schools in which teachers taught not designated. Myrna Pottle Arthur Smith Lotta Schultz Harold M. Mobrey Lucille LeFever Margaret McKenzie Ruth Wyckoff Ella Richardson Nileta Franklin Emma Tindell Hazel Forrester Lena Brown Edna McWayne Esther Spiekerman Flora Blazer Edith Anderson Jessie Orr	Annie McKenzie Myrtle Green Helen Babcock Frances Ellis Frances Ostrom George LeFever Faye Shields Bessie Reed Gladys Richard Edith Watson Blanche Shepperd Warren P. Dayton Irma Martin Mary Stamp Vera Bybee Winifred Caster Helen Lightfoot

<u>Year</u>	<u>Names of Teachers</u>	
1921-22	<u>Salem School</u> Myrna Pottle Myrtle Green Helen Babcock Gladys Richard Georgia LeFeber Vera Bybee Frances Ostrom Bessie Reed Faye Shields Mary Robinson Reta Mathews Muriel Tupper Bessie Weythman Georgia Wilbur	<u>Lincoln School</u> A. T. Smith Ruth Wyckoff Margaret McKenzie Blanche Shepperd Emma Tindell Jessie Orr Annie McKenzie
	<u>Emerson School</u> Lotta Schultz Hazel Forrester Lena Brown Edna McWayne Alma Folendorf Flora B. Blazer Edith Anderson Mabel Hunter	<u>Needham School</u> Frank Bricker Ella Richardson Mary Stamp Edith Watson Warren P. Dayton Helen McFerran Carrie P. Sipple Dorothy Johnson Louise Vig
1922-23	<u>Salem School</u> ⁶ Myrna Pottle Dorothy Johnson Mary Robinson Myrtle Green Helen A. Babcock Genevieve Moner Fay Orendorff	<u>Garfield School</u> Bessie Reed Lura R. Champlain Georgia LeFeber Annie McKenzie Jessie Orr Francis Ostrom Gladys M. Reichard Faye Shields Georgia Wilbur Helen Danbigh
	<u>Emerson School</u> Lotta M. Schultz Edith B. Anderson Flora B. Blazer Lenea Brown Alma Folendorf Hazel Forrester Edna McWayne Lucille Puckett	<u>Lincoln School</u> A. T. Smith Lucie V. Champlain Reta B. Mathews Margaret McKenzie Marion Ramsey Blanche E. Shepperd Emma E. Tindell Ruth Wyckoff

⁶Years 1922-37 obtained from San Joaquin County

YearNames of Teachers

	<u>Needham School</u> W. H. Brinkman Carrie S. Doty Elsie Johanningsmeier Edith L. Watson	Warren P. Dayton Lilia Graham Ella M. Richardson Bessie Weythman
1923-24	<u>Salem School</u> Myrna Pottle Mabel M. Allen Myrtle Green Dorothy Johnson Norma Meads Mary Robinson Rexinger Helen D. Schlink Helen Thomas Gladys L. Wagner	<u>Emerson School</u> Lotta M. Schultz Edith B. Anderson Flora B. Blazer Lena Brown Hazel Forrester Edna McWayne Lucille Puckett Gladys M. Reichards
	<u>Lincoln School</u> A. T. Smith Helen Broady Beth Haskell Margaret McKenzie Jean C. Pryor Emma Tindell Ruth Wyckoff	<u>Garfield School</u> Bessie Reed Ann Pool Beckwith Lura Champlain Alma Folendorf Harriet M. Griswold Reta B. Mathews Annie McKenzie Jessie Orr Faye Shields Philoma Ann Ferguson Zerifa R. Smith Music Supervisor: Millie Mck. Miller
	<u>Needham School</u> W. H. Brinkman Warren P. Dayton Lois Hall Lenora Huff Ella Richardson Maud A. Schneider Bessie Weythman	
1924-25	<u>Salem School</u> Ruth Wyckoff Mabel Allen Myrtle Green Ruth Hinson Edna Ranley M. Madeline Rexinger Gladys L. Wagner Nadine Wills	<u>Garfield School</u> Bessie Reed Robertta Brown Eunice Catlow Lura Champlain Harriet E. Griswold Jessie Orr Faye Shields Zerifa R. Smith

YearNames of Teachers

Emerson School
 Lotta M. Schultz
 Flora Blazer
 Lena Brown
 Hazel Forrester
 Edna McWayne
 Lucille Puckett
 Gladys M. Reichard
 Vivian Tennyson
 Anna Mae Bromley

Needham School
 W. H. Brinkman
 August Auch
 Helen Danberg
 Warren P. Dayton
 Niletta Franklin
 Lenore Huff
 Reta B. Mathews

1925-26

Salem School
 Ruth Wyckoff
 Mabel Allen
 Myrtle Green
 Anna Neubauer
 Mary R. Rexinger
 Hazel Thurmond

Emerson School
 Lotta Schultz
 Edith Anderson
 Hazel Forrester
 Edna McWayne
 Lucille Puckett
 Gladys Reichard
 Vivian Tennyson
 Anna Mae Bromley

Lincoln School
 A. T. Smith
 Helen Broady
 Jessie McCall
 Annie McKenzie
 Henry Minas
 Jean C. Pryor

Lincoln School
 A. T. Smith
 Helen Broady
 Dwight W. Curtis
 Lola B. Geisler
 Beth Haskell
 Jean C. Pryor
 Emma Tindell
 Helen Julia Thomas

Special Subjects
 Annie McKenzie
 Edith Watson
 Bessie Weythman

School or assignment
 not listed
 Marjorie Ayers
 Carrie P. Doty
 Helen B. Schlink

Garfield School
 Bessie Reed
 Norma E. Adams
 Flora Blazer
 Eunice Catlow
 Alma Polendorf
 Harriet E. Griswold
 Jessie Orr
 Faye Shields

Special subjects or
 assignments:
 Warren P. Dayton
 Bessie Weythman Gregg
 Laura E. Johnston
 Edna L. Soren
 Edith L. Watson

Assignment not listed:
 Charlotte I. Cordes

YearNames of Teachers

1926-27

Edna Ranley
Emma Tindell
Eloise Wiseman

Needham School
W. H. Brinkman
August Auch
Nileta Franklin
Lenora Huff
Reta B. Mathews
Ella Richardson

Salem School
Sarah Martin
August Auch
Reta B. Mathews
Jessie McCall
Ella Richardson
Holmes Stewart
Eloise Wiseman

Garfield School
Bessie Reed
Norma E. Adams
Eunice Catlow
Harriet E. Griswold
Jessie Orr
Margaret Putnam
Faye Shields
Zerifa R. Smith
Marguerite Soucie
Gertrude Griffin

Emerson School
Lotta Schultz
Elsie Baldwin
Flora B. Blazer
Ethel Emerson
Hazel Forrester
Edna McWayne
Gladys Reichard
Anna Mae Bromley

Special subjects or
assignments:
Warren P. Dayton
Bessie W. Gregg
Erma M. James
Laura E. Johnston
Annie McKenzie
Edith Watson

Lincoln School
A. T. Smith
Mabel M. Allen
Myrtle Green
Agnes S. Huestis
Lenora Huff
Anna Neubauer
Jean C. Pryor
Gladys Wagner
Evalyn G. Woodson

Needham School
Huth Wyckoff Black
Virginia Doyle
Nileta Franklin
Elaine Taylor
Emma Tindell

1927-28

Will E. Wiley, District Superintendent

Emerson School
Lotta M. Schultz
Mrs. Elsie Baldwin
Mrs. Flora B. Blazer
Hazel Forrester
Mrs. Myrtle Green
Edna McWayne

Salem School
Arthur T. Smith
Thomas Cormack
Mrs. Bessie W. Gregg
Laura Johnson
Mrs. Reta B. Mathews
Ella Richardson

YearNames of Teachers

1928-29

Gladys Reichard

Harry E. Schaffer

Garfield School

Holmes R. Stewart

Mrs. Norma Adams

Eloise Wiseman

Barnes

Special subject or
assignments:

Harriet Griswold

Erma James

Jessie Orr

Jessie McCall

Zerifa R. Smith

Annie McKenzie

Marguerite Soucie

Thelma C. Rogers

Martha Streibel

Winefred Beckman

Mrs. Eunice Catlow

Gertrude Griffin

Woods

Needham SchoolLincoln School

Madolin Simpson

Mabel M. Allen

Emma Tindell

August Auch

Gertrude Walling

Agnes Auestis

Dorothy M. Watson

Lenore Huff

Anna Neubauer

Jean C. Fryer

Margaret Putnam

Bessie Reed

Gladys L. Wagner

Mrs. Edith L. Watson

Evelyn Woodson

Salem SchoolEmerson School

A. T. Smith

Lotta M. Schultz

Thomas Cormack

Mrs. Elsie Baldwin

Edith Comstock

Mrs. Flora B. Blazer

Alice Hatch

Mrs. Myrtle Green

Mrs. Reta B. Mathews

Edna McWayne

Annie McKenzie

Gladys Reichard

Ella Richardson

Mrs. Hazel Tindell

Harry E. Shaffer

Wolleson

Holmes R. Stewart

Eloise Wiseman

Needham School

Mrs. Ruth W. Black

Alice Auestis

Jean C. Fryer

Emma Tindell

Dorothy Watson

Lincoln School

August Auch

Mabel M. Allen

Mrs. Elsie Fisher

Elliott

Lenore Huff

Minnie Kelley

Frances Nicholson

Margaret Putnam

YearNames of the Teachers

1929-30

Zerifa R. Smith	<u>Garfield School</u>
Gladys L. Wagner	Bessie Reed
Mrs. Edith Watson	Mrs. Norma A. Barnes
Evelyn Woodson	Harriet Griswold
	Jessie Orr
Special subjects or	Marguerite Soucie
assignments:	Martha Streibel
Nileta Franklin	Dorothy Spiekerman
Mrs. Bessie W. Gregg	Mrs. Eunice Catlow Woods
Jessie McCall	
Florence Sumner	
Gertrude Griffin - Kgn.	
Mrs. Winefred B. Jones - Kgn.	

Will E. Wiley, District Superintendent	<u>Emerson School</u>
<u>Salem School</u>	Lotta M. Schultz
Annie McKenzie	Mrs. Elsie Baldwin
William G. LaBerge	Mrs. Flora B. Blazer
Mrs. Reta B. Mathews	Mrs. Myrtle Green
Ella M. Richardson	Edna McWayne
M. Eloise Wiseman	Gladys Reichard
Mrs. Hazel Wollesen	Mrs. Edith Watson
	Mrs. Eunice Catlow Woods
<u>Lincoln School</u>	
August Auch	<u>Needham School</u>
Mabel M. Allen	Mrs. Ruth W. Bluck
Lenore Huff	Agnes S. Huestis
Frances Nicholson	Minnie Kelley
Margaret Putnam	Jean C. Pryor
Evelyn Woodson	Emma E. Tindell
Mrs. Gladys W. Lehman	Dorothy M. Watson
Zerifa Smith	

<u>Garfield School</u>	Special subjects or
Bessie Reed	assignments
Mrs. Norma A. Barnes	Edith Comstock
Harriet E. Griswold	Thomas Cormack
Nileta Franklin	Mrs. Bessie W. Gregg
Jessie Orr	Jessie McCall
Marguerite Soucie	Florence Ann Sumner
Martha F. Streibel	Kindergarten:
	Mrs. Winefred Beckman
	Jones
	Dorothy Spiekerman

YearNames of the teachers

1930-31

Salem School

A. T. Smith
 Mrs. Reta B. Mathews
 Charles M. Moore
 Ella M. Richardson
 Eugene M. Schackleton
 Eloise Wiseman

Emerson School

Lotta M. Schultz
 Mrs. Elsie Baldwin
 Mrs. Flora B. Blazer
 Mrs. Myrtle Green
 Edna McWayne
 Gladys M. Reichard

Lincoln School

August Auch
 Mabel M. Allen
 Lenore Huff
 Margaret Putnam
 Annie McKenzie
 Frances Nicholson
 Mrs. Margaret McKenzie Smith
 Evelyn Woodson
 Mrs. Edith M. Watson

Needham School

Mrs. Ruth W. Bluck
 LaMoyne Jewett
 Emma Tindell
 Jean C. Pryor
 Dorothy M. Watson

Garfield School

Bessie Reed
 Niletta Franklin
 Harriet E. Griswold
 Hilda Mellor
 Jessie Orr
 Martha F. Streibel
 Mrs. Edith Anderson
 Thomas
 Mrs. Eunice Catlow
 Woods

Special subjects or
 assignments:
 Thomas Cormack
 Mrs. Bessie W. Gregg
 Sydney A. Nalsey
 Jessie McCall
 Josephine Needs

Kindergarten:
 Mrs. Winefred Beckman
 Jones
 Dorothy Spiekerman

1931-32

Salem School

A. T. Smith
 Mrs. Reta B. Mathews
 Charles M. Moore
 Ella M. Richardson
 Eugene L. Schackleton
 Eloise Wiseman
 Mrs. Hazel Wollesen

Emerson School

Mrs. Eunice Catlow Wood
 Lotta M. Schultz
 Mrs. Elsie Baldwin
 Mrs. Flora B. Blazer
 Mrs. Myrtle Green
 Edna McWayne
 Margaret Putnam
 Gladys M. Reichard

Lincoln School

August Auch
 Mabel M. Allen
 Lenore Huff
 Annie McKenzie
 Frances Nicholson
 Margaret Perrott

Needham School

Mrs. Ruth Bluck
 Emma Tindell
 Mrs. LaMoyne Harlan
 Jean Pryor
 Dorothy M. Watson

YearNames of the Teachers

1932-33

Madolin Simpson
 Mrs. Margaret McKen-
 zie Smith
 Zerifa Smith
 Mrs. Edith M. Watson

Special subjects or
 assignments:

Thomas Cormack
 Mrs. Bessie W. Reed
 Sydney A. Halsey
 Jessie McCall
 Josephine Needs

Garfield School

Bessie Reed
 Harriet E. Griswold
 Jessie Orr
 Mrs. Gertrude W. Russell
 Martha F. Streibel
 Mrs. Edith A. Thomas
 Dorothy Ustick

Kindergarten:

Mrs. Winefred Jones
 Dorothy Spiekerman

Salem School

A. T. Smith
 Jessie McCall
 Mrs. Reta B. Mathews
 Ella M. Richardson
 Eugene L. Schackleton
 Eloise Wiseman
 Mrs. Hazel Wollesen

Emerson School

Lotta M. Schultz
 Mrs. Elsie Baldwin
 Mrs. Flora B. Blazer
 Mrs. Myrtle Green
 Mrs. Winefred Jones
 (Kgn)
 Edna McWayne
 Mrs. Gladys Reichard
 Mundy
 Margaret Putnam

Needham School

Mrs. Ruth W. Black
 Roy Hanlon
 Emma E. Tindell
 Jean C. Pryor
 Dorothy M. Watson

Garfield School

Bessie Reed
 Harriet Griswold
 Mrs. Bessie W. Gregg
 Jessie Orr
 Mrs. Gertrude W. Russell
 Dorothy Spiekerman (Kgn)
 Martha F. Streibel
 Dorothy Ustick
 Mrs. Eunice Catlow Wood

Lincoln School

August Auch
 Mabel L. Allen
 Lenore Haff
 Annie McKenzie
 Frances Nicholson
 Margaret Perrott
 Madolin Simpson
 Zerifa R. Smith
 Mrs. Edith M. Atson
 Charles M. Moore

Special subjects or
 assignments:

Thomas Cormack
 Sydney A. Halsey
 Josephine Needs

YearNames of the Teachers

1933-34

Salem School

A. T. Smith
 Jessie McCall
 Reta B. Baldwin
 Ella Richardson
 Mrs. Hazel T. Wollesen
 Horace C. Rutherford
 Morris Williams

Emerson School

Lotta M. Schultz
 Mrs. Elsie Baldwin
 Mrs. Flora B. Blazer
 Mrs. Myrtle Green
 Mrs. Winefred E. Jones
 (Kgn)

Edna McWayne

Mrs. Gladys R. Mundy
 Margaret Putnam

Needham School

Mrs. Ruth W. Bluck
 Roy Hanlon
 Emma Tindell
 Jean C. Pryor
 Dorothy Watson

Garfield School

Bessie Reed
 Harriet E. Griswold
 Mrs. Bessie W. Gregg
 Jessie Orr
 Mrs. Gertrude W. Russell
 Dorothy Spickerman (Kgn)
 Martha F. Streibel
 Dorothy Ustick
 Mrs. Eunice Catlow Wood

Special subjects or
 assignments:

Thomas Cormack
 Sydney A. Halsey
 Mrs. Helen Hartvig

Lincoln School

August Auch
 Mabel M. Allen
 Lenore Huff
 Annie McKenzie
 Frances Nicholson
 Margaret Perrott
 Madolin Simpson
 Zerifa R. Smith
 Mrs. Edith M. Watson
 Eloise Wiseman

1934-35

Leroy Nichols, District Superintendent,
 T. W. Chapman, Assistant Superintendent

Salem School

A. T. Smith
 Jessie McCall
 Kenneth W. McCoy
 Mrs. Reta B. Mathews
 Ella Richardson
 Mrs. Hazel T. Wollesen

Special subjects or
 assignments:

Mrs. Helen Hartvig
 Thomas Cormack
 Sydney A. Halsey

Garfield School

Bessie Reed
 Mrs. Winefred Jones (Kgn)
 Harriet E. Griswold
 Mrs. Bessie W. Gregg
 Jessie Orr
 Martha F. Streibel
 Eleanor Turney
 Mrs. Gertrude W. Russell
 Mrs. Eunice Wood

YearNames of the TeachersEmerson School

Lotta M. Schultz
 Mrs. Flora E. Blazer
 Mrs. Elsie Baldwin
 Melba I. Crete
 Catherine R. Clark
 (Kgn)
 Mrs. Myrtle Green
 Edna McWayne
 Margaret Putnam

Needham School

Mrs. Ruth W. Bluck
 Roy Hanlon
 Lenore Huff
 Helen E. Freeland
 Jean C. Pryor
 Emma Tindell
 Dorothy Watson

Lincoln School

August Auch
 Mabel M. Allen
 Mrs. Daveta P. Green
 Charles E. Hamilton
 Olga W. Locke
 Annie McKenzie
 Frances Nicholson
 Zerifa R. Smith
 Mrs. Edith M. Watson
 Eloise Wiseman

1935-36

Salem School

A. T. Smith
 Richard Hughes
 Jessie McCall
 Mrs. Reta B. Mathews
 Clarence W. Naas
 Bernice M. Quadros
 Ella Richardson
 Mrs. Hazel T. Wollesen

Garfield School

Bessie Reed
 Mrs. Bessie W. Cragg
 Harriet E. Griswold
 Mrs. Winefred Jones
 Jessie Orr
 Mrs. Gertrude W. Russell
 Martha F. Streibel
 Eleanor Turney
 Mrs. Eunice Wood

Emerson School

Lotta M. Schultz
 Mrs. Elsie Baldwin
 Mrs. Flora E. Blazer
 Catherine Clark
 Melba Crete
 Mrs. Myrtle Green
 Edna McWayne
 Margaret Putnam

Special subjects or
 assignments:

Mrs. Helen Hartvig
 Thomas Cormack
 Sydney A. Halsey

Lincoln School

August Auch
 Mabel M. Allen
 Mrs. Daveta P. Green
 Charles E. Hamilton
 Mrs. Zerifa S. Kroll

Needham School

Mrs. Ruth Bluck
 Roy Hanlon
 Lenore Huff
 Jean C. Pryor
 Dorothy Watson
 Emma E. Tindell

YearNames of the Teachers

Olga W. Locke
Annie McKenzie
Frances Nicholson
Mrs. Edith Watson
Eloise Wiseman

1936-37

Salem School

A. T. Smith
Richard Hughes
Phyllis Jones
Mrs. Reta B. Mathews
Jessie McCall
Clarence W. Naas
Mrs. Hazel T. Wollesen
Sydney A. Halsey
Bernice M. Quadros
Elizabeth C. Smith

Garfield School

Bessie Reed
Mrs. Bessie W. Gregg
Harriet E. Griswold
Mrs. Winefred B.
 Jones (Kgn.)
Jessie Orr
Mrs. Gertrude W.
 Russell
Martha F. Streibel
Eleanor Turney
Mrs. Eunice Wood

Emerson School

Lotta M. Schultz
Mrs. Elsie Baldwin
Mrs. Flora Blazer
Catherine Clark (Kgn)
Melba Crete
Mrs. Myrtle Green
Edna McWayne
Margaret Putnam

Lincoln School

August Auch
Mabel M. Allen
Charles Namilton
Meriel Kilfoyl
Mrs. Zerifa S. Kroll
Annie McKenzie
Frances Nicholson
William H. Pisani, Jr.
Mrs. Edith M. Watson
Eloise Wiseman

Needham School

Mrs. Ruth Bluck
Roy Hanlon
Lenore Huff
Jean C. Pryor
Emma E. Tindell
Dorothy Watson
Thomas Cormack
Mrs. Helen Hartvig

1937-38

Salem School

A. T. Smith
Richard L. Hughes
Phyllis Jones
Reta B. Mathews
Jessie L. McCall
Clarence W. Naas
Mrs. Hazel T. Wollesen
Bernice Quadros
Elizabeth C. Smith

Garfield School

Bessie Reed
Mary K. Bay
Mrs. Bessie W. Gregg
Harriet E. Griswold
Mrs. W. B. Jones (Kgn)
Mrs. Gertrude W. Russell
Martha F. Streibel
Eleanor Turney
Mrs. Eunice Wood

YearNames of the TeachersEmerson School

Lotta M. Schultz
 Mrs. Elsie Baldwin
 Catherine Clark (Kgn)
 Mary Glazko
 Mrs. Myrtle Green
 Margaret Putnam
 Betty Marie Ryan
 Edna McWayne

Needham School

Mrs. Ruth Eluck
 Roy Hanlon
 Lenore Huff
 Jean Pryor
 Emma E. Tindell
 Dorothy Watson
 Thomas Cormack
 Mrs. Helen L. Hartvig

Lincoln School

August Auch
 Mabel M. Allen
 Charles Hamilton
 Mariel A. Kilfoyl
 Mrs. Zerifa Kroll
 Annie McKenzie
 Mrs. Frances N. Mitchell
 William H. Pisani, Jr.
 Mrs. Edith M. Watson
 M. Eloise Wiseman

APPENDIX D

TEACHERS OF LODI HIGH SCHOOL, 1896-1937

1896-97	A. T. Searle ¹	Miss Carter (Resigned) Miss Spencer (Resigned)
1897-98	A. L. Cowell F. B. Wooten	Violet Shepard
1898-99	F. B. Wooten Susan G. Clark	1907-08 C. L. Carlson M. Gertrude McGaw Emma L. Bammann Belle Cooledge A. J. Paulsen
1899- 1900	F. B. Wooten Fanny C. Stone	
1900-01	F. B. Wooten Fanny C. Stone	1909-09 C. L. Carlson M. Gertrude McGaw Emma L. Bammann Belle Cooledge Agnes McDougall A. J. Paulsen
1901-02	F. B. Wooten Fanny C. Stone	
1902-03	F. B. Wooten Fanny C. Stone J. B. Wooten	1909-10 W. H. Nicholson M. Gertrude McGaw Emma L. Bammann Belle Cooledge Agnes McDougall E. W. Hargrave
1903-04	J. B. Wooten Fanny C. Stone Mabel Wing	
1904-05	J. B. Wooten F. C. Stone Lottie Faber Jettora E. Watkins	
1905-06	J. B. Wooten F. C. Stone Lottie Faber Jettora E. Watkins	1910-11 Wm. Inch E. W. Hargrave Emma L. Bammann Bertha Bannister Catherine L. Fields Belle Cooledge
1906-07	C. L. Carlson ² M. Gertrude McGaw Jettora E. Bare Marie Kirwin	

¹The Lodi High School Annual, for years 1899-1906.
Names of teachers listed from 1896-1905 are found in these sources.

²The Tokey, Lodi High School, for years 1907-1930.
Names of teachers from 1906-1929 are found in these sources.

1911-12

Wm. Inch
 Belle Coledge
 Catherine L. Fields
 O. C. Willard
 Bertha Bannister
 Emma L. Bammann
 Agnes Wright
 Crystal Harford

1912-13

Wm. Inch
 Catherine Fields
 O. C. Willard
 Emma L. Bammann
 Crystal Harford
 Bertha Bannister
 Agnes Wright
 J. E. Gore
 Frances Reed

1913-14

Wm. Inch
 Catherine Fields
 Bertha Bannister
 Crystal Harford
 O. C. Willard
 J. E. Gore
 Frances Reed
 Hazel Hund
 Agnes Wright
 P. R. Bullock
 Eleanor Goddard

1914-15

Wm. Inch
 Catherine Fields
 Crystal Harford
 J. E. Gore
 Frances Reed
 Dorothy Bladwin
 Catherine Stone
 Mary E. Sheffield
 J. N. Miano
 Mabel F. Jones
 O. C. Willard

1915-16

Wm. Inch
 Louise Mayne
 Catherine Stone
 Frances Reed
 Alice Wright
 J. M. Bragg
 Maud Davis
 Mary E. Sheffield
 J. N. Miano
 J. W. Knowles
 Mabel F. Jones

1916-17

Wm. Inch
 Louise Mayne
 Alice Wright
 Maud Davis
 Catherine Stone
 J. N. Miano
 J. W. Knowles
 Barbara McKenzie
 Carrie Ellis
 J. M. Bragg
 J. E. Conklin
 Ida Rinn
 Frances Albee
 Elsie Glenney

1917-18

Wm. Inch
 Louise Mayne
 J. W. Knowles
 Maud Davis
 Ida Rinn
 J. H. Ogle
 F. J. Pribble
 Frances Albee
 Carrie Ellis
 Catherine Stone
 J. E. Conklin
 Elsie Glenney
 Barbara McKenzie

1918-19

Mr. Inch
Miss Wright
Miss Glenney
Miss Mayne
Miss Rinn
Miss Davis
Miss Albee
Miss Christensen
Miss McKenzie
Mrs. Erich
Mr. Wolcott
Mr. Conklin
Mr. Porter
Miss Stone

1919-20

Mr. Inch
Miss Bech
Mrs. Calef
Miss Coffin
Mr. Conklin
Miss Christensen
Miss Davis
Mr. Dudley
Mrs. Erich
Miss Glenney
Miss Holm
Miss Holt
Miss Marks
Miss Rinn
Mr. Shepherd
Miss Stone
Mr. Walcott

1920-21

Mr. Inch
Mr. Wolcott
Miss Coffin
Mr. Conklin
Miss Christensen
Mr. Crose
Mrs. Erich
Miss Davis
Miss Footman
Miss Glenney

Miss Holm
Miss Holt
Miss Marks
Miss Philbrook
Mr. Shepherd
Miss Rinn
Miss Stone
Miss Taylor
Miss Willson

1921-22

Wm. Inch
Maud Davis
Anneta H. Boltin
Alice H. Coffin
Gladys Christensen
Mabel E. Cochran
J. E. Conklin
Ira N. Crose
Mrs. Carrie Erich
Mrs. Gladys Hartwell
Frances E. Holt
Blanche Hawkins
Agnes O. Erickson
Signa Holm
L. T. Jenkins
Maude H. Marks
Ida L. Rinn
Pearl E. Willson
Harry W. Shepherd
Madge Philbrook
Kathryn Taylor
Oliver C. Wolcott

1922-23

Wm. Inch
Maud Davis
M. Neil Babbitt
F. Herbert Ballou
Ruby Barnebey
Loyda Barron
Gladys Christensen
Mable Cochran
Alice H. Coffin
J. E. Conklin
Ira Crose
Herman Diekman

1922-23
(cont'd.)

Mrs. Carrie Erich
Mrs. Gladys Hartwell
Blanche Hawkins
Signa Holm
Frances Holt
Magdalena Kraft
Maude Marks
James McDonald
Mrs. Annetta Morrison
Madge Philbrook
Ida Rinn
Kathleen Stafford
Katheryn Taylor
Pearl Willson

1923-24

Wm. Inch
Maud Davis
M. Neil Babbitt
F. Herbert Ballou
Ruby Barnebey
Loyda Barron
Gladys Christensen
Mable Cochran
J. E. Conklin
Ira Crosse
Herman Dickman
Mrs. Carrie Erich
Luella Hall
Signa Holm
Magdalena Kraft
Vera Marzian
Agnes Murdoch
John A. Patterson
Gladys Pilkington
Amos Reese
Ida Rinn
Edith Rosenberry
Shirley Schmor
Kathleen Stafford
Katheryn Taylor
Gladys Trevithick
Louise Twinam
Philip Winsor

1924-25

Wm. Inch
Maud Davis
M. Neil Babbitt
F. Herbert Ballou
Ruby Barnebey
Loyda Barron
Ellen Briggs
Gladys Christensen
J. E. Conklin
Ira Crosse
Herman Dickman
Mrs. Carrie Erich
Leota Gilliland
Agnes Graham
Luella Hall
Beulah J. Hurst
Signa Holm
Shirley Johns
Magdalena Kraft
Agnes Murdoch
Mary E. Murray
Gladys Pilkington
Amos Reese
Ida Rinn
Edith Rosenberry
Mamie Sharp
Kathleen Stafford
Katherine Taylor
Gladys Trevithick
Louise Twinam
Philip Winsor

1925-26

Wm. Inch
Maud Davis
M. Neil Babbitt
F. Herbert Ballou
Ruby Barnebey
Loyda Barron
Jessie Boyd
Gladys Christensen
J. E. Conklin
Ruth Crittenden
Ira Crosse
Neverda L. Cross

1925-26
(cont'd.)

Herman Diekman
Mrs. Carrie Erich
Margaret Gilcrease
Leota Gilliland
Agnes Graham
Estelle Haglund
Luella Hall
Edna Hansen
Elaine Haynes
James Hale
Signa Holm
Beulah J. Hurst
Shirley Johns
Magdalena Kraft
Isabel Murphy
Gladys Pilkington
Ruth Radcliff
Amos Reese
Ida Rinn
Edith Rosenberry
Hilda Schneider
Kathleen Stafford
Katherine Taylor
Louise Twinam
Philip Winsor
Bess Russell
Eloise Wiseman

1926-27

Wm. Inch
Maud Davis
Loyda Barron
Ruth Crittenden
M. Neil Babbitt
Beulah J. Hurst
Fern Harvey
Ruby Barnebey
Mrs. Magdalena Benson
Margaret Cook
Gladys Pilkington
Edith Rosenberry
Mrs. Carrie Erich
Margaret Gilcrease
Ida Rinn
Katherine Taylor

Jessie Boyd
Ira Crose
Philip Winsor
Kathleen Stafford
Amos Reese
Leota Gilliland
Reverda Cross
Ray Marchant
James E. Conklin
James Hale
Signa Holm
Stella Haglund
Herbert Ballou
Edna Hansen
Donald McKay
Herman Diekman
Verne Hoffman
Luella Hall
Agnes Graham
Grace Haun
Mrs. Louise Rice

1927-28

Wm. Inch
Maud Davis
Loyda Barron
Ruth Crittenden
Eloise Wiseman
Bessie Reed
Bess R. Carroll
M. Neil Babbitt
Mrs. Beulah H. Burrell
George N. Adriance
Ruby Barnebey
Gladys Pilkington
Eleanor Strate
Lottie F. Tower
Mrs. Carrie Erich
Alice Dow
Thelma T. Kuhlmann
Katherine Taylor
Jessie Boyd
Ira Crose
Philip Winsor
Amos Reese
Leota Gilliland
Correll Smith
Reverda Cross

1927-28
(cont'd.)

Rey Marchant
J. E. Conklin
James Hale
Signa Holm
Stella Haglund
Herbert Ballou
Anna B. Nelson
Edna Hansen
Donald McKay
Herman Diekman
Verne Hoffman
Russell Freeman
Luella Hall
Agnes Graham
Mrs. Louise Rice

1928-29

Wm. Inch
Maud Davis
Elizabeth McDole
Ruth Barnebey
Gladys Pilkington
Eleanor Strate
Mrs. Lottis F. Tower
Mrs. Louise Irey
Alice M. Dow
Katheryn Taylor
Ida Rinn
Luella Hall
Agnes Graham
Mrs. Louise T. Rice
Amos Reese
Mrs. Leota G. Hatfield
W. Correll Smith
Allen F. Meyer
Ruth Scannell
Loyda Barron
Mrs. Carrie Erich
Alice M. Dow
H. Neil Babbitt
Mrs. Beulah H. Burrell
Nellie Stone
Ira Crose
Everett N. Spafford
Philip Winsor

Herman Diekman
Verne Hoffman
Margaret B. Davis
Mrs. Rey M. Moore
Sydney Halsey
Evan Borst
Mrs. Bess R. Carroll
Signa Holm
Stella Haglund
J. E. Conklin
Donald McKay

1929-30

Victor A. Rohrer
Maud M. Davis
Amos P. Reese
Ruth Barnebey
Loyda Barron
Evan Borst
Mrs. Beulah H. Burrell
Mrs. Bess R. Carroll
J. E. Conklin
Ira N. Crose
Margaret B. Davis
Herman Diekman
Mrs. Carrie Erich
Helen Fortmann
Agnes Graham
Stella Haglund
Sydney Halsey
Mrs. Leota G. Hatfield
Mrs. Olga Heindl
Verne Hoffman
Signa Holm
Jessie McCall
Elizabeth McDole
Ruth Mendenhall
Wm. Hudra
Malcolm Murphy
Gladys Pilkington
Mrs. Louise T. Rice
Charles Rinde
Ida Rinn
Ruth Scannell
W. C. Smith
Everett Spafford
Mrs. Alice Stewart
Nellie Stone

1929-30
(cont'd.)

Mrs. Edith
Eleanor Strate
Katheryn Taylor
Hortense Van Hollebeke
Philip Winsor

1930-31³

Victor A. Rohrer
Ruby Barnebey
Loyda K. Barron
Margaret W. Berry
Mrs. Eleanor Blanchard
Evan Borst
Mrs. Beulah Burrell
Mrs. Bess R. Carroll
J. E. Conklin
Ira N. Crose
Maud H. Davis
Herman Dickman
Mrs. Carrie Erich
Vivia B. Gambero
Agnes Graham
Bernard Hagen
Stella Haglund
Sydney A. Halsey
Mrs. Leota G. Hatfield
Mrs. Olga Heindl
Verne W. Hoffman
Signa Holm
George Knoles
Bess Lewis
Elta Livone
Elizabeth McDoyle
Gladys Pilkington
Amos P. Reese
Mrs. Louise T. Rice

Charles A. Rinde
Ida L. Rinn
W. C. Smith
Everett W. Spafford
Mrs. Alice D. Stewart
Nellie Stone
Mrs. Edith Story
Katheryn Taylor
Lyda J. Wassink
Frances M. World
Philip Winsor

1931-32

Leroy Nichols
Clayton Abbott
Ruby Barnebey
Loyda Barron
Margaret Berry
Mrs. Eleanor Blanchard
Mrs. Beulah Burrell
Evan Borst
Mrs. Bess R. Carroll
Mrs. Ruth Comstock
J. E. Conklin
Earle P. Crandall
Ira N. Corse
Maud Davis
Herman Dickman
Hugh Dow
Mrs. Carrie Erich
Agnes Graham
Bernard Hagen
Stella Haglund
Sydney A. Halsey
Mrs. Leota Hatfield
Mrs. Olga Heindl
Verne Hoffman
Signa Holm
George Knoles

³Superintendent of Schools, San Joaquin County,
San Joaquin County School Directory, for years 1930-1937.
Names of teachers listed from 1930--1937 are found in these
sources.

1931-32
(cont'd.)

Mrs. Beatrice Kreuzberger
Dorothy Leonard
Elta Livoni
Elizabeth McDole
Gladys Pilkington
Amos P. Reese
Louise Rice
Charles A. Rinde
Ida Rinn
W. C. Smith
Mrs. Alyce D. Stewart
Katheryn Taylor
Lyda Wassink
Philip Winsor

1932-33

Leroy Nichols
Ruth Barnebey
Margaret Berry
Mrs. Eleanor Blanchard
Mrs. Beulah Burrell
Evan Borst
Mrs. Bess Carroll
J. E. Conklin
Earle P. Grandall
Ira N. Crose
Maud H. Davis
Herman Dickman
Hugh Dow
Mrs. Carrie Erich
Louis Frembling
Agnes Graham
Bernard Hagen
Stella Haglund
Sydney A. Halsey
Mrs. Leota Hatfield
Verne Hoffman
Signa Holm
George Knoles
Elta Livoni
Elizabeth McDole
Gladys Pilkington
Amos P. Reese
Mrs. Loyda Remick
Mrs. Louise Rice

Charles Rinde
Ida Rinn
W. C. Smith
Mrs. Alyce Stewart
Katheryn Taylor
Lyda Wassink
Philip Winsor
Cletus Zumwalt

1933-34

Leroy Nichols
Ruby Barnebey
Margaret Berry
Mrs. Eleanor Blanchard
Mrs. Beulah Burrell
Evan Borst
Mrs. Bess Carroll
J. E. Conklin
Earle P. Grandall
Ira N. Crose
Maud H. Davis
Herman Dickman
Hugh Dow
Mrs. Carrie Erich
Louis Frembling
Agnes Graham
Bernard Hagen
Stella Haglund
Sydney A. Halsey
Mrs. Leota Hatfield
Verne Hoffman
Signa Holm
George Knoles
Elta Livoni
Elizabeth McDole
Gladys Pilkington
Amos P. Reese
Mrs. Loyda Remick
Mrs. Louise Rice
Charles Rinde
Ida Rinn
W. C. Smith
Mrs. Alyce Stewart
Katheryn Taylor
Lyda Wassink
Philip Winsor
Cletus Zumwalt

1934-35

Leroy Nichols
 Ruby Barnebey
 Margaret Berry
 Mrs. Eleanor Blanchard
 Evan Borst
 Mrs. Beulah Burrell
 James Conklin
 Earle Crandall
 Ira Crose
 Maud Davis
 Anna Devine
 Herman Dickman
 Hugh Dow
 Mrs. Carrie Erich
 L. Robert Frembling
 Agnes Graham
 Bernard Hagen
 Stella Haglund
 Sydney A. Halsey
 Mrs. Leota Hatfield
 Georgia Hobbs
 Verne Hoffman
 Signa Holm
 George Knoles
 Elta Livoni
 Elizabeth McDole
 Gladys Pilkington
 Mrs. Laura D. Porter
 Amos P. Reese
 Mrs. Loyda Remick
 Mrs. Louise Rice
 Charles Rinde
 Ida Rinn
 W. C. Smith
 Frances Suydam
 Katheryn Taylor
 Lyda Wassink
 Philip Winsor
 Cletus Zumwalt

1935-36

Leroy Nichols
 Ruby Barnebey
 Margaret Berry
 Mrs. Eleanor Blanchard
 F. D. Boone

Evan Borst
 Mrs. Beulah Burrell
 J. E. Conklin
 Earle Crandall
 Ira N. Crose
 Maud H. Davis
 Anna Devine
 Herman Dickman
 Hugh A. Dow
 L. Robert Frembling
 Miriam Gealey
 Agnes Graham
 Bernard Hagen
 Stella Haglund
 Sydney A. Halsey
 Mrs. Georgia Hatch
 Arthur C. Hearn
 Verne Hoffman
 Signa Holm
 Elta Livoni
 Adolph Loyka
 Elizabeth McDole
 Gladys Pilkington
 Mrs. Laura N. Potter
 Amos P. Reese
 Mrs. Louise Rice
 Ida Rinn
 Violet Samuelson
 W. C. Smith
 Katheryn Taylor
 Lyda Wassink
 Wilhna Waters
 Philip Winsor
 Cletus Zumwalt

1936-37

Leroy Nichols
 Ruby Barnebey
 Lois L. Bassi
 Donald J. Bell
 Jack P. Benjamin
 Margaret Berry
 F. D. Boone
 Evan Borst
 Donna Bridges
 Mrs. Beulah Burrell
 J. E. Conklin
 Earle P. Crandall

1936-37
(cont'd.)

Ira N. Crose
Eva Delander
Maud H. Davis
Anna Devine
Herman Diekman
Hugh A. Dow
Mrs. Carrie Erich
L. Robert Frembling
Miriam Gealey
Agnes Graham
Bernard Hagen
Sydney A. Halsey
Mrs. Georgia Hatch
Mrs. Leota Hatfield
Mrs. Stella Higginbotham
Verne Hoffman
Signa M. Holm
A. J. Loyka
Bessie Mathew
Elizabeth McDole
Gladys Pilkington
Amos P. Reese
Charles Rinde
Ida Rinn
Violet Samuelson
W. C. Smith
Katheryn Taylor
Robert Trumbly
Lyda Wassink
Rachel Weller
Vivian Willis
Philip Winsor

1937-38

Leroy Nichols
T. W. Chapman
Ruby Barnebey
Lois Bassi
Donald J. Bell
Margaret Berry

Mrs. Eleanor S. Blanchard
F. D. Boone
Evan Borst
Donna Bridges
Mrs. Beulah Burrell
J. E. Conklin
Earle P. Crandall
Ira N. Crose
Eva Delander
Maud H. Davis
Anna Devine
Herman Diekman
Hugh A. Dow
Martine Emert
Mrs. Carrie Erich
L. Robert Frembling
Miriam Gealey
Agnes E. Graham
Bernard Hagen
Sydney A. Halsey
Mrs. Georgia Hatch
Mrs. Leota Hatfield
Mrs. Stella H. Higginbotham
Verne Hoffman
Signa Holm
A. J. Loyka
Bessie Matthew
Elizabeth McDole
Gladys Pilkington
Amos P. Reese
Mrs. Louise Rice
Vivian Peoples
Ida Rinn
Violet Samuelson
Howard Schuyler
W. C. Smith
Katheryn Taylor
Robert Trumbly
Lyda Wassink
Rachel Weller
Philip Winsor

APPENDIX E

LODI HIGH SCHOOL YEAR BOOKS, 1899-1938

<u>Student Editor</u>	<u>Name of Book</u>	<u>Printer</u>	<u>Year</u>	<u>Pn.</u>
Barkett, H. Florence	Lodi High School Annual	Not listed	1899	14
J. F. Blakeley	Lodi High School Annual	Sentinel, Lodi, Calif.	1900	20
Vickerson, J.I.	Lodi High School Annual	Sentinel, Lodi, Calif.	1901	28
Gehan, W. T.	Lodi High School Annual	Not listed	1902	50
Barbour, Nathan	Lodi High School Annual	Not listed	1903	38
Marveau, Daniel	Lodi High School Annual	Lodi Herald Print, Lodi	1904	32
Gannon, Castle	Lodi High School Annual	Not listed	1905	79
Newton, Douglas E.	Lodi High School Annual	Record Print, Stockton	1906	71
Ferguson, Reuben L.	The Tokay	Lemoine & Fish, Printers, Lodi	1907	64
Bowen, Esther	The Tokay	The Lodi Sentinel, Lodi	1908	64
Siefkes, Ruth	The Tokay	Jos. M. Anderson, Sacto.	1909	80
Sollars, Preston	The Tokay	Jos. M. Anderson, Sacto.	1910	96
Steele, Ivy Ellen	The Tokay	Not listed	1911	87
Sargent, Dorothy	The Tokay	Not listed	1912	90
Mason, Clifford	The Tokay	Record Print, Stockton	1913	128
Limbaugh, Helen	The Tokay	Record Print, Stockton	1914	125
Boynton, Gladys	The Tokay	Record Print, Stockton	1915	123
Coblentz, Gladys	The Tokay	Not listed	1916	122
Smith, Helen M.	The Tokay	Stockton Record, Stkn.	1917	132
Schwimley, Leslie C.	The Tokay	Stockton Record, Stkn.	1918	125
Lyons, Jack	The Tokay	Stockton Record, Stkn.	1919	124
Lowe, Alfrieda	The Tokay	Woodlee-Pulich Printing Co., Stockton	1920	144
Sanguinetti, Melvin	The Tokay	Woodlee-Pulich Printing Co., Stockton	1921	155
Sollars, Maxine	The Tokay	Woodlee-Pulich Printing Co., Stockton	1922	176

Lodi High School Yearbooks (Continued)

<u>Student Editor</u>	<u>Name of Book</u>	<u>Printer</u>	<u>Year</u>	<u>pp.</u>
Closson, Bessie	The Tokay	Woodlee-Pulich Printing Company, Stockton	1923	182
Becker, Monroe	The Tokay	Woodlee-Pulich Printing Company, Stockton	1924	168
Hawley, David	The Tokay	Woodlee-Pulich Printing Company, Stockton	1925	200
Nettle, Owen	The Tokay	Associated Printing Co. Stockton	1926	170
Paddleford, Hugh	The Tokay	Associated Printing Co. Stockton	1927	178
Neumann, Louis	The Tokay	The Lodi Printing Co.	1928	200
McKenzie, Hugh	The Tokay	The Lodi Printing Co.	1929	170
Poundstone, Lawrence	The Tokay	The Lodi Printing Co.	1930	138
DeVinny, Elizabeth	The Tokay	Vic Abrahamson	1931	149
Ashley, Betty Jean	The Tokay	Vic Abrahamson	1932	96
Cain, Leland	The Tokay	Vic Abrahamson	1933	66
Newfield, Joe	The Tokay	Vic Abrahamson	1934	62
Putnam, Marvel	The Tokay	Vic Abrahamson	1935	78
Fink, Winifred	The Tokay	Vic Abrahamson	1936	72
Seeman, Myra	The Tokay	Vic Abrahamson	1937	92
Barron, Mary	The Tokay	Vic Abrahamson	1938	94