

A PROSPECT POINT REUNION BOOK

First Grade Classes of 1947-51 Graduating Classes of 1955-59

April 2014
Walla Walla, Washington

Second Edition

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To all the people who have attended, taught at, worked at, volunteered for, or sent their children to Prospect Point School, as well as to those who will be doing so in the future.

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1. THE REUNION

From April 4-6, 2014, the Prospect Point School first grade classes of 1947, 1948, 1949, 1950 and 1951 held a reunion in Walla Walla, which for the entering class of 1949 was the 65th anniversary of the beginning of their school days.

Dan Clark and Jerry Duff Taylor were sweethearts in the first grade in 1949, and spearheaded the organizing, along with Carol Jean Schneidmiller Osborn and Raleigh Little of the first grade class of 1948, Dean Morrison and Bob VanDonge of the class of 1950, and Janice Rogers Heilbrun of the class of 1951. Those invited include anyone who was part of these classes at any time from first grade until their eighth grade graduation, and their spouses or partners.

The reunion began on Friday night, April 4 at Dean Morrison's winery south of town with an opening reception, including some live music. Activities on Saturday morning were at the new District 4 Prospect Point Fire Station next to the school grounds, including a display of memorabilia, a talk on the history of Prospect Point School, and introductions to help those attending get reacquainted after more than 60 years. Lunch was at the school cafeteria, and included reminiscences of teachers. Afterwards, some of the group toured the school grounds and identified the locations of original buildings.

Prospect Point began as its own school district in the old two-room Abbott school building in 1904. A large two-story brick building was constructed in 1910 to which a spiral fire escape was added in 1923. In 1912, a nearby church building was moved to the school grounds and housed the cafeteria and some classrooms as well as a stage. In 1949 a bond election approved the construction of an addition containing two classrooms, a gymnasium and multipurpose rooms. These buildings were torn down in 1970 when the current school was constructed after the Prospect Point School District had consolidated with the Walla Walla Public Schools.

The 2014 reunion dinner was on Saturday night in the school cafeteria along with a Fifties Music and Dance Party in the gymnasium. The final activity of the weekend was a no-host breakfast at Clarette's restaurant on Sunday morning.

In preparing for the event, the organizers sent their classmates a variety of photos, including graduation pictures of each class and many individual photos from an album prepared by one of our most beloved teachers, Clara Kinzie. All of these are included here, along with a detailed history of Prospect Point School, and some additional photos taken at the reunion, as well as from Husky annuals and other sources.

We hope you enjoy these pages.

2. BRIGHT PROSPECTS: A HISTORY OF PROSPECT POINT SCHOOL

by Benjamin S. Cawthra

I. BACKGROUNDS AND BEGINNINGS

In 1989, the State of Washington commemorated its centennial. As part of that celebration, Prospect Point Elementary School in Walla Walla, Washington, threw a party of its own. On May 9, 1989, the school celebrated a history that dates back to 1904, when School District #73 began. Out of the beginnings of public education in frontier Walla Walla, Prospect Point emerged as one of the most vital and independent schools in the county before consolidation with Walla Walla in 1958. But the uniqueness of Prospect Point has continued, with state-of-the-art construction of the New Prospect Point Elementary and a major grant to enhance an already strong program, preparing the school for a successful future.

The history of education in Walla Walla County begins in the mid-nineteenth century. In the early years, Walla Walla County covered a much larger territory than it does now. Bounded by the Snake River, the Columbia River and the northern Oregon line, the area embraced what is now Asotin, Garfield, Columbia, and Walla Walla Counties. At one time there were over 240 school districts in this area.

The first school in what was then known as Oregon Country started at Waiilatpu. Beginning in 1836, Marcus and Narcissa Whitman operated a school for the children of immigrants who settled in and around the mission.

After the long period of Indian wars and the establishment of a U.S. army garrison in Walla Walla, the military provided an education for the children of the fort with a few community children. Opened in 1857, this first Walla Walla school employed Harry Friedman of Troop "E" First Dragoons, the cavalry troops stationed at Fort Walla Walla, as its first teacher. The school was probably located on present-day Main Street at or near the crossing of Mill Creek.

The first private school began in the winter of 1861-62 in the home of Mrs. A.J. Miner on Alder and Palouse. Later, the school moved to a building on the southeast corner of Main and Third.

Sensing the need to develop public education in the valley, citizens converted Miner's private school into Walla Walla's first public school in 1862 and elected J.F. Wood as the first superintendent. Formally organized as School District #1, the district eventually became District #140 when Berney, Prospect Point, Maxson and Braden consolidated in 1958. The territory of the original District #1, a portion of which became part of the Prospect Point district in 1904, had the following boundaries:

Commencing at a point about one mile north of Mill creek on a line between Russell's and Simpson's ranches, thence running west to the east line of township #7, Range 35 east, thence south of Yellowhawk Creek or the branch of Mill Creek upon which is

Simpson's Mill, thence following the creek to the line between Russell's and Simpson's ranches, thence North to a place of beginning.

According to reports by Wood presented to the county commissioners on Oct. 9, 1863, Walla Walla County contained 12 school districts and two schoolhouses. By 1864, there were seven additional schoolhouses either completed or under construction.

Overcrowding led District #1 directors to obtain money by subscription for a schoolhouse. At the time there were 203 children in the district, 93 of whom were enrolled *in* school. On Dec. 12, 1864, the board decided on a tax levy to raise money. This building, a 30' X 60" structure, sat on ground bounded by Cherry, Palouse, Spokane and Sumach streets that had been purchased for \$200. The structure would hold only 200 children, but there were 250 in town by the time it was finished.

Efforts to enlarge the district failed and citizens circulated a petition for a new district. This became District #34, which operated out of the Catholic parish until the construction of a new school in 1871 on 8th and Willow. This situation proved inadequate, and the State Legislature forced Districts 1 and 34 to consolidate. After this merger, the creation of new districts occurred in a rather orderly manner, despite the fact that it took only five families' names on a petition to form a new district.

Overcrowding, however, continued to be a problem at several schools. District directors were hesitant to have families form a new district because the families took their school tax dollars with them. District #5, from which the Prospect Point residents would secede in a few years, faced a split as early as 1892. In a letter to County Superintendent G. S. Bond, 11 residents or property owners counter-petitioned annexation of part of District #5 by District #1. This "remonstrance" against the petition kept District #5 intact until 1904.

II. THE PROSPECT POINT DISTRICT YEARS, 1904-1958

The origins of the elementary school at Prospect Point date to the 1890s, when *it* became clear to residents of District #5 that Seeber School was simply too crowded, forcing the District to move into a two-room schoolhouse on the corner of Pleasant Street and School Avenue. This new Seeber School eventually became Berney School.

The Prospect Point area was named from a contest held when the area was designated for a new housing development south of the Walla Walla City limits. Originally named Prospect Heights, it soon became known as Prospect Point.

In 1904, members of the Prospect Point area community resolved to split from Berney school district to form their own district. Area families filed "A Petition for the Formation of a School District on May 26, 1904. The document requested the creation of a new district on "all of the Ransom Clark Donation Claim." Clark had settled on the land in the 1850s. He died in 1859, leaving the property to his wife, Lettice, who later married H. A. Reynolds, a prominent landholder in the Prospect Point area.

The petitioners cited several reasons for their request: 1) a school building (Abbott School) already existed on the Clark Donation land; 2) the proposed new District #5 schoolhouse would be located in the north end of the district, some distance from most Prospect Point residents, and 3) "it fixes upon us a burdensome tax without any benefits." Forty-two residents signed the petition, far exceeding the mandatory five by "heads of households."

J.E. Myers, County Superintendent, called a school board meeting to discuss the petition on June 22, 1904. The petition was "taken under advisement" until July 13 when Myers approved it with a revision of territory.

This unsolicited alteration brought forth further protest from Prospect Point residents. Several drafted a "Notice of Appeal" addressed to the Board of County Commissioners of Walla Walla County, to Myers and to U. H. Berney, Director of School District #5 for 25 years whose name later graced Berney School. The notice mentions that the undersigned felt "aggrieved" and "materially injured and affected" by the decision to revise the territory. The residents had filed under Section Four of the Code of Public Instruction, binding Myers, they claimed, to forming District #73 according to the boundaries stated in the petition. "The action and order of the County Superintendant of Schools is erroneous and without authority of law in this," ran the Notice. "The detachment of territory from school district number five which is included in said new district number seventy-three is not an equitable, just, or fair division of the territory included in said school district number five."

The adjustment in territory had partitioned the Ransom Clark Donation Claim and had left the new District #73 with less than four sections of land, according to the appeal. D. H. Wilsey, J. M. Chadsey, F. F. Delong, J. M. Reser and A. Haberstock, all of whom had been prominent in filing the petition, filed the notice with W. D. Gregory, Notary Public for Washington, on July 30, 1904.

Although the Prospect Pointers later received the entire Clark claim, this incident created much resentment toward Myers, Berney and Berney School. Prospect leaders saw Myers' and Berney's action as one calculated to assure Berney School's superiority. This probably instigated the rivalry between Prospect Point and Berney that lasted, *in* various shades of subtlety, through the Prospect Point District era. This hitch in Prospect's separation from District #5 probably contributed to the recurring theme of independence and self-reliance in Prospect Point area history.

The petition for the formation of the Prospect Point district contains a reference to a schoolhouse already in use. This was the Abbott School, the foundations of which still survive. This building served the Prospect district until 1910, when construction on a new school building was completed. The old Abbott School building was sold in 1910 to the Falbo family who erected a house on the foundation that still stands just east of the school.

District No. 73's three-member Board of Directors, elected by the citizenry, allocated funds for the physical plant, school supplies and teachers' salaries. The earliest surviving meeting minutes date from April 2, 1906, at the Coyle & Campbell Mill, the first flour mill in Walla Walla, located southwest of the school. Board members elected E. J. Dresser chairman for the coming year

during the meeting, and H. A. Reynolds as clerk. J. H. Coyle, the third member of that early board, later became chairman.

The Board dealt with a variety of issues. Although he doesn't mention specifics, Reynolds reported in an undated March meeting in 1907 that a "Fire insurance company agreed to pay for repairing damage caused by fire last Sunday." In May of that year the Board voted to "rent the House just east of School house for \$75 for the ensuing school year." They allocated \$50 per month for a new primary teacher and \$20 per month for janitor work.

The new school district grew rapidly, and on December 28, 1907 the Board called for an informal meeting of voters to discuss the building of a new school. "A special election on June 11 10, 1908, followed "for the purpose of voting \$10,000 bonds" towards a new building. The district apparently had problems agreeing on a satisfactory plan, however, and it would be almost two years before the project finally began.

In 1910 the Board conducted a formal vote on the building of the new school and selling the Abbott schoolhouse for \$2,250. Thirty residents voted on April 16, 1910: 29 favored the new building, one voted against. The vote authorized the Board to proceed with the project, and it let the construction contract to J. A. McLean. In November, the Prospect Point School opened its doors, paid for by bonds worth \$12,000 from the State of Washington.

What is now known as the Old Prospect Point building was built on the current site of the second grade playground. It served the area for 60 years until 1970, when the new Prospect Point Elementary was completed. All that remains of the Old School is the fire escape, installed in 1923, which now serves as a "combination landmark/slide on the playfield adjacent to Howard Street. In 1912, the school board purchased the nearby Methodist Church and moved it to the school grounds. The white structure became known as "The Little Building" and housed the cafeteria and the first and second grades, as well as a stage that hosted many school programs over the years.

The Old Prospect Point began operations with little more than bolted-down desks. The school provided paper, notebooks and pencils for the students, materials which it regularly purchased from the Book Nook in Walla Walla. O. O. Hargett had served as principal of Abbott School, and he continued on after the split from District #5. He served as seventh and eighth grade teacher and as librarian, although the book collection was quite small. He also collected the \$20 per month as janitor.

Early educators at Abbott/Prospect generally taught two grades apiece. Hargett and the Board briefly discussed adding a ninth grade in 1911, but decided against it. Instructing eight grades, then, the instructors presided over a school life that was rather typical for the times.

The Board renewed teacher and principal contracts on a yearly basis. When a position opened, there were usually plenty of applicants. Prospective teachers needed to supply vital and professional information such as: age, height, weight, physical defects; musical abilities and teaching subjects, including drawing, elementary domestic science, elementary manual

training, and agriculture. Many instructors received their teaching certificates while in high school, and few had any education approaching a four-year college degree.

A 1916 letter from County Superintendent Paul Johnson to his county board directors gives insight into the hiring procedures.

"The Attorney General has ruled that the State Superintendent must give a list of clerks and directors of various counties to anyone asking ... This has resulted in our state being flooded from people who are unable to make good at home..."

Johnson warned against teachers' agencies who provided copied letters of recommendation for poor teachers while collecting a five percent commission for their services, and urged the directors to inquire about teachers at their former schools.

Teachers at Prospect Point usually started out at \$50 a month during this period. Hargett, because of his duties as principal, his seniority, and his custodial work, earned from \$100 to \$135 per month.

School began at 8:30 am and ended at 3:30 in the afternoon. Most students lived within walking distance (one to four miles), and a very few had bicycles. (Today, by contrast, Prospect Point buses in around 350 students each day.) The school population fluctuated between 110 and 150 and the average classroom contained 25-30 students. Apparently the parents and teachers had a close relationship from the beginning. In 1912, for example, the Board became dissatisfied with Eleanor Nuttall, an intermediate-grades teacher, and accepted the application of Frances B. Imhoff of Portland as her replacement. But a month later the Board overturned its decision in response to the "Prayer of the 104 Voters of the School District," a petition asking for the retention of Nuttall's services.

Teachers kept track of those 150 or so students from September to the end of May. Each school day featured three 15- minute recesses, during which students entertained themselves with the standard playground equipment and ball games. The girls usually played tag instead of ball. In fact, boys and girls were not allowed to play together, although they could eat together.

While recess and lunchtime may have been the highlights of many students' days, they received plenty of exposure to arithmetic, spelling, geography and music, the four main subjects taught. Girls took sewing; boys took shop. Report cards recorded grades with "Satisfactory," "Good" or "Average" instead of the letter system, and according to one source, those guilty of misdeeds "got switched" by a teacher down at Yellowhawk Creek.

Prospect Point's musical tradition goes back to these early years before 1920. All students participated in music, but according to one former student, "we sang, but we had no real choir." Early on the school hired a music instructor who played the school's only instrument, a piano. Eventually music became incorporated into Thanksgiving, Christmas, and Maypole celebrations.

In 1915, several families living just outside the Ransom Clark claim petitioned to alter their school districts to become part of District #73. After Walla Superintendent Johnson

approved the change, Prospect Point served areas which had been part of Districts 1 and 39. The addition of District #54, located to the south of Prospect, occurred in 1917 and the school district was renamed District #100.

The Parent-Teacher Association at Prospect Point made its debut in 1916. About a dozen parents formed a constitution, pledging cooperation with teachers in the best interests of the students of Prospect Point. Most PTA meetings featured reviews of previous minutes, music provided by a local musician or by students, collections for worthy causes, readings, refreshments and a discussion of a topic of interest. For example, the December 5, 1919 meeting included a lecture on communicable diseases and tuberculosis by a local physician. This type of discussion was especially important in the aftermath of the nationwide influenza epidemic of 1918. Other discussions of the period included general information on child welfare and what constituted appropriate reading for children. The PPPTA once purchased 1,000 tablets to help fight a goiter problem at the school in 1925. The organization began the tradition of fall carnivals in 1928 as a way the defray expenses of the new hot lunch program. In the same year the PTA sponsored the first of several benefit plays, with PTA members as the cast.

O. O. Hargett, Prospect Point's first principal, left the school in 1921. It appears that the Board of Directors was ready to replace Hargett, who did not reapply for the position until late in the 1921 school year. After Hargett's application and a petition on his behalf by several voters, the Board held an open meeting in which voters expressed confidence in whatever decision the Board might make. The Board soon chose James A. McKinney as the second principal of Prospect Point School. Hargett was later elected to a three-year term to the Board of Directors in 1938.

In April of 1922 the Board drew up a notice "asking Mr. McKinney <u>not</u> to apply for the principalship for the coming year." For 1922-23, they hired J. M. Childers as principal. Although Childers had taught at Prospect Point for several years, he, too, lasted only a year as principal. Roy Chapman took over for the 1923-24 school year but by 1927, the Board made another change, opting for George Calhoun.

If this period was a rather unstable one at the top, the children at the bottom had a ball. Baseball and football were popular sports in the 1920s and 30s, and the youngsters played soccer 50 years before that sport's national popularity explosion. Pobert Fiedler, a student in the 1930's, remembers soccer well. He has his broken nose as a momento.

Student teams from Prospect Point, enthusiastic but loosely organized, played squads from Berney, Green Park, Jefferson and Washington schools with equipment provided by the district. Calhoun is mentioned several times in Board Meeting Minutes in connection with various sporting equipment needs. Prospect lacked a gymnasium and track, but the school playground was fine for outdoor team sports. The baseball team gained a reputation in the 1930's, winning the county championship in 1938. The following year Principal Clarence Rogers and the board purchased uniforms for the team.

The Depression years were no prosperous times, however, and Prospect Point felt the crunch. Because the five-teacher staff taxed the budget during the 1931-32 school year, the Board

decided to release Calhoun, the highest-salaried teacher. Alma Williams, who had served the school in the classroom for many years and who had been an active PTA participant, accepted duties as principal. For the first time Prospect Point operated with an entirely female teaching staff. Manual training and sewing fell by the way in 1932-33 as staff reductions made the courses impractical to offer.

In 1935 the School Board determined that Prospect needed a male teacher/principal to replace Williams, who accepted a regular teaching position in the lower grades with no pay reduction. Clarence E. Rogers, who had taught at the Gardena School, accepted the job of principal for \$1,400.

Meanwhile, the Boy Scout troop flourished, the 8th grade play had become a fixture, and a small orchestra had formed. Rogers himself helped with Boy Scouts, which provided another opportunity for parents to become involved with school leaders and activities. M. D. Gould donated 108 hours of skilled labor to complete the performance stage in the Little Building, improving conditions for school functions. Eighth grade graduating classes grew gradually in size, and the PTA found itself providing more and more food at the annual picnic following graduation exercises.

Busing became a major issue during the 1930s as students from outlying areas enrolled in the District 100 school. Even then, Prospect Point served one of the largest geographical districts in the county. Before the District's busing system became firmly established, it provided transportation subsidies for some families whose students lived a great distance from the school. In 1938, the Board purchased a school bus and hired a driver, Lloyd Shelton, at \$40 a month for nine months.

During the Second World War, a time when the Civilian Defense Corps used the Little Building for meetings, Robert Warwick became principal after Clarence Rogers' eight years of distinguished service. Warwick began his tenure in 1943 and served Prospect Point until 1959, the final year of the eight-grade system. Warwick was an energetic innovator who made a large contribution to community pride in the school. For example, Warwick worked with the school board in 1946 to provide a Summer Recreation program (with an emphasis on Scouting) and a Kindergarten for the following school year as Prospect Point enjoyed the postwar boom. Teachers received substantial raises for the 1945-46 school year. The staff during this period was one of the most committed and stable the school had ever known. It included Alma Williams, Clara Kinzie, Inez Murphy and Warwick.

The band program began in 1947 with Cal Malone as band instructor, but within a year Wilbur Wagoner took over and remained at Prospect until the 1960's.

In addition to directing the regular band, Wagoner started a junior band with fourth graders, who joined young players from other schools to form a complete band which gave one concert a year; Later, these beginning students would join the regular school band. The regular band performed one major concert of its own each year at the school. It also marched in various parades and civic functions and played for Christmas programs. At times the band marched for

smaller schools which were unable to support a band program, such as Touchet. Wagoner also formed a pep band which performed at basketball games and other school functions.

A small troupe of baton twirlers complemented the marching band. Wagoner would send a couple of the girls to "someone who knew something about baton twirling" and then they would lead the other girls. Supportive parents paid for uniforms for the baton twirlers and the marching band. Wagoner recalls that the students showed unusual commitment. On November 10, 1955, The marching band marched two to three miles without complaint in very cold temperatures to be ready for the Armistice Day Parade the next day. Senior band members were eligible for the Thousand-Pointers," an elite club of band members who had perfect attendance and who practiced consistently.

Prospect Point offered a variety of other musical functions. Some students went to Eastern Oregon Music Competitions for adjudications each year. There were various smaller singing groups, from triple trios to double quartets, all of which were conducted by Clara Cousins, the vocal instructor. In 1961, Wagoner started "The American Alpiners," a German folk group that performed on special occasions.

Warwick and Wagoner also revived the shop program in 1948-49. Beginning with a small woodshop, the school purchased a few power tools, a lathe and some hand tools. For two years prior to consolidation, Prospect also offered basic mechanical drawing for the first semester and a general shop course for the second.

During the 1930s and early 40s, several wheat fires on the northern end of the Walla Walla Valley gave rise to Fire Districts 1, 2 and 3. These volunteer units operated as county fire departments. When Martin Field outside of College Place burned in 1947, concern grew about fire protection for areas not served by Walla Walla and the three outlying districts.

When a home situated on the corner of Abbott and Howard burned while fire units watched from the city limits, the drive for a fire district began. The PTA from Prospect Point and Berney schools were instrumental in gaining support for a new fire district. Jake E. Klicker from the Berney district and Harold J. Duff from Prospect Point worked on the legal details, and the issue came to a vote on April 24, 1948.

Fire District #4 was born that day, supported by 81 "yes" votes with 20 opposed. Klicker, Duff and Lynn R. Leslie were the first commissioners of the volunteer unit and Duff's brother Carroll became the first fire chief.²⁴ The district began with one truck and one station. Today Fire District #4 operates five stations, 12 stalls and 20 pieces of equipment. Prospect school principal Warwick was one of the first volunteers, along with four Duff and three Jilg brothers.

In the late 1940s, it became apparent that Prospect Point School needed to expand its physical plant. Enrollment climbed from 106 students in 1941 to 173 in 1950. On Jan. 15, 1946, the Board adopted a resolution calling for a bond election to raise about \$29,000 toward additional facilities.

The old school's needs were outlined in a brochure that campaigned for "Yes" votes in the 1949 bond election. The brochure outlined the school's "Immediate needs" as follows:

- 1. Two additional classrooms
- 2. Additional toilet facilities....
- 3. Locker space, of which there is none at present.
- 4. An all-purpose room with stage providing indoor space for supervised play in bad weather. Kitchen and cafeteria on stage. This all-purpose room can be used for an auditorium which would seat 500, and for a gymnasium with seating capacity of 200. At present the auditorium in the wooden building has 100 seats to accommodate 160 students and their parents. The present wooden structures would be used for shop and music.

The brochure's headlines read: "For Future Dividends in a Better America Support Our Schools," and "We Owe It To Our Future Citizens." A note at the bottom of the back outside page noted:

"This brochure is circulated and paid for by the Prospect Point Parent-Teachers Association who heartily endorse this building program. If you wish transportation to the polls, call 899 any time from 1 p.m. to 7 p.m. on February 4th."

Three building propositions, one for a twenty-year bond, one tor a levy and one for building authorization, passed easily, and by September of 1950 Prospect Point had its new concrete addition.

The new cafeteria space was especially welcome. Elsie Davis and others who presided over hot lunches (a meal for 25 cents) were better able to serve student lunches, PTA meetings and special picnics and dinners. In 1957, the cafeteria received a new kitchen installation complete with a range, double sinks and plenty of deck space.

The Husky athletic program also benefited from the new addition. The boys' basketball team rose to prominence in the 1950's under Warwick's coaching in their new gym, and for three years, 1957-59, the Huskies went undefeated. Gene Frank took over coaching duties in 1958 as the Huskies won their third straight county championship.3D Bob Van Donge, who later became a fifth and sixth grade teacher at Prospect Point, played on all three undefeated teams. He remembers well the wild ringing of the Prospect Point bell following every afterschool hoops victory.

Volume 1 of <u>The Husky</u>, the Prospect Point annual, made its debut in 1958. Robert Warwick asked Wilbur Wagoner, who had an interest in photography and who had sponsored a photography club for a couple of years, to put together a yearbook. Wagoner and his staff of students took the pictures and did lay-out for the publication. The first edition was dedicated to Clara Kinzie, who taught third grade for many years and who also sponsored Camp Fire Girls. During this period a Radio Club emerged in which students assembled crystal radio kits and

then moved on to more complicated sets. The first Science Fair in the school's history also took place in 1958.

Another extracurricular project begun in the 1950's was the school store, supervised by Wagoner. Sixth graders tended the store, which sold school supplies and some 10-cent candy.

These enriching programs were born during a great era of self-sufficiency and independence when Prospect Point School belonged to District #100. While the fifties were arguably the "Golden Years" of the Old Prospect Point, they were also at the close of the school district's history. In mid-decade, the drive toward consolidation of independent school districts in Washington began.

In Walla Walla, consolidation was really a component of a larger issue--what to do about the inadequate high school. In 1956, a bond issue passed for the construction of a second high school, but the Walla Walla school board reversed their decision in favor of a single new school after the bond issue had already come to a vote. Meanwhile, the Berney, Braden, Maxson, College Place and Prospect Point districts hoped to circumvent consolidation with Walla Walla District #140 by making a bid for their own high school, to be located in College Place, the largest district of the five.

Prospect Point residents were sharply divided on the issue. Many did not wish to send their children to College Place, favoring instead a new school located in the Prospect Point area. Others simply did not want to give up the independence afforded by District #100 and the sense that the school really belonged to those living in the Prospect community. Still others saw consolidation as a reality, particularly with the construction of Garrison Junior High in 1955.

Several proposals and petitions later, the issue of consolidation came to a vote in 1957. At first it appeared that consolidationists had achieved a 12-vote victory, but the opposition began checking out addresses of the registered voters and found that ten actually resided within the city limits of Walla Walla, nullifying their votes. Consolidation won by only two votes.

The high school issue was far from over, though. After a tangled round of petitions, citizens' lawsuits, the failure of a bond issue, the formation of a citizen's committee and finally a second bond issue that passed, construction on the new Walla Walla High School began in 1962.

By that time, Prospect Point had held its last eighth grade graduation in 1959. That was also Robert Warwick's last year as principal, and an era had ended. The period 1904 to 1959 had been fueled by the independent spirit of the Prospect community; it had motivated the school and made it a success. In order for that success to continue, though, the community would need to continue its interest and support of the new six-grade version of Prospect Point School.

III. THE NEW PROSPECT POINT

Russell Lindquist became the new principal at Prospect Point after consolidation in 1959, and one of his tasks was to make Prospect a part of an eight school elementary system. He taught the sixth grade in a school of 180-200 students. The new seventh and eighth-graders now attended Garrison, and several new teachers began to staff Prospect. Wagoner took a position

with the district teaching exceptional children, and Lauren Bozarth led the band. Dick Frank, Gene's brother, joined the teaching staff in 1961-62 and ran the entire athletic program.

The Lindquist tenure was marred by disagreements with parents, especially over his alleged treatment of one of the younger teachers. The fact that Lindquist's wife taught at the school led to his departure. District guidelines did not permit couples to teach at the same school.³⁴

Richard Moore began his first term as Prospect Point principal in 1963, and he began work with community leaders to establish a new educational facility at Prospect Point. Even before consolidation, many area residents had realized that the Old School, with its wood construction, downstairs boiler for central heating and narrow stairwells, was a fire hazard. In a school district full of old and decaying buildings (the last new school had been Edison in 1936) Prospect Point needed the most help

The <u>Building Facilities Study Committee Report</u> on the condition of Walla Walla Schools, presented to the Board of Education on Sept. 6, 1966, listed Washington, Paine, Prospect Point, Braden and College Place as "...five elementary schools [that] should be retired from service."

The <u>Committee Report</u> contained evaluations of each Walla Walla school by consultant John Hulvey of the State Department of Public Instruction. His bleak evaluation of Prospect noted that

"solar heating in the added classrooms can be a serious problem that must be relieved ... Ventilation throughout the building is poor ... (probably due to] very poor or the complete absence of insulation ... any modernization or upgrading of the facility should be very carefully weighed... The Office facilities are much too small ... Ventilation in the present office is almost non-existent."

Moore's report in the same document detailed an even wider range of problems, which are best summarized by his opening statement: "Structure is not compatible with modern teaching techniques and innovations."

The committee's report concluded with a recommendation that a new 600-student elementary be built within the service area of Prospect Point and Paine schools.

Detailed planning got underway for the new Prospect Point School after the approval of a \$1,155,000 bond issue for construction on Feb. 6, 1968. By March the District had produced a guide for the development of specifications for the new school.

School planning consultants John Kochrian and Stuart Smith worked closely with the Board and its Educational Specifications Committee in designing the new Prospect Point. Early on, it became evident that this school would be quite different from all previous schools in the Walla Walla Valley.

The first major difference would be architectural. A contemporary description runs thus: "Unburdened by architectural antics of fancy roofs, stone and brick patchwork designs or monotonous rows of windows, the new Prospect Point School faces its namesake with

equanimity." Its break with "tradition" involved more than the open floor plans, movable walls, carpeting and earth-tone color scheme.

"Self-Development is School Philosophy" trumpeted a headline from a special Walla Walla <u>Union-Bulletin</u> insert on the eve of the new school's open house and dedication in 1970. New directions in education would be tested at Prospect Point. Community planning had focused on making students participants in acquiring knowledge; the emphasis shifted from the teacher to the student, who would learn at his or her own pace, with self- knowledge and self-awareness ranking high on the list of educational goals. The staff increased from eight to 45 with the expansion of the school's population to nearly 600. Classes moved from the traditional self-contained classroom to open rooms that allowed more freedom for team teaching and interclassroom activities. The teaching staff itself was chosen well in advance of the new school's opening, and they benefited from two years of inservice classes and seminars.

Richard Moore, however, would not be principal for the school's opening in 1970. The school board chose William Elder, principal at Green Park, to assume duties in 1968 and to preside over the transition to the new Prospect Point. Elder was one of five applicants for the position, including Moore. A petition dated May 29, 1968, expressed support for Moore as prinicipal and contained 160 signatures. Fifty members of the Prospect Point community, led by Mel Carle, appealed to the School Board on June 18 of that year, reiterating the petition and expressing confidence in the Board to make a equitable decision. In a split vote, the Board chose Elder to he take over for the fall of that year while Moors moved to Paine School. Elder served as president of the Washington Elementary Principals' Association in his first year at Prospect Point.

In June 1969, a crew began tearing down the old Prospect Point school building that had stood since 1910. Despite its poor condition, it had served 100-200 students a year for years. School officials saved three landmarks from the old structure: the bell, the sign and, of course, the fire escape, which had been host to many fire drills in which older students and teachers caught the spiraling younger children at the bottom of the slide.

The total cost for the summer building project amounted to \$1,545,256.25, over \$54,000 of which went for land acquisition for the 10-acre site. The finished four-building complex contained 45,931 square feet. Reser Road took a new course to accommodate the school grounds. The various contractors, headed by general contractor Vern W. Johnson and Sons of Spokane, completed the new school in time for the 1970-71 school year. The complex's flat roofs later proved to be a problem during rainy periods when standing water created leaks, so the current roof design became necessary.

Open House and Dedication ceremonies on October 29, 1970, which gave the public a formal look at the new structure, included a dedicatory address by Arthur Lewis of the state superintendent's office. All the attention was a bit of a distraction at first, according to one teacher, but the activity-oriented, hands-on approach to learning soon engrossed both teachers and students. Some missed the family-type atmosphere created by a small staff with 200

students, but most teachers and even some of the students felt that they were breaking new ground.

Bill Elder served as principal of the new Prospect Point until 1977, when all six elementary principals in District No. 140 were reassigned, despite the fact that four of the six wished to stay at their posts. Elder became a teaching principal at Jefferson School, and ironically, Richard Moore moved back to Prospect Point, where he served until 1989.

While some of Prospect Point's "home" atmosphere might have been lost when the school expanded from 200 students to 600, the Prospect Point PTA remained an active organization that worked closely with principals and teachers. In 1978, for example, the PTA, led by Dr. Dennis Poffenroth, began an intensive fund raising project to improve deficiencies in stage facilities at the new school.

The PTA's new music area cost over \$3,800 and was completed by December 1979, just in time for Christmas programs. The new area included a vocal instruction classroom and improved stage for programs and assemblies. Formerly, the auditorium seating was all on one level. Two district carpenters worked with members of the high school's vocational carpentry class to complete the project.

In 1986, the PTA began another significant project. The school simply did not have enough play equipment and the PTA did something about it. PTA member Phil Kress designed and helped build equipment for the third and fourth grade playground at a cost of about \$2,200. The galvanized steel equipment was such a success that the PTA spent another \$1,600 the next year, with Kress' designs, for the first and second grade playground.

The richest aspect of the new Prospect Point has undoubtedly been the achievement of the students themselves. In 1980, Prospect Point was one of three champion schools in Washington to receive the President's Physical Fitness Award. In 1987, the sixth graders at Prospect scored at the 79th percentile in the Metropolitan Achievement Test in Mathematics, 81st in science, 80th in language arts and 82nd in Social Studies. In the same year, 6th grader Jill Miller won first place in the VFW Washington State Essay Contest, while fourth grader Andrea Woodfield finished third. John Smelcer, a fifth grader, won first place *in* the DAR Washington State Essay Contest in the same year. These are only a few of the many accomplishments by prospect Point students over the past few years.

This school has a great tradition! A strong feeling for excellence in student achievement and pride in Prospect Point are important objectives. Our total staff works as a team to provide an environment in which respect for others and high levels of expectation are practiced. Our challenge to students at the opening of school assembly each fall *is* to make *this* year the happiest and most productive one of their lives. *While* we do not accomplish this for all, our staff is alert to overcoming all obstacles. We care - we share - we improve.

In 1989, Moore ended 31 years of service in Walla Walla Schools, 17 at Prospect Point, by announcing his retirement. As the school held its Reunion Celebration on May 9, it also said

goodbye to one of the most important and beloved figures in its history. Greg Reault, principal at Colton, Washington, accepted the principalship for the 1989-90 school year.

IV. PROSPECT POINT IN THE 21ST CENTURY

In 1988, the State of Washington awarded Prospect Point School a "Schools for the 21st Century" grant. The school received six years of grants worth \$80,000 per year to develop programs that will meet student needs *into* the 21st Century. The excellent program at Prospect Point made it one of only 20 schools to win the Washington State grants. Once again, Prospect Point would serve as a model elementary school.

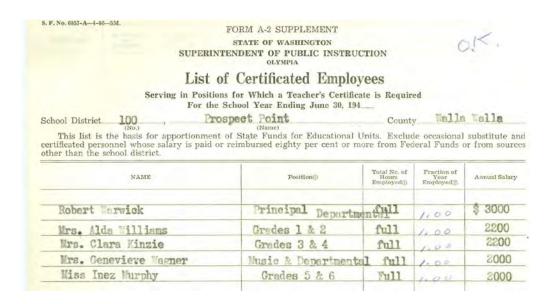
The goal of the program is to prevent children from "slipping through the cracks." In the Prospect model, the emphasis is on reaching all children to help them achieve academic success, regardless of their circumstances. Joan Owens, who authored the grant proposal, stressed the goal of healthy, well-adjusted children who will not contribute to the high school dropout rate because they actually enjoy school and have found success on the elementary level.

The school formed the Prospect Point Youth Council to accomplish these goals. Made up of twenty-two agency directors who work closely with school staff, district administrators, all three area colleges, and parents, the Council's services hope to 1) "support children identified as being at risk" and 2) "clear the way for them to achieve the high academic standards set for all children."

Counseling agencies have regular hours at the school. The Walla Walla Public Library, YMCA, YWCA and CampFire organizations provide both before and afterschool care at Prospect. Teachers have become involved in forming a literacy-intensive curriculum for the 21st century, working with the libraries and other organizations to promote the literacy ideal. The business community is also directly involved in students' education by visiting the school children and providing information about their professions

Obviously, education has come a long way at Prospect Point. The ideal of a total education that involves several elements of the community in students' learning *is* a major objective, yet it is harmonious with Prospect's long tradition of parent-teacher-student cooperation. The excellence achieved at Prospect Point is really a continuation of that independent, groundbreaking spirit that created the school in the first place. As this community and its school heads toward the 21st Century, the prospects are bright indeed.

Benjamin S. Cawthra wrote this paper in 1988 while studying at Walla Walla College. He is currently a professor of history at California State University at Fullerton.



3. GRADUATING CLASS PHOTOS

Below are the official photos of the Prospect Point School Eighth Grade graduating classes of 1955 through 1959, with the names of those pictured.

CLASS OF 1947-55



CLASS OF 1948-56



CLASS OF 1949-57



CLASS OF 1950-58



CLASS OF 1951-59



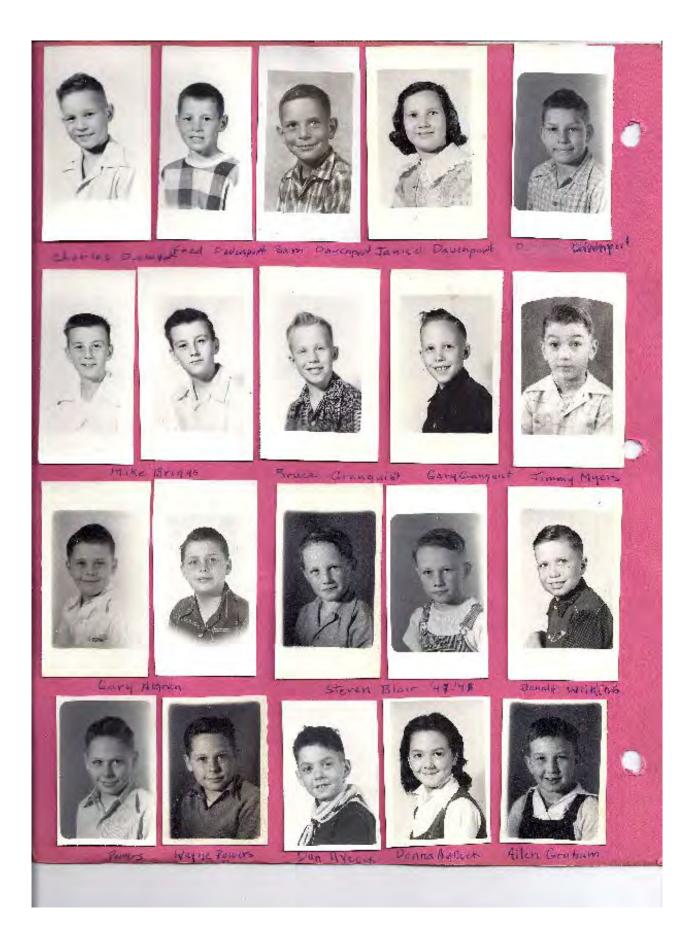
4. MRS. CLARA KINZIE'S ALBUM

These are the first twenty-one pages from the photo album of our beloved teacher, Clara Kinzie.

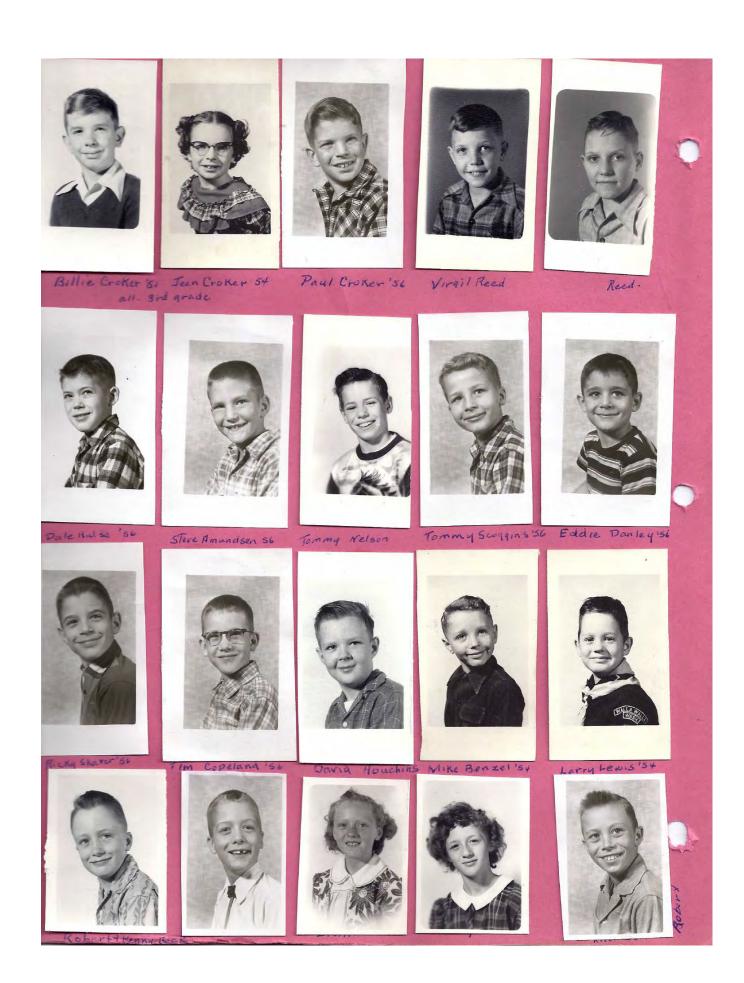






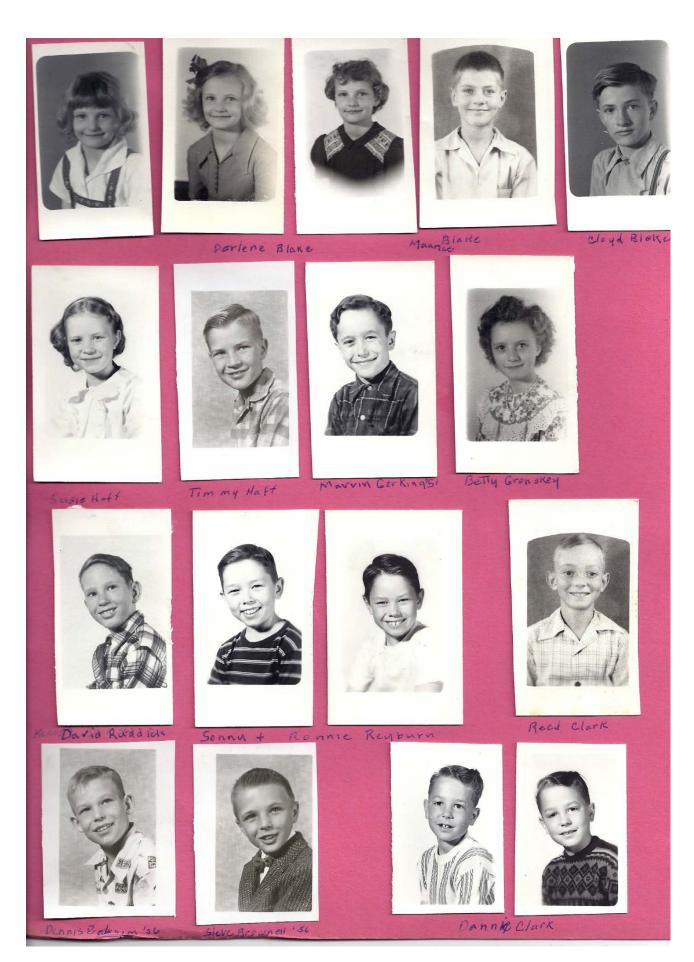








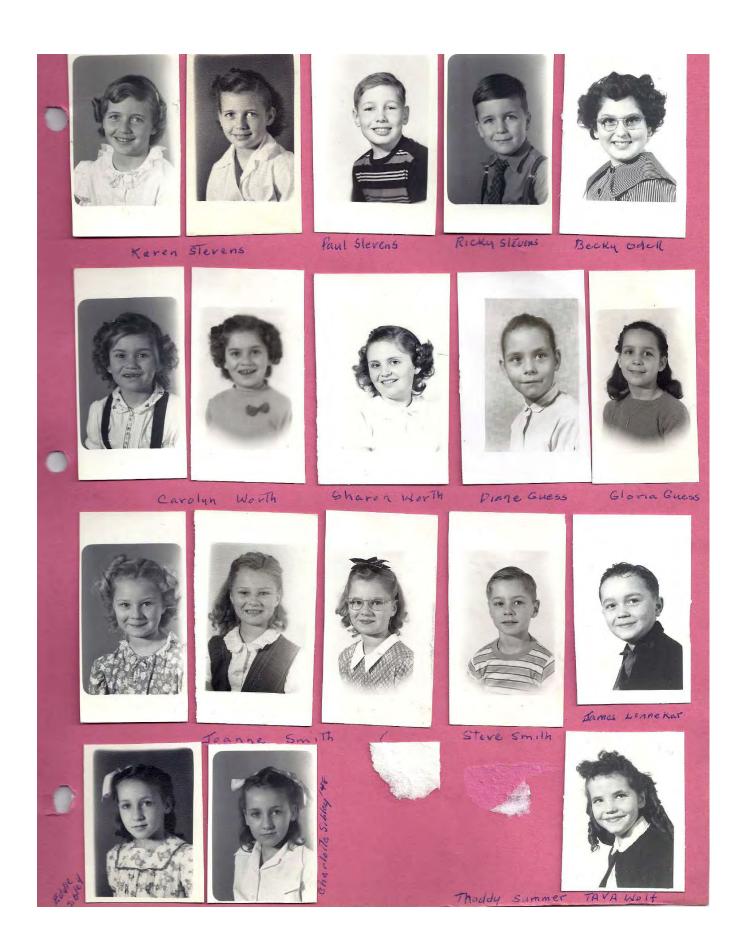


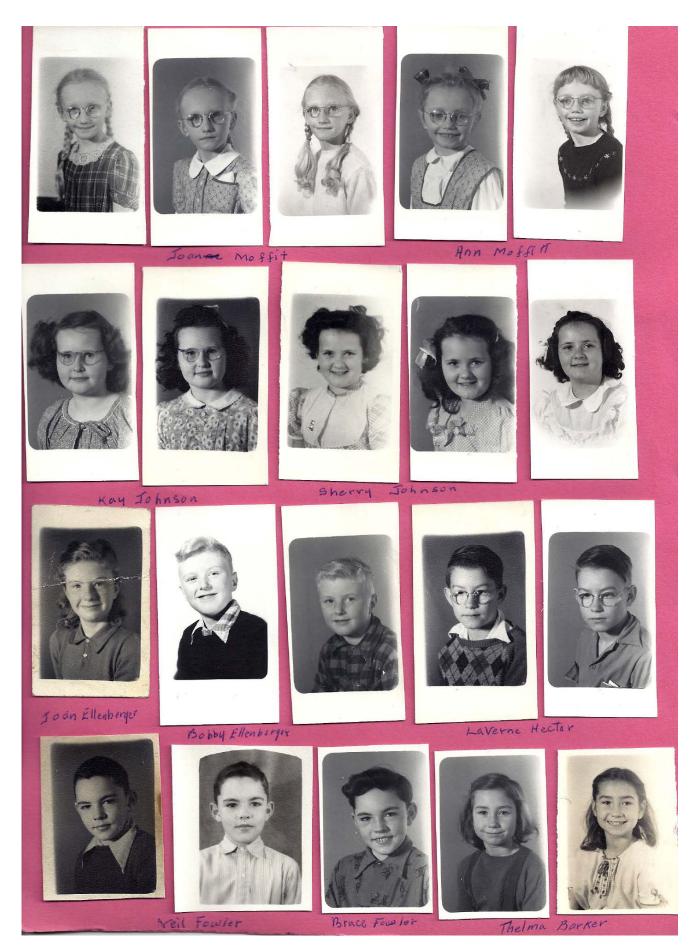




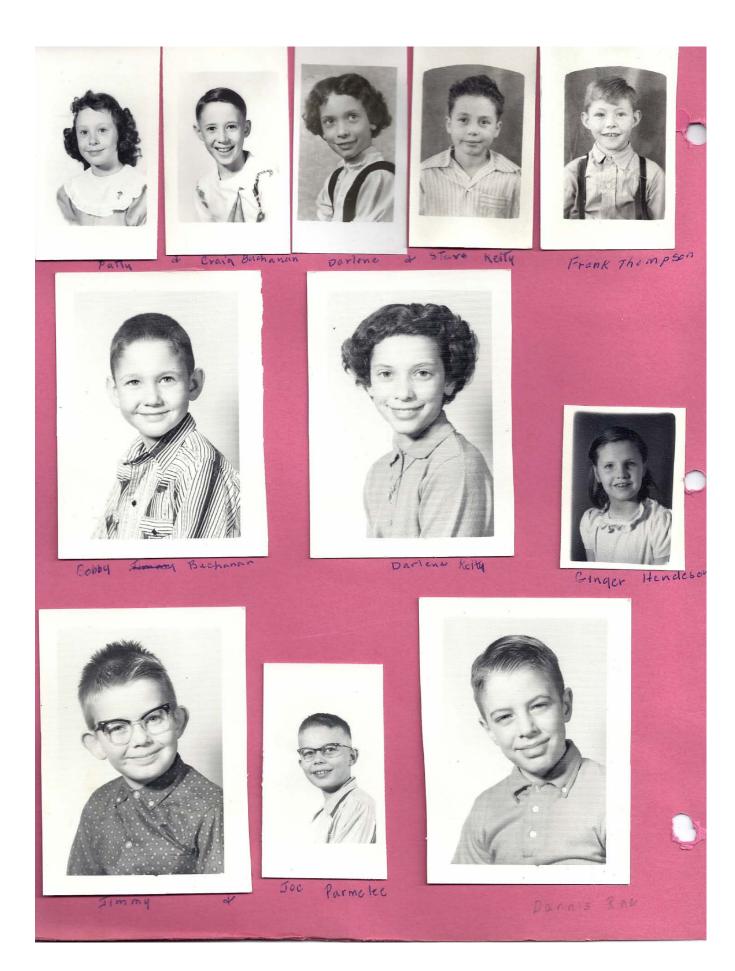










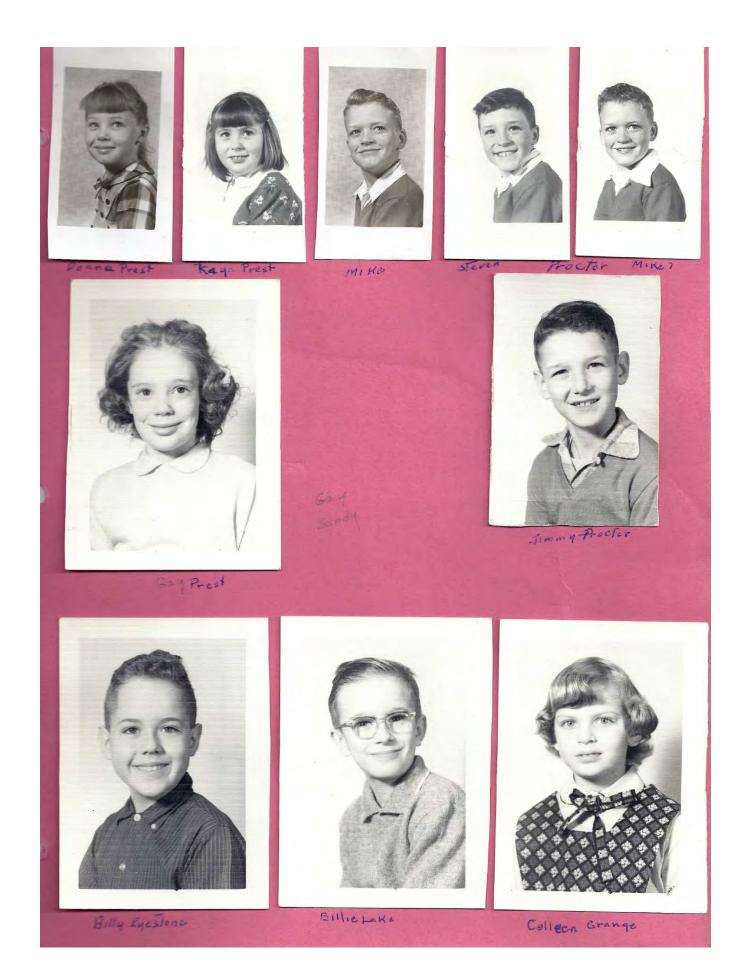












5. SPORTS & ACTIVITIES

Here are some photos of sports teams and other activities at Prospect Point School in the Fifties.

























1952 Cub Scouts



1956 Eighth Grade Play









1956 Talent Show



APR 1958



APR 1958



APR 1958



APR 1958



APR 1958



APR 1958





6. MORE CLASS PICTURES

Below are more photos of our reunion classes during their years at Prospect Point..

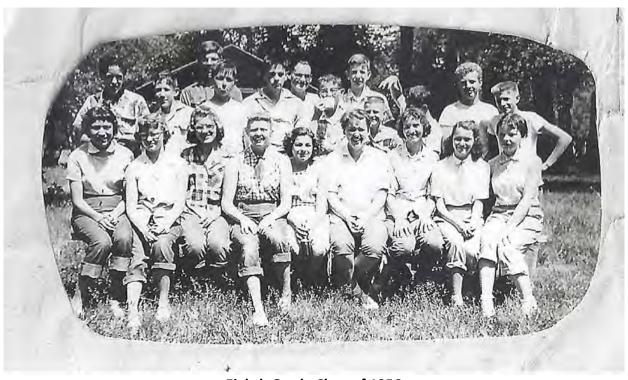


Class of 1948 in 6th Grade



Class of 1949 in 5th grade





Eighth Grade Class of 1956



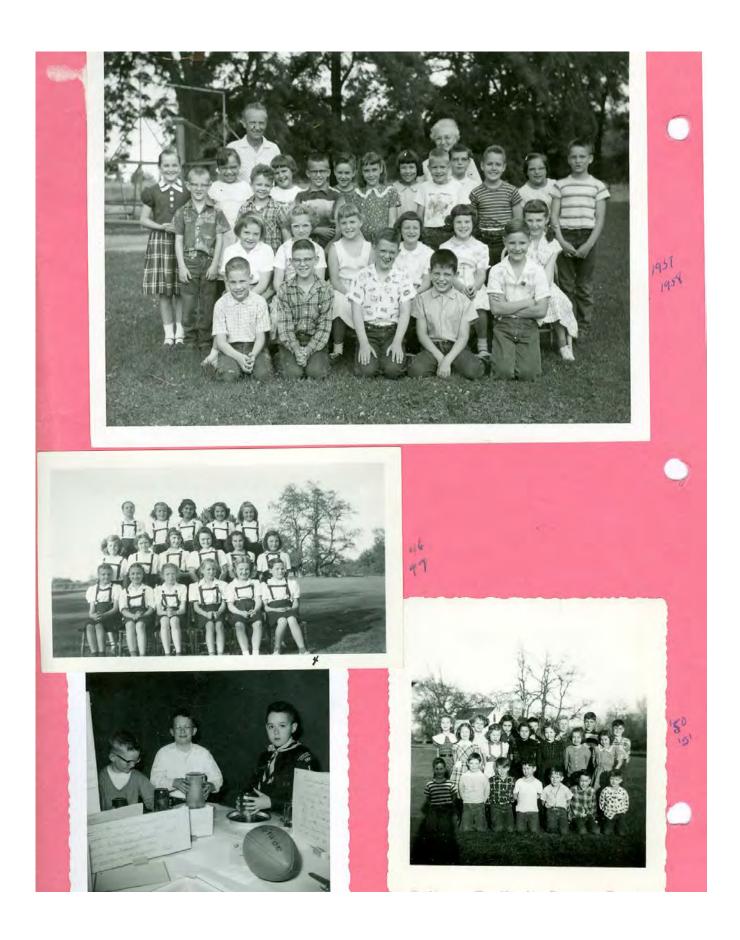


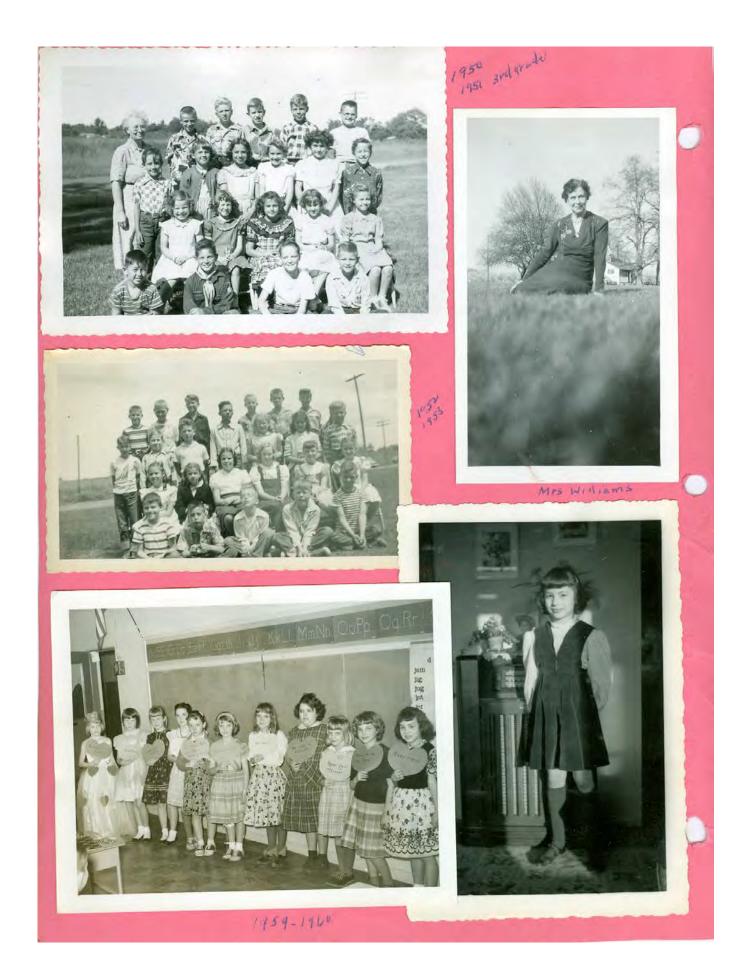




1458-1459









Class of 1950 in Fifth Grade



Class of 1949 in Third Grade



Class of 1949 in Sixth Grade



Class of 1949 in First Grade



1949 First Grade Girls



1949 First Grade Boys



1949 class in 3rd grade



1950 class in 3rd grade







Sweethearts

7. HUSKY ANNUALS

The first Prospect Point annual was published in 1957 when Mr. Warwick asked Wilbur Wagoner to put together a yearbook. Mr. Wagoner had sponsored a photography club for a couple of years, and his staff of students took the photos and did the layout out for the publication. Below is a sample of the quality of that first publication, after which you'll find excerpts from the next two years' annuals.



PROSPECT POINT SCHOOL

Proudly presents the second volume of

THE HUSKY

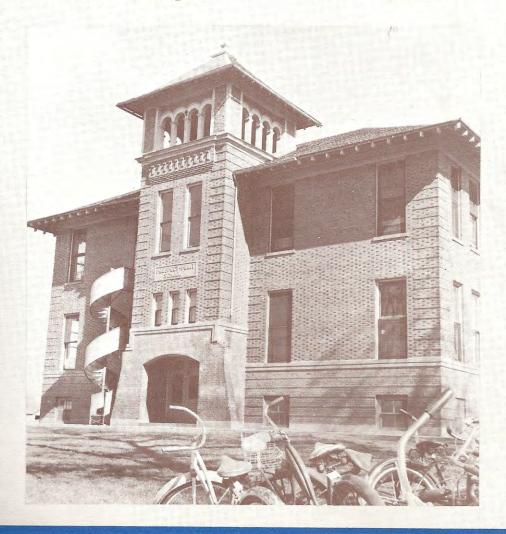
It is the hope of the school that this year book will help keep your memories of Prospect Point fresh and pleasant in your minds during the years to come.

School Board Members of Prospect Point

Morris Croker Clerk Lawrence Frazier Paul Garland Reed Clark Clarence Coyle

Member Chairman Member Member

School Principal Robert Warwick





HOME ROOM TEACHERS - Mrs. Zella Richardson, Grade One, diss Inez Murphy, Grade Two, Mrs. Clara Kinzie, Grade Three, Mrs. Maple Reser, Grade Four, Mrs. Slaughter Substituting for Mrs. Geraldine Weathers, Grade Five, Mr. Vilbur Wagoner, Grade Six, Mr. Gene Frank, Grade Seven, Mrs. Leone Weber, Grade Eight.



200KS, Mrs. Odell and Mrs. Parkins. CUSTODIAN, Mr. Bob Madison, ASSISTANT CUSTODIAN and BUS DRIVER, Mr. Blake.



Back row, left to right, Ricky Lusk, Donnie Whiteley, David Clodius, Wilbur Rea, Lee Bogle, Donald Wilkins, Wayne Toppen. Second row, Charles Wills, Clifford Nesteby, Richard Scoggin, Gerry Levin, Jan Davenport, Paula Rozier, Donna Aycock, Phyllis Duff. Front row, Andrea Gallo, Sandy Fallo, Norma McCubbins, Sallie Dixon, Kathy Leslie, Patty Schulke, Judy Duff.



Back row, Dean Van Donge, Robert Nesteby, Ricky Shaver, Kenny Rembold, Paul Roesch, Mr. Frank, Frank Noal, Jack Petree, Eddy Frazier. Third row, Patty Brownell, Carma Stone, Judy Levin, Bo Joseph, Ricky Shower, Mike Benzel, Susan Watson, Clara Odell. Second row, Wendy Williams, Rachel Blake, Linda Giese, Donna Anderson, Jean Croker, Marcia Peterson, Janice Rogers, Barbara Wainwright, Sonja Lorrigan. Front row, Richard Kinsfather, Larry Johnson, Ray Salmon, Michael Parkins, Tom Haft.





EIGHTH GRADE CLASS OFFICERS - Left to right, Craig Buchanan, Treasurer, Linda Van Horn, Secretary, Tom Nelson, Vice-president, Mike Page, President.



HUSK-COEDS - Standing, Barbara Bogle, Betty McClenny, Mrs. Weber, Marcia Emmons, Linda Van Horn. Sitting, Susan Leslie, Sandra Marr, Eileen Beechinor, Susan Dixon.

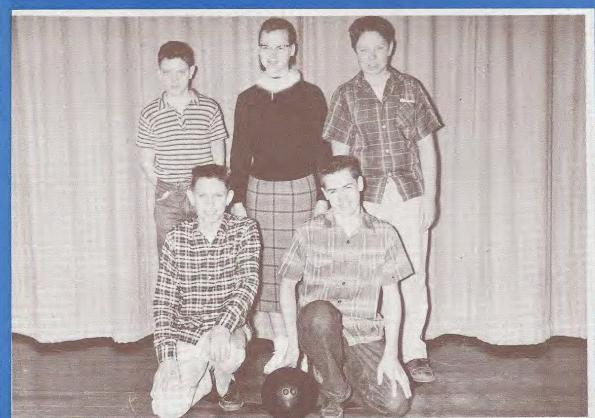


DRAMA CLUB - Standing, left to right, Susan Leslie, Kenny Rembold, Donna Anderson, Ross Hulse, Wendy Williams, Mike Page, Rachel Blake, Bill Anderson, Sandra Marr, Tom Nelson Barbara Wainwright, Paul Clodius, Marcia Peterson, Paul Stevens, Janice Rogers, Bob Van Donge, Linda Giese, Mr. Warwick, Jean Croker, Craig Buchanan, Larry Wolf. Seated, Sonja Lorrigan, Susan Watson, Patty Brownell, Marcia Emmons Barbara Bogle, Linda Van Hora, Carma Stone, Judy Levin, Eileen Beechinor, Susan Dixon.



LOOKOUT LIZZIE

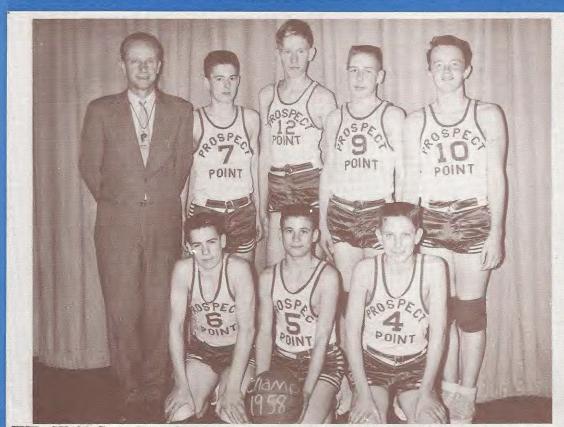
Left to right, Paul Clodius, Marcia Emmons, Tom Nelson, Susan Dixon, Larry Wolf, Linda Van Horn, Paul Stevens, Susan Leslie, Barbara Bogle, Eileen Beechinor.



BOWLING - Standing, Ray Salmon, Linda Van Horn, Ronnie Reyburn. Kneeling, Mike Page and Tom Nelson.



FOOTBALL - Standing, left to right, Mr. Frank, Coach, Paul Stevens, Tom Nelson, Paul Roesch, Paul Clodius, Bob Van Donge, Kenny Rembold. Middle row, Wayne Hoppen, Ricky Shower, Bo Joseph, Mike Benzel, Ross Hulse, Mike Page, Craig Buchanan. Front row, Ray Salmon, Manager, Frank Noal Richard Kinsfather, Larry Johnson, Ed Frazier, Larry Wolf, Tom Haft.



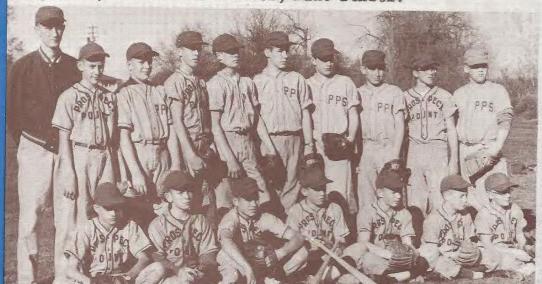
THE CHAMPS - Standing, Mr. Warwick, Coach, Bob Van Donge, Paul Roesch, Paul Stevens, Bill Anderson. Kneeling, Tom Nelson, Frank Noal, Mike Page.



5TH AND 6TH GRADES - Standing, Lee Bogle, Donald Wilkins, Brian Roesch, David Houchin, Wayne Hoppen, Dwayne Palumbo, Charles Wills, Jack Butler, Clifford Nesteby, Richard Scoggin. Front row, Robert Beck, Stephen Dixon, Dan Aycock, Scott McKaye, Tommy Paul, Craig Tarwater, Donnie Whiteley, Stephen Proctor.



3 - SQUAD - Standing, Mr. Warwick, Coach, Bo Joseph, Craig Buchanan, Dean Morrison, Ross Hulse. Kneeling, Ed Frazier, Larry Wolf, Richard Kinsfather, Mike Benzel.



BASEBALL - Standing, Mr. Frank, Coach, Richy Shaver, Ricky Shower, Craig Buchanan, Tom Nelson, Paul Stevens, Bob Van Jonge, Mike Page, Ross Hulse, Bo Joseph. Sitting, Jack Petree, Larry Wolf, Frank Noal; Ed Frazier, Mike Benzel, Tom Haft, Richard Kinsfather.



CHEERLEADERS - Standing, Patty Brownell. Kneeling, Barbara Bogle, Linda Van Horn, Carma Stone.



PEP BAND - Standing, Mike Page, Bob VanDonge, Paul Stevens Back row, Jean Croker, Emil Weissner, Sonja Lorrigan, Larry Wolf, Stephen Dixon, Gerry Levin, Ross Hulse, Ed Frazier Craig Buchanan, Judy Levin. Front row, Marcia Emmons, Linda Van Horn, Rachel Blake, Paul Roesch, Richy Shower, Barbara Wainwright, Sandra Marr, Susan Leslie.



MARCHING BAND - Left column, Carolee Van Donge, Judy Levin Ed Frazier, Kathy Leslie, Larry Wolf, Paul Stevens, Marcia Emmons, Linda Van Horn, Phyllis Duff, Susan Leslie, Second column, Andrea Gallo, Darlene Kelty, Stephen Dixon, Terry Tarkins, Steve Brownell, Clara Odell, Tim Copeland, Rachel Blake, Joe Parmelee, Tim Haft, Ricky Shower. Center column arma Stone, Judy Duff, Robert Beck, Ross Hulse, Donnie Bishop, Mike Parkins, Mike Page, Paul Roesch, Emil Weissner Rebecca Odell, Donna Aycock, Fourth column, Sandy Gallo Susan Kelty, Wayne Hoppen, Ricky Lusk, Donald Wilkins, Ken Beck, David Houchin, Sonja Lorrigan, Dale Anderson, Sandy Marr, Karen Kinsfather. Right column, Marje Cannon, Craig Buchanan, Stephen Proctor, Gerry Levin, Robert Van Donge, Paul Croker, Jean Croker, Donna Anderson, Barbara Wain-wright, Sandra Anderson.



CRADUATING BAND MEMBERS - Back row, Marcia Emmons, Craig Buchanan, Paul Stevens, Bob Van Donge, Emil Weissner, Mike age. Front, Larry Wolf, Susan Leslie, Sandra Marr, Linda Van Horn, Ross Hulse.



TALENT SHOW AND EASTERN OREGON MUSIC COMPETITION AT LA GRANDE, OREGON. Left to right, Susan Leslie, Linda Van Horn, Gerry Levin, Marcia Emmons, Judy Levin, Phyllis Duff, Sandra Marr.



TRIPLE TRIO - Left to right, Rachel Blake, Susan Leslie, Linda Van Horn, Sonja Lorrigan, Barbara Bogle, Patty Brownell, Judy Levin, Carma Stone, Wendy Williams, Mrs. Cousins, Music teacher. This group also entered the La Grande Music Competition.



SEVEN TEENS - Rachel Blake, Susan Leslie, Sandra Marr, Susan Dixon, Linda Giese, Carma Stone, Wendy Williams, Mrs. Cousins. This is the third group that entered the La Grande Music Competition.



BOYS DOUBLE QUARTET - Paul Clodius, Bob Van Donge, Larry Wolf, Lance Lorrigan, Ricky Shower, Tom Nelson, Kenny Rembold, Richard Kinsfather, Mrs. Cousins.



SHOP - Standing, left to right, Bo Joseph, Richard Kinsfather, Ricky Shower, Frank Noal, Jack Petree, Kenny Rembold, Paul Roesch, Michael Parkins, Ricky Shaver, Eddy Frazier. Seated, Tom Haft, Robert Nesteby, Mike Benzel, Dean Van Donge, Ray Salmon, Larry Johnson.



HOME EC - "They made those skirts:" Left to right, Wendy Williams, Dolly Rogers, Carma Stone, Patty Brownell, Linda Giese, Donna Anderson, Mrs. Weber, Barbara Wainwright, Marcia Peterson, Jean Croker, Clara Odell, Judy Levin.



RADIO CLASS - Left to right, Bill Anderson, Ross Hulse. Ronnie Reyburn, Larry Wolf, Emil Weissner, Lance Lorrigan Dean Morrison, Betty McClenny.



BATON TWIRLERS - "High steppers and fancy twirlers." Left to right, Marje Cannon, Susan Kelty, Sandy Gallo, Judy Duff, Darlene Kelty.



SAFETY PATROL - Back row, left to right, Mike Parkins, Ronnie Reyburn, Lieutenant, Paul Stevens, Captain, Robert Nesteby, Kenny Rembold. Seated, Susan Watson, Janice Davenport, Sally Dixon, Paula Rozier, Patty Brownell, Carma Stone, Janice Rogers.



THE ANNUAL STAFF - "They're not just pretending to work:" Linda Van Horn, Paul Clodius, Susan Leslie, Mike Page, Tom Nelson.

PROSPECT POINT SCHOOL Presents you with the third volume of THE HUSKY



This painting, presented several years ago to our school by the painter, Mrs. Florence Nesbit, is just one of many happy memories of Prospect Point. We hope the rest of this annual will provide you many more.



YOUR FACULTY: Mr. Gene Frank, Grade Seven. Mr. Wilbur Wagoner, Grade Six. Mrs. Cousins, Music. Mrs. Leone Weber, Grade Eight. Mrs. Clara Kinzie, Grade Three. Miss Inez Murphy, Grade Two. Mrs. Maple Reser, Grade Four. Mrs. Zella Richardson, Grade One. Mrs. Geraldine Angerman, Grade Five. Mr. Russ Lindquist, Principal.

WHITMAN COLLEGE CADET TEACHERS

Miss Eaker Grade 6 Miss Schilling Grade 5

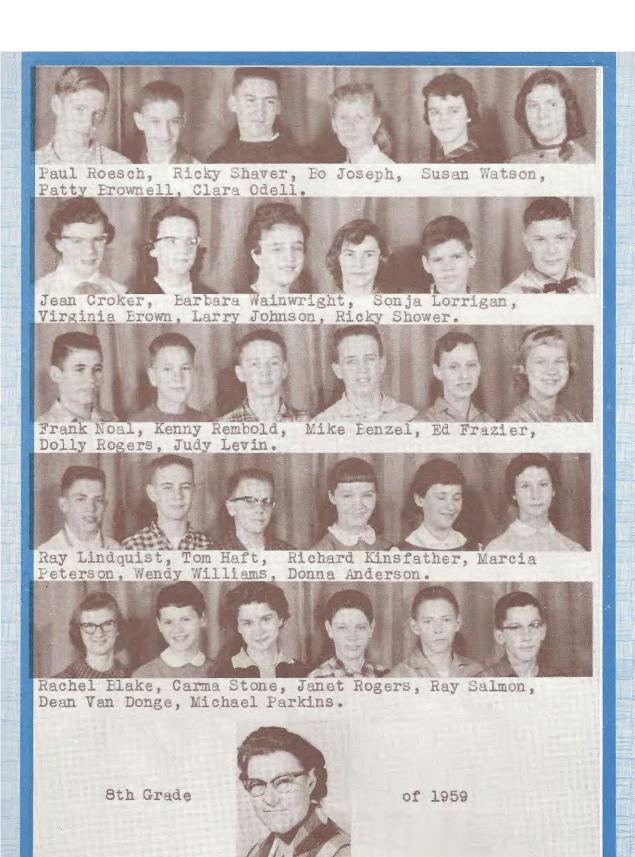




Eack row, left to right. Willis Woodard, Terryl Wills, James Lonneker, Steven Proctor, Dwayne Palumbo, Terry Parkins, Bill Hutton, Joe Parmelee, David Houchin, Donald Longgood. Third row. Brian Roesch, Dan Aycock, Richard Clodius, Sandy Anderson, Mary Ellen Griffith, Eecky Odell, Carolee Van Donge. Kay Wainwright, Steve Dixon, Raymond Bennett. Second row. Laura Coyle, Sharry Dodds, Linda Wasemiller, Bonnie Rea, Kay Prest, Cindy Furkhardt, Kathy Marbut, Linda Stevenson. Front row. Craig Tarwater, Scott McKay, Donnie Bishop, Stanley Long, Toby Williams, Ronnie Lusk, Tom Paul, Tim DeGraw.



Fack row. Donald Wilkins, Charles Wills, Doran DeGraw, Dale Anderson, David Clodius, Richard Scoggin, Ricky Lusk, Mr. Frank, Donnie Whiteley. Second row. Lee Bogle, Mike Orr, Donna Aycock, Janice Davenport, Gerry Levin, Paula Rozier, Wayne Hoppen. Front row. Judy Duff, Phyllis Duff, Kathy Leslie, Helen Grieb, Barbara Frown, Sallie Dixon.



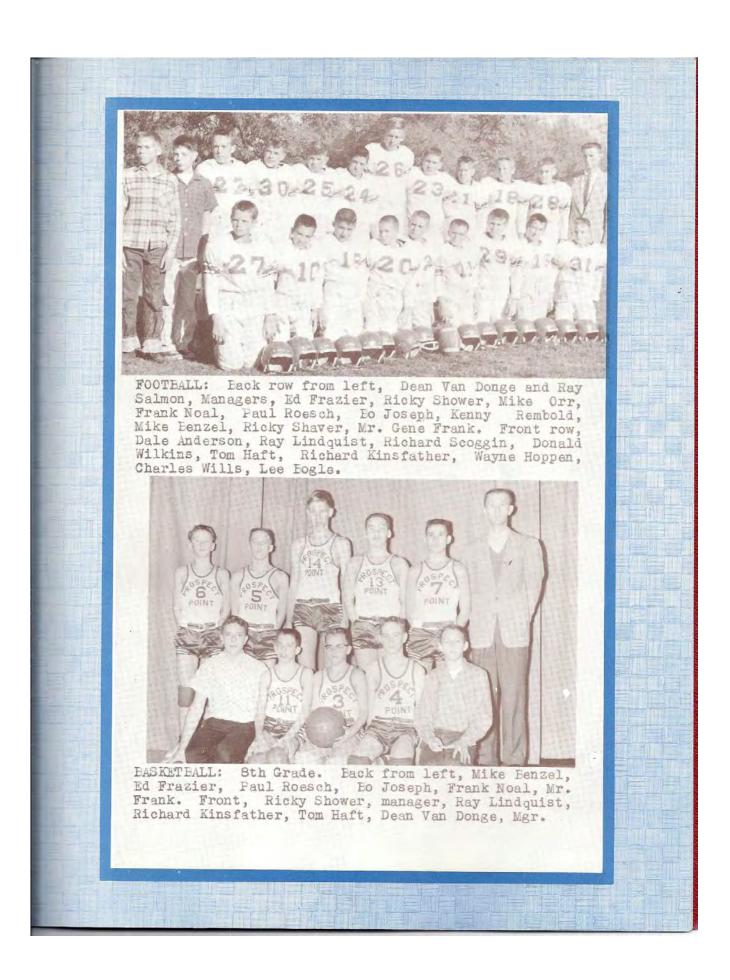
Mrs. Weber



GIRLS TRIO: Gerry Levin, Parbara Wainwright, Wendy Williams.



EOYS QUARTET: Ricky Lusk, David Clodius, Richard Scoggin, Wayne Hoppen.





CAMPFIRE: Back row from left. Mrs. Kinzie, Jean Croker, Sallie Dixon, Barbara Wainwright, Susan Watson, Janice Davenport, Donna Aycock, Judy Duff. Third row. Carolee Van Donge, Sharry Dodds, Cindy Burkhardt, Bonnie Rea, Paula Rozier, Phyllis Duff, Donna Anderson, Carma Stone, Judy Levin. Second row. Kay Prest, Laura Coyle, Kay Wainwright, Kathy Marbut, Sandy Anderson, Rosemary Mann, Susan Kelty, Marje Cannon, Dorothy Bishop. Front row. Karen Kinsfather, Christy Perry, Darlene Kelty, Susan Angerman, Donna Prest, Laura Bailey, Kay Clodius.



Back row from left. Judy Duff, Sallie Dixon, Eonnie Rea Donna Anderson, Barbara Wainwright, Carma Stone, Judy Levin. Second row. Kay Prest, Sandy Anderson, Jean Croker, Paula Rozier, Susan Watson, Janice Davenport, Phyllis Duff. Front. Kathy Marbut, Carolee Van Donge, Laura Coyle, Cindy Burkhardt.

8. OUR CLASSMATES

We were happy to see many of our classmates at the reunion, and to receive messages from others who were unable to come. We also remembered the following classmates who were no longer living at the time of the reunion:

CLASS of 1947 – 1955

Kay Johnson

Ricky Stevens

Audrey Blanc

Carol Briggs

Dana Reeder

Bill Little

Richard Scarpelli

CLASS of 1948 – 1956

Beverly Weber

Gloria Stone

Susan VanDonge

CLASS of 1949 - 1957

Linda Landoni

Terry Williams

Lynn Depping

Nancy Gallo

Biff Brotherton

Linda Marbut

Ken Frazier

Sharon Worth

Mike Briggs

CLASS of 1950 – 1958

Emil Weissner

Marsha Emmons

Tom Nelson

Paul Clodius

CLASS of 1951 - 1959

Clara O'Dell

Rick Shaver

Tom Haft

9. REUNION PICTURES



The Opening Reception at the Morrison Lane Winery



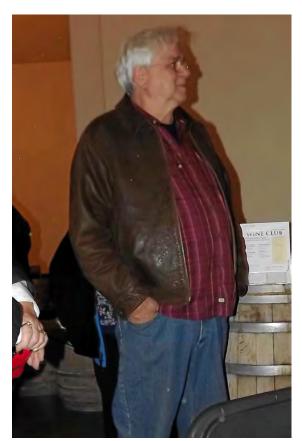
Memories and Music



Wine and Women



Welcome from Walla Walla City Council Member Barbara Clark





Our hosts Dean and Verde Morrison



Greeting old friends



Did you really do that?



Some Members of the Gang of '49



A contingent from '48

88



Saturday morning at the New Fire Station



Now here's how we're going to do this....



So that's what you've been through over the last 60 years!



Sub sandwiches for lunch in the cafeteria—what kind are they?



Here's the way I recall it.....



Now this is how I used to go down the fire escape...



We won the league championship three years in a row!



At the reunion dinner.



How many for breakfast?



A surprise visit by a teacher



The Second Mrs. Emmerson: Music & 7th Grade



A consultation with the organizers.



Let's dance!



And now a hand for Jerry, who also joined us on the dance floor.



What we didn't do much of while we were at Prospect Point.



One last dance...for now, anyway.



The Best Dressed Award.

EDITORS

Daniel Clark lives in Walla Walla and is a retired attorney. He has also written "You are the Self' (2014), "Notes to My Self' (2014), "A Privileged Life: Memoirs of an Activist' (2013), "Come Dancing" (2014), and has coauthored "Words: Dan & Barbara's Deathless Prose, and a Few Poems" (2014). He can be contacted by writing to PO Box 1222, Walla Walla, Washington, USA, 99362, or by email to clarkdn@charter.net.

Jerry Duff Taylor lives in Walla Walla, and is retired from her 33 years employment at Banner Bank. She also coorganized a Baskett Mountain reunion in 2013. She is the proud mother of two daughters and fourteen grandchildren She can be contacted by writing to 616 Ash, Walla Walla, Washington or by email to tel:1618@centurylink.net.





Your co-editors in the first grade