
South Bay Historical Society Bulletin

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Issue No. 20



Workers in 1928 boxing Serra and Seaboard brand lemons in the Sunkist packing plant at 303 K Street.

Packingtown on K Street

Part Two . . . by Steve Schoenherr

Chula Vista's Packingtown began in 1887 on K Street where the Land and Town Company built its headquarters. The first packing plant on this street was the Randolph Fruit Company. The lemon growers of the Chula Vista Citrus Association affiliated with the Sunkist exchange and built the

packing plant at the corner of Third Avenue and K Street, the largest in the South Bay. A community of workers and growers developed around K Street, helping to form a volunteer fire department, and the CV Browns baseball team. The Insectary was founded to carry out research, and the Orchard Operating Company planted and maintained the orchards.



Tomatoes and other vegetables as well as celery were processed at the Walter Sharp plant.

The vibrant community around K Street's Packingtown became larger with the growing vegetable packing business. After the Randolph plant burned in 1923, Walter M. Sharp bought the property and built a celery packing house. He and his father, James M. Sharp, were lemon ranchers since 1888 when James bought a house and orchard on the east side of Third Avenue between F Street and Davidson, in what is today downtown Chula Vista. In 1895 he and Walter moved to a lemon orchard in Olay. By 1920 Walter decided to change from growing lemons to packing vegetables.



Harvesting celery near E Street. (Courtesy John Helm)

Over 150 acres in the city were under celery cultivation in 1920, soon to grow to over 1000 acres. Japanese Americans such as the Muraokas had led

the way with efficient growing methods, but several dozen other farmers quickly took advantage of profits up to \$2500 per acre and switched from lemons to celery. Walter Sharp built a packing shed at Third and Madrona for the vegetable growers of the Chula Vista Packing Association in 1921. This shed was later sold to the J. C. Maurer company.²¹

In 1924 Walter Sharp shifted his packing operation to 350 K Street. By 1930 he was the largest celery packer in the state, shipping 500 railroad cars of his Vista and Chula Vista brands during the spring harvest season. His labor force of 150 workers earned an annual payroll of \$50,000. During the early 1930s, conflict developed between Japanese celery growers led by Tsuneji Chino and white growers led by Fred Stafford. In December 1933 both sides joined to form the San Diego County Celery Growers Association. In Nov. 1935 the Association purchased the Sharp plant at 350 K Street and it became the Vegetable Exchange, the major processing plant for celery and vegetables grown in the South Bay.²²

One of the founders of the Exchange was Ralph Sexauer who lived on a celery farm at 730 Fourth Avenue. Ralph came to Chula Vista in 1910 and



This painting of the 1911 First Methodist Episcopal Church was presented to the church by Ralph's daughter, Jean Sexauer Smith, on Oct. 26, 1986 during the church's 75th anniversary as the Ralph M. Sexauer Memorial, dedicated to the man who died in 1984 at age 99. It still hangs in the main entrance of the church.

bought five acres from Charles Luther Hazard who lived at 730 Fourth Avenue. Hazard was a devout Methodist who had come from East Providence, Rhode Island, where he had been a wealthy insurance executive, county judge, school superintendent and Bible class teacher. Perhaps due to influence of his neighbor Hazard, Ralph Sexauer became one of the founders of the First United Methodist Church in 1911 on land donated by the San Diego Land Company at Church and Center Streets.²³



Harry Packard was featured in nation-wide stories about the genocide in Iran. (The High Point NC Enterprise, Apr. 12, 1915)

Sexauer's neighbor to the south was Clarence Slauson who bought a lemon orchard at Fourth Avenue and Kearney Street in 1912. Slauson married Dora Packard and lived in a house at 703 Church Street, next to Dora's parents at 710 Church Street. In 1931, Clarence and Dora moved their house to 772 Fourth Avenue, on property they bought from George and Nellie Bergen. Dora was a teacher at the Chula Vista Junior High School, as was the Bergen's oldest daughter, Marjorie. Dora's brother was Dr. Harry P. Packard, a medical missionary who spent 40 years in Iran. During the genocide of Christians by the Turks in 1915, newspapers in America widely reported Packard's defense of the

town of Urumia, "where he found three thousand Assyrians facing death. Taking the American flag he walked single-handed against the enemy, and succeeded in intimidating the Turks" and became "the hero of the hour, his efforts saving many lives." Dora was asked to speak about her brother at the Congregational Church, accompanied by Harry Packard's son, Dwight, who was born in Iran and who came to Chula Vista to live with Dora.²⁴



Above, Ned Holmes house at 786 Fourth Avenue in 1938 (Chula Vista Star, Nov. 25, 1938). Below, same house at 786 Fourth Avenue today.



The Bergens owned the five acres next to the Slausons on Fourth Avenue. In 1937 they built a home at 786 Fourth Avenue for their youngest daughter Mildred and her husband Ned Holmes. Ned was head of the State Relief Administration and was the manager of the federal housing projects at Hilltop Village, Vista Square and Olivewood during World War II. After the war, he owned several groceries, including Hilltop Market on J Street and Holmes Market on Broadway. His son Jack Holmes owned Castle Basket at 1094 Third Avenue. Mildred loved to paint and was a member of the Chula Vista Art Guild and was president of the Chula Vista Woman's Club.²⁵



"Million Dollar High School" under construction.

The largest lemon orchard on Fourth Avenue was owned by James C. Davidson. He came to Chula Vista in 1903 and bought 20 acres on the southwest side of Fourth and K street. With his wife May, he raised a family of three sons and a daughter, Dora. He built the bungalow at 388 K Street in 1910, and gave it to Dora when she married John Bernhard. After the death of James Davidson in 1934 and May Davidson in 1936, the family decided to sell the 20-acre orchard to the Sweetwater High School District. Federal money became available in 1941 due to the impact of the defense program in Chula Vista. Voters approved a bond issue in 1944 to provide matching funds of \$540,000 and construction began on the "Million Dollar High School." Classes were held at Brown Field until the first five buildings on Fourth Avenue were finished and opened for students on March 6, 1950.²⁶



The Bernhard house at 388 K St. is Chula Vista Historic Site No. 88.

The war years caused big changes in Packingtown. Lemon production declined following the record high in 1939 of 25 million pounds from 2300 acres of orchards. Workers left the fields for jobs in factories such as Rohr. The bracero program that began in 1942 attempted to fill the need for field labor, but the 30,000 Mexican workers that came to California each year were only one-tenth of the number required. Under the Mexican Farm Labor Agreement, employers had to provide housing for migrant workers and a minimum wage of 30 cents an hour. Tom Spencer remembers driving with his dad to the Old Red Barn in Bonita where bracero workers were housed and taking them to K Street to work in the orchards and the packing plant.²⁷



Art Spencer's business at 382 K Street.

The Orchard Operating Company was dissolved in 1932 and its land and equipment were sold to two former employees, Art Spencer and Ben Laubmayer. Spencer took over the spraying and fumigating equipment and started his own citrus pest control business that included irrigating, pruning and fertilizing orchards. He bought the five acres on K street that included barns and garages as well as the seven company houses along Fourth Avenue. Spencer moved his family into the house at 799 K Street, where he lived until 1957.²⁸



Art Spencer's home at 799 K Street in 1947.



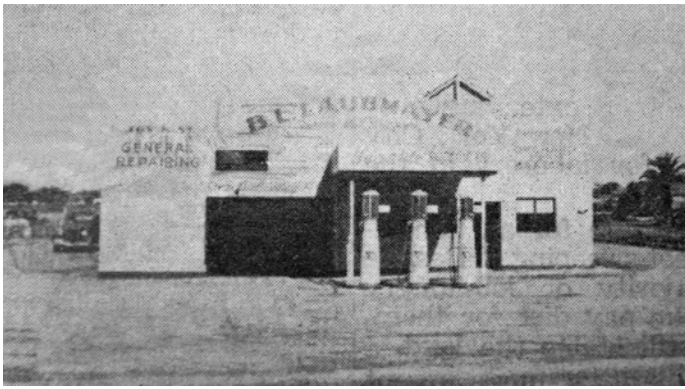
quail which we would divide up and take home. I remember one night I took 25 quail. I believe I remember Meneva and I really enjoyed those quail more than any others." ²⁹



Art Spencer used cyanide gas pumped under tents covering lemon trees to kill the citricola scale bugs and citrus mealy bugs. It was dangerous work. Bill Latham recalled, "Thinking back, I don't see how we got away with using poison so close to houses. We did kill a lot of chickens, a few dogs, one mule and almost one man." . . . "We also killed dozens of

Hydrocyanic acid, or HCN, was purchased from the Pacific R & H Chemical Company of Los Angeles. Above, the photo shows trees covered as the HCN gas was pumped by generator into the tents. Below, the goggles and antidote pellets belonged to Art Spencer (Courtesy Tom Spencer).



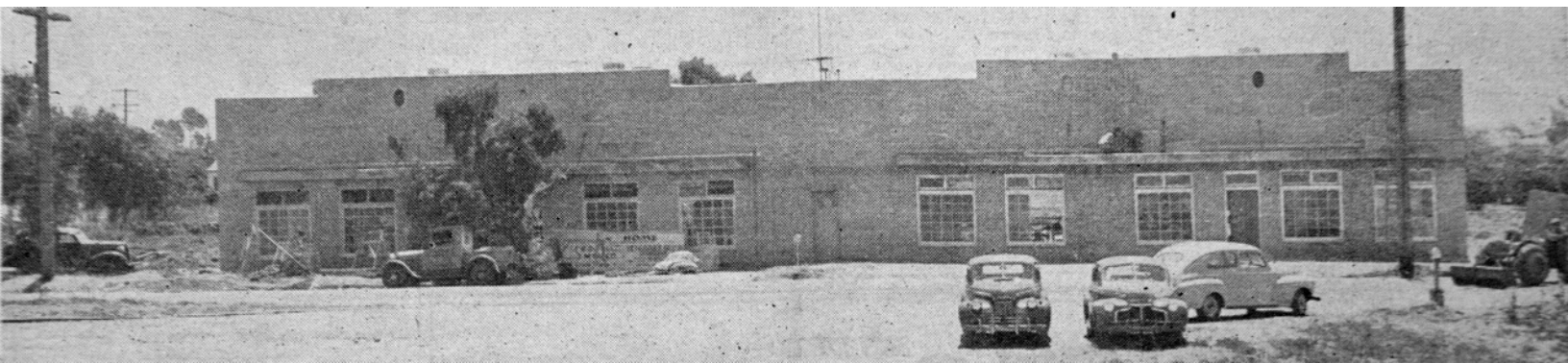


Laubmayer gas station. (Chula Vista Star Jan. 5, 1940)

Ben Laubmayer took over the tractors and maintenance equipment of the Orchard Operating Co., including five acres in the middle of K Street where the wagon sheds of the old Land and Town Company had been located. In 1940 he opened the Seaside Service Station at 365 K Street. After Ben

died in a traffic accident in 1949, his son Merton took over the service station and tractor business. At 345 K Street, Chet Thomas built a large warehouse for the T & D Storage Company that had a contract with the Navy for storage. Thomas also had a fleet of trucks to move Navy personnel and to serve as the local Railway Express Agency.³⁰

Across the street from the Thomas warehouse the Veterans Guild of America built the Serv-all factory at 310 and 316 K Street, with funds from the GI Bill to employ disabled veterans. The building was constructed of four quonset huts connected together with a flat brick front. In the 1950's Zack Arnold moved his auto garage from F Street to the former Serv-all building. In 1962 it became the Marquez Auto Body shop that went out of business in 2017.³¹



Above, the Veterans Guild building at 310 K Street (Chula Vista Star Aug. 23, 1946).
Below, the same building was used by Marquez Auto Body until last year.



By 1948 the old orchards north of K Street and east of Third Avenue began to fill with housing subdivisions. Verde Park was built by William E. Norman. The Kuebler Terrace was built by Lawrence Kuebler around Del Mar Avenue. The realtor C. C. Alley built his home at 258 Kearney Street at Del Mar in 1949. Chet DeVore moved to 777 Del Mar in 1950 when he began teaching and coaching at Chula Vista High School. Also in 1948 the Marie Hatz subdivision was built around Church Avenue. The Hatz family had come to Chula Vista in 1912 and Edward Hatz and his son Henry owned lemon orchards around K Street and Bay Blvd at F Street. In 1941 grandson Warren Hatz gave up the orchards and started a trucking business at 848 Third Avenue. After his father died in 1946, his mother Marie Hatz subdivided the former orchards into housing tracts.³²



Sutherland Stage began regular bus service on Third Avenue in 1925, replacing the electric trolley.

The bus line that ran down Third Avenue ended at K Street. Lee Brewer opened the Terminal Cafe at 797 Third for hungry bus riders. Across the street at 798 Third Avenue, Lee and Hilda Jennings built the Try-Angle cafe where the railroad curved onto K street, creating a triangle corner of land that also included Jennings' Richfield gas station. Jennings and his father had been truck drivers and saw how K Street had grown into a busy trucking center in the 1940s.³³

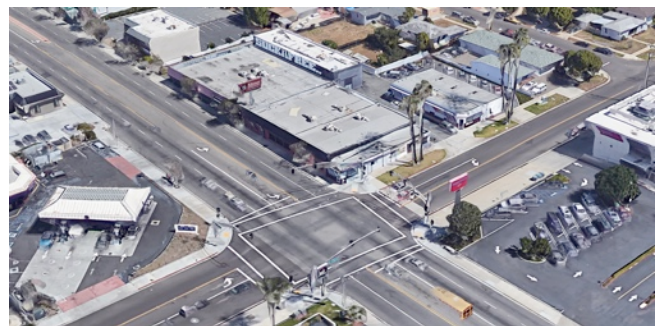


Terminal Cafe (Chula Vista Star Aug. 19, 1949)



Bryce's Market (Chula Vista Star, Sept. 27, 1946)

Lloyd Reuter also saw the opportunities of the growing population around K Street. His father came from Wisconsin to Chula Vista in 1910 and ran one of the area's largest chicken farms at Palomar and Fifth Avenue. Lloyd and his three brothers started the R & S Feed Store on the farm in 1934, but after the war Lloyd left to become a contractor. In 1946 he built Bryce's Market at 795 Third Avenue, drawing customers from the growing housing developments such as Country Club Villas to the east and the Kenwood Villages to the west. "More than 500 people were reported as passing through the doors of the new Bryce Market at Third and K street, during the first hours as the store was formally opened. This is the fourth Bryce market, others being located at 1611 Garnet street in Pacific Beach, 3112 Midway drive in San Diego and one at Palm City."³⁴



Third Avenue and K Street (Google Earth, Mar. 12, 2018)

In 1948 Reuter built a corner block of stores next to Bryce's Market that included Phyl's Powder Puff beauty salon, the Andress Barber Shop and Lloyd's Recreation Room. Later this block included a furniture store, Farmer's Insurance, and the Alliance Training Center. In 2018 the buildings were demolished.³⁵

Reuter was one of the group of Masons who built the new Temple for Chula Vista Lodge 626 in 1955. The Lodge was organized in 1925 and met in rented quarters in downtown Chula Vista until the decision was made in 1949 to move south to a new site at 732 Third Avenue. Art Spencer was on the planning committee, with his hunting buddy Emerson Logan. The building was constructed by volunteer Masons, including Percy Burnham as Chief Architect and Lloyd Reuter as Supervisor of Construction.³⁶



This photo of the building committee was taken at groundbreaking on June 4, 1955, from L-R: Dwight Gove, Art Spencer, Frank Barnthouse, Edward Davis, Vern McLean, Percy Burnham, Emerson Logan. Lloyd Reuter is not in this picture because he fell from a scaffold at the building site Feb. 4 and both legs were in casts for the next four months. (Courtesy Masonic Lodge 626).

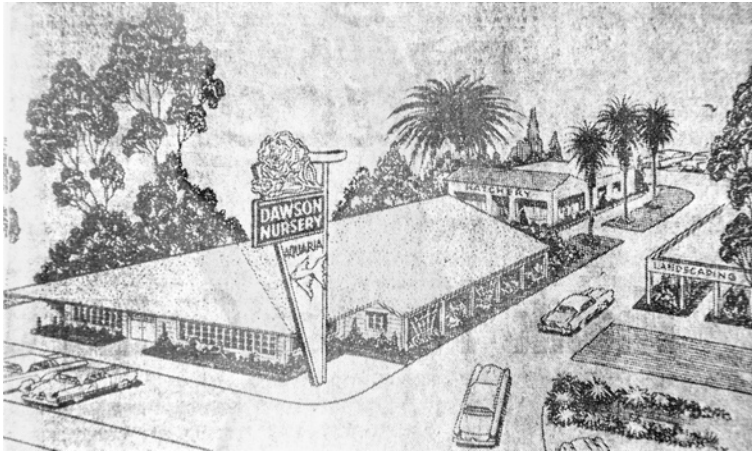
The Masons bought the land for their new building from Ira and Dorothy Owen who lived at 736 Third Avenue. Ira was a former Texas Ranger and Immigration Inspector who was transferred here in 1935. After retirement he served as a guard at Rohr from 1943 to 1947. During the war, all five of his children served in the military at the same time. Four survived, but Marine pilot Captain Donald Owen was killed off Japan in 1945. Dorothy was president of the Navy Mothers Club of Chula Vista. Ira was a Mason, and when he died in 1949, Dorothy offered to sell the property to the local Lodge 626.³⁷



Masonic Lodge at 732 Third Avenue in 1956.

At the same time in 1949 as the Masons decided to move, the Methodists bought the property next door for a new church. John and Rachel Shuttleworth had lived in the old house at 700 Third Avenue that was built by the Land and Town Company as Orchard House No. 1. Church President Ralph Sexauer announced in Feb. 1949 that the old house would be moved to the back and a Fellowship Hall would be built on the corner of Third and J Street. By 1957 the church completed construction of a sanctuary for its 1,323 members. In 1995 the church moved for a third time to East H Street, and the Albertson store was built at Third and J Street. Across the street, the five-acre lemon orchard and chicken ranch owned since 1894 by Frank and Anna Howe became a Food Basket in 1955, then a Henry's Marketplace in 1998, and today is a Sprouts market.³⁸

In 1949, Frank "Tractor" Dawson built a nursery on five acres at 774 Third Avenue. At the back of the property was the old Boarding House that had been converted to apartments. "We had lemon groves and tomato fields and a railroad switch track all around us then, but only six years later, we had outgrown our building," said Dawson, after moving to 317 K Street. Here he built "the largest nursery building in the South Bay" until closing in 1966. The building became an equipment rental store of Glen Fithian, former owner of the House of Munich restaurant.



On left, Dawson Nursery at 317 K Street in the Chula Vista Star-News, Oct. 15, 1961.
On right, BJ's Equipment Rentals uses the same building today that Dawson built in 1955.

The same building is in use today by BJ's Equipment Rentals.³⁹

By 1959 Chula Vista's Packingtown was coming to an end. The CVCA packing plant closed in September and the building was demolished in December to make way for a Bank of America. The Vegetable Exchange sold its building in March 1960, moved to a new building on Anita Street, and the railroad spur tracks on K Street were paved over. The last train of the San Diego and Arizona Eastern Railroad ran down Third Avenue at 2:30 pm on Dec. 16, 1960. It was the end of an era.⁴⁰

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Watry, Peter. "The Lemon Industry of Chula Vista 1890-1960," Chula Vista Heritage Museum.

Webster, Karna. "Historic Resources Inventory," City of Chula Vista, 1985, mss copy in Archives, Chula Vista Public Library.

Unless otherwise credited, all pictures are courtesy of Tom Spencer.

FOOTNOTES

¹ Phillips, San Diego Land & Town Company, 1959. The photo of the Chula Vista office is from Chula Vista Star-News, Feb. 23, 1969.

² Ordinance # 89 changed the names of 1st, 2nd, 3d, & 4th streets to I, J, K, L respectively. (Minutes of the Board of Trustees, Jan. 10, 1922). When the San Diego Country Club moved to Chula Vista in 1920, it wanted the streets to its golf course changed (Minutes of the Board of Trustees, Apr. 19, 1920), as did the subdivision of Tarrytown (Minutes of the Board of Trustees, Sept. 20, 1921). Tarrytown and the Country Club were both projects of John Boal and the San Diego Land Company.

³ Prendergast is in the Redlands Daily Facts, Feb. 21 1953; and "Community Congregational Church, Chula Vista The First 100 Years," pamphlet 93-963, Chula Vista Public Library.

⁴ Planting maps are in San Diego Fruit Company Map Book #2, Box 40EN-42, Sweetwater Authority Archives.

⁵ Copeland is in The Chula Vista Star Prosperity Edition, Dec. 18, 1925.

⁶ Chula Vista Fruit Growers Association is in the Los Angeles Times, Dec. 23, 1893. Isham is in Phillips, San Diego Land & Town Company, 1959, p. 72. The two lumber mills are in the Chula Vista Star, July 25, 1930.

⁷ Company division is in Phillips, The Chula Vista Story, pp. 25-26.

⁸ Packing houses are in Phillips, The Chula Vista Story p. 26. Leach is in the National City News, Feb. 9, 1907.

⁹ Randolph is from Chula Vista Improvement Club, "Ease and Comfort," 1912; and the National City News, Nov. 20, 1909. Hatashita is in Estes, Donald H. "South Bay Monogatari: Tales of the South Bay Nikkei Community," Chula Vista, the Early Years. Vol. 5. San Diego CA: Tecolote Publications, 1996. p. 6. According to the 1910 federal census, 29 Japanese resided at the Hatashita camp.

¹⁰ Phelps and quote is in Family, Friends, and Homes, 1991, p. 280. Elsie quote is in the Chula Vista Star, Feb. 20, 1931.

¹¹ The San Diego Union, Jan. 4, 1959.

¹² Fire is in The San Diego Union, Feb. 2, 1923. The MOD packing plant is in Watry, Peter. "The Lemon Industry of Chula Vista 1890-1960," Chula Vista Heritage Museum.

¹³ Insectary is in the Chula Vista Star-News, Apr. 18, 1963, and July 28, 1968; and the Monthly Bulletin of the Department of Agriculture State of California, Sacramento, California, January-February, 1920; and San Diego city directories 1919-1927.

¹⁴ Orchard Operating is in The Chula Vista Star, June 12, 1931.

¹⁵ Spencer is in Family, Friends, and Homes, 1991, p. 350; Tom Spencer interview, Feb. 20, 2018. Photos are courtesy of Tom Spencer.

¹⁶ Latham is in Family, Friends, and Homes, 1991, p. 197.

¹⁷ Greife is in Family, Friends, and Homes, 1991, p. 115.

¹⁸ C. V. Brown is in the San Diego Union-Tribune, Apr. 11, 2001, and Family, Friends, and Homes, 1991, pp. 29-30. Volunteer firemen are in the Chula Vista Star, Feb. 13, 1948, and Tom Spencer interview, Feb. 20, 2018, and "Chula Vista Fire Department 50th Anniversary 1921-1971," pamphlet 00-064, Chula Vista Public Library.

¹⁹ Cox is in Family, Friends, and Homes, 1991, pp. 217-219, and Marian Cox Burns, "Our Life in the Old Days," 1993, and Chula Vista Star, Jan. 6, 1933. The Haines house was built in 1888 and is Historic Site No. 53, see "Wilson-Haines House," Historic Resources Inventory," City of Chula Vista, 1985.

²⁰ Beatty and Kenworthy are in the Chula Vista Star-News, Apr. 17, 1958, and Tom Spencer interview, Feb. 20, 2018. The Coffee Cup is in the Chula Vista Star-News, Aug. 8 1957.

²¹ Sharp is in Chula Vista city directories; the Chula Vista Star Prosperity Edition, Dec. 18, 1925; the Chula Vista Star, Sept. 18, 1931 and Oct. 31, 1941 and Apr. 23, 1943.

²² Celery is in the Chula Vista Star, Dec. 24, 1920, and Dec. 26, 1930.

²³ Sexauer is in Family, Friends, and Homes, 1991, pp. 336-337, and the Imperial Beach Star-News, Jan. 12, 1984. Hazard is in the Chula Vista Star, Feb. 13, 1931. The Methodist church is in Chula Vista, the Early Years. Vol. 6, p. 19, and the Chula Vista Historical Society Bulletin, Oct. 1986.

²⁴ Slauson is in the Chula Vista Star, Aug. 28, 1931, and Aug. 30, 1940, and Family, Friends, and Homes, 1991, p. 24.

²⁵ Bergen is in Family, Friends, and Homes, 1991, p. 24. Holmes is in Family, Friends, and Homes, 1991, p. 25, and the Chula Vista Star, Sep. 3 1948, and the Chula Vista Star-News, June 21, 1987.

²⁶ Davidson is in Black, San Diego County, pp. 442-443. the high school is in the Chula Vista Star, Feb. 7, 1941, and the San Diego Union, Oct. 6, 1944.

²⁷ War years and braceros are in the Chula Vista Star, July 28, 1939, June 18, 1943, and Tom Spencer interview, Feb. 20, 2018.

²⁸ Tom Spencer interview, Feb. 20, 2018.

²⁹ Latham is in the Chula Vista Historical Society Bulletin, June 1986.

³⁰ Laubmayer and Thomas are in the Chula Vista Star, Jan. 5 1940, and Mar. 4 1949, and Oct. 5 1950, and the Chula Vista Star-News, Nov. 6, 1958.

³¹ Veterans Guild is in the Chula Vista Star, July 5 and Aug. 9, 1946.

³² Housing and Hatz is in the Tom Spencer interview, Feb. 20, 2018, and the Chula Vista Star, May 8, 1931, and city directories.

³³ Brewer is in Chula Vista Star, Sept 14, 1945. Jennings is in The Chula Vista Star, Mar. 7, 1941.

³⁴ Reuter is in The Chula Vista Star, Sep. 27 and Oct. 4, 1946; Feb. 20, 1948; Aug. 19, 1949; Chula Vista Star News, Mar. 30, 1972.

³⁵ The Chula Vista Star, 20 Feb 1948.

³⁶ Barnhart, Robert E. "History of Chula Vista Lodge No. 626 F. & A.M.," through August 2000, Chula Vista Masonic Center, 732 Third Avenue, Chula Vista, California.

³⁷ Owen is in the Chula Vista Star, Sept. 15, 1944, and July 15, 1949.

³⁸ Shuttleworth is in Chula Vista Star-News, June 27, 1957. Methodists are in the Chula Vista Star, Feb. 11, 1949, and Chula Vista, the Early Years. Vol. 6., pp. 19-20. Howe is in Family, Friends, and Homes, 1991, p. 160.

³⁹ Dawson is in the Chula Vista Star, Sept. 13, 1951, and the Chula Vista Star-News, Apr. 19, 1956, and Oct. 15, 1961.

⁴⁰ Packingtown's end is in the Chula Vista Star-News, Dec. 31, 1959; and Mar. 31 and Dec. 15, 1960.



Above, the Sunkist plant at Third and K was expanded to six wings in 1931, and was closed Sept. 1959.
 Below, the last train on Third Avenue left K Street Dec. 16, 1960, heading north in the 700 block of Third Avenue.



Spirit of '45 Day Spokeswoman Elinor Otto

"America's Longest Working Rosie the Riveter" is helping to keep the Spirit of '45 alive

"Still going great at 98!"



Meet Elinor August 11

The Spirit of '45 is celebrated on the second weekend of August each year to honor the men and women who were the 'ordinary heroes' of the Greatest Generation and their 'can-do' attitude and service to community.

Elinor Otto began working as a riveter at Rohr in Chula Vista in 1942, and continued building airplanes until she was 95, earning her the sobriquet of "America's Longest Working Rosie the Riveter." Elinor represents the millions of women who made history on the Home Front during WWII, nearly 70 per cent of whom worked in the aviation industry during WWII.

On August 11 Elinor will return to Chula Vista to visit Building 1 at old Rohr where she worked during the war and to dedicate a Memorial Garden at the Veterans Home. SBHS members are invited to meet Elinor at a Town Meeting in the Civic Library auditorium at 3 pm on Saturday, August 11. Steve Schoenherr will moderate this meeting and Elinor will answer questions from the audience.

LEMON FESTIVAL AUGUST 5

Visit our SBHS booth at the 22nd annual Lemon Festival presented by Third Avenue Village Association this Sunday from 11 a.m. to 5 p.m. on Third Avenue in Chula Vista, from E Street to Park Way. Find out more on the website at

<http://thirdavenuevillage.com/lemon-festival/>



REFLECTIONS AUGUST 25

The SBHS will present "Reflections on Old Town National City" Saturday, Aug. 25, 11am-4pm at the Kimball Elementary Auditorium, 302 West 18th St., NC, moderated by local historian Augie Baren. We'll serve food & refreshments. There will also be music. Residents are welcome to come share their memories of OTNC, listen to oldtimers talk about their experiences and more.

FILM AUGUST 21

Professor Alberto Pulido and lowrider Rigo Reyes will present the eight qualities of lowriding, sign their book and present their documentary "Everything Comes From The Streets" on Tuesday, August 21st at 5:30pm at Factory of Dreams, 261 Third Avenue.

SPEAKER DECEMBER 13

Richard Carrico will speak to us about the "Kumeyaay in the South Bay" on December 13, 2018 at 6:00 pm in the Chula Vista Civic Library Auditorium. We'll also enjoy our Christmas Party. Bring a dish to share.

Find out more about these events at <http://southbayhistoricalsociety.org/events-grid/>

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