

RIVERSIDE UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT

HISTORY AND PLOT PLANS

NOVEMBER, 1964

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	other districts.

RIVERSIDE UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT HISTORY AND PLOT PLANS

On the following pages you will find the history, plot plans and other information pertinent to the schools under the jurisdiction of the Board of Education of the Riverside Unified School District.

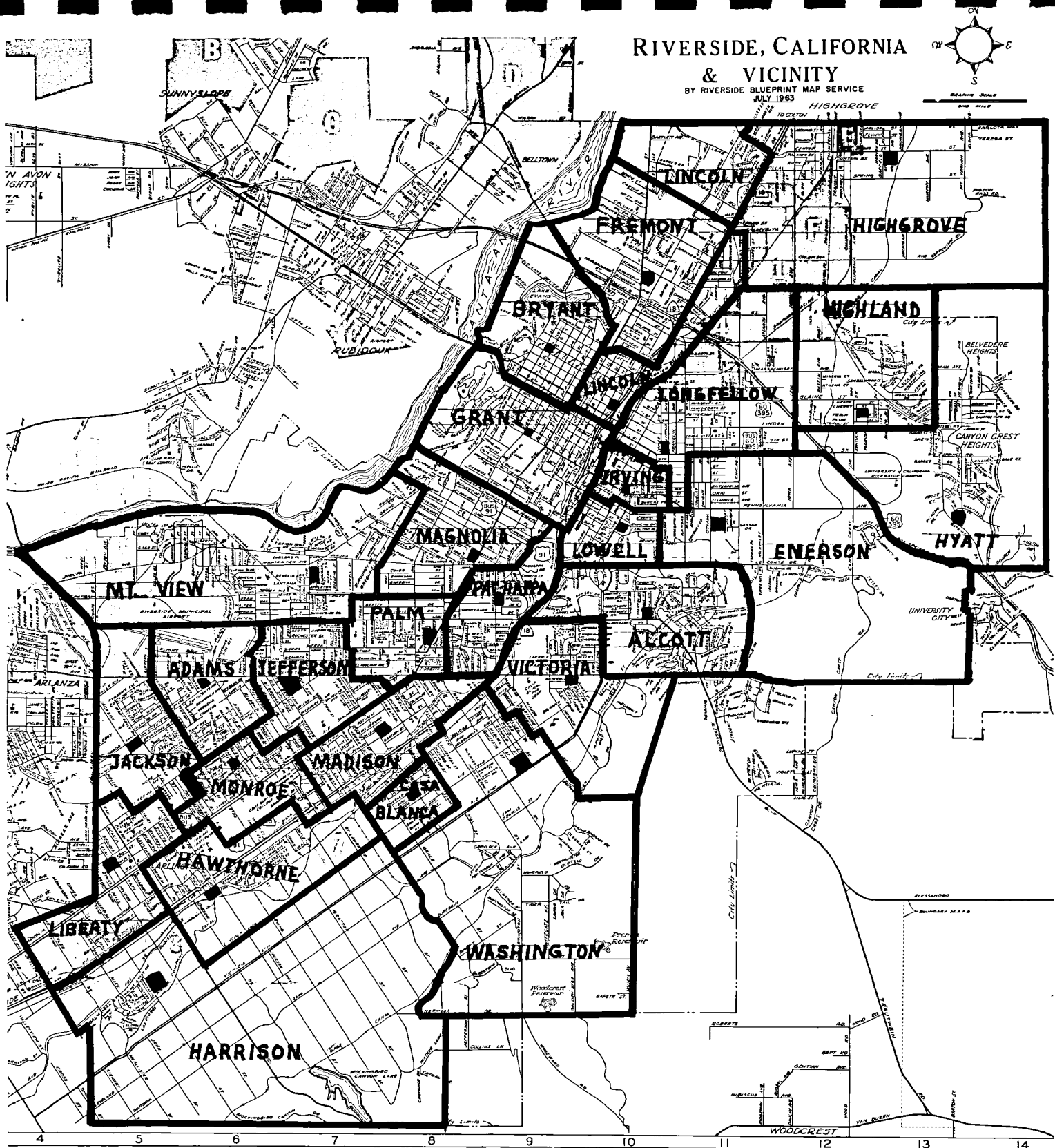
The unified district was created July 1, 1963, from the old Riverside City School District, (K-6), a portion of the old Riverside High School District, and the one-school Highgrove School District, three districts which had been legal entities since the late nineteenth century. Although separate legal entities, the two Riverside City Districts serving the elementary and high school levels as well as the Riverside Junior College District were served by a common board of education until the unification process was completed. This arrangement had certain efficiencies, but it also required some unusual procedures such as the recording of three separate sets of minutes for each board meeting and the maintenance of three separate financial records.

The high school district, for many years, included districts in the Alvord, Jurupa and Moreno Valley areas. The elementary district, with some exceptions, conformed to the Riverside city limits.

As part of a general state-wide program to reduce the number of school districts, the electorate of the eight elementary districts within the high school district boundaries agreed, in separate elections, to the creation of four unified school districts over a three year period. The Alvord Unified District was formed on July 1, 1960. Two years later, July 1, 1962, the old Midland School District combined with the coterminous portion of the Riverside City High School District to form the Moreno Valley Unified School District. Finally on July 1, 1963, the four districts west of the Santa Ana River, Pedley, Glen Avon, Union Joint and West Riverside combined with the respective portion of the old high school district to form the Jurupa Unified District. At the same time the remaining portion of the old high school district which encompassed the Riverside and Highgrove Elementary Districts was combined with these districts to form the Riverside Unified School District.

As the Board of the new Riverside Unified District no longer represented the entire area of the junior college district, the boundaries of which were coterminous with the old high school district, a separate board for the junior college was elected and took office July 1, 1964.

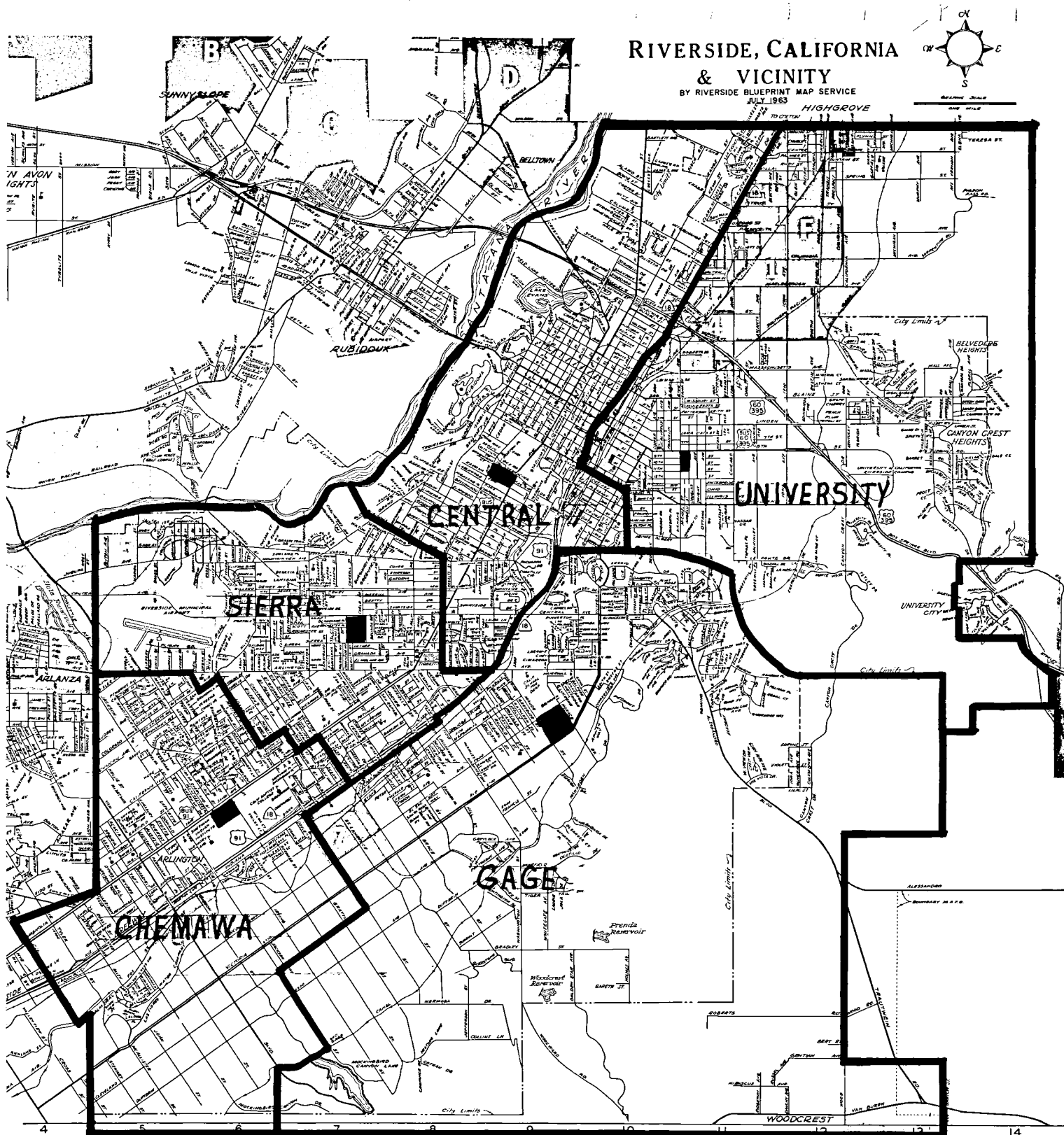
The Board of Education of the Riverside Unified District is the continuing body from the old Riverside City and Riverside City High District; therefore historical sketches are included on certain schools which were part of the old high school district even though after unification they became part of another district.



ELEMENTARY

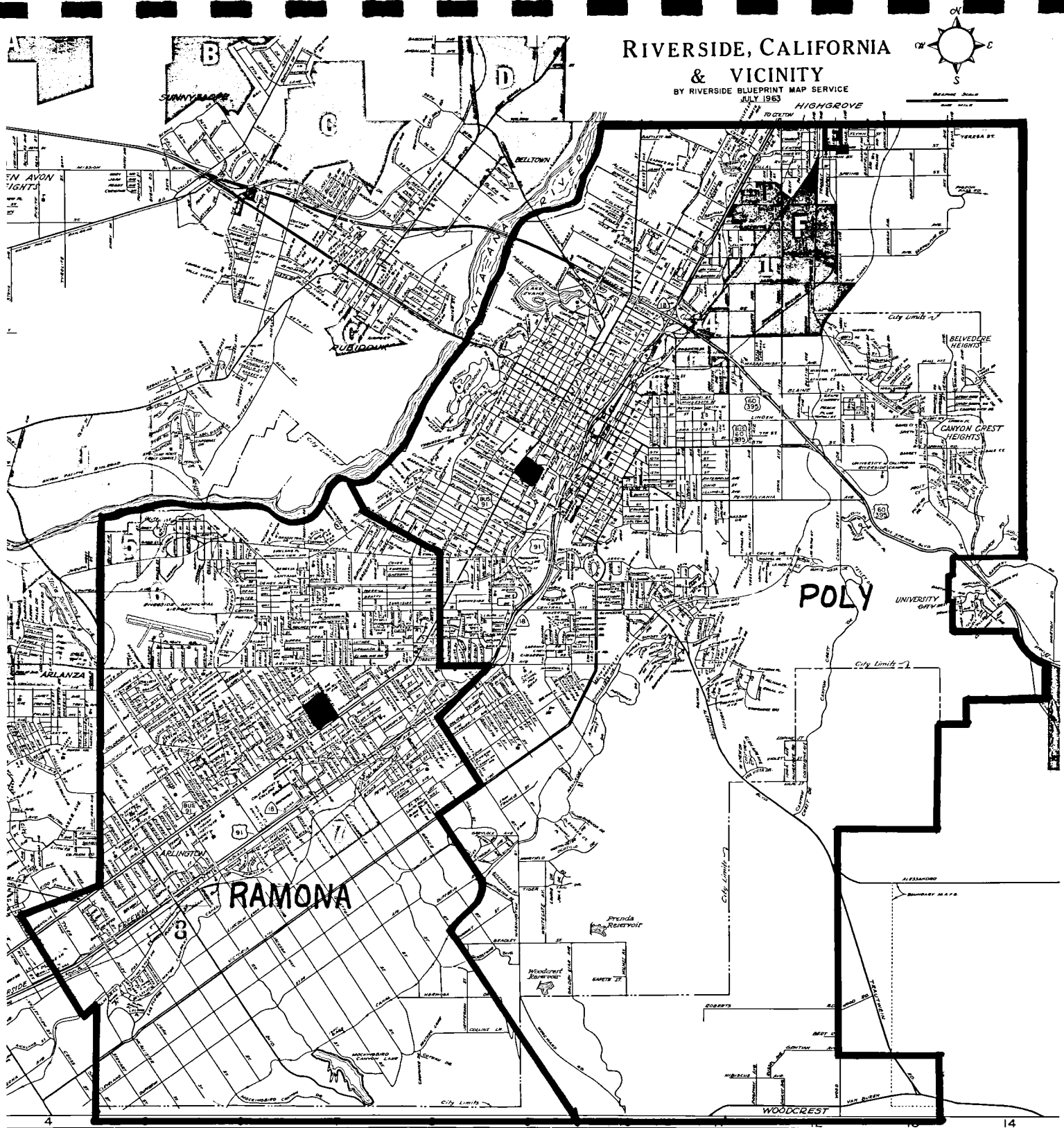
SCHOOL ATTENDANCE AREAS--The boundaries depicted on this and the following two pages for the elementary, junior high, and senior high schools of the Riverside Unified District will be in effect during the 1964-65 school year. They include such modifications as are made necessary by the opening of new schools or which appear to be most beneficial to the various attendance areas.

Questions concerning boundaries for which the maps do not supply a sufficient answer should be directed to the school principal or to the central office of the district.



JUNIOR HIGH

PLANNED EXPANSION--On the elementary level the program of renovation and enlargement of some existing schools is continuing, and two new schools are to open in September of 1964. Money is available for the purchase of three additional sites. Junior highs may anticipate major additions at three schools, renovation of older schools, and the possible purchase of three more sites. John W. North and the new Polytechnic Senior Highs are slated for completion in August of 1965, and the site for a fourth senior high has already been purchased. Progress will also be made in boosting Poly's opening capacity from 1,200 to 1,500.



SENIOR HIGH

GROWTH AND HOUSING--As of the 1964-65 school year, the Riverside Unified School District will include 27 regular elementary schools and one school for the physically handicapped; five junior high schools, and two senior highs. In round numbers, the combined estimated enrollment of 25,000 will be up approximately 1,000 or 4.16 per cent. No double sessions are anticipated, although staggered sessions may be necessary in one junior high and one senior high. Staggered sessions extend the time during which school facilities are in use but do not deprive students of normal time allotted to classroom work.

ADAMS SCHOOL
8362 Colorado Street, 688-0622

PRINCIPAL, J.V. Miller

ARCHITECT, Herman Ruhnau

PRIME CONTRACTOR, Hoefar Construction

3 Kindergarten Rooms	Library
12 Regular Classrooms	Multi-Purpose Room
5 Portables	Receiving Kitchen
Capacity, 510+150=660	
Enrollment, October, 1964, 630	

In the summer of 1960, a seven acre elementary school site was purchased at the corner of Adams and Colorado Streets. This was to relieve the rapidly growing Jefferson, Monroe and Jackson Schools.

Because of the site's small size and irregular terrain, a two story building was designed, and construction began in March, 1962. This building was the first fully air-conditioned elementary school in Riverside.

Adams opened in the fall of 1963. Three portables were used during the 1963-64 school year and two more were added for 1964-65.

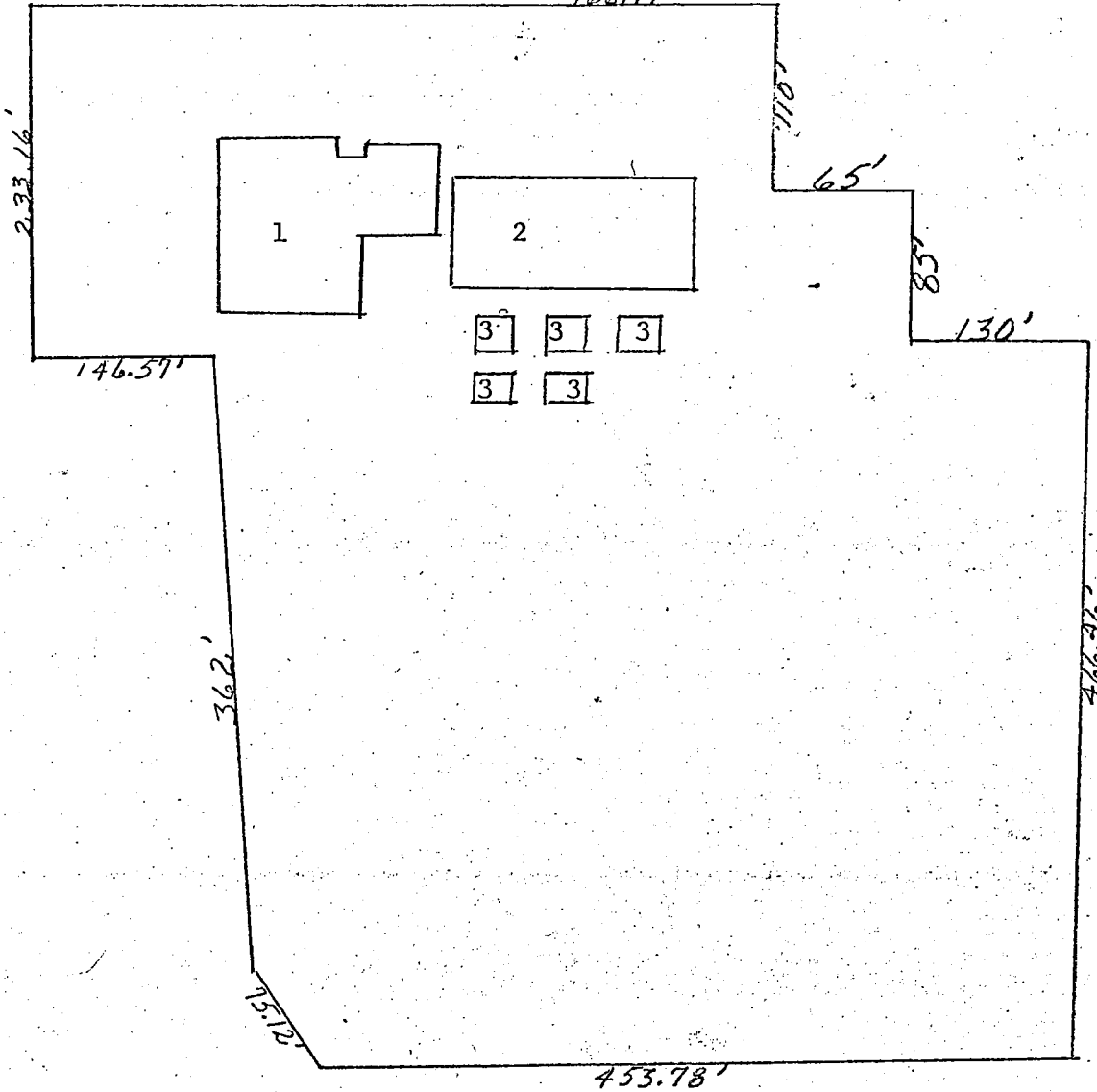
Funds for the site and building were provided from the sale of bonds authorized in the elementary bond election of 1959. Additional bond funds authorized by the unified bond election of November, 1962 have been allocated for six new classrooms. These are scheduled for completion in the summer of 1966.

Colorado Street

JOHN ADAMS SCHOOL

466.17'

- 1- Admn'n & Multi-Purpose
- 2- Classrooms
- 3- Portables



Adams Street

ALCOTT SCHOOL
2433 Central Avenue, 684-0611

PRINCIPAL, Kenneth Wood

ARCHITECT, Moise and Harbach

PRIME CONTRACTOR, Willis J. Hall

2 Kindergarten Rooms
18 Regular Classrooms
3 Portables
Capacity, 640+90=730

Multi-purpose
Cafetorium, Produc-
ing Kitchen

Enrollment, October, 1964,
694

Eleven acres were purchased on Central Avenue about one-third of a mile east of Victoria Avenue in the spring of 1958. Construction of an elementary school to relieve Lowell School began in October, 1960. Alcott opened in September, 1961.

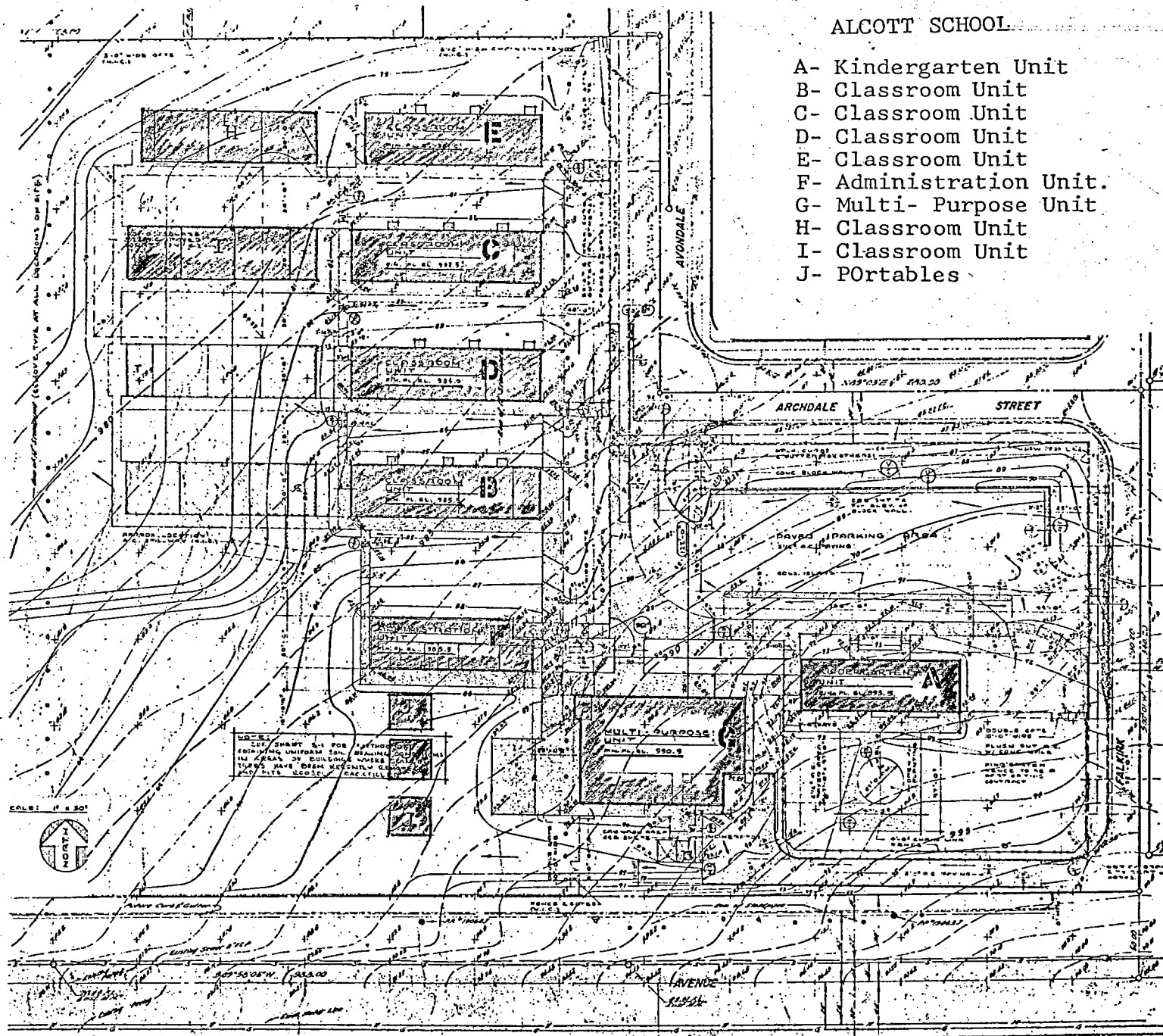
The architectural plans originally prepared and used to build Jackson School were reversed and re-used for Alcott. This attempt to save on the architect's fee met with limited success due to the numerous changes necessary to meet the different site and utility conditions.

Alcott's site was purchased from bond funds authorized in 1956 and the construction and other costs were paid from bond funds authorized in 1959. A six classroom addition, which opened in September, 1964, was paid from the 1963 bond fund.

This school serves the fastest growing attendance area in the entire school district. Negotiations are in process to purchase a site in the eastern portion, near the Benedict Castle, to serve the numerous sub-divisions existing and proposed in this area.

ALCOTT SCHOOL

- A- Kindergarten Unit
- B- Classroom Unit
- C- Classroom Unit
- D- Classroom Unit
- E- Classroom Unit
- F- Administration Unit.
- G- Multi- Purpose Unit
- H- Classroom Unit
- I- Classroom Unit
- J- Portables



NOTE: SHIRT & PANTS FOR ANYTHING
CONTAINING UNIFORM ISOL. BEARING
IN AREA OF BUILDING WHERE
TURNS HAVE BEEN MADE IN CURVE
MAY BE MODIFIED. EXACTLY

SCALE: 1" = 50'



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BRYANT SCHOOL
4324 Third Street, 683-4664

SUPERVISING PRINCIPAL, Jennie Ennis

TEACHING PRINCIPAL, Donald Herzer

1 Kindergarten Room

2 Regular Classrooms

6 New Regular Class-
rooms

Capacity, 290

Enrollment, October, 1964, 238

Auditorium

Library, 1964-65

The two buildings on the Bryant School grounds are of frame construction. The main (newer building) was constructed in 1951, contains six classrooms, the administration unit, and an auditorium. There is no cafeteria. The second building, facing Fourth and Pine Streets, was constructed in 1911, has two classrooms and the kindergarten.

Bryant has a large basement room which served as the Curriculum Lab until 1964 when the new lab was completed in the new administration building. The basement room will be converted to a library during the 1964-65 school year.

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THIRD

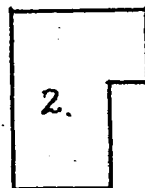
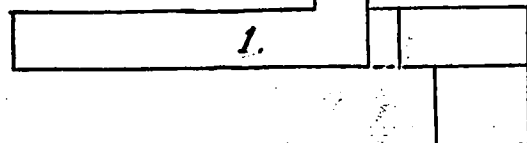
STREET

PINE STREET

CEDAR STREET

FOURTH

STREET



330'

BRYANT SCHOOL

SCALE 1" = 100'

1. MAIN BUILDING AND
AUDITORIUM

2. PRIMARY UNIT

CASA BLANCA SCHOOL
2985 Madison Street, 683-1710

PRINCIPAL, Bill Vernon

1.68 acres
2
6.68 acres

Lower Grade Portion

Old Building

2 Kindergarten Rooms
3 Regular Classrooms
7 New Regular Classrooms
1 Portable for Spec. Educ.

Capacity, 550

Enrollment, October, 1964, 467

Upper Grade Portion

Old Building

3 Regular Classrooms
Auditorium
1 New Classroom for Spec. Educ.

Casa Blanca School was established in an abandoned warehouse in 1913 as a first grade and kindergarten. The number of students in the area increased, and a building of about five rooms was built on the grounds south of Madison Street. This building burned to the ground in 1923. The present building on the south grounds was built on the foundations of the burned building. The building on the north grounds was built in 1927. The southerly buildings and area serve the kindergarten and primary children; the north buildings serve the upper grade children.

The bond issue of 1954 provided sufficient funds to replace the portable classrooms at this school. Four of these rooms were opened in the fall of 1955. In the fall of 1960, four additional rooms were built from 1959 bond funds.

In recent years, two portables have been used at Casa Blanca. However, a boundary adjustment transferred 66 children into the Madison School attendance area. This enabled Casa Blanca to open in the fall of 1964 with only one portable.

No significant growth is expected in this attendance area as it now stands over the next few years.

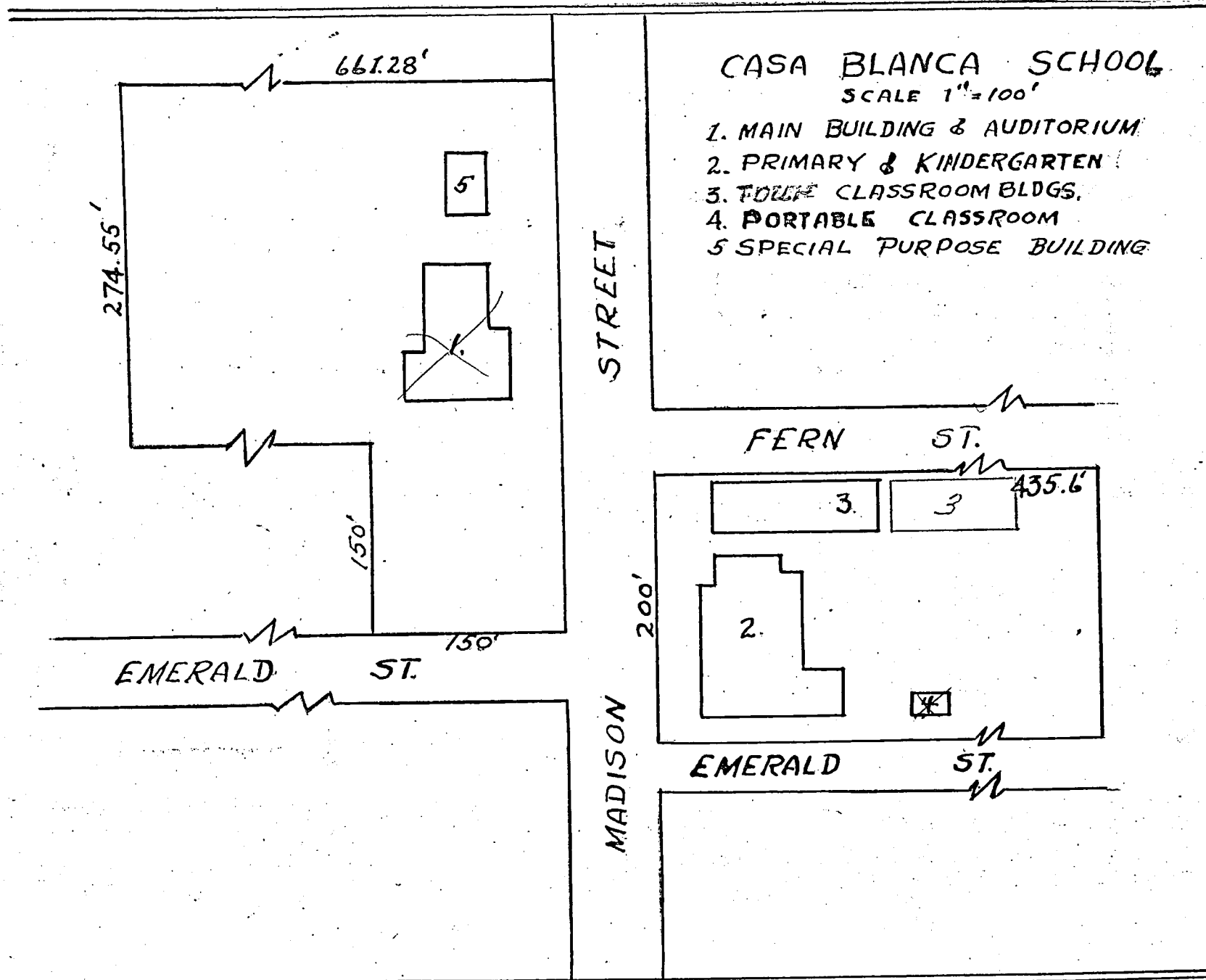
It is interesting to note that there was once another school in about this same area--Victoria and Adams Streets--called the Victoria Avenue School. Victoria Avenue School had three classrooms at the peak of its enrollment, about 1913. In 1916 the school burned to the ground; the land reverted back to the Arlington Heights Fruit Growers Association, and the school was abandoned.

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CASA BLANCA SCHOOL

SCALE 1"=100'

1. MAIN BUILDING & AUDITORIUM
2. PRIMARY & KINDERGARTEN
3. FOUR CLASSROOM BLDGS.
4. PORTABLE CLASSROOM
5. SPECIAL PURPOSE BUILDING

EMERSON SCHOOL
4660 Ottawa Avenue, 684-8632

PRINCIPAL, Laura Ballenger

ARCHITECT, Bolton C. Moise, Jr.

PRIME CONTRACTOR, Rooth & Carr

2 Kindergarten Rooms

10 Regular Classrooms

1 Portable

Capacity, 400+30=430

Enrollment, October, 1964, 410

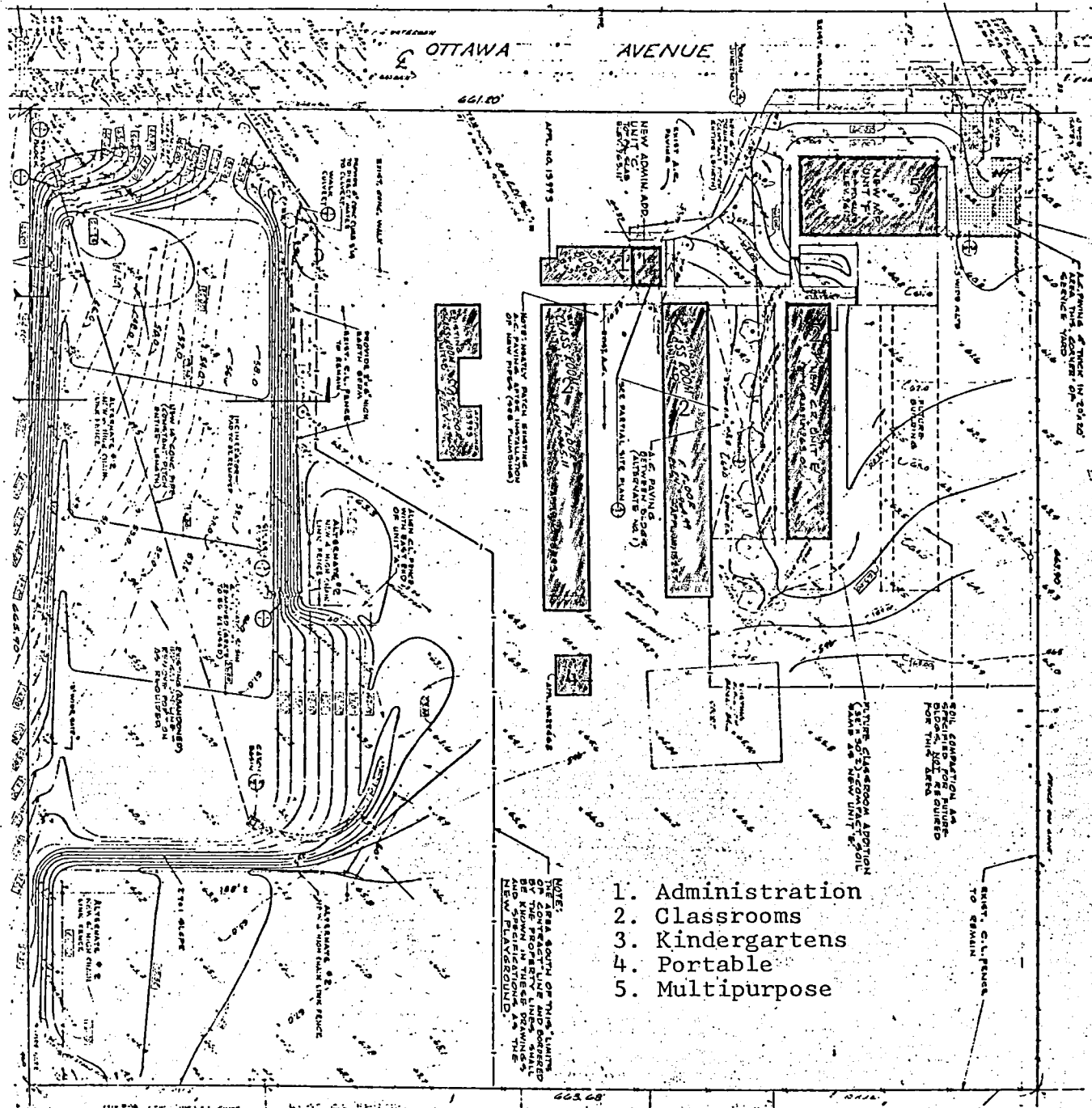
Milk Program

In November, 1956, Emerson School was completed on a ten acre site on Ottawa Avenue just south of Pennsylvania Avenue. School opened shortly thereafter. The original school consisted of five rooms, two kindergartens and an administration building. Five more classrooms were completed on October 15, 1957. Later one portable was added.

Funds from the 1963 bond issue are allocated for a four-classroom addition with a multi-purpose room which is scheduled to open in June, 1965.

The Emerson attendance area will undoubtedly experience rapid growth over the next few years. Several housing projects are currently underway in the large undeveloped southern and eastern portions. Some tentative negotiations are underway for another site in the vicinity of Canyon Crest Road.

OTTAWA AVENUE



1. Administration
2. Classrooms
3. Kindergartens
4. Portable
5. Multipurpose

FREMONT SCHOOL
1900 Main Street, 686-2882

PRINCIPAL, Ed Rush

Old Building (1917)

2 Small Rooms used for Library
and Health
Auditorium

Old Building (1935)

1 Kindergarten Room
3 Regular Classrooms

12 New Classrooms

Milk Program

1 Bungalow

Capacity, 500+ 100 in basement room= 600

Enrollment, October, 1964, 531

The first unit of this school was built in 1917. Ten years later in 1927, a portable classroom unit was added. In 1936, the reinforced concrete primary unit which faces Main Street was erected.

All of the buildings, dating back to 1917 burned in 1949 except two classrooms and the auditorium. These units are still in use. During the following year, 1950, the present administration unit and six classrooms were constructed to replace those destroyed by the fire. These units tie into the primary building on Main Street and to the auditorium.

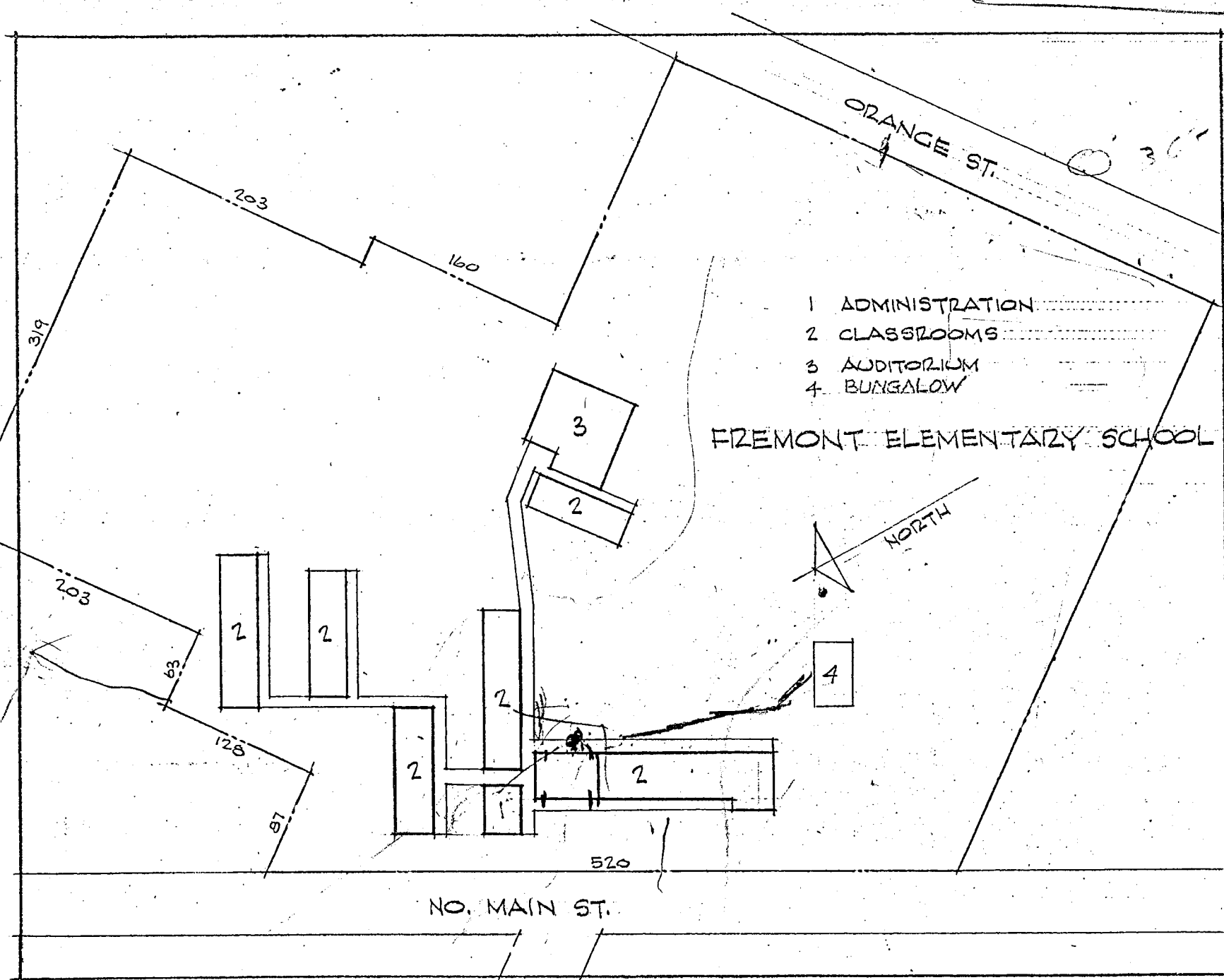
In 1954, bond monies were provided for six additional classrooms on a property acquisition north of the existing school grounds. These opened in the fall of 1955. There are funds in the November, 1963 bond issue for an addition to Fremont.

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GRANT SCHOOL
4011 Fourteenth Street, 683-3080

SUPERVISING PRINCIPAL, Jennie Ennis

TEACHING PRINCIPAL, Jim Jordan

1 Kindergarten Room	Auditorium
8 Regular Classrooms	Milk- Program
Capacity, 290	
Enrollment, October, 1964,	262

Grant School and grounds occupy two blocks at 14th and Walnut Streets. Grant School has eight classrooms, a kindergarten, and an auditorium which will seat about 150 adults.

The original Grant School was, at the time of its erection in 1887, considered to be one of the most substantial school buildings in the State. It was built from funds of the first bond monies voted in this district. The original Grant School housed 400 students and accommodated not only elementary but high school students of the entire city.

In 1902 the old Administration Building (9th and Lemon Streets), originally the high school, was completed and Grant School became an elementary school. In 1924 Grant became the boy's junior high school. In 1928 the three junior high schools in the city (Central, Ghemawa, and University Heights) were built, and Grant School again became an elementary school.

An earthquake in 1933 resulted in so much damage to the original building that it was razed; the present structure was built in 1935 with the help of PWA funds. Room for the kindergarten was made possible by excavation in 1944.

These facilities are expected to meet the needs of the attendance area indefinitely.

Thirteenth Street

GRANT SCHOOL

1. Auditorium
2. Classrooms & Admin'n
3. Lunch shelter

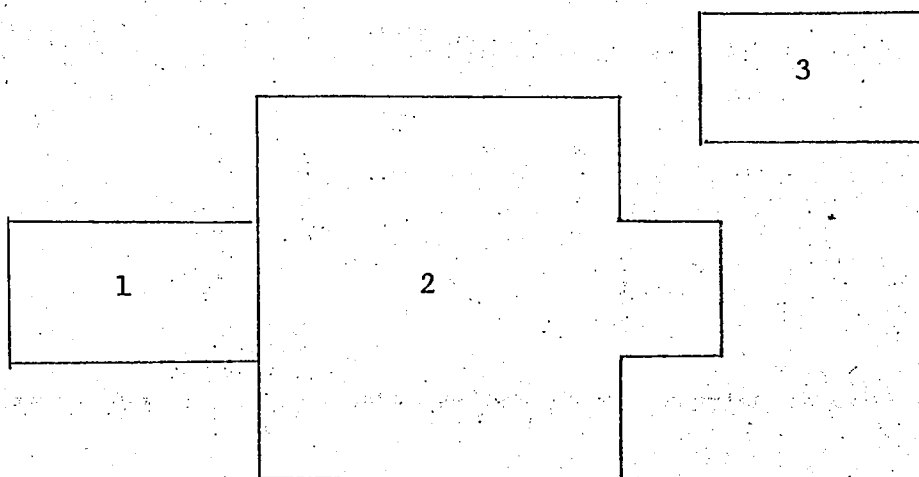
Brockton Avenue

Almond Street

347'

726'

Fourteenth Street



HARRISON SCHOOL
2901 Harrison Street, 687-0560

PRINCIPAL, Violet Clark

ARCHITECT, Cowen & Bussey

PRIME CONTRACTOR, Hoefer Construction

2 Kindergarten Rooms

12 Regular Classrooms

Capacity, 460

Enrollment, October, 1964, 438

Library

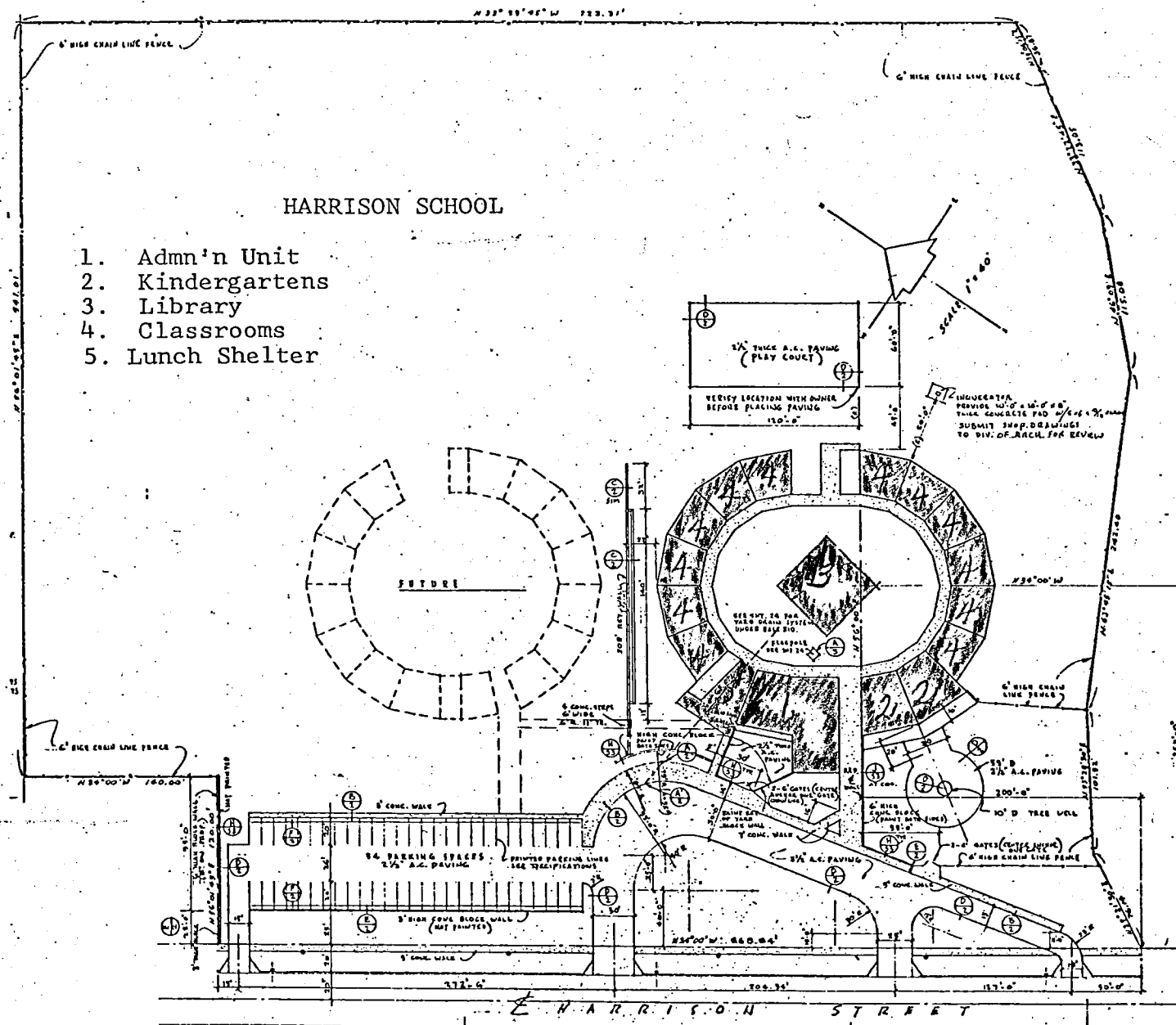
Receiving Kitchen

The Harrison School site was purchased along Harrison Street between the Freeway and Victoria Avenue in April, 1960. The attendance area was designed to include the large primarily agricultural region southeast of the freeway extending past Mockingbird Canyon Lake from which students attended Liberty School, and the Woodcrest area from which students were bussed to Hawthorne School.

Construction began in November, 1963 and the unique "round" building was opened in September, 1964. Monies for the original unit came from the 1959 bond issue.

COPY

1. Admn'n Unit
2. Kindergartens
3. Library
4. Classrooms
5. Lunch Shelter



HAWTHORNE SCHOOL
9174 Indiana Avenue, 689-6531

PRINCIPAL, Betty Manchin

ARCHITECT, Moise, Harbach & Hewlett

PRIME CONTRACTOR, Frank R. & Wm. E. Jones

2 New Kindergarten Rooms	Milk-Program
12 New Regular Classrooms	
4 Small Regular Class-rooms- Old Building	
Capacity, 460+120	
Enrollment, October, 1964, 460	

In 1923, a school called Independiente, was established on the site of the present Hawthorne School. The buildings were not adequate, and in 1927 a school building from the present Palm School site was moved onto the grounds to serve as the principal structure.

The enrollment at Independiente declined rapidly during the years of World War II, and it was discontinued in 1947.

In 1948, the State Legislature made it mandatory for larger school districts to maintain classes for mentally retarded children. Independiente became the school for these children, and early in 1952 the name of the school was changed to Rainbow.

In 1956, a study was made of the advantages and disadvantages of the separation of mentally retarded classes from other classes. The results of this study indicated that these classes should not be set apart for the training of these children. Rainbow school was discontinued; the mentally retarded children returned to classrooms in schools near their homes.

In 1956 additional acreage was purchased and plans were developed for a complete elementary school on this site. Construction began during the summer of 1958 on the new plant which was renamed Hawthorne School. It was completed in the spring of 1959. Monies were provided from the 1956 bond issue.

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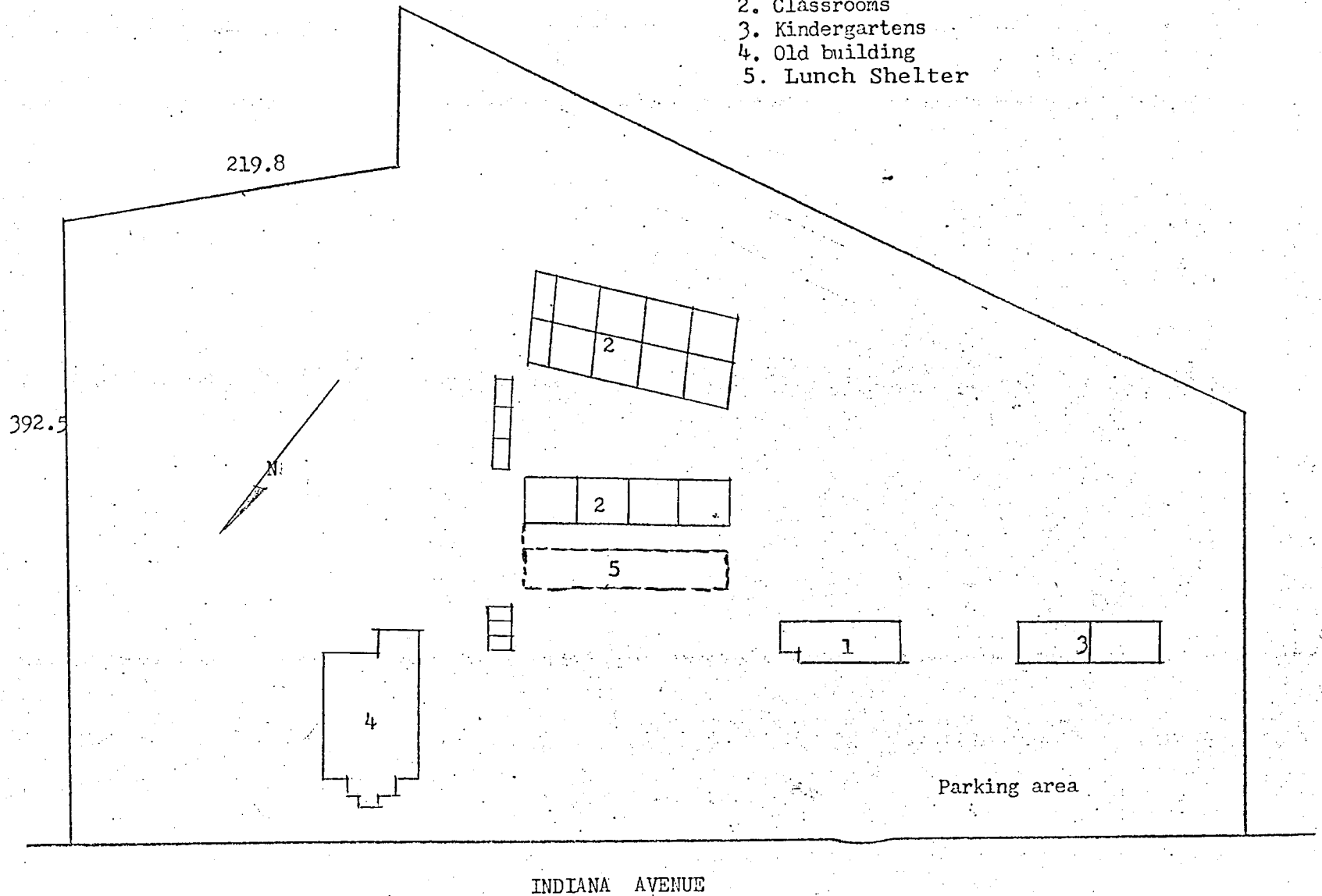
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HAWTHORNE SCHOOL

1. Administration
2. Classrooms
3. Kindergartens
4. Old building
5. Lunch Shelter



HIGHGROVE SCHOOL
690 Center Street, 684-1001

SUPERVISING PRINCIPAL, Glen Teague

TEACHING PRINCIPAL, Bryan Johnson

1 New Kindergarten Room	Library, 1964-65
13 New Regular Classrooms	Multi-Purpose
Capacity, 440	Cafetorium, Produc-
Enrollment, October, 1964, ing Kitchen	
405	

Highgrove, the small community just north of Riverside, was an independent school district for over seventy-five years. The original school was built in 1888. It served until 1958 when a completely new plant was constructed. All that remains of the old structure is the bell which was placed on a pedestal in front of the new school. Six more classrooms were added in 1963.

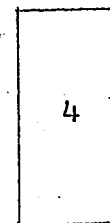
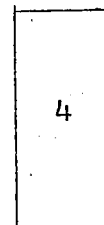
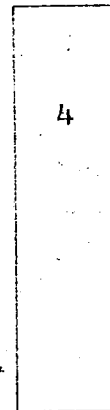
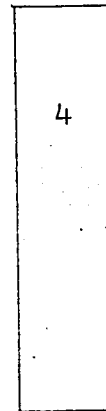
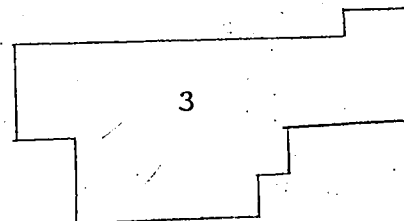
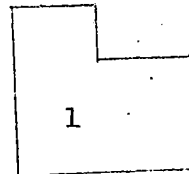
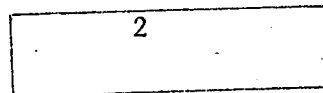
As part of the unification program, the electorate of Highgrove voted to become part of the Riverside Unified District when that district was created on July 1, 1963. Attendance area boundaries were redrawn in order that Highgrove could relieve Fremont and Lincoln Schools.

There is still considerable room for growth in the Highgrove area; however, the existing capacity of this school is above projected enrollments for the next few years.

HIGHGROVE SCHOOL

1. Administration
2. Kindergarten
3. Multi-purpose
4. Classrooms

Center St.



Garfield Avenue

HIGHLAND SCHOOL
700 Highland Drive, 683-1623

PRINCIPAL, Vernon Bell

ARCHITECT, Caughey & Ternstrom

PRIME CONTRACTOR, J. Putnam Henck

2 New Kindergarten Rooms
12 New Regular Classrooms
3 Portables

Multi-Purpose
Cafetorium, Producing
Kitchen

Capacity, 550
Enrollment, October, 1964, 458

In 1946, a four room school for grades k-3 was established on the playground area of the Canyon Crest Housing Project, a Federal Housing Property which now belongs to the University of California. The grounds were leased for \$1.00 per year from the Federal Housing Authority of the County of Riverside. The building was one of eleven purchased from Camp Anza, a world war II Army Training Installation in the Arlanza area.

Money for a complete new elementary school in this vicinity was provided by the bond issue authorization voted in 1956.

A ten acre site at the intersection of Highland Drive and Massachusetts was purchased in 1957. Construction of the 12 classrooms, two kindergartens, multi-purpose room, and administration unit began early in 1958.

The school opened in the fall of 1958. The Canyon Crest School was abandoned, and the building was moved to Mountain View School.

Rapid growth in the University area required the use of numerous portables, as many as nine during 1963-64, at Highland until another school could be completed. The opening of Hyatt School in September, 1964, enabled the district to remove six portables to other locations. Highland will now have excess capacity for another year or two, but continued growth in the area is expected to fill the school by 1966.

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CORP.



A.T. & S.F. R.R.

HYATT SCHOOL
4466 Mt. Vernon Avenue, 682 3423

PRINCIPAL, Phyllis Dole

ARCHITECT, Dale V. Bragg

PRIME CONTRACTOR, Hoefer Construction Co.

2 New Kindergarten Rooms	Library
12 New Regular Classrooms	Receiving
Capacity, 460	Kitchen
Enrollment, October, 1964,	
393	

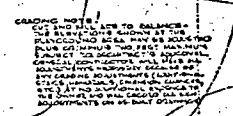
In the summer of 1960 approximately 7.5 acres were purchased at the end of Mount Vernon Avenue, a hilly area east of the University of California Campus. A school was planned which would relieve the rapid growth in the Highland attendance area. It was begun in November, 1963 and was opened in September, 1964.

Imaginative and careful designing was necessary in order to make maximum use of the site's rugged terrain. This design problem may well be an example of what can be expected in the future as Riverside's population continues to expand into the district's rugged southern and eastern regions.

The school was named after Edward Hyatt, a pioneer in Riverside County education, who was the State Superintendent of Public Instruction from 1907 to 1918.

The existing capacity of the school is expected to be adequate for the next few years.

KEY COPY



- A. Admn'n Unit
K. Kindergarten
1. Classroom
2. Classroom
3. Classroom
4. Classroom

Lincoln High
IRVING SCHOOL
4341 Victoria Avenue, 683-3232

SUPERVISING PRINCIPAL, Dick Purviance

TEACHING PRINCIPAL, Leon Shockley

1 Old Kindergarten
Bungalow

12 New Regular Classrooms

2 Small classrooms

Adjacent to Auditorium

Capacity, 410, October, 1964,

Enrollment, 331

Library
Auditorium

Milk-Program

Irving School on Victoria and 14th St., started as a four room school in 1891-92. The school increased by two rooms in 1902; increased by four more rooms in 1912; increased by the kindergarten bungalow in 1917; increased in capacity by bringing in portables, of which there were three in 1934. In 1941 the reinforced concrete auditorium was built with the use of WPA funds.

In 1954, the portables were razed and six new classrooms were provided on the 13th and Victoria corner of the grounds. In the fall of 1954 authority was given to raze the main structure. Six classrooms and an administration unit were added in 1955. One classroom was converted to a library in 1963.

This school is expected to have excess capacity indefinitely.

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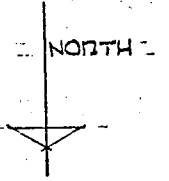
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1. KINDERGARTEN

2. AUDITORIUM

3. CLASSROOMS

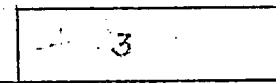
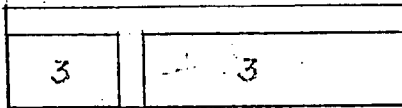
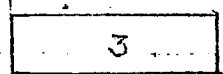
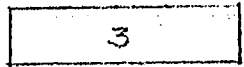
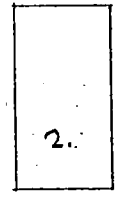
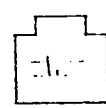
4. ADMIN. BLDG



FOURTEENTH STREET

389.31

HIGH STREET



372.15

431.61

THIRTEENTH STREET

IRVING ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

JACKSON SCHOOL
4585 Jackson Street, 688-1414

PRINCIPAL, Jack Nelson

ARCHITECT, Moise Harbach & Hewlett

PRIME CONTRACTOR, Forsberg & Gregory

3 New Kindergarten Rooms

21 New Regular Classrooms

3 Portables

Capacity, 840,

Enrollment, October, 1964,
798

Library

Multi-purpose

Cafetorium, Producing Kitchen

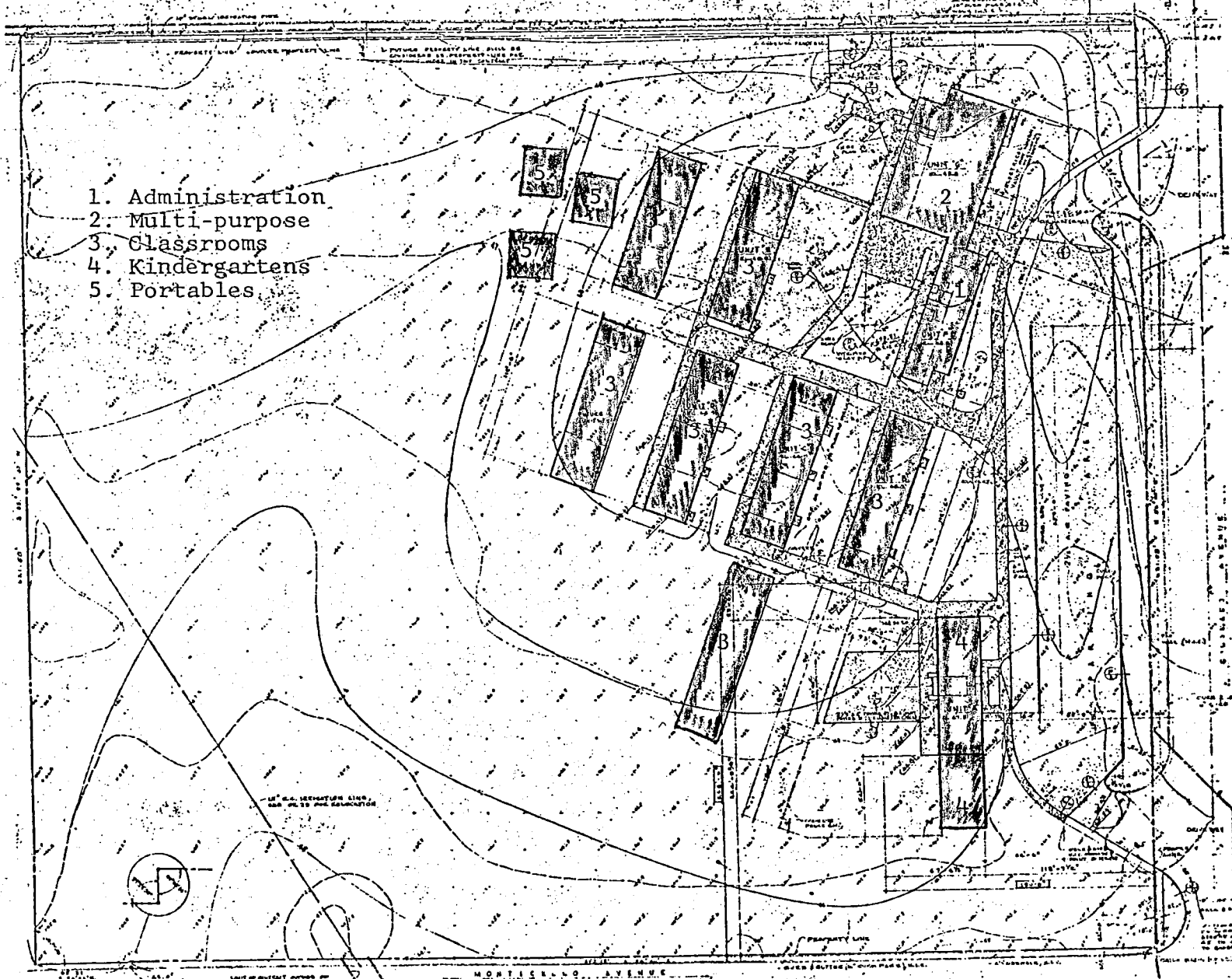
The 1956 bond issue provided sufficient funds for two complete elementary schools in the Arlington area. One became Hawthorne and the other Jackson School. A site of 10.8 acres was purchased on the southeast corner of Jackson and Colorado in 1957. Plans were immediately developed, and early in 1958 a school of 12 classrooms, two kindergartens, an administration unit, and a multi-purpose room was under construction. It was completed in the spring of 1959.

During 1960-61, nine additional classrooms, one kindergarten, and three portables were built from funds provided by the 1959 bond issue.

Jackson is expected to experience continual growth primarily because of the great preponderance of young families presently living in the area. Also, there is some acreage left which could be subdivided.

ANDREW JACKSON SCHOOL.

1. Administration
2. Multi-purpose
3. Classrooms
4. Kindergartens
5. Portables



JEFFERSON SCHOOL
4285 Jefferson Street, 689-9633

PRINCIPAL, Frank Gibson

ARCHITECT, Herman O. Ruhnau

PRIME CONTRACTOR, Hoefer Construction

3 New Kindergarten Rooms	Multi-Purpose
22 New Regular Classrooms	Cafetorium,
12 Anza-Type Classrooms	Producing-
Capacity, 1110	Kitchen
Enrollment, October, 1964,	
839	

In the year 1937, the Riverside City School District's Board of Education authorized the purchase of ten acres of land at the intersection of Arlington and Jefferson Streets. In 1946, four Camp Anza buildings were moved to this site and converted into classrooms, offices, and an auditorium. This school was then the largest single development made from the Anza Army Buildings.

In 1951, six rooms were added to the facilities.

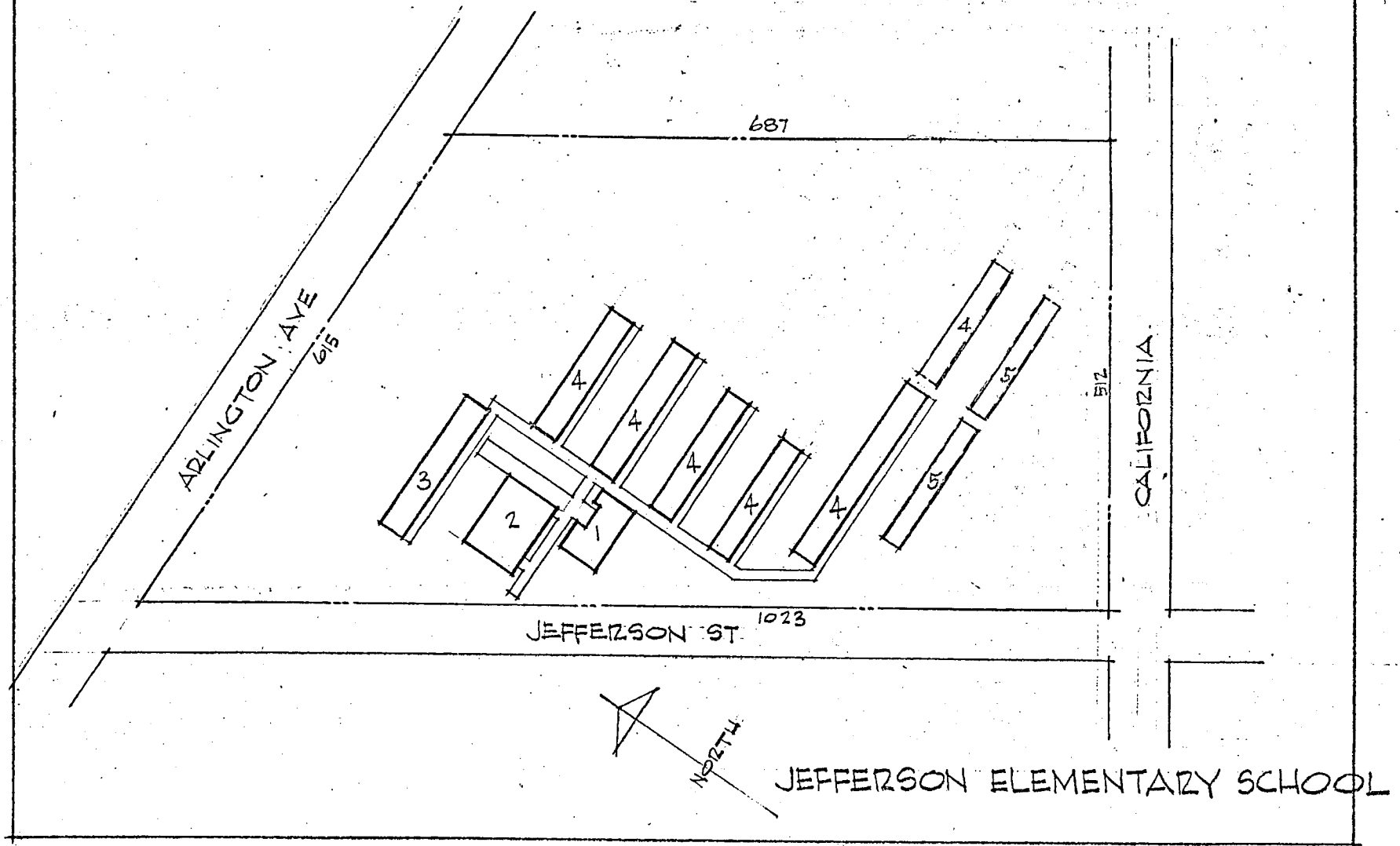
The bond issue of 1954 provided sufficient funds for a complete new school facing Jefferson Street on this same site. This complete new unit was opened in January of 1956.

The Anza Auditorium building was moved to Madison School in 1957.

Currently there are no portables at Jefferson, although in 1957 and 1958 there were as many as four.

The attendance area has little land left for subdivision, and therefore little growth potential. Special Education Classes were established here in 1964 with M R and TMR students bussed from other attendance areas.

- 1 ADMINISTRATION
- 2 MULTI-PURPOSE
- 3 KINDERGARTEN
- 4 CLASSROOMS
- 5 TMR, EMR



LIBERTY SCHOOL
9631 Hayes Street, 689-4123

PRINCIPAL, Mary Cell

2 New Kindergarten Rooms	Library, 1964-6
6 New Regular Classrooms	Auditorium
1 Bungalow	Cafeteria,
12 Old Classrooms, Including	Producing
2 in Basement	Kitchen

Capacity, 580	Enrollment, October, 1964,
	419

The first elementary school in Arlington was a one-room school named "Magnolia School." This school was located on the west side of Magnolia Avenue between Van Buren and Miller Avenues. This school gave way to the Arlington Elementary School in about 1893. Arlington School was located in the center of the present Arlington Park, and the present park grounds were the Arlington School Grounds.

In 1917, this six classroom school was found inadequate, and the present brick building on Hayes Street was completed. The old kindergarten building was built by the high school carpentry class in 1922. In 1948 a four classroom portable building (Anza Building) was placed on the south side of the main building.

In 1951, four additional classrooms were provided on the north side of the school grounds. In 1952 the old kindergarten was converted into the present cafeteria.

The bond issue of 1954 provided sufficient funds for the construction of another four room unit on the school grounds of this school. This four room unit opened for the fall semester of 1955. During the summer of 1964, the four classroom Anza building was moved to Chemawa Junior High School.

With the construction of Harrison School, Liberty's attendance area has been reduced in size, thus reducing the prospects for sizable growth in the immediate future.

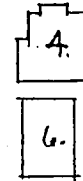
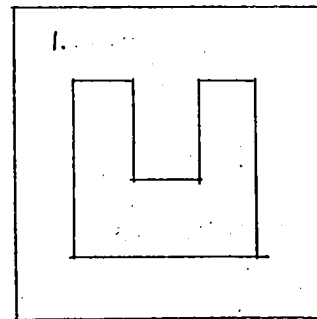
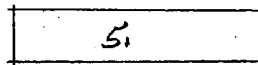
GARFIELD STREET

LIBERTY SCHOOL
SCALE - 1" = 100'-0"

- 1. MAIN BUILDING AND AUDITORIUM
- 2. KINDERGARTEN
- 3. CLASSROOMS
- 4. CAFETERIA
- 5. CLASSROOMS
- 6. LUNCH SHELTER

MASON STREET

625'



425'

HAYES STREET

LINCOLN SCHOOL
3550 Lime Street, 683 3101

SUPERVISING PRINCIPAL, Glen Teague

TEACHING PRINCIPAL, Leo Baca

1 Kindergarten Room	Auditorium
11 Regular Classrooms	Milk Program
Capacity 380	
Enrollment, October, 1964,	
361	

This two story concrete and frame building is located on the block bounded by Lime and the Riverside Freeway and 5th and 6th Streets. The present Lincoln School was built in 1923, has 11 classrooms, a kindergarten, and an auditorium with a capacity of about 400 adults.

On the site of the present Lincoln School, the first grade school in the City of Riverside was erected in 1870. This one room school was later enlarged to four rooms, then to six rooms, and then rebuilt as we know it today. It is interesting to note that the first, free kindergarten in Southern California was established on the grounds of this school in 1897.

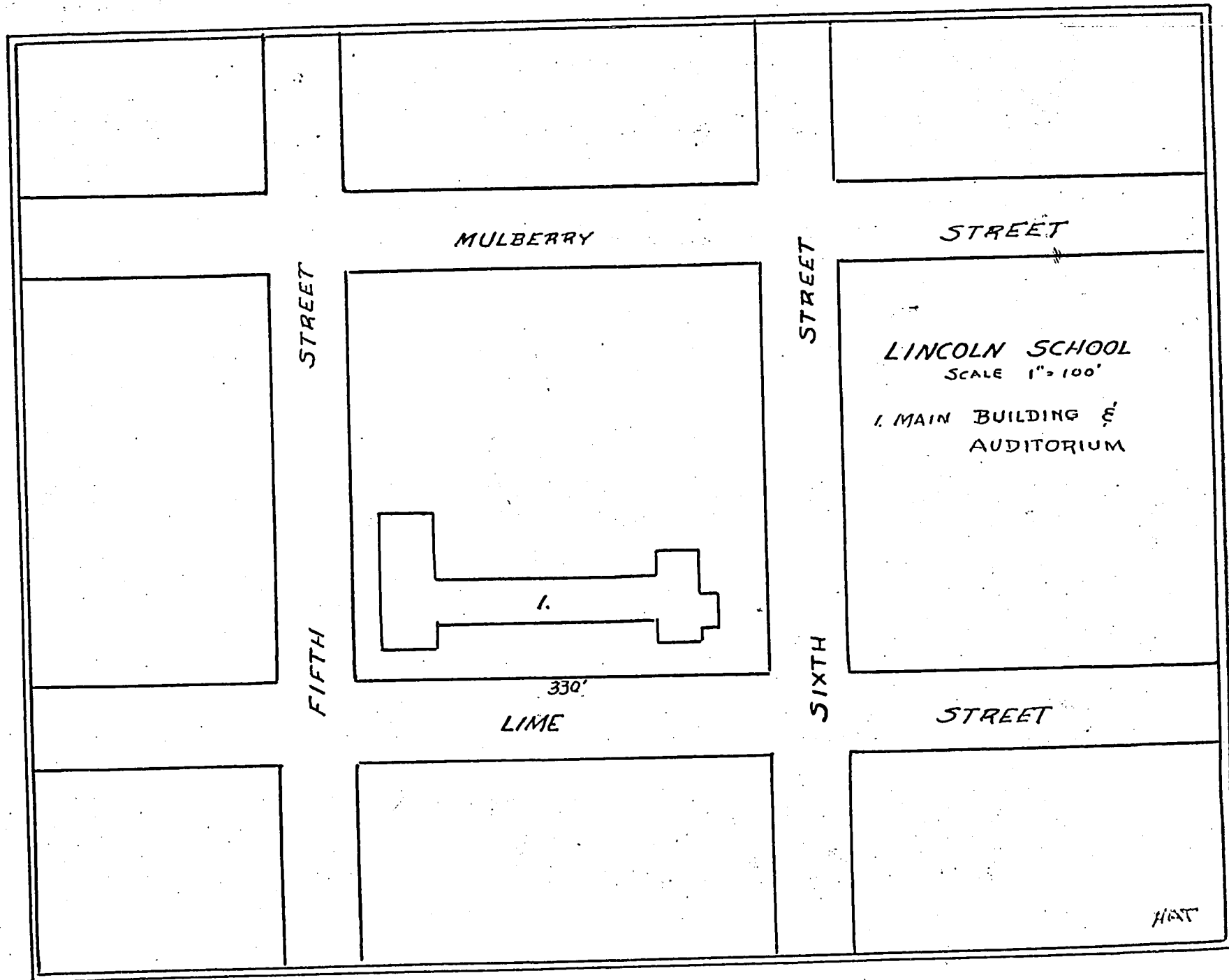
More than 75 % of the pupils now attending Lincoln are transported in from the northern part of the district. Less than 100 pupils are within walking distance of this school and the number diminishes each year. This problem is unresolved although several solutions, including a new school closer to the school population, have been proposed.

XERO
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XERO
COPY

XERO
COPY

XERO
COPY



LONGFELLOW SCHOOL
3610 Eucalyptus Avenue, 686-4010

PRINCIPAL, Kathryn Gocke

2 New Kindergarten Rooms
14 New Regular Classrooms
2 Portables

Library
Multi-Purpose
Cafetorium, Producing Kitchen

Capacity, 520+60=580

Enrollment, October, 1964, 513

The first building of this unit was erected on the north side of Seventh Street between Franklin and Eucalyptus in 1890. In 1898, the building was enlarged; in 1902 it was enlarged again. In 1917, the property on the south side of Seventh Street was purchased; an auditorium and classroom unit was erected there. In 1946, the auditorium burned.

For a number of years the School District maintained an Orthopedic School in a classroom of the Auditorium Building. This Orthopedic School was discontinued in 1945.

In 1948, a contract was awarded for the construction of a new auditorium, six classrooms, two kindergartens, a library and a cafeteria. In 1949, eight additional classrooms were built; and the old school building razed.

Two portables were added during the summer of 1964. These should provide adequate capacity for the next two years. However, the influx of young families into the area suggests the need for additional capacity later.

XERO
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LONGFELLOW SCHOOL
scale 1"= 100'

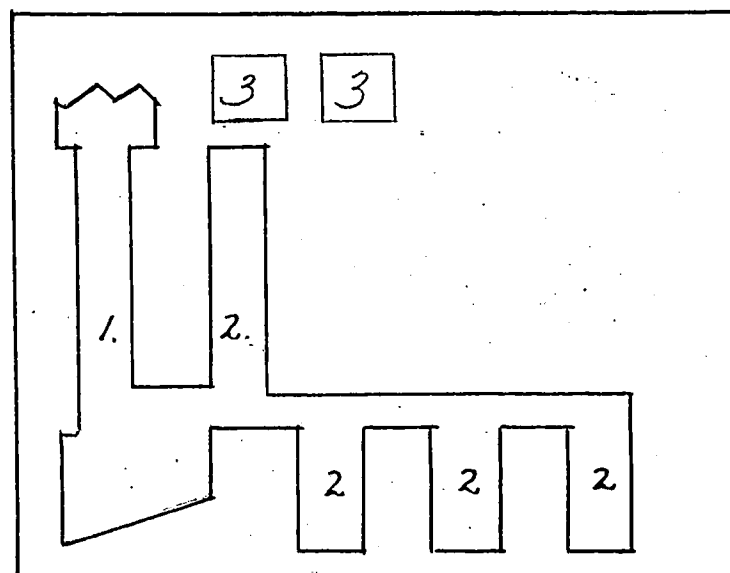
1. Main Building and Auditorium
2. Classrooms
3. Portables
4. School Playground

FRANKLIN

AVENUE

SIXTH
STREET

SEVENTH
STREET



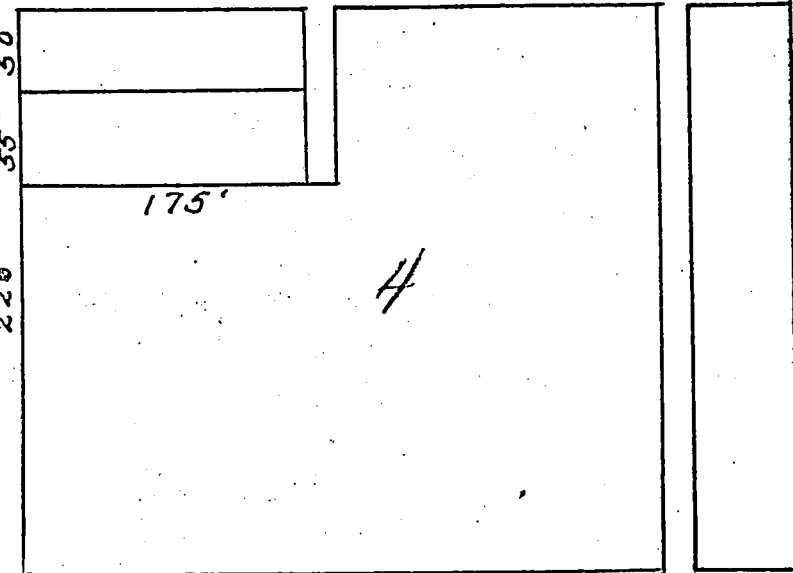
400'

EUCALYPTUS

SIXTH

SEVENTH

225' 55' 50'



175'

360'

AVENUE

LOWELL SCHOOL
4690 Victoria Avenue, 683-3010

True and

SUPERVISING PRINCIPAL, Dick Purviance

2 Old Kindergarten Bungalows

Library(basement

13 Regular Classrooms

Auditorium

TEACHING PRINCIPAL, Barbara Wheelock

Capacity, 390

Milk Program

Enrollment, October, 1964,

352

Lowell School, at the corner of Victoria and Cridge Streets, was built in 1911. The original structure had four rooms and an auditorium. The school was found to be adequate until 1922 when two rooms were added to the original building. In 1929 the Kindergarten bungalow was built; and in 1929 the portable bungalow was placed on the grounds.

From time to time the grounds area at Lowell School have been enlarged. The original two and one-half acres have been increased to about seven acres.

In 1951 the school was enlarged by the building of four additional classrooms. In 1954 an additional three room unit was constructed.

There is no evidence of any significant growth potential in the Lowell attendance area.

LOWELL SCHOOL

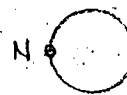
SCALE 1" = 100'

PROSPECT AVE.

CRIDGE ST.

VICTORIA AVE

1. MAIN BLDG & AUDITORIUM
2. KINDERGARTEN
3. PORTABLE CLASSROOM
4. FOUR CLASSROOM UNIT
5. THREE " "



HST

MADISON SCHOOL
3635 Madison Street, 688-3411

PRINCIPAL, Chris Sinclair

1 New Kindergarten Room	Library
16 New Regular Classrooms	Auditorium
2 Portables	Receiving-Kitchen
Capacity 590	
Enrollment, October, 1964,	
610	

In 1951 approximately 4.5 acres were purchased on the northerly side of Madison Avenue just east of Magnolia Avenue for a school to serve the primary students of that area. A four room unit was completed in 1952. With the opening of school in the fall of 1952, crowded conditions made it necessary to provide additional facilities. In 1952 three additional classrooms were added. In 1954 six classrooms were added and about 2.5 additional acres were purchased to the north of the school grounds.

Three portable classrooms were added in 1956.

Early in 1958 the multi-purpose room from Jefferson School was reconstructed on the Madison School Grounds.

Another building containing 4 classrooms was constructed during the spring and summer of 1961 from funds from the 1959 bond issue. Two portables were removed.

Prior to the opening of school in September, 1964, the boundary between Madison and Casa Blanca was changed. This added 66 students to Madison and required another portable. At the same time additional playground space was provided through the purchase of approximately 2.5 acres on the southeastern side of the grounds.

Garden Street

MADISON SCHOOL

436'

233'

- 1 Kindergarten
- 2 Classrooms
- 3 Classrooms
- 4 Classrooms
- 5 Classrooms
- 6 Auditorium & Multi-Purpose
- 7 Classrooms
- 8 Portables

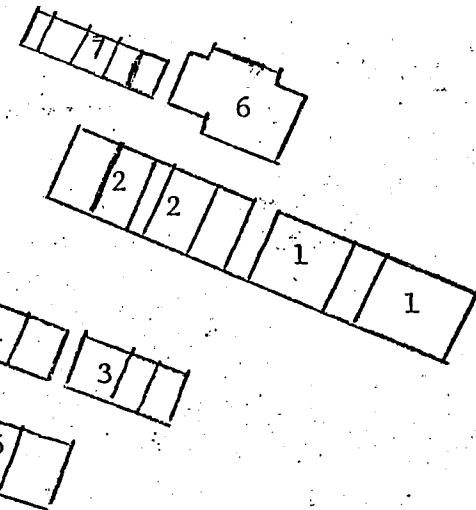
Orchard Street

Madison Street

325.58'

992.10'

325.58'



MAGNOLIA SCHOOL
5801 Magnolia Avenue, 686-5464

PRINCIPAL, Eve Maloy

1 New & 1 Old Kindergarten room	Anza-type
2 New & 13 Old Regular Classrooms	Library
3 Anza-Type Classrooms	Auditorium
Capacity, 625	Cafetorium,
Enrollment, October, 1964, 627	Producing Kitchen

On the corner of Bandini and Brockton Avenues a one room school, Brockton School, was established in 1898. This school remained in this location and grew but slightly up to 1914. In 1914 the north four rooms of the present Magnolia School were built, and the Brockton School discontinued. The area served developed rapidly in the 1920's, and in 1928 the south section facing Magnolia Avenue was added to the original four rooms. In 1930 the southwest wing was added. Additional property was acquired in 1942 extending the grounds to Maplewood Street.

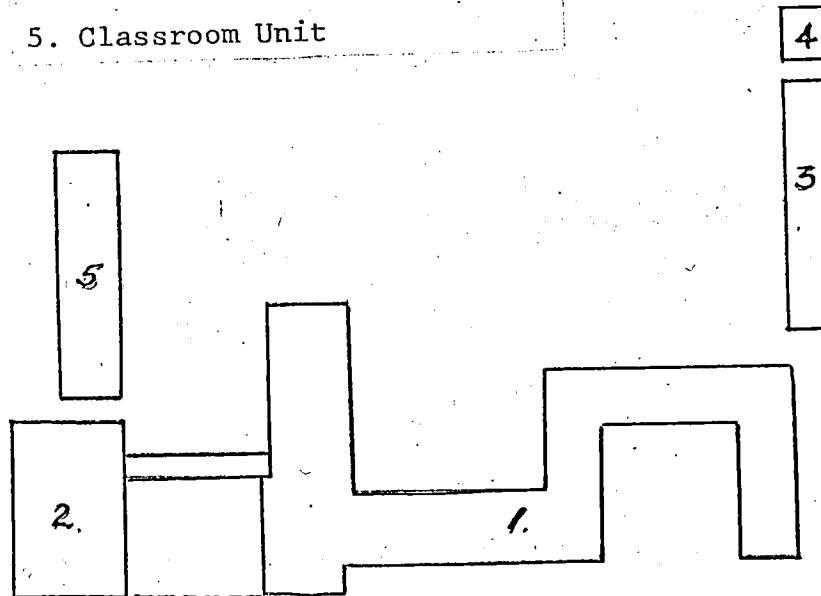
A portable bungalow, four temporary "Anza" classrooms, (one is used as the library) and an auditorium unit have been added to the school since 1930. The portable bungalow or "Scout House" has served primarily as a meeting place for clubs and other extra-curricular activities. It was used occasionally as a classroom in the past, but it is in poor condition and unsuitable for this purpose. The contract for the auditorium was awarded in 1948; the unit was completed late in 1949. Funds were allocated in 1949 for the construction of three additional classrooms and these were completed in 1950.

This school with present facilities should be able to contain projected enrollments for some time to come.

MAGNOLIA SCHOOL

SCALE 1" = 100'

- 1.. Main Bld'g
2. Auditorium
3. Anza Building-3 classrooms and library
4. Scout House Bungalow
5. Classroom Unit



MONROE SCHOOL
8535 Garfield Avenue, 689-5244

PRINCIPAL, Tom Wallace

ARCHITECT, Milton Caughey

2 New Kindergarten Rooms	Library
24 New Regular Classrooms	Multi-Purpose
Capacity, 820	Cafetorium,
Enrollment, October, 1964,	Producing Kit-
819	chen

In the fall of 1954 a ten acre site located approximately half-way between Magnolia Avenue and California Street and half-way between Adams and Monroe Streets was purchased for an elementary school site.

Plans were approved in November of 1954 for a school containing twelve rooms, two kindergartens, multi-purpose room and an administration unit. This school was opened for the spring semester of 1956.

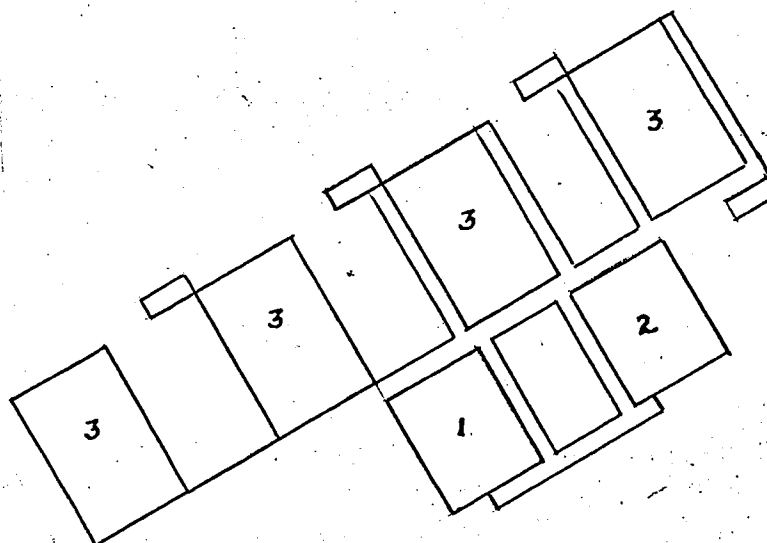
Six additional rooms were started before the main building was completed, and these six rooms were opened early in 1957. An additional six rooms and a kindergarten building were added later in 1957.

Two portables were constructed in 1958. These were moved to Victoria the following year and moved again to Washington in 1963.

Unless boundaries are changed, the growth in this attendance area should not exceed the school's capacity. If relief is needed, portables can be used.

SCALE 1" = 100'

1. Administration, two Kindergartens
2. Multi-purpose
3. Six classroom Units



GARFIELD ST.

MELODY LANE

GARFIELD ST

MEMORY LANE —

MOUNTAIN VIEW SCHOOL
6180 Streeter Avenue, 686-2755

PRINCIPAL, Ann Moore

ARCHITECT, Milton Gaughay

3 New Kindergarten Rooms

22 New Regular Classrooms

4 Anza Classrooms

Capacity, 910

Enrollment, October, 1964,

979

Library

Multi-Purpose

Cafetorium,

Producing Kit-

chen

In 1951, 12 acres were purchased on Streeter Street near the junction of Mountain View Avenue.

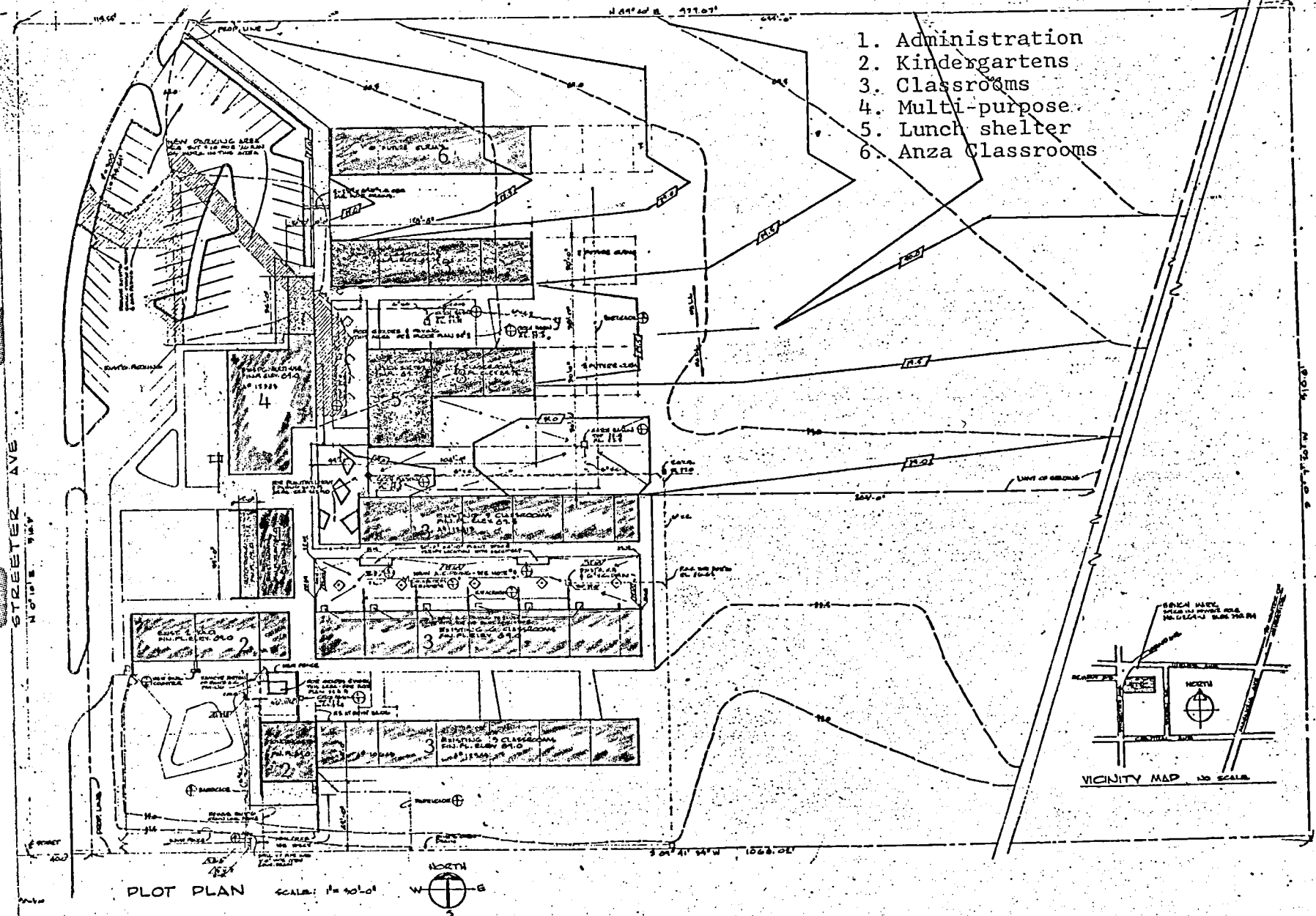
In 1952, an architect was authorized to proceed with drawings for a school of six classrooms, administration offices and two kindergartens. The school opened in 1953.

The bond issue of 1954 provided sufficient funds to build four additional classrooms and a multi-purpose room. These rooms were opened in the spring of 1955. In 1956, six additional classrooms were added. In 1957, an outdoor eating area, six more classrooms and another kindergarten unit were opened. The Anza buildings from the old Canyon Crest School were moved here in 1958 to bring Mountain View to its present capacity.

Large tracts of undeveloped land remain in this attendance area. Much of the level land zoned for 65 foot lots remaining in the entire city is here. Actual enrollments could exceed current projections if the area develops rapidly.

MOUNTAIN VIEW SCHOOL

1. Administration
2. Kindergartens
3. Classrooms
4. Multi-purpose
5. Lunch shelter
6. Anza Classrooms



PACHAPPA SCHOOL
6200 Riverside Avenue, 684-0350

PRINCIPAL, Forrest Cline

ARCHITECT, Milton Caughey

PRIME CONTRACTOR, Heers Brothers

2 New Kindergarten Rooms

16 New Regular Classrooms

Capacity, 580

Enrollment, October, 1964,

388

Multi-Purpose

Cafetorium,

Producing Kitch-

en

In 1950, approximately five acres were purchased just north of Central Avenue on Riverside Avenue for a school to serve the elementary school students living in this general area.

In 1952, a contract was awarded to build a school of 12 classrooms, kindergarten, multi-purpose room, and administration offices.

Funds to build this school were provided by a tax over-ride approved by the electorate in 1952.

The bond issue of 1954 provided sufficient funds to increase the size of the school by four classrooms and an additional kindergarten. These rooms were opened in the spring of 1955.

The attendance area served by this school has reached the point of saturation. No significant growth is anticipated in the future. The school has served to take the pressure off other schools in the district expecting rapid growth by transporting pupils to Pachappa.

PACHAPPA SCHOOL

SCALE 1"=100'

- 1 ADMINISTRATION
- 2 DOUBLE KINDERGARTEN
- 3 MULTI-USE
- 4 SIX CLASSROOM UNIT
- 5 " " "
- 6 FOUR CLASSROOM UNIT

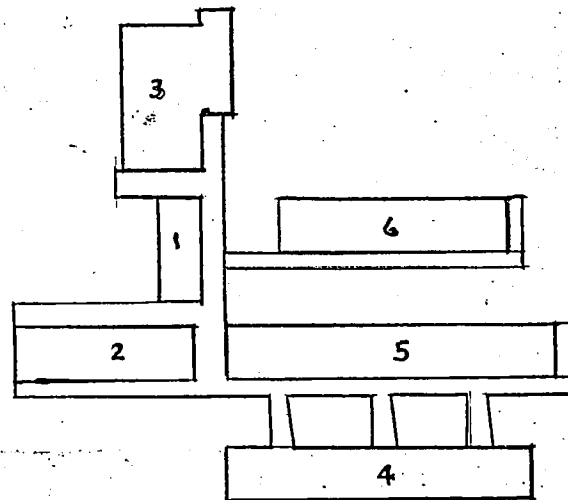
617.

NORTH



RIVERSIDE AVE.

390.



390.

617.

HNT

PALM SCHOOL
6735 Magnolia Avenue. 686-3644

PRINCIPAL: Tom Phillian

Old Building
1 Kindergarten
12 Regular Classrooms
1 Basement Room

New Building
4 Regular Classrooms

Library
Auditorium
Milk Program

1 Bungalow Classroom

Capacity, 530, Enrollment, October, 1964, 403

Palm School is located on a circular block on Magnolia Avenue and the Magnolia Center Area of Riverside. The main building is a reinforced concrete construction. There is one portable building on the northwest corner of the grounds.

Palm School was originally known as the Palm Avenue School and was located on the corner of Palm Avenue and Sierra Street. The first Palm Avenue School on that site was built in 1898.

Property on Magnolia Avenue was purchased prior to 1920 for a complete new plant and a wooden four classroom building was placed on the circular block.

The north wing of the present building was completed in 1924, the remainder was completed in 1927. With the completion of the principal structure, in the wooden four classroom building was moved to the Hawthorne School Site which was then known as Independent School.

In 1951 four additional classrooms were built on the north side of the school grounds.

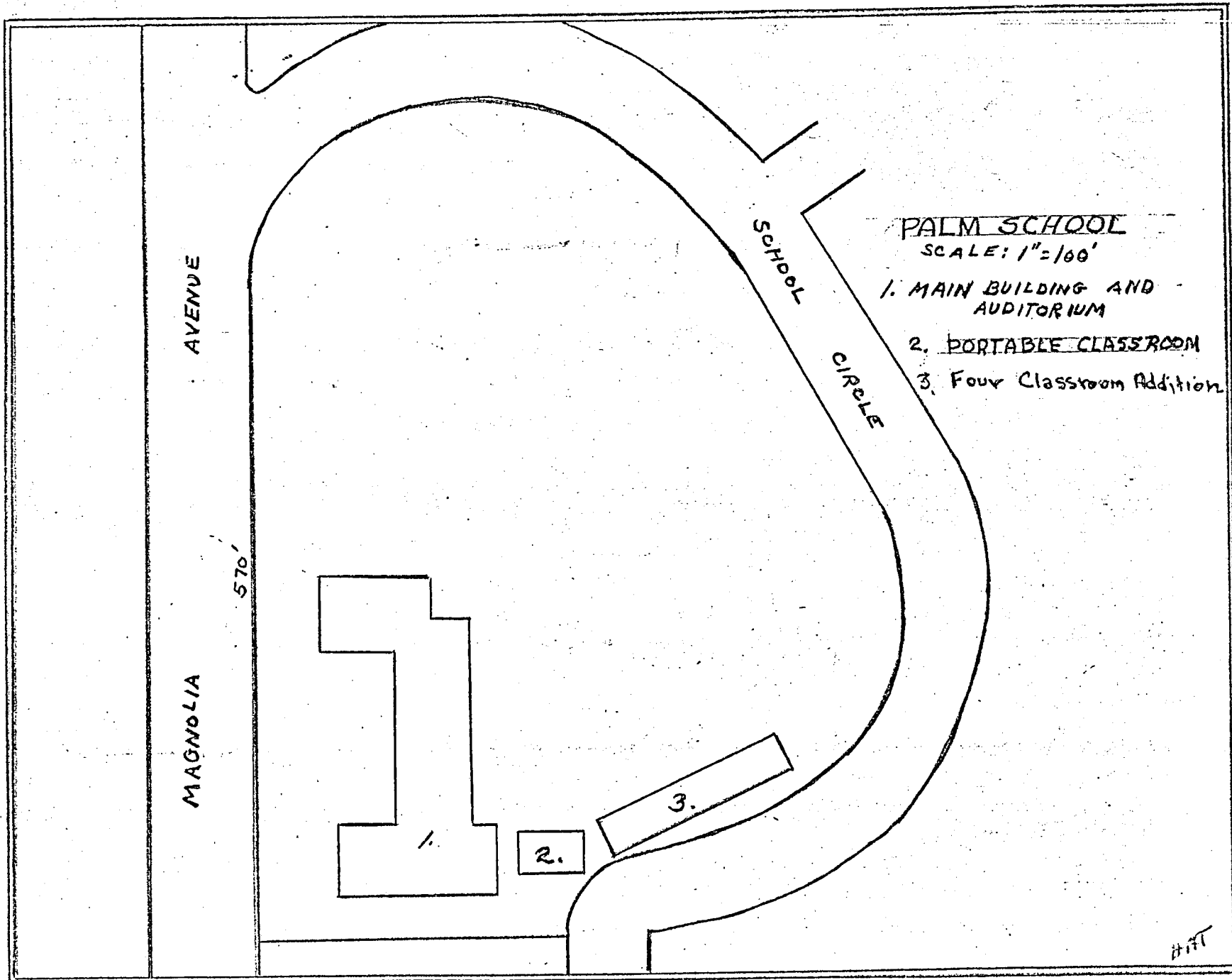
The Riverside County Teacher's Credit Union used the old bungalow as an office, until 1964-65 when it moved to a new building on Brockton.

XERO
COPY

XERO
COPY

XERO
COPY

XERO
COPY



VICTORIA SCHOOL
2910 Arlington Avenue, 683-2420

PRINCIPAL, Nort Downey

ARCHITECT, Milton Caughey

PRIME CONTRACTOR, T.C. Prichard

2 New Kindergarten Rooms	Library
17 New Regular Classrooms	Multi-Purpose Room
Capacity, 640	Cafetorium
Enrollment, October, 1964, 519	Producing- Kitchen

In 1955 approximately seven acres were purchased at the junction of Anna Street and Arlington Avenue.

In the latter part of 1955 a school of twelve-rooms, two kindergartens, a multi-purpose and an administration unit was opened. Six additional classrooms were opened in 1956. The multi-purpose room was originally designed as an open air room. It did not function as contemplated and in 1958 the room was enclosed. One classroom was remodeled into a library in 1964.

Victoria is currently below capacity, but the attendance area has considerable growth potential.

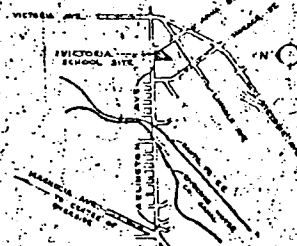
It is of interest to note that another school called "Victoria" and located in the vicinity of Victoria and Adams Streets was in operation from about 1900 to 1916.

VICTORIA SCHOOL



SCALE: 1" = 100'

ANNA ST.



AREA MAP
NOT TO SCALE

LEGEND
 [Symbol] BUILDING
 [Symbol] AS PLAYING
 [Symbol] NOT CHANGING IN BUILDING
 [Symbol] PROP. USED IN CONSTRUCTION

1. Administration
2. Double Kindergarten
3. Multi-purpose
4. Classrooms
5. Classrooms
6. Classrooms

ARLETON AVE.

PLAYGROUND

NOTE: 1. CHURCH PROPERTY, CHURCH, AND CHURCH LIVING BUILDING ARE INCLUDED. 2. CHURCH PROPERTY, CHURCH, AND CHURCH LIVING BUILDING ARE INCLUDED. 3. CHURCH PROPERTY, CHURCH, AND CHURCH LIVING BUILDING ARE INCLUDED. 4. CHURCH PROPERTY, CHURCH, AND CHURCH LIVING BUILDING ARE INCLUDED. 5. CHURCH PROPERTY, CHURCH, AND CHURCH LIVING BUILDING ARE INCLUDED. 6. CHURCH PROPERTY, CHURCH, AND CHURCH LIVING BUILDING ARE INCLUDED.

PLOT PLAN
SCALE: 1" = 500'

PROPERTY LINE 15000'
N. 0° 27' E.

WASHINGTON SCHOOL
2760 Jane Street, 686-6030

PRINCIPAL, Bill Hunt

ARCHITECT, Clinton Marr

PRIME CONTRACTOR, E.W. Scott

2 New Kindergarten Rooms

12 New Regular Classrooms

4 Portables

Capacity, 580

Enrollment, October, 1964,
579

Library

Multi-Purpose

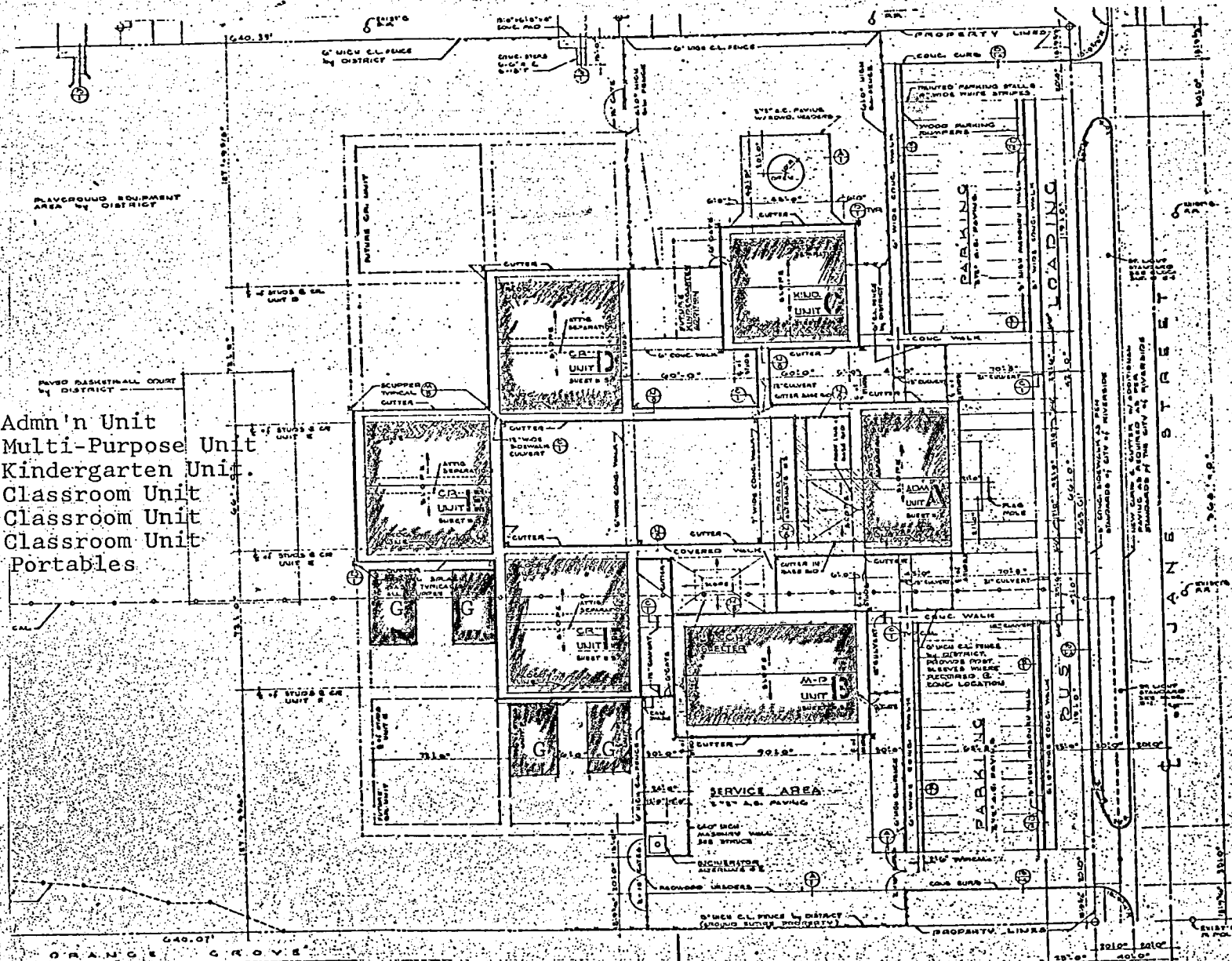
Cafetorium,

Receiving Kitchen

For several years, an area south of the Casa Blanca School and bordered by Adams Street, Washington Street and the Gage Canal was known as the Palm territory. Students living there attended Palm School. Increasing development plus growing pressure on Victoria School created the need for another school. Therefore, in September, 1961, 9.7 acres were purchased on Jane Street near Victoria Avenue for a school to serve the old Palm territory and a part of Victoria School's attendance area. Construction began in June, 1962 and Washington School opened in the spring of 1963. Two portables were added the following year and two more during the summer, 1964.

This school is growing rapidly and permanent additions will probably be necessary in the immediate future.

- A- Admn'n Unit
- B- Multi-Purpose Unit
- C- Kindergarten Unit
- D- Classroom Unit
- E- Classroom Unit
- F- Classroom Unit
- G- Portables



SITE PLAN
SCALE 1" = 50' 0"

WASHINGTON SCHOOL

Washington

SUNSHINE SCHOOL
9390 California, 689-2323

PRINCIPAL, Helen Salerno

ARCHITECT, Clinton Marx

PRIME CONTRACTOR, Hoefer Construction Co.

1 Kindergarten Room
5 Regular Classrooms
2 Physical Therapy Rooms
4 Small rooms for speech,
testing and shops

Enrollment, October, 1964, 31

In 1947, a school for the physically handicapped (cerebral palsied) children of the Riverside Area was started in a room provided by the Arlington Project of the Housing Authority of the County of Riverside. The school faces California Street about a block north of Van Buren.

Enrollment was low at the opening of the school, but by the spring of 1948 increased to more than 20 children. The enrollment has continued to increase. Several teachers, a number of matrons, and a cook are employed by the School District. In addition, the State of California provided physiotherapists.

In 1956, the District acquired tentative rights to the school and four acres of land for a school playground from the Housing and Home Finance Agency of the United States Government. If a school is maintained on this acreage for 20 years from 1956, the full title to the property after that time will be vested in the Riverside Unified School District. The school occupied the entire building and consisted of one small and one large classroom, a therapy room and a cafeteria in 1956.

In 1960-61, the original building was completely remodeled and a new classroom and therapy room wing constructed. The work was completed in February, 1961. Funds for this project were provided from the 1959 bond allocation.

Sunshine Continued.

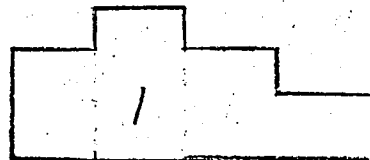
The excess cost of educating the physically handicapped children at Sunshine are reported to the State Department of Education, and these costs are reimbursed to the District the following year.

California Avenue

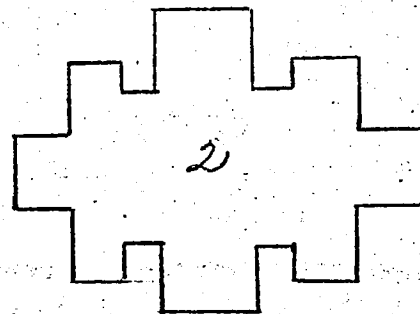
SUNSHINE SCHOOL

Scale

1" = 80'



1- Administration &
Cafeteria Unit



2- New classroom Unit

1" = 80'

ELEMENTARY SITE

In March, 1960, an elementary site was purchased on Dewey Street approximately 660 feet east of Hillside Avenue in the Mountain View attendance area. There has been no final decision as to when a school will be constructed.

CENTRAL JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL
4795 Magnolia Avenue - 686-5760

PRINCIPAL, Hugh Folkins

30 Permanent Regular
Classrooms
3 Anza-Type Classrooms
Capacity, 1,150
Enrollment, October,
1964, 1,052

Library
Auditorium
Cafeteria-Producing Kitchen
Gymnasium

In 1924 the old Grant School and the Old Administration Building (9th and Lemon Streets) were used as Junior High Schools. Because of the distances involved in getting to these locations, and because of the rapidly growing school population, a bond issue was approved by the voters, and three junior high schools (Central, Chemawa, and University Heights) within the city limits were built in 1927-28.

Central Junior High School was the largest of the three schools. There are twenty-five standard classrooms, a shop, a two unit room made into a shop, a large vocal music room, a library, an auditorium, a cafeteria, and a three room portable classroom unit on the south side of the building.

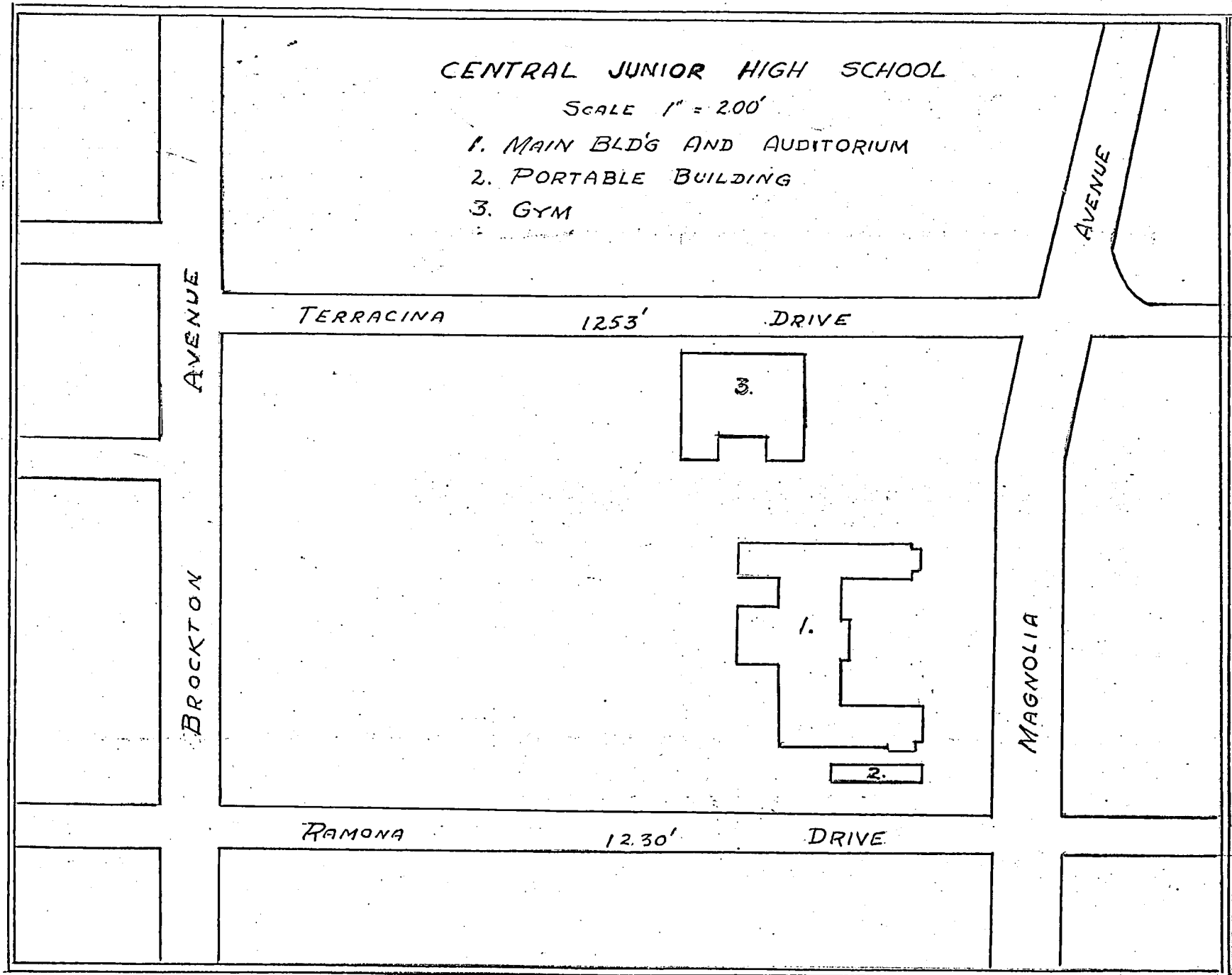
In 1949 a contract was awarded for the construction of a physical education building which provides three classrooms, health rooms, a large gymnasium floor and locker and shower rooms, Central's grounds area is about 18 acres.

The opening of Gage Junior High removed this school's area of greatest growth potential. Any future growth from subdivision activity will be limited to the North Main-North Orange area.

CENTRAL JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL

SCALE 1" = 200'

1. MAIN BLDG AND AUDITORIUM
2. PORTABLE BUILDING
3. GYM



CHEMAWA JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL
8830 Magnolia Avenue, 689-5221
PRINCIPAL, Hal Walker

29 Permanent Regular
Classrooms
3 Portables
4 Anza Units (125) from
Liberty- August, 1964

Library
Auditorium
Cafeteria-Producing Kitchen
Gymnasium

Capacity 1,290
Enrollment October, 1964
1,308

Chemawa Junior High School is one of the three junior high schools built in 1927-28. The main building has 17 classrooms, a library, an auditorium, and office facilities. The shops, cafeteria, and dressing rooms for physical education classes were built in 1938-39 with the help of WPA funds.

In 1950 the facilities at this school were increased by adding a gymnasium and a classroom.

In 1954 this school was increased in size by the addition of six classrooms, two music rooms, one typing room, and a multi-purpose room. This addition, built at a cost of approximately \$175,000 was entirely financed by a federal subvention under Public Law 815.

In 1956, the cafeteria and locker room were enlarged. Three portable units were constructed in 1960. During the summer of 1964, a 4 room unit was moved on to the grounds from Liberty School.

Another 5 classroom unit is now being planned and is scheduled for opening in the spring of 1966. Funds are allocated from the November, 1963 bond authorization.

A junior high in the Arlington area will be necessary to relieve Chemawa, and to move the boundary between Chemawa and Sierra closer to Sierra in order to give that school much needed relief.

CHEMAWA JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL

Magnolia Avenue

1 1 1

2

8

10

11

9

3

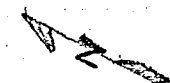
4

5

6

7

1. Portables
2. Cafeteria- Shops
3. Gym
4. Storage inclosure
5. Music
6. Anza Classroom
7. New Addition
8. Auditorium
9. Library
10. Classrooms
11. Offices



MATHEW CASE JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL
6400 Arlington Avenue, 683-8590

PRINCIPAL, Dave Foley

ARCHITECT, Herman O. Ruhnen

PRIME CONTRACTOR, Forsberg & Gregory

25 Permanent Regular
Classrooms

Capacity- 850
Enrollment, October,
1964, 1,018

Library
Multi-purpose
Cafetorium
Producing Kitchen

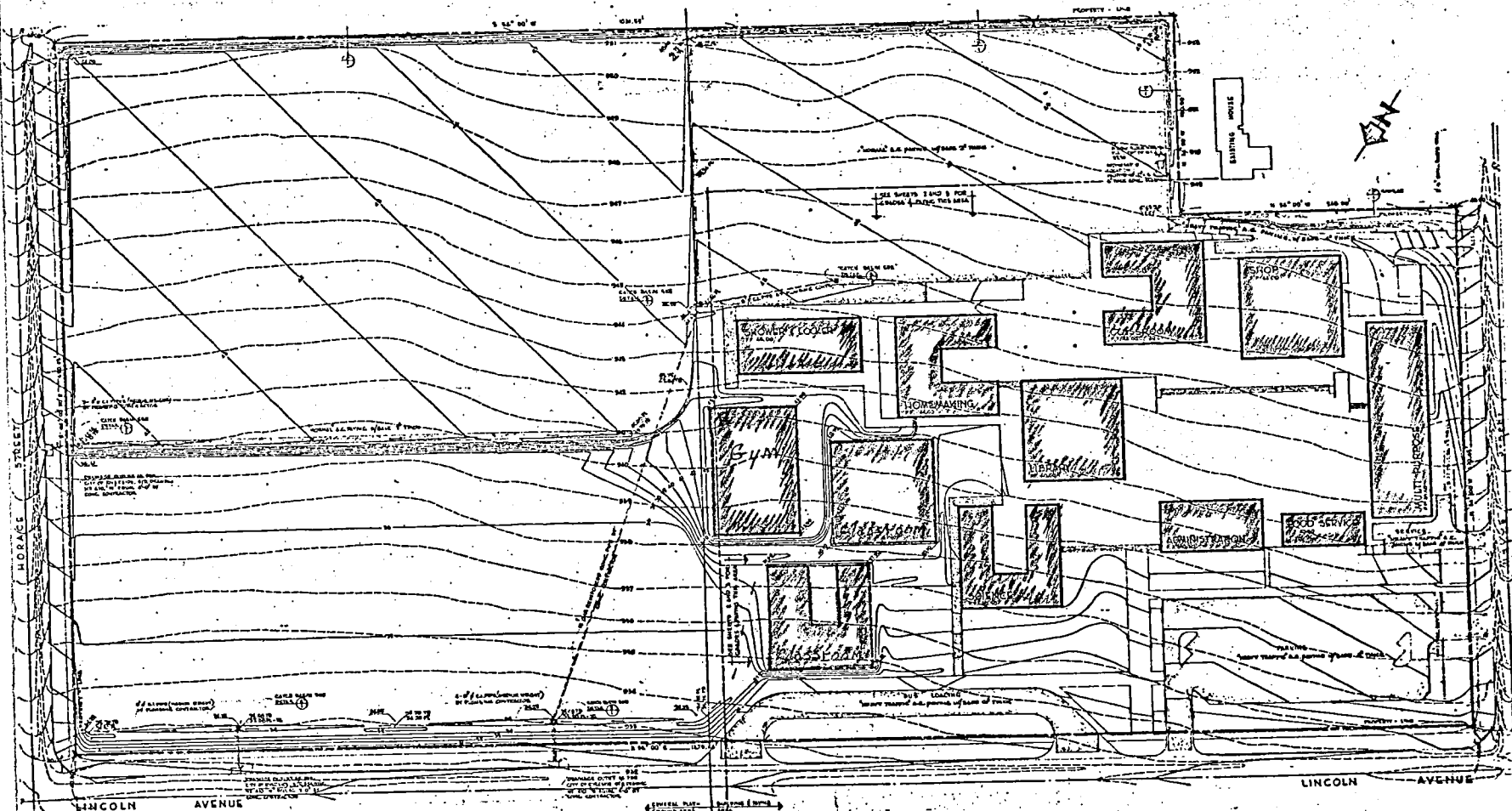
In May of 1961, escrow was closed on a site facing Lincoln Avenue between Maude Street and Horace Street. This was for a junior high school which would serve the large, rapidly growing area southeast of Magnolia and south of the arroyo.

The school was named after an early Riverside Pioneer who was instrumental in bringing irrigation water to this general area via a canal system which still bears his name.

Construction began in May, 1962 and was completed in time for the 1963 summer session. An addition consisting of two classroom buildings, a gymnasium and locker court is underway and will be completed by the fall of 1965.

This area is expected to continue to grow rapidly over the next few years. The possibility of two junior high school sites in the Green Belt or Canyon Crest area is being studied.

GAGE JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL



SITE & GRADING PLAN
SCALE 1" = 40'-0"

SIERRA JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL
4950 Central Avenue, 684-8300

PRINCIPAL, Herman Gruhn

ARCHITECT, Herman O. Ruhnau

PRIME CONTRACTOR, Hoefer Construction

33 Permanent Regular
Classrooms
Capacity, 1,150
Enrollment, October,
1964, 1,286

Library
Multi-Purpose
Cafetorium-Produc-
ing Kitchen
Gymnasium

In the fall of 1954 approximately 20 acres of land fronting on both Sierra and Central Avenues was purchased for \$70,000. This area is about midway between Palm and Streeter Streets.

The school buildings and the playground and landscaped areas were completed under four separate contracts. The first contract provided for the administration unit, the multi-purpose unit, home economics and shop units. The second unit included the library and 16 classrooms. This part of the project was built with the help of Public Law # 815 funds. The third units included the gymnasium and student activity center. The fourth contract provided for grounds improvements and sprinkler systems.

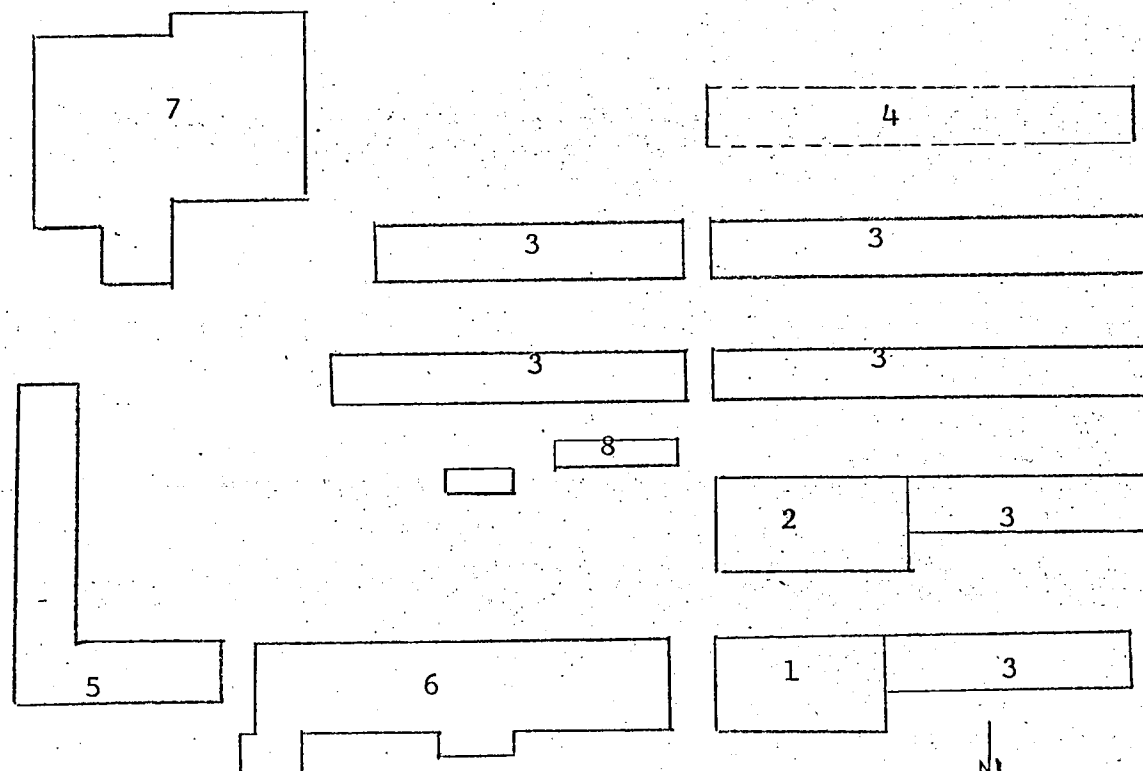
Sierra is expected to be a large school for many years to come as considerable acreage is still available in the area for subdivision. A seven classroom addition, a shop addition and a counseling center are being planned for a scheduled opening in April, 1966.

SIERRA ST.

SIERRA JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL

Scale 1" = 50'.0"

1. Admn'n & Classrooms
2. Library & Classrooms
3. Classrooms
4. New Classrooms, (April, 1966)
5. Shops
6. Multi-purpose & Music
7. Gym
8. Counseling



1,320'

CENTRAL AVENUE

660'

UNIVERSITY HEIGHTS JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL
2060 Eighth Street- 684-6654

PRINCIPAL, Elmo Hall

26 Permanent Regular
Classrooms
5 Portables
2 Bungalows
Capacity 1,100
Enrollment, October,
1964, 911

Library
Multi-Purpose
Auditorium
Cafeteria-Producing
Kitchen

University Heights, one of the three junior high schools built in 1927-28, consisted originally of seventeen standard classrooms, a library and auditorium, a cafeteria, and shop building. Money was allocated from the 1949 bond issue to build a gymnasium and three more classrooms. These units were completed in 1951. At approximately this time two old bungalows were moved to the grounds from Irving School. Five portable classrooms were added in 1957. University Heights' grounds area is approximately 17 acres.

Until June, 1964 an optional territory existed between University Heights and Central. Assignment of this area to Central alleviated somewhat the growing enrollment at University Heights. However, a new junior high will be eventually needed in the north end of town.

DOUGLAS

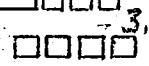
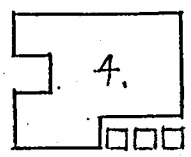
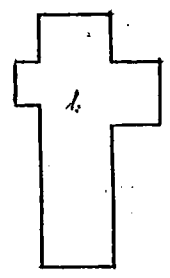
AVE.

ST.

EIGHTH

630'

2.



KANSAS

960'

ST.

ELEVENTH

AVE.

UNIVERSITY HEIGHTS
JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL
SCALE: 1" = 200'

- 1. MAIN BUILDING & AUDITORIUM
- 2. SHOP BUILDING
- 3. PORTABLE CR'S
- 4. GYMNASIUM & CLASSROOM BLDG

POLYTECHNIC HIGH SCHOOL (OLD)
3575 Terracina Drive, 684-3131

PRINCIPAL George Wrentmore

57 Regular Classrooms
15 Portables
35 Special Classrooms
Capacity, 2,625
Enrollment, October,
1964, 2,635

Library
Multi-Purpose
2 Auditoriums
2 Gymnasiums
Cafeteria-Producing Kitchen
Administration

As far back as 1875 a high school has been maintained in the City of Riverside. The first high school was conducted in a room of Lincoln School (Riverside's first elementary school); later the high school was moved to the YMCA building then on the corner of 6th and Main Streets. In 1887 the old Grant School was erected and the high school students were housed there. In 1902 Grant School was found inadequate; and the old Administration Building at 9th and Lemon Streets (sold in 1950 to the City of Riverside for a parking lot) was designed and built as a co-educational high school.

In 1911 the Science Hall, the Classic's Building, and a shop building (now razed) were built on the Terracina Street Site. These buildings were built to provide housing for the high school boys only. The girls continued to attend the school on 9th and Lemon Streets. In 1924 the Applied Arts Building was completed, co-education was reinstituted, and the area and buildings on Terracina Street became the Polytechnic High School. The freshman class was dropped, and the junior high school program adopted in 1924. In 1934 the old shop building was razed, and the southernmost shop building was built with the aid of WPA funds.

In 1936 the north shop building was completed with the same federal monies. The gymnasium was built in 1927. The bleachers (concrete) were built in 1928. The portable units, 20 in all, were brought to the school grounds from time to time. From 1946 to 1950 lots on the south side of Terracina Drive and east of Riverside Avenue were purchased to provide a site for a new auditorium. The high school administration building and library were built in 1949. The Speech, Music, and Physical Education Units were built in 1952-53.

The bond issue of 1954 provided sufficient money for the construction of a new high school, Ramona, to relieve the crowded conditions at Poly. The contract for the building of Landis Auditorium was awarded in 1954. This auditorium was opened in the fall of 1955.

The bond issue of 1956 provided sufficient funds for a third high school to again relieve Poly High School of crowded conditions. Rubidoux High School was constructed in West Riverside, which is now part of the Jurupa Unified School District.

In 1962, the decision was made to sell Poly's land and buildings to the Junior College District which operates Riverside City College on an adjacent site. The high school campus would be replaced by two new schools located in different sections of the city. This decision was based on several factors which included: 1) the rapid growth of the college and the lack of any other suitable space for growth, 2) the need to replace most of the main high school classroom buildings and 3) the difficulty of administratively separating the two campuses after the college district came under the jurisdiction of a different Board and Administrative Staff.

The Junior College District received title to the property on July 1, 1964, with the provision that the Unified District could continue to operate a high school there until September, 1965, the date when the new schools will be ready for occupancy.

POLYTECHNIC HIGH SCHOOL

BLEACHERS

(GROUND LEVEL)

1st LEVEL

LOCKERS

Gym

LOCKERS

GIRLS P.E.

PARKING

TERRACINA DRIVE

RIVERSIDE CITY COLLEGE

FAIRFAX AVENUE

Riverside Avenue

LANDIS AUD.

PARKING

401

3rd LEVEL

405

403

402

3rd LEVEL

130 131 132 133

SCIENCE BLDG.

109 110 111 112 113 114 115 116

150

OLD AUD.

LUNCH STAND

LIBRARY

LIB. CL. RM.

OFFICE

3rd LEVEL

213 214 215 216 217 218 219 220 221 222 223 224 225 226 227 228 229 230 231 232 233 234 235 236 237 238 239 240 241 242 243 244 245 246 247 248 249 250 251 252 253 254 255 256 257 258 259 260 261 262 263 264 265 266 267 268 269 270 271 272 273 274 275 276 277 278 279 280 281 282 283 284 285 286 287 288 289 290 291 292 293 294 295 296 297 298 299 300 301 302 303 304 305 306 307 308 309 310 311 312 313 314 315 316 317 318 319 320 321 322 323 324 325 326 327 328 329 330 331 332 333 334 335 336 337 338 339 340 341 342 343 344 345 346 347 348 349 350 351 352 353 354 355 356 357 358 359 360 361 362 363 364 365 366 367 368 369 370 371 372 373 374 375 376 377 378 379 380 381 382 383 384 385 386 387 388 389 390 391 392 393 394 395 396 397 398 399 400

1st LEVEL

R.R.

Boiler House

314 313

310

307

308

305

304

303

2nd LEVEL

1st LEVEL

349

348

347

350

352

353

354

355

356

357

358

359

360

SAUNDERS STREET

TERRACINA DRIVE

POLYTECHNIC HIGH SCHOOL (NEW)
Corner of Victoria Avenue and Central Avenue

PRINCIPAL, George Wrentmore

36 Regular Classrooms
Temporary Library

ARCHITECT, Moise, Harbach

Capacity-1,200-1,250

PRIME CONTRACTOR, Forsberg and Gregory

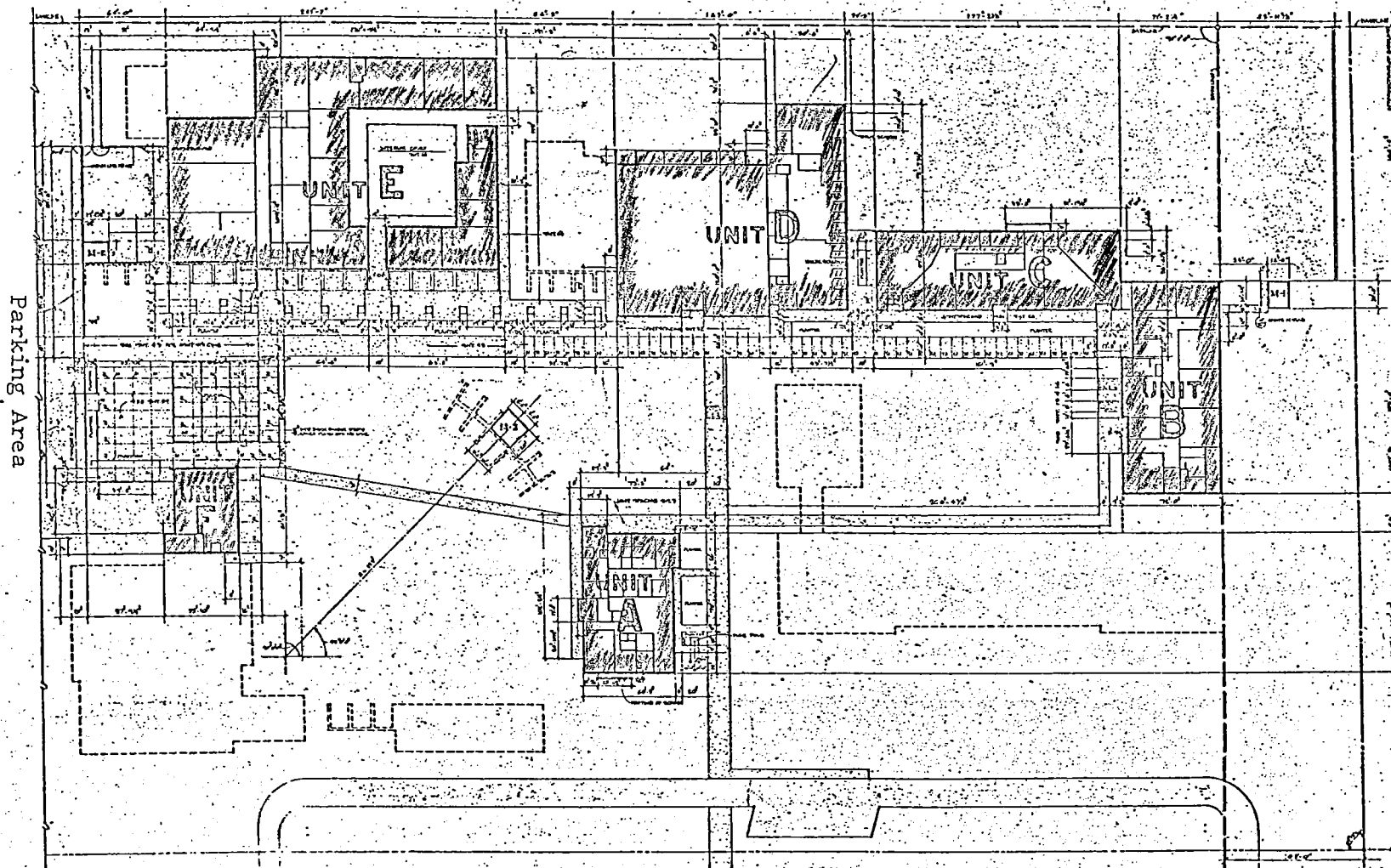
In the fall of 1962, approximately 40 acres were purchased at the corner of Victoria and Central for one of the two schools to replace the old Poly High School. This campus would inherit the name and be known as the Riverside Polytechnic High School.

Construction began in May, 1964 and the school will be ready for occupancy in September, 1965. Funds for the school come from three sources: 1) the balances from the 1956 high school bond issue, 2) the sale of the old Poly to the junior college district, and 3) an allocation from the unified bond issue of 1963. Funds have also been allocated from the 1963 bond issue to enlarge this school in 1966 to a capacity of 1,500.

- A- Administration Unit
- B- Classroom Unit.
- C- Science Unit
- D- Gymnasium and Showers
- E- Shops, Business & Home Economics
- F- Kitchen

10 acres Athletic Field

POLYTECHNIC HIGH SCHOOL



VICTORIA AVENUE

JOHN W. NORTH HIGH SCHOOL
1550 3rd. Street

PRINCIPAL, Frank Tucker

ARCHITECT, Ternstrom and Marr

PRIME CONTRACTOR, R.G. Webb Construction Co.

37 Regular Class-
rooms

2 Portables (agriculture
program)

Capacity- 1,200-1,250

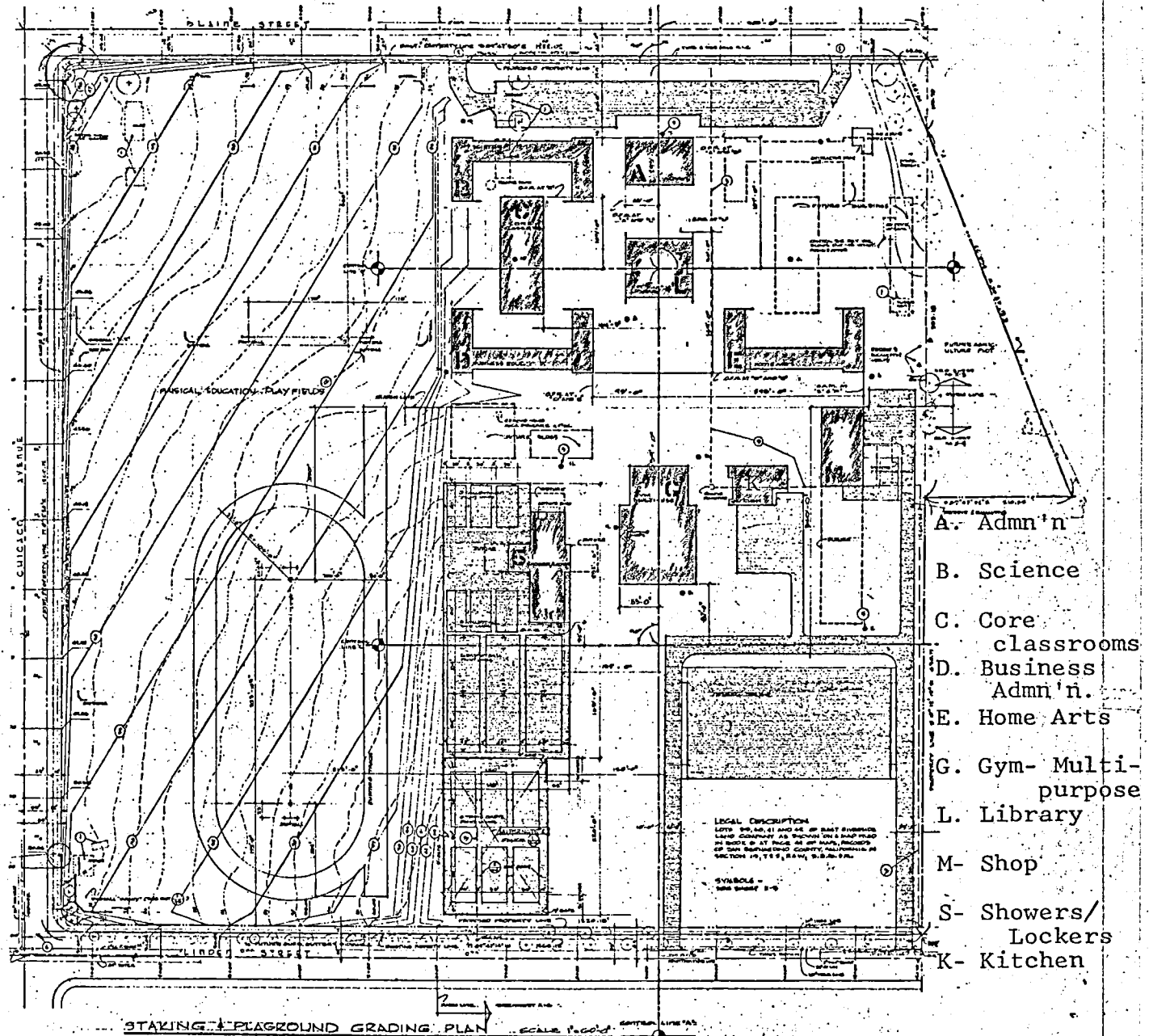
Library
Multi-use Room

During the fall of 1962 and later in 1963, a site of approximately 40 acres was purchased from various owners to form a high school site bordered by Linden, Blaine and Chicago Avenues. This school, to be called John W. North High School, would be one of two campuses replacing the old Poly High. The name was selected in honor of one of Riverside's leading early pioneers and colonists.

Funds for the site and construction are provided from three sources: 1) the balance from the 1956 high school bond issue, 2) the sale of the old Poly to the Junior College District, 3) an allocation from the Unified District's bond issue of November, 1963.

Construction began in April, 1964 and the school is expected to be ready for the opening of school in the fall of 1965.

NORTH HIGH SCHOOL



RAMONA HIGH SCHOOL
7675 Magnolia Avenue, 688-1212

PRINCIPAL, Gerould Segate

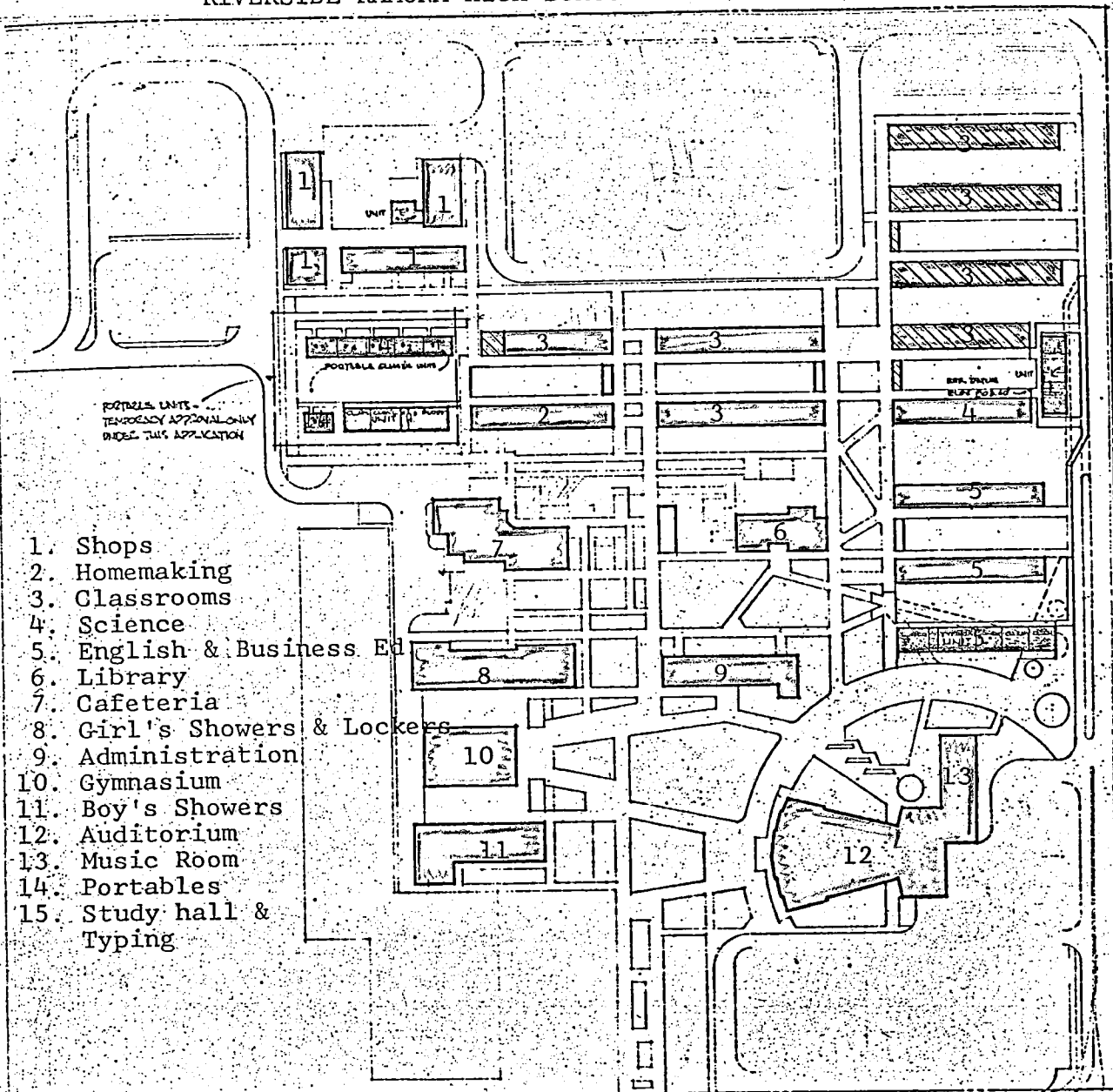
50 Regular Class-	Library
rooms	Auditorium
6 Portables	Administration
23 Special Class	Gymnasium
rooms	Cafeteria-Production
Capacity 2,480	Kitchen
Enrollment October	
2,867	1964

Plans for a second high school to serve the students of Riverside living in the area south of the intersection of Arlington and Magnolia Avenue and Jefferson Streets was acquired by condemnation. Later, the twenty acres adjacent to and north of the forty acres was purchased, with the intention of reserving a portion of the site for future sale to the City for park development.

The bond issue of 1934 provided \$3,000,000 for the building of Riverside's second high school on this site. Four architectural firms were employed and construction was under way in 1955. Later in 1956 the sophomore and junior classes moved into the school.

Before the first \$3,000,000 had been spent, a second bond issue provided sufficient funds to construct 21 additional classroom units. These units were completed later in 1957. Bleachers were constructed in the spring of 1958. A wing containing two chemistry classrooms was added in 1961. Also, six portables were constructed on the grounds in 1961.

RIVERSIDE RAMONA HIGH SCHOOL



PORTABLE UNITS -
TENDENCY OPTIONAL ONLY
UNDER THIS APPLICATION

1. Shops
2. Homemaking
3. Classrooms
4. Science
5. English & Business Ed
6. Library
7. Cafeteria
8. Girl's Showers & Lockers
9. Administration
10. Gymnasium
11. Boy's Showers
12. Auditorium
13. Music Room
14. Portables
15. Study hall & Typing

MAGNOLIA AVENUE

MASTER SITE PLAN



SENIOR HIGH SITES

In April, 1963, a site was purchased on Lincoln Street, between Jackson and Irving, for a senior high school to be constructed sometime in the future.

SCHOOLS' ADMINISTRATION BUILDING

The Riverside City School District has owned the north half of the block between Almond and Chestnut Streets on 12th Street since 1895. On the north-east corner of the property was located the Community Playhouse (razed in 1950). On this same corner a primary school, known as Washington School was organized in 1895.

In 1909 a school known as the Manual Training Building was built on the site of the present Business Office. Students from the various elementary schools came to Manual during certain days for instruction in shop work and in domestic science. This program continued in the schools until 1924. In 1924, Grant School became the boys' junior high school; Manual became an elementary school, taking over the work of the old Grant School. With the building of the junior high schools in 1927, Grant School again became an elementary school; the use of Manual was discontinued and Washington School abandoned. Manual was damaged by the earthquake in 1935, and the state discouraged its use.

In 1949, the building on 12th Street was constructed and Manual (remodeled) became the school district warehouse and shops. In the spring of 1962, this building was remodeled again to house the Business Office. The maintenance and warehouse operation was moved to the new building on Washington Street.

During the first half of 1961, all of the houses on the south side of the block between Almond and Chestnut Streets were purchased from various owners. All were razed except two on Almond Street near the corner of 13th Street. These were used as offices for Instructional Services personnel and School House Planning until they were razed in 1963 to make way for the new Administration Building.

The new building, completed in April, 1964, has three floors, two of which are unfinished

pending future growth. The furnished floor houses the Instructional Offices, Pupil Personnel Offices, and the Curriculum Laboratory.

THIRTEENTH STREET

PARKING

BUILDING NO. III

Instructional offices

Pupil personnel offices

Curriculum Laboratory

PARKING

PARKING

BUILDING NO.

II

Superintendent's
Offices
Board Room

School House Planning

BUILDING NO. I

Business Offices
Library
Audio- Visual

TWELFTH STREET

CHESTNUT STREET

ALMOND STREET

XERO
COPY

XERO
COPY

XERO
COPY

XERO
COPY

WAREHOUSE AND MAINTENANCE

SUPERVISOR MAINTENANCE AND OPERATIONS: Ray Schuster

WAREHOUSE MANAGER: Charles Sandell

ARCHITECT, Cowan and Busey

PRIME CONTRACTOR, Berry Construction Co.

The district warehouse and maintenance shops were located in the old Manual Training Building on the corner of 12th and Chestnut Streets from 1949 to 1962. In March, 1961, five acres were purchased from the County of Riverside on the corner of Washington and Marguerita Streets. A building was constructed which was occupied in May, 1962. At the same time, the old building was remodeled and now houses the Business Office, the District Library, and the Audio Visual Department.

ALESSANDRO JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL:

On March 12, 1957 two parcels of land of 10 acres each were acquired in the Midland Elementary School District for a junior high school site to serve the children in the Midland and Moreno Elementary School Districts. The parcels form the corner of Indian and Dracea.

An architect was appointed and plans were completed in late spring of 1958 for a junior high school on this site. Construction began in November, 1958 and was completed in January, 1960.

On July 1, 1962, the Midland Elementary District combined with the corresponding portion of the Riverside City High School District to form the Moreno Valley Unified School District. Alessandro Junior High became the property of this new entity, and now is serving temporarily as a junior and senior high school.

ARLINGTON JR. HIGH SCHOOL:

In the spring of 1956 authorization was given by the Board of Education of the Riverside City High School District for the purchase of 49 acres of land in the Arlanza Area (Alvord Elementary School District) at the corner of Crest and Arlington Avenues for a junior high school site.

Plans were formulated in 1958 for a complete junior high school on this site. But before basic plans could be cleared, it was necessary to provide housing for the children of this vicinity. Portable classrooms were placed on the grounds in preparation for the opening of school for 7th and 8th grade pupils in the fall of 1958.

Construction of the permanent facility began in October, 1958 and was completed in December, 1959.

On July 1, 1960 the Alvord Elementary School District Unified with the coterminous portion of the old Riverside City High School District to form the Alvord Unified School District. Arlington Junior High School was converted to a senior high school and the name changed to Norte Vista High School.

JURUPA JR. HIGH SCHOOL:

In 1949 funds were provided for the construction of a junior high school to serve the students of Rubidoux Township (Elementary Districts: West Riverside; Glen Avon; Union Joint; Pedley).

Thirty acres of land were purchased in almost the exact geographic and population center of the township, and in 1950 Jurupa Jr. High School was built.

The first unit--completed in 1950--provided 14 classrooms; administrative offices; a multi-purpose room (cafeteria included); and other facilities.

In 1952 a tax increase provided sufficient funds for six additional classrooms; a band practice room; a gymnasium and shower room. These rooms were opened in the fall of 1953.

Plans were approved late in 1954 for the addition of six more classrooms, an additional shop room, a library, and a science room. These rooms were opened in the fall of 1955.

On July 1, 1963, Jurupa Junior High became part of the Jurupa Unified School District when that district was formed from the four elementary districts and the coterminous portion of the Riverside City High School District.