

Legacy Links



**PRESERVING OLD LA VERNE'S
ENVIRONMENT:
MAKING HISTORY FOR THE FUTURE**

LA VERNE HISTORICAL SOCIETY

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March 2024

Every Picture Tells a Story:

The LVHS is back to its traditional logo featuring the 1938 International truck. Congratulations go to The House of Ruth, winner of the 2024 Excellence in La Verne Award, non-profit division. It was my pleasure to recognize and introduce members of this outstanding organization for the services they provide in our area.

The LVHS was invited to create a display that is being showcased at the Community Center. Several months ago, a collection of salt and pepper shakers was donated by the family of June (Calvert) Calinsky, a lifelong La Verne resident. The display is an engaging selection of nostalgic items that reminds us of their childhood breakfast or dining table.



**Bread and butter shakers are a whimsical part of the
June Calvert Calinsky collection**



Wouldn't you like to have these cuties on your dining table? Visit them and others up close at the La Verne Community Center.



President's Message

February was a busy month for the LVHS. On Monday, February 5th, the City Council recognized Black History Month with a proclamation presented to CASI

members Gilbert Ivey and Carroll Wheatley, pictured in a group with other CASI and Council members.



The following Saturday, attendees joined Dr. Ben Jenkins for a walking tour of the ULV campus, where they explored notable locations and buildings that reflect the achievements of former ULV Presidents. After gathering in front of the W. C. Hanawalt House, the group traveled throughout the campus. The theme of exploring lives of early ULV Presidents was extended on February 24th with two bus tours in partnership with Hillcrest. The LVHS will conclude with a cemetery tour in May 2024.



Lower Left: Attendees on the walking tour. Below: Dr. Pardis Mahdavi, current ULV President, meets with a bus group.



As soon as February rolled into March, the LVHS was active with its spring Member/Community meeting and presentation by Dr. Steven Hackel, Professor of History at UCR. Attendees learned about the authentic experiences of indigenous people at the Spanish-controlled missions of California during this period of colonization. On May 17th, the LVHS will sponsor a visit to the Mission San Gabriel Arcángel and tour the restored mission, whose roof and interior were heavily damaged in a 2020 arson fire. Built in 1771, the San Gabriel Mission was the fourth of 21 missions.



Ms. Samira Felix, a ULV senior who attended Dr. Hackel's presentation, shared her thoughts on the topics addressed in this year's series, beginning on page 7 of *Legacy Links*.

Marvin and Maria Snell: A Love Story

A Story by Barbara Smythe

Love is not love which alters when its alteration finds.
~ Shakespeare

Their story begins in southern California in the 40's at "old" Bonita High School, now Damien High School in La Verne, California. Marie Yomashita, feisty, fun, and fiercely determined, and Marvin Snell, compassionate, caring, and humble, both in the Class of '42. They were the best of friends and spent many hours sitting under the shade of the cork trees on the front lawn of their school "plotting how we would save the world." In this idyllic setting, it never occurred to either of them, that before they could even graduate, their lives would be changed forever.

It happened so suddenly. One day Marie was at school, full of dreams and hopes for the future, and the next day she was gone. Marvin sadly learned the stunning truth: Marie and her family, along with all other Japanese in the area, had been forcibly taken away by U.S. authorities and sent to internment camps, far away from the West Coast, for the duration of the war. It was impossible for Marvin to believe that his best friend and her family were considered threats to the safety of the United States. He became even more committed to the teachings of his Brethren church heritage and of Dan West, founder of the Heifer Project, whom he had heard speak a few months before. West had advocated pacifism and non-violent resistance. Marvin was convinced that he too was a pacifist and would in no way study how to kill other people.

Confused, frightened, and a little angry, Marie found herself at the Pomona Fairgrounds with other Japanese families, waiting to find out where they were being sent. She and her family were put on a bus heading for Wyoming. Upon their arrival in Wyoming, exhausted after their long trip from California, they were then herded onto a truck and taken to Heart Mountain Internment Camp near Cody. She had no

idea what to expect. "When I jumped off the truck, I sank ankle-deep into the dust." It was a place very cold in the winter— "I remember an old woman froze to death trying to find her way at night to the outdoor bathroom." — and very hot and windy in the summer.

Fortunately, Marie would not spend the duration of the war at Heart Mountain. A letter came from her Bonita High School English teacher, who had been busy sending out college applications on Marie's behalf. She was writing to tell Marie that the University of Nebraska and a school in Texas had accepted her application. Marie could go to college!

Marie chose the University of Nebraska and arrived there by bus in late September, with one suitcase and no place to live. Fortune continued to smile on Marie when Campus Pastor, Ray Kerns, offered to let her stay with his family until a place could be found for her— Japanese were not allowed to stay in the dorms. Within a week, Marie had found a room in a boarding house, a block away from campus, and she had a job. She was "water girl" in the student dining room with the benefit of one free meal a day. Marie believes to this day that Kerns had something to do with Mrs. West offering her this "job."

Her basic needs cared for; Marie began her studies in earnest. Choosing sociology for her major, she soon added a second major in education at her father's suggestion. He thought she should be taking something that would assure her a job when she graduated. Marie studied diligently, made friends quickly, and developed a special bond with some other Japanese students from California.

Marvin had begun his college life in his hometown that fall at La Verne College (now the University of La Verne), but at the end of his first year, 1943, he was drafted. Due to his declaration as a pacifist, he was granted Civilian Public Service (CPS) status, an alternative service program for Conscientious Objectors. He served for three years, a year-and-a-half in the Forestry Service in Oregon, and a year-and-

a-half at Alexian Brothers' Hospital in Chicago, where he worked as a nurses-aide and began to dream of becoming a doctor.

While in Chicago, he decided to look Marie up in Nebraska, and he returned from his visit even more convinced than ever of his love for her but having said nothing to her about his feelings. He saw how happy she was, how motivated she was in her studies, and how supported she was by her new, close-knit friends. Devastated, he said good-bye to Marie, believing he had nothing to offer her. All he had was the nine dollars an hour he was given by CPS, and years ahead of him to achieve his dream of being a doctor. When Marvin left, Marie says Pastor Kerns told her, "He's in love with you, you know." And she had replied, "Well, he didn't say anything!"

One of Marie's new friends at the University of Nebraska, a young man whose studies at Stanford had been interrupted by the internment order and had been able to transfer to the University of Nebraska, received his draft notice. Marie was stunned. She had gone with him to visit his family on several occasions in Iowa, where the family had been re-located and were living on a farm. Marie had fallen in love with the family and cared for him. The thought of her friend leaving for the service and losing all contact with his family was just too much to bear. When he asked her to marry him, Marie accepted his proposal.

Ironically, Marie's new husband was sent to Japan to act as an interpreter for the U.S. forces there, under General MacArthur. Marie was left on her own in Nebraska, which she didn't mind at all. Since she had just graduated, she did need a job. Pastor Kerns came to her rescue again. He asked her to be his assistant at the Presbyterian Student House creating programs for students. Housing was also arranged for her at the International House, but she refused, because minorities were still not allowed in the regular dormitories. This out-spokenness and undaunted spirit in the face of racial discrimination would become the cornerstone in Marie's future.

Marvin completed his three years of Civilian Public Service in 1946 and had a summer before he was to return to his interrupted college studies. Since he had learned about Marie's marriage, he really needed to find something to occupy his thoughts that summer. As if on cue, Dan West's recently developed Heifer Project came to his attention. Volunteer "Sea-Going Cowboys" were being recruited to accompany pregnant livestock on their voyage to farmers in Europe that had lost their herds during the war. Marvin wanted to be a part of it, even if it was just for the summer. And soon he was—two voyages that summer, one that included a German prisoner-of-war stow-away, who would become a life-long friend, and a hurricane that bobbed them around "like a cork!" In the fall, his "summer job" as a Sea-Going Cowboy over, he returned to his studies—this time as a pre-med student at Manchester College in Indiana.

Marvin graduated in 1949, married a girl he had met at Manchester College, and went on to medical school at Indiana University. Following completion of medical school, Marvin moved his family to Riverside, CA, where he took his two-year internship. Before opening his own practice, Marvin decided to volunteer for three years of service at a hospital in Puerto Rico, taking his family, which now consisted of his wife and two young children, with him. Following their years in Puerto Rico, Marvin was finally ready to open his own practice back in his home-town of La Verne. He eagerly moved his growing family—a third child had been born by this time—to their new permanent home.

Marie's husband was discharged in California less than a year after he had been drafted. His family had returned to Whittier, California, where they had previously lived, and he wanted to live there too. He sent for Marie and she reluctantly, but obediently, returned to her husband and their new life together in California. It was, after all, an opportunity to see more of her family, who had re-settled in Covina, California, and also her beloved in-laws. Soon, Marie had given birth to two sons. Marie loved being a mother, but she

yearned to go back to work. In defiance of her husband's wishes, Marie got a job for NBC working in the newsroom—Action 4. Soon, Jay Rodriguez, (Robert Rodriguez' brother) head of Community Relations at NBC asked her to work in his department. Marie loved her job and her children, and life with her husband was pleasant enough, if not satisfying.

Years went by, and then Marie's mother was hospitalized. Marie went to the hospital to visit her and there was Marvin—her mother's attending physician!

The two old friends had some catching up to do.

It would be seven more years before Marvin and Marie would see each other again. This time it would be a telephone call from Marie's mother that would bring them together. She told Marvin that Marie was dying in the hospital of colon cancer. If he wanted to see her again, he better go to her. He did.

Marie recovered and this time when Marie asked him how he was, he decided not to give his standard answer of, "Just fine." This time he would take the risk and tell her the truth. "Not so good, Marie. I'm getting a divorce." To his amazement, Marie replied, "So am I, Marvin."

Soon they were seeing each other on a regular basis. Three years later, on November 5, 1977, Marie and Marvin were married. By this time Marvin was not only running his own medical practice in La Verne, but he was also Chief-of-Staff of Pomona Valley Hospital and had opened an Urgent Care service for the poor in the area. Marie had continued her job at NBC and had won a reputation for her uncompromising honesty and integrity. Perhaps that reputation was why she was offered a government appointment by then California Governor Dukmajian, to become the Department of Consumer Affairs Director for the State of California. Marvin encouraged her to accept the position if she wanted it. Soon Marie was off to Sacramento to begin her four-year term. Separated once again, the couple

managed to see each other several weekends a month, despite Marie's new job in Sacramento.

In Sacramento, Marie was not welcomed with enthusiasm. Staff in the Department of Consumer Affairs resented her appointment. She had two strikes against her—she was a woman, and she was Japanese. They made bets on how long she would last. Marie, undaunted by their obvious hostility and racial and sexist discrimination, was determined to be the best she could be and to do that with fierce honesty and integrity. In the first meeting of the appointed department heads with the Governor, all were eager to tell him how well things were going—all but Marie. When he asked Marie how things were going, she responded, "No so good, Governor. This administration has a poor pro-consumer record." Taken aback, the Governor replied, "Well, we'll have to do something about that!" And he did. Marie successfully completed her four-year term, while an uncertain number of employees lost their bets.

Marvin and Marie, their love story spanning more than a half-century and seemingly insurmountable obstacles, have been married 32 years now. They are both retired and have just recently moved into their new home at Hillcrest. The sparkle is still in their eyes when they look at each other in the serenity of their surroundings, classical music playing softly in the background, memorabilia of their life together showcased throughout their home. One is reminded of Shakespeare's Sonnet XVI:

*Let me not to the marriage of true minds
Admit impediments.
Love is not love
Which alters when it alteration finds
Or bends with the remover to remove.
O, no! It is an ever-fixed mark
That looks on tempests and is never shaken.*

Marv Snell passed away in 2013 and Marie, his wife of 35 years, passed away in 2015. They were devoted to each other, their families, and community service.

It's Good to be a Girl Scout

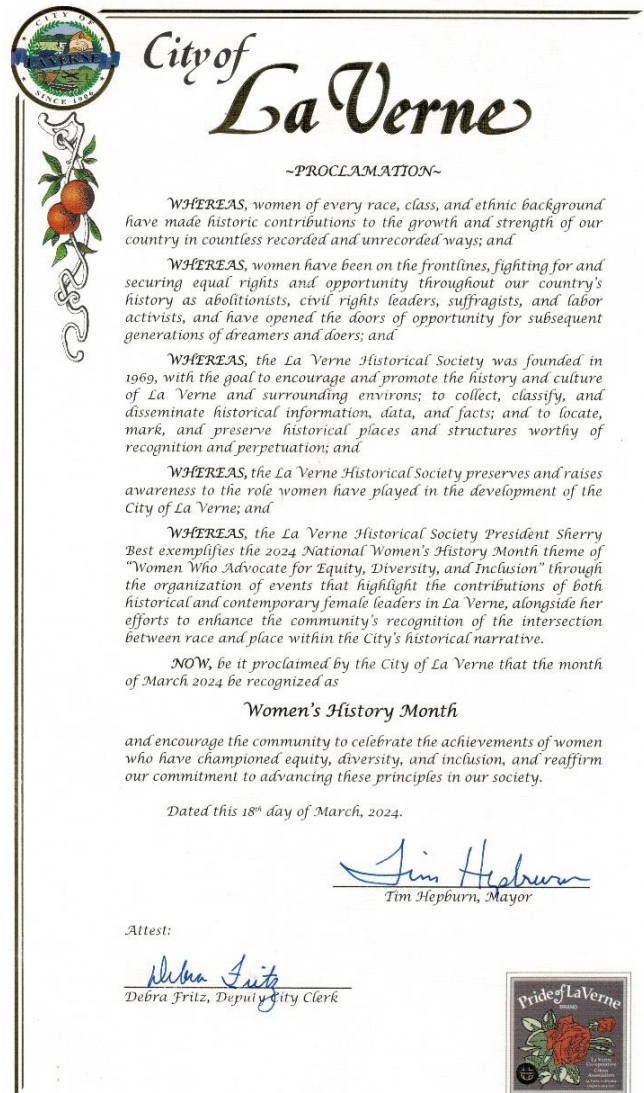
On Monday, March 18, Sherry Best and Peggy Redman accepted a proclamation from Mayor Tim Hepburn on behalf of the La Verne Historical Society in honor of Women's History Month.

In her acceptance speech, Sherry Best did not look back on accomplishments of notable women in La Verne's history. Instead, she chose to focus on the accomplishments of future female leaders; members of Girl Scout Troops 6004 and 70101. The scouts helped to refurbish display cases that are now located in each of La Verne's elementary schools and filled with historical artifacts. The contents of the display cases will rotate on a quarterly basis so that visitors will be able to see four sets of artifacts in a school year. The themes that are currently on display are titled: 1) Daily Life in the Palomares Family; 2) Survival During Rancho Days; 3) Life in Lordsburg and Old La Verne; and 4) La Verne's Turtle Lady.

During the proclamation ceremony at the City Council meeting, Mayor Tim Hepburn presented each scout with a certificate and promised a gift card to In-N-Out Burger. The girls were all smiles as they posed for photographs with Mayor Hepburn and members of the City Council. Congratulations on a job well done and a great display of community spirit!



The final page of this edition of *Legacy Links* is a montage of images of the display case restoration and refurbishment.



History is our future as well as our past. The achievements of today's youth is built on their experiences and the people they encounter who help them develop into engaged citizens. The LVHS was proud to have contributed to the personal growth of these future female leaders.

Notable Professor Visits His La Verne Roots

On March 16, 2024, Professor David Hollinger provided the keynote address for the Southern California Regional Conference of Phi Alpha Theta, sponsored by the ULV Department of History and Political Science. Prior to his presentation, Dr. Hollinger visited the Evelyn Hollinger Memorial Redwood Grove, named after his mother Evelyn, La

Verne's former City Historian and author of *La Verne, The Story of the People who Made a Difference*. Here is a letter he wrote after his visit:

Dear Mayor Hepburn and City Manager Domer:

When I was in La Verne this past weekend, I was able to visit—for the first time in a number of years—the grove of trees that the City of La Verne has dedicated to the memory of my mother, Evelyn Hollinger, who was active in La Verne affairs for several decades and the author of a book recounting the city's history.

I was delighted to see that the grove had been well maintained and took some pictures to send to my children and grandchildren, some of whom are spread afar (New York, The Netherlands, etc.).

Since I have the impression that the decision to honor my mother in this way was made by Jon Blickenstaff, among others, I copied him with this message. I haven't seen Jon in many years, but he and I overlapped at Bonita for a year, and he has always been a valued friend of the Hollinger family. I also copied Sherry Best of the La Verne Historical Society, an organization to which my mother was devoted, and one that seems—I gather from a brief chat with Sherry when I was in town the other day—to be going strong these days.

Please know that the Evelyn Hollinger Grove means a great deal to the Hollinger family and our large circle of La Verne friends.

--Yours with every good wish,
David Hollinger

This is an excellent time to visit the Evelyn Hollinger Memorial Redwood Grove, located at Las Flores Park behind the swim complex. To find out more about the career of Dr. Hollinger, click on the link below:

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/David_Hollinger



Professor Sheds Light on Mission Period

Attendees at the March 11th presentation by Dr. Steven Hackel learned that the accelerated mortality of indigenous populations was not a straightforward story of the relations between padres and locals. One attendee, ULV student Samira Felix, shared her thoughts about the three presentations designed to help us confront the more challenging aspects of our history.

By Samira Felix

Steven Hackel, a history professor at the University of California Riverside, presented "Mission San Gabriel: Telling The Full Story" on March 11 in the Hillcrest Meeting House as part of the La Verne Historical Society's history presentation series. The series was created in an effort to challenge the community's assumptions and perspectives regarding the history of La Verne and its surrounding areas.

"It's like a lost art because people, they're so busy in their lives they forget to stand back and just see where it all began and what the importance of it is," Robin Carder, Board member for the La Verne Historical Society, said.

The series began on Oct. 9, 2023, with Erin Duffy, research training director at the USC Schaeffer Center for Health Policy and Economics, presentation "Race

and Place: Exploring the History of Racial and Ethnic Segregation in the Citrus Belt” that focused on how the city’s industry shaped La Verne housing history, redlining, the Klan and school segregation and integration.

Following Duffy’s presentation, Al Clark, professor emeritus at the University of La Verne, presented “Segregation and Integration: Church, Home, School, Work” regarding segregation in mid-20th century La Verne on January 8.

“There is a history here and that has value,” Robert Carder, city of La Verne resident, said. “It’s important for people to understand where we come from because it has at least in my opinion, some indication of where we’re going and how we can make ourselves better.”

Hackel’s presentation delved into the lives of California’s Indigenous people before the missions, who missionaries were and why they migrated to California, Mission San Gabriel and what native life was like during the mission period.

“The mission period is a really controversial and interesting period of study,” Hackel said. “I think it’s one that our views have changed some, centrally over the past and is continuously changing as historians always re-envision the past.”

In July 2020, Mission San Gabriel Arcángel was nearly destroyed by a rapid fire that was lit by a man who crawled into the choir loft of the mission. Since then, the Church reopened in July 2023 with a new exhibition that has a focus on Indigenous people.

Hackel said that before the missions there were about 350,000 Indigenous people living between San Diego and the San Francisco Bay Area. California was the most densely settled region north of Mexico in the 18th century, which was super diverse with many languages spoken.

“Native people were hunter gatherers, that doesn’t mean they sort of wandered across the land aimlessly, they planted crops, they nurtured certain kinds of animals, and they had a very good equilibrium,” Hackel said.

Although Indigenous people were everywhere in California, they all had similar traits. They were skilled with bows and arrows, in harvesting local animals and incorporating different plants and animals into their regular diet. Native Californians were also the most skilled basket makers in the world. They made baskets in many sizes for almost every aspect of their lives.

Hackel said Indigenous people lived in small village-based societies of about 50 to 250 people. They lived in balance with their neighbors, but it all changed in the 18th Century when Spain came into the region.

Spain colonized through various systems, but they mainly used missions because they were inexpensive and effective. Missionaries believed that Catholicism was one universal religion and people who were not Catholic were considered threats and the enemy.

Hackel said that many believe that whole villages of Indigenous people were rounded up and driven to missions, but that is not accurate.

“They were forced by a lot of different things, the declining inability to feed themselves in their communities, the pressure of missionaries and soldiers but it wasn’t, just a one-sided kind of attack on Native independence by soldiers and driving them to missionaries who baptized them on the spot,” Hackel said. “It didn’t happen that way.”

Indigenous people and missionaries did not understand one another because they did not speak the same language, had different values and motivations. Many Indigenous people went to the missions for food and to rebuild their communities, not for Catholicism. As time went on, missionaries realized that they could not build a community at the missions if Indigenous people were not allowed to

continue some aspects of their lives, so their hair, tattoos and music continued in the missions.

"It's not to say that Native life wasn't oppressed, it certainly was," Hackel said. "But we have to recognize that some elements of it continued, and we can credit Native people with that resistance, not missionary tolerance."

Hackel ended the lecture by explaining that there was a high mortality rate each year among Indigenous people due to natural disasters, workplace hazards, and trying to manage oxen, horses, and cattle, with which they had no experience. There were also low fertility rates.

"The whole system was fatal for Native peoples, but it wasn't as if Spaniards were murdering Native peoples in cold blood in a sort of genocidal fashion," Hackel said.

"You can talk about that. You may not agree with me. That's fine."

After the presentation ended community members voiced their opinions and asked questions.

For more information future La Verne Historical Society events, visit

<http://www.lavernehistoricalsociety.org/>

Rolling with the International



The 1938 International got its bunny costume on to participate in the March 23rd city-sponsored Egg-Cellent Adventure at Heritage Park.



Unfortunately, the threat of rain kept the truck from showing off on site. However, the LVHS crew was there to hand out candy and toys. We stayed dry under our canopy and had a prime location to greet visitors.

The International is in its next round of restoration and will receive side mirrors and have door and back window glass installed to make it safer and more waterproof. We will still need to watch the rain, as the internal mechanicals are not waterproof, and we can't risk any damage. The bunny costume will be saved and make an appearance next year.

Shout Out To Sanders Towing



The LVHS wants to give a huge shout out to Sanders Towing in San Dimas. For years, Sanders has taken the International to appointments at Bonita High School, Old Anvil Speed Shop, the homes of various La Verne residents, and carried us with pride through the Fourth of July parade. Now that the International is rolling, we want to acknowledge a debt of gratitude

that can never be re-paid. Your towing service helped us stretch our dollars and gave the International much-needed publicity. Once the stake bed is up, we will proudly carry your sign. Thank you!

Don't Miss the Yard Sale!

The Chamber-sponsored Community Yard Sale is scheduled for Saturday, April 6th, 2024, in the Bonita High School parking lot. The LVHS will be there from 8am to 12pm selling our usual items but also many unique treasures, including beads, appliances, furniture, vintage glass, dishware, and more. All proceeds will support LVHS activities, so pay us a visit and find something wonderful to take home. Hopefully we'll have good clear weather. Look for our tables under the shade structure. If you want to help with sales, or have something to donate, contact

Sherry Best at sbest@lavernehistoricalsociety.org or 909/596-4679 to sign up.

Advertise Your Pride

WellofWords, a custom sign manufacturer, makes signs celebrating La Verne. The signs are 6"x18", cost \$35.28 with tax, and can be customized to a variety of colors. Contact Holly directly at 909/214-3717 or <https://www.etsy.com/shop/WellofWords> to order your sign.



House Detectives

The LVHS is helping residents seeking bronze marker and Mills Act designations with a little detective work. LVHS Vice President Kathy Kalousek is working with Equity Title Company to furnish a complete title search of their homes, which includes a list of every homeowner since the house was built. Some homes have had multiple owners and others have stayed within the same family for many years. Having this information helps to designate the bronze marker name and provides valuable data for City Historian Bill Lemon to research the family history of homeowners. This is a daunting task but made easier with the help of Equity Title and Kathy, a realtor with Coldwell Banker. Applicants for either designation receive a copy of the title search.



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2024 LVHS LIFE Members

Lily Brainard

2024 NEW LVHS Members

Steve & Yukiko Anderson

Albert Avilas

Danita Beauchamp

David Cartwright

Edna Duke

Isabelle Huber

Inge Kendall Maranto

Linda Kovach

Ro Lee

Raul & Connie Rodriguez

Ralph & Marilyn Ward

La Verne's Bronze Marker Program

La Verne's bronze marker program was initially funded by Inman Conety, the LVHS' second president who set up a recycling center with help from the Lion's Club. The Inman Conety Recycling Center continued until 1989, when it moved from its first location on Bonita Avenue to the Evergreen barn across the street from Bonita High School. Conety's recycling efforts funded numerous projects, including collecting and framing early documents and photographs, microfilming the *La Verne Leader*, contributing to the La Verne Library and the Heritage Foundation, and publishing Evelyn Hollinger's historical book about La Verne. He also helped to establish our bronze marker program.

Consider one of the following walking tours.

Kuns Park Walking Tour

From the west side of Magnolia at Bonita Avenue: circle the park clockwise:

2417 Magnolia	J.M. Johnson House
2449 Magnolia	Henry Kuns House
2553 Magnolia	Lomeli Adobe
1635 Fifth Street	Calkins-Perrin Home
1655 Fifth Street	Durward-Bowers Home
2446 Park Avenue	Overholtzer Home
1622 Bonita Avenue	Inman Conety Home

A large boulder at the southeast corner of Bonita and Magnolia has a marker with the names of La Verne men who died in WWII. Three other markers are along the curving walk which runs through Kuns Park.

Third Street and Bonita Avenue Walking Tour

From Third and "E" Streets: walk east on the north side of Third:

2219 Third Street	Neher-Vaniman Home
2259 Third Street	McClellan House
2309 Third Street	Bowman Home
2341 Third Street	Dr. Frank Shirk Home
2369 Third Street	Moomaw House
2513 Third Street	M. J. Mishler Home

At White Avenue, walk north to Bonita then turn east:

2478 Bonita Avenue	Hortense Lear House
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2610 Bonita Avenue Harvey Hanawalt House

Return to White Avenue and turn south to Third Street, then turn east:

2633 Third Street	Frank and Rilla Seymour House
2607 Third Street	Ellsworth and Ione Green House

Return to White and turn south to Third Street, then turn west:

2380 Third Street	Isaac Eikenberry House
2368 Third Street	Brandt House
2308 Third Street	Huck Residence
2236 Third Street	David Blickenstaff Home

Walk one block north on "E" Street to Bonita Avenue:

2210 Bonita Avenue	Haugh Residence
2279 Bonita Avenue	A. J. Milne House

Bowdoin & Bradford Walking Tour

Park on Bradford Street north of Foothill Boulevard: walk north on the west side of the street:

3949 Bradford Street	John Larimer Home
4255 Bradford Street	Curtiss House

Walk to the corner of Bradford and Bowdoin Streets, turn left and walk west on the south side of the street:

2388 Bowdoin Street	True-Hartshorn Home
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At present, 32 La Verne homes have bronze marker designation. In addition, the Mel Laven Auditorium at the La Verne Heights School, the I. W. Lord Home in Rancho Cucamonga, and Damien High School original school building are designated.

Contact LVHS President Sherry Best at 909/596-4679 or lvhs@lavernehistoricalsociety.org to discuss your home's eligibility. She will explain the application process, make a home visit, and assist with a recommendation to city staff. The LVHS, city of La Verne, and homeowners share the cost of the marker. Homeowners host a reception at their home and receive official recognition from the mayor and LVHS Board members. The public is invited and usually tours the house.