

It appears that drink played a large part in his death, which occurred on September 5, 1885. The story was spelled out in the pages of the San Diego Union, beginning on September 6, when it was reported that a drowning had occurred in the early morning hours of the previous day. It seems that a man, whose identity was unknown, had fallen off the steamship company's wharf on the waterfront of San Diego Bay. The man was later identified as McKellar. "He left home last Thursday with a two-horse team, bringing some products of a colonist to market with him and promised to return home the same day. When he arrived here he received six dollars in money, and with that must have got drunk," the newspaper wrote. "Mrs. McKellar says herself and husband the drowned man lived happily together and that drink was his only fault. She says that when drinking he was often attacked with blindness and must have unconsciously walked off the wharf."

Two days later the body was recovered and Eller was given a decent burial. Eliza said, "He was a good devil anyway." She continued to run the hostelry and it became the social center for the Cordero and San Dieguito communities, so much so that it was soon being called "Gossip Station."

When she left the place there was no one to take it over, and the building fell into ruins. All that remained of the adobe stage stop in 1951 were parts of the old blacksmith shop and milk house. For many years it was a favorite picnicking spot for Del Marians.

In 1951, Bruce Kesner and his wife were owners of the place. They were exceedingly proud of the historic ruins on their land. They built a more modern version of a ranch house near the ruins and lived there for many years, keeping a close watch on the history that had been put into their care. But, giving way to progress, the Kesners sold out in the 1970s for the coming of North City West. Their home was cut in half and moved. The remains of the century-old adobe Cocktail Springs Stage Station near their house were demolished to make way for Del Mar Highlands.

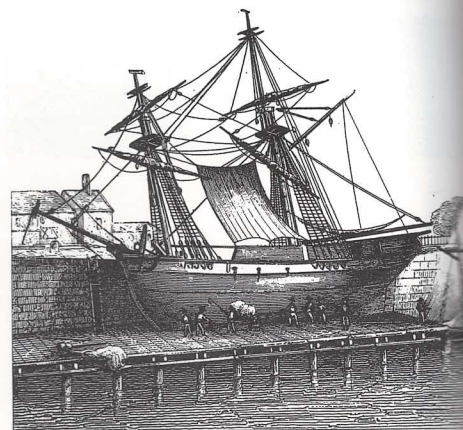
By 1872, the population of San Dieguito Township had grown large enough and included enough children of school age to warrant the creation of a school district in the vicinity. A school board election was held in 1872 and lessons got under way, but the citizens did not get around to formally setting up a school district until the following year, when they sent off this petition:

April 2, 1873

To B.S. McLafferty, Supt. Common Schools for San Diego County in and for the State of California:

We the undersigned heads of families and residents of San Diego County, State aforesaid, respectfully petition for the formation of a school district under the general school laws of the State of California. The same to be known as the San Dieguito School District and to be bounded as follows:

Commencing at a point where the San Elijo Creek discharges



D. A. Brady
John McGonegal Sr.
John McGonigel Jun.
Mrs. Mary Honsfelt
D. W. Bronson
Mrs. Francisco Asunero
Santiago Castro
Guillermo Salaves
Hosa Delores
Ramone Rodarica
C. Crannell
W. A. Ewing

The above are signatures on a letter to the Superintendent of Schools, San Diego County dated April 2nd, 1873 requesting formation of the San Dieguito School District.

into the Pacific Ocean thence following said creek to its intersection with the north line of Township 13 South, Range 3 West; then easterly along the Northern Line of said Township to the northeast corner of the same, thence south along the eastern line of Townships 13, 14, and 15 to the Southeast corner of Section 12, Range 3 West; thence west to the Pacific Ocean thence northerly along the shore of said ocean to the place of beginning.

L.J. Foster
 D.A. Brady
 John McGonegal (sic) Sr.
 John McGonigel (sic) Jun.
 Mrs. Mary Honsfelt
 D.W. Bronson
 Mrs. Francisco Asuner (Francesca Osuna)
 St. Iago Castro (Santiago Castro)
 Gullarmo Salaves (Guillermo Sallas)
 Hosa Delores (Jose Dolores)
 Ramone Rodarica (Ramon Rodriguez)
 C. Crannell
 W. A. Ewing

That was the beginning of the second rural school district in San Diego County. It was Maggie Bronson who took the initiative in pushing the creation of the district to its conclusion. The school-house itself was in Section 7 next to the Delores house. Located near El Camino Real on the south side of the river, it was a small frame building, one room (and a path) with a flag pole in front. The school went up in 1872 but it was not completely finished until 1880, for on May 14 of that year, the ladies of the area held a social ball at the school house to help pay for finishing it.

If the 1880 census is correct, there were 20 pupils at the school that year. They would have been: William, Louise and Walter Foster; Walter, George and Della MacKinnon; Josephine Erick; Saturnia, José and Delfreda Rodriguez; Maria Castro; Virginia Weed; Cora McDowel; Elvira and Ramon Bovet; Matilda McKellar; Ella and Emily Ewing; Alonzo and Francisco Alvarado; Thomasita Johnson (who lived at Los Peñasquitos Rancho); and Adolfo Sallas. The MacKinnons were children of Hector and Sarah MacKinnon, who moved up to what is now Cardiff in 1881 and were instrumental in starting the San Elijo School District.

In light of the transportation problems then, the size of the district as it was created in 1872/1873 seems enormous, but within a decade the area had become populated enough to warrant new school districts being carved from the old. By 1881 the San Elijo District had been formed, serving the area around today's Cardiff and North Solana Beach. There was a school out at the Peter Lusardi Rancho east of Rancho San Dieguito. For a brief time (two terms), there was even a school in Soledad Valley. And then with the founding of Del Mar in 1885 came the Del Mar School, which was called Soledad School at first.

A teacher of the San Dieguito District in its early years was Miss

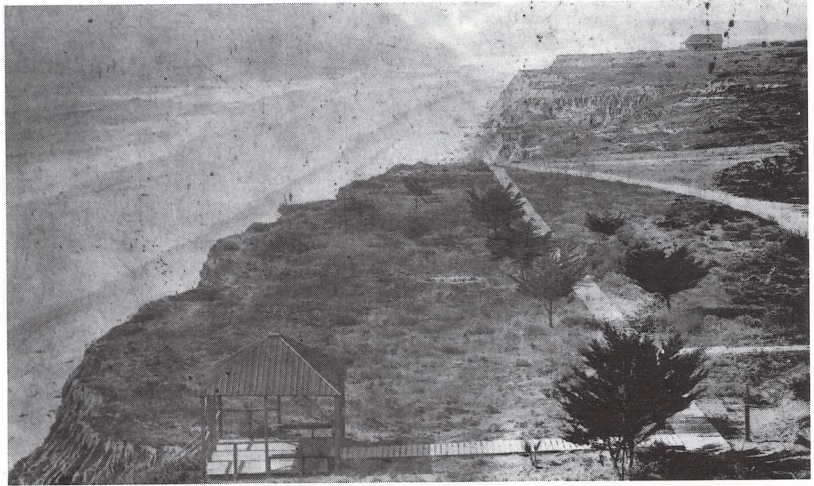
Ida Carpenter, who graduated from San Jose Normal in June 1881. One of her classmates was Mary Huffner, and the two came to this area together in September 1881, Ida to teach at San Dieguito and Mary in the newly created San Elijo District. Mary has greatly aided local historians with a narrative she wrote of what it was like to be a teacher in those early years. Her account has been printed time and again, and is a valuable resource for historians today.

Mary later became the wife of Stephen Wood, who was foreman of the Alfred H. Smith ranch out at Rancho San Dieguito. She met Stephen at a social gathering at the school that was similar to the one she describes in her narrative. No doubt there were many such gatherings at the San Dieguito School. She wrote:

The only form of entertainment in this region of pioneer settlers was that of dancing parties, and they lasted all night. Everyone from miles around attended, children and all. One room was reserved for hats, coats and sleeping children. Quadrilles were in vogue then, the music being furnished by neighbors who could play the accordion, guitar or violin.

Classes were held in that little one-room building on the meadows of San Dieguito Valley for many years. Eventually it became too small and a new school was built in Solana Beach, the old Central School. Mrs. Spencer Ward moved her students into the new school in January 1925, and took the name San Dieguito School with her. A short time later the old school near the river was reopened to take care of the Mexican children nearby. They were transported to their Americanization School, as it was called, by bus until a new school was built for them in Eden Gardens.

People visiting the natatorium, located directly west of the foot of 10th Street, would pass through this gazebo and proceed down a long flight of steps to a landing above the pool. From there another flight of steps led to the pool itself.



A TOWN
IS BORN

San Diegans or visitors from the north who came on the train for an afternoon's swim in Taylor's natatorium or for a walk on the beach got off at the Del Mar red flag stop and walked on his board sidewalks to a gazebo-type structure at the edge of the bluff at 10th Street. From there they descended the 104 steps that Taylor had laid down the face of the bluff to the beach below. The gazebo, called a pavilion then, was actually a small, open-sided roofed structure. Looking at photographs of it, it appears to have been made of 2 by 4s with a batten roof and a wooden platform for a floor, of very simple construction.

One of the first buildings to go up under Taylor's watchful eye was the schoolhouse, which was finished in time for the opening of the fall term in 1885. Until then, most children in Township 14 attended the San Dieguito School out in the river valley near El Camino Real. Soledad School in what is now Sorrento Valley was created in 1883 to take care of students in the southern part of the township, but that lasted only two terms. Lizzie Vincent was the first teacher there. She had eight students in the one-room schoolhouse, which measured 12 by 14 feet and had 10-foot ceilings, three windows, one door, and one "water closet." Subsequent teachers were Maggie O'Connell and Helena (Lena) Smith.

Virginia Weed attended that school for one term and recalled in 1944: "The little one-room affair was located on the southern slope of the Soledad Valley just inside the present northern limits of San Diego City and about 1 1/2 miles east of the ocean front and some three miles southeast of the present town of Del Mar, which wasn't even on the map at the time."

Taylor had determined that his schoolhouse was to be built in Block 87, which was bounded by 9th, 10th, Nob and Highland. The architect designed an ornate Victorian structure of reddish brown shingles, two stories high, with an octagonal belfry. There were two rooms, one on each floor, but only the lower one was used as a classroom. That room measured 30 by 20 feet and had a 15-foot ceiling. There were two doors into the classroom and six large windows. There were twenty seats, more than enough to take care

Built in 1885 on the hill overlooking Del Mar, it was called Soledad School until 1903.



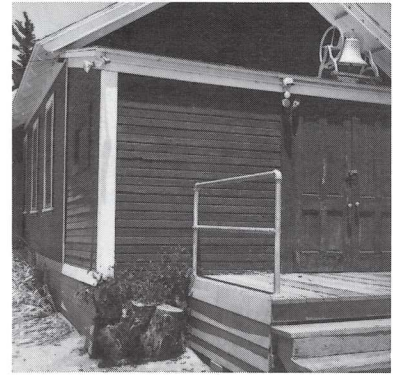
of the average of seventeen students each school year, and two "water closets."

The new schoolhouse was a luxurious contrast to the tiny one out in Soledad Valley. When the students from there moved into their new classroom at the beginning of the September term in 1885, the name Soledad came with them. The school in Del Mar was called Soledad until 1903, the year a new school house was built out on Carmel Valley Road. The new school became Soledad and the school in town took the name Del Mar School. The Soledad school building is still in evidence today.

The first teacher of the new Soledad School in Del Mar in September 1885, was Allen H. Armstrong. He was paid fifty dollars a month for teaching seventeen students. Following him was Nellie Merry, then Henrietta Welte, next Carrie Wooster, and later A. Will Angier.

In December of the year he started teaching here, Armstrong, who owned 40 acres adjoining the townsite, decided to capitalize on what was happening in Del Mar by subdividing his land, the southwest quarter of the northeast quarter of Section 14. In platting, he extended Taylor's 12th, 13th, 14th and 15th streets, as well as Highland, Nob and Grand, and added a new street, Mesa Avenue. For the privilege of joining to Del Mar and "in consideration of one dollar in hand paid," Armstrong gave Taylor the right to square off certain of his lots on Armstrong's property, and he turned over to Taylor a deed to the property he thus gained. That indenture was made December 5, 1885. Armstrong's plat was filed with the county recorder on December 23, 1885.

Thus Del Mar had its Armstrong's Addition. Apparently it did not do any better than did the Del Mar Heights venture of two years later. When the South Coast Land Company took over in 1906, it rearranged most of Armstrong's carefully blocked plat and gave us winding, twisty, curvy Luneta, Carolina, Cuchara and Van Dyke.



The Soledad School. When the new school was built in 1903, the school in Del Mar was renamed the Del Mar School, and this school became the Soledad School and is still in existence.

Children playing in the "school yard." In the background one can see the early plantings of eucalyptus trees.

When the door of Psychology Today closed, most of the staff stayed on in North County and became the nucleus of a big, thriving book publishing and graphic arts community. Some of the alumni include such local notables as Gene Schwartz, Nancy Hoover, Bob Geiserman, Sharon Feierabend, Arlene Lazerson, Paul Lapolla, Jackie Roberge, Karl and Kitty Nicholasen, Nancy Sjoberg, Richard Carter, John Odam, and Richard Roe.

By the end of World War II, the little two-room schoolhouse on the highway at 10th Street was bulging from the increased number of school-age children then living in the area. Double sessions became necessary. The school board made arrangements for a make-shift classroom in the basement, hired a third teacher and began talking about building a bigger school. The South Coast Land Company owned a 5-acre tract on 9th between the highway and Stratford Court (where the railroad depot had been), and the board authorized its purchase for \$10,000, to be paid for out of operating funds. In an election in June 1946, \$65,000 was raised for building purposes. A building with three classrooms went up. The board gave pupils the entire Thanksgiving week of 1947 off, and everything that could be was moved the one block to the new school.

The old schoolhouse was sold to four businessmen, Casey Jones, Edgar S. Roth, William A. Sheffler and R.A. Sheffler, with the \$25,000 received, an all-purpose room was constructed next to the three classrooms. The room was "all-purpose" for only a short time; it became a classroom in 1948 and two partitioned classrooms in 1951.

The new owners of the property on the highway at 10th Street had planned to raze the building and put a plush motel in its place. However, they were approached by Father James M. Gilfillan of St. James Catholic Church, who saw the vacant school as an ideal place to establish what he felt the area needed desperately — a parochial school for the Catholic children of Del Mar and vicinity. The businessmen were sympathetic to the plea, and sold the building and land for \$33,000 to St. James Parish. In September 1952, St. James Academy opened its doors to about 100 students in five grades (thereby relieving some of the burden at the public school). The youngsters were taught by two members of the Order of the Sisters

The old Del Mar Elementary School building became St. James Academy. Following the Academy's move to Solana Beach in 1972 it was purchased by the city and renovated and is presently Del Mar's City Hall.



of St. Joseph of Carondelet — Sister St. Anne, Superior, and Sister Robert Francis. In 1956, a new building costing \$34,000 was erected just north of the old school and 200 students were able to be accommodated. The academy remained on the site until 1972 when it moved to a large, new complex in Solana Beach.

In 1945, Gloria Scherer and other Del Mar mothers knocked on all the doors in town and in outlying areas in an attempt to find twenty-five children over the age of 4 to start a kindergarten class at the Del Mar Public School. Only sixteen could be found then and it was not until 1948 that enough children were registered to make a kindergarten possible.

The year 1949 saw the Del Mar and Soledad school districts unite to become the Del Mar Union School District. The new district covered 25 square miles and reached all the way to Poway. That gave Del Mar a new tax base and increased the money available for maintenance, supplies and other necessities.

In 1949, the average daily attendance at the Del Mar School was 158. That year a bond election for \$60,000 was held to double the number of classrooms to six and to add a kindergarten room and an administration building. The vote was favorable and the new additions were completed by April 1951. But even that was not enough as enrollment continued the upward swing. By 1954 it was necessary to have double sessions to accommodate all the students. Another doubling of classrooms was in order. An election was held in 1954 to raise \$260,000, and again the vote was favorable. Six more classrooms, an addition to the administration building, and a multi-purpose room were added. They were formally opened on March 16, 1956, at which time the multi-purpose room was dedicated as the Ruth Niemann Auditorium, in appreciation of Niemann's outstanding service as teacher and principal since 1919. Niemann retired in June at the end of the 1956 school year after thirty-seven years on the job. A young man from La Mesa by the name of Clark Howard took her place the following September.

Del Mar merchants, what few there had been in the early days, had always belonged to the San Dieguito Chamber of Commerce, established in 1925; in fact, the chamber held most of its meetings at Hotel Del Mar. But during World War II, with its gas rationing and the curtailment of travel, most communities were getting their own chambers. The San Dieguito group became inactive and was finally dissolved in May 1946.

The Del Mar Chamber of Commerce was formed in the waning months of that year. (Its articles of incorporation were filed on November 1, 1946.) It joined the Civic Association in being the village voice, the liaison between Del Mar and its governing body, the County Board of Supervisors, and between municipal and state officials and agencies. The chamber and the civic group rarely worked together on projects and causes, but between the two of them, they managed to make the wishes of the people in Del Mar known.



church attracted others. These people brought money to the parish and Father LeGuyader put it to use. He began a major renovation of the church, and formed a mission church, St. Leo's in Eden Gardens. Father LeGuyader died in 1957 after a seven-year bout with cancer.

Father James M. Gilfillan was only twenty-seven years old when he took over the parish in August 1950, the youngest priest in the history of the parish. It was Father Gilfillan who saw the need for a parochial school for his young parishioners and started St. James Academy in the old vacated public school building at 11th Street.

In a booklet published in 1964 at the time of the church's fiftieth anniversary, Del Mar historian Ken Reiley wrote: "For as Southern California leads the nation in the population explosion so does St. James Parish face a population boom. With a major university under construction just minutes away, the Salk Institute taking shape in the same area, a large housing development under way near Rancho Santa Fe and another at Solana Beach, St. James Parish must prepare to meet this population influx."

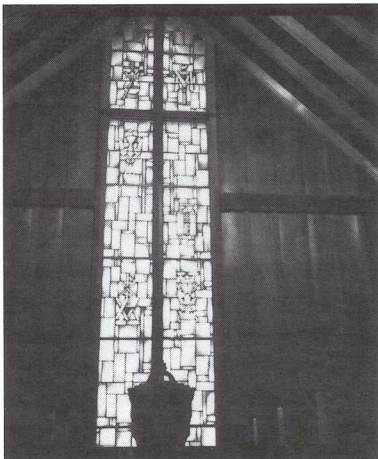
The funds were raised and on August 12, 1965, ground was broken in south Solana Beach for the church edifice. The rectory, convent and academy (for which construction began on December 9, 1971) were later additions.

While St. James observed its fiftieth birthday in 1964, St. Peter's Episcopal Church celebrated its twenty-fifth in 1966, and by that time it was the only church in Del Mar. It had been in its church building in the heart of Del Mar since 1941 and in those twenty-three years, the picturesque little church had been an important part of community life. With the coming in 1951 of the Reverend Walter C. Middleton, who had been appointed priest in charge of both Del Mar and Encinitas, the Parish House, which had been started in 1947, was completed. It has been the site of many functions through the years, not only church activities but community events. Today the assembly hall in the Parish House is known as Middleton Hall in memory of Eva Dodds Middleton, wife of the pastor.

The Parish House was no sooner completed than it became necessary to enlarge the main church building itself. A new wing, designed by architect John Chalmers to blend in with the old, was added. The builder, Thomas S. Douglas, was a man who was soon to become important in Del Mar's history. Most of the work had been completed in time for Thanksgiving services at the church in 1958.

St. Peter's, having grown in membership and physical plant, became a self-supporting parish on June 30, 1955, with Father Middleton as the first rector. In 1956, the church acquired additional land for parking.

The Reverend Matthew Curry, a former Navy chaplain, succeeded Middleton on December 1, 1962. In May 1964, with the mortgage on the church paid off, the vestry began to think of adding to the church facilities to meet the needs of a congregation that was growing rapidly. Plans were drawn up for a new Parish Center, and for an addition to the church itself. Groundbreaking ceremonies for these new projects took place on May 30, 1965.



[Top] This stained glass window was part of the addition to the church completed in 1958. [Above] New parish house begun in 1965. Following its completion, St. Peter's under the Reverend Tally H. Jarrett, grew to be the third largest parish in the Episcopal Diocese of San Diego.

years, Larry King, Maxwell Kaufman and Shields.

In making the move to the new building, the post office vacated the building across the street, on the southeast corner of 15th and Stratford Court that it had occupied since 1953. When that building thus became vacant, city fathers began to eye it as an ideal site for city hall. The interior was renovated and the move from Maiden Lane was made on February 26 and 27, 1966. The city rented the 1,900-square-foot site for \$250 a month, and it was city hall for ten years.

It was also in 1965 that Del Mar Heights Elementary School came into being and that development in the Heights and the Hills area began, which necessitated yet another school.

With Del Mar's population growing so rapidly in the late 1950s, trustees of the Del Mar School District had known they were going to need more room. Expansion at the school site was out of the question; there just was not any more space available. And within the city boundaries there was no vacant land suitable for a second school. So trustees had been faced with having to go outside Del Mar.

On May 17, 1960, a \$339,000 bond issue had been passed. Trustees had used \$70,000 of that money to purchase an 11.3-acre site on top of the Del Mar hill from James and Joan Worthington of Florida. Construction started in 1965 and the building with eight classrooms was ready for occupancy that September.

At that point in time, the Heights/Hills area was almost devoid of homes. When Robert and Ethel Shirley had moved there in 1950, only their house and two others existed, and not many more had been added in the intervening years. But three separate developers were about to change all that.

In 1965, the Pardee Brothers announced that they had bought the tract on the top of the hill that had been the Stratford Inn's short-lived golf course, and were planning to convert the land into a new subdivision to be called Del Mar Hills. Their development opened up Vantage Way, Lozana, Mango Way, Boquita, Half Moon Bay and Recuerdo. By November 1968, about eighty-six speculation units of an eventual 131 in the first phase of development had been com-

This 1965 aerial photograph clearly shows the undeveloped plateau east of Del Mar which was to become Del Mar Heights.



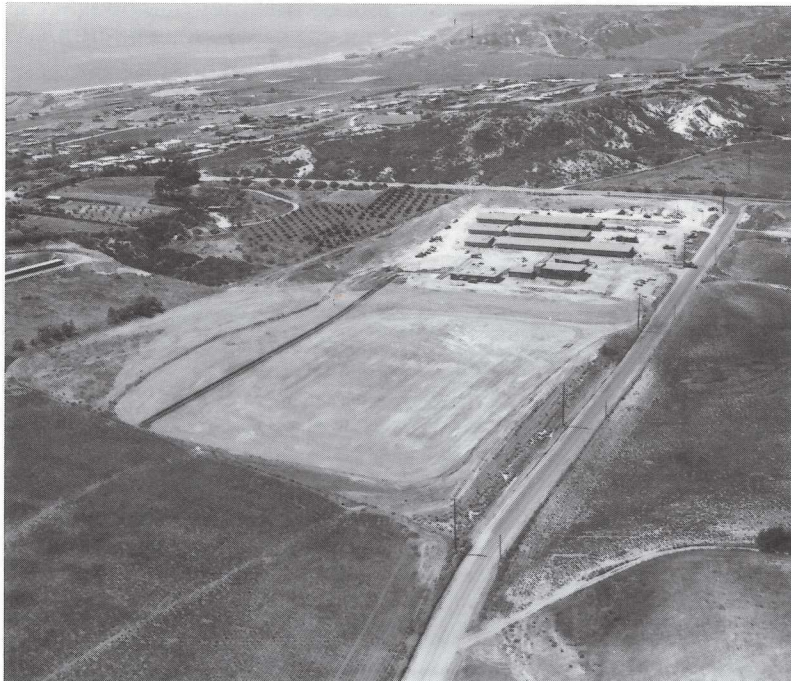
pleted and there had been many move-ins. (The Pardee development of the Mango Drive and Portofino areas did not come until the 1970s.)

Soon after the Pardee announcement came one from Stone and Youngberg of a San Diego investment security firm, who said that they had picked up City of San Diego improvement bonds worth just under \$850,000 for improvement in the old Howard and Lyons Del Mar Heights subdivision of 1887. They were planning to sell lots to individuals in the tract south of Del Mar Heights Road, but build speculation units in the area to the north. The new subdivision gave the area street names of Mira Montana, Mercado, Durango and El Amigo, in addition to some that Pardee was using. The improvement bonds were for streets, curbs, gutters, sidewalks, drainage facilities, water and gas mains, sewer lines, street lights and undergrounding of power and telephone lines.

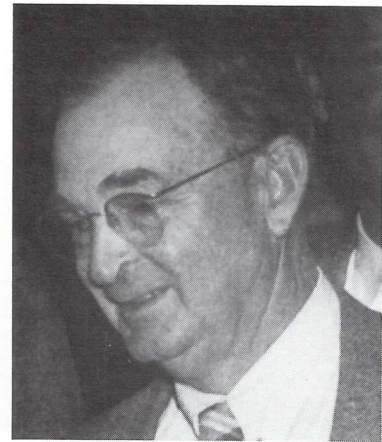
The developers also planned to add the Del Mar Heights West Addition to the map; that is, to develop the west face of the hill south of Del Mar Heights Road down to the highway.

And in September 1967, a firm called Marine Builders got in on the act and announced plans for Riviera Del Mar, consisting of fifty-seven speculation units on the hill's west face north of the Heights road.

With all these building plans in the works, the local school district knew it was going to have to act fast. On October 17, 1967, voters approved bonds totalling \$750,000 for building purposes, \$400,000 of which went into additions to the Heights school — three kindergartens, four classrooms and administrative units. Another \$100,000 was used for a site for yet a third school, Del Mar Hills.



Earl Warren Junior High School, opened in 1954



Sam Fraser, head of the Del Mar Utility Company. It was as a result of his proposal that the city approved a revenue bond and the Company became a public utility.

There was still \$250,000 remaining, and in October 1969, trustees employed the Del Mar architectural firm of Jung and Cloyes to design eight classrooms, a learning center and playground for the Heights school. The first phase of the Hills school, with nine classrooms, administrative facilities and a learning center, was completed in September 1973. Del Mar Elementary became Del Mar Shores after the opening of the other two, but it soon closed its doors altogether and its students were sent to the Heights of the Hills. Thus Del Mar became the only city in the county, perhaps even the entire state, without a school in the city limits.

Young people had been getting their junior high education at Earl Warren School in Solana Beach since the school opened in 1954. The completion of Torrey Pines High School in 1974 in the then-barren hills east of Del Mar (now it is almost completely surrounded by North City West) brought a high school closer to the students in this area than San Dieguito High in Encinitas, which they had attended previously.

Also contributing to Del Mar's growth was the first of what became a large seasonal influx of students from the University of California campus five miles to the south, which had accepted its first undergraduate students the previous fall. Houses in the beach area which had previously seen only summer use became ideal nine-month winter rentals for students from the rapidly growing university.

Combined with numerous faculty and staff from UCSD who purchased homes in Del Mar, the University began to exert an influence on the political, social and cultural life of the town. Over the years this influence has ranged from music professor Bert Turetzky's efforts to bring in artists for the summer concert series at Seagrove Park to Mike Real's (then an assistant professor of communications) help in bringing cable television to the city. In addition to dozens of UCSD faculty, staff and students who have contributed their time and talents to civic affairs over the years, former mayors Janice Heinzmann, Tom Shepard, John Weare, Hervey Sweetwood and Harvey Shapiro, along with councilmember John Silber have all been affiliated with the University. (In 1988, Jacqueline Winterer, a research geologist at Scripps Institute of UCSD, was elected to the Council. - ed.)

Also adding to university influence in Del Mar is a contingent of faculty and students from San Diego State University, including former mayors Lou Terrell and Rosalind Lorwin. According to the last census, more than 850 persons in Del Mar (out of 5,100) worked in the education industry.

By far the major development of 1965 was solving the water problem. A big step forward had been taken the previous year when, on July 6, 1964, the council had authorized Mayor Maas to sign a contract that guaranteed the city an adequate supply of water for the next fifty years. Under the 1925 contract that Kerckhoff had with the City of San Diego, Del Mar got 720 acre feet annually in per-

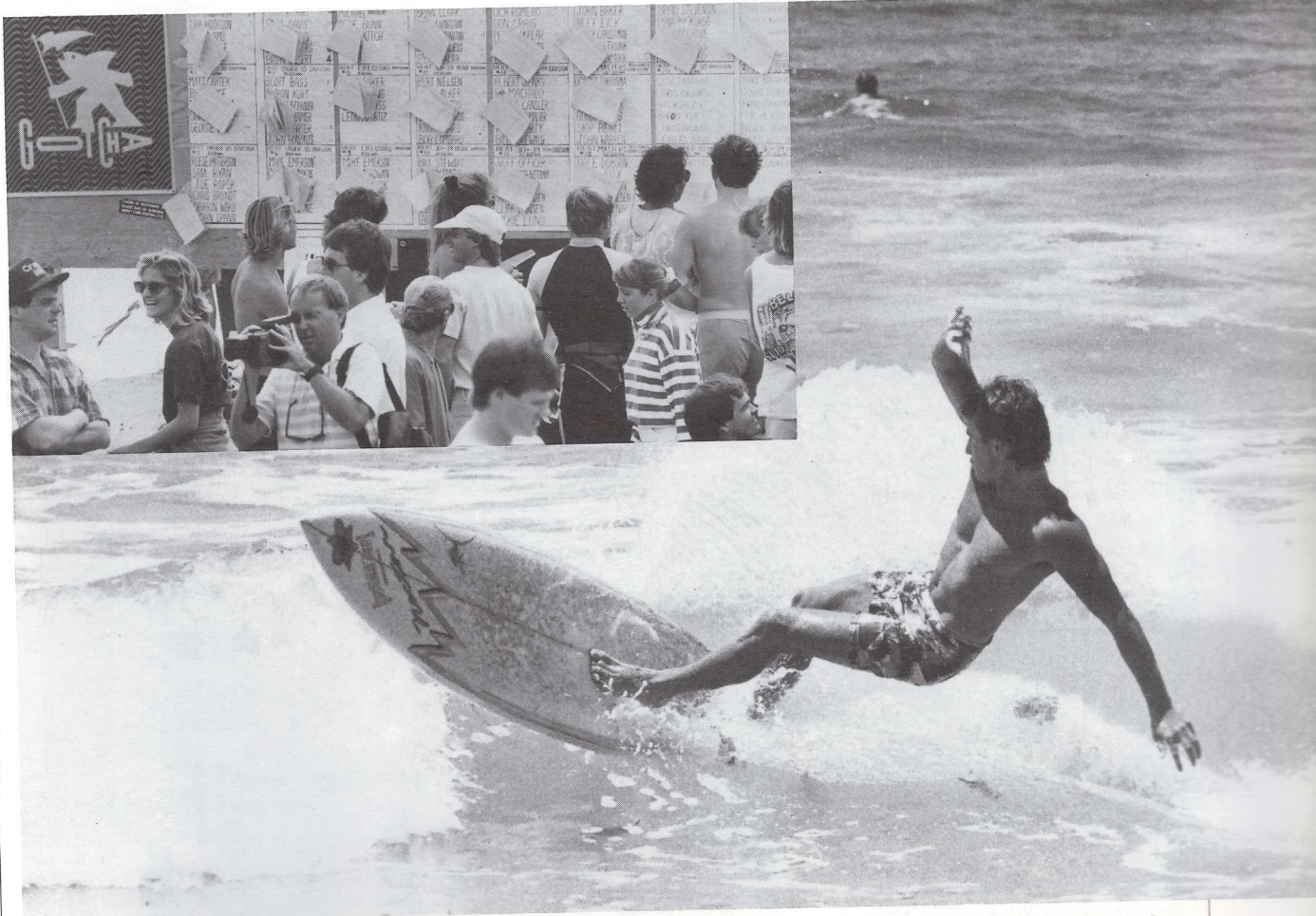


Some of the university community's prominent Del Mar councilmembers in 1981. From left to right, Rosalind Lorwin, Harvey Shapiro and Lou Terrell, with city manager Bob Nelson and Planning Director Bill Healey. The occasion is an award to Lorwin, then mayor, for her leadership in bringing the stop signs to slow the traffic on Camino Del Mar. Terrell, a political science professor at San Diego State, spearheaded the formation of the Del Mar Foundation, which has been sponsoring the summer concerts at Seagrove Park and other cultural events.



[Top] 1986 Del Mar Union School District board, from left: Scot Fontaine, Donna Heath, Fred James, Dr. Jeff Owen, Marsha Mooradian and Kathy Tanner. [Bottom] The annual Torrey Pines High School parade preserves a small town tradition. When St. James Academy moved to Solana Beach and the Del Mar elementary schools were located in the Heights, the City of Del Mar was left without a school within its borders (although the district headquarters remains on 9th Street, and the old Del Mar Shores school building is used as a temporary satellite campus by Mira Costa College). Nonetheless, schools are an important part of the Del Mar community.

DEL MAR
LOOKING
BACK



[Top] The Life Guard Department sponsors its annual Longboard contest. Surfing remains one of Del Mar's most popular sports, drawing young people from far and wide.



Mayor Delaney and councilmembers Barnett (left) and Hopkins (right) observe the U.S. Constitution's bicentennial year in 1987.

McMillan, Jacqueline Winterer and S. Gay Hugo, city government has become the province of the Greens, at least for two years.

What will the future hold?

Many prominent residents will not be around to see. Some have retired, like Harry Ebeling. Having spent more than two decades with the Del Mar Union School District as a teacher and administrator, Ebeling was the popular principal of the Del Mar Heights Elementary School when he retired in June 1987.

Another retiree was Father Talley Jarrett, who became rector of St. Peter's Episcopal Church in 1970. The outspoken Jarrett had been one of the signers of the ballot argument in favor of the hotel before he retired in October 1987. Jarrett has been replaced by Father Corydon Randall.

Desi Arnaz died December 2, 1986, one of the city's most

familiar celebrity residents. For a time there was talk of naming a street after him. A friend of the family said Lucille Ball had approved and suggested a street which crosses Jimmy Durante Boulevard. But nothing has yet come of the idea.

Zel Camiel was the unofficial mayor of the Plaza and "town crier," with a greeting for absolutely everyone. For years he operated Zel's Plaza Liquor with his wife Jeanne, where many young people found their first employment. After retiring, he practically wore out the sidewalk in front of the post office, keeping up on the local goings-on, and dispensing a steady stream of humor. Born in Poland and a resident of San Diego and Del Mar

There's always a peaceful morning to start the day with. A stroll along the tracks on the bluffs at Del Mar.

for 54 years, he was known throughout the county as a supporter of good causes. In the late Forties he was responsible for helping to settle in San Diego over 300 Jewish families who survived the Holocaust. Zel died on June 10, 1987. His passing was memorialized by an overflow service at St. Peter's Church.

James G. Scripps was not as well-known nationally, despite his newspapering career. But he was a contributor to many local causes, including the purchase of the blufftop park overlooking the beach at the north end of town. He died on December 12, 1987 and the council named the James G. Scripps Blufftop Preserve in his memory.

Joe Frivaldsky came from Chicago, and his arrival in San Diego led him to residence in Del Mar. He was a member of the Chamber Board and active in local civic and charitable causes before he died on September 20, 1987.

And finally 1987 saw the death of Nancy Ewing, after a brief hospitalization, on November 10. As someone who valued people above business or causes, she would have advised all of us to care for each other. That, she would say, is the real thread of Del Mar history. ♦

