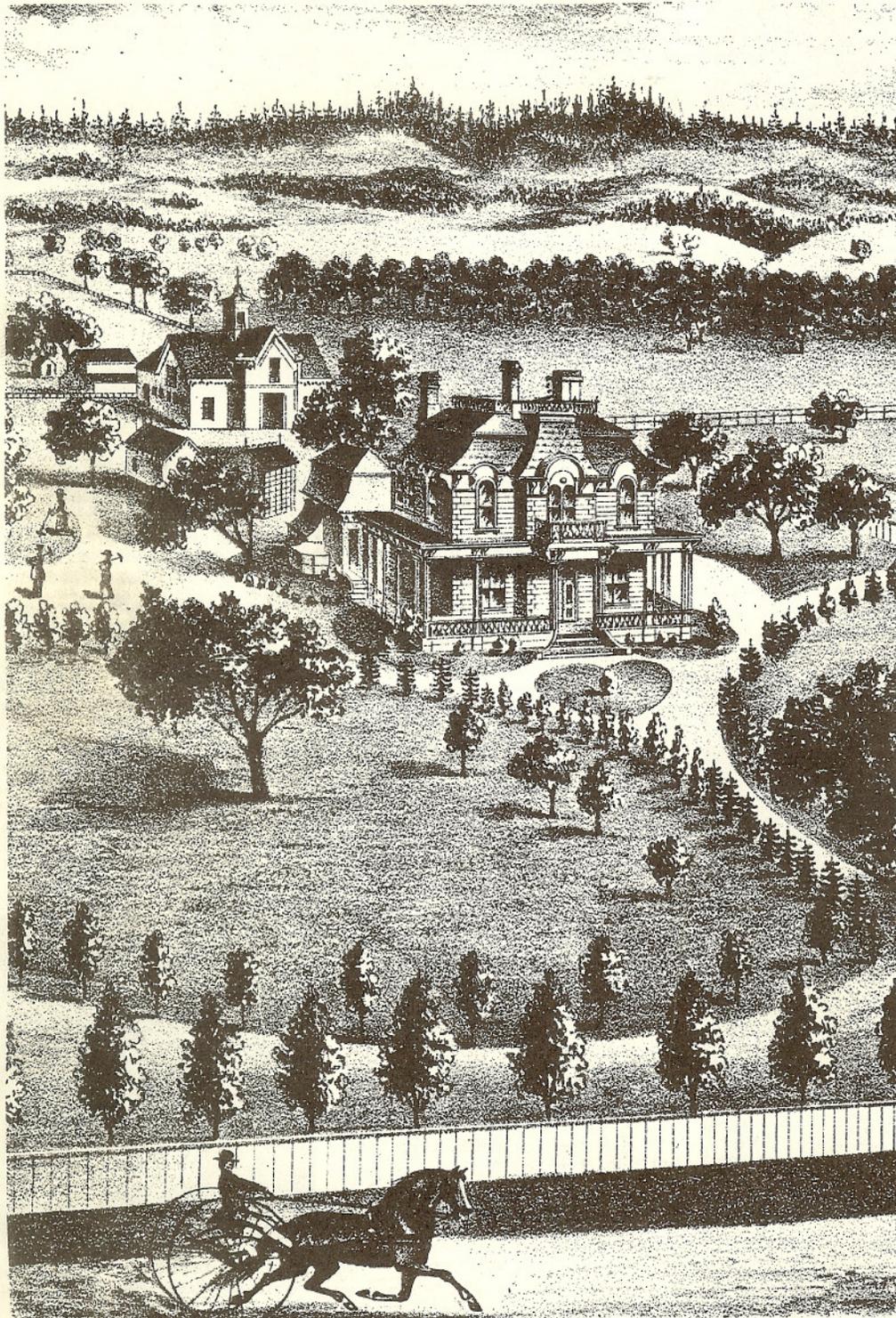


SEQUOIA 'WAY BACK IN 1878

CAMPUS HISTORY

DATES TO 1835



Established more than half a century ago, Sequoia Union High School has kept pace with the rapid modern growth of California. The school has grown from one room in a grammar school to one of the biggest and most progressive schools in the West.

Inverting an imaginary hour-glass of time, let's return to 1895, and the founding of Sequoia—then located on Broadway and Main Street in Redwood City. But first, let's take a look at the history of the present campus.

The property has romantic, exciting past. In 1835, answering a petition for a land grant from Don Luis Arguello, the Spanish governor of the territory gave to this Spaniard of high birth what was known as the Pulgas Rancho. It was rather a small gift compared to others of the same period, but, nevertheless it comprised all of San Mateo County.

Pulgas Rancho means, of course, "Ranch of the Fleas." The story told in those days was that the Spanish conquistadores, swaggering into California, barged into the mud huts of the Indians then living here. They rushed right out through, yelling that the earth was infested with "pulgas" or some equally vicious vermin, and vowing never again to come this way.

The Arguellos, one of California's most romantic families, lived on the northern part of their land—up toward San Carlos. In order to maintain effective control of the southern part of the land, Don Luis appointed as manager a Castilian called Mezes, who eventually laid out Redwood City, calling it Mezesville. At that time Senor Mezes' land extended from El Camino to the hills and from Three Fingers Creek south to San Francisco Creek.

A Mr. William Carey Jones acquired the property from Mezes, couldn't keep it up, and sold it all to Horace Hawes.

When Mr. Hawes died he left an estate of \$6,000,000 as an endowment to Mt. Eagle University, the site of the present day John Gill school. He hoped that it would become the state university, since the location of that institution had not yet been picked. His wife and daughter had other ideas about the estate and broke the will on some legal technicalities, acquiring what they wanted—the \$6,000,000.

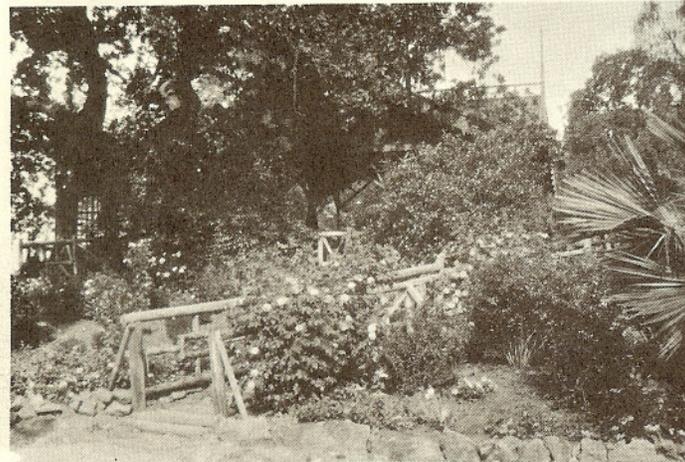
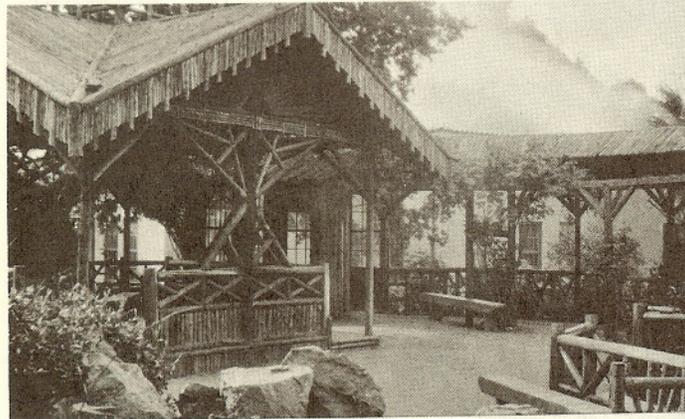
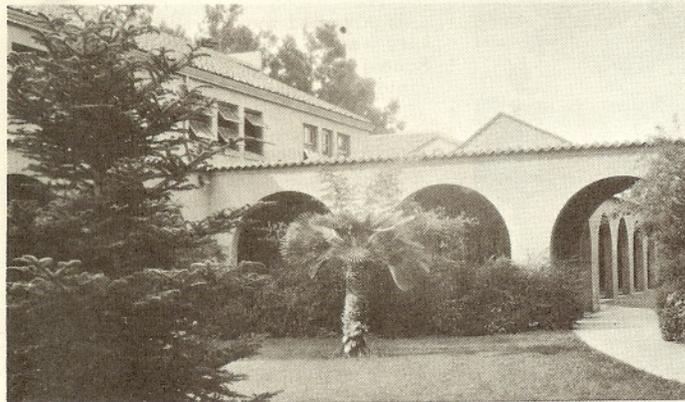
Continued

THE SEQUOIA HIGH SCHOOL GROUNDS are shown here as they appeared in 1878. In the center is the old Hawes house, which later came into possession of Moses Hopkins. This house, located approximately where the present main building now stands, was shaken down in the 1906 earthquake. Behind the house is the Carriage House, which was torn down in 1958 and replaced by the Lenkurt Lab.

RECEIVED JUN 12 1965

CAMPUS BOASTS

BOUGHT AT GRADUATION



THE CAMPUS IN 1930--from top to bottom: front of building near main entrance; archways where the ticket booth presently is, old Boys' Gym is on the left; Tea Garden, and bridge in Tea Garden.

Continued

They kept a part of the estate and sold the rest to Moses Hopkins, brother of Mark Hopkins. Their property line falls on the campus, south of the girls' gym.

Moses Hopkins was a breeder of thoroughbred horses—fine horses that came to be known throughout this part of the country. He had the Emerald Lake reservoir built especially for him, as an easy means of furnishing water.

The grand and glorious "King's Highway" of today was nothing but a dirt trail known at that time as the County Road.

ESTATE BOUGHT BY DINGEE

After Moses died, his widow, wishing to move to San Francisco, sold the land to Mr. William Dingee. In the meantime the Hawes had sold their property to the Talbot family, who erected a large house there. In turn they also sold their land to Mr. Dingee, who now owned all of the estate. It was at that time that the land took on its gayest and prettiest attire, for Mr. Dingee built a beautiful mansion and the family entertained extensively.

His house, as so many were, was completely destroyed by the earthquake of 1906. It was rebuilt to its former magnificence, the cost being so great that Mr. Dingee was forced to try to meet expenses by means of investing in the stock market. Losing his wealth in trying to corner the cement trade, Dingee was forced to sell—and sell cheap! George Pissus bought all this land for \$80,000.

Now the campus, as the Pissus estate, took on much of its beauty, for Mr. Pissus spared nothing to make his estate a showplace. It was then that many of the trees and shrubs were planted, such as the Cedars of Lebanon, the date palms, the dusty grey olive tree that came from the Mount of Olives at Jerusalem, and some of the Monterey Cypress which now line the front walk.

The Pissus family lived quietly for many years, during which time the school district tried to buy a tiny plot of three acres for \$120,000.

When Mr. Pissus died, his wife—in order to live in the city—offered the school district the whole place for \$80,000—the original purchase price.

SCHOOL OBTAINS CAMPUS

There's a rather interesting story connected with the purchase . . .

It was at the graduation exercises of 1919 while a commence-

ment address was being given, that Mrs. Pissus' agent came to the old campus with the offer to sell. Then and there, the school board decided to buy the grounds as a memorial to those Sequoians who had died in the first World War. A committee was formed to call on Mrs. Pissus and make arrangements. They were forced to raise the money in 30 days, and they did with a few days to spare.

The main wing of the present building was started in 1921 and in three years one of the most beautiful high schools in America was ready for business, the cost being a little over one half million dollars. The art and journalism wing of the school was completed in 1929.

But Sequoia Union High School had its beginning many years before 1924, when in 1894, the people of the county felt the need of a high school. They presented a petition, had an election, and in 1895 built the first high school between Santa Clara and San Francisco.

The name "Sequoia" was decided upon as a name for the whole district, which was the same as it is now, because of the many Redwood trees that grew there. They in turn are named after Chief Sequoyah, the great wise scholar of the Cherokee tribe.

At first the school was definitely on a college preparatory basis, and one had to study history, science, math, English, a foreign language and all the other set requirements which would get a student inside university gates, usually those of Stanford.



THE FIRST TEACHER at Sequoia was Mrs. Emma Meyer who began teaching in the fall of 1895.

Two teachers, Mr. David Curry and Miss Emma Myer, taught all 53 pupils—the entire enrollment at Sequoia, until a few months later when Mrs. Curry relieved them by teaching the math classes.

Everyone, whether he had had high school before or not, went in as a freshman, and students either

EXCITING LIFE ---

IN 1919 FOR \$80,000

walked or came by train. School hours were 9:00 to 4:00.

DEBATE IS POPULAR

The most important outside activity was not sports, but debate! The debate teams were picked with



THE FIRST MAN TEACHER, besides the principal, Mr. David Curry, was Mr. Charles J. Pierson who first taught in the fall of 1896.

the greatest of care, and rallies were held before debate, just like they are now for games.

The first organized baseball team was composed of all the boys in the school, and the team got its workouts playing with the various grammar schools. Basketball at first was exclusively a girls' game—boys wouldn't be caught dead playing it. The captain of the girls' basketball team had more prestige than the student body president, with her picture, a pen an ink drawing, appearing in the year-book even before that of the principal. The first game was played with San Mateo High in 1901, the Sequoia women winning the game decisively by a score of 4 to 1. Football was also played, but the shortage of players somewhat impaired progress of the game.

As already stated, debating consumed most of the students' interest. Rivalry between classes was intense, great honor falling on a lower class if it could beat an upper class. Long stories were written and written about the debates held with Palo Alto and San Mateo schools, which had been established by now. In 1905, the biggest question of the year was whether Sequoia could win the silver cup in the debate with Paly, and great was the disappointment when Palo Alto finally won.

Spelling bees, picnics and square dancing furnished diversion from school work.

The year 1898 produced the first graduating class of Sequoians —

nineteen of them. The program included a song titled "Farewell to the Forest," essays on "Heroism" and "The Child in Literature," and an experiment on the electrolysis of water. Every student took part in these graduation exercises which were held at the Alhambra, an opera house that used to stand at Main Street and Broadway.

NEW PRINCIPAL IN 1899

The year 1899 brought a new principal, Mr. Frank S. Rossiter, and another teacher to the faculty, now totaling four with a graduating class of nine.

At the turn of the century the faculty numbered five and the graduating class numbered two. This was the year that the Helio-gobolus was given to the two graduates, Myrtle Rossiter and Leslie Johnson, by Myrtle's father, the principal.

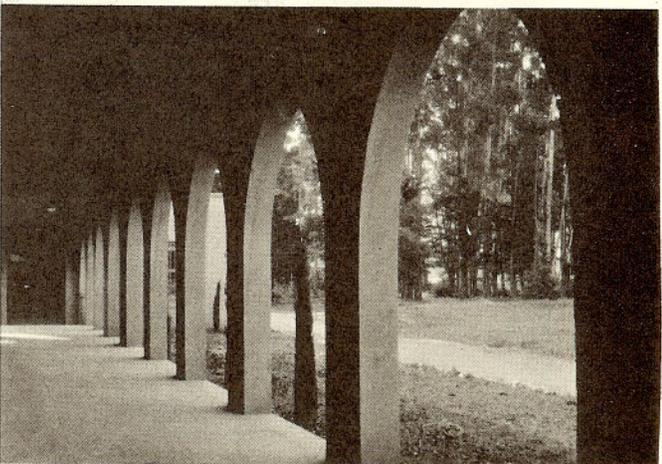
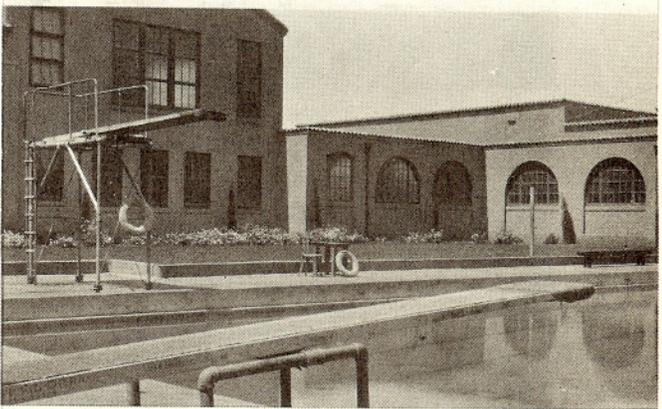
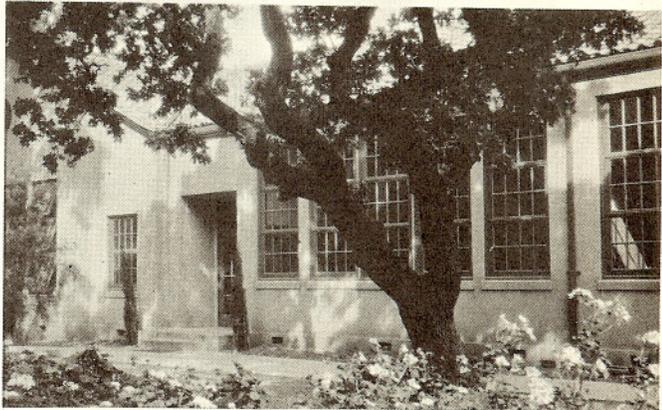
The lamp, then signifying the light of learning, was said to have been brought around Cape Horn to California by a missionary returning from China. Somehow it came into the possession of Mr. Rossiter. Legend was that this was one of the lamps which had once burned brightly in the court of Solomon, the Wise, hundreds of years ago.

The lamp was deemed to each succeeding class thereafter, but soon the underclassmen got ideas about owning it and every year there was a terrific battle for possession. Each time a senior class got possession of the Helio, they added a link to the chain with the year inscribed on it. If, on the other hand, any other class received it, great was the shame of the seniors, and the elation of the class which got it, in which case they kept it until they were seniors. The lamp was said to be safe in the possession of a girl. Only three senior classes, all of them in the 20's, lost the Helio.

The struggles became worse and worse each year, the old tradition being lost. Mr. Johnson, of the original class, wrote and asked that the lamp be taken away. Some say that the historic old lamp was thrown in the bay, but at any rate it's not around any more.

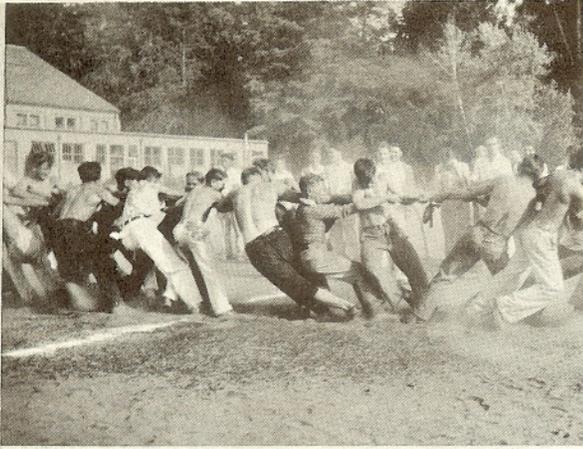
In 1904 the new school was completed and ready to move into. The site of the campus is now occupied by the new Penney's store.

Continued



MORE 1930 SCENES: from top to bottom; side of auditorium, music building; swimming pool and archway next to cafeteria. Notice the trees where the basketball courts presently are.

IKOZIAN WAS GRANDFATHER TO PRESENT SEQUOIA TIMES



The next year, Sequoia's third principal, Mr. S. P. McRae, entered the school. The building was pretty badly shaken up in 1906; so badly that school was dismissed awhile for repairs.

TRADITION ESTABLISHED

In the years following such traditions as the Junior Prom, Campus Day, and such were established. One highlight of the rapidly passing years is that in 1928 the regulation uniform for girls was mid-dy blouses and dark skirts, except for Wednesday, Civilian Day, when they could wear what they pleased.

This wouldn't be a complete history, for us at least, if we didn't tell you something about Sequoia's various publications.

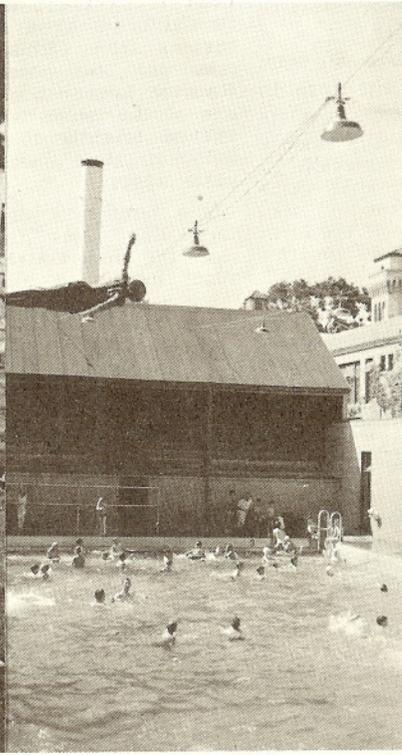
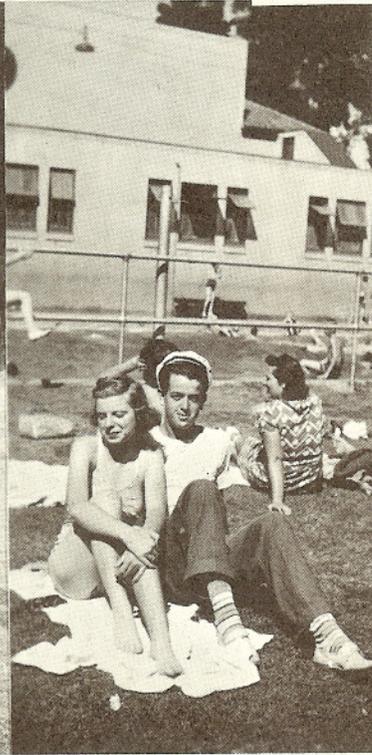
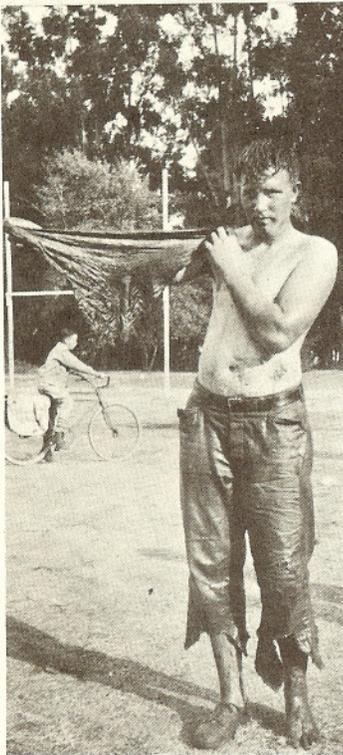
About three months after the school began, the first Sequoia newspaper, *The Echo*, was published. It was tiny as newspapers go, for only four pages thick and three columns wide. It came out monthly, and after three issues it folded up completely. It did accomplish some good, though, by giving birth to the idea of an annual. From 1905 to 1925 a quarterly magazine called "*The Sequoyah*"

was published. This literary effort acquired high honors in national contests, although judged by present day standards the stories were pretty corny. They called their humor column "Joshes," and stories carried such titles as "My Experience with a Negative Gravity Machine," or "Sick Headache Dreams." The magazine carried little or no school news.

About 1910 another paper was started and called "*The Booster*." This publication was a little more successful than the first. It lasted seven issues.

Grandfather to the present day *Times* was the *Ikozian*—published by the I.K.O.Z. Club of Sequoia. The first issue came out in March 1922, and was a four page, three column paper put out by a five member staff.

The next issue increased to twice this size, and the five issues put out before the end of the school year established it firmly. The next staff was composed of 10 students and steadily the paper grew. In 1924 when the school moved to the present campus the name was changed to "*Sequoia Times*."



The top two and bottom left pictures show the 1931 Frosh-Soph Rush, an athletic event which pitted the incoming freshmen against the sophomores. The bottom middle left picture shows World Geography Teacher Lloyd Gordon during his days at Sequoia. Next to him is the pool at that time. In the bottom right picture is Billy Byrd, Sequoia's head cheerleader in 1931.

YES, THINGS HAVE CHANGED AT SEQUOIA

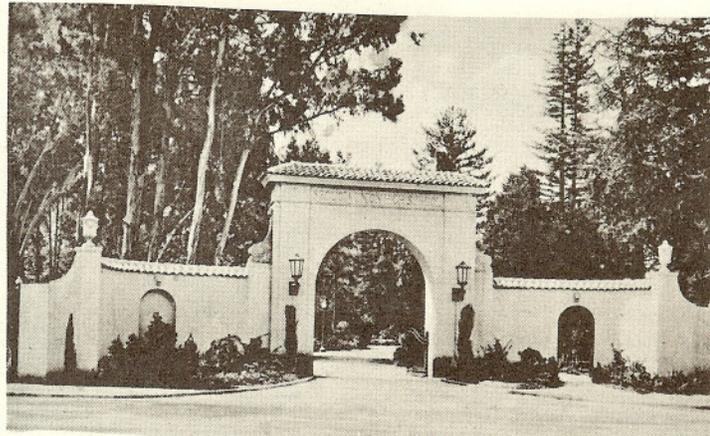
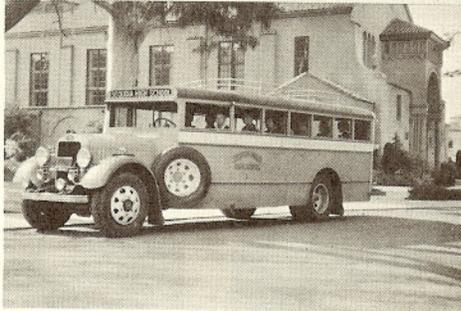
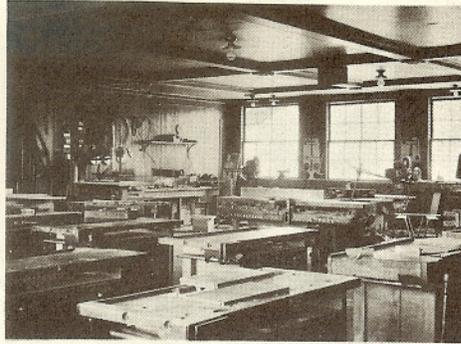
Campus Day Held

Campus Day, establishing a new tradition at Sequoia, was celebrated last Friday, the boys borking on the grounds and the girls in the building. Old Clothes Day and Bright Clothes Day, annual events, were also celebrated, adding to the enthusiasm and fun of the occasion.

Both the boys and girls were divided into ten squads, each under a captain and a teacher, and regular work was assigned them.

After an hour's assembly in the morning, regular classes were held until noon. At 1 o'clock the boys' squads gathered in front of the building and the girls in the study hall before going to their respective tasks. After work at about 4 o'clock students adjourned to the baseball game between Sequoia and Palo Alto. A supper was served at 6 o'clock after which a dance lasting until midnight was held in the gym. Special Virginia Reels and eliminating dances featured the evening. All the busses made special trips at 4 o'clock, at 6:30, and after the dance.

Boys' captains and their work were: Frank Towne, cleaning up around the building; Hubert Kellogg, cleaning main drive and spading south drive; Albert Terremere, cutting wood; John Weeden, cleaning up around the old Talbot house; Dan Foley, piling wood; Bud Kellogg, picking up papers around the fence; and Paul Bartolomei, cleaning the field.



Most of Sequoia has changed over the years. The middle top picture shows Bogie's woodshop when Sequoia first opened in 1924. It was in the second floor of the Carriage House; see page 14. The middle left picture is of Campus Day sometime during the thirties and next to it is the original main entrance to Sequoia (it was torn down when El Camino was widened). The picture directly above on the left is the road which now runs past the journalism wing and the girls' gym. The gym is now to the left of the gate and in 1924, a lake and deer field were to the right of the gate. Next to this picture is the tower with the old boys' gym in the background.

Mechanical Arts Building

What is now the Mechanical Arts Building, more familiarly known as the "barn," was built by Moses Hopkins at a cost of \$25,000. The Barn was originally to stable a fine string of thoroughbreds owned by Mr. Hopkins. Virginia Dillon, a racer, was foaled there in 1904.

Besides being used as a stable, the Barn was often used as a ballroom. The big room downstairs was used for dancing, while the musicians were seated on the balcony above.

Dingee, the next owner, had the building remodeled,

Dingee, the next owner, had the building remodeled, modern plumbing installed, the exterior painted, and the present slate roof put on. For many years it was used by him as a garage.

(Reprinted from January 31, 1924, Sequoia Times)

SEQUOIA TIMES HISTORICAL EDITION

Put out by the journalism classes of Sequoia High School; June, 1965. Phone 369-1411, Extension 260

Editor John Gunnarson
Assistants Nancy Newman

Photographers Ron Beals
Claudia Cohen
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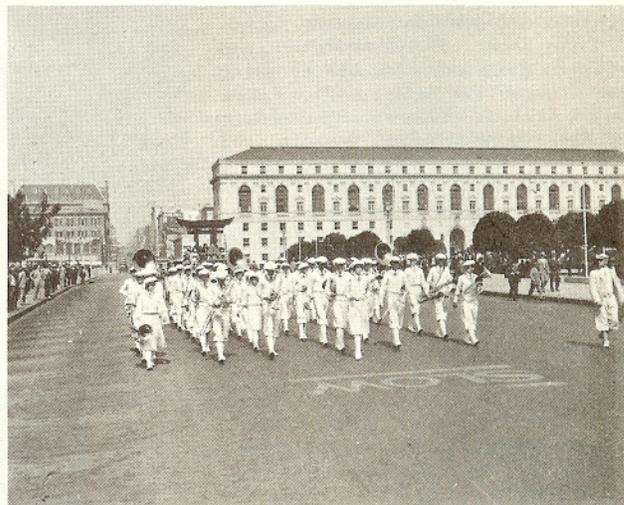
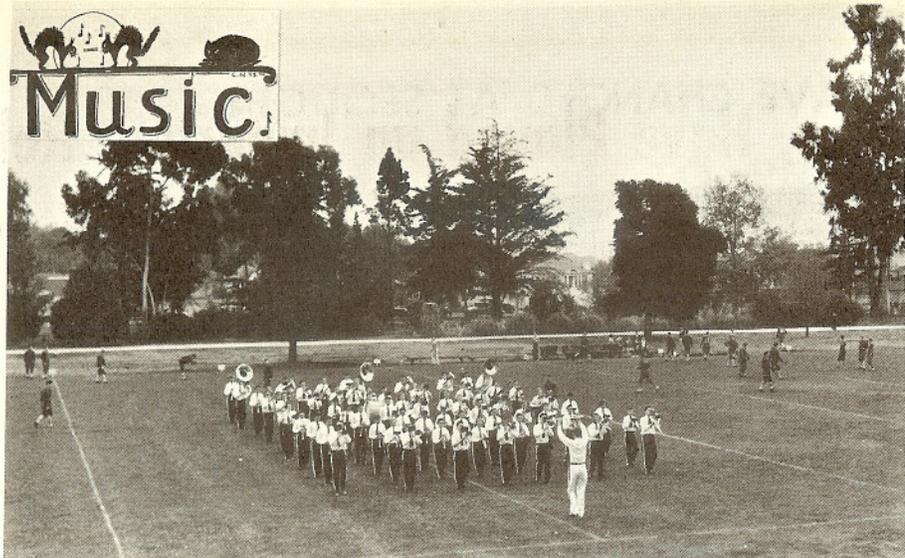
Photo Contributors Don Bogie
Petra Cooper
Ray Dimick
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Robert Smith
Vincent Claypool

**"GO-GET-EM" COMPOSED
BY OTIS CARRINGTON**

"Go-Get-'Em Cherokees" is Sequoia's new school song. It was composed by Mr. Otis M. Carrington, head of the music department. He received his inspiration, he says, on the way to school one morning, and completed the song the same day.

"The idea was originated from the sign, "Go-Get-'Em Cherokees," which I had on my car," said Mr. Carrington, "and the melody was one I wrote several years ago and had never used. The song is written low enough that everyone can sing it easily, and I hope the students will enjoy it."

--Sequoia Times, 9/8/'28



Sequoia's music department has had a lively past. In the top picture is the 75 piece marching band in the middle thirties. The middle two pictures show the band parading in the San Francisco Kiki Matsuri Parade of 1931. The bottom picture is of the 1932 orchestra practicing for their fifth annual music concert. On the extreme right is Director Max Gelber, who just retired from Sequoia two years ago.

Girls' Sports --- They, Too, Have Played an Important Role



SEQUOIA'S FIRST CHEROKETTES? Hardly- This a picture of the "Aesthetic Dancing" class of 1928 taken from Mr. Donald Bogle's prize collection of



THERE IS QUITE A DIFFERENCE between 1965's girls basketball team and this 1922 team. The emblem on their t-shirts seem to emphasize their girlish figures.



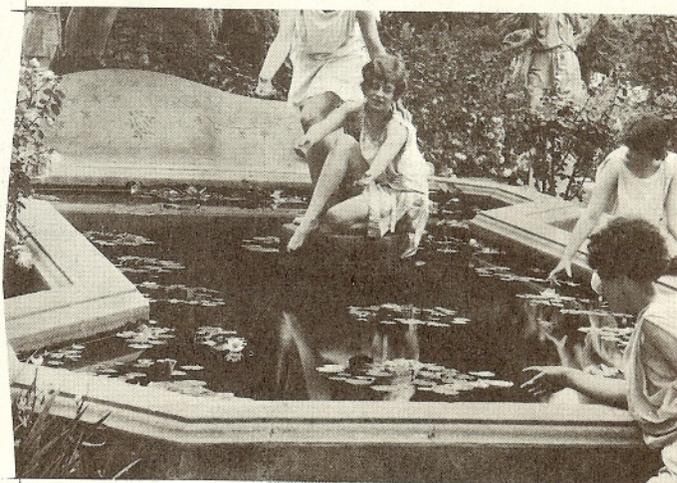
CONTRAST THE MITTIES, bloomers, and high top tennies of 1923 with the short sleeve blouses, short shorts, and P.F. Flyers of 1965.

Cheered on by the largest rooting section present at any of their games, the Sequoia 125 pound team, playing on their own court, defeated Mountain View and won the Girls' Peninsula Athletic League Championship December 18, by the closest score of the season, 11 to 10.

The Purple and White girls got off to a bad start and during the first quarter were up in the air. Thimler was unable to get away from her guard long enough to shoot, while Baird was slow and could not find the basket. In spite of the good work done by Cronk and Haydock guards, the Prune Pickers netted two field goals and a free throw, making the score 5 to 0 in favor of Mountain View at the end of the first quarter.

A minute and a half of fast play ended the contest with the championship tucked away for Sequoia to the tune of 11 to 10.

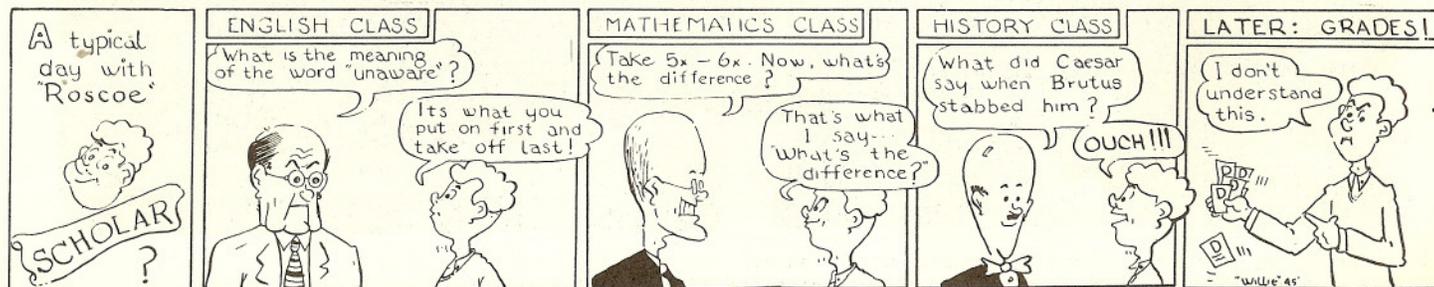
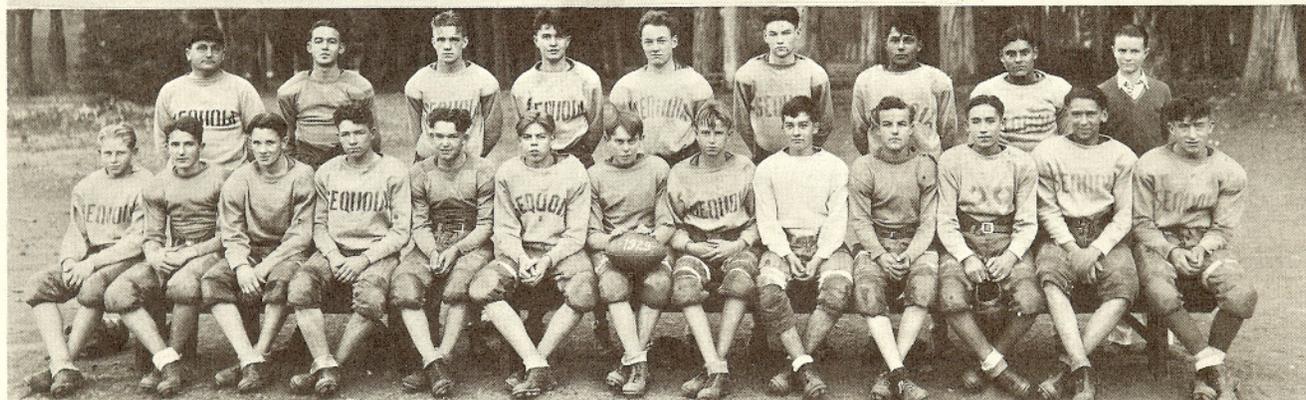
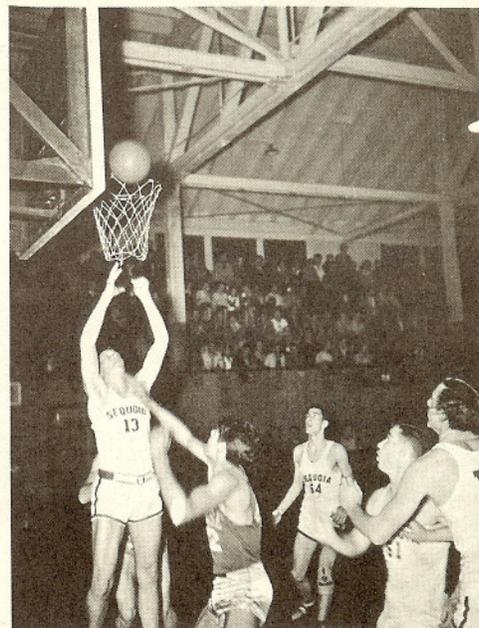
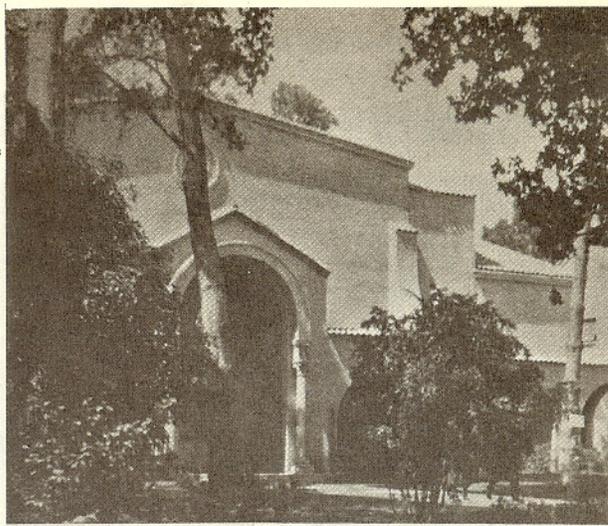
A week previous to the championship game the Sequoia 125's won from the Half Moon Bay team by a score of 21 to 7.



HARK FAIR NYMPHS, peeping into paradise. The girls dancing class of 1926 frolic near the fish pond which has since been filled with dirt.

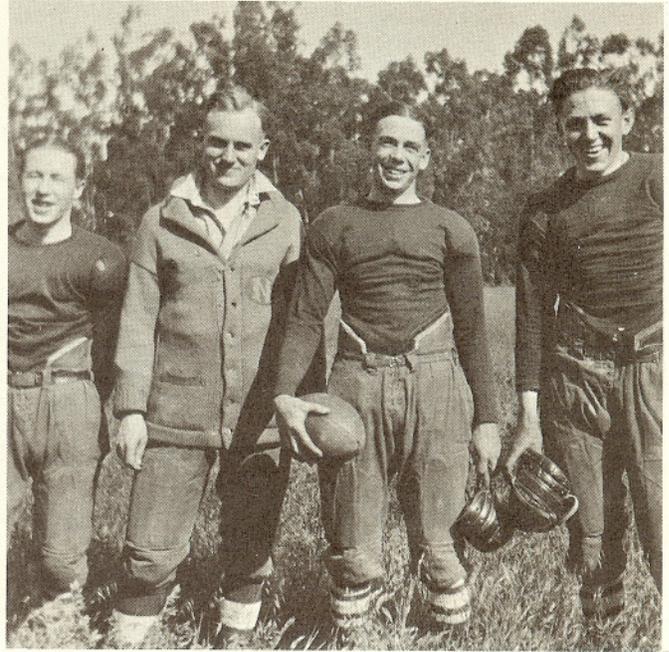
SEQUOIA TIMES SPORTS

SPORTS AT SEQUOIA HAVE CHANGED GREATLY. On the right is the old boys' gym, torn down in the last five years. It stood where the present volleyball courts are. Directly below is a cheering section at a football game in the early forties. No, that isn't card tricks, all the students are just wearing white or black shirts, thus forming a perfect block S. In the middle right picture is a 1941 basketball game against San Jose High School in the old boys' gym. Sequoia, incidentally, won. The bottom picture shows the 1929 championship football team. Notice the uniforms.



The cartoon above was drawn by Dean Barba and Bill Corsick and reprinted from the 1945 Sequoia Times.

PRINCIPAL ARGO LEADS
GRIDDERS THROUGH
WEED PATCH

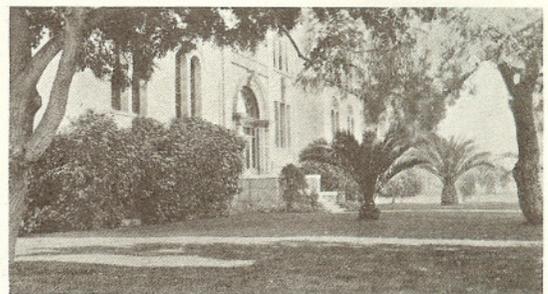
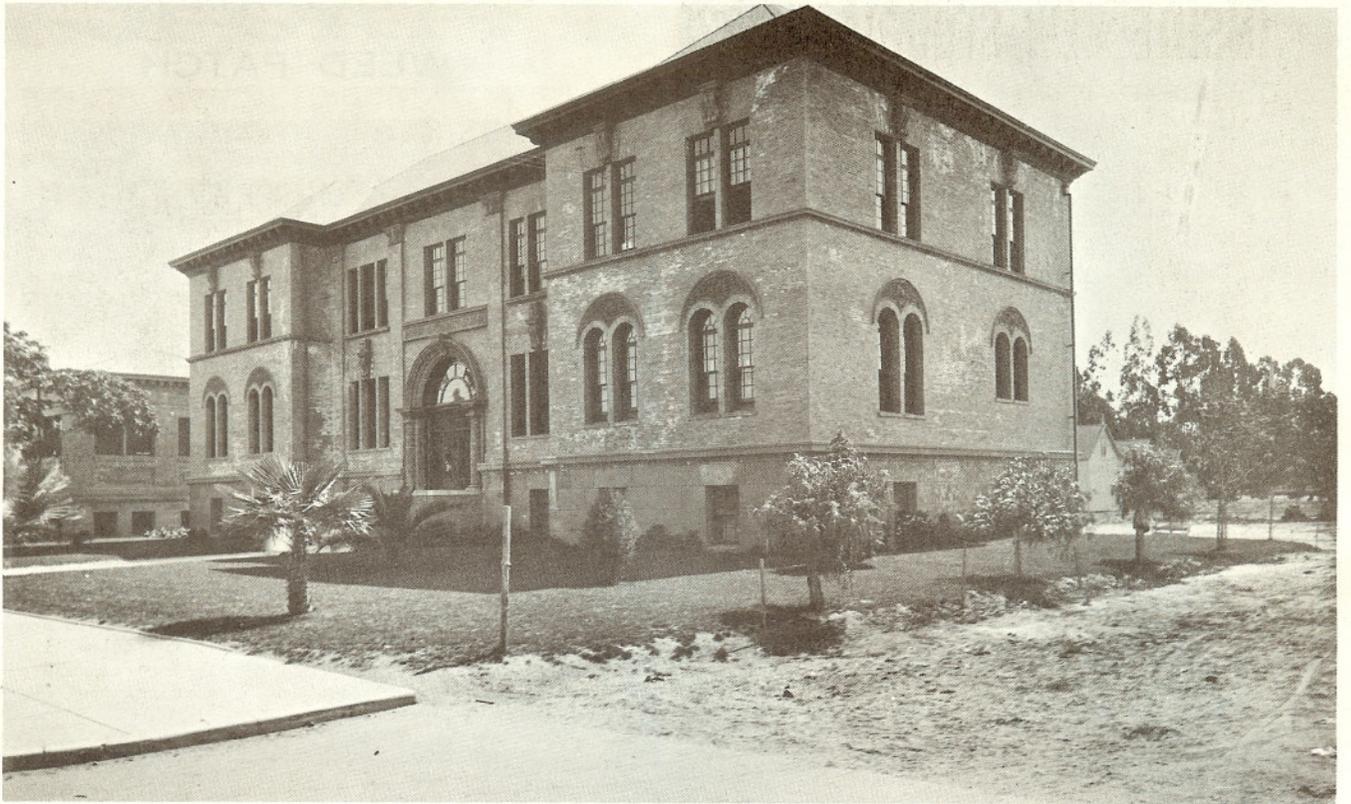


BACK IN 1921, when Sequoia coaches were scarce, Principal C.S. Argo took on the head grid chores. Now don't all young footballers who complained about a little nicotine mud feel-----look at those weeds! On the left, two of Sequoia's greats, Don Bogie and Frank Griffin, gab at a basketball game.



With the Babe as their hero, this rugged crew formed a feared Tribe nine. Note the baseball gloves and pinstripe hats. Future commissioners should note the surplus of equipment when deciding on the baseball budget of future years.

THE OLD SEQUOIA ON BROADWAY



Celebration Redwood City July 4th, 1910



THE BUILDING which housed Sequoia students from 1905 to 1924 is shown in the top picture. This structure, used in later years as Central Grammar School, was torn down in 1947. It stood where the present Penney's store is now located. The middle right picture shows the grounds of this school. Before Sequoia was built on this location, it was housed in a couple of rooms in the Redwood City Public School from 1895 to 1905. This building stood where the Bank of America is now located just off of El Camino in downtown Redwood City. The picture in the middle left is of the 1909 graduating class. Below it is the Redwood City fourth of July celebration in 1910.

INSIDE NEW SEQUOIA -- 1920



SEQUOIA'S FIRST BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS, and the same board that was in office when the first classes were held in this new school in 1924, is shown above. At that time there was no commissioners of culture, recreation, school spirit, and no chief justice.



THE OLD LIBRARY, which is now the little magazine room off the main library, is shown here before 1930. The fireplace has been remodeled, but is still there. The windows are located where the present main archways are which lead to the main part of the library.



CHEMISTRY CLASS in 1928 looked like this. The room is the same room that is in use today, and about the only difference is that the knobs are on the desk drawers and the teacher has changed.



SEWING CLASS was located in the same room after the school was built as it is now (room 15). The girls are probably working on the latest styles of that period.

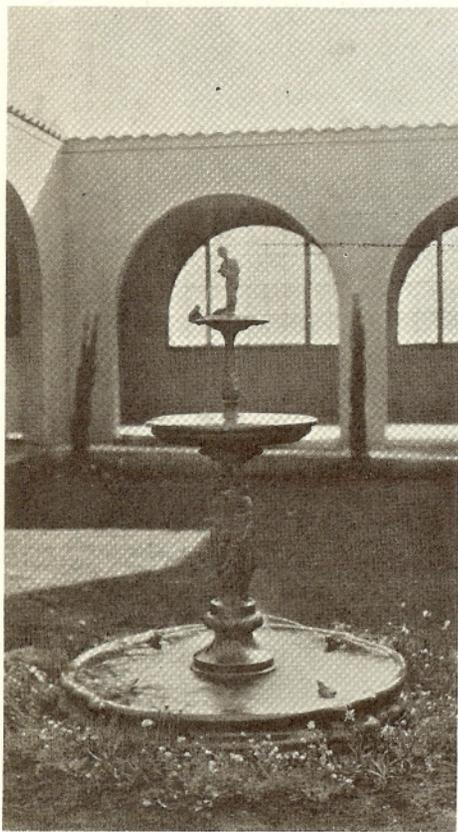


MODEL APARTMENT---this was the model apartment which was located where the present one is. The purpose of the room was the same as it is today. This picture was taken in 1928.

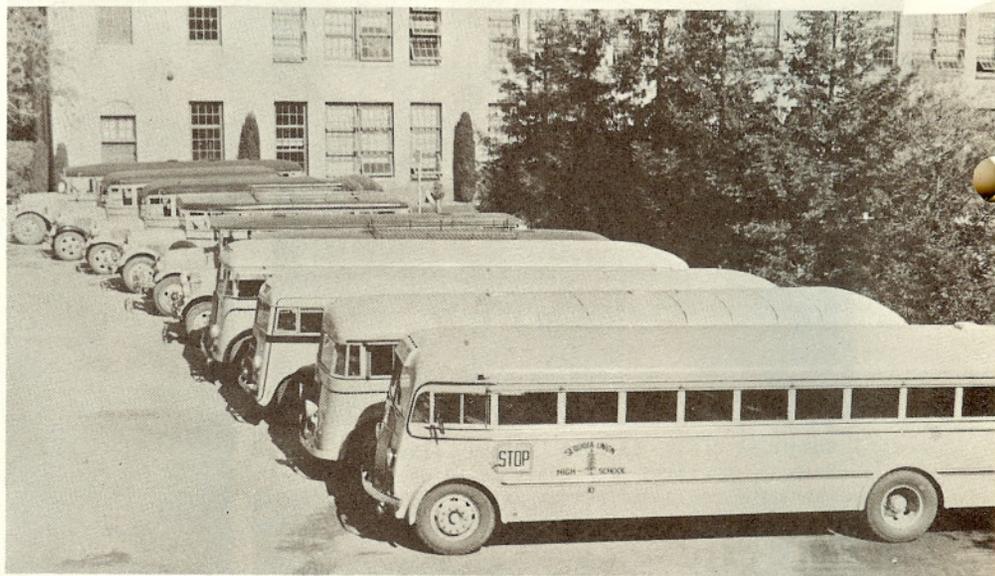


GIRL'S CLUB ROOM, located where the present teachers' lounge is, was then used as a meeting room for the Girls' Block "S" Society, then an active group at Sequoia.

OVERHEAD OF CAMPUS IN 1930



This was the Senior Gift in 1930. The fountain has long disappeared, but the lawn remained until last summer when it was filled in with cement for the Cherokee Corral.



This is Sequoia's bus fleet during the forties. The buses in the background are the ones spoken of in the below stories. The business wing presently stands where this picture was taken.

CUTHBERTSON'S BUS GETS PINCHED

Mr. Cuthbertson's bus is meandering into first place in the limelight again by threatening to get pinched - oh, no, not for speeding, but because its contents were running over.

It was so crowded one morning that some of its passengers had to cling to the fenders while it made its perilous way to school, and an officious traffic officer in front of the school commanded it to stop in the name of the law. However, it was let pass as a offense.

The students are waiting eagerly to know whether the sides are to be extended of a platform built on top.

(Reprinted from September 8, 1924, Sequoia Times.)

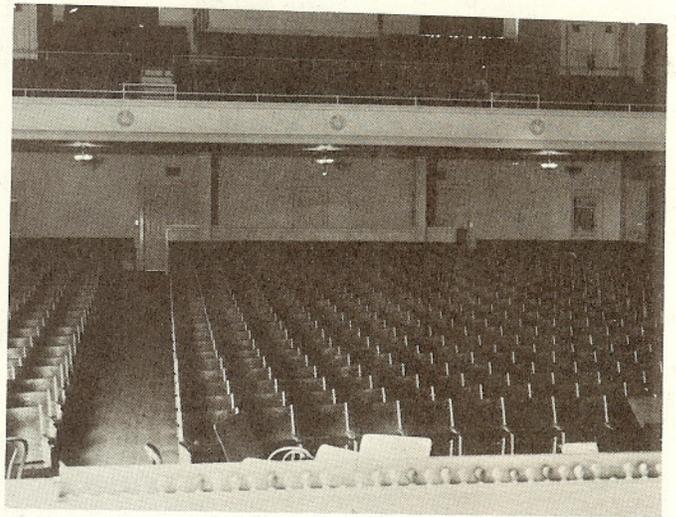
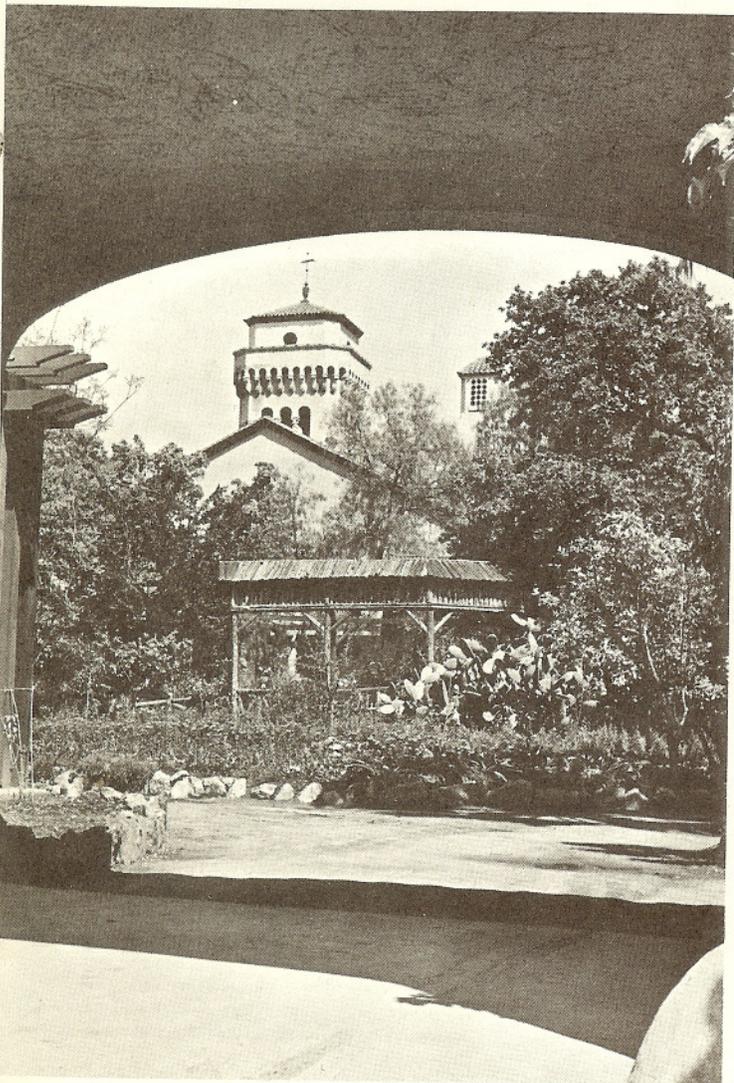
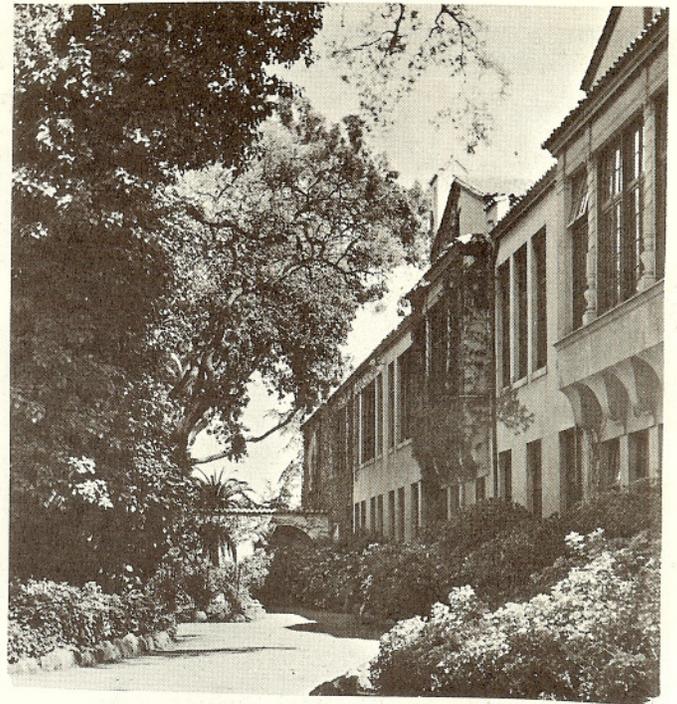
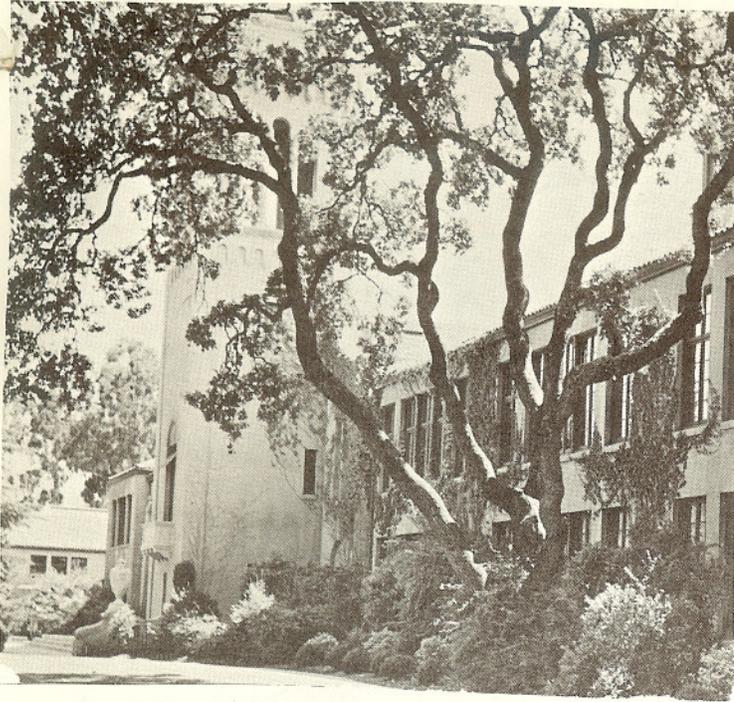
BELL OUTLAWS BUS LOVEMAKING

All lovemaking will hereafter be confined to the school and nobody with amorous intention is to board the sacred precincts of Mr. Bell's Runnymede bus on penalty of being kicked off. This was made clear in a speech Mr. Bell delivered to his passengers.

"I've been receiving reports of how the boys are acting on the bus, so after this if anybody lays hands on a girl, somebody's going to walk, and I'm not going to be the one!"

(Reprinted from November 27, 1923, Sequoia Times.)

CAMPUS AUDITORIUM IN 1940



Sequoia's campus has had only a few major changes since the 1940's. The carriage house, bicycle rack, and boys' gym have been removed from the campus and replaced by other structures.

In the upper left picture, the old windows on the upstairs English rooms are shown. The upper right picture shows the building on the Brewster side of the campus before the windows were remodeled and the large oak tree in the foreground was removed.

The lower left picture reveals the tea garden in 1949. Note the tall cactus plant and shrubbery, and the covered walk-way, all of which have been torn down. The lower right picture portrays Carrington Hall in the late 30's. The curtains, chandeliers, and rows of chairs pictured are no longer in use.

MANY NOTICEABLE CHANGES—EVEN SINCE 1950

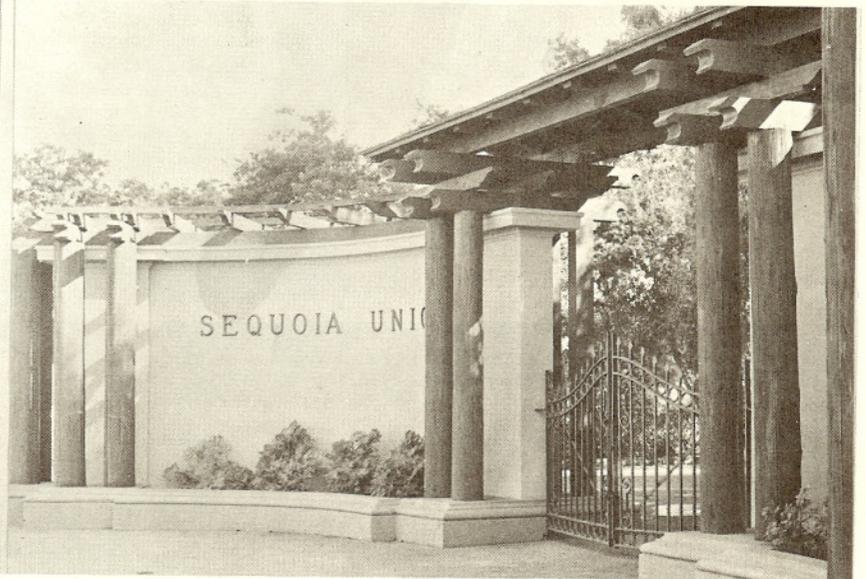
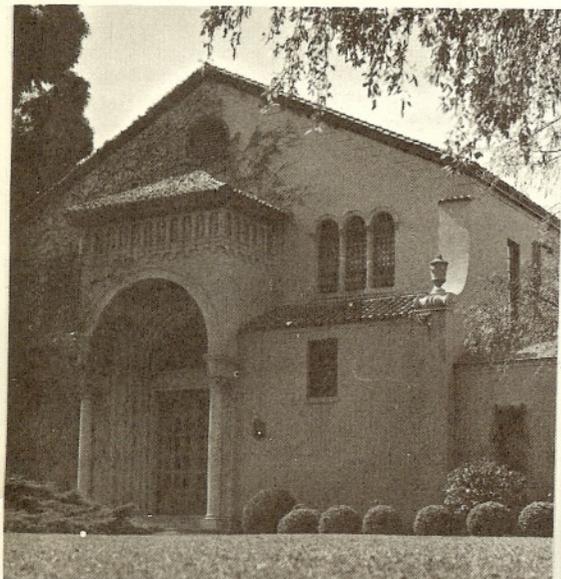


Ever since the fifties, Sequoia has undergone some important changes. In the top picture is a noon dance in the Rec Area. We can't help but wonder how these students would react to this year's cafeteria dances. Notice the two refreshment stands in the background and the awning which once stood over the area. Next to this picture is the Senior Kiddy Day of 1957. Held during Senior Week, this annual activity featured a baby picture contest, a wagon drag, and a scooter race. On the bottom left is the school tower and main building. Since this picture was taken, new windows have been put in and the old boy's gym visible between bushes, has been torn down. The two bottom right pictures show the old Carriage House, torn down in 1958 to make way for the Lenkurt Lab. The House was built around 1875 at a cost of \$25,000. It had hardwood floors, mosaics, and full-wall mirrors.

SEQUOIA 1960



This is the campus in 1960 and as it appears today. Directly above is the remains of Sequoia's Tea Garden. Compare it with the 1930 picture on page 2. To the right is the main entrance and school tower. The only noticeable change since 1924 has been the replacement of windows and the removal of the owl statues on the corners of the tower. Directly below is Carrington Hall, and to the right of it is the main entrance. The auditorium has had very few changes, but the entrance was completely redone when El Camino was widened.



AN ERA ENDS...

RAY DIMICK TO RETIRE

For the first time since 1927, Ray Dimick will not be on hand to greet students entering Sequoia next fall. The Boys P. E. Department head's retirement this June will bring to a close a 44 year teaching and coaching career that borders on the unmatchable.

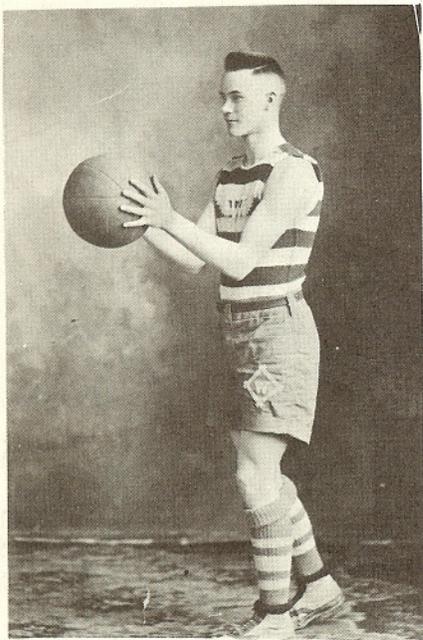
Born in Hubbard, Oregon, Ramon Dimick received his high school diploma in Woodburn, Oregon. He went on to win seven athletic letters before his 1921 graduation from Willamette University.

His coaching career started at a junior high school in Salem. In 1927, he moved south to join Sequoia's faculty and with Frank Griffin, planned a novel physical education program that has become a national example.

Renowned and praised as this program is, Ray will always be more remembered as a coach. Almost every Sequoia Sport for the last 38 years has had Dimick leadership at one time--and under him has almost always met with success.

But so fabulous is his record in sport, basketball, that his feats with other teams are all but overshadowed. What other coach has come within one point (in 1929) of winning the state track meet, and had it all but forgotten because it seems insignificant alongside his other accomplishments?

Three years after coming to the small Redwood City high school, Ray took on the leadership of the lightweight hoopers. Three years later, an era started with Ray Dimick taking over the varsity hoop spot.



Dashing and debonair, flashy basketball star Ray Dimick poses for a 19?? postcard picture.

What Sport uses a basketball, football cleats, and track sweats? Well, Coach Ray Dimick had Ivan Allain (left end of bottom row) and John Mirande (second from the left, top row) for stars.



WITH THIS MUCH PEP he's retiring? In a sight familiar to many Sequoians, Ray Dimick takes one of his famed daily fence vaults.

From then till 1944, Ray's teams won 71 percent of their clashes. Then came an eight-year period that makes one forget Joe Marvin's recent football teams--a literal "Golden Age" of Sequoia basketball.

Only twice did the Cherokee five fail to win the Peninsula Athletic League championship, and those two years they "fell" to second and third place finishes. Sequoia owned the PAL--57 times they beat league opponents, only eight times could they be stopped, and five of those eight defeats came in the years the Tribe didn't lead the league.

And as this period tops all of Ray Dimick's accomplishments, his 1951 team tops the whole period. Not only was this team undefeated league champion, but it scored over 1000 points in just 13 games! This averages to an amazing 63.8 points per game, in a period where a high school game with either team scoring 40 points was considered a high scoring game. Even more noteworthy is the fact the team allowed its opponents 23½ points less per game!

Coach Dimick produced not only great teams, but great individuals. Prime example is the 1948 team captain, Bob Peterson, who went on to star with the National Basketball Association's New York Knickerbockers.

When the late Frank Griffin retired in 1958, the easy choice for his successor was Ray Dimick. This ended his coaching career, a career that had his teams winning 133 basketball clashes, while dropping only 73.

While Ray will no longer be actively present at Sequoia, his influence will be felt indirectly through such coaches as Bob Andersen, Fred Mitchell, Ivan Alain, and John Mirande, all of whom preped under him. In fact, Andersen will step in to Ray's place next year, assuring the excellent standards set under both Griffin and Dimick.

But still, Sequoia can never forget this outstanding teacher, coach, and example to the youth of this area.

THE 1929 STAFF. Left to right, Jim Eva (yes, in the knickers), Ray Dimick (in a tie?), Frank Griffin, Len Casanova (now head grid coach at Oregon), and George Reid.

