

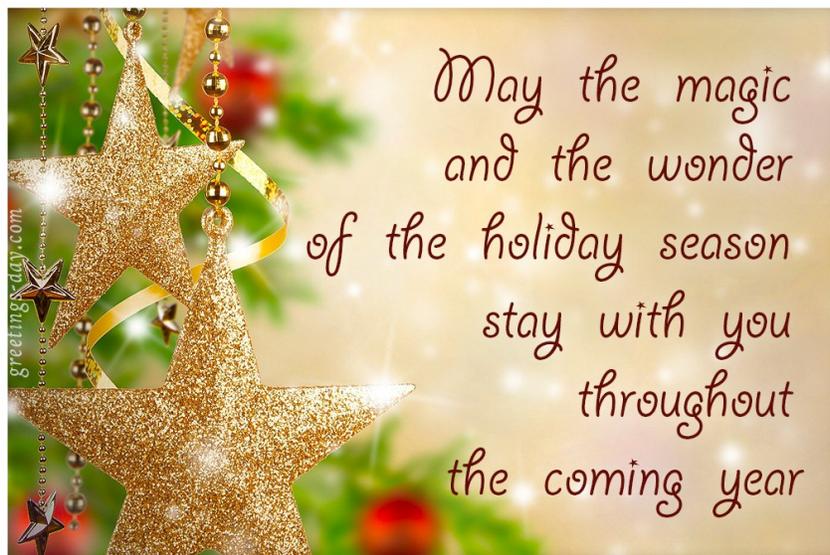
# Model Colony News



## Heritage Events

### Upcoming Events

November and December 2020 events have been cancelled due to Covid-19.



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### VOLUNTEERS WANTED

If you would like to  
volunteer your time at our  
events, please contact us at:  
909.984.6558  
or email us at:  
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## Heritage Corner

### Eader's Bakery

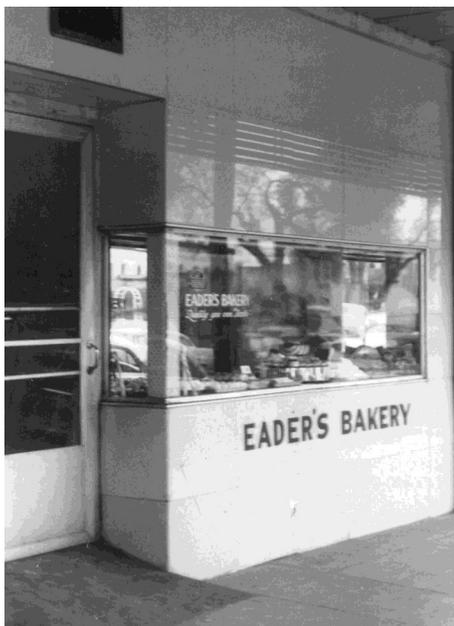
Eader's Bakery was owned and operated by Howard and Sally Eader, who moved from Huntington Beach to Ontario in 1947 with their young children, John and Linda. The bakery was located in downtown Ontario at 216 North Euclid Avenue on the east side of the street between B and C Streets. The Eaders rented the building from Ed Drew of the Drew Carriage Company (founded in Ontario in 1902). The phone number was Yukon 40012.

The bakery's slogan was Quality You Can Taste. A 1949 article in the Chino Champion newspaper testified to the accuracy of the slogan:

*The art of baking is practiced in its ultimate form of excellence by this popular bakery. Every factor contributing to excellence in the baker's products is carefully controlled by the experienced management.*

Through hard work and diligence, the Eaders made a success of their business at a time when a large loaf of white bread sold for only 32 cents, a dozen donuts for 69 cents, and a three-tiered wedding cake, hand decorated by Howard Eader, was about \$20.

The bakery shop opened onto Euclid Ave with one display window. Howard ingeniously installed an exhaust fan above the front door so that fresh baking smells wafted invitingly to passersby. The bakery's front room displayed the baked goods for sale. Behind that was a large room containing work benches built by Mr. Eader, two large mixers, refrigerators, and a large gas oven that had six revolving shelves much like a Ferris wheel. The supply room was next; it held 100-pound bags of flour, 50 pound cans of shortening, sugar and other supplies. The supply room opened onto a large alleyway that ran behind all of the Drew Carriage stores from B Street to C Street.



(Continued on page 3)

## Heritage Corner (continued from page 2)

The Eader children, John and Linda, both began working at the bakery when they started junior high school. John remembers riding his bike from Vina Danks Junior High School down Euclid Ave, and into the alleyway behind the bakery. He lifted his bike into the supply room, and start working. For a while he was the “clean up boy”, which meant he cleaned up pots and pans that had been used during the day. Linda’s job was cleaning cases and waiting on customers under her mother’s supervision on Saturdays.

Working at the bakery was not always what the Eader siblings wanted to do. In retrospect, both John and Linda realize it gave both of them a wonderful experience of working with the public, learning good work ethics, and being part of the family team.



Howard and Sally Eader



John Eader and his sister, Linda Eader Michelet

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## Heritage Corner (continued from page 3)

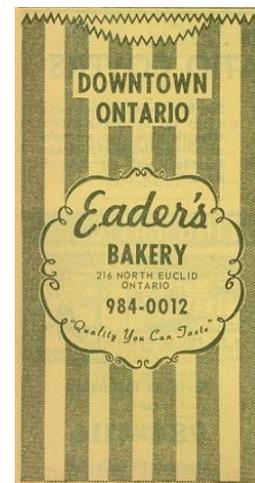
Holidays were especially memorable at the bakery. The day before every holiday was extremely busy. The whole family went to work before 6 am. Mrs. Eader and Linda readied the front of the bakery for the onslaught of customers that lined up down the block, clear past Wag's soda fountain and diner. John was in the back, icing doughnuts and restocking the front with freshly baked dinner rolls and bread, fresh from the oven.

The Eaders worked until mid-afternoon, then went to Ford Lunch for a steak sandwich. They returned to the bakery around 4pm to sort orders to be picked up by more customers at 5pm. Mr. Eader and John loaded the bakery truck with pies and delivered them to the Sycamore Inn and the Magic Lamp. The whole family was home by 7pm. Mr. Eader returned to the bakery early Christmas Day morning to deliver more baked goods to restaurants. No presents were opened until he arrived home!

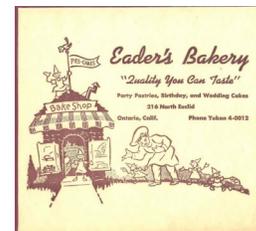
John and Linda both attended Chaffey High School, graduating in 1960 and 1964 respectively. Linda remembers giving the cute boys at CHS a coupon redeemable at the bakery for a free donut. It worked for a while, until her mother told her to stop it. Linda remembers Eader's as a very successful business. She says, "The bakery put my brother through dental school."



Eader's Bakery staff at front entrance



Bread Bag



Box Top

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## Heritage Corner (continued from page 4)

The bakery remained in the Eader family for 27 years, providing breads, baked goods and many wedding cakes for the residents of Ontario and surrounding areas.. Howard and Sally Eader sold the bakery in 1974 and retired.

In 1983, the bakery was owned by Joe Sandaz of Upland. On August 29, 1983 he was taking dough out of the freezer about 5 am when a fire broke out, probably the result of a gas leak in the oven room. The flames quickly spread through the wooden building to Shirrell's Furniture located next door on the north. Cardboard storage boxes and furniture added fuel to the flames. The roofs of the bakery and furniture store collapsed, causing several firefighters to fall through. None were hurt. Five buildings to the south sustained smoke and water damage.

It took 40 firefighters and 10 trucks from Ontario, Upland and the Foothill Fire District about two hours to control the blaze. The bakery and furniture store were declared a total loss and torn down. Overall damage was estimated at \$500,000.

*Sources: John Eader, Linda Michelet Eader, David Allen blog May 13, 2009, Chino Champion, December 23, 1949; San Bernardino Sun August 30, 1983.*



Eader's Bakery image 1983

## Historic Preservation

### Plaque Installation at Bethel Congregational Church

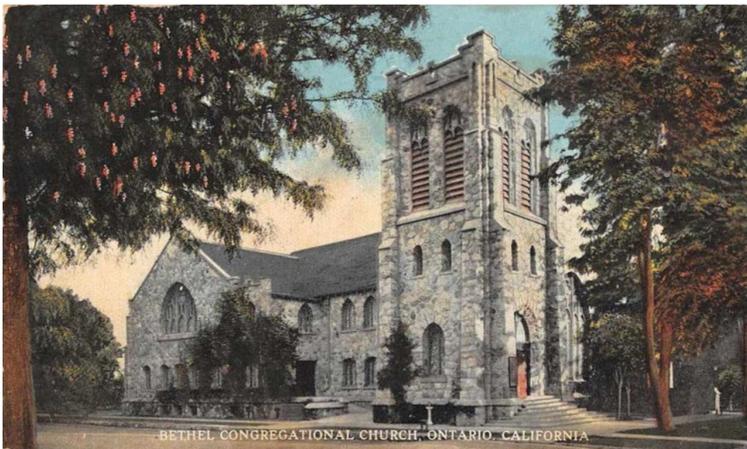
*Editor's Note: on August 19, 2020, Ontario Heritage installed a bronze commemorative plaque at Bethel Church to mark its inclusion as a city historic property. This is sixth plaque installation in the city.*

Bethel Congregational Church was established in 1885 and was the second to be organized in the new Model Colony. Among its fourteen founding members were Mrs. George Chaffey and Miss Emma Chaffey. Services were first held in private residences and in the Luther M. Holt Adobe until funds were raised for a church building. In 1887, land was purchased at the corner of Palm Avenue and West A Street (now Holt Boulevard) and a church building completed on March 5, 1888. Services were held at this location for the next 14 years.

In 1911 the church purchased a lot on the corner of Euclid and F Street for \$5000 to build a new church. The estimated cost was \$10,000 if split stone was used, and \$3500 less if brick was used. The cost of the building eventually rose to about \$40,000. Speakers at the building dedication service in January 2017 included James A. Blaisdale, president of Pomona College, and Merton E. Hill, principal of Chaffey High School and Superintendent of Chaffey Union High School District. Bethel Church has used this building ever since, and it is now the oldest church building in use in the city.

The building is an example of Gothic Revival architecture (also known as Victorian Gothic or neo Gothic, a style that originated in the late 1740s in England). Gothic Revival draws features from the original Gothic style (such as decorative patterns, finials and lancet windows). By the mid-19th century, it was established as an important architectural style in the Western world. Its most common use is for building churches. Examples of Gothic Revival churches in the United States include the cathedral of St. Patrick in New York City and the Washington National Cathedral in Washington DC.

The Bethel Church building has a stately bell tower, arches and split stones. The building was designed by architect Robert Orr who was a member of the church. The building has iron girders instead of wooden beams because Orr visited San Francisco to see how it was being rebuilt after the 1906 earthquake.



1922 postcard image



Photo Credit: Elly Antuna, Associate Planner City of Ontario

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## Historic Preservation (continued from page 6)

Like many Congregational churches, the sanctuary is meant to be reminiscent of the Ark. The sanctuary pews, paneling and rails are all oak, and there are several stained glass murals. The church has two organs, known as the Harwood Organ and the 1930 Pilcher Organ.

Bethel Church pastor Dr. Sylvia Mann is also music director and conductor of the Southland Symphony Orchestra which performs a regular concert schedule at the church. Dr. Mann is a musician (violinist) and music professor at Chaffey College and St. Teresa Open Catholic Seminary.

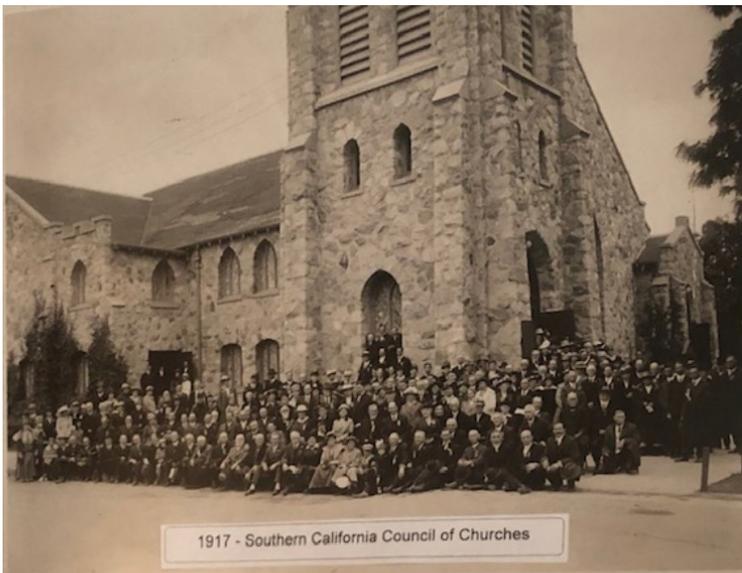


Photo above from the Church's History Room



Donna Saxton, Wayne Howell & Pastor Sylvia Mann

### About Southland Symphony Orchestra

The Southland Symphony presented its first concert in Ontario on Sunday, December 11, 2011. The orchestra's founder and director, Dr. Sylvia Lee Mann, who had recently relocated to the area, saw a need and an opportunity to bring symphonic music to the larger Ontario Community, a community which was already embracing arts and culture. Since that first concert, they have presented more than 25 free, full-orchestra concerts for this community. They have presented internationally renowned musicians from all over the globe, performing music of the greatest composers of history, and music of great composers still living today.

The Southland Symphony Orchestra is a volunteer, community orchestra, providing fantastic opportunities for qualified musicians to experience and perform live music of the highest quality. They welcome musicians of all ages and from all walks of life: Students and senior citizens, professionals and amateurs: Hobbyist, Professional, Retired.... All are welcome.

<https://southlandssymphony.com/home>

[info@southlandssymphony.com](mailto:info@southlandssymphony.com)

Contact Phone: (909) 235-9776

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## Historic Preservation (continued from page 7)

### Plaque Installation at Gloria's Cocina Mexicana

*Editor's Note: on August 19, 2020, Ontario Heritage installed a bronze commemorative plaque at Gloria's Cocina Mexicana to mark its inclusion as a city historic property. This is seventh plaque installation in the city.*

One of downtown Ontario's iconic historic buildings is the former Ontario Laundry on the northwest corner of Euclid Avenue and D Street. Built in 1938 on a site that had been used as a laundry since 1896, the building's architecture is in the Streamline Moderne style. It was designed by architect Peter Fricker with two stories and a notable feature: a three-story tower that was designed to resemble a washing machine agitator. (There are some reports, not completely verified, that steam from laundry operations used to puff out of the tower.)

Streamline Moderne is an international style of Art Deco architecture. It first emerged in the 1930s and was inspired by aerodynamic design. Unlike the ornamented Art Deco style, Streamline Moderne emphasizes curving forms and long horizontal lines to give the impression of sleekness and speed, consistent with modern scientific thinking. The Ontario Laundry building exemplifies this style with its long horizontal line stretching up Euclid Avenue.

The building was occupied first by Ontario Laundry, then by Blue Seal Laundry until it closed in the 1980s. The building was next used for a series of largely forgettable restaurants. In 2017, Gloria Campuzano, who owns a successful restaurant in Downey, purchased the building for \$1.6 million and spent an additional \$2.7 million on renovation. She cooperated fully with the Historic Preservation section of the Ontario Planning Department to restore historic features to the building (such as hand painted tiles).



Photo Credit: The Model Colony History Room. Circa 1950s

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## Historic Preservation (continued from page 8)

Another distinctive feature of the building is a mural depicting a flamenco dancer that is visible from the outdoor patio. Painted on the wall of the adjacent building (Roger's Flowers), the mural adds a bit of fine art to downtown Ontario.



Mural of Flamenco Dancer



Owner Gloria Campuzano



Photo Credits: Elly Antuna, Associate Planner at City of Ontario

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## Archives of Ontario History

### Ontario Christmas Crèches

In keeping with a long-standing Ontario tradition, the crèches depicting the Nativity and life of Jesus were erected on Euclid Avenue in mid-November 2020. The crèches made their first appearance on the Euclid Avenue median in 1959 and have been displayed every year since. They are the result of efforts by religious and community leaders who formed the Christmas on Euclid Avenue Committee in 1958 to offset what they saw as a carnival atmosphere associated with the pre-1958 celebration of Christmas on Euclid Avenue.

Ontario resident Frank Chaffee had the idea to place Nativity scenes on the median, picturing them as plywood cutouts. But the Christmas on Euclid Avenue Committee had something else in mind. After visiting a series of Nativity-themed tableaux in San Diego, Chaffee and Ontario Councilman C.E. Petersen decided to hire Rudolph Vargas, the artist, to create the crèches for Ontario.

Vargas was born in 1904 in Mexico where beginning at age 11, he trained as an artist under the famous Mexican sculptor Francisco Espana. Five years later, he attended the Art Academy of San Carlos in Mexico City, and at the age of 18 began creating life-sized religious figures for cathedrals, churches and libraries in Mexico.



The San Bernardino County Sun  
December 10, 1960



Photo Credit: Greater Ontario Convention & Visitors Bureau

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## Archives of Ontario History (continued on page 10)

In 1926 Vargas immigrated to Los Angeles and established a studio. He specialized in religious scenes but also worked for major movie studios to create statues for movie sets. He sculpted the carousel in Mary Poppins and worked with Walt Disney and Disney Imagineering to create the children in the It's a Small World ride and the pirates in the Pirates of the Caribbean ride at Disneyland. He also created wooden mannequins for department stores and created busts of famous actors like Tony Martin, Douglas Fairbanks Jr. and Ginger Rogers.

Though he used his commercial work to make a living, Vargas became famous for his religious sculpture. He once had a meeting with Pope Paul XXIII and presented him with one of his wooden sculptures. His work is on display at the Vatican Gallery of Art and in the Santa Teresita Hospital in Duarte.

The crèche consists of three parts: the green wooden housing; the scenery murals that serve as backdrops; and the statues of the Holy Family and other figures + some animals. The backdrops and statues are works of art. The backdrops were painted by Vargas's friends and Hollywood scene painters Frank Leslie Sandford (1891 – 1977) and Jose De Soto.

Vargas sculpted the statues from wood, plastic, burlap and fibers which were then covered in protective coating of Celastic, a plastic-impregnated fabric. It can be wrapped around forms, pushed into molds, or draped over statues. Celastic was first trademarked in 1926 and was widely used in the theatrical industry for prop-making. The garments are draped muslin of different weights, stiffened with resin. One statue was originally a mannequin. The interior of the statues are fiberglass with steel reinforcement. Some of the statue bases are wood. The backdrops were originally painted on canvas.



Photo Credit: Greater Ontario Convention & Visitors Bureau

(Continued on page 12)

## Archives of Ontario History (continued on page 11)

### Crèche 1: The Annunciation Nativity Scene

*Luke 2:11 – For unto you is born this day in the city of David a Savior, which is Christ the Lord.*

The Annunciation is the announcement by the angel Gabriel to the Virgin Mary that she would conceive and become the mother of Jesus, the Son of God. According to Luke 1:26, the Annunciation occurred in the sixth month of Elizabeth's pregnancy with John the Baptist (i.e., in the month of March). The Annunciation is a key topic in Christian art in general, and particularly during the Middle Ages and Renaissance.

### Crèche 2: No Room at the Inn Nativity Scene

*Luke 2:7 – And she brought forth her firstborn Son, and wrapped him in swaddling clothes, and laid him in a manger; because there was no room for them in the inn.*

This scene depicts Joseph's search to find lodging in Bethlehem. The most common understanding is that Joseph and Mary arrived in the middle of the night while Mary was in labor. There is another interpretation that is more compatible with usual practices at the time. It is likely that Joseph and Mary arrived ahead of the impending birth. As was tradition, they would have stayed with family members living in Bethlehem. But since Bethlehem was crowded with visitors arriving for the census, it is possible that all the rooms in the main house of Joseph's relatives already had occupants. So rather than being turned away from a hotel (inn), Joseph and Mary likely had to accept humble accommodations in the lower level of the house – a place that often housed animals in ancient Israel.

### Crèche 3: Shepherd's Vision Nativity Scene

*Luke 2:14 – Glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace, good will toward men.*

In ancient Israel, sheep farmers were at the lower end of the social hierarchy – the very definition of "humble". The sheep they bred would have been used as sacrificial animals in temples, such as the one at Jerusalem. In this display, a group of shepherds are tending their sheep when an angel appeared to announce the birth of Christ in Bethlehem. The annunciation to the shepherds is a distinct subject in Christian art and is often combined with the Adoration of the Magi (the appearance of the Wise Men).

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## Archives of Ontario History (continued from page 12)

### Crèche 4: Shepherd's Adoration

#### Nativity Scene

*Luke 2:18 – And all they that heard it wondered at those things which were told them by the shepherds.*

After the angel told the shepherds of Jesus's birth, a crowd of angels appeared – one of only two times in the Bible that more than one angel appears to people. This signifies that the message of the angel is very important. After the annunciation, the shepherds hurried to Bethlehem to verify the birth and visit Jesus. Upon returning to their fields and flocks of sheep, the shepherds told people they met on the road what they had heard and seen. They also spread the word to friends and relatives and to people they met at the temple when they took their sheep to be sold.

### Crèche 5: The Nativity

#### Nativity Scene

*Luke 2:16 – And they came with haste, and found Mary, and Joseph, and the babe lying in a manger.*

The artistic depiction of the Nativity has been a major subject of Christian artists since the 4th century. Beginning in the 13th century, the Nativity scene was based on the mystical vision of Saint Bridget of Sweden. In her vision, Joseph waited outside the stable. Mary knelt, turned her back to the manger, and in the midst of a rapturous prayer gave birth to Jesus in a burst of light. The naked, radiant baby caused Mary to recognize his divine nature. She turned and immediately knelt to worship him. Thus, images of Mary and Joseph kneeling, hands clasped and heads bowed before Jesus, came to be the standard presentation of the Holy Family, as shown in this scene.

### Crèche 6: Arrival of the Wise Men

#### Nativity Scene

*Matthew 2:1, 11 – Now when Jesus was born in Bethlehem of Judaea in the days of Herod the king, behold, there came wise men from the east to Jerusalem, . . . And when they were come into the house, they saw the young child with Mary his mother, and fell down, and worshipped him: and when they had opened their treasures, they presented unto him gifts; gold, and frankincense, and myrrh.*

Despite the depiction of the Wise Men (magi) as being present at the birth of Jesus, it is much more likely that they arrived when He was one or two years old, as depicted in this scene. After the birth of Jesus, Joseph and

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## Archives of Ontario History (Continued from page 13)

Mary continued to life in Jerusalem in a house. The scripture refers to “the house” and refers to Jesus as a “young child”. There is also no indication in scripture of how many wise men arrived. The gifts they presented – gold, frankincense and myrrh – may seem odd for a young child. However, they are very symbolic.

Gold was a gift for royalty, symbolizing Jesus as King of Kings; Frankincense, an incense, was intimately connected with the priesthood and temple sacrifices, symbolizing the ministry of Jesus; and Myrrh, a perfuming agent, was used when wrapping a dead body to help cover the smell, symbolizing the suffering and death of Jesus.

### Crèche 7: The Presentation

#### Life of Jesus Scene

*Luke 2:22, 28, 29 – And when the days of her purification according to the law of Moses were accomplished, they brought him to Jerusalem, to present him to the Lord; . . . Then took he him up in his arms, and blessed God, and said, . . . Lord, now lettest thou thy servant depart in peace, according to thy word:*

In accordance with Jewish tradition, when Jesus was 40 days old, Mary and Joseph took Him to the temple in Jerusalem for two reasons: to complete Mary’s ritual purification after childbirth, and to have Jesus circumcised. Upon entering the temple, Mary and Joseph encounter Simeon (shown here holding Jesus), who had been promised that he would not die before he had seen Jesus. Simeon utters a prayer – the Nunc Dimittis or Canticle of Simeon, which prophesied the redemption of the world by Jesus: Lord, now lettest Thou Thy servant depart in peace; according to Thy word: for mine eyes have seen Thy salvation, which Thou hast prepared before the face of all people: to be a light to lighten the gentiles and to be the glory of Thy people Israel.

[\(Luke 2:29–32\).](#)

### Crèche 8: Flight into Egypt

#### Life of Jesus Scene

*Matthew 2:14 – When he arose, he took the young child and his mother by night, and departed into Egypt:*

Jerusalem, where Mary and Joseph lived, was part of the Roman Empire and was ruled by King Herod. Herod was old and ill when Jesus was born, suffering from a delusional paranoia that caused him to believe many people threatened his rule. In response, he killed anyone he perceived as a threat – including some of his own sons. News of Jesus’s birth as King of the Jews, coupled with the failure of the Wise Men to report where Herod



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## Archives of Ontario History (Continued from page 14)

could find Jesus, caused Herod to make a new plan. He ordered all boys under two years of age in Bethlehem and the surrounding areas to be killed. Jesus was spared because an angel appeared to Joseph in a dream, warned him of the impending slaughter, and told Joseph to flee with Mary and Jesus into Egypt. This was a logical refuge, as there was a coastal road linking Egypt and Palestine and Egypt was outside the dominion of King Herod. The flight into Egypt is frequently depicted in art and is the final episode of the Nativity.

### Crèche 9: The Holy Family

Life of Jesus Scene

*Luke 2:52 – And Jesus increased in wisdom and stature, and in favor with God and man.*

This scene provides a view of Jesus as a child. The word stature signifies age, so this can be interpreted as Jesus's gaining wisdom and knowledge in both natural and spiritual subjects as he grows older. The English divine and scholar Dean Edward Hayes Plumptre wrote,

"The Boy grew into youth, and the young Man into manhood, and his purity and lowliness and unselfish sympathy drew even then the hearts of all men. In that highest instance, as in all lower analogies, men admired holiness till it became aggressive, and then it roused them to an antagonism bitter in proportion to their previous admiration."

### Crèche 10: Jesus in the Temple

Life of Jesus Scene

*Luke 2:49 – And he said unto them, How is it that ye sought me? Knowist ye not that I must be about my Father's business?*

This scene is also from Jesus's youth and continues the idea that He was an extraordinary child imbued with wisdom beyond his years. Joseph, Mary and Jesus had traveled to Jerusalem for a feast day. After a week, Joseph and Mary left with a group of people to travel home. Thinking Jesus was among the group, they did not notice he was missing until they were a day's journey from Jerusalem. They immediately returned and found Jesus in the temple holding his own with religious scholars. Mary and Joseph expressed their concern for his absence, asking why Jesus had not joined them in the journey home. The scripture is his answer – that he was doing God's work



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## Archives of Ontario History (Continued from page 15)

### Crèche 11: Come Unto Me

Life of Jesus Scene

*Matthew 19:14 – But Jesus said, Suffer little children, and forbid them not, to come unto me: for of such is the kingdom of heaven.*

This is a scene from the ministry of Jesus, which began when He was 30 years old. His disciples wished to protect Jesus from intrusion, annoyance, and anything else that might cause Him to be distracted from the affairs of the Kingdom of Heaven. Jesus regarded this as officious interference and ordered that children be brought to him. He explained that the Kingdom of Heaven is composed of individuals who are childlike in the nature – including simplicity and humility.

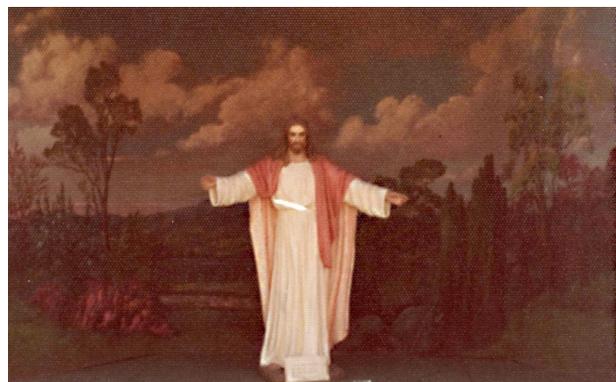
### Crèche 12: Light of the World

Life of Jesus Scene

*John 14:12: Verily, verily, I say unto you, He that believeth on me, the works that I do shall he do also; and greater works than these shall he do; because I go unto my Father.*

The Gospel of John is a witness to Jesus, written so that people would believe and receive life in relationship to God. Earlier in this Gospel (John 8:12), Jesus declares I am the Light of the World. Whoever follows me will not walk in darkness, but will have the light of life. This is the second of seven I am declarations by Jesus recorded in the Gospel of John. Jesus uses the phrase to describe himself and his disciples.

*To learn more about the historic nativity scenes, print out a walking tour guide, and make a donation for the ongoing restoration and preservation of the Nativity Scenes please visit <https://gocvb.org/discover/events/christmas-on-euclid/nativity-scenes>*



# Model Colony News

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## Ontario Heritage Christmas Ornament

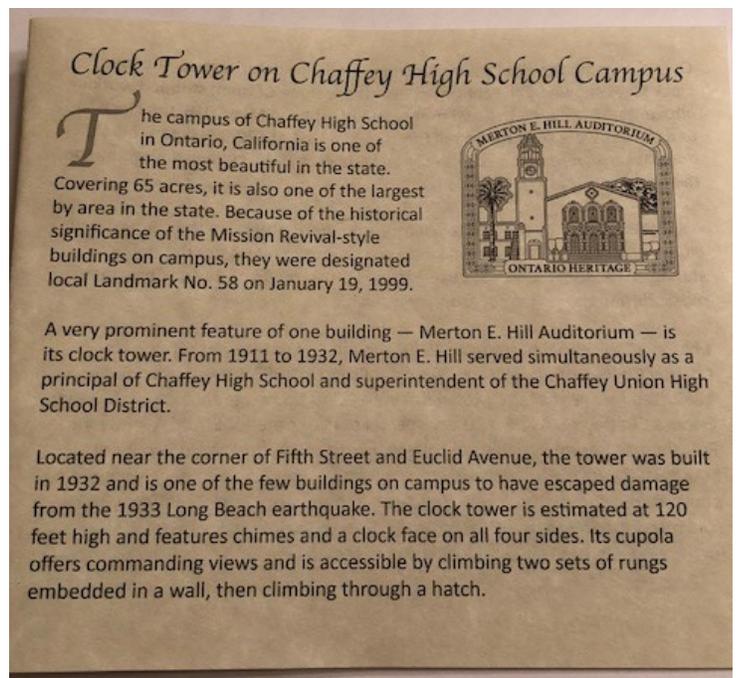
### Ontario Heritage Christmas Ornament Available at Logan's Candy

Ontario Heritage is once again offering a beautiful Christmas ornament for purchase – this one depicting the clock tower on the campus of Chaffey High School. A prominent feature of Merton E. Hill Auditorium, the clock tower was built in 1932 and is estimated to be 120 feet high. It features chimes and a clock face on all four sides. Its cupola offers commanding views and is accessible by climbing two sets of rungs embedded in a wall, then climbing through a hatch.

The clock tower ornament is the first in a series of significant historical landmarks in Ontario to be commemorated as a Christmas ornament by Ontario Heritage. Ornament sales support the activities of Ontario Heritage, whose mission is to preserve, protect and promote the historical environment and cultural heritage of our Model Colony.

For the first time this year, the ornament can be purchased at Logan's Candy, 125 West B Street, Ontario, CA 91762. The price is \$20 if you pick it up at the shop, or \$30 if you want it shipped. The price includes a gift box and an information brochure on the history of the building.

Funds raised from sale of the ornaments will be used for Ontario Heritage activities such as purchasing the bronze commemorative plaques for historic buildings, sponsoring the annual cemetery tour and biennial home tour, membership events, and administrative expenses.



## Filmed in Historic Ontario

### ***The Way Back* with Ben Affleck Filmed in Ontario**

Ontario Airport is a popular location for filming. But in 2018, two other locations – Chaffey High School and the First Methodist Church at I Street and Euclid Avenue – became the site for the movie *The Way Back* starring Ben Affleck.

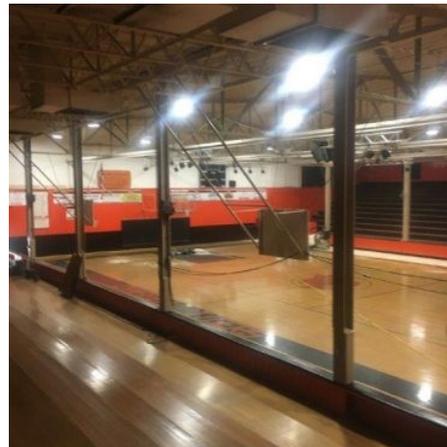
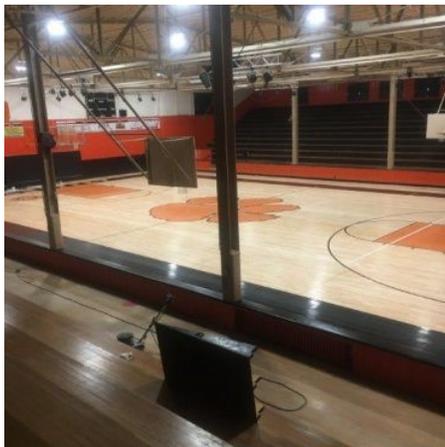
The movie was first called *The Has-Been*, then renamed *Torrance* before finally becoming *The Way Back*. In it, Ben Affleck portrays Jack Cunningham, a high school basketball phenomenon who has fallen on hard times and is now an alcoholic construction worker. He redeems himself by becoming the coach of his high school basketball team – with Chaffey’s basketball gym standing in for Jack’s alma mater.

Because the film focuses on Jack’s journey to sobriety through his connection with his students, it has the ring of an inspirational sports drama. But the script avoids unnecessary speechifying and clean-and-simple lessons about how to overcome addiction, emphasizing how gradual and difficult Jack’s journey to recovery will be. Ben Affleck has been open about his own struggles with addiction and completed a 40-day stint in rehab in 2018. His father struggled with alcoholism when Affleck was a child.

Negotiations between Warner Bros. and the Chaffey Joint Union High School District began in September 2018. According to district Superintendent Mat Holton, both staff and students wanted to host the film. The district agreed to an aggressive production schedule to reduce the disruption on campus.

Warner Bros. began preparation and renovation work on the interior of the Clyde Francisco gymnasium on November 7, 2018. Filming took place between November 13 and 28, 2018. In 2019, the film crew returned for five days of reshooting, from May 31 through June 4.

Besides filming on the Chaffey campus, the First Methodist Church on Euclid Avenue at I Street was a stand-in for the Catholic Church in the film. The Ontario congregation formed in 1883 and claims to be Ontario’s oldest church. The Euclid Avenue building dates to 1956 and is the congregation’s third home. Upland’s Methodist church was scouted first but the building was deemed too modern for what filmmakers were looking for.



Chaffey High School Gymnasium

(Continued on page 17)

# Model Colony News

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## Filmed in Historic Ontario (Continued from page 16)

Filming took place over four days in the church parlor, which in the film is a rector's office, and in the chapel. Catholic iconography was added temporarily in the form of art for the walls and a statue out front. Catered lunch for the cast and crew was brought in every day, with church members invited to share. Affleck ate in the kitchen and was seen only from afar.

Much of *The Way Back* was filmed in San Pedro, though about one-third of the film takes place in Chaffey's gymnasium as well as some additional areas on the campus (such as a parking lot). The Chaffey district was paid \$115,275 for the original shoot, and \$2500 a day (\$12,500) for the reshoots. The money will be invested back into student programs and facilities.

This is at least the second Affleck movie to film in Ontario. 2012's *Argo* used Ontario Airport (ONT) as a stand-in for Tehran Airport

*The Way Back* had a \$40 million budget, received a B+ CinemaScore on its opening day and generated positive critical response with an 83% "fresh" rating on Rotten Tomatoes. It generated moderate results at the box office, with \$13.7 million in its first two weeks. Because of the coronavirus pandemic, Warner Bros. released *The Way Back* for video on demand on March 24, 2020.

*Sources: Chaffey High School Alumni Association, Inland Valley Daily Bulletin and David Allen*



Photo Credit: David Allen, Inland Valley Daily Bulletin/SCNG

# Model Colony News

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## Restoration Information



### **RESTORED WITH BRETT WATERMAN** Airing on DIY Network/Magnolia Network

**DO YOU OWN A HISTORIC HOME THAT YOU FEEL HAS  
HIDDEN POTENTIAL DESPITE ITS BAD RENOVATIONS AND UGLY ADDITIONS?**

**RESTORED WITH BRETT WATERMAN CAN HELP!!**

Brett will work with homeowners who would like to "undo" earlier remodels, make their home more functional and restore, enhance, and reintroduce the original style and beauty.

Seeking people who own architecturally significant homes in the following areas: La Verne, Claremont, Upland, Pomona, Ontario, Rancho Cucamonga, Fontana, Redlands, Riverside, and surrounding areas

*We are looking for the following:*

- *Homeowners who own architecturally significant homes ( Federal, Georgian, Art Deco, Tudor, Mission, Storybook, Mid-Century Modern, Craftsman, Victorian, Spanish Colonial, and others)*
- *Homes must need restoration. Restoring your kitchen is an absolute criterion.*
- *Must have a minimum budget of 80K. Ideally 100K plus (be able to show proof of funds)*
- *Be willing to relocate for 6-8wks during the restoration (The show does not reimburse for accommodations)*
- *Families willing to be on camera*
- *Must be available and flexible schedule-wise from July 2020-Winter 2020. Casting is happening quickly!*

TO APPLY: Please send an email to [Casting@essential.media](mailto:Casting@essential.media) with RESTORED & LOCATION IN SUBJECT. Please include your name, address, phone number, and type of home you have. Also include a photo of yourselves, an exterior house photo, and photos of the rooms you would like to be restored along with your budget amount. Only eligible candidates will be contacted.

# Model Colony News

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## Board Members

### Board Members

Petrina Delman, President

Dave Coote, Vice President

Randi Campbell, Treasurer

Charlene Wissing, Secretary

Gloria Jones, Membership Chair

Devela Bemowski, Historian

Joe Caskey

Rita Nelsen

Margot Cardona

Wendy Roldan

### **Ex-Officio Member**

Diane Ayala, Ontario Planning Department

### **City Council Liaison**

Debra Porada



# Model Colony News

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## 2021 Ontario Heritage Membership

We are an all volunteer local non-profit organization and we need you! Is the ongoing process of preserving our historic downtown important to you? Or learning about the rich history of the Model Colony? Our Mission Statement is "Preserving, Protecting and Promoting Our Model Colony" not only for us but for our future generations. Having historic home tours, annual historic cemetery tours, being present at local events are all part of pursuing our mission and making the public more aware of our purpose. It's an important goal but who says we can't have fun pursuing it!

If you are already a member of Ontario Heritage, we sincerely thank you! If you're not yet a member, please consider joining us on this journey. Not only will you become more aware and knowledgeable of Ontario's past history, you will be inspired to walk with us as we go forward in "Preserving, Protecting and Promoting Our Model Colony."

### Benefits of Membership:

1. Participation in Ontario Heritage events such as Home Tours, Annual Historic Cemetery Tours, potlucks, local community events, historic and educational programs.
2. Discounts to events
3. E-mail Newsletters
4. Advocacy for preservation of our historical environment and cultural heritage.
5. Access to information concerning restoration and renovation.
6. The knowledge that you are part of the effort to protect, preserve and promote the Model Colony



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### Ontario Heritage Membership Form (December 31, 2020 to December 31, 2021)

\*Name: \_\_\_\_\_

\*Address: \_\_\_\_\_

\*City: \_\_\_\_\_ State: \_\_\_\_\_

\*Zip Code: \_\_\_\_\_

\*Phone: \_\_\_\_\_

\*Mobile Phone: \_\_\_\_\_

\*E-Mail: \_\_\_\_\_

#### \* Required Information

#### Membership Categories (For the 2021 Calendar Year)

- |   |          |
|---|----------|
| <input type="radio"/> Individual        | \$25.00  |
| <input type="radio"/> Senior (62 years) | \$15.00  |
| <input type="radio"/> Family            | \$40.00  |
| <input type="radio"/> Family-Senior     | \$30.00  |
| <input type="radio"/> Corporate         | \$250.00 |
| <input type="radio"/> Benefactor        | \$250.00 |

**TOTAL ENCLOSED** \$ \_\_\_\_\_

#### I am interested in:

- E-mail Alert Network  
 Volunteering at Events  
 Other (specify) \_\_\_\_\_

Mail with Your Check Payable To: Ontario Heritage

P.O.Box 1, Ontario, CA 91762

or sign up at: [ontarioheritage.org](http://ontarioheritage.org)

In an effort to keep dues low, most communication will be via email, so providing us your email address is vital.