



Orange County Public Schools

# Hall of Fame



2015



Arriving in Orange County.

## *The Early Years* —————

Orange County Public Schools dates back to December 1869, when teaching as a profession was uncommon. In the frontier days, schools were often an extension of the church; ministers taught students during the week in the same community where they preached on Sunday. Education was rather informal and lasted only several months.

The residents of that time were typical frontiersmen, many of whom settled in search of a better life. After the

Civil War, the population of Florida grew as northerners and southerners alike moved to escape the turmoil of reconstruction.

In 1869, the state of Florida passed the first secular school law, which established Orange County as a school district to be governed by an appointed board of three members, and to be run by a superintendent. The new county board was empowered to levy taxes and to issue “certificates of competency” for teachers.

W.C. Roper, A.C. Caldwell, and Zelotes Mason were the first board members, with W. A. Lovell serving as superintendent. Teachers were paid one dollar per month per student, which originally came from tuition paid by parents and later from tax revenue.

Teachers were expected to be able to read intelligently from the Bible and the school reader, to be able to teach properly from them, to be able to spell correctly and teach spelling, and to be able to write legibly.

The population of Orange County grew from 2,195 during the 1870 census to 6,618 by 1880, which made it necessary to open a number of new schools, from five schools in 1871 to more than 160 in 1889. Keep in mind, however, many of those schools had fewer than 10 students! It wasn't until the early 1890s that laws started to govern the minimum distance between schools and how many students they should serve.



W.A. Lovell served as the first superintendent. He was elected on Dec. 11, 1869.



The Union Free Church served as School No. 1 in Orange County, located on South Main Street (now Magnolia) between Church and Pine streets.



The 1870 census figures of 2,195 had increased to 6,618 by 1880. Reflecting this population growth, the following schools requested admittance to the Orange County Public School system between 1872 and 1889:

**1872**

Apopka Senior  
Apopka South  
Fairview  
Hill

**1873**

Benton's Prairie (Black)  
Econ  
Lake Harney  
Lake Tracey  
Little Econ  
The Point (Kissimmee)  
Shingle Creek

**1874**

Boggy Creek

**1875**

Fort Christmas  
Hookers  
Lake Virginia  
Miller, J. H.  
Partins, H.  
Spring Hill  
Sylvan Lake

**1876**

Starke Lake  
Mount Zion

**1877**

Akron  
Altamonte  
Blackwater  
Clay Springs  
Formosa  
Fort Mason  
Golden Lake  
Hawkinsville  
Howell Creek  
Lake Crescent  
Lake Dorr

Lake Irma  
Lake Prairie  
Lake Oak Church  
Longwood  
Meeks Mill

New Hope  
New Upsala  
Oakland-Winter Garden  
Orange Church  
Pendryville (Crooked Lake)  
Pine Castle  
Ravenwood  
Robinson, Louis

Stewart, Matthew  
Tucker's Mill  
Zellwood

**1878**

Blackwater (Black)  
Routh and Byron  
Sanford  
Sanford (Black)  
Seneca Lake (Sorrento)  
Tusawilla

**1879**

No schools added

**1880**

Alton  
Bass and Barber  
Code Hills  
Emeralda  
Fort Layton  
Lucky  
Maitland (Black)  
Pendryville

**1881**

Bay Springs  
Myrtle Lake  
Orange Ridge

Tangerine  
Umatilla

**1882**

Aragonne  
Arkana  
Eustis  
Hanibal  
Jones, Sr. (Black)

Lakeville  
Merrimac  
New Arbor  
Pine Lawn  
Salem

**1883**

Bronson  
Diggers  
Eustis (Black)  
Glendale  
Gotha  
Kissimmee  
Longwood (Black)

Ocoee (Black)  
Parks  
Powell, Isaac  
Reeves  
Tavares

**1884**

Bay Ridge  
Cleveland  
Holden  
Smith, H. T.  
Wekiva  
**1885**  
Altamonte Springs  
Astor  
Boggy Creek Church  
Boston Lake  
Grand Island

Hampton  
Lake Johanna  
Norristown  
Oklawaha  
Orange Pound  
Rock Springs  
Round Lake

**1886**

Altamonte (Black)  
Baptist  
Bayview  
Barnard, J. T.  
Bethel  
Canadas  
Cassia  
Cherry Point  
Chuluota  
Concord  
Croff Bass  
Cummingville Station  
Fairview  
Forrest City  
Gabriella  
Geneva

Heath  
Higley  
Hulls  
Indian Spring  
Lake Adair  
Lake Howell  
Lovell's Landing  
Manhattan (Black)  
Messina  
Mount Carmel  
Mount Dora (Black)  
Oviedo  
Park Avenue  
Pine Grove

Plymouth  
Raulerson  
Rock Lake  
Spring Creek  
Summit  
Tangerine (Black)  
Tiners  
Troy  
Wheatley (Black)  
Yates Point

**1887**

Across  
Anna Belle  
Barton Lake  
Cherry Hill  
Clear Lake  
Crescent  
Crown Point  
Dann  
Hodges  
Lake Brantley  
Lake Mary  
Mackinin  
Oak Hill  
Oakland (Black)  
Oviedo (Black)  
Spring Lake (Black)  
Tavares (Black)  
Winter Park (Black)

**1888**

Charleton (Black)

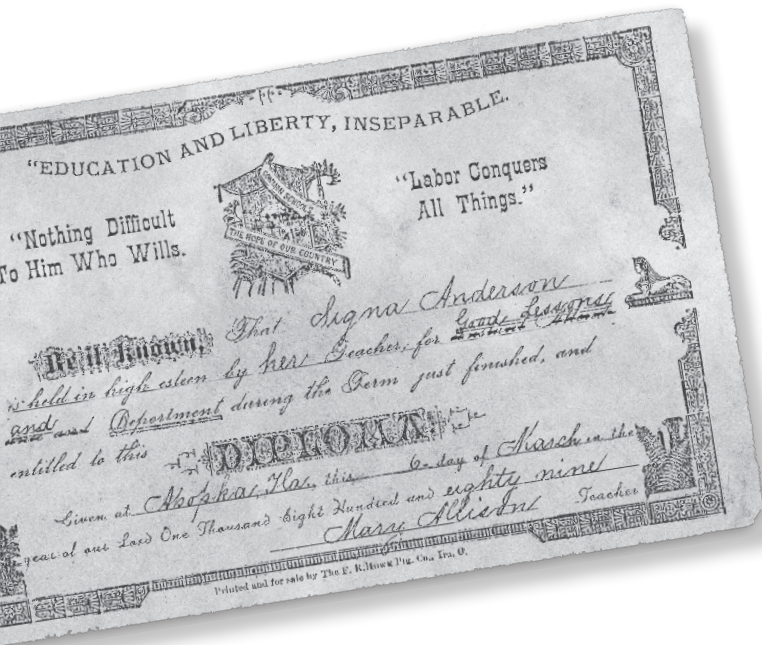
**1889**

Fitzville





1884 Orlando Public School -  
S. W. corner of Orange Ave.  
and Jackson St.



## A New Century

After the turn of the 20th century, Orange County and the school district continued to grow. One of the most pressing concerns was transportation. Almost every board meeting between 1902 and 1906 was concerned with requests for transportation, and the awarding of bids to prospective drivers who provided their own horses and wagons. After permission from the board in 1915, teacher Mattie Chapman became the first student transport driver to use an automobile. She had only three days to learn to manipulate the new machine. Automobiles gradually replaced wagons and horse teams throughout the district.



The Clear Lake School, as it was in 1891. Students were taught by Clara Ivey, pictured on the far right.

## *1920s and Beyond*

The 1920s were boom years for OCPS, as dozens of bond issues were released to build new schools. By 1930, the school system was made up of 55 schools. However, during the Great Depression, the district struggled to repay the loans and keep school facilities open. To make matters worse, the population kept growing. About 20,000 moved into Orange County by 1940 and classrooms began overflowing with students.

The Federal Emergency Relief Act provided much-needed capital to build a number of new schools and improve others. As a result, the district hired its first supervisor of maintenance in 1935.

This period also saw the introduction of the first fleet of all-steel school buses purchased by the district. The vehicles were painted orange and were clearly marked "Orange County Schools." The district hired a mechanic and opened a garage facility in 1936. About this time, schools were starting to request the use of school buses to transport students for field trips and athletic events.



Piedmont School – opened around 1896 and closed in spring of 1903.

**ORANGE COUNTY SCHOOLS**  
 MONTHLY, TERM AND ANNUAL REPORT

*Albert Eaton*  
*Surveillance* Grade: *I*  
 for the School Year: *1923-4* Teacher: *Edna A. Hazel*

Parent or guardian is requested to examine this report carefully, check page, and so acknowledge its receipt by signing below. Kindly return it at once.

SIGNATURE OF PARENT OR GUARDIAN

*Mrs. F. B. Eaton*  
*Mrs. F. B. Eaton*  
*Mrs. F. B. Eaton*  
*Mrs. F. B. Eaton*  
*Mrs. F. B. Eaton*  
*Mrs. F. B. Eaton*



A new Ocoee High School was completed in 1925. Above, students and Principal R. G. Pitman (far right) stand in front of the \$40,000 facility.

# Athletics



Schools throughout the county added athletic coaches to the teaching staffs in the early 1920s. Professor Jack Reid (far left) joined the Ocoee High staff in 1925 and led the boys team to several championships.





## *Rapid Growth*

In the next two decades, the population of Orange County more than tripled, from 70,074 in 1940 to more than 263,500. Thousands of military personnel and their families moved into the area when Orlando became a major flight training ground for the Army Air Corps.

The district also had to deal with a teacher shortage, as many entered the war effort. Teachers who remained found themselves with more students than ever before. The scarcity of resources also affected transportation.







Students in communities like Gotha, Taft, Maitland and Windermere were considered too isolated for students to be transported by school bus. In return, families were paid \$5 per month to defray the costs of providing their own transportation to school.

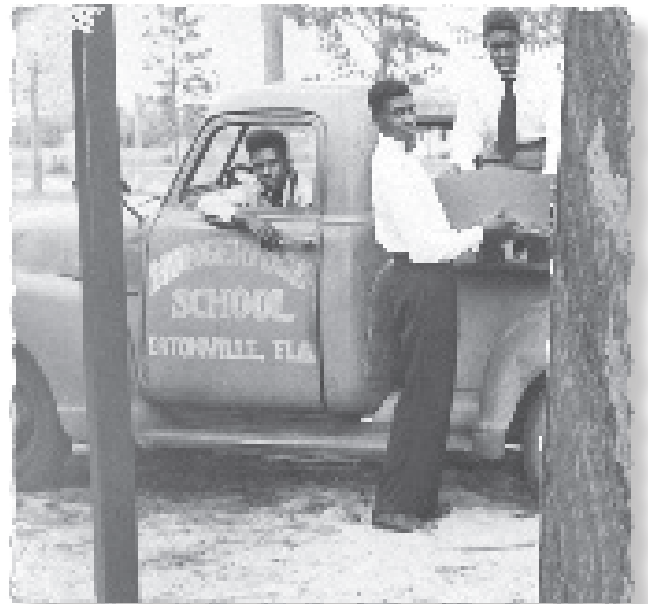
As the district grew, many of the original schools that current residents are familiar with were built – for example, Lake Como Elementary (1951); Jones High (1951); Wheatley Elementary (1951); Boone High (1952); Edgewater High (1952); Orlo Vista Elementary (1952); Dream Lake Elementary (1954); Glenridge Middle (1956); and Evans High (1958).

During this period there was a growing movement in Florida and the nation to improve educational opportunities for black children. The 1954 *Brown vs. Board of Education of Topeka* ruling made segregation unconstitutional; however, it was several years before desegregation began in Orange County.

For years, black senior high-school students from Tangerine, Zellwood, Plymouth and Apopka were

transported as far as 25 miles to Hungerford High School in Eatonville. Likewise, students from Oakland, Winter Garden, Windermere and other areas were transported to Jones High. In 1956, Superintendent Judson Walker recommended senior-high facilities for blacks be created in Apopka and Winter Garden by adding grades to existing schools for blacks in those communities. Phillis Wheatley in Apopka and Charles Drew in Winter Garden became senior high schools for black students. An additional elementary school for blacks was built in Washington Shores.

The road to integration was a bumpy one, and after being sued in 1962, Orange County was under federal court oversight until 2010, when the district was finally granted “Unitary Status,” indicating that the district had erased all vestiges of past discrimination.





Dr. Phillips High School opened in August 1987.



Computer labs were installed in middle and high schools

## *The Growth Continues*

The 1970s saw even more exponential growth, as more and more families and immigrants moved into Central Florida, bolstered by the development of Walt Disney World and other industries.

By 1980, the population of Orange County was about 458,000, a 33 percent increase from the previous decade. With 4,850 teachers serving 81,000 students, OCPS was the 28th-largest district in the nation. By 1987 we had climbed to 23rd on the list.

The biggest change during the 1980s might be considered the expansion in use of computers and technology in

all areas of the district. Document Processing Centers saved thousands of hours of secretarial work, thus saving about \$500,000 per year. Computer labs were installed in middle and high schools, and students began to take classes on computer literacy. Teachers also began taking professional development courses for computer skills.





## *Depending on the Community*

As the 20th century drew to a close, Orange County Public Schools continued its commitment to the young people of Orange County. A new mission statement adopted by the board during the 1990s defined its mission: “to enable all students to think creatively and critically, to learn what is not yet known, to exercise good judgment, to develop self-respect, and to care about and be fair to others.”

Programs had been expanded to include alternative education, bilingual programs, community education, extended-day enrichment programs, hearing and vision screenings, a hospital/homebound program, prekindergarten program, and preschool diagnostic and intervention services.

The district began actively recruiting parent volunteers and business partners to support our schools. The Foundation for Orange County Public Schools was created to help recruit, retain and recognize quality teachers in the district. More recently, the school board

adopted a Philanthropic Strategic Plan to raise money for unfunded programs that are proven to increase student achievement.

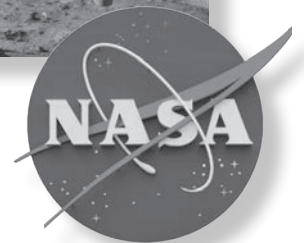
The district would not be where it is today without the support of the community. In 2002, after several failed attempts, voters approved a half-penny sales tax for the renovation of old schools and to support the construction of much-needed new schools. Thanks to that effort, and a renewal of the half penny in 2014, all students in Orange County will have access to modern classrooms and technology.

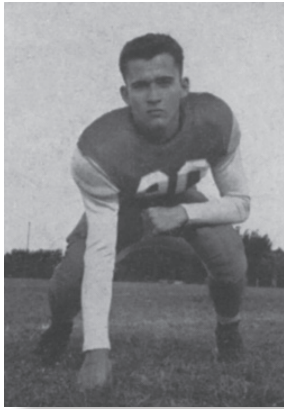
The district’s current vision is to become the top producer of successful students in the nation. The mission statement provides a roadmap of how we plan to get there: to lead our students to success with the support and involvement of families and the community. As Henry Ford wrote: “If everyone is moving forward together, then success takes care of itself.”

OHS

**ORLANDO HIGH SCHOOL**

Capt. John Watts Young  
Class of 1948





John Young is perhaps the most well-traveled Orange County Public Schools alumnus of all time. A man of many firsts, Young's flight experience as a naval aviator and astronaut spans five decades.

Born in San Francisco in 1930, the Great Depression forced Young's family to move. They settled in Orlando when he was 18 months old; a historical marker now stands in the front yard of Young's childhood home in College Park. He attended Princeton Elementary and graduated from Orlando High School, the current Howard Middle School, in 1948.

Young earned a bachelor's degree with highest honors in Aeronautical Engineering from Georgia Tech in 1959, then entered the U.S. Navy. After serving aboard the destroyer USS Laws during the Korean War he entered flight training school, which would serve as the basis for the rest of his distinguished career.

As a record-setting test pilot, Young was selected to become an astronaut and joined NASA in 1962. He had the longest career of any astronaut, becoming the first person to make six space flights over the course of 42 years of active NASA service.

In 1963, John Young flew the first manned Gemini mission, during which he operated the first computer on a manned spacecraft. In 1966, he flew into space again on Gemini 10. On Apollo 10 in 1969, he orbited the moon, and in 1972 on Apollo 16 he became the ninth person to walk on the moon. During that mission, Young and fellow astronaut Charles Duke spent 71 hours on the lunar surface, including three moonwalks totaling more than 20 hours.

Young's final two missions were aboard the Space Shuttle, including STS-1, the first flight of the shuttle in 1981, and again on STS-9 in 1983, which carried the first Spacelab module.

John Young served as Chief of the Astronaut Office from 1974 to 1987 and then served in several advisory roles at the Johnson Space Center in Houston, TX, until his retirement in 2004 at age 74.

In Central Florida, State Road 423 is named John Young Parkway in his honor, and an OCPS elementary school also bears his name.



Apollo 16 crew: Ken Mattingly, John Young and Charles Duke

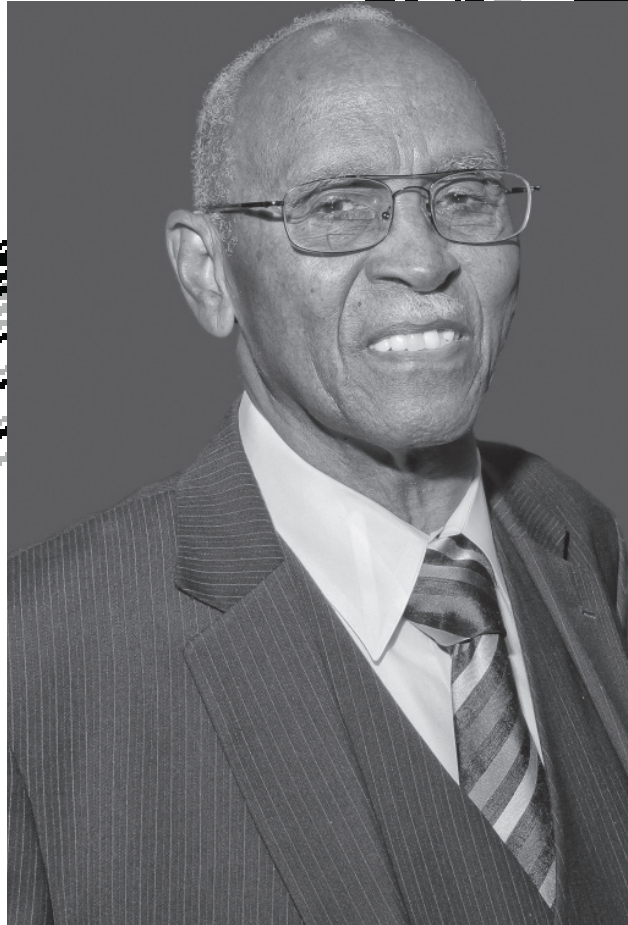
40 Years

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**DISTINGUISHED EDUCATOR**


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James "Chief" Wilson



JHS





Affectionately known as “Chief,” James Wilson’s entire 40-year career was spent teaching at Orange County Public Schools. With the exception of one semester at Evans High School, Wilson taught at Jones High School from 1950 until his retirement in 1990. A graduate of Crooms Academy in Sanford, Wilson earned his music degree at Florida A&M University.

Originally hired to teach civics and history, it was his love of music that served as the foundation of his legacy. In the early days, Wilson taught music theory and fundamentals during his free period. Those lessons expanded into after-school hours and on Saturdays. As the fledgling band program grew, Wilson went into the elementary schools to begin teaching music. As the Jones High School band program grew, it achieved a stellar reputation.

Under his leadership, the band traveled to the New York World’s Fair in 1964, the Knoxville World’s Fair in 1982, and the bi-centennial celebrations in Washington D.C. in 1976 and 1987. The band was also invited to perform at several functions for President Lyndon Johnson during his visits to Orlando. Wilson was committed to providing

quality education and musical experiences for his students. He also took great pride in preparing his students for college and assisting them with obtaining scholarships.

In 1973, Wilson joined the board of the CFE Federal Credit Union, and has been instrumental in its growth over the years. His support has led to a number of CFE programs that benefit students, including the high-school branch program, operating in three OCPS high schools; a scholarship program that provides money to graduating seniors each year; the MyCFE4Schools affinity debit card program; and a five-year grant program to enrich media centers at many of our schools.

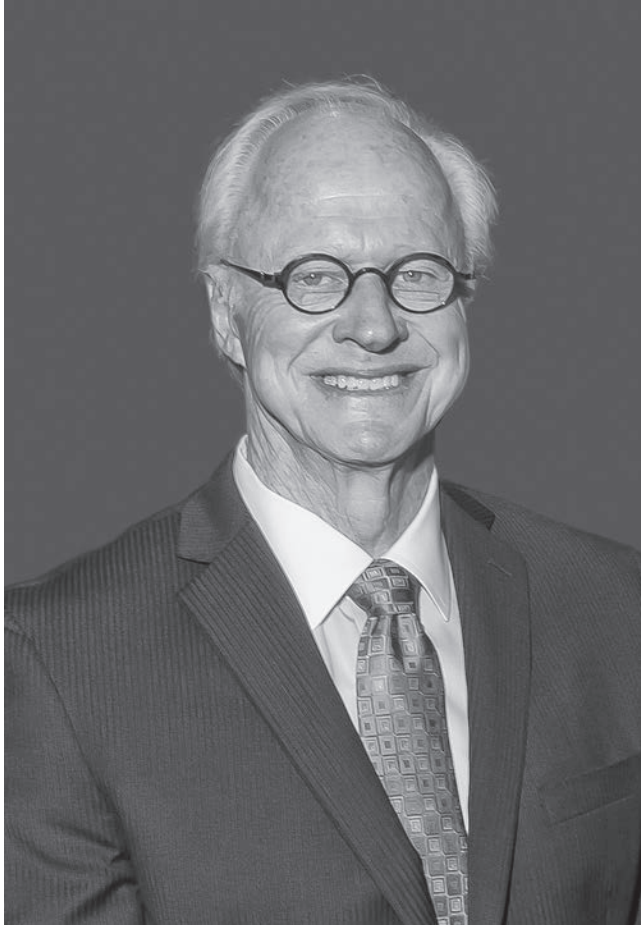
Wilson is a member of the Florida Music Educator’s Hall of Fame and the Florida Bandmasters Association Hall of Fame, and has been recognized over the years by many churches, schools and community organizations.

In 2004, Wilson’s legacy was recognized by the Orange County School Board with the naming of the newly built auditorium at Jones High School in his honor.

EHS

**EVANS HIGH SCHOOL**

Dick Batchelor  
Class of 1966





Dick Batchelor's advocacy for children has benefited hundreds of thousands of students in Orange County for more than three decades and bolstered the Central Florida economy by billions of dollars.

Batchelor was born in Fort Bragg, NC, one of seven children. His parents were tenant tobacco farmers before moving to Orlando in 1957, where his father worked in construction and later as a carpenter.

After several years living in low-income housing, the Batchelor family moved into a home in the Orlo Vista neighborhood. He graduated from Evans High School in 1966, after which he joined the U.S. Marine Corps and served in Vietnam, earning the rank of Corporal.

Thanks to the G.I. Bill, Batchelor earned degrees from Valencia Community College and the University of Central Florida. In 1974, he became the youngest person to be elected to the Florida Legislature, where he served eight years, five of which were in leadership roles. He was the recipient of more than 50 awards for his legislative service.

Following his time in the legislature, Batchelor founded a consulting firm and has been deeply involved in the Central Florida community, especially in issues dealing with children.

He currently serves on several boards, including the Florida Children's Hospital Board, Florida Hospital Foundation Board, the First Amendment Foundation, and Central Florida Urban League Board of Directors, Florida Children's First, and the Florida Tuskegee Airmen Board. Since 1981, he has served as the honorary chairman of the "Dick Batchelor Run for the Children," an annual 5-K run that raises funds to treat abused children. Batchelor is frequently named one of "The 50 Most Powerful People" by *Orlando Magazine*.

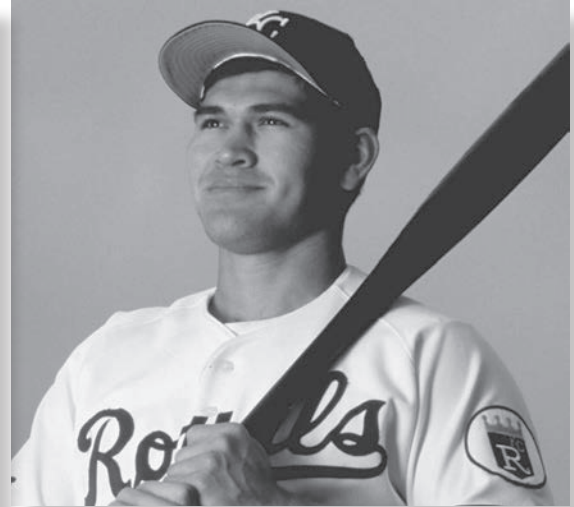
In 2002, Batchelor founded Change 4 Kids to generate support for a half-penny sales tax to build new schools and renovate older schools in desperate need of repair in Orange County. Six previous referendum attempts had failed, but thanks to Batchelor's work, the referendum passed with almost 60 percent of the vote. For his efforts, Batchelor was named the 2002 Central Floridian of the Year by the *Orlando Sentinel*.

In 2014, Batchelor once again spearheaded a successful Change 4 Kids campaign to renew the half-penny sales tax for another 10 years. The sales tax is expected to generate \$2 billion to replace or refurbish schools, provide important technology upgrades and make a major economic impact on regional construction.

DPHS

DR. PHILLIPS HIGH SCHOOL

Johnny Damon  
Class of 1992



Johnny Damon was born at Fort Riley, KS, where his father Jimmy was stationed as a Staff Sergeant in the U.S. Army. He had met his wife while stationed in Thailand. After Johnny was born, his parents lived on bases in Japan and West Germany before settling in Orlando, where he started pre-school.

A natural athlete, Damon was a big baseball fan and fulfilled his passion while playing in the South Orange Little League. By seventh grade, he had caught the eye of Dr. Phillips High School's baseball coach, Danny Allie, who was impressed by how hard Johnny worked. It was clear every time he took the field; running, while others walked.

As a freshman at Dr. Phillips in 1988, Damon made the football team and was one of the team's best players. In the spring, he made the baseball team playing center field, and turned out to be the school's first four-year starter. He also ran track and was considered one of the Panthers' top runners.

During his senior year in 1992, Damon was rated the top high-school prospect in the country by *Baseball America*, was named to *USA Today's* High School All-America team, and was the Florida Gatorade Player of the Year.

He was selected by the Kansas City Royals in the first round (35th overall) of the 1992 amateur draft. After four years in the minors, he made his Major

League debut in 1995 and played for the Royals until 2000. He donned the uniforms of the Oakland Athletics in 2001, the Boston Red Sox from 2002-2005, the New York Yankees from 2006-2009, the Detroit Tigers in 2010, the Tampa Bay Rays in 2011, and the Cleveland Indians in 2012, winning two memorable World Series along the way (2004 Red Sox and 2009 Yankees). He led the American League in stolen bases in 2000.

Off the field, Damon established The Johnny Damon Foundation, a non-profit that has supported local groups such as Arnold Palmer Hospital, PACE Center for Girls, Edgewood Children's Ranch, S.T.A.R.S. of West Orange, West Orange Habitat for Humanity, Orlando Magic Youth Fund, Make-A-Wish Foundation of Central and Northern Florida, West Orange Boys and Girls' Club, Dr. Phillips High School, Orlando Firefighters Benevolent Association and UCP of Central Florida. He's also a national spokesman for the Wounded Warrior Project, which provides programs and services designed to ease the burdens of severely injured servicemen, servicewomen and their families.



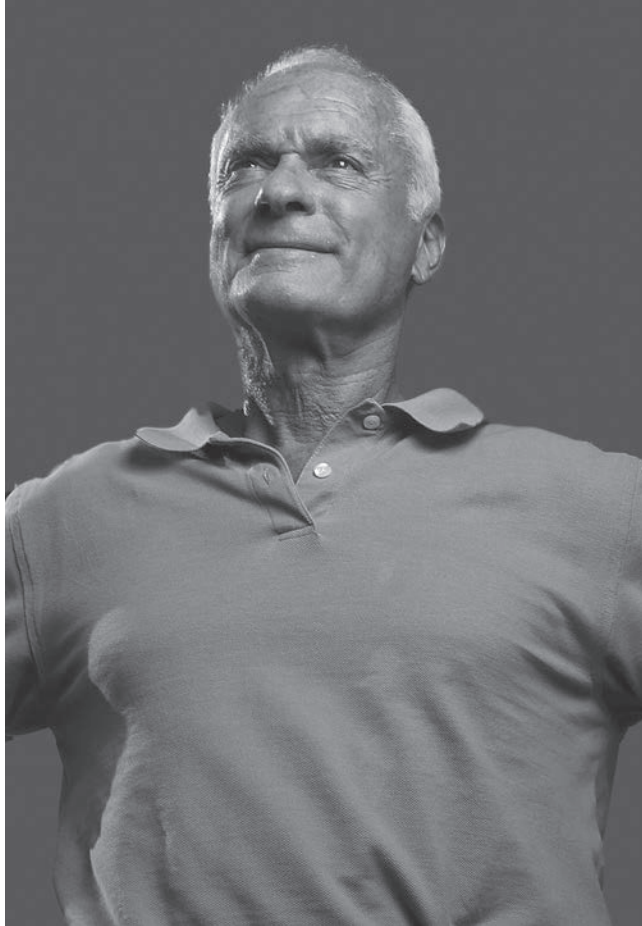
*Philanthropist*

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**COMMUNITY CHAMPION**

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Harris Rosen



Harris Rosen established the Tangelo Park Program, offering free preschool and full college and vocational scholarships to youth in the Tangelo Park neighborhood of Orlando.

Harris Rosen was born and raised in a gritty, impoverished neighborhood on the Lower East Side of New York City. Encouraged by his parents to get an education in order to live a better life, he studied hard, swam competitively, and was accepted to Cornell University. He earned a bachelor's degree in hotel administration in 1961.

Rosen served three years in the U.S. Army as an officer in Germany and South Korea, after which he completed the Advanced Management course at the University of Virginia's Graduate School of Business. He began his career at the Waldorf Astoria in New York City as a file clerk in Personnel and later became a convention salesman. He worked his way up the Hilton Hotel Corporation ranks, serving in management roles at some of the company's largest hotels.

Rosen joined the Disney Company in California as Director of Hotel Planning and was heavily involved in the design and development of the Contemporary Resort, Polynesian Village Resort, and the Fort Wilderness Resort and Campground that opened at Walt Disney World in 1971. He parted ways with Disney in 1974 and soon bought the 256-room Quality Inn on International Drive. Today, Rosen's

hotel empire spans seven properties totaling more than 6,300 rooms in Orlando.

Harris Rosen's dedication to help others is evident in the innovative Tangelo Park Project that helps support students in the community and better their lives through education. As part of the program, every two-, three-, and four-year-old receives free preschool; there are parenting classes and vocational or technical training opportunities for parents with children in school; and full tuition, room, board, and living expenses are paid for every Tangelo Park high-school graduate who is accepted by a vocational school, community college, or public university in the state of Florida. Through the years, more than 200 students have received full scholarships and more than 100 have already graduated from college.

In 2002, Rosen donated a 20-acre site and \$10 million to the University of Central Florida to build the Rosen School of Hospitality Management. He also donated \$3.5 million to build a new Jewish community in southwest Orlando. Most recently, he has committed to replicate the Tangelo Park Project at the new pre-school to eighth-grade school that opens in the Parramore neighborhood in 2017.

BHS

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**BOONE HIGH SCHOOL**

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Ericka Dunlap  
Class of 2000



Ericka Dunlap Magnet Officer President



Ericka Dunlap grew up in Orlando and dreamed of being Miss America from the time she was six years old. With three older sisters, one of whom was in college studying fashion design, Ericka was the perfect “mini model” and developed a love of dressing up and walking the runway at age three.

She began entering pageants in the first grade, and while she placed in the top 20 during her first outing, she didn’t win. But soon after, she won her first crown. As a self-proclaimed “girly girl” who loved dressing up, Ericka was hooked. As she continued to compete, her mother started designing and sewing many of her dresses and costumes.

Ericka attended private school through the eighth grade and traveled the country on the weekends competing in pageants. But she took a break in 1996 when she began as a freshman at Boone High School. Her goal was to have the full high-school experience and prepare for college. At Boone, she was freshman class president and participated in a variety of clubs and organizations.

As Ericka began contemplating college at UCF, she decided to set her goal on Miss Florida, in part for the scholarship money. She won Miss Orlando in 2001 and Miss Heart of Florida in 2002. Both years she placed in the top 10 for Miss Florida. The following year, after being named Miss City Beautiful, she made it back to Miss Florida – and this time won, becoming the first black woman to wear the crown.

During her reign as Miss America, Ericka traveled the country and the world, entertaining troops Afghanistan, Iraq and Kuwait, and sharing the importance of diversity and inclusion. She and her former husband also appeared on *The Amazing Race 15* and placed third.

Dunlap is the founder of the Crown Jewel Foundation, an organization that encourages young girls to strive for excellence. Because of that dedication to young people, Ericka is a frequent mentor to girls at Evans High School and other schools.

Most recently, Ericka was named the Major Gifts Officer for Florida A&M University’s College of Law.



Junior Ericka Dunlap is shocked to hear her name announced as the winner of the Miss Hometown USA Pageant.



Orange County school district founded.

1869



W.A. Lovell first Superintendent 1869-1872

1873



W.C. Roper Superintendent 1873-1876

1877

J.M. Burrell Superintendent 1877-1878

1879

J.T. Beeks Superintendent 1879-1896

1897

W.B. Lynch Superintendent 1897-1910

1911

J.M. McKinnon Superintendent 1911-1916

1913

Seminole County created from northern portion of Orange County.

1915



A.B. Johnson Superintendent 1917-1932

1917

First Orange County Spelling Contest held on School Day at the county fair.



Automobiles first allowed to replace wagons for transporting students.

1932



Judson B. Walker Superintendent 1932-1956

1936

OCPS buys fleet of 30 steel school buses.

1938

First assistant principals hired for schools with more than 14 teachers.

1939

Permission granted for school buses to transport athletic teams.





First portable classrooms added to deal with overcrowding.



Junior high schools equipped for typing classes.

Voters approved making Superintendent of Schools an appointed position instead of an elected one.



The Orange County public school system is the 10th largest in the nation with 187,193 students.

School Board achieved unitary status October 12, 2010



R. Earl Kipp  
Superintendent  
1956-1965

W. O. Walker  
Superintendent  
1965-1966



Orville R. Davis  
Superintendent  
1966-1967



J. M. Higginbotham  
Superintendent  
1967-1972

D. P. Ney  
Superintendent  
1972-1973

Linton Deck  
Superintendent  
1973-1980



James L. Schott  
Superintendent  
1980-1992



Donald Shaw  
Superintendent  
1992-1997



Dennis Smith  
Superintendent  
1997-2000



Ronald Blocker  
Superintendent  
2000-2012



Barbara Jenkins  
Superintendent  
2012-present

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Florida Hospital  
GrayRobinson, P.A.

Janet & Regan Schwartz  
Johnny Damon Foundation  
Jones High School  
Junior Achievement  
LightbulbPR  
Lockheed Martin  
Lowndes, Drosdick, Doster, Kantor & Reed, P.A.  
Mears Transportation Group  
Orange County CTA  
OCPS Tech Centers  
Orlando Health

OUC - The Reliable One  
Rosen Shingle Creek Resort  
School Partnerships  
SeaWorld Parks & Resorts Orlando  
SGM Engineering  
Universal Orlando Resort  
University of Central Florida  
Valencia College & Take Stock in Children  
Walt Disney World Resort  
West Orange Healthcare District  
William R. Boone High School

## Hall of Fame Honorary Committee

### THE SCHOOL BOARD OF ORANGE COUNTY FLORIDA

Bill Sublette, Chairman  
Kathleen "Kat" Gordon, Vice Chair & District 5  
Joie Cadle, School Board Member District 1  
Daryl Flynn, School Board Member District 2

Linda Kobert, School Board Member District 3  
Pam Gould, School Board Member District 4  
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# CONGRATULATIONS!

All of us at CFE are proud of Chief's many accomplishments, including his 40 years as a music educator and his decades of service to CFE's Board of Directors. He has touched many lives in Central Florida.



Orange County Public Schools

**Hall of Fame Honoree**  
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## Proudly supporting Orange County students for 27 years.

The Foundation works hand-in-hand with Orange County Public Schools to support student success, providing more than \$2.3 million for programs and supplies that helped students, teachers and schools this year. And, thanks to alumni and donors like you, we will continue to invest in the future of our children.

Congratulations to this year's Hall of Fame inductees!



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