

Historic Corona Site Marker List with Expanded Descriptions, Images and Footnotes

Marker plaque text was thought to be accurate at the time any marker was placed but may be corrected here as better sources are identified with advancing technology

Marker No. 1: Corona High School # 2 & Historic Civic Center

The Historic Civic Center at 815 West Sixth Street, between Vicentia Street and Buena Vista Street, served as Corona's second high school from September 1923 to 1960 and as Corona's City Hall from 1962 to Spring 2005. The main building is set behind a beautifully landscaped lawn with a central fountain and mature evergreen trees to shade the site. The main building and east wing are built on raised basements. This two-story structure is built in Mediterranean – Spanish Revival style architecture, with various rectangular sections. There is a large sunburst window above the front doors¹⁻¹.



Corona High School at 1923 opening



Historic Civic Center 1975

The auditorium at the center-rear of the building is characterized by the use of massive wood trusses to support the roof resting on reinforced pilasts. Classroom wings with covered breezeways extend to the east and west of the auditorium. The structure immediately to the east and south of the east wing of the main structure, was constructed in 1931 of reinforced concrete and was used for classrooms/library. A half-round second floor balcony on the south end above the library's ever present round "study hall" table and reading area. The balcony was accessed by a flattened arch doorway. Above the doorway is found a marvelous coat of arms characterized by an oval shield on the scroll edged escutcheon with the lamp of learning and an open book depicted. To each side of the escutcheon is found a student, a girl on the left, a boy on the right, each with an open book in his/her hands. This structure served as the City Manager's office for many years. The structure farther east was used for the school cafeteria, food preparation areas and the Domestic Science (home economics) Department. North of the home economics structure is the school gymnasium which has complementary architectural elements remains in use at the present time with City Parks and Community Services recreation athletic activities.

Construction on the main building began in 1922 and it opened for use It was designed by noted Riverside architect G. Stanley Wilson. It was built by Cresmer Manufacturing Co. The three arches over the recessed entry portico are embellished with columns, cornices and various moldings. Fourteen (14) ornate low relief carvings/castings appear below the second floor balconet railings above the entrance, and also on the side windows. Three themes (learning, natural sciences and fine arts) are repeated in these scroll edged escutcheon castings. A symmetrical shield with point at the bottom, a flaming torch at the top and a scroll and open book represent learning. The natural sciences are depicted on an irregular shaped shield and represented by a globe, various engineering or astronomical measuring instruments and the sun, moon and stars. Fine Arts are represented on an oval shield by an artist's palette and brushes, the capital (top) of an ionic column representing architecture and a partially rolled fabric or paper on which drawings or paintings may be made. Six of these castings symmetrically highlight double arched second story windows corresponding to the open arches at the recessed front entry. Two escutcheons are located on the second story single window balconets to the left and right of the entry. Three escutcheons are located on the balconets of the triple windows located on the sides of the main entry façade. Under the eaves, characterized by sculpted rafter tails, are large oval vents with decorative vertical spindles. The central hip roof is covered with

clay tile, the east and west end sections of the roof are gabled and are also covered with clay tile¹⁻².

A bronze marker plaque to the right of the arcade front doors was placed July 2, 1996 during a dedicatory ceremony as a part of Corona's 100 Year Centennial celebration. The structure was subsequently named to the National Register of Historic Places in 2005 and a second bronze marker plaque was placed to the left of the front doors to commemorate this noteworthy event.

- 1-1 Corona School District. School Board Minutes, July 7, 1926, Transcribed by Mary Winn. Bound document on file in the CNUSD district office, Corona Public Library and with the Corona Historic Preservation Society and Corona-Norco Schools Educational Foundation, *From One Room. . . The 125-year History of Corona-Norco-Eastvale Schools*, 2013, Appendix A, pg. 203.
- 1-2 Corona School District. School Board Minutes, 1910-1930. Transcribed by Mary Winn. Bound document on file in the CNUSD district office, Corona Public Library and with the Corona Historic Preservation Society
- 1-3 Winn, Richard & Mary, National Register of Historic Places Registration Form. Corona High School No. 2. (Building No. 05000772) added in 2005.
- 1-4 "Corona Sites Listed on the State and National Register of Historic Places." Corona Historic Preservation Society. Accessed July 16, 2016. <http://www.corona-history.org/corona-ca-national-register-sites.html>. and Winn, Richard and Winn, Mary. National Register of Historic Places Registration Form. Corona High School No. 2. (Building No. 05000772) added in 2005

Marker No. 2: First Congregational Church

The "First Church" in South Riverside was a small wooden structure built, where the congregational doctrine was used but all faiths were welcome²⁻¹. It was built in 1888 on land donated by the South Riverside Land and Water Company, on the corner of Eighth and Ramona Streets. The current, commanding Tudor Revival structure replaced it in 1911²⁻². The building features beautiful Tiffany stained glass windows on three sides, fine brick and granite masonry, two towers, and in traditional Tudor fashion, steep gables and half timbering. The sanctuary includes a cantilevered balcony, a large circular stained glass window high on the south wall, and Corona's first pipe organ (a Robert Morgan pipe organ installed in 1928) that is still in use. The First Congregational Church, at the southeast corner of Eighth Street and Ramona Avenue, at 809 S. Ramona, remains a fixture in Corona's downtown. It was designed by noted California architect, Norman Foote Marsch²⁻³. A bronze marker plaque was placed on the northwest corner wall on July 1996 during a dedication ceremony as a part of Corona's Centennial celebration.



- 2-1 First Congregational Church of Corona, *2003 Fact sheet* based on the *Abbreviated History of First Congregational Church* monograph in possession of the Corona Historic Preservation Society and Corona Public Library
- 2-2 First Congregational Church of Corona, *Abbreviated History of First Congregational Church*, 2-page historical compilation
- 2-3 *The First Churches in Corona*, a fact sheet used during the Corona Historic Preservation Society Tour of Historic Corona Church Buildings on Sunday, April 21, 1991. Facts about the First Congregational Church, the Fletcher Methodist Episcopal Church, Corona's First Baptist Church, St. John the Baptist Episcopal Church of Corona and the Firrst Christian Church, all of which were organized prior to the end of 1892. and Corona Planning Department records for Corona Local Landmark # HL-040, also, Corona Historic Preservation Society, 2016 Vintage Home Tour Program/Pamphlet.

Marker No. 3: Marshal G. C Alexander murder site

This monument marks the location near East Sixth Street and Howard Street where, in 1913, Marshal G. C. Alexander, the only Corona peace officer to be killed in the line of duty, was ambushed and killed while responding to a late night noise complaint³⁻¹. (This monument was designed and built by Life Scout Blaine Winn, Troop 533, as his Eagle Project). The monument and bronze marker were dedicated and placed July 10, 1996 as a part of Corona's 100-year Centennial celebration.



- 3-1 *Corona Independent*, Thursday, December 22, 1913, *Corona Independent*, December 25, 1913.
- 3-2 Collection of *Corona Independent* articles from 1912-1913.

Marker No. 4: Thomas Jefferson Elementary School

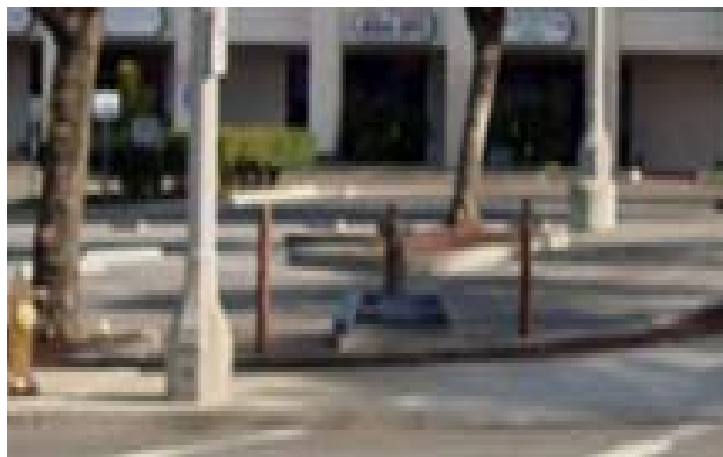
Thomas Jefferson Elementary School was built in 1927 at Tenth and Vicentia Streets and was recognized in 1998 for continuously educating the children of Corona for over 70 years⁴⁻¹. The earliest permanent structures are built in Mediterranean – Spanish Revival style architecture. The administration building was built in 1927 and designed by architect W. Horace Austin⁴⁻², and the Library wing, built in 1931, was designed by noted Riverside architect G. Stanley Wilson⁴⁻³. (The monument was designed and built by Life Scout Kirt Smith, Team 533, as his Eagle Project). A public dedication ceremony took place on the school's front lawn and The monument and bronze marker were dedicated and placed March 13, 1998.



- 4-1 *Corona Daily Independent*, Jefferson School Ready for occupancy, December 31, 1927
- 4-2 *Corona Daily Independent*, July 28, 1927, p. 4
- 4-3 *Corona Daily Independent*, December 30, 1927, p. 2
- 4-4 Mermelliod, Jennifer, National Register of Historic Places Registration Form.

Marker No. 5: Corona's First Fire Station site

Corona's first Fire Station, built in 1898, was located at 717 Main Street, near the northeast corner of South Main Street and Eighth Street⁵⁻¹. A brass fire hydrant and four granite plaques on the monument's concrete base mark the site. The plaques commemorate the centennial anniversary of the founding of Corona's fire department, the appointment of Benjamin E. Savry as Corona's first Fire Chief, the establishment of Hose Company Number 1, the site itself and the alarm bell that summoned volunteer firefighters to the station to respond to each fire incident⁵⁻². (this monument was designed and built by Life Scout Christopher Jensen, Troop 251, as his Eagle Project with the assistance of members of the Corona Fire Department). A dedication ceremony took place and the monument bronze fire hydrant and granite marker plaques were placed October 2, 1998.



⁵⁻¹ Tapia, Sandra, *PRESS-ENTERPRISE*, Corona-Norco Edition, Friday, May 30, 1997,

5-2 Wording on the Granite marker plaques on the monument

Marker No. 6: South Riverside and First and Second Lincoln School site

The South Riverside School (1889-1896), was built as a two-story Victorian masonry structure with a large bell tower near Tenth Street but facing north. Corona Grammar School (1896-1911)⁶⁻¹ followed when the name of the city changed. When a second grammar school was built in 1911 it became the East School from 1911-1912 and first Lincoln School (1911-1913)⁶⁻². High school classes were taught in this building and an adjacent building from 1896-1906⁶⁻³.

The second Lincoln School (1913-1950), was located on the same site but facing Ninth Street, (now Victoria Park between 9th and 10th streets and Victoria Avenue and Howard Street)⁶⁻⁴. A portion of the second Lincoln School building still remains at the park along Howard Street south of Ninth Street. (Projects to raise funds for the bronze marker and placement of the marker were coordinated by Life Scout Vess Pearson, Troop 233, as his Eagle Project). Monument and Marker placed November 7, 1998.



South Riverside School and first Lincoln School



Second Lincoln School

- 6-1 Corona-Norco Schools Educational Foundation, *From One Room. . . The 125-year History of Corona-Norco-Eastvale Schools*, 2013, Appendix A, p. 215.
- 6-2 Corona-Norco Schools Educational Foundation, *From One Room. . . The 125-year History of Corona-Norco-Eastvale Schools*, 2013, Appendix A, p. 203.
- 6-3 Corona-Norco Schools Educational Foundation, *From One Room. . . The 125-year History of Corona-Norco-Eastvale Schools*, 2013, Appendix A, p. 203.
- 6-4 Corona-Norco Schools Educational Foundation, *From One Room. . . The 125-year History of Corona-Norco-Eastvale Schools*, 2013, Appendix A, p. 200.

Marker No. 7: Hotel Del Rey site

The *Hotel Del Rey*, built in 1904, once stood at the southwest corner of East Sixth Street and Victoria Avenue at 224 E. Sixth Street⁷⁻¹. When it opened March 15, 1904⁷⁻², it was originally built as a two-story structure, by Corona pioneer woman Ida B. Frazier⁷⁻³ and received Corona's first commercial telephone line⁷⁻⁴. By 1907 more public space was needed and the original structure was raised up and a new first floor including lobby, registration desk and a dining room was built underneath⁷⁻⁵. Over its more than ninety five year history it had a variety of names, including the President, Hart, Californian, Centennial, Colonial and ultimately, the Victoria Hotel⁷⁻⁶. In 1998 the three-story Victoria Hotel (as it was then called) was dismantled and placed in storage with the intent of restoring it at Corona's Heritage Park, located in South Corona.

The hotel structure was saved from demolition by the Society in 1998 with the assistance of Bank of America and was disassembled for relocation and restoration at Corona Heritage Park⁷⁻⁷. (The monument was provided by Bank of America) and the monument and bronze marker placed May 7, 1999. A Granite marker replaced the stolen bronze marker in 2009.)





- 7-1 *Corona Courier*, Saturday, March 12, 1904. Pg. 1
- 7-2 *Corona Courier*, Saturday, March 12, 1904. Pg. 1
- 7-3 *Corona Courier*, Saturday, March 12, 1904. Pg. 1
- 7-4 *Corona Independent*, September 25, 1956
- 7-5 Scope of work reported in *Corona Courier* Saturday, January 30, 1909, progress reported in *Corona Courier*, March 20, 1909, and completion reported in *Corona Independent*, Wednesday, May 19, 1909 for opening on May 20, 1909.
- 7-6 Corona-Norco Telephone Books and various directory listings through 1997
- 7-7 Photographic montage found in Corona Heritage Park Museum and reported In *Riverside Press Enterprise* 1998

Marker No. 8: Corona's First General Hospital site

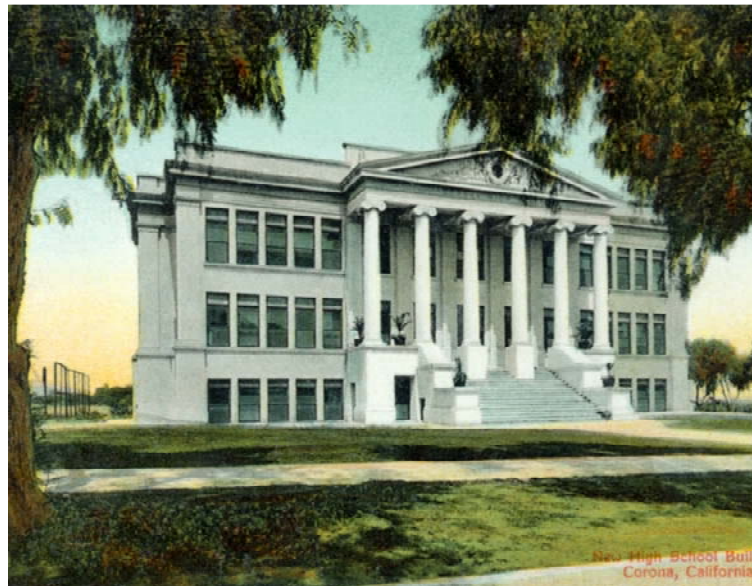
Corona's first General Hospital was a two-story flat roofed, plastered structure located in the 800 block of South Main Street from 1933 to 1983⁸⁻¹. The parking lot for Corona Regional Medical Center currently occupies the site. (monument was designed and built by Life Scout Scott Milligan, Troop 533, as his Eagle Project). Monument and bronze marker placed November 6, 1999.



- 8-1 Salyer, Kandi, *The Corona Independent* , “Early Rx: Town doctor, nurse”, May 1, 1986, pg. 22+
- 8-2 Williams, Laurie, *The Press Enterprise*, “Centenarian says daily exercise keeps him well”, Wednesday, December 12, 1990, pg B-8
- 8-3 Hayward, Iris, *Corona Daily Independent* , Old Corona hospital Building Faces Demolition, January 7, 1982
- 8-4 *Corona’s Hospital History* and a collection of hospital related documents in the collections of the Corona historic Preservation Society and the Corona Public Library

Marker No. 9: Corona’s First High School

Corona’s first High School, a two-story plus basement architectural gem built in the Greek Revival style in 1907, once stood in the 1200 block on South Main Street⁹⁻¹, between Grand Boulevard and Olive Street. In 1923 when the number of students outgrew the facilities, the student body and campus relocated to 815 West Sixth Street⁹⁻². This site then became Corona’s first Junior High School⁹⁻³. In 1941 the original building was demolished⁹⁻⁴. The site is currently the campus of Corona Fundamental Intermediate School. (projects to raise funds for the Granite marker, and placement of the marker were coordinated by Life Scout Robert Skaggs, Troop 233 as his Eagle Project). Granite Marker Plaque placed May 12, 2000.



- 9-1 *The Corona Independent*, Friday, September 6, 1907, and Corona-Norco Schools Educational Foundation, *From One Room. . . The 125-year History of Corona-Norco-Eastvale Schools*, 2013, Appendix A, p. 203.
- 9-2 *Corona Courier*, June 16, 1906
- 9-3 *Corona Courier*, August 4, 1906
- 9-4 Corona-Norco Schools Educational Foundation, *From One Room. . . The 125-year History of Corona-Norco-Eastvale Schools*, 2013, Appendix A, p. 203. and *Corona Independent*, Friday, August 31, 2001, Corona's First high School opened in 1907, p. A-13
- 9-5 Corona-Norco Schools Educational Foundation, *From One Room. . . The 125-year History of Corona-Norco-Eastvale Schools*, 2013, Appendix A, p. 204
- 9-6 *The Independent*, Schools Here Show Steady Growth Since First Established in 1887, May 4, 1961, Pg. 1
- 9-7 Corona Junior High School, *La Corona*, 1940-1941.
- 9-8 *The Independent*, Cornerstone for Junior High to be Dedicated, December 1947 Pg. 1

Marker No. 10: Road Race Start-Finish Line 1913, 1914

The single-most significant events occurring in Corona in the 20th century were the world-class Road Races of 1913, 1914, and 1916 that were run on the circular Grand Boulevard roadway¹⁰⁻¹. A circular raised monument, on the south side of Grand Boulevard marks the location of the Start/Finish line of the 1913 and 1914 races¹⁰⁻². It is located just west of Main Street, on the south side of the “Boulevard” near the intersection with Washburn Street. (The monument was designed and built by Life Scout Scott Brown, Team 533, as his Eagle Project). The original marker was a bronze marker placed flush to the ground October 18, 1986¹⁰⁻³. It was elevated onto the circular monument March 23, 2002 along with two small explanatory plaques. Huell Howser videotaped an episode on his *California's Gold* series TV show that initially aired on PBS in 2002 (episode 4009). The location of the 1916 race Start/Finish Line on the north side of West Grand Boulevard was not known until 2015¹⁰⁻⁴, when on-line newspaper archives permitted more sources to be investigated.



Circular Road Race Start/Finish Line marker



- 10-1 Speaker's introductory comment at the rededication of the road race commemorative marker on March 23, 2002
- 10-2 Winn, Mary Bryner, *Then & Now: Corona*, Arcadia Publishing, Charleston South Carolina, 2012, pg. 18, 1960 image of Howard Ware (who attended the races nearly 50 years previously) standing at the Start-Finish Line on Grand Boulevard, from the collections in the Corona Public Library
- 10-3 Historical records maintained by the Corona Historic Preservation Society documenting the Society's efforts in compliance with its Historic Site identification program governed by Corona Municipal Code § 17.63.180(B)
- 10-4 *Corona Courier*, April 7, 1916, p. 9, map showing the circular race route and start-finish line at northwest Grand Boulevard at West Third Street.

Marker No. 11: First Baptist Church

The First Baptist Church, at the northwest corner of South Main and Eighth Streets was organized in 1891¹¹⁻¹. The first structure, was built in 1895 and served until January 24, 1937, when a fire destroyed the main building¹¹⁻². The existing chapel structure, built in 1938, at 722 South Main St. remains in use¹¹⁻³. The architect of this structure was David McClellan. The builder was the Pinkerton - Jameson Company¹¹⁻⁴ (This monument was designed and built by Life Scout Josh Lang, Troop 54, as his Eagle Project). Monument and bronze marker were placed January 27, 2005.

Short History of Corona's First Baptist Church

In early 1891 George Joy, William Jameson, Dr. John C. Gleason and N.C. Hudson met and discussed the prospect of organizing the area's Baptists and forming a church. On April 13, 1891 at a meeting in the home of N.C. Hudson located at 1052 East Grand Boulevard, they passed a resolution to organize the First Baptist Church of South Riverside (which later was incorporated as the City of Corona). The first services were held in a room on the second floor of the original Lincoln School, on Ninth Street, between Victoria and Howard,

with the reverend A. M. Petty conducting. In September 1891 the church was chartered by the fellowship of Baptist Churches with 25 charter members. J. C. Gleason was elected the first clerk, W. H. Jameson, the first treasurer, N. C. Hudson and S. W. Lockett as deacons. Services continued to be held at the school for the first two years. In 1894, just 4 years after being chartered, construction on the first permanent building was begun. On February 2, 1895 the congregation celebrated the completion of their new church building. It was located on this site, built in the Victorian style using wood frame construction and incorporating an elaborate square bell tower, arched windows and doors, fish scale shingles and many intricate stained glass windows.



It cost nearly \$4,000. It remained in use for more than 40 years. Shortly after morning worship on January 24, 1937, a fire destroyed the main building.

The church met in its adjacent boy's clubhouse until April 1938, when the new chapel, built in the Colonial Revival style, which we see today, was completed¹¹⁻⁵.



11-1 Barber, Ann K. *First Baptist Church of Corona*, monograph prepared by Historian Barber for the Corona Historic Preservation Society Tour of Historic Church Buildings, April 21, 1991

11-2 Barber, Ann K. *First Baptist Church of Corona*, monograph prepared by Historian Barber for the Corona Historic Preservation Society Tour of Historic Church Buildings, April 21, 1991

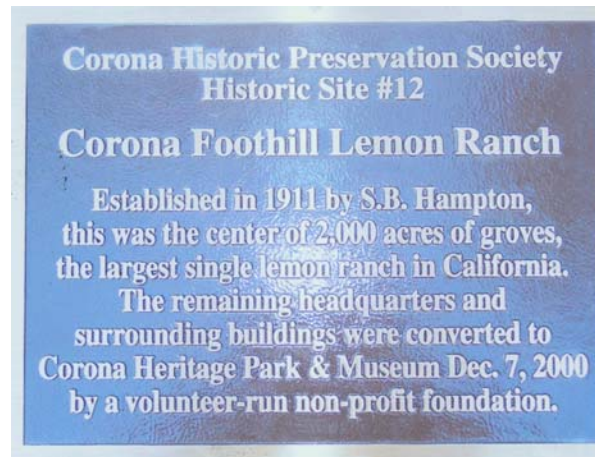
11-3 Barber, Ann K. *First Baptist Church of Corona*, monograph prepared by Historian Barber for the Corona Historic Preservation Society Tour of Historic

Barber, Ann K. *First Baptist Church of Corona*, monograph prepared by Historian Barber for the Corona Historic Preservation Society Tour of Historic Church Buildings, April 21, 1991

Marker No. 12: Corona Foothill Lemon Co. home ranch site

The Corona Foothill Lemon Company home ranch headquarters located at 510 West Foothill Parkway (formerly near the corner of old Chase Drive and Taylor Streets at 1 Chase Drive [the Gas bill still references this address]) celebrates Corona's rich citrus heritage. Established in 1911 by S. B. Hampton the ranch encompassed some 2,000 acres and was considered the largest single lemon ranch in California¹²⁻¹.





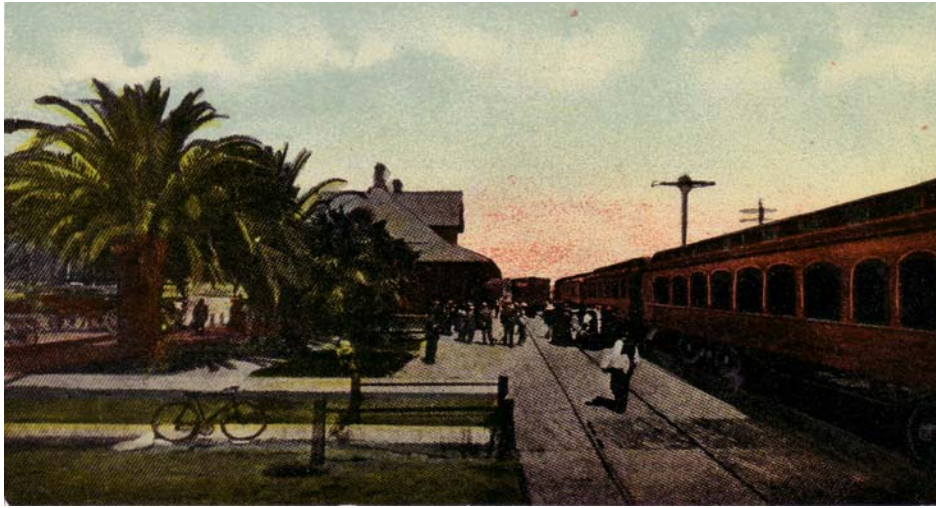
The Hampton house and the company store structure remain in use as a part of the Corona Heritage Park and Museum. (monument was designed and built by Life Scout Barret Roloson, Troop 107, as his Eagle Project). Masonry monument with irrigation water valve and bronze marker placed October 15, 2005.

12-1 So. Cal. Gas utility bill still sent to the 1 Chase Drive address **Note:** LEMONIA GROVE received its electric bills at 1 Chase Drive. Corona Foothill Lemon Co. was west of Main Street, LEMONIA GROVE was located well east of Main Street.

12-2 *Corona Independent*, September 10, 1981 "Corona Foothill is the area's largest citrus grower", *Corona independent*, 'Corona Foothill lemon Co. is the area's largest citrus ranch'

Marker No. 13: Santa Fe RR Depot

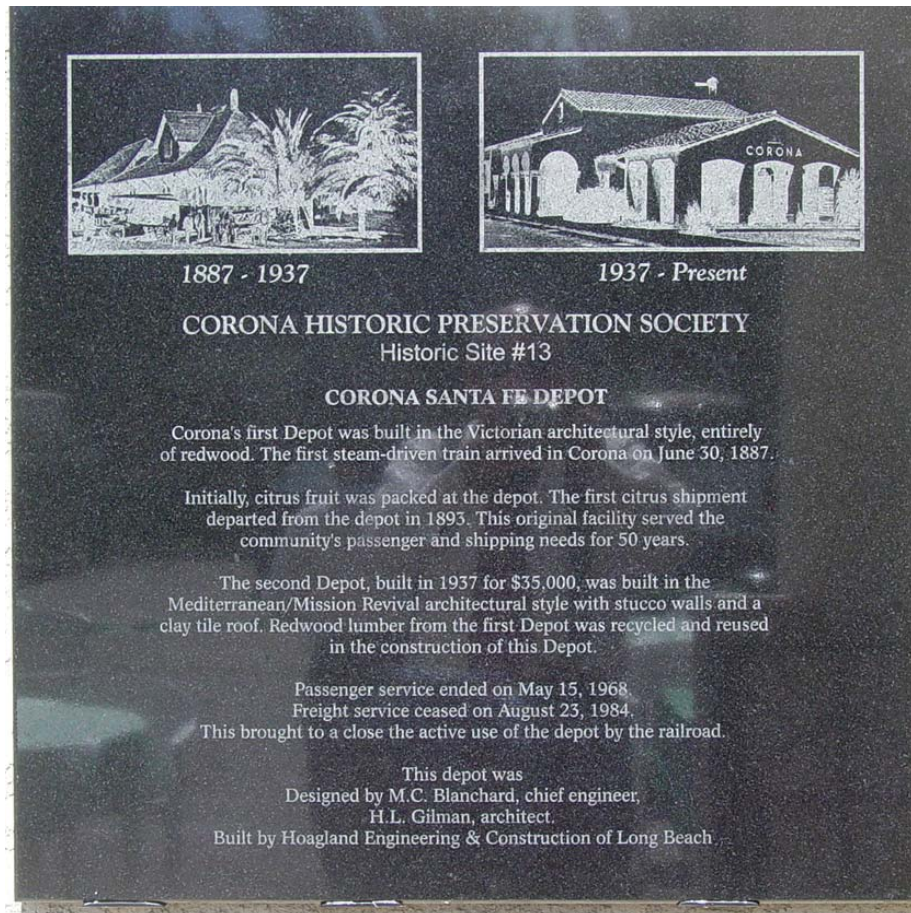
The Santa Fe Railroad Depot in Corona, built in the Spanish Revival style is located at 150 Depot Drive (formerly Railroad Street), south of the Santa Fe railroad tracks and just west of the Main Street grade separation over the tracks, celebrates both the first (1897 – 1937) Victorian style and second (1937 to present) depot structures¹³⁻¹ marking the arrival point for passengers and settlers and the departure point for Corona's citrus crop harvest. (building exterior was refurbished and granite marker plaque was provided and installed by Life Scout Cameron Blair, Troop 399 as his Eagle Project) granite marker plaque was placed March 5, 2007.



Corona Depot 1887-1937



Corona Depot 1937-1984



- 13-1 Historic Resources Inventory, Statement of Significance from Corona Public Library, W. D. Addison Heritage Room collection, structure ID 33-1720-2-144
- 13-2 *South Riverside Bee*, Thursday, July 7, 1887
- 13-3 Struthers, David, "Railroad arrived in Corona in 1887", *Corona Independent*, November 24, 1977
- 13-4 *Corona Daily Independent*, Monday, April 19, 1937, Page 14
- 13-5 Historic Resources Inventory, Statement of Significance from Corona Public Library, W. D. Addison Heritage Room collection, structure ID 33-1720-2-144
- 13-6 *Corona Independent*, Last passenger train out of city leaves tomorrow, May 15, 1968, Pg. A-1
- 13-7 Winn, Mary, "Depots played major role in the history of Corona", *Corona Independent*, Friday, November 17, 2000

Marker No. 14: Corona Woman's Improvement Club clubhouse

The Corona Woman's Improvement Clubhouse, located at 1101 Main Street (the southeast corner of South Main and Eleventh Streets) was built in Craftsman style after the fashion of a Welsh Church, in 1913 and is the oldest secular assembly building in Corona¹⁴⁻¹.

The bronze marker was placed April 28, 2009 on the left front porch post. A second bronze marker memorializing the structure's listing on the National Register of Historic Places is found on the right front porch post..



14-1 AEGIS, City of Corona, National Register of Historic Places Registration Form. Corona Woman's Improvement Club clubhouse (Building No. 88002014) added in 1988

Marker No. 15: Andrew Carnegie Library site

The site of Corona's Carnegie Library located at 805 Main Street (the southeast corner of South Main Street and Eighth Streets). It was built in 1906 with a \$10,000. grant¹⁵⁻¹ and \$1,500. supplement from the Andrew Carnegie Foundation¹⁵⁻² and \$500. in locally raised funds¹⁵⁻³. It served as Corona's public library until 1971¹⁵⁻⁴. It was named to the National Register of Historic Places in 1977¹⁵⁻⁵. Sadly, rather than repurposing this iconic and treasured building, it was abruptly demolished in to make way for a Pioneer Chicken franchise, which was never built¹⁵⁻⁶. A medical office building now occupies the site. This monument was conceived, designed and constructed by Life Scout Spencer Eccles, Troop 399. Unable to obtain permission from the landowner to place the concrete monument and granite marker on the property, Marker No. 18 was placed and the monument stored. Subsequently, the City of Corona approved an alternate proposal to place the monument in an empty tree well in the sidewalk on the public right-of way. The monument and marker were placed August 19-20, 2013. The marker was subsequently relocated and affixed to the northwest corner on the Main Street side of the Carnegie Medical Plaza office building on December 11, 2016.



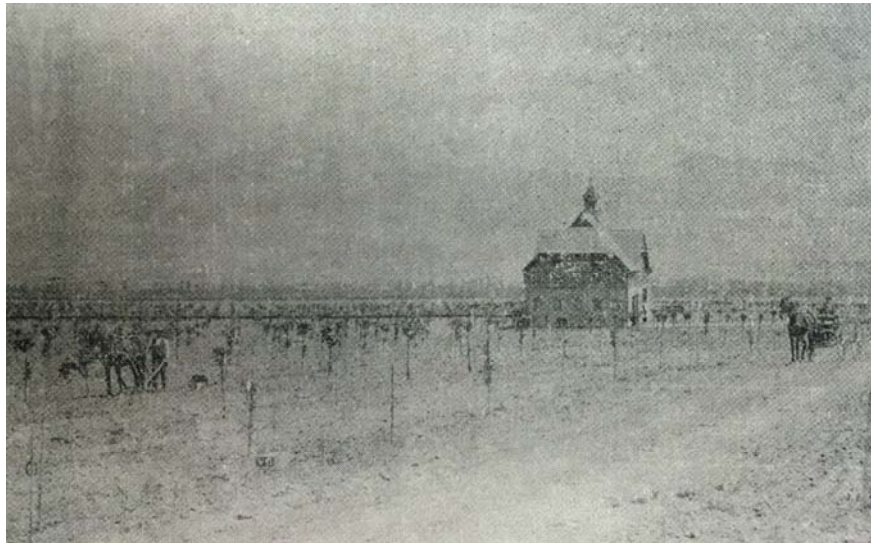


- 15-1 "Carnegie Libraries of California" Corona, Riverside County. Accessed March 4, 2003. http://www.carnegie-libraries.org/california/regions/inland_empire/corona.html.
- 15-2 "Carnegie Libraries of California" Corona, Riverside County. Accessed March 4, 2003. http://www.carnegie-libraries.org/california/regions/inland_empire/corona.html
- 15-3 *Corona Independent*, May 4, 1961, William Corkhill quoted in an article on page 9-c .
- 15-4 *Corona Courier*, July 6, 1906, and *Brief History of the Library* by Corkhill, William, (printed in booklet form and given to those attending the library's Dedication) in the Corona public Library collection.
- 15-5 "Carnegie Libraries of California" Corona, Riverside County. Accessed March 4, 2003. http://www.carnegie-libraries.org/california/regions/inland_empire/corona.html
- 15-6 *Corona Currier*, Handsome Library, April 7, 1906
- 15-7 Corona Historical Society. National Register of Historic Places Registration Form. Andrew Carnegie Library. (Building No. 77000324) added in 1977
- 15-8 *Independent* April 18, 1980 article "New plans hatch for old library site."

Marker No. 16: Lemonia Grove

Lemonia Grove, located at 2750 Rimpau (formerly the northwest corner of Lester Street and lemon Street [now Chase Drive]). In 1893, world traveler and businessman Oscar Thieme purchased a sheep pasture,

planted Lisbon lemons, built the beautiful carriage house, a curing shed, and had plans drawn to build a home¹⁶⁻¹. He planted the area around the homesite with a wide variety of lush specimen trees, rare ornamental shrubs, colorful flowering vines and multitudes of flowers¹⁶⁻². When the Thiemes returned to Germany, W. H. Jameson bought the property, preserved the gardens and opened the estate for social events¹⁶⁻³. The city of Corona has recognized this site as a landmark property as an historic district. This marker was designed and fabricated by Life Scout Joey Clark and members of Troop 421 as his Eagle Project. Marker was placed June 30, 2012.



Carriage house in the midst of immature lemon trees 1895



Aerial view of Lemonia Grove looking south



- 16-1 *The Historical and Biographical Record of Southern California* by J.M Guinn (1902), page 886: Williams, Laurie "Looking into the past of Lemonia Grove" *Press-Enterprise*, June 9,1995.
- 16-2 *South Riverside Bee* 1894 edition states "The grounds surrounding the barn have been artistically laid out and embellished with rare and beautiful trees, flowers and shrubs. "
- 16-3 Williams, Laurie "Looking into the past of Lemonia Grove", *Press-Enterprise*, June 9,1995.

Marker No. 17: Corona Cemetery/Sunnyslope Cemetery

In 1892 a group of Corona citizens met and organized the South Riverside Cemetery Association, which incorporated under the state Laws. It opened as a non-profit local cemetery called Sunnyslope Cemetery, with a "Potters Field" area for the interment of the poor or Indigent. More recently, it is known as Corona Cemetery.

It is the only cemetery in Corona¹⁷⁻¹. The city of Corona has recognized this site as a landmark property as an historic district. This masonry monument and granite marker was designed and installed by Life Scout Jacob Delgado, Troop 999 as his Eagle Project. Monument was constructed December 2, 2012 and the marker placed the following week.

Sunnyslope Cemetery

Written by Gloria Freel: About 1994.

Sunnyslope Cemetery on the outskirts of town, surrounded by orange groves alive with laborers during the day, quiet and peaceful at night. Just the place one would want to spend eternity, even if a family couldn't afford a grave in the western portion of the cemetery, where the grass is neatly trimmed and headstones remain intact.

1892 Group of Corona citizens met and organized the South Riverside Cemetery Association, which incorporated under the state laws, Opened as a non-profit local cemetery and has remained so. It is the only cemetery in Corona.

1892 Tract of land was purchased east of the city on Rimpau and divided into family lots

Founders:

R.D. Barber

William Corkhill

O.A. Smith

N.C. Hudson

P.M. Colburn

D.A. Sovereing (various spellings)

T.P.. Drinkwater

1920

Perpetual care section was laid out and set in grass, the older part being maintained entirely by individual effort.

1930

Soldier monument placed



Joe Dalcamo gravesite 1922



Dalcamo family plot 2013



Interview by Richard Winn of Larry Key (the Key family operated the cemetery for more than fifty years) in San Clemente, CA with W. Raymond Harris (last owner-operator of C.W. Harris and Son dry goods store and successor names) in Fall, 2008; history of the Cemetery from documents provided by current cemetery operator, Ronald D. Mowry, Corona Planning Department records for Corona Local Landmark Historic District #HD-04. Corona Register

Marker No. 18: Corona Theater & Landmark Building

The Corona Theater was constructed in 1929 in a Spanish Colonial Revival/Italianate style of architecture. The Corona Theater exhibits an extremely rare, and possibly unique, example of an Italianate façade within the 300 or so theaters designed by nationally prominent theater designers Carl and Robert Boller¹⁸⁻¹. This beautiful facility, with store fronts sited at 201 E. Sixth Street, offices at 517 Ramona Avenue and the theater at 211 E. Sixth Street, was Corona's first theater to show movies with sound and screened movies from 1929 to 1982¹⁸⁻². The Sixth Street portico was removed and the original rectangular marquee was modified in 1956 when Sixth Street was widened¹⁸⁻³.

A Nomination to the National Register of Historic Places was submitted in 1991, but declined by the owner at that time. This resulted in its listing for the State of California only. It still remains eligible for national listing¹⁸⁻⁴. This granite site marker was conceived, by Life Scout Spencer Eccles, Troop 399, as the concluding element in his Eagle Scout Project when he was unable to obtain permission from the library site landowner for placement of Site Marker No. 15. The site marker plaque for Historic Site No. 18 was affixed to the building Southwest Corner pilast facing Sixth Street on December 8, 2012.





CORONA THEATER/LANDMARK BUILDING

**Carl Boller, Architect/Builder
Perle Glass, Construction Superintendent**

The Corona Theater was constructed in 1929 in a Spanish Colonial Revival/Italianate style of architecture. The Corona Theater exhibits an extremely rare, and possibly unique, example of an Italianate façade within the 300 or so theaters designed by nationally prominent theater designers Carl and Robert Boller. This beautiful facility, with store fronts sited at 201 E. Sixth Street, offices at 517 Ramona Avenue and the theater at 211 E. Sixth Street, was Corona's first theater to show movies with sound and screened movies from 1929 to 1982. The Sixth Street portico was removed and the original rectangular overhanging marquee was modified in 1956 when Sixth Street was widened.

A Nomination to the National Register of Historic Places was submitted in 1991, but declined by the owner at that time and resulted in its listing on the California Register. It remains eligible for national listing.

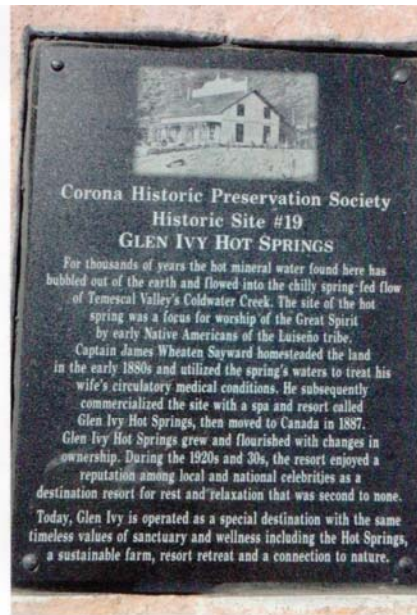
CORONA HISTORIC PRESERVATION SOCIETY

Historic Site Marker # 18

- 18-1 *Riverside Press Enterprise*, Saturday, October 12, 1990. Pg. 1, *Cinema Treasures*, accessed 11/22/2005, <http://cinematreasures.org/theater/5404/>, December 23, 1996 letter from Professor David Soren, Graduate Director, University of Arizona, Guest Curator and Lecturer, American Museum of Natural History, New York City, NY to Corona Historic Preservation Society (CHPS) in the possession of the CHPS and Corona Public library
- 18-2 AEGIS/Corona Historic Preservation Society, National Register of Historic Places Registration Form. Corona Theater-Landmark Building (Building No. 90002127)
- 18-3 *Cinema Treasures*, accessed 11/22/2005, <http://cinematreasures.org/theater/5404/>
- 18-4 Telephone conversation between Joseph McDole of the California State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) and Richard Winn of the CHPS memorialized in an email message to City Planning Manager Terri Manuel in the spring of 2014, and AEGIS/Corona Historic Preservation Society, National Register of Historic Places Registration Form. Corona Theater-Landmark Building (Building No. 90002127) action suspended 1991

Marker No. 19: Glen Ivy Hot Springs site

The site of the hot spring located near Coldwater Creek in the Temescal Valley, south of Corona, was a focus for worship of the Great Spirit by early Native-Americans of the Luiseño tribe. Captain James Wheaten Sayward homesteaded the land in the early 1880s and utilized the spring's waters to treat his wife's circulatory medical conditions. He subsequently commercialized the site with a spa and resort called Glen Ivy Hot Springs. Glen Ivy Hot Springs grew and flourished with changes of ownership, and during the 1920s and 30s the resort enjoyed a reputation, as a destination resort for rest and relaxation, among local and national celebrities, that was second-to-none¹⁹⁻¹. It now consists of the Hot Springs, a sustainable farm, resort retreat and a connection to nature. This granite marker was installed with the assistance of the management of Glen Ivy Hot Springs on July 24, 2013.

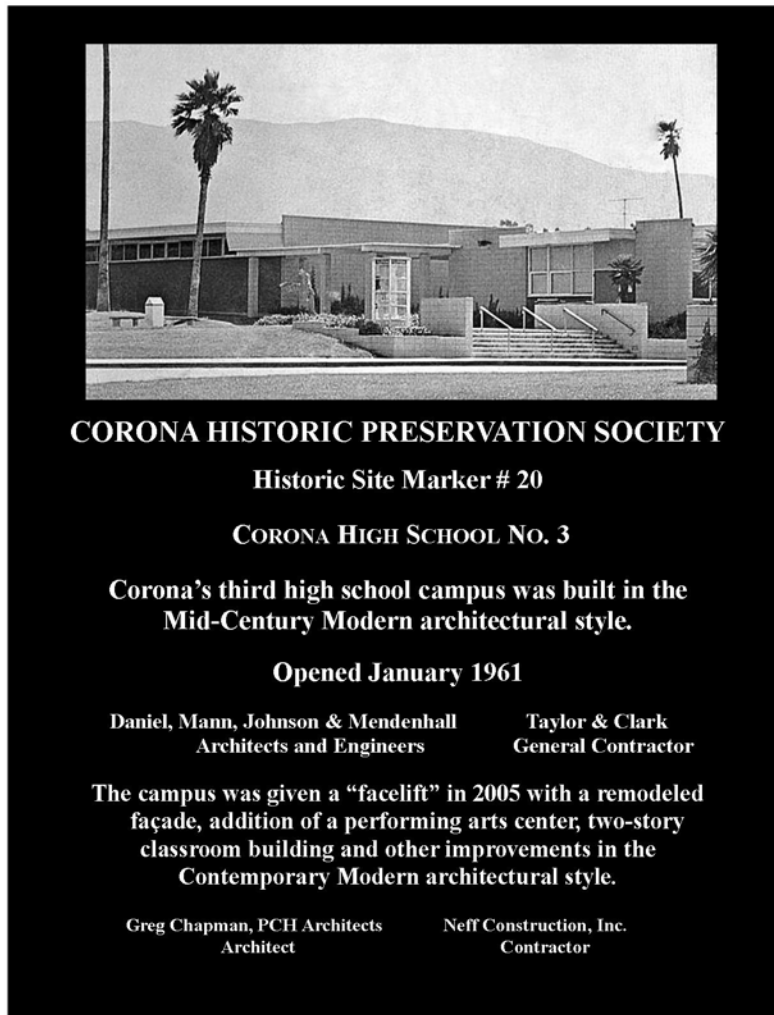


19-1 "Glen Ivy Hot Springs – A Brief history" pamphlet/flier assembled from historical documents and ephemera in the possession of the Glen Ivy Hot Springs organization.

Marker No. 20: Corona High School # 3

The third Corona High School site located at 1150 West Tenth Street. This marker was partially funded by Corona High Alumni, who made generous donations at the school's "all class" reunion held in the summer of 2014. The text for this marker comes from the bronze marker placed on the original building in 1961 and from information provided by the Corona Norco Unified School District related to the alterations made during the "facelift" given to the Tenth Street face of the campus²⁰⁻¹. This granite marker was affixed to one of the existing walls from the original campus, facing Tenth Street. It was dedicated on January 16, 2015.





- 20-1 Information on the original architect & contractor for the early campus was obtained from the bronze plaque removed from the building during the 2005 "facelift" construction and placed in the school library.
- 20-2 Construction information on the 2005 "facelift" improvements to the campus came from the Facilities Department at the CNUSD (Corona Norco Unified School District) offices
- 20-3 *Corona Daily Independent*, Haltman, Jerry, "Move Into New Senior High School begins tomorrow", Thursday, December 15, 1960.

Marker No. 21: Exchange Lemon Products & Sunkist industrial site

The site of the industrial processing facilities of the Exchange Lemon Products – Sunkist Growers campus from 1915 to 1983 located near 235 North Joy Street²¹⁻¹. This marker was designed and installed by Life Scout Carter Coggins, Troop 399 as his Eagle Project. Monument was constructed April 4 to 10, 2015 and the marker placed April 20, 2015.





EXCHANGE LEMON PRODUCTS - SUNKIST PLANT 1915 - 1983

In 1915, California Fruit Growers Exchange organized a company, The Exchange By-products Company to manufacture by-products from lower grades of lemons. Corona was chosen because it occupied a central position in the lemon producing area, because there were good rail facilities from the groves to Corona, and from there to marketing centers and finally, because the Queen Colony Fruit Exchange had donated a factory site for the proposed plant.

The company's membership was the same as the California Fruit Growers Exchange. Originally, the plant processed lemons for citric acid and lemon oil by using everything from peel to pulp. In 1921 the name was changed to Exchange Lemon Products Company. By 1924, the company had added pectin which was developed by the Exchange's Research Laboratory. In 1958 the Exchange Lemon Products Company merged with Sunkist Growers, Inc. It became known as the Lemon Products Division for Sunkist Growers, Inc. Operations ceased in 1983 due to use of obsolete equipment, the gradual shift of the citrus growing region out of Southern California to Central California and increased environmental regulatory requirements that required costly facility retrofitting.

CORONA HISTORIC PRESERVATION SOCIETY

Historic Site Marker # 21

²¹⁻¹ Historical summary of the history of Exchange lemon Products/Sunkist Growers Plant found in the Collections in the Corona Public Library, W. D. Addison Heritage Room

Marker No. 22: American Legion Hall, Post 216

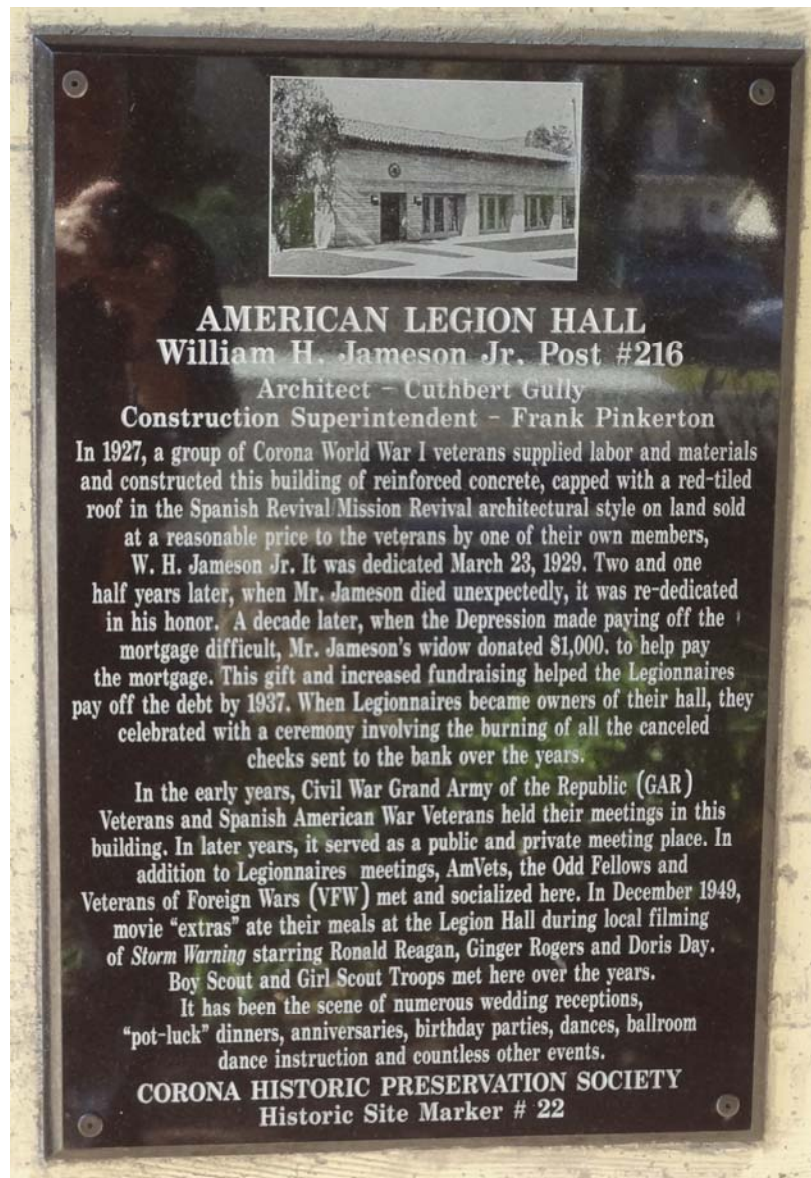
Corona's first American Legion Hall, W. H. Jameson Jr. Post 216. In 1927 Corona World War I veterans and others supplied labor and materials and constructed this reinforced concrete building in the Spanish/Mission Revival Style, at 1024 Main Street, from the plans of architect Cuthbert Gully and under the supervision of Frank Pinkerton²²⁻¹. Both were members of the Post. It was dedicated in 1929 as Reville Post 216, then it was re-dedicated as the William H. Jameson Jr. Post 216 in 1932²²⁻².

For many years it served as a public and private meeting place. In addition to Legionnaires' meetings, AmVets, the Odd Fellows and Veterans of Foreign Wars (VFW) met and socialized here. Movie "extras" ate their meals at the Clubhouse during filming of *Storm Warning*, starring Ronald Reagan, Ginger Rogers and Doris Day, in December 1949. Boy Scout Troop 35 met here for many years. It has been the scene of wedding receptions and dances, and a generation of junior high students learned ballroom dancing here²²⁻³.

Footnote ²²⁻⁴ identifies sources for the text on the marker plaque.

The marker was placed on the front wall and dedicated on November 7, 2015.





22-1 *Corona Daily Independent*, Legion Post 116 Once Known as 'Reveille', Jewell, Major Jay, May 4, 1961 p. 12-c. (author was Post Commander in 1933).

22-2 *Corona Daily Independent*, Legion Post 116 Once Known as 'Reveille', Jewell, Major Jay, May 4, 1961 p. 12-c.

- 22-3 History of the Post assembled by the Post Commander from Post historical records published in Program for Plaque dedication November 7, 2015 and *Corona Daily Independent*, Lergion Post 116 Once Known as 'Reveille', Jewell, Major Jay, May 4, 1961 p. 12-c, Riverside County Records, Historic Resources Inventory, Statement of Significance, supplemental page records that Mary Gard Jameson (W.H. Jameson Jr's widow) in attendance at a Post meeting, stepped to the podium and said, "I have in my hand the deed (note) to this property, and I imagine you will appreciate it if I do this!" She then walked to the fireplace and threw the mortgage note into the flames, effectively forgiving the remaining \$1,000. owed.
- 22-4 Post records and recollections of long-time Post Financial officer Burt Hogue

Site Markers Not yet placed*

***Marker No. 23: Historic Municipal Plunge site**

The site of Corona's Municipal Plunge (1925-1966) located at the west end of Corona City Park, at 930 East Sixth Street²³⁻¹. In 1925 the Corona City Council approved this "much needed additional attraction" to Corona's City Park. The building itself was unique to Corona and indeed the inland empire with its eclectic Tudor Style castellations on the circular tower parapets and Mediterranean-Mission Revival Style tile roofs and roof lines. The building itself measured 72' 10" x 158' and the pool itself was 40' x 120' and ranged from 2' to 9' in depth^{23-2, 23-3}.

For nearly 20 years the Plunge served as the community's symbol of institutionalized discrimination in that members of the city's Hispanic community could only use the pool on Mondays, the last day of the week before it was cleaned. During World War II, Plunge Manager Nettie Whitcomb decided, when a returning Mexican-American serviceman came to the pool on another day, that if Hispanic citizens could fight for their country, they could swim in the pool with other citizens. The City Manager and City Council went along with her decision²³⁻⁴. *The marker will be placed on a podium styled monument located on the west side of City Park, near Sixth Street, in front of the very large Moreton Bay Fig tree located there.*



- 23-1 *Corona Daily Independent*, City Plunge Tells Schedule, Wednesday, September 7, 1966 pg 3
- 23-2 *Corona Daily Independent*, Tuesday, May 5, 1925
- 23-3 *Corona Daily Independent*, Wednesday, May 6, 1925
- 23-4 June 2010 interview with Tom Moffett (owner-operator of Corona's Ice House on Grand Boulevard. His uncle owned the family Ice business and operated the Ice House at Eighth Street and Ramona Avenue. Tom grew up in a farmhouse in the Middle of the citrus groves on Gilbert Street.) and Richard Winn. Tom was working at the Plunge as a "towel boy" on the date Mrs. Whitcomb made the decision/ changed the policy and informed the Plunge staff and city management; Riverside County Records, Historic Resources Inventory, Statement of Significance from Corona Public Library, W. D. Addison Heritage Room collection.

***Marker No. 24 Washington School site # 1 1913-1950 West School 1911-1912**

The site of West Grammar School (1911-1912) and first Washington Grammar School (1911-1950) located at 260 North West Grand Boulevard. This Mission Revival structure incorporated one and two story elements and a 14,000 square foot basement and was considered the most beautiful public building on Corona's historic Grand Boulevard²⁴⁻¹. Local citizens decided by a vote that it should be sited on a 5 and a half acre parcel on the northwest corner of Grand Boulevard and Third Street²⁴⁻².

When it opened, September 18, 1911 each grade had a teacher and the Vice Principal taught 7th and 8th graders²⁴⁻³.

From inception this school served more than its fair share of Mexican-American students, children of immigrants and grove workers. Busing allowed the school district to bypass neighborhood schools and transport Hispanic students to this

school and to Kimbell school, on Buena Vista Street, which replaced it, until such institutional discrimination was stopped by Superintendent John Stallings in the mid-1960s^{24-4, 24-5}. *This pedestal style monument was designed and constructed by Life Scout to be named as his Eagle Project. Monument was constructed April 4 to 10, 2016 and the marker placed April 20, 2015.*



- 24-1 *Corona Independent*, In 1910, school plans stirred controversy, February 5, 1999.
- 24-2 *School Board Minutes, Corona School District 1910-1917*, Transcribed by Mary Winn, May 21, 1910 & *Corona Independent*, Electors of Corona District Decide on Block 172 for school site, Tuesday, January 18, 1910, p.1
- 24-3 *School Board Minutes, Corona School District 1910-1917*, Transcribed by Mary Winn, May 22, 1912
- 24-4 *Corona Daily Independent*, Zoning tossed back into the lap of School Board, Friday, September 22, 1944, & Corona-Norco Schools Educational Foundation, *From One Room. . . The 125-year History of Corona-Norco-Eastvale Schools*, 2013, Page 119
- 24-5 *Corona Daily Independent*, Coronita School transfers halted in de facto Segregation harmony move, Tuesday, July 11, 1967 & Corona-Norco Schools Educational Foundation, *From One Room. . . The 125-year History of Corona-Norco-Eastvale Schools*, 2013, Page 113. March 16, 2000, Los Angeles Times article cited.

***Marker No. 25: Pacific Electric RR Depot site**

The site of Corona's Pacific Electric Railway depot was located at 301 South Main Street (1915-1945), the southeast corner of Main & Third Streets²⁵⁻¹. The Pacific Electric inter-urban railway system provided passenger, freight and mail service throughout southern California for more than 50 years. The system and its cars were often referred to as "Red Cars" because of their color. The Corona depot

was the last stop on the line from the downtown Los Angeles main station. This classic Mission revival styled building served as the end-of-the-line depot for Pacific Electric's Arlington-Corona line that permitted commuters, shoppers and passengers to make connections to Riverside and Los Angeles²⁵⁻².

Local motorman-conductor David Ely Downs recorded in his diary that on February 12, 1915 the first car arrived in Corona²⁵⁻³. Regular service began on February 17, 1915²⁵⁻⁴. Scheduled passenger service ended on August 11, 1931²⁵⁻⁵. Southern Pacific RR freight could also be shipped to/from this station until December 1960²⁵⁻⁶. The overhead electric wires came down in 1943²⁵⁻⁷.

In December 1949, during the filming of the movie, *Storm Warning*, starring Ronald Reagan, Ginger Rogers and Doris Day, it served as the bus depot featured in the movie²⁵⁻⁸. The structure was demolished in 1961²⁵⁻⁹. *The marker was placed on a concrete obelisk/bollard in the front planter of the Chevron Service Station that replaced the depot and dedicated on a date to be determined.* The monument itself was constructed as a part of an *Eagle Scout Project* of by members of Troop 399, which resulted in historic site marker 15. When the Marker No. 15 plaque was placed on the face of the Carnegie Medical Plaza building the concrete monument was freed up to be repurposed to this location.



25-1 Orange Empire Railway Museum (OERM), *Lines of the Pacific Electric – Eastern District* pg 36

25-2 Orange Empire Railway Museum (OERM), *Lines of the Pacific Electric – Eastern District* pg 36

25-3 From information provided by John & Catherine Downs obtained from the diaries of David Ely Downs, John's father in the possession of the family.

25-4 Orange Empire Railway Museum (OERM), *Lines of the Pacific Electric – Eastern District* pg 36, and from information provided by John & Catherine Downs obtained from the diaries of David Ely Downs, John's father in the possession of the family

- 25-5 Orange Empire Railway Museum (OERM), *Lines of the Pacific Electric – Eastern District* pg 36
- 25-6 Corona-Norco Telephone Book and directory listings through 1960
- 25-7 Orange Empire Railway Museum (OERM), *Lines of the Pacific Electric – Eastern District* pg 36 and email response from OERM archivist Darrell Calvillo July 19, 2016
- 25-8 Warner Brothers, *Storm Warning*, Directed by Stuart Heisler, written by Daniel Fuchs, Richard Brooks, filmed 1949, theatrical release 1951, Home Video release 2006, Bus station in movie is same as PE depot building.
- 25-9 *Corona Daily Independent*, November 8, 1967

Other resources on this subject: Heller, John, *Pacific Electric Stations*, Swett, Ira, *Lines of the Pacific Electric*, OERM website, [www.https://www.ORHA.org](http://www.ORHA.org) and [www.https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pacific_Electric](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pacific_Electric)