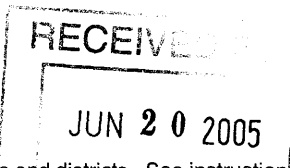


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form



This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Corona High School
other names/site number Corona High School #2, Corona Civic Center

2. Location

street & number 815 West 6th Street not for publication
city or town Corona vicinity
state California code CA county Riverside code 065 zip code 92882

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)
Michelle Wagner 17 JUN 2005
Signature of certifying official/Title Date
California Office of Historic Preservation
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of commenting or other official Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:
 entered in the National Register
 See continuation sheet.
 determined eligible for the National Register
 See continuation sheet.
 determined not eligible for the National Register
 removed from the National Register
 other (explain): _____

Edron Beall 8/3/05
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

| Contributing | Noncontributing | |
|--------------|-----------------|------------|
| 3 | | buildings |
| | | sites |
| | | structures |
| | | objects |
| 3 | | Total |

Name of related multiple property listing
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

N/A _____

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

Education/School

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

Government/City Hall

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

Spanish Colonial Revival

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation concrete
roof terra cotta
walls stucco

other _____

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing)

- A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "X" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B removed from its original location.
- C a birthplace or a grave.
- D a cemetery.
- E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F a commemorative property.
- G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

- Architecture
- Social History
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____

Period of Significance

1923-1955

Significant Dates

1923

1931

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Cultural Affiliation

NA

Architect/Builder

Wilson, G. Stanley (architect)

Sias, Richard (landscape architect)

9. Major Bibliographical References

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested.
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary Location of Additional Data

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of repository:

Corona Public Library; Riverside Parks—Preservation Office

Corona High School
Name of Property _____

Riverside County, California
County and State _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property: Approximately 3 acres

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

| | Zone | Easting | Northing | | Zone | Easting | Northing |
|---|------|---------|----------|---|------|---------|----------|
| 1 | 11 | 444810 | 3748480 | 3 | ___ | _____ | _____ |
| 2 | ___ | _____ | _____ | 4 | ___ | _____ | _____ |

See continuation sheet.

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Richard and Mary Winn

organization Corona Historic Preservation Society date December, 2004

street & number PO Box 2904 telephone (310) 898-3353

city or town Corona state CA zip code 92878

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

Additional items

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

Name City of Corona

street & number 815 West 6th Street telephone (951) 736-2371

city or town Corona state CA zip code 92882

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 *et seq.*).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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Corona High School
Riverside, California

Narrative Description:

Corona High School # 2, constructed in 1923, is located within the Corona Historic District, at 815 West Sixth Street, and fronts south onto Corona's major east-west arterial roadway in an essentially commercial area. The original campus occupied an entire block of frontage on West Sixth Street and extended all the way to Third Street. Only four of the many school buildings remain on the site. Small businesses and store fronts face the site.

There are three buildings being nominated in this submittal: the Main Building / Auditorium, the East Wing / Library and the Domestic Science Building. Another original high school building, the Gymnasium, exists outside the boundaries. Although part of the original school complex, the gym has been altered extensively, particularly through substantial additions.

Site Overview

The main building is currently set behind a beautifully landscaped lawn with a central fountain and mature evergreen trees to shade the site. The City's Police Department now occupies the western side of the site but is not connected to the historic structure and the County Court House occupies the western side of the site, north of the Police Department. A new City Hall with its landscaped walkways and a large parking lot is located behind the remaining buildings. These newer structures lack the cultural and architectural integrity to be considered as a part of this submission. The use of red clay tile roof as a unifying architectural element on the new buildings ties them together with the historic structures in a complementary way. A 1934 Sanborn Map footprint shows that the main building is constructed of reinforced concrete with electric lights and steam heat. The main building and east wing are built on raised basements. The domestic science building is built on both a raised foundation (eastern portion) and a ground level slab (western portion of the L shaped building.) The auditorium at the center-rear of the building is characterized by the use of massive sculpted timber trusses to support the roof resting on reinforced concrete pilasters. Ground floor and second story classroom wings with covered breezeways extend to the east and west of the auditorium.

The building immediately to the east and south of the east wing of the main building was constructed in 1931 of reinforced concrete. The second floor was used for classrooms, while the ground floor consisted of the library and an additional classroom. The building on the eastern side of the campus was used for the school cafeteria, food preparation areas and the Domestic Science (home economics) Department. Some three hundred feet north of the home economics structure is the school gymnasium, which has complementary architectural elements and remains in use at the present time with City Parks and Recreation athletic activities. The gymnasium, despite the presence of its obvious complementary architectural elements has

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Corona High School
Riverside, California

been excluded from this submission due to the compromising of its cultural integrity by the addition of extensions of rooms or appurtenances and attached or nearly attached utility structures.

One of the unique unifying elements in the three buildings that do retain their integrity is the use of ornate low relief carvings/castings related to education. Fourteen cast escutcheons are found on the main building, one escutcheon on the Domestic Science Building west gable and a large carved/cast coat of arms is found beneath the eaves and above the balcony door on the south end of the east wing/Library building.

The Main Building / Auditorium

The main building (287 ft. x 140 ft.) was originally built in 1923 and opened for use in 1923. It was designed by Riverside architect G. Stanley Wilson (Wilson was one of three architects of the Mission Inn in Riverside; his other Riverside projects: Aurea Vista Hotel, DeAnza Hotel, remodel of Loring Building, 3834 Main Street building, and the Riverside Municipal Auditorium). The main school building was built by Cresmer Manufacturing Co. who also built the First Congregational Church (originally the United Church of Christ) at 3504 Mission Inn Avenue, Riverside (first services were held there on 24 December 1913), and the old Tustin High School (in Orange County). This two-story structure is built in Mediterranean – Spanish Revival style architecture, with various rectangular sections. (See attached footprint). There is a large sunburst window above the front doors. The three impressive arches over the recessed entry arcade 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 educational 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 containing an artist's palette and brushes, the capital (top) of an ionic column representing architecture and a partially rolled fabric, vellum 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 arcade. Two escutcheons are located on the second story single window balconets above and to the left and right of the recessed entry arches.

Three escutcheons are located on the balconets of the triple windows located on each side of the main entry façade. Under the eaves, characterized by sculpted rafter tails, are large oval

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Corona High School
Riverside, California

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 tile.

The Domestic Science Building

In The L-shaped (approximately 42 ft. x 73 ft.) Domestic Science Building (home economics), with its gabled clay tile roof and arched multi-pane windows, architect Wilson incorporated many of the same architectural elements of the main building. Of special note is the cast escutcheon found high on the west gable wall representing learning. It was let to bid in the spring of 1923 and opened for use in the fall. The western extension of the "L" shaped building housed the school's cafeteria and limited school meal food preparation areas. The homemaking classrooms were located in the north-south long leg of the "L" shaped building and one contained several stoves, sinks and food preparation stations containing typical kitchen appliances, bowls, pans, trays, etc. where students prepared entrees or meals or practice cooking techniques. At one time in the 1950s, a boy killed a rattlesnake and brought it in to class where it was cooked and served to those who wanted to try it. Another room was used for sewing, knitting, crocheting, etc. Home and family living classes were also taught to help students become aware of budgeting, family problems and other issues that come with adult responsibilities. The domestic science staff over the years hosted several extra-curricular clubs, which met to fulfill student and community needs. The Quilt Club, Fancywork and Knitting Club and Boys Cooking Club were just a few. Corona's F. H. A. (Future Homemakers of America) organization in 1951 had about 50 members and more than a third of them were boys. For the last few years the former cafeteria has served as the City Clerk's Office and City Council Chambers, The homemaking rooms have housed the offices for the City's Parks and Recreation Department. Interior modifications consist of the addition of non-bearing partition walls to create offices, dropped ceilings and heating and air conditioning duct work above the dropped ceilings.

The gymnasium, funded by a 1927 bond that also funded the building of the Thomas Jefferson Elementary School, while a nearby building, was not included in this submittal due to the major additions of a dance room, utility and equipment rooms or structures and window modernizations to the south and west sides, in the past, that compromise its historic value. Viewed from the north and east elevations one can still see that its construction incorporated similar architectural elements as the high school's main building. Its clay tile gabled roof, with sculpted purlin braces supporting the gable overhang, sculpted rafter tails vertical pilasts and arched main east window, effectively tie it architecturally to the main building, east wing and Domestic Science Building. It remains in use today as a gymnasium used by the city's Parks and Recreation Department.

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Corona High School
Riverside, California

The East Wing / Library

The approximately 60 ft. X 40 ft. north-south oriented east wing, slightly to the east and south of the east-west oriented main building, was built in 1931. Classrooms were located upstairs and the library downstairs. A wrought iron gate with CHS worked into the design controlled access to the basement and second story classrooms. Architect Wilson again utilized the hip roof, clay tile style and other architectural elements of the main building but added a half-round second floor balcony, resting on columns, on the south end above the library's round "study hall" table and reading area. Similar elements are found in the library at the Jefferson Elementary School. The balcony is accessed by a flattened pointed-arch doorway from the second floor. 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. The original load bearing columns, supporting the second story, remain free standing inside the library. The library area has served as the City Manager's offices for the last several years and interior modifications consist of dropped ceilings to accommodate heating and air conditioning ductwork.

Integrity

From the heart of the City of Corona's historic district, this property depicts the style, beauty and character of a bygone age. Its architecture and embellishments are so truly unique that even after some seventy-five years it still possesses attributes that make it a special place in the community. It is no surprise that in the year 2000, Corona Daily Independent Reader's Choice voters named it Corona's number one landmark. The materials and workmanship employed in these buildings are noticed and commented upon by visitors today, just as they were when it was constructed as a state-of-the-art architectural gem. The main building's recessed entry with its arches, columns, balconets, sunburst window above the door, uniquely shield shaped flanking windows and ornate low relief carvings/castings, still retains its picturesque invitation to enter. The library's arched windows, columns, balcony and ornate low relief carving/casting of a "coat of arms" with educational significance and clay tile roof creates a similar hospitable environment. The Domestic Science building's arched windows, clay tile roof, sculpted rafter tails and grooved pilasts harmoniously complement the other buildings.

Since 1962 the facility has been used as a civic center/city hall yet its physical integrity, significance and warmth has been little affected by the modernization/alteration of a few doors, some windows and numerous non-structural modifications where classrooms have been downsized with non-bearing or partition walls and turned into offices. The City of Corona was

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Corona High School
Riverside, California

sensitive to its esthetic importance when it replaced the words CORONA HIGH SCHOOL with the words CORONA CIVIC CENTER above the front door in complementary mosaic tile letters. The interiors of the buildings reflect both the current uses as a civic center and remnants of the old buildings as a secondary school, especially the auditorium. The property is in need of some exterior maintenance and restoration work, especially to the rafter tails, rain gutters and some windows. In spite of the passing of many years and changes in uses, this structure maintains its preeminence in the community, retains its integrity and is recognized as a traditional gathering place in the community.

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Corona High School
Riverside, California

Statement of Significance:

Criteria A – Social History

The unique school buildings and property located at 815 West Sixth Street in Corona, California have had and continue to have a significant impact on the local community. The local community at that time was not just the city of Corona but included unincorporated areas of Riverside County extending from the Temescal Valley in the South to and beyond the Santa Ana River on the north (nearly 30 miles), and from the Orange County line on the west to the fringes of Riverside to the east. Much of these areas were sparsely inhabited but students came to Corona's schools for their education. The founders of the city were from the mid-west and brought their educational values with them. The quality of education in Corona's schools reflected this. Many of these early residents' children returned to the east for their university educations. Children of Italian and Hispanic immigrant citrus workers benefited from this culture and fully participated in the educational process, as well as the extra-curricular activities, at this Corona High School. It's probably no coincidence that the landscape architect for the High School was a Harvard university graduate. From 1923 to 1961 it served as the community's only high school. From 1962 to the present it has served as the seat of government for the City of Corona as the Corona Civic Center and City Hall. The 380-seat, 62' x 225' auditorium has served as "the place" for school and community orchestra, band, vocal, forensic, drama activities and official school district and city ceremonies. It was the scene for almost all graduation ceremonies from 1924 to 1960, and sometimes thereafter. For many years it served as a public theater. The city continues to be generous with its usage and it continues to be used by civic groups for cultural events such as plays and concerts, public awards, pageants and recognition events of all kinds.

Some early editions of the Corona High School yearbook the *Coronal* identify several of these activities:

- 1927 Operetta ("Carrie Comes to College"), play ("Seventeen"). Orchestra, band, vocal, forensic, various club performances/presentations/competitions;
- 1928 Opera ("HMS Pinafore"), Comedy ("The Admirable Crichton");
- 1929 Senior Play ("Penrod"), musical ("The Belle of Barcelona").
- 1930 Play ("The Arrival of Kitty"), annually recurring burlesque show and skits entitled "Lemonville" that reflected on Corona's citrus fruit industry.

The aesthetically pleasing façade and landscaped lawn area in front of the building serves as the heart of the community, even today. Holiday lighting on the building and the trees, celebrations of the community's citrus industry heritage (the annual Lemon Festival), antiques and collectibles faires, graduation ceremonies, use as a wedding photograph backdrop and

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Corona High School
Riverside, California

other functions that bring the people of the community together have occurred and continue to occur on the site.

Criteria C - Architecture

The buildings are the only public structures of any architectural significance built during the first half of the twentieth century, remaining in the City of Corona. These buildings replaced Corona High School #1, which was deemed to be unsafe for further occupancy and was demolished in 1940-41. These buildings are locally significant for their Mission/Spanish Colonial Revival - Mediterranean/Spanish Revival design incorporating the beauty of California's Spanish/European heritage into structures and a site that has anchored the community of Corona, California from its roots as a rural, agricultural community transporting its citrus products to worldwide ports by rail, while receiving its visitors by rail also, as it matured into an integral part of metropolitan Los Angeles' suburban sprawl as the citrus industry diminished in importance and residents commuted by automobile to their workplaces in nearby or far off communities.

There is little doubt that "citrus" money played an important part in the vision that resulted in a project of such merit. When the building was completed in 1923, it could be seen from nearly every point in the city, since it was located just west of the Grand Boulevard intersection with West Sixth Street. At this time the city center was within the Grand Boulevard circle (a three mile long circular roadway encompassing the greater part of the historic district and giving rise to Corona's nickname as "the circle city"). The community of one and two story Victorian, adobe, and frame bungalow homes typical of the period had not spread much to the west. This stylish building was completed prior to the Great Depression and reflects an era when form was at least as important as function and public and private funds were frequently and willingly spent for beautiful structures that also served public or educational purposes (i.e. schools, courthouses, Carnegie Libraries, etc.).

As one approaches the entry to the main building, the three impressive arches over the recessed entry arcade, the sunburst window above the front doors, the shield shaped flanking windows, columns, cornices and various moldings capture one's attention. The multiple arched breezeways of the main building classroom wings facing south and the arched breezeway and arched windows of the separate east wing / library and the Domestic Science Building also serve to harmoniously blend the appearance of the facility. The fourteen ornate low relief, scroll edged escutcheon carvings/castings appearing below the second floor balconet railings repeating the three educational themes (learning, natural sciences and fine arts) on the main building, a single escutcheon on the west gable of the Domestic Science Building and a similarly themed but much more elaborate 1/2 life size carving in the "coat of arms" style on the east wing/library building clearly identify this as an important educational institution.

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Corona High School
Riverside, California

The use of red clay tile on all roofs, hipped, gabled or shed, and sculpted rafter tails under the eaves of all the buildings and continued on the covered walkway between the main building and the domestic science building tie all these buildings together in function. The arched windows, columns and grooved pilasts further complement one another. The large air vents on the main building, with decorative vertical spindles are indicative of an earlier age and contribute to the architectural wholeness of the facility. The large carved coat of arms, with its oval shield on the scroll edged escutcheon with the lamp of learning and an open book, and boy and girl students depicted remind one of details only found on stately buildings in county seats, state or national capital cities.

In spite of the passing of many years and changes in uses, these buildings maintain their preeminence in the community, and the site retains its integrity and is recognized as a traditional gathering place in the community.

The city was fortunate to have local Riverside architect G. Stanley Wilson submit the low bid for the design of the school. Wilson was trained under D. J. McLeod, a skilled Riverside carpenter-contractor and had designed and built many fine bungalow homes, schools, and public buildings. He had the opportunity to study and work closely with Arthur B. Benton who was an authority on California missions and used his knowledge and skills to blend the Mission/Spanish Colonial Revival and Mediterranean/Spanish Revival styles into a magnificent community landmark. Mr. Benton, writing in 1896 on "Architecture of the Southwest," stated that "Mission style architecture possesses breadth and massiveness unusual in any style and much of its detail is admirably designed and executed for beauty and durability." Mr. Wilson was certainly a disciple who practiced his craft well. He was one of three architects of the famed Mission Inn in Riverside (Benton was one of the other two), and designed the Inn's Rotunda, the "Rooms of the Authors" in the Spanish Wing and other facilities. Some of his other Riverside projects included: the Aurea Vista Hotel, DeAnza Hotel, remodel of Loring Building, 3834 Main Street, building, Riverside Municipal Auditorium and the rebuilding of the Mission Inn chimes tower after a 1943 fire).

Cresmer Manufacturing Company submitted the low bid for construction of the 287' by 140' main building (Administration Building and Auditorium) of \$86,520, and the Domestic Science Building for \$10,400. Other Cresmer projects include: the First Congregational Church (formerly the United Church of Christ) at 3504 Mission Inn Avenue, Riverside and the old Tustin High School. First services were held in the church on 24 Dec 1913. Late in 1922, lumber for concrete forms and equipment was being hauled to site by Cresmer from Tustin, CA where the old Tustin High School had recently been completed by the company.

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Corona High School
Riverside, California

Corona High School's Gymnasium was built in 1927. It was funded by a bond that also funded building of Thomas Jefferson Grammar School. In 1931 the contract for the east wing was let, local builder G.C. Berner was the low bidder with a bid of \$40,615. Berner also built the Corona Plunge with its castle-like round turrets and battlemented parapet roofline, the Corona Daily Independent building and the single-story library wing at Thomas Jefferson Elementary School (Wilson's influence on Berner can be seen in the similarities in architectural elements at the Jefferson school - which still stands and is still in use).

The Corona High School #2/Corona Civic Center is significant under Criterion A – Social History and Criterion C – Architecture.

Some comments worthy of mention on Corona High School graduates of note:

Jesse Hill, 1924 Graduate, considered the greatest athlete to have graduated from Corona High, competed in several sports at the college level, returned in 1936 to coach at Corona High, went on to successfully coach at the University of Southern California, (USC) both football and track and served as USC Athletic Director for many years.

Lorin Farmer, 1927 graduate, returned to Corona after college to teach music in the School District for many years.

Paul Ganahl, 1934 graduate, joined family lumber business expanded local business in Corona To Anaheim (in Orange County) and Arrowhead (in San Bernardino County). By 2000, acquired other lumber yards and expanded operations into Irvine, Buena Park, San Bernardino and into San Diego County.

Charles Jameson, 1939 graduate, and Roger Verity, 1956 both went to college and returned to the local community and joined family owned citrus ranching businesses, active in community affairs and politics, lived to see decline of citrus industry in Corona.

W.D. Addison, 1946 graduate, taught history in the school district for many years, The Public Library's "Heritage Room" is named in his honor.

Augustine "Augie" Ramirez, 1947 graduate, went on to college, earned graduate degree in education and returned to head the Corona-Norco Unified School District as its Superintendent.

Ben Agajanian, 1948 graduate, first Corona High graduate to play professional sports was Kicker in All American Professional Football League.

Pat McNair Scott, 1954 graduate, taught in the school district for many years, served as an administrator and Principal and after retirement was elected to the School District's Board of Trustees.

Other graduates who remained in the community and became community leaders in business or other fields: Wayne Thompkins, 1936; May Piester, 1944; Robert Piester, 1945; Tom Gunderson and Leo Kroonen, Jr., 1947; David Kelley, 1948

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Corona High School
Riverside, California

Additional Items: Vote of Support

The Corona High School #2/Corona Civic Center site is owned by the City of Corona. The Corona Historic Preservation Society initiated the nomination procedure to place the School/Civic Center site on the National Register of Historic Places. Subsequently, the City Council took the following action:

“City Council adopted **Resolution No. 2004-130**, supporting the nomination of the historic High School/City Hall Buildings to be added to the listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

Motion carried Ayes: 5, Noes: 0; Absent: 0.”

Corona City Council Minutes, July 21, 2004.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 9 Page 15

Corona High School
Riverside, California

Major Bibliographic References:

BOOKS

Marsh, Diann. Corona: The Circle City. Carlsbad, CA: Heritage Media Corporation, 1998, page 100.

Eldridge, Fred and Reynolds, Stanley. Corona California Commentaries. Los Angeles, CA: Sinclair Printing Co., 1986.

BROCHURE

Corona Chamber of Commerce, Corona: The Circle City. The Republic Press: Yakima, Washington, 1957.

DOCUMENT

School Board Minutes (documents in CNUSD offices), Corona, CA, CNUSD, 1998.

INTERNET

"Downtown Cultural and Historical Sites." 27 June 2004
http://www.riversideartscouncil.org/ddhistorical_sites.htm

MAP

1928 Corona, California. Sanborn Map and Publishing Company, New York. Microfilm copy at Corona Public Library, Corona.

NEWSPAPER ARTICLES

"Proposed New High School Would Be Wonderful City Asset." The Corona Courier, 23 Jan 1922: A1.

"Local Welfare Committee Sanctions Sixth Street Site." The Corona Daily Independent, 21 Mar 1922, A1.

"July Work on the High School Building." The Corona Courier, 19 May 1922, A1.

"Wilson Busy with High School Plan." The Corona Daily Independent, 10 June 1922, A1.

"Board of Education Considers Bids for High School Building." The Corona Courier, 29 Sep 1922, A1.

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**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 9 Page 16

Corona High School
Riverside, California

Major Bibliographic References (continued);

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Riverside, California

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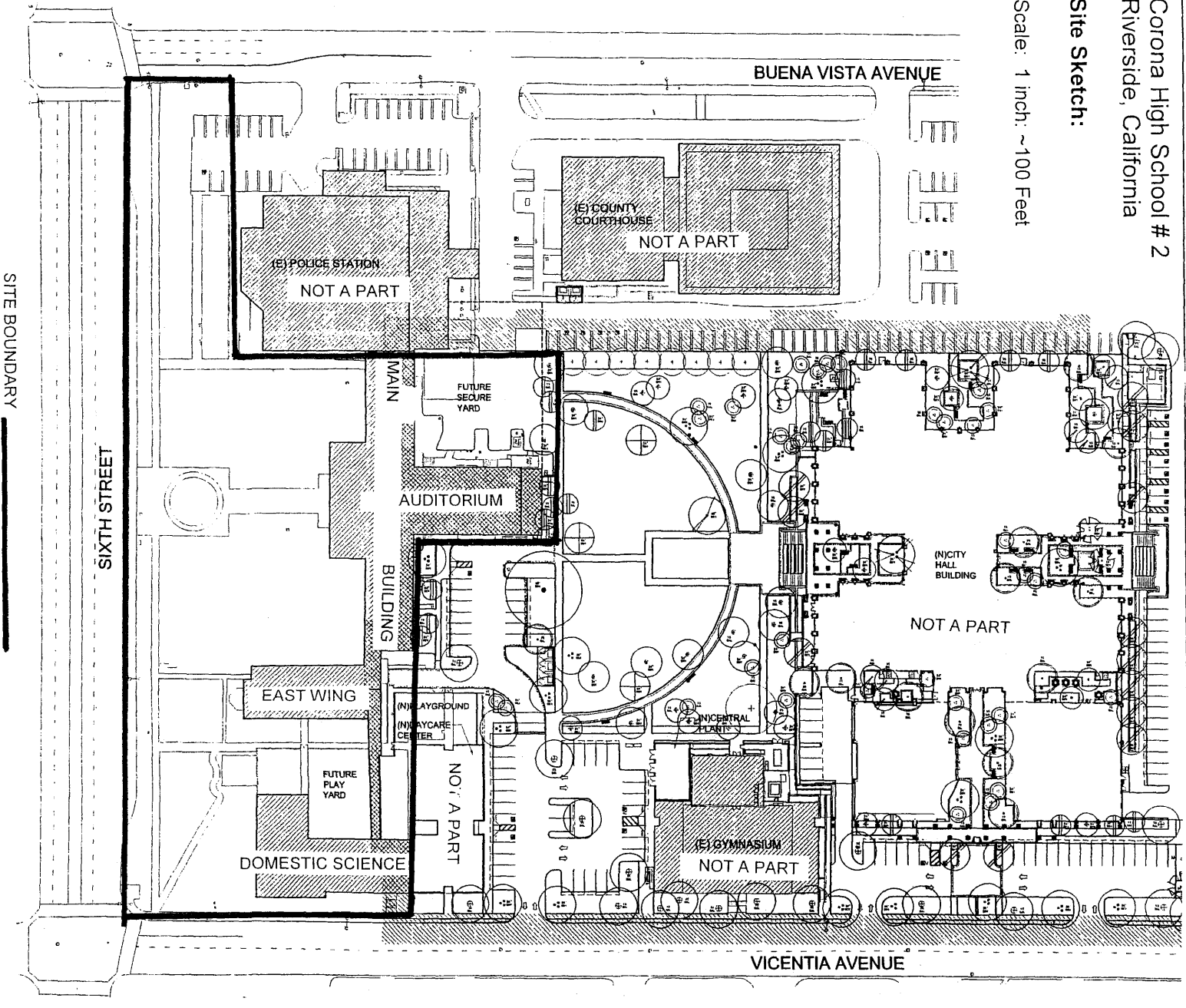
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Corona High School # 2
Riverside, California

Site Sketch:

Scale: 1 inch: ~100 Feet



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Corona High School
Riverside, California

Verbal Boundary Description:

Corona High School is located on the north side of West 6th Street, between Vicentia Avenue and Buena Vista Avenue. The nominated property is a portion of lots 2 and 3 of Block 64 of the South Riverside Land and Water Company as shown in Map Book 9, Page 6, Records of San Bernardino County, California. The actual boundary is shown on the enclosed map.

Boundary Justification:

These boundaries were drawn to encompass the historic high school buildings that retain integrity and to exclude the altered gymnasium and more recently constructed buildings.

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Corona High School
Riverside County, CA

Additional Items: Photographs

The following information applies to all photographs.

3. Photographer: Richard Winn
4. Photographs taken: March 2005
5. Original Negatives in possession of CHPS (Corona Historic Preservation Society)

Photograph Number and Description of view

Due to large number of mature evergreen trees on site, photographs of most structural details are obscured by foliage

1. Wide angle photograph of south elevation (front) of school, arched breezeway of west wing of main building visible beneath trees, arched entry to main building visible in center, arched breezeway of east wing visible center-right, east wing/library partially visible at right; looking north;
2. South elevation (front) of Main Building and east classrooms; looking north;
3. East side of Main Building entry, second floor detail: triple windows and 2nd floor balconets, three escutcheons, and spindled vent at roof line; looking west;
4. Bas relief escutcheon depicting "natural science" on south side of the Main Building; looking north;
5. Bas relief escutcheon depicting "knowledge" or "scholarship" on south side of the Main Building; looking north;
6. Bas relief escutcheon depicting "fine arts" on south side of the Main Building; looking north;
7. East side of front of the Main Building, second floor detail; spindled vent at roof line; looking west;
8. Covered walkway from Main Building to Domestic Science Building; looking east;
9. Wide angle photograph of north elevation (rear) of school, rear of auditorium at right, east wing of main building to the left of the auditorium, north end of east wing/library building visible at left;
10. West gable and south side of Domestic Science Building; bas relief escutcheon depicting "knowledge" or "scholarship" present in gable wall, arched window, grooved pilast detail; looking northeast
11. East side of Domestic Science Building; looking northwest

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Corona High School
Riverside County, CA

Additional Items: Photographs (Continued)

Photograph Number and Description of view

12. South side of Domestic Science Building, arched windows, grooved pilast detail; looking northeast;
13. Courtyard encompassed by "L" shape of Domestic Science Building, roof detail; looking northeast;
14. South elevation of East Wing / Library Building, half round balcony, arched windows, columns balcony rail detail and bas relief escutcheon and figures on second floor exterior wall above doorway; looking north;
15. East Wing / Library Building, second floor, south wall detail: bas relief escutcheon and figures above doorway; looking north;
16. West wall of East Wing / Library Building, arched windows and arched breezeway detail; looking northeast;
17. East wall of East Wing / Library Building, detail obscured by trees, looking northeast;
18. North elevation of Main Building and East Wing / Library; looking south.