



# City of Corona

400 S. Vicentia Ave.  
Corona, CA 92882

## Agenda Report

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File #: 18-1889

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### PLANNING AND HOUSING COMMISSION STAFF REPORT

DATE: 7/9/2018

TO: Honorable Chair and Commissioners

FROM: Community Development Department

#### APPLICATION REQUEST:

**HRLM2018-0001**: Application to nominate an 1893 Vernacular Wood Frame home located at 1839 South Main Street in the R1-7.2 Zone (Single Family Residential, 7,200 square foot minimum lot size) as a Historic Landmark on the Corona Register of Historic Resources (Applicant: Jon and Rashelle McCarroll).

#### RECOMMENDED ACTION:

That the Planning and Housing Commission recommend APPROVAL of HRLM2018-0001 to the City Council.

#### PROJECT SUMMARY

HRLM2018-0001 is an application from property owners Jon and Rashelle McCarroll to nominate their home at 1839 South Main Street to be listed as Historic Landmark-047 (HL-047) on the Corona Register of Historic Resources as Historic Landmark-047 (HL-047). The home is a Vernacular Wood Frame style built in 1893 and sits on an 11,761 square foot lot located on the east side of South Main Street. The property contains a freestanding garage constructed in 1963 which takes access from the alley on the east side of the property. The garage is included on the application for the nomination; however, as detailed hereinbelow, the construction materials are not at parity with the main structure, and therefore, cannot be included as part of the landmark.

The home is currently listed on the Corona Heritage Inventory. Properties that are on the Corona Heritage Inventory are potential resources that may qualify as a historic landmark on the Register by virtue of age (50+ years) or by having significant cultural, historical or architectural value to the City. Heritage properties are given a ranking of high, moderate, or low as to their potential. The subject home currently has a high ranking.

#### BACKGROUND

According to the materials accompanying this nomination, the subject home was originally built for Mr. John (Johan) Rau, a German immigrant, and his family. Mr. Rau cleared the land and planted

citrus while his new home was built. The home design and construction were attributable to "Corona's own Bloom Brothers: Samuel L. and Eddy Bloom" as one of their first projects. Later the Bloom brothers would build other homes and structures in town, most notably the 1906 Carnegie Library historically located on South Main Street, a Classical Revival building later demolished in 1978, and two other Carnegie libraries in the City of Ontario and the campus of Pomona College in Claremont, the latter reportedly still standing. The succession of owners to the present day is further detailed in the application materials with the most notable length of ownership by the Dillon family at 72 years until 1991. The Dillon family sold their fruit under the Sunkist label.

The Vernacular Wood Frame home was built during the Victorian Era (1860-1900) but without the ornamentation typical of the Queen Anne period (1880-1910). It consists of narrow clapboard siding, wood shingles, plain rectangular window casings, and 1890's front door with transom window above. Photographs of the home are attached as Exhibits B1 - B7. The home was remodeled in 1919 by the Dillon family, resulting in roof alteration from a hipped roof to a front gable and cross-gabled dormer design and addition of a screened-in sleeping porch among other modifications that remain historically sympathetic. The home was flanked by two palms, which was typical of homes located within acres of groves enabling visitors to find the entrance.

According to city permit records a freestanding garage was constructed on the property in 1963, approximately 70 years after the home was built (Exhibit B-7). The garage was constructed on the northeast corner of the property and is accessible from the alley on the east side of the property. The garage is constructed with stucco walls painted to match the residence with a composition shingle roof and decorative white door. With its construction in 1963, by definition, it is historic. However, since it does not reflect the character and predominant materials of the home, exclusion from the Register is appropriate, but should not affect the owners' potential tax benefit should they seek a property preservation agreement under the Mills Act.

### **SATISFACTION OF LISTING CRITERIA**

Section 17.63.050 of the Corona Municipal Code (CMC) lists the criteria that must be satisfied for a landmark to be listed on the Register. Shown below is how the proposed landmark meets these requirements. The data were gathered primarily from documents provided by the applicant.

- 1. The historic resource has been in existence for a period of at least 50 years, or if less than 50 years old, is of exceptional importance to the community.*

Based on independent research prepared regarding the property by the applicant, the home was built in 1893, making it 125 years old. The home was built for John Conrad Rau and his family by Samuel L. Bloom and Eddy Bloom, known as the Bloom Brothers. The Rau home was one of their first projects. The brothers built other homes and structures most notably the 1906 Carnegie Library located on South Main Street and demolished in 1978 and the Carnegie Library on the campus of Pomona College in Claremont, California.

- 2. The historic resource has significant historic, cultural, or architectural value, and its designation as a landmark is reasonable, appropriate and necessary to promote, preserve and further the purposes and intent of this Chapter.*

The home was built during the Victorian Era but lacked the gingerbread ornamentation of the Queen Anne period, which was popular from 1880-1910. Although, the steep front gable, hipped

roof, cross gabled dormers, railed balcony and wrap-around porch were features of Queen Anne homes, the subject home lacked the ornamentation to be classified as a Queen Anne home and instead is classified as a Vernacular Wood Frame home. The subject home has retained much of its original Vernacular Wood Frame architectural character through the quality of its upkeep and integrity of historic design, and its preservation promotes the city's cultural heritage.

3. *The historic resource exhibits the following characteristics:*

- a. *It embodies a distinctive characteristic of a style, type, period or method of construction or a valuable example of the use of materials or craftsmanship.*

The home displays several key characteristics of a Vernacular Wood Frame style. Architectural details of the home include a steep front gable roof, shed roof dormers, railed balcony, front porch, narrow clapboard siding, wood shingles, plain rectangular window casings and a 1890's door with transom window above.

Sometime between 1945 and 1963, the home's hipped roof was replaced with a new gable roof spanning the entire structure to the sleeping porch making the house two-stories instead of one and one-half story. Additionally, in 1995 a permit was pulled to repair structural damage to the second-story from a fire. The second story was enlarged, the shed roof dormers on the north and south sides were enlarged, and windows were added.

As previously noted, a 528 square foot detached garage is located on the northeast side of the property and is accessible from the alley on the east side of the property. The garage was constructed in 1963 with stucco walls and a composition shingle roof. Since the garage is not physically connected to the home or visible from the public street, it is staff's opinion that the garage does not detract from the Vernacular Wood Frame style of the home, and therefore, should not affect the home's potential to be designated as a registered landmark.

If HRLM2018-0001 is approved, the owners intend to enter into a property preservation contract (Mills Act) with the City to enable them to obtain a property tax reduction through the Riverside County Assessor's office. Participation in this program will allow the owners to reinvest the savings into maintaining and preserving the home.

4. *The historic resource has integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association.*

By maintaining many of its original architectural features and materials, the proposed landmark has retained its historic integrity, which CMC Chapter 17.63 defines as "the authenticity of a resource's physical identity as evidenced by the survival of characteristics that existed during the resource's period of significance."

## **ENVIRONMENTAL DETERMINATION**

In accordance with Section 3.20 of the City's local CEQA guidelines, HRLM2018-0001 is considered a Class 31 Categorical Exemption (Exhibit C). HRLM2018-0001 promotes the preservation of historic resources in a manner consistent with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for Preserving, Rehabilitating, Restoring and Reconstructing Historic Buildings, as applied by CMC Chapter 17.63.

### **PUBLIC NOTICING**

In accordance with Chapter 17.63, the application for HRLM2018-0001 was distributed for comment to the Heritage Room of the Corona City Library, to the Corona Historic Preservation Society (CHPS) and to the Corona History Association (CHA). Additionally, the public hearing notice regarding this nomination was published in *The Sentinel Weekly* newspaper. Staff has received a letter submitted by CHPS expressing support for the historic landmark nomination (Exhibit D). Lastly, as of the preparation of the staff report, staff has not received any comments from the public regarding the nomination.

### **STAFF ANALYSIS**

The application has met all requirements for placement as a historic landmark on the Corona Register of Historic Resources in accordance with Corona Municipal Code Chapter 17.63; therefore, staff recommends that the Planning Commission recommend approval of HRLM2018-0001 to City Council.

### **FISCAL IMPACT**

The applicant has paid all the required application processing fees

**PREPARED BY:** LUPITA GARCIA, ASSISTANT PLANNER

**REVIEWED BY:** TERRI MANUEL, PLANNING MANAGER

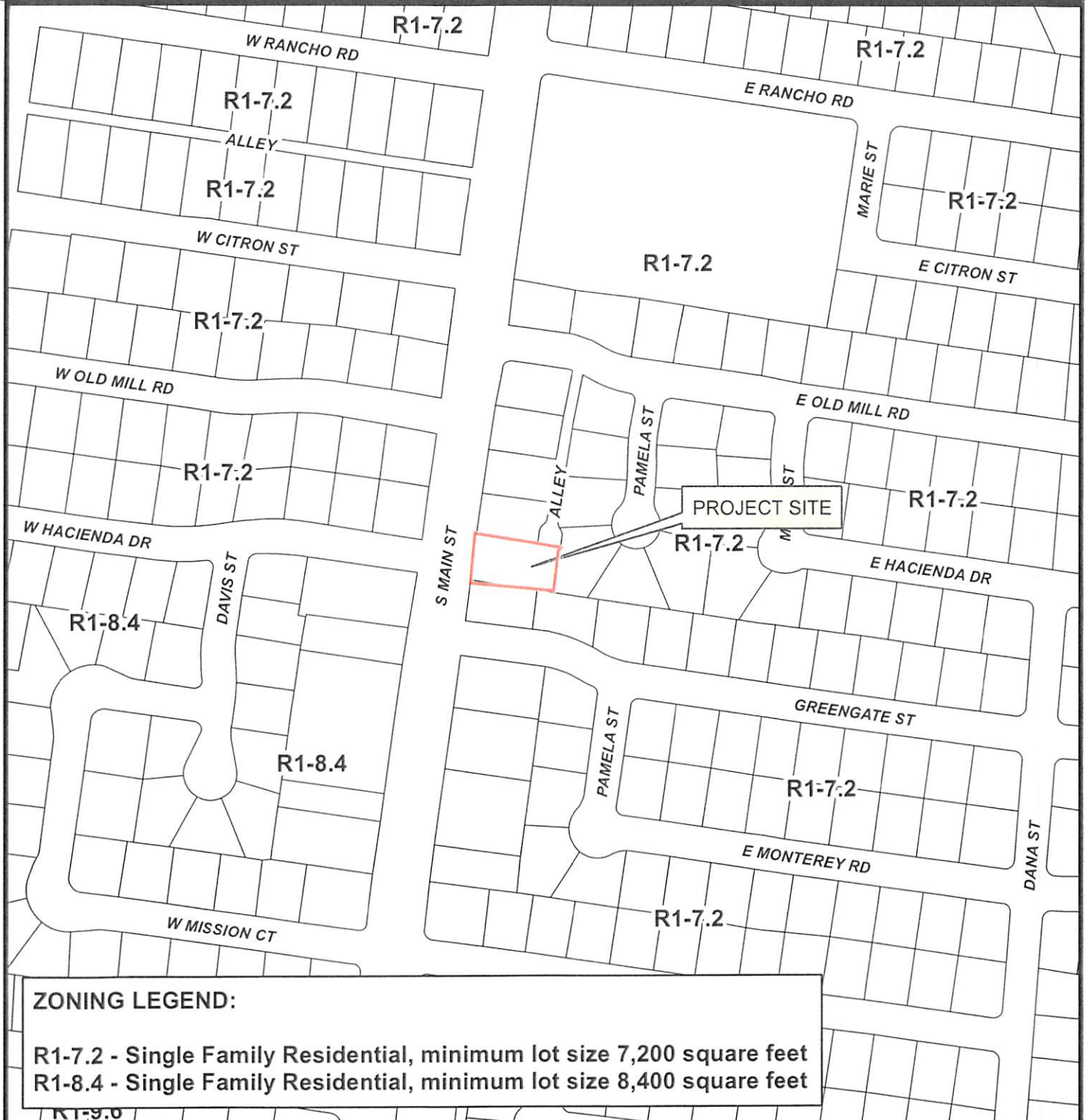
**SUBMITTED BY:** TERRI MANUEL, PLANNING MANAGER, FOR JOANNE COLETTA,  
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT DIRECTOR

### **EXHIBITS**

1. Locational and Zoning Map
2. Exhibit A - Statements of architectural and historical significance
3. Exhibits B1-B7 - Photographs of property
4. Exhibit C - Environmental documentation
5. Exhibit D - CHPS letter dated June 16, 2018
6. Exhibit E - Aerial map of property

Case Planner: Lupita Garcia (951) 736-2293

# LOCATIONAL AND ZONING MAP



Date: 06/15/2018

1839 S. Main Street  
HRLM2018-0001



1839 South Main Street  
Corona, California  
Lot 7 Block 45  
South Riverside Land and Water Company

**Historical Significance:**

Lot 7 Block 45 of the South Riverside Land and Water Company lands 1887 map (San Bernardino County Recorder; Book 9 of Maps page 6 and 8) consisted of 12.37 acres.

It was purchased by John Conrad (Johan) Rau, a German immigrant, in 1892. The sale included 28 shares of the capital stock of the Temescal Water Company. South Riverside was located in San Bernardino County until May of 1893.

In November of 1892, John C. Rau, his wife Carrie M. Buckeridge Rau and their four children (soon to be five) moved to South Riverside from Pasadena, California. The Raus met and married in Benoit, Wisconsin and moved to Pasadena in 1887. During the Boom of the 1880s, he built a house there and invested in business properties but suffered financially after the Boom ended. The Raus moved to South Riverside in 1892, purchased virgin land to try and recoup their losses.

At first, the Raus rented a home in town from George L. Joy; one of Corona's founders. The groves were planted and the home was complete by the summer of 1893. Rau's 1931 Corona Daily Independent obituary states: "He cleared the land of cactus, sagebrush and stones with his own bare hands, toiling early to late to bring into bearing an orange and lemon grove on South Main Street." He planted half of his acreage to lemons and half to oranges.

Rau's 1931 obituary in the Pasadena Star News stated he was he was a Corona developer. The simple vernacular farmhouse was substantially built but devoid of much ornamentation; most likely because Rau was trying to make a come-back financially. The home was built for the utilitarian purpose of housing his family comfortably on the ranch.

The Raus were members of Corona's Congregational Church and the children attended school in town. John C. Rau served as a church deacon from 1893-1897. All five children grew up to have careers in education.

Corona's own Bloom Brothers: Samuel L. (S.L.) and Eddy had charge of building the Main Street home. Coming to South Riverside to live in 1892; the Rau home was one of their first projects. The brothers built other homes and structures in town, most notably; the 1906 Carnegie Library. This Classical Revival building was demolished in 1978.

S. L. was the builder of record for architect Franklin P. (F.P.) Burnham's design of two other Carnegie libraries; the City of Ontario (demolished) and the Carnegie library on the campus of Pomona College. The Pomona College Carnegie Library and the Kraft Free Library in Red Bluff California are still standing and a testament to S.L. Bloom's building skills. S.L. served as the inspector of public buildings for the City of Corona in 1906.

In 1897, the Rau family returned to Pasadena after the Corona grove was established and bearing fruit. Both of the Rau homes in Pasadena were demolished to make way for the 210 Freeway according to an assistant archivist at the Pasadena History Museum.

John C. Rau sold the house and property to "Judge" John Main in 1897 for \$8,000 or \$10,000 (conflicting reports).

John Main came to South Riverside in the early 1890s and invested in local real estate and was a Citizen's Bank stockholder. He did not live in the Main Street home. Two years after acquiring property, he was hurt while handling wooden boxes in his Main Street grove. He died from his injuries at age 79 in 1899. His widow Martha B. and his children inherited the estate. In 1902, after probate, real estate transfers and exchanges among John Main's family; Charles William (C.W.) Main (John's son) now owned lot 7 block 45 South Riverside Land and Water Company.

While residing in the home, C.W. worked as a bookkeeper and shipping clerk for Pacific Clay Manufacturing Company while managing his grove. He also served as a Corona City Trustee (Councilman) (1902-1904) and as Deputy County Assessor for five years. In 1906, he ran unsuccessfully for Riverside County Tax Collector while serving as Corona's City Recorder. For sixteen years, from 1895 until 1911, Lula Ellen Craw Main taught in Corona schools and served as vice-principal of the grammar school. She also started her long tenure on the Riverside County Board of Education; she served 20 years.

A few years after the Mains moved to Alvord to start their dairy; Lula transferred to the Alvord School District and worked first as a teacher and then served as principal for 45 years.

The Mains sold the home in 1908 to Joseph E. and Margaret K. Hilt.

Joseph worked the grove and the family was active in the community for ten years. Their two children attended local schools. Their son fought in WWI and shared his experience with the community. The Hilt family lost their property to foreclosure in 1918.

In 1919, Irven B. (I.B.) and Nellie Dillon bought the home. I.B. worked hard to become a successful citrus rancher. He promoted and improved local citrus ranching techniques by holding pruning and farm equipment demonstrations in his grove during the early 1920s. Their two grown sons; Ray O. and Glen O. both purchased groves in Corona and were long-time citrus growers.

Ray Otto, his wife Helen and their three children lived down the street at 4004/2018 Main Street (now demolished). I.B. died in 1933, Nellie lived alone until his son Ray and family moved to the home. They cared for Nellie until her death and Ray managed and worked the family's groves for thirty years. The Dillon family sold their fruit under the Sunkist label.

Helen was a long-time member and past president of the William H. Jameson Jr., American Legion Auxiliary. She also belonged to the Methodist Church and other local service organizations. Helen was known for award-winning gardens which helped to beautify Corona. Their daughter, Dorothy Dillon Francisco and her husband, Robert built a home on the family ranch (circa 1948). Their sons, William and Edwin still reside in Corona.

In 1963, Ray sub-divided lot 7 block 15 creating tract 2629 MB 026/089. He retained only one-quarter of an acre and the home. Ray passed away in 1967 but Helen lived in the home until she sold it to Raymond and Cheryl S. Monteon in 1991. The Dillon family owned the home for more than 72 years.

The Monteons updated the interior and made exterior improvements while keeping the simple farmhouse style. They were awarded a Heritage Home Award by the Corona Historic Preservation Society. The plaque is still proudly displayed on the front porch.

The present owners: Jonathan A. and Rashelle McCarroll purchased the home in 2017. They relish the history of the home and the town and are working with the City of Corona on the Joy

Park-Lemon Tree project. This Eagle Scout/City of Corona project began with the planting of a lemon tree in March of 2018.

The McCarrolls are graciously donating a graft from their lemon tree which is located on the north side of the home. This graft will make the Joy Park lemon tree a hybrid with characteristics of the Main Street home's tree. According to Ed Dillon, who grew up in the home, the lemon tree was one of the original trees planted by John C. Rau in 1893.



1839 South Main Street  
Corona, California

### **Architectural Significance:**

1839 Main Street was described on the 1982 County of Riverside Historic Resource Register as a vernacular wood frame structure built in 1889. It was built in 1893. The Register also stated the home was remodeled in 1919 with lumber the Dillon family brought with them around the horn (Cape Horn). After interviewing Dillon descendants and the present owner Jon McCarroll; who studied the wood used in the renovation, it was determined this statement is, most likely, not true. The renovations were made from redwood which grows in Northern California.

#### **Photo #1 (c1919)**

The home was flanked by two palms, typical of homes in acres of groves enabling visitors to find the entrance.

The home was built during the Victorian era but lacked the gingerbread ornamentation of the Queen Anne period of Victorian homes popular from 1880-1910. J.C. Rau and Bloom Brothers built the home without much ornamentation. (see Historical Significance) The Victorian era is generally considered to run from 1860 through 1900. The steep front gable and hipped roof were features of Queen Anne homes as well as cross-gabled dormers, railed balcony and the one-story, wrap-around porch.

#### **Photo #2 (c1919)**

The rear screened-in sleeping porch is visible in photo. The 1983 Riverside County Historic Resource Register also states that the front gable was added by the Dillons in 1919. This is unproven but the gable was enlarged by Ray O. Dillon. The roof is covered with wood shingles. The house is clad with narrow clapboard siding. Plain rectangular window casings outline sash windows. The front entrance has wooden steps and is also clad with siding.

#### **Photo #3 (c1919) I.B. Dillon and family**

The porch supports or columns are plain rectangular posts. The north side of the porch wraps around the home. A brick chimney is visible from the rear of the kitchen. No significant changes were made to the home before 1933. When Ray Otto and Helen Dillon moved to the home.

#### **Photos #4-7 (1991) After Ray O. Dillon Renovations c1945-63:**

##### **Changes:**

- ~The front gable was enlarged to cover entire home. A decorative vent was added. Glass doors replaced the two windows on front gable. Two new windows were added flanking the doors. A new shed roof shielding the doors was held up with a simple wood brackets.
- ~The hipped roof was replaced with a new gable roof spanning the entire structure to the sleeping porch. The home is now two-stories tall instead of one and one-half story.
- ~Cross-gabled dormers were replaced with shed-roof dormers with three windows.
- ~Screened-in sleeping porch was enclosed with crank-style windows in the 1940s
- ~The north-side of the wrap-around porch was enclosed to make a bedroom and bath.

1839 South Main Street  
Corona, California

- ~The front porch entry was changed from front facing to a south-facing brick entry with iron railings.
- ~New chimney was added due to a fireplace added in foyer.
- ~Aluminum siding replaced or covered original siding.
- ~22' x24" garage was added in 1963.

Photos #8-14 (2018) After Ray and Cheryl Monteon Restorations 1991-2017

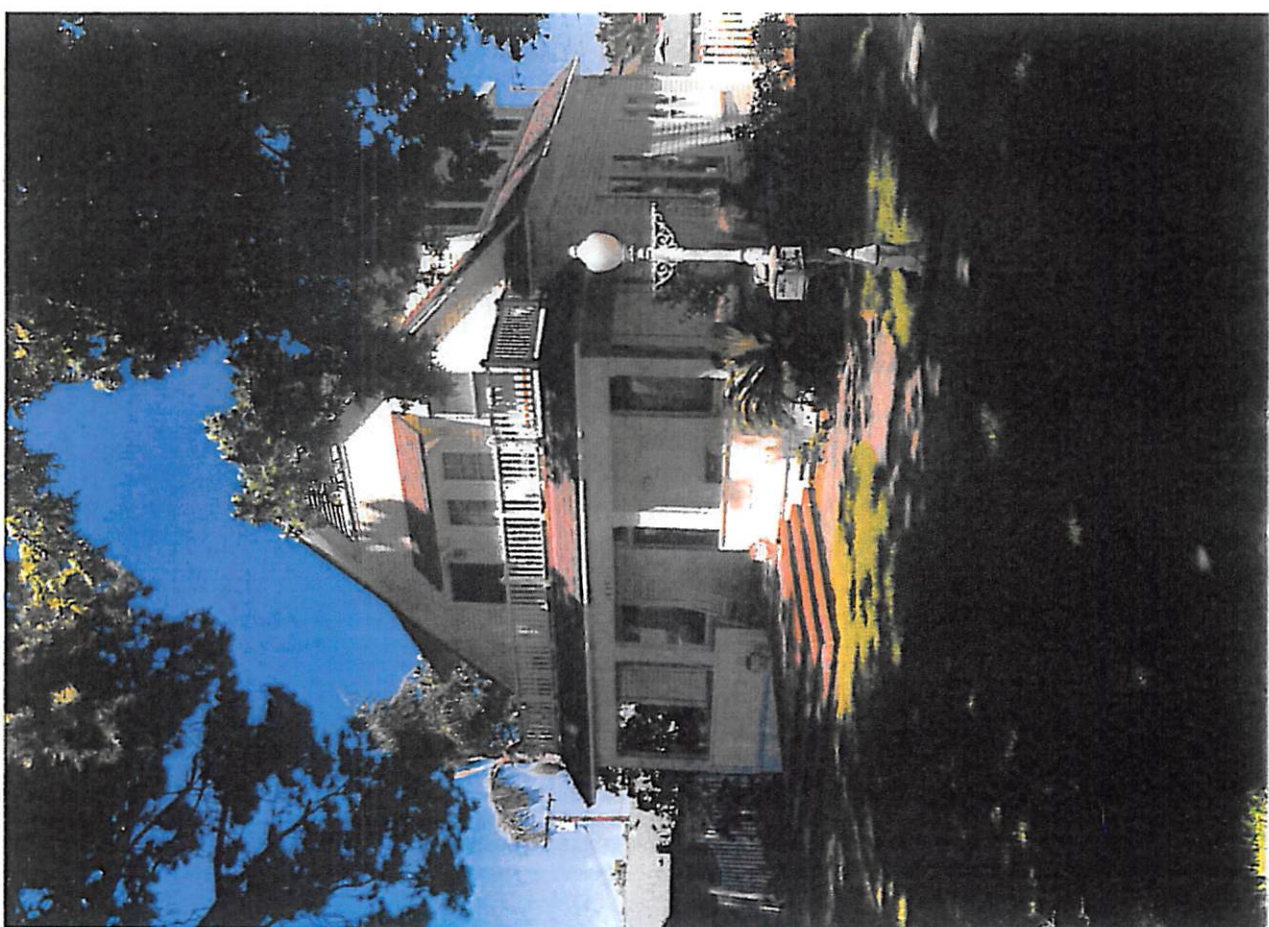
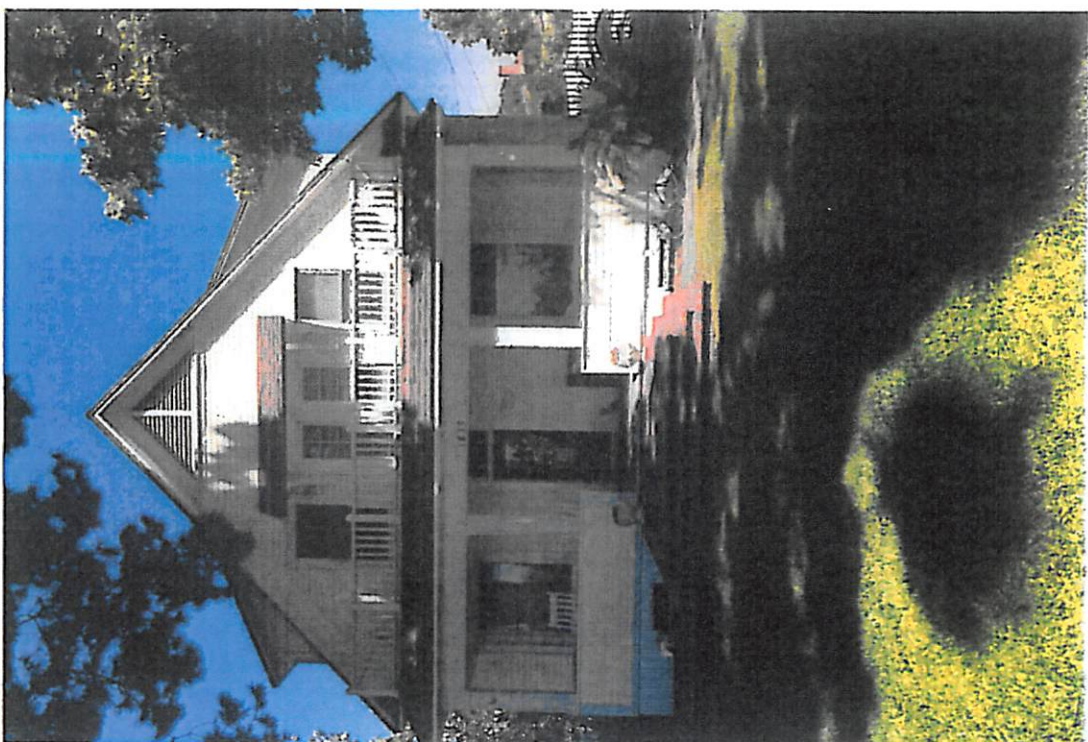
Changes:

- ~In 1995 a permit was pulled to repair structural damage to the second-story from a fire. The second-story was enlarged and the shed-roof dormers on the north and south side were enlarged and windows added.
- ~The front porch entry was changed back to a front entry with a wide brick steps.
- ~The front chimney and fireplace (circa 1945-63) was removed.
- ~The house is now clad in German or beveled siding replacing the aluminum siding. The porch is simple clapboard siding, probably original.
- ~Other changes made to the rear of the home such as a new kitchen and pop-out window and rear deck do not show from Main Street.
- ~Landscaped including a Hollywood driveway.
- ~Boxed in the rafter tails/soffits on front porch.

The McCarroll purchased 1839 Main Street in 2017. In the past, the home was updated but with thought of the original structure in mind. The essence of the simple farmhouse remains. The window and door frames, and the porch posts are original as well as the porch floor. The front door is from the 1890s as well as the transom window above it. The two front picture windows were both originally topped with glass squares. The one to the right of the door has been replaced with stained-glass.

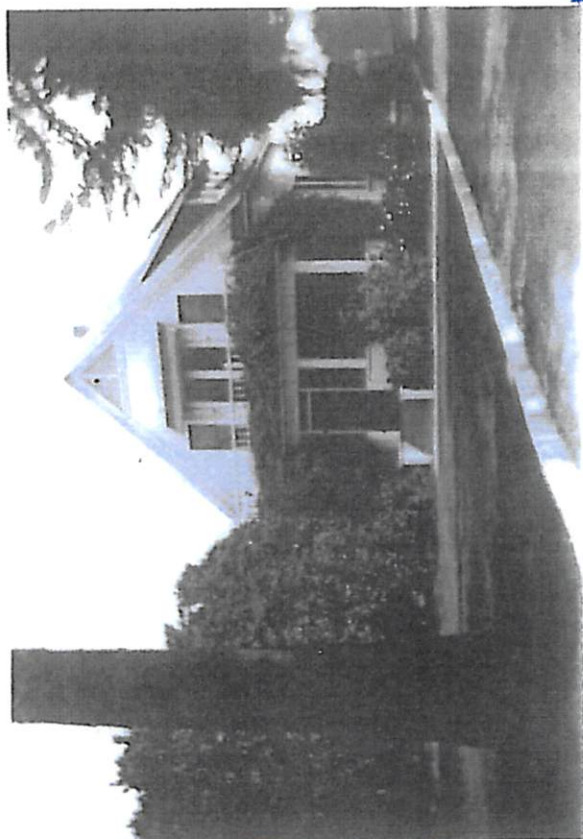
The large pine tree in front of the home, the pecan tree and other trees along the driveway, the lemon and avocado trees on the north side have been there since the Dillons lived in the home. Or in the case of the lemon tree, since the home was built in 1893.

The John C. and Carrie M. Rau/Dillon Home has been well-cared for and it is a window in time to Corona's historic Main Street and its pioneer citrus ranch past.





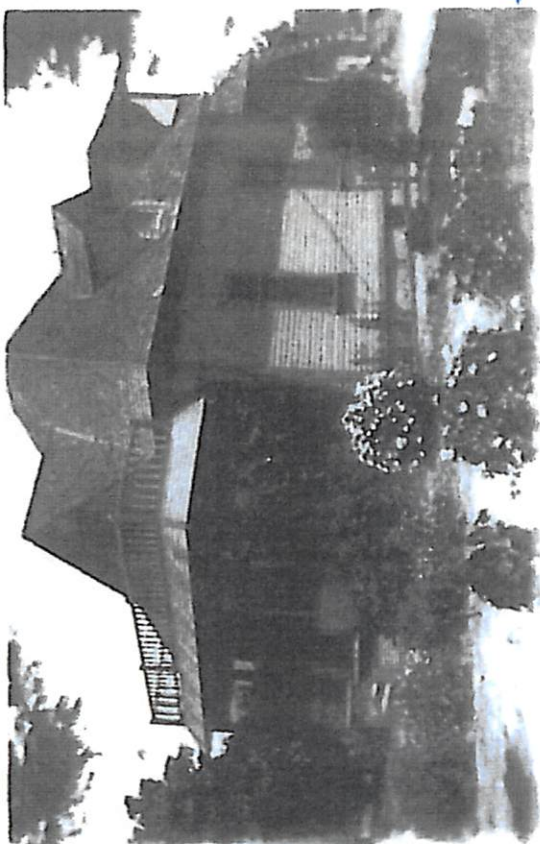
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2A



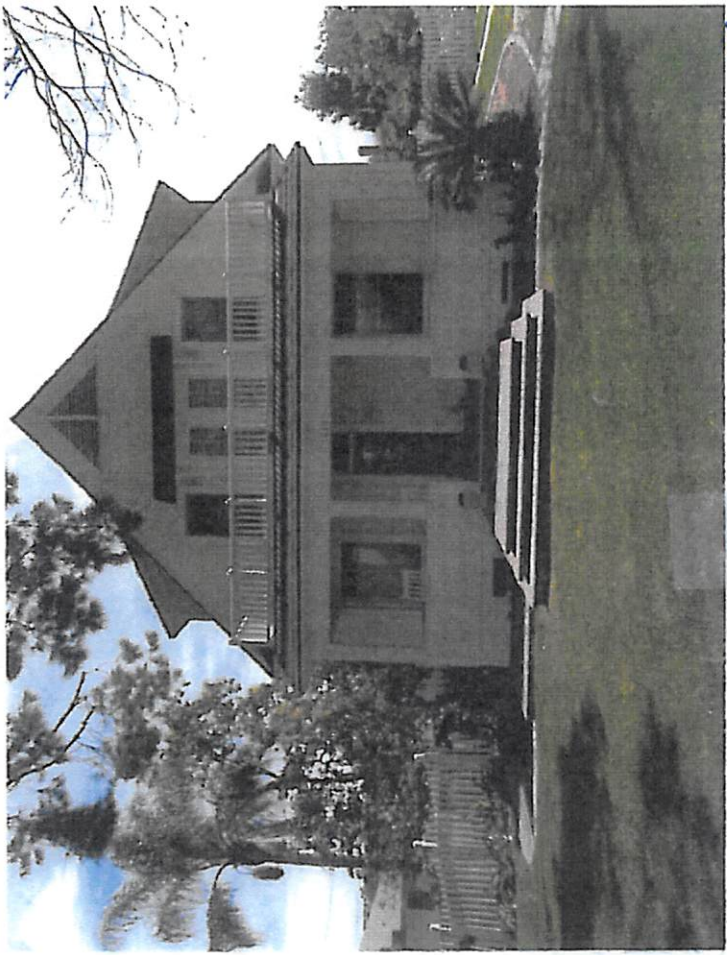
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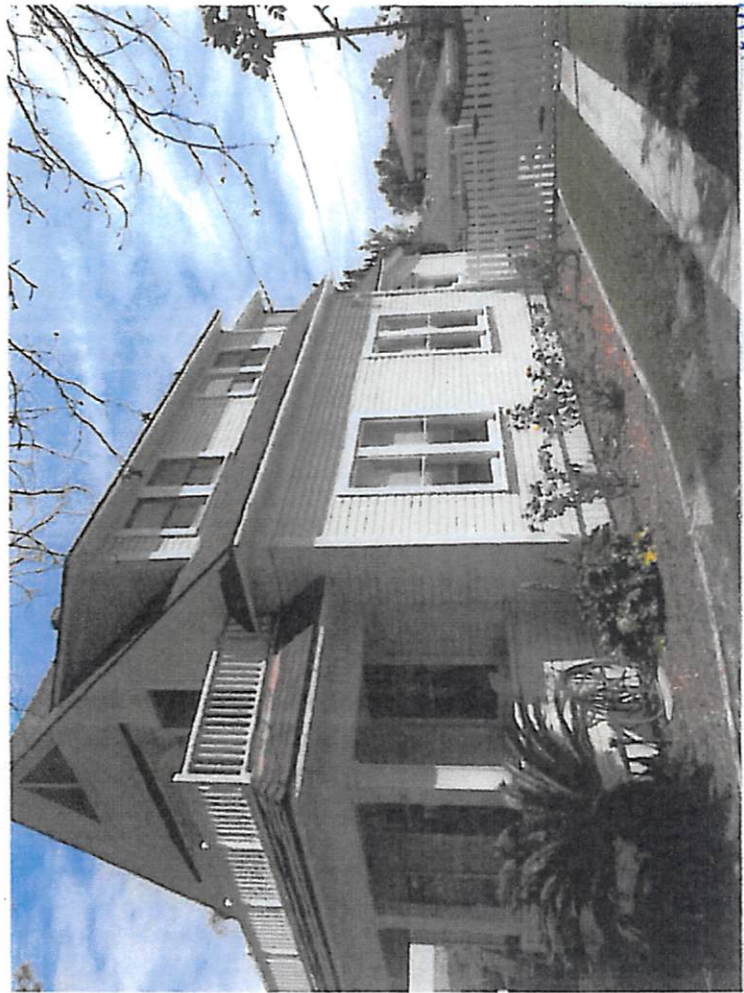
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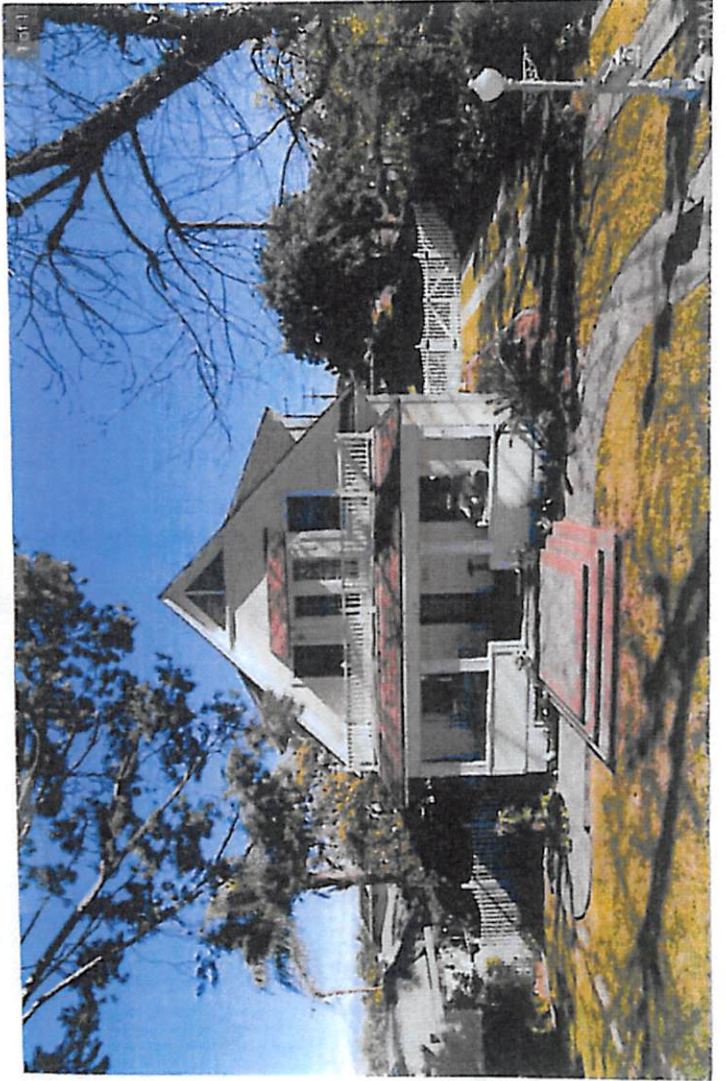




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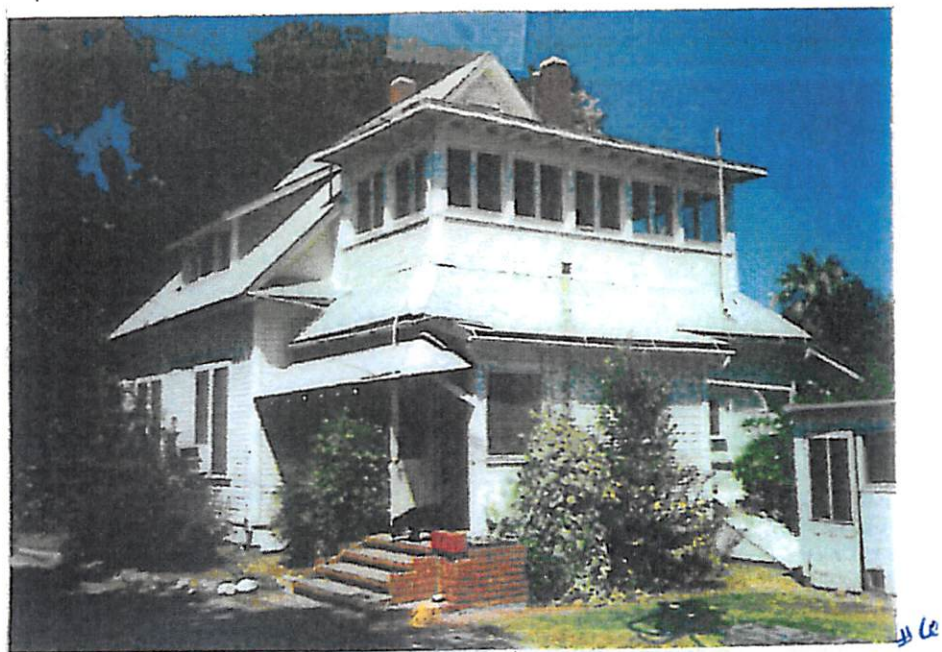


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#2







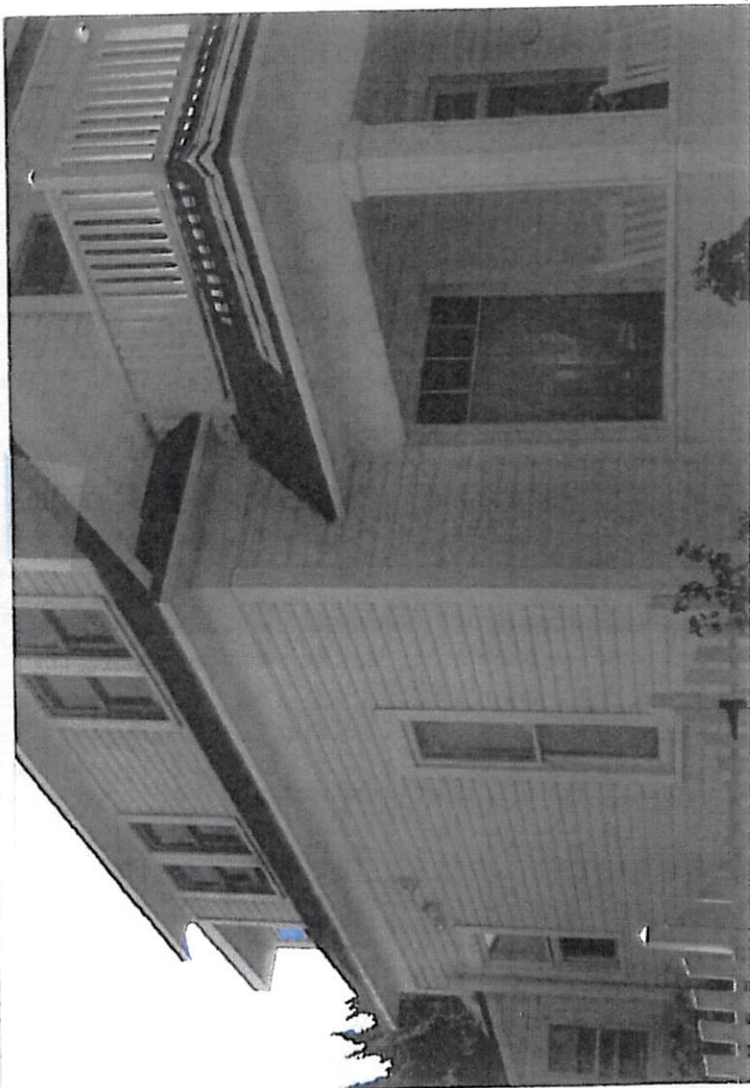




21#



22#



23#





East Elevation (Garage)



## CITY OF CORONA

### PRELIMINARY EXEMPTION ASSESSMENT (Certificate of Determination When attached to Notice of Exemption)

#### Name, Description and Location of Project:

HRLM2018-0001 is an application to nominate a vernacular wood frame home built in 1893 located at 1839 South Main Street in the R-1-7.2 Zone (Single Family Residential, 7,200 square foot lot size) as a Historic Landmark Number 47 on the Corona Register of Historic Resources.

#### Entity or Person Undertaking Project:

☐ A. Public Agency:

☒ B. Other (private):      Name:            Jon & Rashelle McCarroll  
   Address:        1839 S. Main Street  
   Corona, CA 92882  
   Telephone No.: (928) 970-0507

#### Staff Determination:

The City's staff, having undertaken and completed a preliminary review of this project in accordance with the City's Resolution entitled "Local Guidelines of the City of Corona Implementing the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA)" has concluded that this project does not require further environmental assessment because:

- ☐ A. The proposed action does not constitute a project under CEQA.
- ☐ B. The project is a Ministerial Project.
- ☐ C. The project is an Emergency Project.
- ☐ D. The project constitutes a feasibility or planning study.
- ☒ E. The project is categorically exempt: *Class 31 (Historical Resource Restoration/Rehabilitation)*
- ☐ F. The project is a statutory exemption. Code section number:
- ☐ G. The project is otherwise exempt on the following basis:
- ☐ H. The project involves another public agency which constitutes the lead agency. Name of Lead Agency:

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
Lupita Garcia, Assistant Planner  
Lead Agency Representative



## NOTICE OF EXEMPTION

TO: CLERK OF THE BOARD OF  
SUPERVISORS COUNTY OF RIVERSIDE

FROM: CITY OF CORONA  
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT DEPT  
400 S. VICENTIA AVE, SUITE 120  
CORONA, CA 92882

1. Project title: *HRLM2018-0001*
2. Project location (specific): *1839 S. Main Street, Corona, CA 92882*
3.
  - a. Project location - City of Corona
  - b. Project location - County of Riverside
4. Description of nature, purpose and beneficiaries of project:  
  
*HRLM2018-0001 is an application to nominate a vernacular wood frame home built in 1893 located at 1839 South Main Street in the R-1-7.2 Zone (Single Family Residential, 7,200 square foot lot size) as a Historic Landmark on the Corona Register of Historic Resource.*
5. Name of public agency approving project: *City of Corona*
6. Name of Person or Agency undertaking the project, including any person undertaking an activity that receives financial assistance from the Public Agency as part of the activity or the person receiving a lease, permit, license, certificate, or other entitlement of use from the Public Agency as part of the activity:  
  
  - a. *Jon and Rashelle McCarroll*  
*1839 S. Main Street*  
*Corona, CA 92882*  
*(928) 970-0507*
7. Exempt Status (check one):
  - a. ☐ Ministerial Project
  - b. ☐ Not a project
  - c. ☐ Emergency project
  - d. ☒ Categorical Exemption. Class No.: *Class 31 (Historical Resource Restoration/Rehabilitation)*
  - e. ☐ Declared Emergency.
  - f. ☐ Statutory Exemption. State code section number
  - g. ☐ Other: Explain:
8. Reasons why the project is exempt:  
  
*The proposal does not affect land uses or the public's well-being in terms of health, safety, or welfare. The proposal promotes the preservation of historical resources in a manner consistent with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for Preserving, Rehabilitating, Restoring and Reconstructing Historic Buildings, as applied by CMC Chapter 17.63. Therefore, there is no possibility of environmental effect.*
9. Contact Person/Telephone No.: *Lupita Garcia, Assistant Planner / (951)736-2262*
10. Attach Preliminary Exemption Assessment (Form "A") before filing:

Date received for filing: \_\_\_\_\_

Signature: \_\_\_\_\_  
Lupita Garcia, Assistant Planner



16 June 2018

Corona PRC Members and Corona Planning Commission  
c/o Community Development Department ATTN: Lupita Garcia  
400 South Vicentia Avenue  
Corona, California 92882

RE: Application for landmark designation: HR2018-0001, 1839 Main Street

Dear Commission Members:

The opportunity to consult with the Community Development Department on this application is greatly appreciated.

After careful evaluation of current appearance and photos taken at various times in the past, as well as recollections of long-time residents, the Board of Directors of the Corona Historic Preservation Society offers the following comments for your consideration:

- We have often been told that "Landmark" status should only be conferred on the "best of the best" preserved structures in Corona. It was listed with "high" Register potential on the Heritage Inventory List more than 35 years ago and has been preserved and maintained to and above that standard...This property certainly merits elevation to "Landmark" status..
- The Historical Significance statement and Architectural Significance statement were particularly complete and illuminating.
- Attention to detail and the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation are particularly significant for any historic structures seeking "Landmark" status. The curbside appearance of this property reflects substantial compliance with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards during its several changes in appearance. .
- The APN (Assessor's Parcel Number) on the applicant's *Historic Resources Nomination Application* (209-283-001) does not appear to agree with that found in the *Historic Resources Inventory List* (109-283-001)
- The description of the home's architectural style found in the applicant's *Historic Resources Nomination Application* does not agree with the description found in the *Historic Resources Inventory List* or *A Field Guide to American Houses* which was used for reference for the 1982 survey team. The correct architectural style is Vernacular Wood Frame. We are not aware of any characteristics of the Queen Anne-Victorian style that are present in this property..
- The original appearance of the property's roofing, size and location of gables and interior configurations were changed several times, with historically sympathetic

.Corona PRC Members and Planning Commissioners  
June 16, 2018  
Page two

modifications after the beginning of the 20th century, by subsequent owners, but the current appearance appears to have been substantially complete prior to 1950 (more than 50 years ago) and greatly enhances the appearance of the house.

The Corona Historic Preservation Society supports the naming of the home located at 1839 Main Street as a Corona "Landmark" property. We would also like to recognize and thank the current owners, Jonathan and Rashelle McCarroll for seeking to make it a "Landmark" property. Their efforts should be recognized.

Your careful review of our comments and concerns is appreciated.

Sincerely,

FOR THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

*Richard Winn*

Richard Winn  
Treasurer



# AERIAL MAP



Date: 06/12/2018

1839 S. Main Street  
HRLM2018-0001

