

HISTORIC ONTARIO



THE "MODEL COLONY"

HISTORIC PRESERVATION INFORMATION

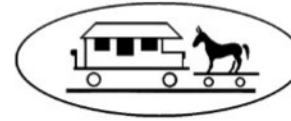
Ontario was founded in September of 1882 by George and William B. Chaffey. The city was named after the home of the Chaffey brothers, Ontario, Canada. The Chaffeys established three principles for the colony that had social implications including: a mutual water company concept, a grand thoroughfare through the City, and an agricultural college for general education. Seven miles long, Euclid Avenue with twin roadways and a central mall was the stately backbone of the colony; its long easy incline from the Southern Pacific tracks on the south to the tableland at the mouth of San Antonio Canyon on the north being ideal for gravity irrigation. Ontario had been declared The "Model Colony" as an Act of the Congress of the United States in 1903 for its character and history reflected in its cultural, historical, and architectural heritage. The Model Colony set a new standard for rural communities and remained the classic pattern for irrigation projects for many years. And of the original 6,218 acres, some 640 were set aside for the community of Ontario, half of which was deeded to the Chaffey Agricultural College as an endowment. Ultimately, Ontario had become a pioneer for innovations in rural planning and social organization.

In 2003, the State of California Office of Historic Preservation designated the City of Ontario as a Certified Local Government (CLG). The CLG program encourages the preservation of historic resources by promoting a partnership among local governments, the State of California, and the National Park Service (NPS) which is responsible for the National Historic Preservation Program. By developing and implementing the local historic preservation program which is based on federal and state standards, Ontario streamlines project reviews for property owners of historic resources. The CLG program has provided the ability for the City to integrate preservation planning into other planning processes and ensure that historic resources are identified and considered in making planning decisions.

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PLANNING DEPARTMENT**

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CITY OF ONTARIO HISTORIC LANDMARKS



Historic landmarks within Ontario are physical testaments of our community's heritage. The information contained within these pages describe dozens of designated historic landmarks that contribute to our rich architectural and cultural history. There are many more potential historic landmarks that await property owner consent for local landmark designation.

LOST BUT NOT FORGOTTEN



Ford Lunch (demolished 1973)



Carnegie Library (demolished 1959)



Daily Report Building circa 1930s (demolished 1989)



Drew Carriage Co. Building 1916 (demolished 2006)



Casa Blanca Hotel, 1915 (demolished 1998)



Armstrong Nursery 1936 (demolished 1950s)

HISTORIC LANDMARKS

Facts, such as date of construction, early owners or occupants, functions, and activities, not only verify a property's history, but also place a property in a particular time, place, and course of events. With this information, a property can be related to patterns of history that extend beyond the doorstep or immediate neighborhood. From this perspective, we sort out the facts that give a property its historic identity and significance. Certain events, associations, or physical characteristics of a property will take on greater or lesser importance. Properties of the same time and place can be compared to determine whether their character and associations are unique, representative, or pivotal in illustrating the history of a community, State, or the nation. It is easier to make the case for significance when a property is associated with historic themes or trends that have been widely recognized and fully studied, such as a "textbook" example of an architectural style or the railroad depot that fostered the suburbanization of many American cities. However, this is not always the case.

Three key concepts—**historic significance**, **historic context**, and **historic integrity** (patterns, themes, events, places, and time) are used to decide whether a property qualifies for designation.

Historic significance is the importance of a property to the history, architecture, archeology, engineering, or culture of a community, State, or the nation. It is achieved in several ways: association with events, activities, or patterns; association with important persons; and distinctive physical characteristics of design, construction, or form.

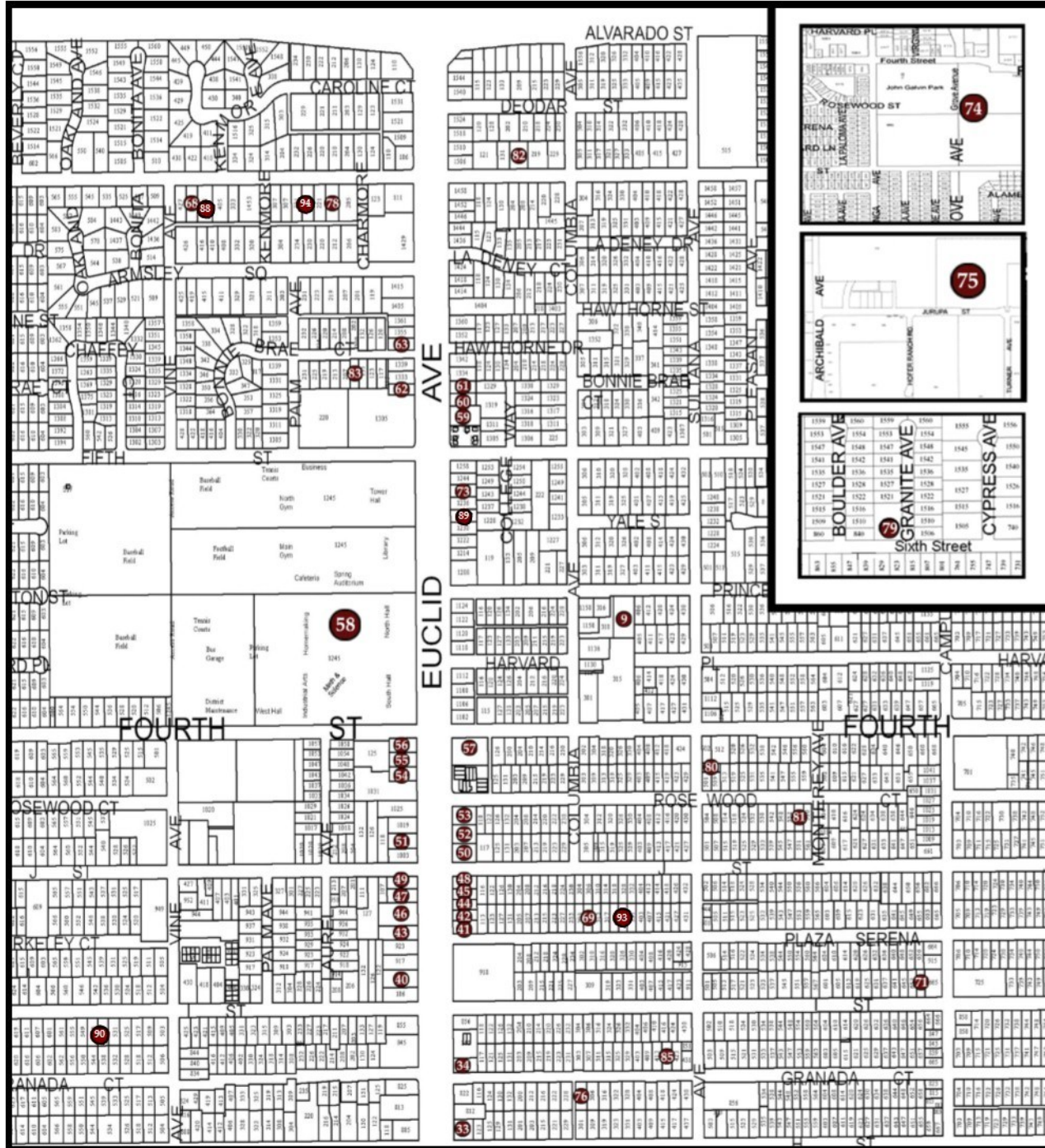
Historic contexts allow you to understand a historic property as a product of its time and as an illustration of aspects of heritage that may be unique, representative, or pivotal. Contexts often relate to the historic development of a community, such as commercial or industrial activities for example.

Historic integrity is the authenticity of a property's historic identity, evidenced by the survival of physical characteristics that existed during the property's prehistoric or historic period. Historic integrity is the composite of seven qualities: location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and associations. Historic integrity enables a property to illustrate significant aspects of its past.

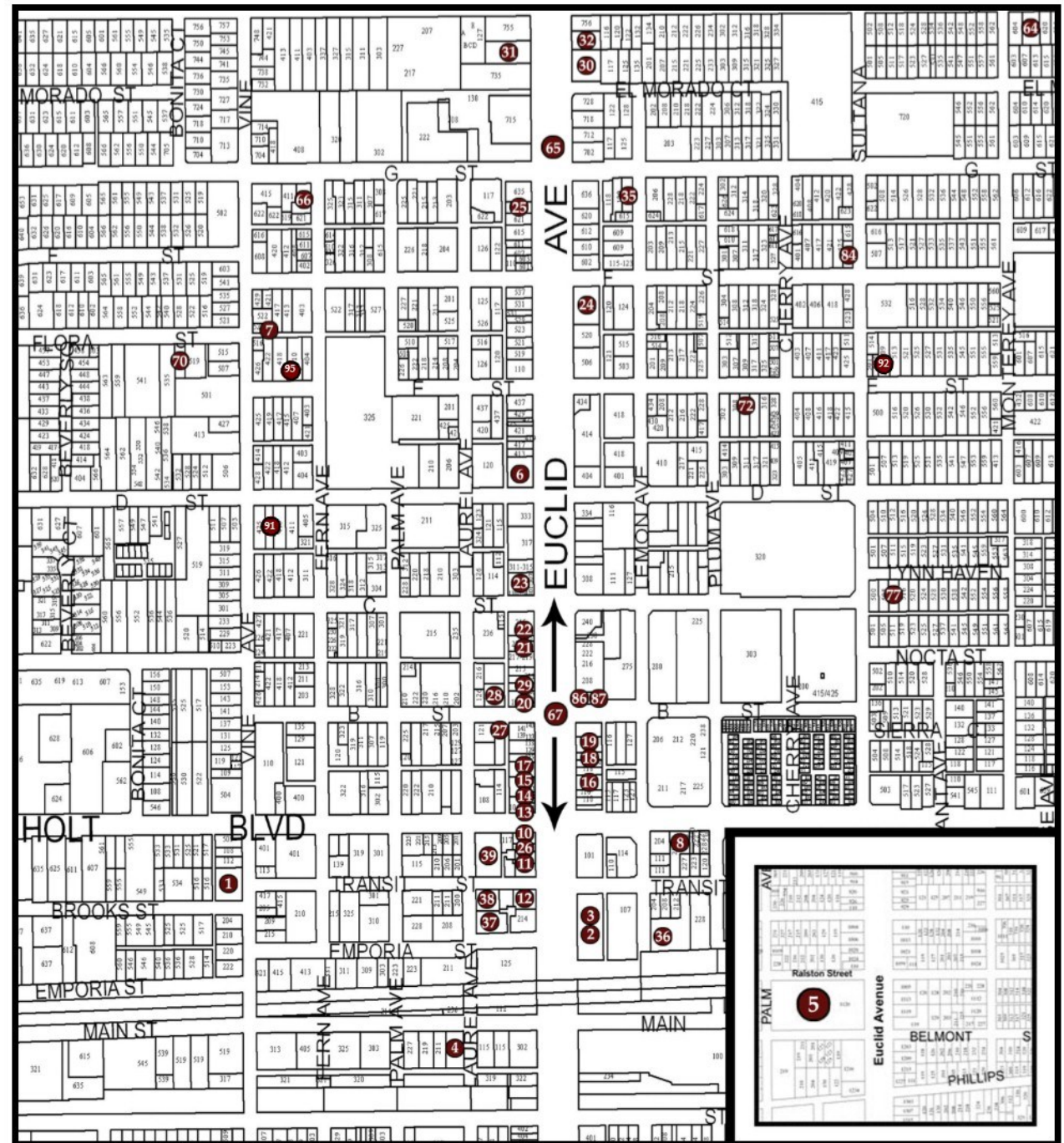
Historic Landmarks are structures, places, or objects which are significant to the City, State, or nation. Their significance may be architectural, historical, cultural, or any combination thereof. Individual Historic Landmarks must meet the criteria contained in Article 26 of the City's Development Code on its own merit.

* Location maps of landmarks are available at the City's Website www.ci.ontario.ca.us

HISTORIC LANDMARKS MAP – NORTH SECTION



HISTORIC LANDMARKS MAP – SOUTH SECTION



NO.	HISTORIC NAME	ADDRESS	DESIGNATION DATE
1	William Barton Fallis House	122 South Vine Avenue	05/18/1993
2	Old City Hall	225 South Euclid Avenue	09/07/1993
3	Frankish Fountain	225 South Euclid Avenue	09/07/1993
4	Dr. O.S. Ensign House	304 South Laurel Avenue & 200 West Main Street	09/20/1994
5	Euclid Avenue School	1120 South Euclid Avenue	10/04/1994
6	Ontario Laundry Co.	401 North Euclid Avenue	06/06/1995
7	Carriage House	456 West Carriage Alley	10/17/1995
8	Dietz Garage	214 East Holt Boulevard	04/05/1996
9	Avenue Boarding House	328 East Princeton Street	02/18/1997
10	First National Bank	100 South Euclid Avenue	01/20/1998
11	Envoy Hotel	110 & 112 South Euclid Avenue	01/20/1998
12	Frankish Building	200 South Euclid Avenue	01/20/1998
13	Citizens Bank Block	101 & 103 North Euclid Street 104, 108, 110 & 112 West Holt Boulevard	01/20/1998
14	Holbrook Block	105 North Euclid Avenue	01/20/1998
15	Rose Block	107, 109 & 111 North Euclid Avenue	01/20/1998
16	Citizens Bank	114 North Euclid Avenue	01/20/1998
17	Friend Block / I.O.O.F. / Somerset Hall / People's Store	121 & 123 North Euclid Avenue	01/20/1998
18	Lerch Building	122 North Euclid Avenue	01/20/1998
19	Commercial Hotel	126, 128, 130 & 132 North Euclid Avenue	01/20/1998
20	Ostran's Department Store	203 North Euclid Avenue	01/20/1998
21	Masonic Hall	231 & 223 North Euclid Avenue	01/20/1998
22	People's Mutual Building & Loan	235 North Euclid Avenue	01/20/1998
23	Emmon's Building (Granada Theater)	303 North Euclid Avenue	01/20/1998
24	Bethel Congregational Church	536 North Euclid Avenue	01/20/1998
25	Moore House	625 North Euclid Avenue	01/20/1998

NO.	HISTORIC NAME	ADDRESS	DESIGNATION DATE
26	McCann Block	108 South Euclid Avenue	01/20/1998
27	Ontario Herald Building	115, 117 & 119 West B Street	06/02/1998
28	Int'l Order of Odd Fellows (I.O.O.F.)	112 West B Street	06/02/1998
29	W.W. Smith Grocery	207 North Euclid Avenue	06/02/1998
30	Women's Club	738 North Euclid Avenue	06/02/1998
31	Oscar Arnold House	747 North Euclid Avenue	06/02/1998
32	Bungalow Court	748 & 750 North Euclid Avenue	06/02/1998
33	Woodlawn Apartments	802 North Euclid Avenue	06/02/1998
34	William W. Fischer	836 North Euclid Avenue	06/02/1998
35	Edward E. Bassat House	128 East G Street & 629 North Lemon Avenue	06/02/1998
36	Ontario Power Co. Building	217 South Lemon Avenue	06/02/1998
37	Pacific Electric Bus Depot	211 & 215 South Laurel Avenue	06/02/1998
38	Old Post Office - Paul Williams Architect	125 West Transit Street	06/02/1998
39	United States Post Office	123 West Holt Boulevard	06/02/1998
40	Colonel J.P. Robertson House	907 North Euclid Avenue	01/19/1999
41	The Town House	936 North Euclid Avenue	01/19/1999
42	Hollinsworth Apartments	938 & 940 North Euclid Avenue	01/19/1999
43	James E. Douglas House	939 North Euclid Avenue	01/19/1999
44	Neman E. Draper House	942 North Euclid Avenue	01/19/1999
45	Clayton C. Dyke House	944 North Euclid Avenue	01/19/1999
46	Charles Latimer House	945 North Euclid Avenue	01/19/1999
47	Judge James R. Pollock House	951 North Euclid Avenue	01/19/1999
48	Leo J. Lucas House	956 North Euclid Avenue	01/19/1999

NO.	HISTORIC NAME	ADDRESS	DESIGNATION DATE
49	Miss Mary Pollock House	957 North Euclid Avenue	01/19/1999
50	Charles Mead House	1004 North Euclid Avenue	01/19/1999
51	Herbert C. Oakley House	1007 North Euclid Avenue	01/19/1999
52	Charles McGready House	1012 North Euclid Avenue	01/19/1999
53	A.R. Gemmel House	1022 North Euclid Avenue	01/19/1999
54	Bungalow Court	1043, 1045 & 1047 North Euclid Avenue	01/19/1999
55	A.L. Davenport House	1049 North Euclid Avenue	01/19/1999
56	Richard J. George House	1055 North Euclid Avenue	01/19/1999
57	Atchley Apartments	1056 North Euclid Avenue 116 & 118 East Fourth Street	01/19/1999
58	Chaffey High School	1245 North Euclid Avenue	01/19/1999
59	Clarence Peobody House	1310 North Euclid Avenue	01/19/1999
60	Thomas M. Henry House	1316 North Euclid Avenue	01/19/1999
61	Clara Peobody House	1322 North Euclid Avenue	01/19/1999
62	A.J. Dinkey House	1327 North Euclid Avenue	01/19/1999
63	John D. Paschke House	1341 North Euclid Avenue	01/19/1999
64	Raymond A. Gillette House	616 East H Street	10/05/1999
65	Euclid Avenue Nativity Display	North Euclid Avenue	12/21/1999
66	John Stewart House	403 West G Street	07/18/2000
67	Euclid Avenue	Euclid Avenue between Philadelphia Street & I-10	01/16/2001
68	Alan A. Clements House	421 West Sixth Street	02/19/2002
69	Mrs. Mary Grotholtman House	307 East Plaza Serena Street	02/19/2002
70	Mrs. Mary N. Davis House	527 West Flora Street	05/07/2002
71	Virgil M. Roose House	655 East Plaza Serena Street	09/17/2002

NO.	HISTORIC NAME	ADDRESS	DESIGNATION DATE
72	Olin C. Stark House	312 East E Street	11/19/2002
73	Peter H. Vanden Berg House	1240 North Euclid Avenue	09/16/2003
74	Ontario Ballpark	1322 East Fourth Street	09/16/2003
75	Hofer Ranch	11274 South Turner Avenue	11/07/2003
76	Royal E. Bumstead House	304 East Granada Court	11/18/2003
77	Mrs. Mary E. Todd House	510 East Lynn Haven Court	05/04/2004
78	Thomas T. Parker House	213 West Sixth Street	05/04/2004
79	W.B. Stewart House	830 West Sixth Street	06/28/2005
80	The Squires House	1044 North Sultana Avenue	09/20/2005
81	W.H. Joss House	558 East Rosewood Court	07/20/2006
82	Dr. Robert N. Williams House	205 East Sixth Street	10/19/2006
83	Virgil E. Wymore House	201 West Bonnie Brae Court	05/15/2007
84	The Harry Walker House	427 East F Street	09/16/2008
85	Dr. T.C. Hardy House	419 East Granada Court	11/03/2009
86	The Bank of Italy Building	200 North Euclid Avenue	02/02/2010
87	Bumstead Bicycles Building	109 East B Street	02/02/2010
88	The James Finley House	413 West Sixth Street	08/16/2011
89	Clifford M Hurston House	1232 North Euclid Avenue	08/23/2011
90	Ross Anthony House	537 West I Street	04/24/2012
91	The VanPelt House	423 West D Street	04/24/2012
92	Rudi and Lena Pock House	509 East E Street	05/07/2013
93	Hansen House	325 East I Street	09/17/2013
94	Charles B. Jones House	227 West Sixth Street	04/15/2014
95	James R. MacGregor House	410 West E Street	08/19/2014

1 William Barton Fallis House
122 S. Vine Avenue
APN: 104902119

This home was built around 1892 in the Queen Anne style. William Barton Fallis bought the house in 1906 shortly after arriving to Ontario. In 1914, the second floor was added and the style changed to Second Empire although many of the Queen Anne elements remained. Mr. Fallis and his brother Fred G. Fallis opened the Fallis Brother's Department Store in 1906. The store was the premier clothing store for many years.

Mrs. Fallis lived in the home until her death in 1941. Since that time the home was converted to apartments. It had fallen into disrepair when it was acquired by the City's Redevelopment Agency. It has been rehabilitated and adaptively reused as offices.

City Designation Date: May 18, 1993



2 Old City Hall
225 South Euclid Avenue
APN: 104906202

2001 & 2003 Model Colony Rehabilitation Award
2003 John S. Armstrong Landscape Award

In 1910, the City purchased the Ontario Country Club for \$10,000 and used the facility as City Hall until 1934. In 1936, the club building was leveled to make way for a larger City Hall. In 1937, the Old City Hall was built in the Mediterranean Revival style. The building's construction was federally funded by Works Project Administration (WPA) and designed by San Bernardino

architect, Dewitt Mitcham. The total cost was \$100,000. The building served as Ontario's City Hall until 1979. The building is u-shaped in plan with a Spanish tile hip roof, arched entries and two porticos supported by double Corinthian columns facing an informal garden. The Council Chambers remain intact with wooden auditorium seats and a rail to separate the Council Dias from the public area. The building is now home to the City's Museum of History and Art.

City Designation Date: September 7, 1993



3 Frankish Fountain
225 South Euclid Avenue
APN: 104906201

The Frankish Fountain was commissioned in 1886 as a symbol of prosperity. The fountain was originally located in the Euclid Avenue median near what is now Holt Boulevard. The Frankish Fountain was the second fountain placed on Euclid Avenue. The first fountain built by the Chaffey Brothers, was turned on when the trains came to town to show potential buyers that Ontario had an adequate water supply. In 1952, the Frankish Fountain was threatened by demolition due to

decades of disrepair. The community rallied for its preservation and restoration. The Frankish Fountain was relocated to in front of Old City Hall in 1983 when the Euclid Avenue rail underpass was constructed. It was during this underpass construction project that remnants of the original Chaffey Fountain were discovered and are now archived at the Museum of History and Art.

City Designation Date: September 7, 1993



4 Dr. O.S. Ensign House
304 South Laurel Avenue
APN: 104904304
2003 Model Colony Award of Merit

Dr. Orville S. Ensign, prominent physician and surgeon, and his family arrived in Ontario in 1888 from Ithaca, New York. The fourteen room, two-story home was built in 1893 to be used for their residence and his medical practice. Built by John Gerry, one of Ontario's most prominent early builders, the house is constructed entirely of redwood. After Dr. Ensign's death, the home was occupied by other prominent Ontario residents

including Dr. C. Sheppard (City Health Officer), and F.E. Unholz, the owner and publisher of the Ontario Record and co-founder of the Santa Ana Register. In the early 1900's, the residence was used as a boarding house by the Lewis Family who retained it in their family for 71 years. It was sold in the 1970's to its current owner who continuously works to restore this fine example of Eastlake architecture.

City Designation Date: September 20, 1994
National Register of Historic Resources: March 20, 2012



5 Euclid Avenue School
1120 South Euclid Avenue
APN: 104956401
2002 Model Colony Award of Merit

The Euclid Avenue School was founded in 1912 at this site. The current building was built in 1938 as a WPA project. The school is designed to have the classrooms face onto a central open courtyard. At the time of its original historical building survey in 1984, the architectural style was categorized as Hispano-Moresque but it would now be considered Spanish Revival. The building has flat, arched and gable roofs

with composition shingle and Spanish tile, Tuscan Order pilasters and a niche entry. The building is reinforced concrete construction which helped the school to comply with current stringent earthquake standards. In 1990, the school district embarked on an improvement project that included window restoration along the street elevations. These windows had previously been filled in with plywood and finished with stucco. Due to its historic landmarks status, the project was able to utilize the California Historic Building Code to ensure health and safety without jeopardizing character-defining features.

City Designation Date: October 4, 1994



6 Ontario Laundry Co.
401 North Euclid Avenue
APN: 104835411

This building was built in the early 1940's but the site has been used as a laundry since 1896. The Ontario Laundry Co. (Blue Seal) building is one of the best examples of the streamline Moderne/Art Deco style architecture in the City. A prominent feature of the building is its circular tower element which was designed to resemble a washing machine



City Designation Date: June 6, 1995

7 Carriage House
456 West Carriage Alley
APN: 104834212
2001 Model Colony Rehabilitation Award

Built in approximately 1911, the Carriage House was used as a garage and stable for horse and buggies. Later, the building was used for cars, storage and even a place to house homing pigeons. It has since been renovated and converted to an artist studio. Most of the building's exterior character-defining features have survived despite the many uses.

City Designation Date: October 17, 1995



8 Dietz Garage
214 East Holt Boulevard
APN: 104906302

This 2-story mixed use building has commercial units on the first floor, 6 residential units on the second floor which have access to the roof, and a large warehouse currently being used as storage on the rear of the property. It was built in 1923 for E. Miller Dietz and was previously used as a garage when Holt Blvd. was known as the Ocean to Ocean Highway. Mr. Dietz later served as a Council member from 1948-1952.

It is the City's single remaining example of the urban style garage featuring a central courtyard work area and central driveway. Character-defining features include a red tile roof, stucco siding, multi-paned casement windows, arches with stained glass brick, and a sawtooth roof. The central courtyard with drive has been closed off with a wall and chain linked gate.

City Designation Date: April 5, 1996
Tier II Designation Date: June 24, 2008



9 Avenue Boarding House
328 East Princeton Avenue
APN: 104754309

2001 Model Colony Award of Merit

This building was constructed in 1884 and originally located at 208 North Euclid Avenue. It was built as a boarding house (hotel) and was advertised as having "Clean airy rooms. Polite attendance. Good table." In 1886 board and lodging was \$6 per week or \$1 per day. Beverly Cleary, a children's author, resided at The Avenue Boarding House while attending Chaffey Junior College. She wrote about it in her book "The Luckiest Girl".

It was moved to its current location in approximately 1923 to accommodate the expansion of Chaffey High School. Fred Clapp, a college swim instructor was the first to reside in the home after the relocation and conversion to a single family home. Unfortunately, the original front porch and additions to the rear of the house were severely damaged during the move. The home remains an outstanding example of early vernacular construction with its simplistic style featuring a shed roof porch, horizontal wood siding, and hung wood framed windows. In addition to being a local landmark, this property is also a Contributor to the College Park Historic District.

Designation Date: February 18, 1997



10 First National Bank
100 South Euclid Avenue
APN: 104905703

This 1928 commercial building represents one of the best examples of Art Deco architecture in the City. This building was constructed with poured concrete walls, square fluted columns between large plate glass windows with side lights, fluted pilasters at each corner section and ceramic tile around the base walls. Fluted window lintels with decorative emblems are set atop each window segment. This First National Bank of Ontario paid \$50,000 for its construction. The bank

occupied the site from 1903 until 1965. First National Bank of Ontario was founded by some of the founding fathers of Ontario including George Chaffey, N.W. Stowell and Lyman Stewart.

City Designation Date: January 20, 1998



11 Envoy Hotel / Hotel Beverly
110 and 120 South Euclid Avenue
APN: 104905705
2011 Model Colony Rehabilitation Award

The first floor was built by the Frankish Company in 1920. The second and third floors were built in 1921 and were used as the 50 room Envoy Hotel with each room furnished "in the most modern style [and] with passenger elevators for the use of the guests". The building displays ornate brickwork with a continuous lintel and sill feature which accents windows. The original wood double-hung windows have been

replaced with fixed vinyl windows. The rhythmic dental marquee entrance with rod supports gives access to an interior stairway leading to the upper floors. A recessed entrance to the ground floor storefronts includes window display areas for retail merchandise typical for commercial buildings of this era. This building's high architectural integrity conveys its historic significance with ease.

City Designation Date: January 20, 1998



12 Frankish Building
200 South Euclid Avenue
APN: 104905803

The Frankish Building was built in 1916. This Italianate style building is three stories high and is made of reinforced concrete, precast concrete block, cement plaster and glazed white brick. The building was of high quality in both materials and workmanship. The historic significance is due, in part, to its builder, Charles Frankish. Charles Frankish moved to Ontario in 1885 and became one of the founders and President of Ontario Land and Improvement Company who

purchased the Chaffey Bros. holdings when they left Ontario for Australia. Frankish was instrumental in installation of stone curbs and the San Antonio Heights Railroad on Euclid Avenue, installation of the first electric lights in Ontario in 1895 and development of several residential tracts off South Euclid Avenue.

The second and third floor apartments first rented for from \$12.50 a day or \$30 per month

City Designation Date: January 20, 1998
National Register Designation Date: August 11, 1980



13 Citizens Bank Block
101 and 103 North Euclid Avenue
104, 108, 110 and 112 West Holt Blvd.
APN: 104904304

This building was built in 1895. It had a tall round tower on top of the second floor. The tower lent the building a sense of dignity and importance that this intersection warranted. The building was substantially altered in 1948 and then again during the 1990s giving it its current look.

City Designation Date: June 2, 1998



14 Holbrook Block / Jessen Building
105 North Euclid Avenue
APN: 104856408

Built in 1888 by A.E. Payne, the Holbrook Block was occupied by the W.W. Smith Grocery on the first floor and offices on the second floor until 1894. The pioneer grocery store comprised everything in the line of staple and fancy groceries. In 1895, the building was incorporated into the Citizens Bank Block (Landmark No. 13). Jacob Jesson gained a considerable reputation as a druggist in Ontario from 1896 as his enterprise moved to the Citizens Bank Block. The Orange Belt Pharmacy (later called the Rexall Store) became one of the region's best known drug emporiums.

City Designation Date: January 20, 1998



15 Rose Block
107, 109 and 111 North Euclid Avenue
APN: 104856407

This building was designed by architect George Fyfe. The northern portion of the building was used by George Chaffey's brother-in-law, Henry J. Rose, for his pharmacy and hardware store. The Ancient Order of United Workmen occupied the southern portion. The building was substantially remodeled in 1914 and again in 1948 when the bay window disappeared and the current look was created.

City Designation Date: January 20, 1998



16 Citizens National Bank
114 North Euclid Avenue
APN: 104855313

This site was previously developed as the Walker Building in 1914. It was used as a skating rink and, later, the Ontario Feed and Fuel Company. In 1939, this Art Deco style building was constructed for the Citizens National Bank. The building was designed by well known architects, Dewit Mitcham and Jay Dewey Harnish and built by Campbell Construction Co. In 1942, Bank of America acquired the holdings of Citizens National Bank.

City Designation Date: January 20, 1998



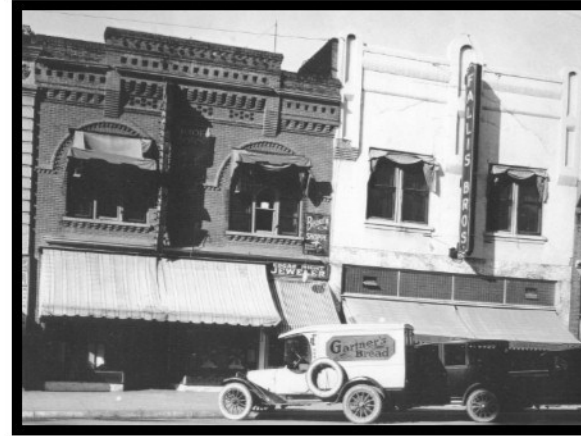
**17 Friend Block/I.O.O.F./
Somerset Hall/People's Store**
121 and 123 North Euclid Avenue
APN: 104856406

This landmark contained two buildings from Ontario's early history. In 1894, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows (I.O.O.F.) built their original fraternal hall with the ground floor used for commerce. The northern portion was built by William Friend in 1895. The People's Store occupied the ground floor and Somerset Hall occupied the upper floor. In 1919, the Fallis

Brothers purchased the I.O.O.F. building and remodeled it. With the success of the Fallis Department Store, the business expanded into the southern building occupying both floors. The original exterior features on the two buildings had eventually been removed and replaced with a 1950s style façade to give it the appearance as seen in the later day photo.

Due to the poor structural integrity and lack of regular maintenance, the Fallis Building had become a threat to public health and safety and was demolished in 2001.

City Designation Date: January 20, 1998

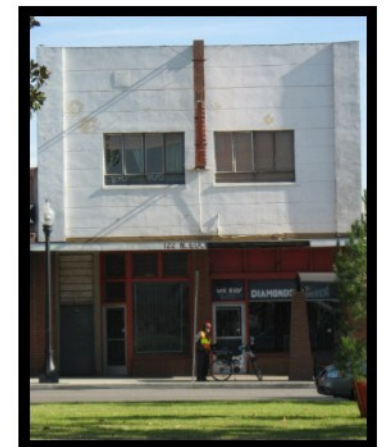


18 Lerch Building
122 North Euclid Avenue
APN: 104855316

This 1913 theater building was built by Jacob Lerch. Originally it was known as the "Isis Theatre," then as the "Park Theatre," and finally as the "Euclid Theatre," at least through 1928. It was vacant from 1934 to 1938. C.A. Gregg, an electrical contractor, used the building in 1940. Mohilef Bros. manufactured women's clothing in the building around 1945-46. The building was remodeled in 1951 and was used by the Suburban Gas Company. By 1962, the building was used as the

Christian Science Reading Room and, later by Euclid Avenue Loan and Jewelry until 2008 when this business was relocated to the 108 S. Euclid Avenue as part of the Downtown Civic Center project. None of the building's original exterior features have survived over the years. The only remnant from this building's theater era is the marquee used to display movie posters.

City Designation Date: January 20, 1998



19 Commercial Hotel
126—132 North Euclid Avenue
APN: 104855317

This 1910 hotel is the work of D. Howard Akey, a plumber whose shop was just south of this site. He was proud that his fifty room hotel had “60 pieces of modern plumbing.” In March of 1910, Mrs. Gribbin moved her millinery shop into the northern first floor fronting Euclid Avenue. By 1911, Mrs. Gribbin took ownership of the hotel and named it the “Victoria Hotel”. In 1915, Mr. and Mrs. B.W. Budde became the managers, changing the name to the “Commercial Hotel”. In 1931,

the hotel closed its doors. The very next year the hotel was reopened under new management. The condition of the hotel had fallen into such disrepair that it had to be closed during the 1960s until it became home to the Yangtze Restaurant. The restaurant is still in business today and is open seven days a week.

City Designation Date: January 20, 1998



20 Ostran's Department
203 North Euclid Avenue
APN: 104856510

For over fifty years the Ostran's Department Store served Ontarians from the ground floor of this 1908 commercial brick building. It was built by Cleveland & Blocker and designed by architect Ferdinand Davis of Pomona for Mary Ellen Agnew, the original owner. The second floor served as the Agnew Apartments from 1914-1917 and the Victory Apartments from 1945 (est.) to 1974. Some of the original features such as dentils, two second story balconies, and cornice details have

been removed since its original construction. Other alterations include storefront window replacement, and three new windows were added on the B Street façade. Overall, the building conveys its historic significance through its architectural integrity.

City Designation Date: January 20, 1998



21 Masonic Hall
231 and 233 North Euclid Avenue
APN: 104856504 and 104856505

This two story brick commercial building was constructed in 1904 and was called the “Masonic Hall”. Originally the second floor served Ontario Lodge 301 and the entire ground floor was occupied by the May Furniture store. Over the years, the ground floor served other uses such as the public library, fire station and other businesses: the People's Mutual Building and Loan Association, Kline Furniture Co., a barber shop, the Pacific States Savings and Loan Co., and Miller's

Boot Shop. The building was remodeled several times starting as early as 1928. The building stands today in excellent condition with many of its character-defining features still in tact. The building is a fine representation of Ontario's early commercial enterprises and social and cultural activity.

City Designation Date: January 20, 1998



22 People's Mutual Building and Loan
231 North Euclid Avenue
APN: 104856505

Constructed in 1904, this building served as the People's Mutual Building and Loan Association, the Pacific State Savings and Loan Co., and Miller's Boot Shop. The first story of this building has a plate-glass entry door leading to the second story at the left in front. This entrance also served as the Euclid Avenue entrance to the Masonic Hall on the second floor of the building. The style represents an eclectic mix with Spanish tile roofing, Italianate curvilinear brackets, and a recessed

balcony with Hispano-Mauresque columns and iron railing.

City Designation Date: January 20, 1998



23 Emmon's Building (Granada Theater)
303 North Euclid Avenue
APN: 104856607

The 954 seat Granada Theater was built in 1926 of reinforced concrete with a wood truss roof, interior lath and plaster walls, and hardwood floors. The Portland Cement Company considered it one of the prettiest and most artistic buildings in Southern California. They used this building to advertise their product. The Granada was the second Fox Theater built on the West Coast and was considered one of the "Baby Foxes". In addition to showing motion pictures, it was also used to

host a live vaudeville theater. The three-story Emmons Building consists of a movie theater, first floor retail shops, and second and third floor offices. L.A. Smith of Los Angeles was the Architect and Frank W. Edwards of Ontario was the builder. The total cost of construction was \$100,000.

Dr. Calvert Emmons, City Health Official, is responsible for the construction of this grand building. He also participated in the land development of the residential Rosewood Tract. The Emmons Building with the Granada Theater remained in the Emmons family until 1973.

City Designation Date: January 20, 1998



24 Bethel Congregational Church
536 North Euclid Avenue
APN: 104836201
2001 Model Colony Award of Merit

This 1912 church building is an excellent example of the Gothic Revival style of architecture, probably the best in the City of Ontario. Significant architectural features include its irregular shaped plan and split stone construction, gables with arched, lancet, stained-glass windows, a central square corner bell tower with decorative vents, and arched lanced entrances. The Harwood stained-glass windows were removed from

the congregation's first church building (located on Holt Blvd. and Palm Avenue). Oak pews, paneling, and stair rails adorn the interior along with a 1930 Pilcher organ.

Adding to the significance of this landmark, is the congregation cultural history. The congregation was organized in 1885; founding members include the Chaffey family.

City Designation Date: January 20, 1998



25 Moore House
625 North Euclid Avenue
APN: 104835603
2007 Model Colony Rehabilitation Award

This 1893 Queen Anne home was built for Albert D. Moore, a resident of Ontario since 1887 and City Mayor from 1898-1900. A.D. Moore died in 1911 and his services were held in the home. His wife, Francis Moore continued to live there until 1928. In 1962, a portion of the house was converted to real estate offices for the Ellingwood Realtors until 1995. Mr. Robert Ellingwood was a former City Mayor. It remains an excellent

example of the Queen Anne style with its classic turret feature, fish scale shingled second story, widow's walk, wrap around porch, dentils, ornate gable ends, and wood framed double hung windows. It remains one of Ontario's finest examples of the Victorian Era.

City Designation Date: January 20, 1998



26 McCann Block
108 South Euclid Avenue
APN: 104905705
2009 Model Colony Restoration Award

In 1917, Lewis E. McCann hired the Campbell Construction Company to build this 2-story reinforced concrete building which housed his hardware store. In 1923, the building sold for \$30,000, a considerable amount of money for its time. Over the years, the building underwent several alterations. In 2004, the City Council had approved a Mills Act Contract to restore the façade and reconfigure the floor plan, but no

improvements were made until the Housing and Neighborhood Revitalization Agency purchased the property in 2007 as part of a business relocation plan within the Downtown Civic Center Project area. In 2007, with assistance from the Housing and Neighborhood Revitalization Agency, Mr. Puscizna became the newest property owner of the historic McCann Block Building. The Redevelopment Agency worked with the property owner preparing plans to restore and rehabilitate the building. The building, as it stands today, is an outstanding example of restoration in our historic downtown.

City Designation Date: January 20, 1998



27 Ontario Herald Building
115—119 West "B" Street
APN: 104856402

This 2-story commercial building was constructed in 1922 by the Campbell Construction Company. The upstairs units were used for apartments as various businesses occupied the first floor. Character-defining features include a flat roof, an intricate cornice design made of glazed brick veneer, recessed entries, bulkheads, large storefront windows with transoms, and wood framed double hung windows on the first floor.

The Ontario Herald newspaper founded in by D.D. McDonald in 1913. In 1924, the newspaper moved its headquarters to downtown Ontario from Chino. The newspaper occupied the 115 addressed unit until 1959. A plumbing shop was at 119 and the 117 address was devoted to the apartments upstairs.

City Designation Date: June 2, 1998



28 International Order of Odd Fellows
112 West "B" Street
APN: 104856511

The Independent Order of Odd Fellows (I.O.O.F) is a fraternal institution that has been devised for the uplifting and betterment of the human race. The fraternity originated in the City of London England, as a society known as "The Ancient Order of Odd Fellows," which was organized by a number of workmen for the purpose of social enjoyment during the seventeenth century. The IOOF wanted to encourage to all that "every good fellow be an Odd Fellow."

The Ontario Lodge organized in 1894 and is still active today. On December 16, 1922, the IOOF Lodge dedicated their new building.

The Commercial style is a style created to address the vernacular brick commercial buildings built in Ontario from 1885 until the early 1900s. The buildings were made of brick and were influenced by a variety of styles, including Queen Anne and shingle styles. This impressive four-story building is the oldest remaining of its type in Ontario.

City Designation Date: June 2, 1998

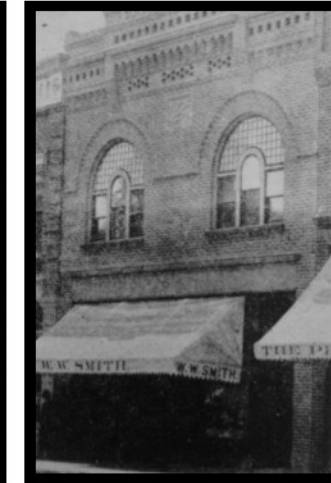
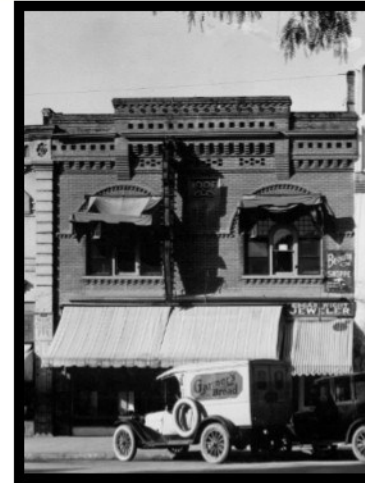


29 W.W. Smith Grocery
207 North Euclid Avenue
APN: 104856509

Built in 1911, this building was first known as W.W. Smith Grocery Store. However, this building is most commonly known as Wight Jeweler. In 1947, Don Wight purchased the jeweler business and oversaw the operations for 66 years until the late 1980's when it closed its doors.

ornate architectural detailing. The building housed retail uses on the first floor with offices on the second floor. The building façade was remodeled in approximately 1962 with the current façade. It is unclear, at this time, if the historic building material was removed completely during the remodel.

City Designation Date: June 2, 1998



30 Women's Club
738 North Euclid Avenue
APN: 104824134

This Craftsman influenced building was constructed in 1911. It was originally located at 222 West B Street. Used originally as the First Christian Science Church, the building was sold in 1922 to the Current Events Club. This club was an offshoot of the Friday Afternoon Club, a local women's club. City Directories show that the building was moved to its present location in the mid 1930's and was listed as the Ontario's Club until 1973.

This building has a cross-gable roof, wide eaves, carved purlins, a large front porch which extends the width of the building and has a gable overhand with exposed rafters, and sidelights that flank the front entrance.

City Designation Date: June 2, 1998



31 Oscar Arnold House
747 North Euclid Avenue
APN: 104827116

The feeling and features of the building imply a Spanish Colonial or Mission influence. The Spanish Colonial style was developed as a direct result of the Mission style. The residence was built in about 1920 by Oscar Arnold, President of the First National Bank in Ontario. In 1928, after the stock market crashed, Oscar Arnold gave a speech and stated that the crash of the stock market was good for the Inland Empire as it would free up more money for real estate. This gave hope for the

area to continue to flourish.

This unique Mission Revival home has a hipped red tile roof, thick plaster walls, wood shutters, recessed casement windows, and heavy timber lintels. The lintels on the larger windows are carved, producing an almost arched effect for the opening. The front door is wood paneled with a similar arched appearance due to the carved lintel. This house is also adaptively reused as an office building.

City Designation Date: June 2, 1998



32 Bungalow Court
748 and 750 North Euclid Avenue
APN: 104824135

Built in the late 1930's, this bungalow court is one of six in Ontario. It is unique in its use of the Spanish/Mediterranean Revival architectural elements including its rectangular floor plans, stucco siding, as well as its tiled gabled roofs. The court retains its original scale and feeling associated with its building type and architecture.



City Designation Date: June 2, 1998

33 Woodlawn Apartments
802 North Euclid Avenue
APN: 104825241

Built in 1948, the Woodlawn Apartment building is significant as an example of French Eclectic architecture. French Eclectic architecture is one of the many period revival styles that became popular in the late 1920s – early 1930s. This is one of only two large scale French Eclectic buildings in Ontario.



34 William W. Fischer
836 North Euclid Avenue
APN: 104825147

This is an excellent example of a two-story Craftsman Bungalow; the most common of the bungalows in Ontario from the early 1910s through the mid 1920s. It is believed that the William W. Fischer house was built in 1915 and moved to this site in the 1930's from Vine Avenue and Holt Boulevard.



City Designation Date: June 2, 1998

35 Edward E. Bassat House
128 East "G" Street
APN: 104836104

The Queen Anne Bungalow is a typical representative of its style. It is thought to have been built in 1891 (est.). It has single and multi-paned double hung windows, two bay windows, shiplap siding, fish-scale shingles, curvilinear side wall brackets, small porches, and a stone foundation. This single family building appears to have been converted to a duplex as early as 1926.



City Designation Date: June 2, 1998

36 Ontario Power Co. Building
217 South Lemon Avenue
APN: 104906404

The Ontario Power Company, established in 1895 est., constructed this building for their offices and the power house building in approximately 1907. By 1921, the Company constructed a third building used as a substation which later became known as the "Old Jail". The buildings and site are associated with San Antonio Water Company, Ontario Water and Power Company (est. 1895), Hotpoint, and General Electric. The provision of water rights (and later hydroelectric power)

with the purchase of land prompted the Congress to recognize Ontario as the "Model Irrigation Colony" in 1903. An exhibit of the "Model Colony" was featured at the 1904 Worlds Fair in Saint Louis, Missouri.

The Ontario Water and Power Company later became the main office for Southern California Edison until the 1950s when it was sold to the City of Ontario. The property was adaptively reused as an overflow jail. The Ontario Power Company buildings are the last remaining structures associated with this legacy.

City Designation Date: June 2, 1998



Ontario Power Co. circa 1907



37 Pacific Electric Bus Depot
211 and 215 South Laurel Avenue
APN: 104905805

This landmark is one of the best examples of a 1920's era brick commercial building within the City of Ontario. The Motor Transit Company began operating in the building in 1928. Later, occupants included the Pacific Electric Railway, Pacific Greyhound Lines, Union Bus Depot, Metro Coach Lines, bus cafe, and Greyhound Bus depot. .



38 Old Post Office/Paul Williams Bldg.
125 West Transit Street
APN: 104905801
2006 Model Colony Rehabilitation Award

This building was the Ontario Post Office from 1926 until 1941 when the W.P.A. Post Office located on Holt Blvd. was completed. The one-story Italian Renaissance Revival style with red tile roof, ornate iron grills, and rounded arches was designed by Paul Williams and built by Charles Latimer in 1926.

City Designation Date: June 2, 1998

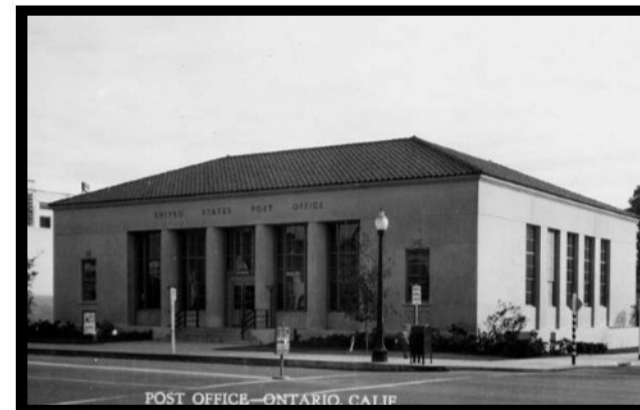


39 United States Post Office
123 West Holt Boulevard
APN: 104905701

Designed by architect Louis A. Simon, the Post Office is representative of a period where Federal Government sought vigorously to stimulate the economy. Jobs were created through its construction of public buildings. The Post Office is one of only few buildings in Ontario that were constructed by the W.P.A. This was significant because the Federal Government not only wished to create jobs, but also produce buildings of fine character and craftsmanship. The integrity of the Post

Office has remained unaltered and is in excellent condition.

City Designation Date: June 2, 1998



40 Colonel J.P. Robertson House
907 North Euclid Avenue
APN: 104804313
2010 Model Colony Award of Merit

This two story home was built by Colonel Robertson who was a banker. This house is notable for its combination of Classical Revival and Victorian design elements. Past property owners include, Fred and Fannie Willmert, and Frank and Jerene Appleby of the Ontario Publishing Company Co..

City Designation Date: January 19, 1999



41 The Town House
936 North Euclid Avenue
APN: 104807150

Construction of this Minimal Traditional-style 5-unit apartment building was overseen by Jerene Appleby Harnish, owner of the Daily Report. She later married Jay Dewey Harnish, the architect of the apartment building. Jay Dewey Harnish was a noted architect in the region, Jay Dewey Harnish retired from the firm in 1968, which continues under the name of HMC Architects.

City Designation Date: January 19, 1999



42 Hollinsworth Apartments
938 and 940 North Euclid Avenue
APN: 104807151

This two-story wood frame and stucco apartment house was built in 1942. It has two front facing gable dormers. The windows are double hung with three lights over one with a bay window on the first floor. This Vernacular style building is representative as one of the earliest modern apartment houses in Ontario.

City Designation Date: January 19, 1999



43 James E. Douglas House
939 North Euclid Avenue
APN: 104804310

This 19th Century Colonial Revival house is a good example of its style. In 1911, the home had undergone alterations by J.E. Douglas for a cost of \$350. Between 1914 through the 1930's, a number of residents occupied the home including F.E. Alford, J.P. Draper, funeral director, as well as Wibur W. Smith – the father of Winifred Smith Latimer.



44 Newman E. Draper House
942 North Euclid Avenue
APN: 104807152

This Mediterranean and Spanish Revival style house has a stucco exterior and a distinctive Palladian style window. This home was built in 1928. The red tile roof was installed in 1990. It is noted that the Lantz Family has been the owners of the home dating back to 1973.

City Designation Date: January 19, 1999



45 Clayton C. Dyke House
944 North Euclid Avenue
APN: 104807153

This home has a Mediterranean and Spanish Colonial Revival style with tile roof and tile roof vent details. Mediterranean The Mediterranean Revival style is the second most prevalent style in Ontario, next to the Craftsman. The Mediterranean Revival style was also incorporated into a version of the Bungalow.

City Designation Date: January 19, 1999



46 Charles Latimer House
945 North Euclid Avenue

APN: 104804309

2011 Model Colony Founder's Heritage Award

The Latimer House is fine example of a two-story Craftsman. It has many of the features found in Craftsman style homes, including heavy timbering, square butt shingle siding, multi-paned windows, a large wood door with multi-paned sidelights, two side-facing gables with multi-paned windows, and heavy exposed beams supporting the roof. The second story sleeping porch appears to have been built with the

house which was very common.

The home was originally built for Charles Goss, a local lumberman until 1918 when Charles Latimer purchased the home. Charles Latimer was a member of the Ontario City Council during the 1920s, was proprietor of the San Antonio Orchard Company, and established the city's first Latimer Field Airport. The company was established in 1912 as growers, packers and shippers of citrus. Latimer's wife, Winifred, was the daughter of W.W. Smith, one of Ontario's first Mayors and City Treasurers. The home is still owned and occupied by members of the Latimer family.

City Designation Date: January 19, 1999



47 Judge James R. Pollock House
951 North Euclid Avenue

APN: 104804308

This home is a modification of the Classic Box style of architecture. This home was built by Judge James R. Pollock. The detailing of this gable end and the pediment boxed cornice, shingle siding, and round corners are consistent with Colonial American architectural tradition on which the Classic Box design was based.



City Designation Date: January 19, 1999

48 Leo J. Lucas House
956 North Euclid Avenue

APN: 104807101

This home is a very good example of the Mediterranean/Spanish architectural style. Leo J. Lucas, a prominent rancher in Ontario, and his wife Mary Lucas bought the house in 1924. Leo was the oldest son of Firmin Alexander Lucas who was the president of the Lucas Ranching Company of Cucamonga for many years. The house remained in the Lucas Family until 2007.

Designation Date: January 19, 1999



49 Miss Mary Pollock House
957 North Euclid Avenue

APN: 104804307

This home is an excellent example of the American Foursquare style also known as Classic Box style. It is a two-story building with clapboard siding that has flushed planes, flattened ornamentation and few protruding parts. This style is more common to West Coast cities who experienced a burst of population growth at the turn of the century.



City Designation Date: January 19, 1999

50 Charles Mead House
1004 North Euclid Avenue

APN: 104806221

Built in 1922, this house is virtually unaltered. It is an excellent example of a Craftsman-inspired bungalow. The house features a primary front-facing gable roof with double, side-facing exposed porch gables. The original owners were Charles and Rose Mead. Mr. Mead owned the Central Drug Store and served as a member of the Ontario City Council in the 1930's.

City Designation Date: January 19, 1999



51 Herbert C. Oakley House
1007 North Euclid Avenue
APN: 104805210
2002 Model Colony Award of Merit
2009 Model Colony Rehabilitation and Restoration

This Stick style home was built in 1887 for the Herbert Oakley Family who were prominent orange growers in Ontario. In the late 1930's, the home was substantially altered when the original widow's walk and gable over the front porch were replaced with a second story balcony.

In 2009, substantial remodeling and restoration of the home was completed which removed and replaced many of modifications made in the mid-1900's that were inconsistent with the Stick style. This effort restored many of the detail features of the home such as dentils, spindles, railings, and brackets on the porches and the gable ends were treated with a sunburst design and appropriately applied fish scale shingles. These ornate Victorian features were constructed of wood and hand milled. In addition, the home was modernized with many of the conveniences found in new homes of a similar size and scale.

City Designation Date: January 19, 1999



52 Charles McGready House
1012 North Euclid Avenue
APN: 104806224

This home was built in 1922 by Charles McGready for a mere \$5,000. The Colonial Revival style house has a symmetrical design with a cross gable roof and a gabled front porch with strong Colonial Revival detailing. Charles McGready was one of the board members of the McGready's Brother garage firm along with his brother E.J. McGready and E.G. Boardman.



City Designation Date: January 19, 1999

53 A.R. Gemmel House
1022 North Euclid Avenue
APN: 104806201

For the sum of \$10,000, this home was built by Alexander R. Gemmel in 1924. This two story residence appears to be a mix of Craftsman and Provincial Revival styling. Alexander R. Gemmel owned and operated Gemmel Drugstores for 30 years prior to selling the store to Charles Cummins in February of 1955.

City Designation Date: January 19, 1999



54 Bungalow Court
1043 - 1047 North Euclid Avenue
APN: 104805206

This is one of six bungalow courts in Ontario. Most bungalow courts constructed during this period were designed in the Craftsman style making this property very unique. The buildings have rectangular floor plans, tiled gable roofs and a stucco siding. The distinctive elements include tile over doors, French doors, and each bungalow has a large tapered stucco chimney.



City Designation Date: January 19, 1999

55 A.L. Davenport House
1049 North Euclid Avenue
APN: 104805205

This house was built in 1921 at a cost of \$4,500 by A.L. Davenport, who served on the Ontario City Council in 1928-1929. This building is another hybrid style house sharing elements of the Craftsman and French Eclectic Revival architectural styles. It has both shiplap siding and stucco exterior finishes and a wide front entry with side lights.

City Designation Date: January 19, 1999



56 Richard J. George House
1055 North Euclid Avenue
APN: 104805204



This is an outstanding example of a Craftsman Bungalow constructed of local creek stone. It was built in 1923 for G.H. Cathcart for a sum of \$4,000. The house, including the fireplace chimney, is constructed of native stone. It has an off-set hip roof with a large front facing gable that projects forward over the porch. The entrance door is made of solid wood and has small glass panes and flanking sidelights.
City Designation Date: January 19, 1999

57 Atchley Apartments
1056 North Euclid Avenue
116 and 118 East Fourth Street
APN: 104806101
2005 Model Colony Award of Merit



This multi-tenant residential complex is one of Ontario's best examples of Monterey Revival style architecture. It was built in 1924 by William Atchley who had bee hives and produced honey as his business. Altadena contractor W.G. Hicks was in charge of the work.
City Designation Date: January 19, 1999

58 Chaffey High School
1245 North Euclid Avenue
APN: 104755101, 104755102,
104757149, 104757150,
104757151, 104758101, and
104758112

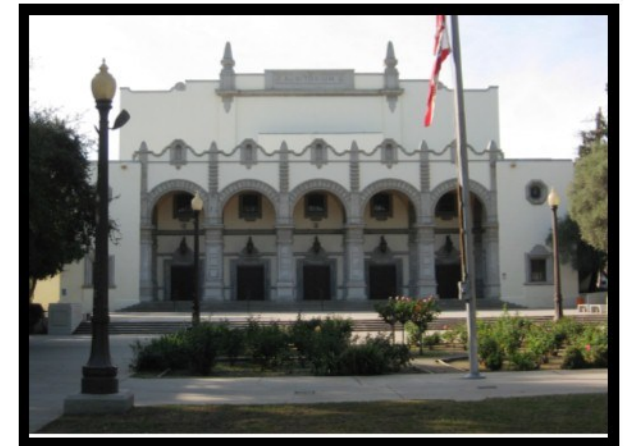
are outstanding examples of Mission Revival architecture. Especially noteworthy are the Gardner W. Spring Auditorium and the Chaffey Memorial Library with churriguesque ornamentation by the Los Angeles Architectural firm of Allison and Allison. The churriguesque style relates to a Spanish Baroque architectural style characterized by elaborate surface decoration or its Latin-American adaptation.

The Chaffey High School Campus was the site of Chaffey College established in 1885 as an affiliate for USC. Both the high school and college courses were offered here from 1901 to 1960. The original buildings were replaced in the 1930's as part of the Federal Works Progress Administration (WPA). The 1930's buildings

City Designation Date: January 19, 1999



Tower Hall



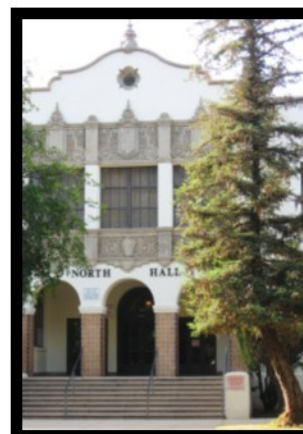
Gardner Spring Auditorium



Original Chaffey College



Library



North Hall



South Hall



Chaffey Memorial Library

59 Clarence Peabody House
1310 North Euclid Avenue
APN: 104736116

This American Foursquare, also known as the Classic Box style, home was built about 1900 and is one of the best examples in Ontario of the style. Character-defining features of this two-story home include a hipped roofed, boxed eaves with frieze, narrow clapboard siding, and a wide front porch running the length of the front of the house.

City Designation Date: January 19, 1999



60 Thomas M. Henry House
1316 North Euclid Avenue
APN: 104736117

Built in 1912, this home is a good example of a modest Craftsman Bungalow. The Thomas M. Henry House had been modified yet retains its Craftsman Era heritage. With a combination of shiplap and shingle siding, this Craftsman Bungalow features a roof line with a simple gable with a second gable defining the front porch. Two shed dormers have been added to create second floor living space in what must have been the attic.

City Designation Date: January 19, 1999



61 1322 North Euclid Avenue
APN: 104736118

This 1913 home is a fine example of an unaltered Craftsman Bungalow. It has a simple roof form with one wide front facing gable sheltering the front porch, plus a small front facing shed dormer. To the left of the porch is a pergola. The columns for the front porch and pergola are beautifully tapered and detailed with stucco. The house is otherwise covered with a combination of shiplap siding and wood shingles.

City Designation Date: January 19, 1999



62 A.J. Dinkey House
1327 North Euclid Avenue
APN: 104733216

This Craftsman Bungalow exhibits a striking use of native river rock with dramatically tapered elephantine columns. The simple broad roof line with a broad shed dormer defining the front entry emphasizes the low horizontal feel of the house. The use of native river rock gives the house the appearance that it "grew" from the Earth, of the Craftsman Era's key design principles.

City Designation Date: January 19, 1999



63 John D. Paschke House
1341 North Euclid Avenue
APN: 104733103
20012 John S. Armstrong Landscape Award

This unaltered home is a good example of the French Eclectic or Provincial Revival style of architecture. Balance and symmetry are the dominant characteristics of this formal style. Character-defining features of this home include a steeply pitched roof, rectangle doors set in arched openings, and double French windows with shutters.

City Designation Date: January 19, 1999



64 Raymond A. Gillette House
616 East "H" Street
APN: 104823302

This home is an excellent representation of the Mediterranean Revival style of architecture. The house is in outstanding condition and remains unaltered. Characteristics of this house include the smooth white stucco, red tile roof, porch entry with arches, a low porch wall, the large wood-framed windows with multi-panes, and the canales below the gable.

City Designation Date: October 5, 1999



65 Euclid Avenue Nativity Scene
North Euclid Avenue Median

Euclid Avenue Nativity Scenes were first displayed in 1959. It started with only two scenes and more were added as money was available over the years until the set was complete in 1976. Different civic groups, including the Kiwanis, the Downtown Merchants Association and the Christmas on Euclid Association paid for the displays.

World-renowned East Los Angeles artist Rudolph Vargas, referred to as "Maestro" by his fellow sculptors,

sculpted the entire set. He has worked with major department stores, sculpted busts for famous actors, and worked with Walt Disney and Walt Disney Imagineering to create the children in "It's A Small World" ride and the pirates in the "Pirates of the Caribbean" ride at Disneyland. He made a living working for the Hollywood movie studios, but became famous for his religious sculptures. He has remained committed to keeping Ontario's display unique by refusing to create similar displays for other cities. The Nativity Display represents more than just a religious demonstration—it's about history, tradition, and the values that make Ontario the "Model Colony".

City Designation Date: December 21, 1999



66 John Stewart House
403 West G Street
APN: 104834103
2005 Model Colony Rehabilitation Award

This Queen Anne residence might be termed modest by Victorian standards but is one of Ontario's most interesting examples of a Victorian cottage-scale versions of the style. Mrs. A.M. Lawrence had purchased the property on August 24, 1887, only five years after the Chaffey brothers founded the Ontario Land and Improvement Company. She held the property until November 30, 1891 when she deeded the

it to land developer H.L. McNeil. On August 17, 1893, McNeil sold the property to John Stewart. This home was built in 1893-94 for John Stewart by contractor R. Ralston. The residence is important as one of only a handful of Queen Anne residences remaining from the early years of the Model Colony that has retained most of its integrity.

City Designation Date: July 18, 2000



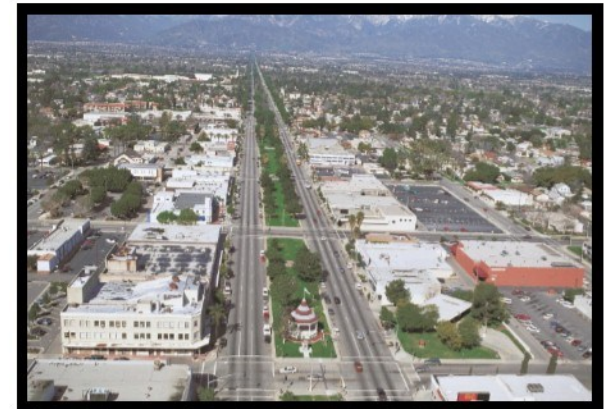
67 Euclid Avenue
Between / Philadelphia St. and I-10
Freeway

Euclid Avenue was originally laid out by the Chaffey brothers as one of the main features of their new Model Colony. It was staked out in 1882 and named Euclid because of the admiration George Chaffey had for the Greek mathematician. The planting of the pepper trees was done because they were fast growing and would provide landscaping while the palm trees were still growing. The landscaping project began in April of 1883 and continued through 1886. The eucalyptus and

grevillea trees planted along the side of the parkways were chosen by the Chaffey brothers for their resistance to heat and drought. A 1939 census along Euclid Avenue counted 16 palm trees and 1730 pepper trees. A 1941 census by the Fire Department found 2099 trees. Euclid Avenue is a State scenic highway and has been chosen by a committee of landscape architects as one of the world's seven most beautiful boulevards and is considered as one of the seven most beautiful in America.

City Designation Date: January 16, 2001

National Register Designation Date: August 10, 2005



68 Alan A. Clements House
421 West Sixth Street
APN: 104734102

This residence, built in 1935, is a wonderful example of the Monterey Revival style which combined Spanish and Colonial features. Character defining features are the building's two-story volume, its exterior wall materials, balcony, and Colonial features, such as the paneled door, louvered shutters and symmetrical façade

City Designation Date: February 19, 2002



69 Mrs. Mary Grotholtman House
307 East Plaza Serena Street
APN: 104807137
2011 Model Colony Award of Merit

This Craftsman Bungalow home is one the finest examples of the style in Ontario. The home appears unaltered and is one of the few one-story craftsman bungalows. This house has all the classic elements of the style including a rock porch and chimney, clapboard siding and tapered porch columns.

City Designation Date: February 19, 2002



70 Mrs. Mary N. Davis House
527 West Flora Street
APN: 104833207

Edward J. Davis built this Colonial Revival Bungalow house in 1924. This home appears to be relatively unaltered. It has all the classic elements of the style including the small front porch with colonial style pediment over the porch, decorative brackets, the hip-on-gable roof, clapboard siding, French casement windows with grids and a symmetrical front elevation.

City Designation Date: May 7, 2002



71 Virgil M. Roose House
655 East Plaza Serena Street
APN: 104808130

This Mediterranean Revival Bungalow style house was built around 1930. This home appears to be relatively unaltered with the exception of metal awnings over the front patio and the front window. The home has many of the typical elements of the Mediterranean Revival style including the front patio and a mission style red tile roof.

City Designation Date: September 17, 2002



72 Olin C. Stark House
312 East "E" Street
APN: 104837303

The simple styling of this unaltered house tends to imply a construction date of the early 1910s. The simplicity of this single gable unique Bungalow home has many elements found in row houses in other cities. The house also has an original bay window on the front of the porch, which could be an attempt to incorporate some Victorian styling into the simple house.

City Designation Date: November 19, 2002



73 Peter H. Vanden Berg House
1240 North Euclid Avenue
APN: 104753107

This house was constructed across the street from Chaffey Junior College and Chaffey High School on what was originally, at the creation of the Ontario Irrigation Colony by the Chaffey Brothers, one of the 10 acre "farm lots". This Spanish-Mediterranean eclectic was built by the B.B. Vanden Berg Family circa 1926.

City Designation Date: September 16, 2003



74 Ontario Ballpark
1322 East Fourth Street
APN: 104814103
2004 Model Colony Restoration Award

The Ontario Ballpark had been constructed in 1935 through the funding of the State Emergency Relief Administration (SERA) and the sponsorship of the Works Progress Administration (WPA). The first game played at the ballpark was on March 14, 1937 between the Los Angeles Angels and the local team, the Ontario Merchants. Teams from the Pacific Coast League such as the Los Angeles Angels as well as Major League

Baseball teams like the Chicago Cubs, White Sox, and the Pittsburg Pirates all played at the ballpark during their Spring training in Southern California. Local organizations that mostly used the park post WWII are The Colt League, American Legion, American Baseball Congress, Minor League Baseball, and Little League baseball. The ballpark has also been featured in several movies and other television specials including, "A League of Their Own" and "Babe Ruth Story".

City Designation Date: September 16, 2003



75 Hofer Ranch
11274 Turner Avenue
APN: 21121112 and 21121113

The Hofer Ranch buildings are among the last remaining intact collection of agricultural buildings in the area, and the Hofer Ranch is the best and most intact example in Ontario of a working farm from the first half of the 20th century. It is associated with significant events such as the continuity of viticulture in Southern California from the 19th into the 20th century, and reflects the technology and aesthetics of the early 20th century western agricultural ranch of Southern

California.

The complex is exceptionally significant within the local context because of the rarity of the property as a remnant of a rapidly disappearing rural past. Agriculture was one of the mainstay of the Ontario area, and it is now being replaced by industrial and commercial development, particularly in the vicinity of the airport.

City Designation Date: November 7, 2003



76 Royal E. Bumstead House
304 East Granada Court
APN: 104825211

Built as early as 1922, this house is an excellent example of the Craftsman Bungalow style in Ontario. The City Directories listed Bumstead as a Manager for the Ontario Citrus Association in 1914 and an insurance salesman in 1920. The home was occupied by ranchers Chester and Mary Johns from 1924 through at least 1976, whom had been the longest residents of the house.

City Designation Date: November 18, 2003



77 Mrs. Mary E. Todd House
510 East Lynn Haven Court
APN: 104853203

Designed by Fred Phelps in 1912, this home is a Craftsman Bungalow. The decorative wood brackets and trusses, the central dormer, and the original wood windows makes this an excellent representative of the Craftsman architectural style. This Craftsman home provides a visual record of the history of early 20th century residential development in the City of Ontario.

City Designation Date: May 4, 2004



78 Thomas T. Parker House
213 West Sixth Street
APN: 104734306

Built by Samuel E. Witty in 1947, it is one of only a handful of California Ranch style homes in Ontario. The one-story California Ranch style home has wood siding and wood trim. It has a gable roof with wood shingles and wood, double hung windows. The entry features an off-center entrance with a six-panel door.

City Designation Date: May 4, 2004



79 W. B. Stewart House
830 West Sixth Street
APN: 100826118

This lovely Queen Anne Victorian was designed and built by Walter Boyd Stewart, a local pioneer, in 1895 for his family. The home was one of the first five homes built in the Ontario Colony Lands that planted vast acreages throughout the area. The house and land has been in continuous family ownership since 1893. Four generations of the Stewart Family occupied the home referred to by the family as "The Homestead" or "the

Ranch" until 1988. The present excellent condition of this house and the early citrus ranching it represents make this house a very important historic resource for the City of Ontario.

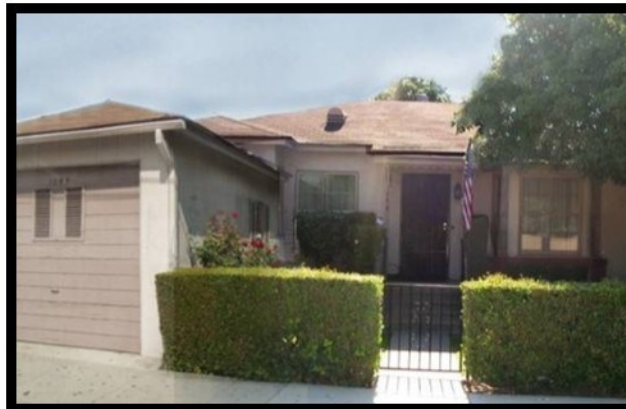
City Designation Date: June 28, 2005



80 The Squires House
1044 North Sultana Avenue
APN: 104809122

The Squires House's significance comes from its architectural style. The Early Tract style has its roots in the International style of architecture, which was popular in the 1940s-50s. Ontario, like many other communities in Southern California has many early tract homes. This particular home is unaltered and the front façade remains in its original state.

City Designation Date: September 20, 2005



81 W.H. Joss House
558 East Rosewood Court
APN: 104809211
2011 Model Colony Award of Merit

The W.H. Joss House is an excellent example of the French Eclectic style of architecture. A Late Gothic Revival stained glass dormer adorns the roof and a matching stained glass window adorns the gabled portion of the front façade. In addition, there is a recessed well in the garage floor which appears to have been used for tractor and vehicle repairs.

City Designation Date: July 20, 2006



82 Dr. Robert N. Williams House
205 East Sixth Street
APN: 104724103

Don Williamson, a Frank Lloyd Wright student, worked with famed architect Paul Revere Williams to design this Usonian style mid-century modern home in 1947 for Dr. Robert Williams, who was a local physician and surgeon. The house remains in its original condition. The mature tree in the rear yard is the centerpiece of the property's design and development. The Usonian style of architecture is very uncommon to the area, making the home ever more unique for Ontario. Usonian style is

based on Frank Lloyd Wright's concept of Naturalism and embodies principles of "organic architecture" incorporating the features of the landscape into its design inside the house and out.

The two-story Usonian style home has an open plan, large overhanging flat roofs, board and batten siding, casement windows aligned in a band, large ceiling to floor windows, simple door panels, and accent brick work.

City Designation Date: October 19, 2006



83 Virgil E. Wymore House
201 West Bonnie Brae Court
APN: 104733206

This home is great example of a typical Victorian architecture with the predominant style of Shingle. The house is believed to have been originally located on Chaffey College campus from 1877 through 1931. It was moved in 1931 to a location just east of North Vine Avenue to make way for the Merton E. Hill Auditorium. In 1936 it moved for a second and final time to its current location.

City Designation Date: May 15, 2007



84 Henry Walker House
427 East "F" Street
APN: 104837609

This Henry Walker House reflects the period in time between 1895 and the 1920s in which the Craftsman style of architecture began to flourish in the United States. Craftsman homes encouraged simplicity of form, use of local natural materials, and the visibility of the craftsmanship. This home is an excellent example of architecture and of the Craftsman movement.
City Designation Date: September 18, 2008



85 Dr. T.C. Hardy House
419 East Granada Court
APN: 104825127

This Colonial Revival style house was constructed in 1922 for Dr. T.C. Hardy, a local physician. The architectural style of this home is simple and symmetrical. It has a variety of different roof forms, simple square or rectangular plans, brick or wood siding, fluted or round columns, multi-paned windows with shutters, and no projection or minimal projections such as a pediment.

City Designation Date: November 3, 2009



86 Bank of Italy Building
200 North Euclid Avenue
APN: 104855219

Bank of Italy paved the way for modern branch banking, eventually becoming what is known today as Bank of America. In 1904, Amadeo Peter Giovannini, along with five other former directors of the Columbus Bank. Secondo Guasti, Sr. was named President of the Bank of Italy's local branch in Ontario while his son, Secondo Guasti, Jr., served as the Vice-President. In the 1930s, the name was changed to Bank of America.

City Designation Date: February 2, 2010



87 Bumstead Bicycles Building
109 East "B" Street
APN: 104855219

During the turn of the century, bicycles had been the principal mode of local transportation and was a significant part of the City's social history. In 1903, Lloyd Garrison Bumstead became a business partner of the Caldwell Bicycle Shop, located at 133 North Euclid Avenue. In 1909, Bumstead purchased the business from his partner and officially changed the name to "Bumstead Bicycles". In 1912, he relocated his business to the new building at 109 East B Street.

Mr. Bumstead married his wife Emma, a school teacher, and had three children, two sons, Richard and Henry, and one daughter, Ellen. Henry Bumstead graduated from Chaffey High School in 1933 as valedictorian. He went on to become a two time Academy Award winner for set design of the major motion pictures "To Kill a Mockingbird" and "The Sting".

The business has moved locations several times from 1960 through the present, but still remains with the Bumsteads, which now operates the shop on 1038 N. Fourth Street.

City Designation Date: February 2, 2010



88 James A. Finley House
413 West Sixth Street
APN: 104734103
2012 Model Colony Award of Merit

Built in 1938, this one and one-half story house is of the Minimal Traditional architectural style. The home was built for James A. Finley, who was the general manager of Exchange Orange Products (Sunkist Growers). Finley had graduated with a degree in chemical engineering and was a chemist for Sunkist at the products plant in San Dimas. When the plant was relocated in 1926 to Ontario, Finley also moved and became an Ontarian.
City Designation Date: August 16, 2011



89 Clifford M. Huston House
1232 North Euclid Avenue
APN: 104753105

Built in 1929 for Clifford M. Huston, this 2,417 square foot, two-story house is an outstanding example of the Mediterranean Revival architectural style. Clifford Huston worked his way up the ranks and became a well known banker serving as the President of the Citizen's National Bank in Rialto. In 1927, he came to Ontario where he is credited with being one of the original officers/directors of the Ontario Citizen's National Bank.

City Designation Date: August 23, 2011



90 Ross Anthony House
537 West "I" Street
APN: 104829116

Built in 1941 for Ross Anthony, this 2,058 square foot house is an Early Post-War Tract style home. Common Character-defining Features of the Early Post-War Tract are stucco exterior walls, low pitched gable or hipped roofs, small porches, front or side facing garages, few exterior details, and are single story. This home was constructed for Ross Anthony in 1941, who was a well respected teacher in the community.

City Designation Date: May 15, 2012



91 VanPelt House
423 West "D" Street
APN: 104857102

This one and a half story Neoclassical Revival Bungalow style home is situated on 0.165 acres of land and has an irregular building plan. This home is located in one of the first areas developed with residential housing soon after the town of Ontario was founded by the Chaffey Brothers. The home appears to have been constructed in 1921 for Corwin and Susie VanPelt who resided in the home from 1922 until 1937.

City Designation Date: May 15, 2012



92 Rudi and Lena Pock House
509 East E Street
APN: 104839113

The Rudi and Lena Pock House, built in 1910 (est.), is a fine example of the Craftsman Bungalow style of architecture which is evidenced by the survival of the home's Character-defining Features such as the river rock porch columns and base, shed dormer, rafter tails, and horizontal siding. This Craftsman home contributes to a visual record and an overall historic sense of how the area was developed, in the first few decades of the twentieth century, as it provided small, comfortable,

affordable work force housing for local industries such as the Hotpoint Factory, Sunkist Growers, and Kaiser Steel.

According to city directories, Rudolph (Rudi) and Lena Pock resided in the home from 1945 until 2012. Rudi and Lena relocated from Pennsylvania to Southern California after Rudi was sent by his employer, as an "experienced" steel man, to work at Kaiser Steel in Fontana. Rudi opened "The Hi-Fi Shop" at 604 N. Euclid Avenue and he and Lena operated the store for fourteen years before closing its doors in 1967.

City Designation Date: May 7, 2013



93 Hansen House
324 East I Street
APN: 104825115

The Hansen House constructed in 1910 (est.) is one of the only few remaining as well as an outstanding example of a two and one-half story Tudor Revival style home (with Craftsman influence) constructed in Ontario during the 1910s. It embodies elements and features that are typical to the style such as the multi-paned hung windows, brick wall cladding on the first floor, stucco finish with simple half-timbering details on the second story walls, and a steeply pitched gable roof.

The Hansen House is associated with several persons significant in local history. Edgar Kenney and George Frost were early town settlers and pioneers. In addition, Dr. Marcus White was a well known surgeon who contributed to the professional and social aspects of the community. Lastly, three generations of the Hansen family, who were bankers, community leaders and long term residents in the community, resided in the home for thirty-four years.

City Designation Date: September 17, 2013



94 Charles B. Jones House
227 West Sixth Street
APN: 104734304

Built in 1939, this 1 1/2 story Minimal Traditional style home is rectangular in plan. The composition shingle covered roof has a side facing, steeply pitched able end and twin dormers. The entrance is accented by a decorative pediment surround. Other character-defining features of the building include horizontal channel wood siding, multi-paned wood hung windows, and window shutters.



City Designation Date: April 15, 2014

95 James R. MacGregor House
410 West E Street
APN: 104834207

The James R. MacGregor House is a fine example of the California Bungalow style of architecture with Victorian and Craftsman influences, which is evidenced by the survival of the building's character-defining features. The Bungalow became the first style of home to be built on a mass scale by contractor-builders, often times utilizing design drawings from various mail order catalogs.

City Designation Date: August 19, 2014

