



**CITY OF RANCHO CUCAMONGA
PLANNING DEPARTMENT**

**HISTORIC LANDMARKS
POINTS OF INTEREST**



OUR HERITAGE

The Native American cultures of southern California had stabilized some three thousand years ago, and over twenty linguistic families with close to one hundred thirty-five different languages characterized this culture. By about 1200 A.D., the Kucamongan Native Americans established a village-like clustering around the land mass we know as Red Hill. The Kucamongan people were part of the Gabrielino culture, and anthropologists believe that, at their peak, the Gabrielinos existed as one of the largest concentrations of indigenous peoples on the North American continent.

Eager to expand its empire, Spain set out to explore North America in the eighteenth century. In 1769, Captain Gaspar de Portola led a group of soldiers and Franciscan monks, supervised by Father Junipera Serra, to Baja California in a colonization effort. The Mission System established by Serra supported a loosely-constructed social system of ranchos, primarily cattle producing, ordered by a feudal and kinship way of life.

The nineteenth century brought with it profound change and expansion. By 1833, the amount of control held by Spain diminished, and as Mexico won its independence from the Crown, all land in southern and Baja California was opened up for granting from the new governor of Mexico. A dedicated soldier, smuggler and politician, Tubercio Tapia was granted 13,000 acres of land around the area called Cucamonga by Governor Juan Bautista Alvarado on March 3, 1839. Using Indian labor, Tapia constructed a well-fortified adobe home on Red Hill and raised great herds of cattle. Unlike many who had gone before him, Tapia began a successful winery, portions of which stand today known to us as the Thomas Winery.



American forces invaded California in 1846, annexed it in 1848, and made it a state in 1850. Unlike the northern portion of our state during that era, southern California, and specifically Los Angeles, was described as a "random collection of adobes rimmed by sandy wastes, wild mustard, and willow trees."



This mid-nineteenth-century mixture of cultures and lives is well represented in the estate developed by Alabama-born John Rains and his wife Maria Merced Williams de Rains. Dona Merced was the great-granddaughter of Francisco Lugo and granddaughter of Antonio Lugo, and daughter of Isaac Williams of the famous Rancho Santa Ana del Chino. The Rains purchased the Rancho de Cucamonga from Tapia's daughter and her husband Leon Victor Prudhomme in 1858. Before his murder in 1862, Rains greatly expanded the vineyards Tapia had planted and imported brick masons from Ohio, via Los Angeles, to construct the family home, now listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

The Rancho period came to a close and changing land ownership and debates over water rights determined the American settlement of this region. When combined with transportation, the availability of water shaped the nature of development. The wagon trail over Cajon Pass to the Mission San Gabriel in 1826, the Butterfield Stagecoach line in 1858, the Union Pacific Railroad in 1887, and the Pacific Electric Railway Line in 1913 all brought supplies men, women, hopes and dreams to this area while men like George Day captured the water as it emerged on its path from the San Bernardino Mountains above us.

Cucamonga's history stretches back further than most of the other regional communities. President Abraham Lincoln signed into existence a post office located at the base of Red Hill in 1864, the first in the western portion of San Bernardino County. After John Rains' death and Dona Merced's departure, the Rancho went into foreclosure, and in

1870, was sold to Isaias Hellman and other San Francisco businessmen who later formed the Cucamonga Company. In 1887, both water and access were provided to the Cucamonga colony, as irrigation tunnels were dug into Cucamonga Canyon and the Santa Fe Railroad extended through the area. Although early settlers planted and cultivated citrus, olive, peach, and other crops, vineyards and wine making characterized the Cucamonga community.

Alta Loma was carved from the original Rancho de Cucamonga. The banker, Hellman, formed the Cucamonga Homestead Association, but could not get water to the subdivision, and the town's development was curtailed until Adolph Petsch and four other investors opened up the Hermosa tract in 1881 just outside of the Rancho lands. Spurred on by the competition, Hellman established the Iowa tract in 1882 and brought needed water to the tract via Cucamonga Canyon. Dug by Chinese laborers, some of these water ways are still in use. The two colonies combined to form Ioamosa in 1887 and when in 1913 the Pacific Electric Railway came through, supported by Captain Peter Demens, a Russian nobleman, and other citrus growers looking to improve crop transportation, the town became Alta Loma.



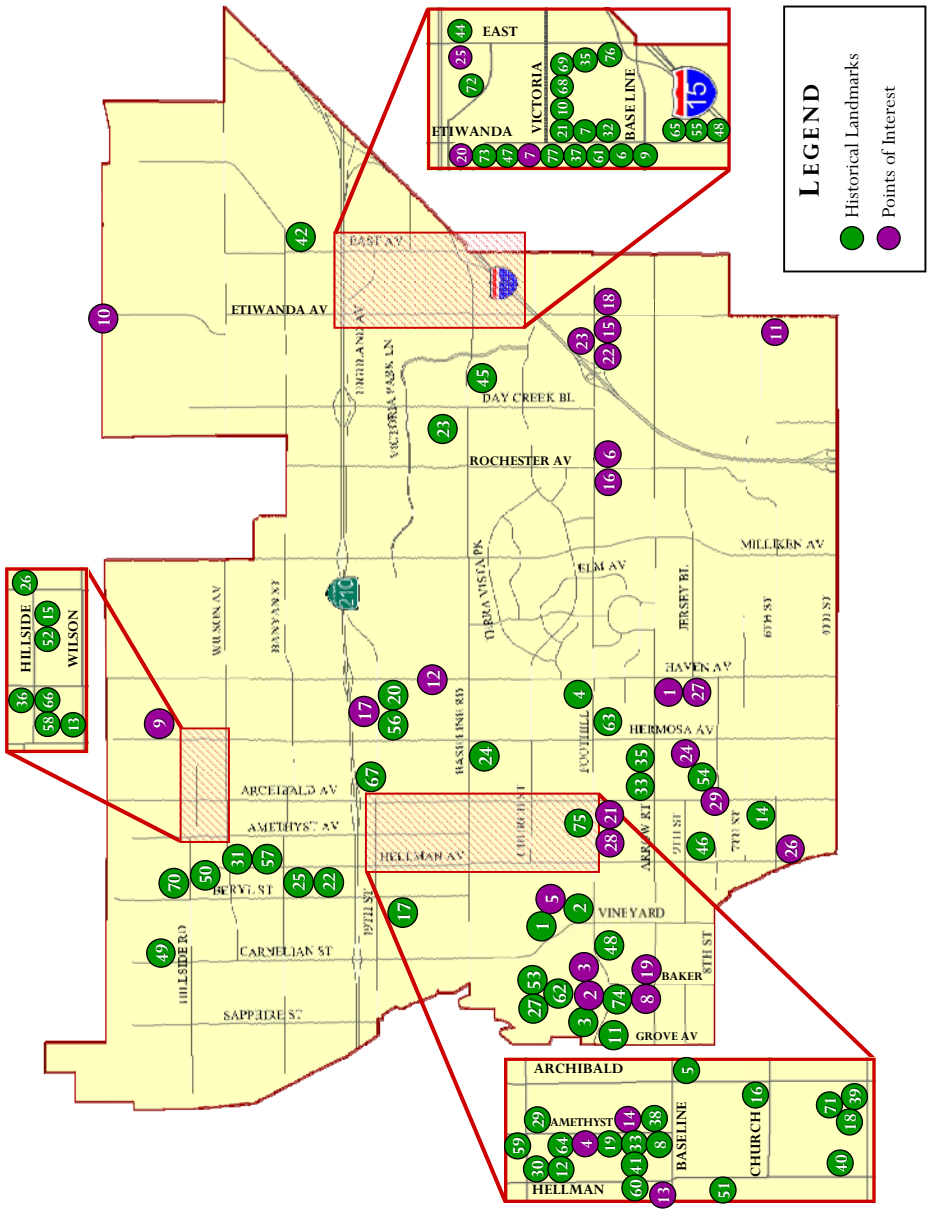
The City's eastern community of Etiwanda has the distinction of being the first town planned by George and William Chaffey who purchased the land in 1881 from Joseph Garcia, a retired Portuguese sea captain. The innovations in city planning, subdividing, promotion, beautification, and most significantly irrigation for which the Chaffeys would become famous, were first tested in the Etiwanda colony. George Chaffey, an experienced engineer, created a mutual water company and pipe system of irrigation that became the standard for water system management in southern California. Not set on just bringing water to the arid chaparral, Chaffey also harnessed hydro-electric power and on December 4, 1882, the first electric light glowed from Etiwanda; and four months earlier the first long distance call in southern California was completed between San Bernardino and Etiwanda. By 1913, the community boasted of paved streets, rock curbs, and streetlights quite a list of accomplishments for a small town.

Men and women from many cultures have shaped Rancho Cucamonga's history. Many Mexican families labored in the vineyards and groves, often living in small, quickly constructed camps, located away from the other centers of settlement. Later, they created a thriving community of their own, known as North Town, in which a dance hall, theater, markets, restaurants, and a church, Our Lady of Mt. Carmel, was founded and bound them together. Much of the heritage and built environment of North Town exists today. Likewise, Italian immigrants like the Nosenzos, Guideras, DiCarlos, and Campanellas established a community out along Foothill Boulevard in southern Etiwanda, consisting of homes, wineries of all sizes, and the Sacred Heart church.

During the 1970s, Alta Loma, Etiwanda, and Cucamonga experienced massive and uncontrolled growth due to Los Angeles and Orange County families seeking affordable housing. In 1975, the Tri-Community Incorporation Committee was created to propose the formation of a new city because citizens were concerned about the future and understood that the vision they had would allow the area to manage development and to create its own destiny. The proposal went before the voters in November of 1977 and the incorporation of Rancho Cucamonga was approved by a 59 percent majority. The City Council, commissions, board members, and citizen committees served to guide the city forward with a vision.



LANDMARK DESIGNATIONS AND POINTS OF INTEREST MAP

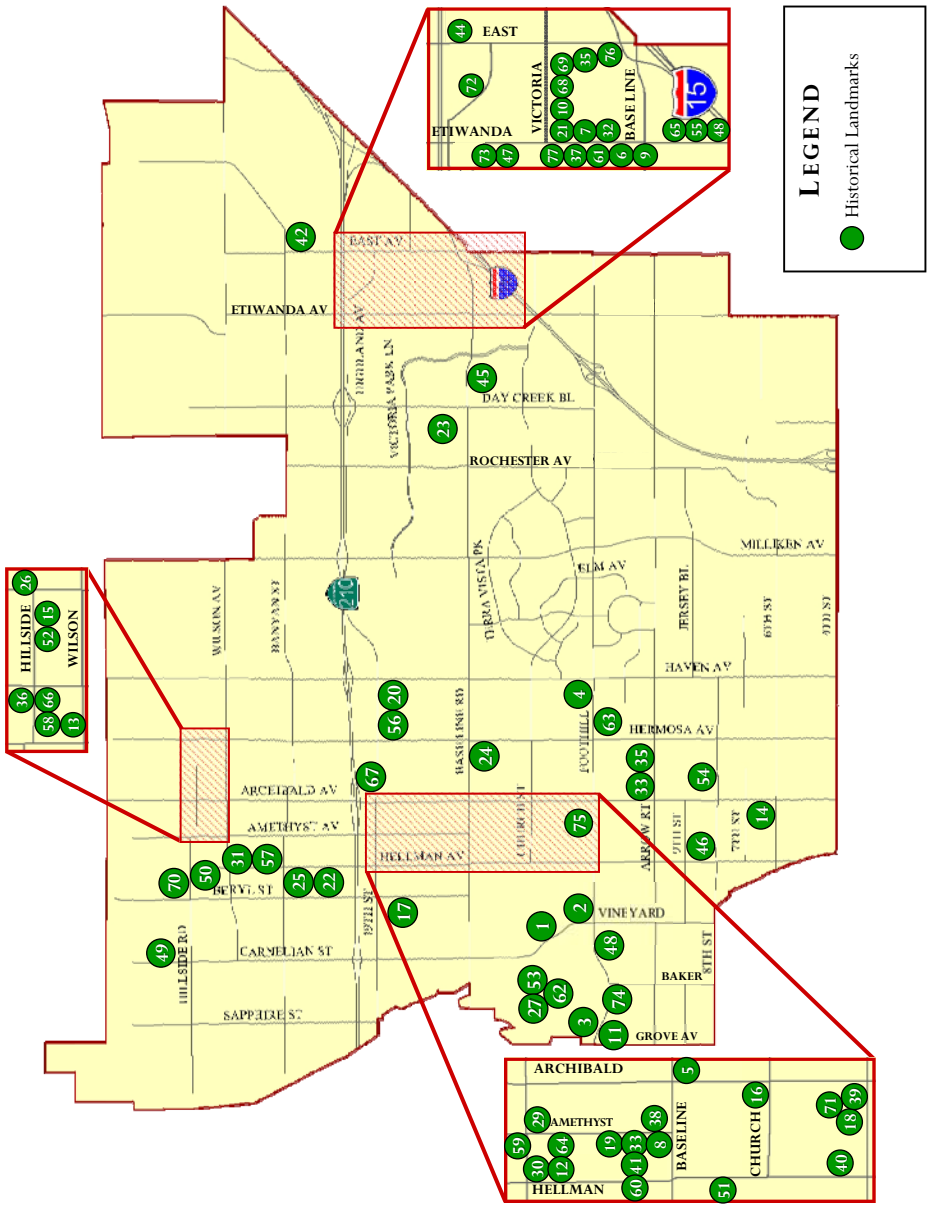


INTRODUCTION

We, the members of the City Council, City Commissions, and Professional Staff of the City of Rancho Cucamonga are dedicated to the protection, enhancement, perpetuation, and use of structures and sites of historic, architectural, and engineering significance located within the City which are of cultural and aesthetic benefit to the community. We believe that the economic, cultural, and aesthetic standing of the City of Rancho Cucamonga will be enhanced by representing the heritage of the City through its commitment to:

- Designate, preserve, protect, enhance, and perpetuate those historic structures, landscapes, streetscapes, districts, and sites which contribute to the cultural and aesthetic benefit of the City of Rancho Cucamonga;
- Foster civic pride in an awareness of the beauty and accomplishments of the past by establishing adequate educational programs and events which will make the public aware of the valuable heritage which exists in the City;
- Stabilize and improve the economic value of historic structures, landscapes, streetscape, districts, and sites by educating the property owners of such sites as to the improved property values and tax incentives for the preservation of such property;
- Protect and enhance the City's cultural and aesthetic heritage and encourage both public and private participation in all aspects of funding rehabilitation efforts and educational awareness programs;
- Promote and encourage continued private ownership in the rehabilitation and maintenance of such buildings, other structures, landscapes, streetscapes, districts, and sites now so owned and used to the fullest extent possible under the objectives previously listed.

HISTORIC LANDMARK DESIGNATIONS



No.	Historic Name	Address	Designation Date
1.	Casa de Rancho Cucamonga (Rains House)	8810 Hemlock Street	December 19, 1979
2.	Cucamonga Rancho Winery (Thomas Vineyard Company Winery)	8916 Foothill Boulevard	December 19, 1979
3.	Statue of Oso Bear	8318 Foothill Boulevard	April 16, 1980
4.	Garrett & Co. Winery (Virginia Dare Winery)	10470 Foothill Boulevard	June 18, 1980
5.	Emery House	7403 Archibald Avenue	January 7, 1981
6.	Etiwanda Congregational Church	7126 Etiwanda Avenue	January 7, 1981
7.	Etiwanda Railway Station	7089 Etiwanda Avenue	January 7, 1981
8.	Alta Loma Honor Roll	7172 Amethyst Avenue	March 4, 1981
9.	Chaffey-Garcia House	7150 Etiwanda Avenue	March 4, 1981
10.	Victoria Avenue Street Trees	Victoria Avenue between Etiwanda & East Avenue	March 4, 1981
11.	Magic Lamp Restaurant	8189 Foothill Boulevard	May 15, 1981
12.	Ledig House & Barn	9404 La Vine Street	June 2, 1982
13.	Thorpe House	9588 Wilson Avenue	June 2, 1982
14.	H.D. Cousins House (Christmas House)	9240 Archibald Avenue	September 7, 1983
15.	Cherbak Family Home (Cherbak-Stowe)	9983 Hillside Road	January 18, 1984
16.	Cucamonga Rock Church	7690 Archibald Avenue	January 18, 1984
17.	Charles Stoebe Home	6710 Beryl Street	August 15, 1984
18.	China Town House	9591 San Bernardino Road	August 21, 1985
19.	Henry Albert Building	7136 Amethyst Street	July 16, 1986
20.	Albert House	10323 19th Street	February 18, 1987
21.	Etiwanda Metate	6925 Etiwanda Avenue	July 15, 1987
22.	Goerlitz House	6156 Hellman Avenue	September 16, 1987
23.	Canyon Live Oak Tree (<i>Q. Vercus Chrysolepis</i>)	12194 Base Line Road	October 21, 1987
24.	Minor House	10089 Eagle Ridge Court	October 21, 1987
25.	Warren/Thorpe House	6112 Hellman Avenue	October 21, 1987

No.	Historic Name	Address	Designation Date
26.	Schowalter House	5495 Hermosa Avenue	March 2, 1988
27.	Adams House	7914 Alta Cuesta Drive	May 4, 1988
28.	Statom-Bingham House	6743 Amethyst Avenue	June 2, 1988
29.	Isaac Lord House	6797 Hellman Avenue	June 15, 1988
30.	G.P. Ledig House	5759 Hellman Avenue	August 3, 1988
31.	Norton-Fisher House	7165 Etiwanda Avenue	September 21, 1988
32.	Beverly Hills House	9786 Arrow Route	January 18, 1989
33.	Alta Loma Fire Hall	7152 Amethyst Avenue	February 15, 1989
34.	Hippard Rancho	13181 Victoria Street	May 17, 1989
35.	Croswell House	9874 Arrow Route	September 20, 1989
36.	Demens-Tolstoy House	9686 Hillside Road	September 20, 1989
37.	Stegmeier House	7050 Etiwanda Avenue	April 1, 1990
38.	Roth's Store & Post Office(Ernie's Place)	7157 Amethyst Avenue	October 17, 1990
39.	Nosenzo/Smiderle House	8068 Archibald Avenue	May 15, 1991
40.	Central Public School (Sweeten Hall)	9324 San Bernardino Road	September 16, 1992
41.	Emory Allen House	9441 Lomita Drive	February 17, 1993
42.	Hoppe House	6155 East Avenue	February 17, 1993
43.	John Klusman House	8841 Foothill Boulevard	May 5, 1993
44.	Ernst Mueller House	6563 East Avenue	June 1, 1994
45.	Ellena/Regina Winery (Filippi Winery)	12467 Baseline Road	April 7, 1988 February 1, 1995
46.	Kincaid Ranch House	9449 Ninth Street	June 7, 1995
47.	Neil D. & Emma S. Hickcox Residence & Garage	6878 Etiwanda Avenue	November 15, 1995
48.	Cour House	7567 Etiwanda Avenue	February 21, 1996
49.	Maloof Residence & Workshops	5131 Carnelian Street	May 15, 1996
50.	Palmer Ranch	5708 Hellman Avenue	September 4, 1996

No.	Historic Name	Address	Designation Date
51.	Nesbit-McCorkle House	7608 Hellman Avenue	August 20, 1997
52.	George Cherbak House	9953 Hillside Avenue	November 5, 1997
53.	Night Blooming Cereus (cactus)	7850 Valle Vista Drive	March 16, 1998
54.	Guidera Winery House	9081 Main Street	October 7, 1998
55.	Koch House	7491 Etiwanda Avenue	August 4, 1999
56.	Beckley House	6729 Hermosa Avenue	August 18, 1999
57.	Huber Ranch/Kalbach House	5991 Hellman Avenue	October 6, 1999
58.	Grandma Issak House	9611 Hillside Road	November 15, 2000
59.	Alta Loma School and Site	9488 19th Street	December 20, 2000
60.	Charles E. Smith House	9385 Lomita Avenue	December 20, 2000
61.	Chaffey-Isle House	7086 Etiwanda Avenue	June 6, 2001
62.	Dorothy Finley House	7920 Valle Vista Drive	January 2, 2002
63.	Mitchell Family Residence	10213 Foothill Boulevard	November 20, 2002
64.	Hogancamp Residence	9475 La Vine Street	July 16, 2003
65.	Bartholow Residence	12920 Bartholow Drive	August 6, 2003
66.	Toews Family Residence	9681 Hillside Road	August 13, 2003
67.	Herbert-Goerlitz House	6558 Hermosa Avenue	August 20, 2003
68.	Etiwanda Telephone Switching Station & Water Tank	13103 Victoria Street	November 5, 2003
69.	Hippard Ranch Vineyards	13100 Victoria Street	November 5, 2003
70.	Beryl Walnut Trees	Lining Beryl Street, N. of Hillside Road, S. of Carrari Court	June 16, 2004
71.	Buehler House	9650 San Bernardino Road	June 1, 2005
72.	Highland Avenue Street Trees	Highland Avenue between Etiwanda & East Avenue	September 28, 2005
73.	Hickcox Residence	6862 Etiwanda Avenue	November 2, 2005
74.	Alderfer (Becker) Residence	8308 Baker Avenue	November 16, 2005
75.	Cucamonga Service Station	9670 Foothill Boulevard	April 15, 2009

No.	Historic Name	Address	Designation Date
76.	G. Edgar Frost House	7082 East Avenue	November 4, 2009
77.	Pearson House	6956 Etiwanda Avenue	March 2, 2011



Casa de Rancho Cucamonga (Rains House)



The house originally belonged to the 13,000 acre Rancho de Cucamonga. John Rains built the house in 1860 for his wife, Dona Merced Williams de Rains. It was the first burned brick house in San Bernardino County and the second oldest burned brick house still in existence in Southern California. It is one of the only two structures in the City listed on the National Register of Historic Places. The house is generally open Wednesday through Sunday, noon to 4:00 p.m. and is owned by the San Bernardino County Museum Department. Operations are managed by a group of volunteers; the Casa de Rancho Cucamonga Historical Society (909) 989-4970.



ADDRESS: 8810 HEMLOCK STREET
YEAR BUILT: 1860

USE: MUSEUM

DESIGNATION DATE: DECEMBER 19, 1979



Cucamonga Rancho Winery (Thomas Vineyard Company Winery)

This is the site of California's oldest winery. It was built in 1839 by Tubercio Tapia by the hands of many Chinese laborers. Construction began sometime after March 3, 1839, when Governor Juan B. Alvarado of Mexico granted Rancho de Cucamonga to Tapia. John Rains made substantial additions. It was purchased by



High Thomas in 1920 and became a successful Route 66 business after Prohibition was repealed. In recent times, the building has been renovated and houses several businesses. The surrounding site is developed as a retail complex, and many of the winery equipment pieces are on display throughout the parking lot.



ADDRESS: 8916 FOOTHILL BOULEVARD
YEAR BUILT: 1839

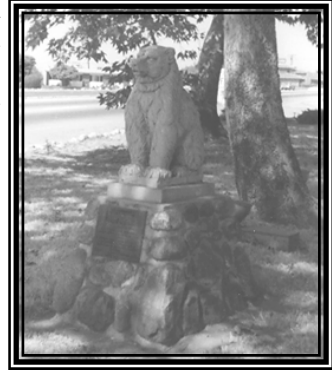
USE: RETAIL COMPLEX

DESIGNATION DATE: DECEMBER 19, 1979

Statue of Oso Bear

The 6-foot high statue of a bear was erected in 1932 in memory of California pioneers. The bear is facing east in commemoration of the approaching California pioneer wagon trains. It was placed by the Native Daughters of the Golden West. The bear is 3 feet high anchored in a 3-foot concrete base. Bear Gulch was a natural stopping point for Native American, Spanish, Mexican, and American travelers. Traveling from San Bernardino, it was the first water source.

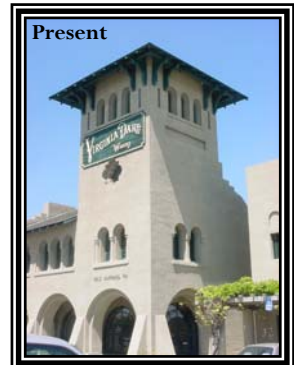
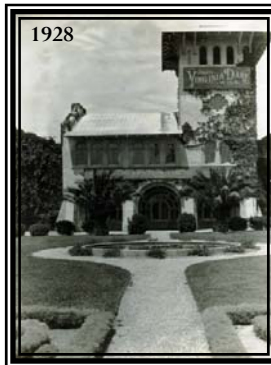
ADDRESS: 8318 FOOTHILL BOULEVARD
YEAR BUILT: 1932
USE: MONUMENT
DESIGNATION DATE: APRIL 16, 1980



Garrett and Company Winery (Virginia Dare Winery)

The design of the winery was inspired by the Mission Inn in Riverside and built by John Klusman and M.E. Post in 1910. From 1912 to 1962, Garrett and Company produced wine, except during Prohibition, at which time Virginia Dare grape concentrate was produced. Only the grape crusher building and the tower portion are original and stand among the commercial and retail-office buildings of the complex.

ADDRESS: 10470 FOOTHILL BOULEVARD
YEAR BUILT: 1933
USE: COMMERCIAL OFFICES
DESIGNATION DATE: JUNE 18, 1980



Emery House



Built by Nathan Emery and assisted by John Klusman, this two-story, vernacular ranch style structure of wood clapboards with fieldstone foundation was the first designated landmark in the City of Rancho Cucamonga. It is believed that the materials for the house were ordered from a 1908 Sears and Roebuck Model Home Catalog, delivered by railroad, and then by wagon, to the current site. The house was once surrounded by ten acres of citrus groves which have since been developed into residential and commercial buildings.

ADDRESS: 7403 ARCHIBALD AVENUE
YEAR BUILT: 1908
USE: RESIDENCE
DESIGNATION DATE: JANUARY 7, 1981





Etiwanda Congregational Church



This Queen Anne Victorian style wood church was built in 1902. The roof of the church is a high gable and a central bell tower located over the entrance. From 1958 to 1960 the Etiwanda Justice Court used the church basement for trials. This structure was the center of most social activity in the Etiwanda community; holding Boy Scout meetings in the basement and hosting monthly evening suppers and coffee hours after worship.

ADDRESS: 7126 ETIWANDA AVENUE

YEAR BUILT: 1902

USE: CHURCH

DESIGNATION DATE: JANUARY 7, 1981



Etiwanda Railway Station

This single-story structure of poured concrete was built in 1914 by Irving Gill as part of the Pacific Electric Line. The architecture is an excellent example of local Mission Revival style. The most significant feature of the structure is the bell tower parapet. Early photographs show this tower actually contained a bell. The station saved citrus and grape growers a four mile trip in hauling their produce to Cucamonga. With the decline of the citrus industry, rail traffic also decreased. This depot was closed in 1960 at which time it was leased to a lumber company. The depot is currently undergoing rehabilitation with a use to be determined at a later date.

The depot is owned by San Bernardino Associated Governments (SANBAG) and is leased by the City. Future plans include using the Depot for historical displays and activities of the Etiwanda Historical Society. The site is being developed as a regional trail head, community garden, and other possible uses.



ADDRESS: 7089 ETIWANDA AVENUE

YEAR BUILT: 1914

USE: VACANT

DESIGNATION DATE: JANUARY 7, 1981

Alta Loma Honor Roll

One of the few remaining Honor Rolls in the Los Angeles area, it originally commemorated those residents that served in World War II and the Korean War. In 1991, the Honor Roll was relocated from its original location on the west side of Amethyst, south of Lomita, between Alta Loma Feed and Grain and the Alta Loma Fire Hall, to its present location. It was thought that the move to the Amethyst fire station would afford it round-the-clock caretakers. At the time of the move, the Honor Roll was rehabilitated and the names of area residents killed in action in Vietnam were added to this wooden structure with three glass covered panels.

ADDRESS: 7172 AMETHYST AVENUE
YEAR BUILT: 1942
USE: PUBLIC VIEWING
DESIGNATION DATE: MARCH 4, 1981



Chaffey-Garcia House

This house was built circa 1874 by Captain Joseph Garcia. It was purchased by the Chaffey brothers in 1882 and became the cornerstone of the Etiwanda town site that the brothers eventually laid out. Also of note, in 1882 it was the site of the first electric light west of the Rocky Mountains and home to the first long distance telephone call in California. A hydro-electric generator produced sufficient power to provide electricity for the house. The house was moved to its present location on April 24, 1985, and restoration continued during the ensuing years through the efforts of the Etiwanda Historical Society.



ADDRESS: 7150 ETIWANDA AVENUE
YEAR BUILT: 1874
USE: MUSEUM
DESIGNATION DATE: MARCH 4, 1981



Victoria Avenue Street Trees



The Palm trees were chosen by William Chaffey for the young Etiwanda community's street trees. The Eucalyptus trees served as windbreaks and added definition to the Etiwanda Colony that was designed by George and William Chaffey. Eucalyptus trees were planted to replace the original Cypress trees that could not withstand drought conditions and severe winds.

ADDRESS: VICTORIA AVENUE

YEAR BUILT: 1883

USE: WINDBREAKS

DESIGNATION DATE: MARCH 4, 1981



Magic Lamp Restaurant



In 1941, Lucy and John Nosenzo built an elaborately styled Streamline Modern cafe fronting Route 66. The Nosenzos had first run the Asti Cafe on the southwest corner of Archibald Avenue and Foothill Boulevard. In 1956-57, Frank Penn and partners extensively, elaborately remodeled, and expanded the restaurant. Intricate brickwork, stained glass, and a flame-producing sign embellish this unique, creative building, making it one of

the most expressive examples of roadside architecture in the City.

ADDRESS: 8189 FOOTHILL BOULEVARD

YEAR BUILT: 1939

USE: RESTAURANT

DESIGNATION DATE: MAY 15, 1981



Ledig House and Barn



This Ledig home is the oldest of the homes built by the five Ledig brothers. The Ledig's were one of Ioamosa's (the original name of Alta Loma) pioneer families, the first of them arriving in 1893. They planted and raised citrus as well as packed and hauled their own fruit in the early days before the Pacific Electric Railway came through in 1914. All of the brothers were active on water company boards and in community affairs.

ADDRESS: 9404 LA VINE STREET

YEAR BUILT: 1895

USE: RESIDENCE

DESIGNATION DATE: JUNE 2, 1982

Thorpe House

This is the third and final home of the Charles Thorpe family in the Alta Loma area. Originally called Edgemont, this home was located on approximately 295 acres of land planted in citrus. Charles Thorpe and his wife Anne lived in this house until their deaths. This structure is very distinctive of the Prairie style and is reminiscent of some of the homes designed by Frank Lloyd Wright during the 1910s.

ADDRESS: 9588 WILSON AVENUE
YEAR BUILT: 1910
USE: RESIDENCE
DESIGNATION DATE: JUNE 2, 1982



H. D. Cousins (Christmas) House

This two-story wooden, Queen Anne Victorian style house was built in 1904 by H.D. Cousins. Cousins was a shipbuilder and lumberman from Eureka. He built the house as part of a plan to raise thoroughbred horses.

The house received the name Christmas House because of the lavish parties that the Whitsons, owners from 1910 until 1977, held during the Christmas season. It was also well known for its red and green stained glass windows located in the upper side gables. The Whitson family also grew oranges and peaches on the property. The property is currently used as a bed and breakfast inn and for small weddings.



ADDRESS: 9240 ARCHIBALD AVENUE
YEAR BUILT: 1904
USE: BED AND BREAKFAST
DESIGNATION DATE: SEPTEMBER 7, 1983



15

Cherbak Family Home (Cherbak-Stowe)

This was the Cherbak family home, built in 1921. The first floor is constructed of rock, the second floor of wood. This house has a minimum number of north facing windows because of the strong winds in the area. The lumber for the house was hauled in one load from Los Angeles. The Cherbaks emigrated from Russia in 1898 to find a better life so that their sons would not have to go to war for the Czar. The family consisted of eight children, six boys and two girls. Mr. Cherbak returned to Russia to publish a newspaper in 1917. Because of some of the pro-Bolshevik articles published in his paper, the United States did not allow Cherbak to return and he never saw his family again.



ADDRESS: 9983 ETIWANDA AVENUE
YEAR BUILT: 1921

USE: RESIDENCE

DESIGNATION DATE: JANUARY 18, 1984

16

Cucamonga Rock Church

The stone church was constructed in 1907 by Henry Klusman and other community volunteers and was dedicated on June 6, 1909. It is a two-story stone and concrete structure with a steeple roof and side tower of Mission Revival styling. Purportedly, 337 horse drawn wagon loads of stone were brought down out of the foothills for construction materials. Cucamonga Community Church, as it was first known, shared its original facility with other congregations drawing residents of all faiths for the common purpose of worship. It recently underwent a seismic retrofit through the efforts of the congregation. The building is used for weddings and special events.



ADDRESS: 7690 ARCHIBALD AVENUE
YEAR BUILT: 1907

USE: CHURCH

DESIGNATION DATE: JANUARY 18, 1984

Charles Stoebe House

This two-story, wood, Queen Anne Victorian style home was built in 1895 by J. P. Culter and his wife Mary. Culter was a stone mason and built the stone fireplaces and cooler located at the rear of the house. The house was purchased in 1912 by the well-known Stoebe family who lived in it for several decades. The Stoebe's were active citrus ranchers and very involved in the community. The House was recently converted to an office use.



ADDRESS: 6710 BERYL STREET
YEAR BUILT: 1895
USE: OFFICE USE
DESIGNATION DATE: AUGUST 15, 1984



China Town House

This duplex of hollow clay tile is the last remaining building of the Chinatown era, which ended in 1939. This building was constructed by the Araiza family after a fire in 1919 destroyed all the wood structures of Chinatown. The Araizas built several duplexes as rental sites for Chinese tenants. The original settlement consisted of approximately twelve attached buildings made of wood and were noted for their red paper-decorated doors. As in other areas of the state, Chinese residents contributed greatly to the success of local farms. Most worked in the vineyards of the Milliken Ranch. Currently, the structure is in need of seismic retrofitting and is owned by the Cucamonga Valley Water District.



ADDRESS: 9591 SAN BERNARDINO ROAD
YEAR BUILT: 1920
USE: VACANT
DESIGNATION DATE: AUGUST 21, 1985



Henry Albert Building



Constructed in the 1920s, this building is one of only six commercial structures left standing in the original business center of the Alta Loma community. Originally, the front of the building used to be a drug store, with a barbershop and community club room on the side. Henry Albert was a citrus rancher who moved his family to Cucamonga in 1895. He was secretary for the committee that was instrumental in getting the Pacific Electric Railroad to build a line through the area. Henry Albert's family home is also a designated local landmark (See Albert House).

ADDRESS: 7136 AMETHYST AVENUE
YEAR BUILT: 1906
USE: RETAIL BUSINESS
DESIGNATION DATE: JULY 16, 1986



Albert House

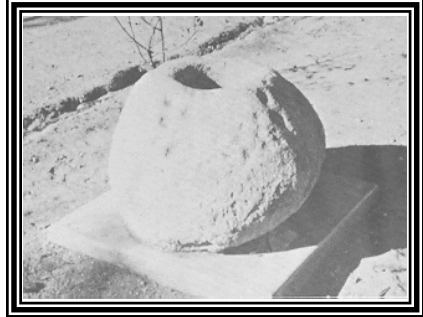
The Albert House is a typical Queen Anne, Victorian style house of the 1900s, but one of the few local examples still standing. Before construction began in mid-1906, the family lived in a tent on their 60 acres of land. The original ornate interior, cherry woodwork which was shipped from Oregon, is still in place. The house was used as a meeting place for various community activities. Henry Albert was secretary for the committee that was instrumental in establishing the Pacific Electric Railway in Alta Loma and was also owner of the commercial Henry Albert Building in downtown Alta Loma. Once used as a successful floral/boutique business, it is currently used as a residence that also conducts weddings and receptions.



ADDRESS: 10323 19TH STREET
YEAR BUILT: 1906
USE: RESIDENCE / WEDDINGS
DESIGNATION DATE: FEBRUARY 18, 1987

Etiwanda Metate

The Etiwanda Metate is a stone 28 inches wide, nearly round in shape, with a pit seven inches deep and nine inches in diameter. It is believed that the metate was originally used for grinding acorns by local Shoshone Indians. This Native American appliance was found on the west bank of the east Etiwanda Canyon by two local residents in the late 1920s. The stone was brought down from the foothills and is currently located at Etiwanda Intermediate School.



ADDRESS: 6925 ETIWANDA AVENUE
YEAR BUILT: 1920s
USE: GRINDING ACORNS (ORIGINAL)
DESIGNATION DATE: JULY 15, 1987

Goerlitz House

Architecturally, it has been determined that the combination of Italian Renaissance and Beaux Arts design of the Goerlitz House is unique to Rancho Cucamonga. The house was built by W. C. James for Charles Thorpe and his family (1902-1920). It was then sold to Mr. Goerlitz. Over the years, the house was the site of many elegant parties that included opera stars of the 1910-1920 era, such as Caruso and Galli-Curri..



ADDRESS: 6156 HELLMAN AVENUE
YEAR BUILT: 1902
USE: RESIDENCE
DESIGNATION DATE: SEPTEMBER 16, 1987

Canyon Live Oak Tree (Q. Vercus Chrysolepis)

This Canyon Live Oak tree is a native oak and is 13 feet, 10 inches in circumference at a point 3 feet above the ground; its spread is 66 feet. This particular tree is believed to be the largest oak tree in Rancho Cucamonga. While its exact age is unknown, experts have estimated that this wild oak tree is over 150 years old and probably grew from an acorn washed down from the upper foothills.



ADDRESS: 12194 BASE LINE ROAD
YEAR BUILT: 150+ YEARS
USE: VACANT LAND
DESIGNATION DATE: OCTOBER 21, 1987



Minor House



Architecturally, the Minor House is an excellent example of a 1920s Craftsman style grove house which was once very common in this region. It was relocated on the property and is one of the few two-story Craftsman style homes still standing. The Minor House was owned by Charles J. Minor, who was both a citrus grower and possibly the last blacksmith in Cucamonga. The house was moved in 2005 approximately 270 feet south from its original location from 10089 Base Line Road to 10089 Eagle Ridge Court.

ADDRESS: 10089 EAGLE RIDGE COURT
YEAR BUILT: 1920S
USE: RESIDENCE
DESIGNATION DATE: OCTOBER 21, 1987



Warren / Thorpe House



This Folk-Victorian style house is architecturally significant because of its unique yet deceptive exterior appearance. The walls of the home are made of thick stone layers 24 inches wide. A thin coat of cement plaster was placed over the exterior wall and was then smoothed and scored to look like marble blocks. It may be the only structure of its kind

and material treatment within the City. In addition, according to historical records, the Warren/Thorpe house was built prior to 1891.

ADDRESS: 6112 HELLMAN AVENUE
YEAR BUILT: 1891
USE: RESIDENCE
DESIGNATION DATE: OCTOBER 21, 1987



Schowalter House



This house was built for the residence of Jacob L. Schowalter and family when they settled in Ioamosa (original name of Alta Loma) in 1911. The Schowalters were prominent in the citrus growing industry. The structure is a classic example of the Craftsman style grove house typical of the era.

ADDRESS: 5495 HERMOSA AVENUE
YEAR BUILT: 1911
USE: RESIDENCE
DESIGNATION DATE: MARCH 2, 1988

Adams House

This home was built in 1935 by the Adams family and is a fine example of Spanish Colonial Revival architecture. Paul Adams was the manager of the Cucamonga Citrus Association and later the Alta Loma Citrus Association. This was the third house to be built on Red Hill and contributes to the historic ambience of the Red Hill community.

ADDRESS: 7914 ALTA CUESTA DRIVE
YEAR BUILT: 1935
USE: RESIDENCE
DESIGNATION DATE: MAY 4, 1988



Statom-Bingham House

Edward Statom, a congregational minister who was known to be a tolerant and a liberal man constructed the house in 1919 as a rustic log cabin. When, in 1922, he returned from a trip to the east with his bride, Alice Bingham, he added a Craftsman style, shingled second story. He may have built his house in the Craftsman style because he agreed with the proponents of Craftsman architecture that living in a simple style, close to nature, and in harmony with the environment was important.

ADDRESS: 6743 AMETHYST AVENUE
YEAR BUILT: 1922
USE: RESIDENCE
DESIGNATION DATE: JUNE 2, 1988



Isaac Lord House

This Folk-Victorian house was the home of Isaac Lord, founder of Lordsburg (City of La Verne) and influential politician. He was a member of the San Bernardino County Board of Supervisors in the 1890s. Also, it was the home of the Dziewanowskis and Marshall families. It is one of the oldest homes in Alta Loma.

ADDRESS: 6797 HELLMAN AVENUE
YEAR BUILT: 1885
USE: RESIDENCE
DESIGNATION DATE: JUNE 15, 1889





G.P. Ledig House



This Victorian farm house was built in 1898 by Gerhardt (known as G. P.) Ledig, who managed one of the areas largest citrus ranches and was the first member of the prominent Ledig family to settle in what was then called Ioamosa. It is one of five homes built by the Ledig family. The Ledig family was Mennonite and strong church workers who enjoyed many family outings together. G. P. Ledig served as Clerk of the School Board from 1903-1913. The house was expanded by Colonel Marr in 1935 and again in 1947. The house was relocated from its previous address, 5702 Amethyst Avenue, in 1991 due to the extension of Wilson Avenue.

ADDRESS: 5759 HELLMAN AVENUE
YEAR BUILT: 1898
USE: RESIDENCE
DESIGNATION DATE: AUGUST 3, 1988



Norton-Fisher House



Estimated to have been built in 1895, this single story house was built of wood in a Folk-Victorian style. An integral porch is located on the front with lattice work frieze suspended under porch ceiling, turned porch supports and spindle-work in the balustrade. The porches are of wood. There are similar porches located at the rear of the structure on both the north and south sides. This house was the location of the switchboard for the Home Telephone Company which was organized in June 1907 and owned by the people of Etiwanda. The manual system switchboard was staffed by Florence Fisher and her daughter, Nellie, until the 1930s. The house has been relocated to the north portion of the property to allow for the construction of Grapeland Elementary School. The house is currently owned by the City, has been rehabilitated, and is leased by West End Family Counseling Services, with ongoing monitoring by the Etiwanda Historical Society.

ADDRESS: 7165 ETIWANDA AVENUE
YEAR BUILT: 1895
USE: COMMERCIAL
DESIGNATION DATE: SEPTEMBER 21, 1988

Beverly Hills House

This home was built in the late 1920s and originally stood on Robertson Boulevard in Beverly Hills. In 1958, however, nearby road construction mandated that the home be moved or destroyed. Upon hearing of the home's plight, a Mr. Len Smutzler of Upland arranged for the structure to be moved piece by piece to its present day site. The Beverly Hills House is a classic representation of the revived interest in Spanish Colonial design that flourished following the 1915 San Diego Panama Pacific Exposition.



ADDRESS: 9786 ARROW ROUTE

YEAR BUILT: LATE 1920S

USE: RESIDENCE

DESIGNATION DATE: JANUARY 18, 1989

Alta Loma Fire Hall

The Alta Loma Fire Hall was constructed by the local community in 1938 as both a social hall and firehouse. The fire department was established in 1920 as a volunteer concern, and boasted a Model-T Ford with a 30-gallon chemical tank. Fortunately, most fires were in Cucamonga since the fire truck ran faster downhill than up. When Alta Loma residents of the 1930s recognized the need for a fire station, they banded together to build this two-story structure in the heart of Old Alta Loma. Funds were raised through special dinners, dances, and donations. The residents prided themselves on having constructed the building using volunteer firemen labor and without government assistance, and marked the building with a plaque denoting that fact. In 1931, a property tax was approved and the Alta Loma Fire District was formed. For close to 40 years, this building functioned as the fire station and local community center. Mr. and Mrs. Capparelli, their daughter, and son-in-law have created living and working spaces from the rooms in which fire trucks once parked and community dances were once held.



ADDRESS: 9493 LOMITA COURT / 7125 AMETHYST AVENUE

YEAR BUILT: 1938

USE: RESIDENCE / ART STUDIO





Hippard Ranch



This land was purchased in 1882 from the Chaffey brothers for Samuel M. Hippard, a minister from Ohio, by his congregation, but he did not live to see it. It was inherited by his son George, who lived in San Francisco. The house was built in 1916 by architect Carr Jones.



Carr Jones is associated with one of California's most renowned architects, Bernard Maybeck, and this is his only building constructed outside the San Francisco and Monterey Bay areas. It is a unique symmetrical building of local rock and cypress logs, designed to blend with the surroundings and to bring the outdoors within.

ADDRESS: 13181 VICTORIA STREET

YEAR BUILT: 1916

USE: RESIDENCE

DESIGNATION DATE: MAY 17, 1989



Croswell House



This Spanish-Eclectic or Mediterranean style structure, built circa 1934, retains all of its important historic architectural features. It was the home of Ora C. Croswell, a secretary for the Cucamonga Water Company. The Croswell House portrays a style of architecture which is becoming increasingly rare and is a fine example of a modest, workingman's home. In recent times, a condominium project was developed beside and behind the house.

ADDRESS: 9874 ARROW ROUTE

YEAR BUILT: 1929

USE: RESIDENCE

DESIGNATION DATE: SEPTEMBER 20, 1989



Demens-Tolstoy House

Locally known as the Stone Castle, the Demens-Tolstoy home clearly stands out as one of the City's most remarkable structures. Built in 1890, this unique native stone Victorian was purchased in 1891 as a summer retreat by Captain Peter



Demens, an influential Russian Army captain. In 1912, Demens and his family made the home their permanent residence. An enthusiastic member of the community, Demens was the first president of the Cucamonga Citrus Association as well as a key player in bringing the Pacific Electric Railroad through Alta Loma. Despite a disastrous 1989 fire, the building still possesses its initial charm because of the renovation efforts of Demens' grandson, Peter Tolstoy.



ADDRESS: 9686 HILLSIDE ROAD
YEAR BUILT: 1890
USE: RESIDENCE
DESIGNATION DATE: SEPTEMBER 20, 1989



Stegmeier House

This Queen Anne style house was built in approximately 1908 and is virtually unchanged from the day Jacob Stegmeier crossed its threshold. Stegmeier played an important role in the development of Etiwanda. He served on the board of Directors for the telephone, packing, and shipping industries in Etiwanda.



ADDRESS: 7050 ETIWANDA AVENUE
YEAR BUILT: 1908
USE: RESIDENCE
DESIGNATION DATE: APRIL 1, 1990

38

Roth's Store and Post Office (Ernie's Place)

In 1915, upon completion of the Pacific Electric Railroad, the Roth family moved the operation of their general store from its original location at 19th Street and Hellman Avenue to the present site. This poured concrete structure is reminiscent of the Mission Revival style. Franklin Roth was the first to provide food and mail to the newly formed downtown Alta Loma along Amethyst Avenue. In 1929, Ernie Hall bought the entire structure and ran a restaurant/pool hall/bar until his death.



ADDRESS: 7157 AMETHYST AVENUE

YEAR BUILT: 1924

USE: RESIDENCE / ART STUDIO

DESIGNATION DATE: OCTOBER 17, 1990

39

Nosenzo/Smiderle House

This "Folk-Victorian" style house is one of the few remaining structures composing the early Cucamonga town center. The early history of this house is sketchy, and it could have been built as early as 1886, but was definitely built by 1913 when it was surrounded by citrus groves, the downtown bakery, post office, bank, and community hall. Early occupancy of the structure is difficult to determine, but the two families who owned and lived in the home for long periods of time during this century were the Nosenzos and the Smiderles.



ADDRESS: 8068 ARCHIBALD AVENUE

YEAR BUILT: 1890

USE: COMMERCIAL

DESIGNATION DATE: MAY 15, 1991

Central Public School (Sweeten Hall)

Central Public School is one of the oldest unaltered school buildings in the Rancho Cucamonga area. Built between 1915 and 1917 on the site of Cucamonga's first school, the construction of this Mission Revival structure marked the formation of Cucamonga's Central School District. While the building's uses over the years have ranged from a Boy Scout meeting place to a women's club, original decorative elements, such as the buildings gently arched porticos and walkways, clearly have not changed. Today the school, now Sweeten Hall, is named after the founder of the organization that currently owns the building, the Cucamonga Service Club. Since 1925 the structure has been home to a wide variety of community-based programs and events.

ADDRESS: 9324 SAN BERNARDINO ROAD
YEAR BUILT: 1915
USE: MEETING HALL
DESIGNATION DATE: SEPTEMBER 16, 1992



Emory Allen House

Shortly after the peak of citrus development in the Alta Loma area of the city, more and more workers began to build permanent homes for their families. Emory Allen was no exception. In 1933, Allen, acting as both architect and builder, raised this two-story bungalow covered with 6-inch wood siding. The Allen home is an example of the architecturally simple yet functional nature that dominated during the Depression Era. Emory Allen's handy work, diligence, and craftsmanship (including the making of his own bricks) in building a home for his family, serve as fine examples of the sense of self-reliance that co-existed with a strong sense of community in the Alta Loma area.

ADDRESS: 9441 LOMITA DRIVE
YEAR BUILT: 1933
USE: RESIDENCE
DESIGNATION DATE: FEBRUARY 17, 1993



Hoppe House

The Hoppe family moved to Etiwanda in 1900 where they had purchased shares in the Etiwanda Water Company and began to plant grapes and apricots. This led to acquiring more land and the future site of the Hoppe House, built in 1912. Architecturally a simple, rectangular, two-storied structure of wood framed construction. The Hoppe's family grew groves surrounding their home, which has become a long lasting reminder of the Etiwanda agricultural community. Daughter, Flora Hoppe O'Kane was the last family member to live in the house until 1993 in which it was sold.

ADDRESS: 6155 EAST AVENUE
YEAR BUILT: 1912
USE: RESIDENCE
DESIGNATION DATE: FEBRUARY 17, 1993





John Klusman House



Few structures along Route 66 share the distinguished architectural history of the John Klusman House, built in 1928. This two-story Spanish Eclectic home was designed for local developer John Klusman by the Los Angeles-based firm Allison & Allison, who during the same time, designed the University of California's Los Angeles campus. At the time of completion, the home stood majestically amidst vineyards and citrus groves as far as the eye could see. In addition to reminding us of the importance of the Klusman family to this region, the house represents the crowning effort of Klusman's drive to develop the Foothill corridor. Recently completed renovations have made the building available for business uses.

ADDRESS: 10089 EAGLE RIDGE COURT
YEAR BUILT: 1920s
USE: RESIDENCE
DESIGNATION DATE: MAY 5, 1993



Ernst Mueller House



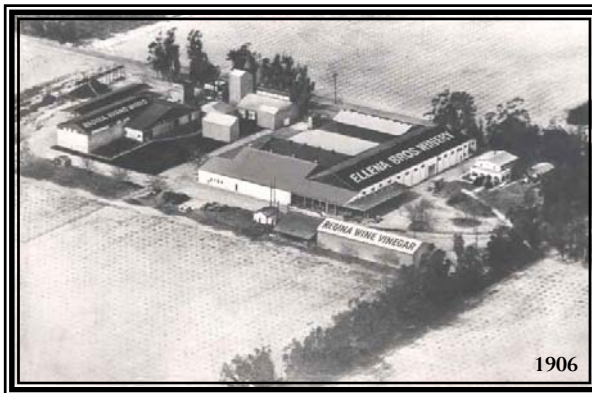
Constructed in 1914, this Craftsman style home represents the functional architecture of citrus ranch houses that were common to the Etiwanda area in the early twentieth century. The Muellers, both German immigrants, married in 1894 and purchased property at the northeast corner of East and Highland Avenues from the Chaffey brothers. Mr. Mueller planted a windrow of Magnolia trees in 1904, which later drew the attention of many Hollywood stars, including Mary Pickford, who is said to have utilized the decorative branches for her garden parties. Both Muellers were active in shaping local history: Ernst served as President of the Etiwanda Citrus Fruit Association, and Katherine as President of the Ladies of the Etiwanda Congregational Church.

ADDRESS: 9441 LOMITA DRIVE
YEAR BUILT: 1933
USE: RESIDENCE
DESIGNATION DATE: JUNE 1, 1994



Ellena Regina Winery (Filippi Winery)

The winery is one of five wineries surviving out of some 60 such operations which once dominated the physical, economic and cultural livelihood of the Cucamonga Valley. Winery co-founder John B. Ellena focused his efforts after 1949 on producing wine vinegar almost exclusively, and the Regina Grape Products Co., as it was known in 1959, was the nation's leading producer of wine vinegar. Along with nationwide distribution of wine vinegar, the winery itself took on the flavor of a destination theme park with daily self guided tours, an annual grape festival and resident Lilliputian horses imported from Argentina. In 1968, the state's first restaurant on a winery site was opened. Sold to Heublein and later to Del Monte and its successors, the winery continued to produce wine vinegar under the Regina label and other products until 1992. The property was purchased in 1993 by the Redevelopment Agency of the City of Rancho Cucamonga. Although owned by the City, the Filippi family leases the property and it is a working winery, reception center, and gift store where one can enjoy wine tasting.



ADDRESS: 12467 BASE LINE ROAD
YEAR BUILT: 1937
USE: COMMERCIAL
DESIGNATION DATE: FEBRUARY 1, 1995



Kincaid Ranch House



Surrounded by five acres, the Kincaid Ranch House has been continuously involved in citriculture for over 90 years. Constructed by S. P. Kincaid in 1897, one year after his marriage, the house has not been altered with the exception of an addition to the west side in 1912. The ranch's irrigation system was intact and functional until the late 1980s. William J. Kincaid, S. P. Kincaid's brother, was Cucamonga Postmaster from 1885 to 1890, in addition to serving as County Supervisor. The residence has been renovated and is currently being used as a business office.

ADDRESS: 9449 NINTH STREET

YEAR BUILT: 1897

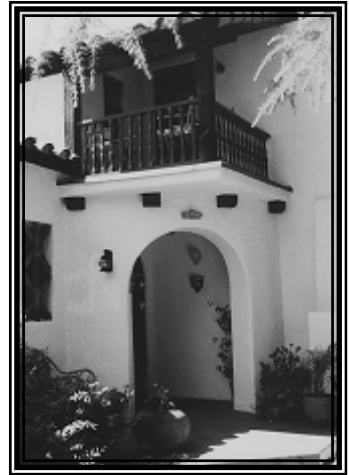
USE: BUSINESS OFFICE

DESIGNATION DATE: JUNE 7, 1995



Neil D. and Emma S. Hickcox Residence and Garage

Built at the onset of the Great Depression in 1931, the Hickcox residence epitomizes Spanish Revival architecture that was once common to Southern California, but veritably rare in the Etiwanda community. Both Neil and Emma were the children of Etiwanda colonizers who played significant roles in establishing the citrus and vineyard industries. In very good condition, the two-story home is complete with front and rear balconies, Spanish tile roof, covered patio and porch, and roll up interior screens. Constructed at a time when citrus and vineyard production was at its apex, the dwelling amalgamates the once dominant agricultural lifestyle of the Etiwanda community and the emergence of modernity, with electrical wiring and inside bathrooms.



ADDRESS: 6878 ETIWANDA AVENUE

YEAR BUILT: 1932

USE: RESTAURANT

DESIGNATION DATE: NOVEMBER 15, 1995

Cour House

Constructed in 1914 (approximately), this Dutch Colonial style home was particularly popular between 1900 and 1930. Cheaper to construct than traditional two-story structures, the Swedish gambrel roof architecture offers the unique combination of maximum floor space with minimal second-story costs. The home is a significant architectural element of the former Etiwanda Colony Lands.

ADDRESS: 7567 ETIWANDA AVENUE

YEAR BUILT: 1914

USE: RESIDENCE

DESIGNATION DATE: FEBRUARY 21, 1996



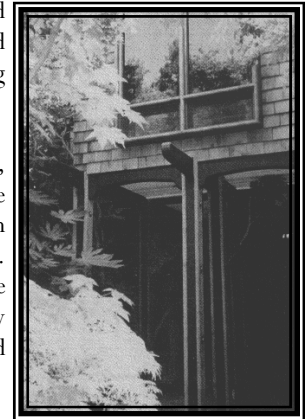
Maloof Residence and Workshops



The home and workshops are owned by the internationally acclaimed woodworker and furniture designer, Sam Maloof. Sam Maloof began making his furniture at his Alta Loma workshop in the late 1950s. His work can be seen in a number of American Museums, and has been featured in numerous television and film productions as well as popular and scholarly works on American furniture and crafts. Sam Maloof designed and carved the famous John F. Kennedy rocking chair which currently sits in the Smithsonian museum.



His home/studio has been a pilgrimage site for local colleges and universities, and the Gamble House Associate of Pasadena conducts an annual tour of the property. The structures exhibit an exceptional level of craftsmanship and design reflecting the back-to-earth counterculture movement of the 1960s and 1970s. The Maloof complex is a product of necessity which evolved over time. The house is also a product of the builder's creativity, his love of his craft and its raw material, wood. Every detail is crafted to reflect Maloof's sense of design and passion for wood.



The residence was relocated from the original site at 9553 Highland Avenue because of the I-210 Freeway extension being slated to cross directly through the property. The relocated residence has been reopened as a living museum and each room is filled with treasures that give this unique home its spirit.

ADDRESS: 5131 CARNELIAN STREET

YEAR BUILT: 1952

USE: MUSEUM

DESIGNATION DATE: MAY 15, 1996

Sam's beloved wife Alfreda Ward Maloof, who was a teacher, artist, Santa Fe, Mexico Museum and crafts program director, died in 1998. Sam passed away recently in 2009.

50

Palmer Ranch

The Palmer Ranch started as a 20-acre parcel sold to Mr. Palmer, an Upland Realtor, by Dr. E. W. Reid. The property was already developed with a number of fruit trees and some vineyards and some additional small houses for workers of the Reid Ranch. In 1915, Mr. Palmer's brother, Ernest J. Palmer, and his wife Carrie acquired the site. With the assistance of their nephew, they built the present residence. The Palmer family is discussed in several places in the book entitled, *The History of Alta Loma, California, 1880 to 1980*, by Martha Gaines Stoebe. The Palmer Ranch was known for its apricots, peaches, and grapes.

ADDRESS: 5708 HELLMAN AVENUE

YEAR BUILT: 1915

USE: RESIDENCE

DESIGNATION DATE: SEPTEMBER 4, 1996

51

Nesbit-McCorkle House

G.P. and Ruth McCorkle built a grove house in which it was sold to Robert and Edith Nesbit in 1932. Mr. Nesbit was a highly involved member of the community, serving on the Board of Directors of the Cucamonga Water Company and a citrus & avocado rancher.

ADDRESS: 7608 HELLMAN AVENUE

YEAR BUILT: 1924

USE: RESIDENCE

DESIGNATION DATE: AUGUST 20, 1997

52

George Cherbak House

George Cherbak and his wife Pauline Hess built this Victorian style house and garage. The walls of the structure are 16-18 inches thick. It was constructed of local rock that was hauled from nearby washes in a Model-T truck. The Cherbak family members were Russian immigrants, who migrated to the community of Alta Loma in 1898. They contributed much to the early development of Alta Loma as farmers and builders.

They were active in the local social activities as well as being instrumental in bringing water from the local mountains into the community, the planting and growth of wind breaks, and early private funding for the landscaping along Haven Avenue.



ADDRESS: 9953 HILLSIDE AVENUE

YEAR BUILT: 1929

USE: RESIDENCE

DESIGNATION DATE: NOVEMBER 5, 1997

Night Blooming Cereus (cactus)

The Cereus peruvianus cactus is approximately 50-70 years old. It is one and a half stories high, 12-15 feet in circumference, and is believed to be one of the oldest of its kind in Southern California. This plant originated in Peru and is one of the earliest varieties of cactus in the United States. It bears large flowers at night during the summer months.



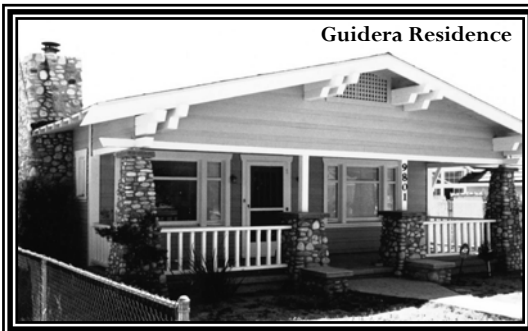
ADDRESS: 7608 HELLMAN AVENUE
YEAR BUILT: 1924
USE: RESIDENCE
DESIGNATION DATE: MARCH 16, 1998

Guidera and DiCarlo Residences

These one story Craftsman style structures originally sat on a four acre lot on Foothill Boulevard currently known as the Foothill Marketplace Commercial Center. The original owners were early grape growers in the Etiwanda area. In 1933, Joseph and Lena Guidera purchased the residence currently located on 9801 Main Street from Joe Campanella. While residing there, the Guideras continued to grow grapes and started a small winery. The Guideras were also founding members of Sacred Heart Catholic Church in Etiwanda.



The relocation of the homes were made necessary for the development of the Foothill Market Place Shopping Center. The Guidera Residence is a designated local landmark, while the DiCarlo Residence is a designated point of interest.



Guidera Residence



DiCarlo Residence

ADDRESS: 9801 AND 9805 MAIN STREET
(RELOCATED FROM 12737 AND 12811 FOOTHILL BOULEVARD)
YEAR BUILT: 1921
USE: RESIDENCES
DESIGNATION DATE: OCTOBER 7, 1998



Koch House

Mr. Koch acquired property in 1908 and about the same time he married his wife Frida. They constructed their dwelling on the property several hundred feet east of Etiwanda Avenue. Following its construction in 1908, this two-story folk Victorian farmhouse was later moved to its present location at 7491 Etiwanda Avenue, without incurring a single crack in the plaster. In 1957, they were still living in the home after 61 years of marriage.



ADDRESS: 7491 ETIWANDA AVENUE

YEAR BUILT: 1891

USE: RESIDENCE

DESIGNATION DATE: AUGUST 4, 1999



Beckley House



Constructed approximately 1939, the two-story Mission Style residence exemplifies a grove house which was common at the turn of the century. The home which is composed of native rock and stucco was built by the Fields after having purchased 5 acres of the Beckley Ranch on the Corner of Hermosa Avenue and 19th Street. Today, however, a portion of the property has been turned into The Valencia Commons, a two-story residential care facility for the elderly, totaling approximately 53,192 square feet. The Beckley House which sits on the north-western part of the property has been transformed into the Valencia Commons Community Center.



ADDRESS: 6729 HERMOSA AVENUE

YEAR BUILT: 1934

USE: RETIREMENT APARTMENTS

DESIGNATION DATE: AUGUST 18, 1999

Huber Ranch / Kalbach House

Constructed in 1887, this significant single story wood structure of irregular design is the earliest continuously owned residence within the community of Alta Loma. Originally established by Charles and Jennie Huber in 1887, this property has been in the Huber-Kalbach families up until 1990, when it was purchased by the current owner. Although Mr. Huber never lived in the house, he was active within the community. He served on the Board of Directors of the Upland Lemon Growers and had a financial interest in the first packing house built in Alta Loma.



ADDRESS: 5991 HELLMAN AVENUE

YEAR BUILT: 1887

USE: RESIDENCE

DESIGNATION DATE: OCTOBER 6, 1999

Grandma Isaak House

Connected with some of the greatest pioneers of the Ioamosa / Alta Loma Community, this one and a half story colonial styled structure with Craftsman elements, was constructed between the years 1900 through 1915 and is named after Mr. Toews mother. Captain Peter Demens and James Haag owned the property from 1901-1910. In 1910, Abraham K. Toews, one of the many influenced by Captain Demens to settle in Ioamosa, purchased the ten-acre piece of land from Mr. Haag and gradually increased his small ten-acre ranch to ninety-acres. After Grandma Isaak's passing, members of the Toews family continued to live in the house until 1944 when it was sold to Carlton and Bernice Grover.



ADDRESS: 9611 HILLSIDE ROAD

YEAR BUILT: 1911

USE: RESIDENCE

DESIGNATION DATE: NOVEMBER 15, 2000



Alta Loma School and Site



Henry Klusman, on the site of the original Hermosa School, built the Alta Loma School in 1921. The Alta Loma School, with its Mission style parapet, was a focal point of community life for many years, being used for gatherings such as PTA dinners, May Day festivities, and Christmas programs. The school contained four classrooms and an auditorium upstairs. There was a large basement, which was used partly for classrooms, and later a section of it was made into a cafeteria. The Boy Scouts also used the basement. The façade of the school was remodeled in the 1960s, with much of its architectural styling being diminished. It was again remodeled in the late 1990s and the façade was restored to look as it did when it was originally built.



ADDRESS: 9488 19TH STREET

YEAR BUILT: 1921

USE: SCHOOL

DESIGNATION DATE: DECEMBER 20, 2000



Charles E. Smith House

Connected with the early religious movement in the Alta Loma Community, the house was constructed in 1928. Charles E. Smith built the house while he was pastor of the Pilgrim Church, the first church in the Alta Loma Community. Many of the families that lived on Lomita Avenue also attended the church. Some of the prominent families that lived on Lomita Avenue were the Defers, the Wilsons, the Emory-Allens, and the Relphs.



ADDRESS: 9385 LOMITA AVENUE

YEAR BUILT: 1928

USE: RESIDENCE

DESIGNATION DATE: DECEMBER 20, 2000

Chaffey-Isle House

The origin of the Isle House dates to the 1800s with the founding of the Etiwanda Colony by George and William Chaffey. The Chaffey Brothers built the structure currently known as the Isle House for their mother and sister, Annie and Emma Chaffey. In 1902 James C. Isle, one of the largest citrus ranchers of the area purchased the house and moved it to the corner of Highland and Etiwanda Avenues. In 1945, the grandson of James C. Isle, Alfred W. McGuire, acquired the property. In 1998, with the extension of the Route 30 freeway, and at the urging of the Etiwanda Historical Society, the City purchased the house from Caltrans. The house was moved to its current location at 7086 Etiwanda Avenue, where it is being restored by the City and monitored by the Etiwanda Historical Society.

ADDRESS: 7086 ETIWANDA AVENUE
YEAR BUILT: 1883
USE: HOUSE / MUSEUM
DESIGNATION DATE: JUNE 6, 2001



Dorothy Finley House

Situated among potential historic properties in the Red Hill neighborhood, the residence, constructed in 1944, has been home to prominent members of the community, including the proprietors of the Finley Pharmacies. A cross-gable mission tiled roof, multiple textures, patterned Moorish tiles, decorative iron railings, and a two-story early-stack stone tower provide an eclectic façade. In the rear elevation, glass block, common in the 1940s, and rarely utilized in Spanish homes, and a one-story tower are the focal point. Mature gardens and trees date to the construction of the property.

ADDRESS: 7920 VALLE VISTA DRIVE
YEAR BUILT: 1944
USE: RESIDENCE
DESIGNATION DATE: JANUARY 2, 2002





Mitchell Family Residence

The Mitchell residence is an example of a turn of the century vineyard house. The residence is a two-story rectangular structure of craftsman styling with Italianate influence. Built by E. DeLarsen in 1918, the property is unique in that the housing for the vineyard workers was built close to the main Mitchell residence. In most vineyards worker housing was typically located some distance away from the owner's house; usually back in the vineyards. DeLarsen owned the property from 1915 to 1927. It was then transferred through several different owners until 1943 when Ellsworth and Harriett Mitchell bought it. The Mitchells have long been established within the community. Ellsworth's father established Mitchell's Plumbing in 1938 in Upland and the business continues under Ellsworth's children. The residence is currently owned by Soheila Azizi and was converted to an office use in 2002 to serve as an attorney's office.



ADDRESS: 10213 FOOTHILL BOULEVARD

YEAR BUILT: 1918

USE: LAW OFFICE

DESIGNATION DATE: NOVEMBER 20, 2002



Hogancamp Family Residence



The Hogancamp Residence was built in 1925 by the construction company Jewitt and Blair. The Clayton family purchased the home after Mr. Clayton and his son participated in its building through their employment with Jewitt and Blair. The Clayton family owned the home until 1931, when Cucamonga Mortgage Company repossessed it. Charles "Ed" and Elsie Hogancamp purchased the home in 1935 and owned the property until 2003. The Hogancamps were active within the Alta Loma community, with Mr. Hogancamp being Postmaster of Alta Loma from 1933 to 1968 and Fire Chief from 1934 until 1965. He also helped build the original fire hall and was a charter member of the Alta Loma Cucamonga Lions Club. Both Ed and Elsie were

involved in a local card club from the early 1930s until 1940s, which included Bill Clayton, the son of the original owners of the home.

ADDRESS: 9475 LAVINE STREET

YEAR BUILT: 1928

USE: RESIDENCE

DESIGNATION DATE: JULY 16, 2003

Bartholow Residence

The structure which incorporates prominent details from both the Craftsman Bungalow and the Colonial Revival was built by F.L. Bartholow. During the time of his residence, F.L. Bartholow planted the 10 acres of land, with 1,060 citrus trees. He was a founding shareholder, owning 25 shares in October 1893, in the Etiwanda Fruit Company. In 1922 the Wood family moved into the residence. At the time of Mr. Wood's ownership of the Base Line Road property the number of citrus trees had increased from 1,603 to 13,050. From 1934-1947 the Riley Family owned the property. During the Riley family's ownership of the property, the dormer seen on the north side of the building was added, to make a dormitory for the five girls in the family to sleep. Mr. Riley produced citrus for the California Fruit Growers Exchange. By the time the property was sold, 2,270 citrus trees were part of the property. The owner as of 1987 was Mrs. Leemoria Crawford. The Crawford family owns the Crawford markets that are prevalent through Texas and the mid-west. The house was moved 860 feet south from Base Line Road to the corner of Bartholow Drive and Etiwanda Avenue and turned to face west from its original north facing direction. It was relocated by KB Homes to allow for development.



ADDRESS: 12920 BARTHOLOW DRIVE
YEAR BUILT: 1893
USE: SINGLE-FAMILY RESIDENCE
DESIGNATION DATE: AUGUST 6, 2003

Toews Family Residence

Mr. and Mrs. Whitfield built the Toews residence in the late 1890s for their daughter and son-in-law, Lee and Fredrick Haag. In 1910, Abraham Karl Toews purchased the home and increased the size of the property to 90 acres. All of the families were active in the Alta Loma community throughout the period they retained ownership of the home. The Toews lived on the property until the mid 1940s when they sold the home and property, and moved back to Upland where they spent the rest of their lives. The home and property later changed hands a number of times. In 2003 the Toews residence was moved approximately 200 feet to the north, re-oriented from facing Archibald Avenue to face Hillside Road, and was rehabilitated. The address was changed from 5550 Archibald Avenue, to 9681 Hillside Road.



ADDRESS: 9681 HILLSIDE ROAD
YEAR BUILT: 1916
USE: RESIDENCE
DESIGNATION DATE: AUGUST 13, 2003



67

Herbert-Goerlitz House

Herbert Goerlitz built the property in 1926 with the help of the Charles Stoebe family. The Stoebe's hauled the stone used for the home in from adjacent land. The design of the house was based upon that of the early California ranchos. Herbert Goerlitz was a member of a noted Alta Loma family. His father Ernest Goerlitz was director of the Metropolitan Opera Company of New York until he retired. After retiring, he brought his wife and two sons, Edgar and Herbert to the Alta Loma area. The property was later purchased by Richard and Frieda Wilkins and was converted for use as El Rancho Grande Wedding Chapel. Caltrans purchased the property from the Wilkins for the SR-210 freeway extension. The Goerlitz residence has lost much of its historical context with the freeway construction. Also, the home has not been used as a residence since the 1970s when it was converted to a commercial wedding facility. The conversion resulted in several additions to the property such as the restroom building and in-fill landscaping that does not contribute to the Goerlitz property's historical value. During the freeway construction, and while under State control, the residence and surrounding elements have fallen into a state of disrepair, necessitating repair/replacement of the exterior walls, doors, windows, roof, and landscaping. Currently, the Solid Ground Church to the southeast of the Goerlitz property have purchased the property. The Church is planning to restore the architecture and landscaping of the building. Currently, it is used as a reception center for the church.



ADDRESS: 6558 HERMOSA AVENUE

YEAR BUILT: 1926

USE: RECEPTION HALL

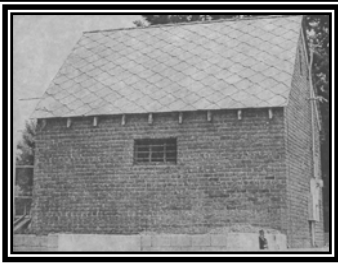
DESIGNATION DATE: AUGUST 20, 2003

68

Etiwanda Telephone Switching Station and Water Tank



The home telephone Company began June 2, 1907, as a mutual cooperative company. Mrs. Florence Fisher and her daughter Nellie operated the telephone switchboard for the company from their home on Etiwanda Avenue. In 1930, the Home Telephone Company's operations were taken over by Associated Telephone Company. The Associated Telephone Company constructed the first automatic dialing system in Etiwanda, which provided service to the area from 1930 until 1953, when the Associated Telephone Company was sold to the General Telephone Company.



After new technology caused the Etiwanda Telephone Switching station to become obsolete, a water tank on the southern end of the parcel was constructed. Etiwanda Water Company commissioned the building and used the water tank until Southwest Water Company bought out Etiwanda Water Company. Southwest owned the water tank until Southwest was bought by Cucamonga Valley Water District and decommissioned the water tank in the 1980s.

They later renamed the tank "roundhouse" and eventually sold it to the Banks family. The Hippard Ranch Vineyards, another historic landmark, is adjacent to these buildings.



ADDRESS: 13103 VICTORIA STREET

YEAR BUILT: 1917

USE: NO CURRENT USE

DESIGNATION DATE: NOVEMBER 5, 2003

Hippard Ranch Vineyards

This land was purchased in 1882 from the Chaffey brothers for Samuel M. Hippard, a minister from Ohio, by his congregation, but he did not live to see it. The land was inherited by his son George who later built the Hippard Ranch on the parcel adjacent to the vineyards. The vineyards were removed between 1920 and 1930 because of prohibition, and the land remained unplanted until 1997. The Hippard family sold the land separately from the residence, which resulted in it changing ownership frequently until the Banks family purchased it. When the parcel that was previously vineyards was purchased, the original land belonging to Hippard Ranch once again was all under the same ownership. The Banks replanted the original vineyards in 1997 and have continued the maintenance on the property.



ADDRESS: 13100 VICTORIA STREET

YEAR REPLANTED 1997

USE: VINEYARD

DESIGNATION DATE: NOVEMBER 5, 2002

Beryl Walnut Trees

In 1936 and 1938, the Toews family planted walnut trees lining Beryl Street 660 feet north of Hillside Road. In 1943, Mike and Victoria Carrari continued planting walnut trees south of those previously planted by the Toews family to Hillside Road. The trees planted on the east side of Beryl Street provided a supplemental cash crop to the orchards and vineyards already prevalent in the area. Several older residents, such as Mr. Bob Perdew, remember walking to Boy Scout Camp in the foothills and stopping to eat walnuts from the trees in the 1930s. The walnut trees have lined Beryl Street for over 50 years and are one of the last reminders of the agricultural period in the Alta Loma community.



ADDRESS: LINING BERYL STREET

YEAR BUILT: 1936 & 1938

USE: LANDSCAPING

DESIGNATION DATE: JUNE 16, 2004



Buehler House

Significant to the community, this 1913 turn of the century residence is part of a group of dwellings built on smaller city lots near the Cucamonga town center. Because of its proximity to the Cucamonga town center, merchants and business owners made these homes their temporary dwellings. In 1920, Walter A. Buehler purchased the home and lived there with his wife Lillian and their two sons and two daughters until 1944. He established Buehler Tank Works, which was a major local industry and employer of the community during World War II.

ADDRESS: 9560 SAN BERNARDINO ROAD

YEAR BUILT: 1913

USE: SINGLE-FAMILY RESIDENCE



Highland Avenue Street Trees

Palm trees were chosen by William Chaffey for street trees on Highland Avenue. The Eucalyptus trees replaced less drought-resistant Cypress trees. They served as windbreaks to protect the orchards and added definition to the Etiwanda Colony that was designed by George and William Chaffey. These and other windrows have been deemed eligible for the National Register of Historic Places because combined, the windbreaks and rock curbing of Etiwanda form a whole and unique rural landscape pattern. Many of these trees have been placed in a conservation easement over the residential lots located south of the I-210 Freeway and east of Etiwanda Avenue.

ADDRESS: HIGHLAND AVENUE

YEAR BUILT: 1883

USE: WINDBREAKS

DESIGNATION DATE: SEPTEMBER 28, 2005



Hickcox Residence



An unknown architect and builder constructed the residence at 6862 Etiwanda Avenue. Around 1930, Neil D. Hickcox purchased the home and lived there with his wife Emma and their three children. The dwelling is an example of the residences that were built on smaller City lots located along the main City thoroughfare of Etiwanda Avenue. The location of these homes was important to the growth of the Etiwanda community as the merchants needed to

locate themselves closer to their businesses.

ADDRESS: 6862 ETIWANDA AVENUE

YEAR BUILT: 1932

USE: RESIDENCE

DESIGNATION DATE: NOVEMBER 2, 2005

Alderfer House (Becker Residence)

A.J. Becker, a peach rancher, built the original structure in 1911. Sometime between 1911 and 1921, Hiram R. Alderfer took possession of the house. Mr. Alderfer was born approximately 1888 in Souderton, Pennsylvania, and was described as a citrus rancher and dairyman. Hiram Alderfer was married to Mary R. Alderfer until his death in October 1969. Mary and Hiram had six children, two sons and four daughters. Hiram Alderfer was an active member of his church, Upland Brethren in Christ Church, serving as a deacon, church treasurer, and as a member of the Board of Trustees. He was also on the Upland College School Board for 15 years. Both of the sons of the Alderfers, A. James and Owen H. became physicians, A. James Alderfer was a prominent local physician until his death in October 2000. Dr. A. Alderfer served with the 216th Armored Medical Battalion, 16th Armored Division, part of General George Patton's 3rd Army in its drive through Germany and Czechoslovakia in the winter and spring of 1945. Dr. Alderfer served as Chief of Staff at San Antonio Community Hospital in Upland, and served on many boards and foundations. He was also a lifelong member of the Brethren of Christ Church, first in Upland, and then in Alta Loma.



ADDRESS: 8308 BAKER AVENUE

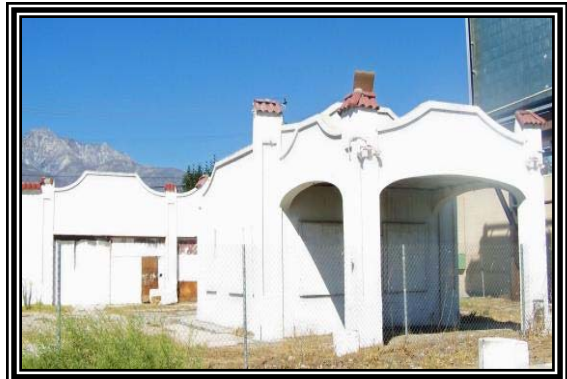
YEAR BUILT: 1911

USE: RESIDENCE

DESIGNATION DATE: NOVEMBER 16, 2005

Cucamonga Service Station

The Cucamonga Service Station is the only station remnant of roadside architecture prevalent in the 1920's, 30's and 40's that still exists in Rancho Cucamonga today. It was built by one of the Klusman brothers, Henry, a recognized local citizen during the early days of Cucamonga. It was finally designated a local landmark in 2009.



ADDRESS: 9670 FOOTHILL BOULEVARD

YEAR BUILT: 1915

USE: VACANT

DESIGNATION DATE: APRIL 15, 2009



G. Edgar Frost House



The G. Edgar Frost House was built as a grove house. Grove houses were once very common in the Etiwanda area because of the fruit packing industry, but have become increasingly rare as new development has occurred. In 1914, G. Edgar Frost purchased the property and constructed the Craftsman style grove house on the site in 1918. G. Edgar Frost was a citrus farmer/clerk with the citrus associations, the area constable, and was also a member of the Etiwanda Service Club. His father came to Etiwanda to work for the Chaffey brothers.

ADDRESS: 7082 EAST AVENUE

YEAR BUILT: 1918

USE: RESIDENCE

DESIGNATION DATE: NOVEMBER 4, 2009



Pearson House



The Craftsman-style Pearson House was built around 1920, which retains most of its original material. George F. Johnston owned the property from 1920 to 1934. After 1934, his daughter Athelia K. Pearson, along with her husband William C. Pearson, became the legal owners. A succession of Pearsons took ownership of the property thereafter, followed by the Clarks in 1991. Recently, Daniel and Rosio Sosa purchased the property.

George F. Johnston came to settle in the Etiwanda area in 1888. George was well-known throughout the states for packing and shipping table grapes to the east, south, Midwest and Canada. He owned many acres in the west end and his crops were prepared at the old packing house in Etiwanda. George F. Johnston and Jessie Spencer had a daughter named Phyllis (PJ). According to the Etiwanda City Directory of 1934, William and Athelia were both active in the Etiwanda Service Club. Phyllis J. Pearson married James Clark. PJ and James were active members of the Etiwanda Historical Society, which still exists today. They were influential in the restoration of the Chaffey-Garcia House. The Johnston-Pearson family is deeply associated with the cultural fabric of Etiwanda history.

ADDRESS: 6956 ETIWANDA AVENUE

YEAR BUILT: 1920

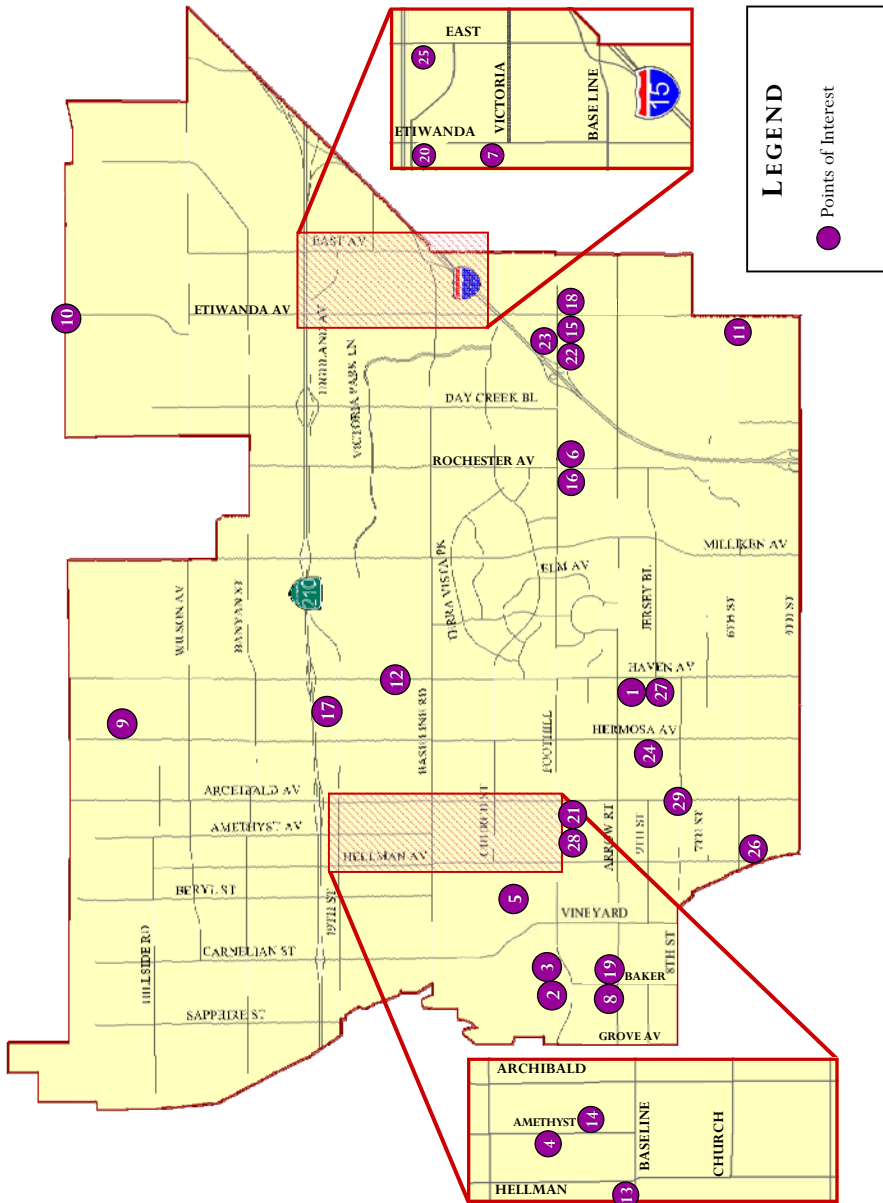
USE: RESIDENCE

DESIGNATION DATE: MARCH 2, 2011

INTRODUCTION

The "Point of Historic Interest" designation is merely recognition for historical purposes and is not subject to protective or restrictive provisions applicable to Landmark Designations as outlined in Section 2.24.080 of the Municipal Code. Very often this type of designation is used for locations where the historic structures have been removed or altered to the level that the site is the only relevant feature.

POINTS OF INTEREST

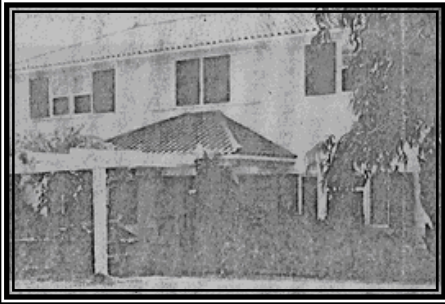


No.	Historic Name	Address	Designation Date
1.	Milliken Rancho House Site	8798 Haven Avenue	December 19, 1979
2.	Sycamore Inn	8318 Foothill Boulevard	December 19, 1979
3.	Tapia Adobe Site	Top of Red Hill	December 19, 1979
4.	Alta Loma Pacific Electric Railway Station Site	7188 Amethyst Street	January 20, 1980
5.	Cucamonga Post Office Site	8030 Vineyard Avenue	April 16, 1980
6.	Aggazzotti Winery	11929 Foothill Boulevard	January 7, 1981
7.	George and Jessie Johnston Home	6998 Etiwanda Avenue	January 7, 1981
8.	Schowalter Grove Site	8297 Baker Avenue	January 7, 1981
9.	Schowalter Rock Pile Site	660 feet east of Hermosa Ave- nue and south of Vista Grove Street	June 15, 1988
10.	Sedge Bog Ecological Area	Day Creek Canyon	June 15, 1988
11.	Etiwanda Grape Products Company Site	9370 Etiwanda Avenue	August 17, 1988
12.	Haven Avenue Beautification Project	Originally, Haven Avenue me- dian	September 21, 1988
13.	Hellman Avenue Windrow	West side of Hellman Avenue 250 feet north of Baseline Road	October 19, 1988
14.	Alta Loma Heights Citrus Association Packing House	7125 Amethyst Avenue	January 18, 1989
15.	Campanella, Guidera and DiCarlo Homes & Vineyards	12573-12881 Foothill Boulevard	February 20, 1991
16.	La Fourcade Store	11871 Foothill Boulevard	September 18, 1991
17.	H. W. Minor House	10304 19th Street	January 6, 1993
18.	Pearson Filling Station and Garage	12912 Foothill Boulevard	January 20, 1993 January 21, 1998
19.	Cucamonga Labor Camp Site	Arrow Route to Foothill Blvd, East of Baker Avenue	June 2, 1993
20.	Charles N. Ross House	6527 Etiwanda Avenue	November 17, 1993

No.	Historic Name	Address	Designation Date
21.	Four Craftsman Residences	9618-9642 Foothill Boulevard	October 5, 1994 February 17, 1999
22.	Etivista Winery	12742-12774 Foothill Boulevard	August 9, 1995
23.	Sacred Heart Catholic Church & T. Ingvaldsen & Sons Store/ Regina Restaurant	12704 Foothill Boulevard	January 10, 1996
24.	Logia Felipe Angeles, Inc. Theater	10071 Feron Boulevard	February 5, 1997
25.	Kemp Residence	13151 Highland Avenue	August 2001
26.	Blessent House	9317 6th Street	November 5, 2003
27.	Cucamonga Pioneer Winery	8812 Haven Avenue	February 18, 2004
28.	Multiple Residences at Foothill Boulevard	9424, 9434, 9456, 9474, 9482, 9494 Foothill Boulevard	May 2004
29.	Santa-Fe Cucamonga Depot Site	Eight Street, East of Archibald	August 9, 2006



Milliken Rancho House Site



Milliken Ranch was the first "Dry" ranch (wine-grape vineyards without irrigation) in Cucamonga. The Milliken Ranch House built in 1891, featured tongue-and-groove redwood paneling in the dining room as well as a large living room with a stage built at one end. Newell Milliken constructed the stage for his youngest daughter, Mildred, who enjoyed music. The house was completely destroyed by fire on November 5, 1975.

The property was used as the LaMancha Golf Course for a number of years, followed by several more as an abandoned site. In 2006 a residential housing tract was approved at the location.

**ADDRESS: 8798 HAVEN AVENUE
(SOUTHWEST CORNER ARROW RTE & HAVEN AVE)**

YEAR BUILT: 1891

USE: DEMOLISHED (FIRE)

DESIGNATION DATE: DECEMBER 19, 1979



Sycamore Inn



The Sycamore Inn, originally known as Uncle Billy Rubottom's, is the fourth building to occupy the site of a trailside inn built in 1848. Built within a grove of Sycamores, it was a favorite stagecoach stop for patrons of the Butterfield Stage where they could be served a dinner of fried chicken, corn doger, and buttermilk.

The present Sycamore Inn was built in 1921 by John Klusman and was used as a country inn until 1939. It is a two-story building of wood construction, with a front gable roof with composite shingles. It is now a popular and well-known restaurant. The Inn is eligible for Landmark designation.



ADDRESS: 8318 FOOTHILL BOULEVARD

YEAR BUILT: 1921

USE: RESTAURANT

DESIGNATION DATE: DECEMBER 19, 1979

Tapia Adobe Site

Located on the top of Red Hill, this is the site of the adobe home of Tubercio Tapia, recipient of a 13,000 acre Mexican Land Grant in 1839, known as Rancho de Cucamonga. Tapia planted a small vineyard and some fields of grain. The rancho was used mainly as range for his cattle and other livestock. A legend about a chest of gold buried by Tapia became associated with the old adobe. In the 1920's, a crumbling adobe wall was all that remained.

ADDRESS: TOP OF RED HILL

YEAR BUILT: 1839

USE: CONDOMINIUMS

DESIGNATION DATE: DECEMBER 17, 1979



Alta Loma Pacific Electric Railway Station Site

This Pacific Electric station was the first and last railroad station in Alta Loma. It was built in 1914 and was a one-story building with stucco facing, flat roof, and a concrete floor. Because of this station, several hundred acres of citrus were set out in Alta Loma and packing houses were built in the town. This station was demolished in 1987 after suffering vandalism. Architecturally this was the sister station of the Etiwanda Depot.

ADDRESS: 7188 AMETHYST STREET

YEAR BUILT: 1914

USE: DEMOLISHED

DESIGNATION DATE: JANUARY 20, 1980



Cucamonga Post Office

The site of the first U.S. Post Office located in Cucamonga was established by order of President Abraham Lincoln in 1864. The only Post Office between San Bernardino and El Monte, it also served as a stage stop. The Post Office was a single-story, stone, wood, concrete and stucco building and was used as a Post Office until 1918. The first Postmaster was Jeffrey M. Gillete, from 1864 until 1868. The building was abandoned as a residence in 1970-71 and the house was demolished in 1973.

ADDRESS: 7188 AMETHYST STREET

YEAR BUILT: 1864

USE: PARKING LOT

DESIGNATION DATE: APRIL 16, 1980





Aggazzotti Winery

A graduate of the University of Bologna, Italy, Dr. Carlo M. Aggazzotti arrived in the Cucamonga area in 1934. He married in 1937 and built the main house in the water reservoirs site of the old Rochester tract. The site was central to the wine growers at the location. In 1938, Aggazzotti built the winery with a laboratory in the basement for wine analysis and production control for various growers and bottlers.



ADDRESS: 11929 FOOTHILL BOULEVARD

YEAR BUILT: 1938

USE: VACANT RESIDENCE

(FORMER VINEGAR AND WINE PRODUCTION)

DESIGNATION DATE: JANUARY 7, 1981



George and Jessie Johnston Home



This 1888 home was the home of the George F. and Jessica Johnston Family, one of the pioneer families of Etiwanda. He was instrumental in promoting the table grape crop in Southern California and owned a local raisin packing house and stemmer. The Johnston family played an integral role in the early development of the Etiwanda community, being very active on the local school board and in the Congregational Church.



ADDRESS: 6998 ETIWANDA AVENUE

YEAR BUILT: 1888

USE: RESIDENCE

DESIGNATION DATE: JANUARY 7, 1981

Schowalter Grove Site

A portion of this former grove was a place of brick production and brick curing for use in the local area. It was discovered by Don Schowalter in 1936. In 1979 over 2,100 square feet were excavated. Excavation showed many layers of bricks in various stages of production, from uncured adobe to fired brick. The Rains House was constructed in 1860 from bricks made at this site.



ADDRESS: 8297 BAKER AVENUE
YEAR BUILT: 1936
USE: CONDOMINIUMS
DESIGNATION DATE: JANUARY 7, 1981



Schowalter Rock Pile Site

In 1913, Jacob Schowalter began clearing his acreage for citrus. Schowalter, his son Paul, and A.K. Toews, worked with crews of Hindu and Russian men, piling the rocks neatly because Schowalter thought they might be worth money someday. The pile was 2,000 feet long, up to 15 feet high, and up to 25 feet wide and was visible from Cucamonga Peak. It is being removed as subdivisions are built. The location has been commemorated by plaques.



ADDRESS: 660 FEET EAST OF HERMOSA AVENUE AND SOUTH OF VISTA GROVE STREET
YEAR BUILT: 1913
USE: HOUSE LOTS
DESIGNATION DATE: JUNE 15, 1988

Sedge Bog Ecological Area

This exceedingly rare Sedge Bog may be the last in the entire Santa Ana River basin. It is likely that an extensive prehistorically plant record has been left by pollens preserved within the peat bog which is estimated to be between one million and three million years old. Seven species of plants growing on the marsh site have been identified as endangered species. This site was purchased as part of a larger area for retention as a resource conservation area.



ADDRESS: DAY CREEK CANYON
YEAR BUILT: N/A
USE: BOG/NATURAL FEATURE
DESIGNATION DATE: JUNE 15, 1988



Etiwanda Grape Products Company Site



Built in the late teens, the Etiwanda Grape Products Company, owned by the Colombero Family, was a good example of the typical family-owned winery in the Southern Etiwanda area. Beneath the small complex of buildings were tunnels where wine making took place during Prohibition. It was demolished in 1988 for development of a waste water treatment plant.

ADDRESS: 9370 ETIWANDA AVENUE
YEAR BUILT: CIRCA 1910S
USE: WASTEWATER TREATMENT PLANT
DESIGNATION DATE: AUGUST 17, 1988



Haven Avenue Beautification Project



The planting of the Incense Cedars and Pyracantha along Haven Avenue in 1969-1971 was undertaken by many notable families and organizations, spearheaded by Virginia Cherbak Adkins, then president of the Cucamonga-Alta Loma Women's Club. The tree planting was a model of public spiritedness and cooperative effort and was spurred by community members like Santina Cherbak's dedication to reforestation. This community effort has been commemorated by two plaques along the west side of Haven Avenue between Banyan Street and Wilson Avenue.

ADDRESS: ORIGINALLY, HAVEN AVENUE MEDIAN
YEAR BUILT: 1969-1971
USE: LANDSCAPE
DESIGNATION DATE: SEPTEMBER 21, 1988



Hellman Avenue Windrow



These healthy Eucalyptus trees were planted over 50 years ago alongside orange groves. They performed the function of protecting the groves from the tremendous winds that blew through the region, provided shade, and offered a visual change from citrus groves, vineyards, and brush. A special street design will be used when the street is widened in the future that will emulate the windrow characteristics.

ADDRESS: WEST SIDE OF HELLMAN AVENUE
250 FEET NORTH OF BASELINE ROAD
YEAR BUILT: LATE 1800S
USE: LANDSCAPE
DESIGNATION DATE: OCTOBER 19, 1988



Alta Loma Heights Citrus Association Packing House

This packing house complex was constructed in three phases. Beginning in 1914, it was a large wood framed structure oriented toward the railroad; complete with a full basement for fruit storage. In 1929, an addition was constructed which faced Amethyst Avenue and exhibited characteristics of the then popular Spanish Revival architectural style. In 1946-47 the last and most impressive addition was completed; a three-story structure employing the latest technology in poured concrete construction. Few packing houses remain in the area. The citrus industry was a strong and vital part of the local economy for 60 years. Most of the early families were connected to the citrus industry and many of them were associated with this packing house. All structures were demolished in 1999 because of physical deterioration and the site has been developed with a Senior Apartment Complex.



ADDRESS: 7125 AMETHYST AVENUE
YEAR BUILT: 1914-1947
USE: DEMOLISHED
DESIGNATION DATE: JANUARY 18, 1989

Campanella, Guidera, and DiCarlo Vineyard Lands

In the 1910s and 1920s, this property was settled by Italian families who participated in a wide range of wine-making activities. The DiCarlo, Schiro, Campanella, Ellena, Columbero, and Guidera families pioneered the growing of grapes and the making and selling of wine in Etiwanda. These families were also responsible for founding Sacred Heart Church in the 1950s.



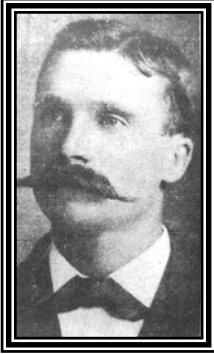
Most of these structures were demolished in 1992 to make way for the Foothill Marketplace Commercial Center. The DiCarlo and Guidera homes which are now designated Landmarks, were relocated to Main Street, Rancho Cucamonga where they underwent rehabilitation in 1992.



ADDRESS: 12573-12881 FOOTHILL BOULEVARD
YEAR BUILT: 1910S-1920S
USE: SITE OF FOOTHILL MARKETPLACE PROJECT
DESIGNATION DATE: JUNE 15, 1988



La Fourcade Store



John B. La Fourcade



Constructed by the successful vineyard cultivator John B. La Fourcade, the store was built at a cost of \$19,000 and included living quarters for those running it. The store was established so that his helpers could purchase their supplies without going all the way into town. La Fourcade Store was kept well stocked but did not sell items at a profit because La Fourcade's intentions were not to bilk his laborers of their hard earned money. A service station was later added to the business to accommodate automobile drivers.

The store was later used as night club called the Cowgirl until it was demolished to allow for the development of the Masi Center. The ornate façade is still located at the site.



ADDRESS: 11871 FOOTHILL BOULEVARD
YEAR BUILT: CIRCA 1910S
USE: DEMOLISHED
DESIGNATION DATE: SEPTEMBER 18, 1991



H.W. Minor House



This single-story Craftsman style bungalow was the home of H. Wilbur Minor, a locally known grocer, until 1945. Minor, whose ties to the region extended back to 1912, built the home in 1927 following the success of his horse-drawn meat delivery business. Sometime after 1949 the property was converted into a working egg ranch in conjunction with an already established citrus grove. Although the structure has lost much of its original character because of modifications such as aluminum siding, remnants of the original citrus grove remain.

ADDRESS: 10304 19TH STREET
YEAR BUILT: 1927
USE: RESIDENCE
DESIGNATION DATE: JANUARY 6, 1993

Pearson Filling Station and Garage

Following its construction in 1929, this Spanish Revival style filling station quickly became a focal point of local activity. Noted concrete contractor Henry Klusman built the station, in his characteristic continuous-poured concrete manner, for John "Doc" Pearson, an early Etiwanda citrus grower. Stories abound of Pearson providing shelter or giving gas away to families fleeing the Midwest Dust Bowl during the Great Depression. On cold winter evenings, local citrus farmers would gather around Pearson's radio to listen for frost warnings, making the station a natural meeting place throughout the year.



18

Interestingly, local Highway Patrol officers often congregated at Pearson's – sometimes even stopping traffic there to "oversee" an occasional motorcycle race. Virtually unaltered, the filling station/garage stood as an important testament to the rich regional history surrounding Route 66. After removal of the front canopy to widen Foothill Boulevard, the rest of the garage was demolished to allow for development.

ADDRESS: 12912 FOOTHILL BOULEVARD

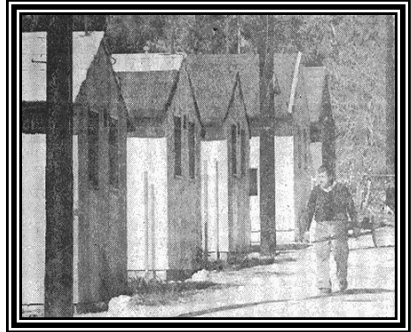
YEAR BUILT: 1929

USE: DEMOLISHED

DESIGNATION DATE: JANUARY 20, 1993

Cucamonga Labor Camp Site

Originally the site of a Great Depression-era housing camp, this 15 acre area served as a low escape risk camp for Italian prisoners of war between 1944 and 1946. Under the direction of the U.S. Army and local farmers, close to 500 Italian POWs were sent to the camp and put to work harvesting nearby citrus groves and vineyards. Ironically, this farming routine, coupled with the presence of a large turn-of-the-century Italian population at Guasti, near present day Ontario International Airport, allowed the prisoners to feel at home quickly. Although the prisoners ultimately ended up at the main detention center at Camp Ono in north San Bernardino, some returned to the region after the war to continue the friendships and romances they had begun during their brief internment.



19

In 1993, Tentative Tract 15540 was approved which allowed the site to be developed with 159 square feet detached homes.

ADDRESS: ARROW ROUTE TO FOOTHILL BOULEVARD

EAST OF BAKER AVENUE

YEAR BUILT: 1944-1946

USE: DEMOLISHED

DESIGNATION DATE: JUNE 2, 1993



Charles N. Ross House



Charles N. Ross, one of Etiwanda's first settlers and citrus promoters, owned ten acres of vines and trees in 1883. Ross purchased the now designated point of interest parcel on the southeast corner of Etiwanda and Highland in 1895. By the early 1920s Ross' holdings were appraised between three and four thousand dollars. In 1914, Charles Ross was elected President of the Etiwanda Foothill Citrus Association and continued cultivating and promoting the citrus industry until the late 1920s. His family and relatives continued to live and have involvement in the Etiwanda Community until the 1950s. The house was demolished in 1991 due to vandalism that occurred after abandonment.

**ADDRESS: 6527 ETIWANDA AVENUE
SOUTHEAST CORNER ETIWANDA AVENUE AND ROUTE 30
YEAR BUILT: CIRCA 1910S
USE: DEMOLISHED
DESIGNATION DATE: NOVEMBER 17, 1993**



Four Craftsman Residences

The four bungalows along historic Route 66 were constructed between 1916 and 1927, functioning primarily as homes for working class residents. Designated as Points of Interest, the four structures are among the last remaining examples of Craftsman Bungalow architecture from the 1910s and early 1920s. Having been placed in a block formally referred to as "Old Cucamonga," the houses fell under the sphere of influence of local developer John Klusman. Serving as residences until 1993, the bungalows have been demolished.



9618 Foothill Boulevard



9642 Foothill Boulevard



9626 Foothill Boulevard



9634 Foothill Boulevard

**ADDRESS: 9618-9642 FOOTHILL BOULEVARD
YEAR BUILT: 1916-927
USE: DEMOLISHED
DESIGNATION DATE: AUGUST 9, 1995**

Etivista Winery

During the post-prohibition era, viticulture in the Cucamonga Valley soared, culminating with ninety-nine wineries engaged in production. Started by a trio of related family members (Nick DiCarlo, Frank Shiro, and Buster Filipi) involved in wine production at other locations in the Cucamonga Region, the small to medium-sized operation shipped its yearly vintage to the East coast. Closed in 1954, the Etivista Winery enjoyed nearly two decades of production before falling victim to the effects of a changing market and product saturation.

ADDRESS: 12742-12774 FOOTHILL BOULEVARD
YEAR BUILT: CIRCA 1930S
USE: DEMOLISHED
DESIGNATION DATE: JANUARY 10, 1996



Sacred Heart Catholic Church and T. Ingvaldsen and Sons Store Regina Restaurant

The Sacred Heart Catholic Church provided a gathering location for many of the prominent residents of the Etiwanda area. Of particular note are the Italian winemaking families of the Foothill Boulevard/Etiwanda Avenue area including the Guidera, DiCarlo, Schiro, and Masi families who were involved in the church at some point.

The T. Ingvaldsen and Sons Store was owned and operated by Thorwald Ingvaldsen from 1914 to 1941, supplying various construction supplies and general merchandise to the Etiwanda area. In 1941, the store was converted to a restaurant by the John Prevedello family. Don Casaletti and Don Columbero took over the operation of the restaurant in 1945.



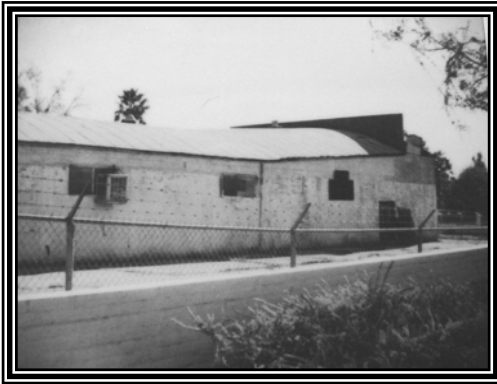
ADDRESS: 12704 FOOTHILL BOULEVARD
LOCATED ON THE NORTH SIDE OF FOOTHILL BOULEVARD, EAST OF INTERSTATE 15
YEAR BUILT: 1944-1946
USE: CHURCH AND SCHOOL
DESIGNATION DATE: JANUARY 10, 1996



Logia Felipe Angeles, Inc. Theater

Constructed in 1948 as a local movie theater the Raoul Torrez Theater was built in direct competition with the previously demolished Cucamonga theater located approximately one block east on 25th Street. The theater was used to show Spanish language films and showcased Hispanic talents from the Los Angeles Theater as well. Patrons of the theater came from the entire region and included the bussing in of migrant workers to enjoy the entertainment. The decline of movie revenues in 1955 led to the purchase of the theater by a local social service club called Logia Felipe Angeles, Inc.

The theater was demolished because of deteriorated conditions and a new community center has been built on this site, by the North Town Housing Authority.



ADDRESS: 10071 FERON BOULEVARD

YEAR BUILT: 1948

USE: DEMOLISHED

DESIGNATION DATE: FEBRUARY 5, 1997



Kemp Residence



The Kemp residence was constructed in 1905. The Kemp family appears to have been among the early settlers of the Etiwanda Colony. Marcus R. Kemp was listed as a shareholder in the Etiwanda Fruit Company in 1895. Unfortunately, the residence was burned down in late 2001 and the fire was allegedly the result of arson. No one was ever charged with the crime.

ADDRESS: 13151 HIGHLAND AVENUE

YEAR BUILT: 1905

USE: DEMOLISHED (FIRE)

DESIGNATION DATE: AUGUST 2001



Blessent House

This structure is significant because of its association with Antonio Blessent and the Blessent family. This family was one of the Italian families within the Cucamonga community who owned vineyards. The residence is an example of the kind of prosperity that some Italian immigrants found by settling within the community. The Blessent's were active within the community, as Antonio's son Albert became a manager of the Cucamonga branch of the Bank of America, formerly the Bank of Italy. Albert was also a board member of the Tri-Community Incorporation Committee, which helped to incorporate the towns of Alta Loma, Cucamonga and Etiwanda to form the City of Rancho Cucamonga. The house was demolished in 2004 to make way for a residential development.



ADDRESS: 9317 6TH STREET

YEAR BUILT:

USE: DEMOLISHED

DESIGNATION DATE: NOVEMBER 5, 2003

Cucamonga Pioneer Winery

The Cucamonga Pioneer Winery began as the California Wine Association (CWA) Winery in 1905. The CWA administered wineries across the state, and the Cucamonga winery was used for the processing of grapes from local growers in 1905. In 1916, the CWA sold the winery to Garrett and Company, who later owned the Mission Winery. Garrett and Company used the Pioneer Winery for storage of their concentrates and tonics made at the Virginia Dare Winery. In 1934, several prominent families in the Cucamonga region formed the Cucamonga Pioneer Vineyard Association, including the Hofers, Thomases, Deberards, Millikens, and Belchers. The association purchased the CWA winery from Garrett and Company and became the first co-operative in Cucamonga to own and operate its own winery. The winery has since been demolished due to deteriorated conditions.



ADDRESS: 8812 HAVEN AVENUE

YEAR BUILT: 1905

USE: DEMOLISHED

DESIGNATION DATE: FEBRUARY 18, 2004

28

Multiple Residences at Foothill Boulevard

George and Henry Klusman constructed most of the six residences circa 1932. The houses were constructed for field workers in the Cucamonga area. The Klusmans were well known in the Cucamonga area and were responsible for building many important structures including reservoirs, houses, and the Virginia Dare Winery. The structures were demolished in 2004 due to deteriorated conditions.



9434 Foothill Boulevard



9482 Foothill Boulevard



9456 Foothill Boulevard



9494 Foothill Boulevard

ADDRESS: 9424-9494 FOOTHILL BOULEVARD
YEAR BUILT: 1932
USE: DEMOLISHED
DESIGNATION DATE: MAY 2004

29

Santa Fe Cucamonga Depot Site



The planting of the Incense Cedars and Pyracantha along Haven Avenue in 1969-1971 was undertaken by many notable families and organizations, spearheaded by Virginia Cherbak Adkins, then president of the Cucamonga-Alta Loma Women's Club. The tree planting was a model of public spiritedness and cooperative effort and was spurred by community members like Santina Cherbak's dedication to reforestation. This community effort has been commemorated by two plaques along the west side of Haven Avenue between Banyan Street and Wilson Avenue.



ADDRESS: EIGHT STREET, EAST OF ARCHIBALD
YEAR BUILT: 1887
USE: DEMOLISHED (FIRE)
DESIGNATION DATE: AUGUST 9, 2006



CITY OF RANCHO CUCAMONGA

PLANNING DEPARTMENT

HISTORIC PRESERVATION

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