

## Etiwanda Trailhead Information

The **ETIWANDA TRAIN STATION**, located directly across Etiwanda Ave. is a historic landmark built in 1914 for the famous 'red cars' on the San Bernardino line of the Pacific Electric Railway. The architecture is an excellent example of local Mission Revival style, notably the curved tower parapet. The station saved citrus and grape growers a 4 mile trip in hauling their crops to the Cucamonga station. This station was closed in 1960 and leased to a lumber company until 2004. It is currently being restored with the intent of turning into a museum.

Another historical landmark to Rancho Cucamonga is the **ISLE HOUSE**, located on the Northwest side of the Trail. 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 in 1883 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, and is being restored by the City of Rancho Cucamonga and the Etiwanda Historical Society.

Just a few houses down from the trail is the **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. The house now serves as a museum of early Etiwanda community life.