

**A HISTORY
OF
THE NAPA VITICULTURAL DISTRICT**

**Comprising the counties of
Napa, Solano, and Contra Costa**

**WITH GRAPE ACREAGE STATISTICS
AND
DIRECTORIES OF GRAPE GROWERS**

An Unpublished Manuscript

by

Ernest P. Peninou

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**All history is made up from the statements
and records of others;
there can be no originality in the facts of history.**

**Dedicated to all those who shared their memories
and answered my questions the past forty years**

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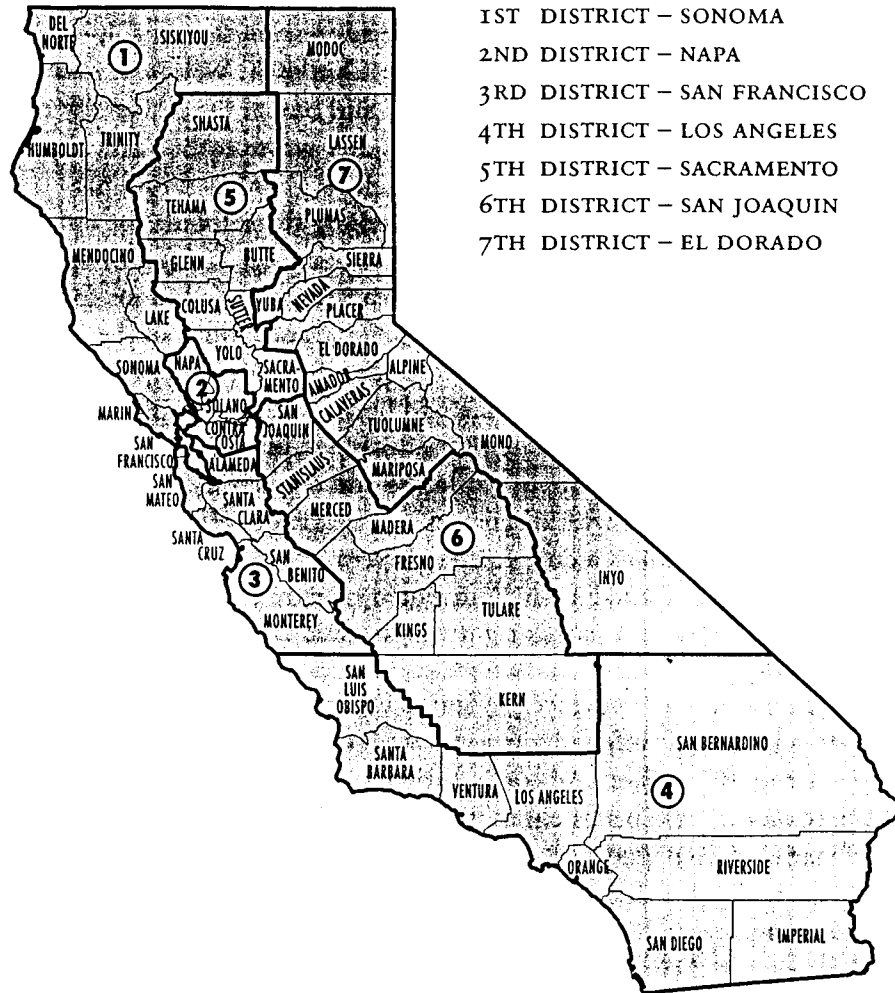
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THE SEVEN VITICULTURAL DISTRICTS

OF CALIFORNIA [Established by the California Board of State Viticultural Commissioners, 1880]



2ND VITICULTURAL DISTRICT—

NAPA

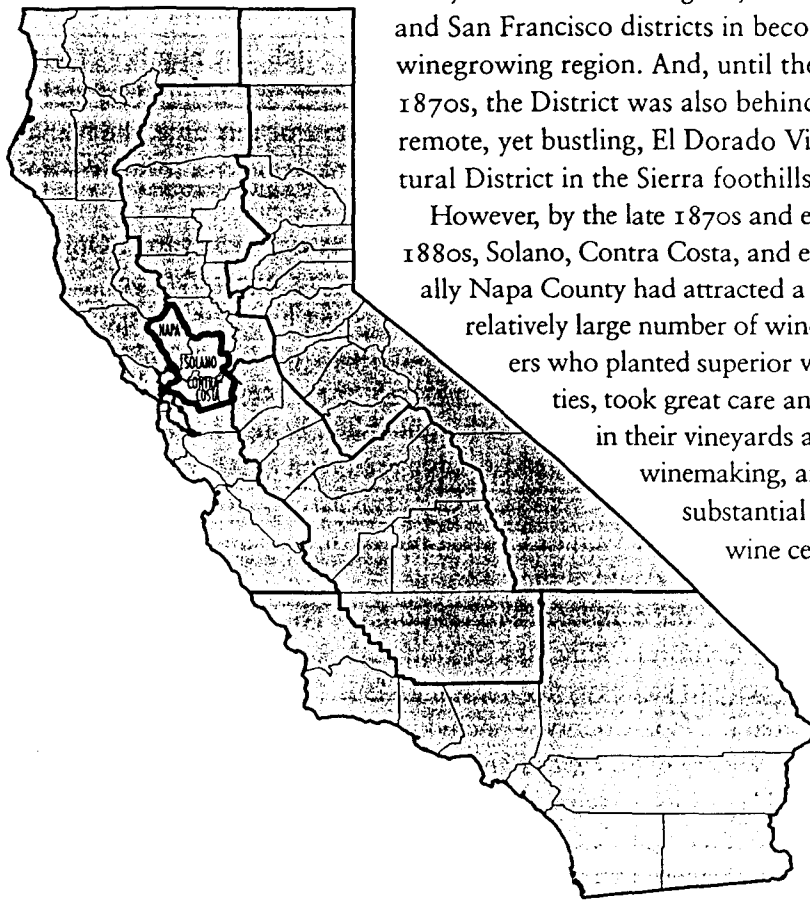
Comprising the counties of Napa, Contra Costa, and Solano

Land Area: 2,319 sq.mi. / 1,484,160 acres

The history of California's wine industry can be traced via the northward journey of the Franciscan fathers and the establishment of their missions. The Napa Viticultural District, lacking a mission settlement in its bound-

aries, trailed the Los Angeles, Sonoma, and San Francisco districts in becoming a winegrowing region. And, until the mid-1870s, the District was also behind the remote, yet bustling, El Dorado Viticultural District in the Sierra foothills.

However, by the late 1870s and early 1880s, Solano, Contra Costa, and especially Napa County had attracted a relatively large number of winegrowers who planted superior varieties, took great care and pride in their vineyards and winemaking, and built substantial stone wine cellars.



The legendary Charles Krug and his fellow Napa Valley viticultural pioneers of the 1870s and 1880s — J. J. Sigrist, Gottlieb Groezinger, A. L. Tubbs, H. W. Crabb, Charles Carpy, Morris Estee, and others — made remarkable strides in their plantings and vintages. In 1870 almost 300,000 gallons of wine and 4,000 gallons of brandy were made; in 1875 over 716,000 gallons of wine and 12,000 gallons of brandy; in 1880 an impressive 2,460,000 gallons of wine and 60,000 gallons of brandy; and by 1886 the wine vintage had almost doubled to 4,470,000 gallons, and more than 102,000 gallons of brandy were produced.

During the period from 1880 to 1890, the Napa District vineyard acreage grew from 6,700 acres to 24,500 acres. As would be expected, Napa County accounted for the majority of this acreage with 18,000 acres (almost 100% wine grapes), while Solano and Contra Costa evenly shared the remaining 6,600 acres of the 1890 total. The number of wine cellars in Napa County increased from forty-nine to one hundred and fifty. Of the 171,000 acres of grapes in the State at this time, the Napa District was second to San Joaquin's leading 64,300 acres (of which only 7,000 were planted to wine grapes).

Yet, phylloxera was taking its toll on the District's vineyards. Only four years later, the District total was down to 15,000 acres (only El Dorado had less), while the San Joaquin District had gained 20,000 acres. By 1904, three thousand more acres were missing from this premium winegrowing District. The State's total vineyard acreage now reached almost 225,000 acres, with almost half being in the rampant San Joaquin District. In the next decade the Napa District climbed back to the 20,000-acre mark, yet Napa County's acreage continued to decline (9,300), while Contra Costa County (8,500) and Solano County (4,700) more than doubled their acreage.

NAPA VITICULTURAL DISTRICT. Charles Krug, Commissioner for the Napa District, comprising the counties of Napa, Solano, and Contra Costa, was a well-respected pioneer of the industry and had been making quality wine for more than twenty years at St. Helena. Krug served the District for ten years before ill health dictated his retirement. The very capable Emil Priber succeeded him until 1893; H. W. Crabb of To-Kalon Vineyards represented the District for the last year of the Board.

NOTE: The historical text for this manuscript was researched and written by Mr. Peninou during the 1950s and early 1960s. Therefore, almost all of his references to “now” or the “present day” refer to this period.

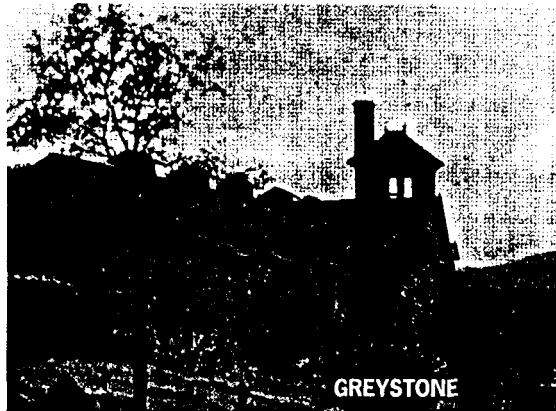
— GAIL UNZELMAN

NAPA COUNTY

Created: February 18, 1850

County Seat: Napa City

Land Area: 783 sq.miles / 501,120 acres



The county is named for the Indian tribe inhabiting the region, but the origin of the word's meaning remains unclear. In Patwin *napa* means "grizzly bear." The Indians south of Clear Lake used the word *napo* (house) to describe neighboring tribes — thus *Boh-napo-batin* (western many houses) for the Russian River tribes. According to General Vallejo's son, Pluton, the word meant "motherland" in the Suisun language.

NAPA COUNTY

The Beginnings

Napa City

The first white man to settle in Napa County, George C. Yount, was also the first to plant wine grapes. Yount came to California in 1831 from his native North Carolina and lived off and on at the Sonoma Mission. In 1836 he obtained a large land grant from the Mexican government for a tract in Napa County, the area that now includes the town of Yountville. In the fall of 1836 he built himself a log cabin and set out sundry crops. In 1838 he planted the county's first vineyard, using cuttings from the Sonoma Mission. He probably had a vintage in the early 1840s, but his output was small for more than a decade. According to an 1855 report, he made about two hundred gallons annually. In the late 1850s he greatly increased his vineyard and by 1860 had a vintage of five thousand gallons. Yount died in 1865 at the age of seventy-one.

It is likely that the second Napa County vintner was Dr.

Edward Bale, the holder of another magnificent land grant, Rancho Carne Humana, which began three miles south of today's town of St. Helena and extended north to what is now Calistoga. Bale was an English physician who had become a Mexican citizen (***after marrying Maria Ignacia Soberanes***). After receiving the grant in 1841, he built an adobe house for himself and his family on what is now Whitehall Lane, south of St. Helena and about one mile west of Highway 29. There he planted pear trees and Mission vines and had small vintages before the gold rush era.

By 1836, Bale was selling off parts of his vast holdings. Florentine E. Kellogg arrived from Illinois that year, bringing his family, and settled on land north of St. Helena and adjacent to Bale's grist mill (the land was later owned by William W. Lyman). Kellogg too planted Mission grapes and made small amounts of wine.

The entire output of these first vintners was probably consumed locally. And it was likely not of great quality, for Charles Krug reported that visiting the Yount and Bale ranchos in 1859, 'they offered me a tin cup full of "elegant" claret, which had been fermented in large cowhides tied to and spread out with lassos between four trees and filled with grapes crushed by Indians; in the lowest place of the hide stuck a little plug and by pulling it out the cup was filled with the "glorious" drink.'

Krug may have had plenty of opportunity to drink Bale's wine, for he married Bale's daughter Catherine in 1860. Krug was a native of Rhenish Prussia and a graduate of the University of Marburg. He first visited the United States in 1847 and taught at

the Free Thinkers School maintained by August Glaser in Philadelphia. He returned to Germany in 1848 to participate in revolutionary activities and served nine months in jail before being freed during a renewed outbreak of revolutionary fever. In 1851 he returned to Philadelphia and a year later moved to San Francisco to become the editor of the first German newspaper on the Pacific Coast, the Staats Zeitung. When he met Agoston Haraszthy in 1853, he purchased twenty acres of land from him, about one mile east of Buena Vista Station in Sonoma County. There he planted some vines, reportedly Zinfandels and Chasselas, but soon sold the property to Moses Heller. (Heller erected a small winery and made wine until his death in the 1880s, after which his estate maintained both vineyard and winery until about 1895. The unused winery still stands.)

In 1858 Krug met John M. Patchett, an Englishman who had come to California during the gold rush. After a short stint in the Mother Lode, Patchett purchased property at Napa City and in 1852 planted a small vineyard. He also erected a small winery, a little adobe building, north of what is now First and Monroe streets along the south bank of Napa Creek. But Patchett lacked a winemaker, and Krug sought to meet the need. Having secured an old cider press, Krug went to Napa City and made twelve hundred gallons of wine from Patchett's grapes. Krug was only thirty-three years old and while he may have had a palate for wine, had no experience making it--though perhaps he had been instructed by Haraszthy. At any rate, this vintage was significant in that it signaled the end of the primitive winemaking style of Yount and Bale and initiated Krug's

long and distinguished career in wine.

In 1859 Patchett replaced his small adobe with the first stone winery in Napa County, a building thirty-three by fifty feet in size. Because Krug was already occupied making wine for Louis Bruck on the Bale Mill Ranch in St. Helena, Patchett hired Henry Alphonse Pellet to make his 1859 vintage. Pellet was a Swiss from Neuchatel and like Krug had been an ardent revolutionist in the forties, his efforts having been directed toward freeing his native canton from the sovereignty of the King of Prussia. In 1860 he leased Patchett's vineyard and pursued the wine business in Napa City for three seasons, thus becoming the county's first commercial winegrower. He then removed himself to St. Helena, where he persevered as a winegrower a ^{MANY} few years longer. Today, Patchett Street in Napa City honors the site of his vineyard.

As Krug's wife, Catherine, had inherited Bale's mill and some of the surrounding land, shortly after their marriage, Krug began planting vines on the property, including some imported varieties. He built a small winery in 1862 and soon had a reputation for superior wines. When that winery was destroyed by fire in 1874 he built another, a square stone building with wooden gables and an octagonal wooden turret. This winery, with a storage capacity of 300,000 gallons, was for some years the largest in the county, and Krug's winemaking methods were a model for neighboring winegrowers.

(*One of the other early grant awardees OR land owners?*) in the area was William N. Thompson, who acquired from General Vallejo

in 1852 the rich 320-acre Suscol Ranch four miles south of Napa City. Thompson was a lumber merchant who had sailed around the Horn from Pennsylvania to enter California in 1849. He received the property as payment for lumber Vallejo used in 1852 to construct in the town of Vallejo a building that served briefly as the state capitol. Thompson's brother Simpson took charge of the ranch and in addition to peaches, apples, and cherries, planted a vineyard. Four years later the ranch had ten acres in vines, reportedly including many foreign varieties, and Simpson was probably also producing some wine. The Thompsons eventually increased their vineyard to thirty-five acres, but the vineyard was abandoned by 1880, although the orchard and garden surrounding the big ranch house was long a show place.

Another Thompson, William W. Thompson, came to Napa City in 1869, from Amherst, Massachusetts, where he had grown up.

He went into business with Peter Van Bever, a Belgian who had come to California in 1850 and become a prosperous merchant. Bever began as a restaurateur in 1861, but in 1869 he and Thompson opened the Bee Hive, a general merchandise establishment.

In 1870, while still operating the Bee Hive, the two began making wine in a building on the north side of Third Street, a little east of the bridge, at a site that is now an empty lot. They made wine there until 1872, when they built the first large winery and distillery in Napa City, locating it on property at the northeast corner of Main and Fourth streets that extends back to

Uncle Sam Wine Cellar,

NAPA CITY, CALIFORNIA,

P. VAN BEVER, - Prop.

The finest qualities of California Wines and Brandies for sale — Riesling, Hock, Clarets, Port, Angelica, Sherry and Brandies.

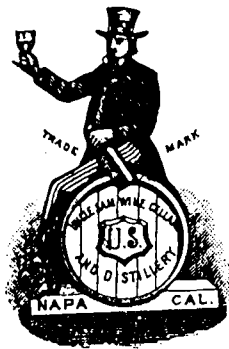
All Wines and Brandies the unadulterated product of the grape.

[G. Gift, Napa County, 1876]

C. CARPY & CO.,

Proprietors

Uncle Sam Winery and Distillery,
CALIFORNIA.



— OFFICE AND SALEEROOM —

515-517 Sacramento St., - San Francisco.

WINERY AND DISTILLERY,
NAPA, CAL.

CARPY & MAUBEC,

18 CEDAR STREET, - - NEW YORK, N. Y.

[Pacific Wine & Spirit Review, 1893]

the river. It was a brick structure with a capacity of 500,000 gallons and they dubbed it "Uncle Sam Wine Cellars."

Thompson soon sold his half-interest in the venture to Charles Anduran, a Frenchman who had wine cellars at 517 Sacramento Street, San Francisco.

Working for Anduran in his San Francisco cellars was a young Frenchman named Charles Carpy, and when in 1881 Van Bever followed Thompson and sold out his interest, Anduran took Carpy in as a partner. The business continued to prosper; their annual output rose in the early 1880s to over one million gallons of wine and brandy. The firm developed a big trade with New Orleans: as their winery was located on the banks of the Napa River, it was cheap and convenient to load their cargoes on barges for overseas shipment from Port Costa or San Francisco. By 1885 Carpy had obtained complete control of the firm from Anduran and continued to do business as Charles Carpy & Company until 1894, when the winery and label were acquired by the California Wine Association (CWA).

Situated opposite the Uncle Sam cellars, on the east bank of the Napa River, was the half-million-gallon wooden winery of the Napa Valley Wine Company (NVWC). The winery was built in the 1880s and along with Charles Carpy & Co. was a charter member of the CWA in 1894. Under Association membership, a pipeline was laid under the ^{Napa} River to facilitate the transport of wine from one plant to the other. However, the NVWC operated only until 1900,

after which the building housed the Cameron Shirt Factory.

In its heyday, the NVWC also maintained a San Francisco office, on 1st Street, and had cellars on King Street in the city. In 1887 the president of the NVWC Board of Directors was A. L. Tubbs; other directors included J. D. Fry, W. W. Lyman, E. C. Priber, M. M. Estee, C. R. Gritman, and J. B. Atkinson. The officers all owned at least one thousand acres of vineyard in Napa Valley. Gritman was the cashier of the Bank of Napa and a resident of the city of Napa; he was not a winegrower and undoubtedly sat on the board as a representative of the bank.

The next winery constructed in Napa City was the project of Joseph A. Mathos, a native of Portugal who had come to Napa Valley as a boy. He had gained experience in the wine business under "Uncle" Billy Woodward, at the latter's Cedar Knoll Winery where he was for a time head cellar man. After Woodward sold out to Henry Hagen in 1877, Mathos (who had by then changed his name to Mathews) moved to Napa City. In 1881 he erected at the corner of Brown and Yount streets an attractive yellow sandstone winery with curiously carved keystones; in honor of his native city, he called it Lisbon Winery. The following year he put in a sherry oven.

Mathews was a conscientious winemaker and produced a good wine. Although his Zinfandel and Riesling won awards at the 1889 State Fair, he was particularly noted for his fine sherry. The activities around his sherry oven were often mentioned in the Pacific Wine and Spirit Review; for example, "Joseph Mathews

recently emptied his sherry oven of thirty-five hundred gallons of sherry wine that had been baking five months. Used for fuel was fifty cords of the finest oak."

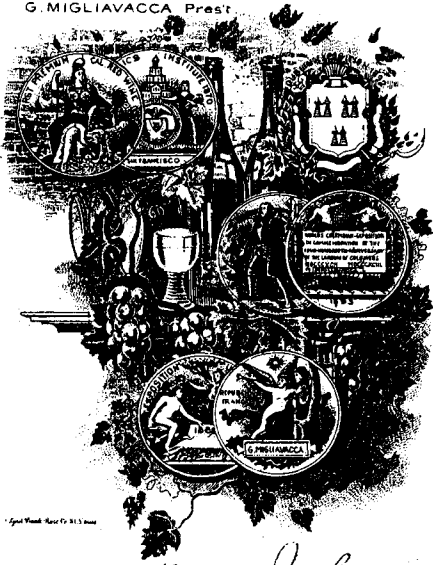
After Mathews' death in 1893, the A. Repsold Wine Company leased the winery and operated it until 1915, when they took over the Alexander Warehouse, the site of the original Uncle Sam Cellar; there they remained until Prohibition. After Repeal, the Lisbon Winery remained closed until 1946, at which time John and Lee Carbone, sons of Antonio Carbone, a former vineyardist and winemaker, purchased the property, repaired the old winery, and reintroduced the Mathews label.

Carbone Sr. had settled in 1879 on Coombsville Road two miles due east of Napa, where by the late 1880s he had forty acres in Zinfandel, Mataro, and Burger grapes and was making wine. Though his vineyard became badly infested with phylloxera, he continued winemaking until his death in 1906. The property, with a replanted vineyard, has remained in the family, but no wine has been made since Prohibition.

Another downtown winery was constructed by ^{Giuseppe} ~~Guisepe~~ Migliavacca, the son of a winemaker and distiller and himself a graduate of the University of Pavia. In 1868 he opened a grocery at the foot of Brown Street. He soon began buying grapes and making wine, and in 1874 he built near the river's bank a large two-story brick winery of over a quarter million gallon capacity. A pier extending into the river made it easy to load barges for San Francisco. Migliavacca prospered, built a distillery, enlarged the winery, and in 1889 won a gold medal at the Paris Exposition for

G. MIGLIAVACCA, Prest.

JOS A. MIGLIAVACCA, Secy.



VAULTS, NAPA,
CAPACITY 1,500,000.

Napa, Calif. July 16 - 1906.

*Mr. John Bullo, & Son,
Vineburg, California.
Gentlemen,*

*Kindly be advised
that on account of the great loss wine and dam-
ages suffered the several large wine houses, prices
have advanced.*

*We will quote you Charet at 35¢ per gal.
and Pineland at 40¢ per gallon.*

*Kindly let us know if satisfactory and
we will gladly fill your esteemed order.*

In the meantime, we remain

*Very truly
Migliavacca Wine
Co.*

his claret. He had a large New Orleans trade, and it says much for his ability that he successfully competed with the nearby plant of the CWA. In 1907 he turned the business over to his four sons, who operated until Prohibition.

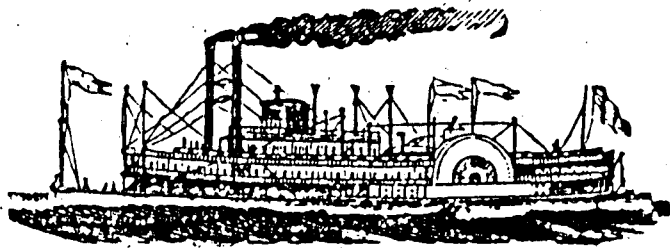
A much smaller establishment was that of Swiss-born Louis Cristin at the northeast corner of Pearl and West streets. He had put up a building at this site in the early 1890s as the Napa Valley Cream of Tartar Works. About 1895 this became the Alta Napa Winery and Distillery, and its best known product was a prune brandy. Cristin died in 1907, but his family made wine and brandies until 1913, at which time they sold out to Paul Delsol, president of Delsol Brothers. The Delsol Brothers were liquor merchants on York Street in San Francisco; they dismantled the Napa plant and established a wine depot in San Francisco.

Today only the Lisbon Winery is active in Napa City, and even so it is just a bottling plant. The big brick Uncle Sam Cellars at Fourth and Main is now occupied by an auto parts store and would scarcely be recognized by its former owners as the upper story has been demolished and the Main Street facade stuccoed over. The interior however reveals the original heavy brick walls and the stout twelve-by-twelve posts designed to support the upper floor and the roof; in the rear wall facing the river are the original four-paned window sashes.

At the foot of Fourth Street a few rotting piles indicate the location of the once busy pier where the steamer Zinfandel docked and loaded wine to deliver to San Francisco. Gone too is the pier of the Migliavacca Winery, though the sturdy old building is now

SHIPPING.

REGULAR PACKET



Between Napa and San Francisco.

ON and after date the Freight and Passenger
Steamer "ZINFANDEL,"

[NAPA REGISTER 1.18.1894]

a warehouse. The site of Louis Cristin's winery is a junk yard, and nothing remains of the buildings of the Napa Valley Wine Company.

Although Napa City and its environs have a climate quite as good for wine grapes as the central and northern part of the valley, its acreage in vines declined early. The land simply became too valuable for building lots. The Patchett vineyard and winery were gone as early as 1875 and no new plantings were made from then on in the vicinity of the town.

North of Napa City

North of the city of Napa, on the east side of the Napa River and east of the present Silverado Trail, some fine vineyards began to spring up in the 1870s. Two miles north of town, Hagen Road runs east from the Silverado Trail into hilly country. The road was named for Henry Hagen, a German from Mannheim who arrived in California in 1852. Hagen settled in San Francisco and became the owner of a cigar and tobacco shop at the corner of Pine and Montgomery streets. After selling the shop, he went to work in the wine cellars of his brother-in-law, Charles Kohler. Having gained this exposure to wine, in 1877 Hagen and his brother Peter purchased from William Woodward the 70-acre Cedar Knoll vineyard and winery at the base of a steep mountain slope about three miles up Hagen Road. In 1879 the Hagen Bros. made 15,000 gallons of wine.

By 1881 Henry had expanded the vineyard to 120 acres and come into sole ownership, for Peter had died and he had purchased his brother's interest from the latter's widow. Having learned the art

of winemaking from Charles Kohler, and using grapes from the superior varieties he had planted on rolling ground, Hagen produced some notable wines. His fermenting house and the two storage cellars dug into the hillside had a capacity of 100,000 gallons, and he had also a sherry house and a distillery.

He sold his products mainly through his old employer, and it was the latter's nephew Hans Kohler who was named administrator of the estate after Hagen's death in 1895. Hagen was a bachelor, but he was survived by a number of close relatives who attempted to continue to operate under the name Estate Winery. They were soon, however, in financial difficulties and sold out to Ferdinand E. Hestel, a wealthy San Francisco real estate broker. Hestel closed the winery, tore down the old house, and ~~then~~ built a huge three-story country residence. This house, with Hagen's winery buildings, still stands, and the rock terraces and trout pools constructed for Hestel's enjoyment by the once plentiful and cheap Chinese labor still catch the eye.

Up a steep mountain road

one mile to the east of Cedar Knoll was the vineyard, apple orchard, and winery of Michale Opici, who arrived in Napa Valley from Italy in 1875. After fifteen years' of working and saving he was able to buy this eighty-acre parcel of land; on twenty-five of acres he planted vines, and in 1890 he built a small winery. Although his vineyard was ideally situated vitculturally, he set out only standard red wine grapes. He made wine until Prohibition. Today the vineyard is dead and the winery in ruins, but a few apple trees remain to attest to the quality of Opici's

HEDGESIDE VINEYARD,

NAPA, CAL.

Fine Old CLARETS, SAUTERNES, HOCKS and RIESLINGS in BOTTLE or WOOD. Produced at the Vineyard.

Guaranteed Sound, Pure and of the Age Represented.

PRODUCED FROM THE VERY BEST FRENCH VINES IMPORTED BY THE PROPRIETOR.

Address HEDGESIDE, NAPA, CALIFORNIA.

[Pacific Wine & Spirit Review, 6.6.1893]

apples.

A half-mile north of Hagan Road, the Silverado Trail intersects with Monticello Road. At the junction of Atlas Peak and Monticello was the fine Hedgeside Vineyard of Morris M. Estee. Estee was a native of Pennsylvania farm country and spent the summers of his boyhood working on his father's farm. As a teenager, he attended Waterford Academy in Erie County, New York, during the summer and taught school during the winter. In 1853, at the age of twenty, he borrowed money from a neighbor to pay for passage to California. Upon arrival, he went to work in the mines of the Mother Lode and within six months had returned double the amount of money borrowed. By 1855 he was teaching school in Volcano, Amador County, and studying law under a fellow ex-Pennsylvanian, Judge T. M. Pauling. Two years later he moved to Sacramento to work for the law firm of Clark & Gass, and in 1859 he was admitted to the bar. Eight years later he moved to San Francisco, where he built up a respected law practice and published a book, Pleadings, Practice, and Form.

In 1876 Estee purchased the land that became Hedgeside Vineyard and planted some four hundred acres to vines, including a considerable number to Cabernet Sauvignon. In 1885 he built a handsome 200,000-gallon stone winery and a distillery, and in 1890 he had a vintage of 100,000 gallons of wine. Estee was one of the original subscribers to stock in the Napa Valley Wine Company and the Hedgeside claret (probably Cabernet Sauvignon) was one of the company's top wines. Although Hedgeside was an early victim of phylloxera, Estee made an effort to survive, and in 1890 apparently

150 acres of his then five hundred-acre vineyard had been replanted to resistant rootstock. Evidently, however, Estee's troubles were not confined to the vineyard, because by 1900 the winery was inoperative.

Estee's political endeavors, like his ventures in winegrowing, were not very successful. Although he held a number of honorary positions in the Republican party, he was an unsuccessful candidate for the United States Senate and twice failed in bids for the California governorship (losing once to another winegrower, General George C. Stoneman of San Gabriel). Eventually, President William McKinley appointed him judge of the United States District Court in Hawai'i, where he died in 1903.

Despite Estee's lack of financial success in winegrowing, he did erect two beautiful buildings at Hedgeside, both of which still stand as proof of his desire to do well. Undoubtably he was a highly respected and well regarded man. At the August 1888 banquet honoring Arpad Haraszthy for his eight years of service as president of the California State Board of Viticultural Commissioners, a gathering held at the Pioneer Building in San Francisco, Estee sat at the speakers' table and one newspaper man referred to him as the 'Napa County Cincinnatus.' A contemporary of Estee's remarked some fifty years after the latter's death, "he was highly regarded by the farmers, who considered him an excellent lawyer, and by the lawyers, who considered him an excellent farmer."

Winemaking resumed at the long idle Hedgeside estate after Repeal. However, a very interesting and possibly amusing law suit

in 1946, a case that likely would have brought a chuckle from the "Napa County Cincinnatus," brought winemaking to a halt again.

Winemaking resumed at Hedgeside about 1980 under the name Quail Ridge and Chardonnay, Cabernet Sauvignon, and Merlot are made.

Just north of Hedgeside, Giaroma Mangini, a native of Genoa, planted forty-five acres in vines, including some Riesling, in the early 1880s. In 1889 he erected a small stone winery and that year crushed his first vintage. He continued to make wine until the turn of the century. The winery, though still standing, has been inactive since that time.

Two and a half miles north of the intersection of Monticello Road and Hagen Road, the Soda Canyon Road branches off the Silverado Trail and climbs into the canyon of Soda Creek. A mile and a half up this wooded canyon, Loma Vista Drive opens to the left and leads to within a half mile of a beautiful little valley where in 1870 Dr. John A. Pettingill, a native of Massachusetts, purchased a small vineyard.

Pettingill was a spirited traveler and adventurer. He left his New England home in 1850 to seek a fortune in the mines of the Mother Lode. He was there only a year before journeying to Mexico, where for five years he practiced dentistry and for the subsequent ten years toured and worked at his profession in the West Indies, Central America, Java, Hong Kong, and the Philippine islands. This extraordinary career seems to have undermined his health, however. He returned to California, bought the vineyard, and in 1871 erected a small but nicely designed winery of a greyish-white native stone,

which he appropriately named the White Rock. He made an excellent wine, judging from the fact that it fetched one dollar per gallon. He prided himself on ageing all his wines for four years and his vineyard gained the reputation of being the "Johannisberg of America."

After Pettingill's death in (*____*), the winery was closed and never again operated.

Today part of the little valley is still in vineyard and the winery has been converted into an attractive summer home.

A mile above the intersection of Loma Vista Drive, Soda Canyon Road passes a large stone post marking the former approach to Napa Soda Springs, long a fashionable resort but destroyed by fire in (*____*). One mile higher up the canyon there ^{was} ~~is~~ considerable acreage in wine grapes.

This was formerly the property of Felix Borreo, who in 1852 had migrated to California from his native Oreglia, a town near Genoa. After working as a fisherman on the Sacramento River and as a miner in Shasta County and Virginia City, Nevada, Borreo moved to Napa in 1866. There he opened a general store and wine shop at the corner of Second and Main streets. In 1880 he planted on his Soda Canyon property a sixty-acre vineyard of mostly Zinfandels. Adjacent to the vineyard he erected the Bay View winery with a capacity of two hundred thousand gallons and also built a distillery. Nearby he planted an olive grove, from which he produced olive oil to sell. After the distillery burned down in 1896 he closed the winery. The building still stands but has not been reopened.

About a half-mile farther along Soda Canyon Road, Louis Banchemo planted in the mid-1880s a twenty-five acre vineyard of

Zinfandel and Malvoisie grapes. Soon after construction of the Bay View he put up his own winery with forty thousand gallons of cooperage. Banchemo made wine up to Prohibition and after Repeal reopened for a few years. By 1963 nothing remained of the building except the stone walls of the first story.

Five miles north of Napa City on Silverado Trail was a large ranch established in about 1858 by Frank Salmina, a native of a wine-producing canton of Switzerland. Salmina was both a dairy rancher and a winegrape grower. He and his countryman Peter Gambetta owned seven hundred acres extending up into the mountains; while they principally operated as a dairy ranch, they also had thirty acres planted to wine grapes. Their stone winery was built into the mountainside and offered a storage capacity of twenty-five thousand ~~(~~or 2500?~~)~~ gallons. The phylloxera destroyed their vines before 1900 and they then closed the winery. Although some of the land has been replanted to vineyard and the winery still stands, it has never been used again.

One mile north of Salmina and Gambetta was the Occidental Vineyard and Winery of Terril Lindsey Grigsby, who came to California from Missouri in 1850 on a reconnoitering mission. He returned to Missouri in 1852 to get his family and drive his cattle to California. With this nucleus of herd he established stock ranches in Mendocino and Lake counties, but he chose to settle with his family in Napa Valley. He planted a vineyard of three hundred acres and in 1878 built a large three-story winery and distillery at the base of the eastern foothills. The Occidental Winery, as he called it, was constructed of yellowish volcanic rock quarried

near Napa Soda Springs.

Unfortunately Grigsby did not confine his activities to grape growing and cattle raising but was determined to build a railroad into Lake County. In this enterprise he failed and as a result lost his ranches, vineyard, and winery. He died in 1892, but by that time the Bank of Napa had taken over both the vineyard and winery; they continued operations there, grafting some white wine varieties including Burger, Chasselas, and Semillon and making wine until about 1900. The vines subsequently died out and the estate has become part of a cattle ranch. The winery, in its new role as a cattle barn, is well preserved, owing no doubt to Grigsby's having hired capable carpenters and stone masons to construct it. The two-foot thick walls and stout timbers should stand for centuries, the graceful arched windows with metal grills suggesting the structure's earlier station in life.

West of Napa City

Browns Valley lies to the west of Napa City, and here several wine growers settled in the 1870s and '80s. Among the first was Charles Robinson, a native of Sweden who had come to San Francisco in 1850. After mining for a few years in the Mother Lode, he purchased in the mid-1850s five hundred acres of hillside land just south of the Browns Valley School. By the year 1870 he had planted a sixty-acre vineyard of Zinfandels and Rieslings and about 1880 he put up a small winery. Later he replanted some of his better vines to resistant rootstock. He made wine until his death in the late 1890s.

Robinson's heirs leased the property for a few seasons and in 1900 sold it to four brothers: Chris, John, Jacob, and Edward Buhman. They were sons of Frederick W. Buhman, a native of Germany and had been born and raised on the family's nearby farm. Chris withdrew from the partnership in 1902 and John in 1913, but the other two brothers continued to produce good standard red and white table wines until Prohibition, selling the greater part of their output in bulk to the CWA. During Prohibition the Buhmans became cattlemen but maintained the vineyard and after Repeal reopened the winery. They however discontinued operations after three vintages.

On the hillside above Buhman Avenue the old half-wood, half-stone winery still stands adjacent to the former family residence. The vines have entirely disappeared.

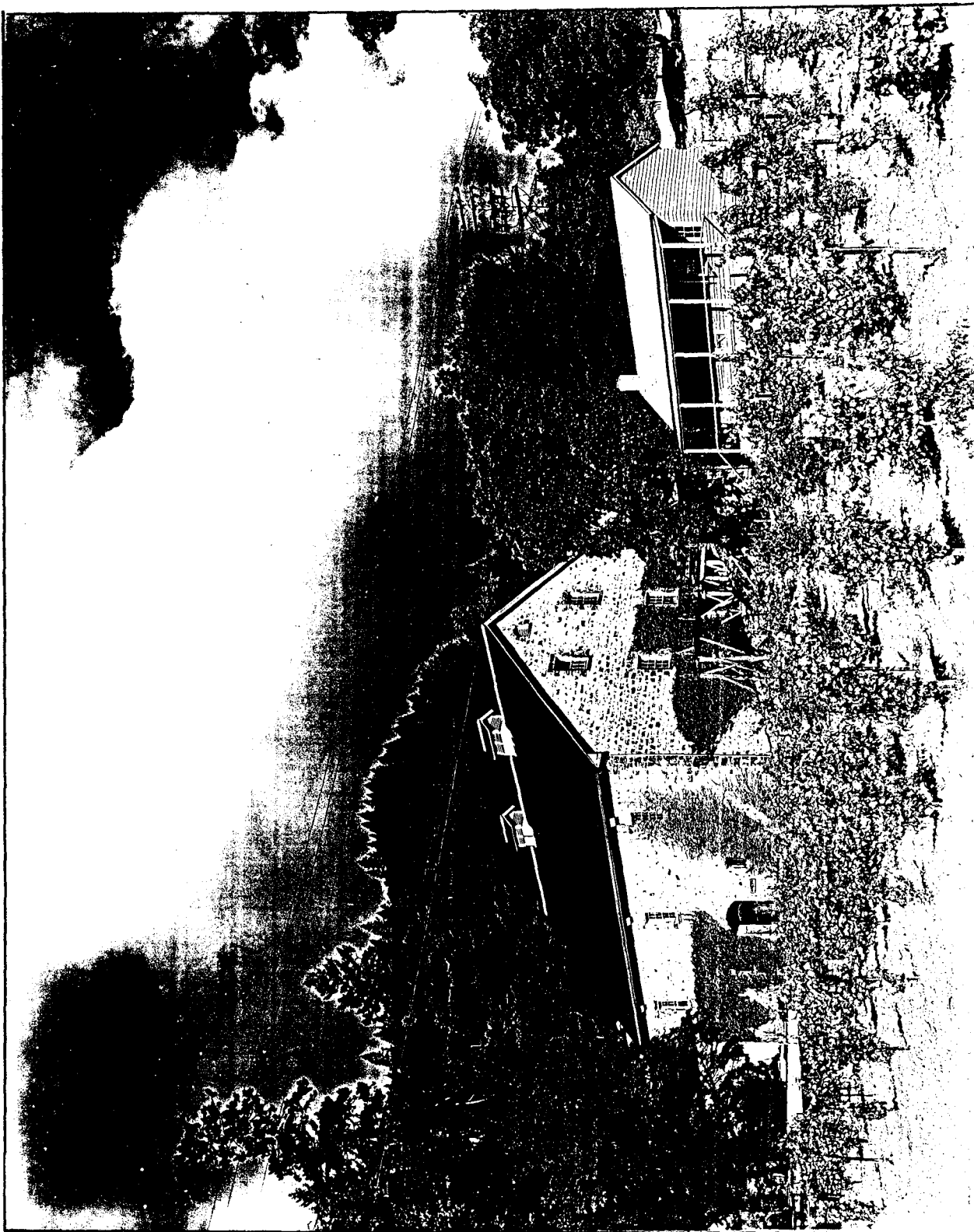
On Browns Valley Road one mile east of Robinson's and near the present Browns Valley Farm Center, a young New Yorker by the name of Charles Dell settled in the 1860s. Dell planted Zinfandel and Black Burgundy grapes in about 1875 and in the early 1880s built a winery capable of storing twenty thousand gallons. He replanted eighteen acres to resistant vines in the early 1890s.

On the north side of the road, Dell's neighbor was John F. Kneif, a German from Bremen who had been a merchant seaman before coming to California in 1854. He purchased thirty acres in 1868, planted fifteen to wine grapes, and in about 1878 began producing both red and white table wines. He did some replanting to resistant root stock in the 1890s and maintained both vineyard and winery until Prohibition.

A half-mile north of the Browns Valley School, Browns Valley

Road joins Redwood Road and follows the winding Redwood Creek for two miles. Here Mt. Veeder Road forks to the right up Pickle Canyon while Redwood Road continues up Redwood Canyon for another mile and a half, there reaching Mont La Salle Winery. On the hillsides bordering this steep and narrow road there were formerly several noteworthy vineyards and wineries. It was a rather self-sufficient group of winegrowers, most of them German, who settled here, built their own school, and even had their own cemetery.

The Mont La Salle was acquired in 1886 by Rudolph Jordan. Jordan was born in the ancient Saxon city of Halle in 1818 to a family of Huguenot descent. He established himself as a photographer in Havana in 1845. When he learned of the discovery of gold in California, he made a hazardous journey across Mexico from Vera Cruz to Mazatlan and eventually reached the mines in Tuolumne County. Later in Stockton and San Francisco he prospered in several merchandising ventures. After buying the Napa property, which he named Lotus Farm, he cleared about twenty acres and planted an olive grove and vineyard. By 1890 he was making wine from his Zinfandel and Riesling grapes. He enlarged the vineyard to about fifty acres, planting chiefly resistant stock. In 1898 he sold part of the property to Theodore Gier, who already owned vineyards in St. Helena and Livermore. Gier cleared more land, further enlarged the vineyard, and in 1903 erected a stone winery. He named the winery Sequoia and under the management of his nephew, Henry Gier, it operated until Prohibition. In 1930 the Christian Brothers purchased the estate, changed the name to Mount La Salle,



GIER \ MONT LASALLE WINERY ca 1941

and reopened the winery for the purpose of producing sacramental wines.

During the years that Jordan operated Lotus Farm, his near neighbor was Ferdinand F. Marx, owner of the Elk Park estate. Marx was born in Germany and migrated to Alabama at the age of ten to join two of his brothers who had large plantations there. He came to California during the gold rush, a few years later fought in a campaign against the Indians in Idaho, and spent the 1860s in Nevada making a fortune trucking materials for the transcontinental railroad, which was then under construction. When he settled in Napa County in 1876 he built a beautiful home, landscaped the grounds, and stocked Elk Park with game, particularly elk. By 1888 he had added a vineyard and for a number of years had vintages averaging two thousand gallons. He was active as a wine grower until his death in 1901.

One mile above Elk Park on Redwood Canyon Road was the vineyard of another German, Nicholas Streich. Born in a wine-producing region of Baden, he first came to California in 1856 and worked as a miner until 1865, at which time he returned to Germany, married, and established himself near Freiburg as a winegrower. In 1880 he returned to California with two of his sons, purchased land, and named the place Castle Rock in honor of a large rock that overlooked the canyon. In 1889 Streich rejoined his wife in



Vineyard Scene, Napa Co. California

STREICH'S CASTLE ROCK VINEYARD

Germany, but his eldest son Ernest assumed the management of vineyard and produced some notable wines.

It was at Castle Rock that Rudolph Jordan Jr. worked during the vintage of 1911 to gather material for his book Quality in Dry Wines Through Adequate Fermentation, which has become a classic on the subject. Two years later Streich merged his business with A. Repsold & Company, and Jordan became the company president and guiding light. The firm was active until Prohibition, although no wine was produced after 1918. Ernest Streich lived on at Castle Rock until his death in 1952 at age eighty-six, passing altogether seventy-two years on his estate.

Earlier still than any of the foregoing vineyardists in this redwood belt was John Hein, a native of Prussia who in 1866 purchased 380 acres across the road and to the north of Castle Rock. Hein cleared part of the land and by 1875 had set out fruit trees and eighteen acres to Zinfandels. He later had his own winery, which his sons operated for a short time after his death in 1906. The vineyard has since died out.

Farther along, Redwood Canyon Road intersects Mt. Veeder Road; four miles up Mt. Veeder Road was the vineyard and winery of Milo Bushmell Pond. Pond was a native of Wisconsin and in 1865 graduated from the Toland Medical College of San Francisco. In 1866 he began the practice of medicine in Napa City and was for many years there a faithful general practitioner and surgeon. He bought the remote 225-acre Mt. Veeder property with the idea of establishing a tuberculosis sanitarium, but nothing came of this

and in 1886 he began to plant a vineyard, which he named Monte Verde. A winery with sixteen thousand gallons of cooperage followed soon thereafter and remained in operation until about 1916.

On a secondary road about one mile west of Dr. Pond, Joseph Fisher, a German, settled in 1874. He planted vines and in 1889 built a stone winery of twenty thousand gallons capacity, as well as a distillery. His activities stopped about 1916, like Dr. Pond, due to the ravages of phylloxera.

In 1941 Fisher's property was purchased by Jack and Mary Taylor, who planted a new vineyard, chiefly to Pinot Chardonnay grapes, and reopened the old winery under the name Mayacamas Vineyards. In 1968 the establishment was sold to Bob and Nonie Travers and continues to produce wine under the Mayacamas label.

Southwest of Napa City

Four miles south of Napa, where the present Napa-Sonoma road swings west, Stanly Lane runs south to traverse what was once the sixteen-hundred acre estate of Edward Stanly, a portion of the enormous Rancho de los Carneros that he acquired in about 1870. This part of the rancho was for a long time considered undesirable because of the many mosquitos in the nearby marshes bordering the Napa River. In spite of this, Stanly was attracted to the location, purchased land, and did some draining. He planted eucalyptus trees as windbreaks and mosquito repellents (so he fondly believed), sowed grain, and set out an orchard. In 1881 he began planting

wine grapes and as early as this used some resistant root stock. In about 1885 he built a winery.

To indicate Stanly's career as that of rancher would be incorrect. Before moving to California from Washington D. C. he had practiced law, served as a member of Congress, and by Lincoln's appointment was war-time governor of North Carolina. Upon his arrival in San Francisco he established a law firm with William Hayes. In 1866 he was joined by his nephew John A. Stanly, whom he had reared and educated, and the firm became Stanly, Hayes & Stanly.

In 1872 the younger Stanly was appointed by Governor Haight to fill a vacancy in the Superior Court of San Francisco. After his uncle's death ¹⁸⁷⁸ he inherited the ranch and enlarged the vineyard to nearly three hundred acres, planting chiefly the better French varieties. He loved the life of a gentleman winegrower and gave close study to winemaking. He had the weather reports of the Bordeaux region sent to him so he could compare the readings with those at his vineyard. After his death in 1899, grandson Edward Stanly Coghill continued to produce some excellent wines until (*_____*). The winery was destroyed by fire before Repeal, but a large part of the old vineyard land has been replanted by Louis Martini and John Garretto and a few of the original Stanly buildings remain. Stanly's eucalyptus trees have grown to great size and still border the long lane.

Three miles west of the Stanly Ranch along the Napa-Sonoma Road but still within the boundaries of Rancho Rincon de los Carneros were vines planted even earlier, by William H. Winter.

Winter was born in Indiana and visited California as early as 1844. He returned shortly to his mid-western home and then ventured back to California in the early fifties. In Calaveras County near Mokelumne Hill he established a general store and post office at what was to become known as Winter's Bar. In 1855 he moved to Napa County and purchased six hundred acres of land watered by Huichica Creek. He soon purchased an additional six hundred acres and on these rolling hills overlooking San Pablo Bay planted fruit trees and an olive grove, raised cattle, set out seventy acres to Mission grapes (which he called the Huichica Vineyard), and erected a stone winery and distillery.

As Winter was largely preoccupied with his cattle business, he leased the vineyard and winery in 1872 to Adolph H. Grossman. A Hungarian native, Grossman was a professional winegrower and had been the distiller at the nearby plant of the Buena Vista Vinicultural Society. He operated the Huichica for the next six years--until Winter was forced to sell the property because he had overextended himself in his business ventures. Grossman then left Napa County for Anaheim, where he managed the vineyards of B. Dreyfus & Company. He had, however, managed to acquire some Napa land of his own southeast of Napa City and there planted sixty-eight acres to Zinfandels and Rieslings (on land now occupied by the Napa State Hospital dairy).

In 1902 he moved to Mountain View, where he planted a two hundred-acre vineyard, the Pebbleside, for C. Schilling & Company. Eventually Grossman returned to his Napa County vineyard; he spent his last years enjoying a reputation as an authority on winemaking

and vine grafting.

The purchaser of Winter's Huichica Vineyards was James W. Simonton of New York and San Francisco. Simonton was in the newspaper business, owning jointly with George K. Fitch and Loring Pickering both the San Francisco Bulletin and the San Francisco Call; he also had an interest in the Associated Press. Although he was obliged to spend much of his time in New York and Washington, Simonton was attracted to the winegrowing possibilities at the Huichica. As he intended to go into winegrowing on a large scale, he ordered some resistant rootstock from George Husmann of the University of Missouri. With these he set out in the spring of 1880 a new vineyard of over one hundred acres, to which he planned to graft the finest varieties. Husmann had sold resistant rootstock to a number of California vineyardists and he visited the state the following year to inspect firsthand the damage inflicted by phylloxera and also to observe the success of his resistant vines in combating the pest. While visiting the Talcoa Vineyards, as Simonton called the vineyard (in some old records it is called the Tulveay), he was offered the position of ranch superintendent. Although this meant resigning his professorship, he accepted the offer.

Husmann was a German from Mayenberg near Bremen; he came to the United States with his family in 18³27 at the age of nine, and they settled and farmed in Missouri. He visited California briefly during the gold rush, but in 1851 returned to Missouri where he took over the estate of a widowed sister in Gasconade County. He had long been interested in growing fruit trees and vines, and with

a copy of A. J. Downing's Fruits and Fruit Trees of America and an intense desire to learn, established on his farm an experimental nursery that became the most prominent one in the state. He left the farm during the Civil War to serve with the Union forces but returned to concentrate his research efforts on grape vines, especially the native Missouri vines that were resistant to phylloxera. In 1866 he published his first book, Grapes and Wines, and it served to establish him as a **national** authority.

In 1868 Husmann organized the Bluffton Wine Company with Messrs. Frings and Wesselhoft and together they set out fifteen hundred acres of grapes near Bluffton, Montgomery County, Missouri. The following year he founded the Grape Cultur~~a~~list, a monthly journal devoted to winegrowing and winemaking. By 1871 the Bluffton Wine Company had failed and Husmann moved west to Sedalia in Pettis County and established a new nursery. Specializing in resistant root stock, he shipped his first vines to California in 1876; millions of vines also were shipped to France. In 1879 he accepted a professorship in pomology, forestry, and viticulture at the University of Missouri, established a commercial nursery "to protect the ~~his~~ state against unreliable nurserymen," and wrote his second book, American Grape Growing and Winemaking.

Husmann fully valued the opportunity presented him at Talcoa: With the backing of the wealthy Simonton he could make wine, plant vineyards, and, more importantly, continue his research with resistant root stocks. He handled the 1881 Talcoa vintage, which was made from grapes planted originally by Winter, and in the spring of the following year set out three hundred acres in



WINTER / TALCOA WINERY ca 1950

resistant vines. Unfortunately, Simonton died that year, and his heirs, not sharing his enthusiasm for winegrowing, abandoned the ambitious project. Simonton in his will gave Husmann the privilege of leasing the vineyard and winery for five years. This Husmann accepted and the ensuing years were happy ones for him, for at Talcoa he held "classes" for hundreds of winegrowers. But if the years were rich in experience, they were poor financially. He lacked sufficient capital to complete grafting the vines to wine-producing varieties; moreover, had he done this grafting, the vines would have come into bearing just as his lease was terminating.

The Simonton estate sold off the property a parcel at a time and while the seventy-five-thousand-gallon capacity winery continued to be operated by a series of owners until well past the turn of the century, the greater part of the vines planted by Husmann were never grafted. Today the surrounding hills are pasture land, but near the attractive California ranchstyle house the old barns still remain as do a part of an old olive grove; and one wall of Winter's stone winery on the banks of Huichica Creek remains to indicate the site of the ill-fated Talcoa.

Two Frenchmen, Michel Debret and Pierre Priet, acquired one of the Simonton parcels in 1884. They were already partners in owning San Francisco restaurants. On their new land they planted a ninety-acre vineyard of red and white wine grapes and built a seventy-five thousand-gallon stone winery. They made wine up to the early 1900s. Today the land is still in vines, and about a half mile east of the ruins of the Talcoa the former Debret winery,

now remodeled to resemble a chateau, is visible from the Napa-Sonoma highway.

Northwest of Napa City

Some three miles northwest of Napa City, just west of the northwest corner of the junction of Salvador and Solano avenues (the old Highway 29 from St. Helena), ^{Jacob}~~John~~ J. Sigrist, a German from Rhenish Bavaria, planted vines in the 1860s and a short time later erected a winery. By 1870 he had about one hundred acres in vines and had replaced the original winery, which had been destroyed by fire, with two excellent stone cellars, one for white wines and one for reds.

Sigrist was a sound and dedicated winemaker, for he took pains to crush the grapes of various varieties separately and then, after the wines of these grapes had matured, blended them to a standard. He thus was able to present a generally uniform product from year to year. By 1878, when the property was acquired by Gottlieb Barth, there were over 150 acres in vineyard and the two cellars had a storage capacity of over 100,000 gallons.

Barth, a native of Saxony, is said to have been born to wealth and to have spent his childhood living in his family's castle, where he was educated by private tutors. He arrived in San Francisco in 1859 at the age of thirty-eight and spent four months touring the state with the Austrian consul. For the next three years he worked, surprisingly enough, as a farm hand in San Mateo and Napa counties. He soon married, and then with his wife operated a boarding-house in Napa City until 1870, at which time

he was commissioned by Governor Haight to tour Europe on behalf of the agricultural interests of the state. Evidently Barth conducted a successful tour, for by 1875 the boarding-house days were far behind and he had become the proprietor of the Barth Brewery in Napa City. Located on Main Street between Pearl and Clinton, the two-story stone building was in its time described as one of the largest breweries west of the Sacramento River. Besides the brewery, vineyard, and winery, Barth had a 320-acre ranch in the Napa redwoods and a 1400-acre sheep ranch in Sanel Valley.

Obviously, Gottlieb Barth had prospered, and along with wealth came the respect and confidence of the citizens of Napa. When the new county courthouse was under construction in 1878, the county officials, in need of a safe place to store county funds, gladly accepted Barth's kind offer of the use of his vault at the brewery. In 1881 the brewery was gutted by fire; fortunately, the county funds were no longer there, nor was Barth in Napa at the time. When he did not return after a lapse of several weeks, however, friends who had entrusted to him for investment sums totaling about \$100,000 became concerned--not only for him but also for their money. It was soon learned that he had gone to Arizona to "visit a sick friend." But nothing was heard from him after that and eventually all assumed that he had returned to Germany. At any rate, neither he nor his friends' money was ever seen again in Napa City.

In 1882 Emanuel Goldstein acquired the Barth vineyard and winery, both of which he operated until his death in 1892, after which his heirs maintained the business for a time. The wines

Goldstein and his heirs produced were handled by B. Dreyfus & Company, a large San Francisco wine house of which Goldstein had been the chief stockholder.

Both of the two-story stone winery buildings of Sigrist's construction survived the Prohibition period and although not reactivated with Repeal, stood until the early 1960s, when they were razed to make room for a mobile home park.

About four miles north of the city of Napa on Highway 29 is Oak Knoll Station, where early Napa Valley winegrowing pioneers established premium wine vineyards. In the early 1850s Joseph W. Osborne bought 800 acres of fertile valley land on a gently rounded knoll dotted with ancient oaks. He called it Oak Knoll Ranch. By 1854 Osborne had planted about ten acres to grapes, half of them to fine foreign varieties. He added three hundred acres to his ranch, and by 1860 his fifty-acre vineyard was the largest in the Napa Valley, and Oak Knoll had been honored as the best farm in the State by the California Agricultural Society. But this enlightened enterprise came to an abrupt end when a disgruntled employee shot and killed Osborne in 1863. The ranch was sold to Robert B. Woodward, proprietor of Woodward's Gardens in San Francisco. During the 1870s he enlarged the vineyard to seventy acres with plantings of Riesling, Burger, and Pinot Noir grapes, and built a small winery of 5,000-gallon capacity. After Woodward's death, the vineyard was maintained by his son-in-law, Drury Melone. In the 1880s Oak Knoll Ranch, now nearly 1800 acres, was acquired by Melone who operated it until his death in 1903.

In 1858 James H. Goodman, a native of Rochester, New York, established the first bank in Napa County. When his brother, George E. Goodman, joined him the next year, the banking house became J.H. Goodman & Company. In the early 1880s the two brothers acquired from David Emerson some 280 acres opposite the Oak Knoll Station near Osborne's old ranch and named it Eshcol, for the brook

in the Biblical land of Hebron where the Israelites found the celebrated, giant grape clusters. They undertook the planting of more than twenty grape varieties—including Zinfandel, Lenoir, Mataro, Chasselas, Riesling, and Cabernet Franc—and by the mid-1880s had expanded the vineyard to over two hundred acres.

In 1886 the brothers hired the acclaimed Napa Valley winery architect, Hamden McIntyre, to build a three-story, 200,000-gallon frame winery and a fine residence at their Oak Knoll Station estate. After the death of James Goodman in 1888, George Goodman directed the replanting of much of the vineyard to phylloxera-resistant rootstock.

In 1895 J. Clark Fawver, the son of a pioneer settler at Yountville, leased the 300-acre Eshcol Ranch, and eventually purchased it in 1904. He made wine there until Prohibition, using grapes grown at Eshcol and from his 97-acre home vineyard near Yountville. Following Repeal Fawver reopened the winery and operated it until his death in 1940, when it was leased to the Beringer Winery, which operated the plant until 1956.

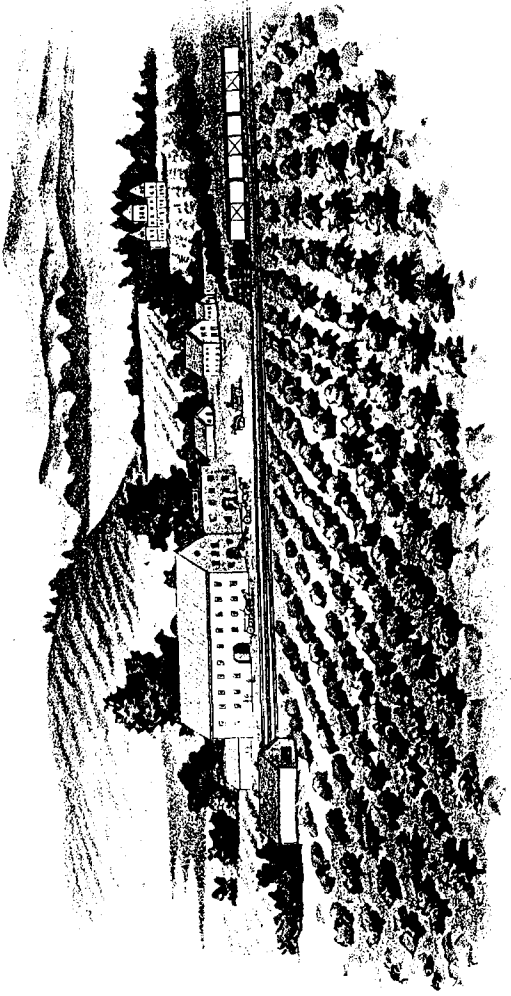
The winery and vineyard, purchased in 1968 by "connoisseur-industrialist" Eugene Trefethen, have been skillfully renovated and reactivated and are operated by the Trefethen family.

The original Fawver vineyard was located four miles to the north, at Yountville. It was planted in the early 1880s by J. Clark Fawver's father, Thomas D. Fawver, who had come to California from Maryland during the gold rush and had settled in Yountville in 1870. These vines were chiefly Riesling and Chasselas. Fawver Sr. gradually increased his acreage and built a wooden winery that served until the larger one was leased at the Eshcol Ranch.

Yountville

By 1885 Yountville was completely surrounded by vineyards, the largest of which belonged to Gottlieb Groezinger. Groezinger was a native of Württemberg and, by this time, a successful commission merchant in San Francisco. Desiring to become a winegrower as well as a wine merchant, in 1870 Groezinger purchased the five-hundred-acre ranch and vineyard of Henry C. Boggs at Yountville. The following year, on a site chosen for its proximity to the railway station, he erected a two-story brick winery of 400,000-gallon-capacity, as well as a distillery. Over the next decade he steadily increased his plantings of grapes. In 1880 he decided to concentrate his energy on winemaking and, having sold his business in San Francisco to Claus Schilling and Ferdinand Walter, he moved to Yountville, where he constructed near his winery a handsome two-story brick residence.

By 1887 Groezinger had six hundred acres in vines and his vintages were averaging 400,000 gallons. He had begun planting phylloxera-resistant stock, but the pest had already done great damage in the older parts of the vineyard. This loss combined with the depressed price of wine forced him out of business in 1890. The property was then taken over by Antoine Borel, a San Francisco banker, who leased the winery and distillery to C. Schilling & Company.



GROEZINGER WINE CELLARS

The winery operated up to Prohibition. It reopened after Repeal under new ownership and was used until the 1950s. Today the winery buildings and the remodeled residence are still standing and serve as an attractive shopping center.

East of the Napa River and about three miles northeast of Yountville, on rocky slopes above the Silverado Trail, is the site of the former Vine Cliff Vineyard. The acreage was planted in 1866 by George S. Burrage, a native of Massachusetts, and George W. Tucker, an Ohioan. In an adjacent canyon the two ~~also~~ erected a winery of some 25,000 gallons capacity.

About 1880 the property was purchased by Colonel John D. Fry, a business associate of the late San Francisco banker William C. Ralston, whose wife was Fry's niece. Fry enlarged the terraced vineyard to 120 acres and rebuilt the winery as a three-story structure. The ground floor was of stone and had a 110,000-gallon storage capacity, equally divided in oak and redwood cooperage.

In 1883 Fry helped to found the Napa Valley Wine Company, some of whose finest wines were produced at Vine Cliff. The Vine Cliff claret (probably a blend of Cabernet Sauvignon and Merlot), which retailed at fifteen dollars a case, was considered one of the best wines produced in the state. Even after formation of the California Wine Association (of which the Company was a charter member), this wine remained one of its highest priced wines.

Much of the vineyard succumbed to phylloxera and the depression of the 1890s, and over the years the winery became a ruin, with only remnants of the outer stone walls to remind one of its prior greatness.

In 1989 Charles Sweeney built a new wine cellar not far from the old winery's caves and revived the Vine Cliff brand, specializing in Cabernet Sauvignon and Chardonnay.

Adjoining Groezinger to the north was the 130-acre El Cuesta Vineyard of Calhoun Lee Larue. Larue was a graduate of the University of California and the son of a prominent early-day Yolo County agriculturist. He acquired the property in 1885 as part of the large ranch that "Uncle Charley" Hopper, a pioneer settler from North Carolina and famous hunter of bears, had bought in 1847 from George Yount. Although Larue never built a winery, he contributed much time and effort to the wine industry and in 1892 was responsible for the display of California wines at the Columbian Exposition at Chicago

He planted many resistant vines and was highly esteemed by his fellow vineyardists. The property, still in vineyard, is now called Napa Nook.

Oakville

Located three miles north of Yountville, Oakville has been the center of a wine-growing area since the late 1860s. The first large vineyard was owned by Hiram W. Crabb, a native of Ohio who in 1868 purchased some 559 acres west of the highway and north of the Oakville Grade Road. On this fertile valley land he began planting a vineyard he named the Hermosa. In 1872 he built his first winery. It is indicative of his foresight that as early as 1876 he ordered from the Husmann nursery in Missouri some Lenoir grape cuttings to plant as resistant rootstock. By 1881 Crabb had a 250-acre vineyard, and in 1883 the state viticultural commission established an experimental vineyard on his land for research on



TO-KALON, OAKVILLE, CAL. 2/18/07.
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combatting phylloxera. The following year, Crabb built a new winery with a capacity of 450,000 gallons and renamed the estate To Kalon.

From the start, Crabb planted distinguished varieties along with the standard Zinfandel. In 1882 the San Francisco Merchant pronounced his "Baron's Tannat" very commendable, and a year later the state Board of Viticultural Commissioners reported that his Black Burgundy (also known as "Crabb's Burgundy" and which was probably the Refosco grape from northern Italy) confirmed hopes and was clean and full-tasting. By 1886 Crabb had a wine depot in Washington D.C., where it was said that "society" found his Cabernet Sauvignon, Pinot Blanc, and Riesling better than the imported equivalents. Perhaps more significant than these commendations was the award of a bronze medal at the Paris Exposition of 1887.

Although Crabb himself was spare in build and had something of the austere mien associated with a New England schoolmaster, he was a genial man and in addition to his wine growing, bred some of the finest trotting horses in California.

Experimentation notwithstanding, by the early 1890s Crabb's 350 acres of vineyard were suffering greatly from phylloxera. He replanted and had one hundred acres in resistant vines by 1893, but the financial depression of the period so lowered the price of fine wines that at the time of his death in 1899, Crabb's debt to the James H. Goodman Bank of Napa exceeded the \$219,000 appraised value of the estate.

One of the officers of the bank, E. Wilder Churchill, took

over management of the property and purchased it a short time later. After Churchill's death in 1903, his family continued operations as the To Kalon Vineyard Company. That year the U.S. Department of Agriculture purchased twenty ares at To Kalon for an experimental vineyard; this site was probably the former experimental vineyard of the state viticultural commission. Much of the land originally planted by Crabb is still in vines, including the experimental station now operated by the University of California. The old house still stands, but the winery was destroyed by fire in the 1940s.

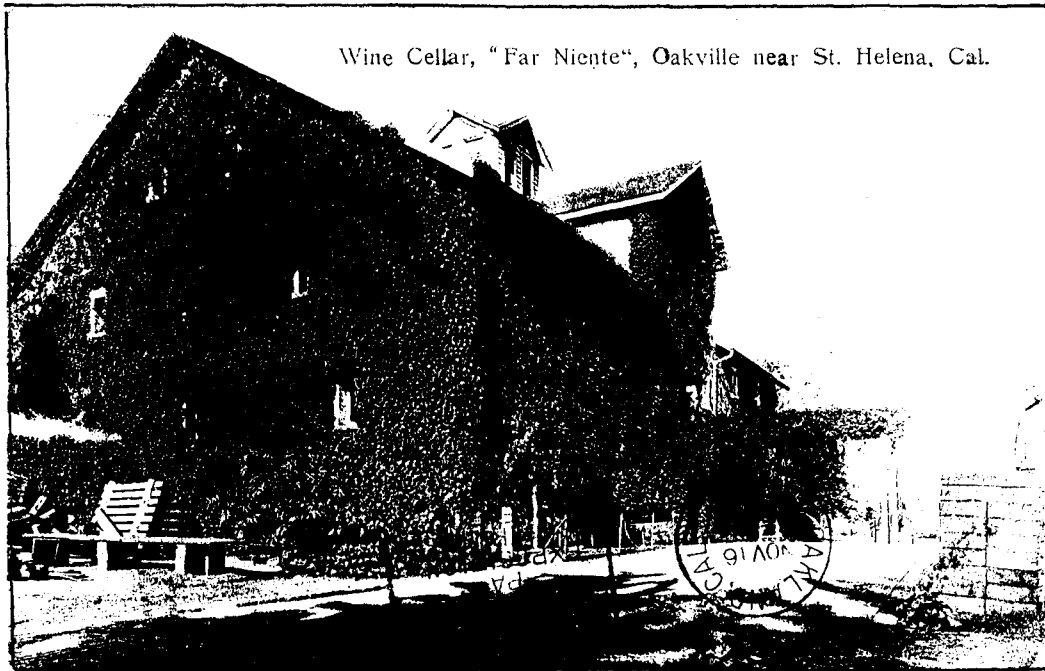
Across Oakville Grade Road to the south of To Kalon was another five-hundred-acre parcel extending back into the foothills. The owner, John Benson, had come to San Francisco in 1848 to represent some New York businessmen. He soon began to speculate in San Francisco real estate on his own and within a few years was a wealthy young man. By 1860 he had become a member of the Board of Trustees of the Citizens Gas Company and the owner of this Napa ranch. Though he was successful in real estate and Nevada mining stocks and "was withal a great ladies' man," his ranching venture was at first a failure. Therefore, in 1863 he offered the property to young Franklin A. Buck, a fellow New Yorker, with the candid observation that he could not sell it and that although he had it rented for three hundred dollars a year, he had never received any rent money and furthermore never expected to receive any. It was probably for these reasons that Benson had named the ranch the Far Niente^(without care). Buck naturally turned down the uninviting offer, and lived to see that Far Niente was everything but what the name implied.

Buck worked for Benson at the ranch in later years and though he must have toiled in the vineyard, he is best remembered for his entertaining book, A Yankee in the Gold Rush, a collection of letters to his sister.

By the early 1870s, Benson began to devote more time and money to the development of Far Niente. In 1872 he set out eighty-four acres to vines, chiefly muscats, which he dried into raisins, but in about 1880 he added sixty acres of Zinfandel, Chasselas, and Sauvignon Vert grapes. He also planted grain and raised fine cattle (once paying as much as \$900 for a bull). He returned from a trip to Europe with cuttings of choice varieties of grapes, fruit trees, seeds, and even cork oaks. In 1881 he complained that he had spent over \$80,000 on his farm but had still no return on his investment. He apparently bore the farm no grudge, for at about that time he began to spend more time at Oakville, though he continued to maintain an 'elegant' house at 803 Stockton Street in San Francisco. That year he put up new farm buildings and, on a wooded knoll, a handsome and substantial three-story winery of dressed stone. Its capacity was 100,000 gallons and here Benson produced dry wines which he bottled under his own name.

As Benson was a bachelor, when he died in 1903 he left Far Niente to his nieces. They closed the winery but with Repeal it was reopened for a few years under new ownership. It is active today and from the highway the ivy-covered walls of the attractive old building can be seen nestled on the hillside some half-mile away. Much of the surrounding land is still in vines.

About opposite Far Niente on the east side of the highway was



FAR NIENTE ca 1915

the La Lomita vineyard ^{that} George K. Drew, a Massachusetts man, began planting in the mid-1870s. It was only forty acres, but in 1886 Drew built a winery of 140,000 gallons capacity and began crushing not only his grapes but those of some of his neighbors. Today only an excavation in the hillside indicates that a winery once operated at this site.

On the west side of the highway, one mile south of the Benson ranch, was the 20,000-gallon Foothill Winery that William Locker built about 1885. A Canadian by birth, Locker had come by ox team from Illinois to California in 1850 and in 1867 he purchased from Charles Hooper a hillside parcel of his vineyard. Locker soon thereafter planted twenty acres to vines and in the early 1880s put in an additional ten acres of Zinfandels and Rieslings. This property was acquired in the late 1890s by Jean Scabiasque, who had a winery at Oakville.

Jean Adolph Brun arrived in the Napa Valley in 1874 from his native country of France. With his knowledge of wine and cidermaking, he secured employment as a vineyardist and winemaker. In 1877 he and countryman Jean Chaix formed a partnership and built on the east side of the highway through Oakville a wooden winery, which they named Nouveau Medoc. Their 1880 vintage was 115,000 gallons from grapes purchased on the open market. Soon thereafter they acquired land on Howell Mountain, northeast of St. Helena, and planted a ninety-acre vineyard. In 1885 they built there a second winery, this one of stone. The following years were prosperous ones. They bought an additional hundred acres for vineyard, enlarged the storage capacity of the Oakville winery, and built a narrow-gauge branch railroad from the main line up to Howell Mountain. Much of their wine reached the New Orleans market.

Following Brun's death in 1894, the firm continued to operate as a family-owned business until 1900, when the properties were sold for a quarter million dollars to the California Wine Association. The CWA, continuing to use the founders' names, operated both wineries up to Prohibition. During this period the storage capacity at Nouveau Medoc was further increased, and in 1907 nearly 500,000 gallons of wine were produced there. The Howell Mountain plant likewise reopened after Repeal, when Laurence Noonan of Sacramento purchased the property, and today, under new management, it is still active.

Directly west of the Nouveau Medoc alongside the railroad was the Palm Row Cellar of Jean Sehabiaque (*Scabiaque?*), who was

Locker's successor at the Foothill winery. A Frenchman from the department of the Basses Pyrenees, Sehabiaque arrived in Napa Valley in 1890 and went to work for Brun and Chaix. In 1906 he erected across the road from his employers' winery his own modest plant. It served chiefly as a storage cellar and depot, but he continued to operate it along with the Foothill until Prohibition. All that now remains of it is the row of tall palms for which it was named.

Two other Frenchman, Louis Debanne and Emile Brexard (*Bressard?*), built a winery near Oakville in 1879. Debanne had come to Napa County before he was of age and worked as a laborer at Yountville; he was twenty-two years old in 1879. In 1880 the partners had a vintage of 36,000 gallons. The union dissolved a year or two later, but Debanne seems to have been very self-reliant, for he made 74,000 gallons of wine in 1884. He had at the time only a seven-acre vineyard, but he crushed the grapes of various neighboring vineyards. In 1894 he sold the plant and winemaking there was discontinued.

About a mile east of Brun and Chaix on Oakville Grade Crossroad was the twenty-acre vineyard and the sixty-thousand gallon winery of Auguste Jeanmonod (sometimes erroneously listed as 'Momo'), a native of Switzerland. Jeanmonod had migrated to Australia in 1863 and worked for vineyardists there for about four years before coming to Oakville. In about 1870 he planted vines and built a winery. His output was never large, but he established a reputation for both his Riesling and his Zinfandel. He operated

until Prohibition, but nothing now remains of either his vineyard or his winery.

Rutherford

Two miles north of Oakville in the vicinity of Rutherford were some of the largest vineyards in the county. Among the pioneer winegrowers was Christian P. Adamson, a native of Denmark and a seafaring man who had come to San Francisco in 1855. He soon found employment at General Hooker's ranch near Sonoma. After a few years in the mines of the Mother Lode, he settled in Napa County. In 1870 he purchased land across the Napa River a mile and a half east of Rutherford and planted part of it to vineyard. He gradually increased his vineyard acreage until by 1884 he had some 160 acres in vines, mostly Zinfandel and Riesling. That year he built a handsome two-story winery of 200,000 gallon capacity to handle his crop. Adamson operated independently through the troubled 1890s, but by 1903 the property had come under the control of the James H. Goodman & Company Bank of Napa. The bank engaged Hans Hansen to take over the Adamson place. Hansen, a Dane, was not specifically a winegrower but had a wide knowledge of horticulture and was already managing the To Kalon Vineyards. In 1911 the bank sold the property to William E. Cole, an Ohio man who had gained experience as a vineyardist near Calistoga. He maintained the vineyard and made wine up to Prohibition. The winery building, located at the intersection of the Silverado Trail and Highway 128, survived the dry years, and has been reactivated as Frog's Leap Winery.

Adjoining Adamson's property to the east on the Silverado Trail was that of Henry H. Harris. Harris was a native of Missouri who had come to California with his family in 1853 while still a boy. Moving to Napa County in 1870 he purchased land on which he planted forty acres to vines and fifty acres to prunes. He sold his grapes on the open market until 1884, by which time Adamson had built his winery and provided a convenient home for the Harris grapes. In the same year, Harris was elected sheriff; when his term expired in 1887 he erected a three-story winery with stone walls twenty-four inches thick. The handsome 200,000-gallon winery cost \$10,000 to build. Its construction was supervised by M. Franzini, a skilled mason who was also in charge of Felix Borreo's warehouse in Napa City.

Harris had by this time eighty acres in vineyard, but the crushings from these grapes were not enough to fill his cooperage, and he therefore began buying grapes from his neighbors. Like Adamson, he met trying times at the turn of the century, but he replaced his diseased vines, improved his winemaking equipment, and operated until Prohibition. The winery has since been converted into a fine residence.

West of Rutherford is Inglenook Vineyards and Winery, founded in 1873 by William C. Watson, one of the first officers of the Bank of Napa. When the property was acquired in 1879 by Captain Gustave Niebaum, it had some seventy acres in vines and a vintage of 150,000 gallons.

Niebaum was a noteworthy man, a Finn from Helsingfors and a

The INGLENOOK Wines are offered to the public in GLASS only, being bottled at the vineyard in California: protected by its trade mark and the PURE WINE STAMP of the State of California, which guarantees the absolute purity of the Wines. None genuine unless bearing Trade Mark on Seal or Cork.

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First Award of Merit
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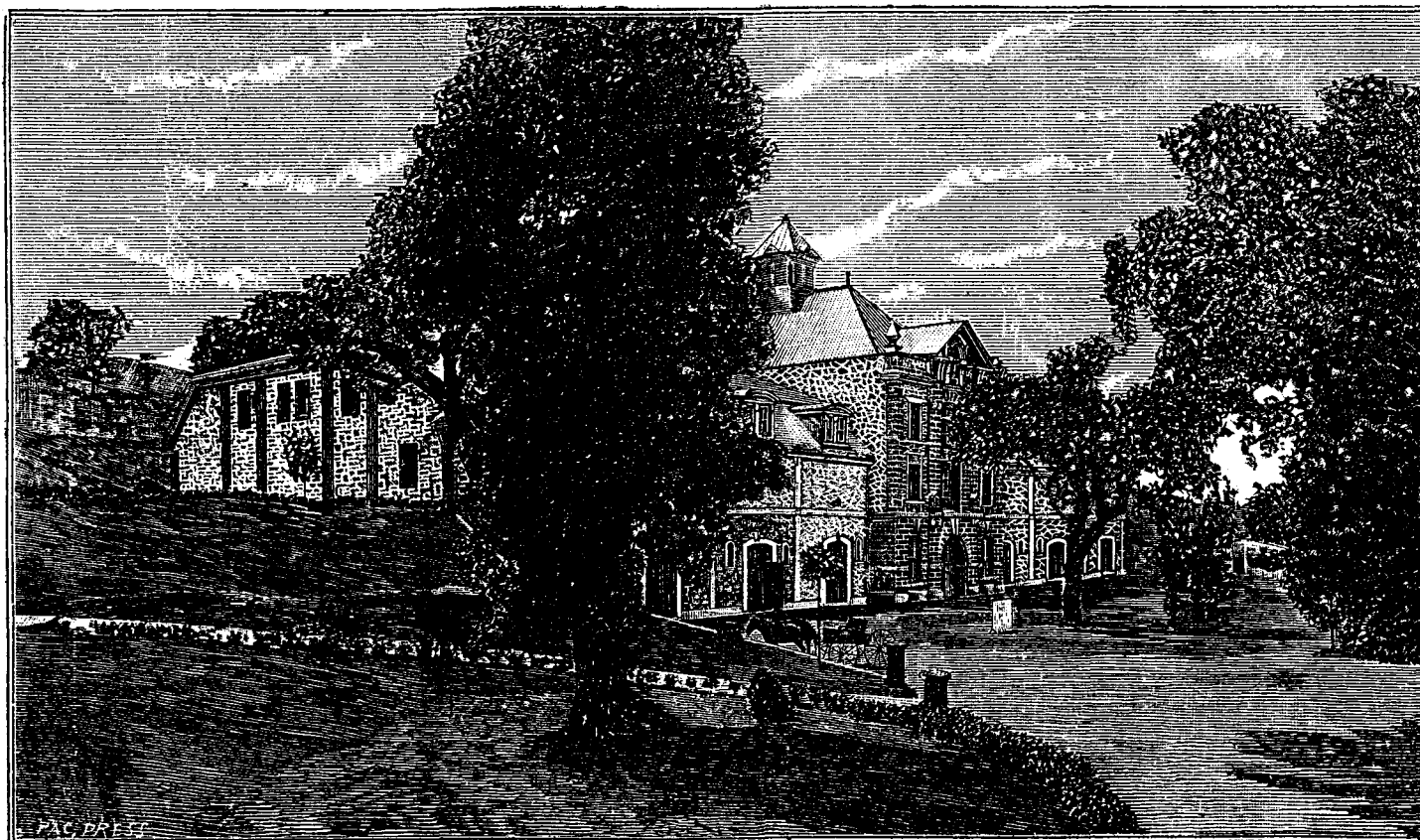
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[1891 ADVERTISEMENT]

graduate of the Helsingfors Nautical Institute, he had undertaken his own command at the age of twenty-one. In 1864 he sailed for Alaska and three years later brought to San Francisco a cargo of furs valued at \$600,000. He then organized the Alaska Commercial Company, which established a series of trading posts on the Yukon and along the Alaska coast from St. Michaels to the Arctic Circle. Although he continued to make voyages to the Arctic, he became an enthusiastic wine grower. Four years after purchasing Inglenook he built a substantial winery with the assistance of Hamden W. McIntyre (who was to become Senator Stanford's superintendent at Vina). The winery was constructed of grey and brown locally quarried stone in a style described as 'semi-Gothic and Eastlake.' The sampling room was ornately paneled in oak and had elaborate carved furniture, a frescoed ceiling, and stained glass windows. With a half-million gallon capacity, Niebaum had ample storage space for aging his better wines.

Niebaum immediately began replacing Watson's planting of Mission grapes with some better varieties: Riesling, Burger, Traminer, Gutedel, and Cabernet Sauvignon. Within a few years, Inglenook wines became widely and favorably known. Niebaum's agent in San Francisco for the ten years beginning in 1884 was Ferdinand Haber. Haber was the son of a well-to-do New Orleans merchant and a veteran of the Confederate Army. After coming to California, he had made and lost a fortune in the cattle business and then had opened up a liquor store at 122 Sansome Street in San Francisco. The store, according to his biographer, was "in luxurious elegance,



INGLENOOK WINE CELLAR, RUTHERFORD, CAL. CAPT. G. NIEBAUM, Proprietor.
 Length—220 feet. Breadth—center, 72 feet; wings, 62 feet. Height of wall—center, 42 feet; wings, 26 feet. Capacity, 400,000 gallons. Structure of stone and iron, with concrete floors throughout. Fermentation rooms in second story of wings; Storage vaults below. Crushing and Press room in third story of center; Bottling room, second story of center; Office, Sampling room, and Casing room, first story of center.

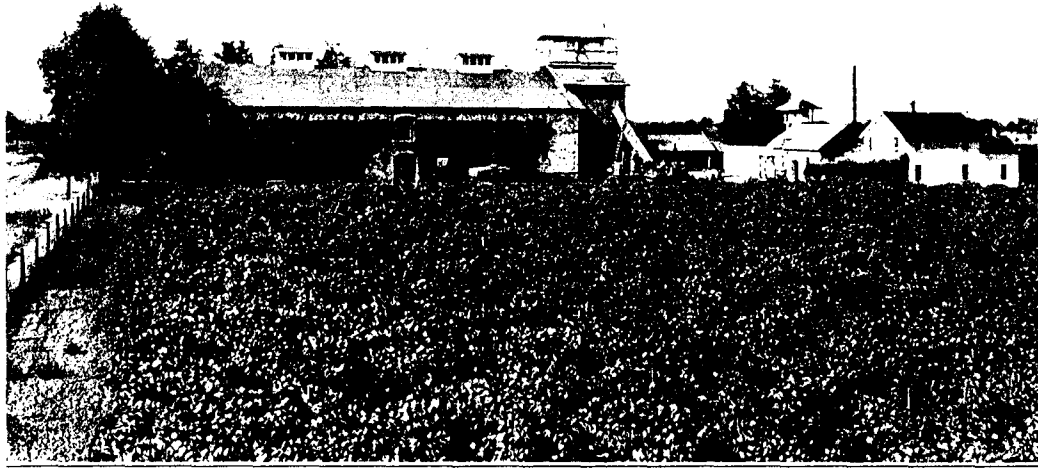
From: The Resources of Napa Co., CA, 1887.

replete with articles of virtue and wine lore." He was apparently a man of fine presence. Governor Waterman appointed him commissioner for California to the Paris Exposition in 1889

where Inglenook wines were awarded a diploma and a medal. In 1891 he was selling them to the Canadian Pacific for use in their dining cars and there is a report of a shipment to Vladivostok two years later. Indeed, by 1893, Niebaum had 300 acres in vines, of which 250 were in full bearing and 50 were planted to resistant root stock. There was a ready market also for the brandy produced at Inglenook.

After the Captain's death in 1908, the winery was operated for his widow by B. Arnhold & Company, a San Francisco wine house. A few years later the active management was taken over by John Daniel, who had married one of Mrs. Niebaum's nieces. With Repeal, Mrs. Niebaum reopened the winery, putting one of Daniel's sons in charge as manager. After her death in 1936 the property was inherited by John Daniel Jr. and his sister, Suzanne Daniel Hawkins.

In Rutherford proper was the winery of Joseph B. Atkinson and Seneca Ewer. They were men of means and their venture in winemaking was a secondary business interest. Both arrived in California in 1850, Atkinson from New Jersey and Ewer from New York, and worked for a few years as miners in the Mother Lode. Atkinson subsequently spent twenty profitable years in the mercantile business in San Francisco and retired in 1880 to his



VALLEY VIEW WINERY AND VINEYARD, RUTHERFORD, NAPA CO., CAL.

[EWER & ATKINSON \ BEAULIEU]

110-acre vineyard ranch south of Rutherford. In 1887 he was listed as a director of the Napa Valley Wine Company. Ewer, after practicing law in Oroville, settled in St. Helena in 1870 and embarked on a long and active career as a civic leader and winegrower. In 1880 he began planting a vineyard at Rutherford and in 1885 erected a winery there with Atkinson.

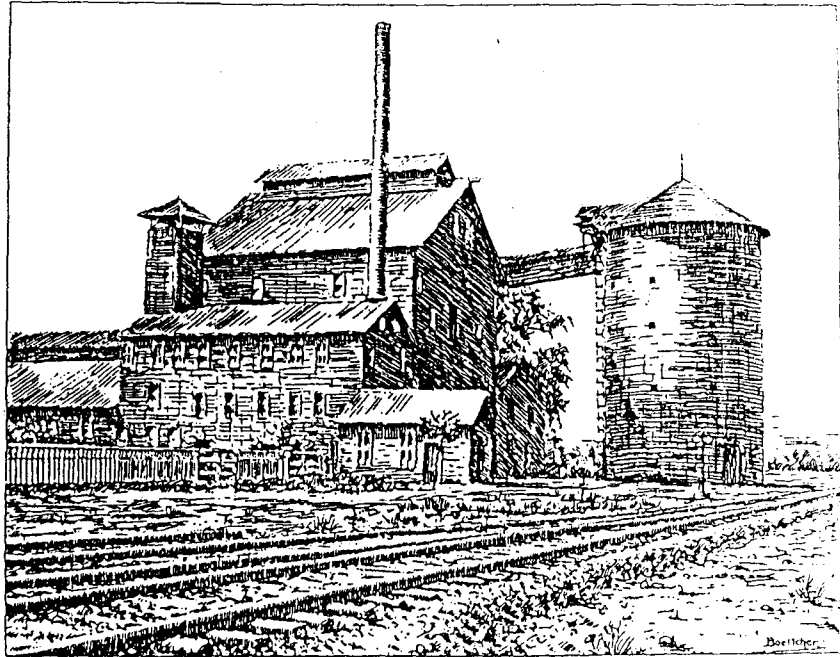
Their venture into winemaking was an immediate success, and in 1889 the winery was enlarged to a storage capacity of 400,000 gallons. As that year's entire vintage of 170,000 gallons was purchased by the San Francisco winehouse of S. Lachman & Company, it would appear that Ewer and Atkinson had not yet established a bottle trade, or they would have marketed the product themselves. Two years later they expanded again by replacing their original still with a new Saunders continuous-type still.

In 1900 the Ewer and Atkinson Winery was acquired by a Frenchman from the Bordeaux region, Georges de Latour. De Latour, with several associates, among them Charles Carpy, had earlier successfully developed a process for recovering cream of tartar from the residue of wineries and established plants in San Jose and Healdsburg. In 1904 de Latour purchased from Charles Thompson a fine forty-acre vineyard, planted in the late 1870s, that was located just west of his winery. He named it Beaulieu and developed it into a beautiful country estate. In 1907 he acquired the long-established vineyard of Judge ~~Serena~~^{Serranus} Hastings one mile east of Rutherford. In the meantime, unlike Ewer and Atkinson, de Latour embarked on an aging and bottling program that by 1918 had

firmly established the name of Beaulieu. The winery produced sacramental wines during the dry years and following Repeal returned to the commercial wine business. De Latour was active in management of the business until his death in 1940. The winery and vineyards were operated by members of the family until 1969, at which time the business was sold to Heublein, Inc.

On the west side of the highway opposite the Beaulieu Winery and alongside the railroad was a winery and cream of tartar plant erected in 1884 by Pierre Bernard and Bruno Chaix. Their business prospered. In 1903 they merged their holdings with those of the Dehay and Leroux families of Cloverdale; Chaix became president of the new firm, which called itself the French-American Wine Company. The company's main storage cellars, of nearly half-million gallon capacity, were in San Francisco and operated until Prohibition. Today nothing remains of their old wooden winery.

One mile north of Rutherford, on the west side of the highway at the intersection of Whitehall Lane, is property Theron H. Ink purchased in 1878. The land was part of an enormous ranch that Edward T. Bale had acquired before the American occupation of the Napa Valley. Ink had been born in New York in 1831; he came to California during the gold rush, while still not yet of age, and was briefly a school teacher and miner before becoming a successful farmer with large holdings in Napa, Marin, Sonoma, and Yolo counties. In 1880-81 he planted a ninety-acre vineyard and sold his grapes to nearby wineries until 1886, when he built himself a frame winery with a 150,000-gallon capacity. At the time of his



FRENCH • AMERICAN WINE CO. ca 1900

death in 1894 he had 115 acres planted to Zinfandels and Rieslings. His son J. G. Ink continued for several years as a winegrower, but the vines became infested with phylloxera and by 1900 he had quit. The winery has long since been torn down, but the Ink house with its wide veranda and ornately bracketed posts is a landmark, and some of the surrounding land is still in vines.

On the east side of the highway opposite Ink was the twenty-two-acre vineyard of Washington T. Weeks, who in 1852 had come to California by ox cart from his native Ohio. Weeks was interested in farming and tried his hand first growing grain in Yuba County and then cotton in Mexico before buying the Napa County land in 1872. By 1880 he had about twenty acres in vineyard and a small winery, which he called the Monongo Winery, where he produced both red and white wines until the turn of the century.

Just north of Weeks was James H. McCord, a native of New Jersey and a shoemaker by trade. He had come across the plains to California in 1849 and had opened a shop in Sonoma, where he made boots for General Vallejo and other early residents. In 1852 he moved to Napa County, gave up bootmaking for general farming, and began planting grapes. In 1872 he built a winery in partnership with Louis Napoleon Giaque, a Swiss native who had a vineyard on Zinfandel Lane about one mile to the east. The winery burned down soon after the first vintage, but McCord persevered. In 1874 he made wine in Weeks' cellar and for four years thereafter used his own barn to cellar the product. In 1880 he built a two-story winery with a capacity of 100,000 gallons and named it the Oak

Grove. His annual average production was some sixty thousand gallons. McCord was proud of his wine, which he aged three years and bottled under his own label. After his death in 1890 his two sons, Nathaniel and Daniel, maintained the vineyard until about the time of Prohibition, but they stopped making wine shortly after their father's death. John H. Wheeler acquired the vineyard property during the dry years and uprooted the vines to plant a fine walnut grove. Only the old oak trees that once shaded McCord's residence and gave the estate its name remain to recall the past.

In the meantime, after fire destroyed the McCord-Giauque winery, Giauque and his partner, his brother Theophilus Amos, built adjacent to his home and vineyard a new two-story concrete winery with a capacity of 75,000 gallons. ^A~~Giauque~~ sold this winery and five acres of vines in 1881 to two Germans from Hamburg, Julius C. and Gustave A. Stamer, the latter having owned a bar in St. Helena since 1867. The Stamers enlarged the vineyard, but the greater part of each year's crushing was of grapes bought from other growers. Their cooperage was chiefly of redwood and totaled 100,000 gallons. In 1884 Julius Stamer and Bertram Feldmeyer built a winery in Geyserville, leaving brother "Gus" to operate the Napa County venture independently, and he made both wine and brandy there until the late 1890s. The winery was still standing in 1960, but the property had become a dairy farm.

^{Giauque}
~~Giauque~~ disposed of his Zinfandel Lane property and moved to what was known as the old Sage Ranch, a parcel of some one hundred

acres that extended north and east from Chiles Canyon Road and Highway 128. He gave up winemaking, but in addition to general farming, he and his sons continued for another thirty years to grow grapes.

Across from the Inks on the north side of Whitehall Lane lived John G. Norton, an upstate New Yorker. Norton worked for some ten years in his brother Abram's blacksmith shop in Napa City and later in the gold fields along the Fraser River before buying fifty acres of Napa County land in 1866. He planted both wine and table grapes and in the mid-1880s built a wooden winery to handle his crops of mostly Zinfandel and Riesling grapes, typically 150 tons annually. He persevered as a wine grower until his death in 1906. He had been assisted in his later years by his son Frank, who soon thereafter sold the property to Fred Rossi, a Swiss from Canton Ticino. Rossi had been the proprietor of a bar in St. Helena and became a wine grower until Prohibition. He died prior to Repeal, but the family reopened the winery and made wine until 1949. When visited in 1960, the old Norton house and the disused winery, pleasantly situated in a clump of big white oaks, were still standing and the vineyard was still being cultivated by the Rossi family.

One mile west of the highway on Whitehall Lane was the twenty-acre vineyard of Henry Lange, a German who settled in St. Helena in 1878, where he became proprietor of the Grand Hotel. He was successful both as Wirt and Weinbauer and in the mid-1880s built his own winery, the Olive Hill, and a small distillery. These he

located on rising ground just above Bale Creek, near the site of a small adobe house and vineyard that had been established by Edward Bale before the American occupation. In his stone winery, Lange made as much as 80,000 gallons of dry whites and reds annually, and his table d'hote was well and favorably known. He later sold the hotel but continued growing grapes until about 1906. Some of Bale's original pear trees are said to still be alive, but Lange's vines have entirely died out.

About one mile north of Ink and southwest of the junction of the highway and Zinfandel Lane, and conveniently near Bello Station, was the original vineyard of Charles H. Wheeler. Born in Vergennes, Vermont, Wheeler had built up a successful grain and milling business in Oswego, New York, before coming to California in 1868 and entering the grain business in Vallejo. Two years later he bought this Napa property from James M. Thompson (a son of Simpson Thompson, owner of the Suscol Ranch dating from the 1850s). Like his father, James Thompson had become interested in viticulture and had planted part of his land to wine grapes.

Wheeler increased the vineyard to some eighty acres and established a home. He built a stone winery in the mid-1880s and his two sons, Rollo and John H., as they grew learned both viticulture and winemaking. Before his death, Wheeler Sr. turned over the business to Rollo, who remained in charge until his own tragic death in 1889 from a horse's kick. John was the younger brother and a graduate of the University of California, class of 1879. Though trained as a mining engineer, he gave up such work

in 1881, when he became the first secretary of the State Board of Viticultural Commissioners.

Under the influence of fellow 'Cal Boy' Charles Wetmore, Wheeler purchased land in the Livermore Valley in the mid-1880s and there planted a vineyard that he named the Cornelia, after his eldest daughter, but he continued to live at Bello Station. In 1891 he was credited with making a half million gallons of wine, but as the capacity of the Bello Station winery was only 300,000 gallons, this total must have included wine made at Calistoga, (where he also had a vineyard and a winery), and possibly some wine made from grapes grown in his Livermore vineyard.

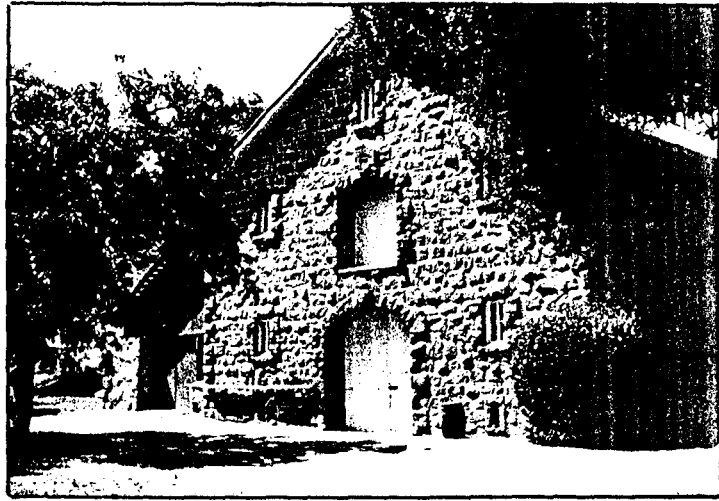
About 1894 Wheeler greatly increased his holdings by purchasing a one-hundred-acre parcel that lay north and east of the highway and Zinfandel Lane. The land had been settled in 1852 by Matthew Vann, who had crossed the plains from Illinois in 1850. Along with general farming, Vann began planting wine grapes about 1865; in the early 1880s he had sixty-four acres in grapes and built a winery. He maintained the winery in partnership with his sons until selling out to Wheeler.

Although Wheeler was a successful vineyardist and winemaker, it was rather through his chemical factory at Melrose in Alameda County that he became wealthy. He produced bisulphide of carbon in hopes it would prove a cure for phylloxera, which it did not, but it did gain reknown as "an inestimable boon to farmers troubled with squirrels and gophers," and the factory developed into one of the state's leading chemical firms. Wheeler made wine at Bello

Station until Prohibition, and he had a distillery that produced from six to ten thousand gallons of brandy annually. He reentered the wine industry with Repeal, and was active until his death a few years later. Part of the old winery building was incorporated into the house now occupying the site.

Just east of the intersection of Zinfandel Lane and the Silverado Trail was once the fifty-acre vineyard of Charles Scheggia, a Swiss from Canton Ticino who had come to San Francisco in the late 1860s and established a paint and wallpaper business at 1428 Stockton Street. A few years later he and Jean E. Gay became co-owners of a bar as well as wholesale/retail dealers in wines and liquors at 1138 Dupont Street (now Grant Avenue). In the early 1880s, while still thus engaged, Scheggia began planting Zinfandel and Riesling grapes, and by 1883 he was making wine. For more than two decades he maintained both his 70,000-gallon winery and, independent of any partner, a bar and wine depot in San Francisco on Broadway between Kearney Street and Columbus Avenue. During part of this period and with his wife's assistance he operated the Federal Hotel at 1205 Stockton Street. When his sons Emil and Arnold were of age, they likewise tended bar and worked in the vineyard and winery. After the 1906 earthquake and fire the family moved to the Napa County estate. There were vintages there until 1910.

About one mile north of Scheggia on Spring Valley Road, which forks east from the Silverado Trail, were the vineyards of Anton Rossi, one of Fred Rossi's brothers. After settling there in 1874,



ROSSI WINERY (now HEITZ CELLARS)
ca 1963

Rossi set out twenty acres in mostly Zinfandel and Mataro grapes and before 1880 began making wine. He gradually enlarged his vineyard and in 1888 built a new winery, a solid basalt structure with a capacity of nearly 100,000 gallons. He was active until Prohibition. In 1921 he sold the property to Fillipe Valente who was joint proprietor with his brother Vitale for a restaurant at 161 Sutter Street in San Francisco. Valente reopened the winery with Repeal and made wine until 1941, when he in turn sold out. The estate in 1960 was a cattle ranch and the winery a barn; the vines have largely died out.

On Spring Valley Road between Rossi's property and the Silverado Trail was a vineyard planted by George Mee in 1877. A native of County Caven, Ireland, Mee had grown up in Canada, where his father was a schoolmaster. Mee had established a general transfer and express business in Sacramento before coming to Napa County. His fifty-acre vineyard of both red and white dry wine varieties was planted on the lower hillsides. He built a winery about 1885, but by 1900 phylloxera had so ~~devastated~~ ^{devastated} his vines that he gave up as a winemaker and became a dairy farmer. The property has since become part of a dairy ranch.

Close to one mile west of its intersection with State Highway 29, Zinfandel Lane comes to a dead end at the base of the Mayacamas Mountains. Three wineries nestled against the hillside in the late 1800s, each with its own vineyard. One belonged to Charles H. Brockhoff, a German who crossed the plains to California by ox cart in 1865. In the late 1870s he bought from James M. Thompson one

George Mee

—PROPRIETOR OF—

SPRING HILL VINEYARD AND WINERY

DEALER IN AND MANUFACTURER OF ALL KINDS OF

PURE CALIFORNIA WINES & BRANDIES

P. O. BOX, 374.

St. Helena, Napa Co., Cal., Apr. 5th 1892.
Philip H. Bork.

Dear Sir;

Having seen your ad. in the
American Farmer, please send me your
price list.

And Oblige
Yours Truly
Geo. Mee.

(Geo. Mee)

hundred acres on the south side of Zinfandel Lane just west of the Wheeler vineyard. He soon began planting his own vines and in the late 1880s built against the hillside a two-story winery, the lower floor of stone. Brockhoff survived the scourge of phylloxera in the 1890s by replacing diseased vines with those grafted to Riparia stock. In 1912 his son Charles Jr. took over and continued in business until Prohibition. In 1960 the vineyard property was owned by Louis Martini, who used the grapes at his St. Helena winery. The Brockhoff winery was never reopened.

In the early 1880s, Brockhoff sold part of his land south of his vineyard to fellow countryman Henry W. Helms, who owned a grocery in San Francisco at Sixth and Mission streets. Helms set out about ten acres to Zinfandel and Chasselas grapes and built a small but well-designed stone winery of 60,000-gallon capacity. While continuing to sell groceries in San Francisco (later at Market and Page streets), he also found time to produce a vintage each year until his death in 1903. His widow continued operations for some years, but there are no records of vintages after 1906. The winery was still standing when visited in 1963, although roofless and no longer in use.

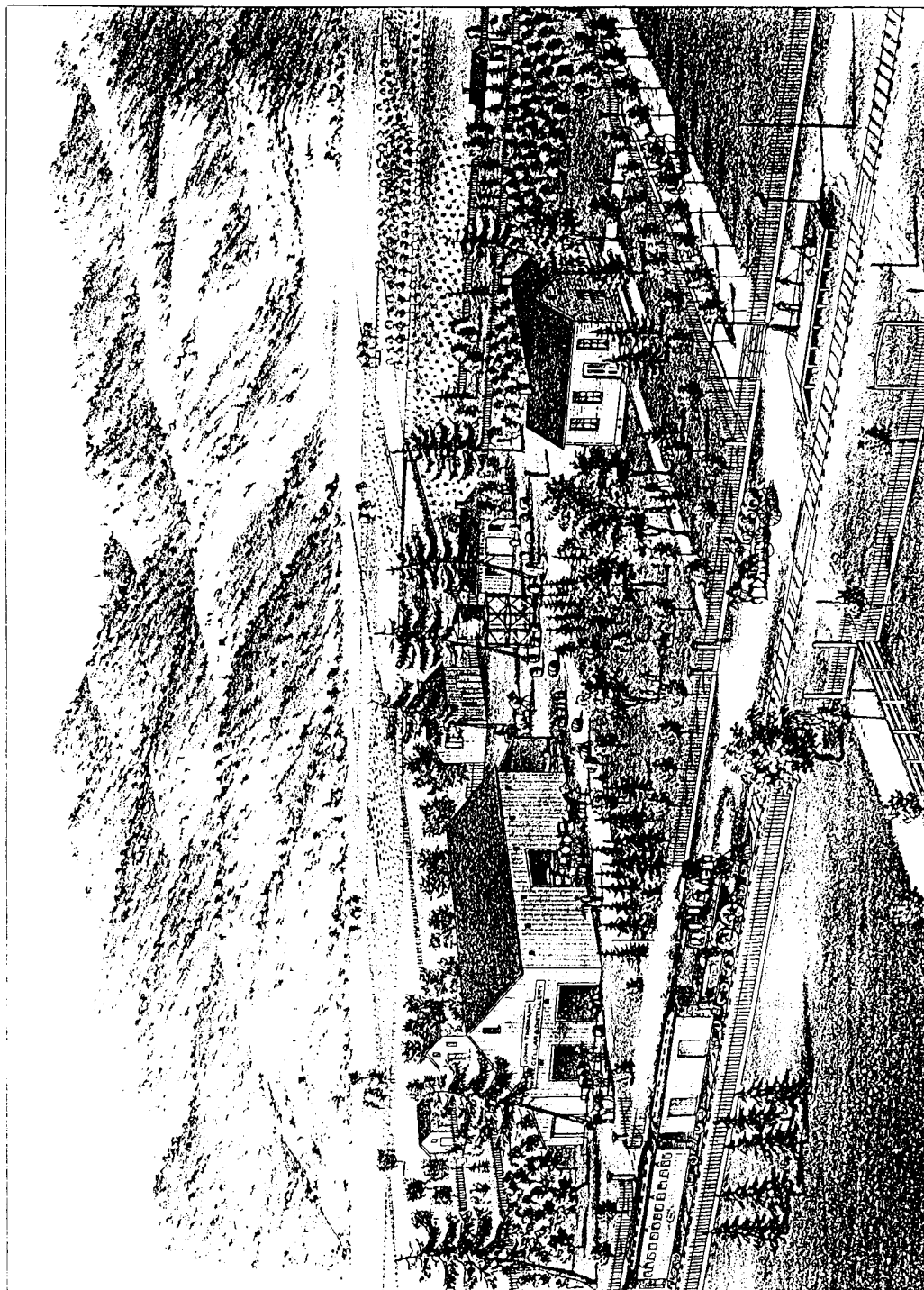
About a half-mile north of Brockhoff, William and James Rennie built a stone winery. The brothers were natives of Sterling-shire, Scotland, widely traveled, well-educated, and sons of a prosperous coal dealer and iron manufacturer. In 1886, soon after their arrival in California, they purchased 210 acres from George K. Gluyas, an Englishman who had settled in Napa about 1869

and planted some fifty acres to grapes. The Rennies enlarged and improved the vineyard and two years later built their two-story winery with a storage capacity of 80,000 gallons; their cooperage was half redwood, half oak. As their vineyard soon began to suffer from phylloxera and the wine market was depressed, the Rennies were active as independent Napa Valley winegrowers for only twelve years. However, they remained in the industry until Prohibition. As early as 1898 they teamed up with their neighbor John H. Wheeler and leased the large Natoma Winery near Folsom, which they operated for three not very successful years. In 1900 William moved to Fresno, where he succeeded Colonel Trevelyan as general manager of the Barton Estates vineyard and winery. In 1904, when James was appointed manager of the large vineyards and winery of the Leland Stanford estate at Vina, the Rennies sold their holdings on Zinfandel Lane. Sometime after Repeal the newly replanted vineyard and winery became the property of Louis Martini.

A half-mile northeast of the Rennies on Inglewood Lane linger remains of a small stone structure surrounded by vines, some indication that wine was once made at the site. The winery was erected in 1886 by Thomas Amesbury, a Maine sea captain who had acquired the property in the late 1860s and by 1876 had fifteen acres in grapes, chiefly Zinfandel and Riesling. He made small quantities of wine before building this 70,000-gallon capacity winery. In the late 1890s the property was leased by George Schoenwald, who operated it and his larger winery in St. Helena simultaneously for about ten years.

About one mile north of Zinfandel Road, John McPike in about 1880 began planting Zinfandel and Chasselas vines northeast of the highway. In 1885 he built a stone winery in a grove of oaks across the road from the vineyard. By 1890 he had ninety acres in bearing vines and his vintages averaged 75,000 gallons. In his winegrowing activities he was associated with Dr. George B. Crane, the pioneer winegrower of St. Helena, and his wife was one of Dr. Crane's daughters. After McPike's death in 1897, his son William operated the business until 1908, at which time Theodore Gier—an already well-established wine grower in the Livermore Valley and on Mill Creek west of Napa City—bought the property, enlarged the winery, and operated it until Prohibition. The plant was reopened upon Repeal and further enlarged and modernized for use as the Napa Valley Cooperative Winery.

A few hundred feet north of McPike's on the west side of the highway was the Sutter Home Winery of John Thomann, dating from 1874. Thomann was a vineyardist in his homeland of Switzerland prior to his arrival in Sacramento in 1858, where his uncle Henry Thomann had a vineyard on land that he had purchased from his distinguished fellow countryman John A. Sutter. Henry Thomann soon gave up winemaking and opened a liquor store, but John began practicing the craft at Henry Gerke's winery at Eleventh Street and the North Levee in Sacramento. In Napa Valley by 1878 he was averaging annually 100,000 gallons of wine from grapes purchased from small growers in the surrounding area. Much of his output over the years was sold to S. Lachman & Company. His distillery,



WINE CELLAR AND RESIDENCE OF JOHN THOMANN.
ST. JULES, LA JUEVA VALLEY, CAL.

with a capacity of eight hundred gallons a day, took care of his inferior wines. He enlarged the plant several times and in 1885 bought ^{147 acres} ~~land~~ on Howell Mountain, where he planted forty acres (chiefly to red wine grapes) and built a new winery, the Deer Park.

Despite setbacks from phylloxera, Thomann's vintages averaged 200,000 gallons in the mid-1890s. But his health was failing, and he returned to Switzerland to pass his last years before his death in 1900. The Howell Mountain vineyard and winery were purchased in 1891 by another Swiss, Emil Leuenberger, whose wife was the daughter of Capt. John Sutter, a successful Bay area businessman and former sea captain (note, not the famed Sacramento Valley pioneer of the same name). Following Thomann's death, they also purchased his St. Helena winery (1904), and named it Sutter Home Winery.

Leuenberger had been for many years the proprietor of the To Kalon Wine Depot at 308 California Street in San Francisco. With two partners, Adolph Hintermann and John Grogg, he now began doing business as the Sutter Home Vineyard with new offices and a cellar at 1417 Folsom Street, San Francisco. Grogg was the winemaker and Leuenberger and Hinterman looked after merchandising the wines and brandies. Both the Sutter Home and the Deer Park operated until

Prohibition. After Repeal, Fred Baroldo and _____ Saccato reopened the Sutter Home winery, and in 1946 it was purchased by Mario Trinchero, who kept the original name. Thomann's old building is still in use; it has the outward appearance of a frame structure, but its longevity is no doubt enhanced by the fact that the walls of the lower floor are stone sheathed with redwood siding. Today the name Sutter Home is synonymous with White Zinfandel and the operation is one of the valley's largest.



SUTTER HOME WINERY (1946)

St. Helena

For the fifty-year period preceding Prohibition, a large part of the population inhabiting St. Helena and its immediate environs was connected in one way or another with the wine industry, perhaps a larger proportion than in any other California town. In the 1860s and early '70s, the outstanding viticulturalist of the area was Dr. George G. Crane, who had property on either side of the highway on the southern outskirts of the town.

A native of upstate New York and a graduate in medicine at the University of New York, Crane had practiced for some years in Ohio and Missouri before coming to California in 1853 and settling in San Jose. Four years later in an effort to find a climate agreeable to his wife he moved to Napa, where the fine vineyard of John Patchett attracted his interest. He began practicing his profession in the thinly settled St. Helena area, at the same time giving serious thought to grape growing. At first he seems to have had some scruples of conscience in respect to winemaking, but they were happily resolved in favor of Thomas Jefferson's observation that wine-drinking nations are more temperate than those in which distilled spirits are widely consumed.

Having decided to become a winegrower, Crane secured for about six or seven dollars an acre some three hundred acres of land extending southwest from the highway between the present Grayson Street and Sulphur Springs Avenue back to Crane Avenue, and in 1859 he bought in San Jose enough Mission cuttings to plant twelve

acres. The following year, through his personal connections with Harazthy in Sonoma and ^{Frank} Stock in San Jose, he was able to get some better varieties, and within a few years he had one hundred acres in vines. Among those purchased from Stock, at forty dollars per thousand, were some unlabeled vines that turned out to be Rieslings--the first planted in Napa County. After thus establishing vineyards, he built a frame winery in 1863 about three hundred yards back from the highway on what is now part of the St. Helena High School campus. The winery measured 80 x 150 feet and had a stone cellar of 25 x 50 feet. Also that year he had the good fortune to secure as winemaker Henry A. Pellet, who had previously been Patchett's winemaker.

As a result of both limited storage space and a slow San Francisco wine market, Crane found by 1867 that he had more wine than he could dispose of in California. Accordingly, he shipped about 12,000 gallons to New York via Cape Horn at a cost of nine cents per gallon, and himself traveled to New York via Panama to meet his cargo. His Rieslings and other white wines were conceded to be very good, but the New York dealers, having commitments to with foreign wine exporters, were unwilling to purchase Crane's vintages. Crane then shipped his wine from New York via New Orleans to St. Louis to try the market there, but he was not a very shrewd businessman and after two years the best deal he could make was to exchange his vintages (which included some fortified wines and brandies) for a farm near St. Louis that he did not want. Sadder and wiser he returned to California to learn that partly

because of the Franco-Prussian War of 1870-71, the local market had happily improved.

In 1870 Crane built a new, concrete winery and began to gradually replace his Mission vines with better varieties. Pellet's place as winemaker was taken over in 1885 by Rudolph Lemme, whose father Charles had a well-established vineyard and winery on Spring Mountain Road. And subsequently Crane's daughter Alice married Rudolph Lemme. Thus management of the business remained in the family while the doctor, now well advanced in years (he was born in 1806) maintained a vigil during the vintage season to keep an eye on what his winemaker was doing.

Unfortunately, during the 1890s the vineyard sustained serious damage from phylloxera, but the venerable doctor, active of mind and body until a few months before his death in 1898, retained a keen interest in winegrowing and the business had vintages until 1891. The winery was demolished in 1911, when the St. Helena High School took over the site. All the Crane property facing the highway has now been subdivided, but the western part of the vineyard facing Crane Avenue is still in grapes.

Pellet, meanwhile, simultaneously with becoming Dr. Crane's winemaker in 1863 also bought land on the west side of Crane Avenue, opposite Crane's vineyard. While working as Crane's winemaker he planted his own vineyard, the thirty-eight acre Manzanita. Three years later he built a cellar and residence at the corner of Grayson Street and Crane Avenue. In 1870 he formed a partnership with Dimsdill B. Carver, an Ohioan who owned a

general merchandising business in St. Helena and who also had a vineyard of his own. They made wine together until 1878, when Carver withdrew from the partnership (although he kept his vineyard for another decade). Pellet continued to produce wine and in 1888 expanded the winery's capacity to 20,000 gallons. He neither aged his wine nor bottled it under a Manzanita label, choosing instead to produce on contract and ship his product before it was a year old. He was very influential in the industry and regularly attended and participated in viticultural conventions. As early as 1886 he served as a wine consultant and in later years supervised vintages for the CWA at the Yolo Winery in ^{Yolo}~~Tehama~~ County. In the early 1890s he did considerable replanting to resistant vines at the Manzanita. The property was taken over in 1894 by Alton L. Williams, a New Yorker who had become a St. Helena banker; Williams leased the vineyard to other winegrowers.

On the south side of Sulphur Springs Road about a half-mile from Dr. Crane's was the vineyard of John Lewelling. Lewelling was a native of North Carolina and arrived in California in 1856, at which time he planted a large orchard near Mission San José in partnership with Elias Beard. In 1864 he moved to St. Helena, purchased a large acreage, and began to plant vines. In about 1874 he became the pioneer producer of raisins in the Napa Valley. Five years later it was reported that he had over one hundred acres in vineyard and was selling table grapes and "two to three hundred boxes of raisins" in San Francisco. In 1963 the beautiful old Lewelling home was still standing, looking much as it did when its

builder was alive, and some of the property was still in vineyard.

About a mile and a half west of Crane and Lewelling's vineyards in St. Helena lie some 1500 acres purchased in the 1860s by Colonel Erasmus D. Keyes, commandant of the port of San Francisco. The property was chiefly hillside land to the south of Sulphur Springs Road. At the time of the purchase, ten acres of the property near the south canyon were already under cultivation with Mission vines said to have been "planted by a blacksmith." Keyes set out additional vines and in 1887 built against the hillside a three-story winery, which he appropriately named Edge Hill. It had a storage capacity of approximately 100,000 gallons, the largest at this date in the Napa Valley.

In 1872 the property was purchased by Richard W. Heath, major general of the state militia, a Virginian by birth and for many years a stockbroker and an influential Democratic politician in San Francisco and Oakland. He planted more vines and continued winemaking. After his death in 1875 his widow, Mary, assumed management of the estate. She had a vintage of 80,000 gallons in 1877.

Two years later the property, now with about 125 acres in grapes, was acquired by yet another former army officer, Captain William Scheffler. A native of Prussia, Scheffler had been educated as a soldier and was an officer in the Prussian army until 1848. He immigrated to the United States and during the Civil War was an aide-de-camp to President Lincoln. After the war he served as an executive in various life insurance companies on the East

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Coast until 1873, when he moved to California.

After purchasing Edge Hill in 1879, Scheffler built a new fermentation house, increased the storage capacity of the winery to 125,000 gallons, and planted thirty-five more acres to vineyard. His 1883 vintage was 100,000 gallons. In 1885 he made further improvements and built a beautiful home on the property. With this, however, he seems to have over extended himself, for the following year he was obliged to turn the property over to the Edge Hill Vineyard Association. He and two other local vineyardists (Jules Le Maitre and Fred H. ^{Hausmann}~~Husmann~~) owned an interest in the association, but its principal stockholders were George W. Phillips, a capitalist, and Ernest Dickman, a banker and lawyer, both from New York City.

By 1890 the two New Yorkers had complete control of the company and had appointed as their manager the Baron Von Schilling, whom a contemporary characterized as "of a distinguished German family from Württemberg, educated as a civil engineer, much traveled, unmarried, and a gentleman in the fullest sense." The association now had 150 acres in vines, a winery further enlarged to a capacity of 250,000 gallons (of which half was oak cooperage), and a distillery, but much of the vineyard was badly infested with phylloxera. The following year Scheffler, having given up hope of ever recovering Edge Hill, moved to San Francisco and opened a liquor store. The Edge Hill Vineyard Association continued to operate until 1907, when it came under the ownership of Bessie Dickman, who sold it the next year to John W. Steves, a St. Helena

hardware merchant, who made wine there until 1911. Theodore Gier took over Edge Hill in 1911 and maintained it up to Prohibition.

In spite of its hillside vineyard (with eastern exposure), fine buildings and equipment, and distinguished owners, Edge Hill never reached its potential. The property's present owner is Louis Martini, and part of the original vineyard land has been replanted to vines, but no wine has been made since Prohibition. The only surviving building, the old stone distillery, serves as the Martini residence.

A much less ambitious undertaking in winegrowing was that of Orrin Jones; it was located on the north side of Sulphur Springs Road opposite Edge Hill. Jones had moved to San Francisco in 1849 and established a shoe factory on Jessie Street. In the early 1880s while still in the shoe business he bought this Napa County property and set out forty-five acres in Riesling, Carignane, and Mataro grapes. He built a small winery in the late '80s, but his vines soon became infested with phylloxera. There were no vintages after his death in 1893.

Across the highway from Dr. Crane's property, on the north side of Dowdell Lane, was a concrete winery built in 1876 by George C. Fountain. There he crushed the grapes from his forty-acre vineyard, mostly white varieties--Chasselas, Burger, and Riesling. Fountain hailed from Staten Island, New York, and had come to California in 1850. For some twenty years he prospered in the hay and grain business in San Francisco and Sacramento. In addition to his viticultural activities, he served for a time as mayor of St. Helena. Fountain's son, George Jr., made wine until

Prohibition. In 1960 the disused winery building still stood, and the land was still planted to vines.

On the south side of Dowdell Lane, winegrowing got under way somewhat later. The first vines were planted there in 1906 by William F. Bornhorst and William Ebeling. Both were young adventurers. Bornhorst as a young sailor from Hamburg jumped ship in San Francisco in 1880 and settled in Napa County. Ebeling made his way from Germany to New York when he was a boy of thirteen and there learned the barber's trade. He enlisted in the famous Thirty-ninth New York Volunteers at the outbreak of the Civil War and was in active service for three years. Discharged at the age of eighteen, he moved to Chicago but lost his barber shop in the great fire of 1871. He came to California three years later and set up his barber's pole in Calistoga. When two men became partners in 1884 they established a forty-five acre vineyard three miles west of Calistoga and in 1892 built a winery there. They sold this property in 1909, having by then built a winery of 200,000 gallon capacity on Dowdell Lane. Ebeling died in 1910, but two years later his widow, Elizabeth, married Bornhorst, and as Bornhorst & Ebeling the plant continued to make and bottle both red and white table wines until Prohibition. In 1963 the building was still standing, but no wine has been made since Prohibition.

Dowdell Lane derived its name from James Dowdell, an Irishman from County Louth who had migrated to New Zealand in 1865, at the age of twenty, and farmed there for three years before coming to California. He worked for Colonel Keyes at Edge Hill for several

seasons and became proficient as a winemaker. Around this time he bought sixty acres along this lane, extending from what later became Bornhorst's land northeast to the river; by 1880 he had twenty acres in vines. When Greystone Cellars was built in 1888, William Bourn made him superintendent there. Dowdell later crushed his own grapes and aged his wine at Greystone. After his death in 1902 his son, Arthur, who had been trained as a winemaker, kept up the vineyard and was employed by the CWA at Greystone Winery.

Just north of Dr. Crane in St. Helena was the vineyard of Edmond Heymann, a German who had come to Napa County in 1868 and opened a bar and general store at White Sulphur Springs. In 1874 he bought the site of his vineyard, a wedge-shaped property bounded by Main Street, Grayson Avenue, and Sulphur Springs Creek. He planted mostly Chasselas, Riesling, and Burger grapes, and five years later built a wooden winery. He gradually increased his plantings and by 1892 had thirty-five acres in vines. He set out some resistant vines in the 1890s, but discontinued winemaking in 1894, retired, and moved to San Francisco. The winery was torn down in 1922, but Heymann's residence, largely hidden by trees and business buildings, was occupied when last visited in 1963.

At the corner of Main Street and Charter Oak Avenue stands a building of tawny-colored dressed stone and known as the "Old St. Helena Winery"; adjoining it is a large weathered, frame building painted white. The latter was the winery and the former the sherry house of Frank Sciaroni, a native of Switzerland. Both buildings

date from 1880. Sciaroni had no vineyard of his own but bought wine grapes from local growers. His cooperage totaled some 100,000 gallons. His son James Anthony associated with him as winemaker in his later years. He sold the plant in 1906 to Giovanni Paganini, who had vintages until Prohibition and reopened after Repeal to continue in business until about 1940.

The land along the east side of Spring Street from Main to Hudson Street and extending down to Sulphur Springs Creek was at one time owned by John Greer, an Irishman who settled in the early 1850s in St. Helena. He built his home on Spring Street and by 1873 had planted about forty-five acres to vines. That year he also sold a large lot just south of Spring Street to Joseph Ghisletta, a Swiss native who some years earlier had built up a dairy herd and was making cheese. On his newly acquired Spring Street property, Ghisletta began almost immediately to build a substantial stone structure with a capacity of 100,000 gallons and he had his first vintage there in 1874. Four years later he seems to have leased the plant to N. Degouy, who continued making both wine and brandy, producing vintages of 58,000 gallons in 1880 and 90,000 in 1884.

A number of winemakers used the plant after Degouy, but by 1913 all the equipment and cooperage had been sold. That year, John Poggi, who had come to Napa County from Italy as a young man, bought the property from Ghisletta's heirs. He also bought new presses and cooperage and had vintages until Prohibition.

In 1934 Poggi sold the property to Cesar Mondavi, who renamed

it the Sunny St. Helena and produced and bottled wines under that label. In 1943, when Mondavi took over the larger and more famous Krug Winery, the Sunny St. Helena became, under new management, the Muther Winery. There have been no vintages since, but Ghisletta's old building remained a landmark in 1963.

Nearby on Hudson Street, in the late 1870s Baldassare Tossetti built a small winery near the Spring and Hudson Street site

of the Montebello Wine Company. Tossetti was another of the many Italian-speaking Swiss who settled in Napa County at about that time. His early vintages averaged only 20,000 gallons, but they gradually increased and by 1888 he was crushing about 100,000 gallons, mostly his neighbors' grapes. He gave up winemaking about 1890.

The land adjacent to Tossetti's winery was by then the property of George Schoenwald, a Prussian and a former business associate of Swen Alstrom in San Francisco. Alstrom was a Swede and had a substantial interest in the Lick House on Montgomery Street. Alstrom also owned and operated until 1879 a popular resort hotel located two miles southwest of St. Helena in the deep canyon of Sulphur Springs Creek. Schoenwald, who had become proprietor of the Calistoga Springs Hotel, took over the Sulphur Springs two years later. In 1880 he planted seventeen acres of Zinfandel and other red wine varieties on his Spring and Hudson streets property and about 1887 began making wine in the stone winery that, somewhat enlarged, today serves as the Montebello Winery.

Schoenwald became manager of the Hotel Del Monte in Monterey in 1887, but he combined the occupations of hotelier and vineyardist until 1895, when he resigned his duties at the Del Monte and returned to St. Helena to devote full time to vineyard and winery duties and as a member of the town council. His vineyard increased to thirty-five acres and included some Cabernet Sauvignon, from which he made a notably good claret.

Schoenwald made use of his plant until his death in 1911, at which time the facility was leased to Jacques Pacheteau. Pacheteau was an enterprising fellow; he had learned as a youth in France not the art of winemaking but the dyer's trade. He was employed in San Francisco at the dyeing plant of F. Thomas & Company from 1875-87, at which time he came to Napa County and began to buy wine to sell in New York. This venture, the California Wine Cellar, was a success and by 1895 he was shipping about four thousand barrels of Napa County wines annually, and supplying, as one historian put it, "over three thousand New York families with the exhilarating products of California vineyards." By his own account, he was buying the entire product of twenty Napa County wine cellars, but he seems to have done no winemaking on his own until assuming the management of the former Schoenwald plant.

Edward Bellani was Schoenwald's foreman and became his heir; about one year before Prohibition, he took over both the vineyard and winery and produced wines for medicinal and sacramental

purposes during the dry years. Pacheteau retired to his ranch on Diamond Mountain Road about one mile southwest of Calistoga where he had a handsome stone dwelling and twenty-five acres in vines. He closed his New York depots but occupied himself as the proprietor of a resort in Calistoga, Pacheteau's Hot Springs. Eventually, the Schoenwald Winery was taken over by the Montebello Wine Company.

Along Spring Street southwest of Schoenwald and opposite the St. Helena cemetery, about 1882 Louis Sander bought from the Beringer brothers a parcel of fifty acres, including some vineyard. Sander, a German, had come to San Francisco in 1866 and found work as a waiter. In 1873 with countryman Theodore Dierks he became joint proprietor of the German Hotel on First Street near Market. Their guests were mainly workmen who were building the Palace Hotel nearby. A few years later he and another German business partner began operating the Winter Garden, a combined restaurant and bar with an assembly hall for dances and political rallies. It was located at Stockton and Post streets, the site of the present Plaza Hotel. Sander soon enlarged the vineyard to cover all fifty acres and in about 1885 he built a wooden winery where he made both red and white table wines. Phylloxera began destroying his original plantings, so he commenced in the mid-1890s to replant to resistant stock his Zinfandel, Petite Sirah, Carignane, and Golden Chasselas vines. He had no vintages after 1896; the winery was later destroyed by fire, but the land is still in grapes.

Nearby, on land lying north and west of Madrona and Hudson

avenues, Frank Kraft planted twenty-three acres chiefly to Zinfandel and Chasselas grapes. Beginning in 1882 he had small vintages and in 1886, having built a substantial stone winery that was chapel-like with an arched window, he produced 35,000 gallons. He discontinued winemaking after 1895.

West of Madrona Avenue and north of Kraft, two midwesterners, George B. Worrell from Ohio and William C. Ward from Illinois, had small vineyards by the mid-1870s. In addition to the usual Zinfandels and Rieslings, they set out some Chasselas grapes and their combined plantings were eventually increased to forty-five acres. Doing business as Ward & Worrell, they built a winery about 1882 and had some 50,000 gallons of cooperage. They prospered for a number of seasons, but by 1894 their vines had been so ravaged by phylloxera that they uprooted those that remained, sold their equipment, and subdivided the land as residential property. Vineyard Avenue now winds through this site.

Yet another winery within the St. Helena town limits was the wooden structure erected in 1879 by August Beretta and his brother Fred on Dean York Lane a little west of its intersection with Spring Mountain Road. The Berettas, natives of Switzerland, had a small vineyard here in 1871. They sold their property in 1885 to Azariah Alsip, but they continued making wine in St. Helena until 1900. The site of the winery and the surrounding vineyard has been subdivided as residential property.

In 1960 one could find on the north side of Pope Street, about a quarter mile from its intersection with Main Street and

just before it bridges Sulphur Springs Creek, a well-preserved wooden structure built as a winery by Jacob Meily in the late 1880s. Meily was born in Switzerland, became a homesteader in Nebraska in the early 1860s, and came to Napa County about 1880. On low-lying ground to the west of the creek he planted thirty-five acres of grapes, mostly Zinfandel, Chasselas, and Riesling. His cooperage of 50,000 gallons was principally redwood. The vineyard began to suffer from phylloxera about 1893; the vines were not replaced and Meily discontinued winemaking by 1900.

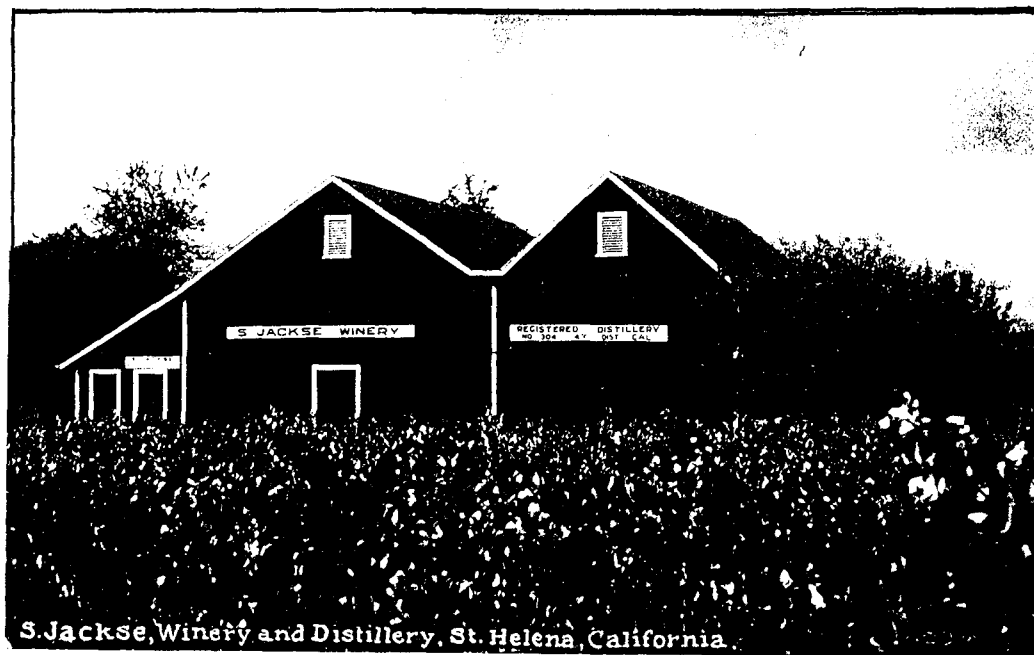
On Pope Street a quarter mile to the northeast and preceding Meily was William Leuthold, who began planting sixteen acres to Zinfandel in the mid-1870s. Leuthold, a Swiss from Canton Zurich, had been in the draying business in San Francisco. He built a small winery and married Anna Trumpler. Before 1880 he made his brother-in-law and countryman Walter Trumpler, who had been a house painter in San Francisco, his partner. The partners seem to have learned quickly the details of viticulture and winemaking, but Leuthold died in 1882, after which his widow took over the vineyard and, independent of her brother, had her own vintages until about 1902. The frame winery was destroyed by fire in 1905 and has never been replaced, but some of the land is still in vineyard.

Trumpler meanwhile secured eighty acres of hillside land to the north of St. Helena and a little to the southeast of the intersection of Bale Lane and the Silverado Trail. This land adjoined a part of the holdings of Jean Laurent, an experienced viticulturist whose wife was another of Trumpler's sisters.

(Laurent's winemaking activities are recounted later in this chapter.) Here Trumpler set out his own vineyard and by 1888 had built a stone winery. As phylloxera encroached in the 1890s he gradually replanted thirty acres to resistant vines. He made wine until his death in 1909, after which his widow and sons, Hans and Walter Jr., continued operations for a few years. The winery was not reopened after Repeal; some signs of the stone structure were still in evidence in 1960.

In 1908, Stephen Jackse bought land to the north and east of Railroad Avenue and Fulton Lane that was already in vineyard. He was a native of Austria and had learned the art of winemaking there. Near the intersection of Railroad Avenue and Pine Street he built a large wooden winery where he had vintages until Prohibition. The plant reopened after Repeal and produced red and white table wines until 1952. The Jackses did no bottling, preferring to sell all their wines in bulk. As of 1963, the vineyard was still being maintained by the same family.

Pratt Lane runs northeast from Main Street in St. Helena, just south of York Creek. About a half mile from this intersection, Emil Zange planted vines in the early 1870s. Zange was a German who had come to California in the 1850s to try his fortunes in the mines of the Mother Lode. About 1884 he built a two-story winery, the lower floor of stone, with a storage capacity of 60,000 gallons. He experimented in the early 1890s with grafting vines to resistant root stock and came to favor the Lenoir because of its rapid growth. Zange made both red and white table wines until



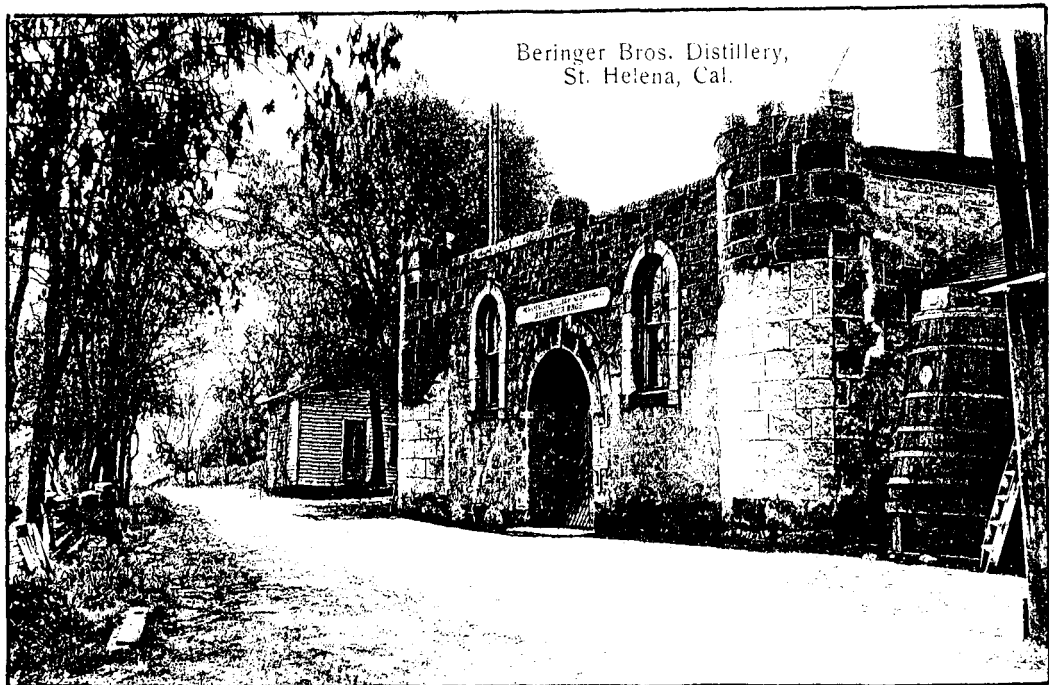
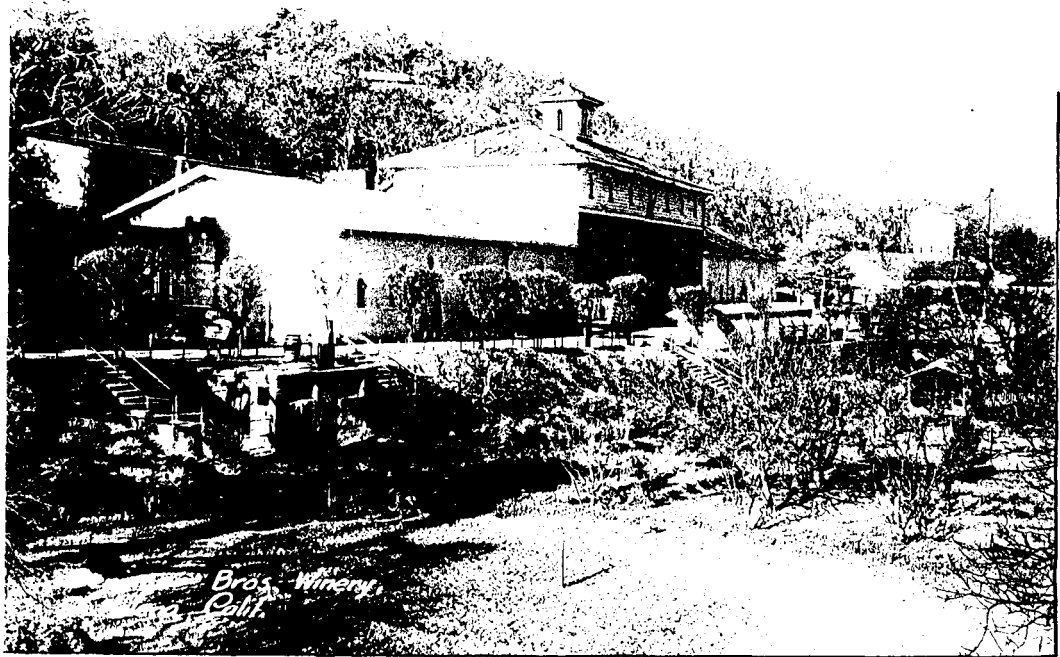
S. Jackse, Winery and Distillery, St. Helena, California

about 1912. The inactive winery was still standing when visited in the early 1960s.

On twenty-five acres fronting Pratt Lane to the northeast of Zange and extending down to the river was a vineyard planted in 1877 and a winery built in 1883, the Chula Vista. The property was the joint venture of brothers Frank J. and George H. Merriam, young men from Maine. By 1893 phylloxera had greatly damaged their vines, and an official agricultural report that year predicted that all their vines would perish within three or four years. The Merriams, however, wisely replanted the original vineyard and later set out an additional ten acres to resistant root stock, so the Chula Vista continued to have vintages of about 25,000 gallons of red and white table wines up to Prohibition. The winery building survived the dry years but was not reopened with Repeal and has been razed.

North of St. Helena

On Highway 29 just north of St. Helena, three large stone wineries catch the eye of even the most hurried traveler. Just north of York Creek on the west side of the highway, above beautifully landscaped grounds, is the Los Hermanos winery built by Jacob and Frederick (Fritz) Beringer in 1876. The brothers were natives of Mainz, Germany, and near this Rhenish city they learned winemaking in their youth. Frederick was the elder; he studied at the College of St. Louis in Paris and had a business there for ten years before coming to New York in 1862 to engage in the malt and barley business. Jacob worked as a cellar master for local winemakers in Mainz until 1868, when he emigrated to New York and opened a depot for German wines. In 1872 he moved to St. Helena and worked as foreman for Charles Krug until 1878. During this period, and with some financial assistance from Frederick, he bought a two-hundred-acre ranch from William Daegner. Daegner, a Prussian, had set out thirty of the acres to vines. Jacob Beringer increased the size of the vineyard and built the Los Hermanos, a handsome three-story winery of dressed stone with finely crafted rock cellars extending into the hillside. Beringer's vineyard eventually included 155 acres of predominately Zinfandel, Riesling, and Chasselas grapes and, from a modest vintage of 80,000 gallons in 1880, Los Hermanos grew and prospered, with winemaking carefully supervised by Jacob. In 1884, Frederick joined his brother in St. Helena and became the company's business manager until his death in 1901. After Jacob's



death in 1915, Frederick's son, Frederick Jr., successfully managed the business until Prohibition. After Repeal, the winery reopened and under the founders' descendants continued to produce dessert and table wines. The cellars were sold to Nestle, Inc. in 1969.

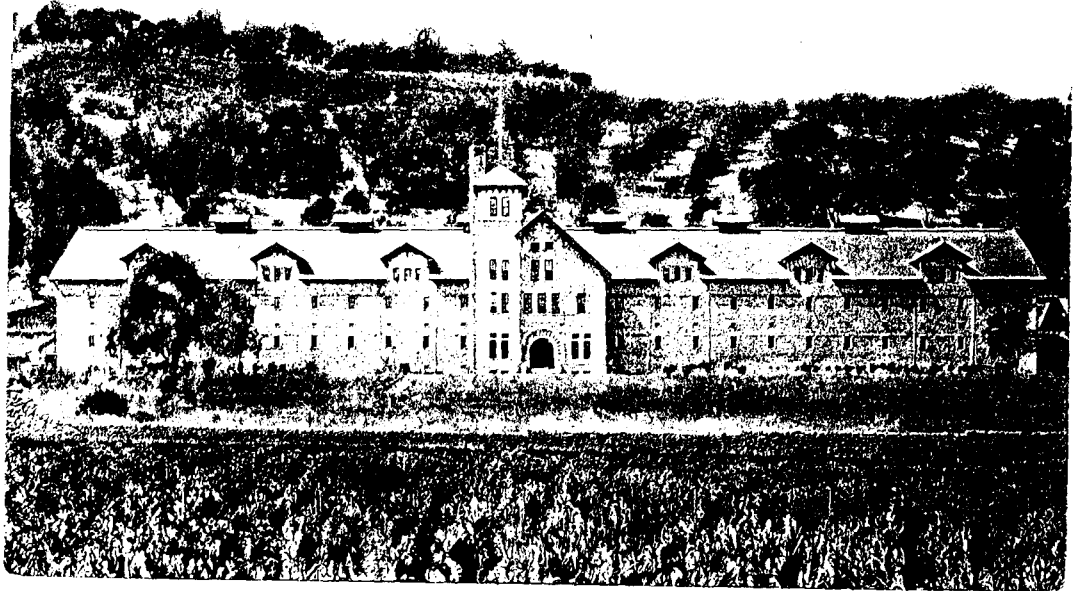
Adjoining Los Hermanos to the north is the far larger Greystone Cellars, the creation of William B. Bourn Jr. His father was a Massachusetts man who accumulated great wealth through his California investments in shipping and mining. In 1872 he purchased from Governor Edward Stanly (the wartime governor of North Carolina, by Lincoln's appointment) land that adjoined General Heath's Edge Hill Vineyard. He built a large stone house and began planting a vineyard, but he died within two years of acquiring the property. His widow, however, carried on management of the estate.

A winery was built on Sulphur Springs Road, a little west of Crane Avenue, and by 1880 forty of the 265 acres planted to vines were bearing fruit. In 1888, the original winery having become quite inadequate for crushing their grapes, William Bourn Jr. began constructing on Highway 29 an impressive three-story winery of light grey and red volcanic stone. The completed winery had a surface area of four hundred by seventy-seven feet, a tower one hundred feet tall, and a capacity of over two million gallons. The architects, Percy and Hamilton of San Francisco, were indebted to Captain Hamden W. McIntyre (the superintendent of the Stanford vineyard and winery at Vina, Tehama County) for many suggestions.

Associated with Bourn in this \$300,000 venture--a tremendous undertaking for the day--was E. Everett Wise of Healdsburg. Work was still in progress on the building in the summer of 1889, but a half-million gallon vintage was handled nevertheless, the poorer quality grapes being used for brandy. The grapes crushed included those from the 120 acres of Rockland vineyards and from Bourn 's 200-acre Inglebourn Vineyard, located opposite that of Theron Ink on Highway 29. Some amount was purchased from the numerous small vineyards nearby whose owners were not winemakers. In the following year Bourn bought out Wise and became sole owner. The notably large storage capacity at Greystone was not designed solely for ageing of Bourn 's own vintages, but for those of other winegrowers as well. Aware that many small winegrowers were unable to hold and age their wines for lack of storage space, at Greystone Bourn made and received wine for storage at a fixed charge per gallon, the storage to include the racking and care of the wine and aging in oak cooperage. Moreover, since no banks regarded wine as collateral, Greystone Cellars developed a niche for itself by advancing ten cents on the gallon for wines stored there. The cellar receipts furnished the owner with a security equivalent to a grain warehouse receipt.

Although this was a sound plan, backed by substantial capitalists of high principles, it was not a success. After competing with the wine merchants of San Francisco for a few years, Bourn realized the futility of trying to pursue a wine business in this manner. In 1892 the winery was acquired by Charles Carpy,

ST. HELENA, CAL. Greystone Winery. Largest Winery in the World.



and two years later Greystone followed the other Carpy holdings into the California Wine Association, which operated it up to Prohibition.

After Repeal, Greystone re-opened and changed ownership several times before becoming in 1950 one of the wineries of the Christian Brothers. Today the structure is as impressive as ever but is no longer practical to operate as a winery and instead serves as a tourist destination.

Opposite Greystone but almost hidden from view by a clump of wide-spreading oaks is the winery of Charles Krug (who was also active in Sonoma County). In 1860 Krug married Catherine Bale whose mother, Maria Ignacia Soberanes, was one of General Vallejo's nieces and as such had inherited the site of this winery and the surrounding land. Later that year Krug began planting vines at the site, wisely choosing other than Mission cuttings, though the latter were still much more abundant than any others. He soon had a reputation for superior wines. He built a 320,000-gallon winery in 1875 to replace a smaller one built in 1862 and destroyed by fire in 1874. This winery, a square stone building with wooden gables and an octagonal wooden turret, was for some years the largest in the county, and Krug's winemaking methods were a model for neighboring winegrowers. His neatly trimmed beard and steel-rimmed eyeglasses gave him a not unwarranted professional look, for he trained a number of younger men in viticulture and winemaking.

In 1875 Krug established a depot in St. Louis, where he trained the locals to handle his vintages and lectured on behalf

of California wines in general. He made both red and white table wines and in 1883 his 1876 Chasselas was rated ten out of ten at a Napa County wine convention. As early as this, Krug began to see the necessity of grafting to resistant stock and therefore began replanting his 125-acre vineyard to Riesling, Chasselas, Burger, Zinfandel, and Cabernet Sauvignon. That year he also began planting an additional hundred acres on Howell Mountain, some to Tra~~x~~miner grapes, which later produced an admirable wine.

Though Krug continued to produce carefully made wines from well-selected grapes, he found himself in financial difficulties by 1886, when he leased the greater part of his cellars to William B. Bourn Jr. Krug died in 1892, and his heirs sold the entire estate to James K. Moffatt in 1895. Moffatt, an official of the Crocker National Bank of San Francisco, engaged Bismark Bruck as superintendent. Bruck was in the Krug extended family; his mother, Lolita Bale, being Mrs. Krug's sister. He had been winemaker for the three years since his uncle's death and he continued as superintendent until Prohibition. He also served as a member of the State Legislature. Krug's plant produced wines until Prohibition, and although the Moffatt family remained the owner, they did business as the Krug Winery and used the well-known label. The firm of C. Mondavi & Sons has owned the vineyards and winery since 1943 and wisely kept the time-honored name of Charles Krug.

Krug's neighbor to the north was another German, John C. Weinberger, a Bavarian who like so many of his compatriots had fled to America in 1848. He worked in New York at the candy-making

trade until 1865, when he moved west to Indianapolis and there established a nursery business. In 1869 he came to St. Helena and in the following year set out thirty-five acres to grapes. In 1876 he replaced his small wooden winery with a three-story structure of 150,000-gallon capacity. Built of reddish stone quarried nearby, the winery soon became a prominent landmark against the hillside on the west side of the highway. Weinberger made both wine and brandy and was the first in the Napa Valley to produce grape syrup.

An old history of the Napa County records that Weinberger was "fatally shot down by a miscreant" in 1882, but his widow took over winery operations and proved herself a capable business woman. She engaged Colin T. McEachran as winemaker; he was a Scotsman who had come to New York as a young boy with his parents and was addressed as captain by virtue of his having been master of a vessel on the Great Lakes. He mined in Tuolumne County before becoming a Napa County viticulturist in about 1870. In 1878 he built his small Alta Vineyards cellar in the foothills south of Calistoga, just below the older and more famous winery of Jacob Schram. Some years later, McEachran built a new winery on the east side of Silverado Trail, just south of Lodi Lane. There he made wine for himself and Mrs. Weinberger, his sister-in-law. After about 1900 he crushed all the grapes from both vineyards at the big Weinberger winery, using his own buildings for storage only. The greater part of his output, averaging one hundred thousand gallons of wine and five thousand of brandy annually, were shipped to New York and Texas.

About this time, Weinberger's son, John C. Jr., became active in the business, assisting McEachran until his death in 1909 and then continuing as winemaker until Prohibition. The Weinberger winery was subsequently converted into a private residence; the McEachran winery on Silverado Trail is now in ruins and serves as a favorite subject for painters.

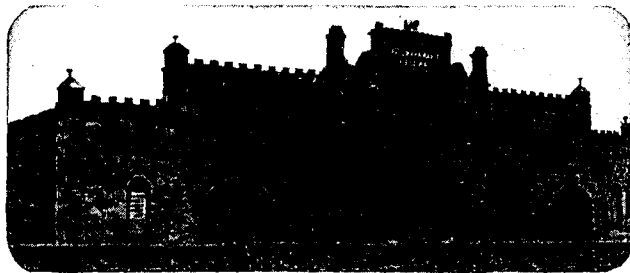
A somewhat smaller building of pinkish-tan locally quarried volcanic stone stands just south of the Weinberger winery and is now likewise a residence. This was formerly the winery of William H. Castner, who had as well a sixty-acre vineyard that sprawled on both sides of the highway, bordering Krug's vineyard on the northwest and extending down to the river. Castner was a native of Maine and by trade a ship's carpenter; he settled on this Napa Valley site in 1870 with his son, William H. Jr., and found some vines already planted. Castner built a 40,000-gallon winery in 1880 and began retailing some of his wine in San Francisco (where another son had a liquor store on Ninth Street, just off Market). Although the Castners were in financial straits by 1891 and the vineyard suffered severely from phylloxera, they continued making wine until 1914.

Adjoining the Castners' vineyard and opposite Weinberger's was yet another stone winery. This one originally belonged to Jean Laurent, who had made his way to California from his native Bordeaux when only a boy of fifteen. For some years he worked as a miner and a ranch hand in Tuolumne County and in 1860 took up winemaking in Sonora. He came to Napa County in 1868 and became

a vegetable farmer, but four years later he planted about fifty acres to grapes and in 1879 put up his two-story winery with a capacity of 200,000 gallons. His vintages averaged from 40,000 to 60,000 gallons. After his death in 1890, his widow (whose brother Walter Trumpler was also a winegrower) and later his two sons, August and Eugene, carried on the business and did considerable replanting to resistant rootstock. In 1909 the Laurents leased the plant to Joseph Brovelli, who operated it to around Prohibition; following Repeal it became the St. Helena Cooperative Winery.

About one mile north of the Krug winery, Lodi Lane runs east from the highway. Just above the intersection is the attractive stone winery known today as Freemark Abbey; it was built in 1905 to replace an earlier frame building belonging to the Lombarda Wine Company. This firm had been established in 1895 by Antonio M. Forni, an Italian from Lombardy who had come to Napa County in 1876. He and two partners had prospered as proprietors of the Europa Hotel and a tobacco shop in St. Helena. Before his death in 1905, Forni took in his young cousin, Charles B. Forni, as another partner, with a one-third interest. Charles and Antonio's widow then continued to make wine up to Prohibition. With Repeal, Charles reopened the winery and operated it until 1939.

On the south side of Lodi Lane between the highway and the railroad in the 1870s was a fifty-acre^{parcel} belonging to Eli McLean York. York was a native of Indiana and came to Napa about 1865. He was an experienced nurseryman and in addition to his vineyard, he planted a variety of fruit trees. About 1880 he built a winery



ALCOHOL
13% BY
VOLUME



"FREEMARK"

Napa Valley BURGUNDY

BOTTLED
AT THE
WINERY

PRODUCED and BOTTLED BY
FREEMARK ABBEY
ST. HELENA, CALIFORNIA

of dressed-stone adjacent to the railway and by 1884 he had a vintage of over 40,000 gallons. He was active as a winemaker until about 1900, at which time the phylloxera-devasted vineyard was subdivided and he turned all his attention to his banking business in St. Helena. After Repeal, the winery was active again for several years under new management. When the site was visited in the early 1960s, the winery's upper floor had been converted into a ceramic studio, but Eli York's fine old stone house still stood in a clump of trees near the winery.

Ehlers Lane runs east from the highway one-half mile north of Lodi Lane. It derives its name from Bernard Ehlers, a German who came to California in 1874 and settled in Sacramento. In the early 1880s he moved to Napa County, began planting vines, and in 1886 built a two-story winery of pink-colored igneous rock a few hundred yards back from the highway. Ehlers died about 1900 but his widow carried on as a winegrower until Prohibition. The winery was reopened after Repeal and was owned and operated by Alfred Domingos.

In this part of the Napa Valley, William Whitingham Lyman was a resident noted for giving much thought and care to the production of a superior wine. Lyman's El Molino Winery was built of locally quarried stone and stood to the west of the highway, just south of Old Mill Creek and the historic grist mill built for Dr. Bale in 1846; remodeled, it today serves as a residence. Lyman was the son of an Episcopal bishop in North Carolina and was educated at the University of Berlin. In 1871, as a young man barely of age, he



VINTAGE



Emilio

ST. HELENA NAPA COUNTY

RIESLING

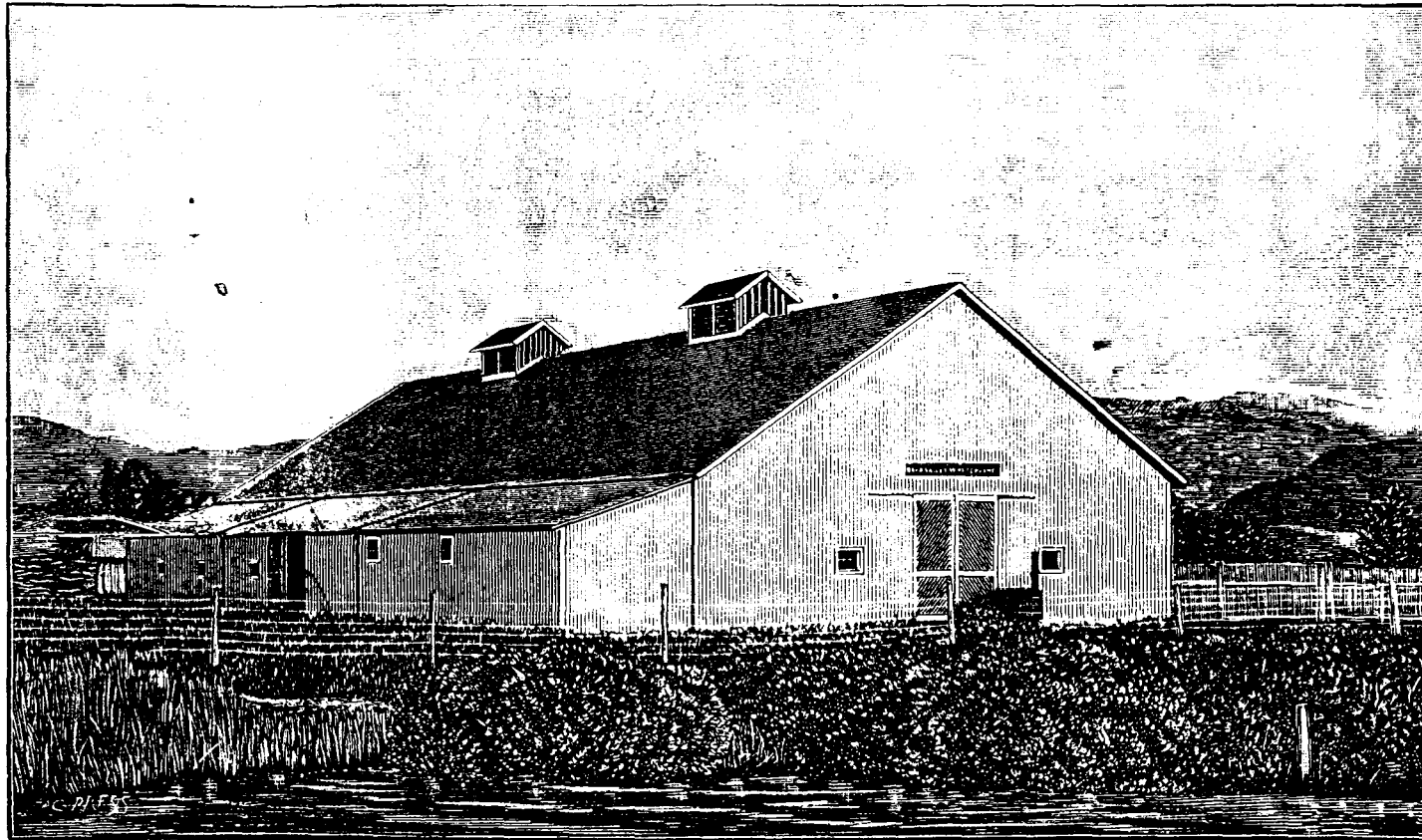
SEPMIDT-LEMP CO. N.Y.

acquired one hundred acres of Napa land from Florentine E. Kellogg, who had set out some Mission vines on the property as early as 1855. Lyman soon built up Kellogg's early plantings to first seventy-five and then one hundred acres. He included some choice varieties. In 1872 Lyman built his winery under the direction of Charles Krug. He employed Chinese laborers to maneuver and hoist local stone to erect a two-story building with a 40,000-gallon capacity, which he later enlarged to 100,000 gallons.

Lyman was active in public affairs and he was a charter member of the Napa Valley Wine Company; he operated the winery until 1910. His descendants still own the "old Lyman house," which was built of handhewn redwood timber by Kellogg in 1849 and is probably the oldest frame residence in Napa County.

About a mile-and-a-half northwest of the Bale Mill, Highway 29 crosses Ritchie Creek and swings sharply west. Extending north from the highway between the creek and Larkmead Lane is property that once constituted the 175-acre ranch of George M. Tucker. A native of Muskingum County, Ohio, Tucker in 1846 crossed the plains with his parents and in the following year, though only a boy of sixteen, accompanied his father, Reason Tucker, on the expedition from Sutters Fort to the aid of the Donner Party. Later that year the family settled in this part of Napa County and built a log house.

After the discovery of gold, young Tucker spent two years in the mines and then returned to Napa to marry a daughter of his neighbor, Florentine Kellogg. He engaged in general farming and by



WINERY OF NAPA VALLEY WINE COMPANY, NAPA, CALIFORNIA.

S. F. Office, 11 1st Street; Cellars, King Street, between 5th and 6th. A. L. Tubbs, Pres.; J. D. Fry, Vice-Pres.; W. W. Lyman, Sec.; E. C. Priber, Business Manager. Directors, M. M. Estee, C. R. Gritman, and J. B. Atkinson. The Officers of this Company own at least 1,000 acres of Vineyard in Napa Valley.

the early 1870s had about ten acres planted to grapes. While keeping practically all of his vineyard land in this area, Tucker in 1884 sold one acre along Larkmead Lane to Simon P. Connor, a native of Nova Scotia and a cooper by trade.

Connor had gained more than local distinction by two ingenious inventions: an apparatus for destroying the spores of microderma by forcing wine through a heated space, and a "bung bottle," which while hermetically sealing a cask allowed viewing of the surface of the wine. Whether or not Tucker had been making wine is not clear, but one year after buying the property, Connor had a winery on Larkmead Lane and reported a vintage of 65,000 gallons. In 1887 Connor sold the winery to Adele C. Furniss and V. Courtois. Furniss, French by birth, was the widow of Hartman Furniss. Courtois, a Frenchman from Certe and the son of a winemaker, had come to the Napa Valley in 1883 and while working as a wine broker had rented cellars and made wine on contract. He was later active in the Winemakers' Corporation during its struggle with the California Wine Association. Mrs. Furniss owned twenty-five acres in vineyard west of Calistoga on Diamond Mountain Road, and her trust in her fellow countryman seems to have induced her to enter the wine industry. The partnership lasted but one year, however, before the widow, who had apparently financed the venture, acquired sole ownership of the winery.

The following year, 1888, a group of growers leased the winery and organized as the Larkmead Cooperative Winery. The name was given to the area because of the abundance of meadow larks and was

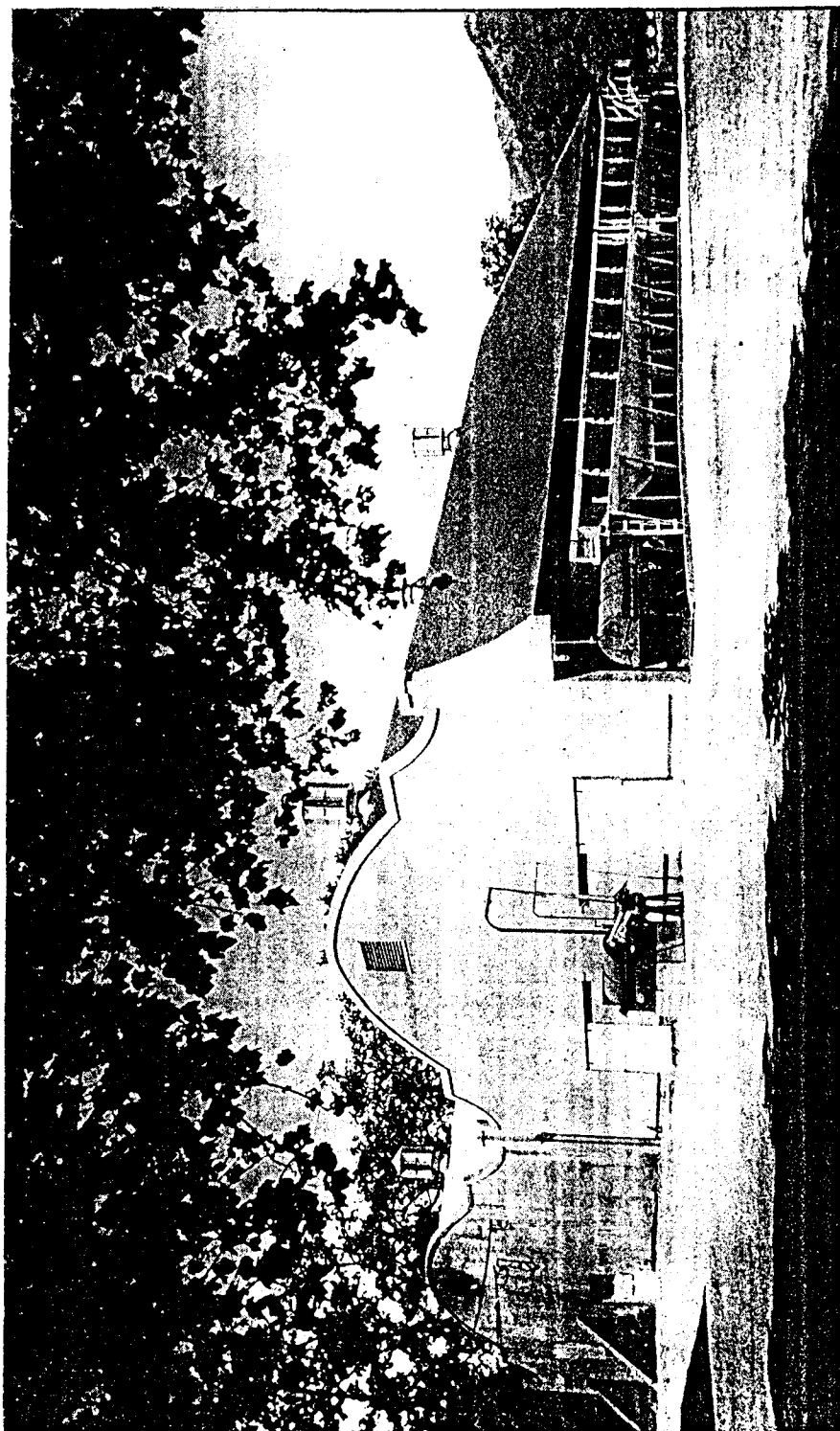
also the name of the railroad station adjacent to the winery. The cooperative was not a success and before the next vintage the plant was leased to the San Francisco winehouse of Kohler & Van Bergen. In 1893 the winery was leased by J. Battista Salmina and his nephew Felix Salmina. Salmina was a Swiss from Canton Ticino who had been in Napa County since ¹⁸⁶¹~~1858~~; he had prospered first as a dairy farmer and later as the proprietor of the William Tell Hotel in St. Helena, where his nephew served as assistant manager. In 1902 the pair purchased the property from Mrs. Furniss.

Under the Salminas the output of wine increased. They acquired a second vineyard of thirty acres in Conn Valley to supplement their existing thirty-acre vineyard surrounding the winery. In 1906 they replaced the original frame building with a stone winery of a half-million-gallon capacity and built a distillery. Two years later they added a new fermenting house. J. Battista Salmina died in 1908, at which time Felix with his uncle's widow incorporated as F. Salmina & Company and continued in business until Prohibition. At that time they were producing both table and dessert wines and, having won popularity for the Larkmead label, were shipping from six to seven thousand barrels annually. After Repeal the Salmina family reopened the plant, still using the Larkmead label. They sold the winery in 1940 and it changed hands several times before becoming the Hanns Kornell Champagne Cellars in 1958.

On the east side of Larkmead Lane and north of the Tucker Ranch, Charles M. Burgess purchased 137 acres in 1870. Burgess



LARKMEAD WINERY, ST. HELENA, CAL.



Fermenting Building, Larkmead Vineyards

[J. LANDFIELD, California - America's Vineyard, 1945]

came to California in 1858 from up-state New York and settled in San Francisco, where for many eyars he was in charge of the stables at the Cliff House. In 1880 he moved to the Napa Valley ranch and set out twenty-five acres to Zinfandel, Carignan, and Burger grapes. The following year he doubled this planting and about 1887 he built a winery at the base of a wooded hillside a little to the east of the present intersection of Silverado Trail and Larkmead Lane. His vines for the most part escaped the phylloxera and he had small vintages each year. After his death in 1901 the property was acquired by Frank Saviez, a Provencal Frenchman from the winegrowing department of Var, but a wood carver by trade. He had come to California in 1883, worked as a lumberjack in Sonoma County, and then farmed near Sebastopol. In 1893 he was made foreman of the large Coit vineyard adjoining the Burgess ranch on the west side of Larkmead Lane. Saviez cultivated the former Burgess vineyard, which he named the Cedar Lane, and he made wine until Prohibition. The old frame winery was not reopened after Repeal, but it stood until it was destroyed by fire in 1945. In 1963 the ranch was owned by Saviez's sons and much of the land was still in vineyard.

The 130-acre Coit vineyard, of which Frank Saviez was the foreman, lay west of Larkmead Lane. It had been set out in 1880-81 by Dr. Charles M. Hitchcock, a retired U.S. Navy physician, and his daughter Lillie Hitchcock Coit. Mrs. Coit, whose memorial dominates Telegraph Hill in San Francisco, built here a much admired house modeled after the bungalows of India. A verandah

wrapped around the building, two halls passed through it at right angles, and there were doors with stained glass windows. Mrs. Coit's father and husband both died in 1885, but she continued to spend much of her time at The Bungalow and maintained the vineyard.

Frona Wait, in Wines & Vines of California (1889), gives mention of Mrs. Coit's wine activities. She was listed also in the 1893

commissioner's report to the Board of State Viticultural Commissioners, The Vineyards of Napa County. This publication stated her cooperage as 60,000 gallons, but this may have been her last vintage, save perhaps one in 1894, for the assessment rolls of 1895 list furniture, piano, library holdings, and farm animals, but make no mention of wine. Since there are no remains of a winery building on this part of the former Coit property and none of the old residents of the area recall the existence of any winery there, it seems there was none. Instead, the Coit grapes were likely crushed by contract at some other local winery, possibly the former Conner winery on Larkmead Lane. Of The Bungalow no trace remains either, and only three naked-looking palm trees linger to mark its site. The original vineyard was a phylloxera victim, but the greater part of the land has been replanted to grapes.

North of the Hitchcock-Coit properties and about a half-mile from the intersection of Larkmead Lane and the Silverado Trail, a secondary road runs through what was the estate of Frank Ashton. Like his neighbor Burgess, Ashton hailed from upstate New York. In 1880-81 he planted some twenty-eight acres to Zinfandel and Riesling grapes. His vines did well in the gravelly soil and

remained relatively free of phylloxera for more than two decades. He had small vintages until about 1900, but his chief interest was always raising sheep and cattle—albeit that he served as justice of the peace from 1914 to 1918.

From the highway, one-half mile northwest of the intersection of Larkmead Lane, Peterson Drive runs southwest toward the wooded Mayacamas Range. Here on hillsides and ridges rarely touched by heavy frosts were the Schramsberg Vineyards, whose grapes for more than a half-century produced some admirable white wines. The proprietor, Jacob Schram, was a native of Pfeddersheim, a town on the Rhine near Worms and near the famous Liebfrauenstift vineyard. He learned the barber's trade and practiced it for thirteen years in New York after arriving there in 1840. In 1854 he moved to San Francisco and became the proprietor of the Metropolitan Theatre Tonsorial Parlors on Montgomery Street.

In 1862, having purchased this hillside property in Napa, Schram and his wife moved on to the land and began clearing it of trees and brush, and subsequently they planted grapes. To augment finances, Schram continued to give haircuts and shaves on Saturdays and Sundays. By 1868 he had set out fifteen thousand vines and (self-taught) made enough wine to pay for considerable improvements at the winery. His vintages steadily increased through the next decade to an average of 150,000 gallons. In 1883 a winegrower's convention in Napa rated his Riesling as the best submitted. His reputation had become such that, even if what he produced was not an actual American Liebfraumilch, he had found a sale for a

considerable amount of wine direct to some of the best San Francisco hotels and clubs. Much of his success was due to his cellar master, Jerome Bardot, whom he hired in 1878. Bardot was a Frenchman from Arbois and a graduate of the Arbois college that trained vignerons. At the Paris Exposition, Schram's Riesling won a gold medal and the at the 1894 Midwinter Fair in San Francisco it took first place.

In addition to these achievements, Schram was known for receiving guests most hospitably. Robert Louis Stevenson visited him in 1880 and reported that he had "tasted every variety and shade of Schramsberger" and observed that his Golden Chasselas had a notable bouquet. To Schram, Stevenson continued, the tasting was "a solemn office; his serious gusto warmed my heart . . . he followed every sip and read my face with proud anxiety."

In 1885 Schram began construction of rock-excavated cellars with a capacity of 100,000 gallons. By 1892 he had so prospered that he was also able to build a handsome residence. He was active almost until the day of his death in 1905, at the age of eighty. By that time his profile of a long, full, white beard and abundant white hair was one familiar to and respected by those in viticultural circles.

Schram's only son, Herman, had grown up in the business and made wine until Prohibition. The property was sold

in 1921; twenty years later the winery was reopened by John Gargano. In 1951, the property was acquired by the late Douglas Pringle, who restored the Schram^sberger label. The plant

was inactive in 1963.

A relatively late vineyard in this area was established by Libero Pocai in 1905 one mile north of Schram and to the east of the highway. Pocai was from Lucca, Italy; he arrived in California in the 1870s and found work at the Korbel vineyards in Sonoma County. In 1912 he built his own winery adjacent to his vineyard and operated it until Prohibition. He reopened after Repeal. After his death in 1936, his sons, Frank and Henry, continued the operation, selling mostly red table wines in bulk.

Calistoga

Calistoga owes its origin to Samuel Brannan, an ex-Mormon who became a millionaire through real estate dealings in Sacramento. In 1859 he acquired the Agua ^{Caliente} Caliete Rancho, a section of land centering around several hot springs. There he began planting some wine grape cuttings that he had collected during a visit to Europe. Eventually he had a vineyard of one hundred acres. Having decided that the place could be developed as a fashionable spa, he named it Calistoga, confident that it would become the "Saratoga of California." He constructed a winery and distillery at the corner of Grant and Stevenson avenues, near the little creek that runs past the Napa Valley Cooperative Winery, and a few years later he put up a new and larger winery a short distance east, where the Silverado Trail diverges from Lincoln Avenue. This building had heavy frame walls insulated with sawdust; it still stands and is used as a private residence. Brannan pursued

winemaking until about 1865. He was divorced soon after and his wife acquired all of the Calistoga property in the settlement.

In 1858 Brannan had built a frame building adjacent to his original winery for use as a stable. This was purchased in 1881 by George Lang, the owner of a wholesale liquor business in San Francisco, who had a ninety-acre vineyard along the east side of Lincoln Avenue. The building became Lang's winery, and doing business as the Calistoga Winery & Distillery Company, he turned out a creditable Riesling and also produced some brandy. In 1889 his vintage totaled one hundred thousand gallons. He was active until 1891, at which time ~~Ephraim~~ Ephraim and Theodore Light took over the winery and thirty acres of the vineyard. Lang however retained twenty acres and continued as a grower until his death in 1895.

The Lights were natives of Lebanon County, Pennsylvania, and had come to California in 1858. With their father and two other brothers they had built up a dairy farm in Plumas County. In 1874, ~~Ephraim~~ Ephraim and Theodore moved to Napa County and set out a vineyard just north of Calistoga on the hillsides above the intersection of Highway 29 and the Silverado Trail. They sold their grapes to neighboring winemakers until 1885, when they had a first vintage of their own.

In 1899 the Lights built a second winery, a frame building of 200,000-gallon capacity, near the intersection of Mark West Springs and Franz Valley roads. The CWA acquired this plant in 1903, but operated it for only a few years, after which it was dismantled. Following Theodore Light's death in 1900, ~~Ephraim~~ Ephraim took his three

sons into partnership and founded the firm of E. Light & Sons. A few years later, Charles Forni (who had already a winery near St. Helena) purchased an interest in the firm; the company's name then became Mount Helena Wine Cellar, and they made wine in Brannan's former stable until Prohibition. After Repeal the winery reopened and was active until 1960.

On Lincoln Avenue in Calistoga, where the Fior d'Italia Hotel now stands, Louis Kortum built a winery in 1879. A native of Mecklenburg, Kortum had learned the wine business in Germany and upon coming to California in 1872 had worked first for Kohler & Frohling in Los Angeles and then at the Cucamonga Winery. His choice of location in Calistoga was an unfortunate one, for one winter the Napa Creek overflowed and washed away the pilings and cooperage of his cellar. Kortum subsequently built a new frame winery a quarter mile west, at the foot of a canyon near the intersection of Lincoln Avenue and Highway 128. As his residence, he rebuilt a cabin that pioneer settler John York, of Tennessee, had erected on the property in 1845. Kortum's associate was Julius Fulcher, a German and cooper by trade, who had also worked in the 1870s as a winemaker in the Los Angeles area. Kortum made wine until Prohibition and was assisted in his later years by his son William. A service station now occupies a part of the property, and part of the old winery serves as a barn

The canyon that debouches here

is still called Kortum Canyon.

The site of John York's cabin is remembered by a historical marker. York, however, occupied the property until only 1849, at which time he moved and established a home on Spring Mountain Road on the outskirts of what became the town of St. Helena. There he soon had a small vineyard and although he engaged in general farming, red dry-wine grapes were his principal crop. He had thirty-five acres in vines by 1880. His son William E. York had a vineyard of some twenty acres near Calistoga, but no one in the family, which included several other boys, became a winemaker. (It should be noted that this family was not related to Eli York, who had a winery on Lodi Lane.)

Two miles north of Calistoga on Highway 29, Tubbs Lane diverges to the southeast. A mile from this intersection, Alfred L. Tubbs in 1884 located a large chateau-like winery. A native of New Hampshire, Tubbs moved to San Francisco in 1850 and there established the Tubbs Cordage Company. While still maintaining his business in San Francisco, he bought nine hundred acres in Napa County in 1870. In 1882 he began planting a 220-acre vineyard and built a large house that he named "Hillcrest." Two years later he constructed his winery, using light-colored, locally quarried stone.

Tubbs sought sound advice in the selection of choice vines. During a visit to Europe he sent back ten thousand cuttings from the vineyard of Schloss Johannisberg and a similar number from both Chateau Yquem and Chateau Lafitte. In 1886 he engaged as cellar master Jerome Bardot, who had been previously employed by



TUBBS WINERY, CALISTOGA



CAL WINE ASSN

HILL CREST NAPA COUNTY

"HILL CREST" 1896

Jacob Schram and who now began to produce under the Tubbs label some outstanding red and white table wines. Tubbs' output increased over the years, and in 1893 his cooperage totaled 350,000 gallons. Phylloxera had not yet appeared in his vineyard at this date, but he had wisely begun replanting to resistant rootstock. Of the 220 acres in vines, seventy-five had been planted to Riparia rootstock, and forty-five of these acres had been grafted to Cabernet franc, Merlot, Malbec, Sauvignon Blanc, and Chasselas. Tubbs spent much time at Hillcrest and engaged the renowned landscape architect (*_____*) Ulrich, who had planned the fine gardens for Hotel Del Monte in Monterey, to landscape the estate.

With Tubbs death in 1897, William B. Tubbs, his son, took over the vineyard and winery, and he in turn was succeeded by his son Chapin. Around 1903 the entire estate was reorganized as A. L. Tubbs, Inc., and it operated as such until 1919, when Chapin Tubbs bought out the other heirs. He re-entered the wine business after Repeal and was active until his death in 1947. The plant was then leased out; however, two years later winemaking was discontinued. Since 1968 the winery has been active as Chateau Montelena, producing two white and two red wines.

Two miles north of Tubbs Lane on Highway 128, Adam Grimm had a four-hundred-acre ranch. Grimm was from Hesse, Germany, where his family was in the winemaking business. In 1884 he was joined by his cousin Jacob, a young man of twenty-one who had been employed for three years by Jacob Schram. Together they began

clearing the land and planting a vineyard from imported cuttings. In 1888 they built a wine cellar of 100,000-gallon capacity and later, by digging tunnels one hundred feet into the hillside, increased its capacity to 140,000 gallons. They established a reputation for producing an excellent white and a fine brandy. After the death of his uncle, Jacob Grimm continued operations, even through the Prohibition era, when he produced sacramental wines. Jacob Grimm II inherited the business and sold it in 1932 to Robert Grison and Thomas W. Tooney, who did business under the name Napava Vineyards & Wine Vaults and were active until 1940. The winery has not been used since, but in 1963 the vineyards were still producing.

Along Spring Mountain Road, which climbs west from St. Helena over the Mayacamas Range, a number of fine vineyards have been set out. At the base of the first foothills, about one mile from St. Helena, was the eight hundred-acre estate of Tiburcio Parrott. He was the son of John Parrott, an Englishman who through trade with Chile had laid the foundation for a great fortune even before the American occupation of California and who had further greatly increased his wealth during the gold rush. Tiburcio Parrott successfully continued the business activities of his father. On his Napa property, he built in 1885 a large country house with an ornate tower and cupola and named it Villa Miravalle. Surrounding the house, he began planting vines, a large percentage of them Cabernet Sauvignon. He had his first vintage in 1888, using the basement of his house as a wine cellar. The amount he produced was



VILLA PARROTT



PUBL FOR JOE GARY
ST HELENA, CALIF

SPRING MTN. VINEYARD, NEAR ST. HELENA, CALIF

not very impressive (one hundred gallons), but the wine was notably fine. In 1890, when the vineyard was coming into full bearing, he had a vintage of four thousand gallons and built a winery with tunnels dug well into the hillside. Three years later he sold twelve thousand gallons of claret, all made from his Cabernet grapes, to C. Carpy & Company, thereby transacting the largest sale of Cabernet made in California to that date. By the time of his death in 1894, Parrott had 125 acres of bearing vines, all of them planted to carefully selected varieties. His widow continued to make some Cabernet until Prohibition. Miravalle is still a well-maintained country estate, and the large olive grove Parrott planted still flourishes, but much of the vineyard has died out and no wine has been made since Prohibition.

One-quarter mile above Miravalle, on Spring Mountain Road, a side road leads northwest to what was once the vineyard and winery of Charles G. R. Lemme, a German who settled in Boston and lived there some twenty years before moving west. He began planting vines at the site in about 1874 and two years later put up a stone winery. Within a few years he had eighty-five acres in Zinfandel, Chasselas and Riesling grapes and was producing some reputable wines. His vintages averaged close to 10,000 gallons in the late 1870s, and climbed to the 20,000-gallon mark in 1881. After his death in 1884, his son Rudolph W. Lemme continued to operate the winery until his own death in 1901.

In 1903 the business was reorganized and incorporated as the La Perla Vineyard Company and the Spring Mountain Vineyard Co. with Lemme's widow, his brother-in-law William McPike, and Claus and August Schilling of San Francisco as the principal stockholders. Eventually Claus Schilling, president of the wine house C. Schilling & Co, gained full control. Schilling had been buying the Lemme vintages for several

years, paying "the best price yet in the Napa Valley" for the 1891 and 1892 production.

The property, with its fine residence, came to be known as the "Schilling place," and Lemme's handsome winery, called La Perla Winery, was enlarged to handle the grapes from Schilling's 320-acre vineyard. Wine was made there until Prohibition. Following Repeal the Solano Wine Co. took over the property.

Today the Lemme / La Perla winery and vineyards are owned by Jerome Draper, who has replanted the vineyards and renovated the wine cellar.

Two miles above Lemme on Spring Mountain Road another ambitious winegrower established himself in the 1880s. This was Fortune Chevalier, a Frenchman who had come to California with the gold rush. In 1872 he and partner Auguste Comte, another Frenchman, established the wine house of F. Chevalier & Company at 614 Front Street in San Francisco. A few years later, to accommodate their growing business, the company moved to 520 Washington Street. By 1889 Chevalier's son George had become manager, and under his guidance the firm moved in 1896 to Beale Street near Market, where it occupied a five-story building with a storage capacity of 250,000 gallons. The firm handled annually about one million gallons of wine, "all sterilized in special tanks with electric current," according to the Pacific Wine and Spirit Review.

While Chevalier, primarily a wine merchant, chose to reside at the Palace Hotel in San Francisco, he prided himself on Chateau Chevalier, his estate on Spring Mountain Road. There, midst forty acres in vines, he built in 1891 a much-admired stone winery, a French chateau-style building with a slate roof and stained-glass

windows. The Castle brand of wine was made at Chateau Chevalier until Prohibition. A revival of the vineyard and winery began in the 1970s with replanting and refurbishment. The principal wines produced today are Chardonnay and Cabernet Sauvignon.

Two miles above Chateau Chevalier, where Spring Mountain Road climbs steeply up the Mayacamas Range, Germans Philip Conradi and Theodore Moding planted vineyards in the late 1880s. Conradi cleared his land of live oak and madrone and set out seventy acres to vines about one-half mile from the road. By 1872 he was making wine; he did business up to Prohibition as Conradi & Company. Moding had a thirty-acre vineyard on a ridge about one mile farther north and very near the Sonoma County line. He also erected a stone winery and stone caves for aging his vintages. Though not very convenient to any shipping point, Conradi and Moding were fortunate in their choice of vineyard sites, for their vines were almost free from frost damage and long escaped phylloxera. Both vineyards have since died out from neglect, but Moding's winery has been converted into a dwelling.

On Spring Valley Road to the west of Moding and just inside the Napa County line are the ruins of a two-story stone winery and the remnants of a large vineyard. This property was acquired in the mid-1880s by Frank E. Souto, a native of Portugal who had worked in Contra Costa vineyards before settling here and planting a small vineyard. About 1889 an experienced Swiss winegrower, Constant Varozza, acquired part of Souto's mountain ranch, gradually enlarged the vineyard, and began to make wine. In 1894 Varozzo's

son James took over the business, which then (appropriately) became known as the Summit Winery. Both James Varozza and his son Mili won the confidence of Rabbi Radensky of New York, who contracted with them for the production of kosher wine, and during several vintage seasons visited them to ensure that the wine was produced in accordance with ancient regulations. In 1910 the Varozzas made seven thousand gallons for Radensky. Although the winery was not reopened after Repeal, the vineyard continued to be cultivated into the 1940s.

Conn Valley

From the southern outskirts of St. Helena, Pope Street runs east across the Napa River, crosses Silverado Trail, and becomes a county road that climbs a low ridge before dropping into Conn Valley. The Glendale Ranch located at the upper end of this valley in the early 1880s was owned by Edward M. Hall, the son of a San Francisco stock broker. In 1885 Hall formed a partnership with his brother-in-law, Alfred Tubbs of Calistoga, and set out ninety acres to Zinfandel and Chasselas vines. Their vintage for a number of years averaged some 60,000 gallons and included a notably good white wine. The area was relatively free of the phylloxera for many years, but by the middle 1890s the pest began to damage the Glendale vines and since the Tubbs winery near Calistoga was a larger and more profitable venture, operations at Glendale ended shortly after 1900.

To the south of Glendale, a Swiss winegrower, Louis Corthay,

in the mid-1870s planted thirty-five acres of his 560-acre ranch to Zinfandel grapes. He built a stone winery and used the cellar of his home for additional storage space; between the two, he had a cooperage of 35,000 gallons by 1893. After Corthay's death in 1890, his son George, even though only age eighteen, took over winemaking. He was in business until about 1910, producing dry table wines under the seemingly ill-fitting name of "Mountain Sweet." Although none of the land is today in vineyard, the old winery and home are standing and the ranch is a somewhat historic site because it was the location of the first hotel built on the old stage route from Napa up into Lake County.

Conn Valley Road follows the windings of Conn Creek and about one mile southeast of Corthay's runs along the site of

McVeagh Ranch, which was formerly the Mountain Cove Ranch of Azariah Bednogow Alsip. Alsip was born in Indiana, moved to California, and had a farm near Rio Vista in Solano County for thirty-five years before buying property in Napa in 1885. His Conn Valley ranch included a house built by John Conn, the Irishman for whom the valley is named, and fifty acres of the land had been planted to vines by August Beretta (whose winery was in St. Helena). Though already past seventy years of age when he made the purchase, Alsip planned carefully for the future and in 1887 put up a winery of tan-colored dressed sandstone with a storage capacity of 80,000 gallons. He also increased the vineyard to seventy-five acres. In spite of these ambitious beginnings, the vineyard and winery did not survive long after Alsip's death in

1898. The handsome winery has since been converted into an attractive residence and the estate into a cattle ranch.

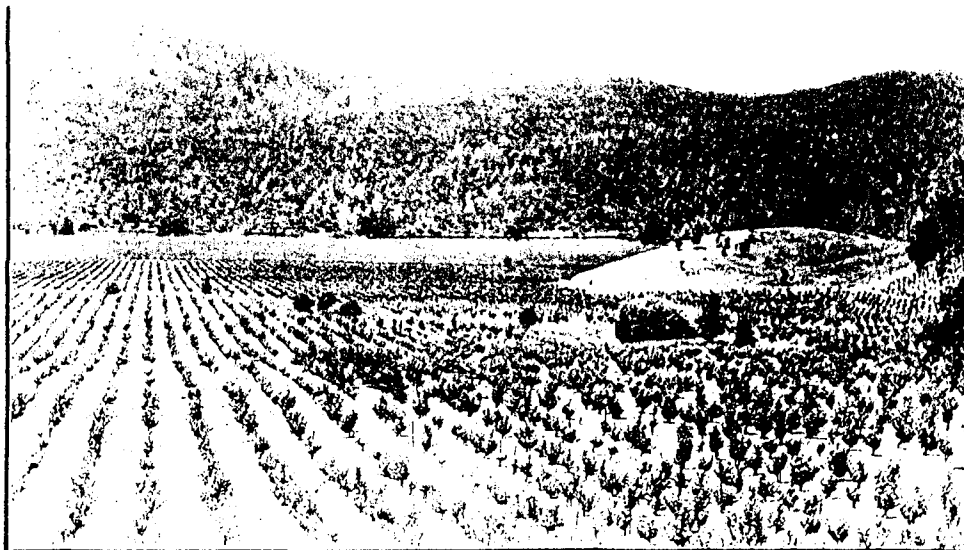
One mile southeast of Mountain Cove Ranch was the site of the first vineyard in Conn Valley. This was the project of Germain Crochat, a Frenchman, and his two Swiss partners, Frederick Metzner and Charles Volper. Crochat had spent some years in New Orleans before coming to the Napa Valley, where he worked for two years as a distiller for Charles Krug before starting the partnership under the name G. Crochat & Company^{in 1875.} The company purchased 750 acres, planted fifty to vines, and built a stone winery and distillery. By 1886 they had increased their planting to 140 acres, had cooperage for 150,000 gallons, and had taken the more appropriate name of Franco-Swiss Company. Volper, who had been in charge of sales, died in 1893, but a son assumed his interest. Crochat died the following year and his heirs sold out their interest in the firm, although one of Crochat's sons, Louis, later became the firm's distiller. (Crochat's widow was not idle, however, as she and her sons bought a stock ranch in the nearby Chiles Valley. There they also had a small vineyard and a wine cellar with a 30,000-gallon capacity which they operated until Prohibition.) Metzner Metzner had been the Franco-Swiss winemaker and remained active in the firm until his death in 1916. During the dry years the vineyards were uprooted, and the winery buildings have since become part of a rock-crushing plant.

In the lower and wider part of Conn Valley, now covered by the storage reservoir Lake Hennessy, three vineyards were started in

the mid-1870s. The owners were Richard G. Eubank, a native of Kentucky; Augustin Gressot, a Frenchman; and Julius Reimann, a German. They were joined in the 1880s by another Frenchman, Louis Glandon, and another German, Emil Walter. Obviously nothing of these former establishments can now be seen in situ, but before the land was flooded, some of the dressed stone of the Eubank winery was transported to St. Helena and used in building an addition to the St. Helena Roman Catholic church.

Chiles Creek, a tributary of Conn Creek, drains a narrow valley that extends northeast for about eight miles. Here, alongside the vineyard of the Crochat family, were a number of other small vineyards. The most noteworthy was that of viticultural enthusiast George Husmann. Husmann, as noted earlier, leased the Talcoa Vineyards in the Carneros district from 1881-1886. Before terminating the Carneros lease, he planted thirty-five acres in Chiles Valley to resistant root stock and named it the Oak Glen Vineyard. In 1886 he moved onto the property and three years later, by which time his vineyard was full bearing, he built the first winery in the valley. This was a stone structure with a capacity of 60,000 gallons, the ruins of which are still standing.

Husmann continued experiments with resistant vines at this site until his death in 1902. His sons, George C. and Frederick, took over the business and increased the cooperage to 200,000 gallons. They were, however, disadvantaged in their endeavors by the thirteen-mile haul to the nearest railway at St. Helena and in



OAK GLEN VINEYARD, CHILES VALLEY



HUSMANN'S OAK GLEN WINE CELLAR, 1899

spite of their perseverance, they were obliged to cease operations about 1910.

About one mile east of St. Helena on the Silverado Trail, Howell Mountain Road climbs into the steep ranges to the north of Conn Valley, passes Angwin (the seat of Pacific Union College), and then descends into Pope Valley. William Angwin, for whom the town was named, came to St. Helena in 1876 as the pastor of the Methodist church, bought two hundred acres of mountain land, and became a farmer. A few years later his son Edwin built a hotel, and it developed into a popular summer resort. Edwin Angwin set out a vineyard, but he never became a winemaker.

As noted earlier, John Thomann began to plant vines near Angwin in 1885. Three years later he put up a two-story winery part-way up the slopes of Howell Mountain on Deer Park Road near the St. Helena Sanitarium; he named it the Deer Park. After Prohibition, John J. Ballentine purchased the vineyard and reopened the winery and operated it with his son. The plentiful local deer, however, were breaking through fences and each year destroying more and more vines, and hence both winery and vineyard were given up. The last, and small, vintage was in 1962.

Thomann's vineyard was not the first sizeable one in the area, which for several years had a reputation as a "thermal belt" (raspberries, it was said, could be gathered until almost Christmas). By 1884 Charles Krug had forty acres in wine grapes here, and in that same year he had his Chinese laborers clear fifty acres more. Also in this vicinity, as mentioned earlier, was the

circa 1881 vineyard and the three-story winery of Brun & Chaix on White Cottage Road near the summit of the ridge about two miles west of Angwin. And before 1890, Winfield Scott Keyes, a son of the founder of Edge Hill and a distinguished mining engineer, had one hundred acres in vines adjoining Brun & Chaix on the north.

Yet another winegrower who found it expedient to operate a second vineyard in this area was Judge Serranus Hastings, who had other activities at Rutherford and in Lake County. He built a stone winery at the intersection of Cold Springs and Las Posadas roads in about 1885 and surrounded it with one hundred acres in vines, including some Cabernet. After Hastings' death in 1893, William Geiselman, who had been the vineyard superintendent, managed the estate for the trustees. The winery had 90,000 gallons of fine cooperage, most of it oak. It is probable that the grapes from Winfield Keyes' vineyard were crushed here, since Keyes' wife was a daughter of the judge. The Hastings vineyard, like that of Thomann, remained phylloxera-free for a long time, but eventually the ungrafted vines died out. The disused winery now attracts art students from the nearby Pacific Union College as a paintable subject.

One mile east of Hastings vineyard, on Las Posadas Road, was another stone winery, the Pine Crest. This was built in 1908 by Frederick Hess, who had long published the Demokrat, a German language newspaper in San Francisco. He gradually increased his acreage and by 1913 had established a reputation for choice varietals. He continued winemaking until Prohibition. The Pine

Crest was not reopened after Repeal, but the building is still standing.

The estate has remained the property of the Hess family and is now known as Rancho La Jota as it is part of the 4,500-acre ranch by that name that was granted to George Yount in 1843.

Howell Mountain boasted other vineyards and wineries as well, and by 1895 some six hundred acres in the vicinity of Angwin were in vines, for the most part undamaged by phylloxera. Some of these plantings survived into the post-Prohibition era, but in recent years there has been a marked decrease in vineyard acreage.

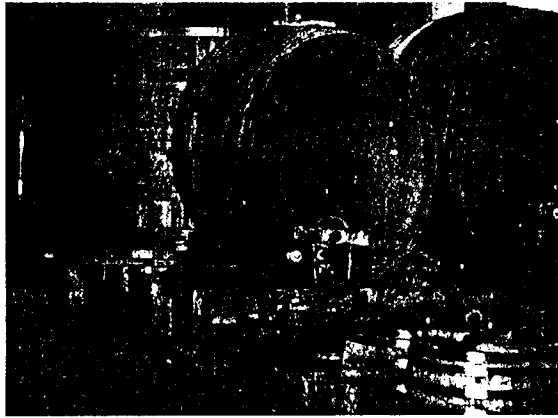
North of Angwin, Howell Mountain Road descends and meets Pope Valley Road at the (***little hamlet***) of Pope Valley. Two miles farther north there was land in vineyard as early as 1883, and the grapes were hauled up the ridge out of the valley for crushing at the Howell Mountain Winery of Brun & Chaix. About 1895, Gotthilf Haug, a German, built a small winery adjoining his Pope Valley vineyard; in 1911, Edward Haus, a native of Switzerland, followed his example. Haus had settled in Pope Valley in the 1880s and while still working at his trade of blacksmith, planted some Zinfandels. He sold his product in bulk until Prohibition. After Repeal, Samuel Haus, the founder's son, reopened the winery and made wine in this happily uncrowded valley

SOLANO COUNTY

Created: February 18, 1850

County Seat: Fairfield

Land Area: 822 sq.miles / 526,080 acres



At the request of General Mariano Vallejo the county was named in honor of the 16th century South American apostle, Saint Francis Solano, and his namesake, the chief of the Soscot and Suisun Indian tribes, Francisco Solano (who was called Sem-Yeto, "Brave Hand," prior to his baptism at Mission San Francisco Solano in Sonoma).

SOLANO COUNTY

The Suscol Hills to the east of the Napa Valley constitute a natural boundary between Napa and Solano counties. About five miles south of the city of Napa, Jameson Canyon forms a break in the hills and leads into the lower end of Solano County's Green Valley, so named by early settlers because of the abundance of a species of wild grass that stayed green throughout the dry summers. Near the little town of Cordelia, Green Valley Creek becomes a meandering slough, but to the north the valley rises and narrows. About six miles from Cordelia the valley becomes a steep gorge marked by a waterfall that drops over the steep slope of Twin Sisters Peak.

What was likely the first vineyard in Solano County was planted well up the slopes of Green Valley in 1858. The aspiring vineyardist was John Volypka, one of the region's first settlers. He also built a winery, using the abundant native rock, and there crushed a first vintage in 1863. His twenty-five-acre vineyard was a phylloxera casualty by 1900, but in 1963 his soundly built old winery still stood in the shade of two enormous eucalyptus trees, and the property was still owned by Volypka's descendants.

As a result of Volypka's pioneering efforts, Green Valley soon became the vinicultural center of Solano County. About one-quarter mile below Volypka, Henry Brown, a Newfoundland man, planted a few of his 460 acres to grapes. These were bearing sufficiently by

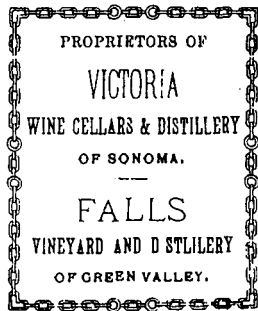
1863 to warrant his building his own winery. Cherries have long since supplanted grapes on the former Brown estate, and no trace of the winery remains.

Adjoining Brown to the south was the vineyard and winery of Frank Meister, who arrived in the area in 1858 from Germany, acquired 230 acres, set out vines, and erected a stone winery. After Meister's death, his widow continued to operate until the 1880s, when the place was acquired by Joseph Oberti, a native of Italy and the son of a vineyardist. Oberti had arrived in San Francisco from Italy in 1875, a youth of nineteen with just seventy-five cents in his pockets. What he lacked in money he made up for in ambition. He went to work in the Green Valley vineyards and within ten years was the owner of a good-sized ranch and vineyard across the road from the Meister property. He married into the Meister family, enlarged the original winery (naming it the Green Valley), and was soon producing vintages of 250,000 gallons. He operated until 1911, when the winery was destroyed by fire. He never rebuilt, and when visited in 1963, only the stone walls of the first floor remained to indicate the site.

To the west of Brown was Alexis Baufreton, a Frenchman who soon after his arrival in 1860 set out a seventy-acre vineyard and erected a winery and distillery. In 1877 the Falls Winery and Vineyards, as Baufreton had named it, was acquired by Joseph Bauchou and Justin Batmale, who continued to operate until the early 1890s, when the business came under the control of San Francisco wine merchants Peter Bergeş and Anselmo Dominiconi. None

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within 5 days after receipt of goods. }

San Francisco, *LLD* 188



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of this land is now in vineyard, but the old buildings were still standing in the early 1960s.

Baufreton's neighbor to the south was Frederick S. Jones, a native of Windsor County, Vermont, and a graduate of Woodstock University. Jones arrived in California in 1853, at the age of twenty-three. He worked in San Francisco and Sonoma counties until 1860, and then bought three hundred acres in Green Valley, set out a vineyard, and put up a fine stone winery and distillery. His 1868 vintage of 50,000 gallons was the largest in the valley. Although Jones and his son Frederick S. Jr. made wine up to the turn of the century, their principal venture came to be their 140-acre cherry orchard, the largest in the world they claimed. Now the site of the Green Valley Country Club, the old home and the winery have become the club house, and the ninety-acre vineyard the fairways.

About a half-mile south of the club and opposite the Falls District School, Rockville Road climbs to the east out of Green Valley. About a half-mile up this road was the 118-acre property of Henry Schultz, a German from Hamburg who had come to California in 1853 and acquired his land about the same time that Volypka and Brown were establishing themselves.

In 1860 Schultz was joined by his brother Carson. Together they set out a vineyard, established the firm of C. Schultz and Company, and built a small stone winery (which, long unused, still stood in 1963). The firm operated until 1880, when they sold both vineyard and winery to another German, Louis Mangels, who had come

with his parents from Hanover to San Francisco in 1866, when he was a boy. Young Mangels learned the carpenter's trade, but in 1875 he came to Solano County and bought 230 acres in Suisun Valley, which parallels Green Valley to the east. Here he began planting grapes. He used the old Schultz winery until 1893, when he built a much larger one adjoining his home in Suisun Valley on the west side of the county road about half way between Cordelia and the little town of Rockville. Two years later he enlarged the winery to a capacity of nearly 250,000 gallons. In 1910 Mangels and his sons, John Henry and Claus, organized the firm of Louis Mangels & Sons. They further enlarged the capacity of their Solano Winery to 500,000 gallons. After Repeal and to the end of World War II it was operated by several wine producers. In 1963 the idle winery was once again owned by the Mangels family, who had in the intervening years continued to own and operate the surrounding vineyards and to sell their crops on the open market.

South of the junction of Rockville Road on the Green Valley Road was a thirty-acre vineyard planted in the 1870s by Andrew I. Sweetzer, a native of Maine. Still farther south, near the present U.S. 40, was the thirty-acre vineyard of Captain Charles E. Shillaber. He was a native of New England and a descendant of an old sea-faring family whose great grandfather had been an officer on the Bonhomme Richard under John Paul Jones. With such a background, it was only natural that Charles should have gone to sea as a boy and have served as a naval officer during the Civil War. He came west in 1868, purchased 181 acres in Green Valley,

SOLANO WINERY, INC.

CORDELIA, CALIFORNIA



and settled down to the life of a winegrower. Four years later he set out eight acres of resistant-rootstock vines, the first such vineyard, it was said, anywhere in California. Shillaber soon built a small winery, but his ambition was to produce California wines in great quantities and to market them in all parts of the world.

In 1880 he organized the Cordelia Wine Company with the combined backing of Andrew Sweetzer and Charles B. Elliot. The latter was a San Francisco building contractor who had recently come to Green Valley to construct buildings on the ranch of William and Louis Pierce in the Lower Green Valley. The Pierces, natives of Maine as was Elliot, had moved to San Francisco in 1851 and become wealthy as grain brokers, ship operators, and manufacturers of hard tack. As their ranch superintendent, Elliot planted about one hundred acres to wine grapes.

The Cordelia Wine Co. put up a new building at Cordelia, conveniently adjacent to a branch of the Southern Pacific railway that connected with the main line at Suisun City, five miles to the east. They planted a thirteen-acre vineyard on the low hill above the winery, and by 1888 they had vintages over 300,000 gallons, most of which they sold in bulk. The company prided itself on its sherry, which was produced by the solera system. The sherry house had a southern exposure, and a glass wall on the south side provided sufficient heat to mellow the wine slowly and smoothly. When Shillaber was appointed to help manage the California Viticultural Commission's exhibit at the Columbian

Exposition in Chicago in 1893, he took with him some Cordelia sherry for his own enjoyment. By chance one of the judges joined him in a social drink and proclaimed it an admirable sherry. He prevailed upon Shillaber to enter the wine in the judging, and the panel awarded it a gold medal with the comment, "a very pretty style of light, sweet sherry, soft and smooth, very good of its sort, by far the best exhibited."

The Cordelia Winery was acquired by the California Wine Association in 1902, its manager then being Harvey Elliot, a nephew of Charles B. Elliot. Although the neighboring vineyards were dying fast from phylloxera, the winery had a 1907 vintage of 850,000 gallons. By 1963 the hill once planted to vineyard was bare, and only the stone ruins of the winery and a railway siding reached by a spur track (overgrown with tall grass and poison oak) remain to indicate where the best sherry exhibited at Chicago was baked by the Solano sun.

Though no longer connected with the Cordelia Winery, Shillaber continued in the wine business up to the time of his death, acting as representative for the To-Kalon wines of ^{H.W.} Crabb and for a time those of the Vina Ranch of Senator Leland Stanford. The original Shillaber vineyard was acquired in 1903 by Giovanni Cadenasso, the proprietor of a boarding house located at Nelson's Quarry, on one side of the Cordelia Winery hill. He cultivated the vineyard up to 1916, when he moved a few miles east to the outskirts of Fairfield, planting a new vineyard and erecting a winery on land now occupied by the Solano County Hospital. When

the county bought his property in 1922, Cadenasso moved across the highway and, having faith in the eventual repeal of the Volstead Act, he planted yet another vineyard. As soon as Repeal was voted in he erected a new winery, which was still being operated by his son when visited in 1963.

Though Green Valley and Cordelia formed the major winegrowing sector of Solano County, there were a few other places where wine was made in those early years. Among these was the large vineyard and winery of G. Henry Peters that was located one and a half miles north of Vacaville on the Browns Valley Road. Peters was a native of northern Germany who had come to California in 1852 at the age of nineteen. After working for a short time in the mines of the Mother Lode, he settled in Dixon. He built the town's first hotel and with the coming of the railroad, prospered greatly. He acquired a lot of land, including 1,600 acres north of Vacaville, where he set out an orchard and by 1890 had 250 acres in wine grapes and a good-sized winery. Unfortunately, this is an area too hot in the summer, too thin of soil, and too short of water for fruit or even vines to flourish, and so it is not surprising that the winery was closed by the turn of the century and that the surrounding hills are bare today. An excavation in the hillside still reveals the former site of the winery.

Farther north on Browns Valley Road and across Sweeney Creek, in what was called "Peaceful Glen Valley" was the Mount Glenwood Vineyard. This was the property of T. Hart Hyatt, who had served as U.S. Consul General to Morocco and China. He studied

winegrowing while in Morocco and after retiring from the consular service in the early 1860s he moved to California. In 1867,

H. Bancroft published Hyatt's Hand Book of Grape Culture, a work Hyatt dedicated to his friend and former townsman, the Honorable Ezra Cornell, founder of the university of the same name. In this book, Hyatt stated that California had the best soil in the world for grape cultivation, and practicing what he believed, he set out over one hundred acres in vines by 1870. Why he chose the rolling dry hills just below the point where Putah Creek breaks through the coast range is viticulturally unexplainable. Seemingly inexplicable as well is the fact that Arpad Harazthy, the recognized authority on wine and champagne-making in California, chose a site some fifteen miles farther north on these same hot, dry foothills. Today only the stubs of old fruit trees reveal the location of Hyatt's venture.

HYATT'S HAND-BOOK
OF
GRAPE CULTURE;

OR,
WHY, WHERE, WHEN, AND HOW
TO PLANT AND CULTIVATE A
VINEYARD, MANUFACTURE WINES, ETC.

ESPECIALLY ADAPTED TO
THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

AS, ALSO, TO THE
UNITED STATES, GENERALLY.

BY
T. HART HYATT,
EDITOR OF "CALIFORNIA RURAL HOME JOURNAL," FORMERLY CONSUL GENERAL
OF THE UNITED STATES TO THE EMPIRE OF MOROCCO, AND EIGHT YEARS
UNITED STATES CONSUL TO CHINA, ETC.

SAN FRANCISCO:
H. H. BANCROFT AND COMPANY.
1887.

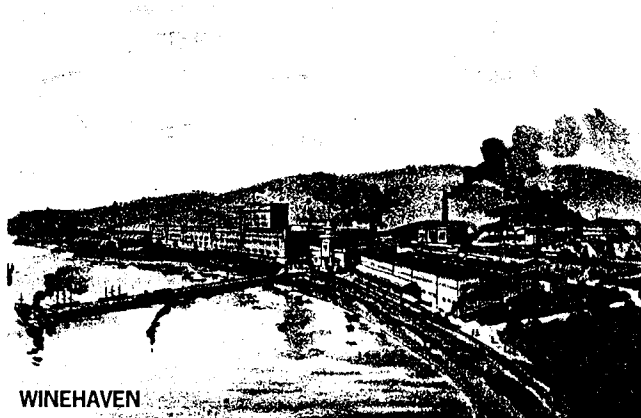
TITLE PAGE (reduced) HYATT'S HANDBOOK

CONTRA COSTA COUNTY

Created: February 18, 1850

County Seat: Martinez

Land Area: 714 sq.miles / 456,960 acres



The Spanish name meaning “opposite coast” describes the county’s location on the shore opposite San Francisco.



THE VINEYARDS OF THE WEST yield a fortune every year. These of Contra Costa County rank among the best and are within the financial reach of the average farmer.

[1915 ADVERTISING POSTAL CARD]

CONTRA COSTA COUNTY

From almost any point in Solano County, you can see Mount Diablo to the south of Suisun Bay, rising to an elevation of 3,896 feet. Mitchell Rock is a 1,500-foot spur of Mt. Diablo, and from its steep northern slope, Mitchell Creek flows north into Mt. Diablo Creek. It was near the confluence of these streams and on the southern edge of the present town of Clayton that the first winery of Contra Costa County was built in 1858. The winery was constructed of a local sandstone by a young upstate New Yorker named Ebenezer Stranahan and it adjoined his two-story wooden house. The winery was still in evidence when visited in 1963, though long since dismantled. Stranahan died in an accident in 1874, by which time other more ambitious winemaking activities had begun.

Among the subsequent leaders was Charles Rhine, a Polish native who had come to California in 1856. The following year he opened a general store at Nortonville, four miles east of Clayton, where coal and copper had been discovered. In 1858 he established a second store in partnership with Joel Clayton, in the town that had been given Clayton's name. Clayton was an Englishman from Derbyshire and before coming to California in 1850 he had acquired an interest in lead mines in Illinois and had made his way west with a party of prospective miners whom he was financing. Even so, he didn't mine immediately, but in the early 1850s operated a

twenty-five acre "milk ranch" in San Francisco on land now bounded by Broadway, Webster, Clay, and Pierce streets. In 1857, influenced by the mining activities in Contra Costa County, he moved to the little settlement that later took his name, and became a successful mine operator.

Clayton and Rhine were very unlike in appearance; Clayton was handsome and fair, Rhine short and dark, but they seem to have worked well together and not only as storekeepers. Together they set out a thirty-acre vineyard a mile and a half up Mitchell Canyon Road, due south of Clayton, on a section-and-a-half of land owned by Clayton. They made wine at the site, in the basement of a house there, using not only the grapes from the adjoining vineyard but also those from a second vineyard of eight acres planted by Clayton in the mid-1860s about a half-mile northwest of the town. After Clayton's death in 1872, Rhine took over his interest in the winery and continued in the business until the 1890s. Today all traces of the Mitchell Canyon vineyard are gone, though the old ranch house still stood in 1963.

In about the 1870s, three other men--Paul DeMartini, Ernest Kohler, and Philip Morshead--were also attracted to the reddish loamy soil around Clayton. DeMartini was a native of Genoa who had arrived in California in 1860 at the age of sixteen and spent five years working in the mines of Calaveras County. He then moved to Contra Costa County, where he became a vegetable grower in Concord and the host of a boarding house of coal miners at Nortonville. In 1870 he moved to Clayton, where he bought Joel Clayton's

vineyard and from its grapes crushed his first vintage later that year. He bought additional adjacent land and soon had over eighty acres in vines. Just west of town and bordering Mitchell Creek he built a fine winery, its lower story of a tan local sandstone. Besides producing an excellent wine, DeMartini made a very good brandy. He operated up to Prohibition, but during the dry years he uprooted the vineyards and planted much of the land to almonds. The upper floor of the winery was remodeled in the 1960s to an attractive house with terraced gardens sloping down to the creek.

Ernest F. Kohler was a Hanoverian German and distiller by trade who migrated to California as a very young man in 1861. After working for seven years on a farm on Sherman Island, he became a winery worker and in 1878 acquired land along the Marsh Creek Road about a half-mile southwest of Clayton. He planted eighty acres to grapes and began making wine. At about the same time, Philip Morshead, who had spent some twenty years in the Shasta County mines, began setting out vines and making wine on property next to Kohler's.

In 1882 both Kohler and Morshead sold their properties for the identical sums of \$16,000 to Jacob Levi, an importer and wholesale grocer from San Francisco. On acquiring these vineyards, Levi organized the Mount Diablo Vineyard Co. Associated with him was another wholesale grocer, Otto H. Greenwald.

By 1888 the Mount Diablo Vineyard Company had about one hundred acres planted to Mission, Zinfandel, Chasselas, and Riesling grapes, and the business came under the control of Moses

Samuel, part-owner of the Pacific Jewelry Company of San Francisco. With his sons Paul, Max, and Lawrence, he formed the firm of Samuel & Company. The Samuels further increased the acreage of the vineyard, acquired wineries in Woodland and Reedley, and organized the California Vineyard Company, which set out a very large vineyard east of Galt in Sacramento County. They proved to be good wine men and their business prospered. In 1911 they sold their holdings in Contra Costa County to the Italian Swiss Colony: the Clayton property, the 600-acre Brookside Vineyard, the 240-acre Bernard Vineyard, the 70-acre Portola Vineyard, and the Theresa Vineyard, all of which were located between Clayton and Walnut Creek. The Italian Swiss Colony operated until Prohibition. During the dry years the property was sold; following Repeal, the winery was reopened for a short time, but in 1963 the facility was a warehouse. Though the old winery stands on land originally owned by Kohler, it is not certain that he was its builder. Since it shares some of the same features as the DeMartini Winery, it seems likely the same architect or stone mason had a hand in its construction. The same sandstone was used in both and the round-headed door and windows are the same. Very little of the land at Clayton is now planted to grapes.

A little south of the Mount Diablo Winery were the vineyards and winery of Rollin C. Terry, an upstate New Yorker who settled on the property in the early 1880s, set out sixty acres in wine grapes (including some Chasselas and Riesling), and erected a winery and distillery. Terry made an excellent wine and bottled

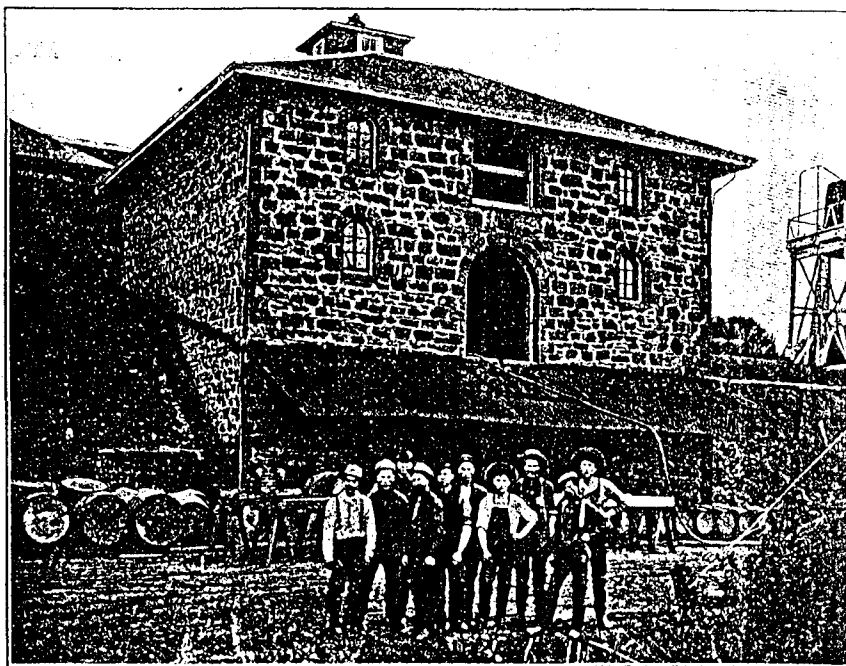


FIG. 2.—WINERY AT CLAYTON, CAL.

[G. Husmann - Some Uses of the Grapevine, .. 1904]

it under the label Glen Terry Wine Company. He operated until around 1915. His winemaker in the 1890s, Charles E. Chapman Jr., the son of a pioneer hotel keeper in Clayton, had learned his craft at the Mount Diablo Winery. The stone and frame winery building is in ruins and the vineyards are gone, but on the property, now known as the Circle Y Ranch, the old Terry house was still standing in 1963, a reminder of the place where Clayton Valley's finest white wine was once produced.

Just north of Rhine on the Mitchell Canyon road was the vineyard and winery of Dominic Murchio. A native of southern Italy, Murchio settled in Clayton in 1879 and soon planted vines and made wine in a little frame building. Eventually he replaced this facility with a fine building of which the lower basement served as a winery. Although the vineyards are gone and no wine has been made at the site since 1918, in 1963 the property was still owned by the Murchio family.

Concord

A number of small vineyards were planted (chiefly to Zinfandels) in the 1880s and '90s on the rich, level land surrounding the town of Concord, but that area has always been better known for almonds and walnuts than for wine grapes. However, in 1897, Peter Crenna, an Italian from Lombardy who had learned the winemaker's art in Napa County, built the Concord Winery on the southern outskirts of town, just east of the intersection of Galindo Street and San Miguel Road. There he crushed the grapes from his adjacent sixty-

acre vineyard and those of some of his neighbors.

Pacheco

In the 1850s the town of Pacheco, three miles west of Concord, gave the promise of becoming an important business and agricultural center. It attracted among others, John Gambs, a native of Frankfort, Germany, who after raising cattle for some twelve years in the Mother Lode country, came to Contra Costa^{Co.} in 1861. He opened a general store, bought land, planted Zinfandel and Chasselas grapes, and made wine. His plant operated until about 1900.

Another large land owner in the vicinity of Pacheco was William Hook, a Virginian who, after two merchandising expeditions across the continent to Santa Fe and Mexico, had come to California and established a general store in Martinez. One of Hook's sons, James S., married Louise Gambs (one of John Gambs' daughters), and established the family's home about four miles south of Pacheco along what is now Oak Place Boulevard in Pleasant Hill. Here he had a fifty-acre vineyard, planted to Mission, Malvoisie, and Chasselas grapes. His winery was maintained until Prohibition. The site is today a housing subdivision; only the name Hooks Avenue recalls the former owner.

On the west side of Highway 21, on Hookston Road, one mile north of the James Hook property, was the home and ten-acre vineyard of William Hook. He passed his property on to his son, Vincent, a graduate of the 1876 class of the University of

California. At the intersection of Hookston Road and the Southern Pacific tracks was the Hookston Station, where Vincent Hook built a warehouse in 1890 and where in 1904 the ubiquitous California Wine Association erected a large wooden winery, ^{Martinez Winery.} The winery served until Prohibition as a home for the Hook vineyard grapes and those from the numerous other vineyards nearby. The plant was managed by Raymond Nougaret, a man who became well known through articles he published on viticulture as an associate of the State Department of Agriculture. Though still standing in 1963, the CWA building has not been used for winemaking since Repeal.

Frank L. Louks was another viticulturist in the vicinity of Pacheco. He was the son of a forty-niner who had settled in the area in 1857 and acquired large holdings west and north of the town. Young Louks erected a Winery in 1889 and had an annual vintage of about 25,000 gallons.

Two miles northwest of Pacheco, on Pacheco Boulevard, is the Vine Hill District. The area was planted to vineyard in the early 1880s and some of it, though much neglected, is still in vineyard.

One of the largest early vineyards was the eighty-acre Las Lomas Vineayrd of Charles G. Merrell. Merrell was a physician who had moved to California from Massachusetts in the late 1880s and whose eighty-acre planting included Riesling, Grenache, and Chasselas grapes. Dr. Merrell had his own winery, the Las Lomas, as did Fabian Joost, who purchased land here in 1884 and set out a twenty-acre vineyard. Joost's 1890 vintage was 20,000 gallons and a small amount of brandy. After his death in

1905, the vineyards and winery were operated by his sons Fabian Jr. and Martin until 1912, at which time the property along with a fine old dwelling house was acquired by Frank Digardi. Digardi, a long time resident of Vine Hill, operated the winery up to Prohibition and upon Repeal the winery was reactivated by the Digardi family.

Martinez

It was in Martinez that the Christian Brothers entered the California wine industry. In 1879 this teaching order of laymen purchased land one-and-a-half miles south of the Martinez courthouse for a school site. As some of the land had already been planted to orchard and vineyard, the brothers continued to cultivate the land and eventually built a small winery to crush the crop from their vineyard, which had grown to thirty-five acres by 1890.

The original owner of the Christian Brothers vineyard was Henry Bush, a native of New York who had come to San Francisco in 1851 (and built on Clay Street the city's first so-called fire-proof building). In 1852 he planted fruit trees on part of his Martinez land; that part of the property was not sold to the Christian Brothers. It came to be called Hillsdale and was maintained by Henry's son David until the turn of the century. Bush is perhaps best remembered for a street in San Francisco that bears his name; in Martinez, only the street names of LaSalle and Bush remain to indicate the site of the Brothers' early vintages in California.

Two miles southwest of Martinez proper, R. Barber had 4,000 three-year old vines planted in 1858, along Alhambra Creek in Alhambra Valley. About a half-mile above Barber was John Strentzel, who had ten thousand vines likewise planted along the creek. His white wine won a prize in 1863, probably at the State Fair. Strentzel's daughter married naturalist John Muir, who also lived in the area.

In 1886, Judson E. Colton, a native of Sacramento, settled in the Alhambra Valley southwest of Martinez and set out a fifty-acre vineyard. In 1908 he purchased two lots on Howard Street in Martinez and erected a large two-story frame winery, conveniently near the Southern Pacific tracks. His vintages of over 100,000 gallons made his winery the largest independently owned one in the county. He operated the winery up to Prohibition. In the early 1960s the building was still functioning, though as a furniture store.

Also located in the Alhambra Valley were the vineyard and winery of John Swett, a native of New Hampshire and the "father of the public school system of California." In 1882 he had acquired some land two miles south of Muir Station while visiting his friend and neighbor John Muir, who himself had thirty acres in wine grapes. Swett set out seventy acres to vines, including some Cabernet Sauvignon grapes.

Although Swett was busy with his duties as principal of the Girls High School in San Francisco, he was able to give considerable time in the summer to care and management of Hill



Girt, as his wife had named the estate. However, in 1891, upon assuming the role of superintendent of the San Francisco public schools, he called upon his son Frank Swett, then a sophomore at the University of California, to assume charge of his vineyard, winery, and orchard.

When his four-year term as superintendent expired, Swett moved permanently to Hill Girt. He was later joined there by another son, John, a Stanford University graduate of the class of 1897 whose scholastic career had been brought to an end by a disease affecting his eyesight.

Hill Girt, like so many other vineyards, suffered from phylloxera, but in 1898 Swett began replanting to resistant root stock and in five years had a new vineyard in full bearing. The Hill Girt winery remained in operation until Prohibition, after which the entire estate was gradually given over to fruit growing.

Besides helping his father at Hill Girt, young John Swett served for many years as Contra Costa Agricultural Commissioner. He was a good friend of Professor Bioletti of the University of California and worked with him on many agricultural experiments, a number of which were dedicated to viticulture. Although no wine was being produced at Hill Girt by 1963, a small and beautifully cultivated vineyard bore testimony to the fact that the fine hand of John Swett was still laboring over the vines.

West of Swett was the Glorietta Vineyard and Winery of Bradford H. Upham, a native of Vermont who had served in the Civil War as a youth and afterward lived in Chicago where he engaged in

the wine business. He arrived in San Francisco in 1871 and became a salesman for the stationery firm of John G. Hodge & Company. Making his residence in Berkeley, he continued to work as a salesman and at the same time organized with Jacob Appley the firm of Upham and Company, dealers in California wines and brandies. In 1889, Upham purchased some four hundred acres in the Alhambra Valley and set out an apple orchard, planted a vineyard, and built a winery. Although his vintages were small, the quality of the wines must have been exceptional, for Henry Lachman, on one of his visits to the winery, proclaimed one port he tasted one of the finest he had ever had in California. Upham died in 1898 and his son Fred took over the ranch. In 1909 he erected a packing house and cider mill and concentrated on shipping apples and producing apple cider vinegar.

Walnut Creek

To the west of Walnut Creek, a town of less than five hundred people in the 1880s, there were considerable plantings of winegrapes. The largest of these was that of Joseph Napthaly. Napthaly was a native of Prussia and had come to San Francisco in 1856 as a young boy. After law studies at Yale, he became a member of a firm specializing in land and probate cases and in 1884 he gained title to a large part of the El Sobrante grant. The grant included the land above the winding Trice Valley Road on which Napthaly had planted seventy acres of Zinfandel, Chasselas, and Riesling grapes. In 1909, Napthaly helped finance construction of

the Oakland, Antioch & Eastern Electric Railway, which traversed his estate. His "Station Saranap" was named for his wife. Both winery and distillery were operated until Prohibition. His winemaker for many years was Peter Crenna, owner of the Concord Winery. The Napthaly ranch, now the property of Stanley Dollar, has not yet been subdivided, but only rows of olive trees are left to indicate the former vineyard boundaries.

Southeast of Clayton, the Marsh Creek Road climbs over an easy pass into Marsh Creek Canyon. At a distance of about ten miles, a little below the present Marsh Creek Springs Resort,

Andrea DeMartini settled in the 1880s. DeMartini was a native of Italy and in the late 1890s he planted grapes and put up a concrete winery. The property was inherited by his son, Victor, who continued to work it until Prohibition.

Marsh Creek drains into the San Joaquin River not far from its mouth and this section of Contra Costa County, east of the Mount Diablo Range, rather resembles the great Central Valley. In the 1880s a considerable acreage of the sandy valley land between Antioch and Brentwood was planted to vineyard; of the several wineries built there, the largest were those of Joseph Miller and Joseph Ruchstuhl. Miller, a native of Portugal, had about twenty acres in Zinfandel. Ruckstuhl, a short, stocky Swiss, also specialized in Zinfandel and found a market for his wine in the eastern states. The same family has kept this property near the town of Oakley, and although the winery has not been operated since Prohibition, much of their land and that of others in the area is

still in vineyard.

Orinda

Before the 1937 construction of the Broadway Tunnel, which simplified the trip from Oakland to Contra Costa County, the land in and about the present suburb of Orinda was barely developed. It was originally part of the 12,600-acre Rancho de los Palos Colorados of Joaquin Moraga and Juan Bernal. However, as far back as the 1880s there had been a little subdividing of the enormous ranch. One land owner was Theodor Wagner, a German from Hesse-Cassel who had fought on the Union side in the Civil War and, after studying law, had come to California, specialized in land cases and was eventually appointed U.S. Surveyor General. In the late 1880s, a newly acquired interest in viticulture encouraged him to buy land two miles below the present Orinda Village. Here he built his home, planted eighteen acres to Chasselas, Riesling, and Zinfandel grapes, and erected a winery. The site at the intersection of Orinda Highway and Bear Creek Road has become part of the watershed reserve land draining into San Pablo Reservoir. Though nothing now remains of Wagner's fine home along with his vineyard and winery, a visitor can still enjoy the same lovely view down San Pablo Creek that Wagner once enjoyed.

NOTE: For the history of Winehaven, the giant enterprise of the California Wine Association constructed at Pt. Richmond, Contra Costa County, following the destruction of the C.W.A.'s San Francisco wine depots in the 1906 earthquake, see: *The California Wine Association and Its Member Wineries, 1894-1920*, by Ernest Peninou and Gail Unzelman (Nomis Press, 2000).



GRAPE ACREAGE STATISTICS
1856 – 1992

GRAPE ACREAGE STATISTICS

Estimates of grapevine acreage have been compiled by different agencies and associations since the early 1850s. Unfortunately, early estimates were not compiled annually. Federal statistics are available through the United States Census, but are, of course, decennial. During the 1850s, 1860s and 1870s, the State Agricultural Society periodically published tables listing grape acreage in California by county, but their efforts were inconsistent. The California State Board of Equalization also collected acreage statistics, but again, these were not compiled annually. In 1890, the California Board of State Viticultural Commissioners published the first comprehensive survey of grape acreage, including a county by county directory of vineyardists.

The consistent compilation of grapevine acreage in California began in 1919 when estimates were under the control of the Crop and Livestock Reporting Service, a State agency. Then, in 1969, the California Agricultural Statistics Survey (CASS) took over this statistical task. Financed through a joint effort of the State and Federal departments of agriculture, the wine industry, the California Raisin Advisory Board and the California Table Grapes Commission, CASS continues to compile annual grapevine acreage estimates from 9,000 growers statewide. Although other acreage estimates have been collected by various State and Federal agencies between 1919 and 1992, this report utilizes the data recorded by the Crop and Livestock Reporting Service and CASS because of their accuracy.

Grape acreage estimates were obtained from the following sources:

- For the years 1856-1858, 1868, 1872-1877: *Transactions of the California State Agricultural Society*.
- For the years 1880, 1887, 1891-1894, 1904, 1906, 1910, 1912, 1914, 1916: *Reports of the State Board of Equalization*. [When they seemed more reliable than those of the Board of Equalization, some estimates for 1910 were taken from the *Statistical Report of the California State Board of Agriculture for the Year 1918*, which includes grape acreage for 1910.]
- For the year 1890: *Directory of the Grape Growers, Wine Makers and Distillers of California*, published by the California Board of State Viticultural Commissioners in 1891.
- For the years 1919-1953: *California Fruit and Nut Crop, Special Publication 257*, published by the Crop and Livestock Reporting Service. Between 1919 and 1953 the Service issued annual acreage estimates. This supplement by R.E. Blair, agricultural statistician for the Service, was compiled after corrections and adjustments were made in the data collected for those years. Because the supplement provides a more reliable source of data, it was used in lieu of the annual reports.
- For the years 1954-1968: *California Fruit and Nut Acreage Estimates*, annual reports published by the Crop and Livestock Reporting Service.
- For the years 1969-1992: *California Grape Acreage*, the annual report issued by the California Agricultural Statistics Service.

Estimates for 1856-1858, 1868, 1872 and 1873 were given as the number of grapevines, not in acreage yields. The grapevine estimates were converted to acreage yields based on the now-standard 8' x 8' planting (681 vines per acre), and were rounded to the nearest whole number. At the time, this configuration of grapevine planting was not necessarily the standard, and there were variations in the spacing of vines, but 8' x 8' was prevalent. Since there is no means of verifying the planting formation of every vineyard, the acreage was converted according to the standard configuration to provide consistency and a basis for comparison.

The acreage estimates for 1856-1858, 1868, 1872-1877 and 1880 combine table, raisin and wine grapes into one total. For the other years, acreage estimates are broken down by grape type and variety. This report presents the total table, raisin and wine grape acreage. The acreage estimates include both bearing and non-bearing vines.

When looking at the acreage estimates in this survey, it is important to understand the present boundaries of California's counties changed considerably between 1850 and 1907. For this reason, the dates of conception for each county are provided.

The reliability of the older acreage yields remains suspect as there were no means available to verify the accuracy of data collection; in addition, the early records were compiled and recorded by a not-always-neat hand. This is particularly evident in the records from the State Board of Equalization. Their figures were included when they seemed consistent with the trends in grape growing in the counties, and were helpful in filling the gaps left by the lack of alternative data.

Some acreage estimates were not included in this report. Whether because of typographic errors, or mistakes made during data gathering, the figures were either unlikely for that county at that time, or were glaring errors. For example, the State Board of Equalization reported 64,044 acres of grapevines in Siskiyou County in 1893—an impossibility.

It should be noted that the acreage estimates compiled by the various agencies and associations often omit grapevine acreage for various counties during any given year. This does not necessarily mean that grapevines were not, or are not currently, cultivated in that county. Grapes have been grown in every county of California, a fact that makes California unique in the history of grape growing and wine making in the United States.

The regions of California not particularly suited to the cultivation of grapes have often been neglected in surveys when acreage falls below the level of inclusion. The collection of acreage estimates before 1900 was no doubt hampered by the lack of transportation to, and the difficulty of communicating with, the less populated areas of the State. Although the methods used to compile data are now more sophisticated, parcels of less than five acres were often not included in the data, and there are many small vineyards that remain unrecorded. In fact, smaller acreage estimates are often "carried over" from

one year to the next if time or financial resources preclude investigation. This accounts for some of the counties that list the same meager acreage for an extended period of time. For example, Siskiyou County is listed as having two acres in grapevines for the years between 1937 and 1962. CASS carried over the figure until notified that sometime during that period the grapevines had been pulled.

This statistical survey presents the grapevine acreage planted in California between 1856 and 1992 as it was reported. As estimates, they do not represent a completely accurate accounting of the acreage planted to grapevines, but they do illustrate important trends in the history of grape growing in California. Although data concerning the acreage planted to different types and varieties of grapes is not included as part of the acreage total by county, acreage planted to wine grapes has been compiled for specific years.

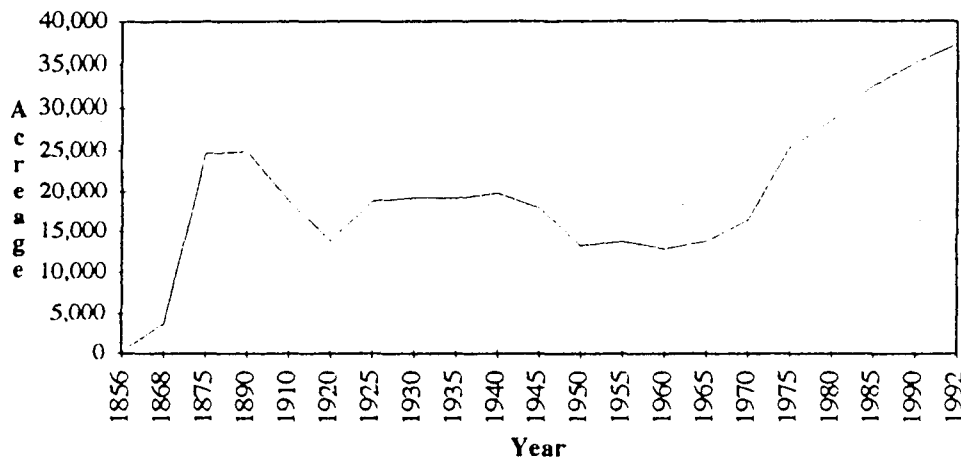
Every effort has been made to present accurate acreage estimates — any errors are entirely my own.

— Ernest Peninou

Napa Viticultural District

Date	District Acreage Totals	Counties as Percentage of District Total		
		Napa	Solano	Contra Costa
1856	225	15%	36%	49%
1868	3,740	62%	26%	12%
1875	24,664	17%	83%	
1890	24,898	73%	14%	13%
1910	18,768	67%	10%	23%
1920	13,890	68%	10%	22%
1925	18,850	59%	11%	30%
1930	19,235	57%	12%	31%
1935	19,179	60%	10%	30%
1940	19,790	63%	8%	29%
1945	17,987	67%	6%	27%
1950	13,302	73%	4%	23%
1955	13,726	77%	5%	18%
1960	12,870	82%	4%	14%
1965	13,738	84%	5%	11%
1970	16,422	88%	5%	7%
1975	25,283	91%	5%	4%
1980	28,554	92%	5%	3%
1985	32,520	93%	4%	3%
1990	35,182	94%	4%	2%
1992	37,300	95%	3%	2%

Napa District
Total Grape Acreage



Napa County

Created February 18, 1850

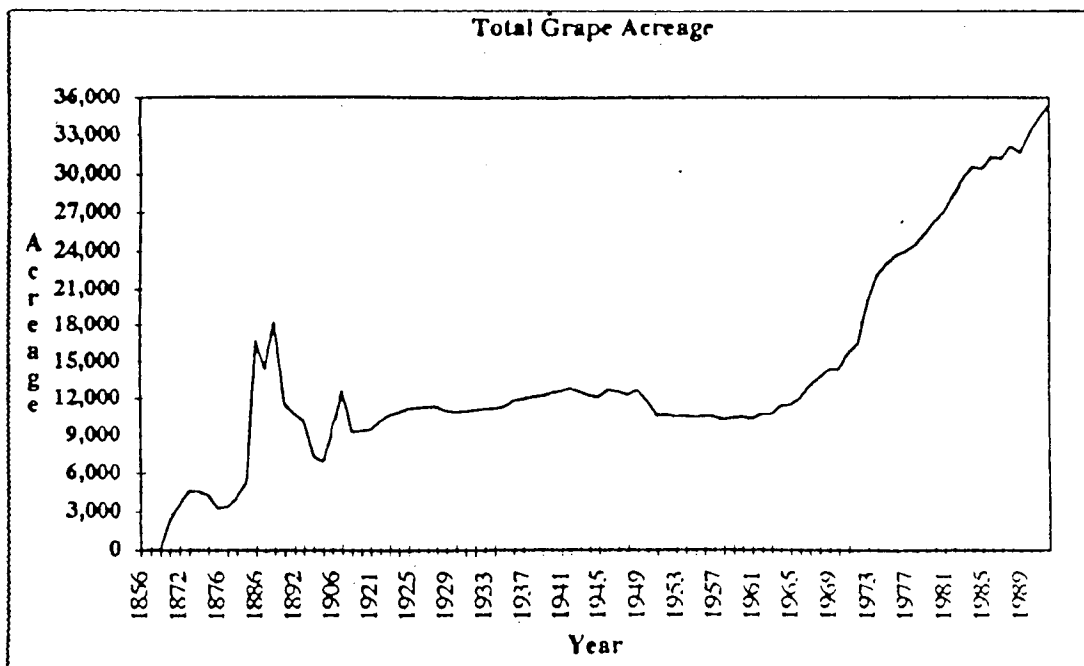
County Seat: Napa City

Land Area 783 sq.miles - 501,120 acres

The county is named for the Indian tribe inhabiting the region, but the origin of the word's meaning remains unclear. In Patwin *napa* means "grizzly bear." The Indians south of Clear Lake used the word *napo* (house) to describe neighboring tribes, thus *Boh-napo-batin* (western many houses) for the Russian River tribes. According to General Vallejo's son, Pluton, the word meant "motherland" in the Suisun language.

Acres planted to grapes

1856	33	1921	9,520	1945	12,170	1969	14,402
1857	81	1922	10,220	1946	12,720	1970	14,429
1858	132	1923	10,680	1947	12,620	1971	15,683
1868	2,335	1924	10,880	1948	12,363	1972	16,472
1872	3,413	1925	11,180	1949	12,726	1973	20,019
1873	4,565	1926	11,280	1950	11,850	1974	22,036
1874	4,580	1927	11,340	1951	10,651	1975	23,069
1875	4,271	1928	11,350	1952	10,773	1976	23,723
1876	3,220	1929	11,070	1953	10,625	1977	24,021
1877	3,360	1930	10,950	1954	10,625	1978	24,470
1880	3,967	1931	10,955	1955	10,601	1979	25,363
1881	5,285	1932	11,000	1956	10,632	1980	26,328
1886	16,611	1933	11,175	1957	10,632	1981	27,042
1887	14,431	1934	11,225	1958	10,388	1982	28,363
1890	18,229	1935	11,351	1959	10,512	1983	29,689
1891	11,550	1936	11,870	1960	10,586	1984	30,531
1892	10,800	1937	12,020	1961	10,422	1985	30,378
1893	10,255	1938	12,171	1962	10,766	1986	31,349
1894	7,415	1939	12,281	1963	10,766	1987	31,215
1904	7,000	1940	12,466	1964	11,446	1988	32,166
1906	9,300	1941	12,639	1965	11,534	1989	31,623
1910	12,622	1942	12,867	1966	12,060	1990	33,194
1919	9,320	1943	12,547	1967	13,070	1991	34,341
1920	9,420	1944	12,292	1968	13,760	1992	35,361



Solano County

Created February 18, 1850

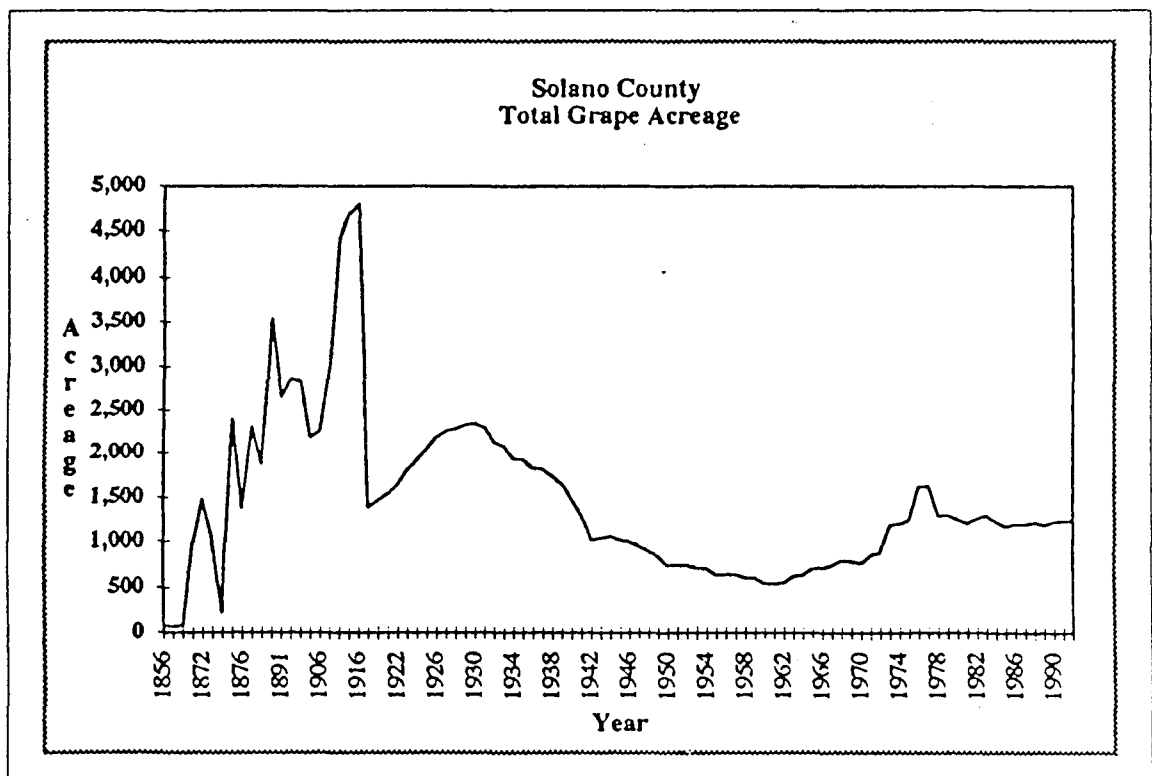
County Seat: Fairfield

Land Area 822 sq.miles - 526,080 acres

At the request of Gen. Mariano Vallejo the county was named in honor of the 16th century apostle of South America, Saint Francis Solano, and his namesake, the chief of the Suisun Indians, Francisco Solano, who was called Sem-Yeto (brave hand) prior to his baptism at Mission San Francisco Solano.

Acres planted to grapes

1856	82	1922	1,650	1946	1,004	1970	774
1857	73	1923	1,810	1947	963	1971	860
1858	78	1924	1,920	1948	912	1972	883
1868	961	1925	2,050	1949	849	1973	1,194
1872	1,477	1926	2,185	1950	748	1974	1,213
1873	1,014	1927	2,255	1951	748	1975	1,258
1874	229	1928	2,280	1952	748	1976	1,638
1875	2,393	1929	2,330	1953	720	1977	1,652
1876	1,387	1930	2,350	1954	714	1978	1,307
1877	2,300	1931	2,300	1955	649	1979	1,314
1887	1,886	1932	2,132	1956	649	1980	1,266
1890	3,527	1933	2,085	1957	646	1981	1,212
1891	2,662	1934	1,933	1958	613	1982	1,271
1893	2,858	1935	1,928	1959	613	1983	1,311
1894	2,841	1936	1,841	1960	554	1984	1,233
1904	2,195	1937	1,827	1961	554	1985	1,178
1906	2,260	1938	1,759	1962	559	1986	1,204
1910	3,000	1939	1,667	1963	629	1987	1,201
1912	4,400	1940	1,486	1964	644	1988	1,221
1914	4,700	1941	1,301	1965	714	1989	1,194
1916	4,800	1942	1,020	1966	720	1990	1,233
1919	1,400	1943	1,042	1967	750	1991	1,235
1920	1,470	1944	1,056	1968	800	1992	1,247
1921	1,550	1945	1,023	1969	799		



Contra Costa County

Created February 18, 1850

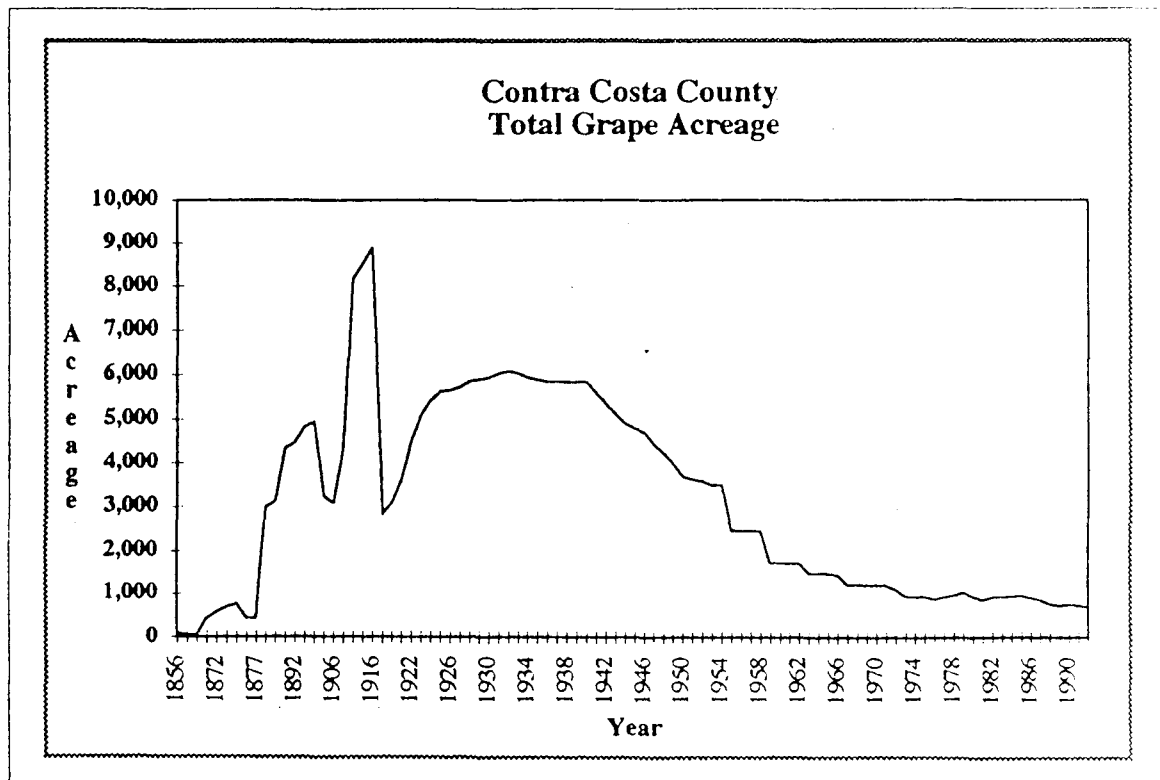
County Seat: Martinez

Land Area 714 sq.miles - 456,960 acres

The Spanish name meaning "opposite coast" describes the shore opposite San Francisco.

Acres planted to grapes

1856	110	1922	4,500	1946	4,706	1970	1,219
1857	61	1923	5,080	1947	4,450	1971	1,211
1858	53	1924	5,430	1948	4,258	1972	1,115
1868	444	1925	5,620	1949	3,998	1973	953
1872	587	1926	5,650	1950	3,704	1974	950
1873	703	1927	5,720	1951	3,651	1975	956
1874	764	1928	5,850	1952	3,602	1976	897
1876	440	1929	5,895	1953	3,513	1977	945
1877	440	1930	5,935	1954	3,513	1978	979
1887	3,000	1931	6,025	1955	2,476	1979	1,057
1890	3,141	1932	6,085	1956	2,468	1980	960
1891	4,350	1933	6,045	1957	2,465	1981	867
1892	4,486	1934	5,949	1958	2,464	1982	944
1893	4,830	1935	5,900	1959	1,730	1983	939
1894	4,955	1936	5,849	1960	1,730	1984	962
1904	3,255	1937	5,851	1961	1,728	1985	964
1906	3,105	1938	5,834	1962	1,728	1986	919
1910	4,364	1939	5,839	1963	1,490	1987	873
1912	8,175	1940	5,838	1964	1,490	1988	775
1914	8,515	1941	5,592	1965	1,490	1989	729
1916	8,895	1942	5,347	1966	1,450	1990	755
1919	2,850	1943	5,130	1967	1,230	1991	733
1920	3,100	1944	4,905	1968	1,230	1992	692
1921	3,620	1945	4,794	1969	1,220		



ACRES PLANTED TO GRAPE VINES - 2,265
GALLONS OF WINE PRODUCED - 170,455

<u>Viticultural District</u>	<u>Grape Acreage</u>	<u>% of State Total</u>
Los Angeles	1,213	53.5
San Francisco	374	16.5
Sacramento	231	10.1
Napa	225	9.9
Sonoma	93	4.1
El Dorado	84	3.7
San Joaquin	45	1.9
	<hr/>	
	2,265	

NAPA VITICULTURAL DISTRICT

<u>County</u>	<u>Grape Acreage</u>	<u>% of District Total</u>
Contra Costa	110	48.8
Solano	82	36.4
Napa	33	14.6
	<hr/>	
	225 (9.9% of State Total)	

1858

ACRES PLANTED TO GRAPE VINES - 5,948

GALLONS OF WINE PRODUCED - [1857] 385,000; [1859] 494,000

<u>Viticultural District</u>	<u>Grape Acreage</u>	<u>% of State Total</u>
Los Angeles	2,753	46.2
San Francisco	1,173	19.7
Sacramento	957	16.0
El Dorado	383	6.4
Sonoma	287	4.8
Napa	263	4.4
San Joaquin	132	2.2
	<hr/> 5,948	

NAPA VITICULTURAL DISTRICT

<u>County</u>	<u>Grape Acreage</u>	<u>% of District Total</u>
Napa	132	50.1
Solano	78	29.6
Contra Costa	53	20.1
	<hr/> 263 (4.4% of State Total)	

ACRES PLANTED TO GRAPE VINES - 33,316
 GALLONS OF WINE PRODUCED - 2,600,000

<u>Viticultural District</u>	<u>Grape Acreage</u>	<u>% of State Total</u>
Los Angeles	6,947	20.8
El Dorado	6,247	18.7
Sonoma	6,185	18.5
Sacramento	5,080	15.2
Napa	3,740	11.2
San Francisco	3,444	10.3
San Joaquin	1,673	5.0
	<hr/> 33,316	

NAPA VITICULTURAL DISTRICT

<u>County</u>	<u>Grape Acreage</u>	<u>% of District Total</u>
Napa	2,335	62.4
Solano	961	25.6
Contra Costa	444	11.8
	<hr/> 3,740 (11.2% of State Total)	

1876

ACRES PLANTED TO GRAPE VINES - 39,396

GALLONS OF WINE PRODUCED - 4,000,000

<u>Viticultural District</u>	<u>Grape Acreage</u>	<u>% of State Total</u>
Los Angeles	11,076	28.1
Sonoma	6,702	17.0
Sacramento	6,644	16.8
El Dorado	5,866	14.8
Napa	5,047	12.8
San Francisco	2,420	6.1
San Joaquin	1,641	4.1
	<hr/> 39,396	

1876

NAPA VITICULTURAL DISTRICT

<u>County</u>	<u>Grape Acreage</u>	<u>% of District Total</u>
Napa	3,220	63.8
Solano	1,387	27.4
Contra Costa	440	8.7
	<hr/> 5,047 (12.8% of State Total)	

ACRES PLANTED TO GRAPE VINES - 44,746
 GALLONS OF WINE PRODUCED - 10,200,000

<u>Viticultural District</u>	<u>Grape Acreage</u>	<u>% of State Total</u>
Los Angeles	11,729	26.2
Sonoma	7,485	16.7
San Francisco	7,256	16.2
Napa	6,707	14.9
Sacramento	5,272	11.7
El Dorado	4,532	10.1
San Joaquin	1,765	3.9
	<hr/> 44,746	

NAPA VITICULTURAL DISTRICT

<u>County</u>	<u>Grape Acreage</u>	<u>% of District Total</u>
Napa	3,967	59.1
Solano	2,300 [1877]	34.2
Contra Costa	440 [1877]	6.5
	<hr/> 6,707 (14.9% of State Total)	

1890

TOTAL ACRES PLANTED TO GRAPE VINES - 170,958
 ACRES PLANTED TO WINE GRAPES - 90,228 (52.7%)
 GALLONS OF WINE PRODUCED - 15,500,000

<u>Viticultural District</u>	<u>Grape Acreage</u>	<u>% State Total</u>	<u>Wine Grape Acreage</u>	<u>% State Total</u>
San Joaquin	64,330	37.6	7,051	7.8
Napa	24,897	14.5	22,190	24.5
Sonoma	24,478	14.3	24,064	26.6
San Francisco	21,146	12.3	18,942	20.9
Sacramento	14,403	8.4	8,706	9.6
Los Angeles	14,142	8.2	6,725	7.4
El Dorado	7,562	4.4	2,550	2.8
	<hr/> 170,958		<hr/> 90,228	

NAPA VITICULTURAL DISTRICT

<u>County</u>	<u>Grape Acreage</u>	<u>Wine Grape Acreage</u>	<u>% Wine Grapes in County</u>
Napa	18,229	18,177	100
Solano	3,527	1,928	55
Contra Costa	3,141	2,085	66
	<hr/> 24,897	<hr/> 22,190 (89% of District)	

1894

ACRES PLANTED TO GRAPE VINES - 202,836
GALLONS OF WINE PRODUCED - 13,924,595

<u>Viticultural District</u>	<u>Grape Acreage</u>	<u>% of State Total</u>
San Joaquin	83,825	40.8
San Francisco	28,486	14.0
Sonoma	25,607	12.6
Sacramento	23,228	11.4
Los Angeles	16,666	8.2
Napa	15,211	7.4
El Dorado	9,813	4.8
	<hr/> 202,836	

NAPA VITICULTURAL DISTRICT

<u>County</u>	<u>Grape Acreage</u>	<u>% of District Total</u>
Napa	7,415	48.7
Contra Costa	4,955	32.5
Solano	2,841	18.6
	<hr/> 15,211 (7.4% of State Total)	

1904

ACRES PLANTED TO GRAPE VINES - 224,558

GALLONS OF WINE PRODUCED - 29,571,845

<u>Viticultural District</u>	<u>Grape Acreage</u>	<u>% of State Total</u>
San Joaquin	114,637	51.0
Sonoma	27,988	12.4
Los Angeles	27,820	12.3
Sacramento	23,862	10.6
Napa	12,450	5.5
San Francisco	11,691	5.2
El Dorado	6,110	2.7
	<hr/> 224,558	

NAPA VITICULTURAL DISTRICT

<u>County</u>	<u>Grape Acreage</u>	<u>% of District Total</u>
Napa	7,000	56.2
Contra Costa	3,255	26.1
Solano	2,195	17.6
	<hr/> 12,450 (5.5% of State Total)	

1910

ACRES PLANTED TO GRAPE VINES - 258,733
GALLONS OF WINE PRODUCED - 45,486,868

<u>Viticultural District</u>	<u>Grape Acreage</u>	<u>% of State Total</u>
San Joaquin	151,156	58.4
Los Angeles	25,547	9.8
Sacramento	21,248	8.2
Napa	19,986	7.7
Sonoma	19,707	7.6
San Francisco	14,612	5.6
El Dorado	6,477	2.5
	<hr/> 258,733	

NAPA VITICULTURAL DISTRICT

<u>County</u>	<u>Grape Acreage</u>	<u>% of District Total</u>
Napa	12,622	63.1
Contra Costa	4,364	21.8
Solano	3,000	15.0
	<hr/> 19,986 (7.7% of State Total)	

1914

ACRES PLANTED TO GRAPE VINES - 299,280
GALLONS OF WINE PRODUCED - 41,793,433

<u>Viticultural District</u>	<u>Grape Acreage</u>	<u>% of State Total</u>
San Joaquin	176,107	58.8
Los Angeles	34,027	11.3
Sonoma	24,811	8.2
Sacramento	23,627	7.8
Napa	22,535	7.5
San Francisco	11,899	3.9
El Dorado	6,274	2.0
	<hr/> 299,280	

NAPA VITICULTURAL DISTRICT

<u>County</u>	<u>Grape Acreage</u>	<u>% of District Total</u>
Napa	9,320 [1919]	41.3
Contra Costa	8,515	37.7
Solano	4,700	20.8
	<hr/> 22,535 (7.5% of State Total)	

1920

ACRES PLANTED TO GRAPE VINES - 411,314
GALLONS OF WINE PRODUCED - 17,794,835

<u>Viticultural District</u>	<u>Grape Acreage</u>	<u>% of State Total</u>
San Joaquin	293,664	71.3
Los Angeles	35,935	8.7
Sacramento	26,775	6.5
Sonoma	20,745	5.0
Napa	13,990	3.4
San Francisco	12,645	3.0
El Dorado	7,560	1.8
	<hr/> 411,314	

NAPA VITICULTURAL DISTRICT

<u>County</u>	<u>Grape Acreage</u>	<u>% of District Total</u>
Napa	9,420	67.3
Contra Costa	3,100	22.1
Solano	1,470	10.5
	<hr/> 13,990 (3.4% of State Total)	

1925

TOTAL ACRES PLANTED TO GRAPE VINES - 617,671
 ACRES PLANTED TO WINE GRAPES - 184,324 (30%)
 GALLONS OF WINE PRODUCED - 3,638,000

<u>Viticultural District</u>	<u>Grape Acreage</u>	<u>% State Total</u>	<u>Wine Grape Acreage</u>	<u>% State Total</u>
San Joaquin	445,729	72.1	74,159	40.2
Los Angeles	57,144	9.2	30,220	16.3
Sacramento	37,668	6.0	9,135	4.9
Sonoma	29,805	4.8	29,610	16.0
Napa	18,850	3.0	17,950	9.7
San Francisco	17,460	2.8	16,900	9.1
El Dorado	11,015	1.7	6,350	3.4
	<hr/> 617,671		<hr/> 184,324	

NAPA VITICULTURAL DISTRICT

<u>County</u>	<u>Grape Acreage</u>	<u>Wine Grape Acreage</u>	<u>% Wine Grapes in County</u>
Napa	11,180	11,150	100
Contra Costa	5,620	5,050	90
Solano	2,050	1,750	85
	<hr/> 18,850	<hr/> 17,950 (95% of District)	

1930

TOTAL ACRES PLANTED TO GRAPE VINES - 569,222
 ACRES PLANTED TO WINE GRAPES - 198,937 (35%)
 GALLONS OF WINE PRODUCED - 85,000,000

<u>Viticultural District</u>	<u>Grape Acreage</u>	<u>% State Total</u>	<u>Wine Grape Acreage</u>	<u>% State Total</u>
San Joaquin	411,156	72.2	89,290	44.8
Los Angeles	52,500	9.2	28,697	14.4
Sonoma	30,499	5.3	30,241	15.2
Sacramento	29,947	5.2	9,885	4.9
Napa	19,235	3.3	18,300	9.1
San Francisco	15,945	2.8	15,235	7.6
El Dorado	9,940	1.7	7,289	3.6
	<hr/> 569,222		<hr/> 198,937	

NAPA VITICULTURAL DISTRICT

<u>County</u>	<u>Grape Acreage</u>	<u>Wine Grape Acreage</u>	<u>% Wine Grapes in County</u>
Napa	10,950	10,880	99
Contra Costa	5,935	5,500	93
Solano	2,350	1,920	82
	<hr/> 19,235	<hr/> 18,300 (95% of District)	

1935

TOTAL ACRES PLANTED TO GRAPE VINES - 524,195
 ACRES PLANTED TO WINE GRAPES - 183,751 (35%)
 GALLONS OF WINE PRODUCED - 110,835,000

<u>Viticultural</u> <u>District</u>	<u>Grape Acreage</u>	<u>% State Total</u>	<u>Wine Grape</u> <u>Acreage</u>	<u>% State Total</u>
San Joaquin	382,086	72.8	74,803	40.7
Los Angeles	52,218	9.9	34,440	18.7
Sonoma	29,948	5.7	29,627	16.1
Sacramento	19,336	3.7	6,916	3.7
Napa	19,179	3.6	18,196	9.9
San Francisco	15,361	2.9	14,680	7.9
El Dorado	6,067	1.1	5,089	2.7
	<hr/> 524,195		<hr/> 183,751	

NAPA VITICULTURAL DISTRICT

<u>County</u>	<u>Grape Acreage</u>	<u>Wine Grape Acreage</u>	<u>% Wine Grapes in County</u>
Napa	11,351	11,250	99
Contra Costa	5,900	5,620	95
Solano	1,928	1,326	69
	<hr/> 19,179	<hr/> 18,196 (95% of District)	

1940

TOTAL ACRES PLANTED TO GRAPE VINES - 542,946
 ACRES PLANTED TO WINE GRAPES - 186,631 (34%)
 GALLONS OF WINE PRODUCED - 105,690,000

<u>Viticultural</u> <u>District</u>	<u>Grape Acreage</u>	<u>% State Total</u>	<u>Wine Grape</u> <u>Acreage</u>	<u>% State Total</u>
San Joaquin	402,727	74.1	74,748	40.0
Los Angeles	54,080	9.9	36,570	19.5
Sonoma	31,814	5.8	31,492	16.8
Napa	19,790	3.6	19,290	10.3
San Francisco	15,367	2.8	14,779	7.9
Sacramento	14,250	2.6	5,392	2.8
El Dorado	4,918	.9	4,360	2.3
	<hr/> 542,946		<hr/> 186,631	

NAPA VITICULTURAL DISTRICT

<u>County</u>	<u>Grape Acreage</u>	<u>Wine Grape Acreage</u>	<u>% Wine Grapes in County</u>
Napa	12,466	12,360	99
Contra Costa	5,838	5,640	97
Solano	1,486	1,290	87
	<hr/> 19,790	<hr/> 19,290 (97% of District)	

1945

TOTAL ACRES PLANTED TO GRAPE VINES - 551,619
 ACRES PLANTED TO WINE GRAPES - 193,937 (35%)
 GALLONS OF WINE PRODUCED - 116,334,000

<u>Viticultural</u> <u>District</u>	<u>Grape Acreage</u>	<u>% State Total</u>	<u>Wine Grape</u> <u>Acreage</u>	<u>% State Total</u>
San Joaquin	416,627	75.5	84,288	43.4
Los Angeles	54,188	9.8	37,452	19.3
Sonoma	31,730	5.7	31,416	16.1
Napa	17,987	3.2	17,500	9.0
San Francisco	14,884	2.6	14,362	7.4
Sacramento	11,674	2.1	4,928	2.5
El Dorado	4,529	.8	3,991	2.0
	<hr/> 551,619		<hr/> 193,937	

NAPA VITICULTURAL DISTRICT

<u>County</u>	<u>Grape Acreage</u>	<u>Wine Grape Acreage</u>	<u>% Wine Grapes in County</u>
Napa	12,170	12,028	99
Contra Costa	4,794	4,594	96
Solano	1,023	878	86
	<hr/> 17,987	<hr/> 17,500 (97% of District)	

1950

TOTAL ACRES PLANTED TO GRAPE VINES - 520,696

ACRES PLANTED TO WINE GRAPES - 172,706 (33%)

GALLONS OF WINE PRODUCED - 124,952,000

<u>Viticultural District</u>	<u>Grape Acreage</u>	<u>% State Total</u>	<u>Wine Grape Acreage</u>	<u>% State Total</u>
San Joaquin	407,216	78.2	80,830	46.8
Los Angeles	51,062	9.8	34,461	19.9
Sonoma	23,780	4.5	23,693	13.7
Napa	16,302	3.1	15,993	9.2
San Francisco	12,428	2.3	12,262	7.0
Sacramento	6,595	1.2	2,427	1.4
El Dorado	3,313	.6	3,040	1.7
	<hr/> 520,696		<hr/> 172,706	

NAPA VITICULTURAL DISTRICT

<u>County</u>	<u>Grape Acreage</u>	<u>Wine Grape Acreage</u>	<u>% Wine Grapes in County</u>
Napa	11,850	11,732	99
Contra Costa	3,704	3,597	97
Solano	748	664	89
	<hr/> 16,302	<hr/> 15,993 (98% of District)	

1955

TOTAL ACRES PLANTED TO GRAPE VINES - 440,958
 ACRES PLANTED TO WINE GRAPES - 139,129 (32%)
 GALLONS OF WINE PRODUCED - 147,258,000

<u>Viticultural District</u>	<u>Grape Acreage</u>	<u>% State Total</u>	<u>Wine Grape Acreage</u>	<u>% State Total</u>
San Joaquin	349,238	79.1	65,567	47.1
Los Angeles	46,851	10.6	30,356	21.8
Sonoma	17,279	3.9	17,256	12.4
Napa	13,726	3.1	13,548	9.7
San Francisco	9,450	2.1	9,281	6.6
El Dorado	2,230	.5	2,038	1.4
Sacramento	2,184	.4	1,083	.7
	440,958		139,129	

NAPA VITICULTURAL DISTRICT

<u>County</u>	<u>Grape Acreage</u>	<u>Wine Grape Acreage</u>	<u>% Wine Grapes in County</u>
Napa	10,601	10,557	100
Contra Costa	2,476	2,394	97
Solano	649	597	92
	13,726	13,548 (99% of District)	

1960

TOTAL ACRES PLANTED TO GRAPE VINES - 461,890
 ACRES PLANTED TO WINE GRAPES - 126,501 (27%)
 GALLONS OF WINE PRODUCED - 143,269,000

<u>Viticultural</u> <u>District</u>	<u>Grape Acreage</u>	<u>% State Total</u>	<u>Wine Grape</u> <u>Acreage</u>	<u>% State Total</u>
San Joaquin	379,295	82.1	60,942	48.1
Los Angeles	41,409	8.9	25,590	20.2
Sonoma	16,516	3.5	16,489	13.0
Napa	12,870	2.7	12,657	10.0
San Francisco	8,808	1.9	8,497	6.7
El Dorado	1,833	.3	1,723	1.3
Sacramento	1,159	.2	603	.4
	<hr/> 461,890		<hr/> 126,501	

NAPA VITICULTURAL DISTRICT

<u>County</u>	<u>Grape Acreage</u>	<u>Wine Grape Acreage</u>	<u>% Wine Grapes in County</u>
Napa	10,586	10,458	99
Contra Costa	1,730	1,669	96
Solano	554	530	96
	<hr/> 12,870	<hr/> 12,657 (98% of District)	

1965

TOTAL ACRES PLANTED TO GRAPE VINES - 486,445
 ACRES PLANTED TO WINE GRAPES - 136,836 (28%)
 GALLONS OF WINE PRODUCED - 196,098,000

<u>Viticultural</u> <u>District</u>	<u>Grape Acreage</u>	<u>% State Total</u>	<u>Wine Grape</u> <u>Acreage</u>	<u>% State Total</u>
San Joaquin	407,259	83.7	72,782	53.1
Los Angeles	35,166	7.2	21,087	15.4
Sonoma	17,767	3.6	17,730	12.9
Napa	13,738	2.8	13,569	9.9
San Francisco	10,056	2.0	9,793	7.1
El Dorado	1,424	.2	1,348	.9
Sacramento	1,035	.2	527	.3
	<hr/> 486,445		<hr/> 136,836	

NAPA VITICULTURAL DISTRICT

<u>County</u>	<u>Grape Acreage</u>	<u>Wine Grape Acreage</u>	<u>% Wine Grapes in County</u>
Napa	11,534	11,420	99
Contra Costa	1,490	1,443	97
Solano	714	706	99
	<hr/> 13,738	<hr/> 13,569 (99% of District)	

1970

TOTAL ACRES PLANTED TO GRAPE VINES - 479,176
 ACRES PLANTED TO WINE GRAPES - 157,347 (33%)
 GALLONS OF WINE PRODUCED - 210,000,000

<u>Viticultural</u> <u>District</u>	<u>Grape Acreage</u>	<u>% State Total</u>	<u>Wine Grape</u> <u>Acreage</u>	<u>% State Total</u>
San Joaquin	401,369	83.7	88,042	55.9
Los Angeles	25,015	5.2	17,147	10.8
Sonoma	21,075	4.3	20,687	13.1
Napa	16,422	3.4	16,341	10.3
San Francisco	13,694	2.8	13,683	8.6
El Dorado	1,074	.2	1,052	.6
Sacramento	527	.1	395	.2
	<hr/> 479,176		<hr/> 157,347	

NAPA VITICULTURAL DISTRICT

<u>County</u>	<u>Grape Acreage</u>	<u>Wine Grape Acreage</u>	<u>% Wine Grapes in County</u>
Napa	14,429	14,404	100
Contra Costa	1,219	1,165	96
Solano	774	772	100
	<hr/> 16,422	<hr/> 16,341 (100% of District)	

1975

TOTAL ACRES PLANTED TO GRAPE VINES - 647,283

ACRES PLANTED TO WINE GRAPES - 329,352 (51%)

GALLONS OF WINE PRODUCED - 400,000,000

<u>Viticultural District</u>	<u>Grape Acreage</u>	<u>% State Total</u>	<u>Wine Grape Acreage</u>	<u>% State Total</u>
San Joaquin	501,854	77.5	192,074	58.3
San Francisco	42,303	6.5	42,300	12.8
Sonoma	35,895	5.5	35,868	10.9
Los Angeles	32,609	5.0	24,689	7.5
Napa	25,283	3.9	25,242	7.6
Sacramento	7,100	1.0	6,970	2.1
El Dorado	2,239	.3	2,209	.6
	<hr/> 647,283		<hr/> 329,352	

NAPA VITICULTURAL DISTRICT

<u>County</u>	<u>Grape Acreage</u>	<u>Wine Grape Acreage</u>	<u>% Wine Grapes in County</u>
Napa	23,069	23,056	100
Solano	1,258	1,258	100
Contra Costa	956	928	97
	<hr/> 25,283	<hr/> 25,242 (100% of District)	

1980

TOTAL ACRES PLANTED TO GRAPE VINES - 678,786
 ACRES PLANTED TO WINE GRAPES - 332,608 (49%)
 GALLONS OF WINE PRODUCED - 475,500,000

<u>Viticultural District</u>	<u>Grape Acreage</u>	<u>% State Total</u>	<u>Wine Grape Acreage</u>	<u>% State Total</u>
San Joaquin	532,124	78.3	197,430	59.3
San Francisco	40,539	5.9	40,538	12.1
Sonoma	36,677	5.4	36,650	11.0
Los Angeles	33,206	4.8	21,928	6.5
Napa	28,554	4.2	28,522	8.5
Sacramento	5,871	.8	5,755	1.7
El Dorado	1,815	.2	1,785	.5
	<u>678,786</u>		<u>332,608</u>	

NAPA VITICULTURAL DISTRICT

<u>County</u>	<u>Grape Acreage</u>	<u>Wine Grape Acreage</u>	<u>% Wine Grapes in County</u>
Napa	26,328	26,318	100
Solano	1,266	1,266	100
Contra Costa	960	938	98
	<u>28,554</u>	<u>28,522 (100% of District)</u>	

1985

TOTAL ACRES PLANTED TO GRAPE VINES - 723,676
 ACRES PLANTED TO WINE GRAPES - 339,134 (47%)
 GALLONS OF WINE PRODUCED - 454,500,000

<u>Viticultural District</u>	<u>Grape Acreage</u>	<u>% State Total</u>	<u>Wine Grape Acreage</u>	<u>% State Total</u>
San Joaquin	565,592	78.1	197,432	58.2
Sonoma	41,786	5.7	41,759	12.3
Los Angeles	37,611	5.1	21,521	6.3
San Francisco	36,213	5.0	36,212	10.6
Napa	32,520	4.4	32,489	9.5
Sacramento	7,108	.9	6,895	2.0
El Dorado	2,846	.3	2,826	.8
	<hr/> 723,676		<hr/> 339,134	

NAPA VITICULTURAL DISTRICT

<u>County</u>	<u>Grape Acreage</u>	<u>Wine Grape Acreage</u>	<u>% Wine Grapes in County</u>
Napa	30,378	30,377	100
Solano	1,178	1,178	100
Contra Costa	964	934	97
	<hr/> 32,520	<hr/> 32,489 (100% of District)	

1990

TOTAL ACRES PLANTED TO GRAPE VINES - 692,542
 ACRES PLANTED TO WINE GRAPES - 330,306 (48%)
 GALLONS OF WINE PRODUCED - 421,700,000

<u>Viticultural District</u>	<u>Grape Acreage</u>	<u>% State Total</u>	<u>Wine Grape Acreage</u>	<u>% State Total</u>
San Joaquin	522,733	75.4	179,805	54.4
Sonoma	48,943	7.0	48,915	14.8
Los Angeles	40,535	5.8	21,324	6.4
Napa	35,182	5.0	35,165	10.6
San Francisco	33,081	4.7	33,081	10.0
Sacramento	9,069	1.3	9,020	2.7
El Dorado	2,999	.4	2,996	.9
	<u>692,542</u>		<u>330,306</u>	

NAPA VITICULTURAL DISTRICT

<u>County</u>	<u>Grape Acreage</u>	<u>Wine Grape Acreage</u>	<u>% Wine Grapes in County</u>
Napa	33,194	33,194	100
Solano	1,233	1,233	100
Contra Costa	755	738	98
	<u>35,182</u>	<u>35,165 (100% of District)</u>	

1992

TOTAL ACRES PLANTED TO GRAPE VINES - 683,664
 ACRES PLANTED TO WINE GRAPES - 326,642 (48%)
 GALLONS OF WINE PRODUCED - 439,800,000

<u>Viticultural District</u>	<u>Grape Acreage</u>	<u>% State Total</u>	<u>Wine Grape Acreage</u>	<u>% State Total</u>
San Joaquin	510,376	74.6	171,501	52.5
Sonoma	50,238	7.3	50,196	15.3
Los Angeles	39,741	5.8	21,716	6.6
Napa	37,300	5.4	37,286	11.4
San Francisco	33,577	4.9	33,577	10.2
Sacramento	9,352	1.3	9,290	2.8
El Dorado	3,080	.4	3,076	.9
	<u>683,664</u>		<u>326,642</u>	

NAPA VITICULTURAL DISTRICT

<u>County</u>	<u>Grape Acreage</u>	<u>Wine Grape Acreage</u>	<u>% Wine Grapes in County</u>
Napa	35,361	35,359	100
Solano	1,247	1,247	100
Contra Costa	692	680	98
	<u>37,300</u>	<u>37,286 (100% of District)</u>	

DIRECTORIES OF GRAPE GROWERS

1860 – 1900

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A Directory of California
Wine Growers and
Wine Makers in 1860

With Biographical and Historical Notes and Index

By ERNEST P. PENINOU

AND

SIDNEY S. GREENLEAF

BERKELEY tp TAMALPAIS PRESS

1967

Napa County

Wine Produced in 1860: 8,745 Gallons

ALLEN, THOMAS — *Lower Lake*

Wine on hand: 1,200 gals.

¶ The town of Lower Lake was a part of Napa County until Lake County was formed in 1861.

BRUCK, LOLITA — *Hot Springs (St. Helena)*

Acreage improved: 900 Wine on hand: 400 gals.

¶ Dr. Edward Bale, an Englishman, acquired in 1841 the magnificent Rancho Carne Humana, stretching from three miles south of what became the town of St. Helena north to the future Calistoga. He built an adobe house for himself and his family south of St. Helena on what is now Whitehall Lane, about a mile west of the present highway. Here he planted pear trees and Mission vines and produced a small amount of wine before the Gold Rush era. Bale married Maria Ignacia Soberanes, a niece of General Vallejo (*q.v.*, *Sonoma*) by whom he had two daughters, one of whom, Lolita, married Louis Bruck, a German.

A part of Lolita's inheritance was a small vineyard just north of St. Helena and adjacent to land soon to be planted by Charles Krug to grapes other than Mission. In 1860

Krug married Lolita Bruck's sister, Catherine, and was responsible for the 1860 Bruck vintage. He had his own winery by 1862 and soon began the production of superior wines.

CHAMILLA, A. — *St. Helena* Wine on hand: 80 gals.

CHILES, JOSEPH B. — *Yountville*

Acreage improved: 1,000 Wine on hand: 280 gals.

¶ Chiles was a native of Kentucky who had come to California with the Bartleson Party in 1841. Three years later he was granted Cataculua Rancho in a little valley lying some 13 miles east of what became the town of St. Helena. In 1854 he built his home here, and while primarily a cattleman, planted a small vineyard and made a little wine. His descendants still occupy the old homesite.

CRANE, GEORGE B. — *St. Helena*

¶ A native of up-state New York and a graduate in medicine at the University of New York, Crane had practiced for some years in Ohio and Missouri before coming to California in 1853 and settling in San Jose. Four years later, in an effort to find a climate which agreed with his wife, he moved to Napa County, where the fine vineyard of John Patchett (*q.v.*) attracted his interest. He began practicing his profession in the thinly settled St. Helena area, at the same time giving serious thought to grape growing.

Having decided to become a wine grower, he secured, for about six or seven dollars an acre, some 300 acres. They extended southwest from the highway, between the present Grayson Street and Sulphur Springs Avenue, back to Crane Avenue. In 1859 he bought in San Jose enough Mission cuttings for the planting of 12 acres. The following year he was able, through Count Agoston Haraszthy (*q.v.*, *Sonoma*) and Frank Stock (*q.v.*, *Santa Clara*) in San Jose, to get some better varieties and within a few years he had 100 acres in vines. Among those varieties, purchased from Stock at \$40 a thousand, were some unlabeled scions that

turned out to be White Riesling, the first planted in Napa County. A part of the original vineyard is now the campus of the St. Helena High School, but much of the land is still in vines.

KELLOGG, FLORENTINE E. — *St. Helena*

¶ In 1846 Kellogg, recently arrived with his family from Illinois, settled on land north of St. Helena and adjacent to Bale's grist mill. Kellogg soon planted Mission grapes and made small amounts of wine. Part of the property was acquired in 1871 by William W. Lyman, who increased the size of the vineyard by planting some choice varieties. The old house, built in 1849 of hand-hewn redwood timbers by Kellogg, became the Lyman residence and has remained in the family. It is probably the oldest frame dwelling in Napa County.

KNIGHT, THOMAS — *Kellogg*

Acreage improved: 500 Wine on hand: 1,000 gals.

¶ A mile-and-a-half north of the Sonoma-Napa County line, in Sonoma County where Highway 128 traverses Knights Valley, a part of the original Mayacamas Rancho reaches the village of Kellogg. Here a large, three-story structure, part frame, part adobe, was built in the 1850's as a hotel and stage stop by Thomas Knight. He soon planted a vineyard and built a small adobe winery. In the 1880's the property was acquired by Johan H. A. Folkers, a native of Jever, a town in Oldenburg, who greatly increased the acreage in vines and erected a stone winery. Knight's old hotel has become a private residence and Folkers's winery has been converted into a dairy barn.

OSBORNE, JOSEPH W. — *Napa City*

¶ Four miles north of Napa City, on Highway 29, is Oak Knoll Station. On the east side of the highway, north of Oak Knoll Avenue, was the Eschol Ranch of Joseph W. Osborne, who by 1856 had about ten acres planted to grapes, some of which were imported varieties. In 1863 Osborne was shot and killed by a former employee in a

quarrel over a check on which payment had been refused. The ranch was taken over by David Emerson, an Ohioan who raised grain here but who apparently paid little attention to the vineyard. However, about 1875, after the James A. Goodman & Company Bank of Napa had taken over the property, Goodman and his brother George began to plant over 20 varieties of grapes so that by the late 1880's their vineyard had been extended to more than 200 acres. In 1887 they erected a 250,000-gallon capacity winery and a fine residence. In 1895 J. Clark Fawver, the son of a pioneer settler at Yountville, leased the Eschol Ranch and eventually purchased it. Fawver made wine until Prohibition, using both the grapes grown here and those from his 97-acre vineyard near Yountville. After Repeal he leased the Eschol to Beringer Brothers who made wine here until 1956. The vineyard, having been replanted to resistant root stock, is still bearing, and the old winery is now used as a storage cellar.

PATCHETT, JOHN M. — *Napa City*

Acreage improved: 126 Wine on hand: 4,000 gals.

¶ John Patchett, an Englishman, had come to California during the Gold Rush. After a short time in the Mother Lode mining camps, he had purchased some land in Napa City and in 1852 planted a small vineyard. In 1858 he needed a wine maker and hired Charles Krug, a young Prussian who had made wine in Sonoma for General Vallejo (*q.v.*, *Sonoma*). Krug made 1,200 gallons from Patchett's grapes. This winery was a little adobe building north of what is now First and Monroe Streets, along the south bank of Napa Creek. In 1859 Patchett replaced it by the first stone winery in the county, a building 33 by 50 feet. In the same year, he hired as wine maker Henry Pellet, a Swiss who later was prominent as a wine man in St. Helena. The growth of the town of Napa resulted in the closing of the Patchett winery about 1870.

THOMPSON, WILLIAM N. — *Napa City*

¶ Thompson, a lumber merchant who had sailed around

the Horn from Pennsylvania to California in 1849, acquired from General Vallejo (*q.v.*, *Sonoma*) in 1852 the 320-acre Suscol Ranch, four miles south of Napa City, as payment for lumber for the structure which in that year the General put up in Vallejo and which served briefly as the State Capitol. Thompson's brother, Simpson, took charge of the ranch and, in addition to peaches, apples and cherries, planted a vineyard. Four years later there were ten acres in vines, including 'many foreign varieties' and some wine was probably made.

TUCKER, REASON P. — *Hot Springs (St. Helena)*

Acreage improved: 160 Wine on hand: 200 gals.

¶ Tucker crossed the plains to California in 1846 and the following year led the expedition from Sutter's Fort to the relief of the Donner Party. He settled in Napa County the same year and acquired land about a mile-and-a-half northwest of the Bale Mill. He engaged in general farming, which included planting a vineyard and producing wine.

TULLY, SAMUEL — *Hot Springs (St. Helena)*

Acreage improved: 300 Wine on hand: 65 gals.

WINTER, WILLIAM H. — *Napa City*

Acreage improved: 543 Wine on hand: 20 gals.

¶ About five miles west of Napa City, along the Napa-Sonoma Road but still within the boundaries of Rancho Rincon de los Carneros and adjoining the Sonoma County line, William Winter, a native of Indiana and a Forty-Niner, purchased 600 acres of land watered by Huichica Creek in 1855. He soon purchased an additional 600 and on these rolling hills, overlooking San Pablo Bay, planted fruit trees and an olive grove, raised cattle, set out 70 acres to Mission grapes (the Huichica Vineyard) and erected a stone winery and distillery.

Today the surrounding hills are pasture land but part of the old olive grove is still bearing and one wall of Winter's stone winery, on the banks of Huichica Creek, is still upright.

YOUNT, GEORGE C. — *Yountville*

Acreage improved: 6,598 [?] Wine on hand: 1,500 gals.

¶ Yount, the first white man to settle in Napa County, was a native of North Carolina. He came to California in 1831 and made his way to the Sonoma Mission where he lived off and on for five years. In 1836 he obtained from the Mexican government a large tract of land in what was to become Napa County and in the fall of that year, in what is now Yountville, built a log cabin in the form of a block house, which not only sheltered him from the weather but, more important still, from the hostile Indians. Yount planted sundry crops and in 1838, from cuttings procured from the Sonoma Mission, set out the county's first small vineyard. He probably had a vintage in the early 1840's but his output remained small for more than a decade. It was reported in 1855 that he had been making some 200 gallons of wine annually. In the late fifties he did considerably more planting and in 1860 had a vintage of 5,000 gallons.



Solano County

Wine Produced in 1860: 3,095 Gallons

BROWN, HENRY — *Rockville*

¶ A native of Newfoundland, Brown settled at the base of Twin Sisters Peak and planted a few of his 460 acres to grapes before 1860. In 1863 he erected his own winery and had his first vintage.

DURBIN, WARREN P. — *Rockville*

Acreage improved: 1,000 Wine on hand: 80 gals.

¶ The Durbin ranch was located just west of the junction of Green Valley and Rockville Roads.

HOWELL, ELIJAH P. — *Benicia*

Acreage improved: 102 Wine on hand: 140 gals.

¶ Howell acquired, in 1851, from General Mariano Val-lejo (*q.v.*, *Sonoma*), a parcel of land, a part of Rancho Sus-col, located between Benicia and Suisun City.

JACKSON, ANDREW P. — *Suisun City*

Acreage improved: 3,000 Wine on hand: 400 gals.

JONES, FREDERICK S. — *Rockville*

¶ Jones, a native of Windsor County, Vermont, and a graduate of Woodstock University, arrived in California in 1853 at the age of 23. He worked in San Francisco and Sonoma County until 1860, when he bought 300 acres in Green Valley, set out a vineyard and put up a fine stone winery and distillery. His 1868 vintage of 50,000 gallons was the largest in the county. Although Jones and his son, Frederick S., Jr., continued to make wine up to the turn of the century, their principal venture came to be their 140-acre cherry orchard, the largest in the world, they claimed. The old home and the winery have become the club house, and the 90-acre vineyard the fairways, of the Green Valley Country Club.

MEISTER, FRANCIS — *Rockville*

Acreage improved: 230 Wine on hand: 1,000 gals.

¶ A native of Germany, Meister arrived in Green Valley in 1858, acquired 230 acres, set out vines and erected a stone winery. After his death, his widow continued to operate the winery until the 1880's, when the property was acquired by Joseph Oberti, a native of Italy and the son of a vineyardist. Oberti, who had married into the Meister family, enlarged the original winery, named it the Green Valley and was soon having vintages of 250,000 gallons. He operated until 1911, when the winery was destroyed by fire. He never rebuilt, and only the stone walls of the first floor remain to indicate the site.

RUMSEY, CHARLES — *Rockville*

Acreage improved: 300 Wine on hand: 80 gals.

¶ Rumsey was a native of Ohio who came to California in 1852, settled in Green Valley in 1857 and remained there until 1870, when he moved to the Capay Valley in Yolo County. The town of Rumsey is named for him.

RUSSELL, HENRY — *Fairfield*

Acreage improved: 180 Wine on hand: 100 gals.

¶ The southwest corner of the junction of Russell Lane and Rockville Road was the site of the Russell Ranch.

SCHULTZ, HENRY & CARSON — *Rockville*

¶ Henry Schultz, a German from Hamburg, arrived in California in 1853 and a short time later acquired 118 acres near the old Falls District School. In 1860 he was joined by his brother, Carson, and together they set out a vineyard and established the firm of C. Schultz & Company. They built a stone winery and made wine there until 1880, at which time they sold the vineyard and winery to another German, Louis Mangels. The long-disused old winery building still stands.

TAYLOR, WILLIAM — *Rockville*

Acreage improved: 44 Wine on hand: 150 gals.

TOURTELOTTE, H. G. — *Vacaville*

Acreage improved: 80 Wine on hand: 45 gals.

VOTYPKA, JOHN — *Rockville*

¶ Well up the slopes of Green Valley, an Austrian, John Votypka, one of the region's first settlers, planted a vineyard in 1858. Here, from the abundant native rock, he built a winery in which he crushed his first vintage in 1863. His 20-acre vineyard was a phylloxera casualty by 1900, but his soundly built old winery is still standing in the shade of two enormous eucalyptus trees, and the property is still owned by Votypka's descendants.

WOLFSKILL, JOHN R. — *Vacaville*

Acreage improved: 1,600 Wine on hand: 1,200 gals.

¶ A Kentuckian and the first American settler in Yolo and Solano Counties, Wolfskill had come in 1838 from New Mexico to Los Angeles, where he joined with his brother, William (*q.v.*, *Los Angeles*). In 1842 he settled on a huge 17,000-acre ranch on either side of Putah Creek, near the present town of Winters. The ranch had been granted to William but it was John who settled there, stocked it with cattle and planted both fruit trees and vines. He later acquired a half-interest in the ranch.

Much of the property has been subdivided but the old house stood until about 1950. While there are no traces of the old vineyard, the avenues of olives planted by Wolfskill

remain. An agricultural experiment station has been established here by the University of California.

Contra Costa County

Wine Produced in 1860: 2,327 Gallons

ALLEN, JOSEPH D. — *Antioch and Pacheco*

Acreage improved: 60 Wine on hand: 160 gals.

GRINNELL, JOHN — *Lafayette and Alamo*

Acreage improved: 90 Wine on hand: 5 gals.

HUNSACKER, DANIEL — *Lafayette and Alamo*

Acreage improved: 280 Wine on hand: 40 gals.

¶ With his wife and three sons Daniel Hunsacker crossed the plains from Missouri to California in 1848. The family acquired extensive holdings in Contra Costa County and for several years, in addition to his activities as a farmer and wine grower, Hunsaker served as county treasurer. 'A more amiable family never came to California,' observed one of their contemporaries. In 1872 they moved to Tule Lake in Tulare County.

HUNSACKER, ISAAC — *Lafayette and Alamo*

Acreage improved: 160 Wine on hand: 20 gals.

¶ A son of Daniel Hunsacker (q.v.).

RODGERS, WILLIAM B. — *Lafayette and Alamo*

Acreage improved: 93 Wine on hand: 50 gals.

¶ A native of Ripley County, Indiana, Rodgers as a boy of fifteen moved with his family to Burlington, Iowa, where

he learned the cooper's trade. In 1852 we find him operating a laundry at Drytown in Amador County and charging 50 cents for washing a shirt. Three years later he acquired land in the San Ramon Valley and was active as a farmer and wine grower until 1870, when he joined the police force in San Francisco. He ended his versatile career as the proprietor of a hotel in Walnut Creek.

STRANAHAN, EBENEZER — *Clayton*

¶ From the steep northern slopes of Mitchell Rock, a 1,500-foot spur of Mount Diablo, Mitchell Creek flows north into Mount Diablo Creek. Near the confluence of these streams and at the southern edge of the present town of Clayton, there was built in 1858 what was probably the first winery in Contra Costa County. The work of a young up-state New Yorker, Ebenezer Stranahan, built of local sandstone and adjoining an old two-story house, the winery, though long since dismantled, still stands. Stranahan died of an accident in 1874, by which time more ambitious wine-making activities had begun in the vicinity.

WHEELER, SATICA — *Martinez and San Pablo*

Acreage improved: 16 Wine on hand: 2 gals.

1869

WINE ON HAND — NAPA COUNTY

Amesbury, H.N.	400 gals
Bach, L.J.	45
Broment, Geo.	90
Conner, Connelly	300
Duvall, W.L.	45
Fisher, Wm.A.	100
Pachett, John M.	1600
Ray, J.A.J.	1200
Salmina, Frank	1000
Sigrist, John J.	20,800
Steere, Guadalupe	400
Wing, S.	3500
Winter, W.H.	2200
Withlinger, Fred K.	80
Woodward, Wm.	9000

United States Census 1870 Napa District

The Census of 1870 does not list acres in vineyard.

Napa County

Napa City Post Office

John M. Patchett: 90 acres improved; 1,600 gallons of wine
W.H. Winter: 400 acres improved; 2,200 gallons of wine
Wm. A. Fisher: 344 acres improved; 100 gallons of wine
H.M. Amesbury: 320 acres improved; 400 gallons of wine
S. Wing: 450 acres improved; 3,500 gallons of wine
Guadalupe Sleere: 160 acres improved; 400 gallons of wine
John I. Seigrist: 218,000 gallons of wine
T.C. Brown: 30 acres improved; 300 gallons of wine
L.W. Davall: 300 acres improved; 75 gallons of wine
George Brinent: 230 acres improved; 90 gallons of wine
Fred K. Wittlinger: 60 acres improved; 80 gallons of wine
Frank Salmina: 718 acres improved; 1000 gallons of wine
William Woodward: 9,000 gallons of wine

United States Census 1870 Napa District

The Census of 1870 does not list acres in vineyard.

Solano County

Benicia (?) Township and Post Office

John Wollh: 800 gallons of wine
Chas. Ingoman (?): 77 acres improved; 1,100 gallon of wine
J.B. Nichols: 166 acres improved; 800 gallons of wine
Geo. S. Dimpfel: 86 acres improved; 1,000 gallons of wine
C.P. Howell: 216 acres improved; 200 gallons of wine
Andrew Goodyear: 3,000 acres improved; 1,100 gallons of wine

Derrvento Township and Post Office

Edward Provost: 1,280 acres improved; 60 gallons of wine
Philander Arnold: 1,600; 70 gallons of wine

Fremont Township and Post Office

Henry Hamel: 1,200 acres improved; 600 gallons of wine
Joseph Cloutman: 50 acres improved; 600 gallons of wine
Alorus (?) Bauferton: 116 acres improved; 6,000 gallons of wine
Carson Shultz: 118 acres improved; 3,000 gallons of wine
Frederick Jones: 160 acres improved; 16,000 gallons of wine
William P. Dorbin: 1,000 acres improved; 1,000 gallons of wine
Millard Meister: 40 acres improved; 10,000 gallons of wine

Suisun Township, California Post Office

Henry Koyn (?): 61 acres improved; 450 gallons of wine
James G. Edwards: 200 acres improved; 400 gallons of wine

Suisun Township and Post Office

John Iapirr (?): 250 gallons of wine

Vacaville Township, Vacaville and Vaca Station Post Office

William B. Davis: 235 acres improved; 4,000 gallons of wine
Edward Shurker (?): 420 acres improved; 500 gallons of wine
William J. Pleasant: 560 acres improved; 500 gallons of wine
John R. Wolfskill: 5,000 acres improved; 3,000 gallons of wine

United States Census 1870 Napa District

The Census of 1870 does not list acres in vineyard.

Contra Costa County

Township No. 1, Martinez Post Office

John Tucker: 105 acres improved; 220 gallons of wine

Hiram Hurdey: 20 acres improved; 221 gallons of wine

Township No. 2, Martinez Post Office

Erastus (?) Ford: 485 acres improved; 50 gallons of wine

Albert W. Stone: 450 acres improved; 100 gallons of wine

Levi A. Meaxey: 120 acres improved; 800 gallons of wine

William Phillips: 155 acres improved; 150 gallons of wine

Laurenn (?) Fanol (?): 160 acres improved; 1,200 gallons of wine

Caleb Weighton: 160 acres improved; 500 gallons of wine

Township No. 3, Martinez Post Office

Chas. Parker: 320 acres improved; 2,500 gallons of wine

E. Shaunahan (?): 240 acres improved; 1,200 gallons of wine

Francis Galuida (?): 4,000 acres improved; 1,200 gallons of wine

Fernando Paekeer (?): 3,000 acres improved; 120 gallons of wine

George Poturn (?): 185 acres improved; 80 gallons of wine

Contra Costa Winemakers 1870

<u>Name</u>	<u>Acreage</u>	<u>Gallons</u>	<u>Location</u>
Ford, Erasmus	90	50	
Galendo, Francis	9	1200	Concord
Harding, Harmon	19	210	Martinez
Maxey, Levi	30	800	
Parker, Charles	15	2500	
Phillips, William	11	150	
Porteau, George	17	80	
Stancil, Lawrence	13	1200	
Stone, Albert W.	25	100	
Stranahan, E.	18	1200	Clayton
Tucker, John	35	220	Martinez
Wrighton, Caleb	17	500	

1874
VINTAGE — NAPA COUNTY

Amstutz & Co.	60,000 gals
Ghisletta, Joseph	40,000
Giaque, T.A.	70,000
Heath, R.W.	25,000
Groeziuger, G.	115,000
Krug, Chas.	85,000
Laurent, Jean	10,000
Lyman, W.W.	12,000
Pellet & Carver	50,000
Thomann, J.	40,000
Weinberger, John	4,000
	<hr/>
	551,000

SHS 10/2/1874 - The small producers will swell up the number of gallons at least 550,000 gals more.

Mssrs. Van Bever, Thompson and Migliavaca are not considered in this estimate.

It is fair to presume that this vintage [1874] of Napa County will amount hard on to a million gals.

1879 VINTAGE — NAPA COUNTY

L. KORTUM, Calistoga	20,000 gals
J. SCHRAM, St.Helena	13,000
C. F. McEACHRAN, St.Helena	3,500
F.H. ROSENBAUM, "	3,500
John C. WEINBERGER, "	40,000
J. LAURENT, "	50,000
Chas. KRUG, "	175,000
BERINGER BROS., "	75,000
Conrad WEGELE, "	6,000
BERETTA BROS. "	4,000
Chas. LEMME, "	12,000
Fred METZGER & Co. "	4,000
L. HAAG, St.Helena	500
W.W. LYMAN, "	4,000
Wm. SCHEFFLER, "	120,000
E. HEYMAN, "	11,000
RAMOS & SCIARONI, "	41,000
W. BEGOUY, "	5,000
T.A. GIAQUE, "	50,000
TRUMPLER & LEUTHOLD, "	15,000 ?
SALAMINI & TOSETTI, "	35,000
O. SCHULCE, "	2,000
H.W. CRABB, Oakville	220,000
BRUN & CHAIX, "	55,000
A. LEHNMOND (?), "	15,000
DEBANNE & BRESSARD "	15,000
G. GROEZINGER, Yountville	250,000
T.L. GRIGSBY, "	35,000
G. BARTH, Napa	90,000
P. VAN BEVER, Napa	62,000
G. MIGLIAVACA, "	42,000
S. PEDROTI (Winter Cellar), Napa	10,000
Frank SALMINA & CO., "	4,500
HAGEN BROS., "	15,000
J.J. SIGRIST, "	15,000
S.A. RONEY, "	3,000
Dr. PETTINGILL, Napa	2,000
	<hr/>
	1,683,000

[St. Helena Star 11.14.1879]

Contra Costa Winemakers 1879

<u>Name</u>	<u>Acreage</u>	<u>Location</u>
Demartino, Paul	2000	
Gehringer, Andrew	150	
Grayton, Charles (?)	160	
Hardy, Hiram	400	
Hussyman, Frederick (?)	500	
Jacinto and Manuel (?)	100	
Kane, James	800	
Kohler, Ernest, F.	1200	Clayton
Merle, Benjamin	75	
Mills, Hiram	50	
Morsehead, Phillip	2000	Clayton
Pacheco, Fernando	100	Concord
Perez, Bartolo	1200	Concord
Stencel, John	800	
Trask, Albert	2000	
Tristram, Samuel	2500	
Weaver, John H.	200	
Woodworth, Gilford	150	
Wrighton, Ezra	800	

1880- NAPA COUNTY

SUSCOL TOWNSHIP

DENNISON, Joseph	10 Acres
MOORE, Richard E.F.	1 Acre
BROWNLEE, Robert	4 Acres - 3,000 lbs.
GREENWOOD, John G.	1/4 Acre
LIGHTNER, Charles W.	5 Acres - 6,000 lbs.
THOMPSON, Simpson	40 Acres - 40,000 lbs.

EAST NAPA TOWNSHIP

BOSWORTH, Ed. A.	10 Acres - 1,600 lbs.
DIXON, Joseph	2 Acres - 400 lbs.
MANJINIO, Giacomo	10 Acres - 8,000 lbs.

GORDON VALLEY

GORDON, Wm.	1 Acre
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WILD HORSE VALLEY

THOMAS, Nicolas	10 Acres
WRIGHTON, Francis	10 "
MURPHY, Charles	25 " - 14,000 lbs - 400 gals

FOSS VALLEY

HARIS, James R.	5 Acres
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ATLAS PEAK & EAST NAPA TOWNSHIP

SMITH, Francis	1 Acre
HARKER, Mary A.	7 "
WEAVER, Henry	3 " - 90 lbs.
ENOS, Joseph D.	1 "

[St. Helena Star, 10.22.1880]

1880

St. Helena Star 10.22.1880

cont.

EAST NAPA TWNSHIP

BRUGHELLI, Felix	4 Acres	
GREEN, Lawrence	17	
PENNY, John	15	
BUSH, Frank W.	1	
WAGNER, Adolph	5	
SMITH, Jessie R.	2	
KENWORTHY, Lee	2	
ORFORD, Crawford ?	10	
HAGAN, Henry	80	14,000 gals
SCHULTE, Gustave	1	
SALAMINA, Frank	34	4,000 gals
FAWLEY, Samuel	40	
DALE, John	12	
PETTINGILL, John	16	4,000 gals
RYAN, Mary	6	
PARSON, John P.	7	
ASHLEY, Levina	20	
HACHBAUS, A.	7	1,000 gals
MILLER, John F.	40	
BOSWORTH, Nathaniel	6	
LEACH, Wm.	14	
SHARP, Wm.	20	
ESTEE, M.	100	
WARD, John	50	

NAPA TWNSHIP

McKAY, James	25 Acres
SQUIBB, David	12
SACKETT, Kirk	7
McCELURE, T.P. ?	25
GALLAN, Ed.	5
MAHEN, Patrick	3
HENDRICKS, Geo.	12
HENDRICKS, Geo.	14
MUNSON, H.	9
FLY, A.C.	2
HENDRICKS, Peter	1
KIEFEL, Blase	3
CLAYTON, Wm.	5
TASCHE, Harry	5
DEALY, James	4
WILLACH, D.F.	4
DEWEESE, G.W.	2
DUHIG, James	4
TENSAJI, M. ?	13
FAY, Jos.	18

St. Helena Star 10.22.1880cont...NAPA TOWNSHIP, cont.

DAVIS, F.R.	1	
SAXENMEYER, Jos.	15	
LEONARD, Henry	5	
STRUFA, Chris	1	
MARTINELLI, Antonio	10	1,500 gals
CLAUSEN, Harne	5	
PERRY, James	55	10,000 gals
ROSE, E.A.	3	
HAMMETT, John	2	
SAMMON, Ira	2	
KEISEN, Jos.	50	
KNIEF, John F.	12	
TURTON, G.F.	2	
REID, Wm.	10	
MARSHALL, J.L.	16	
KIRK, S.B.	17	
MILLER, J.L.	20	
HAMON, Elias	1	
DELL, Charles	20	
RONEY, A.S.	35	
RONEY, Leonides	10	
BARTH, G.	4	
AMESBURY, H.W.	20	
BAHMANN, John	90	
BITTER, A.D.	1/4	
BADO, P.A.	1/4	
CLARK, E.H.	1	
HEIN, John	15	3,500 gals
BENISER, Geo.	6	
GILDERSLEEVE, Geo. W.	8	
ELKINGTON, James	3	
BARTH, G.	150	30,000 gals
HUDEMAN, H.	4	
PATRICK, Marion	1	
SANGER, E.D.	8	
BLOCKHURST, G.A.	10	
SAWYER, J.E.	5	
EDGINGTON, Wm.	1/2	
FISHER, W.A.	14	
CLARKE, Samuel	3	
THOMPSON, Wm.	1	
GRIDLEY, Jackson	10	
HAAKE, John	12	
CHEERY, D.L.	2	
PLASS	1/2	
WOODWARD, R.B.	10	
WAKERLEY, Geo. ?	1	
CROWLEY, G.W.	1	

NAPA TOWNSHIP, cont.

McKIBBEN, Wm.	6
COOPER, John	1/4
CRAWLEY, T.W. ?	2
VALLEJO, Ignacia	1
REILY, Abbie	6
ROBINSON, E.W.	1
ANDREW, G.	2
O'NEIL, CHAS.	1/4
PLATT, Geo.	1
IMRIE, Wm.	3

L. KORTUM at Calistoga will make 40,000 to 50,000 gals.

W.W. LYMAN will make about 10,000 gals.

Jacob SCHRAM will make 20,000 gals.

John C. WEINBERGER will make 50,000 gals.

J. LAURENT will make about 35,000 gals.

Chas. KRUG will make about 225,000 gals.

BERINGER BROS. will make about 175,000 gals.

GILA BROS. at Mrs. Bourne cellar on Sulphur Spring Ave will make about 30,000 gals.

J.H. McCORD at Oak Grove Cellar will make 50,000 gals.

H.A. PELLET will make 25,000 gals.

H.W. CRABB will make about 225,000 gals.

BRUN & CHAIX to make about 100,000 gals.

August JEANMONOD to make about 25,000 gals.

John THOMANN will make about 130,000 gals.

E.W. WOODWARD to make about 5,000 gals.

William SCHEFFLER will make between 170,000 and 180,000 gals.

[SHS 10/22/80]

The Census of 1880 lists the acreage in vineyard, grapes sold by the pound in 1879, and wine made in 1879.

Napa County

Napa City

Joseph Dennison: Rents for share of products; 20 acres improved; 10 acres vineyard

Suscol

Richard E.F. Moore: 452 acres improved; 1 acre vineyard

Robert Brownlee: 696 acres improved; 4 acres vineyard; 3,000 lbs. of grapes

John H. Greenwood: 505 acres improved; 1/4 acre vineyard

Charles W. Lightner: 260 acres improved; 5 acres vineyard; 6,000 lbs. of grapes

Simpson Thompson: 550 acres improved; 40 acres vineyard; 40,000 lbs. of grapes

East Napa Township

Edward A. Bosworth: 51 acres improved; 10 acres vineyard; 1,600 lbs. of grapes

Joseph Dixon: 53 acres improved; 2 acres vineyard; 400 lbs. of grapes

Gialomo Manjinio: 30 acres improved; 10 acres vineyard; 8,100 lbs. of grapes

Wild Horse Valley

Nicholas F. Thomas: 160 acres improved; 10 acres vineyard

Francis Wrightson: 100 acres improved; 10 acres vineyard

Charles Murphy: 50 acres improved; 25 acres vineyard; 14,000 lbs. of grapes; 400 gallons of wine

Atlas Peak and East Napa Township

Francis Smith: 64 acres improved; 1 acre vineyard

Mary A. Hasker: 35 acres improved; 7 acres vineyard

Henry Weaver: 25 acres improved; 3 acres vineyard; 90 lbs. of grapes

Joseph D. Enos: 7 acres improved; 1 acre vineyard

East Napa Township

Felix Brughelli: 36 acres improved; 4 acres vineyard

Lawrence Green: 67 acres improved; 17 acres vineyard; 38,000 lbs. of grapes

John Penny: 160 acres improved; 15 acres vineyard; 18,000 lbs. of grapes

Frank W. Bush: 45 acres improved; 1 acre vineyard; 1,000 lbs. of grapes

Adolph Wagnor: 160 acres improved; 5 acres vineyard

Jessie R. Smith: 42 acres improved; 2 acres vineyard

Lee Kenworthy: 32 acres improved; 2 acres vineyard

Crawford Orford: Rents for fixed money rental; 70 acres improved; 10 acres vineyard; 2,000 lbs. of grapes

Henry Hagan: 145 acres improved; 80 acres vineyard; 14,000 gallons of wine

Tobias Brughelli: Rents for fixed money rental; 700 acres improved; 1 acre vineyard

John M. Meradith: 260 acres improved; 18 acres vineyard; 8,000 lbs. of grapes

John R. Foley: Rents for fixed money rental; 60 acres improved; 4 acres vineyard

Frank Salmina: 744 acres improved; 34 acres vineyard; 4,000 gallons of wine

Sammuel Fawley: Rents for share of products; 580 acres improved; 40 acres vineyard; 4,700 lbs. of grapes

John Hale: 25 acres improved; 12 acres vineyard; 58,000 lbs. of grapes

John A. Pettengill: 42 acres improved; 16 acres vineyard; 4,000 gallons of wine

Mary Ryan: 16 acres improved; 6 acres vineyard; 60,000 lbs. of grapes

Jonas P. Parsons: Rents for share of products; 25 acres improved; 7 acres vineyard; 12,000 lbs. of grapes

United States Census 1880 Napa District — **NAPA CO.**

East Napa Township

Felix W. Behrens: 47 acres improved; 2 acres vineyard
Levina Ashley: 56 acres improved; 20 acres vineyard
Manuel Jes Cuse: 104 acres improved; 12 acres vineyard; 9,604 lbs. of grapes
A. Nachbans: 15 acres improved; 40 acres vineyard; 6,000 lbs. of grapes
Nathaniel C. Boseworth: 210 acres improved; 6 acres vineyard
William H. Leach: 100 acres improved; 14 acres vineyard; 24,000 lbs. of grapes
William Sharp: 54 acres improved; 20 acres vineyard
M.M. Ester: 400 acres improved; 100 acres vineyard; 18,000 lbs. of grapes
John T. Ward: 150 acres improved; 50 acres vineyard; 6,000 lbs. of grapes

Napa Township

James McKay: Rents for fixed money rental; 250 acres improved; 25 acres vineyard; 66,000 lbs. of grapes
William Merrill: Rents for fixed money rental; 105 acres improved; 63,000 lbs. of grapes
David Sanibb: 315 acres improved; 12 acres vineyard; 16,000 lbs. of grapes
Kisk Sackell: 240 acres improved; 7 acres vineyard; 5,000 lbs. of grapes
F.B. McClure: 265 acres improved; 25 acres vineyard; 20,000 lbs. of grapes
Edward Callan: 280 acres improved; 5 acres vineyard; 1,000 lbs. of grapes
Patrick Mohen: 115 acres improved; 3 acres vineyard; 1,500 lbs. of grapes
George Hendricks: 65 acres improved; 12 acres vineyard; 30,000 lbs. of grapes
George Hendricks: Rents for fixed money rental; 100 acres improved; 14 acres vineyard; 40,000 lbs. of grapes
H.C. Munson: 470 acres improved; 9 acres vineyard; 900 lbs. of grapes
A.C. Fly: 843 acres improved; 2 acres vineyard
Peter Hendricks: 53 acres improved; 1 acre vineyard
Blase Kiefel: Rents for fixed money rental; 360 acres improved; 3 acres vineyard
William Clayton: Rents for fixed money rental; 148 acres improved; 5 acres vineyard
Harry Tasche: 117 acres improved; 5 acres vineyard; 14,000 lbs. of grapes
James Dealey: 306 acres improved; 4 acres vineyard; 10,000 lbs. of grapes
D.F. Whillach: 400 acres improved; 4 acres vineyard
G.W. Deweese: 146 acres improved; 2 acres vineyard; 8,000 lbs. of grapes
James Duhig: 400 acres improved; 4 acres vineyard
M. Joseph: 90 acres improved; 13 acres vineyard; 60,000 lbs. of grapes
Joseph Fay: 106 acres improved; 18 acres vineyard; 4,000 lbs. of grapes
T.R. Davis: 14 acres improved; 1 acre vineyard; 3,000 lbs. of grapes
Joseph Sarenmeyer: Rents for share of products; 65 acres; 15 acres vineyard; 2,000 lbs. of grapes
Henry Leonard: 60 acres improved; 5 acres vineyard
Chris Strufa: Rents for fixed money rental; 500 acres improved; 1 acre vineyard; 6,000 lbs. of grapes
Antonio Martinelli: 1,200 acres improved; 10 acres vineyard; 1,500 gallons of wine
Harne Clausen: Rents for fixed money rental; 195 acres improved; 5 acres vineyard; 10,000 lbs. of grapes
James Perry: Rents for fixed money rental; 180 acres improved; 55 acres vineyard; 10,000 gallons of wine
E.A. Rose: 100 acres improved; 3 acres vineyard
John Hammett: Rents for share of products; 155 acres improved; 2 acres vineyard; 3,000 lbs. of grapes
Ira Sammon: 200 acres improved; 2 acres vineyard
Joseph Keiser: Rents for fixed money rental; 100 acres improved; 50 acres vineyard; 270,000 lbs. of grapes
John F. Knief: 60 acres improved; 12 acres vineyard; 57,000 lbs. of grapes; 600 gallons of wine

Napa Township (cont)

G.J. Turton: 20 acres improved; 2 acres vineyard
William Rud: 76 acres improved; 10 acres vineyard; 4,000 gallons of wine
J.L. Marshall: 74 acres improved; 16 acres vineyard; 36,000 lbs. of grapes
S.B. Kirk: 144 acres improved; 14 acres vineyard; 36,000 lbs. of grapes
Joseph Miiller: Rents for fixed money rental; 102 acres improved; 20 acres
vineyard; 40,000 lbs. of grapes
Charles Dell: 64 acres improved; 20 acres vineyard; 45,000 lbs. of grapes
Elias T. Hamon: 36 acres improved; 1 acre vineyard; 5,000 lbs. of grapes
A.S. Roney: 431 acres improved; 35 acres vineyard; 60,000 lbs. of grapes
Leonideo Roney: 10 acres vineyard; 32,000 lbs. of grapes
G. Basth: 6 acres improved; 4 acres vineyard; 10,000 lbs. of grapes
H.W. Amesbury: 226 acres improved; 20 acres vineyard; 44,000 lbs. of grapes
John Buckmann: 90 acres improved; 90 acres vineyard; 400,000 lbs. of grapes
A.D. Butler: 60 acres improved; 1/4 acre vineyard; 2,600 lbs. of grapes
P.A. Dado: 10 acres improved; 1/4 acre vineyard; 1,120 lbs. of grapes

Napa Township (cont)

C.H. Clark: 350 acres improved; 1 acre vineyard; 6,000 lbs. of grapes
 John Hein: 55 acres improved; 15 acres vineyard; 26,000 lbs. of grapes; 3,500 gallons of wine
 George W. Benkisen: 40 acres improved; 6 acres vineyard; 1,700 lbs. of grapes
 Geo. W. Childersleve: 28 acres improved; 8 acres vineyard
 James Elkington: 15 acres improved; 6,000 lbs. of grapes
 C. Barth: 460 acres improved; 150 acres vineyard; 500,000 lbs. of grapes; 30,000 gallons of wine
 H. Hendemann: 16 acres improved; 4 acres vineyard; 8,000 lbs. of grapes
 Marion Patrick: 20 acres improved; 1 acre vineyard; 2,000 lbs. of grapes
 E.D. Sawyer: 75 acres improved; 8 acres vineyard; 40,000 lbs. of grapes
 G.A. Brookhurst: 100 acres improved; 10 acres vineyard
 J.E. Sawyer: Rents for fixed money rental; 50 acres improved; 5 acres vineyard; 12,000 lbs. of grapes
 William Edgington: 244 acres improved; 1/2 acre vineyard; 2,000 lbs. of grapes
 W.A. Fisher: 276 acres improved; 14 acres vineyard; 20,000 lbs. of grapes
 Samuel Sake (?): 22 acres improved; 3 acres vineyard; 6,000 lbs. of grapes
 William Thompson: Rents for share of products; 127 acres improved; 1 acre vineyard; 5,000 lbs. of grapes
 Jackson Gridley: 65 acres improved; 10 acres vineyard; 2,000 lbs. of grapes
 John Haake: 47 acres improved; 12 acres vineyard; 30,000 lbs. of grapes
 D.L. Cheney: 44 acres improved; 2 acres vineyard
 Chas. W. Plass: 270 acres improved; 1/2 acre vineyard; 2,000 lbs. of grapes
 R.B. Woodward: 2,100 acres improved; 10 acres vineyard; 50,000 lbs. of grapes
 George Vakerley: 100 acres improved; 1 acre vineyard; 2,000 lbs. of grapes
 G.W. Crowey: 203 acres improved; 1 acre vineyard; 4,000 lbs. of grapes
 William McKibbon: 20 acres improved; 6 acres vineyard
 John Cooper: 20 acres improved; 1/4 acre vineyard; 1,000 lbs. of grapes
 J & W Crowey: 85 acres improved; 2 acres vineyard; 4,000 lbs. of grapes
 Tanacia Vallejo: 46 acres improved; 1 acre vineyard; 3,000 lbs. of grapes
 Abbie Kuly: 40 acres improved; 6 acres vineyard; 16,000 lbs. of grapes
 E.W. Robinson: 165 acres improved; 1 acre vineyard
 G.H. Andrews: Rents for fixed money rental; 186 acres improved; 2 acres vineyard; 8,000 lbs. of grapes
 Charles ONiel: 277 acres improved; 1/4 acre vineyard; 500 lbs. of grapes
 George Platt: 150 acres improved; 1 acre vineyard; 4,000 lbs. of grapes
 William Imrie: 243 acres improved; 3 acres vineyard; 6,000 lbs. of grapes

Enumeration District 74

Geo. K. Drew: 33 acres improved; 30 acres vineyard; 4,600 lbs. of grapes
 Phillip Lusiney: Rents for fixed money rental; 40 acres improved; 4 acres vineyard; 20,000 lbs. of grapes
 Thomas Hopper: 125 acres improved; 60 acres vineyard
 Thomas Fawver: 95 acres improved; 1/2 acre vineyard; 4,000 lbs. of grapes
 R.P. Dunn: 43 acres improved; 8 acres vineyard
 Mary Frash: 25 acres improved; 12 acres vineyard; 52,000 lbs. of grapes
 George Hulse: 29 acres improved; 2 acres vineyard
 M.S. Whitton: 30 acres improved; 15 acres vineyard
 Missouri Utting: 90 acres improved; 5 acres vineyard
 Green Whitton: 34 acres improved; 20 acres vineyard
 William Cocker: 50 acres improved; 30 acres vineyard
 Charles Hopper: 93 acres improved; 1/4 acre vineyard; 3,000 lbs. of grapes
 William B. Graves: 59 acres improved; 1/4 acre vineyard; 3,000 lbs. of grapes
 G. Groezinger: 265 acres improved; 230 acres vineyard; 200,000 gallons of wine
 William Johnson: 95 acres improved; 20 acres vineyard; 6,000 lbs. of grapes

H.F. Grigsby: 164 acres improved; 1/2 acre vineyard; 1,550 lbs. of grapes
David Doak: 110 acres improved; 15 acres vineyard; 40,000 lbs. of grapes
Dwight Pierce: 40 acres improved; 20 acres vineyard; 160,000 lbs. of grapes
C.A. Baily: 31 acres improved; 6 acres vineyard
John Benson: 300 acres improved; 100 acres vineyard; 200,000 lbs. of grapes
Thomas Dwyer: 77 acres improved; 15 acres vineyard; 2,000 lbs. of grapes
Alex G. Beardsly: 9 acres improved; 5 acres vineyard; 2,000 lbs. of grapes
A.A. Bancroft: 21 acres improved; 1 acre vineyard; 2,000 lbs. of grapes
C.C. Drew: 7 acres improved; 3 acres vineyard; 4,000 lbs. of grapes
John Stevens: 32 acres improved; 12 acres vineyard; 22,000 lbs. of grapes
Anson Wright: 12 acres improved; 2 acres vineyard; 10,000 lbs. of grapes
Myer and Myers: Rents for fixed money rental; 20 acres improved; 5 acres vineyard; 1,000 lbs. of grapes
Thomas Roberts: 46 acres improved; 12 acres vineyard
James Suggs: Rents for fixed money rental; 25 acres improved; 5 acres vineyard
Truman J. Safford: Rents for fixed money rental; 100 acres improved; 40 acres vineyard; 224,000 lbs. of grapes
S.C. Hastings: Rents for fixed money rental; 40 acres improved; 120 acres vineyard; 200,000 lbs. of grapes
Charles Thompson: 105 acres improved; 30 acres vineyard; 204,000 lbs. of grapes
H.W. Crobb: 240 acres improved; 220 acres vineyard; 220,000 lbs. of grapes
J.C. Davis: 160 acres improved; 110 acres vineyard; 650,000 lbs. of grapes
Warren Stone: 24 acres improved; 100 acres vineyard; 500,000 lbs. of grapes
H.H. Harris: 240 acres improved; 20 acres vineyard
Thomas Chopson: 100 acres improved; 27 acres vineyard; 34,000 lbs. of grapes
John Dent: 41 acres improved; 30 acres vineyard; 120,000 lbs. of grapes
Doretta Rohlwing: 125 acres improved; 25 acres vineyard; 20,000 lbs. of grapes
Thomas Edington: 240 acres improved; 40 acres vineyard; 280,000 lbs. of grapes
Dennis Downey: 120 acres improved; 20 acres vineyard; 12,000 lbs. of grapes
John Stecter: 240 acres improved; 40 acres vineyard; 160,000 lbs. of grapes
William Saley: 40 acres improved; 12 acres vineyard
Margarett Pritchard: 16 acres improved; 12 acres vineyard
John Strune: Rents for fixed money rental; 202 acres improved; 4 acres vineyard; 1,500 lbs. of grapes
George Volce: Rents for fixed money rental; 50 acres improved; 10 acres vineyard; 4,000 lbs. of grapes
Mrs. M.J. Blanche: 165 acres improved; 20 acres vineyard; 70,000 lbs. of grapes
James Palmer: 115 acres improved; 15 acres vineyard; 4,000 lbs. of grapes
Louis Evans: 64 acres improved; 3 acres vineyard; 1,600 lbs. of grapes
Steven Avrtee: 80 acres improved; 40 acres vineyard
E.A. Heald: 160 acres improved; 25 acres vineyard; 60,000 lbs. of grapes
G.R. Barnes: 15 acres improved; 1/2 acre vineyard; 600 lbs. of grapes
William Johnson: 134 acres improved; 12 acres vineyard; 24,000 lbs. of grapes
Alfonso Grigsby: 235 acres improved; 35 acres vineyard; 9,000 lbs. of grapes
Robert Grigsby: 101 acres improved; 1 acre vineyard; 1,000 lbs. of grapes
John Moffitt: 22 acres improved; 2 acres vineyard
De Bonny Bresard: Rents for share of products; 120 acres improved; 20 acres vineyard; 180,000 lbs. of grapes
Pattrick Dorony: 50 acres improved; 5 acres vineyard; 5,000 lbs. of grapes
Abel McFarland: 255 acres improved; 5 acres vineyard; 12,000 lbs. of grapes
Terrel Grigsby: 310 acres improved; 210 acres vineyard; 60,000 lbs. of grapes
Isaac Penland: 40 acres improved; 10 acres vineyard
Henry Hook: 24 acres improved; 15 acres vineyard; 8,000 gallons of wine
J.D. Fry: 320 acres improved; 80 acres vineyard

United States Census 1880 Napa District - NAPA Co.

Otis Merriam: 80 acres improved; 80 acres vineyard; 100,000 lbs. of grapes
William Possen: 74 acres improved; 2 acres vineyard; 4,000 lbs. of grapes
James Donaldson: 5 acres improved; 4 acres vineyard
James McIntire: 625 acres improved; 10 acres vineyard
Thomas Pendlington: 55 acres improved; 7 acres vineyard; 100,000 lbs. of grapes
William Bradley: 200 acres improved; 8 acres vineyard; 4,000 lbs. of grapes
William Denning: 175 acres improved; 1 acre vineyard; 4,000 lbs. of grapes
James Menfield: 303 acres improved; 3 acres vineyard; 12,000 lbs. of grapes
F.L. Rutherford: 1,000 acres improved; 1 acre vineyard; 2,000 lbs. of grapes
Christian Hannson: 168 acres improved; 50 acres vineyard; 70,000 lbs. of grapes
August Mono: 4 acres improved; 4 acres vineyard; 25,000 gallons of wine
Brown & Chaix: 3 acres improved; 3 acres vineyard; 48,000 gallons of wine

Yount Township

Lawson W. Speilman: 320 acres improved; 5 acres vineyard; 20 lbs. of grapes
Sidney Fann (?) Clark No. 11: 478 acres improved; 1 acre vineyard
Caleb Gosling: 1,700 acres improved; 2 acres vineyard
William C. Dorden: 47 acres improved; 1 acre vineyard
William C. Dorden: 69 acres improved; 1 acre vineyard; 25 lbs. of grapes
Horatio B. Hawkins: 580 acres improved; 3 acres vineyard; 4,000 lbs. of grapes;
250 gallons of wine
Thomas W. Polk: 1,200 acres improved; 1 acre vineyard
John A. Johnson: 1,130 acres improved; 1 acre vineyard
Samuel L. Coleman: 220 acres improved; 1 acre vineyard
Charles H. Burbank: 170 acres improved; 1 acre vineyard; 25 lbs. of grapes
Joshua J. Priest: 240 acres improved; 1 acre vineyard
Richard G. Eubank: 160 acres improved; 12 acres vineyard; 7,000 lbs. of grapes
Francis A. Sago: 320 acres improved; 5 acres vineyard; 88,000 lbs. of grapes
Kattanbach: 160 acres improved; 12 acres vineyard

St. Helena and vicinity

J.O. & J.R. Kittlewell: 3 acres improved; 3 acres vineyard
Geo. H. Brach: 8 acres improved; 9 acres vineyard
John Cleghorn: 24 acres improved; 12 acres vineyard; 60,000 lbs. of grapes
Mrs. A.J. Pope: 37 acres improved; 15 acres vineyard; 80,000 lbs. of grapes
John A. Harris: 11 acres improved; 5 acres vineyard
Lancca Ewor: 21 acres improved; 8 acres vineyard; 30,000 lbs. of grapes
Mrs. Clarinda Mills: 24 acres improved; 5 acres vineyard
David Hayman: 53 acres improved; 20 acres vineyard; 30,000 lbs. of grapes;
10,000 gallons of wine
G. B. Crane: 160 acres improved; 100 acres vineyard; 41,000 gallons of wine
Geo. Povlitenbencher: 15 acres improved; 15 acres vineyard; ?? lbs. of grapes
Mrs. Mary Penwell: 39 acres improved; 20 acres vineyard; 92,000 lbs. of grapes
John Pellet: Rents for fixed money rental; 20 acres improved; 19 acres vineyard;
144,000 lbs. of grapes
Leopold Laj___: Rents for fixed money rental; 15 acres improved; 15 acres
vineyard; 84,000 lbs. of grapes
John Green: 40 acres improved; ___ acres vineyard; 422,000 lbs. of grapes
Oscar Schulz: 16 acres improved; 10 acres vineyard; 126,000 lbs. of grapes
Martha Hudson: 20 acres improved; 5 acres vineyard; 30,000 lbs. of grapes
Joseph Geggetti: Rents for share of products; 26 acres vineyard; 25,000 lbs. of
grapes
Geo. Schoenwold: 18 acres improved; 18 acres vineyard
John ___yn: 20 acres improved; 12 acres vineyard; 44,000 lbs. of grapes
Col. J.B. Chiles: 5 acres improved; 1 acre vineyard
Wm. Scheffler: 110 acres improved; 110 acres vineyard; 120,000 gallons of wine

United States Census 1880 Napa District - NAPA Co.

Margaret Lainton: 22 acres improved; 16 acres vineyard; 110,000 lbs. of grapes
John Keister: 21 acres improved; 8 acres vineyard; 72,000 lbs. of grapes
Thos. Greer: 15 acres improved; 11 acres vineyard; 41,000 lbs. of grapes
G.C. Fountain: 50 acres improved; 25 acres vineyard; 54,000 lbs. of grapes;
22,000 gallons of wine
Mathias Failey: 6 acres improved; 9 acres vineyard
Louis Rouk: 9 acres improved; 8 acres vineyard
Martin S. Hudson: 10 acres improved; 9 acres vineyard
James Dowdle: 58 acres improved; 17 acres vineyard
Chas. A. Strong: 20 acres improved; 3 acres vineyard
Geo. A. Bonner: 30 acres improved; 15 acres vineyard; 44,000 lbs. of grapes
Abram Clock: Rents for fixed money rental; 30 acres improved; 2 acres vineyard;
8,000 lbs. of grapes
Lammel (?) ____: 3 acres improved; 2 acres vineyard
Madison Spear: 20 acres improved; 4 acres vineyard; 6,000 lbs. of grapes
Trinpler & Lienthold: 16 acres improved; 14 acres vineyard; 7,000 gallons of wine
Mrs. Hollie S. Hammond: 6 acres improved; 5 acres vineyard; 5,000 lbs. of grapes
John H. Allison: 21 acres improved; 11 acres vineyard; 22,000 lbs. of grapes
Frank Startzel: 18 acres improved; 10 acres vineyard; 56,000 lbs. of grapes; 100
gallons of wine
Columbus Cook: 7 acres improved; 4 acres vineyard; 17,000 lbs. of grapes
Freidrick Hoismeir: 10 acres improved; 5 acres vineyard
L.J. Church: 100 acres improved; 8 acres vineyard; 500 lbs. of grapes
Joseph Horte: 15 acres improved; 2 acres vineyard
Chas. P. Smith: 71 acres improved; 11 acres vineyard; 15,000 lbs. of grapes
Andrew Calderwood: 80 acres improved; 10 acres vineyard; 12,000 lbs. of grapes
Henry Lang: 67 acres improved; 10 acres vineyard; 12,000 lbs. of grapes
H.A. Pellet: 40 acres improved; 37 acres vineyard; 180,000 lbs. of grapes
Beringer Bros. 83 acres improved; 40 acres vineyard; 75,000 gallons of wine
Chas. Krug: 160 acres improved; 140 acres vineyard; 65,000 gallons of wine
M.G. Rickey; 92 acres improved; 5 acres vineyard
J. Cook: Rents for share of products; 8 acres improved; 6 acres vineyard; 16,000
lbs. of grapes
Herbert Payne: 32 acres improved; 12 acres vineyard
Neithem Phister: 6 acres improved; 5 acres vineyard
August Gressot: 30 acres improved; 9 acres vineyard
Louis Corthey: 75 acres improved; 25 acres vineyard; 44,000 lbs. of grapes; 1,000
gallons of wine
Abram Potterton: 17 acres improved; 1 acre vineyard; 2,000 lbs. of grapes
Henry Gener: 4 acres improved; 1 acre vineyard
John Sultway: 21 acres improved; 1 acre vineyard
Peter L. Davis: 63 acres improved; 1 acre vineyard
George Mee: 40 acres improved; 12 acres vineyard; 40,000 lbs. of grapes
M.L. Stone: 3 acres improved; 1 acre vineyard
Jaer & Gaquet: 40 acres improved; 16 acres vineyard; 14,000 lbs. of grapes
Dexter Gathery: 19 acres improved; 1 acre vineyard
Alfred H. Gibbons: 36 acres improved; 20 acres vineyard; 66,000 lbs. of grapes
Erastmus R. Wood: 40 acres improved; 1 acre vineyard; 1,000 lbs. of grapes
John W. Ward: 30 acres improved; 1 acre vineyard
Daniel K. Delle: 5 acres improved; 1 acre vineyard
William Buell: ____ acres improved; 1 acre vineyard
Alonzo B. Swartout: 80 acres improved; 5 acres vineyard
Thomas G. Rogers: 250 acres improved; 6 acres vineyard
Connely Coner: 50 acres improved; 35 acres vineyard; 3,000 gallons of wine

United States Census 1880 Napa District • NAPA CO.

Edward C. Goodwin: 6 acres improved; 1 acre vineyard
Julius Reiman: 25 acres improved; 9 acres vineyard
Crocket & Co.: 35 acres improved; 25 acres vineyard; 5,000 gallons of wine
S.J. Smith: Rents for share of products; 12 acres improved; 12 acres vineyard
Everett Musgrave: 45 acres improved; 21 acres vineyard
John F. Toland: 15 acres improved; 2 acres vineyard
John Howell: 55 acres improved; 2 acres vineyard; 6,000 lbs. of grapes
Arthur L. Blake: 11 acres improved; 1 acre vineyard
Christena Hagsley: 50 acres improved; 10 acres vineyard; 14,000 lbs. of grapes
Henry Hagsley: 20 acres improved; 10 acres vineyard
Wilson Hagsley: 1 acre improved; 1 acre vineyard
James Eruey: 34 acres improved; 7 acres vineyard; 30,000 lbs. of grapes
Catharin Gibson: 20 acres improved; 20 acres vineyard; 112,000 lbs. of grapes
Andrew McGuire: 80 acres improved; 22 acres vineyard; 46,000 lbs. of grapes
Augustus J. McGuire: 20 acres improved; 10 acres vineyard; 20,000 lbs. of grapes
Mrs. Sam McGuire: 3 acres improved; 3 acres vineyard; 12,000 lbs. of grapes
Pat Shuan: 25 acres improved; 13 acres vineyard; 38,000 lbs. of grapes
Martin Kilduff: 30 acres improved; 20 acres vineyard
Charles Leurone: 60 acres improved; 50 acres vineyard; 1,000 gallons of wine
Frank Keefe: 7 acres improved; 7 acres vineyard
George W. Kettlewell: Rents for fixed money rental; 23 acres improved; 2 acres vineyard; 10,000 lbs. of grapes
Beretts Bros.: 15 acres improved; 20 acres vineyard; 164,000 lbs. of grapes
William Bros.: 15 acres improved; 20 acres vineyard; 164,000 lbs. of grapes
William E. York: 27 acres improved; 27 acres vineyard; 186,000 lbs. of grapes
Sarah E. Spurr: 25 acres improved; 20 acres vineyard; 24,000 lbs. of grapes
Porter Pinkham: 10 acres improved; 3 acres vineyard; 20,000 lbs. of grapes
Washington P. Weeks: 26 acres improved; 22 acres vineyard; 8,000 lbs. of grapes
Mrs. Sarah A. Bonan: 377 acres improved; 42 acres vineyard; 4,000 lbs. of grapes
L.H. Suk: 115 acres improved; 34 acres vineyard; 6,000 lbs. of grapes
John H. McCord: 90 acres improved; 35 acres vineyard; 220,000 lbs. of grapes; 16,000 gallons of wine
Loni Healde: 8 acres improved; 3 acres vineyard
John G. Norton: 92 acres improved; 20 acres vineyard; 86,000 lbs. of grapes
Fred W. Locker: Rents for fixed money rental; 8 acres improved; 5 acres vineyard; 1,600 lbs. of grapes
John W. Williams: 42 acres improved; 15 acres vineyard; 90,000 lbs. of grapes
Gaigne Bros.: 30 acres improved; 1 acre vineyard; 6,000 lbs. of grapes; 750 gallons of wine
Charles J. Fields: 15 acres improved; 12 acres vineyard
William A. Fields: 21 acres improved; 8 acres vineyard; 8,000 lbs. of grapes
Nathaniel Sawyer: 21 acres improved; 12 acres vineyard; 6,000 lbs. of grapes
Isaac J. Newkirk: 100 acres improved; 36 acres vineyard; 8,000 lbs. of grapes
Matthew Vann: 110 acres improved; 58 acres vineyard; 200,000 lbs. of grapes
Charles Wheeler: 37 acres improved; 30 acres vineyard; 320,000 lbs. of grapes
Mareano G. Bale: 20 acres improved; 5 acres vineyard; 10,000 lbs. of grapes
Lara J. Soberaness (?): 20 acres improved; 5 acres vineyard
Silas Gates: Rents for fixed money rental; 11 acres improved; 9 acres vineyard
Charles H. Brockhoff: 40 acres improved; 16 acres vineyard
Henry M. Meachan: Rents for share of products; 40 acres improved; 14 acres vineyard; 180,000 lbs. of grapes
Thomas Amsbury: 18 acres improved; 17 acres vineyard
Charles W. Hewes: 9 acres improved; 9 acres vineyard; 10,000 lbs. of grapes
W.A. Pratt: 30 acres improved; 1/4 acre vineyard

United States Census 1880 Napa District - NAPA CO.

Robert H. Pratt: 62 acres improved; 25 acres vineyard
Orland Darling: 30 acres improved; 1 acre vineyard
Conrad Wagsley: 18 acres improved; 15 acres vineyard; 6,000 gallons of wine
George L. Pratt: 40 acres improved; 20 acres vineyard; 88,000 lbs. of grapes
Fred J. Merriam: 36 acres improved; 16 acres vineyard
Frank F. Barrett: 12 acres improved; 12 acres vineyard; 58,000 lbs. of grapes
M.F. Luman: 35 acres improved; 9 acres vineyard
William Peterson: ___ acres improved; 290,000 lbs. of grapes
John Lewelling: 130 acres improved; 100 acres vineyard; 600,000 lbs. of grapes
Harry J. Lewelling: 120 acres improved; 45 acres vineyard; 200,000 lbs. of grapes
Sarah Bourn: 80 acres improved; 80 acres vineyard; 360,000 lbs. of grapes
John M. McPike: 175 acres improved; 30 acres vineyard; 20,000 lbs. of grapes
Conrad Meyer: 8 acres improved; 1 acre vineyard
Ulrich Meyer: 8 acres improved; 8 acres vineyard
Thomas Amsbury: 16 acres improved; 15 acres vineyard; 20,000 lbs. of grapes
Edwin W. Woodward: 20 acres improved; 18 acres vineyard; 72,000 lbs. of grapes
George Osborn: 9 acres improved; 5 acres vineyard; 21,000 lbs. of grapes
David Cole: 42 acres improved; 12 acres vineyard
David Edwards: 20 acres improved; 12 acres vineyard; 62,000 lbs. of grapes
Miron S. Barry: 11 acres improved; 5 acres vineyard; 2,500 acres
B. Fosetti: Rents for fixed money rental; 22 acres improved; 14 acres vineyard;
40,000 lbs. of grapes
George K. Gluyas: 30 acres improved; 20 acres vineyard; 180,000 lbs. of grapes
Henry Richards: 11 acres improved; 10 acres vineyard; 74,000 lbs. of grapes
George B. Morrell: 855 acres improved; 25 acres vineyard; 274,000 gallons of
wine
Hampton Stuph__: 3 acres improved; 2 acres vineyard; 4,000 lbs. of grapes
James W. Booker: 7 acres improved; 5 acres vineyard
Fredricke Keller: 5 acres improved; 1 acre vineyard
Emil Gauge: 20 acres improved; 18 acres vineyard; 130,000 lbs. of grapes
Mary Ann Fulton: 20 acres improved; 15 acres vineyard; 40,000 lbs. of grapes
S.H. Buchren: 60 acres improved; 20 acres vineyard; 80,000 lbs. of grapes
Jav__ K. Hall: 32 acres improved; 16 acres vineyard; 100,000 lbs. of grapes
Henry Rampendahl: 5 acres improved; 2 acres vineyard; 1,000 gallons of wine

District No. 8

S.S. Guile: 55 acres improved; 2 acres vineyard; 1,060 gallons of wine
John C. Mylright: 40 acres improved; 1 acre vineyard; 50 gallons of wine
_. N. Burnett: 95 acres improved; 3 acres vineyard
Wm. Cole: Rents for share of products; 320 acres improved; 35 acres vineyard;
66,000 lbs. of grapes
John S. King: 40 acres improved; 10 acres vineyard
N. Connor: Rents for share of products; 90 acres improved; 3 acres vineyard
James Hind: 123 acres improved; 3 acres vineyard; 16,000 lbs. of grapes
A. L. Libby: 70 acres improved; 2 acres vineyard; 4,000 lbs. of grapes
Amos Simmons: 25 acres improved; 8 acres vineyard; 58,000 lbs. of grapes
Peter Teale: 155 acres improved; 1 acre vineyard
Adam Light: 35 acres improved; 14 acres vineyard; 22,000 lbs. of grapes
D.H. Angraham: 100 acres improved; 3 acres vineyard; 10,000 lbs. of grapes
T.B. Shamp: 350 acres improved; 30 acres vineyard; 5,000 lbs. of grapes
Jacob Shran: 50 acres improved; 50 acres vineyard; 4,000 gallons of wine
C. McEckren: 10 acres improved; 10 acres vineyard; 2,000 lbs. of grapes; 3,000
gallons of wine
W.W. Lyman: 440 acres improved; 40 acres vineyard; 9,000 gallons of wine
Chas. Burgess: 105 acres improved; 25 acres vineyard, not bearing

United States Census 1880 Napa District - **NAPA CO.**

J.W. Saynard: 40 acres improved; 20 acres vineyard; 100,000 lbs. of grapes
J.C. Misnberger: 70 acres improved; 30 acres vineyard; 144,000 lbs. of grapes;
12,000 gallons of wine

E.M. York: 78 acres improved; 30 acres vineyard; 150,000 lbs. of grapes

Knoe Township

Mrs. C.A. Lawley: 30 acres improved; 3 acres vineyard; 200 lbs. of grapes
B.G. Wallace: 127 acres improved; 1 1/2 acres vineyard; 9,000 lbs. of grapes
E.Z. Suvall: 565 acres improved; 1/2 acre vineyard; 100 lbs. of grapes
Lewis Barnett: 22 acres improved; 1 acre vineyard; 4,000 lbs. of grapes
G. Haug: 15 acres improved; 6 acres vineyard; 500 gallons of wine
Thos. Warkover: 18 acres improved; 1 1/2 acre vineyard; 500 lbs. of grapes
W.F. Woodworth: 12 acres improved; 2 acres vineyard
H.K. Grakguth: 120 acres improved; 1/4 acre vineyard
Geo. P. Wallace: 250 acres improved; 1 acre vineyard
David Malorg: 640 acres improved; 1 acre vineyard
Jesse Barnett: 875 acres improved; 1/2 acre vineyard
P.H. Palmer: 500 acres improved; 1/2 acre vineyard
Isabella Wills: 137 acres improved; 1/2 acre vineyard
K.M. Twickell: 175 acres improved; 1/6 acre vineyard
John Adams: 1,230 acres improved; 1/2 acre vineyard

78 Census Dist.

Isaac Wastson: 120 acres improved; 1/2 acre vineyard
Robert Austin: 30 acres improved; 9 acres vineyard; 6,000 lbs. of grapes
Mark Johnson: 120 acres improved; 4 acres vineyard; 1,000 lbs. of grapes

Solano County

Benicia

Eliza Dumpfel: 30 acres improved; 6 acres vineyard; 800 gallons of wine
Pedro Tovielli: 72 acres improved; 7 acres vineyard; 700 gallons of wine
Peter Gucker: 295 acres improved; 3 acres vineyard
Timothy Sage: 85 acres improved; 3 acres vineyard; 900 gallons of wine
Charles Trugerman: 86 acres improved; 2 acres vineyard; 1,000 gallons of wine
Joseph Kaiser: 270 acres improved; 4 acres vineyard; 2,000 gallons of wine
Eliza D. Nichols: 180 acres improved; 8 acres vineyard; 1,300 gallons of wine
John Munroe: 1,072 acres improved; 4 acres vineyard; 2,000 gallons of wine
Andrew Goodyear: 3,200 acres improved; 20 acres vineyard; 2,000 lbs. of grapes;
2,000 gallons of wine
Patrick W. Dillon: 500 acres improved; 6 acres vineyard; 1,000 gallons of wine
John __. Deming: 560 acres improved; 2 acres vineyard

Green Valley Township

Willigam Higgins: 145 acres improved; 1 acre vineyard; 6,000 lbs. of grapes
Henry ONiel: 320 acres improved; 1 acre vineyard; 6,000 lbs. of grapes
Charles Shillaban: 185 acres improved; 20 acres vineyard; 120,000 lbs. of grapes
Joseph Blake: 460 acres improved; 20 acres vineyard
Jobey (? Tobey?) M. Hol___: 380 acres improved; 10 acres vineyard; 80,000 lbs.
of grapes
Augustus T. Hatch: 262 acres improved; 25 acres vineyard; 160,000 lbs. of grapes
George W. Mason: 320 acres improved; 4 acres vineyard; 12,000 lbs. of grapes
__cents Comeda: Rents for fixed money rental; 70 acres improved; 60 acres
vineyard; 200,000 lbs. of grapes
Curtis ___: 26 acres improved; 6 acres vineyard
Francis Deleore___: 45 acres improved; 12 acres vineyard; 28,000 lbs. of grapes

United States Census 1880 Napa District- SOLANO CO.

Henry ____: 44 acres improved; 25 acres vineyard; 88,000 lbs. of grapes; 7,000 gallons of wine

John _ob__ taka: 370 acres improved; 20 acres vineyard; 200,000 lbs. of grapes; 8,000 gallons of wine

____ Brothers: 200 acres improved; 35 acres vineyard; 10,000 lbs. of grapes; 6,000 gallons of wine

____: 120 acres improved; 50 acres vineyard; 100,000 lbs. of grapes; 5,000 gallons of wine

Carson (?) Shultz: 125 acres improved; 10 acres vineyard; 4,000 gallons of wine

Andrew S. Jones: 398 acres improved; 90 acres vineyard; 224,000 lbs. of grapes; 38,000 gallons of wine

James Capell: 256 acres improved; 60 acres vineyard; 200,000 lbs. of grapes

Warren P. Durbin (?): 68 acres improved; 1 acre vineyard; 7,000 lbs. of grapes

____ Durbin (?): 882 acres improved; 20 acres vineyard; 200,000 lbs. of grapes

Suisoon Township

Alexis Banf____: Rents for share of products: 62 acres improved; 42 acres vineyard; 5,450 gallons of wine

J.C. Wolfskill: 270 acres improved; 7 acres vineyard; 21,000 lbs. of grapes

W.B. Brown: 142 acres improved; 1/2 acre vineyard; 4,000 lbs. of grapes

Thos. W. Swan (?): 115 acres improved; 7 acres vineyard; 20,000 lbs. of grapes

John Marshall: 100 acres improved; 1 acre vineyard; 4,000 lbs. of grapes

Henry Kiym (?): 60 acres improved; 10 acres vineyard; 3,000 gallons of wine

G.H. P_yl____: 84 acres improved; 1 acre vineyard; 3,000 gallons of wine

Wm. Galmoino (?): 40 acres improved; 10 acres vineyard; 800 gallons of wine

Nicholas Romain: 63 acres improved; 8 acres vineyard; 4,000 lbs. of grapes; 1,000 gallons of wine

Thos. Marcianno (?): 16 acres improved; 10 acres vineyard; 1,200 gallons of wine

_ B. Abernathee: 309 acres improved; 1 acre vineyard; 3,000 lbs. of grapes

Edward Connelly: 144 acres improved; 1 acre vineyard; 4,000 lbs. of grapes

George Ellsworth: 600 acres improved; 1 acre vineyard; 3,000 lbs. of grapes

J. Damilson (?): 240 acres improved; 2 acres vineyard; 8,000 lbs. of grapes

N.C. Brooks: 320 acres improved; 10 acres vineyard; 10,000 lbs. of grapes

Ernest Staples: 1,040 acres improved; 8 acres vineyard; 2nd year (under lbs.)

Montezuma Township

L. Powel Marshall Sr.: 758 acres improved; 1 acre vineyard

Charles Dodami: 180 acres improved; 1 acre vineyard

John M. Gillam: Rents for share of products; 145 acres improved; 1 acre vineyard; 15 lbs. of grapes

Fremont

Archibell Burns: 160 acres improved; 5 acres vineyard; 1,200 lbs. of grapes; 250 gallons of wine

Henry Hamel: 600 acres improved; 8 acres vineyard; 2,000 gallons of wine

Geo. G. Briggs: 820 acres improved; 270 acres vineyard; 32,000 lbs. of grapes

Maine Prairie

Francis B. Dodge: 160 acres improved; 2 acres vineyard

Denverton (?)

Grrrenlief Daniles: 160 acres improved; 30 acres vineyard; 60,000 lbs of grapes

Elmira Township

Mary Waterman: 156 acres improved; 2 acres vineyard

Chas. E. Roberts: 306 acres improved; 4 acres vineyard

John M. Jenkins: 15 acres improved; 1 acre vineyard

William Gamble: 160 acres improved; 1 acre vineyard

James McCrory: 470 acres improved; 2 acres vineyard; 12,000 lbs. of grapes

Joseph G. Wolfe: Rents for share of products; 320 acres improved; 3 acres vineyard

Joseph Parker: Rents for share of products; 640 acres improved; 2 acres vineyard

Patrick E. Flynn: 300 acres improved; 2 acres vineyard; 90 gallons of wine

Charles Harkinson: 40 acres improved; 13 acres vineyard; 70,000 lbs. of grapes

Eugene Montgomery: 280 acres improved; 40 acres vineyard; 260,000 lbs. of grapes

John Oiler: 120 acres improved; 1 1/2 acres vineyard

Alexander A. Hyatt: 49 acres improved; 8 acres vineyard

Frank Williams: 300 acres improved; 4 acres vineyard

Stephen Hoyt: 160 acres improved; 2 acres vineyard

Vacaville Township

Sidney Walker: 240 acres improved; 2 acres vineyard

Joseph M. Bassford: 135 acres improved; 18 acres vineyard; 60,000 lbs. of grapes

Henry Bassford: Rents for share of products; 50 acres improved; 15 acres vineyard; 45,000 lbs. of grapes

Levinia Decker: 125 acres improved; 10 acres vineyard; 20,000 lbs. of grapes

Margaret Pierson: 33 acres improved; 8 acres vineyard; 15,000 lbs. of grapes

Peter L. Odell: 30 acres improved; 2 acres vineyard; 50 lbs. of grapes

Leonard W. Buck: 156 acres improved; 35 (?) acres vineyard; 280,000 lbs. of grapes

Alexander McKovitt: 60 acres improved; 10 acres vineyard; 120,000 lbs. of grapes

James R. Collins: 55 acres improved; 20 acres vineyard; 50,000 lbs. of grapes

William Butcher: 600 acres improved; 2 acres vineyard

Harry Barker: Rents for share of products; 50 acres improved; 33 acres vineyard

James M. Pepper: 50 acres improved; 1 acre vineyard

Samuel Ney: Rents for fixed money rental; 110 acres improved; 15 acres vineyard; 75,000 lbs. of grapes; 80 gallons of wine

Mary L. Weldon (?): 116 acres improved; 12 acres vineyard; 60,000 lbs. of grapes

French and Watson: Rents for share of products; 80 acres improved; 5 acres vineyard; 30,000 lbs. of grapes

William Cantelow: 115 acres improved; 15 acres vineyard; 78,000 lbs. of grapes

Columbus Robinson: 55 acres improved; 5 acres vineyard; 18,000 lbs. of grapes

Charles Martell: 25 acres improved; 20 acres vineyard; 32,500 lbs. of grapes

John Miller (overseer): 140 acres improved; 35 acres vineyard; 150,000 lbs. of grapes

Washington Johnson: Rents for fixed money rental; 8 acres improved; 2 1/4 acre vineyard; 40,000 lbs. of grapes

Henry & William Brink: 140 acres improved; 10 acres vineyard; 55,000 lbs. of grapes

George W. Thissell: 127 acres improved; 10 acres vineyard; 60,000 lbs. of grapes

Horatio G. Finch: 75 acres improved; 3 acres vineyard; 40,000 lbs. of grapes

Henry Seaman: 80 acres improved; 7 acres vineyard; 80,000 lbs. of grapes

William J. Pleasants: 122 acres improved; 2 acres vineyard; 10,000 lbs. of grapes

James M. Pleasants: 100 acres improved; 7 acres improved; 80,000 lbs. of grapes

John __. Dolan: 30 acres improved; 5 acres vineyard; 60,000 lbs. of grapes

Frederick Miller: 110 acres improved; 150 gallons of wine

Morgan Allen: 290 acres improved; 10 acres vineyard; 32,000 lbs. of grapes

Henry Elsworth: 114 acres improved; 5 acres vineyard

William J. Dobbins: 1,200 acres improved; 2 acres vineyard

Juan Pena: 724 acres improved; 1 1/2 acres vineyard

John Lyons: 75 acres improved; 2 acres vineyard

James Connly: 46 acres improved; 3 acres vineyard; __ lbs. of grapes

George Platt: 60 acres improved; 10 acres vineyard; __ lbs. of grapes

United States Census 1880 Napa District - SOLANO CO.

Jeremiah V. Stark: 27 acres improved; 4 acres vineyard; 12,000 lbs. of grapes

Melville Steiger: 60 acres improved; 5 acres vineyard; 15,000 lbs. of grapes

John W. Burnham: 70 acres improved; 3 acres vineyard; 4,000 lbs. of grapes; 300
gallons of wine

George B__ron: 154 acres improved; 1 acre vineyard

David Cheighton: 27 acres improved; 4 acres vineyard; 8,000 lbs. of grapes

Josiah Allison: 360 acres improved; 10 acres vineyard; 55,000 lbs. of grapes

James Weir: 83 acres improved; 5 acres vineyard; 3,000 lbs. of grapes

Robert C. Marshal: 50 acres improved; 1 acre vineyard

Selvayner (?)

J.G. Duke: 319 acres improved; 25 acres vineyard; 2,000 lbs. of grapes

A.E. Briggs: 200 acres improved; 150 acres vineyard; 100,000 lbs. of grapes

United States Census 1880 Napa District

The Census of 1880 lists the acreage in vineyard, grapes sold by the pound in 1879, and wine made in 1879.

Contra Costa County

Township No. 1

Hiram Hardy: 66 acres improved; 5 acres vineyard; 14,000 lbs. of grapes; 400 gallons of wine
Geo. Fraser: 239 acres improved; 2 acres vineyard
Wm. Hoffman: 82 acres improved; 2 acres vineyard; 6,000 lbs. of grapes
Henry Baak (?): 135 acres improved; 8 acres vineyard; 10,000 lbs. of grapes
W. Barber: 780 acres improved; 15 acres vineyard; 45,000 lbs. of grapes
Beverly Holliday: 63 acres improved; 1 acre vineyard
___ Dick: 264 acres improved; 4 acres vineyard; 24,000 lbs. of grapes
John Winaker: 291 acres improved; 1 acre vineyard
Benj. Merle: 136 acres improved; 1 acre vineyard; 14,000 lbs. of grapes; 75 gallons of wine
Hiram Mills: 250 acres improved; 10 acres vineyard; 40,000 lbs. of grapes; 50 gallons of wine
Samuel Tennrent (?): 1,400 acres improved; 1 acre vineyard
Augustine Burrño: 75 acres improved; 1 acre vineyard; 180 gallons of wine
Napoleon Smith: 64 acres improved; 1 acre vineyard
Thomas Griffen: 1,100 acres improved; 1 acre vineyard
Michael Winslow: 330 acres improved; 2 acres vineyard; 2,000 lbs. of grapes
John Strentrel: 5,000 acres improved; 40 acres vineyard; 385,000 lbs. of grapes; 800 gallons of wine
W.H. Norris (?): 3,004 acres improved; 2/3 acre vineyard

Township No. 2

David Glass: 700 acres improved; 1 acre vineyard

Near San Ramon

Joseph Smith: 235 acres improved; 1/4 acre vineyard

Township No. 2

Sam. L. More: 444 acres improved; 1 acre vineyard

3rd Township

Edward Ludgenng (?): 160 acres improved; 1 acre vineyard
Andrew B. More: 360 acres improved; 4 acres vineyard
Henry R. Trager (Frager?): Rents for fixed money rental; 73 acres improved; 1 acre vineyard; 4,000 bs. of grapes
B__nes Hathway: 70 acres improved; 5 acres vineyard; 2,000 lbs. of grapes
John Larkey: 625 acres improved; 2 acres vineyard
Jullan Cantula (?): 200 acres improved; 1 acre vineyard
Joseph Williams: 126 acres improved; 1 acre vineyard
Thomas G. Witten: 12 acres improved; 1 acre vineyard
Geo. S. Potwin: 185 acres improved; 3 acres vineyard; 8,000 lbs. of grapes
Andrew Gehringer: 700 acres improved; 1 acre vineyard; 190 gallons of wine
Austin Dorman: 900 acres improved; 1 acre vineyard
Fernando Packeco: 1,600 acres improved; 1 acre vineyard; 100 gallons of wine
Bartola Perez: 326 acres improved; 3 acres vineyard; ,000 lbs. of grapes; 1,200 gallons of wine
Jacente Man Diverte: 160 acres improved; 1 acre vineyard; 100 gallons of wine
Albert Trash: 167 acres improved; 4 acres vineyard; 2,000 gallons of wine
Gifford Woodworth: Rents for fixed money rental; 120 acres improved; 150 gallons of wine
Samuel Tristam: 5 acres improved; 4 acres vineyard; 2,500 gallons of wine

United States Census 1880 Napa District

CONTRA COSTA COUNTY

William Cavanagh: 100 acres improved; 7 acres vineyard; 10,000 lbs. of grapes
Nortonville
Robert Wison: 290 acres improved; 800 lbs. of grapes
Gabriel Torwatu (er?): 160 acres improved; 1 acre vineyard
Clayton (?)
Christopher Duncan: 120 acres improved; 1 acre vineyard
Fuget & Schulli: Rents for fixed money rental and share of products; 284 acres improved; 3 acres vineyard
Matthew Notingham: 42 acres improved; 1 acre vineyard
Ernest F. Kohler: 250 acres improved; 30 acres vineyard; 50,000 lbs. of grapes; 1,200 gallons of wine
Howell Nichols: 90 acres improved; 5 acres vineyard; 2,000 lbs. of grapes
John Dounu (?): 325 acres improved; 2 acres vineyard; 1,000 lbs. of grapes
Elijah Briggs: 212 acres improved; 1 acre vineyard; 6,000 lbs. of grapes
Phillip Morsehead: 395 acres improved; 12 acres vineyard; 30,000 lbs. of grapes; 2,000 gallons of wine
Fredrick Husseeyman (?): 284 acres improved; 2 acres vineyard; 4,000 lbs. of grapes; 500 gallons of wine
Isaac Smith: 1,104 acres improved; 1 acre vineyard; 160 gallons of wine
Charles J. Cranton (?): 1,800 acres improved; 2 acres vineyard; 400 lbs. of grapes
Paul Dunatura: 46 acres improved; 16 acres vineyard; 2,000 gallons of wine
Robert Hosten: 16 acres improved; 2 acres vineyard; 120 lbs. of grapes
Nicholas Kirkwood: 607 acres improved; 5 acres vineyard; 2,400 lbs. of grapes
Peter Hausen: 282 acres improved; 1 1/2 acres vineyard
Morgan Territory
John H. Weaver: 720 acres improved; 2 acres vineyard; 5,000 lbs. of grapes; 200 gallons of wine
Alexander & Wm. Normon: 750 acres improved; 1 acre vineyard; 2,500 lbs. of grapes
Jeremiah Morgan: 3,500 acres improved; 1 acre vineyard; 2,500 lbs. of grapes
Township five
John _ Butler: 10 acres improved; 1/2 acre vineyard
James Kane: Rents for fixed money rental; 40 acres improved; 15 acres vineyard; 200,000 lbs. of grapes; 800 gallons of wine
Loren D. Welch: 160 acres improved; 10 acres vineyard; 20,000 lbs. of grapes
Ezra WRIGHTEN: 120 acres improved; 16 acres vineyard; 800 gallons of wine
Henry Murphy: Rents for share of products; 945 acres improved; 3 acres vineyard; 4,000 lbs. of grapes
____ Huch (?): 160 acres improved; 5 1/2 (?) acres vineyard; 6,000 lbs. of grapes
Samuel Sellers: Rents for fixed money rental; 160 acres improved; 4 acres vineyard
Avsett (?) Howard: Rents for fixed money rental; 300 acres improved; 1 acre vineyard; 3,000 lbs. of grapes
John Fitzgerald: Rents for share of products; 900 acres improved; 1 acre vineyard
Andrew Walker: 1,000 acres improved; 1 acre vineyard; 1,000 lbs. of grapes

1882 VINTAGE- NAPA COUNTY

CALISTOGA

GALLONS

L. KORTUM

25,000

CALISTOGA TO ST.HELENA

C.T. McEACHRAN

2,200

Jacob SCHRAMM

30,000

W.W. LYMAN

12,000

ST.HELENA

E.M. YORK

26,300

F.H. ROSENBAUM

4,500

Mrs. J.C. WEINBERGER

75,000

L. LAURENT

67,000

Chas. KRUG

274,000

G. MEREDITH

6,000

BERINGER BROS.

106,000

Wm.H. JORDAN

11,000

BERETTA BROS.

7,000

Chas. LEMME

24,000

A. ROSSI

13,000

Frank KRAFT

800

Louis SANDER

20,000

Wm. LEUTHOLD

12,000

N. DEGOUY

60,000

O. SCHULZE

12,500

R. TOSETTI

33,000

Wm. SCHEFFLER

145,000

Frank STAETZEL

400

H.A. PELLET

24,000

A. SCHRANZ

50,000

E. HEYMANN

22,000

F. SCIARONI

55,000

G.C. FOUNTAIN

24,000

VINELAND & PINE STATION

John THOMANN

90,000

STAMER BROS.

90,000

Rollo WHEELER

57,000

J.H. McCORD

60,000

W.P. WEEKS

32,000

RUTHERFORD

G. NIEBAUM	80,000
Chas. E. SMITH	1,000

OAKVILLE

BRUN & CO.	100,000
A. JEANMONOD	10,000
H.W. CRABB	225,000
Louis DEBANNE	30,000

YOUNTVILLE

G. GROEZINGER	150,000
C.H. BUTLER	70,000

SODA SPRINGS

Mrs. Ellen H. HALE	6,000
Frank SALMINA	5,000

NAPA VICINITY

Henry HAGAN	30,000
F. BORREO	2,000
C. ANDURAN & CO.	210,000
G. MIGLIAVACA	110,000
Joseph FOGLER	5,000
John KNIEF	10,000
Chas. DELL	3,000
Wm. REED	8,000
A.D. GROSSMANN	20,000
James PERRY	14,000

CARNEROS

J.W. SIMONTON (Prof. HUSMANN, Mgr.)	37,000
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IN THE REDWOODS

F. MARX	800
A.S. RONEY	1,000
John HEIN	6,700
Peter GARTMANN	2,600

CHILES CANYON

M. KALTENBACH	500
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CONN VALLEY

G. CROCHAT & CO. 35,000

POPE VALLEY

C. HAUG 500

2,643,800

[SHS 8-21-83]

OTHER YEARS

1878	39 Cellars	2,125,000 gals
1879	39 Cellars	1,683,000 gals
1880	49 Cellars	2,910,750 gals
1881	54 Cellars	2,016,000 gals
1883	63 Cellars	2,300,150 gals
1884	95 Cellars	4,937,197 gals
1885	114 Cellars	2,670,350 gals.

[SHS 12/8/82] ?

1884
DIRECTORY OF THE GRAPE GROWERS
OF CALIFORNIA

Supplement to the *S.F. Merchant* - November 21, 1884

[286 Grape Growers, of which 33 were Wine Makers and 18 were Wine
Makers and Distillers]

x - Wine Makers
+ - Wine Makers/Distillers

NAPA COUNTY

BALE STATION

Napa Valley R.R.

C.M. Hitchcock

BROWN'S VALLEY

J. Mansfield
T.R. Davis
James Fay

C. Robinson
C. Dell
Mrs. Bailly

CALISTOGA

S. Kellett
D.C. Ingram
Mrs. Schramm
Grieve
Anderson & Partigins
Jno. P. Lange
Chas. Blom

C.N. Pickett
R. Panan
A. Whitehead
H. Getelson
A.L. Tubbs
L.M. Lane
G.K. Garnett

CHILE'S VALLEY

Giles *Chiles?*

NAPA

W. Reed
W.J. Clayton
M. Buhmen
W.A. Fisher
A. Hook
R.B. Woodward
Mrs. Yount
Mrs. Evans
Mrs. M.J. Blanchar
× F. Salmina
Jos. Frank
M.M. Estee
Gen. John F. Miller
C. Arford
+ Dreyfus & Co.
+ H. Hagen

Miss Pogne
J. Folger
E. Ryan
J.H. Wilcock
T.J. Read
T.B. McClure
K. Sackett
+× Geo. Husmann
William Castle
× Adolph Flamant?
Henry Canarie
Thomas Byrne
J.F. Kneif
T.H. Epley
+ C. Anduran & Co.
Coates & Tool

OAKVILLE

× John Benson
+ H.W. Crabb
J.C. Davis
× Jeanmonod
× Brun & Chaix
D. Pierce

Wm. Locker
G.L. Kenney
A.G. Beardsley
G. Whitton
Steckter

NAPA COUNTYRUTHERFORD

+ Capt. G. Niebaum
 Judge Hastings
 E.J. Van Fleet
 C.J. Beerstecher
 H.W. McIntyre
 Wm. Krekeler
 x C.P. Adamson
 Wm. Fealey
 Tom Fealey
 John Fealey
 Storey Bros.
 John Buttimer
 W.B. Bourn
 Doscher & Grayloch
 Jose Marie
 Jose Ortish
 Chas. Thompson
 R. McComb

Mrs. M.E. Pritchard
 J.B. Atkinson
 D.A. Scrimgeour
 J.M. Mayfield
 Wm. Denning
 H.H. Harris
 W.T. Bradley
 T.L. Rutherford
 John Dent
 D.C. Stice
 D. Downey
 E.C. Catherwood
 P.G. Hottel
 George S. Meyer
 E.B. Edington
 D. Doak
 John Steckter
 J.M. Morton

ST. HELENA

Thos. Amsbury
 J.H. Allison
 Asa B. Atwood
 + Beringer Bros.
 Chas. E. Bell
 Jas. Booker
 M.S. Barry
 C.H. Brockhoff
 G.L. Benner
 W.B. Bourn
 Mrs. S.E. Bourn
 Mrss May Bourn
 Paul Bieber
 Fred Behnken
 Geo. Breitenbuecher
 A.H. Buehren
 x G.B. Crane
 Geo. Chase
 W.H. Castner
 M.D. Church
 G.E. Church
 Jas. Cruey
 x David Cole
 x D.B. Carver
 H. Cullom
 B.O. Carr
 Thos. Chopson
 + G.Crochat & Co.
 Connolly Conn
 x L. Corthay
 James Dowdle Dowdell

Geo. Mee
 H.A. Merriam
 x Merriam Bros.
 James McFarling
 John W. McFarling
 F.G. Merchant
 John M. McPike
 J. M. Morton
 H.M. Meacham
 David Martinelli
 A.K. Maquire
 C.J. Mosely
 Jacob Meily
 x J.H. McCord
 Chas. Memminger
 I.J. Newkirk
 x John Norton
 Geo. Osborn
 x H.A. Pellet
 W.P. Pinkham
 G.L. Pratt
 Willam A. Pratt
 A. Potterton
 Mrs. A.W. Preston
 Mrs. A.J. Pope
 H.M. Pond
 Mrs. M.A. Penwell
 x F.Pohndrorff
 Wm Peterson
 Palmer
 John Pellett

1884

NAPA COUNTY

ST. HELENA (cont)

- | | | | |
|---------------------|------------------|---------------------|----------------------|
| + N. Gegouy | × | F.H. Rosenbaum | |
| S. Ewer | | A.C. Rampendahl | |
| × | G.C. Fountain | H. Rampendahl | |
| F. Mathias Fochetti | | David Rutherford | |
| Martin Furstenfield | × | Louis Roulett | |
| Mrs. Fulton | | Mrs. D.S. Rohlwing | |
| Pietro Fajada | × | A. Rossi | |
| W.P. Fuller | + | Wm. Scheffler | |
| Chas. A. Gardner | | George Siedenburger | |
| Jno. Greer | | M. Spear | |
| J.M. Graham | | P.K. Stockton | |
| J.N. Grant | | Geo. Schoenwald | |
| C.C. Griffith | | R.Y. Snowball | |
| G.K. Glayas | | L.N. Shepardson | |
| Joseph Gaggetta | | Oliver Smith | |
| Louis Glandon | | Chas. P. Smith | |
| Mrs. Gibson | | Charles E. Smith | |
| Hasenmaier | | N. Sawyer | |
| Mrs. S.T. Hammonds | | A. Schroepfer | |
| Martin Hudson | | Mrs. Soberanes | |
| A.H. Heidhoff | + | G.A. Stamer | |
| H.W. Helm | | B. Sheehan | |
| Frank Hewes | × | Jacob Schram | |
| J.K. Hall | + | Albert Schranz | |
| S.C. Hastings | | Mrs. Shamp | |
| H.W. Hackney | | E.T. Starr | |
| Dr. C.M. Hitchcock | | George Spratt | |
| + | E. Heymann | × | Louis Sander |
| A. Howe | | × | Scheggia |
| Jno. Hanna | | | R.L. Spurr |
| T.H. Ink | | | John Trumpler |
| M.F. Inman | | | Mrs. Tainter |
| Wm H. Jordan | | | A. Tonello |
| + | Chas. Krug | | John Tychson |
| J.S. Kister | + | John Thomann | |
| J.R. Ketterwell | | Trefethen | |
| M. Kemper | | Miss L. Thompson | |
| × | Frank Kraft | × | M. Vann |
| F.W. Kroeber | | | Mrs. J.C. Weinberger |
| M. Kilduff | | | Charles Wheeler |
| × | W.W. Lyman | + | Rollo Wheeler |
| F.E. Lockwood | | | Conrad Weisker |
| H.J. Lewelling | | | G.B. Worrell |
| Eli Lewelling | | | W.C. Ward |
| F.W. Loeber | | × | Ward & Worrell |
| + | J. Laurent | × | W.P. Weakes |
| Henry Lange | | | J.W. Williams |
| R.F. Lane | | | Owen Wade |
| + | Rudolph Lemme | × | A.L. Williams |
| Mrs. Chas Lemme | | × | Fred West |
| L. Lazarus | | | E.B. Wood |
| × | Mrs. Wm Lenthold | | R.E. Wood |

1884

NAPA COUNTY

ST. HELENA (cont)

George Lander
x G. Meredith
Chris Mills
Mrs. Mills

C.F. Yeaton
x E.M. York
John York
W.E. York
Emil Zange

YOUNTVILLE

+ G. Groezinger
George K. Drew
Col. J.D. Fry
+ Louis DeBanne
Emil Brésard
W.B. Graves
T.B. Hopper
W. Johnson
R. Long
Lydenhecker & Sckillinger
H.T. McGeorge
D.R. McLennan
Geo. Osborn
T. Fawver

Veterans Home
Col. Benson
A. Caldwell
Mrs. M. Volz
Mrs. M.G. Blanchard
James Davis
G.K. Drew
Fred Frash
E. Gates
W.H. Gibbs
Chas. Stiefel
W.A. Trubody
J. Utz
Joseph Hahn

NEAR YOUNTVILLE

DeBane
Bassard
Smith
Dent

Skagier
Frash
Downey
Volz

Solano County Grapegrowers in 1884

(* Winemaker; + Winemaker and Distiller)

Batavia

J. Montgomery	Jas. F. Douglass
A. Alexander	W. Alexander
Duke	G.H. Barrett

Benecia

E.P. Palmer

Cordelia

Chas. E. Shillaber	J.M. Baldwin
A.J. Sweetser	Innocente Chereda
E.W. Hitchins	Joseph Oberti
Geo. W. Mason	F.M. De Carlo
J.S. Cappel	Robert Brownlie
F.S. Jones	*John Votypka & Son
W.P. Durbin	John Corrick
*Mrs. Meister	Wm. Higgins
Henry Brown	Henry Martin
Buchon & Batmeal	Frank Neitzel
Major Schultz	Louis Mangels
C.E. Elliot	John Morris
E.B. Smith	

Dixon

M.S. Curry	C.C. Ayee
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Fairfield

Waterman

Near Davisville

G.G. Briggs	W.H. Wells
E. A. Sivey	M.S. Rockwell
Mr. Thompson	S.A. Fountain
C. Harkinson	Mr. Eno
Dr. Wm. Alexander	Harry Peterson
John G. Duke	Mrs. Mary Church
Mr. Barrett	

Rio Vista

James Cain

Suscol

C.W. Lightner

Solano County Grapegrowers in 1884

Vacaville

W. Thissell	Robbins
H. & N. Brinck	Mrs. Pierson
W. & G. Pleasants	J.R. Collins
E.R. Thurber	A. McKeavitt
Johnson	Platt
Miller	Stark
Martel	Veida Vineyards
J. Huckins	D. Craighton
J.M. Robinson	Allison
W. Cantelou	J.C. Weir
J. Buck	G.H. Peabody
M.C. Hall	

Vallejo

Frank A. Leach	D.J. Farley
Mrs. J.J. Bergan	J. Q. Lazelle

Winters

Brill Brothers	S. Wolfskill
McMahon	John C. Reid

Contra Costa County Grapegrowers in 1884

(* Winemaker; + Winemaker and Distiller)

Alamo

W. Stone
Ballinger
Myron Hall

Mrs. Jno. Jones
Mrs. Jamieson

Antioch

A.J. Bigelow
Gotlieb Merz
R. McParkison
Rouse & Forman

Jos. Ruckstuhl
D.P. Quinn
Geo. W. Knight

Byron

C.W.T. Carter

Clayton

I. Smioth
Henry Polley
F. O'Neal
E. Briggs
W.W. Cope
A. Hemme
P. DeMartini
Chas. Rhine
G.O. Chapman
Jno. Tarwater
N. Kirkwood
Robert Hastie

R.C. Terry
Freeman Barber
Jno. Collins
J. Merrall
John Condie
Rawson
Dominic Murchio
John Liewellyn
Joshua Marsh
John Donner
Capt. Russelman
Mt. Diablo Vineyard Co.

Concord

S. Tristam
S. Bacon
H.H. Whitman
C.T. McCellan
J. West Martin
Caven Bros.
J. Galindo
John Garcia
W. Treat
William Gywnn
Van Sherman

Robert Hall
W.H. Billings
T. Mathesson
Joseph S. Williams
Bersaba Pacheco
Bartolo Perez
A. Gehringer
B.F. Bebee
Thomas P. Tormey
B. Neustaeoter

Danville

J. Flournoy
J.P. Crisman
W. Hemme
Clarence Hemme

Ang. Hemme
Seth Cook
James Stone
G.W. Bowie

1884 - CONTRA COSTA Co.

Lafayette

S. Hodges
C. Whitcomb

Warren Brown

Martinez

*Dr. John Strentzel
H. Rappe
John Rodger
J. Haywood
John Swett
M.R. Barber
E.B. Merrill
Captain White
Mrs. Williams
M. Winslow
Wm. Dick
E.B. Smith
H.B. Hardy
N. Kirkwood
H.M. Hollenbock
A. Showers
W. Messe

George Overfield
James Kelly
L. Mead
J. Baily
David Bush
Christian Brothers
LeFran & McBride
J. Sturger
Thomas
Brent
C.B. Smith
H. Mills
M.R. Barber
Chris Williams
R.R. Hall
A. Drahms
Wm. Eddie

Morgan Territory

John Weaver

Pacheco

Hook Brothers
G.P. Loucks
J. Gambs
W.H. Whitman
Webster Treat
L. Anderson
J.T. Walker
P. Wells

Alee Boss
Fred Moses
F. Langenkamp
Munson Gregory
Mrs. W. Hook
Smith Bros.
John Ott

San Pablo

A. Warnecke

Walnut Creek

Wells Brothers
L. Cameron
J. Bent
M. Landykemp
Capt. Harrison
Cored Sharp
W.B. Rogers
W.B. Cox
Frank Webb

Charles Lowe
J.F.S. Smith
Bray Brothers
Wm. M. Gwin
Henry Bente
James Young
Jos. Deies
O. Biggs
Mrs. O'Fales

1885 VINTAGE - NAPA COUNTY

CALISTOGA

GALLONS

L. KORTUM	35,000
H. ZOELLER	12,000
Peter COUTRE	3,700

CALISTOGA TO ST.HELENA

MAGUIRE BROS.	5,000
W.W. LYMAN	4,000
S.P. CONNER	65,000
J. SCHRAM	25,000
E.M. YORK	15,000
A.C. RAMPENDAHL	800
F.H. ROSENBAUM	8,000

ST.HELENA VICINITY

G. MEREDITH	6,000
W.H. CASTNER, Jr.	10,000
T. PARROTT	3,200
A. ROSSI	22,000
H. SUOKLER ?	5,500
Mrs. H.E. WEINBERGER	38,000
J. LAURENT	26,000
BERINGER BROS.	50,000
F. WEST (estimated)	800
H. RAMPENDAHL	2,000
MERRIAM BROS.	6,000
Frank KRAFT	21,000
Louis SANDER	13,000
A. SEMWEINTZER ?	1,200
TOSSETTI & GALZITTI ?	2,500
G. BREITENBACKER	4,000
Wm. SCHEFFLER	80,000
H.A. PELLET	25,000
E. HEYMANN	2,000
Louis ROULET	8,000
F. SCACONI	25,000
G.C. FOUNTAIN	12,000
Mrs. Anna LEUTHOLD	3,000
NAPA VALLEY WINE CO.	70,000
Mrs. Chas. KRUG	12,000
Emil ZANGE	16,000
Geo. SCHOENWALD	5,000
R. LEMME	60,000
W.H. BOURN	95,000
J. MILEY	20,000

ST.HELENA VICINITY, cont.

C. WEINKER	2,200
Geo. P. SECOG	4,000
WORRELL & WARD	35,000

BELOW ST.HELENA

Thos. AMESBURY	16,000
John THOMANN	15,000
A.L. WILLIAMS	25,000
VANN BROS.	31,850
R.Y. SNOWBALL	11,000
W.P. WEAKS	60,000
R.M. WHEELER	100,000
R.E. WOOD	7,000
J.H. McCORD	26,000
M. FURSTENFELD	10,000
John NORTON	12,000
Wm. R. JORDAN	600
Chas. SCHEGGIA	10,000
Capt. PETERSON	27,000
C.H. BROCKOFF	10,000

RUTHERFORD

C.J. BEERSTECHEER	5,000
C.P. ADAMSON	50,000
C.E. SMITH	17,000
G. NIEBAUM	35,000
H.W. HELMS	7,000
S.C. HASTINGS	70,000
EWER & ATKINSON	50,000
Geo. S. MEYER	22,500
DIETRICH BROS.	2,000

OAKVILLE

H.W. CRABB	200,000
Geo. K. DREW	50,000
A. BRUN & CO.	50,000
A. JEANMONOD	20,000
Geo. MEYER	2,500
L. DEBANNE	35,000
Emil BRESARD	4,000
John BENSON	20,000

1885 — NAPA COUNTY

YOUNTVILLE

F.E. MIELENZ	122,000
G. GROEZINGER	200,000

NAPA

M.M. ESTEE	20,500
F. BORREO	1,000
A. MARCACCI	15,000
ANDURAN & CO.	275,000
A. GROSSMAN	6,000
Mrs. E.P. HALE	7,000
G. MIGLIAVACA	35,000
W. SCHMULZ	6,000
H. HAGEN	15,000
John KNIEF	8,000
Chas. DELL	8,000
Wm. REED	1,000
John BRANDLIN	200
Chas. ROBINSON	5,000
SIMONTON CELLAR	8,000
Peter DADO	200
John HEIN	2,000
Henry MEYER	1,000
Peter GARTMAN	1,000
F. SALMINA	3,000

CHILES VALLEY

M. KALTENBACH	3,000
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CONN VALLEY

G. CROCHAT & CO.	5,000
L. CORTHAY	4,000

POPE VALLEY

G. HAUG	1,000
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OTHER YEARS [SHS 12/11/85]

1880	49 Cellars	2,910,750 gals
1881	54 Cellars	2,016,000 gals
1882	61 Cellars	2,643,800 gals
1883	63 Cellars	2,300,150 gals
1884	95 Cellars	4,937,197 gals
1885	114 Cellars	2,670,350

NAPA COUNTY - 1888

Name.	P. O. Address.	Name.	P. O. Address.
F. Ashton	Calistoga.	I. H. Francis	Calistoga.
J. J. Bennett	Calistoga.	Mrs. A. Furnass	Calistoga.
R. Bennett	Calistoga.	T. L. Farmer	Calistoga.
J. C. Brown	Calistoga.	Wm. Fisher	Calistoga.
B. Brooks	Calistoga.	M. A. Gibson	Calistoga.
J. H. Bennett	Calistoga.	G. L. Gibbs	Calistoga.
J. W. Bennett	Calistoga.	I. A. Graham	Calistoga.
Mrs. W. Beaulant	Calistoga.	J. K. Garnett	Calistoga.
D. Baysley	Calistoga.	J. Hittel	Calistoga.
Mrs. E. D. Butler	Calistoga.	L. Hackle	Calistoga.
Dr. Jas. Blake	Calistoga.	A. Hoover	Calistoga.
E. Bingan	Calistoga.	B. A. Hayse	Calistoga.
C. M. Burgess	Calistoga.	L. V. Hansen	Calistoga.
Dr. Cole	Calistoga.	Chas. Jewell	Calistoga.
Wm. Cole	Calistoga.	C. C. Jewell	Calistoga.
Mr. Carter	Calistoga.	I. Jagel	Calistoga.
Mrs. E. Coyle	Calistoga.	Klotz & Munk	Calistoga.
F. A. Crouch	Calistoga.	S. Kellett	Calistoga.
G. Conner	Calistoga.	J. Lange	Calistoga.
J. C. Conner	Calistoga.	G. Lang	Calistoga.
S. W. Caltings	Calistoga.	C. Light	Calistoga.
P. Conder	Calistoga.	Chs. Lillie	Calistoga.
H. S. Dexter	Calistoga.	Mrs. M. P. Lloyd	Calistoga.
C. G. Docla	Calistoga.	M. Lincoln	Calistoga.
P. Doda	Calistoga.	C. P. McMerrick	Calistoga.
Mrs. Daunsell	Calistoga.	I. A. Manuel	Calistoga.
R. H. Delafield	Calistoga.	Wm. Mackel	Calistoga.
English Bros.	Calistoga.	C. J. Moore	Calistoga.

NAPA COUNTY—Continued— 1889

Name.	P. O. Address.	Name.	P. O. Address.
Wm. Matherson	Calistoga.	Jaque & Lawn	Conn Valley.
H. Martin	Calistoga.	E. Musgrave	Conn Valley.
C. J. B. Moore	Calistoga.	J. McMillen	Conn Valley.
C. Pickett	Calistoga.	C. Mayer	Conn Valley.
Wm. Phillips	Calistoga.	Mrs. Manning	Conn Valley.
J. G. Randell	Calistoga.	— McPherson	Conn Valley.
J. Rutherford	Calistoga.	G. Noal	Conn Valley.
— Ransen	Calistoga.	M. Payne	Conn Valley.
D. Rose	Calistoga.	A. Payne	Conn Valley.
G. V. Reburn	Calistoga.	A. Pfistor	Conn Valley.
G. Rose	Calistoga.	T. Rodgers	Conn Valley.
C. Schnider	Calistoga.	H. Reimann	Conn Valley.
A. Simmons	Calistoga.	— Walther	Conn Valley.
P. R. Schmidt	Calistoga.	D. A. Ziangue	Conn Valley.
— Smith	Calistoga.	E. Barnett	Lidell.
R. C. Savon	Calistoga.	John Duval	Lidell.
P. K. Shamp	Calistoga.	R. Duval	Lidell.
Mrs. J. H. Smith	Calistoga.	C. Ellis	Lidell.
Wm. Short	Calistoga.	C. Fitch	Lidell.
Wm. Short, Jr.	Calistoga.	G. Gibson (Estate of)	Lidell.
J. A. Steamer	Calistoga.	E. Hans	Lidell.
J. W. Tucker	Calistoga.	C. Hartson	Lidell.
J. M. Teale	Calistoga.	J. A. Larsh	Lidell.
G. M. Teale	Calistoga.	C. A. Lawley	Lidell.
C. H. Teale	Calistoga.	M. Lillbough	Lidell.
— Turner	Calistoga.	J. Martinelli	Lidell.
A. L. Tubbs	Calistoga.	A. Stafford	Lidell.
P. Teal	Calistoga.	E. V. Stafford	Lidell.
Mrs. M. J. Walsh	Calistoga.	J. Wells	Lidell.
T. Walsh	Calistoga.	John Adams	Monticello.
J. C. Weybright	Calistoga.	Mrs. S. Clark	Monticello.
— Zaeller	Calistoga.	Abraham Clark	Monticello.
— Black	Chiles Valley.	Alonzo Clark	Monticello.
Frederick Booth	Chiles Valley.	Norman Clark	Monticello.
Joe B. Chiles	Chiles Valley.	— Darden	Monticello.
Aug. Gerloff	Chiles Valley.	P. G. Grigsby	Monticello.
— Roseberry	Chiles Valley.	C. Gosling	Monticello.
+ F. Suvierse	Chiles Valley.	— Morris	Monticello.
— Winchester	Chiles Valley.	John Speelman	Monticello.
Geo. Husmann	Chiles Valley.	J. Akeley	Napa City.
— Alsip	Conn Valley.	O. M. Adams	Napa City.
F. Berry	Conn Valley.	— Ames	Napa City.
* G. Croobat & Co.	Conn Valley.	J. A. Allman	Napa City.
S. Corthay	Conn Valley.	Col. Allen	Napa City.
C. Conn	Conn Valley.	Napa Insane Asylum	Napa City.
— Camper	Conn Valley.	E. Barlow	Napa City.
A. Grasowt.	Conn Valley.	Robert Brownlee	Napa City.
T. Greer	Conn Valley.	Mrs. Buckley	Napa City.
Math. Hack	Conn Valley.	John Batte	Napa City.
J. Howell	Conn Valley.	Mr. Bentley	Napa City.
H. Julien	Conn Valley.	Thos. Coyne	Napa City.
A. Legay	Conn Valley.	Mrs. Cruey	Napa City.

+ Sievers

* Crochat

NAPA COUNTY—Continued— 1886

Name.	P. O. Address.	Name.	P. O. Address.
H. Chapman.....	Napa City.	Napa Valley Wine Co.	Napa City.
Leonard Coates.....	Napa City.	G. Pritersie	Napa City.
T. Collins.....	Napa City.	George Parker.....	Napa City.
D. R. Cole.....	Napa City.	F. Paulson.....	Napa City.
— Clark.....	Napa City.	Mrs. — Penny.....	Napa City.
Carp & Co.....	Napa City.	B. Reilinhart.....	Napa City.
Frank Coombs.....	Napa City.	C. Robinson.....	Napa City.
J. Cristy.....	Napa City.	J. A. Stanly.....	Napa City.
W. D. Carlile.....	Napa City.	A. Schigo.....	Napa City.
A. B. Buck.....	Napa City.	P. Smith.....	Napa City.
Mrs. J. J. Bergen.....	Napa City.	D. Safford.....	Napa City.
J. Darne.....	Napa City.	F. Sneed.....	Napa City.
R. C. DeBoane.....	Napa City.	W. Smith.....	Napa City.
— Davis.....	Napa City.	Chase & Thompson.....	Napa City.
C. Dell.....	Napa City.	G. Thomson.....	Napa City.
— Elliott.....	Napa City.	H. Toshall.....	Napa City.
M. M. Estee.....	Napa City.	J. H. Vorbe.....	Napa City.
P. Flanagan.....	Napa City.	J. Ward.....	Napa City.
— Fillian.....	Napa City.	W. Wilkins.....	Napa City.
R. F. Grigsby.....	Napa City.	George R. Walden.....	Napa City.
A. T. Grigsby.....	Napa City.	G. W. Willock.....	Napa City.
S. Grigsby.....	Napa City.	James Wilson.....	Napa City.
J. H. Goodman & Co.....	Napa City.	S. A. Atkins.....	Oakville.
Wm. Gift.....	Napa City.	A. Brem & Co.....	Oakville.
Mrs. Gridley.....	Napa City.	O. H. Butler.....	Oakville.
James Goldstean.....	Napa City.	W. F. Bradley.....	Oakville.
A. D. Grossman.....	Napa City.	A. Brown.....	Oakville.
A. Garvint.....	Napa City.	T. Burger.....	Oakville.
J. Gyth.....	Napa City.	H. Bateman.....	Oakville.
P. Hinricks.....	Napa City.	H. W. Crabb.....	Oakville.
T. Hook.....	Napa City.	F. Debanne.....	Oakville.
Mrs. Herron.....	Napa City.	G. K. Drew.....	Oakville.
J. Hanke.....	Napa City.	Mrs. C. C. Drew.....	Oakville.
Henry Hagan.....	Napa City.	J. Foursster.....	Oakville.
G. Hinricks.....	Napa City.	Col. J. D. Fry.....	Oakville.
B. Jackson.....	Napa City.	J. Gray.....	Oakville.
J. Knif.....	Napa City.	P. Godert.....	Oakville.
P. Kurke.....	Napa City.	P. G. Hottel.....	Oakville.
Mrs. Klain.....	Napa City.	T. M. Horrell.....	Oakville.
Mrs. Lee.....	Napa City.	A. Hansen.....	Oakville.
L. Lemton.....	Napa City.	A. Jeaumonod.....	Oakville.
Mrs. Lightner.....	Napa City.	George L. Kenny.....	Oakville.
E. D. Lackfal.....	Napa City.	Joseph Kidd.....	Oakville.
Joe Mangeane.....	Napa City.	W. Locker.....	Oakville.
A. M. McFarland.....	Napa City.	Mrs. N. Linn.....	Oakville.
T. B. McClure.....	Napa City.	I. J. McIntire.....	Oakville.
P. Mire.....	Napa City.	James McQuaid.....	Oakville.
J. M. Mansfield.....	Napa City.	Meyer & Co.....	Oakville.
D. Malone.....	Napa City.	B. F. Norton.....	Oakville.
W. Martin.....	Napa City.	W. T. Ross.....	Oakville.
J. F. Miller (Estate of) ..	Napa City.	P. Rabson.....	Oakville.
Bank of Napa.....	Napa City.	J. C. Sullinger.....	Oakville.

NAPA COUNTY—Continued— 1888

Name.	P. O. Address.	Name.	P. O. Address.
Charles Smith.....	Oakville.	M. C. Cook.....	St. Helena.
J. Walters.....	Oakville.	S. P. Conner.....	St. Helena.
Thos. Willams.....	Oakville.	W. Church.....	St. Helena.
C. Adamson.....	Rutherford.	Dr. G. B. Crane.....	St. Helena.
W. T. Bradley.....	Rutherford.	B. O. Carr.....	St. Helena.
Dicherich Bros.....	Rutherford.	C. Crucey.....	St. Helena.
Dr. Doak.....	Rutherford.	D. Van Duhring.....	St. Helena.
D. Downey.....	Rutherford.	Wm. Dinning & Son.....	St. Helena.
John Dent.....	Rutherford.	A. C. Donnell.....	St. Helena.
Ewer & Atkinson.....	Rutherford.	W. H. Druhe.....	St. Helena.
M. Fealey.....	Rutherford.	B. Ehleis.....	St. Helena.
Wm. Fealey.....	Rutherford.	Seneca Ewer.....	St. Helena.
E. J. Van Fleet.....	Rutherford.	W. B. Fuller.....	St. Helena.
S. C. Hastings.....	Rutherford.	Mrs. M. A. Fulton.....	St. Helena.
W. Krekeler.....	Rutherford.	P. Fogarda.....	St. Helena.
J. M. Morton.....	Rutherford.	Mrs. G. Fountain.....	St. Helena.
T. S. Rutherford.....	Rutherford.	G. Fountain.....	St. Helena.
J. Stechter.....	Rutherford.	Thos. Fradet.....	St. Helena.
C. A. Storey.....	Rutherford.	Wm. H. Gratton.....	St. Helena.
W. B. Storey.....	Rutherford.	I. N. Grant.....	St. Helena.
Charles Thompson.....	Rutherford.	T. Greer.....	St. Helena.
L. H. Wakefield.....	Rutherford.	Mrs. C. M. Gibson.....	St. Helena.
Wm. H. Wells.....	Rutherford.	C. C. Griffith.....	St. Helena.
R. E. Wood.....	Rutherford.	Mrs. H. Gluyas.....	St. Helena.
J. H. Allison.....	St. Helena.	B. Goodsan.....	St. Helena.
T. Amsbury.....	St. Helena.	R. Guinan.....	St. Helena.
Fred. Behunke.....	St. Helena.	Aug. Hersch.....	St. Helena.
G. R. Beardsley.....	St. Helena.	Mrs. W. Hitchcock.....	St. Helena.
M. G. Bale.....	St. Helena.	E. Heyman.....	St. Helena.
W. B. Bourn.....	St. Helena.	J. Howell.....	St. Helena.
Chas. Bell.....	St. Helena.	J. Hanna.....	St. Helena.
H. E. Brown.....	St. Helena.	J. K. Hall.....	St. Helena.
P. Bieber.....	St. Helena.	G. S. Hiltan.....	St. Helena.
Mrs. M. S. Barry.....	St. Helena.	H. W. Hackney.....	St. Helena.
G. L. Benner.....	St. Helena.	D. O. Hunt.....	St. Helena.
A. H. Buhren.....	St. Helena.	Mrs. L. Hastie.....	St. Helena.
C. Brockhoff.....	St. Helena.	Crowley & Hirshbler.....	St. Helena.
Dr. H. Beers.....	St. Helena.	T. Hudson.....	St. Helena.
O. S. Blackman.....	St. Helena.	F. H. Hausman.....	St. Helena.
W. F. Burke.....	St. Helena.	T. H. Ink.....	St. Helena.
Beringer Bros.....	St. Helena.	P. Joe.....	St. Helena.
J. W. Booker.....	St. Helena.	R. Jones.....	St. Helena.
Courtois & Co.....	St. Helena.	W. H. Jordan.....	St. Helena.
W. H. Castner, Jr.....	St. Helena.	G. Kimple.....	St. Helena.
Mrs. H. Coit.....	St. Helena.	Mrs. C. Krug.....	St. Helena.
B. Carramiller.....	St. Helena.	M. Kemper.....	St. Helena.
F. Chopson.....	St. Helena.	T. Kraft.....	St. Helena.
A. Christy.....	St. Helena.	J. Kister.....	St. Helena.
W. H. Castner, Sr.....	St. Helena.	F. Keefe.....	St. Helena.
D. Cole.....	St. Helena.	Martin Kilduff.....	St. Helena.
H. Cullnur.....	St. Helena.	Chas. Krug.....	St. Helena.
R. Chabot.....	St. Helena.	F. W. Kroeber.....	St. Helena.

NAPA COUNTY—Continued— 1888

Name.	P. O. Address.	Name.	P. O. Address.
W. W. Lyman.....	St. Helena.	Mme. Rennie.....	St. Helena.
T. E. Lockward.....	St. Helena.	C. Ross.....	St. Helena.
L. Lazrus.....	St. Helena.	N. E. Rose.....	St. Helena.
R. F. Lane.....	St. Helena.	George S. Spratt.....	St. Helena.
H. Lange.....	St. Helena.	J. Schram.....	St. Helena.
J. Laurent.....	St. Helena.	F. Soto.....	St. Helena.
F. Loeber.....	St. Helena.	C. A. Schweinitzer.....	St. Helena.
H. J. Lewellyn.....	St. Helena.	Nat. Sawyer.....	St. Helena.
R. W. Lemme.....	St. Helena.	B. R. Sheehan.....	St. Helena.
P. Miller.....	St. Helena.	M. Spear.....	St. Helena.
A. K. Maguire.....	St. Helena.	T. H. Steel.....	St. Helena.
J. Mountain.....	St. Helena.	A. Schroepfer.....	St. Helena.
Mrs. C. T. McEachran.....	St. Helena.	Charles Scheggia.....	St. Helena.
H. McCoame.....	St. Helena.	Mrs. R. Y. Snowball.....	St. Helena.
C. D. Moshy.....	St. Helena.	O. Smith.....	St. Helena.
Jacob Mieleley.....	St. Helena.	G. A. Stammer.....	St. Helena.
H. Munske.....	St. Helena.	A. J. Smith.....	St. Helena.
C. J. Mosely.....	St. Helena.	E. P. Saunders.....	St. Helena.
J. McPike.....	St. Helena.	Mrs. E. T. Starr.....	St. Helena.
Wm. McPike.....	St. Helena.	Mrs. F. Stezel.....	St. Helena.
G. Meredith.....	St. Helena.	G. Schonewald.....	St. Helena.
Merriam Bros.....	St. Helena.	George Skoog.....	St. Helena.
J. M. Mayfield.....	St. Helena.	A. Seidenburg.....	St. Helena.
Chas. Memminger.....	St. Helena.	S. B. Shepardson.....	St. Helena.
Gus. Maguire.....	St. Helena.	T. Spurr.....	St. Helena.
J. Merk.....	St. Helena.	Mrs. J. Sheehan.....	St. Helena.
J. H. McCord.....	St. Helena.	Wm. Sheehan.....	St. Helena.
Geo. Mee.....	St. Helena.	Frank Soto.....	St. Helena.
I. McFarling & Son.....	St. Helena.	W. Scheffler.....	St. Helena.
J. G. Norton.....	St. Helena.	Herman Schram.....	St. Helena.
I. J. Newkirk.....	St. Helena.	Frank Sciaroni.....	St. Helena.
George Osborn.....	St. Helena.	Mrs. J. Tychson.....	St. Helena.
Giarani Paneeta.....	St. Helena.	I. Tosetti.....	St. Helena.
Mrs. E. Prichard.....	St. Helena.	George Tucker.....	St. Helena.
Capt. W. Peterson.....	St. Helena.	L. Turner.....	St. Helena.
H. A. Pellet.....	St. Helena.	John Thomann.....	St. Helena.
A. Potterton.....	St. Helena.	J. Trumpler.....	St. Helena.
George Pratt.....	St. Helena.	Miss L. Thompson.....	St. Helena.
M. Pedro.....	St. Helena.	D. Tosetti & Co.....	St. Helena.
J. Pellet.....	St. Helena.	B. Tosetti.....	St. Helena.
Mrs. P. Pinkham.....	St. Helena.	J. Taniter.....	St. Helena.
R. Pratt.....	St. Helena.	— Trumpler.....	St. Helena.
— Pfister.....	St. Helena.	M. Vann.....	St. Helena.
Rossini Bros.....	St. Helena.	F. Woest.....	St. Helena.
J. Reutan.....	St. Helena.	R. M. Wheeler.....	St. Helena.
M. Ritchie.....	St. Helena.	Mrs. Wm. H. Worrel.....	St. Helena.
Mrs. F. H. Rosenbaum.....	St. Helena.	W. P. Weeks.....	St. Helena.
L. Roulet.....	St. Helena.	Mrs. J. C. Weinberger.....	St. Helena.
A. Rossi.....	St. Helena.	F. Willie.....	St. Helena.
H. Rampandahl.....	St. Helena.	H. White.....	St. Helena.
Mrs. D. S. Rohling.....	St. Helena.	Mrs. W. Worrel.....	St. Helena.
O. Rampandahl.....	St. Helena.	C. Weiker.....	St. Helena.

1888 — NAPA COUNTY

J. Williams.....	St. Helena.	W. H. Holland.....	Yountville.
O. Wade.....	St. Helena.	Soldiers' Home.....	Yountville.
W. B. Ward.....	St. Helena.	Wm. Johnson.....	Yountville.
Charles Wheeler.....	St. Helena.	W. S. Johnson.....	Yountville.
E. W. York.....	St. Helena.	J. Johnson.....	Yountville.
G. M. York.....	St. Helena.	H. M. La Rue.....	Yountville.
J. York.....	St. Helena.	G. Levi.....	Yountville.
L. Zierngibl.....	St. Helena.	J. Mumford.....	Yountville.
Emil Zange.....	St. Helena.	Nauer Bros.....	Yountville.
Mrs. Blanchard.....	Yountville.	J. R. Pedler.....	Yountville.
E. A. Bailey.....	Yountville.	C. Perato.....	Yountville.
M. Brisird.....	Yountville.	D. Pierce.....	Yountville.
R. Ding.....	Yountville.	R. Robertson.....	Yountville.
F. Ellis.....	Yountville.	W. B. Stephens.....	Yountville.
Magnolia Farm.....	Yountville.	Mrs. Vaiey.....	Yountville.
F. Frish.....	Yountville.	J. Vade.....	Yountville.
T. Fawver.....	Yountville.	Charles Wall.....	Yountville.
G. Groezinger.....	Yountville.	G. Whitton.....	Yountville.
W. B. Graves.....	Yountville.	M. S. Whitton.....	Yountville.
J. Hahn.....	Yountville.	E. Wilkins.....	Yountville.

SOLANO COUNTY - 1888

Name.	P. O. Address.	Name.	P. O. Address.
Dr. Wm. Alexander	Batavia.	Mrs. Meister	Cordelia.
G. H. Barrett	Batavia.	Jos. Overt	Cordelia.
John G. Duke	Batavia.	John H. Siebe	Cordelia.
Henry Peterson	Batavia.	A. J. Sweetser	Cordelia.
C. L. Taylor	Batavia.	Major Shultz	Cordelia.
— Webber	Batavia.	Chas. E. Shillaber	Cordelia.
Jos. Enos	Benicia.	John Votypka	Cordelia.
Joseph Hoyt	Benicia.	W. Alexander	Dixon.
Wm. D. Nichols	Benicia.	C. C. Agee	Dixon.
Jos. Nichles	Benicia.	C. F. Agee	Dixon.
Dr. V. Newark	Benicia.	G. H. Barrett	Dixon.
E. P. Palmer	Benicia.	R. J. Curry	Dixon.
Elmer Stearns	Benicia.	M. S. Curry	Dixon.
Henry Brown	Cordelia.	Mrs. Mary Church	Dixon.
Buchon & Butmeal	Cordelia.	George Cadman	Dixon.
J. M. Baldwin	Cordelia.	A. W. Dwyer	Dixon.
Robert Brownlie	Cordelia.	Eppinger & Co.	Dixon.
J. S. Cappel	Cordelia.	Dr. George H. Evans	Dixon.
Innocente Cherada	Cordelia.	S. A. Fountain	Dixon.
John Corrick	Cordelia.	G. W. Foster	Dixon.
W. P. Durbin	Cordelia.	W. Foster	Dixon.
F. M. De Carlo	Cordelia.	Jos. Kline	Dixon.
Henry Dettmer	Cordelia.	Jos. McCune	Dixon.
C. B. Elliot	Cordelia.	Owen O'Neil	Dixon.
E. W. Hitchins	Cordelia.	H. Peters	Dixon.
Wm. Higgins	Cordelia.	M. S. Rockwell	Dixon.
F. S. Jones	Cordelia.	R. E. L. Stephens	Dixon.
Geo. W. Mason	Cordelia.	J. A. C. Thompson	Dixon.
Henry Martin	Cordelia.	Dr. W. H. Wells	Dixon.
Louis Mangels	Cordelia.	J. B. Yount	Dixon.

cont'd...

SOLANO COUNTY—Continued.— 1888

Name.	P. O. Address.	Name.	P. O. Address.
F. Zimmerman	Dixon.	L. W. Buck	Vacaville.
C. Allison	Elmira.	Frank Buck	Vacaville.
W. Cripps	Elmira.	W. H. Buck	Vacaville.
Fox Bros.	Elmira.	I. K. Buck	Vacaville.
A. Flinn	Elmira.	H. C. Blake	Vacaville.
Marion Griffin	Elmira.	Mrs. G. M. Blake	Vacaville.
J. A. Hudson	Elmira.	Mrs. Elise P. Buckingham	Vacaville.
D. T. Lemon	Elmira.	H. A. Bassford	Vacaville.
J. A. Nichols	Elmira.	J. M. Bassford, Jr.	Vacaville.
W. Powell	Elmira.	W. Cantelow	Vacaville.
W. Roberts	Elmira.	J. R. Collins	Vacaville.
J. Russ	Elmira.	D. Craighton	Vacaville.
C. Smith	Elmira.	R. H. Chinn	Vacaville.
T. F. Tillitson	Elmira.	J. B. Cory	Vacaville.
Barbieri Bros.	Rio Vista.	W. J. Dobbins	Vacaville.
F. Bachanon	Rio Vista.	G. M. Gates	Vacaville.
D. Bigutt	Rio Vista.	J. W. Gates	Vacaville.
J. Barnes	Rio Vista.	L. J. Harbison	Vacaville.
J. Cain	Rio Vista.	J. J. Haggerty	Vacaville.
Hon. R. C. Carter	Rio Vista.	W. Johnson	Vacaville.
J. Frotheringham	Rio Vista.	A. R. Long	Vacaville.
G. Macario	Rio Vista.	A. M. McKevitt	Vacaville.
Henry Berhwenter	Suisun.	T. B. McKevitt	Vacaville.
J. B. Chinn	Suisun.	C. Martel	Vacaville.
John Ellis	Suisun.	A. Montpelier	Vacaville.
Manuel Frates	Suisun.	J. Merchant	Vacaville.
Frank Graves	Suisun.	W. B. Parker	Vacaville.
R. C. Haile, Jr.	Suisun.	E. F. Pinkham	Vacaville.
R. Hendrickson	Suisun.	W. J. Pleasants	Vacaville.
Geo. Keyna	Suisun.	J. M. Pleasants	Vacaville.
Robt. Kittredge	Suisun.	Mrs. M. Pierson	Vacaville.
H. Kimball	Suisun.	G. H. Peobody	Vacaville.
John Lemen	Suisun.	D. J. Parmele	Vacaville.
Thos. Melbourne	Suisun.	J. M. Robinson	Vacaville.
L. G. McWilliams	Suisun.	J. M. Rodgers	Vacaville.
John Macy	Suisun.	J. T. Rivera	Vacaville.
James McMulty	Suisun.	W. W. Smith	Vacaville.
John Marshall	Suisun.	J. V. Stark	Vacaville.
Jos. G. McCoy	Suisun.	G. W. Thissell	Vacaville.
Chas. A. Peabody	Suisun.	E. R. Thurber	Vacaville.
C. P. Reeves	Suisun.	Veida Vineyard	Vacaville.
Cal. Reams	Suisun.	J. C. Weir	Vacaville.
F. O. Staples	Suisun.	J. A. Webster	Vacaville.
Peter Smithers	Suisun.	D. J. Farley	Vallejo.
R. H. Waterman (Estate of)	Suisun.	Michael Horan	Vallejo.
H. Brinck	Vacaville.	J. Q. Lazell	Vallejo.
W. Brinck	Vacaville.		

CONTRA COSTA COUNTY. 1888

Name.	P. O. Address.	Name.	P. O. Address.
— Ballinger	Alamo.	Robt. Kakebread	Brentwood.
Myron Hall	Alamo.	Jos. Pestollezzi	Brentwood.
Mrs. Jno. Jones	Alamo.	L. S. Preston	Brentwood.
Mrs. Jamieson	Alamo.	F. D. Sweetzer	Brentwood.
W. Stone	Alamo.	F. M. Smith	Brentwood.
J. P. Abbott	Antioch.	Wrighton Bros.	Brentwood.
A. J. Bigelow	Antioch.	C. W. T. Carter	Byron.
Henry Beede	Antioch.	H. Bigelow	Clayton.
J. D. Cuthbert	Antioch.	E. Briggs	Clayton.
Amos Graves	Antioch.	A. Briggs	Clayton.
R. E. Iverson	Antioch.	D. M. Bollman	Clayton.
Thos. A. Jenkins	Antioch.	F. Barbour	Clayton.
Gotlieb Merz	Antioch.	Freeman Barber	Clayton.
M. C. Parkinson	Antioch.	J. Benson	Clayton.
Jos. Ruckstuhl	Antioch.	W. F. Benson	Clayton.
James Toland	Antioch.	H. Blochman	Clayton.
T. N. Wills	Antioch.	C. J. Clayton	Clayton.
Antoine DeMartin	Brentwood.	John Collins	Clayton.
R. G. Deane	Brentwood.	John Condie	Clayton.
Hugh Gibson	Beentwood.	P. H. Glusing	Clayton.
A. S. Howard	Brentwood.	R. Hastie	Clayton.
Miss M. A. Humphries ..	Brentwood.	Capt. Hanson	Clayton.
Geo. K. Knight	Brentwood.	N. Hebeis	Clayton.

CONTRA COSTA COUNTY—Continued— 1888

Name.	P. O. Address.	Name.	P. O. Address.
N. Kirkwood	Clayton.	Geo. Langervamp	Concord.
John Llewellyn	Clayton.	C. T. McClellan	Concord.
Solomon Levi	Clayton.	Jos. Munson	Concord.
Jeremiah Morgan	Clayton.	John Mulligan	Concord.
Joshua Marsh	Clayton.	D. Mathesson	Concord.
D. Murchio	Clayton.	J. McDonald	Concord.
D. Martini	Clayton.	Geo. Manzer	Concord.
J. Merrall	Clayton.	B. Neustaedter	Concord.
C. Miller	Clayton.	Mrs. Pope	Concord.
A. Norman	Clayton.	Miss B. Pacheco	Concord.
H. Polley	Clayton.	Bonifacio Pacheco	Concord.
Capt. Russelman	Clayton.	Bartoldi Perez	Concord.
Chas. Rhine	Clayton.	H. P. Penniman	Concord.
I. Smith	Clayton.	H. Polley	Concord.
John Tarwater	Clayton.	J. I. Rose	Concord.
R. C. Terry	Clayton.	E. Randall	Concord.
John Webber	Clayton.	Isaac Smith	Concord.
H. Wetmore	Clayton.	S. J. Soto	Concord.
H. Brackman	Concord.	Smith Bros.	Concord.
W. Bauman	Concord.	Col. Thompson	Concord.
J. Q. Blackmar	Concord.	S. Tristram	Concord.
Philip Babel	Concord.	W. Treat	Concord.
W. H. Billings	Concord.	Thos. P. Tormey	Concord.
Bray Bros.	Concord.	Antoine S. Vargas	Concord.
Dr. D. K. Breeze	Concord.	H. R. Valencia	Concord.
J. F. Busey	Concord.	B. Webb	Concord.
H. L. Bancroft	Concord.	Jos. S. Williams	Concord.
Antone Bertolo	Concord.	W. H. Whitman	Concord.
C. Bigelow	Concord.	J. T. Walker	Concord.
S. Bacon	Concord.	John Weber	Concord.
B. F. Bebee	Concord.	Capt. C. P. Westcott	Concord.
John Cantua	Concord.	G. W. Bowie	Danville.
W. W. Camron	Concord.	J. P. Crisman	Danville.
Caren Bros.	Concord.	Seth Cook	Danville.
Frank Duarte	Concord.	J. Flourney	Danville.
John Denkinger	Concord.	W. Hemme	Danville.
Mrs. A. Dorman	Concord.	C. Hemme	Danville.
J. E. Durham	Concord.	Aug. Hemme	Danville.
John Enos	Concord.	James Stone	Danville.
W. M. Gwin	Concord.	Warren Brown	Lafayette.
J. M. Goodale	Concord.	S. Hodges	Lafayette.
John Galindo	Concord.	C. S. Whitcomb	Lafayette.
Gregory Bros.	Concord.	David Bush	Martinez.
W. Griffiths	Concord.	A. A. Bailey	Martinez.
Manuel George	Concord.	M. R. Barber	Martinez.
John Garcia	Concord.	L. Braun	Martinez.
A. J. Galindo	Concord.	A. Bartola	Martinez.
A. Gehringer	Concord.	J. W. Bradley	Martinez.
J. O. Hara	Concord.	Col. F. A. Bee	Martinez.
Moses Hopkins	Concord.	Alex. Boss	Martinez.
Robt. Hall	Concord.	Christian Bros.	Martinez.
C. S. Lohse	Concord.	Wm. Cluff	Martinez.

CONTRA COSTA COUNTY—Continued—1888

Name.	P. O. Address.	Name.	P. O. Address.
Miss Emma Dick	Martinez.	John Ott	Pacheco.
W. Dukes	Martinez.	F. J. Thoroe	Pacheco.
Wm. Eddie	Martinez.	J. Tizzan	Pacheco.
W. Frasier	Martinez.	Philip Wells	Pacheco.
Thos. Griffin	Martinez.	Julia Bray	Walnut Creek.
O. F. Huefner	Martinez.	A. L. Bancroft	Walnut Creek.
T. G. Hogan	Martinez.	H. H. Bancroft	Walnut Creek.
Wm. Hoffman	Martinez.	C. Bente	Walnut Creek.
Orville E. Haywood	Martinez.	John Baker	Walnut Creek.
P. R. Hall	Martinez.	Judge W. W. Cope	Walnut Creek.
H. M. Hillier	Martinez.	Seth Cook	Walnut Creek.
H. P. Hoesley	Martinez.	W. H. Dukes	Walnut Creek.
Wm. B. Holliday	Martinez.	W. K. Daley	Walnut Creek.
H. P. Hardy	Martinez.	Jos. Diaz	Walnut Creek.
I. T. Ingraham	Martinez.	E. Ford	Walnut Creek.
James Kelley	Martinez.	L. Geary	Walnut Creek.
L. G. Mead	Martinez.	W. H. Holt	Walnut Creek.
John Muir	Martinez.	A. Hemme	Walnut Creek.
Geo. Overfield	Martinez.	Mary Hunsaker	Walnut Creek.
Henry Raap	Martinez.	J. W. Jones	Walnut Creek.
E. N. Rodgers	Martinez.	Thos. Jenkins	Walnut Creek.
F. Ryer	Martinez.	M. Langenkamp	Walnut Creek.
Roger & Upham	Martinez.	Chas. Lohse	Walnut Creek.
Dr. John Strentzel	Martinez.	John Larkey	Walnut Creek.
John Swett	Martinez.	Wm. Minto	Walnut Creek.
E. B. Smith	Martinez.	J. McNulty	Walnut Creek.
Josiah Sturges	Martinez.	Joseph Napthaly	Walnut Creek.
A. Showers	Martinez.	T. O'Neil	Walnut Creek.
W. B. Thomas	Martinez.	W. H. Penniman	Walnut Creek.
D. R. Thomas	Martinez.	E. J. Randall	Walnut Creek.
G. Uhlsdorfer	Martinez.	Rodgers Bros.	Walnut Creek.
L. C. Wittenmeyer	Martinez.	A. Rowland	Walnut Creek.
H. Williams	Martinez.	W. B. Rogers	Walnut Creek.
R. Brackett	Pacheco.	T. J. Smith	Walnut Creek.
F. Bailey	Pacheco.	A. W. Stone	Walnut Creek.
F. Curry	Pacheco.	J. Stretch	Walnut Creek.
W. Dukes	Pacheco.	B. W. Stone	Walnut Creek.
Mrs. E. A. Fagan	Pacheco.	C. Sharp	Walnut Creek.
John Gambs	Pacheco.	Geo. Sandow	Walnut Creek.
L. Geary	Pacheco.	D. P. Smith	Walnut Creek.
L. Grant	Pacheco.	J. N. Stow	Walnut Creek.
Capt. Hazeltine	Pacheco.	H. S. Shuey	Walnut Creek.
Jas. Hook	Pacheco.	B. F. Treat	Walnut Creek.
B. Holloway	Pacheco.	H. Whitman	Walnut Creek.
F. Joost	Pacheco.	J. T. Walker	Walnut Creek.
G. Knauff	Pacheco.	Wilds & Rosenthal	Walnut Creek.
Jas. Kelley	Pacheco.	Mrs. F. Welsh	Walnut Creek.
Geo. P. Loucks	Pacheco.	C. S. Whitcomb	Walnut Creek.
Frank Loucks	Pacheco.	Theo. Wagner	Walnut Creek.
L. D. Messec	Pacheco.		

NAPA COUNTY.

NAME OF OWNER.	Post Office and Name of Vineyard.	Total Acres in Grapes.	Acres in Bearing.	Acres in Wine Grapes.	Acres in Table Grapes.	Acres in Raisin Grapes.	Wine Maker.	Product in 1890.	Varieties.
Angwin, E.	Angwin	5	5	5			No.	14 tons.	Malvoisie, Zinfandel.
Austin, Robt.	Angwin	30	30	30			Yes.	55 tons.	Riesling, Zinfandel.
Baskerville, S.	Angwin	10	10	10			No.	24 tons.	Riesling, Chasselas, Zinfandel.
Hastings, Judge.	Angwin	100	100	100			Yes.	365 tons.	Burger, Zinfandel.
Keyes, W. S.	Angwin	100	100	100			No.	370 tons.	Burger, Chasselas, Zinfandel.
Martinelli, J.	Angwin	8	4	8			Yes.	100 gals.	Zinfandel.
Murry Bros.	Angwin	15	10	15			No.	46 tons.	Zinfandel.
Beaumont, Mrs.	Calistoga	25	25	25			No.	60 tons.	Zinfandel, Riesling.
Bennett Bros.	Calistoga	20	20	20			No.	60 tons.	Zinfandel, Chasselas.
Bennett, J. L.	Calistoga	8	8	8			No.	43 tons.	Zinfandel, Burger.

NAPA COUNTY—Continued. 1891

NAME OF OWNER.	Post Office and Name of Vineyard.	Total Acres in Grapes.	Acres in Bearing.	Acres in Wine Grapes.	Acres in Table Grapes.	Acres in Raisin Grapes.	Wine Maker.	Product in 1890.	Varieties.
Bingham Bros.	Calistoga	80	30	80			No.	85 tons.	Zinfandel, Burger.
Borchett, J.	Calistoga	20	20	20			No.	80 tons.	Zinfandel, Burger.
Borchett, M. L.	Calistoga	40	40	40			No.	120 tons.	Zinfandel, Malvoisie.
Bonnasall, Mrs. P. D.	Calistoga	56	36	36			No.	145 tons.	Zinfandel, Chasselas, Malvoisie.
Brown, E.	Calistoga	18	18	18			No.	80 tons.	Zinfandel, Chasselas.
Butler, Mrs.	Calistoga	12	12	12			No.	45 tons.	Zinfandel, Riesling.
Basely, B.	Calistoga	10	10	10			No.	30 tons.	Zinfandel, Riesling.
Clots.	Calistoga	10	10	10			No.	35 tons.	Zinfandel, Burger.
Cole, R. B.	Calistoga	10	10	10			No.	25 tons.	Zinfandel, Burger.
Cole, W.	Calistoga	20	20	20			No.	100 tons.	Mission.
Connor, G. J.	Calistoga	7	7	7			No.	18 tons.	Zinfandel, Malvoisie.
Crouch, F. A.	Calistoga	19	19	19			No.	80 tons.	Chasselas, Malvoisie.
Culver, J. V.	Calistoga	10	10	10			No.	30 tons.	Zinfandel, Riesling.
Dexter, H. S.	Calistoga	45	18	45			No.	16 tons.	Zinfandel, Sauvignon Vert, Riesling.
Dormay, H.	Calistoga	35	35	35			No.	75 tons.	Cabernet, Sauvignon Vert, Mataro, Riesling.
Eberling, W.	Calistoga	8	8	8			No.	80 tons.	Malvoisie, Mataro, Sauvignon Vert.
Farron & Clydesdale	Calistoga	10	10	10			No.	50 tons.	Zinfandel, Burger.
Fellows.	Calistoga	10	10	10			No.	45 tons.	Zinfandel, Chasselas.
Furness, Mrs. S. C.	Calistoga	45	45	45			No.	125 tons.	Burger, Zinfandel, Sauvignon Vert, Chasselas.
Garnett, A. G.	Calistoga	50	50	50			No.	100 tons.	Mission.
Garnett, J. K.	Calistoga	30	30	30			Yes.	120 tons.	Zinfandel, Riesling.
Grimm, A. & C.	Calistoga	40	40	40			Yes.	150 tons.	Burger, Zinfandel, Sauvignon Vert, Riesling, Pinot.
Haley, Mrs. M.	Calistoga	8	8	8			No.	12 tons.	Zinfandel, Golden Chasselas.
Hansen, L. M.	Calistoga	10	10	10			No.	25 tons.	Zinfandel, Riesling.
Hansen, W.	Calistoga	5	5	5			No.	16 tons.	Zinfandel, Riesling.
Hintze, Joseph	Calistoga	25	25	25			No.	64 tons.	Zinfandel, Riesling.
Hittel, C.	Calistoga	13	13	13			Yes.	50 tons.	Zinfandel, Chasselas, Sauvignon Vert.
Hoover, A.	Calistoga	10	10	10			No.	30 tons.	Zinfandel, Burger, Chasselas.
Kellett, S.	Calistoga	60	60	60			No.	200 tons.	Zinfandel, Riesling, Mataro, Sauvignon Vert.
Lang, George	Calistoga	40	40	40			Yes.	70 tons.	Zinfandel, Riesling.
Lang, J.	Calistoga	18	18	18			No.	55 tons.	Zinfandel, Riesling.
Light Bros.	Calistoga	30	30	30			Yes.	125 tons.	Zinfandel, Chasselas.
Light, E.	Calistoga	30	30	30			No.	120 tons.	Zinfandel, Mataro, Chasselas.
Lillie, C. H.	Calistoga	10	10	10			No.	44 tons.	Sauvignon Vert, Riesling.
McMerritt.	Calistoga	15	15	15			No.	50 tons.	Zinfandel, Riesling, Chasselas.
Manuel, David.	Calistoga	19	19	19			No.	70 tons.	Zinfandel, Mission, Malvoisie.
Markhoff, H.	Calistoga	8	8	8			No.	25 tons.	Zinfandel, Riesling.
Mathewson, W.	Calistoga	15	15	15			Yes.	60 tons.	Zinfandel, Riesling.
Monk.	Calistoga	10	10	10			No.	30 tons.	Zinfandel, Riesling.
Moore, C. J. B.	Calistoga	7	7	7			No.	20 tons.	Zinfandel, Riesling.
Murphy, B.	Calistoga	6	6	6			Yes.	12 tons.	Zinfandel.
Osborn.	Calistoga	30	30	30			No.	90 tons.	Zinfandel, Burgundy.
Peterson.	Calistoga	30	30	30			No.	70 tons.	Zinfandel, Burger, Riesling.
Phillips, W. L.	Calistoga	30	30	30			No.	175 tons.	Zinfandel, Riesling.
Pickett, C. N.	Calistoga	25	18	25			Yes.	70 tons.	Zinfandel, Riesling.
Randall, J. G.	Calistoga	10	10	10			No.	20 tons.	Zinfandel, Riesling.
Ribbon, A.	Calistoga	5	5	5			No.	15 tons.	Zinfandel, Burger.
Roberts, J.	Calistoga	10	10	10			No.	30 tons.	Zinfandel, Riesling.
Rutherford, J.	Calistoga	20	20	20			No.	115 tons.	Zinfandel, Burger, Riesling.
Schmidt, P. R.	Calistoga	25	25	25			No.	87 tons.	Sauvignon Vert, Mataro, Riesling.
Schnitzer.	Calistoga	40	40	40			No.	120 tons.	Zinfandel, Mataro.
Simmons, A.	Calistoga	8	8	8			No.	20 tons.	Zinfandel, Malvoisie.
Smith, Mrs. J. H.	Calistoga	14	14	14			No.	60 tons.	Riesling.
Smith, R. P.	Calistoga	20	20	20			No.	50 tons.	Zinfandel, Riesling.
Snyder, H.	Calistoga	18	18	18			No.	20 tons.	Zinfandel, Golden Chasselas.
Snyder.	Calistoga	30	30	30			No.	100 tons.	Zinfandel, Riesling.
Spiers, W.	Calistoga	15	15	15			No.	44 tons.	Zinfandel, Riesling.
Sullivan, J. J.	Calistoga	6	6	6			No.	35 tons.	Chasselas, Riesling.
Teale, J. A.	Calistoga	12	12	12			No.	40 tons.	Zinfandel, Riesling.
Teale, P.	Calistoga	5	5	5			No.	20 tons.	Zinfandel, Riesling.
Tubbs, A. L.	Calistoga	110	110	110			Yes.	420 tons.	Zinfandel, Cabernet, Mataro, Burger, Sauvignon Vert.
Tucker, J. W.	Calistoga	8	8	8			No.	40 tons.	Zinfandel, Riesling.
Veal, T. F.	Calistoga	10	10	10			No.	62 tons.	Mataro, Sauvignon Vert.
Walsh, Thos.	Calistoga	30	30	30			Yes.	100 tons.	Zinfandel, Burger.
Way, S. C.	Calistoga	16	16	16			No.	88 tons.	Zinfandel, Chasselas, Riesling.
Williams, J.	Calistoga	14	14	14			No.	40 tons.	Zinfandel, Riesling.
Yangle, H.	Calistoga	8	8	8			No.	35 tons.	Zinfandel, Sauvignon Vert.
York, J. W.	Calistoga	20	20	20			Yes.	90 tons.	Zinfandel, Riesling.
York, W.	Calistoga	20	20	20			Yes.	100 tons.	Zinfandel, Burger.
Zoeller, A.	Calistoga	20	20	20			Yes.	50 tons.	Zinfandel, Riesling, Burger.
Boothé, J.	Childs	5	5	5			No.	17 tons.	Zinfandel, Riesling.
Brownlee, Mrs.	Childs	20	20	20			No.	50 tons.	Zinfandel, Chasselas.
Eubanks, R. G.	Childs	26	26	26			Yes.	170 tons.	Zinfandel, Riesling.
Gladon.	Childs	23	23	23			No.	65 tons.	Zinfandel, Riesling.
Pellet, A.	Childs	12	12	12			No.	30 tons.	Zinfandel, Malvoisie.
Priest, J. J.	Childs	10	10	10			No.	25 tons.	Zinfandel, Chasselas.
Rutherford, R.	Childs	10	10	10			No.	20 tons.	Zinfandel, Riesling.

NAME OF OWNER.	Post Office and Name of Vineyard.	Total Acres in Grapes.	Acres in Bearing.	Acres in Wine Grapes.	Acres in Table Grapes.	Acres in Raisin Grapes.	Wine Maker.	Product in 1890.	Varieties.
Sievers, F.	Childs	13	13	13			No.	40 tons.	Zinfandel, Riesling.
Taylor, J.	Childs	20	20	20			No.	100 tons.	Zinfandel, Burger, Chasselas.
Brownlee, Robt.	Creston Station	60	60	60			No.	120 tons.	Zinfandel, Burger, Chasselas.
Barnett, E. J.	Lidell	5	5	5			No.	15 tons.	Mission.
Duvall, J. B.	Lidell	5	5	5			No.	14 tons.	Zinfandel.
Lidell, W. H.	Lidell	15	15	15			No.	27 tons.	Zinfandel, Riesling.
Workover, Thomas	Lidell	15	15	15			No.	35 tons.	Mission, Riesling.
Allen, C. H.	Napa	12	12	12			No.	25 tons.	Zinfandel.
Bachman, Charles	Napa	8	8	8			No.	20 tons.	Chasselas, Cabernet, Mataro.
Banchero, L.	Napa	25	20	25			Yes.	30 tons.	Zinfandel, Malvoisie, Burgundy.
Bank of Napa	Occidental Vyd., Napa	80	60	80			Yes.	248 tons.	Chasselas, Malvoisie, Zinfandel, Burger.
Bauer, —	Napa	12	7	7			Yes.	4,000 gals.	Zinfandel, Gutedel Vert.
Bauer Estate	Napa	60	50	60			Yes.	100 tons.	Zinfandel, Chasselas, Riesling, Burgundy.
Beagles, W. H.	Napa	10	10	10			No.	20 tons.	Zinfandel.
Behrens, W. F.	Napa	8	8	8			No.	20 tons.	Zinfandel.
Betto, B.	Napa	12	12	12			Yes.	45 tons.	Chasselas, Zinfandel, Riesling.
Borero, T.	Napa	60	60	60			Yes.	125 tons.	Zinfandel.
Bridgman, —	Napa	20	20	20			No.	37 tons.	Zinfandel.
Carbone, Antonio	Napa	40	40	40			Yes.	125 tons.	Burger, Zinfandel, Mataro, Burgundy.
Chapman, Henry	Napa	17	17	11	6		No.	20 tons.	Burger, Chasselas, Zinfandel.
Crouch, Robt.	Napa	12	12	12			No.	60 tons.	Burger, Zinfandel.
Crowey, Mrs. J.	Napa	20	20	20			No.	40 tons.	Zinfandel.
Daniels, J. O.	Napa	4	4	4			No.	10 tons.	Zinfandel, Malvoisie.
Dell, C.	Napa	20	20	20			Yes.	9,000 gals.	Zinfandel, Black Burgundy.
Domergue, A. S.	Napa	15	15	15			No.	30 tons.	Zinfandel, Black Burgundy.
Duhig, Jas.	Napa	60	60	60			Yes.	150 tons.	Zinfandel, Burger, Malvoisie.
Esteve, M. M.	Hedge Side, Napa	400	350	400			No.	100,000 gals.	Zinfandel, Cabernet, and many others.
Fay, Jos.	Napa	10	10	10			No.	25 tons.	Zinfandel.
Fleming, P.	Napa	25	25	25			No.	65 tons.	Zinfandel, Burger.
Forbes, A. B.	Napa	35	35	35			No.	90 tons.	Zinfandel, Malvoisie, Burger.
France & Cotorelli.	Napa	30	30	30			No.	70 tons.	Zinfandel, Riesling.
Garfield, L. W.	Napa	30	30	30			No.	50 tons.	Zinfandel, Malvoisie, Riesling, Chasselas.
Garrabrunt, A.	Napa	5	5	5			No.	20 tons.	Zinfandel, Burger.
Garvin, Daniel	Napa	12	12	12			No.	30 tons.	Zinfandel, Burger.

Geides, C. E.	Napa	7	7	7			No.	15 tons.	Zinfandel, Chasselas, Lenoir.
George, Mrs.	Napa	6	6	6			No.	20 tons.	Zinfandel.
Gilchristeeve, G. W.	Napa	15	15	15			No.	22 tons.	Muscet, Zinfandel, Malvoisie.
Guepper, E.	Napa	20	20	20			No.	45 tons.	Zinfandel, Burger.
Goldstein, E. L.	Napa	60	60	60			Yes.	120 tons.	Zinfandel, Riesling, Sauvignon Vert, Burger.
Goodman, J. H., & Co.	Napa	200	200	200			Yes.	600 tons.	Chasselas, Cabernet Vert, Burger, Zinfandel, and twenty others.
Grant, J. P.	Napa	15	15	15			No.	40 tons.	Zinfandel, Mission.
Green, A. J.	Napa	7	7	7			No.	33 tons.	Zinfandel.
Grossman, A. H.	Napa	60	20	60			Yes.	60 tons.	Zinfandel, Riesling.
Gyte, Jos.	Napa	17	12	17			No.	30 tons.	Burgundy, Zinfandel, Malvoisie.
Haake, John	Napa	5	5	5			No.	12 tons.	Cabernet, Malvoisie.
Hanon, Mrs. M. E.	Napa	35	35	35			No.	74 tons.	Cabernet, Zinfandel.
Hardman, L. W.	Napa	70	70	70			No.	90 tons.	Malvoisie, Chasselas, Zinfandel.
Harden, John	Napa	5	5	5			No.	25 tons.	Chasselas.
Harker Bros.	Napa	35	35	31	4		No.	70 tons.	Rose Peru, Riesling, Zinfandel, Chasselas.
Harris, J. R.	Napa	15	15	12	3		No.	40 tons.	Muscet, Zinfandel, Malvoisie, Chasselas.
Hazen, H.	Cedar Knoll, Napa	50	25	5			Yes.	75 tons.	Zinfandel, Riesling, Chasselas.
Heidolf, H.	Napa	5	5	5			No.	40 tons.	Zinfandel.
Heim, John	Napa	18	12	18			Yes.	40 tons.	Zinfandel.
Henricks, Geo.	Napa	20	20	20			No.	40 tons.	Zinfandel, Burger.
Henricks, Peter	Napa	20	20	20			No.	40 tons.	Zinfandel, Burger.
Hewitt, P. B.	Napa	49	49	49			No.	100 tons.	Zinfandel, Malvoisie.
Johnson, —	Napa	25	25	25			No.	60 tons.	Zinfandel, Malvoisie.
Jordan, R.	Napa	30	36	36			No.	35 tons.	Zinfandel, Riesling.
Klam, J.	Napa	18	18	18			No.	40 tons.	Zinfandel, Malvoisie.
Klam, J. A.	Napa	20	20	20			No.	40 tons.	Zinfandel, Malvoisie, Chasselas, Burgundy.
Kneiff, J. F.	Napa	15	2	15			Yes.	10 tons.	Zinfandel, Chasselas, Burger.
Koster, John	Napa	19	19	19			No.	30 tons.	Zinfandel, Malvoisie.
Kange, S.	Napa	25	25	25			No.	60 tons.	Zinfandel.
Lochbaum, Mrs.	Napa	6	6	6			No.	13 tons.	Zinfandel, Burger.
McClelland & Co.	Napa	18	18	18			No.	60 tons.	Zinfandel, Burger, Riesling.
McGreer, R.	Napa	4	4	4			No.	10 tons.	Zinfandel.
McFarland, A. M.	Napa	50	24	60			No.	70 tons.	Zinfandel, Burger, Burgundy.
Mangini, G.	Napa	45	35	45			Yes.	82 tons.	Zinfandel, Burger, Riesling.
Mansfield, J. M.	Napa	35	35	35			No.	100 tons.	Zinfandel, Chasselas.
Marks, F. F.	Napa	5	5	6			Yes.	2,000 gals.	Zinfandel.
Martin, W. H.	Napa	23	23	15	8		No.	9 tons.	Zinfandel, Mission, Malvoisie.
May, G. W.	Napa	70	70	70			No.	50 tons.	Riesling, Black Pinot, Burger.
McLone, Drury.	Oak Knoll Vyd., Napa	16	16	16			No.	200 tons.	Zinfandel.
Meredith Estate	Napa	16	16	16			No.	40 tons.	Zinfandel.
Meyer, P.	Napa	25	20	25			Yes.	30 tons.	Zinfandel, Burger.
Miller, Mrs. John	La Vergne Vyd., Napa	90	90	90			No.	30 tons.	Zinfandel, Malvoisie, Burgundy, Sauvignon.
Mosher, C.	Napa	25	16	25			No.	120 tons.	Chasselas, Malvoisie, Burgundy.
Parker, Mrs. E.	Napa	75	75	75			No.	120 tons.	Chasselas, Zinfandel, Burger, Burgundy.

NAME OF OWNER.	Post Office and Name of Vineyard.	Total Acres in Grapes	Acres in Bearing	Acres in Wine Grapes	Acres in Table Grapes	Acres in Raisin Grapes	Wine Maker	Product in 1890.	Varieties
Penny, Mrs.	Napa	15	15	15			No.	35 tons.	Zinfandel, Riesling.
Pettingett, J. A.	White Rock Vd., Napa.	6	5	5			Yes.	12 tons.	Zinfandel.
Prentiss, A. T.	Napa	25	26	25			No.	69 tons.	Zinfandel, Chasselas.
Priet, P.	Debret Viney'd, Napa	90	90	90			Yes.	75 tons.	Zinfandel, Riesling, Burger.
Quirk, Timothy	Napa	41	10	41			No.	70 tons.	Zinfandel.
Robinson, C.	Napa	40	25	40			Yes.	95 tons.	Zinfandel, Riesling.
Rose, Mrs. M. J.	Napa	17	17	17			No.	55 tons.	Zinfandel, Mission.
Rheddy, Mr.	Napa	35	35	35			Yes.	84 tons.	Zinfandel, Burger, Riesling.
Sackett, Kirk	Napa	12	12	12			No.	12 tons.	Burgundy.
Salmina, Frank	Napa	10	6	10			Yes.	18 tons.	Burgundy.
Sawyer, E. D.	Napa	7	7	7			No.	20 tons.	Zinfandel.
Scilligo, A.	Napa	20	20	20			Yes.	45 tons.	Zinfandel, Riesling.
Simonton Estate	Tulveay Viney'd, Napa	200	50	200				100 tons.	Chasselas, Zinfandel, Riesling.
Smith, B. B.	Napa	30	30	30			No.	74 tons.	Zinfandel, Burger.
Smith, J. F.	Napa	10	10	10			No.	18 tons.	Zinfandel, Riesling.
Smith, Mrs. L. R.	Napa	5	5	5			No.	25 tons.	Zinfandel, Malvoisie.
Sneed, W. T.	Napa	8	8	8			No.	20 tons.	Zinfandel, Malvoisie, Chasselas, Burgundy.
Somers, E. R.	Napa	18	18	18			No.	42 tons.	Zinfandel, Gray Riesling, Malvoisie.
Stanley, J. A.	Napa	100	50	100			Yes.	175 tons.	Zinfandel, Cabernet, Mataro, Burgundy, Burger, Vert, Lenoir, Sauvignon Vert.
Starkweather, L. S.	Napa	30	30	30			No.	70 tons.	Riesling, Burgundy, Burger.
Streich, E.	Napa	8	6	8			Yes.	10 tons.	Zinfandel, Burgundy.
Stromberg, B. F.	Napa	15	15	15			No.	8 tons.	Zinfandel, Riesling, Golden Chasselas, Malvoisie.
Sullivan, J. C.	Napa	10	8	10			No.	20 tons.	Zinfandel, Riesling.
Switzer, Geo.	Napa	7	7	7			No.	15 tons.	Zinfandel, Riesling.
Tascho, Harry	Napa	8	8	8			No.	15 tons.	Zinfandel, Burger.
Thompson, Chas.	Napa	250	250	250			Yes.	850 tons.	Zinfandel, Burger, Riesling, Chasselas, Burgundy.
Thompson, John	Napa	20	20	20			No.	43 tons.	Zinfandel, Burger, Malvoisie, Chasselas.
Touriner, P.	Napa	25	25	25			Yes.	150 tons.	Zinfandel, Burgundy, Mataro, Malvoisie.
Tracy, Thos.	Napa	15	15	15			No.	25 tons.	Zinfandel.
Trubody, W. A.	Napa	10	10	10			No.	25 tons.	Mission, Malvoisie.
Trueb, H.	Napa	15	15	15			No.	54 tons.	Zinfandel, Chasselas, Malvoisie.
True, J. R.	Napa	23	23	18	6		No.	40 tons.	Zinfandel, Muscat, Tokay.

Verroni, Frank	Napa	15	15	15			No.	35 tons.	Zinfandel, Burger.
Walker	Napa	5	5	5			No.	15 tons.	Zinfandel.
Ward, J. T.	Napa	40	40	40			No.	118 tons.	Zinfandel, Burger, Riesling.
Wilcox, J. H.	Napa	6	1 1/2	6			No.	4 tons.	Cabernet, Sauvignon.
Wilson, Joseph	Napa	15	15	5	10		No.	42 tons.	Zinfandel, Muscat, Tokay.
Wybailie, Frank	Napa	5	5	5			Yes.	12 tons.	Zinfandel, Burger, Riesling.
Young, Mrs. E. G.	Napa	50	50	50			No.	150 tons.	Zinfandel, Riesling.
Benson, J.	Oakville	80	60	60			Yes.	250 tons.	Zinfandel, Chasselas, Burgundy, Sauvignon, Vert.
Chaix, Bruno	Oakville	210	210	210			Yes.	1,000 tons.	Zinfandel, Riesling, Mataro, S. Vert, Burgundy.
Crabb, H. W.	Oakville	200	125	200			Yes.	375 tons.	Zinfandel, Riesling, Cabernet, Sauvignon Vert.
Creely, J.	Oakville	10	10	10			No.	35 tons.	Zinfandel, Riesling.
Davis, J. C.	Oakville	70	60	70			Yes.	175 tons.	Zinfandel, Riesling, Sauvignon Vert.
Delmont, Dr. F.	Oakville	10	8	10			No.	16 tons.	Zinfandel, Burger.
Dietrich Bros.	Oakville	18	18	18			No.	50 tons.	Zinfandel, Riesling.
Dwyer, Thomas	Oakville	30	30	30			No.	94 tons.	Zinfandel, Chasselas, Riesling.
Fealy, M.	Oakville	10	10	10			No.	35 tons.	Zinfandel, Burger, Burgundy, Riesling.
Forrester, John	Oakville	5	5	5			No.	13 tons.	Zinfandel, Chasselas.
Gibbs, Mrs.	Oakville	17	12	17			No.	40 tons.	Zinfandel, Riesling.
Godert, Philip	Riverside Vineyard, Oakville.	30	25	30			No.	140 tons.	Zinfandel, Malvoisie.
Gray, J.	Oakville	15	15	15			No.	50 tons.	Riesling, Sauvignon Vert, Carignan.
Hansen, A.	Oakville	17	17	17			No.	40 tons.	Zinfandel, Chasselas.
Hottle, P. G.	Oakville	30	20	30			No.	79 tons.	Zinfandel, Riesling, Chasselas.
Howard, J. C.	Oakville	10	10	10			No.	42 tons.	Zinfandel, Riesling.
Jeaumonod, A.	Oakville	20	20	20			Yes.	50 tons.	Zinfandel, Riesling.
Kenny, G. L.	Oakville	15	15	15			No.	48 tons.	Riesling.
Locker, W.	Oakville	30	30	30			Yes.	49 tons.	Riesling, Zinfandel, Malvoisie.
Montgomery, Alex.	Oakville	70	70	70			No.	200 tons.	Riesling, Chasselas.
Pierce, D.	Oakville	20	10	20			No.	20 tons.	Zinfandel.
Robson, R. L.	Oakville	50	30	60			No.	65 tons.	Zinfandel, Riesling.
Sellinger, J. C.	Oakville	15	15	15			No.	40 tons.	Zinfandel, Chasselas.
Steckler, J.	Oakville	30	30	30			No.	88 tons.	Riesling, Zinfandel, Chasselas.
Walters, Mrs. C.	Oakville	35	35	35			No.	110 tons.	Riesling, Zinfandel, Chasselas.
Walters, J.	Oakville	40	40	40			No.	200 tons.	Riesling, Zinfandel.
Whitton, G.	Oakville	50	30	30			No.	35 tons.	Zinfandel, Malvoisie.
Clark Bros.	Pope Valley	3	3	3			No.	4 tons.	Mission.
Ellis, C.	Pope Valley	18	18	10			No.	30 tons.	Zinfandel, Chasselas.
Fitch, C.	Pope Valley	5	5	5			No.	18 tons.	Zinfandel.
Hans, Ed.	Pope Valley	5	5	5			No.	20 tons.	Zinfandel.
Hoffman, C.	Pope Valley	7	7	7			No.	4 tons.	Zinfandel.
Howy, G.	Pope Valley	20	20	20			Yes.	40 tons.	Malvoisie, Riesling.
Lawley Ranch.	Pope Valley	10	10	2	6		No.	25 tons.	Malvoisie, Muscat, Tokay.
Mitchell, A. J.	Pope Valley	2	2	2			No.	7 tons.	Muscat.
Richard Bros.	Pope Valley	8	8	8			No.	15 tons.	Zinfandel.
Samuels, N.	Pope Valley	5	5	5			No.	10 tons.	Zinfandel, Malvoisie.

NAME OF OWNER.	Post Office and Name of Vineyard.	Total Acres in Grapes.	Acres in Bearing.	Acres in Wine Grapes.	Acres in Table Grapes.	Acres in Raisin Grapes.	Wine Maker.	Product in 1890.	Varieties.
Schaffer, C.	Pope Valley	3	3	2	1	No.	No.	6 tons.	Zinfandel.
Silsbaugh, N.	Pope Valley	5	5	5		No.	No.	12 tons.	Zinfandel.
Stafford & Son.	Pope Valley	45	45	45		No.	No.	180 tons.	Zinfandel, Chasselas.
Stakemire, G.	Pope Valley	6	6	6		No.	No.	29 tons.	Zinfandel.
Wardner, S.	Pope Valley	13	13	13		No.	No.	25 tons.	Zinfandel, Mission.
Woodworth, Wm.	Pope Valley	25	25	25		No.	No.	80 tons.	Riesling, Muscat, Malvoisie.
Adamson, C. P.	Rutherford	150	150	150		Yes.	Yes.	800 tons.	Zinfandel, Riesling, Mataro.
Atkinson, J. B.	Rutherford	115	115	115		Yes.	Yes.	650 tons.	Zinfandel, St. Vert, Riesling, Burgundy.
Beerstecher, C. J.	Rutherford	100	100	100		Yes.	Yes.	30,000 gals.	Zinfandel, Chasselas, Riesling.
Bond, Mrs.	Rutherford	10	10	10		No.	No.	24 tons.	Zinfandel, Riesling.
Bottomwar, J.	Rutherford	20	20	20		Yes.	Yes.	60 tons.	Zinfandel, Chasselas, Riesling.
Bradley, W. T.	Rutherford	20	20	20		No.	No.	100 tons.	Zinfandel.
Bruan, G. S.	Rutherford	18	18	18		No.	No.	87 tons.	Zinfandel, Sauvignon Vert.
Cregler, W.	Rutherford	60	60	60		No.	No.	180 tons.	
DeLaune, L.	Rutherford	7	7	7		Yes.	Yes.	20 tons.	Zinfandel.
Dent, J.	Rutherford	30	30	30		No.	No.	400 tons.	Zinfandel, Burger, Riesling.
Dertnich, H. C.	Rutherford	10	10	10		No.	No.	35 tons.	Zinfandel, Burger.
Dook, D.	Rutherford	10	10	10		No.	No.	38 tons.	Zinfandel, Riesling.
Downey, D.	Rutherford	40	40	40		Yes.	Yes.	180 tons.	Zinfandel, Riesling, Chasselas, Pinot.
Ewer & Atkinson	Rutherford	7	7	7		Yes.	Yes.	100,000 gals.	Zinfandel, Riesling, Chasselas.
Ewer, S.	Rutherford	80	80	80		Yes.	Yes.	225 tons.	Zinfandel, Mataro, Riesling, Chasselas.
Fojada, P.	Rutherford	10	10	10		Yes.	Yes.	30 tons.	Zinfandel, Riesling.
Fouche, —	Rutherford	13	13	13		Yes.	Yes.	40 tons.	Zinfandel, Riesling.
Fouchetti, —	Rutherford	27	27	27		Yes.	Yes.	90 tons.	Zinfandel, Chasselas.
Greer Bros.	Rutherford	45	45	45		No.	No.	250 tons.	Zinfandel, Chasselas, Burger.
Hannahan, Mrs.	Rutherford	40	40	40		No.	No.	110 tons.	Zinfandel, Chasselas, Riesling.
Hastings, S. C.	Rutherford	20	20	20		No.	No.	40 tons.	Zinfandel, Riesling.
Hoffman, —	Rutherford	50	50	50		Yes.	Yes.	100 tons.	Zinfandel, Chasselas, Riesling.
Huesman, Prof.	Oak Glen Vineyard, Rutherford.	35	23	35		Yes.	Yes.	60 tons.	
Lange, Henry	Rutherford	17	17	17		Yes.	Yes.	60 tons.	Zinfandel, Mataro, Carignan.
McCombs, A. E.	Rutherford	15	15	15		No.	No.	40 tons.	Zinfandel, Chasselas, Riesling.
McIntyre, J. J.	Rutherford	20	15	15	6	No.	No.	70 tons.	Zinfandel, Chasselas.
McLike, A. J.	Rutherford	10	10	10		No.	No.	22 tons.	Zinfandel, Riesling.

Mayfield, J. M.	Rutherford	91	91	91		Yes.	Yes.	250 tons.	Zinfandel, Burgundy.
Menninger, Charles	Rutherford	10	10	10		No.	No.	25 tons.	Zinfandel, Riesling.
Merley, W.	Rutherford	14	14	14		No.	No.	40 tons.	Zinfandel, Riesling.
Morton, J. M.	Rutherford	20	20	20		No.	No.	60 tons.	Zinfandel, Riesling, Mataro.
Newkirk, J. J.	Rutherford	36	36	36		No.	No.	100 tons.	Zinfandel, Riesling.
Nienbaum, Capt. G.	Rutherford	260	175	260		Yes.	Yes.		
Parkman, Mrs.	Rutherford	10	10	10		No.	No.	25 tons.	Zinfandel.
Porter, William	Avondale Vineyard, Rutherford.	60	60	60		No.	No.	180 tons.	Zinfandel, Burgundy, Burger.
Pritchard, L.	Rutherford	20	20	20		No.	No.	48 tons.	Zinfandel, Mission, Malvoisie.
Pritchard, Mrs.	Rutherford	6	4	6		No.	No.	5 tons.	Zinfandel.
Pritchard, T. C.	Rutherford	19	19	10		No.	No.	55 tons.	Zinfandel, Grenache.
Quilman, Capt.	Rutherford	8	8	8		No.	No.	22 tons.	Zinfandel, Riesling.
Rutherford, T. L.	Rutherford	60	60	60		No.	No.	250 tons.	Zinfandel, Chasselas.
Sawyer, N.	Rutherford	30	30	30		Yes.	Yes.	180 tons.	Burgundy, Riesling, Sauvignon Vert.
Scheggia, C.	Rutherford	60	44	60		Yes.	Yes.	100 tons.	Zinfandel, Riesling.
Seidenburg, Geo.	Rutherford	25	25	25		No.	No.	50 tons.	Zinfandel, Riesling.
Shaw, S.	Rutherford	25	25	25		No.	No.	100 tons.	Zinfandel, Riesling, Chasselas.
Smith, A. J.	Rutherford	25	25	25		Yes.	Yes.	80 tons.	Zinfandel, Riesling, Chasselas.
Smith, C. E.	Rutherford	9	9	9		Yes.	Yes.	20 tons.	Zinfandel.
Smith, C. P.	Rutherford	20	20	20		No.	No.	60 tons.	Zinfandel, Riesling, Malvoisie, Chasselas, Burgundy.
Snowball, —	Rutherford	75	75	75		Yes.	Yes.	300 tons.	Zinfandel, Riesling, Chasselas.
Stammer, C.	Rutherford	10	10	10		Yes.	Yes.		Zinfandel, Riesling.
Steckler, J.	Rutherford	30	30	30		No.	No.		Zinfandel, Riesling.
Stice, D. C.	Rutherford	15	15	15		No.	No.	30 tons.	Zinfandel, Chasselas.
Stice, Moses	Rutherford	15	15	15		No.	No.	42 tons.	Zinfandel.
Trefethen, E. A.	Rutherford	25	25	25		No.	No.	125 tons.	Zinfandel, Riesling, Mataro.
Thompson, Chas.	Rutherford	40	40	40		No.	No.	250 tons.	Zinfandel, Chasselas, Malvoisie, Burger.
Vann, Thos.	Rutherford	64	64	64		Yes.	Yes.	40 tons.	Zinfandel, Chasselas, Riesling, Burgundy.
Van Vleet, E. J.	Rutherford	30	30	20	10	No.	No.	110 tons.	Zinfandel, Tokay, Malaga.
Wakefield, H. K.	Rutherford	40	40	40		No.	No.	125 tons.	Zinfandel, Riesling.
Weeks, W. P.	Rutherford	21	21	21		Yes.	Yes.	70 tons.	Zinfandel, Riesling.
Wheeler, C. & J. H.	Rutherford	86	86	86		Yes.	Yes.	260 tons.	Zinfandel, Riesling, Burger.
Wheeler, J.	Rutherford	35	35	35		Yes.	Yes.	115 tons.	Zinfandel, Riesling, Chasselas.
Wherle, —	Rutherford	60	60	60		Yes.	Yes.	148 tons.	Zinfandel, Riesling.
Willey, F.	Rutherford	20	20	20		Yes.	Yes.	60 tons.	Zinfandel, Riesling, Chasselas.
Wood, R. E.	Rutherford	40	40	40		No.	No.	240 tons.	Zinfandel, Burger.
Adkins, S.	St. Helena	15	15	15		No.	No.	27 tons.	Zinfandel, Sauvignon Vert, Chasselas.
Aiker, W.	St. Helena	30	30	30		No.	No.	200 tons.	Zinfandel, Burger, Chasselas.
Atkinson, J. H.	St. Helena	17	17	17		No.	No.	44 tons.	Zinfandel, Sauvignon Vert, Chasselas.
Alip, A. B.	St. Helena	60	45	60		Yes.	Yes.	120 tons.	Zinfandel, Mataro, Burgundy, Chasselas, Burger.
Amsbury, T.	St. Helena	30	30	30		Yes.	Yes.	150 tons.	Zinfandel, Burgundy, Riesling.
Ashton, F.	St. Helena	25	25	25		Yes.	Yes.	80 tons.	Zinfandel, Mataro, Riesling.
Baile, M. G.	St. Helena	20	20	20		Yes.	Yes.	80 tons.	Chasselas, Riesling, Burger.

NAPA COUNTY—Continued.

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NAME OF OWNER.	Post Office and Name of Vineyard.	Total Acres in Grapes.	Acres in Bearing.	Acres in Wine Grapes.	Acres in Table Grapes.	Acres in Raisin Grapes.	Wine Maker.	Product in 1890.	Varieties.
Bartoli, A.	St. Helena	20	20	20			No.	40 tons.	Zinfandel, Malvoisie.
Beardsley, G. R.	St. Helena	12	12	12			No.	40 tons.	Zinfandel, Riesling.
Beers, Dr. H. W.	St. Helena	30	20	30			No.	60 tons.	Zinfandel, Sauvignon Vert, Riesling.
Belmike, F.	St. Helena	10	10	10			No.	35 tons.	Zinfandel, Sauvignon Vert, Pinot Resche.
Behringer Bros.	St. Helena	155	155	155			Yes.	600 tons.	Zinfandel, Chasselas, Riesling, Mataro, Carignan, Burger.
Benner, G. L.	St. Helena	18	14	16			No.	75 tons.	Burgundy, Chasselas, Riesling.
Berry, T.	St. Helena	10	10	10			No.	28 tons.	Zinfandel, Chasselas.
Bianchi, A.	St. Helena	60	50	50			No.	80 tons.	Zinfandel, Burger.
Bieber, Paul.	St. Helena	25	25	25			Yes.	45 tons.	Riesling, Zinfandel.
Blackman, O. S.	St. Helena	20	20	20			No.	60 tons.	Riesling, Zinfandel.
Blunt, J. H.	St. Helena	5	5	5			No.	14 tons.	Riesling, Zinfandel.
Booker, J. W.	St. Helena	9	9	9			No.	35 tons.	Malvoisie, Zinfandel.
Bopp, Mrs.	St. Helena	6	6	6			No.	18 tons.	Burger, Zinfandel.
Bourne, W. D.	St. Helena	120	120	120			Yes.	400 tons.	Zinfandel, Burgundy, Riesling, Mataro.
Bourne, W. B.	St. Helena	600	600	600			Yes.	1,750 tons.	Zinfandel, Burger, Riesling.
Breitenbucher, Geo.	St. Helena	12	12	12			Yes.	50 tons.	Zinfandel, Chasselas.
Brockhoff, C. H.	St. Helena	23	23	23			Yes.	70 tons.	
Brown, Jos.	St. Helena	14	14	14			No.	30 tons.	Zinfandel, Riesling.
Bruch, Mrs.	St. Helena	20	20	20			No.	60 tons.	Zinfandel, Riesling.
Burgess, C. M.	St. Helena	55	55	55			Yes.	220 tons.	Zinfandel, Burger, Carignan, Mataro.
Burke, W. H.	St. Helena	40	40	40			No.	120 tons.	Zinfandel, Chasselas, Riesling.
Calvery, O.	St. Helena	5	5	5			No.	7 tons.	Zinfandel, Riesling.
Carr, B. O.	St. Helena	25	25	25			No.	50 tons.	Chasselas, Mission, Sauvignon Vert.
Carter, S. A.	St. Helena	11	11	11			No.	84 tons.	Chasselas, Zinfandel, Burger.
Carver, D. B.	St. Helena	16	16	16			No.	40 tons.	Zinfandel, Riesling.
Carver, D. B.	St. Helena	78	78	78			No.	300 tons.	Zinfandel, Riesling.
Castner, W. H.	St. Helena	30	30	30			No.	125 tons.	Cabernet, Zinfandel, Riesling.
Castner, W. H., Jr.	St. Helena	30	30	30			Yes.	125 tons.	Burgundy, Zinfandel, Riesling.
Chabot, Mrs. R.	St. Helena	32	26	32			Yes.	100 tons.	Sauvignon Vert, Zinfandel, Riesling.
Christie, —	St. Helena	15	15	15			No.	35 tons.	Zinfandel, Riesling.
Church, M.	St. Helena	15	15	15			No.	42 tons.	Chasselas, Zinfandel.
Cott, Mrs. L.	St. Helena	130	130	130			No.	250 tons.	Zinfandel, Burger, Malvoisie.
Cole, D.	St. Helena	20	20	20			No.	150 tons.	Zinfandel, Riesling.

Conn, C.	St. Helena	50	50	50			Yes.	142 tons.	Cabernet, Burgundy.
Cook, M. C.	St. Helena	7	7	7			No.	39 tons.	Zinfandel, Riesling, Chasselas.
Corthay Estate.	St. Helena	40	40	40			Yes.	80 tons.	Zinfandel, Riesling.
Crane, Dr. G. B.	St. Helena	125	125	125			Yes.	275 tons.	Zinfandel, Riesling, Burgundy.
Cregan, Mrs.	St. Helena	18	18	18			No.	65 tons.	Zinfandel, Chasselas.
Cruey, J.	St. Helena	34	34	34			No.	100 tons.	Zinfandel, Burgundy, Burger, Mataro.
Cullen, H.	St. Helena	3	3	3			No.	8 tons.	Riesling.
Dinning, Mrs. P.	St. Helena	50	50	50			No.	75 tons.	Zinfandel, Burger, Malvoisie.
Dixon, Miss A.	St. Helena	25	20	25			No.	30 tons.	Zinfandel, Chasselas.
Dowdell, J.	St. Helena	17	17	17			Yes.	100 tons.	Zinfandel, Riesling.
Edge Hill Vineyard Co.	St. Helena	200	200	200			Yes.	400 tons.	Chasselas, Riesling, S. Vert, Carignan, Mataro.
Ellis, B.	St. Helena	15	15	15			Yes.	30 tons.	Zinfandel, Riesling.
Farmer, —	St. Helena	26	26	26			No.	60 tons.	Zinfandel, Chasselas.
Fountain, G. C.	St. Helena	33	30	33			Yes.	100 tons.	Zinfandel, Riesling, Chasselas.
Fountain, M.	St. Helena	20	20	20			No.	54 tons.	Zinfandel, Riesling.
Fountain, Mr.	St. Helena	72	72	72			Yes.	250 tons.	Chasselas, Burger, Riesling.
Fountain, Sarah.	St. Helena	12	12	12			No.	40 tons.	Zinfandel, Riesling.
Frudet, F.	St. Helena	10	6	10			No.	20 tons.	Zinfandel.
Freudent, Mrs.	St. Helena	20	20	20			No.	61 tons.	Zinfandel, Riesling.
Fulton, Mrs.	St. Helena	10	10	10			No.	15 tons.	Zinfandel, Riesling.
Gendotti Bros.	St. Helena	15	15	15			Yes.	50 tons.	Zinfandel.
Gibson, Mr.	St. Helena	14	14	14			No.	40 tons.	Zinfandel, Riesling.
Glandon, L.	St. Helena	15	15	15			Yes.	50 tons.	Zinfandel, Chasselas.
Glugus, Mrs.	St. Helena	10	10	10			No.	25 tons.	Zinfandel, Riesling.
Graham, J. M.	St. Helena	22	22	22			No.	50 tons.	Burger, Muscatel, Golden Chasselas.
Gratton, W. H.	St. Helena	70	70	70			Yes.	180 tons.	Zinfandel, Burger, Malvoisie.
Gratton, W. H.	St. Helena	60	55	60			Yes.	150 tons.	Zinfandel, Burger, Burgundy, Chasselas.
Gratton, W. H.	St. Helena	12	10	12			No.	36 tons.	Zinfandel, Burgundy, Sauvignon Vert.
Greer, Thomas	St. Helena	8	8	8			No.	15 tons.	Zinfandel, Chasselas.
Griffith, C. C.	St. Helena	15	15	15			Yes.	35 tons.	Zinfandel, Chasselas.
Gussot, A.	St. Helena	15	5	5			No.	6 tons.	Zinfandel, Burgundy.
Hackney, —	St. Helena	160	100	100			Yes.	400 tons.	Zinfandel, Chasselas, Pinot.
Hall, E. M.	St. Helena	20	20	20			No.	75 tons.	Zinfandel, Riesling.
Hall, J. K.	St. Helena	16	16	16			No.	68 tons.	Zinfandel, Riesling, Burgundy, Malvoisie.
Hannah, J. A.	St. Helena	10	10	10			Yes.	33 tons.	Zinfandel, Burgundy, Riesling.
Hasenminer, F.	St. Helena	7	7	7			No.	15 tons.	Zinfandel, Riesling.
Hastie, Mrs. L. E.	St. Helena	23	23	23			Yes.	70 tons.	Zinfandel, Chasselas.
Helms, H. W.	St. Helena	24	24	24			Yes.	110 tons.	Zinfandel, Chasselas, Riesling, Burger.
Heyman, E.	St. Helena	30	30	30			No.	75 tons.	Zinfandel.
Hirsch, J.	St. Helena	12	9	12			No.	20 tons.	Zinfandel, Riesling.
Hogrist, M.	St. Helena	8	8	8			No.	22 tons.	Zinfandel, Riesling.
Hudson, M.	St. Helena	8	8	8			No.	20 tons.	Zinfandel, Malvoisie.
Hudson, P.	St. Helena	9	9	9			No.	40 tons.	Zinfandel, Burger, Malvoisie.
Hughes, F. D.	St. Helena	16	16	16			No.	50 tons.	Zinfandel, Burger, Riesling.
Hunt, D.	St. Helena	44	44	44			Yes.	128 tons.	Zinfandel, Chasselas, Riesling.
Jaumer, Louis	St. Helena								

NAPA COUNTY—Continued. 1891

NAME OF OWNER.	Post Office and Name of Vineyard.	Total Acres in Grapes.	Acres in Bearing.	Acres in Wine Grapes.	Acres in Table Grapes.	Acres in Raisin Grapes.	Wine Maker.	Product in 1890.	Varieties.
Ink, T. H.	St. Helena	115	115	115			Yes.	300 tons.	Zinfandel, Riesling.
Inman, M. F.	St. Helena	17	17	17			No.	90 tons.	Chasselas, Malvoisie, Burger.
Jones, Owen	St. Helena	40	35	40			Yes.	60 tons.	Riesling, Mataro, Carignan.
Julien, H.	St. Helena	30	30	30			Yes.	87 tons.	Riesling, Zinfandel.
Kellett, S.	St. Helena	60	60	60			No.	200 tons.	Mataro, Zinfandel, Franken, S. Vert, Carignan.
Kemper, M.	St. Helena	60	40	60			No.	75 tons.	Malvoisie, Zinfandel, Chasselas.
Kief, F.	St. Helena	25	25	25			No.	40 tons.	Zinfandel, Riesling.
Kildorf, M.	St. Helena	30	30	30			No.	75 tons.	Zinfandel, Riesling.
Kinkle Bros.	St. Helena	30	25	30			No.	40 tons.	Zinfandel, Chasselas.
Kraft, F.	St. Helena	23	23	23			Yes.	125 tons.	Zinfandel, Malvoisie.
Kroeber, F. W.	St. Helena	12	12	12			No.	50 tons.	Zinfandel, Riesling.
Krug, C.	St. Helena	125	125	125			Yes.	470 tons.	Zinfandel, Muscatel, Carignan, Mataro, Chasselas, Burger.
Lament Estate	St. Helena	60	50	60			Yes.	112 tons.	Zinfandel, Riesling.
Largay, A.	St. Helena	15	15	15			No.	40 tons.	Zinfandel, Riesling.
Lazarus, M.	St. Helena	9	9	9			Yes.	64 tons.	Zinfandel, Riesling.
Lenme, R.	St. Helena	80	80	80			Yes.	300 tons.	Zinfandel, Chasselas, Riesling.
Lenthold, A.	St. Helena	13	13	13			Yes.	50 tons.	Zinfandel.
Lewelling, H. J.	St. Helena	150	150	150			No.	300 tons.	Zinfandel, Mataro, Burgundy.
Lille, A.	St. Helena	10	10	10			Yes.	35 tons.	Zinfandel, Burgundy.
Locher, F. W.	St. Helena	8	8	8			No.	35 tons.	Zinfandel, Riesling, Carignan.
Lockwood, F. E.	St. Helena	10	10	10			No.	30 tons.	Zinfandel.
Loyd, Mrs. M. P.	St. Helena	30	30	30			No.	60 tons.	Zinfandel, Burger, Chasselas.
Lyman, W. H.	St. Helena	75	75	75			No.	250 tons.	Riesling, Burger.
McCord, J. H.	St. Helena	50	40	50			Yes.	150 tons.	Riesling, Zinfandel, Burger.
McCully & Arnold	Arbutus Villa, St. Helena.	20	20	20			No.	60 tons.	Riesling, Zinfandel, Malvoisie.
McEachran, Mrs. C. T.	St. Helena	40	40	40			No.	115 tons.	Riesling, Zinfandel, Burger.
McFarland, A.	St. Helena	85	35	35			Yes.	114 tons.	Zinfandel, Chasselas.
McFarland Bros.	St. Helena	30	30	30			Yes.	150 tons.	Riesling, Zinfandel.
McGuire, A. K.	St. Helena	75	75	75			Yes.	240 tons.	Riesling, Zinfandel.
McPike, J.	St. Helena	90	90	90			Yes.	360 tons.	Zinfandel, Chasselas.
Meacham, H. M.	St. Helena	11	11	11			No.	47 tons.	Burgundy, Pinot, Chasselas.
Mee, Geo.	St. Helena	40	40	40			Yes.	110 tons.	Zinfandel, Mataro, Riesling.

Meredith, G.	St. Helena	12	12	12			Yes.	30 tons.	Malvoisie, Mataro, Carignan.
Merriam Bros.	St. Helena	25	25	25			Yes.	100 tons.	Zinfandel, Riesling, Carignan.
Metzner & Co.	St. Helena	90	90	90			Yes.	270 tons.	Zinfandel, Riesling, Burgundy.
Miley, J.	St. Helena	34	34	34			Yes.	100 tons.	Zinfandel, Chasselas, Riesling, Malvoisie.
Mills, —	St. Helena	8	8	8			No.	24 tons.	Zinfandel, Riesling.
Mitchell, E.	St. Helena	3	3	3			No.	12 tons.	Riesling, Chasselas.
Mixon, J.	St. Helena	10	10	10			No.	35 tons.	Riesling, Zinfandel.
Morley, A.	St. Helena	6	6	6			No.	40 tons.	Chasselas, Malvoisie.
Mosley, C. J.	St. Helena	15	15	15			No.	95 tons.	Chasselas, Zinfandel, Burger.
Mulwyer, —	St. Helena	30	30	30			No.	60 tons.	Chasselas, Zinfandel.
Munske, H.	St. Helena	13	10	13			No.	25 tons.	Chasselas, Zinfandel, Mataro.
Musgrove, E.	St. Helena	31	31	31			No.	60 tons.	Riesling, Chasselas, Malvoisie.
Myers, Geo.	St. Helena	100	100	100			Yes.	360 tons.	Riesling, Zinfandel.
Norton, J. G.	St. Helena	50	50	20			Yes.	150 tons.	Riesling, Zinfandel.
Palmer, E. P.	St. Helena	40	40	40			No.	115 tons.	Riesling, Zinfandel.
Parkham, Mrs.	St. Helena	15	15	15			Yes.	48 tons.	Chasselas, Riesling.
Parrot, T.	St. Helena	110	80	110			Yes.	250 tons.	Cabernet.
Payne, M.	St. Helena	22	22	22			No.	90 tons.	Chasselas, Zinfandel.
Pearson, Alice.	St. Helena	60	60	60			No.	175 tons.	Chasselas, Riesling, Zinfandel.
Pellet, H. A.	St. Helena	40	40	40			Yes.	175 tons.	Burger, Riesling, Chasselas, Mataro, Muscatel, Carignan.
Peterson, J.	St. Helena	48	48	48			Yes.	180 tons.	Zinfandel, Chasselas, Burgundy.
Pfister, W.	St. Helena	14	14	14			Yes.	50 tons.	Zinfandel, Burger.
Phillips, W. L.	St. Helena	60	60	60			No.	140 tons.	Zinfandel, Riesling.
Pond, Dr. M. B.	St. Helena	12	12	12			No.	30 tons.	Zinfandel, Chasselas.
Pope, Mrs. A. J.	St. Helena	12	12	12			No.	43 tons.	Muscatel, Chasselas.
Potterton, A.	St. Helena	17	15	17			No.	40 tons.	Zinfandel, Chasselas, Riesling.
Potterton, A.	St. Helena	25	25	25			No.	50 tons.	Burger, Chasselas, Riesling.
Pratt, Geo.	St. Helena	40	40	40			No.	60 tons.	Malvoisie, Le Noir, Sauvignon Vert.
Pratt, R. H.	St. Helena	20	20	20			No.	150 tons.	Zinfandel, Mataro, Riesling.
Pritchard, Chas.	St. Helena	32	32	32			No.	80 tons.	Zinfandel, Riesling.
Rampendahl, A.	St. Helena	18	18	18			No.	100 tons.	Zinfandel, Chasselas, Riesling.
Rampendahl, H.	St. Helena	9	9	9			No.	80 tons.	Zinfandel, Riesling.
Rawley, C. J.	St. Helena	55	60	55			No.	40 tons.	Zinfandel, Riesling.
Reiman, H.	St. Helena	23	23	23			Yes.	115 tons.	Zinfandel, Burgundy, Riesling.
Rennie Bros.	St. Helena	40	35	40			Yes.	50 tons.	Zinfandel, Malvoisie.
Rohlfing, Mrs.	St. Helena	9	9	9			No.	150 tons.	Zinfandel, Malvoisie.
Rose, D.	St. Helena	50	40	50			No.	14 tons.	Zinfandel, Riesling.
Rosenbaum	St. Helena	15	10	15			No.	85 tons.	Zinfandel, Riesling.
Rossi, A.	St. Helena	45	45	45			Yes.	10 tons.	Zinfandel, Riesling.
Rossi, —	St. Helena	20	20	20			No.	100 tons.	Zinfandel, Mataro.
Roulett, Mr.	St. Helena	8	8	8			No.	45 tons.	Zinfandel, Riesling.
Sawyer, N.	St. Helena	30	28	30			Yes.	20 tons.	Zinfandel, Malvoisie.
Schönewald, G.	St. Helena	15	15	15			No.	100 tons.	Zinfandel, Riesling.
Schram, J.	St. Helena	100	90	100			Yes.	50 tons.	Zinfandel, Burgundy.
								270 tons.	Zinfandel, Sauvignon Vert, Burgundy.

NAME OF OWNER.	Post Office and Name of Vineyard.	Total Acres in Grapes.	Acres in Bearing.	Acres in Wine Grapes.	Acres in Table Grapes.	Acres in Raisin Grapes.	Wine Maker.	Product in 1890.	Varieties.
Schwepfer, A., estate of	St. Helena	15	15	15			No.	50 tons.	Zinfandel, Riesling.
Sender, L.	St. Helena	50	50	50			Yes.	200 tons.	Zinfandel, Riesling, Burgundy, Carignan.
Senckler, H.	St. Helena	130	60	130			Yes.	350 tons.	Zinfandel, Burger, Burgundy.
Shamp, Mrs. P. K.	St. Helena	15	15	15			No.	50 tons.	Zinfandel, Riesling.
Shepherdson, L. B.	St. Helena	18	13	18			No.	35 tons.	Mataro, Carignan, Chasselas.
Shepherdson, M.	St. Helena	15	10	15			No.	70 tons.	Zinfandel, Riesling.
Sigelman, C.	St. Helena	15	8	15			No.	15 tons.	Zinfandel, Riesling.
Simmons, H.	St. Helena	12	12	12			No.	39 tons.	Zinfandel, Riesling.
Starr, H. D.	St. Helena	45	45	45			No.	120 tons.	Zinfandel, Riesling.
Steel, Thos. H.	St. Helena	21	15	21			No.	70 tons.	Zinfandel, Burger.
Tainter, Mrs.	St. Helena	16	16	16			No.	65 tons.	Zinfandel, Chasselas, Carignan.
Thamann, J.	St. Helena	40	40	40			Yes.	120 tons.	Zinfandel, Burgundy.
Trainer, L.	St. Helena	30	30	40			No.	90 tons.	Zinfandel, Riesling.
Tychson, Mrs.	St. Helena	65	55	65			Yes.	110 tons.	Zinfandel, Riesling, Burgundy.
Unknown	St. Helena	130	130	130			Yes.	300 tons.	
Van Doren, —	St. Helena	17	17	17			No.	75 tons.	Zinfandel, Riesling.
Walter, E.	St. Helena	25	20	25			Yes.	37 tons.	Zinfandel, Chasselas, Riesling.
Weaks, W. P.	St. Helena	18	18	18			Yes.	65 tons.	Zinfandel, Chasselas, Riesling.
Weinberger, Mrs. H.	St. Helena	60	60	60			Yes.	200 tons.	
Weiser, Ernest	St. Helena	17	10	17			Yes.	25 tons.	Zinfandel, Mataro, Chasselas.
Weischer, George	St. Helena	10	10	10			Yes.	37 tons.	Zinfandel, Riesling.
Wells, Fargo & Co.	St. Helena	45	45	45			No.	150 tons.	Zinfandel, Riesling, Cabernet.
Wentzner, Mr.	St. Helena	65	65	65			Yes.	260 tons.	Zinfandel, Riesling.
West, W.	St. Helena	23	23	23			Yes.	75 tons.	Zinfandel, Riesling, Chasselas.
Western Bros.	St. Helena	20	12	20			No.	24 tons.	Zinfandel, Chasselas, Burgundy, Burger.
Weston, Frank	St. Helena	12	12	12			No.	40 tons.	Zinfandel, Riesling.
White, H.	St. Helena	16	16	16			No.	65 tons.	Pinot, Riesling.
White, Henry	St. Helena	12	12	12			No.	39 tons.	Zinfandel, Riesling.
Williams, A. L.	St. Helena	30	30	30			Yes.	75 tons.	Zinfandel, Riesling.
Woost, F.	St. Helena	25	25	25			Yes.	75 tons.	Zinfandel, Burger, Riesling.
Worrell, G. B.	St. Helena	18	18	18			No.	64 tons.	Zinfandel, Chasselas, Riesling.
Worrell & Ward	St. Helena	28	28	28			Yes.	80 tons.	Zinfandel, Mission, Malvoisie.
York, E. M.	St. Helena	25	25	25			Yes.	155 tons.	Zinfandel, Burger, Bosche.
York, J.	St. Helena	35	35	35			No.	100 tons.	Zinfandel, Burgundy, Sauvignon Vert.

York, W. E.	St. Helena	25	25	25			No.	100 tons.	Zinfandel, Chasselas.
Zange, E.	St. Helena	30	30	30			Yes.	175 tons.	Zinfandel, Chasselas, Riesling, Sauvignon Vert.
Zernigible, L.	St. Helena	50	50	50			No.	200 tons.	Zinfandel, Burger, Riesling.
Attinger, D.	Yountville	24	24	24			Yes.	90 tons.	Chasselas, Burgundy, Riesling.
Bailey, A.	Yountville	40	20	40			No.	50 tons.	Zinfandel, Riesling.
Bradshaw, B.	Yountville	20	20	20			No.	40 tons.	Zinfandel.
Bressart, Emil	Yountville	33	33	33			Yes.	120 tons.	Zinfandel, Chasselas, Burger.
Carter, —	Yountville	25	20	25			No.	40 tons.	Zinfandel, Riesling.
Carter, S.	Yountville	12	12	12			No.	85 tons.	Zinfandel, Chasselas, Burger.
Carms, B.	Yountville	36	36	36			No.	110 tons.	Zinfandel, Malvoisie.
Davis, J., & Son	Yountville	60	65	60			No.	125 tons.	Zinfandel, Chasselas, Riesling.
Downey, P.	Yountville	12	12	12			No.	24 tons.	Zinfandel, Chasselas.
Drew, Mrs. C. C.	Yountville	6	6	6			No.	17 tons.	Zinfandel.
Ellis, F. W.	Yountville	37	25	37			No.	165 tons.	Chasselas, Riesling.
Fajanti Bros.	Yountville	50	50	50			No.	75 tons.	Zinfandel, Burger.
Fawer, Thomas	Yountville	60	60	60			Yes.	260 tons.	Zinfandel, Riesling, Chasselas.
Frash, F.	Yountville	15	15	15			No.	50 tons.	Zinfandel, Sauvignon Vert, Chasselas.
Frye, Col. J. D.	Yountville	120	120	120			Yes.	282 tons.	Zinfandel, Burger, Cabernet, Mataro, Sauvignon Vert.
George, Levi P.	Yountville	20	20	20			No.	180 tons.	Burger, Zinfandel, Malvoisie.
Gibbs, Mrs. W. H.	Yountville	100	100	100			No.	200 tons.	Zinfandel, Riesling.
Graves, W. B.	Yountville	15	15	15			No.	100 tons.	Zinfandel, Riesling.
Groezinger, G.	Yountville	200	200	200			Yes.	500 tons.	Zinfandel, Madeira, Sauvignon Vert, Hungarian, Bouschet.
Hahn, J.	Yountville	90	90	90			No.	193 tons.	Zinfandel, Burger, Riesling.
Holland, W. H.	Yountville	15	15	15			No.	50 tons.	Zinfandel.
Johnson, William	Yountville	15	15	15			No.	53 tons.	Zinfandel, Malvoisie, Mission.
Kelly, Mr.	Yountville	15	15	15			No.	40 tons.	Zinfandel, Malvoisie.
La Rue, H. M.	Yountville	80	80	80			No.	350 tons.	Zinfandel, Mataro, Sauvignon Vert.
Long, R.	Yountville	45	45	45			No.	75 tons.	Zinfandel, Riesling, Burger.
Lycan, M. C.	Yountville	12	12	12			No.	39 tons.	Zinfandel, Chasselas, Burger, Malvoisie.
McCord, N.	Yountville	10	10	10			No.	27 tons.	Zinfandel, Malvoisie, Chasselas.
Morris, Frank	Yountville	12	12	12			No.	20 tons.	Zinfandel, Burger, Chasselas.
Nauer Bros.	Yountville	25	25	25			No.	100 tons.	Zinfandel, Burger, Chasselas.
Old, Jacob	Yountville	50	25	50			Yes.	75 tons.	Zinfandel, Malvoisie.
Oshorn, Geo.	Yountville	20	20	20			No.	17 tons.	Zinfandel, Chasselas.
Pedlar, J. R.	Yountville	10	10	10			No.	18 tons.	Zinfandel.
Pedro, M.	Yountville	18	10	18			No.	45 tons.	Zinfandel, Mataro.
Robertson, R.	Yountville	48	20	48			No.	110 tons.	Zinfandel, Chasselas.
Roberts, —	Yountville	16	16	16			No.	83 tons.	Zinfandel, Riesling, Burger.
Robertson, R.	Yountville	30	30	30			No.	30 tons.	Zinfandel, Burgundy, Burger, Chasselas, S. Vert.
Ross, W. T.	Yountville	30	30	30			No.	50 tons.	Zinfandel, Malvoisie.
Safford, R. B.	Yountville	15	15	15			No.	25 tons.	Zinfandel, Burger, Malvoisie.
Salmira, Jas.	Yountville	12	12	12			No.	45 tons.	Zinfandel, Burger.
Schofield, Mrs. B. M.	Yountville	12	12	12			No.	45 tons.	Zinfandel, Riesling.
Squire, H. P.	Yountville	16	16	16			No.		

NAPA COUNTY—Continued.

1891

NAME OF OWNER.	Post Office and Name of Vineyard.	Total Acres in Grapes.....	Acres in Bearing.	Acres in Wine Grapes.....	Acres in Table Grapes.....	Acres in Raisin Grapes.....	Wine Maker.....	Product in 1890.	Varieties.
Stefel, Mr.	Yountville.....	15	10	15	.....	.....	No.	50 tons.	Zinfandel, Malvoisie, Riesling.
Tidemann, H.	Yountville.....	15	15	15	.....	.....	No.	35 tons.	Zinfandel, Golden Chasselas.
Tonachs, J.	Yountville.....	8	8	8	.....	.....	No.	15 tons.	Zinfandel, Riesling.
Van Winkle, Mrs.	Yountville.....	23	23	23	.....	.....	No.	50 tons.	Zinfandel, Riesling.
Veterans' Home.....	Yountville.....	46	46	46	.....	.....	No.	150 tons.	Zinfandel, Riesling.
Voltz, Mrs.	Yountville.....	80	20	80	.....	.....	Yes.	40 tons.	Zinfandel, Malvoisie.
Wetz, J.	Yountville.....	18	18	18	.....	.....	Yes.	115 tons.	Zinfandel, Riesling, Burgundy.
Whitton, G.	Yountville.....	80	30	80	.....	.....	No.	35 tons.	Zinfandel, Malvoisie.
Whitton, M. S.	Yountville.....	16	16	16	.....	.....	Yes.	60 tons.	Riesling, Chasselas.
Totals for county....	.....	18,229	17,003	18,177	62	.....	.....	.....	.....

SOLANO COUNTY. 1891

NAME OF OWNER.	Post Office and Name of Vineyard.	Total Acres in Grapes.	Acres in Bearing.	Acres in Wine Grapes.	Acres in Table Grapes.	Acres in Raisin Grapes.	Wine Maker.	Product in 1889.	Varieties.
Alexander, A.	Batavia	20	20	15	5	No.	No.	Muscat.	
Frances, E.	Batavia	40	40	20	20	No.	No.	Zinfandel, Mission.	
Goodyear, A.	Benicia	35	35			No.	No.		
Hoyt, F. J.	Benicia	35	35			No.	No.		
Nichols, W. D.	Benicia	35	35			No.	No.		
Baldwin, J. M.	Cordelia	50	50			No.	No.		
Blake, A.	Cordelia	50	50			No.	No.		
Capell, J.	Cordelia	25	25			No.	No.		
Cassivichini, J.	Cordelia	5	5			No.	No.		
Clayton, D.	Cordelia	30	30			No.	No.		
Corrick, J.	Cordelia	10	10			No.	No.		
Dittman, H.	Cordelia	5	5			No.	No.		
Durbin, M.	Cordelia	80	80			No.	No.		
Ellis, J.	Cordelia	15	15			No.	No.		
Finney, H. E.	Cordelia	8	8			No.	No.		
Fretes, E.	Cordelia	15	15			No.	No.		
Gwin, S. R.	Cordelia	150	100			No.	No.		
Harper, J. W.	Cordelia	10	10			No.	No.		
Higgins, W.	Cordelia	10	10			No.	No.		
Higgins, W.	Cordelia	10	10			No.	No.		
Jones, F. T.	Cordelia	40	40			Yes.	No.		
McWilliams, L. G.	Cordelia	10	10			No.	No.		
McWilliams, J.	Cordelia	10	10			No.	No.		
Mangles, J.	Cordelia	25	25			No.	No.		
Martin, H.	Cordelia	30	30			No.	No.		
Mason, G.	Cordelia	80	80			No.	No.		
Pierce, W. & L.	Cordelia	100	100			No.	No.		
Shillaber, C.	Cordelia	30	30			Yes.	No.		
Selsie, J.	Cordelia	35	35			No.	No.		
Sweetser, A.	Cordelia	30	30			Yes.	No.		
Williams Bros.	Cordelia	20	20			No.	No.		
Becker, Chas.	Davisville	40	40			40	No.		
Briggs Bros.	Davisville	40	40			40	No.		
Briggs Estate	Davisville	140	140		30	110	No.	Muscat.	
Agee, C. C.	Dixon	50	50	34	16	No.	No.	Muscat, Burger.	

Currey, John	Dixon	45	45	40	5	No.	No.		
Currey, M. S.	Dixon	70	70	13	12	68	No.		
Evans, G. H.	Dixon	15	15	15	5	No.	No.		
Kline, J.	Dixon	20	20	15	5	No.	No.		
McCune, Joe.	Dixon	12	12		4	8	No.		
Rockwell, M. S.	Dixon	4	4		4	No.	No.		
Stephens, R.	Dixon	18	18	14	4	No.	No.		
Stewart, D. S.	Dixon	10	10		10	No.	No.		
Wells, W. H.	Dixon	20	20		20	No.	No.		
Sackett, F. E.	Pleasant Valley	30	30		30	No.	No.		
Lamar, H.	Pleasant Valley	227	277			No.	No.		
Campbell, J. P.	Suisun	13	13			No.	No.		
Dickie, A. A.	Suisun	10	10			No.	No.		
Hench, Wm.	Suisun	10	10			No.	No.		
Kimball, L. F.	Suisun	10	10			No.	No.		
Lemon, J.	Suisun	35	35			No.	No.		
McNulty, James	Suisun	20	20			No.	No.		
O'Kell, E. J.	Suisun	20	20			No.	No.	90 tons.	Zinfandel.
Gordon, Wm.	Suisun	10	10	10		No.	No.	60 tons.	Malvoisie, Zinfandel.
O'Kell, E. J.	Suisun	30	30	30		No.	No.	20 tons.	
Oliver, J. M.	Suisun	10	10			No.	No.		
Reams, Col.	Suisun	3	3		3	No.	No.		Muscat, Tokay.
Roberts, Chas.	Suisun	10	10			No.	No.		
Bassford, Frank	Vacaville	10	10		10	No.	No.		Muscat, Tokay.
Bassford, H. A.	Vacaville	19	19		19	No.	No.		Muscat, Tokay.
Bassford, J. M., Jr.	Vacaville	14	14		14	No.	No.		Muscat, Tokay.
Bassford, J. M., Sr.	Vacaville	10	10		10	No.	No.		Muscat, Tokay.
Blake, Jos.	Vacaville	18	18		18	No.	No.		Muscat, Rose Peru, Tokay.
Blake, Mrs. E. A. C.	Vacaville	15	15		15	No.	No.		Muscat, Rose Peru, Tokay, Fontainebleau.
Brislow, S. D.	Vacaville	12	12		12	No.	No.		Muscat, Rose Peru, Tokay, Malvoisie.
Buck, F. Herbert	Vacaville	3	3	3		No.	No.		Tokay.
Buck, Frank H.	Vacaville	12	12		10	2	No.	50 tons.	Tokay, Muscat, Emperor.
Buck, J. K.	Vacaville	3	3		3	No.	No.		Tokay.
Buck, L. W.	Vacaville	20	20		15	5	No.	150 tons.	Tokay, Muscat, Rose Peru, Fontainebleau, Emperor.
Buck, L. W. & F. H.	Vacaville	85	85		75	10	No.	400 tons.	Tokay, Muscat, Rose Peru, Emperor, Fontainebleau.
Buck, W. H.	Vacaville	16	16		16	No.	No.		Tokay, Muscat, Emperor, Fontainebleau.
Buckingham, Mrs. E. P.	Vacaville	95	95	5	80	10	No.		Muscat, Tokay, Chasselas, Zinfandel, Sultan.
Buckingham & Watson	Vacaville	60	60		50	No.	No.		Muscat, Fontainebleau, Rose Peru.
Cargill, P.	Vacaville	7	7		7	No.	No.		Muscat, Fontainebleau.
Chinn, R. H.	Vacaville	100	100		100	No.	No.		Muscat, Tokay, Rose Peru.
Christopher, B. F.	Vacaville	6	6	3	3	No.	No.	20 tons.	Muscat, Tokay, Zinfandel.
Chubb, C. M.	Vacaville	5	5		5	No.	No.		Muscat, Fontainebleau.
Collins, J. R.	Vacaville	15	15		15	No.	No.		Muscat, Tokay, Rose Peru, Malvoisie.

SOLANO COUNTY—Continued. 1891

NAME OF OWNER.	Post Office and Name of Vineyard.	Total Acres in Grapes.	Acres in Bearing.	Acres in Wine Grapes.	Acres in Table Grapes.	Acres in Raisin Grapes.	Wine Maker.	Product in 1889.	Varieties.
Corey, J. B.	Vacaville	16	16		10	6		50 tons.	Muscat, Tokay, Rose Peru.
Davis, George.	Vacaville	6	6		4	2	No.		Muscat, Tokay, Sultan.
Derby, D. B.	Vacaville	4	4		4				Muscat.
Farrell, M.	Vacaville	4	4		4		No.		Muscat, Malvoisie, Chasselas.
Frick, L. M.	Vacaville	4	2		4				Muscat, Tokay.
Garlisch, O. E. H.	Vacaville	23	23	8	19				Muscat, Tokay, Rose Peru, Fontainebleau, Zinfandel.
Gates, J. W.	Vacaville	34	34		34				Muscat, Tokay, Rose Peru, Emperor, Chasselas.
Gibbs, G. W.	Vacaville	5	5		5				Fontainebleau, Muscat.
Gilmore, Mrs. J. W. A.	Vacaville	16	16		16				Muscat, Tokay, Rose Peru.
Holmes, Miss P. F.	Vacaville	7	7		7				Muscat.
Haugh, J. F.	Vacaville	7	7		7				Muscat, Rose Peru, Fontainebleau.
Jagger, M. P.	Vacaville	20	20		20				Muscat, Tokay, Rose Peru, Malvoisie.
Lawrence, Mrs. J. C.	Vacaville	8	8		8				Muscat, Tokay.
Lewis, Mrs.	Vacaville	5	5		5		No.		Muscat, Emperor.
Long, Richard.	Vacaville	30	30		30		No.		Muscat, Tokay.
Loud, Harry.	Vacaville	11	11		11		No.		Tokay.
Lyons, Mrs. P.	Vacaville	18	18		18				Muscat, Tokay, Rose Peru, Fontainebleau.
McKevitt, A.	Vacaville	5	5		5				Muscat, Tokay, Emperor.
McMurtry, Mrs. A.	Vacaville	12	12		12				Muscat, Tokay, Malvoisie.
Marshall, Jas.	Vacaville	8	8		4	4			Muscat, Tokay.
Merchant, J. B.	Vacaville	18	18		18				Muscat, Tokay, Fontainebleau, Rose Peru.
Middleworth, Mrs. A.	Vacaville	18	18		18				Muscat, Tokay, Fontainebleau, Rose Peru.
Montpelier, A.	Vacaville (San Fran.)	42	42		42				
Morris, E. R.	Vacaville	15	12		15				Muscat, Tokay, Emperor, Fontainebleau, Rose Peru.
Parker, W. B.	Vacaville	32	32		12	20	No.		Muscat, Tokay.
Payne, W. H.	Vacaville	8	8		8				Rose Peru, Tokay.
Peña, Mrs. G.	Vacaville	10	10		10				Rose Peru, Sweetwater.
Peters, Henry.	Vacaville	250	250	250			Yes.		Zinfandel, Riesling, Chasselas.
Pinkham, E. F.	Vacaville	14	14		14				Zinfandel, Tokay, Rose Peru, Emperor, Muscat.
Price, W. H.	Vacaville	4	4		4			17 tons.	Muscat.
Robinson, Jesse	Vacaville	25	25	3	22				Muscat, Tokay, Malvoisie, Zinfandel, Fontainebleau.

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DIRECTORY OF THE

CONTRA COSTA COUNTY. 1891

NAME OF OWNER.	Post Office and Name of Vineyard.	Total Acres in Grapes.	Acres in Bearing.	Acres in Wine Grapes.	Acres in Table Grapes.	Acres in Raisin Grapes.	Wine Maker.	Product in 1890.	Varieties.
Beede & Abbott	Antioch.	36		25	11		No.		Zinfandel, Muscat, Tokay.
Bigelow, A. J.	Antioch.	50	50			50		200 tons.	Muscat, Tokay.
Emerson, C. B. & Sons.	Antioch.	35		35					Zinfandel.
Flickhamer, Wm.	Antioch.	5	5	5			No.		Zinfandel.
Fratado, Jos.	Antioch.	3	3	3			Yes.		Zinfandel.
Jenkins, Thomas	Antioch.	15			15		No.		Muscat, Tokay.
Miller, Jos.	Antioch.	20	20	20			Yes.		Zinfandel.
Minto, Manuel	Antioch.	5	5	5			Yes.		
Parkinson, M. C.	Antioch.	15	15		15		No.	50 tons.	Muscat, Tokay.
Peters, F. W.	Antioch.	5			5				
Prevallo, Jos.	Antioch.	4	4	4			Yes.	2,500 gals.	
Robinson, L. L.	Antioch.	30		30			No.		Zinfandel.
Ruckslatt, Jos.	Antioch.	20	20	20			Yes.		Zinfandel.
Rouse, Beede & Co.	Antioch.	28			28		No.		Muscat, Tokay.
Vera, I. D.	Antioch.	4	4	4			Yes.		
Brandt, —	Brentwood	10	10	10			Yes.		Mission, Zinfandel.
Gibson, Hugh	Brentwood	5	5	5			No.		Mission, Zinfandel.
Humphrey, Misses	Brentwood	13	8	13			No.		Wine grapes, mixed.
O'Hara, James	Brentwood	5			5		No.		Muscat, Tokay.
Plaur, Wm.	Brentwood	4			4		No.		Muscat, Tokay.
Wrighton Bros.	Brentwood	10	10	10			Yes.		Zinfandel.
Plumley, A.	Byron	10	10		10				Muscat.
Barber, Truman	Clayton	10		10			No.		Zinfandel.
Benson, W. T.	Clayton	20	10	20			No.		Zinfandel, Mataro.
Bigelow, C. P.	Clayton	4			4		No.		Muscat, Tokay.
Elocking, Geo.	Clayton	10		10			No.		Zinfandel.
Bollman, D. M.	Clayton	5	5	5			No.		Zinfandel.
Briggs, Elijah	Clayton	3	3	3			No.		Mission.
Briggs, H.	Clayton	10	10	7	3		No.		Zinfandel, Muscat.
Brochie, Geo.	Clayton	4	4		4		No.		Tokay.
Clymer, Wm.	Clayton	15	12	15			No.		Zinfandel.
Collins, John	Clayton	3	3	3			No.		Zinfandel.
Condie, John	Clayton	5	5	5			No.		Mission.
De Martini, Paul	Clayton	20		20			Yes.		Zinfandel.

De Martini & Cereghino	Clayton	50	50	50			Yes.		Zinfandel, Mission.
Doninic, Murcheo	Clayton	30		30			No.		Zinfandel.
Glusing, Peter	Clayton	7	2	7			No.		Zinfandel, Mission.
Gunther & Son	Clayton	15	8	10	5		No.		Zinfandel, Muscat.
Hiebice, N.	Clayton	3	3	3			No.		Mixed wine grapes.
Kirkwood, N.	Clayton	5	5	5			No.		Mission.
Lewellyn, John	Clayton	10		10			No.		Zinfandel.
Maguire, Mrs.	Clayton	3	3	3					Zinfandel.
Marsh, Joshua	Clayton	10		10			No.		Zinfandel, Mission.
Mayo, John	Clayton	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2			No.		Mission.
Morgan, Jerry	Clayton	2	2	2			No.		Mission.
Mount Diablo Wine Co.	Clayton	100	100	100			Yes.		Mission, Riesling, Zinfandel, Chasselas.
Norman, Alex.	Clayton	2	2	2			No.		Mission.
Polly, Henry	Clayton	20	11	15	5		No.	33 tons in '89	Zinfandel, Muscat.
Russellman, T.	Clayton	20	20	20			No.		Zinfandel, Mission.
Rhine, Charles	Clayton	30		30			Yes.		Zinfandel.
Smith, Isaac	Clayton	17	16	16	1		No.	75 tons.	Zinfandel, Tokay, Mission.
Terry, R. C.	Glen Terry Wine Co., Clayton.	80	70	60		20	Yes.	226 tons.	Zinfandel, Chasselas, Riesling, Mataro, Fontainebleau.
Williams, E. W.	Clayton	7		6	1		No.		Muscat, Zinfandel, Black Burgundy.
Avery, H. R.	Concord	5	5	5					Muscat.
Babel, Philip	Concord	24		12	12		No.		Zinfandel, Table.
Ballman, Henry	Concord	4		4			No.		Zinfandel.
Barcellari, Achille	Concord	18		18			No.		Zinfandel.
Bauman, Wm.	Concord	7	7	5	2		No.		Zinfandel, Burger, Table.
Beebe, W. F.	Concord	2	2						Mixed.
Billings, W. H.	Concord	8		4	4				Zinfandel.
Bussy, J. T.	Concord	10			10		No.		Tokay.
Duarte, Frank	Concord	3	3	3			No.		Mission.
Fernandez, Bernardo	Concord (Pinole)	8	8	8			No.		Mission.
Garcia, Juan	Concord	5	5	5			No.	20 tons.	Mission.
Geringer, A.	Concord	5		5			No.		
Galindo, John	Concord	15	15	15					Mission.
Hopkins, Moses	Concord	25		25			No.		Zinfandel, Mataro, Malvoisie, Burgundy, Black Hamburg.
Kellyon, —	Concord	32		12	20		No.		Zinfandel, mixed table.
Langenkamp, Geo. W.	Concord	23	23	8	15		No.		Zinfandel, Mission, Muscat.
Lewis, C. Y.	Concord	3	3	3			No.		Mission.
McLennan, Charles	Concord	5	5	5			No.		Zinfandel.
Mastrick, George	Concord	4		4			No.		
Mulligan, John	Concord	40		20	20		No.		
Parker, August	Concord	14		14			No.		
Peterson, P. M.	Concord	9	9	9			No.		Zinfandel, Mataro.
Pope, Mrs.	Concord	2	2	2			No.		Mission.
Rose, John	Concord	6	3	3			No.		Mission, Zinfandel.

NAME OF OWNER.	Post Office and Name of Vineyard.	Total Acres in Grapes.	Acres in Bearing.	Acres in Wine Grapes.	Acres in Table Grapes.	Acres in Raisin Grapes.	Wine Maker.	Product in 1890.	Varieties.
Samuels, Asa	Concord	12	12	12			No.	(30 tons, '89) (40 tons, '90)	Malvoisie, Zinfandel.
Samuels, John	Concord	2		2			No.		
Solari, H. J.	Concord	18	18	18			No.		Zinfandel.
Stanford, Leland	Gwin Ranch, Concord	25		25			No.		
Thompson, Calvin	Concord	5		5			Yes.		Zinfandel.
Treat, Webster	Concord	50		50			No.		Zinfandel, Mission, Mataro.
Tristram, S.	Concord	4	4	4			Yes.		Mission.
Valencia, Henry	Concord	3	3	3			No.		Mission.
Waltman, H. H.	Concord	30		30			No.		
Webb, Barney	Concord	3	3		3		No.		
Westcott, Capt. C. W.	Concord	30		28	4		No.	10 tons. (60 tons, '89) (125 " '90)	Mixed. Mataro, Carignan, Burger, etc.
Wilhelms, Capt.	Concord	3	3		3		No.		
Herrick, A. T.	Cornwall	5			5				Muscat, Tokay.
Julian, T. B.	Lafayette	4	4	4					Mixed wine.
Whitcomb, C. S.	Lafayette	5	5		5				Mixed table.
Ames, I. P.	Martinez (San Fran.)	30		10	20		No.		Mataro, Rose Peru.
Austin, A. E.	Martinez	3	3						Mixed table and wine.
Baily, James A.	Martinez	5			5		No.		Tokay, Muscat.
Barber, M. R.	Martinez	50	30	7	43		No.	100 tons.	Mixed table and Zinfandel.
Bartola, A.	Martinez	3	3	3			Yes.		Zinfandel.
Bee, F. A.	Martinez	40	40	13	22		No.		Tokay, mixed wine, Rose Peru, Black Hamburg.
Beier, S. A.	Martinez	3	3	3			No.		Mission.
Boss, Alex.	Martinez	60	60	60			No.		Zinfandel.
Brann, L.	Martinez	50		30	20		No.	100 tons.	Tokay, Zinfandel, Malvoisie, Muscat.
Bush, David	Hillsdale Vineyard, Martinez (San Fran.)	30	22	8	22		No.	22 tons.	Tokay, Zinfandel, Muscat.
Christian Bros.	Martinez	12	8	12			No.		Zinfandel, Malvoisie, Mission.
Christian Bros.	Martinez	15	12	12	3		No.		Rose Peru, mixed wine, Zinfandel, Mission.
Cluff, William	Martinez (San Fran.)	29	9	4	25		No.		Tokay, Muscat, Rose Peru, Cabernet, Zinfandel.
Daggett, J. R., and Tasheira, George.	Martinez	20	20		20		No.	600 boxes.	Tokay, Muscat, Rose Peru, Black Ferrara.
Dick, Emma	Martinez (San Fran.)	12		12			No.		Mission, Zinfandel, Chasselas.

Dukes, William	Martinez	20	8	8	12		No.	24 tons.	Tokay, Zinfandel, Chasselas.
Eggleston, William	Martinez	3	3	8			No.		
Fagan, Mrs. E. A.	Martinez	15	8	12	3		No.		Rose Peru, Zinfandel, Muscat, Chasselas.
Frezer, George M.	Martinez	15	8	8	7		No.		Muscat, Zinfandel, Tokay.
Gillogilly Bros.	Martinez	8	8		8		No.		Muscat, Black Morocco, Tokay.
Gray, Richard	Martinez (San Fran.)	10			10		No.		Muscat, Tokay.
Griffin, Thomas	Martinez	11	1		11		No.	7 tons.	Tokay, Rose Peru, Muscat, Chasselas, Malvoisie.
Hardy, H. P.	Martinez	4	4				No.	24 tons.	Muscat, Rose Peru, Malvoisie.
Hayward, O. H.	Martinez	7	7		7		No.	24 tons.	Zinfandel, Tokay, Muscat.
Hocoley, H. P.	Martinez	21	9	14	6		No.	14 tons.	Tokay, Muscat, Malvoisie, Chasselas, Zinfandel.
Hogan, T. G.	Martinez (San Fran.)	8	8		8		No.		Muscat.
Ingraham, I. T.	Martinez	27	15	20	7		No.		Tokay, Muscat, Chasselas, Mission, Zinfandel.
Ivey, H. S. & John	Martinez	4	4	4	7		No.		
Jones, J. P.	Martinez								
Joost, Fabian	Martinez	15	15	15			Yes.	20,000 gals.	Zinfandel, Muscat.
Kelly, James	Martinez	20	10	17	3		No.	30 tons.	Zinfandel.
McKenna, James	Martinez	6	6	6			No.		Tokay, Muscat, Rose Peru.
Mead, L. G.	Martinez	22			22		No.	18 tons.	Grenache, Chasselas, Zinfandel, Burgundy.
Merrill, Dr. C. G.	Martinez (Las Lomas)	80	80	80			Yes.	(5,000 gals., '89; 125 tons)	Zinfandel, Rose Peru, Muscat, Tokay.
Messic, L. D.	Martinez	20		5	15		No.		Tokay, Muscat, Zinfandel.
Muir, John	Martinez (Alhambra)	100	80	30	70		No.		Chasselas, Zinfandel.
Oldsdoffer, George	Martinez	10		10					
Overfield, George	Martinez								
Pasola	Martinez	3		3			Yes.		Muscat, Tokay, Zinfandel, Chasselas, Mission.
Potter, Samuel	Martinez	30	15	10	20		No.		Twenty varieties, wine and table.
Raap, Henry	Martinez	68	43	36	32		No.		Zinfandel.
Rogers, E. A.	Martinez	12		12			No.		Zinfandel.
Rogers, P. F.	Martinez	20		20			No.		
Ryer, P.	Martinez	23	15	15	8		No.		Tokay, Zinfandel, Muscat.
Smith, N. B.	Martinez	7			7		No.		Tokay, Muscat.
Strentzel, Dr. John	Martinez (Alhambra)	55	45	20	35		No.		Tokay, Zinfandel, Muscat, Rose Peru, Malaga.
Sturgis & Eddy	Martinez	110	110	100	10		No.	108 tons.	Tokay, Muscat, Chasselas, Mission.
Swett, John	Hillgirt Vyd, Martinez	70	60	50	20		Yes.	75 tons.	Muscat, Cabernet, Tokay.
Tietjen, Mrs. E.	Martinez	8	8	8			No.		Mission.
Thomas, D. R.	Martinez	5	5	5			No.		Zinfandel, Chasselas, Tokay, Muscat, Rose Peru.
Thoro, F.	Martinez	13	13	7	6		No.		Black Burgundy, Zinfandel, Tokay, Muscat.
Upham, B. H.	Martinez	10	3	7	3		Yes.		Zinfandel, Tokay, Muscat.
Webster, E. A.	Martinez	8		2	6		No.		Tokay, Muscat.
Webster, E. E.	Martinez	9			9		No.		Rose Peru, Muscat, Malaga, Ferrara, Burger, Fontainebleau.
Williams, H. W.	Martinez	35	17		35		No.	29 tons.	Tokay, Muscat.
Winslow, M.	Martinez						No.		Tokay, Muscat.
Wittenmyer, L. C.	Martinez	20		10	10		No.		Zinfandel, Tokay, Muscat, Chasselas, Black Hamburg.

CONTRA COSTA COUNTY—Continued. 1891

NAME OF OWNER.	Post Office and Name of Vineyard.	Total Acres in Grapes.....	Acres in Bearing.	Acres in Wine Grapes.....	Acres in Table Grapes.....	Acres in Raisin Grapes.....	Wine Maker.....	Product in 1890.	Varieties
Wolford, George.....	Martinez.....	7	—	—	7	—	No.	—	Rose Peru, Tokay, Muscat.
Young, Johnson.....	Martinez.....	8	—	4	4	—	No.	—	Zinfandel, Muscat.
Minto, William.....	Orinda Park.....	5	—	8	2	—	—	—	Zinfandel, Muscat.
Sandow, George.....	Orinda Park.....	2	2	—	2	—	—	—	Muscat.
Wagner, Theo.....	Orinda Park.....	18	18	14	4	—	Yes.	6,000 gals.	Zinfandel, Chasselas, Riesling, Mataro, Muscat.
Gambus, John.....	Pacheco.....	30	22	30	—	—	Yes.	60 tons.	Chasselas, Rose Peru, Zinfandel.
Gregory, A.....	Pacheco.....	10	10	6	6	—	No.	—	Table grapes and Zinfandel.
Lamb, E. R.....	Pacheco.....	5	—	—	—	—	No.	—	Zinfandel.
Lavizola, John.....	Pacheco.....	10	—	10	—	—	No.	—	—
Lohse, C. S.....	Pacheco.....	12	1	8	4	—	No.	—	Zinfandel, Mission, and Table.
Loucha, F. F.....	Pacheco.....	17	15	17	—	—	Yes.	45 tons.	Zinfandel, Mataro, Sauvignon Vert.
Ott, John.....	Pacheco.....	10	10	5	5	—	Yes.	—	—
O'Kief, John.....	Pacheco.....	10	—	8	4	—	No.	—	Zinfandel, Muscat.
Pacheco, Mrs.....	Pacheco.....	5	5	5	—	—	No.	—	Mission.
Russi, George.....	Pacheco.....	10	5	10	—	—	No.	—	—
Showers, Andrew.....	Pacheco.....	40	—	20	20	—	No.	—	—
Walker, J. T.....	Pacheco.....	13	—	10	8	—	No.	—	Zinfandel, mixed table.
Wells, Mrs. Philip.....	Pacheco.....	15	—	15	—	—	No.	—	Zinfandel.
Bancroft, H. H.....	Walnut Creek.....	40	—	—	40	—	No.	—	Muscat, Tokay, Emperor.
Bent, Henry.....	Walnut Creek.....	5	—	—	5	—	No.	—	Mixed table.
Bente, Henry.....	Walnut Creek.....	8	8	6½	1	1	No.	20 tons.	Mission, Tokay, Muscat, Zinfandel, Sweetwater.
Bracket, Mrs.....	Walnut Creek.....	19	12	12	7	—	No.	—	Mission, Muscat.
Geary, L.....	Walnut Creek.....	12	12	12	—	—	No.	—	Zinfandel.
Hazeltine, Chas.....	Walnut Creek.....	8	8	8	—	—	No.	—	Zinfandel, Mission.
Hook, Jas. S.....	Walnut Creek.....	62	62	62	—	—	Yes.	230 tons.	Malvoisie, Mission, Rose Peru, Chasselas, mixed wine.
Moore, L.....	Walnut Creek.....	14	—	9	5	—	No.	—	Zinfandel, Table.
Moore, L.....	Walnut Creek.....	14	6	6½	1	6½	No.	15 tons.	Zinfandel, Black Hamburg, Mission, Malvoisie.
Napthaly, Jos.....	Walnut Creek.....	80	60	70	10	—	Yes.	—	Muscat.
Penniman, W. H.....	Walnut Creek.....	17	17	10	7	—	No.	—	Zinfandel, Chasselas Vert, Riesling, Mataro, and table grapes.
Rosenthal, J.....	Walnut Creek.....	—	—	—	—	—	No.	—	Mission, Muscat.
Shuey, H.....	Walnut Creek.....	2	2	2	—	—	No.	—	Mission.
Smith, Thos.....	Walnut Creek.....	5	5	—	5	—	No.	—	Muscat.
Wait, —.....	Walnut Creek.....	4	—	—	4	—	No.	—	Muscat, Tokay.
Weston, C. K.....	Walnut Creek.....	10	—	5	5	—	—	—	Zinfandel, Petite Bouschet, St. Vert, Tokay.
Totals for county.....		3,141½	1,760½	2,085	975	81½	—	—	Muscat.

1893

THE
VINEYARDS IN NAPA COUNTY;

BEING

THE REPORT OF E. C. PRIBER, COMMISSIONER FOR
THE NAPA DISTRICT,

TO THE

BOARD OF STATE VITICULTURAL COMMISSIONERS OF CALIFORNIA.

PUBLISHED BY THE BOARD OF STATE VITICULTURAL
COMMISSIONERS.



SACRAMENTO:

STATE OFFICE, : : : : A. J. JOHNSTON, SUPT. STATE PRINTING.
1893.

THE VINEYARDS IN NAPA COUNTY - 1893

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..... COUNTY.
DISTRICT IN COUNTY.

Name and address,
 Total acres in vines,
 Acres in bearing,
 Acres in wine grapes,
 Acres in table grapes,
 Acres in raisin grapes,
 Will be replanted, and how many acres,

Acres at present infested by Phylloxera. (Good for only one crop more, acres.
Total.....acres. (Good for more than one crop more, acres.

Acres planted to Resistants.	{	Riparia,	acres.	{	On Riparia,	acres.	{	Which varieties succeed best?	
		Rupestris,	acres.					Which varieties have not succeeded?	
Total,	acres.	{	Lenoir,	acres.	{	On Rupestris,	acres.	{	Which varieties succeed best?
			Other varieties,	acres.				Which varieties have not succeeded?	
Acres planted to Resistants (same as preceding).	{	Grafted and in bearing,	acres.	{	On Lenoir,	acres.	{	Which varieties succeed best?	
		{	Grafted and not bearing,	acres.				Which varieties have not succeeded?	
Total,	acres.	{	Not yet grafted,	acres.	{	On other varieties (name them),	acres.	{	Which varieties succeed best?
								Which varieties have not succeeded?	

Character of the soil of the vineyard.....

How is the vineyard situated—low lying, upland, or mountain?

What is exposure to sun and wind?

Which of the European varieties have proved most resistant?

How have the vineyards that have been attacked been handled?

Crop in 1892?

Stock of wine on hand, in gallons?

Total quantity of cooperage,gallons: { Oak cooperage,gallons
 { Redwood cooperage,gallons

Remarks:

In tabulating the returns thus obtained, the county was divided into five districts: First, in and around Napa; second, farther up, from Yountville to Rutherford; third, in and about St. Helena; fourth, Chiles and Conn Valleys; and fifth, in and about Calistoga.

The recapitulation of the total is as follows:

NAPA COUNTY.

Total number of vineyards.....	507.										
Vineyards reporting phylloxera.....	244.										
Total acres in vines.....	16,651½ acres.										
Acres in bearing.....	14,240½ acres.										
Will replant this season.....	406½ acres.										
Will be dug up for causes other than phylloxera.....	184 acres.										
Infested by phylloxera.....	2,246 acres.										
Same good for but one crop more.....	756 acres.										
Planted to Resistants, 2,007¼ acres, as follows:	<table> <tr> <td>Riparia.....</td><td>1,698½ acres.</td></tr> <tr> <td>Lenoir.....</td><td>245½ acres.</td></tr> <tr> <td>Rupestris.....</td><td>19 acres.</td></tr> <tr> <td>Californica.....</td><td>35 acres.</td></tr> <tr> <td>Festivalis.....</td><td>9 acres.</td></tr> </table>	Riparia.....	1,698½ acres.	Lenoir.....	245½ acres.	Rupestris.....	19 acres.	Californica.....	35 acres.	Festivalis.....	9 acres.
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Lenoir.....	245½ acres.										
Rupestris.....	19 acres.										
Californica.....	35 acres.										
Festivalis.....	9 acres.										
Planted to Resistants (same as above), 2,007¼ acres.....	<table> <tr> <td>Grafted and in bearing.....</td><td>842½ acres.</td></tr> <tr> <td>Grafted and not bearing.....</td><td>591 acres.</td></tr> <tr> <td>Not yet grafted.....</td><td>573¾ acres.</td></tr> </table>	Grafted and in bearing.....	842½ acres.	Grafted and not bearing.....	591 acres.	Not yet grafted.....	573¾ acres.				
Grafted and in bearing.....	842½ acres.										
Grafted and not bearing.....	591 acres.										
Not yet grafted.....	573¾ acres.										
Crop, 1892.....	27,083 tons.										
Cooperage, 12,989,000 gallons.....	<table> <tr> <td>Oak.....</td><td>3,662,500 gallons.</td></tr> <tr> <td>Redwood.....</td><td>9,326,500 gallons.</td></tr> </table>	Oak.....	3,662,500 gallons.	Redwood.....	9,326,500 gallons.						
Oak.....	3,662,500 gallons.										
Redwood.....	9,326,500 gallons.										

The recapitulation of the different districts in the county is as follows:

NAPA DISTRICT.

Total number of vineyards, 91.
 Vineyards reporting phylloxera, 53.
 Total acres in vines, 3,636.
 Acres in bearing, 2,715.
 Will replant this season, 103 acres.
 Will be dug up other than for phylloxera, 75 acres.
 Infested by phylloxera, 455 acres; of which 154 will bear but one crop more.
 Planted to resistants, 1,157 acres; of which 1,000 acres are in Riparia, 138 Lenoir, and 19 Rupestris.
 Planted to resistants (same as above), 1,157 acres; of which 515½ are grafted and bearing, 451½ are grafted and not bearing, and 190 not yet grafted.
 Crop 1892, 5,579 tons.
 Cooperage, 3,101,000 gallons; of which 506,000 is oak and 2,595,000 redwood.

YOUNTVILLE DISTRICT.

Total number of vineyards, 81.
 Vineyards reporting phylloxera, 64.
 Total acres in vines, 2,706.
 Acres in bearing, 2,054.
 Will replant this season, 142 acres.
 Will be dug up for reasons other than phylloxera, 75 acres.
 Infested by phylloxera, 701 acres; of which 261 will bear but one crop more.
 Planted to resistants, 497 acres; of which 431 acres are in Riparia, 31 acres in Lenoir, and 35 acres in Californica.
 Planted to resistants (same as above), 497 acres; of which 206 are grafted and bearing, 64 grafted but not bearing, and 227 not yet grafted.
 Crop 1892, 4,605 tons.
 Cooperage, 2,489,000 gallons; of which 411,000 is oak and 2,078,000 redwood.

ST. HELENA DISTRICT.

Total number of vineyards, 219.
 Vineyards reporting phylloxera, 119.
 Total acres in vines, 7,445½.
 Acres in bearing, 6,784.
 Will replant this season, 108½ acres.
 Will be dug up for causes other than phylloxera, 34 acres.
 Infested by phylloxera, 1,042 acres; of which 335 will bear but one crop more.
 Planted to resistants, 209¾ acres; of which 145 acres are in Riparia and 64¾ in Lenoir.

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Planted to resistants (same as above), 259¾ acres; of which 35 are grafted and in bearing, 58¾ grafted but not bearing, and 116¾ not yet grafted.
 Crop of 1892, 12,604 tons.
 Cooperage, 6,145,000 gallons; of which 2,275,000 is oak and 3,370,000 redwood.

CHILES AND CONN VALLEYS.

Total number of vineyards, 28.
 Vineyards reporting phylloxera, 7.
 Total acres in vines, 814.
 Acres in bearing, 767¼.
 Will replant this season, 13 acres.
 Infested by phylloxera, 46 acres; of which 16 will bear but one crop more.
 Planted to resistants, 38¾ acres; of which 27¼ are in Riparia, 9 in Festivalis, and 2 in Lenoir.
 Planted to resistants (same as above), 38¾ acres; of which 11 are grafted and in bearing, 17 grafted but not bearing, and 10¾ acres not yet grafted.
 Crop of 1892, 1,091 tons.
 Cooperage, 379,000 gallons; of which 157,500 gallons is oak and 221,500 gallons is redwood.

CALISTOGA DISTRICT.

Total number of vineyards, 88.
 Vineyard reporting phylloxera, 1.
 Total acres in vines, 2,044.
 Acres in bearing, 1,920.
 Will replant this season, 40 acres.
 Infested by phylloxera, 2 acres.
 Planted to resistants, 105 acres; of which 95 are in Riparia and 10 in Lenoir.
 Planted to resistants (same as above), 105 acres; of which 75 are grafted and in bearing, and 30 not yet grafted.
 Crop of 1892, 3,204 tons.
 Cooperage, 875,000 gallons; of which 313,000 is oak and 562,000 is redwood.

WINFIELD SCOTT,
 Secretary Board of State Viticultural Commissioners.

REPORT OF E. C. PRIBER COMMISSIONER FOR THE NAPA DISTRICT.

NAPA, December 1, 1892.

To the Board of State Viticultural Commissioners:

GENTLEMEN: I herewith submit the report of A. Warren Robinson, containing remarks on the census of Napa County, and the census obtained by him.

Respectfully,

E. C. PRIBER,
Commissioner for the Napa District.

NAPA, December 1, 1892.

To E. C. PRIBER, Viticultural Commissioner for the Napa District:

DEAR SIR: I beg leave to submit the following viticultural report for Napa County, as per your instructions and formulas furnished.

Every vineyard portion of Napa County has been visited and inspected, and all the information possible gained bearing on viticultural matters, especially anything of interest regarding resistant vines.

Since my last report, two years ago, vineyards in this county have been greatly lessened in number and in area, in many portions of the county. Commencing ten years ago, in the lower end of Napa Valley, and supposed to have been brought from Sonoma Valley, the phylloxera has spread almost the entire length of the valley in the direction of the prevailing wind. Two years ago a few vineyards in the Napa District and some in the Yountville District were infested. Since that time it has spread with great rapidity. In many cases vineyards of considerable extent have, in the meantime, almost or wholly disappeared. This will account for the smaller number of vineyards reported this year.

No remedy to prevent the spread of the disease has been discovered. In no vineyards visited, with the exception of one or two, has there been any special treatment, and this explains why answers to the question bearing on this matter do not appear. The exceptions mentioned were where a few vines were treated with sulphate of iron, in the proportion of one pound of the sulphate to ten gallons of water. This was applied, when the ground was wet, to the stocks, with a swab, with beneficial results. How long this benefit will last is a question time alone will solve.

In almost every vineyard visited, where the phylloxera has made any headway, the vines were allowed to stand without treatment, the disease taking its course. When the vines were dead, or nearly so, they were pulled up. Rarely have resistants or other vines been set out in their place. In the last two years very few new vineyards have been

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planted—none, in fact—nor will new vineyards be planted or old ones be reset, except in a comparatively few instances, this coming winter and spring. As a whole, vineyardists have come to the conclusion that any special treatment is useless and a waste of time. About ten years ago experiments in the matter of curing phylloxera-diseased vines were made in the vineyards of H. Hagen and Mr. Bauer, but they proved of little or no avail.

Frequently vineyards have gone very suddenly, the phylloxera having, evidently, obtained a strong hold upon the roots and showing very little effect upon the vines until nearly the end.

Judging from the experience of the past few years, it may be safe to say that within the space of three or four years a very large proportion of the vineyards south of the Calistoga District will have been destroyed. A very large proportion of these will not be replanted, for past experience has proved that it would be folly to set out European vines on their own roots, and very few vineyardists can afford to wait the four or five years required to establish resistant vines, no income being derived from the vineyard in the meantime. I found this to be the prevailing sentiment in all phylloxera-infested localities.

Besides this there is no encouragement to replant on account of the poor outlook for the wine industry. Prices have ruled low for some years, and are now two or three cents below the figure desired. The cellars are, in many instances, overstocked with wine of the vintages of the present and previous years. Some men are carrying four vintages; a great many one or two.

The phylloxera, almost invariably, has attacked vineyards in spots. Appearing in the center of a block it spreads in circles of varying diameters, and then will jump a rod or more and appear in the center of another block. Rarely, if ever, does it sweep a direct swath through a vineyard. Some vineyardists are confident that the insect, coming to the surface at certain seasons of the year, flies a short distance. Others think the insect is carried along by the plow. Invariably the disease spreads in the direction of the prevailing winds, which, throughout Napa Valley, are from south to north, or, more correctly, from the southwest up the valley. Exposure to the sun has been given in nothing hill vineyards, but on level lands it has been omitted, as exposure to the sun there is always direct, and the wind usually as stated.

South of Lodi Station vineyards generally are badly infested with phylloxera, excepting on Spring Mountain. North of Lodi Station, they are almost invariably intact. In no vineyard in the vicinity of Calistoga, so far as could be seen from extended observation, could I see traces of phylloxera, yet vineyardists in this locality, while rejoicing that their vines are not diseased, will not be surprised if the destructive insect should appear any season. The same may be said of vineyards on Spring Mountain, to the northwest of St. Helena.

The vintage in this county was from one half to two thirds shorter than usual this year, owing, in a considerable measure, to the ravages of the phylloxera, much to killing frosts in the spring, and quite a little to very hot weather in June. All this, coupled with low prices, has discouraged many vineyardists.

Acting in accordance with your instructions: to pay much attention to the results of the planting of resistant vines, and the success attending their cultivation, I made extensive inquiries in all sections of the

county. Comparatively few vineyardists have set out resisters of any kind. It is only here and there that owners of vineyards have made the experiment, if experiment it may longer be called. Vineyardmen of small or even moderate means think they cannot afford to wait the time required for the vines to grow, to be grafted, and to bear fruit.

But several men of keen observation, after careful investigation, are persuaded that resisters are a success. Riparia and Lenoir are the principal varieties propagated. Of Rupestris there is none to speak of, and of Californica very little. Riparia holds the foremost place in the estimation of nine tenths of those who have used resisters at all. This variety has been found to grow well and successfully resist the phylloxera on high lands as well as on lower levels. In some vineyards, European vines, grafted on Riparia roots, have borne good crops, and the owners are well pleased with the outlook. Lenoir has been used on low grounds, and in many, probably in all cases, has proved a failure. "Lenoir does not bear wet feet," as Mr. E. P. Palmer says.

This gentleman, after extended and careful observation, study, and experiment, lasting through a period of several years, and whose judgment in the premises is thereby entitled to great consideration, pronounces, emphatically, in favor of the Riparia. "I consider the man who plants Lenoir is taking chances," said he. A committee of vineyardists, of which Mr. Palmer was a member, were last spring appointed by the St. Helena Viticultural Association to visit and critically inspect vineyards, both in Napa and Sonoma Counties, in which resisters, for any considerable time, had been planted, and said in their report: "We condemn the planting of Lenoir on lowest soils. While Riparia would not be in its native element in such soils, yet having shown a better adaptation for cold, wet, and heavy land, it stands preëminently in the lead as a resister."

Mr. Charles Krug, with his eleven or twelve years' experience with resisters, advised setting out Riparia.

I found, with but one or two exceptions, that where replanting is to be done this winter or next spring, Riparias will be used as resister stocks. Once in awhile a man was found who favored Lenoir because of its more rapid growth. It can be grafted much earlier than the slower growing Riparia.

To sum up observations upon this point, it may be said that while in some soils Lenoir may prove a resister, Riparia, on the whole, is esteemed the best resister stock to plant. Experiments carefully conducted, and critical observation, have proved conclusively that the Riparia is preëminently the best resister planted in this county. Of this there seems to be no doubt.

Will resisters be generally planted as vineyards are destroyed by phylloxera? This question has, in a measure, been answered on foregoing pages. In the very great majority of cases, no; in the few, yes. Even many who consider resisters a success, will be deterred by reason of expense and the long "waiting time." The result will inevitably be, as previously stated, that only a few years will elapse before bearing vineyards in this county will be of limited number. The resulting loss to this county will be very great, and would be difficult to estimate, as the hard labor and the expense of establishing vineyards and building capacious wine cellars, especially north of Yountville, has been very great.

The foregoing remarks apply to hill vineyards as well as to those in the different valleys in the county. Napa Valley, with its surrounding hills, has not alone suffered in this matter, though vineyards in other valleys in the county are few in number and of limited extent. In Gordon Valley, within the last two years, vineyards have been devastated by phylloxera. In Berryessa Valley little attention has been paid to the cultivation of the vine. The small vineyards of Pope Valley are growing smaller. In Wooden and Capelle Valleys there are no vineyards worthy of note. These smaller valleys are so difficult of access and the mountain roads leading to them are so long and rough, that land owners have been deterred from planting vineyards. Perhaps it is as well. Foss Valley vineyards, all of limited area, are still in fair condition. On the Suscol hills, since my last report, whole vineyards have been uprooted, because of the rapid devastation by the ubiquitous phylloxera.

Very many vineyardists fully appreciate the efforts of the Commission to spread information regarding the success that has attended the planting of resisters. They will gladly avail themselves of published facts and the experience of those who have planted resisters to any extent. It is evident this useful information will be of great practical benefit to all concerned. The last reports of the California Viticultural Commission, issued this fall, have been extensively circulated in this county, and, by a large majority of vineyardists, were gladly received.

I have endeavored to carefully and conscientiously follow the instructions given me. I have made a complete canvass of the vine-growing districts of the county. The results of my observations and inquiries are embodied in this report and contained in the blanks furnished. While I would not act the pessimist, but would give as hopeful a report as possible, it is useless to hide the fact that our vineyards are melting away, as the mist before the morning sun.

In resistant stocks the only remedy for preserving our vineyards has been found. It has already been stated that vineyards so rooted will be comparatively few. I think an investigation of the matters submitted, made two or three years hence, will prove the facts stated and forecasts made to have been true.

I trust my efforts to follow and carry out your instructions will meet with your approval and will give complete satisfaction.

Respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROBINSON.

The above report is indorsed and submitted to the Commissioners.

E. C. PRIBER,
Commissioner for the Napa District.

SUPPLEMENTAL REPORT.

NAPA, December 10, 1892.

It would be exceedingly difficult for any one to accurately judge of the amount of vineyard acreage in this county now infested by phylloxera, even approximately. Some vineyards, and there are not a few

are entirely destroyed, and the remnants of quite a number will be dug up this winter. But it has been noticed in the past that many vineyards have suddenly shown signs of the presence of the destroying insect, and whole blocks of vines have died in a very short time, indicating, evidently, that the phylloxera had, unknown and often unsuspected, been for some time hard at work at the roots.

So it is to-day. Vines that show no signs of disease may soon be swept away. It is for this reason that hardly any one can judge accurately of the acreage of vines now infected. Those that are badly diseased, or even to a fair degree, can be detected by the practiced eye, if signs of this condition of things appear above ground. But detection often comes first when the vines are thoroughly diseased.

Therefore, it may be safely stated that the results of the ravages of the phylloxera in our vineyards during the year or two to come cannot now be accurately estimated, and the figures given in this report do not begin to show the vastness of the injury now working and to follow within even two years.

Since the time resistant were first planted in this county, different parties have had much expensive experience in grafting foreign varieties upon them. Failure attended many of the first trials, but, profiting by past efforts, grafting is performed, if proper care be taken in every detail of its operation, successfully. "In my vineyard 99 per cent of grafts have taken and grown vigorously," said one vineyardist.

Many of the failures in years gone by were due to too deep and careless grafting. The soil was dug away from the resistant vine several inches, and the stock cut off some distance from the surface. Where this method was practiced a very large per cent of the grafts often died. The union of stock and scion was imperfect. In cases where the scion was not inserted so low down, but still a few inches below the surface, failure resulted because the roots the scion threw off were not removed, through inattention or lack of knowledge. The consequence was that as they grew they forced the scion out of the stock, and failure resulted.

The best success now attained by some persons who have had much experience in grafting, is to insert the scion in the resistant stock quite near or at the surface of the ground. Care should always be taken to see that any rootlets the scion may throw off are removed. If permitted to grow, the phylloxera may, as often has been the case, prey upon these roots and destroy the vine. When this occurs, the resistant stock has frequently been condemned, though unjustly, as non-resistant.

When due care has been taken, success has universally attended grafting upon resistant stocks. Inner bark of stock and scion must be sure to meet, and after tying, the earth should be firmly pressed around the graft. If the cleft graft is used and but one scion is inserted, the cleft to one side of the scion will readily heal, although there has been some dispute on this point.

The method of inserting the scion in the side of the stock, at an angle, allowing the resistant vine above the graft to continue its growth until the union is perfect, then to remove that portion of the vine above the scion, has been tried, but not always with success. The theory may be good, but the result often has been that the wind would sway the vine back and forth, and the graft would be forced out.

Again, it has been found best to allow the resistant stock to attain good size before grafting, as, if the graft is inserted too early, there will not

be sufficient strength in the stock to support the scion; or the scion may overgrow the stock and the result be far from what is desired. But where due care is taken in all the essentials, grafts grow readily, rapidly, and yield bountifully, even bearing the first year or two. Said a vineyardist who has had abundant success in grafting resistants: "I took this fall, from a scion inserted in Riparia stock last spring, eight pounds of excellent grapes." Another, who has had considerable experience in grafting, said: "From two-year old Sauvignon Vert grafts inserted in Riparia stocks, I gathered this fall as high as thirty-five pounds of grapes to a graft."

In more than one instance inquiry elicited the information that it was preferable to plant resistant cuttings where they were to permanently remain in the vineyard. If planted in the nursery and transplanted when the roots had well grown, there is, of necessity, more or less of a check to the growth of the vine. The experience of one practical vineyardist of many years' observation has been that cuttings have, in a year or two, overtaken rooted vines that were transplanted. On the other hand, there are those who contend that it is easier to care for the resistant cuttings in the nursery until they are well rooted, and at much less expense, than to plant cuttings at once in the vineyard. There are those who favor the one plan—some the other. But many strong and unanswerable arguments are presented in favor of the method first mentioned.

What is required in successful grafting is patience, care, and watchfulness, at the time of grafting and for some months thereafter. If this system is pursued, success should attend grafting, as has been proved conclusively by the experience of many vineyardists in this county.

A. WARREN ROBINSON.

NAPA DISTRICT.

John Aroth, Napa.—Total acres, 15, of which 9 are in bearing; will replant 2 acres; acres infested with phylloxera, 2, all to be dug out; planted to Riparia, 6 acres, of which 3 are in bearing and 3 grafted but not bearing; Zinfandel grafts have succeeded, but Muscats have not; soil sandy loam; vineyard upland; exposure southeast; crop, 14 tons.

Bank of Napa, Napa.—Total, 105 acres; in bearing, 90 acres; will replant 5 or 10 acres; infested by phylloxera, scattering, about 20 acres, of which 10 are good for only one crop; planted to Riparia, 33 acres, of which 9 acres are grafted and in bearing, 4 acres grafted and not bearing, and 20 acres not yet grafted; Sauvignon Vert, Semillon, and all other varieties grafted, have succeeded well; soil gravelly loam; vineyard upland; exposure west. The Burgundy and Chasselas Fontainebleau have proved most resistant; no special pains taken with vines attacked. Crop, 220 tons; cooperage, 150,000 gallons, all redwood.

L. Bauchero, Napa.—Total, 40 acres; in bearing, 35; infested by phylloxera, 5; good for only one crop more, 3; planted to Lenoir, 5, which are grafted but not bearing; soil rocky loam; vineyard mountain; exposure southwest; Zinfandel has resisted fairly well; crop, 75 tons; cooperage, 40,000 gallons, of which 5,000 is oak and 35,000 redwood.

Bauer Estate, Napa.—Total, 60 acres; in bearing, 50 acres; will replant 8 acres; planted to Riparia, 30 acres, and to Lenoir 30 acres, all of which are not yet grafted; soil loam; vineyard mountain; exposure southwest; Tokay has proved most resistant; crop, 80 tons.

This vineyard is situated in Napa redwoods. The resistants are planted between rows of the vinifera. If phylloxera appears, old vines will be dug up, leaving resistants in good condition.

J. A. Baxter, Napa.—Total, 115 acres; in bearing, 100 acres; in table grapes, 5 acres; planted to Riparia, 15 acres, which are not yet grafted; soil heavy loam; vineyard upland; exposure west and north; crop, 124 tons; stock of wine on hand, 24,000 gallons; cooperage, 40,000 gallons, of which 10,000 is oak and 30,000 redwood.

Riparia stands highest in estimation as resistant.

J. J. Bergen, Napa.—Total, 10 acres; in bearing, 8 acres; infested by phylloxera, 4 acres, half of which is good for only one crop; no resistants; soil light loam; vineyard upland; exposure southwest; crop, 15 tons.

This vineyard will be dug up in a year or two.

B. Boetto, Napa.—Total, 10 acres; all in bearing; infested by phylloxera, 3 acres, of which 1 will bear only one crop more; soil loam; vineyard upland; crop, 20 tons; cooperage, 20,000 gallons, all redwood.

F. Borreo, Napa.—Total, 50 acres, of which 40 are in bearing; will replant 2 acres; planted to Lenoir, 4 acres, all of which are grafted but not bearing; the grafts succeed equally well; soil rocky black loam; exposure south; Zinfandel, Grey Riesling, and Burgundy, of European varieties, are most resistant in the order named; crop, 100 tons; cooperage, 80,000 gallons, of which 10,000 is oak and 70,000 redwood.

This vineyard is situated near the Napa Soda Springs, a few hundred feet above the valley. Here Riparia has almost utterly failed, whereas Lenoir does exceedingly well.

John Brandlein, Napa.—Total, 12 acres; all in bearing; will replant 4 or 5 acres; soil loam; vineyard upland; exposure southeast; crop, 16 tons.

M. Buchli, Napa.—Total, 15 acres, all in bearing; soil loam; vineyard upland; exposure east and south; crop, 25 tons.

A. Carboni, Napa.—Total, 40 acres; in bearing, 30 acres; infested by phylloxera, 25 acres, of which 10 acres are good for only one crop more; soil loam; vineyard low lying; exposure southwest; no special treatment for phylloxera; crop, 100 tons; cooperage, 10,000 gallons, all redwood.

Mr. Carboni is much discouraged with the outlook. Two years ago the vineyard was in fine condition; now it is rapidly dying out.

C. Carpy & Co., Napa.—Cooperage (estimated), 1,250,000 gallons, of which 200,000 is oak and 1,050,000 redwood.

Mrs. E. Castle, Napa.—Total, 7 acres; soil loam; vineyard mountain; exposure south; crop, 25 tons.

H. B. Chase, Napa.—Total, 80 acres; in bearing, 70 acres; will replant 10 acres; crop, 271 tons.

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George Chatterly, Napa.—Total, 18 acres; in bearing, 15 acres; infested by phylloxera, 4 acres, of which half is good for only one crop more; planted to Riparia, 1 acre, which is grafted to Zinfandel, and is in bearing; variety has succeeded well; soil loam; vineyard low lying; no great care given attacked vines; crop, 15 tons.

H. Connell, Napa.—Total, 9 acres; in bearing, 5 acres; infested by phylloxera, 3 acres, of which 2 acres are good for only one crop more; soil loam and gravel; vineyard upland; vineyard treated all alike; crop, 5 tons.

J. H. Cummings, Napa.—Total, 25 acres; all in bearing; soil loam; vineyard upland; exposure south and east; crop, 40 tons.

B. Durma, Napa.—Total, 70 acres; in bearing, 50 acres; will replant 2 acres; infested by phylloxera, 10 acres, half of which is good for only one crop more; planted to Riparia, 10 acres, of which 5 acres are grafted and in bearing, 3 acres grafted but not bearing, and 2 acres not yet grafted; Zinfandel, Mondeuse, and Chasselas have succeeded well on Riparia; soil loam; vineyard upland; exposure east; no special care given diseased vines; crop, 135 tons.

Riparia is in favor at this vineyard. The Lenoir has not succeeded.

James Davis, Napa.—Total, 65 acres; in bearing, 60 acres; vineyard low lying; exposure southeast; all vines in this vineyard attacked by phylloxera have been dug up as soon as the disease was seen; crop, 120 tons.

Charles Dell, Napa.—Total, 20 acres; all in bearing; infested by phylloxera, 2 acres; planted to resistants, 18 acres, of which 13 are in Riparia, 3 in Rupestris, and 2 in Lenoir; all in resistants are grafted and in bearing; the Zinfandel and Mataro do well on the three stocks, and the Muscat has done the poorest; soil rich loam; vineyard upland; exposure northeast; Tokay and Zinfandel have proved most resistant of European varieties; attacked vines were dug out as soon as badly decayed; crop, 50 tons; cooperage, 20,000 gallons, of which 2,000 is oak and 18,000 redwood.

A. S. Domerque, Napa.—Total, 12 acres; all in bearing; soil loam; vineyard upland; crop, 22 tons; cooperage, 15,000 gallons, all redwood.

James Duhig, Napa.—Total, 40 acres; all in bearing; will replant 10 acres; infested by phylloxera, 10 acres, of which 3 acres are good for only one crop more; planted to Riparia, 5 acres, all of which are not yet grafted; soil loam; vineyard upland; exposure east and south; Tokay has proved most resistant; crop, 70 tons.

The resistants are doing very well. This vineyard is on Hinchica Creek. Several fine vineyards have been killed here by phylloxera within ten or twelve years. It was very near here that phylloxera made its first appearance in Napa County, entering from Sonoma County.

T. H. Epley, Napa.—Total, 8 acres; in bearing, 5½ acres; in table grapes, 8 acres; planted to Riparia, 2½ acres, which are grafted and bearing; Muscat and Thompson's Seedling grafts both succeed very well; soil gravelly; vineyard upland; exposure west and north; crop, 7 tons.

This is about the only vineyard of table grapes in the county. Riparia gives complete satisfaction, but Lenoir is considered very poor.

M. M. Ester, Napa.—Total, 500 acres; in bearing, 350 acres; infested with phylloxera, 50 acres, which will last more than one year; planted to resistants, 150 acres, of which 125 are in Riparia and 25 are Lenoir; grafted and bearing, 50 acres; grafted but not bearing, 75 acres; not grafted, 25 acres; all grafts have succeeded well; soil loam; vineyard rolling; exposure west and southeast; as the disease spread resistants were substituted; cooperage, 200,000 gallons, of which 20,000 is oak and 180,000 redwood.

The resistant vines in this vineyard are doing very well. The Riparia is preferred, and does best on light soil. As the diseased vines are dug up the Riparia will be substituted.

J. H. Fisher, Napa.—Total, 10 acres; in bearing, 10 acres; soil loam; vineyard mountain; exposure southeast; crop, 30 tons; cooperage, 20,000 gallons, of which 15,000 is oak and 5,000 redwood.

P. Flannagan, Napa.—Total, 45 acres; in bearing, 30 acres; will replant 10 acres; very little is infested by phylloxera; planted to Riparia, 15 acres, which are not yet grafted; soil loam; vineyard low lying; Malvoisie has proved most resistant of European varieties; crop, 31 tons.

France & Corterelli, Napa.—Total, 20 acres; all in bearing; infested by phylloxera, 10 acres, of which 3 are good for only one crop more; soil loam; vineyard upland; crop, 37 tons.

F. Frash, Napa.—Total, 24 acres; in bearing, 18 acres; planted to Riparia, 2½ acres, of which 1 acre is grafted and bearing, and 1½ acres grafted but not bearing; Mondeuse has succeeded well on grafts; soil loam; vineyard upland; crop, 25 tons.

P. Fournier, Napa.—Total, 22 acres; all in bearing; infested by phylloxera, 5 acres; soil gravelly; vineyard low lying; crop, 45 tons; cooperage, 60,000 gallons, of which 10,000 is oak and 50,000 redwood.

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S. E. Garner, Napa.—Total, 6 acres; all in bearing; soil gravelly loam; vineyard low lying; crop, 10 tons.

C. E. Geddes, Napa.—Total, 5 acres; all in bearing; infested by phylloxera, 2 acres; soil gravelly; vineyard upland; crop, 11 tons.

Mrs. Julia Gift, Napa.—Total, 14 acres; in bearing, 8 acres; infested by phylloxera, 9 acres, of which 4 acres are good for but one crop more; soil light loam; all attacked vines succumb equally and the vines are pulled up as they decay; crop, 8 tons.

This vineyard is fast decaying.

G. W. Gildersleeve, Napa.—Total, 17 acres; infested by phylloxera, 10 acres, of which half is good for only one crop more; vineyard mountain; exposure southwest; all European varieties succumb alike; crop, 18 tons.

G. Gilmetti, Napa.—Total, 5 acres; in bearing, 4 acres; infested by phylloxera, 5 acres, of which 4 acres are good for only one crop more; soil loam; vineyard mountain; exposure west; Zinfandel has proved most resistant of European varieties; crop, 10 tons.

G. Gnepper, Napa.—Total, 18 acres; all in bearing; infested by phylloxera, 4 acres, of which 1 acre is good for only one crop more; soil loam; vineyard upland; crop, 40 tons.

G. E. Goodman, Napa.—Total, 190 acres; in bearing, 180 acres; will replant 8 acres; infested by phylloxera, 15 acres, of which 7 acres are good for only one crop more; planted to resistants, 30 acres, 20 acres of which are grafted and in bearing, 5 acres grafted but not bearing, and 5 acres not yet grafted; varieties of resistant stock: Riparia 25 acres, Rupestris 3 acres, Lenoir 2 acres; the Semillon, Verdot, Burger, Sauvignon Vert, and Cabernet Sauvignon have all done well on Riparia, while both Lenoir and Rupestris have not been successful as stock, the Lenoir especially being too soft; a few Californicas have been tested, but have not succeeded; soil gravelly loam; vineyard low lying; all European varieties succumb alike; the vines are rooted out as soon as infected; crop, 300 tons; cooperage, 200,000 gallons, all redwood.

The land is very rich and all the resistants and grafts look well. The Riparia grows slower than the Lenoir, but Mr. Goodman greatly favors it. The bearing qualities of the grafts on resistants can be better told in a year or two than at present.

J. Green, Napa.—Total, 7 acres; all in bearing; soil alluvial; vineyard low lying; crop, 11 tons.

A. H. Grossman, Napa.—Total, 60 acres; in bearing, 20 acres; planted to Riparia, 60 acres, 20 acres of which are grafted and bearing and 40 are grafted but not bearing; Alicante Bouschet and Mondeuse have succeeded best; soil rocky and gravelly; vineyard upland; exposure west; crop, 25 tons; cooperage, 15,000 gallons, of which 5,000 is oak and 10,000 is redwood.

Mr. Grossman has made many careful experiments with various resistants during several years. Seven or eight years ago he planted a few hundred each of Riparia, Californica, Rupestris, Lenoir, Elvira, and others. After repeated trials, he has come to the conclusion that the best resistant is the Riparia, and now uses that root. Lenoir does well in places, but for an all-around resistant he prefers the Riparia, thus indorsing the views of the majority of vineyardists who have experimented with resistants. "But," he said, "every vineyardist must find out the variety of vinifera best suited to his soil and location, and graft that on the resistant. One variety may do well in one vineyard and utterly fail in another. That has been my experience. For my own vineyard I much prefer Mondeuse, although Alicante Bouschet does well. Patience, time, and expense are required to find out these things. In conversation with others well able to judge, I think there are not more than 800 acres of resistants in this county, 300 of which, probably, are in bearing. Six years will elapse before the others will be in full bearing."

Joseph Gyle, Napa.—Total, 16 acres; all in bearing; infested by phylloxera, 5 acres, of which 3 acres will last one year more; soil light loam; vineyard upland; exposure southeast; crop, 25 tons.

Henry Hagen, Napa.—Total, 70 acres; in bearing, 40 acres; planted to Riparia, 60 acres, and to Lenoir, 10 acres; of the total, 40 acres are grafted and in bearing, and 30 acres grafted but not bearing; the Sauvignon Vert, Mondeuse, Cabernet, etc., are all doing well on Riparia, and the Burgundy is doing remarkably well on the Lenoir; soil light loam; vineyard upland; exposure west; all European varieties go alike; vines were uprooted as the disease appeared; crop, 77 tons; cooperage, 100,000 gallons, half oak and half redwood.

The grafts were put in resistant stocks when four or five years old. It was found that they did better than when younger. All now bear well. Mr. Hagen is pleased with his success, and favors Riparias. This vineyard, or that portion planted to resistants, is coming along rapidly. Riparia on this reddish, loamy, upland soil does well. The stocks are allowed to get a good growth before they are grafted to European varieties. Mr. Hagen says it is better to wait a year or two longer than some do, in order to let the roots and stock get a good start. Do not graft too deep, and look after the roots, that the scion may put out, clip them off. He is surprised at the way our grafted vines yield, and is much pleased with success attending resistant stocks. Vineyard was destroyed by phylloxera a few years ago, but resistants put in same ground have continued to flourish.

Harker Bros., Napa.—Total acres, 40; in bearing, 30 acres; soil loam; vineyard mountain; exposure southwest; crop, 38 tons.

J. R. Harris, Napa.—Total, 47 acres; in bearing, 14 acres; in table grapes, 3 acres; soil loam; vineyard mountain; exposure southeast and west; all European varieties succumb alike; crop, 30 tons.

This vineyard is on Atlas Peak. There is no phylloxera in this neighborhood.

Mrs. M. E. Harron, Napa.—Total, 20 acres; all in bearing; infested by phylloxera, 15 acres, all of which will be uprooted in the spring of 1893; acres in Riparia, 5, all of which are grafted to Cabernet and are in bearing; soil loam; vineyard low lying; attacked vines are dug up from year to year; crop, 38 tons.

A. H. Heidhoff, Napa.—Total, 6 acres; in bearing, 4 acres; vineyard mountain; exposure southeast; all European varieties succumb alike; crop, 12 tons.

This is a hill vineyard in the Napa redwoods.

John Hein, Napa.—Total, 18 acres; in bearing, 4 acres; infested by phylloxera, 16 acres; soil loam; vineyard mountain; exposure southeast; no care given attacked vines; crop, 15 tons; cooperage, 20,000 gallons, of which 15,000 is oak and 5,000 redwood.

He will pull up the entire vineyard this season.

P. Heinrich, Napa.—Total, 15 acres; in bearing, 12 acres; will replant 3 acres; soil loam; vineyard low lying; crop, 20 tons.

P. B. Hewlett, Napa.—Total, 40 acres; all in bearing; soil loam; vineyard upland; all European varieties succumb alike; crop, 35 tons.

Mrs. H. M. Howe, Napa.—Total, 7 acres; soil loam; vineyard mountain; exposure south; crop, 18 tons.

This vineyard is on Atlas Peak, thus far exempt from attack.

G. Jacob, Napa.—Total, 6 acres; in bearing, 3½ acres; infested by phylloxera, 4 acres, of which 1 acre is good for only one crop more; soil gravelly; vineyard upland; exposure west; all varieties succumb; crop, 8 tons.

This vineyard is fast going.

P. Jordan, Napa.—Total, 50 acres; in bearing, 20 acres; planted to Riparia, 30 acres; to Lenoir, 20 acres; of resisters, 25 acres are grafted and bearing, and 25 are grafted but not bearing. All grafts succeed alike. Sweetwater Riesling has proved most resistant; crop, 44 tons; stock of wine on hand, 3,000 gallons; cooperage, 10,000 gallons, of which 3,000 is oak and 7,000 is redwood.

Some Arizonica and Californica were experimented with, but proved unsatisfactory. Riparia is considered best, although Lenoir does very well. Some vineyards in this vicinity have been entirely destroyed.

J. R. S. Kingley, Napa.—Total, 125 acres; in bearing, 100 acres; planted to resisters, 125 acres of different varieties; soil loamy; vineyard upland; exposure south and west; crop, 175 tons.

This vineyard is on the Simonton Estate. Resistant stocks were planted by Professor Hushmann eight or ten years ago. It is rented now of the third owner since that time, so it is hard to tell about the amount of the different varieties of resisters. All grafts seem to be doing well, but Riparia is the favorite in this neighborhood.

J. Klam, Napa.—Total, 20 acres; in bearing, 16 acres; infested by phylloxera, 2 acres; soil loam; vineyard upland; all varieties succumb alike; crop, 45 tons.

Many vineyards are infested in this locality.

J. F. Knief, Napa.—Total, 20 acres; in bearing, 10 acres; will replant, 5 acres; planted to Riparia, 10 acres, and to Rupestris, 10 acres; acres grafted and bearing, 10; grafted but not yet bearing, 5 acres; not yet grafted, 5 acres; soil rocky and loamy hillside; vineyard upland; exposure southwest; crop, 25 tons; cooperage, 20,000 gallons, of which 6,000 is oak and 14,000 redwood.

Mr. Knief does not like Zinfandel on resistant stocks. Carignan do well, and also Mataro. He favors Rupestris as a resistant, as the Riparia roots are too near the surface. The Rupestris does not root so easily, but has been with him a more satisfactory stock, all things considered.

O. L. Krenz, Napa.—Total, 20 acres; in bearing, 10 acres; infested by phylloxera, 15 acres; soil light loam; vineyard low lying; vineyard neglected; crop, 15 tons.

This vineyard will be totally uprooted this winter.

N. Lang, Napa.—Total, 20 acres; all in bearing; infested by phylloxera, 10 acres, of which 2 acres are good for only one crop more; soil gravelly; vineyard low lying; crop, 50 tons.

G. W. May, Napa.—Total, 20 acres; all in bearing; infested by phylloxera, 5 acres, of which 3 acres will last one year only; soil rocky and gravelly; vineyard upland; crop, 50 tons.

A. McFarland, Napa.—Total, 17 acres; all in bearing; soil heavy loam; vineyard low lying; all attacked vines succumb alike; crop, 20 tons.

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Same, Napa.—Total, 10 acres; in bearing, 10 acres; infested by phylloxera, 3 acres, of which 1 acre will last only one year; soil reddish loam; vineyard upland; crop, 20 tons.

P. Meyer, Napa.—Total, 20 acres; all in bearing; infested by phylloxera, 5 acres, of which 1 acre is good for only one crop more; soil loam; vineyard low lying; crop, 54 tons.

Drury Melone, Napa.—Total, 13 acres; in bearing, 5 acres; will replant a few vines; planted to Riparia, 13 acres, of which 6 are grafted and bearing and 8 are grafted and not bearing; Mondeuse and Sauvignon Vert grafts do well; soil loam; vineyard low lying; crop, 9 tons.

Am not much in favor of extended replanting, as the outlook is poor. Riparia is favored, and consider it the only salvation of vineyardists.

Mrs. J. M. Meridith, Napa.—Total, 15 acres; all in bearing; will replant 3 acres; infested by phylloxera, 1 acre; soil gravelly; vineyard low lying; all European varieties succumb alike; have used sulphate of iron, 1 pound to 10 gallons of water, for attacked vines, applied to vines in the spring when the ground is wet; crop, 25 tons.

The effect of sulphate of iron wash could be seen for a year or two, but do not know if the benefit will be permanent. Shall continue to use this application, but do not know as it will fully restore the diseased vines.

G. Migliavacca, Napa.—Cooperage (estimated), 450,000 gallons, of which 50,000 is oak and 400,000 redwood.

Estate of John F. Miller (Mrs. Clover), Napa.—Total, 50 acres; in bearing, 35 acres; will replant about 5 acres; infested by phylloxera, 5 acres, of which 3 are good for only one year; planted to Riparia, 40 acres, of which 35 are grafted and in bearing and 5 acres grafted but not bearing; the Cabernet Sauvignon and Carignan grafts have done well, but the Burgundy has not been as successful; soil loam; vineyard low lying; the attacked vines have been dug out from year to year; crop, 52 tons.

The resistants at this vineyard have done well, and there is every indication of their being a continued success. The Riparia is a favorite stock.

Parker Estate, Napa.—Total, 50 acres; in bearing, 40 acres; infested by phylloxera, 25 acres, of which 20 acres are badly eaten and will last only one year more; soil heavy loam; vineyard low lying; no pains taken with attacked vines; crop, 90 tons.

This vineyard is going very rapidly. Two years ago the phylloxera commenced working in 75 acres of thrifty vines. It is very doubtful if any care is given the vineyard after 1893. This is only one of many vineyards in the lower valley that will be entirely destroyed in a year or two.

Mrs. Penny, Napa.—Total, 10 acres; all in bearing; infested by phylloxera, 3 acres, of which 2 acres will last but a year more; soil loam; vineyard low lying; crop, 25 tons.

Dr. M. B. Pond, Napa.—Total, 30 acres; in bearing, 20 acres; planted to resistants, 10 acres, all bearing, of which 4 are in Riparia, 3 Rupestris, and 3 Lenoir; soil dark and light loam; vineyard mountain; exposure north and east; crop, 40 tons; cooperage, 16,000 gallons, of which 1,000 is oak and 15,000 redwood.

Vineyard is 1,700 feet above tidewater at Napa, and is among the redwoods. It is growing finely. The resistants have succeeded well, and this year a box of grapes from every three or four vines has been gathered, one year from the grafting. Riparia is in the most favor. Rupestris is slower, and the Lenoir is least esteemed as a grafting stock.

A. T. Prentiss, Napa.—Total, 25 acres; all in bearing; infested by phylloxera, 5 acres, of which 1 acre is good for only one crop more; soil gravelly; vineyard upland; crop, 45 tons.

P. Priet, Napa.—Total, 80 acres; all in bearing; soil loam; vineyard upland; crop, 200 tons; cooperage, 75,000 gallons, of which 25,000 is oak and 50,000 redwood.

— *Reed, Napa.*—Total, 36 acres; in bearing 22 acres; will replant 3 acres; planted to Riparia, 36 acres, of which 22 acres are grafted and bearing and 14 are grafted but not bearing; Cabernet Sauvignon, St. Macaire, and Pinot grafts succeed best; soil deep loam; vineyard upland; exposure east and south; crop, 11 tons.

Planted my first Riparia several years ago. When I set them out I had 1,000 vines in the vineyard not on resistant roots. Every one of them long since died, being killed by phylloxera. I have not noticed a single resistant vine that appears unhealthy. I grafted at two years old. The Riparia has great vitality. When I planted the vineyard I set it out solid; afterwards I took out every twenty-fifth row. I made one mistake—or rather the grafters did. The grafts placed too deep all died.

E. A. Rety, Napa.—Total, 45 acres; in bearing, 30 acres; will replant 3 acres; infested by phylloxera, 10 acres, of which half is good for only one crop more; planted to Riparia, 5 acres, of which 3 are grafted and in bearing, and 2 grafted but not bearing; Mataro, Cabernet, and Grenache have all done well on resistants; soil loam; vineyard mountain; exposure northeast; vines are rooted out as soon as attacked; crop, 60 tons; cooperage, 15,000 gallons, all redwood.

Charles Robinson, Napa.—Total, 60 acres; in bearing, 40 acres; will replant 5 acres; infested by phylloxera, 10 acres, half of which is good for only one crop more; planted to resistants, 30 acres, all grafted and in bearing, and of which 25 acres are in Riparia and

OAK KNOLL
(Osborne, Woodward,
Melona)

5 acres in Lenoir; all grafts have done well on both stocks; Malvoisie has done well in resisting phylloxera among European varieties; crop, 80 tons; cooperage, 30,000 gallons, of which 15,000 is oak and 15,000 redwood.

Mrs. M. J. Rose, Napa.—Total, 15 acres; all in bearing; soil loam; vineyard mountain; crop, 42 tons.

Jas. Salmini, Napa.—Total, 15 acres; in bearing, 12 acres; infested by phylloxera, 3 acres, of which 2 acres are good for only one crop more; soil rocky loam; vineyard upland; exposure west; Mataro and Carignan have resisted the phylloxera well; crop, 25 tons.

J. L. Shearer, Napa.—Total, 12 acres; all in bearing; soil gravelly; vineyard low lying; crop, 30 tons.

This is one of the few healthy vineyards in this vicinity.

B. B. Smith, Napa.—Total, 70 acres; will replant 5 acres; infested by phylloxera, 5 acres, of which 2 will bear but one crop more; planted to Riparia, 3 acres, none of which is grafted; soil loam; vineyard upland; exposure southwest; no efforts made to check the disease; crop, 35 tons.

John T. Smith, Napa.—Total, 10 acres; in bearing, 8 acres; infested by phylloxera, 4 acres, of which half will bear but one more crop; soil loam; vineyard upland; exposure southeast; Zinfandel has resisted fairly well; crop, 20 tons.

D. R. Summers, Napa.—Total, 6 acres; in bearing, 3 acres; infested by phylloxera, 3 acres, all of which will be dug up in the spring of 1893; soil loam; vineyard low lying; no pains taken with attacked vines; crop, 7 tons.

John A. Stanly, Napa.—Total, 125 acres; in full bearing, 80 acres; planted to resistants, 125 acres, of which 118 are in Riparia and 7 in Lenoir; of the 125 acres, 90 are grafted and in partial bearing, and 35 acres not yet grafted. All varieties that have been grafted to Riparia have succeeded; no Lenoirs grafted; soil varied; vineyard upland (rolling low hills); exposure every direction; crop about two thirds.

This vineyard is planted to red wine varieties. Judge Stanly was probably the first person to introduce resistant vines into this county, in 1882. He planted them against the judgment of many vineyardists. They have succeeded well. "The only vine I think absolutely resistant is Riparia. I am well satisfied with my resistants. I would never plant anything else. Since I planted my first resistants, within three miles of my vineyard, 500 acres have been planted to vines and eaten up by phylloxera. My vineyard is flourishing. Grafts should not be put in deep; quite near the surface is best. If ill up about grafts in October. Many grafts have failed because put in too deep." This vineyard demonstrates the adaptability of Riparia to our vineyards as a resistant.

L. S. Starkweather, Napa.—Total, 45 acres; in bearing, 35 acres; infested by phylloxera, 8 acres, half of which will bear but one more crop; soil gravelly loam; vineyard low lying; crop, 40 tons.

C. Steffel, Napa.—Total, 15 acres; in bearing, 10 acres; infested by phylloxera, 7 acres, of which 4 acres will bear but one crop more; soil loam; vineyard upland; exposure east; no special care given attacked vines; crop, 40 tons.

Ernest Streich, Napa.—Total, 200 acres; in bearing, 10 acres; planted to Riparia, 190 acres, some of which are grafted and some not grafted; soil loam; vineyard mountain; exposure southeast; crop, 30 tons; cooperage, 5,000 gallons, of which 2,000 is oak and 3,000 redwood.

The grafts thus far are growing well. This vineyard is in the Napa redwoods.

S. Strong, Napa.—Total, 15 acres; in bearing, 12 acres; infested by phylloxera, 10 acres, of which 3 acres will bear but one crop more; soil loam; vineyard low lying; exposure east; not much care given attacked vines; crop, 32 tons.

J. C. Sullivan, Napa.—Total, 9 acres; in bearing, 4 acres; will replant 6 acres; infested by phylloxera, 6 acres, of which 2 acres will bear but one crop more; planted to Riparia, 3 acres, of which 2 acres are grafted and in bearing, and 1 acre grafted but not yet bearing; Zinfandel and Golden Chasselas have succeeded well; soil gravelly loam; vineyard upland; exposure west and southeast; vines uprooted when diseased; Zinfandel has resisted fairly well; crop, 4 tons.

Lenoir, as a stock, is in poor favor in this vicinity.

Henry Tasche, Napa.—Total, 5 acres; all in bearing; soil gravelly; vineyard upland; crop, 14 tons.

Thomas Tracy, Napa.—Total, 10 acres; all in bearing; soil loam; vineyard low lying; crop, 28 tons.

W. W. Thompson, Napa.—Total, 107 acres; all in bearing; infested by phylloxera, 15 acres, of which 5 acres will bear but one crop more; planted to Riparia, 5 acres, all of which are grafted and in bearing; all varieties grafted have succeeded; soil gravelly loam; vineyard upland; exposure west; Tokay and Zinfandel have resisted fairly well; crop, 472 tons.

About 6 or 7 acres will be pulled out this winter.

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Frank Verroni, Napa.—Total, 14 acres; all in bearing; soil gravelly and rocky; vineyard upland; crop, 25 tons.

J. Vopt, Napa.—Total, 60 acres; all in bearing; soil loam; vineyard mountain; exposure west and south; crop, 100 tons; cooperage, 50,000 gallons, of which 10,000 is oak and 40,000 redwood.

This vineyard is on the extreme ridge of hills dividing Napa from Wooden Valley.

John T. Ward, Napa.—Total, 15 acres; in bearing, 10 acres; infested by phylloxera, 10 acres, of which 5 acres will bear but one more crop; soil light loam; vineyard upland; no special care given attacked vines; crop, 4 tons.

This vineyard is fast disappearing.

W. Weeks, Napa.—Total, 27 acres; in bearing, 20 acres; infested by phylloxera, 15 acres, of which 6 will bear but one crop more; soil gravelly loam; vineyard low lying; crop, 45 tons.

E. Yates, Napa.—Total, 10 acres; all in bearing; infested by phylloxera, 5 acres, of which 1 acre will bear but one crop more; soil loam; vineyard low lying; crop, 25 tons. The phylloxera is working gradually, and some vineyards in this vicinity have been entirely destroyed.

Mrs. E. G. Young, Napa.—Total, 40 acres; in bearing, 28 acres; infested by phylloxera, 20 acres, of which 10 acres will bear but one crop more; soil shading to adobe; no special care given attacked vines; crop, 25 tons.

The vines in the vineyard are fast going.

YOUNTVILLE DISTRICT.

John Benson, Oakville.—Total, 35 acres; in bearing, 30 acres; will replant 5 acres; infested by phylloxera, 10 acres, all to be uprooted; planted to Riparia, 25 acres, which is grafted to Semillon, Mondeuse, Cabernet Franc, and all succeed about alike; soil loam, bordering on adobe; vineyard low lying; European varieties most resistant, Zinfandel and Burger; vineyard replanted as vines become diseased; crop, 50 tons; cooperage, 90,000 gallons, of which 5,000 is oak and 85,000 redwood.

W. P. Bolz, Oakville.—Total, 15 acres; in bearing, 12 acres; all will be dug up; soil gravelly loam; vineyard upland; all European varieties succumb alike; crop, 35 tons.

W. T. Bradley, Oakville.—Total, 25 acres; all in bearing; infested by phylloxera, 12 acres, of which 4 acres are good for only one crop more; soil gravelly loam; vineyard low lying; European varieties all succumb alike; crop, 43 tons.

B. Bradshaw, Oakville.—Total, 5 acres; in bearing, 4 acres; infested by phylloxera, 4 acres, of which 2 acres are good for only one crop more; soil gravelly; vineyard upland; exposure northwest; European varieties all succumb alike; crop, 8 tons.
Vineyard will be gone in two years.

George Brainard, Oakville.—Total, 50 acres; in bearing, 48 acres; infested by phylloxera, 5 acres, of which 2 acres are good for only one crop more; vineyard low lying; all European varieties succumb alike; crop, 14 tons.

Brin & Chair, Oakville.—Total, 115 acres; in bearing, 113 acres, will plant 15 or 20 acres soil loam; vineyard low lying and mountain; exposure south; crop, 350 tons; cooperage, 300,000 gallons at Howell Mountain and 150,000 in valley at Oakville, mostly redwood.

One vineyard and cellar is on Howell Mountain. Have escaped phylloxera so far, but expect it before long.

Duncan Campbell, Oakville.—Total, 10 acres; in bearing, 6 acres; infested by phylloxera, 5 acres, of which 2 acres are good for only one crop more; soil loam; vineyard upland; exposure east; all European varieties succumb alike; crop, 12 tons.
Vineyard going fast.

Thomas Dwyer, Oakville.—Total, 10 acres; all in bearing; infested by phylloxera, 2 acres, of which 1 acre is good for only one crop more; soil loam; vineyard low lying; crop, 5 tons.

H. W. Crabb, Oakville.—Total, 120 acres; in bearing, 90 acres; infested by phylloxera, 20 acres; planted to resistants, 100 acres, of which 70 are Riparia and 30 Lenoir, and all of which are doing well; soil loam; vineyard low lying; exposure south and east; Tokay has proved most resistant; vines dug out as soon as diseased; crop, 100 tons; cooperage, 650,000 gallons, all of which is redwood.

This is one of the several vineyards in this vicinity that were very flourishing four years ago, but have rapidly decayed. The destruction was surprisingly rapid and very discouraging. Mr. Crabb is planting out resistants year by year, to a considerable extent, both Lenoir and Riparia, the former on the high drier soil, the latter on the lower, stiffer land. Success seems to attend the growth of resistants. Experience in this vicinity shows plainly that resistants (cuttings or rooted vines) should be planted early in the season, especially if the season should prove to be a dry one. In two or three years more definite views can be given as to bearing of resistants.

Davis Estate, Oakville.—Total, 55 acres; in bearing, 50 acres; infested by phylloxera, 15 acres, of which 6 acres are good for only one crop more; soil gravelly; vineyard low lying; crop, 120 tons; cooperage, 40,000 gallons, all of which is redwood.

F. Delmont, Oakville.—Total, 10 acres; all in bearing; infested by phylloxera, 5 acres, of which 1 acre is good for one year more; soil gravelly; vineyard low lying; crop, 22 tons.

Dietrich Bros., Oakville.—Total, 15 acres; all in bearing; planted to Riparia, 2 acres, which are grafted and bearing; vineyard upland; exposure east; Tokay and Malvoisie have proved most resistant; crop, 30 tons.

D. Downey, Oakville.—Total, 40 acres; in bearing, 40 acres; infested by phylloxera, 16 acres, of which 10 acres are good for only one crop more; soil loam; vineyard low lying; all European varieties succumb alike; diseased vines have received no care; crop, 155 tons; stock of wine on hand, 10,000 gallons; cooperage, 30,000 gallons, of which 1,000 is oak and 29,000 redwood.

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A. Dwyer, Oakville.—Total, 30 acres; in bearing, 23 acres; infested by phylloxera, 20 acres, of which 10 are good for only one crop more; soil gravelly loam; vineyard upland; exposure southwest; all European varieties succumb alike; diseased varieties have received no special care; crop, 50 tons.

John Forrester, Oakville.—Total, 6 acres; in bearing, 5 acres; infested by phylloxera, 4 acres, of which 2 acres are good for only one crop more; soil loam; vineyard low lying; all European varieties succumb alike; crop, 15 tons.

C. H. Hill, Oakville.—Total, 6 acres; in bearing, 5 acres; very little infested by phylloxera; soil loam; vineyard upland; exposure southeast; all European varieties succumb alike; crop, 24 tons.

P. G. Hottle, Oakville.—Total, 20 acres; in bearing, 15 acres; infested by phylloxera, 10 acres, of which 2 acres are good for only one crop more; crop, 30 tons.
Vineyard is going fast.

A. Jeamonod, Oakville.—Total, 20 acres; all in bearing; infested by phylloxera, 5 acres, of which 1 acre is good for only one crop more; soil gravelly; vineyard low lying; all European varieties succumb alike; crop, 32 tons; cooperage, 60,000 gallons, of which 10,000 is oak and 50,000 is redwood.

T. Julian, Oakville.—Total, 12 acres; in bearing, 10 acres; infested by phylloxera, 2 acres, of which 1 acre is good for only one crop more; planted to Riparia, 2 acres; soil clayey loam; vineyard mountain; exposure southeast; all European varieties succumb alike; crop, 40 tons.

M. Kemper, Oakville.—Total, 60 acres; in bearing, 50 acres; infested by phylloxera, 20 acres, of which 5 acres are good for only one crop more; soil loam; vineyard low lying; crop, 90 tons.

Jos. Kidd, Oakville.—Total, 40 acres; in bearing, 30 acres; soil heavy loam; vineyard low lying; crop, 60 tons.

W. Locker, Oakville.—Total, 25 acres, all of which are in bearing; infested by phylloxera, 10 acres, of which 3 acres are good for only one crop more; soil gravelly; vineyard low lying; crop, 60 tons; cooperage, 20,000 gallons, of which 5,000 is oak and 15,000 redwood.

J. J. McIntyre, Oakville.—Total, 20 acres, all of which are in bearing; infested by phylloxera, 8 acres, of which 3 acres are good for only one crop more; soil loam; vineyard low lying; all European varieties succumb alike; crop, 75 tons.

C. Minion, Oakville.—Total, 10 acres; in bearing, 8 acres; infested by phylloxera, 3 acres, of which 2 acres are good for only one crop more; soil loamy; vineyard upland; exposure southeast; crop, 30 tons.

A. Mono, Oakville.—Total, 20 acres; in bearing, 10 acres; will replant 10 acres; infested by phylloxera, 15 acres, of which 8 acres are good for only one crop more; planted to Riparia, 10 acres, of which 5 acres are in bearing; grafted Bouschet, which is doing very well; soil loamy and gravelly; vineyard low lying; Tokays proved most resistant; much care has been taken to dig out as soon as possible and replant; crop, 27 tons; cooperage, 40,000 gallons, of which 5,000 is oak and 35,000 redwood.

Bouschet grafts do exceedingly well. One graft, 8 months old, on a 2-year old resistant Riparia root, yielded 8 pounds.

A. C. Montgomery, Oakville.—Total, 60 acres; in bearing, 50 acres; infested by phylloxera, 40 acres, of which 20 acres are good for only one crop more; soil loam; vineyard low lying; all European varieties succumb alike; crop, 132 tons.

A. Reinder, Oakville.—Total, 5 acres; in bearing, 4 acres; nearly all infested by phylloxera; 2 acres are good for only one crop more; soil loam; vineyard upland; exposure east; crop, 8 tons.

This is one of the several vineyards on the hills to the west of Oakville. Phylloxera is as destructive there as in any place in the lower lands. Vineyards are fast disappearing, and the outlook discourages many vineyardists, especially those having small holdings.

R. Stice, Oakville.—Total, 40 acres; in bearing, 30 acres; infested by phylloxera, 25 acres, of which 8 acres will be good for only one crop more; vineyard upland; exposure west; all European varieties succumb alike; diseased vines have received little care; crop, 63 tons.

A. Wright, Oakville.—Total, 10 acres; in bearing, 8 acres; infested by phylloxera, 3 acres; of which 1 acre is good for only one crop more; soil loam; vineyard upland; exposure east; Tokay and Zinfandel have proved most resistant of European vines; crop, 25 tons.

C. J. Beerstecher, Rutherford.—Total, 100 acres; in bearing, 80 acres; infested by phylloxera, 15 acres, of which 5 acres are good for only one crop more; soil loam; vineyard mountain; crop, 210 tons; cooperage, 75,000 gallons, of which 5,000 is oak and 70,000 is redwood.

H. Lang, Rutherford.—Total, 20 acres; in bearing, 15 acres; infested by phylloxera, 10 acres, of which 3 acres will be good for only one crop more; soil gravelly; vineyard low

lying; crop, 25 tons; cooperage, 80,000 gallons, of which 5,000 gallons is oak and 75,000 is redwood.

Chas. Menneger, Rutherford.—Total, 8 acres; all in bearing; infested by phylloxera, 3 acres, of which 1 acre is good for only one crop more; soil gravelly loam; vineyard low lying; crop, 20 tons.

A. Montgomery, Rutherford.—Total, 68 acres; in bearing, 60 acres; infested by phylloxera, 20 acres, of which 10 acres are good for only one crop more; soil gravelly; vineyard low lying; all European varieties succumb alike; diseased vines have received no special treatment; crop, 75 tons.

J. M. Morton, Rutherford.—Total, 20 acres; all in bearing; planted to Riparia, 7 acres, not grafted; soil gravelly; vineyard low lying; crop, 60 tons; cooperage, 14,000 gallons, all of which is redwood.

Capt. G. Niebaum, Rutherford.—Total, 300 acres; in bearing, 250 acres; will replant considerable; planted to Riparia, 50 acres, of which 20 acres are grafted and not bearing and 30 acres are not grafted; all grafts are doing well; soil gravelly loam; vineyard low lying and upland; crop, 408 tons; cooperage, 350,000 gallons, of which 100,000 is oak and 250,000 is redwood.

Considerable pains have been taken in this vineyard with resistants. Riparia are most in favor; they have done well and given satisfaction. Will continue to replant. Phylloxera is working in the old European vines and a considerable amount will be dug up and replanted each year. The grafted vines are flourishing and doing well.

William Porter, Rutherford.—Total, 50 acres; all in bearing; infested by phylloxera, 10 acres, of which 2 acres are good for only one crop more; soil gravelly; vineyard low lying; crop, 115 tons.

Mrs. Rutherford, Rutherford.—Total, 60 acres; in bearing, 55 acres; infested by phylloxera, 5 acres; soil gravelly loam; vineyard low lying; Golden Chasselas and Tokay have proved most resistant; crop, 125 tons; cooperage, 50,000 gallons, of which 10,000 is oak and 40,000 is redwood.

Very little phylloxera.

N. Sawyer, Rutherford.—Total, 30 acres; all in bearing; infested by phylloxera, 10 acres, of which 3 acres are good for only one crop more; soil gravelly loam; vineyard low lying; crop, 75 tons.

C. E. Smith, Rutherford.—Total, 5 acres; in bearing, 3 acres; soil loam; vineyard upland; exposure west; all European varieties succumb alike; crop, nothing to speak of; cooperage, 30,000 gallons, all of which is redwood.

The vines are going fast.

Chas. Thompson, Rutherford.—Total, 40 acres; all in bearing; planted to Riparia, 3 acres; all grafted and not bearing; soil gravelly; vineyard low lying; crop, 75 tons.

Resistants grafted to Tokays have not proved entirely successful, because of failure to remove the rootlets from the scions; they were grafted too deep.

B. Wagnon, Rutherford.—Total, 27 acres; in bearing, 24 acres; infested by phylloxera, 10 acres, of which 3 acres are good for only one crop more; soil gravelly; vineyard low lying; all European varieties succumb alike; crop, 35 tons.

A. Borel & Co., Yountville (Groezinger Vineyard).—Total, 125 acres; in bearing, 65 acres; will replant 25 acres; infested by phylloxera, 42 acres, 30 of which will bear but one crop more; planted to resistants, 83 acres, of which 52 are in Riparia, 30 in California, 1,150 vines of Lenoir, and a few Rupestris vines; of these resistants, 30 acres are grafted and bearing, 12 acres grafted but not bearing, and 41 acres not yet grafted; on Riparia all varieties did well, and the same is true with the few Rupestris vines tried; Petite Syrah has done well on Lenoir, but all others have failed, while on California and Arizonica all varieties did well for the first two or three years, and then all failed; soil is shallow, and on the low land heavy, cold, and wet; one fourth of the vineyard is upland, and the soil is deep and rich; exposure northeast, north, and east; Tokay and Lenoir have resisted well; attacked vines have been treated with all known and proposed remedies; crop, 152 tons; cooperage, 320,000 gallons, of which 210,000 is oak and 110,000 redwood.

Mr. Greeninger, the Superintendent, has experimented for the past eight years with all the different varieties of resistant vines, and finds that the Lenoir and California will not withstand the attack of the phylloxera. Rupestris, Arizonica, Herbemont, and others did fairly well in certain places only. Riparia has done the best on all kinds of soil, and has succeeded best with different kinds and varieties of grafts. The original vineyard was of 402 acres, with 83 varieties of grapes. All the hill vineyard is now being abandoned, on account of being too expensive to care for and work.

E. Breseind, Yountville.—Total, 30 acres; in bearing, 25 acres; will replant 5 acres; infested by phylloxera, 5 acres, of which 2 acres are good for only one crop more; soil loam; vineyard low lying; exposure northwest; all European varieties succumb alike; crop, 45 tons; cooperage, 15,000 gallons, all of which is oak.

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M. Eckmyer, Yountville.—Total, 35 acres; in bearing, 17 acres; infested by phylloxera, 20 acres, of which 10 acres will be good for only one crop more; soil gravelly loam; vineyard upland; exposure east; all European varieties succumb alike; crop, 16 tons. Vineyards in this vicinity are fast decaying.

Fred. Ellis, Yountville.—Total, 15 acres; in bearing, 8 acres; will replant 2 acres; planted to Riparia, 10 acres, half grafted and not bearing, and half not yet grafted; crop, 48 tons. There are some diseased vines, which will all come up this winter.

J. W. Fawver, Yountville.—Total, 30 acres; in bearing, 20 acres; soil loam; vineyard low lying; all European varieties succumb alike; the diseased vines have been neglected; crop, 60 tons.

This vineyard four years ago was most flourishing, but now is five sixths gone, and all vines will be dug out next spring. This is very discouraging. Several vineyards in this vicinity are entirely gone.

Mrs. Fluger, Yountville.—Total, 20 acres; in bearing, 15 acres; infested by phylloxera, 4 acres, of which 2 acres are good for only one crop more; soil gravelly loam; vineyard upland; exposure east; all European varieties succumb alike; diseased vines have received little care; crop, 4 tons.

A. Franco, Yountville.—Total, 30 acres; infested by phylloxera, 5 acres; soil loam; vineyard upland; exposure northeast; all European varieties succumb alike; diseased vines have received no special care; crop, 50 tons.

Fred. Frust, Yountville.—Total, 15 acres; in bearing, 11 acres; planted to Riparia, 4 acres; half grafted but not bearing, and half not yet grafted; soil loam; vineyard low lying; crop, 50 tons.

Col. J. D. Frye, Yountville.—Total, 70 acres; in bearing, 30 acres; will replant several acres; planted to Riparia, 20 acres, not yet grafted; soil gravelly; vineyard upland; exposure east; all European varieties succumb the same; crop, 40 tons; cooperage, 110,000 gallons, of which 50,000 is oak and 60,000 is redwood.

Riparia has proved the best resistant. It is difficult to ascertain definitely the acreage planted, for resistants are planted in spots. The original vineyard is going fast. The vines on light soil go first, and then those on damp soil. In a vineyard not far from this one the manager thinks phylloxera attacks vines quicker than are over underground watercourses.

Levi George, Yountville.—Total, 18 acres; in bearing, 15 acres; infested by phylloxera, 5 acres, of which 3 will be good for only one crop more; soil loam; vineyard low lying; exposure southwest; all European vines succumb alike; the vines have been dug out as soon as decayed; crop, 125 tons.

Mrs. Gibbs, Yountville.—Total, 30 acres; in bearing, 28 acres; very little has been infested by phylloxera; vineyard low lying; all European varieties succumb alike; no extra care has been given to the attacked vineyards; crop, 65 tons.

J. Hahn, Yountville.—Total, 90 acres; in bearing, 10 acres; infested by phylloxera, about 10 acres, all of which will be uprooted this winter; planted to Riparia, 85 acres, of which 5 are grafted and in bearing, 5 acres are grafted and not bearing, and 75 not yet grafted; Monduse graft has succeeded best; soil loam; vineyard low lying and upland; exposure east; Malvoisie and Tokay have proved most resistant; the attacked vines have been dug up soon after infested; crop, 27 tons.

Great pains have been taken with resistants in this vineyard, and the grafts are growing well, and will yield well from appearances. Californicas (resistant) are regarded here as too soft to be used; Riparia does best in this vicinity.

A. Hansen, Yountville.—Total, 15 acres; all in bearing; soil loam; vineyard low lying; crop, 22 tons.

Ex-Governor Johnson, Yountville.—Total, 15 acres; in bearing, 10 acres; infested by phylloxera, 5 acres, of which 3 acres are good for only one crop more; soil gravelly loam; vineyard upland; exposure east; all European varieties succumb alike; crop, 38 tons.

W. L. Johnson, Yountville.—Total, 10 acres; in bearing, 8 acres; infested by phylloxera, 5 acres, of which 2 acres are good for only one crop more; soil gravelly loam; vineyard upland; exposure west; all European varieties succumb alike; not much care has been given the attacked vineyards; crop, 18 tons.

This vineyard will be dug up in a year or so.

W. P. Kelly, Yountville.—Total, 15 acres; in bearing, 10 acres; infested by phylloxera, 8 acres, of which 4 acres are good for only one crop more; soil gravelly; vineyard low lying; exposure northwest; all European varieties succumb alike; crop, 30 acres.

C. Lambert, Yountville.—Total, 20 acres; in bearing, 10 acres; infested by phylloxera, 15 acres, of which 15 acres are good for only one crop more; soil gravelly; vineyard upland; exposure west; all European varieties succumb alike; crop, 10 tons.

This vineyard is going fast.

C. L. Larue, Yountville.—Total, 110 acres; in bearing, 45 acres; will replant 20 acres; infested by phylloxera, 30 acres, of which 5 are good for only one crop more; planted to

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Riparia, 65 acres, and to Californica, 5 acres; of which 25 acres are grafted and in bearing, 5 acres are grafted and not bearing, and 40 acres are not yet grafted. The grafts Mondeuse, Burgundy, Semillon, and Bouschet have succeeded alike; soil gravelly loam; vineyard low lying; exposure east; of the European varieties, Malvoisie, Zinfandel, and Chasselas have proved about equally resistant; great care has been taken to replant resistants as soon as vines are attacked; crop, 220 tons.

Mr. Larue has given much time and close attention to the planting of resistants, and has met with considerable success. Neither Lenoir nor Californica are favored here. The resistants in bearing do well and promise good results. Mr. Larue is satisfied that Riparia will do exceedingly well, but can tell more in the course of a year or two. They seem to give general satisfaction as far as he has seen, and he thinks this is the only way to preserve our vineyards, and advises planting them, for they have proved a very good resistant. It is doubtful if there is any better or as good. Rupestris and Californicas are of not much account. We evidently have to choose between Riparia and Lenoir, and the former has been found to stand the test, but the latter will fail in some situations.

Mrs. Lycan, Yountville.—Total, 5 acres; in bearing, 4 acres; infested by phylloxera, 4 acres, of which 1 acre is good for only one crop more; soil loam; vineyard low lying; all European varieties succumb alike; the attacked vines have received no care; crop, 10 tons. This is one of the many vineyards in this vicinity that are going fast.

L. H. McGeorge, Yountville.—Total, 10 acres; in bearing, 9 acres; infested by phylloxera, 2 acres, of which 1 acre is good for only one crop more; soil loam; vineyard upland; exposure east; all European varieties succumb alike; attacked vines have been neglected; crop, 20 tons.

Jacob Metz, Yountville.—Total, 15 acres; in bearing, 12 acres; infested by phylloxera, 7 acres, of which 2 acres are good for only one crop more; soil loam; vineyard low lying; crop, 30 tons.

Mrs. Meyers, Yountville.—Total, 75 acres; in bearing, 60 acres; infested by phylloxera, 15 to 20 acres, of which 8 acres are good for only one crop more; crop, 80 tons; cooperage, 60,000 gallons, of which 5,000 is oak and 55,000 is redwood.

This vineyard is going fast. It is very uncertain how long these infested vineyards will last, but to all appearances not more than three years.

Frank Morris, Yountville.—Total, 10 acres; in bearing, 8 acres; infested by phylloxera, 10 acres, of which 5 acres are good for only one crop more; soil gravelly; vineyard upland; exposure northwest; all European varieties succumb alike; attacked vines have received little care; crop, 15 tons.

This vineyard is going fast.

Nauer Bros., Yountville.—Total, 25 acres; in bearing, 24 acres; infested by phylloxera, 4 acres, of which 2 acres are good for only one crop more; soil gravelly loam; vineyard low lying; all European varieties succumb alike; attacked vines have received no special care; crop, 68 tons.

William Nunn, Yountville.—Total, 30 acres; in bearing, 28 acres; infested by phylloxera, 5 acres, of which 1 acre is good for only one year; soil gravelly; vineyard upland; Zinfandel has proved most resistant; crop, 58 tons.

J. Ohl, Yountville.—Total, 22 acres; in bearing, 10 acres; will replant 25 acres; planted to Riparia, 12 acres, which are not yet grafted; soil rocky; vineyard upland; exposure west; Burger and Zinfandel have proved most resistant; crop, 15 tons.

J. R. Pedlar, Yountville.—Total, 12 acres; in bearing, 8 acres; infested by phylloxera, 10 acres, of which 3 acres are good for only one crop more; soil gravelly loam; vineyard upland; exposure east; all European varieties succumb alike; crop, 20 tons.

M. Pedro, Yountville.—Total, 10 acres; in bearing, 5 acres; infested by phylloxera, 5 acres, of which 2 acres are good for only one crop more; planted to Riparia, 5 acres, which are not grafted; soil reddish light loam; vineyard upland; exposure west; all European varieties succumb alike; attacked vines receive no special treatment; crop, 10 tons.

This vineyard is going fast. Mr. Pedro finds it far more profitable to sell the cuttings from his resistant vines than to graft them.

W. T. Ross, Yountville.—Total, 20 acres; in bearing, 12 acres; infested by phylloxera, 10 acres, of which 5 acres are good for only one crop more; soil loam; vineyard upland; exposure west; all European varieties succumb alike; crop, 16 tons.

This vineyard is going very fast. It will last only two or three years.

B. Saffold, Yountville.—Total, 10 acres; in bearing, 5 acres; infested by phylloxera, 5 acres, of which 2 acres are good for only one year more; soil loam; vineyard upland; exposure east; crop, 38 tons.

Mrs. Schofield, Yountville.—Total, 12 acres; all in bearing; soil loam; vineyard low lying; exposure southwest; all European varieties succumb alike; crop, 50 tons.

C. Stieff, Yountville.—Total, 12 acres; all in bearing; infested by phylloxera, 6 acres, 2 of which will bear but one crop more; soil loam; vineyard low lying; crop, 35 tons.

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H. Tiederman, Yountville.—Total, 11 acres; in bearing, 10 acres; soil black loam; vineyard low lying; exposure southeast; crop, 35 tons.

Mrs. Van Winkle, Yountville.—Total, 15 acres; in bearing, 5 acres; infested by phylloxera, 3 acres, of which 2 acres are good for only one crop more; planted to Riparia, 4 acres; Zinfandel grafts succeed best; soil loam; vineyard low lying; all European varieties succumb alike; crop, 29 tons.

Veterans' Home, Yountville.—Total, 35 acres; in bearing, 26 acres; infested by phylloxera, 15 acres, of which 10 acres are good for only one crop more; soil gravelly loam; vineyard upland; exposure east; all European varieties succumb alike; crop 75 tons.

The attacked vines will be uprooted this winter.

John Walker, Yountville.—Total, 26 acres; in bearing, 25 acres; infested by phylloxera, 1 acre; soil loam; vineyard low lying; the Tokay and Zinfandel varieties have proved most resistant; crop, 50 tons.

Jesse Walters, Yountville.—Total, 30 acres; in bearing, 25 acres; infested by phylloxera, 20 acres, of which 3 acres are good for only one crop more; soil loam; vineyard low lying; exposure to wind southwest; all European varieties succumb alike; the attacked vines have received no care; crop, 45 tons.

Mr. Whitton, Yountville.—Total, 10 acres; all in bearing; soil loam; vineyard upland; crop, 14 tons; cooperage, 50,000 gallons, 10,000 of which is oak and 40,000 redwood.

G. Whitton, Yountville.—Total, 20 acres; all in bearing; infested by phylloxera, 5 acres, of which 2 acres are good for only one crop more; soil gravelly; vineyard upland; exposure south and east; crop, 32 tons.

Green Whitton, Yountville.—Total, 16 acres; in bearing, 12 acres; infested by phylloxera, 12 acres, of which 6 acres are good for only one crop more; vineyard upland; exposure east; all European varieties succumb alike; crop, 25 tons.

ST. HELENA DISTRICT.

E. Angwin, Angwin.—Total, 6 acres; all in bearing; soil loam; vineyard mountain; exposure west and south; crop, 8 tons.

R. Austin, Angwin.—Total, 30 acres; all in bearing; soil loam; vineyard low lying; exposure north and east; crop, 38 tons.

— *Blauers, Angwin*.—Total, 5 acres; all in bearing; soil loam; vineyard mountain; crop, 7 tons.

Wm. Geiselman, Angwin.—Total, 90 acres; in bearing, 80 acres; will replant 4 acres; planted to *Riparia*, 4 acres, of which 3 acres are grafted and not bearing, and 1 acre is not yet grafted; the Cabernet graft has succeeded best; soil loam; vineyard mountain; exposure south and east; crop, 115 tons; cooperage, 90,000 gallons, of which 70,000 is oak and 20,000 is redwood.

On Howell Mountain, known as the Judge Hastings vineyard, there is no phylloxera to speak of, and very few resistants.

E. S. Haas, Angwin.—Total, 25 acres; all in bearing; soil loam; vineyard mountain; crop, 38 tons.

J. W. Hollarhan, Angwin.—Total, 15 acres; all in bearing; soil loam; vineyard mountain; crop, 20 tons.

W. S. Keyes, Angwin.—Total, 100 acres; all in bearing; soil loam; vineyard mountain; exposure south and east; crop, 40 tons.

M. Marsailles, Angwin.—Total, 60 acres; all in bearing; soil loam; vineyard mountain; exposure south; crop, 75 tons.

Murry Bros., Angwin.—Total, 30 acres; all in bearing; soil loam; vineyard mountain; exposure east and south; crop, 40 tons.

O. Norman, Angwin.—Total, 20 acres; all in bearing; soil loam; vineyard mountain; exposure south; crop, 40 tons.

C. Ross, Angwin.—Total, 40 acres; all in bearing; soil loam; vineyard mountain; crop, 50 tons.

N. Samuels, Angwin.—Total, 5 acres; all in bearing; soil loam; vineyard mountain; crop, 8 tons.

S. Turner, Angwin.—Total, 6 acres; all in bearing; soil loam; vineyard mountain; crop, 8 tons.

Peter Tar, Angwin.—Total, 5 acres; all in bearing; soil loam; vineyard mountain; crop, 8 tons.

W. Woodworth, Angwin.—Total, 25 acres; all in bearing; soil loam; vineyard mountain; crop, 38 tons.

T. Workover, Angwin.—Total, 5 acres; all in bearing; soil loam; vineyard mountain; crop, 7 tons.

R. M. Wilson, Angwin.—Total, 25 acres; all in bearing; soil loam; vineyard mountain; exposure south and west; crop, 35 tons.

Wells, Fargo & Co., Angwin.—Total, 45 acres; all in bearing; soil loam; vineyard mountain; exposure east and south; crop, 60 tons; cooperage, 12,000 gallons, of which 4,000 is oak and 8,000 is redwood.

H. Weigland, Angwin.—Total, 20 acres; all in bearing; soil loam; vineyard mountain; crop, 34 tons.

A. Bruck, Bail Station.—Total, 20 acres; all in bearing; infested by phylloxera, 5 acres, of which 1 acre will bear but one crop more; soil loam; vineyard upland; exposure west; crop, 15 tons.

Mrs. L. Coit, Larkmead.—Total, 120 acres; all in bearing; soil loam; vineyard low lying; crop, 150 tons; cooperage, 68,000 gallons, of which 8,000 is oak and 60,000 redwood.

This vineyard was badly frosted in the spring of 1892.

E. J. Barnett, Lidell Post Office, Pope Valley.—Total, 5 acres; all in bearing; soil gravelly loam; vineyard upland; exposure south and east; crop, 6 tons.

C. Hoffman, Lidell Post Office, Pope Valley.—Total, 5 acres; all in bearing; soil gravelly; vineyard low lying; crop, 9 tons.

J. Lawley, Lidell Post Office, Pope Valley.—Total, 10 acres; all in bearing; soil loam; vineyard upland; exposure east; crop, 12 tons.

W. H. Lidell, Lidell Post Office, Pope Valley.—Total, 25 acres; all in bearing; soil loam; vineyard low lying; crop, 23 tons.

B. Ehler, Lodi Station.—Total, 15 acres; all in bearing; soil gravel; vineyard low lying; crop, 40 tons; cooperage, 25,000 gallons, of which 5,000 is oak and 20,000 redwood.

From Lodi north, the phylloxera has attacked very few vineyards.

A. Hirsch, Lodi Station.—Total, 40 acres; all in bearing; infested by phylloxera, 5 acres, of which 1 will bear but one more crop; soil gravelly; vineyard low lying; crop, 40 tons. There is but little phylloxera in this vicinity.

J. Gray, Oakville.—Total, 12 acres; in bearing, 10 acres; infested by phylloxera, 3 acres, of which 1 will bear but one more crop; soil gravelly loam; vineyard low lying; crop, 20 tons.

J. C. Sullinger, Oakville.—Total, 10 acres; all in bearing; infested by phylloxera, 5 acres, 1 of which will bear but one crop more; soil loam; vineyard low lying; crop, 21 tons.

Mrs. C. Wallins, Oakville.—Total, 30 acres; in bearing, 25 acres; infested by phylloxera, 10 acres, 2 of which will bear but one crop more; soil gravelly; vineyard low lying; crop, 38 tons.

C. Ellis, Pope Valley.—Total, 16 acres; all in bearing; soil gravelly loam; vineyard low lying; crop, 20 tons.

The few vineyards in Pope Valley are small, and there are no cellars worthy the name. What vineyards there are will not last long. The frost cut the last crop down a great deal.

A. Mitchell, Pope Valley.—Total, 5 acres; all in bearing; in table grapes, 5 acres; soil gravelly loam; vineyard low lying; crop, 6 tons.

Richard Bros., Pope Valley.—Total, 5 acres; all in bearing; soil loam; vineyard upland; crop, 8 tons.

N. Samuels, Pope Valley.—Total, 10 acres; all in bearing; soil gravelly loam; vineyard upland; crop, 13 tons.

N. Silsbaugh, Pope Valley.—Total, 5 acres; all in bearing; soil loam; vineyard upland; crop, 8 tons.

Stafford & Son, Pope Valley.—Total, 30 acres; all in bearing; soil loam; vineyard upland; crop, 40 tons.

G. Stakemire, Pope Valley.—Total, 6 acres; all in bearing; soil loam; vineyard low lying; crop, 8 tons.

S. Wardner, Pope Valley.—Total, 10 acres; all in bearing; soil loam; vineyard upland; exposure north and west; crop, 14 tons.

J. T. Winchester, Pope Valley.—Total, 8 acres; all in bearing; soil rich loam; vineyard low lying; crop, 15 tons.

W. Woodworth, Pope Valley.—Total, 20 acres; all in bearing; soil loam; vineyard upland; crop, 25 tons.

C. P. Adamson, Rutherford.—Total, 160 acres; all in bearing; planted to Lenoir, 6 acres, all of which are grafted and in bearing; soil gravelly; vineyard low lying; crop, 300 tons; cooperage, 200,000 gallons, of which 50,000 is oak and 150,000 is redwood.

Mr. Adamson likes Lenoir better than Riparia, because it has a faster growth and can be grafted sooner.

J. B. Atkinson, Rutherford.—Total, 110 acres; in bearing, 90 acres; will replant 5 acres; infested by phylloxera, 20 acres; planted to Riparia, 2 acres, all of which are grafted but not bearing; soil loam; vineyard low lying; exposure southwest; no difference in resistance among attacked European vines; crop, 235 tons.

The vineyards in this section are going fast.

W. H. Brockhurst, Rutherford.—Total, 25 acres; in bearing, 23 acres; will replant 3 acres; infested by phylloxera, 5 acres; has only about 200 Riparia roots; soil gravelly loam; vineyard upland; exposure east; crop, 50 tons; cooperage, 25,000 gallons, of which 5,000 is oak and 20,000 redwood.

Mr. Brockhurst is satisfied that Riparia is the best resistant for his soil and location, and will gradually replace his diseased vines.

L. DeBanne, Rutherford.—Total, 5 acres; in bearing, 3 acres; planted to Riparia, 2 acres, which are not yet grafted; soil black gravelly loam; vineyard low lying; Rose of Peru and Tokay have resisted fairly well; vines are taken out as they decay; crop, 7 tons; cooperage, 38,000 gallons, all redwood.

John Dent, Rutherford.—Total, 20 acres; in bearing, 16 acres; infested by phylloxera, 5 acres, of which 2 acres will bear but one crop more; soil gravelly; vineyard low lying; crop, 20 tons.

Mrs. Dinning, Rutherford.—Total, 55 acres; in bearing, 45 acres; infested by phylloxera, 30 acres, of which 20 acres will bear but one crop more; soil gravelly loam; vineyard low lying; no special care given vines attacked; crop, 53 tons.
This vineyard is fast going.

A. Fochetti, Rutherford.—Total, 13 acres; all in bearing; infested by phylloxera, 5 acres, of which 1 acre will bear but one crop more; soil gravelly; vineyard low lying; crop, 30 tons; cooperage, 50,000 gallons, of which 5,000 is oak and 45,000 is redwood.

H. H. Harris, Napa (Vineyard in Rutherford).—Total, 60 acres; in bearing, 41 acres; infested by phylloxera, 20 acres, of which 10 acres is good for but one crop more; planted to Riparia, 19 acres, none of it grafted; soil gravelly; vineyard upland; crop, 138 tons; cooperage, 185,000 gallons, all redwood.
The Riparia is doing finely.

H. W. Helms, Rutherford.—Total, 25 acres; all in bearing; planted to Riparia, 6 acres; none grafted; soil gravelly loam; vineyard upland; exposure east; crop, 40 tons; cooperage, 60,000 gallons, of which 10,000 is oak and 50,000 redwood.

Kinkle Bros., Rutherford.—Total, 20 acres; in bearing, 15 acres; soil reddish loam; vineyard upland; exposure west and south; crop, 30 tons.

J. Lucase, Rutherford.—Total, 10 acres; in bearing, 7 acres; infested by phylloxera, 8 acres, of which 4 acres will bear but one crop more; soil loam; vineyard mountain; exposure south and east; all attacked vines succumb alike; crop, 15 tons.

J. M. Mayfield, Rutherford.—Total, 65 acres; in bearing, 60 acres; infested by phylloxera, 25 acres, of which 5 will bear but one crop more; soil gravelly; vineyard low lying; no difference in attacked vines, as all alike go; no special care given attacked vines; crop, 186 tons; cooperage, 100,000 gallons, of which 25,000 is oak and 75,000 redwood.
This vineyard is gradually dying.

J. J. McIntyre, Rutherford.—Total, 10 acres; all in bearing; soil loam; vineyard low lying; crop, 15 tons.

M. Porter, Rutherford.—Total, 60 acres; in bearing, 40 acres; infested by phylloxera, 30 acres; soil gravelly loam; vineyard low lying; all attacked vines succumb alike; crop, 50 tons.

This vineyard can last but two or three years longer.

Rennie Bros., Rutherford.—Total, 60 acres; in bearing, 55 acres; infested by phylloxera, 20 acres, of which 5 will bear but one crop more; will replant a few acres this winter; planted to Riparia, 3 acres, and to Lenoir, 2 acres; none grafted; soil loam; crop, 80 tons; cooperage, 80,000 gallons, of which 40,000 is oak and 40,000 redwood.

T. L. Rutherford, Rutherford.—Total, 55 acres; in bearing, 53 acres; infested by phylloxera, 2 acres, of which 1 will bear but one crop more; soil gravelly loam; vineyard low lying; all European varieties succumb alike; crop, 110 tons.

Charles Scheggia, Rutherford.—Total, 60 acres; in bearing, 50 acres; infested by phylloxera, 10 acres, of which 5 will bear but one crop more; soil black and gravelly; vineyard upland; exposure southwest; Tokay has resisted fairly well; no special care given attacked vines; crop, 80 tons; cooperage, 70,000 gallons, of which 5,000 is oak and 65,000 redwood.

George Seidberg, Rutherford.—Total, 15 acres; all in bearing; soil loam; vineyard low lying; crop, 25 tons.

Snowball Estate, Rutherford.—Total, 70 acres; in bearing, 60 acres; infested by phylloxera, 20 acres, of which 10 will bear but one crop more; soil thin, light loam; vineyard upland; exposure northeast; no care given attacked vines; crop, 90 tons.

This vineyard is very badly infested.

D. C. Stice, Rutherford.—Total, 5 acres; in bearing, 3 acres; infested by phylloxera, 4 acres, all of which will be pulled up this winter; soil gravelly; vineyard upland; crop, 8 tons.

M. Stice, Rutherford.—Total, 20 acres; all in bearing; infested by phylloxera, 5 acres, of which 2 acres will bear but one crop more; crop, 18 tons.

This vineyard is fast going.

E. J. Van Fleet, Rutherford.—Total, 20 acres; in bearing, 25 acres; in wine grapes, 18 acres; in table grapes, 12 acres; soil loam; vineyard low lying; Tokay has proved fairly resistant; crop, 45 tons.

L. H. Wakefield, Rutherford.—Total, 20 acres; in bearing, 15 acres; infested by phylloxera, 15 acres, all of which will be pulled up this winter; soil gravelly; vineyard low lying; no difference in attacked European vines; no extra pains taken with same; crop, 48 tons.

D. Wood, Rutherford.—Total, 15 acres; in bearing, 10 acres; planted to Riparia, 5 acres, which are not yet grafted; soil loam; vineyard low lying; crop, 16 tons; cooperage, 30,000 gallons, of which 10,000 is oak and 40,000 is redwood.

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R. E. Wood, Rutherford.—Total, 40 acres; in bearing, 20 acres; infested by phylloxera, 5 acres, of which 1 acre will bear but one crop more; soil gravelly loam; vineyard upland; exposure west; no special care given attacked vines, which succumb alike; crop, 75 tons.

J. H. Allison, St. Helena.—Total, 15 acres; all in bearing; soil black gravel; vineyard low lying; crop, 20 tons.

T. Amesbury, St. Helena.—Total, 30 acres, all in bearing; infested by phylloxera, 5 acres, of which 1 will bear but one crop more; planted to Lenoir, 3 acres, not grafted; soil stiff loam; vineyard low lying; crop, 20 tons; cooperage, 75,000 gallons, of which 5,000 is oak and 70,000 redwood.

— *Arnold, St. Helena.*—Total, 30 acres; in bearing, 25 acres; infested by phylloxera, 20 acres, of which 5 will bear but one crop more; soil gravelly; vineyard low lying. This vineyard is in a very bad condition on account of the phylloxera.

M. G. Bale, St. Helena.—Total, 15 acres; in bearing, 12 acres; infested by phylloxera, 8 acres, of which 3 will bear but one crop more; soil stiff loam; vineyard low lying; crop, 25 tons.

This vineyard is rapidly going.

J. R. Beardsley, St. Helena.—Total, 17 acres; all in bearing; soil gravelly; vineyard low lying; crop, 25 tons.

Estate of Dr. H. W. Beers, St. Helena.—Total, 20 acres; all in bearing; infested by phylloxera, 5 acres, of which 2 acres are good for only one crop more; soil gravelly; vineyard upland; crop, 34 tons.

J. L. Benner, St. Helena.—Total, 20 acres; in bearing, 18 acres; planted to Lenoir, 1½ acres; none grafted; soil black gravelly loam; vineyard low lying; crop, 40 tons.

W. Berk, St. Helena.—Total, 20 acres; all in bearing; infested by phylloxera, 1 acre; soil loam; vineyard low lying; crop, 40 tons.

Beringer Bros., St. Helena.—Total, 135 acres; in bearing, 100 acres; a few acres will be replanted this winter; planted to Riparia, 35 acres, none grafted; soil, on the hill, 100 acres, is deep loam, while in the valley it is stiff adobe; crop, 400 tons; cooperage, 300,000 gallons, of which 120,000 is oak and 180,000 redwood.

The Riparia has been set out on 35 acres of rather cold and stiff land. Half was planted with rooted vines, and in the following year cuttings were set out. The cuttings made a more vigorous growth than the rooted vines, and will be ready to graft at the same time, surprising as this may seem. Mr. Beringer favors the Lenoir for the dry upland, and the Riparia for wet or heavy soil. He advocates setting out the cuttings just as early in the season as possible, the earlier the better. The 35 acres of lowland vineyard will be grafted to approved brandy varieties.

Paul Bieher, St. Helena.—Total, 13 acres; all in bearing; infested by phylloxera, 2 acres; soil black gravel; vineyard low lying; all European varieties succumb alike; crop, 30 tons; cooperage, 50,000 gallons, of which 5,000 is oak and 45,000 redwood.

J. M. L. Black, St. Helena.—Total, 30 acres; all in bearing; infested by phylloxera, 5 acres, of which 2 acres are good for only one crop more; soil gravelly; vineyard low lying; crop, 40 tons.

O. S. Blackman, St. Helena.—Total, 20 acres; all in bearing; infested by phylloxera, 5 acres, of which 2 acres are good for only one crop more; soil gravelly; vineyard low lying; crop, 38 tons.

J. Bottimer, St. Helena.—Total, 20 acres; in bearing, 18 acres; planted to Riparia, 1 acre, and to Lenoir, 1 acre, not grafted; soil gravelly loam; vineyard low lying; crop, 30 tons; cooperage, 5,000 gallons, all redwood.

So far the Riparia has done well, and it is most in favor.

W. B. Bourn, St. Helena.—Total, 420 acres; in bearing, 380 acres; doubtful if any will be replanted; infested by phylloxera, 60 acres, of which 20 will bear but one crop more; planted to Riparia, 1 acre, and to Lenoir, ½ acre, which are grafted but not bearing; the Burgundy grafts are doing well; soil gravel and loam; vineyard low lying and upland; exposure west and south; Zinfandel has proved the poorest resistant among foreign stocks, and Burger the best; vines partially uprooted as attacked; crop, 530 tons; cooperage, 1,500,000 gallons, of which 1,000,000 is oak and 500,000 redwood.

Mrs. Bourn, St. Helena.—Total, 75 acres; in bearing, 70 acres; infested by phylloxera, 10 acres, of which 2 acres will bear but one crop more; soil loam; vineyard low lying; crop, 100 tons.

George Breitenbecher, St. Helena.—Total, 10 acres; all in bearing; infested by phylloxera, 2 acres, of which 1 acre is good for only one crop more; soil loam; vineyard low lying; crop, 18 tons.

Brett Bros., St. Helena.—Cooperage, 35,000 gallons, of which 17,000 is oak and 18,000 is redwood.

Carver Estate, St. Helena.—Total, 16 acres; all in bearing; infested by phylloxera, 2 acres, of which 1 acre is good for only one crop more; soil gravelly; vineyard low lying; 1 European varieties succumb alike; crop, 10 tons.
This vineyard is going slowly but surely.

W. H. Castner, St. Helena.—Total, 30 acres; all in bearing; infested by phylloxera, 5 acres, of which 1 acre is good for only one crop more; soil gravelly; vineyard low lying; crop, 70 tons.
Vineyards in this vicinity are badly affected with phylloxera, and comparatively few of the owners have planted resisters.

W. H. Castner, Jr., St. Helena.—Total, 30 acres; all in bearing; infested by phylloxera, 3 acres, of which 1 acre will bear but one crop more; soil loam; vineyard low lying; crop, 50 tons; cooperage, 40,000 gallons, all redwood.

Chabot Estate, St. Helena.—Total, 25 acres; in bearing, 20 acres; will replant 4 or 5 acres; planted to Riparia, 10 acres, of which 4 are grafted but not bearing, and 6 not yet grafted; soil gravelly loam; vineyard low lying and upland; exposure east and south-east; Burger has resisted fairly well; crop, 40 tons; cooperage, 15,000 gallons, of which 3,000 is oak and 12,000 redwood.

A. Chaix, St. Helena.—Total, 25 acres; all in bearing; soil loam; vineyard upland; crop, 63 tons; cooperage, 8,000 gallons, all redwood.

M. Chevalier, St. Helena.—Total, 40 acres; all in bearing; soil loam; vineyard mountain; exposure north; crop, 120 tons; cooperage, 50,000 gallons, of which 10,000 gallons is oak and 40,000 redwood.

Mr. Chevalier has just completed a very fine stone cellar, with a slate roof and of large capacity. He has expended \$20,000 or thereabouts in improvements. His vineyard is 4 miles from St. Helena on the Spring Mountain road. No phylloxera has yet appeared in this or the neighboring vineyards—or but little. There are few resisters in this locality.

D. Cole, St. Helena.—Total, 30 acres; in bearing, 28 acres; infested by phylloxera, 3 acres, of which 1 will bear but one crop more; soil gravelly loam; vineyard low lying; crop, 56 tons.

Courat & Co., St. Helena.—Total, 70 acres; all in bearing; soil loam; vineyard mountain; exposure north and west; crop, 200 tons.

This vineyard is on Spring Mountain, which is a favored locality, as phylloxera has not yet made its appearance, and frost did no damage in the spring of 1892.

M. C. Cook, St. Helena.—Total, 5 acres; all in bearing; soil loam; vineyard low lying; crop, 8 tons.

W. Courtay, St. Helena.—Total, 35 acres; all in bearing; soil reddish loam; vineyard upland; exposure north and west; crop, 82 tons.

T. Cragen, St. Helena.—Total, 20 acres; in bearing, 15 acres; will replant 5 acres; infested by phylloxera, 15 acres, of which 5 will bear but one crop more; soil gravelly loam; vineyard low lying; crop, 30 tons.

Dr. G. B. Crane, St. Helena.—Total, 115 acres; in bearing, 112 acres; infested by phylloxera, 19 acres, 3 of which will bear but one crop more; soil gravelly; vineyard low lying; no difference among attacked European vines; crop, 210 tons.

The soil is rather light in portions of the vineyard, and the gravel is washed from the hills. Portions of the vineyard were rooted up last year. More vines are going fast, and the vineyard can last but a few years longer.

J. Cresley, St. Helena.—Total, 34 acres; in bearing, 32 acres; infested by phylloxera, 5 acres, of which 2 acres are good for only one crop more; crop, 44 tons.
This vineyard was badly frosted.

J. Dowdell, St. Helena.—Total, 20 acres; in bearing, 18 acres; soil gravel and black loam; vineyard low lying; Tokay has proved fairly resistant; crop, 30 tons.
Mr Dowdell has charge of Bourn's cellar, and makes wine there.

W. Eckert, St. Helena.—Total, 28 acres; in bearing, 24 acres; infested by phylloxera, 4 acres, of which 3 acres are good for only one crop more; soil loam; vineyard low lying; all European varieties succumb alike; crop, 55 tons.
Will uproot 3 or 4 acres in the spring.

Edge Hill Vineyard Co., St. Helena.—Total, 150 acres; in bearing, 140 acres; will replant 10 to 16 acres; infested by phylloxera, 25 acres, of which 12 acres are good for only one crop more; planted to Lenoir, 10 acres, which are not yet grafted; soil loam; vineyard upland; all European varieties succumb alike; crop, 210 tons; cooperage, 256,000 gallons, of which 125,000 is oak and 131,000 is redwood.

"In replanting will set out Lenoir on hillside and Riparia in the valley. I think this practice best. In setting out resisters one needs to select soil adapted to the different kinds."

S. Ewer, St. Helena.—Total, 90 acres; in bearing, 85 acres; infested by phylloxera, 10 acres, of which 7 is good for only one crop more; planted to Riparia, 3 acres, to Lenoir, 2 acres, all of which are grafted but not bearing; Burgundy and Zinfandel grafts are doing well; soil loam; vineyard low lying; Zinfandel has proved most resistant; crop, 350 tons; cooperage, 250,000 gallons, all of which is redwood.

Lenoir (resistant) does best in this section.

Alex. Eynard, St. Helena.—Total, 25 acres, all of which is in bearing; infested by phylloxera, 5 acres, of which 1 acre is good for only one crop more; soil loam; vineyard upland; exposure west; crop, 60 tons.

G. C. Fountain, St. Helena.—Total, 40 acres; in bearing, 38 acres; will replant 5 or 6 acres; infested by phylloxera, 5 acres, of which 1 acre is good for only one crop more; soil loam; vineyard low lying; exposure west and south; all European varieties succumb alike; crop, 90 tons.

Will replant resistants in the spring.

Same, St. Helena.—Total, 20 acres, in bearing, 15 acres; infested by phylloxera, 10 acres, of which 2 acres are good for only one crop more; soil gravelly; vineyard low lying; crop, 30 tons.

Two years' time will wipe out many of the vineyards in this vicinity, at least the smaller ones, and fearfully decimate the larger ones.

M. Fountain, St. Helena.—Total, 60 acres; all in bearing; infested by phylloxera, 10 acres, of which 3 acres are good for only one crop more; soil gravelly; crop, 75 tons.

F. Fradet, St. Helena (Spring Mountain).—Total, 10 acres; all in bearing; soil loam; vineyard mountain; crop, 25 tons.

Mrs. Fulton, St. Helena.—Total, 10 acres; in bearing, 8 acres; infested by phylloxera, 4 acres, of which 2 acres are good for only one crop more; soil gravelly; vineyard low lying; all European varieties succumb alike; crop, 15 tons.

Mrs. Furness, St. Helena.—Total, 50 acres; all in bearing; crop, 95 tons; cooperage, 25,000 gallons, of which 5,000 is oak and 20,000 is redwood.

Mrs. Gibson, St. Helena.—Total, 14 acres; all in bearing; infested by phylloxera, 2 acres; of which 1 acre is good for only one crop more; soil loam; vineyard low lying; crop, 20 tons.

W. T. Gillahan, St. Helena.—Total, 15 acres; in bearing, 14 acres; infested by phylloxera, 2 acres, of which 1 acre is good for only one crop more; soil loam; vineyard low lying; crop, 13 tons.

L. Handon, St. Helena.—Total, 15 acres; all in bearing; infested by phylloxera, 4 acres, of which 2 acres are good for only one crop more; soil gravelly loam; Zinfandel has proved most resistant of foreign vines; crop, 27 tons; cooperage, 50,000 gallons, of which 20,000 is oak and 30,000 is redwood.

M. Glutton, St. Helena.—Total, 15 acres; all in bearing; will replant 2 acres; soil gravelly; vineyard low lying; crop, 40 tons.

J. M. Graham, St. Helena.—Total, 10 acres; all in bearing; infested by phylloxera, 4 acres; of which 1 acre is good for only one crop more; soil gravelly; vineyard low lying; all European varieties succumb alike; crop, 17 tons.

W. H. Gratton, St. Helena.—Total, 75 acres; in bearing, 70 acres; soil gravelly; vineyard low lying; crop, 145 tons.

J. Greer, St. Helena.—Total, 50 acres; all in bearing; infested by phylloxera, 15 acres, of which 3 or 4 acres are good for only one crop more; soil loam; vineyard low lying; crop, 100 tons.

Thomas Greer Estate, St. Helena.—Total, 15 acres; in bearing, 12 acres; infested by phylloxera, 4 acres; soil gravelly; vineyard low lying; crop, 20 tons.

This vineyard is going fast. Half an acre or more will be taken up in the spring.

C. C. Griffith, St. Helena.—Total, 5 acres; all in bearing; soil gravelly loam; vineyard low lying; exposure west; all European varieties succumb alike; crop, 10 tons.

E. M. Hall, St. Helena.—Total, 100 acres; all in bearing; crop, 170 tons; cooperage, 150,000 gallons, of which 75,000 is oak and 75,000 is redwood.

J. A. Hanna, St. Helena.—Total, 7 acres; all in bearing; infested by phylloxera, 5 acres, of which 3 acres are good for only one crop more; soil gravelly loam; vineyard low lying; exposure southeast; all European varieties succumb alike; crop, 18 acres.

W. Hemes, St. Helena.—Total, 10 acres; in bearing, 8 acres; will replant 1 acre; infested by phylloxera, 5 acres; soil loam and gravel; vineyard low lying; crop, 30 tons.

E. Heyman, St. Helena.—Total, 35 acres; in bearing, 33 acres; infested by phylloxera, 5 acres, of which 1 acre is good for only one crop more; soil gravelly; vineyard low lying; exposure southwest; Tokay has proved most resistant; crop, 55 tons; cooperage, 40,000 gallons, of which 5,000 is oak and 35,000 is redwood.

M. Hudson, St. Helena.—Total, 10 acres; in bearing, 9 acres; infested by phylloxera, 3 acres, of which 1 acre is good for only one crop more; soil gravelly loam; vineyard low lying; exposure southwest; crop, 15 tons.

T. H. Ink, St. Helena.—Total, 120 acres; in bearing, 100 acres; infested by phylloxera, 20 acres, of which 5 acres are good for only one crop more; crop, 200 tons; cooperage, 75,000 gallons, all of which is redwood.

M. F. Iman, St. Helena.—Total, 18 acres; in bearing, 17 acres; infested by phylloxera, 4 acres, of which 2 acres are good for only one crop more; soil black gravel; vineyard low lying; exposure south; all European varieties succumb alike; crop, 30 tons.

A. Jones, St. Helena.—Total, 40 acres; in bearing, 38 acres; infested by phylloxera, 5 acres, of which 1 acre is good for only one crop more; soil loam; vineyard low lying; exposure southeast; crop, 75 tons.

Orrin Jones, St. Helena.—Total, 45 acres; all in bearing; infested by phylloxera, 5 acres, of which 2 acres are good for only one crop more; soil gravelly; vineyard low lying; crop, 100 tons.

M. Kemper, St. Helena.—Total, 50 acres; in bearing, 45 acres; infested by phylloxera, 10 acres, of which 3 acres are good for only one crop more; soil gravelly; vineyard low lying; crop, 65 tons.

F. Kief, St. Helena.—Total, 20 acres; all in bearing; infested by phylloxera, 5 acres, of which 2 acres are good for one year more; soil gravelly loam; vineyard low lying; crop, 33 tons.

M. Kilduff, St. Helena.—Total, 25 acres; all in bearing; soil loam; vineyard upland; exposure east; crop, 52 tons.

A. Klotz, St. Helena.—Total, 10 acres; all in bearing; soil loamy; vineyard low lying; exposure south; crop, 19 tons.

F. Kraft, St. Helena.—Total, 25 acres; all in bearing; will replant 5 acres; planted to Riparia, 2 acres; all grafted and bearing; soil gravelly; vineyard low lying; Chasselas Fontainebleau has proved most resistant of European vines; crop, 40 tons; cooperage, 35,000 gallons, of which 5,000 is oak and 30,000 is redwood.

Krug Estate, St. Helena.—Total, 75 acres; in bearing, 35 acres; will replant 5 or 10 acres; planted to Riparia, 30 acres, and to Lenoir, 5 acres, 15 of which are grafted but not bearing, and 20 are not grafted; the Mondeuse, Cabernet Sauvignon, Burger, Cabernet Franc, and other grafts have succeeded equally well; soil clayey adobe; vineyard low lying; Riesling has proved the most resistant; the attacked vines have received no special treatment; crop, 60 tons; cooperage, 250,000 gallons, of which 75,000 is oak and 175,000 is redwood.

On 15 acres or so Mr. Krug, three or four years ago, planted Riparias between rows of European varieties. The latter are now decayed, eaten up by phylloxera, and the resistants are in excellent condition, and will be grafted. Near the river bank on this place Mr. Krug planted Riparia, ten or eleven years ago. They have grown luxuriantly, and innumerable cuttings have been taken from them. Here Riparias are most in favor, such being the estimation in which Mr. Krug held them. The soil is heavy, shading to clay or adobe in places.

Mrs. Laurent, St. Helena.—Total, 50 acres; in bearing, 48 acres; infested by phylloxera, 5 acres, of which 2 acres are good for only one year more; soil stiff loam; vineyard low lying; exposure east and south; all European varieties succumb alike; crop, 75 tons; cooperage, 75,000 gallons, of which 15,000 is oak and 60,000 redwood.

M. Lazarus, St. Helena.—Total, 9 acres; all in bearing; infested by phylloxera, 1 acre; soil gravelly; vineyard low lying; crop, 10 tons.

As in other vineyards near by, the phylloxera is gradually spreading and the outlook is not very cheering.

Mrs. Leathold, St. Helena.—Total, 12 acres; all in bearing; will replant 1 acre; crop, 20 tons.

A. W. Lemme, St. Helena.—Total, 80 acres; all in bearing; soil loamy; vineyard mountain; exposure northwest; crop, 280 tons; cooperage, 75,000 gallons, of which 5,000 is oak and 70,000 is redwood.

H. J. Levelling, St. Helena.—Total, 175 acres; in bearing, 170 acres; infested by phylloxera, 50 acres, of which 20 acres are good for only one crop more; soil loam; vineyard low lying; Tokay has proved most resistant; crop, 200 tons.

Phylloxera is spreading.

T. E. Lockwood, St. Helena.—Total, 10 acres; all in bearing; infested by phylloxera, 1 acre; soil black gravel; vineyard low lying; all European varieties succumb alike; crop, 16 tons.

F. W. Locher, St. Helena.—Total, 5 acres; all in bearing; soil loam; vineyard low lying; crop, 12 tons.

W. W. Lyman, St. Helena.—Total, 100 acres; all in bearing; vineyard low lying; all European varieties succumb alike; crop, 180 tons. This vineyard was badly frosted last spring.

S. H. Mather, St. Helena.—Total, 15 acres; all in bearing; infested by phylloxera, 10 acres, of which 2 acres are good for only one crop more; soil loam; vineyard upland; crop, 60 tons.

Phylloxera will work great havoc in this vineyard in the next year or two.

W. Mathewson, St. Helena.—Total, 15 acres; in bearing, 13 acres; soil loam; vineyard low lying; crop, 15 tons.

Frost cut the yield down one half or one third in many vineyards in this vicinity.

H. Marki, St. Helena.—Total, 12 acres; all in bearing; infested by phylloxera, 5 or 6 acres, of which 4 acres are good for only one crop more; soil gravelly; vineyard low lying; exposure west; Tokay and Zinfandel have proved the most resistant of vinifera; the attacked vines have received little care; crop, 20 tons.

Mrs. McComb, St. Helena.—Total, 15 acres; in bearing, 10 acres; infested by phylloxera, 7 acres, of which 3 acres are good for only one crop more; soil loam and gravel; vineyard low lying; all European varieties succumb alike; the attacked vines have received little care; crop, 25 tons.

McCord Bros., St. Helena.—Total, 40 acres; all in bearing; soil loam; vineyard low lying; all European varieties succumb alike; crop, 140 tons; cooperage, 100,000 gallons, mostly redwood.

C. T. McEachran, St. Helena.—Total, 40 acres; all in bearing; soil gravelly; vineyard low lying; crop, 75 tons; cooperage, 40,000 gallons, of which 10,000 is oak and 30,000 is redwood.

A. McFarland, St. Helena.—Total, 35 acres; all in bearing; infested by phylloxera, 2 acres, of which 1 acre is good for only one crop more; soil loam and gravel; vineyard upland; crop, 60 tons.

J. A. McGuire, St. Helena.—Total, 26 acres; all in bearing; soil loam; vineyard upland; exposure north and west; crop, 70 tons.

George Mee, St. Helena.—Total, 35 acres; in bearing, 34 acres; very little is infested by phylloxera; soil fine loam; some of the vineyard is level and some hillside; exposure southwest; all European varieties have succumbed alike; crop, 50 tons.

Meridith Estate, St. Helena.—Total, 10 acres; all in bearing; infested by phylloxera, 4 acres, of which one acre is good for only one crop more; soil gravelly; vineyard low lying; all European varieties succumb alike; crop, 18 tons.

Mrs. Meridith, St. Helena.—Total, 12 acres; all in bearing; infested by phylloxera, 5 acres, of which one acre is good for only one crop more; soil rocky loam; vineyard upland; crop, 20 tons.

Mr. Merk, St. Helena.—Total, 15 acres; all in bearing; soil loam; vineyard mountain; exposure north and west; crop, 50 tons.

Merriam Bros., St. Helena.—Total, 25 acres; in bearing, 23 acres; has some phylloxera; soil black gravel; vineyard low lying; crop, 60 tons; cooperage, 30,000 gallons, of which 10,000 is oak and 20,000 is redwood.

In three or four years no vines will be left.

— *Metcalf, St. Helena.*—Total, 10 acres; in bearing, 8 acres; infested by phylloxera, 4 acres, 1 acre of which is good for only one crop more; soil gravelly; vineyard low lying; crop, 10 tons.

J. Miley, St. Helena.—Total, 30 acres; all in bearing; infested by phylloxera, 4 acres, of which 1 acre is good for only one crop more; soil gravelly loam; vineyard low lying; crop, 45 tons; cooperage, 50,000 gallons, of which 5,000 is oak and 45,000 is redwood.

W. Miley, St. Helena.—Total, 16 acres; all in bearing; infested by phylloxera, 4 acres, of which 1 acre is good for only one crop more; soil gravelly; vineyard low lying; crop, 25 tons.

M. Moding, St. Helena.—Total, 30 acres; all in bearing; soil loam; vineyard mountain; exposure west and north; crop, 75 tons.

Mrs. Morel, St. Helena.—Total, 14 acres; in bearing, 12 acres; infested by phylloxera, 5 acres, of which 1 acre is good for only one crop more; soil gravelly loam; vineyard low lying; crop, 12 tons.

C. Mosley, St. Helena.—Total, 10 acres; all in bearing; infested by phylloxera, 3 acres, of which 1 acre is good for only one crop more; soil gravelly; vineyard low lying; crop, 16 tons.

Mrs. Munk, St. Helena.—Total, 10 acres; in bearing, 9 acres; infested by phylloxera, 1 acre; soil loamy; vineyard lowland; exposure south and east; all European varieties succumb alike; crop, 10 tons.

M. Nickerson, St. Helena.—Total, 30 acres; all in bearing; soil gravelly; vineyard low lying; crop, 50 tons.

J. S. Noble, St. Helena.—Total, 15 acres; all in bearing; infested by phylloxera, 15 acres, of which 2 acres are good for only one crop more; soil gravelly; vineyard low lying; crop, 25 tons.

J. Norton, St. Helena.—Total, 30 acres; all in bearing; soil loam; vineyard low lying; crop, 50 tons; cooperage, 40,000 gallons, all of which is redwood.

E. P. Palmer, St. Helena.—Total, 40 acres; all in bearing; has a few Lenoir and Riparia vines not grafted; soil loam; vineyard upland; exposure east and south; crop, 85 tons.

Mr. Palmer has probably more experience with resistants than most any other person in the county. For several years he has made a study of different kinds of resistants, and has read, has experimented, and has traveled for observation. His experience he has embodied in articles in the "Pacific Wine and Spirit Review," and other papers.

"Although I have found no instance," said Mr. P., "in this State where Lenoirs were destroyed on their own roots previous to 1892, I give the preference to Riparia. With others, I served as a committee to visit vineyards in this county, where resistants had been planted. We found, in 1890, no evidence where the Lenoir had been destroyed on its own roots; but in 1892, as one of a committee, found a large number of Lenoirs which had been destroyed on their own roots by phylloxera. Lenoir will not thrive on cold, wet soil, and they easily succumb on such soil to the phylloxera, if the insect commences to work in the vineyard. My faith in Lenoir, once strong, is shaken by past experience, and I give first preference to Riparia. I shall not set out any more Lenoir. It is a strange thing, as Judge Stanly said, that Lenoir has proved resistant in some soils and in others non-resistant. The soil evidently has much to do with resistance of Lenoir. This is very evident. The fact that the Lenoir's habitat is on high, dry lands is probably a reason why it does not succeed on the low lands. The Riparia's habitat is more in the low lands. Certainly in this county it succeeds better than Lenoir. Those who are enthusiastic regarding Lenoir have had but a limited experience. I have found places in this valley where Lenoir succeeded in adobe soil; but in other places, in like soil, it failed. My observation is that Lenoir is unreliable. In one case we found, as cited above, 4,000 Lenoirs killed by phylloxera, on its own roots. I look upon planting Lenoir as an experiment. The man who plants them is taking chances, and one does not care to do that at this day. Lenoir grows faster on upland" (and yet H. Hagen, of Napa, has admirably succeed with Riparias on his upland). "In six years' time Riparia will make good growth and bring good results. Colonel Fry's foreman says in his (Fry's) vineyard, Lenoir was killed by phylloxera. This is the only place I found where Lenoir had been killed by phylloxera when planted on upland, in dry, gravelly soil. Riparia on this ranch (Colonel Fry's) has proved all that could be desired. I am satisfied one cannot find in this State a case where Riparia has been destroyed by phylloxera when on its own roots; i. e., no graft inserted. The only true way to judge of the two (Lenoir and Riparia) is to base that judgment upon cases where they are planted—growing on their own roots. Riparias are by far the most reliable. This is my conclusion after long years of observation and critical examination."

The following extract is from a report Mr. Palmer made to the St. Helena Viticultural Association in September, 1892. "In the spring of 1882 Mr. Groezinger set out in his vineyard at Yountville, three blocks of cuttings purchased as Lenoirs. This spring we found about 400 vines sick or diseased from phylloxera. The man who grafted them did not consider Lenoir phylloxera proof. These Lenoirs were placed in low, clay soil, having not much depth. Mr. Crabb has set out 20 acres of Lenoir this season on dry ground. We condemn the planting of Lenoir in low, wet (clay) soil. While Riparia would not be in its native element in such soil, yet having shown a better adaptation than Lenoir for cold and wet, heavy land, it stands preëminently in the lead as a resistant."

T. Parrott, St. Helena.—Total, 120 acres; in bearing, 100 acres; infested by phylloxera, 3 acres, of which 1 acre is good for only one crop more; soil rocky loam; vineyard upland; exposure north and east; all European varieties succumb alike; crop, 200 tons; cooperage, 100,000 gallons, of which 60,000 is oak and 40,000 is redwood.

"It may be that many vineyardists have paid little attention to the different attacks of phylloxera on different varieties, but the almost invariable answer is: 'I have failed to note any difference.' Likewise, in case of phylloxera-infected vines, the invariable method has been to treat in no special way except in very rare instances, and then a few vines only have been experimented with."

Olive trees are planted among the vines in a portion of this vineyard.

H. A. Pellet, St. Helena.—Total, 45 acres; all in bearing; will replant 3 acres; infested by phylloxera, 10 acres, of which 3 acres are good for only one crop more; soil gravelly; vineyard low lying; all European varieties succumb alike; crop, 94 tons; cooperage, 60,000 gallons, of which 10,000 is oak and 50,000 is redwood.

Every year some of the vines in this vineyard go by phylloxera, but will replant resistants to take their place. Riparia is favored.

J. Peterson, St. Helena.—Total, 36 acres; all in bearing; infested by phylloxera, 10 acres, of which 3 acres are good for only one crop more; soil gravelly; vineyard low lying; Burger has proved the most resistant; crop, 117 tons.

This vineyard is going fast.

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will REFRAN 2 ACRES IN
RIPARIA

Same, St. Helena.—Total, 34 acres; all in bearing; will replant 2 acres to Riparia; planted to Riparia, 2 acres, grafted but not bearing; Zinfandel has succeeded best on resistants; am satisfied with the resistants.

Peterson Bros., St. Helena.—Total, 34 acres; all in bearing; will replant 2 acres to Riparia; infested by phylloxera, 6 acres; soil loam; vineyard low lying; crop, 60 tons.

A. Pfeister, St. Helena.—Total, 10 acres; in bearing, 8 acres; infested by phylloxera, 3 acres, of which 1 acre is good for one crop more; soil black gravel; vineyard low lying.

W. L. Phillips, St. Helena.—Total, 50 acres; all in bearing; infested by phylloxera, 10 acres, of which 2 acres are good for only one crop more; soil loam; vineyard low lying; crop, 90 tons.

John M. Pike, St. Helena.—Total, 80 acres; in bearing, 75 acres; infested by phylloxera, 20 acres, of which 5 acres are good for only one crop more; soil gravelly loam; vineyard low lying; exposure south; all European varieties succumb alike; crop, 125 tons; cooperage, 75,000 gallons, of which 15,000 is oak and 60,000 is redwood.

Dr. M. B. Pond, St. Helena.—Total, 10 acres; in bearing, 9 acres; infested by phylloxera, 2 acres, of which 1 acre is good for only one crop more; soil gravelly; vineyard low lying; crop, 24 tons.

Mrs. A. J. Pope, St. Helena.—Total, 12 acres; in bearing 8 acres; will replant 4 acres; infested by phylloxera, 10 acres, of which 4 acres are good for only one crop more; soil gravelly; vineyard low lying; all European varieties succumb alike; no care has been taken of the attacked vines; crop, 21 tons.

This vineyard is going very rapidly.

Geo. Pratt, St. Helena.—Total, 37 acres; in bearing, 23 acres; will replant 1 acre; planted to Lenoir, 14 acres; the Sauvignon Vert grafts are most successful; soil gravelly loam; vineyard low lying; all European varieties succumb alike; crop, 45 tons.

Lenoir is very popular here.

R. H. Pratt, St. Helena.—Total, 20 acres; all in bearing; infested by phylloxera, 5 acres, of which 1 acre is good for only one crop more; soil gravelly loam; vineyard upland; exposure west; crop, 37 tons.

— *Pugh, St. Helena.*—Total, 20 acres; all in bearing; infested by phylloxera, 5 acres, of which 1 acre is good for only one crop more; crop, 35 tons.

A. Rampendahl, St. Helena.—Total, 20 acres; all in bearing; there is very little infested by phylloxera; crop, 50 tons; cooperage, 60,000 gallons, of which 10,000 is oak and 50,000 is redwood.

— *Rattan, St. Helena.*—Total, 30 acres; all in bearing; soil gravelly; vineyard low lying; crop, 45 tons.

M. Ridel, St. Helena.—Total, 9 acres; all in bearing; soil red loam; vineyard upland; exposure northeast; crop, 22 tons.

Mrs. Romero, St. Helena.—Total, 5 acres; all in bearing; soil rocky; vineyard low lying; exposure east; crop, 12 tons.

A. Rossi, St. Helena.—Total, 50 acres; in bearing, 45 acres; infested by phylloxera, 10 acres, 4 of which will bear but one crop more; soil gravelly; vineyard low lying; no difference among attacked European vines; crop, 65 tons.

M. Roulet, St. Helena.—Total, 9½ acres; in bearing, 9 acres; infested by phylloxera, 2 acres, half of which will bear but one crop more; soil black loam; vineyard low lying; crop, 15 tons; cooperage, 20,000 gallons, of which 5,000 is oak and 15,000 redwood.

L. Sander, St. Helena.—Total, 50 acres; in bearing, 40 acres; will replant 5 acres to Riparia; infested by phylloxera, 25 acres, 10 of which will bear but one crop more; soil loam; vineyard low lying; no difference among attacked European varieties; crop, 75 tons; cooperage, 40,000 gallons, all redwood.

M. Sawyer, St. Helena.—Total, 30 acres; all in bearing; infested by phylloxera, 5 acres, 2 of which will have but one crop more; soil gravelly; vineyard low lying; crop, 50 tons.

Geo. Schönwald, St. Helena.—Total, 31 acres; in bearing, 30 acres; infested by phylloxera, 15 acres, 4 of which will bear but one crop more; planted to Riparia, 10 acres, all grafted and bearing; Cabernet Sauvignon, Carignan, etc., have done well on Riparia; soil gravelly; vineyard low lying; crop, 80 tons; cooperage, 50,000 gallons, of which 40,000 is oak and 10,000 redwood.

Mr. Schönwald finds that the Riparia is a most satisfactory stock. He has experimented with Clinton, but it is not resistant. He is not certain about the Californica.

Jacob Schram, St. Helena.—Total, 100 acres; all in bearing; soil loam; vineyard mountain; exposure south and east; crop, 360 tons; cooperage, 100,000 gallons, of which 25,000 is oak and 75,000 is redwood.

This vineyard, unlike many in the St. Helena District, was not touched by frost in the spring of 1892. It bore a good crop, consequently. The vineyard is on the summit of the range of hills north and west of St. Helena. "I am always lucky about my crop," said Mr. Schram.

Frank Sciaroni, St. Helena.—Cooperage, 100,000 gallons, of which 25,000 is oak and 75,000 redwood.

L. Lindner, St. Helena.—Total, 15 acres; all in bearing; infested by phylloxera, 3 acres, of which 1 acre is good for only one crop more; soil loam; vineyard low lying; crop, 19 tons.

Mrs. Sheehan, St. Helena.—Total, 22 acres; all in bearing; soil loam; vineyard upland; exposure east and south; crop, 58 tons.

This vineyard is on Spring Mountain, and has no phylloxera.

W. J. Sheehan, St. Helena.—Total, 12 acres; in bearing, 7 acres; soil loam; vineyard upland; exposure east; crop, 19 tons.

This vineyard is on Spring Mountain.

M. Shepherdson, St. Helena.—Total, 10 acres; in bearing, 9 acres; soil gravelly loam; vineyard upland; exposure west; crop, 22 tons.

Harry Simmonds, St. Helena.—Total, 12 acres; all in bearing; infested by phylloxera, 2 acres, of which 1 acre is good for only one crop more; soil gravelly; vineyard low lying; crop, 14 tons.

F. Soto, St. Helena.—Total, 14 acres; all in bearing; soil deep reddish loam; vineyard mountain; exposure east; crop, 48 tons.

E. Spear, St. Helena.—Total, 5 acres; all in bearing; infested by phylloxera, 1 acre; soil gravelly loam; vineyard low lying; no special care given attacked vines; crop, 9 tons.

R. L. Spurr, St. Helena.—Total, 27 acres; in bearing, 24 acres; infested by phylloxera, 15 acres, 5 of which will bear but one crop more; soil gravelly loam; vineyard low lying; no difference in attacked vines; crop, 65 tons.

This vineyard is going fast, and will last but two or three years. Grain and fruit will replace the vineyards in this locality shortly.

Henry Staix, St. Helena.—Total, 12 acres; all in bearing; soil loam; vineyard mountain; crop, 32 tons.

A. Stamer, St. Helena.—Total, 6 acres; all in bearing; soil gravelly; vineyard low lying; crop, 10 tons; cooperage, 100,000 gallons, of which 10,000 is oak and 90,000 redwood.

Same, St. Helena.—Total, 5 acres; all in bearing; soil loam; vineyard mountain; exposure east; crop, 14 tons.

Starr Estate, St. Helena.—Total, 36 acres; all in bearing; infested by phylloxera, 6 acres, of which 2 will bear but one more crop; soil loam; vineyard low lying; crop, 50 tons.

Mrs. Tainter, St. Helena.—Total, 10 acres; all in bearing; infested by phylloxera, 2 acres, of which 1 acre is good for only one year more; soil gravelly; vineyard low lying; crop, 16 tons.

W. Templar, St. Helena.—Total, 7 acres; planted to Lenoir, 2 acres, which are not yet grafted; soil gravelly loam; vineyard low lying; crop, 60 tons.

C. Tiederman, St. Helena.—Total, 15 acres; all in bearing; infested by phylloxera, 2 acres, of which 1 acre is good for only one year more; soil gravelly; vineyard low lying; crop, 20 tons.

John Thomann, St. Helena.—Total, 40 acres; all in bearing; soil loam; vineyard mountain; cooperage, 250,000 gallons, half oak and half redwood.

This vineyard is on Howell Mountain and is 6 or 7 years old. No phylloxera has appeared, but many of the vines have dry rot. This is thought to be caused by impoverished soil, as the vines—many of them—were planted where trees were taken out. The same complaint is occasionally made with the valley vineyards. Fungus forms on the stocks and they soon rot and can be kicked over.

Mrs. Tychson, St. Helena.—Total, 60 acres; all in bearing; infested by phylloxera, 10 acres, of which 3 acres are good for only one crop more; soil gravelly; vineyard upland; crop, 75 tons.

M. Van Doren, St. Helena.—Total, 15 acres; all in bearing; soil gravelly; vineyard low lying; crop, 20 tons.

M. Vann, St. Helena.—Total, 30 acres; all in bearing; infested by phylloxera, 5 acres, 1 of which will bear but one crop more; crop, 60 tons; cooperage, 40,000 gallons, all redwood.

Fred. Waille, St. Helena.—Total, 22 acres; in bearing, 15 acres; planted to Riparia, 4 acres, 2 of which are grafted and in bearing, and 2 grafted but not bearing; Mataro has succeeded well on Riparia; soil loam; vineyard low lying; crop, 23 tons.

Thos. Watt, St. Helena.—Total, 20 acres; all in bearing; infested by phylloxera, 5 acres, of which 2 acres are good for only one crop more; soil gravelly; vineyard low lying; crop, 32 tons.

Mrs. H. E. Weinberger, St. Helena.—Total, 50 acres; in bearing, 45 acres; infested by phylloxera, 10 acres, 2 of which will bear but one crop more; soil gravelly loam; vineyard

low lying; no special care given attacked vines; crop, 88 tons; cooperage, 75,000 gallons, of which 25,000 is oak and 50,000 redwood.

John H. Wheeler, St. Helena.—Total, 100 acres; in bearing, 90 acres; will plant 20 acres; infested by phylloxera, 50 acres, 10 of which will bear but one crop more; planted to resistants, 25 acres, 15 of which are to Riparia and 10 to Lenoir; of the 25 acres, 15 are grafted and bearing, and 10 grafted but not bearing; soil loam; vineyard low lying; Orleans, Riesling, and Tokay have resisted longest among European varieties; crop, 208 tons; cooperage, 330,000 gallons, 170,000 of which is oak and 160,000 is redwood.

Mr. Wheeler was formerly connected with the State Viticultural Commission, as Chief Executive Officer and as Secretary, and has embodied his experiences and observations in many articles. He finds that the light-bearing vines are the most resistant, and favors Riparia for stock.

H. White, St. Helena.—Total, 15 acres; all in bearing; soil loam; vineyard low lying; crop, 25 tons.

J. W. Williams, St. Helena.—Total, 42 acres; all in bearing; infested by phylloxera, 15 acres, 3 of which will bear but one crop more; soil gravelly; vineyard low lying; crop, 95 tons.

F. Worst, St. Helena.—Total, 25 acres; in bearing, 22 acres; infested by phylloxera, 5 acres, 1 of which will bear but one crop more; soil gravelly loam; vineyard upland; exposure west; crop, 40 tons.

This vineyard is going rapidly.

Worrell & Ward, St. Helena.—Total, 28 acres; in bearing, 24 acres; infested by phylloxera, 15 acres, 5 of which will bear but one crop more; planted to Lenoir, 7 acres; none yet grafted; soil gravelly; vineyard low lying; no particular care given attacked vines, and all go alike; crop, 30 tons; cooperage, 50,000 gallons, all redwood.

The proprietors will pull up 8 acres of vines this winter.

J. York, St. Helena.—Total, 40 acres; in bearing, 35 acres; infested by phylloxera, 20 acres, half of which will bear but one crop more; soil gravelly loam; vineyard low lying; Tokay has been fairly resistant; crop, 100 tons.

W. E. York, St. Helena.—Total, 33 acres; in bearing, 20 acres; infested by phylloxera, 20 acres, of which 5 will bear but one crop more; soil gravelly; vineyard low lying; crop, 64 tons.

Mr. York was one of a committee to inspect the vineyards in the valley last season. He is very much in favor of Riparia, as, generally speaking, Lenoir has not given as great a degree of satisfaction.

E. Zange, St. Helena.—Total, 33 acres; in bearing, 30 acres; planted to Lenoir, 5 acres, 2 of which are not yet grafted; soil gravelly; vineyard low lying; no difference in attacked vines in the valley; crop, 71 tons; cooperage, 60,000 gallons, half oak and half redwood.

Mr. Zange was one of the committee that examined the vineyards where resistants have been planted for several years. He is in favor of Lenoir because of its rapid growth, it being ready to graft much earlier than Riparia.

L. Zieringibl, St. Helena.—Total, 50 acres; all in bearing; soil gravelly; vineyard low lying; crop, 74 tons.

ST. HELENA DISTRICT.

CHILES AND CONN VALLEYS.

Robt. Black, Chiles Valley.—Total, 10 acres; all in bearing; soil loam; vineyard low lying; crop, 14 tons.

J. Booth, Chiles Valley.—Total, 6 acres; all in bearing; soil loam; vineyard low lying; crop, 8 tons.

J. Brown, Chiles Valley.—Total, 25 acres; all in bearing; soil loam; vineyard low lying; crop, 32 tons.

J. B. Chiles, Chiles Valley.—Total, 12 acres; all in bearing; soil loam; vineyard low lying; crop, 16 tons.

"In Chiles Valley proper there are several small vineyards, and in only three or four of these have resistants been planted. The yield this year was very light, on account of the frost in the spring. Phylloxera is attacking the vines, and in a few years there will be but very few vineyards. The valley is small, only 8 or 10 miles long, one quarter to one half of a mile wide, and is 13 miles from St. Helena. It has only one or two cellars."

J. G. Clark, Chiles Valley.—Total, 12 acres; all in bearing; soil loam; vineyard low lying; crop, 16 tons.

Geo. Hussmann, Chiles Valley.—Total, 35 acres; in bearing, 23 acres; planted to Riparia, 3 acres, grafted and bearing, and Aestivalis, 9 acres, which are not yet grafted; the Green Hungarian grafts have succeeded best; soil loam; vineyard low lying; exposure south and west; crop, 65 tons; cooperage, 60,000 gallons, of which 35,000 is oak and 25,000 is redwood.

"I think Riparia the best resistant to use, for it is more easily propagated, and takes scion quicker and better than Lenoir. On Riparia I got 99 per cent grafts by careful work. I see no difference between the black and gray Riparia. My grafts are growing finely and bearing well." This vineyard looks very fine, the soil is rich and deep, and the grafts are growing vigorously. Phylloxera is gaining a foothold in neighboring vineyards. Cuttings are preferred in planting rather than rooted vines, for Mr. Hussmann thinks replanting checks the growth of rooted vines.

Louis Kiehnman, Chiles Valley.—Total, 11 acres; all in bearing; will replant very little; soil loam; vineyard low lying; crop, 15 tons.

Miss Manning, Chiles Valley.—Total, 10 acres; all in bearing; soil loam; vineyard low lying; crop, 12 tons.

M. Murry, Chiles Valley.—Total, 10 acres; all in bearing; soil loam; vineyard low lying; crop, 12 tons.

R. Rutherford, Chiles Valley.—Total, 12 acres; all in bearing; soil loam; vineyard low lying; crop, 15 tons.

F. Sievers, Chiles Valley.—Total, 25 acres; in bearing, 8 acres; planted to Riparia, 21½ acres, and to Lenoir, 1¼ acres; of which 8 acres are grafted and in bearing, 8 acres are grafted and not bearing, and 9 acres are not yet grafted; Sauvignon Vert grafts have proved most successful; soil loam; vineyard upland; exposure west and south; crop, 15 tons; cooperage, 3,000 gallons, of which 2,500 is oak and 500 is redwood.

Mr. Sievers planted resistants wholly, commencing about 6 years ago. From some of his oldest grafts he obtained 35 pounds each year. Sauvignon Vert vines are growing well, and he is well pleased with the success he has had with the resistants. He has mostly Riparia roots, but finds there is a great deal of work in suckering them, and has found resistants must not be grafted too early. If Lenoir and Riparia were equally resistant there is less work with Lenoir, as it grows faster and does not sucker much, if any. Seedling Riparias are not worth bothering with. They grow slowly, the stock is very crooked, and it is almost impossible to graft them well. Rooted cuttings are the best to plant, although replanting them checks their growth, but if propagated (rooted) in the nursery but a small amount of ground is required to grow them, and little area to go over in so doing. If set out in the vineyard before being rooted there is a large amount of ground to go over, and it is far more expensive than if rooted in the nursery. Mr. Sievers sells many cuttings and rooted vines of resistants.

Mrs. R. M. Wheeler, Chiles Valley.—Total, 25 acres; all in bearing; very little is infested by phylloxera; soil loamy; vineyard low lying; crop, 62 tons.

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A. B. Alsip, Conn Valley.—Total, 75 acres; in bearing, 73½ acres; planted to Lenoir, 1½ acres, which are not yet grafted; soil gravelly; vineyard upland; exposure west and south; crop, 100 tons; cooperage, 50,000 gallons, of which 20,000 is oak and 30,000 is redwood.

P. Conn, Conn Valley.—Total, 50 acres; in bearing, 45 acres; will replant 5 acres; infested by phylloxera, 10 acres, of which 4 acres are good for only one crop more; soil loam; vineyard upland; exposure south and west; crop, 60 tons.

L. Cortthay, Conn Valley.—Total, 35 acres; all in bearing; soil loam; vineyard upland; exposure west and south; crop, 40 tons; cooperage, 35,000 gallons, of which 20,000 is oak and 15,000 is redwood.

The frost cut down the grape crop very badly throughout Conn Valley last spring.

R. Eubanks, Conn Valley.—Total, 27 acres; in bearing, 23 acres; infested by phylloxera, 3 acres, of which 1 acre is good for only one crop more; soil loam; vineyard upland; exposure west and north; all European varieties succumb alike; crop, 20 tons.

Franco-Swiss Co., Conn Valley.—Total, 140 acres; all in bearing; infested by phylloxera, 10 acres, of which 4 acres are good for only one crop more; soil loam; vineyard upland; exposure south and west; crop, 160 tons; cooperage, 150,000 gallons, of which 50,000 is oak and 100,000 is redwood.

L. M. Gianque, Conn Valley.—Total, 20 acres; all in bearing; soil loamy; vineyard upland; exposure west and south; crop, 8 tons.

No phylloxera is acknowledged, but there is some in the neighboring vineyards. Two or three years will see these Conn Valley vineyards very much reduced. The soil is poor and thin, and with diseased vines the outlook is anything but encouraging.

L. Glandon, Conn Valley.—Total, 27 acres; in bearing, 25 acres; infested by phylloxera, 5 acres, of which 2 acres are good for only one crop more; soil loam; vineyard upland; exposure north and west; crop, 30 tons.

A. Gussat, Conn Valley.—Total, 15 acres; all in bearing; soil loam; vineyard upland; crop, 17 tons.

H. Manske, Conn Valley.—Total, 10 acres; all in bearing; soil loam; vineyard upland; crop, 12 tons.

James Matthewson, Conn Valley.—Total, 15 acres; all in bearing; soil loam; vineyard upland; crop, 17 tons.

E. Musgrove, Conn Valley.—Total, 30 acres; all in bearing; soil loam; vineyard upland; exposure west and south; crop 40 tons.

M. Payne, Conn Valley.—Total, 20 acres; all in bearing; soil loam; vineyard upland; crop, 25 tons.

H. Reiman, Conn Valley.—Total, 25 acres; all in bearing; infested by phylloxera, 5 acres; Chasselas Fontainebleau has proved most resistant of European vines; crop, 25 tons; cooperage, 21,000 gallons, all of which is redwood.

This vineyard is situated in the center of Conn Valley. Phylloxera is getting in its deadly work here, and in a few years the vines will all be gone.

Tubbs & Hall, Conn Valley.—Total, 90 acres; all in bearing; will replant 4 acres; soil loam; vineyard upland, exposure west and south; crop, 214 tons; cooperage, 60,000 gallons, of which 30,000 is oak and 30,000 is redwood.

There is no phylloxera acknowledged in the upper end of Conn Valley, but there is a great deal in the lower or south end.

E. Walters, Conn Valley.—Total, 30 acres; in bearing, 25 acres; will replant 4 acres; infested by phylloxera, 10 acres, of which 4 acres are good for only one crop more; crop, 35 tons.

Weston Bros., Conn Valley.—Total 12 acres; in bearing, 10 acres; infested by phylloxera, 3 acres, of which 1 acre is good for only one crop more; soil gravelly; vineyard upland; exposure west and south; Chasselas Fontainebleau has proved most resistant of European vines; crop, 6 tons.

This vineyard is going fast.

CALISTOGA DISTRICT.

F. Ashton, Calistoga.—Total, 20 acres; all in bearing; soil gravelly; vineyard low lying; crop, 30 tons; cooperage, 10,000 gallons, all of which is redwood.

E. Baisley, Calistoga.—Total, 10 acres; all in bearing; soil loam; crop, 17 tons.

B. Beasley, Calistoga.—Total, 10 acres; soil loam; vineyard low lying; crop, 8 tons.

Mrs. Beaumont, Calistoga.—Total, 25 acres; all in bearing; soil loam; vineyard low lying; crop, 40 tons.

Bennet Bros., Calistoga.—Total, 20 acres; all in bearing; soil loam; vineyard low lying; crop, 28 tons.

J. S. Bennet, Calistoga.—Total, 8 acres; all in bearing; soil gravelly loam; crop, 14 tons.

R. Bennet, Calistoga.—Total, 15 acres; all in bearing; soil loam; vineyard low lying; crop, 40 tons.

Bingham Bros., Calistoga.—Total, 30 acres; all in bearing; soil loam; vineyard low lying; crop, 45 tons.

E. L. Bingham, Calistoga.—Total, 12 acres; all in bearing; soil sandy loam; vineyard low lying; crop, 14 tons.

R. Blewle, Calistoga.—Total, 10 acres; all in bearing; soil gravelly; vineyard low lying; crop, 18 tons.

Mrs. P. D. Boomsall, Calistoga.—Total, 36 acres; all in bearing; soil loam; vineyard low lying; crop, 40 tons.

Same, Calistoga.—Total, 35 acres; all in bearing; soil gravelly; vineyard low lying; crop, 50 tons.

J. Borchett, Calistoga.—Total, 20 acres; all in bearing; soil gravelly loam; vineyard low lying; crop, 37 tons.

M. L. Borchett, Calistoga.—Total, 40 acres; all in bearing; soil loam; vineyard low lying; crop, 60 tons.

E. Brown, Calistoga.—Total, 18 acres; all in bearing; soil loam; vineyard low lying; crop, 29 tons.

Same, Calistoga.—Total, 12 acres; all in bearing; soil gravelly; vineyard low lying; crop, 19 tons.

C. M. Burges, Calistoga.—Total, 35 acres; in bearing, 30 acres; infested by phylloxera, 2 acres, of which 1 acre will be good for only one crop more; soil gravelly; vineyard low lying; crop, 40 tons.

This vineyard is not far from Lodi, and is three miles south of Calistoga. Above this point little or no phylloxera has been found in lowland vineyards or on hillside. The season of 1892 was a very poor one, however, because of several frosts in the spring, and a cool summer. The crop is only one third the usual yield.

Mrs. Butler, Calistoga.—Total, 10 acres; all in bearing; soil loam; vineyard low lying; crop, 17 tons.

Same, Calistoga.—Total, 8 acres; all in bearing; soil loam; vineyard low lying; crop, 12 tons.

M. M. Campbell, Calistoga.—Total, 10 acres; all in bearing; soil loam; vineyard low lying; crop, 12 tons.

Curver Estate, St. Helena.—Total, 52 acres; in bearing, 50 acres; soil gravelly loam; vineyard low lying; crop, 100 tons.

W. Cole, Calistoga.—Total, 20 acres; all in bearing; soil loam; vineyard low lying; crop, 33 tons.

Same, Calistoga.—Total, 14 acres; all in bearing; soil loam; vineyard low lying; crop, 25 tons.

G. J. Connor, Calistoga.—Total, 6 acres; all in bearing; soil loam and gravel; vineyard low lying; crop, 12 tons.

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M. Corlette, Calistoga.—Total, 40 acres; all in bearing; soil gravelly; vineyard low lying; crop, 45 tons.

F. A. Crouch, Calistoga.—Total, 18 acres; all in bearing; soil loam; vineyard upland; crop, 30 tons.

J. V. Culver, Calistoga.—Total, 10 acres; all in bearing; soil loam; vineyard upland; crop, 17 tons.

J. S. Dexter, Calistoga.—Total, 38 acres; in bearing, 35 acres; soil loam; vineyard upland; exposure south and east; crop, 70 tons.

This vineyard is near the Sonoma County line. There is no phylloxera here, and the vines are doing well.

H. Dormay, Calistoga.—Total, 35 acres; all in bearing; soil loam; vineyard upland; crop, 60 tons.

C. Dougherty, Calistoga.—Total, 6 acres; all in bearing; soil gravelly; vineyard low lying; crop, 8 tons.

G. Dougherty, Calistoga.—Total, 20 acres; all in bearing; soil loam; vineyard upland; exposure east and north; crop, 30 tons.

W. Eberling, Calistoga.—Total, 8 acres; all in bearing; soil gravelly; vineyard low lying; crop, 14 tons.

Farron & Clydesdale, Calistoga.—Total, 12 acres; soil gravelly; vineyard low lying; crop, 19 tons.

Mrs. S. C. Furness, Calistoga.—Total, 40 acres; all in bearing; soil gravelly; vineyard low lying; crop, 55 tons.

A. G. Garnett, Calistoga.—Total, 50 acres; all in bearing; soil loam; vineyard upland; crop, 70 tons.

John Garnett, Calistoga.—Total, 25 acres; all in bearing; soil loam; vineyard low lying; crop, 45 tons.

J. K. Garnett, Calistoga.—Total, 30 acres; all in bearing; soil gravelly; vineyard low lying; crop, 50 tons; cooperage, 40,000 gallons, all of which is redwood.

A. Grimm & Co., Calistoga.—Total, 60 acres; all in bearing; soil loam; vineyard upland; crop, 180 tons; cooperage, 100,000 gallons, of which 85,000 is oak and 15,000 is redwood.

This vineyard has no phylloxera or resistants, and is doing finely.

Mrs. M. Haley, Calistoga.—Total, 8 acres; all in bearing; soil loam; vineyard upland; crop, 14 tons.

L. M. Hansen, Calistoga.—Total, 10 acres; all in bearing; soil gravelly; vineyard upland; crop, 15 tons.

W. Hansen, Calistoga.—Total, 5 acres; all in bearing; soil loam; vineyard upland; crop, 7 tons.

J. Hintze, Calistoga.—Total, 25 acres; all in bearing; soil gravelly; vineyard upland; crop, 35 tons.

A. Hittle, Calistoga.—Total, 12 acres; all in bearing; soil loam; vineyard upland; crop, 20 tons; cooperage, 30,000 gallons, of which 5,000 is oak and 25,000 is redwood.

A. Hoover, Calistoga.—Total, 10 acres; all in bearing; soil gravelly loam; vineyard low lying; crop, 16 tons.

P. Hopkins, Calistoga.—Total, 17 acres; all in bearing; will plant 10 acres; soil gravelly; vineyard low lying; crop, 30 tons.

S. Kellett, Calistoga.—Total, 60 acres; in bearing, 58 acres; soil soft loam; vineyard low lying; exposure east and south; crop, 8 tons.

Vineyards in this section of the county were fearfully injured by the frost last spring, and at one time the vines were black.

George Lang, Calistoga.—Total, 38 acres; all in bearing; soil gravelly loam; vineyard low lying; crop, 50 tons.

J. Lang, Calistoga.—Total, 18 acres; all in bearing; soil gravelly; vineyard low lying; crop, 24 tons.

There is nothing to note of vineyards in this vicinity, except that they are free from phylloxera, and that they bore only one third of the usual crop this season on account of the frost.

E. Light, Calistoga.—Total, 33 acres; all in bearing; soil gravelly; vineyard upland; crop, 50 tons; cooperage, 60,000 gallons, all of which is redwood.

C. H. Lillie, Calistoga.—Total, 10 acres; all in bearing; soil loam; vineyard low lying; crop, 17 tons.

Mrs. Lloyd, Calistoga.—Total, 32 acres; all in bearing; soil gravelly loam; vineyard low lying; crop, 50 tons.

Davis Manuel, Calistoga.—Total, 50 acres; all in bearing; soil loam; vineyard low lying; crop, 45 tons.

H. Martin, Calistoga.—Total, 10 acres; all in bearing; soil gravelly; vineyard low lying; crop, 22 tons.

This vineyard was badly frosted.

— *McFee, Calistoga.*—Total, 20 acres; all in bearing; soil loam; vineyard low lying; crop, 30 tons.

J. McGregor, Calistoga.—Total, 8 acres; all in bearing; soil gravelly; vineyard low lying; crop, 15 tons.

C. W. McMerrick, Calistoga.—Total, 15 acres; all in bearing; soil loam; vineyard low lying; crop, 18 tons.

A. Moore, Calistoga.—Total, 5 acres; all in bearing; soil loam and gravelly; crop, 9 tons.

C. J. B. Moore, Calistoga.—Total, 6 acres; all in bearing; soil gravelly; vineyard upland; crop, 10 tons.

W. Phillips, Calistoga.—Total, 40 acres; all in bearing; soil loam and gravelly; vineyard low lying; crop, 100 tons.

W. L. Phillips, Calistoga.—Total, 35 acres; all in bearing; soil loam; vineyard upland; crop, 50 tons.

C. N. Pickett, Calistoga.—Total, 25 acres; all in bearing; soil gravelly; vineyard upland; crop, 40 tons; cooperage, 40,000 gallons, of which 8,000 is oak and 32,000 is redwood.

Same, Calistoga.—Total, 25 acres; all in bearing; soil loam and gravelly; vineyard low lying; crop, 30 tons.

J. G. Randall, Calistoga.—Total, 10 acres; all in bearing; soil loam and gravelly; vineyard low lying; crop, 18 tons.

J. Roberts, Calistoga.—Total, 10 acres; all in bearing; soil gravelly; vineyard upland; crop, 14 tons.

The frost cut down the crop in this section from one half to two thirds.

J. Rutherford, Calistoga.—Total, 20 acres; all in bearing; soil loam; vineyard low lying; crop, 35 tons.

Mrs. Schamp, Calistoga.—Total, 10 acres; all in bearing; soil loam; vineyard low lying; crop, 15 tons.

P. R. Schmidt, Calistoga.—Total, 65 acres; in bearing, 60 acres; will replant several acres; planted to Riparia, 20 acres, and to Lenoir, 10 acres; Sauvignon Vert, Gutedel, Alicante Bouschet, and Semillon grafts have all proved very successful; soil deep reddish loam; vineyard mountain; exposure north and west; crop, 200 tons; cooperage, 45,000 gallons, of which 5,000 is oak and 40,000 is redwood.

"Grafts on resistants have borne two or three good crops. I am very well pleased with results so far. Though the phylloxera has not appeared, am guarding against it. The soil on these hills is deep and rich, and the vines make vigorous growth. Riparia is given the preference as a resistant, though I see no great difference between it and Lenoir. The former is of slower growth, finer grain, and closer texture. The vineyard is looking well, and there has been no frost to speak of here; lemons, oranges, and bananas are growing unprotected. I think my idea of planting resistants at first is an excellent one, for I feel quite secure."

J. Schintzer, Calistoga.—Total, 40 acres; all in bearing; soil gravelly; vineyard upland; crop, 55 tons.

J. Simmons, Calistoga.—Total, 8 acres; all in bearing; soil loam; vineyard low lying; crop, 10 tons.

Mrs. J. H. Smith, Calistoga.—Total, 15 acres; all in bearing; soil loam; vineyard low lying; crop, 22 tons.

R. P. Smith, Calistoga.—Total, 20 acres; all in bearing; soil gravelly; vineyard low lying; crop, 18 tons.

Vineyards in this district, on low lands, were very badly frosted last spring. There is no phylloxera here.

H. Snyder, Calistoga.—Total, 15 acres; all in bearing; soil loam; vineyard upland; crop, 40 tons.

This vineyard is planted on the upland northwest of Calistoga. There are no resistants and no phylloxera in the neighborhood.

T. A. Snyder, Calistoga.—Total, 12 acres; all in bearing; soil shading to adobe; vineyard low lying; crop, 18 tons.

W. Spiers, Calistoga.—Total, 15 acres; all in bearing; soil loam; vineyard upland; crop, 25 tons.

Mrs. Steel, Calistoga.—Total, 15 acres; all in bearing; soil loam; vineyard low lying; crop, 28 tons.

M. Swinacre, Calistoga.—Total, 18 acres; all in bearing; soil loam; vineyard upland; crop, 15 tons.

J. A. Teale, Calistoga.—Total, 10 acres; all in bearing; soil gravelly; vineyard low lying; crop, 14 tons.

P. Teale, Calistoga.—Total, 5 acres; all in bearing; soil loamy and gravelly; vineyard low lying; crop, 7 tons.

A. L. Tubbs, Calistoga.—Total, 220 acres; in bearing, 110 acres; will plant 25 or 30 acres; planted to Riparia, 75 acres, of which 45 are grafted and in bearing, and 30 are not yet grafted; the grafts Cabernet Franc, Merlot, and Malbec have succeeded best, and Chasselas and Sauvignon Blanc do fairly well, but not as well as the above grafts; soil loam; vineyard low lying and upland; crop, 225 tons; cooperage, 350,000 gallons, of which 190,000 is oak and 160,000 is redwood.

"Resistants in this vineyard have been planted for several years, and have proved a success. Preference has been given to Riparia, and the results have been perfectly satisfactory. Will plant more in the spring. I feel confident that Riparia will do well in this section, but do not think much of Lenoir, although Lenoir will do well in localities where Riparia may fail, and *vice versa*. There is no phylloxera in this vicinity yet, and no signs of its coming, yet many vineyardists think it may attack vineyards any season."

G. W. Tucker, Calistoga.—Total, 10 acres; all in bearing; soil loam; vineyard low lying; crop, 18 tons.

J. Tucker, Calistoga.—Total, 10 acres; all in bearing; soil loam; crop, 18 tons.

Thos. Veal, Calistoga.—Total, 7 acres; all in bearing; soil gravelly; vineyard low lying; crop, 12 tons.

Thos. Walsh, Calistoga.—Total, 30 acres; all in bearing; soil sandy loam; vineyard low lying; crop, 60 tons; cooperage, 30,000 gallons, of which 10,000 is oak and 20,000 is redwood.

Mrs. Waterman, Calistoga.—Total acres, 20; all in bearing; soil loam; vineyard low lying; crop, 30 tons.

S. C. Way, Calistoga.—Total, 15 acres; all in bearing; soil gravelly loam; vineyard low lying; crop, 20 tons.

W. York, Calistoga.—Total, 20 acres; all in bearing; soil loam; vineyard low lying; crop, 32 tons; cooperage, 50,000 gallons, of which 5,000 is oak and 45,000 is redwood.

A. Zoeller, Calistoga.—Total, 20 acres; all in bearing; soil loam; vineyard upland; crop, 35 tons; cooperage, 40,000 gallons, all of which is redwood.

Zoeller Estate, Calistoga.—Total, 20 acres; all in bearing; soil loam; vineyard low lying; crop, 30 tons.

A.R. MORROW DIRECTORY
C.W.A. - ca 1902

BROWNS VALLEY

DELL, Chas.
KNIEF, M.

REDWOODS

GIER, Theo.

NAPA CITY

BANCHERD, L.
CARPY & CO. (C.W.A.)
CARBONE, A.
ESTEE, M.M.
EHRENBERG, Mrs.
GROSSMAN WINERY
GOODMAN, B.M.
HEWITT, F.
STANLY WINERY
STREICH, E.
HEIN, J.
HAGEN, H.
HIRSCH
JORDAN, R.
LAFFEURIERE, W.J.
TALCOA WINERY (L.MARTIN)
LEVEUX
LECAVROINE, D.
MARKS
MIGLIAVACA
MIGNON
OHL, J.
OCCIDENTAL WINE CO.
PONO, M.B. Dr.
SANDER, L.
WILLIAMS, A.L.

RUTHERFORD / OAKVILLE

DELATOUR, Geo. (R)
ADAMSON, Chris. (R)
BENSON (Oakville)
BRUN & CO. (Oakville)
BUTTNER, Jno. (R)
EWER, F. (R)
FRENCH AMERICAN WINE CO. (R)
CRABB, H.A. (Oakville)
DROUET & MINTREY (R)
DOWNEY, J. (Oakville)
GELLISON, B.F. (Oakville)
HANSON, A. (Oakville)
JEANMONDO (Oakville)
FAWVER, J.C. (Trubody)
FOJADA, O. (R)
FOCHETTI, M. (R)
FAGIANI, B.L. (Oakville)
HUSSMAN BROS. (R)
HARRIS, H. (R)
ILA, Geo. (R)
JAUETE, W.E. (Yountville)
MEYER, Sophie (Oakville)
MAYFIELD, L.M. (R)
NICHELINI, A. (R)
NAEL, P. (R)
NIEBAUM, G. (R)
WOOD, Capt. (R)

ST.HELENA

BROCKHOFF, C.H.
BERGFELD, R.
DOMINGO, E.
AMSBURY, Thos.
ALSIP, A.B.
ANDERSON (Hirsch Place/York Cellar)
BELL, Thos.
BERINGER BROS.
CONN, C.
CROCHAT & CO.
CONNOR, S.P.
FOUNTAIN, G.C.
CARMELLO, B.

ST.HELENA, cont.

DOWDELL & SON
DIETRICK BROS.
DIETMAN
GIER, Theo.
FOURNE
GUALZATTA, A.
GREER, Thos.
GALLI, G.
HOEHN, R.
HELMS, H.W
LOMBARDI WINE CO.
McCORD, J.
ROSSI, G.
MOLINARI, D.
PAGANINI, J.
ROSSI, A.
HALL & TUBBS
HESS
HUNT, D.O.
INK, Mrs.
LEMME, R.W.
TRIPP, R.S. (Conn Valley)
WHEELER, J.H.
WEISKER, E.
LEUTHOLD
LYMAN, W.W.
LANGE
LUENBERGER, Mrs. (Sutter Home)
McCORD, J.H.
McFARLING, J.H.
MEE, Geo.
MUNK, Mrs.
MODING, F.
McPIKE
MIELEY
MERRIAM BROS.
NORTON
PERRY & WALTHER
PARROT
PESTONI, A.
PONCHETTE, J.
RENNIE BROS.
ROULET, L.
ROSSINI BROS.
SALMINA, F.
SCHOENWALD, G.

SCHRAM, J.
SCARONI, Frank
SCHWEINITZER
TRUMPLER, Wm.
THOMANN, Jno.
THEILLER, H.
WEISKER, C.
WEINBERGER, Mrs.H.E.
WALLI, F.
ZANGE, E.
ZOELLER, Mrs.

CALISTOGA

BELLI, G.
BILLINGS, E.N.
ASHTON, F.
BOHRINGER
BURGESS, C.M.
BERIS
CHABOT, Mrs.
DODA, J.G.
EBERING & BORNHOST
EHLERS
GHISOLFO & gHISOLFO
GRIMM, J.
FURNISS, Mrs. (see RUBBANT INC)
FORNI
HILTER, J.
PICKETT, C.N.
KORTUM & FULCHER
KLOTZ, C.F.
LIGHT BROS.
SCHERI, J.
LANG, Mrs. C.
PRATT & TEALE
SCHMIDT, R.G.
SCHLEICHER
SUTTER HOME
TUBBS, A.H.
WALSH, R.

MISCELLANEOUS

KORTE, C.

FAWVER, J.C. - Trubody

McPIKE - Spring Mountain

RICHARDS - Howell Mt.

JAVETTE, W.E. - Yountville

KEMPER, M.

KORTE BROS.

SEIVERS, HENRY - Chiles Valley, Lomas

MARTIN, L. (Lessee Talco Winery)

TRIPP, R.S. - Conn Valley

REIMAN, H. - Conn Valley

RASMUSSEN (Lessee Sachs Vineyd)

CASELLI (Sage Vineyd)

A. R. MORROW DIRECTORY
C.W.A. - ca 1902

SOLANO COUNTY

CORDELIA

CORDELIA WINE COMPANY
OBERT, J.
SOLANO WINERY

VACAVILLE

PETERS, Kate

CONTRA COSTA COUNTY

CLAYTON

DeMARTINO & CEREGHINO
GLEN TERRY WINE CO.
MT. DIABLO WINE CO.

CONCORD

TRISTAIN, Jno.

CONTRA COSTA

QUAGELLI, E.

MARSH SPRINGS

CEREGHINO

MARTINEZ

BUTOLA, G.
JOOST, F.
SWETT, Jno.
UPHAM, B.H.

WALNUT CREEK

HOOK
NAPTHALY, J.

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