

**A HISTORY
OF
THE SACRAMENTO VITICULTURAL DISTRICT**

**Comprising the counties of
Butte, Colusa, Glenn, Sacramento,
Shasta, Sutter, Tehama and Yolo**

**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An Unpublished Manuscript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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THE SERIES: A History of the Seven Viticultural Districts of California, by Ernest P. Peninou

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- San Francisco Viticultural District. Unpublished manuscript.
- Los Angeles Viticultural District. Unpublished manuscript.
- Sacramento Viticultural District. Unpublished manuscript.
- San Joaquin Viticultural District. Unpublished manuscript.
- El Dorado Viticultural District. Unpublished manuscript.

COMPANION VOLUME: The California Wine Association & Its Member Wineries, 1894-1920, by Ernest P. Peninou and Gail Unzelman (Nomis Press, 2000), 414 pp., with index)

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THE SEVEN VITICULTURAL DISTRICTS OF CALIFORNIA [Established by the California Board of State Viticultural Commissioners, 1880]



SACRAMENTO VITICULTURAL DISTRICT. The county of Sacramento and the central valley counties to the north, which together comprised the Sacramento Viticultural District, were represented by Yolo County grape grower Russell B. Blowers of Woodland, acknowledged to be the first vineyardist in the State to preserve grapes as raisins and to ship fresh grapes to the East Coast. Blowers was followed by Dr. W. S. Manlove (1887-1890) and R. D. Stephens (1891-1894), a politically minded gentleman who was Postmaster of Sacramento.

5TH VITICULTURAL DISTRICT — SACRAMENTO

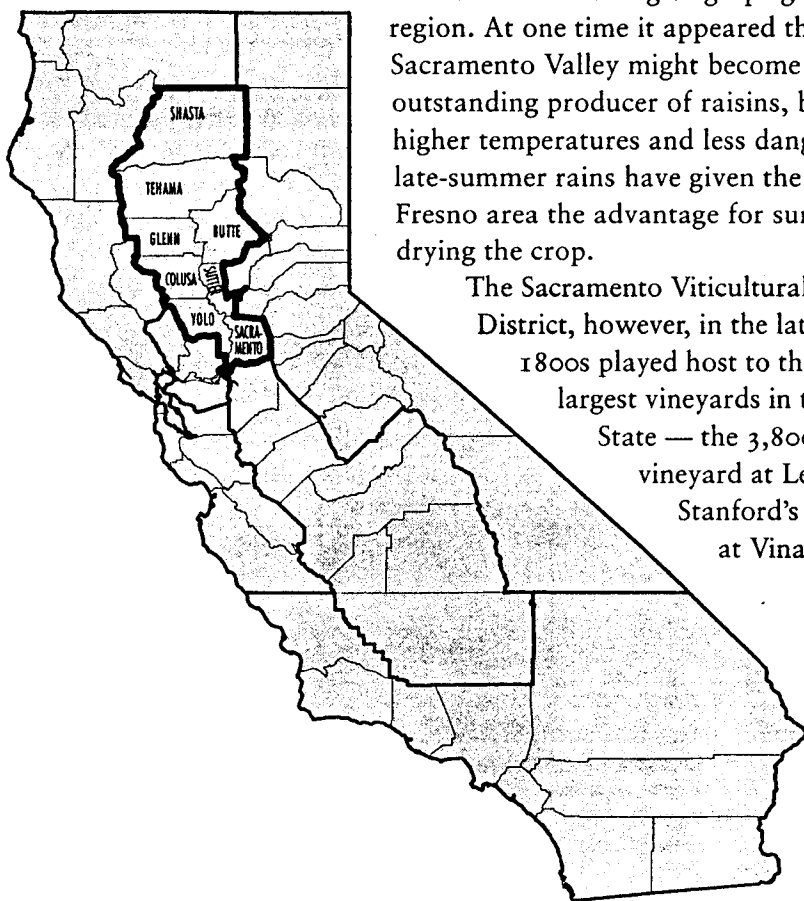
Comprising the counties of Sacramento, Yolo, Sutter,
Colusa, Butte, Glenn, Tehama and Shasta

Land Area: 13,477 sq.mi. / 8,625,280 acres

The climate and soil of the Sacramento Valley are as well suited to the production of dessert wines as the San Joaquin Valley, yet unlike its southern neighbor, the Sacramento Valley did not develop into an

extensive winemaking or grape growing region. At one time it appeared that the Sacramento Valley might become an outstanding producer of raisins, but higher temperatures and less danger of late-summer rains have given the Fresno area the advantage for sun-drying the crop.

The Sacramento Viticultural District, however, in the late 1800s played host to the two largest vineyards in the State — the 3,800-acre vineyard at Leland Stanford's ranch at Vina, near



Red Bluff in Tehama County, and the 2,000-acre vineyard at Natoma, near Folsom in Sacramento County. In addition, Yolo County was home to the acclaimed Orleans Hill Winery of Arpad Haraszthy. These giants are but memories today, as are most of the smaller vineyards and wineries built soon after the discovery of gold, that once graced the District.

Between 1856 and 1876 the Sacramento District accounted for sixteen percent of the State's vineyard acreage; from 1880 until the coming of Prohibition the District had no more than eleven percent, and it continued on the downward swing. The majority of the grape acreage was in Sacramento County, although during the years of the Vina Ranch vineyard, Tehama County was a respectable second.

For the years of the California Wine Association, 1894 to 1920, the District total hovered in the 20,000-acre range. The highest acreage figure was 23,800 acres in 1904, with Sacramento County having 14,800 acres, Tehama County 3,500 acres, and Yolo County 3,100 acres. The Association established six facilities in the District, providing nearly four million gallons of winemaking and storage capacity. The huge Vina Winery, with its two million gallons of cooperage, accounted for one half of the operation.

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

As regards ^{to} climate and soil the Sacramento Valley is as well suited to the production of dessert wines as is the San Joaquin ~~Valley~~; yet it has never developed into an extensive winemaking or grape growing area. At one time it did promise to become outstanding for its raisins, but higher temperatures and less danger of rain in the late summer have given the Fresno area the advantage for the sun-drying of raisins and consequently the Sacramento Valley has but few wineries like those of Fresno and other parts of the San Joaquin Valley which utilize surplus crops of raisins and table grapes.

However, in this large Sacramento viticultural district there were at one time the two largest vineyards in the state: the thirty-eight hundred acres of grapes on Leland Stanford's ranch at Vina, near Red Bluff, and the two thousand acre vineyard at Natoma, near Folsom. These are now but memories, as are many of the smaller vineyards.

In a number of the Sacramento Valley counties, small vineyards were planted and wineries erected soon after the discovery of gold. By the spring of 1853 John Morris, a New Yorker who came West in 1850, had two acres in vines near what became Woodland. A little later this vineyard, probably the first in the county, was bought by G. A. Fabricius and Henry Wyckoff, the latter a native of New Jersey and the founder of the town of Woodland. They increased the planting to fifteen acres. Other plantings soon followed. In 1854, Wyckoff's brother Nicholas set out some vines about two and a half miles southeast of town.

About eighteen miles northwest of Woodland in Capay Valley, a German, John Gillig, in 1858 planted his Adobe Ranch Vineyard and soon thereafter built the first Yolo County Winery. Four

years later he had thirty-five thousand vines, and by 1870 he had a vintage of some thirty thousand gallons. In that year he sold out to another German, Henry Strohbach, who as a boy of fifteen had, in 1849 with his parents, crossed the Plains from St. Louis. In addition to the vineyard and winery Strohbach ran the Capay City Saloon in the little town of Heintzville. He in turn sold the Adobe Ranch in 1878 to Nicola Cadanasso, a Genoese who had been "a fearless Italian cavalryman for seven years and was in the thick of the bloody battle for Sal." The Cadanasso family continued to make wine here for a number of years, and eventually a little settlement called Cadanasso developed around the ranch. Of this nothing remains but the clearing on a hilltop, where the school once stood.

In 1861 yet another German, David Schindler put in a ten acre vineyard near Cacheville, now the town of Yolo, from cuttings purchased at ten cents each from Captain Sutter's Hock Farm near Marysville. By 1870 he too had his own winery.

All of these Yolo County vineyards were first planted to the Mission grape, but by 1860 foreign cuttings were being introduced. Among the first to import them was the German born Henry Wunderlich, who secured about three thousand cuttings from Europe and planted them at his ranch five miles west of Cacheville. After his death in 1863 the property was acquired by John Bemmerly a German from Wurtemberg, who coming into Yolo County in 1852 had promptly squatted on land claimed by the heirs of William Knight, (founder of Knight's Ferry, Stanislaus County and Knight's Landing, Yolo County) who were unable to evict him. The Wunderlich property was but a small part of the fifty two hundred acres which Bemmerly bequeathed to his widow and children upon his death in 1872.

There have been several wineries in or near Woodland. The oldest, appropriately enough, named the Woodland Winery, was located at Second and Court streets and was established in 1866 by David Barnes. A native of Kentucky who after coming to California had been in turn a miner and a farmer, Barnes soon was making annually about seven thousand gallons of wine and a thousand gallons of brandy which he stored in what was probably the first bonded warehouse in the county. In 1870 sold out to a Tennessean, James W. Stoutenberg, who began advertising "Native Red and White Wines of the Vintage of 67 and 68 " as well as brandies, "White and Colored." He also indicated his willingness to send samples by mail of "Pure Wine Vinegar."

In 1869 two French winemakers, Eli Lallemond and Benjamin Mendessole with a strange lack of originality in nomenclature, built at Brown's Corner, a mile west of town, "Woodland Winery Number Two." Lallemond remained in charge of the winery while Mendessole, in partnership in San Francisco at 212 Jackson Street with still another Frenchman, Auguste Durand, looked after the business interests of the winery. They handled around twenty-five thousand gallons of wine and several thousand gallons of brandy per year.

In 1885 some twelve local vineyardists incorporated and built the Yolo Winery at Fifth and Lincoln streets in Woodland. Nicholas Wyckoff, one of the stockholders, was the general manager and winemaker. Around 1890 this property was acquired by Moses Samuel, a successful San Francisco wine merchant who owned the Mount Diablo Winery at Clayton and later purchased the Lac-Jac Winery at Reedley. Moses Samuel and his sons were good business men and owned besides their wineries, storage cellars in San Francisco, where they distributed their wines and champagnes. Among their winemakers was Henry A. Pellet, the well known

Napa Valley vintner. In 1902 they sold the Yolo Winery to Morris A. Eiseman, of New York, who operated the plant until 1906, when it came under the control of the California Wine Association under whose management and with Otis O. Flowers of Fresno as winemaker, there was an annual vintage of from one hundred and fifty to two hundred thousand gallons of wine and a fair sized brandy output. The C.W.A. continued to operate here until about Prohibition, when there was still a vintage of over a hundred thousand gallons.

There was still a third "Woodland Winery," that of Snavely and Baker, in a brick building at Fourth and Main streets, opposite the gas works, which until about 1902 was producing annually some one hundred thousand gallons of wine, chiefly, a dry red, most of which was sold to C. Schilling and Company and Lachmen and Jacobi in San Francisco. This and the Yolo Winery were the only ones in the county to survive the depression of the 1890's and to continue into the twentieth century.

Although most of these Yolo County vineyards and wineries had made some money for their owners, none had produced a notably good dry wine. The summers were too hot. But it took two generations for vineyard men and winemakers to learn this, and the most ambitious venture in the county was ultimately the most dismal failure.

In 1851 Jacob Knauth, an ambitious young German, was operating in Sacramento in the neighborhood of Sutter's Fort a resort called the Sutter Floral Gardens. The next year he spent some eight hundred dollars of his earnings as a tavern keeper to pay for the express charges on lily bulbs and grape cuttings from Philadelphia, and a year later he

imported some Orleans grape cuttings from the Rhenish duchy of Nassau. There, along with a number of Mission cuttings he planted on the Ranch del Paso northeast of Sacramento. He continued his combined activities as tavern keeper and vineyardist in and near Sacramento until 1859, when he moved his Orleans vines into the Capay Valley among the sun-drenched foothills of the inner Coast Range, where John Gillig was already established. Here he felt sure the soil was right; certainly he not have to worry about the winter floods that often threatened Sacramento vineyards and taverns. But this Orleans Hill Vineyard did not thrive. Knauth himself wrote of his struggle with the sickly vines which he nursed, pulled out and replanted. It is possible that he not only imported the Orleans grape but the phylloxera as well. Yet he resolutely enlarged his acreage to approximately thirty thousand vines by 1869, when he sold out to his neighbor Gillig, who now, with a business associate Silvanus Arnold, organized the Orleans Hill Viticultural Society. They paid Knauth and other neighboring vineyardists partly in cash and partly in shares in the Society which now owned over six hundred acres.

It is probable that the Society sold its grapes to Henry Gerke a Hanoverian German and San Francisco real estate broker, who had built a winery in Sacramento at Eleventh and B streets and whose winemaker was Knauth. In 1873 this business was acquired by John H. Carroll of Sacramento, the president of the Pacific Mutual Life Insurance Company who retained Knauth as winemaker. The winery was operated under the

name of Knauth and Company and in the following years was advertising wines made from grapes grown at Capay by the Orleans Hill Viticultural Society. In 1876 the Orleans Hill was acquired by Carroll at a sheriff's sale for fifteen thousand dollars and Knauth continued to make wine in Sacramento from grapes grown at the Orleans Hill, until 1881. In the year Henry Epstein of San Francisco paid twenty eight thousand five hundred dollars "in gold coin" for the Orleans Hill and in 1882 Arpa

Haraszthy and Company, composed of Haraszthy and Epstein, bought the property from the same Henry Epstein for eighteen thousand dollars.

What Epstein the shrewd financier and Haraszthy the greatest authority on champagne in California saw in that sun-roasted, isolated vineyard would be hard to say. But something they did see, because for the next twenty years the skill of the one and the finances of the other were engaged in the fight to transform the phylloxera infested vineyard into one of California's finest. In all, there were forty five varieties of grapes planted there, the finer ones in wire trellised rows, as no expense was spared.

In 1886 they built a winery with a storage capacity of two hundred fifty thousand gallons. One of its three floors was underground that is, sunk into a hillside. The underground floor was of concrete; it was claimed that although the heat outside in the summer was at times almost unbearable, the temperature in the cellar never varied by more than three degrees of the mean of fifty five. All the large storage tanks were in the cellar; on the floor above were the smaller casks and

the puncheons into which the wine was transferred for shipping to 530 Washington Street, San Francisco, where all the champagne was made and other wines bottled. Adjoining the winery was the cook house, atop of which was a large bell, which, calling in the hands from the vineyard and winery at mealtime, could be heard for miles around so that people set their clocks and watches by it. On a knoll overlooking the winery was Haraszthy's cottage, which he and Epstein occupied on their visits. These became infrequent in later years, but the arrival of Haraszthy was always a big event. The cottage consisted of four bedrooms connected by a long hallway and " the most elaborate bathroom in western Yolo County." In a comfortable house close by lived the general manager and winemaker, Charles A. Silberstein, whose vigilance is still attested by a few old timers who sometimes had their grapes rejected as unsound for winemaking. He handled the first vintage in 1886 and the last one at the turn of the century.

The distillery stood east of the winery. The first still was a kettle type with a capacity of five hundred gallons of brandy in twenty-four hours. This was replaced by two pumace type pot-stills which, in turn, were replaced by a Saunders continuous still with eighteen plates and a two thousand gallon capacity. The distillery waste was disposed of in the creek, but since this is dry on the average of nine months a year, there was a formidable odor when the distillery was in operation. The brandy produced was used only for the fortification of dessert wines.

The winery and vineyards employed approximately sixty men the year round but in deference to the widespread prejudice of that time no Chinese. Many of the laborers were Indians from Lake County. Besides the vineyard of three hundred fifty

acres, the ranch had five hundred orange and eight hundred lemon trees, together with twenty acres in peaches, apples and other fruits; about two thousand olive trees bordered the property and road leading up to the winery.

As there was no bottling done at Orleans Hill, the wine was placed in one-hundred-and-sixty-gallon puncheons and put on specially built wagons drawn by six horse teams. Five puncheons were loaded on each wagon, blocked in place, hauled down to the railway station at Esparto (then called Ezperanza) three miles away, and shipped by train to San Francisco. Each driver averaged two trips per day. During the crushing season the wagons hauling grapes from neighboring vineyards would be backed up almost a mile down the road. Such activity has never since been seen in the sleepy Capay Valley. The winery with its beautiful-toned bell and its cookhouse which offered all comers a meal with no questions asked, was truly the heart of the Capay.

It was obvious a few years after the winery had been built that Messrs. Arpad Haraszthy & Company could never quite overcome the many obstacles before them. Nature never intended that grapes for champagne, or indeed for any dry wine, should be grown in the Capay foothills. For the vintage of 1890 it was necessary to crush the Cabernet Sauvignon and Johannisberg Riesling as early as August fifth, and it became more and more doubtful if these fine wine grapes could ever develop properly in such a short growing season.

Silberstein replaced the phylloxera infested vines with new ones grafted on resistant root stock, He also had to protect the

vines from the terrible summer heat, and in order to keep the trunks of the vines moist and protect them from the hot sun, he packed soil them up to the very arms of the trunk. As a result the scions formed roots which in turn were attacked by the phylloxera. Moreover, the grape leaf hoppers were numerous. The accepted method of controlling them was to turn sheep into the vineyard for a few days after leaf fall, the theory being that the sheep would eat the leaves on the ground in which the hoppers laid their eggs, and as soon as the sheep had served their purpose run them out of the vineyard. This method of controlling the leaf hoppers did decrease their number, but it likewise decreased the number of grape vines.

Haraszthy would have been fortunate indeed if his trouble had been only in the vineyard. The price of wine was low and it was expensive to ship to San Francisco from Esparto. It took him almost forty years to become convinced finally that champagne could not be made from Mission and Zinfandel grapes. He did give up making champagne from Orleans Hill wine early in the 1890's.

Between 1890 and 1900 the Orleans Hill changed legal ownership several times among three men; namely, Haraszthy, Epstein and Eugene Meyers. Finally, in 1899, the property was taken over by Sigmund Greenbaum of San Francisco, and this was to all extents and purposes, the end of Arpad Haraszthy and Company. The tragic death of Haraszthy the following year removed a famous figure from California viniculture.

Meanwhile, Greenbaum had given Silberstein a year's lease

on the Orleans Hill, but he soon realized that Silberstein could never make a go of it, and before the year was out he sold the property. John R. Jones, the purchaser, did not renew Silberstein's lease, as he was convinced that both winery and vineyard were liabilities, an opinion likewise now shared by Silberstein. Jones turned his sheep in what was left of the vineyard and converted the winery buildings into a packing shed and machinery storehouse. The vines have completely disappeared except from the memories of a few old men of the valley who used the vineyard as a playground and who recall arms and legs scratched by the hasty scrambling through the wire trellised rows of vines in their efforts to escape an irate superintendent.

One by one the buildings were torn down, and all that now remains of the ranch is the road lined with olive trees leading to the excavation in the hill where once stood the winery, a few sections of its thick concrete walls and, here and there, some of the fan palms which were a part of the landscaping typical of California gardens of the 80's and 90's. The old bell outlived all the winery buildings and atop a nearby dairy it continued to recall the past untilⁱⁿ a winter storm it fell and was shattered.

There were a number of small vineyards in Colusa, Sutter, Yuba and the southern part of Butte Counties by the middle 1850's. Indeed Captain John Sutter had begun to make wine that early at his Hock Farm and by 1855 Charles Covillaud a mile and a half above the town of Marysville had a vineyard at his ranch on the road leading to Simpson's Crossing. Nearby at his Quintay Ranch J.M. Ramirez, who impor

the Rose of Peru and the Chile Rose grapes from South America, likewise had a small vineyard. For a season or two he and Covillaud combined their grapes and had small vintages. Ramirez soon lost interest in the project, but Covillaud alone continued making a little wine each year and in 1859 began to produce on a commercial scale. Ramirez later purchased property in Wheatland, and there in 1875 began making wine again, but again he did not persevere. A larger enterprise was that of the Glass brothers, who had a winery at Marysville by 1863. From their twenty five acre vineyard they produced enough grapes in their best year to make some seventeen thousand gallons and seven varieties of wine. Others in the vicinity of Marysville with vineyards and small vintages were Eli Hocker who made wine for a few years and in the early 1870's, L. B. Clark at his Virginia Ranch and Dr. Tifft.

In Butte County, General John Bidwell, on his vast Rancho del Arroyo Chico, had a vintage of two thousand gallons in 1860, and a number of other ranchers set out vineyards, but chiefly of table and raisin grapes.

In Colusa County northwest of Maxwell before the turn of the century Christopher Columbus Felts, from his twenty-acre vineyard of Zinfandel grapes, had each year a vintage of a thousand gallons of Zinfandel wine and from the balance of the grapes "Zinfandel raisins." However, he pulled out thirteen of his twenty acres in 1906.

The site of the vineyard is now a dairy farm. Near Willows in the Norman district,

Francis Xavier St. Louis produced a few barrels of white wine annually At Arbuckle. Charles Locke in the 90's planted a sizeable vineyard and his winery apparently was of some size, for it is said that there was a standing wager that if a visitor could sample every tank in his cell and then come out into the fresh air and immediately give his name he would get five dollars. It is said that there were many takers but few winners. He sold one of his products, a dry muscat, for fifty cents a gallon, a very good price in those days. The phylloxera ultimately ruined his vines and closed the winery.

Indeed at the turn of the century in all this wide area only a few winemakers were still operating. Gus Weyand at College City continued to turn out a small vintage, and Gottlieb Sieber, a short, heavy-set and very hospitable German who had been in Marysville since 1880, was still efficiently operating the Marysville Winery and producing about one hundred thousand gallons of dessert wines, particularly port. He also had a distillery and made some brandy. His old home near the winery at what is now B Street between 18th and 19th became, after his retirement in 1905, a detention home for girls.

Shasta County was the northernmost point of any extensive grape-growing in California. In spite of the rather remote location of the county there were a surprising number of small vineyards and wineries there by the late 1880's. The vineyards were planted chiefly to Mission grapes, and the wine for the most part consumed locally.

Southwest of Redding in Gas Point Township, in a small green valley watered by a lovely stream, were once the wineries of the Messrs Andrews and Carpenter and of Henry Fitz. Nothing but a ruin or two and

an occasional vine remain of their efforts in Gas Point:indeed it is hard to say if Gas Point itself remains.A few miles south of Gas Poi near the little town of Pinckney on Cottonwood Creek Samuel E.Ranks once made wine.North of Gas Point in the Ono and Igo district,a thermal belt where oranges ripen early,one hears of small wineries owned by Alfred Ludwig,Alex Leiter,Goettlieb Loeffler,Timothy Quinn, and Henry Forschler;and there are vestiges of old vineyards.

There were more extensive plantings in the fertile Millville-Bella Vista area north and northeast of Redding.Here are still some old vineyards: among the erstwhile vintners were John A.Kelly and F.and S.Smith at Leighton,a hamlet which no longer exists but which stood at the junction of the old Alturas and Bella Vista roads.A lit southeast of Leighton at Roberts,now called Bella Vista,were the sma wineries of Fred Meyer,Joseph Yank,and Ernest E.Warren at what is no the Glenn Ranch, and L.C. Woodman had all of twenty acres in wine grapes,one of the largest plantings in the county and early as the middle 1860 s was making two thousand gallons of wine annually at what is now known as the Frisbee Ranch.

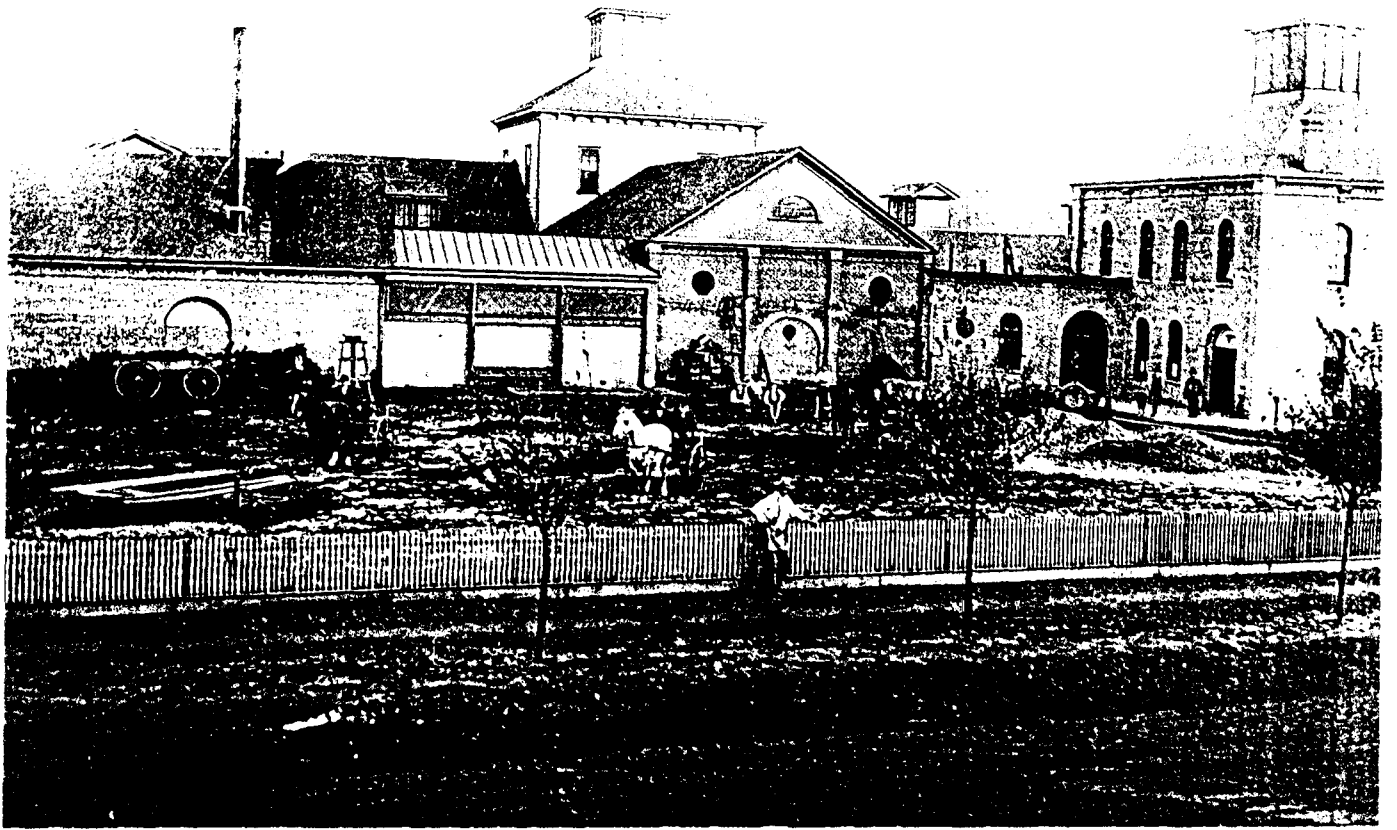
Continuëng about two miles farther southeast we come to Millvil where the following vinters were located:Frank Hoffman,Francis W.Sta ford and Henry Cutter. A few miles farther east at Whitmore was the county's only registered distillery, owned by John F. Miller.

Yet another group operated northeast of Redding:Porter Seaman at Buckeye,John S.P.Bass and Fred W.Fitch at Stillwater,and John Har ison and Elkanah W.Richardson at Baird.

In Redding itself the Northern California Winery of M.Leonardin made wine up to Prohibition from their twenty five acre vineyard pla: chiefly to Mission grapes at the north edge of town.

In Sacramento County itself the first person to make wine from foreign grapes was Jacob Knauth, who as has already been noted, imported cuttings of Orleans grapes and planted the ill-fated Orleans Hill Vineyard. Besides his Orleans cuttings, Knauth, while still in Sacramento, secured from the proprietor of the Columbus Hotel at Second and O streets at the price of "one bit each," a quantity of Mission cuttings. In 1858 he acquired further interests in the Rancho del Paso by leasing from Samuel Morris a twenty-acre vineyard; the terms of the agreement being that the contracting parties should make an equal division of the profit at the close of the season. The next year they sold one thousand six hundred dollars worth of grapes at fourteen cents per pound and made between six and seven thousand gallons of wine. In 1860 Knauth received from the State Agricultural Society a handsome diploma for his wine made from foreign grapes. He had stored his choice wines in the cellar of his tavern, the Sutter Floral Gardens, but in December of 1860 when flood hit the city and swamped his cellar, he moved some twenty puncheons of wine from the cellar and put them in the yard. On the tenth of January a still higher flood washed them away, collapsed the walls of the cellar, and nearly destroyed the Floral Gardens and the wine which he had bottled. His distrust of Sacramento and his departure for a part of Yolo County are understandable.

After the pioneers Jacob Knauth and Henry Gerke the next important commercial winery was that erected in 1872 at the northwest corner of Twenty Second and R streets by the San Francisco wine house of Eberhardt & Lachman. This brick structure was enlarged in 1874 to a storage capacity of nearly a half million gallons, and when two years later




EBERHARDT & LACHMAN / CALIFORNIA WINERY, Sacramento

Samuel Lachman bought out Adolph Eberhardt's interest in the firm and was joined in the business by his two sons, Albert and Henry, the firm took the name of S. Lachman & Company. Theirs was the only large commercial winery in the city until 1880, at which time Manuel Silva Nevis erected the Eagle Winery, a two story brick building on Eighteenth between O and P streets. Nevis, a native of Portugal and with a background in winemaking, specialized in dessert wines and his sherry in particular attained a fine reputation.

A third Sacramento city winery was that of the San Francisco wine house of Kohler & Van Bergen a rough frame building built in 1883 at what was then known as Guthrie's Station and is now Alhambra Boulevard and R Street. Kohler & Van Bergen bought the site from Leland Stanford and planned to handle principally the grapes from the Vina Ranch of Leland Stanford and the nearby vineyards of the Natoma Water Company. Although both Vina and Natoma soon erected their own wineries Kohler & Van Bergen continued to handle the surplus grapes from Vina as well as those from the local winegrowers in the area. When in 1899 they joined in forming the California Wine Association, the winery at Guthrie's Station came under the control of the C.W.A. It remained in operation until 1900, at which time the C.W.A. leased the larger Natoma Winery and dismantled the Kohler & Van Bergen Winery.

Kohler & Van Bergen,
 CALIFORNIA
WINES AND BRANDIES.



Winery and Distillery:
 Sacramento, Cal.

 Main Office and Vaults:
 561 to 671 Third St.
 San Francisco.

 New York Office
 N. W. Corner
 LAIGHT & VARICK STS.
 New York.

[P.W.&S.R., 2.20.1893]

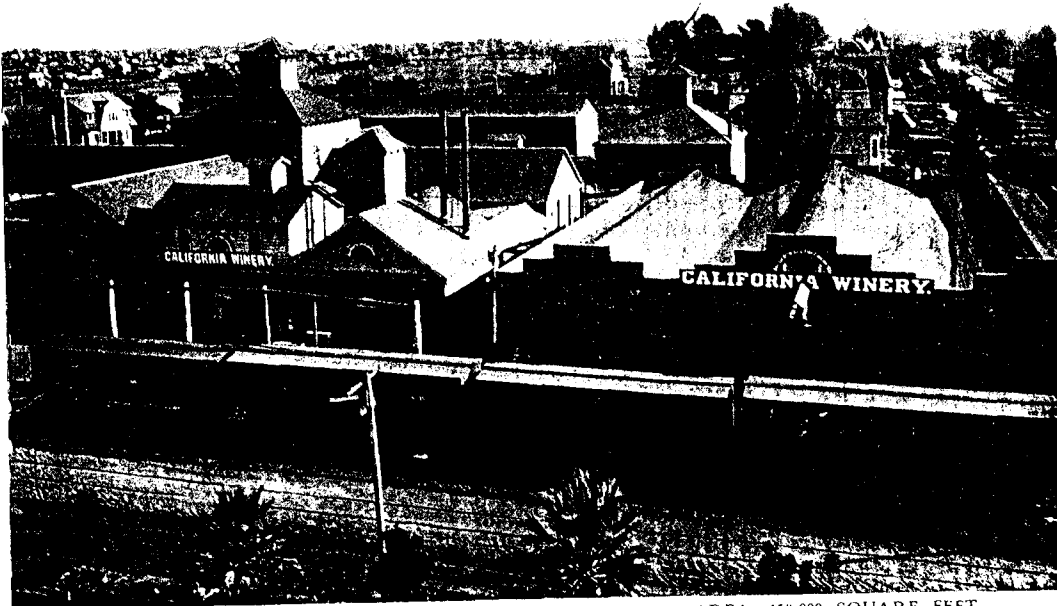
In 1888, when S. Lachman & Company, with new cellars in San Francisco of over two million gallons storage capacity, decided to withdraw entirely from winemaking and operate exclusively as wine merchants, they sold their winery to Manuel Nevis. He in turn sold his Eagle Winery to his countryman and former employee, Manuel J. Azevedo. Nevis renamed his newly acquired winery the California Winery. Unfortunately, he expanded his activities during a national financial depression and the winery was taken over in 1895 by the California National Bank.

Frederick W. Kiesel, the bank's cashier, a native of Utah, was appointed receiver, and the name of the winery was temporarily changed to Calutha and the wines merchandised under the Kieselberger label. A short time later, Kiesel, in partnership with the wealthy George W. Peltier, vice-president of the bank, acquired the winery, which once more took the name of California Winery. In 1903, the partners planted the three hundred acre Cordova Vineyard ten miles east of Sacramento at Mills, and the Kieselberger label was dropped for "Cordova, the Wine of Quality". In the same year, President Theodore Roosevelt, upon his visit to Sacramento, was served with Cordova wines at the banquet tendered him by the Sutter Club. He pronounced them of the highest quality and said he would, "drink Cordova as long as he lived." In 1905, the California Wine Association acquired the winery and vineyard and installed as general manager, Edgar M. Sheehan, a native Sacramentan who had been on the staff of the *Sacramento Union*. Under the ownership of the CWA and its management the winery prospered.

In the meantime, Nevis, undaunted by his financial setback, established at the southeast corner of Twenty-first and R streets, the Pioneer Winery, which he continued to operate until his death in 1908. The following year, Sheehan resigned his position with the CWA and with A.A. Merkley and H.L. Stevens leased the Pioneer from the Nevis Estate. Sheehan was a capable wine man and a good merchandiser and the "Vestal Vintages" was a respected label of the firm.

Of the four Sacramento City wineries, all but the Kohler & Van Bergen Winery operated up to Prohibition, but during the dry years, the California and the Sacramento Valley were torn down and the Eagle Winery, though still standing, has never been reopened as a winery.

On the outskirts of Sacramento to the south at Brighton Station, was the distillery of James I.



CALIFORNIA WINERY BUILDINGS. SACRAMENTO. CAL. AREA. 150,000 SQUARE FEET

PROPRIETORS: CORDOVA VINEYARDS, SITUATED ON THE FOOT HILLS OF THE SIERRA NEVADA MOUNTAINS

DIRECTORS

FRED'K COX, PRESIDENT
Pres't California State Bank
FRED. W. KIESEL, VICE-PRES. & GEN'L MGR
Cashier California State Bank
GEO. W. PELTIER, SECRETARY
Manager California State Bank
W. E. GERBER
Vice-Pres't California State Bank
JOSEPH STEFFENS, Director Cal. State Bank
C. W. CLARKE, " " " "
F. J. KIESEL, CAPITALIST, OGDEN, UTAH

GOLD MEDALS...PARIS AND CALIFORNIA

STATEMENT

Sacramento, Cal. OCT 24 1904 190

M

"CORDOVA"



TRADEMARK
"THE WINE OF QUALITY"

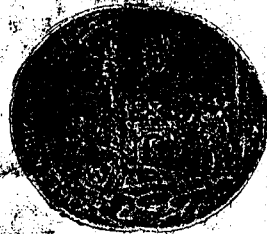
Address *North Bloomfield,*
To CALIFORNIA WINERY, Dr.

(INCORPORATED)
GROWERS, DISTILLERS AND
BOTTLERS OF

Capital Stock
\$250,000

Best California Wines and Brandies

12 **CORDOVA WINES.**
GOLD MEDAL ZINFANDEL



GOLD MEDALS
CALIFORNIA STATE
EXPOSITION
AND
PARIS EXPOSITION 1900.
PROPRIETORS
CORDOVA VINEYARDS.



CALIFORNIA WINERY
ESTABLISHED 1852.
SACRAMENTO, CAL.

Felter, which had an annual out put of ten thousand gallons of brandy. Nearby at Routier Station was the small frame winery of Manuel and John Silva, who in 1910, dismantled their original winery and built a large brick winery which they operated until Prohibition. It is now owned and operated by Paul Kershaw and known as the Mills Winery.

Five miles south of Brighton at Florin, young James Frasinetti, who as a child had come with his parents from the province of Basilicata in southern Italy, established in 1899 the Florin Winery. The family had lived in New York before coming to California and before Prohibition much of the Frasinetti wine and brandy was sold in New York. The founder's ^{family} still operates the winery.

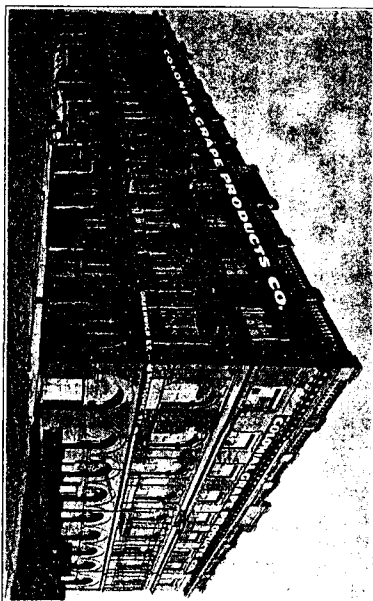
Still farther south in Sacramento County, in and about Elk Grove, Galt, and the little hamlet of Bruceville, there was a considerable acreage in vines.

Jose Leal da Rosa, a native of Azores, came to Sacramento in 1881, After working five years for the Southern Pacific Railroad, he became associated with one John Nevis (not to be confused with Manuel ~~Silva~~ Nevis), the owner of a winery at Elk Grove. After nine years, da Rosa was able to buy out his fellow countryman and himself took over the winery, which he operated until his death in 1909.

After his father's death, Edward da Rosa, though only eighteen years old, then assumed management of both the hundred-acre vineyard and the winery. For some years prior to Prohibition the winery produced annual vintages of a million gallons. There were also two large stills for making brandy. Much of the Elk Grove wine was shipped by the Southern Pacific Railroad to New York.

During the first years of Prohibition, da Rosa continued making wine for medicinal and sacramental purposes. Later, the property was acquired by Colonial Grape Products, a company controlled by Sophus Federspiel, a former general manager of the Italian Swiss Colony. The firm not only produced wine but also large amounts of grape juice and grape juice concentrates. Colonial Grape Products sold out in 1940 to the Schenley Distilleries, who operated the plant through the war years. The winery was subsequently dismantled and the buildings have been put

OUR NEW HOME



CAPACITY
1,100,000 GALLONS

Colonial Grape Products Company

San Francisco

New York

Chicago

VINEYARDS

CORDOVA, SACRAMENTO COUNTY

450 Acres

of the choicest European grape varieties

BONDED WINERY NO. 3651

MAIN OFFICE

SANSOME AND GREENWICH STS.

San Francisco, California

Telephone, EXbrook 2751

CASED GOODS PRICE LIST

August 1, 1935

Prices Subject To Change Without Notice

COLONIAL GRAPE PRODUCTS COMPANY

SANSOME AND GREENWICH STS. SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

TELEPHONE EXBROOK 2751

BONDED WINERY 3651



BOTTLED WINES — CASED TAXES INCLUDED

California Dry Red Wines

"CORDOVA"	5s
CLARET	\$5.00
ZINFANDEL	5.25
BARBERONA	5.25
BURGUNDY	5.50
CARIGNANE	5.50
CABERNET	5.75
CABERNET P. S.	6.25

California Dry White Wines

"CORDOVA"	5s
RIESLING	5.00
GUTEDL	5.25
GOLDEN CHASSELAS	5.25
CHABLIS	5.25
CHABLIS P. S.	6.00
SAUTERNES	5.50
SAUTERNES P. S.	6.00

California Sweet Wines

"CORDOVA"	Quarts	5s
PORT	\$7.00	\$6.00
SHERRY	7.00	6.00
MUSCAT	7.00	6.00
ANGELICA	7.00	6.00
MADEIRA	7.00	6.00
MALAGA	7.00	6.00
TOKAY	7.00	6.00
MARSALA	7.00	6.00

Pints (3 gallons) and Half Bottles (2.4 gallons)

24 to case. \$1.00 per case additional

Quarts (3 gallons) and Fives (2.4 gallons) are packed 12 bottles to case.

WINES IN GALLON JUGS

TAXES INCLUDED

"CORDOVA"	6 Half Gallons
CLARET	\$4.75
ZINFANDEL	4.75
BURGUNDY	4.75
RIESLING	4.75
CHABLIS	4.75
SAUTERNES	4.75
PORT	6.00
SHERRY	6.00
MUSCAT	6.00
ANGELICA	6.00

"CORDOVA"	4 Gallons to Carton
CLARET	\$6.00
ZINFANDEL	6.00
BURGUNDY	6.00
RIESLING	6.00
CHABLIS	6.00
SAUTERNES	6.00
PORT	7.50
SHERRY	7.50
MUSCAT	7.50
ANGELICA	7.50

ALL PRICES F.O.B. SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.—SUBJECT TO CHANGE WITHOUT NOTICE

8-5-35 Supp. 5-13-35

[2-SIDED BROCHURE, 1935]

to other use.

Adjoining the Elk Grove winery to the south was the winery erected in 1905 by a group of local vineyardists and named the Elk Grove Vineyard Association Winery. It was established by a group of growers who decided to make their own wine rather than sell their grapes at the ruinous price of five dollars a ton. Thomas W. Johnson, who owned a large vineyard on Bruceville Road, was the first president, and the winery, specializing in port, operated until Prohibition. The plant remained idle during the dry years, but with Repeal, and under new ownership, was re-activated and continued to operate up to 1952, at which time it was dismantled.

At Bruceville, George and Pearly Bradford, sons of a forty-niner who had settled here in 1862 and planted a vineyard, erected in 1902, at the junction of Wilder Ferguson and Bruceville roads, a large frame winery. They operated the winery up to a short time before Prohibition. With Repeal it was re-activated by the Woodbridge Vineyard Association, who operated the winery until 1946, at which time it was dismantled and the buildings put to other use. Today the old buildings and the Bradford home are in ruins, and no traces of the vineyards remain.

These were all sizeable ventures, but it was the area midway between Sacramento and Folsom, on the old Pony Express route and the line of the first railway in California, that became the viticultural center of Sacramento County. The extraordinary mulatto from the Danish West Indies, William Alexander Leidesdorff, American Vice Consul in San Francisco, had acquired in 1844 from the Mexican Government the thirty-five thousand acre grant, Rancho de los Americanos, which extended from ten miles east of Sutter's Fort to the Sierra Nevada foothills. After Leidesdorff's death this grant became the property of Captain Joseph L Folsom, who in 1853 hired a very able Frenchman of noble birth and a graduate of the University of Louvain, Charles Marie Joseph Timoleon Routier de Bullemont, to supervise the planting of an orchard and vineyard.

Folsom's vines died on the way from France, and the Captain himself died soon after, so that the project was abandoned. However, Routier remained and planted the first orchard in the locality



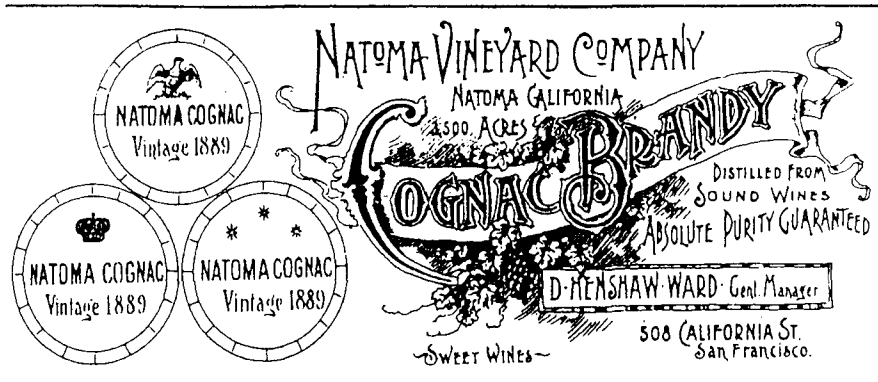
ELK GROVE VINEYARD ASSN. WINERY, 1913

and later a vineyard. In the late 1880s, he grafted over his wine grape varieties to the Flame Tokay and went into the production of table grapes. Besides his activities in agriculture, Routier, having dropped the de Bullemont, found time to serve as a member of the State Assembly and Senate and as head of the Fish and Game Commission. Eventually, a little community developed around the ranch, and a station named Routier was erected in his honor on the Sacramento Valley Railroad. Today, all that remains of the settlement is a restaurant in an old building erected in 1854 and later a stopping place for the Pony Express. However, there is still some land in grapes, including parts of ^{the} Cordova Vineyard, which was subdivided in 1955 as a residential tract.

A Few miles east of the Cordova Vineyard, the Natoma Water and Mining Company, organized in 1850 with Horatio P. Livermore as president, constructed a dam above Salmon Falls, near Mormon Island, on the American River, and sold water to the miners. This business prospered, and the company acquired large holdings of land along the river.

In the early 1870s the company became interested in the possibility of utilizing some of its land below Folsom for agriculture. Livermore was attracted to viticulture, and in the winter of 1877, he planted forty acres to Flame Tokay and seventy acres to Muscat grapes. The original plan was to grow table grapes and make raisins with the Muscats. Although the raisin project had to be abandoned because the risk of early rains was too great for field-curing, the Muscats, the company was encouraged by the possibilities of shipping table grapes to the east coast. By 1879, it replaced the ill-fated raisin project by planting seventy acres to Zinfandel grapes. By 1881, the "shipping vineyard", which consisted of table grape varieties, totaled three hundred acres. The following year was a big one, for under Livermore's direction, nearly a thousand acres were planted to wine grapes, and of these, four hundred acres were in the Folle Blanche variety.

In addition, the company established an experimental vineyard with imported cuttings of choice European grapes. It also engaged in the kind of real estate development common at that time, and in its florid literature, extolled the wonderful climate and plentiful water available at Natoma. It further offered to supply free grape cuttings and skilled supervision to persons buying



[P. W. & S. R., 2.20.1893]



At one time the largest winegrowing enterprise in California, the Natoma Vineyard Co. experienced "too many seasons with too little profit" — in 1900 they leased the giant facility and its 2,000-acre vineyard to the C. W. A. [Photo, c.1950: E. Peninou]

land and desiring to plant vineyards.

In 1883, the company set out another six hundred acres, which brought the total number of acres to close to two thousand. In 1885 Livermore was forced out as president and much of the work on the experimental vineyard and subdivision project was neglected by the new officers.

Up to 1887, the company had sold all its wine grapes to the Kohler & Van Bergen Winery at Guthries Station, but the low price of wine grapes forced the company into making its own wines. The following year it erected at Natoma a 300,000-gallon capacity winery and a distillery with a daily output of eight hundred gallons of brandy. With David Henshaw Ward as the general manager, and C. Henry Schussler as the plant manager, the Natoma Vineyards developed into one of the largest producers of wine and brandy in the state.

As the vineyards gradually came into full bearing, the storage capacity of the winery was progressively enlarged and a new distillery built, which consisted of a Wagner continuous still and a smaller Egrot type still with a combined daily output of fifteen hundred gallons of brandy. Practically all of the Natoma wines and brandies were sold in bulk to San Francisco merchants or shipped to Europe. Natoma brandy was its best product, a large part having been made from Colombard and Folle Blanche, the grapes used for French Cognac.

Although the vineyards and winery were never financially successful, their failure can be attributed more to the generally bad business conditions in the wine industry during the early 1890s than to poor foresight or management. The company showed a genuine desire to plant fine varieties and produce good wines and brandies. No expenses were spared to make a success in their endeavor, the largest venture in wine growing in California up to this time.

In 1891, Henry A. Pellet had been hired to supervise the vintage of that year, but by 1897, the company was thoroughly disgusted with its lack of profit and in that year leased the winery to John H. Wheeler and James and William Rennie of St. Helena. They enlarged the winery and made improvements to the distillery, but their bright hopes of success were never realized and in 1900, the California Wine Association took a five year lease on the winery.

Hoping to improve the Natoma wines, the CWA went to some expense in its effort to reduce

the temperature of the cellars and fermenting rooms, but with no great success.

The CWA did not renew its lease on the winery in 1905, but it drew up a contract with the Natoma Company to take each year's crop. A year later, a new corporation, the Natoma Development Company, was established, which bought the vineyard and winery from the old water company for \$600,000. The new company sold by contract each year's crop to the CWA until 1909, when it discovered a more profitable use of the land--dredging for gold. Acre after acre was uprooted and when the dredger's work was done, all that remained were great heaps of rocks, a sad contrast to the picture painted by Frona Eunice Wait, a noted journalist and wine historian. In her 1889 Wines and Vines of California (now a classic history of early California wine growing) she described Natoma as, "an ocean of vines putting to blush the great seas of grain which silently wave on its side."

Libby, McNeill and Libby later purchased the winery buildings and converted the plant into a cannery. All that remains today of the noble efforts of the Natoma Water and Mining Company, and later the Natoma Development Company, are eroded heaps of dredgings along Highway 50 and a book of pressed grape leaves from the early vineyards, now part of the wine collection at Shield's Library at the University of California, Davis.

Butte County

In Butte County, General John Bidwell, on his vast Rancho del Arroyo Chico, had a vineyard and a vintage of two thousand gallons of wine in 1860. He continued to cultivate his vineyard and produce a limited amount of wine for only a few years. When over sixty years old, Bidwell married a young woman who was a "dry" and partly through her influence not only became one himself, but the Prohibitionist Party's candidate for the presidency of the United States in 1892. A number of other ranchers set out vineyards, but chiefly of table and raisin grapes.

The mining community of Thompson's Flat, a mile north of Oroville, was also noted for the fine orchards and vineyards which flourished there during the 1860s and 70s.

Colusa County

About 1855 Georgia-born Christopher Columbus Felts settled five miles northwest of Maxwell, and by 1883 had set out twenty acres of Zinfandel, with "not a missing vine in the entire vineyard." He had annual vintages of 600 to 1000 gallons of claret wine, and from the balance of grapes made "Zinfandel raisins." In 1906 Felts pulled out thirteen of his twenty acres. The site of the vineyard is now a dairy farm.

Near Willows, in the Norman district, Francis Xavier St. Louis produced a few barrels of white wine annually. At Arbuckle, Charles Locke in the late 1880s planted a sizeable vineyard and his winery apparently was of some size, for it was said that there was a standing wager that if a visitor could sample every tank in his cellar and then come out into the fresh air and immediately give his name, he would get five dollars. There were apparently many takers, but few winners. He sold one of his products, a dry muscat, for fifty cents a gallon, a very good price in those days. The phylloxera ultimately ruined his vines and closed the winery.

Indeed, at the turn of the century, in all of this wide expanse of land, only a few winemakers were still operating. Gus Weyand at College City was one of those who continued to produce a small vintage each year.

Locke made a dry muscat wine — 50 cents per gallon, 5 gallons for \$2.00.
Japanese from Sacramento picked his grapes — were paid \$1.50 per day if they kept up with the lead man.
Grapes brought \$10 — \$15 per ton.

Sutter County

In 1846, Claude Chana, a Frenchman, came from St. Joseph, Missouri, to the ranch of a countryman, Theodore Sicard, at Johnson's Crossing on the Bear River, now a part of Camp Beale. He worked for a time as a cooper at Sutter's Fort. In 1849 he made a stake of \$25,000 in the Placer County mines and purchased Sicard's ranch. Sicard had recently put in 200 vines which he had obtained at Mission San Jose. Chana enlarged the vineyard, built a winery and prospered for some twenty years. Then misfortune overtook him. The Bear River flooded his land and title to the ranch was found to be faulty.

In 1860, R. Servis in Yuba Township, had 75 acres of improved acreage and 1,500 gallons of wine on hand.

After General Johann August Sutter's unfortunate loss of Sutter's Fort, his California interests were centered at Hock Farm, his six hundred-acre holding on the Feather River, eight miles south of Yuba City. Here he grew grain, planted fruit trees and about thirty acres of grapevines. He produced annual vintages and in 1860 had 825 gallons of wine on hand.

Siba Washburn, in Yuba Township, farmed 150 acres of improved land some three-and-a-half miles above Yuba City, on the west bank of the Feather River. He had five hundred gallons of wine on hand in 1860.

NOTE: See also A History of the El Dorado Viticultural District, which includes a 28-page appendix, "Chana, Sicard, and Covillaud: California's Pioneering French 'Big Three'."

Tehama County

Peter Lassen, the frontiersman for whom California's Lassen County and Mt. Lassen are named, was born in the year 1800 in Denmark. He emigrated to Boston at age twenty-nine and then travelled to Missouri, where he practiced the Blacksmith trade he had learned as a boy.

In the spring of 1839, Lassen left Missouri for Oregon in a party of twenty-four men and two women. After spending the winter in Oregon, he took passage on a ship for California, stopping at the Russian outpost, Fort Ross, on the Sonoma Coast, before continuing overland to Sutter's Fort at New Helvetia, now Sacramento.

Lassen worked for Sutter and in 1843 had Sutter apply to the Mexican authorities on his behalf for a Land Grant at Bosquejo, an unsettled tract of 22,000 acres some one hundred miles north of the Fort, on the Sacramento River. The grant was approved the following year and Lassen immediately began developing the property, constructing a mill to grind grain, establishing a general store, and planting wheat, cotton, and a one-acre vineyard, using Mission grape cuttings he obtained from Los Angeles. He soon founded a town, Benton City, and established steamboat communications with Sacramento.

Late in the 1840s, Lassen carved a new trail into California from Nevada, by way of the upper Sacramento River, hoping this pass would divert immigrants from the usual route toward Bosquejo and Benton City. The trail, however, was perceived as an unpleasant, three-hundred-mile detour, and was never generally accepted.

During the spring of 1850, Lassen concentrated most of his time and energy on developing Benton City, but the population dwindled, due to the excitement of gold mining elsewhere. At that point, the Bosquejo project seemed a complete failure, and Lassen was hopelessly in debt.

In 1852, Henry Gerke, one of Lassen's creditors, acquired the property. Seven years later, Lassen was killed while prospecting for silver in northwestern Nevada. Whether he was slain by a Paiute or by a white man dressed as such has never been ascertained. In spite of Lassen's

relatively short twenty years in California, he stands out as a citizen of vision. While his other achievements are better known, the vineyard he planted would become the nucleus of the wine industry in the northern Sacramento Valley.

Henry Gerke was born in Germany in 1810 and immigrated to America as a young man. In 1847, he and his wife, Louisa, joined the Hopper Company wagon train heading for California from Missouri. After arriving in Sacramento, Gerke proceeded quickly to San Francisco, where he and Louisa had their first child and built a house at 107 Mason Street, one of the first houses in the city.

Through his work as a real estate broker, Gerke acquired considerable property in San Francisco, including one-third of the present Union Square. He is said to have mined on the Sacramento River in 1849, and it is possible that there he learned of Peter Lassen and the Bosquejo grant. During the 1850s, after purchasing the Bosquejo property, he continued to live in San Francisco, but devoted much of his time to the ranch--mitigating law suits filed by Lassen's former partners and creditors, acquiring a perfected title to the Land Grant, and developing acreage. He planted grain and forty acres of grapes, and in about 1861, built a winery.

By 1862, the town that Lassen had hoped for was finally maturing. At the ranch that year, Gerke produced fifteen hundred gallons of wine and the next year three thousand. In 1864, Gerke planted another thirty-five acres of grapes and opened a winery in Sacramento, reputedly the first commercial winery in the city. The Gerke wines made at Vina and Sacramento were shipped down to San Francisco, where they were bottled and distributed by Alfred S. Lowndes, a commission merchant who served as agent for the Bosquejo Vineyards. By 1867, Gerke was known as Tehama County's leading vintner and largest grain grower. In 1869, Gerke retired from his San Francisco real estate business in order to devote his entire time to wine growing. He established a wine depot at the corner of Market and Sutter streets in San Francisco and advertised his wines and brandies as the, "production of his own vineyard at Vina, Tehama County."

The town was known as Vina in honor of the grapes Gerke had planted. The town continued

to grow in the early 1870s and Gerke Ranch itself expanded to include ten thousand acres of grain, seventy-five acres of vines, and over forty acres of orchard. However, costs exceeded profits and, badly in debt, Gerke put the ranch up for sale in 1875.

When Gerke received no offers for the property as a whole, he sold off portions in the late 1870s. Finally, in March of 1881, the then 8,500-acre ranch was sold for \$191,000 to Joseph S. Cone. On September 1, 1881, Cone sold the ranch to Nicholas T. Smith, a business partner of Leland Stanford's at Cold Springs and treasurer of the Southern Pacific Railroad (the name retained by the company with its merger with the Central Pacific), for \$200,00. Although the ranch actually came under Stanford's control at this time, he did not come into full legal possession until December 13, 1881, when Smith sold the ranch to him for \$376,853.57. Gerke had developed Lassen's one acre of vines into the region's largest vineyard and established the largest commercial winery north of Sacramento. Leland Stanford would further expand wine growing at Vina, leaving an indelible mark on the history of winemaking in California.

Born on March 9, 1824, in Watervliet, New York, a township in the Mohawk Valley between Albany and Schenectady, Leland Stanford was the fourth of seven brothers. His father worked in the contracting business and built a portion of the turnpike between Albany and Schenectady. After attending the academy at Clinton, New York, Stanford entered the law office of Wheaton, Doolittle and Hadley in Albany, where he studied for three years. Upon passing the bar exam, he he established a law office in Port Washington, Wisconsin, in 1848. When a fire destroyed his office in 1853, Stanford abandoned his practice and headed for California. He left his wife, Jane Lathrop with her family in Albany.

Stanford travelled to California by way of Nicaragua, arriving in San Francisco July 20, 1852. He continued on to Sacramento, where he joined five of his brothers in their general mercantile business, Stanford Brothers. With the backing of his brothers and Nicholas T. Smith, Stanford opened a general store in Michigan Bluff, Placer County, the following spring. His business prospered, in addition to his successes in his mining operations, and in 1855, Stanford bought his brothers' business in Sacramento. Also in that year, Stanford returned to the east coast,

bringing his wife back to Sacramento, where they established their home.

Stanford is best known for his involvement in politics and for his role in the construction of the transcontinental railroad. In 1856, he helped organize the Republican party in Sacramento and the following year failed in his attempt at nomination for state treasurer. Two years later he made an unsuccessful bid for nomination as the Republican candidate for governor. Stanford finally won the governorship in 1861, running against a badly split Democratic party which had entered two gubernatorial candidates. On June 28 of the same year, Stanford joined in the incorporation of the Central Pacific Railroad and was elected as company president. On February 22, 1863, Stanford turned the first shovelful of earth that began the construction of the railroad eastward and he presided over the ceremonies at Promontory Point, Utah, on May 10, 1869, when he drove the famous gold spike that symbolized the union of the east and west coasts.

Stanford had not sought reelection as governor in 1864, claiming a preoccupation with railroad matters. He did reenter politics, when in 1885 he was elected United States Senator by the California State Legislature. Also in 1885, Stanford announced his plans to establish a University on his 7,200-acre Palo Alto farm in Santa Clara and San Mateo counties, in memory of his only son, Leland Jr., who had died the previous year in Florence, Italy. The Senator remained active in both politics and his railroad interest, as well as administering his extensive landed estates, until his death on June 20, 1893.

Stanford had been attracted to wine growing as early as 1869, when he acquired the Clement Colombet winery and vineyards at Warm Springs, Alameda County. Although he increased the acreage off the vineyard and enlarged the winery, he never personally became involved in operations, entrusting its management to his brother, Josiah, to whom Stanford deeded the property in 1886.

Leland Stanford's endeavors in wine growing began in earnest with the purchase of Vina by Nicolas Smith. During the three months that elapsed in the transfer of the property to Stanford, William H. Smith, brother of Nicolas, was hired as superintendent and immediately began

improving the ranch. William Smith, a college graduate, had come to California from New York in 1876 and owned a vineyard near Healdsburg in Sonoma County. He oversaw the 1881 vintage and directed the clearing of a thousand acres adjoining the old vineyard in preparation for the winter planting of more grapes. The winemaking was completed about the middle of October, and the work of preparing the ground for the new vineyard commenced at once. There was considerable work to be done during these months, for, "The old vineyard had gone to waste, the fences were down, houses dilapidated, and there were no provisions for irrigation."

By February of the following year, an elaborate irrigation system had been completed--including two miles of ditches eight feet deep, fifteen feet wide at the bottom, and twenty-one feet at the top. In addition, a reservoir five hundred feet square and three feet deep was under construction. In 1882, the vineyard was expanded by twelve hundred acres. Stanford had embarked on the largest wine growing venture ever undertaken by an individual in California, and it was done in a precise and efficient manner.

On March 225, 1882, the *Red Bluff Sentinel* reported, "The men were divided into four divisions, each division having five lines, and to each line were four men, who were required to plant on each line five plants each....A hole was spaded for each vine, and every vine was carefully laid in the same manner as its neighbor....When the cuttings were set, the soil which had been removed was laid aside and moist soil dug from within the hole, with which it was covered. The cuttings were taken from the cars as soon as possible, and covered in a moist soil at convenient places on the track, and kept there until they were put in the hole dug for them, the men not being allowed to take more than five at a time. It will therefore be seen that the cuttings were hardly exposed to the air from the time they were taken from the cars until they were deposited in their place in the vineyard....The work was done under the foremanship of four men, who managed an average of eighty chinese."

In addition to employing a considerable number of chinese, Stanford relied on French laborers as well. They were brought over by a labor contractor, a roly-poly, white moustached and bearded

Frenchman named Emanuel Jenssen. [Jousson] There were usually about seventy-five men who stayed in a dormitory, moving out when their families arrived to join them. In their wooden shoes and carrying rifles, they clattered out from the dormitory to the vineyards. They were always armed, as there were many rabbits. One shot would rid the vineyard of a pest and provide the main ingredient for *lapin de garenne aux madere*. The fourteenth of July was a gala day, with speeches following a dinner and dancing in celebration of the fall of the Bastille.

By August of 1882, Stanford was declared to be, "developing into the largest viticulturist in California." It was true that, "the experiment at this stage was far beyond all expectations," and the *San Francisco Daily Examiner* made the observation that, "the wines obtained in last year's vintage from the old vineyard are of choice quality, but those to be obtained from the new acquisition will command universal attention."

In September, Stanford was making arrangements for the construction of a new house to replace the old Gerke residence, which had been destroyed by fire. From the tremendous amount of work planned and accomplished in 1882, it would seem that William H. Smith had followed well his employer's instruction, "Whatever we do, let us do it well."

Stanford's zeal for expansion continued in 1883, when another fifteen hundred acres were set to vines. A number of houses, barns, and utility buildings were erected, including a two-story residence for William Smith. In the local press, there was nothing but praise for Smith's thrift and competence in planting and nurturing the vines. His theory of planting the cuttings in nursery rows for a year to establish a root system, and then planting the rootings in the vineyard, not only gave a better stand, but also brought the vines into bearing sooner. His fields, "formed a beautiful sight when viewed from any direction."

In July of 1883, Stanford made the first of his many purchases of neighboring ranches when he acquired the 10,000-acre "Rawles farm", bringing his total possessions in the area to over 20,000 acres.

Except for the production of some 761.67 gallons--twenty-nine cases--of prime brandy,

"pronounced by judges the best made in California," for family, staff, and friends, there was no vintage in 1883. The yield from the young Burger, Zinfandel, Charbono, Blaue Elbe, and Trousseau vines was shipped to Sacramento to Kohler & Van Bergen. Neither was a vintage produced the next year, the entire crop of one thousand tons sold to Kohler & Van Bergen for \$20 per ton.

The tremendous expansion program that the Vina Ranch was to undergo during the next few years was in no small part due to the establishment of the University in Palo Alto. Stanford intended the revenues from his wine growing would be used in support of the college.

By 1885, the young vineyard was bearing sufficiently to warrant the construction of a new winery and accordingly some twenty acres were set aside at the northeast corner of the vineyard for a three-story frame winery, "105 by 107 in size, to which is attached an addition on the east side for a press room, 33 by 51 feet." and on the west side, the elevator side, 32 by 12 feet. The redwood double walls were filled with sawdust for insulation. In 1886, the vineyard covered 2825 acres, all but 1000 of which were full bearing, and produced enough grapes for 300,000 gallons of wine and 40,000 gallons of brandy.

By the next year, the majority of the grape vines were full bearing and the winery was once again expanded to meet the continuing increase in production. Hamden W. McIntyre, a well known architect, famous for his design of the Inglenook Winery, was commissioned to design and supervise the construction of a winery befitting the largest vineyard in the world. The new cellar covered two-and-a-half acres, required 2.4 million bricks, and at a cost of \$155,000, it was the largest wine cellar in the world, with a capacity of two million gallons. The cellar held five hundred two-thousand-gallon casks and four hundred sixteen-hundred-gallon casks. A two-story brick addition was made to the existing frame winery, creating a new fermenting and crushing house. George Johnson became the first winemaker at Vina.

A brick distillery was erected just east of the fermenting house and two stills were installed, enabling production of about fourteen hundred gallons of brandy every twenty-four hours. Two bonded brick warehouse" rooms" were built to store the brandy.

In addition to his duties as Stanford's architect, McIntyre was retained as superintendent of vinicultural operations, replacing Smith, who remained in charge of the overall management of the ranch.

The next year, a two-story brick building for the production of sherry was erected south of the distillery. In the spring, one thousand more acres of vines were planted, and the now 3575-acre vineyard was by far the largest in the world. The entire tract was laid out in blocks 152 feet wide by 552 feet long, separated by alleys and avenues. Each avenue was lined with walnut, apricot, peach, plum, and other trees, while down the center ran an irrigation ditch and roadway.

By 1890, the vineyard had reached its greatest dimensions, 3,825 acres, and the winery, with the exception of some 'rooms' added to the brandy warehouse, likewise, had reached its full growth. Stanford had attained his goal, to be the owner of the world's largest vineyard and winery. However, his desire to make his winery a successful vinicultural and financial venture would never be realized.

In 1891, twenty percent of the brandy produced in California was made at Vina. The two bonded warehouse rooms had by then been expanded to ten and now stores one million gallons of brandy. It was said of Stanford's efforts during his sixth year at Vina, "When he bought the vineyard he found that dry wines were principally made. After experiment he came to the conclusion that the soil and climate were better suited for the production of brandy. Therefore, within the past four years he has changed his output entirely from wine to brandy. He has imported several thousand cuttings from the Cognac district, and has grafted on his own vines. Necessarily this gives his product of brandy a great similarity to the French Cognac. He has also put in a French still....Last year a vintage of 1,700,000 gallons of wine was all turned into brandy, one fifth of all the brandy produced in California.:"

The hot summers of Vina would never produce fine table wines, as Stanford had hoped. The intense heat caused the grapes to be too high in sugar and low in acid, producing a flat wine. In 1892, a warehouse was obtained at Port Costa in Contra Costa County, and converted into a

storage cellar with a capacity of two hundred gallons. Here the dry table wines were shipped from Vina immediately after fermentation for aging in the cool even temperature of nearby San Pablo Bay. Even this did little to improve the flavor.

In 1891, Stanford, determined to produce a fine wine, had brought over a young Frenchman, Etienne Douspis, to experiment with champagne making, but this too was doomed to an early failure. Once convinced that the cause was fatal, Stanford, who was never one to spend much time producing ordinary things, gave up any large scale winemaking. Vina became primarily a brandy plant with three or four United States Treasury Department revenue agents called storekeeper gaugers stationed there year round. McIntyre had already established agencies in the major cities of the United States and Europe to sell Vina's brandy.

The winery which Stanford had erected in 1888 at the vineyard at his Palo Alto Ranch in Santa Clara County did produce small amounts of some fairly good wines of the type he had hoped to turn out in quantity at Vina. The Trousseau, Charbono, Mataro, and Zinfandel varieties planted here fared better than those at Vina.

The Vina ranch participated in and was well represented at the 1893 World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago. Besides a booth of its own, where the products of the ranch were exhibited, an eighteen by thirty foot painting of the ranch decorated a panel upon a wall of the California Building. The painting, "shows a portion of an immense vineyard, the vintage is in progress, and many figures are shown of laborers and overseers scattered among the vines. Across the broad valley, a mountain peak is seen, and prominent in the foreground, standing near an irrigation ditch which runs across the from of the picture, is Senator Stanford himself."

Stanford had become Senator of California in 1885, but when Congress was not in session, he and Mrs. Stanford would pay occasional visits to Vina. The famous Stanford private car would be backed onto the spur track and remained there during the three to four day inspection tour. The Stanfords would stay in the large two-story, beautifully landscaped ranch house. The cigar-smoking Stanford was respected by all at Vina.

His ability to remember faces, no doubt acquired by years of political campaigning, won him much respect. On one of his visits, he noticed that an old man with white whiskers, who usually worked in the harness shop, was missing and inquired after him. When informed that the old harness maker was in the hospital at Red Bluff, he asked if there was anything that he could do for him. This not only won him the love of the bedridden old man, but endeared him to the other employees as well.

After Stanford's death in 1893, the Vina Ranch was conveyed to Stanford University by the Founding Grant, and the trustees, of the University operated it from San Francisco in spite of the outcries of certain fanatics who claimed that young people were being educated at Palo Alto with money made by selling "booze".

Until 1894, Vina brandy was sold only in wood barrels, but in that year, Charles G. Lathrop, manager of the Stanford Estate, announced that thereafter Vina brandy would be bottled to cater especially to the pharmaceutical, family, and club trade. A considerable amount of money was spent promoting the product. In San Francisco, cable cars advertised, "Vina Brandy--It's Pure That's Sure."

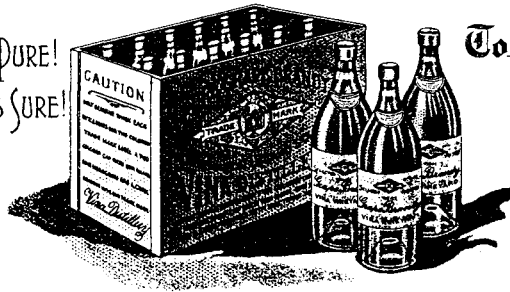
In 1898, the Sanders Company of San Francisco constructed and installed at Vina the largest continuous still in the world. However, in spite of the greater capacity of the distillery, the winery was unable to utilize the entire crop coming into bearing and the unused grapes were sold on the open market. By 1908 there were still two thousand acres in vineyard and an annual vintage of about a million gallons of wine and brandy.

In 1915, the fermenting house burned down just prior to the vintage, and the trustees were obliged to sell the crop on eastern markets. Since the University still endured criticism from some quarters for deriving revenue from making brandy, the trustees decided not to rebuild. The following year, the remaining two thousand acres in vines were pulled out. The end of the winery and vineyard also brought the end of the town of Vina. All that remain are a store or two, a few houses, and the Southern Pacific Railroad station.

San Francisco _____ 189 _____

M _____

IT'S PURE!
THAT'S SURE!



To _____

Dr. _____

OFFICE OF

Vina Distillery

Palo Alto Winery, Vina Winery.

819 Market St.
Room 3.



"PALO ALTO"
TRADE MARK.

Terms _____

BILLS UNPAID AT MATURITY
SUBJECT TO SIGHT DRAFT.

The Vina Ranch was subdivided and sold in 1919. The *Red Bluff Daily News* lamented, "With its passing will come to an end the last of the historic and romantic Spanish land grants in the north...In its sales will be written the final chapter of a romantic and pioneering years which unfolded hand in hand with the development of California. Everything connected with the Vina ranch was superlative."

In 1919, the remaining two hundred acres, which included the ranch headquarters and winery buildings were purchased by "Berkeley interest," Shattuck Investment Co. Colonel C.T. Robson, a member of the group, moved to the ranch and assumed the role of general manager. Under Robson's management the ranch buildings were retained and although the vineyard was gone and no wine was made, the old used and neglected buildings had much the same appearance as they did during Stanford's time.

In 1950, the Robson interests sold the property to the Pacific Soap, Co. of Los Angeles owned by the Flynn family, and the ranch remained practically unchanged until July 5, 1953 when the property was acquired by the Trappist Monks. Since then many changes have been made, some planned, some not. All but the winery cellar and a portion of the brandy warehouse have been razed. Two remodeled cottages at the entrance remain, and an old barn survives.

Today one can still glimpse the grandeur of what was once the greatest viticultural effort in the history of wine growing in California. Peter Lassen can still be recalled by what is believed to be the remains of the 'council oak' under which he and Captain John C. Fremont discussed the future of California. A small marker on the north side of the road leading to the monastery indicates the terminal point of his ill-fated trail. A larger marker just north of town, on the east side of Highway 99E, where Deer Creek is bridged, designates the site of his short-lived Benton City.

The presence of Henry Gerke can also be recalled by what is left of the town named after his grape vines. A small section of his original brick wine cellar, excavated into the south bank of Deer Creek, is now used as a laundry and for storing the fresh produce of the ranch. A new upper storey has been added and is used as a tailor shop by the monks.

Gerke was the only one of the three former owners to be buried in the area. He rests at the

nearby well-cared for Tehama City Cemetery under an impressive tombstone, which is decorated with a medium size, compact, single-shouldered cluster of cylindrical grapes, probably Zinfandels, that, "befits his station in life."

As for Stanford, his legacy remains in the big red brick winery building and the big red brick brandy warehouse. The well-preserved winery building should stand for another hundred years. The well-worn brandy warehouse had been reduced from ten cellars to eight as a result of the monks pursuing the used brick business during the 1960s. A brick house or two in the nearby town of Corning can trace their origin to Leland Stanford. The monks have since discontinued brick selling. Enough remains to honor the cellars that once stored, "its pure, that's sure, Vina Brandy."

The physical layout of the ranch would easily be recognized by Stanford. Deer Creek has changed little, and clearly discernible are the dam, the levee driveways, the concrete irrigation ditches criss-crossing the land, and the entrance road leading to where the 'mansion' once stood and the big oaks remain scattered throughout. The railway tracks are still in place, still used by the Southern Pacific, although less frequently. There are no longer any schedules stops at the old frame station.

Yolo County

"...in the northwest part of Yolo County is one of the beautiful mountain locked valleys that are so numerous in California. It is called Capi [sometimes spelled Kapai, meaning stream, the Valley of the Stream] and is about twenty miles in length, having an average width of about one and a half miles. At its head, Cache Creek comes out of the mountains. One can pass down the valley to its mouth, twenty miles away where the village of Capay now stands, known in the past as Langville, at which the altitude drops to about three hundred and fifty feet. The little town of Capay rests there, a hamlet between the hills, at the entrance of 'Barley-de-he,' the Indian Garden of Eden, where 'Ca-teach' their Adam lived, and was transformed into a God and became the ruler of 'Mooky' [heaven] because of his being killed by the red man's devil called, 'Taweer.'"

Blind August, the minstrel

It was claimed in 1888 that the culture of wine grapes in the Capay Valley, "has passed the stage of experiment and it has been demonstrated that a better quality of wine grape can be produced here than in almost any other portion of this country." "Upon examination of the valley, the French experts, Messrs. C. Lujon and T. Rossiand found it to be preferable to Napa Valley in all respects for the cultivation of wine grapes." Undoubtedly, the French experts made their examination in the spring, when there is not a more beautiful valley in northern California. Had they visited during the scorching heat of mid-summer, they would never have pronounced it as superior to the Napa Valley for the cultivation of wine grapes.

Also in 1888, the Capay Valley Land Company, which controlled and speculated land on the valley floor and surrounding hillsides, had five vineyards for sale, "on long time, at a low rate of interest," and claimed that they were, "one of the best investments offered in the entire valley." The largest of these vineyards was one of 126 acres planted mostly to Zinfandels. These vines, planted by Wolf Levy, a merchant at Madison, were, "never irrigated, and will never need irrigation to insure an abundant and never failing crop." In 1888 some two hundred tons were harvested and probably sold to the nearby Orleans Winery of Arpad Haraszthy & Company. The Levy vineyard and the four smaller ones must have been short-lived, as they were not listed in the comprehensive Directory of Grape Growers, Wine Makers and Distillers of California, published

in 1891 by the Board of State Viticultural Commissioners.

The hot summers and lack of water for irrigation made grape growing in Yolo County a difficult prospect. Many tried and most failed. The history of Yolo County is primarily about the founding, development, and disintegration of the ill-fated Orleans Hills Viticultural Association vineyard and the Orleans Vineyard & Winery of Arpad Haraszthy & Company. Yet, as always, the small, independent growers--many of whom supplied grapes for Haraszthy's efforts-- also take their place on the pages of history

On May 3, 1846, Governor Pio Pico granted to the three Berryessa brothers, Santiago, Nemecio, and Francisco, a nine square league tract of land called Rancho Canada de Capay, some fourteen miles west of the present city of Woodland, Yolo County.

Jasper O'Farrell of San Francisco in turn acquired the grant and after several changes of ownership, on November 2, 1858, approximately one half of the original grant, about 16,600 acres, was acquired by John Gillig and Sylvannus Arnold. Their acquisition contained the part of the grant lying between the present day villages of Brooks to the west, Capay to the east, Cache (originally Jesus Maria) Creek to the north and Bird Creek to the south. The new owners had the property surveyed, mapped, and sub-divided into various parcels and it became known as the Arnold and Gillig tract, the name it bears today. A considerable part was retained for themselves, jointly or individually, and the balance was put up for sale.

Arnold established a ranch and settled down on land he acquired outright near the present village of Capay, then called Munchville, which was said to include two houses, one of which was built by a man named Munch. Arnold moved Munchville, the two houses, to what he considered a more desirable site a short distance away and made this his ranch headquarters and home.

Arnold engaged in general farming until April 21, 1867, when he disappeared. His horse was found wandering on the north bank of Cache Creek with a wet saddle. As the creek water was quite high at this time, it can be presumed that Arnold drowned while attempting to ford the creek. Arnold, a man said to have been between sixty-five and seventy years old, lived alone except for

his household help. He left a wife, Lucretia, and probably a son, John, in Decatur County Iowa. If his body was ever recovered, he is probably buried on a knoll in an abandoned, unmarked cemetery some four miles west of Capay at the intersection of Willow Creek Road (82) and Highway 16.

Gillig, a native of Germany, had established himself as early as 1851 as a tinware and stove dealer in Sacramento City at 154 J Street. Like Arnold, Gillig too acquired land outright; one parcel some two miles northwest of Capay, a new settlement occupying the site where Munchville once stood. His land was bounded on the south by present Highway 16 and on the west by Road 82B; the south bank of Cache Creek marked its northern boundary. Here on property which he named the Adobe Creek Ranch, he planted grape vines and fruit trees and sowed grain.

In the Agricultural Section of the United States Census of 1860, Gillig is listed as a wine grower at Capay, Yolo County, and in that year, to handle his modest vintage, he erected a winery, usually referred to as Gillig's, but also in some sources as the Capay Valley, Capay City, or Adobe Creek Winery. Whichever name is preferred, it was the first commercial winery in Yolo County. The following year he was, "awarded the premium prize of having the finest vineyard in the state."

By 1862, Gillig had some thirty acres in vineyard, but farming was a secondary activity in Gillig's life. He was primarily a merchant. He took on a partner, Egbert Mott, in his Sacramento City Store, and when the Comstock Lode was uncovered in Nevada, Gillig established a second store in Virginia City. Here he made his home in the late 1860s and 1870s.

In 1865, he turned over the management of the vineyard and winery to Henry Strohbach, a German, and the owner of the Capay City Saloon. The property remained under Strohbach's management until 1870, when it was leased to ^{Giuseppi} Guiseppi Cadenasso. A Genoese, Cadenasso had arrived in San Francisco in the late 1850s, and was the proprietor of the Italian Restaurant at 5515 Merchant Street. Although working and living in San Francisco, Cadenasso must have spent considerable time in the Capay Valley. Besides his new venture in wine growing, he had been farming a parcel of land he was renting from Gillig some three miles west of the Adobe Creek Ranch.

In 1862, Cadenasso's brother, Nicola, tall, muscular, and handsome, who had been a, "fearless Italian cavalryman and in the thick of the bloody battle for Sal," under General Giuseppe Garibaldi in the struggle to unite Italy, arrived in San Francisco. Nicola rented land and grew vegetables for the local market for several years before becoming associated with his countryman Frank Novella, who owned the Tremont Livery Stable at 427 Jackson Street.

In 1872, Nicola moved to the Capay Valley and took over the management of the Adobe Creek Ranch and the land Giuseppe was renting from Gillig, where he set out fruit trees and grape vines and established a stable, which specialized in breeding draft horses. In 1875, he married Antoinetta Daneri and three years later he reported a vintage of 30,000 gallons of white and red wines, and a small amount of brandy.

In 1873, Giuseppe purchased the land he had been renting from Gillig for \$10,000, but as he continued to live and work in San Francisco, the property remained under Nicola's management. During the 1880s, Nicola increased the acreage in fruit trees and grape vines on the property while he also managed the Adobe Creek Winery for Gillig. Undoubtedly, Nicola must have had some agreement with his brother to buy an interest in the property, because when the Vaca Valley & Clear Lake Railroad came through the ranch in 1887, both Giuseppe and Nicola are listed as selling land to the railroad company. A railway depot was established and a little settlement emerged and was given the name of Cadenasso.

It would appear that the Adobe Creek Winery was inoperative by 1890 because by this date grapes from Cadenasso's thirty-five-acre vineyard, which were not used to produce wine for family and friends, were hauled to the Orleans Winery, some four miles southeast of the Cadenasso ranch.

Surprisingly, neither the Adobe Creek nor Cadenasso vineyards are listed in the Directory of the Grape Growers, Wine Makers and Distillers of California, published in 1891 by the Board of State Viticultural Commissioners of California. In 1889, the Board reported that Yolo County had some 3,000 acres in grape vines, of which a little less than half were planted to wine grapes and

had three wineries operating, one of which was the Orleans Winery, listed under the name of Henry Epstein. Aida Cadenasso Naismith, recalling the 1890s, remembers riding the horse-drawn wagon, loaded with grapes from her family's vineyard, for delivery to the Orleans Winery and receiving three dollars per ton for the grapes.

Nicola Cadenasso died in 1891, but his widow Antoinetta, aided by her eldest son Silvo, continued to farm the land. The latter persevered as a wine grower at Madison until his death in 1951. His sister Aida was still listed as a grape grower in 1981.

Today the village of Cadenasso no longer appears on the Yolo County maps. Long gone are the railway depot, railroad and school houses, and the land at the southwest corner of Road 79 and Highway 16 once planted to grape vines is now in almond trees. However, the Antique Mechanics Club, at the University of California, Davis, recalled the past when, on April 25, 1981, at the Cal Aggies Picnic Day, its entry in the parade was Nicola Cadenasso's 1881-82 model Regan upright, one cylinder, gasoline vapor engine: Yolo County's first gasoline powered piece of farm equipment.

The site of Gillig's Adobe Creek winery and vineyard is now part of the John Peterson ranch. All there is to recall that the surrounding land was once planted to grape vines, which in 1861 the State Agricultural Society considered, "the finest vineyard in the state," and Yolo County's first commercial vintage, are a few grape vines alongside a fence and an excavation adjoining the old house, which must have been the original cellar.

In 1851, Jacob Knauth, an ambitious young German, was operating a resort called the Sutter Floral Gardens, at the corner of J and Twenty-eighth streets, near Sutter's Fort in Sacramento City. The next year he spent some eight hundred dollars on lily bulbs and grape cuttings (possibly rootings) from Philadelphia. The following year, he imported some Orleans (Riesling) grape cuttings from the Rhenish duchy of Nassau. At this time, the Orleans grape was planted as a wine grape throughout the Palatinate, Rheingau, and Rudesheim in Germany, but it has been all but displaced by the White Riesling and Sylvanner and is now used primarily as a table grape. The

Orleans, along with some Mission cuttings, which he had secured from the proprietor of the Columbus Hotel at Second and O streets for the price of "one bit each," Knauth planted in his garden. A year later, he reported that, "they flourished splendidly and were largely propagated while not showing a single trace of any sort of disease."

In 1854, Knauth extended his viticultural activities by leasing, ~~it was said~~, a twenty-acre vineyard on the Rancho del Paso from Samuel Morris. The terms of the agreement were that the contracting parties should make an equal division of the profits at the close of the season. The next year, they apparently sold \$1,600 worth of grapes at fourteen cents per pound and made between six and seven thousand gallons of wine. Knauth stored his share in the cellar of his Floral Gardens.

In 1860 the State Agricultural Society bestowed upon Knauth a handsome diploma for his wines made from foreign grapes. Unfortunately, in December of that year, a flood hit Sacramento City and swamped Knauth's cellar. He moved some twenty puncheons of wine up from the cellar into the yard, but on the tenth of January an even higher flood washed them away, collapsed the walls of the cellar, and nearly destroyed the Floral Gardens and the wine he had bottled. So when, in that year, his friend and countryman Gillig offered to sell him one hundred acres off the south end of Rancho Cañada de Capay, for one hundred dollars, it is easy to understand why he took this chance to move his grape vines to a drier region.

Accordingly, he uprooted his vines at the Gardens and planted them at his newly acquired property about a mile south of what had been Munchville (which briefly disappeared when Arnold moved its two buildings to Capay) some four miles southeast of Gillig's flourishing vineyard. Since the Orleans grape dominated the planting, Knauth called the new site the Orleans Hills Vineyard.

The vines had flourished at the Sutter Floral Gardens, but such was not the case in the foothills of the Valley. In the First Annual Report of the State Viticultural Commission, published in 1881, Knauth reported that, "some few thousand vines were planted on the low land, or what

was still better, just at the rise of the hill. Where the soil was of a still clay nature, the vines did not flourish so well as those on the hill where the soil was more loose and chalky. This was particularly noticeable with the vines having naturally tender roots, for they were left behind and continued to stay behind. Removing and replanting for several years did not do any good and I finally abandoned the kind of work on the part of the ground and in a few years there were but a few alive except the strong rooted ones, and they seemed sickly because of the death of their companions. However, this sickening of the vines continued and was slowly crawling up the hill showing itself more plainly on the lower parts of the undulating ground where the soil was heavier. I dug up several plants and examined their roots with a powerful glass, finding many of the roots formed into something like knots and giving conclusive proof that something had been doing damage." It was undoubtedly the phylloxera. Thus Knauth had the dubious distinction of being one of the first known California vine growers to have the phylloxera found in his vineyard.

Because of its isolated location and the fact that the ancestry of the vines planted at the Orleans Hills could be easily traced, the vineyard was studied in 1880 by Frederick W. Morse, an assistant to Professor Eugene W. Hilgard of the University of California. Hilgard had been selected as a special investigator of the phylloxera by and for the Board of State Viticultural Commissioners. He announced the positive identification of the pest at the vineyard and stated, "the trouble Knauth encountered in establishing the vineyard must have been due to the phylloxera." The report further states, "if then he introduced the phylloxera with his cuttings, it appears that he must have brought the germs from Germany in 1853 which was about the time the French believe it was imported into France from the United States; at that time it was unknown in France and Germany."

At this date it is possible to ask, that since the phylloxera is a native of the eastern United States, was it not possible for Knauth to have imported it on the grape vine cuttings (rootings) from Philadelphia, which in turn contaminated the Orleans grape vines growing with them in the Floral Gardens?

Knauth gained a neighbor in 1863, Carl A. Strobel, a fellow German, who worked in Sacramento City as a salesman for Baker & Hamilton, then as now wholesale hardware dealers.

Strobel acquired the land which adjoined the Orleans Hills Vineyard on the north from Arnold and Gillig. He too set out a vineyard. It is possible that Gillig could have promised Knauth and Strobel a home for their grapes at his nearby winery. Whatever the reason, the grapes from the Orleans Hills were teamed to Woodland and then transferred to freight cars for the trip to Sacramento City. There they were crushed at the Gerke Winery at Eleventh and B streets, where Knauth was the wine maker.

Henry Gerke, the proprietor of the winery, had arrived in San Francisco before the Gold Rush, prospered as a real estate broker, and acquired the old Peter Lassen land grant of Rancho Bosquejo, south of Red Bluff, in Tehama and Butte counties. Besides the winery in Sacramento City, one of the first, if not the first commercial wineries established there, Gerke had planted a vineyard and erected a winery at Bosquejo and had a wine depot in San Francisco, from where most of his wine was sold.

Strobel erected a small winery of his own at his vineyard. He operated it only for a few years, and his activities after 1869 were merged with those of the Orleans Hills Viticultural Association which on March 4, 1869, was organized as a joint-stock company, "To purchase land in Sacramento City and in the foothills of Yolo County, the improving, developing, working and cultivating the same, raising grape vines and fruits and plants, the making and disposing of the same as may be deemed advantageous--the capital stock of said company shall be \$150,000 divided into seven hundred and fifty (750) shares of two hundred dollars each. The number of trustees who shall manage the company for the first three months shall be four and shall consist of:

Jacob Knauth
Carl Strobel
George Geiner
P. Kitz"

Philip Kitz was a wine and liquor dealer. His store was nearly next door to Gillig's tinware and stove shop on J Street. Unfortunately, George Geiner must remain a mystery, as the only historical record of his involvement is the listing of his name. Also, the stockholders in the Association appear to be Peter Kunz, a one time baker, but at this date the proprietor of the Empire

Nursery and Floral Garden; William Gorenflo, a gardener at Knauth's Floral Gardens; and J. L. Koehler. Koehler was probably Joachim Koehler, a turner at the Hotchkiss & Company Steam & Planting Mills. All were residents of Sacramento City and obviously of German extraction.

The records in the Yolo County Court house show that on March 27, 1869, "Jacob Knauth, Carl Strobel, William Gorenflo and J.L. Koehler turned over to the Orleans Hills Viticultural Society 640 acres of land immediately south of that part of a certain grant or rancho known as the Rancho De Canada De Capay...Conveyed being known as the Solitaire Vineyard [Strobel's?] and the Orleans Hills, containing 15,000 grape vines more or less. Two hundred fully paid unassessable shares of said Orleans Hills Viticultural Association to be issued to Carl Strobel, have been re-issued, released and quit claimed."

On the same day, Knauth received two hundred full paid, unassessable shares of said Orleans Hills Viticultural Association for one hundred acres, containing 25,000 grape vines, more or less,, which adjoined 640 acres known as the Orleans Hills Vineyard, containing 15,000 grape vines, more or less.

From the somewhat confusing transfer of property over to the Orleans Hills Viticultural (or Vinicultural) Association (or Society), it would appear that some 740 acres of land formed the Association's holdings in the foothills of western Yolo County. Contained herein were two vineyards: the Solitaire, of some 15,000 grape vines probably planted and controlled by Strobel and the approximately 40,000 grape vines of the Orleans Hills planted and controlled by Knauth, with Gorenflo and Koehler having a small investment in the two vineyards.

By 1872, the Association had planted an additional sixty thousand grape vines, mainly to the Riesling and Orleans variety, at a spacing of six by six feet. The grapes were still being shipped to the Gerke Winery and it was claimed that, "the vines are all on the hills and received no irrigation. All varieties grown are the best known German and other foreign grapes, particularly adapted to wine making. Superior articles of white and red wines are manufactured from the grapes grown on the Orleans Hills Vineyard, with the same commanding high prices and ready sales."

In 1873, John H. Carroll of Sacramento City, who was active in the wheat and milling business and later established the Capital Packing Company, acquired the Gerke winery. It is not clear if the winery was still owned by Gerke at this time, or if the Orleans Hills Vinicultural Association had acquired it from Gerke. Carroll retained Knauth as wine maker and the Association registered its wine label O.H.V.A., and evidently made a serious effort to establish a bottled goods business.

Three years later on December 29, 1876, Carroll acquired, at a sheriff's sale, the Orleans Hills Viticultural Associations holdings of 940 acres, in Yolo County for \$15,000.

Knauth continued as wine maker, and, in fact, the old Gerke Winery operated under the name of Knauth & Company and advertised its wines as made from grapes grown by the Orleans Hills Viticultural Society. This arrangement continued up to June 3, 1881, at which time Carroll sold the property in Yolo County of 622 acres, which included the one hundred acre phylloxera-infested Orleans Hills Vineyard to Henry Epstein, of San Francisco, for \$28,000.

The Orleans Hill Viticultural Association was hardly a successful venture, but its lack of success was not due to lack of effort. It did plant over one hundred acres to fine wine grapes, it did produce and bottle wine from these non-irrigated grapes, and it did sell under its name. It must have been greatly undercapitalized, and shipping grapes to Sacramento City must have been expensive; also, the appearance of the phylloxera at such an early date must have greatly reduced the bearing capacity of the vineyard.

An Austrian by birth, Henry Epstein came to New York with his parents in 1848. Twelve years later they moved to Nevada and Henry settled in Genoa, a town overlooking the Carson Valley, where he farmed and worked for a general merchandise store. In 1864, having been naturalized, he was elected to the Legislature of the new state of Nevada. Three years later he moved to San Francisco and established the firm of H. Epstein & Company, which acquired control of L. Gross & Co., manufacturers and proprietors of Dr. Henley's wild grape bitters, "blood purifier and a cure for the ague." Epstein no doubt prospered in his mercantile ventures in

Nevada and San Francisco, and in 1877 he left San Francisco for Europe where he spent the next three years touring the wine regions. He returned to San Francisco in 1880 and with Arpad Haraszthy, a son of Agoston, the "father of California viticulture," he established the firm of Arpad Haraszthy & Company.

Arpad was at this date California's most prominent wine man and leading authority in the production of champagne. Educated in New York City and in France, he spent five years, first as a student in civil engineering then as an apprentice in champagne making, at the cellars of Venonge et Cie. and Moet et Chandon. He returned to California in 1862 and went to work making champagne at his father's Buena Vista Winery in Sonoma. The following year he married Jovita, a daughter of General Mariano Vallejo. Unfortunately, after two unsuccessful champagne cuvees at Buena Vista, he was dismissed as champagne maker.

Late in 1865, with Jovita and a two-year-old daughter Agostine, Arpad moved to San Francisco. The move from Sonoma came as a result of his accepting an offer from Isidor Landsberger, a commission merchant, who had decided to produce champagne and needed a champagne maker. Securing space for a cellar at 429 Jackson Street, a brick building erected in 1853 and still standing, Landsberger entered the business with Arpad. By 1867 they were producing some 10,000 bottles of champagne and the following year were awarded a gold champagne medal by the State Board of Agriculture for, "a superior article of good and pure wine." Thus encouraged, they continued to produce champagne in 1869, and in 1870 Landsberger organized the firm of I. Landsberger & Company, his associate being Arpad.

By 1872, the name of Arpad Haraszthy had become known in San Francisco not only as that of a champagne maker, but also as that of a man of letters. Though not strictly speaking a literary man, he had been contributing many articles to the local papers and to such periodicals as *Harpers* and the *Overland Monthly*, which had begun publication in San Francisco in July of 1868.

In 1874, I. Landsberger & Company moved its cellar from 429 Jackson Street around the corner to 10 Jones Alley (today 28 Hotaling Place). By this time Arpad had considerably perfected his technique in manufacturing champagne, and I. Landsberger & Company and the Buena Vista

Vinicultural Society were the leading champagne producers in the state. In 1875, the firm's champagne was awarded bronze medals at the International Exhibition in Chile and by the Agricultural Society of New South Wales, Australia. It has also been said that on October 14 of that year, at the grand banquet celebrating the opening of the Palace Hotel in San Francisco, both the Buena Vista's "Sparkling Sonoma" (the Pearl of California) and I. Landsberger & Company's Eclipse Extra Dry were served to General Philip Sheridan, the guest of honor.

Throughout the busy years of the 1870s, Arpad, besides demonstrating his ability as a wine and vine technician, had shown a keen desire to be a leader. His role as a spokesman for the wine industry became statewide in 1879, when he was elected the president of the California Vinicultural Society, and it is here that he probably made his greatest and most enduring contribution.

In July of 1880, Landsberger dissolved his firm and withdrew from wine and champagne production. Affiliating with James M. Curtis, a gauger by trade, he formed the firm of Landsberger & Curtis, thus returning to his old business of commission merchant and dealer in wine and brandies.

No sooner had I. Landsberger & Company dissolved than Arpad, with Epstein's financial backing, organized the firm of Arpad Haraszthy & Company and took over the cellar and inventory at 10 Jones Alley.

The new firm retained the old Landsberger label of Eclipse for its champagnes and no California sparkling wine was better known or more acclaimed during the 1880s than ECLIPSE EXTRA DRY, THE WINE OF THE ELITE. It was claimed that, "The Eclipse Extra Dry champagne may be opened by any gentleman at his table with credit to himself and without displeasing the most fastidious of his guests."

The firm's dry and dessert wines were bottled under the ORLEANS VINEYARD label, i.e., Chateau d'Orleans (a Cabernet Sauvignon blend) and Orleans Riesling.

Arpad Haraszthy & Company at once began to expand the Jones Alley plant. Within two years all of the two story brick building at the northeast corner of Jones Alley and Washington

Street had been taken over, with additional cellar space in the basement of two adjoining buildings facing Washington Street and extending toward Sansome Street.

In 1882, Epstein, for the sum of \$19,000, transferred the title to the Orleans Hills Vineyard over to himself and Arpad Haraszthy & Company. What prompted the shrewd, well-traveled, well-informed Epstein and the foremost authority in champagne making to choose these dry, hot, sun-swept foothills as the site for the planting of choice grape varieties to be used for the production of fine still wines and champagne in unexplainable.

Haraszthy and Epstein immediately made plans to transform the neglected Orleans Hill (they made Hills singular, then later dropped the word completely) into one of California's finest vineyards. The dead vines which had been planted in the adobe soil at the base of the hill were replaced. The vines on the hills where the soil was more favorable were in fair condition; they were treated with blue-stone and fertilized with a composted manure. Land was prepared for new plantings and in 1882, forty acres were set out to such varieties as Riesling, Zinfandel, Feher Szagos and a grape listed as Early Madeleine. The following year, sixty acres were planted to Folle Blanche, Burger, West's White Prolific (French Colombard) and Black Burgundy (Refosco?), and all dead and missing vines were replaced with resistant rootstock of **V. arizonica** or **V. riparia**. In 1884 an additional seventy-five acres were planted and by 1886, when the vineyard had reached its ultimate acreage of 340 acres, it consisted of forty-five varieties and what was claimed to have been the largest planting of Riesling (Orleans?) grapes in California.

It was said that, "the rolling hills are covered with vines from top to bottom, while the roads and avenues are lined with hundreds of olive, orange, lemon, almond, fig and many other rare and beautiful young trees from four to eight years old."

For lack of available water, Haraszthy never irrigated the Orleans Hill. Addressing a wine grower's convention in Fresno in 1884, he stated, "I am interested in a vineyard in Yolo County, and last year there the thermometer stood [at] 120 degrees fahrenheit in the shade; some of the vines are now twenty-eight years old [planted in 1856?]. We have now dug down in some places

and found it to be about sixty feet to water. We never had a drop of water on that vineyard except by our regular rainfall and the vines are quite thrifty. They don't bear what yours do [in Fresno] but good wine is made from them."

Although there was no winery at the Orleans Hill until 1886, wine had been made for Arpad and Epstein in Sacramento City from Orleans Hill grapes from the time they acquired the vineyard in 1881. An Orleans Riesling vintage 1882 was declared at a wine tasting in 1884 to have been a wine, "of pronounced delicate bouquet."

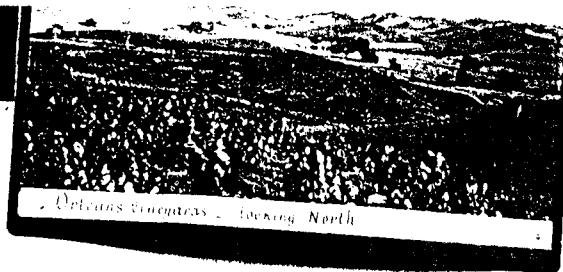
In 1883, the 44,000 gallon champagne wine base which was principally made from Zinfandel grapes fermented off the skins (White Zinfandel) was composed from the following wines: White Zinfandel (1882 vintage), 24,000 gallons; Orleans Riesling (1882 vintage), 8,000 gallons; Feher Szagos (1881 vintage), 4,000 gallons; Chasselas (Gutedel) (1882 vintage), 4,000 gallons. However, by 1885, Arpad had made some changes for his champagne wine base, replacing the wine made from the Orleans Riesling and Feher Szagos grapes with wine made from Burger grapes.

The firm had also acquired an interest in a vineyard at Florin, some five miles southeast of Sacramento City, at about the same time that it acquired the Orleans Hill. Since John H. Carroll had an interest in a vineyard in that area, it is possible that the firm not only acquired the vineyard in Florin from Carroll, but also came to some arrangement with him on the use of his winery in Sacramento City to produce wine from the Orleans Hill and Florin vineyard grapes until the winery at the Orleans Hill was completed.

Finally, in 1886, a frame winery (Bonded winery No. 34), was erected in an excavation in the hillside and measured 120 by 60 feet with a storage capacity of 250,000 gallons. Under the two story structure was a basement with concrete walls and floor. It was claimed that although the heat outside in the summer was at times unbearable, the temperature in this underground cellar never varied by more than three degrees of the mean of fifty-five. All the large storage tanks were in this cellar and on the floors above were the fermenting rooms and the small storage casks and



Looking N.E.



Orleans Vineyards - looking North



The Orleans Vineyards, A Harasethy & Co. Esperanza, Yolo Co. Cal. - looking SW.



Orleans Vineyards - the Winery



Orleans Vineyards - looking SW.



ORLEANS WINERY, YOLO COUNTY.

[1896]

puncheons into which the wine was transferred for shipping to 530 Washington Street, where it was bottled.

Adjoining the winery to the south was the cook-house, atop of which was a large fine-toned bell for calling in at mealtime all the hands, as well as any visitors. It was audible for miles around so that the people set their clocks and watches by it.

In a comfortable house close by lived the general manager, Charles Adolph August Silberstein. A native of Berlin, Silberstein had come to the United States around 1867 and after a short stay in New York, he continued on to Sacramento City. He tried his hand in mining around the town of Jackson in Amador County for a short time, then returned to Sacramento City and acquired land to farm five miles east of Sutter's Fort at the present day Folsom Boulevard and Sixty-fifth Avenue. In 1875, he married Nebraska Ann Baldwin, "a covered wagon baby," and continued his dual role of farming and working as a miner. In 1886, he moved to the Orleans Hills and handled the first vintage when, "two hundred tons of grapes yielded 45,000 gallons of wine of a very superior quality." He was assisted in the wine making by Billy Steinbaker and Charley Dieppen.

West of the cook-house and overlooking what was then known as Birds Creek was the bunk-house. Northwest, on a knoll overlooking the winery was "Arpad's Cottage", which he occupied on his visits. The "picturesque Bungalow Cottage" consisted of four bedrooms connected by a long hallway and the "most elaborate bathroom in western Yolo County." These visits became infrequent in later years, but the arrival of the jovial, charming proprietor was always eagerly awaited. On one of these visits he presented Mrs. Silberstein with a beautiful team of black horses, a stallion and a mare, for her carriage. These animals made the seventeen mile trip to Woodland in two hours, a record at that time.

The distillery stood east of the winery. The first still was a "pot type" with a capacity of five hundred gallons each twenty-four hours. This was replaced in 1892 by Sanders "continuous type" still, with eighteen plates and a daily capacity, it was claimed, of two thousand gallons. The distillery waste was disposed of in the creek, but since this is dry on the average of nine months of

the year, there was a formidable odor when the distillery was in operation.

Obtaining dependable workers for the harvesting of the grapes was a constant problem for the wine growers. In the 1880s and 90s, and even into the new century, the main source of farm labor was the "single man," a man without roots, a drifter who usually had to be furnished room and board. The Chinese or "coolie" worker provided another source of labor, with the advantage of not requiring room and board and having the reputation of finishing the job. The winery and ranch, it was said, employed approximately sixty men the year round, many of the laborers being Indians from nearby Lake County. Silberstein tried once to harvest the crop with the "single man" and the experiment lasted less than a day. After a very short time in the vineyard, the men got bored and to help pass the time, began throwing grapes at each other. Obviously, with a low producing vineyard and a very strict superintendent, this was not tolerated. Silberstein had the men out of the vineyard by ten o'clock and by two o'clock, they were at the railway station at Esperanza waiting to board the afternoon train out of town.

As there was no bottling done at the winery, the wine, in 160 gallon puncheons, was loaded on specially built wagons drawn by six-horse teams. Five puncheons were loaded on each wagon, blocked in place, hauled down to the new railway station in Esperanza (now Esparto) three miles east and then shipped by train to San Francisco. It was claimed that Arpad tasted every puncheon on its arrival at the cellars and classified ^{the} ~~to~~ wine for its potential blending and eventual use.

During the crushing season, the wagons hauling grapes from neighborhood vineyards would be backed almost a mile down what is now Road 23. Such activity has never been seen since in the sleepy valley. The winery with its beautiful toned bell was truly the heart of the valley. The Silbersteins did much entertaining at the Orleans Hill, and at these "socials" the "combo" which furnished the music for the guests was usually under the direction of "Blind August, the minstrel," who played both the piano and organ. Charles Adolph was at the piano and August Silberstein, the eldest son, was the guitarist. The cook-house, ^{by}presided over the Chinese, "Fat Charley" or by his successor "the Church Chinaman," so-called because of his giving as a reason for not working

unduly long hours his religious obligations, offered all comers a meal with no questions asked.

Unfortunately, it was obvious a few years after the winery was built that Haraszthy and Epstein could not quite overcome certain obstacles. Nature never intended that grapes for champagne, or any other dry wine, should be grown on the scorching hills of Capay Valley. The Orleans Winery was usually the first to start crushing operations. Sometimes the season commenced in July. For the vintage of 1890, it was necessary to crush the Cabernet Sauvignon and White Riesling grapes as early as the fifth of August. Thus it became more and more doubtful if these fine wine grapes could ever develop properly in such a short and hot growing season.

Silberstein replaced the phylloxera-infested vines with new ones grafted onto resistant rootstock. However he felt that he had to protect the vines from the terrible summer heat and in order to keep the trunks moist, he packed soil around them, up to the very "arms" of the vines. As a result, the scions formed roots which in turn were attacked by the phylloxera. Moreover, the grape leaf hoppers were always numerous and a problem. An accepted method of control used by Silberstein was to turn sheep into the vineyard for a few days after leaf fall, the theory being that the sheep would eat the leaves on the ground in which the hoppers laid their eggs, and that as soon as the sheep had served their purpose, they would be run out of the vineyard. This did indeed decrease the number of hoppers, but it likewise decreased the number of grape vines.

In California, the over-planting of vineyards in the mid-1880s, combined with a nation-wide depression, had resulted in a surplus of wine grapes in the late 1880s and early 1890s. In 1892, Arpad made the statement, "I have a vineyard that bears about two and a half tons per acre in the most favorable years and a ton and a half in the other years." Obviously, with so low a yield of a product that was not outstanding, the Orleans vineyard and winery could only be a liability.

However, Arpad Haraszthy & Company's troubles were not confined to the Orleans Vineyard. Although Arpad was undoubtedly the foremost authority on the production of sparkling wines and the spokesman for the wine industry of California, it was said that he was, "far from being a hustler in business," and that, "his generosity led him into acts of imprudence and his

willingness to assist his friends with his signature made large inroads on his income." Prices for such a luxury as wine were at rock bottom. California wines were being sold and delivered to New Orleans for as little as ten cents a gallon. In May of 1895, Arpad Haraszthy & Company stated that while it would continue to produce still wines, it would only sell them in bulk and would devote its efforts chiefly to the making of champagne. In an attempt to bolster sagging sales, he introduced a new brand of champagne, "Haraszthy," which replaced the once celebrated Eclipse as the firm's top label. In 1897, Henry Epstein withdrew from the firm and retired from the wine industry.

Two years later, Arpad could see that there was no likelihood of his continuing to make and profitably market his champagne. Thus at the age of fifty-nine, he readily agreed to his younger brother Bela's suggestion that they go to the Klondike. His daughter Agostine Strickland, familiar with his wine business, agreed to supervise the gradual liquidation of inventory at the Washington Street vaults.

In the spring of 1900, the two brothers left San Francisco for Alaska. Unfortunately, the venture to the gold fields was not a success. Arpad returned to San Francisco November 14. Two days later he collapsed at the corner of Hyde and Washington streets, while waiting for a cable car. An ambulance was called, but before the horse-drawn vehicle could reach the Receiving Hospital in the old City Hall he was dead.

It was said that, "he loved a good dinner washed down with his own champagne, a bit of opera and above all a pretty woman," but he also had the energy and talent to make many contributions to the California wine industry.

During the 1890s the Orleans Hill property changed legal ownership several times among three men: Haraszthy, Epstein, and Eugene Meyers. The latter was manager of the San Francisco branch of the London, Paris and American Bank (Limited), located at Sansome and Sutter streets, the banking house of the Hellman and Lazard families. For the 1897-98 vintages, the winery was leased to the Wine Maker's Corporation. In 1899 the winery was taken over by Sigmund

Greenbaum, Meyer's successor as the manager of the bank. He gave Silberstein a year's lease on the property with the hope he could make a go of it. However, before the year was out, both realized that it was futile to continue to operate the vineyard and winery, thus winemaking came to a close at the Orleans Hill.

In 1902, the property was sold to John R. Jones, who turned his sheep into what was left of the vineyard and converted the winery into a fruit packing shed and machinery storehouse. The vines have completely disappeared. Until the early 1980s, there were still a few old-timers in the valley who had used the vineyard as a playground and who recalled arms and legs scratched from quickly scrambling through the wire-trellised rows of vines in their effort to escape an irate superintendent.

One by one the buildings were torn down, and the last to go was the old winery in 1924. The old bell which had been moved from the cookhouse to atop the winery was now moved atop a nearby dairy. The bell continued to echo the past until the 1940s when it fell and was shattered during a winter storm. In the 1950s, the excavation in the hill where the old winery once stood was filled, and the fan palm trees, which were part of the landscaping typical of California gardens in the 1880s and 1890s, were uprooted.

Today, all that remains, just northwest of the intersection of roads 22, 23, and 83A, to indicate the site of the ill-fated Orleans Hills Viticulture Association vineyard and the frame winery of Arpad Haraszthy and Company, are the old and gnarled, but flourishing, olive trees which still border part of the old property and line the quarter mile long road which once led to the winery. In Esparto, one of the town's few streets has the name of Orleans, which might recall to a few a colorful personality from the past.

There were attempts made at wine growing in other areas of the county. By the spring of 1853, John Morris, a New Yorker who had come west in 1850, had two acres in vines near what became Woodland. A little later, this vineyard, probably the first in Yolo County, was bought by George A. Fabricius, a native of Amsterdam, Holland and a forty-niner, and Henry Wyckoff, a native of New Jersey and the founder of the town of Woodland. They increased the vineyard to

fifteen acres.

In 1854, Wyckoff's brother, Nicolas, set out some vines about two and a half miles southeast of town. By 1891, he had more than 320 acres planted in grapes. Although his vines are long gone, his beautiful white two-story Victorian home still stands.

All of the early Yolo County vineyards were first planted to the Mission grape, but by 1860, other European cuttings were being introduced. Among the first to import them was the German born Henry Wunderlie, who secured about three thousand cuttings from Europe and planted them at his ranch five miles west of Cacheville. After his death in 1868, the property was acquired by John Bemmerly, a German from Württemberg, who had come to Yolo County in 1852. Bemmerly promptly squatted on land claimed by the heirs of William Knight (founder of Knight's Ferry, Stanislaus County, and Knight's Landing, Yolo County) and successfully resisted eviction. The Wunderlie property was but a small part of the fifty-two hundred acres which Bemmerly bequeathed to his widow and children upon his death in 1872.

In 1861, David Schindler, another native of Germany, put in a ten acre vineyard near Cacheville, now the town of Yolo, from cuttings purchased at ten cents each from Captain Sutter's Hock Farm near Marysville. By 1870, he was operating his own winery.

There have been several wineries in or near Woodland. The oldest was appropriately named the Woodland Winery. It was located at Second and Court streets and was established in 1866 by David Barnes, a native of Kentucky who after coming to California had been in turn a miner and a farmer. Barnes was soon making annually about seven thousand gallons of wine and a thousand gallons of brandy, which he stored in his bonded warehouse, probably the first one in the county.

In 1870, he sold the winery to a Tennessean, James W. Stoutenberg, who advertised his "Native Red and White Wines and the Vintage of 67 and 68" as well as brandies, "White and Colored". He also indicated his willingness to send samples by mail of "Pure Wine Vinegar".

In 1869, two French winemakers, Eli Lallemont and Benjamin Mendessole, with a strange lack of originality in nomenclature, built the "Woodland Winery Number Two" at the junction of

Highways 16 and 99W, a mile west of town. Lallemond remained in charge of the winery while Mendessole, in partnership with his compatriot, Auguste Durand, looked after the business interests of the winery from their San Francisco office at 212 Jackson Street. They handled about 25,000 gallons of wine and several thousand gallons of brandy a year.

In 1885, twelve local vineyardists incorporated and built the Yolo Winery at Fifth and Lincoln streets in Woodland. Nicolas Wyckoff, one of the stockholders, was the general manager and winemaker. Around 1890, this winery was bought by Moses Samuel, a successful San Francisco wine merchant who owned the Mount Diablo Winery at Clayton, and later purchased the Lac-Jac Winery at Reedley.

Samuel and his sons were good businessmen and owned, besides their wineries, storage cellars in San Francisco, from which they distributed their wines and champagnes. The well known Napa County vintner, Henry A. Pellet, was one of the company's winemakers. In 1902, they sold the Yolo Winery to Morris A. Eiseman of New York City. Eiseman operated the plant until 1906, when it came under the control of the California Wine Association. Under CWA management, with Otis O. Flowers of Fresno as winemaker, there was an annual vintage of from 150,00 to 200,000 gallons of wine and a fair brandy output. The CWA continued to operate here until about Prohibition, when there was still a vintage of over 100,000 gallons.

Snaveley and Baker operated the third Woodland Winery, a brick building at Fourth and Main streets, opposite the gas works. Until about 1902, the winery was producing about 100,000 gallons annually, chiefly a dry red wine. Most of this was sold to C. Schilling & Company and Lachman & Jacobi, both San Francisco wine houses of the CWA. The third Woodland Winery and the Yolo Winery were the only ones in the county to survive the depression of the 1890's and to continue into the twentieth century.

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.

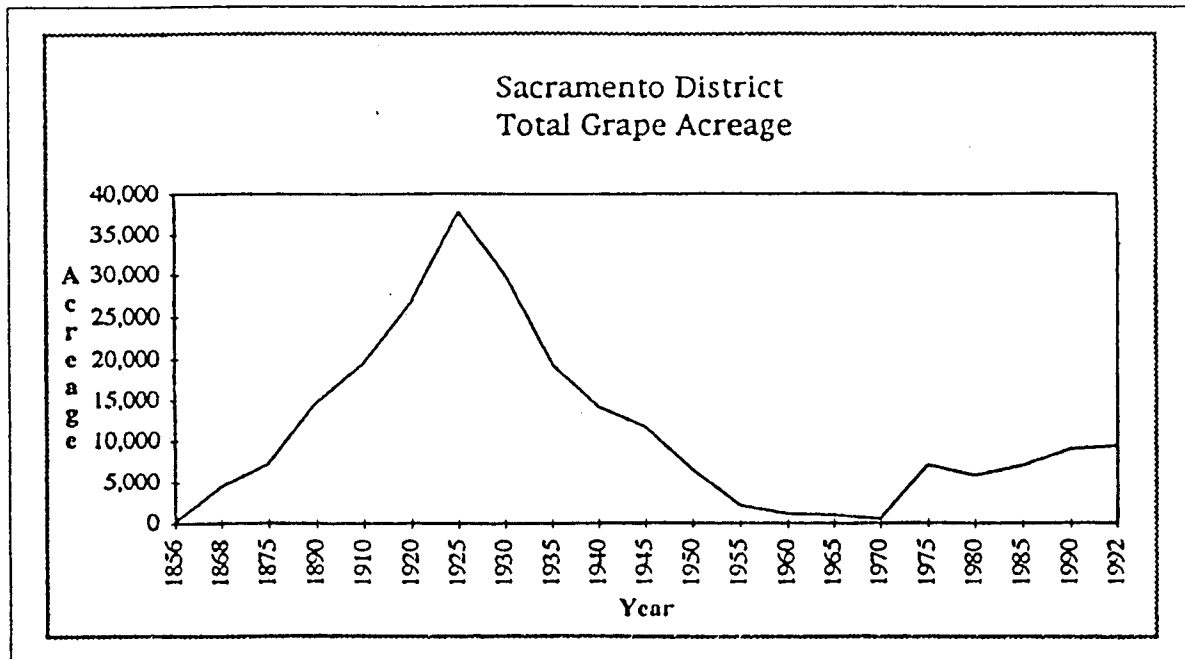
This statistical survey presents the grapevine acreage planted in California between 1856 and 1992 as it was reported. As estimates, they do not represent a completely accurate accounting of the acreage planted to grapevines, but they do illustrate important trends in the history of grape growing in 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

Sacramento Viticultural District

Date	District Acreage Totals	County as Percentage of District Total							
		Sacramento	Yolo	Colusa	Butte	Sutter		Tehama	Glenn
1856	229	34%	17%	6%	10%	29%			
1868	4,440	53%	8%	2%	19%	8%		8%	
1875	7,254	47%	13%	5%	14%	8%		7%	
1890	14,794	31%	25%	3%	5%	5%		27%	
1910	19,679	57%	19%	4%	2%	9%		7%	1%
1920	26,775	56%	11%	2%	2%	27%		1%	
1925	37,708	46%	12%	7%	3%	25%		2%	3%
1930	29,982	55%	11%	7%	3%	18%		2%	2%
1935	19,336	66%	12%	7%	3%	6%		2%	2%
1940	14,189	77%	10%	2%	2%	2%		2%	2%
1945	11,694	76%	9%	3%	2%	2%		2%	2%
1950	6,597	76%	9%	2%	3%	2%		2%	1%
1955	2,186	72%	8%	6%	3%	4%		3%	
1960	1,161	62%	12%	6%	7%	8%		2%	2%
1965	1,035	52%	12%		6%	9%		9%	2%
1970	527	34%	25%		9%			22%	9%
1975	7,100	52%	9%	1%	13%			4%	20%
1980	5,871	56%	12%	2%	7%			5%	17%
1985	7,108	52%	19%	2%	3%			2%	20%
1990	9,075	44%	22%	14%	1%			2%	16%
1992	9,358	48%	20%	14%	1%			2%	14%



Butte County

Created February 18, 1850

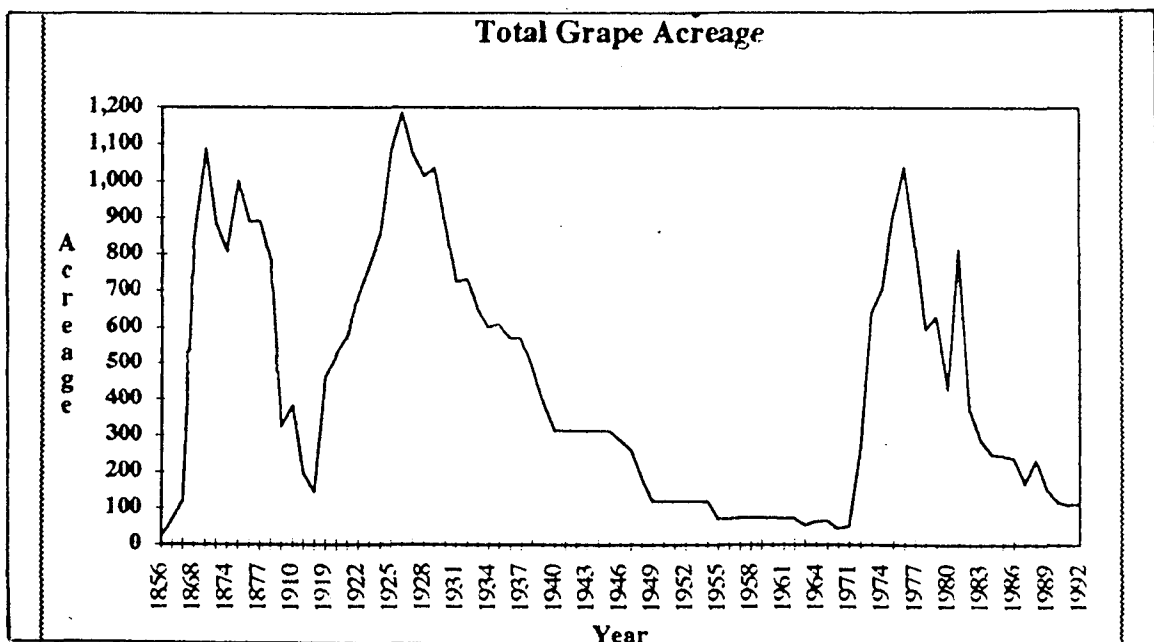
County Seat: Oroville

Land Area 1,722 sq.miles - 1,102,080 acres

The French name for the low mountains in the region, now known as the Sutter or Marysville Buttes, was first used by the French-Canadian trappers of the Hudson's Bay Company, and later chosen for the county name. The Buttes were within the original boundaries of Butte County, but are now within the boundaries of Sutter County.

Acres planted to grapes

1856	22	1926	1,185	1947	263	1972	265
1857	67	1927	1,075	1948	181	1973	640
1858	119	1928	1,015	1949	120	1974	702
1868	842	1929	1,035	1950	120	1975	900
1872	1,086	1930	880	1951	120	1976	1,038
1873	882	1931	725	1952	120	1977	827
1874	808	1932	730	1953	120	1978	596
1875	1,000	1933	647	1954	120	1979	630
1876	890	1934	602	1955	74	1980	429
1877	892	1935	611	1956	74	1981	812
1890	781	1936	571	1957	76	1982	375
1906	325	1937	571	1958	76	1983	286
1910	379	1938	486	1959	77	1984	246
1914	195	1939	388	1960	77	1985	245
1916	145	1940	313	1961	75	1986	238
1919	460	1941	313	1962	75	1987	169
1920	520	1942	313	1963	56	1988	232
1921	570	1943	313	1964	66	1989	152
1922	685	1944	313	1965	67	1990	119
1923	765	1945	313	1970	47	1991	112
1924	855	1946	288	1971	53	1992	115
1925	1,080						



Colusa County

Created February 18, 1850

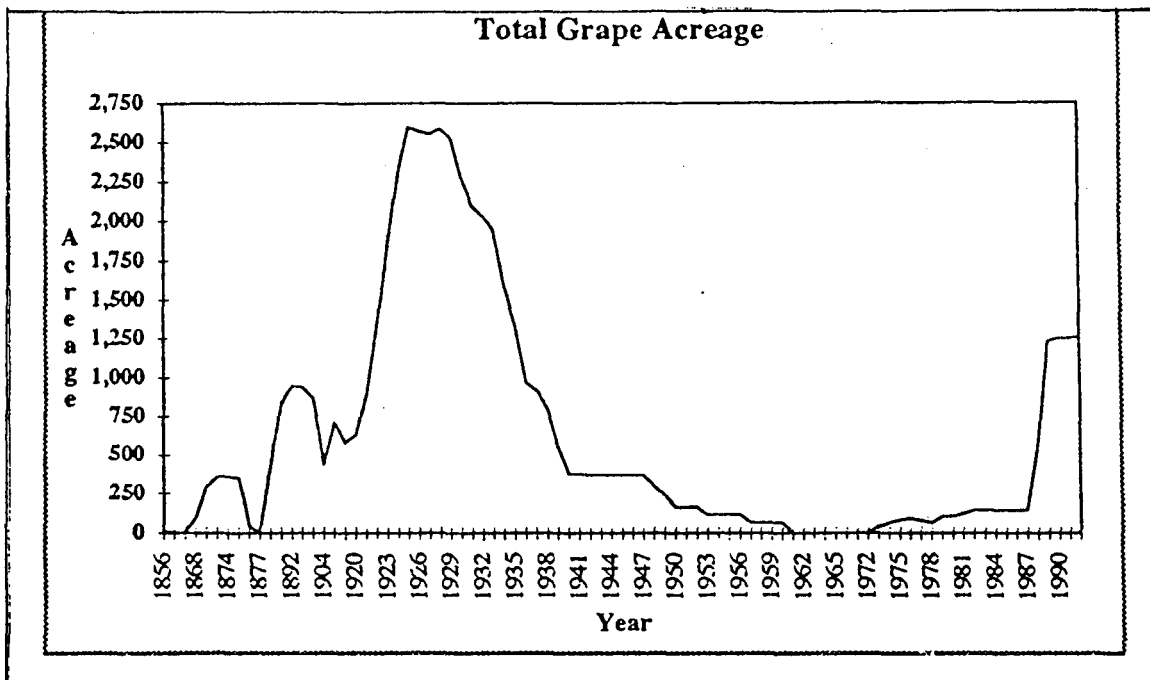
County Seat: Colusa

Land Area 1,140 sq.miles - 729,600 acres

Derived from the Indian tribe, Korusi, inhabiting part of the Patwin territory. The spelling varied, and the county was called Colusi until 1854.

Acres planted to grapes

1856	15	1924	2,315	1946	372	1972	5
1857	5	1925	2,595	1947	372	1973	42
1858	6	1926	2,575	1948	304	1974	70
1868	100	1927	2,555	1949	247	1975	85
1872	294	1928	2,585	1950	164	1976	98
1873	358	1929	2,535	1951	164	1977	83
1874	360	1930	2,275	1952	164	1978	69
1875	350	1931	2,100	1953	122	1979	109
1876	47	1932	2,040	1954	122	1980	109
1877	9	1933	1,946	1955	122	1981	128
1890	422	1934	1,598	1956	122	1982	146
1891	830	1935	1,343	1957	70	1983	146
1892	947	1936	973	1958	70	1984	147
1893	943	1937	921	1959	70	1985	147
1894	864	1938	790	1960	70	1986	147
1904	440	1939	560	1961	1	1987	147
1910	708	1940	377	1962	1	1988	548
1919	580	1941	377	1963	1	1989	1,239
1920	625	1942	372	1964	1	1990	1,257
1921	895	1943	372	1965	1	1991	1,257
1922	1,345	1944	372	1970	1	1992	1,269
1923	1,865	1945	372	1971	1		



Glenn County

Created March 11, 1891

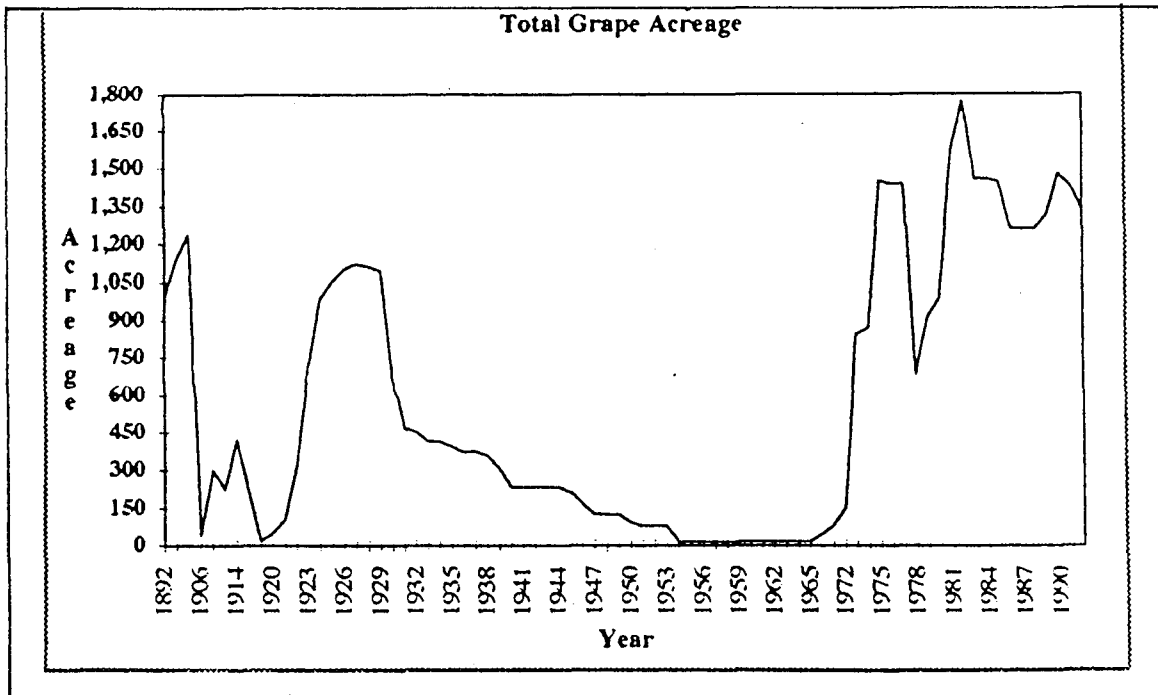
County Seat: Willows

Land Area 1,259 sq.miles - 805,760 acres

Named for Dr. Hugh J. Glenn, known as the "Wheat King" of California, whose estate gave financial backing to a proposal for creating and naming the new county in his memory.

Acres planted to grapes

1892	990	1930	675	1950	98	1974	869
1893	1,140	1931	470	1951	82	1975	1,449
1894	1,235	1932	455	1952	82	1976	1,436
1906	45	1933	415	1953	82	1977	1,437
1910	299	1934	415	1954	17	1978	685
1912	225	1935	395	1955	17	1979	910
1914	420	1936	373	1956	17	1980	985
1916	218	1937	376	1957	17	1981	1,572
1919	20	1938	361	1958	17	1982	1,770
1920	50	1939	304	1959	17	1983	1,456
1921	165	1940	233	1960	19	1984	1,456
1922	320	1941	233	1961	19	1985	1,445
1923	700	1942	233	1962	19	1986	1,258
1924	985	1943	233	1963	19	1987	1,258
1925	1,050	1944	233	1964	19	1988	1,258
1926	1,100	1945	214	1965	19	1989	1,310
1927	1,120	1946	166	1970	51	1990	1,478
1928	1,110	1947	129	1971	85	1991	1,431
1929	1,095	1948	128	1972	153	1992	1,337
1930	675	1949	128	1973	842		



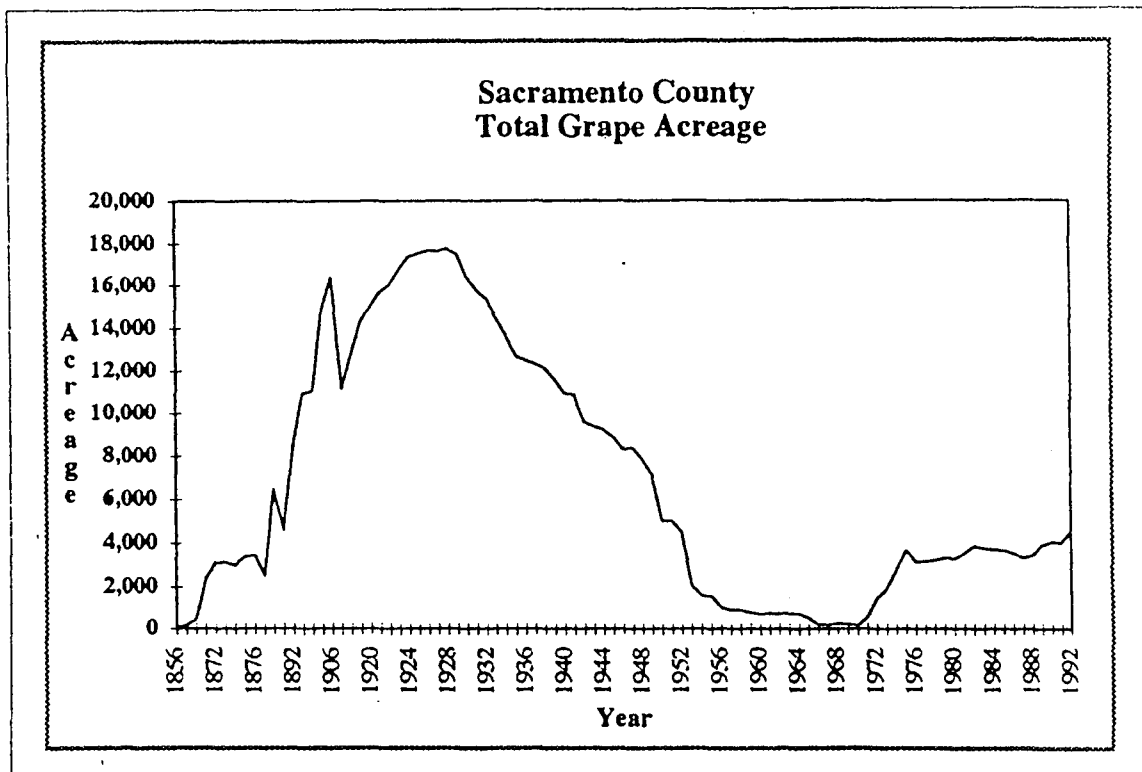
Sacramento County

Created February 18, 1850
County Seat: Sacramento
Land Area 983 sq.miles - 629,120 acres

Gabriel Moraga gave the name Sacramento (Holy Sacrament) to the Feather River. The lower branch was known as *Rio de San Francisco*, but soon it was also called the Sacramento. John A. Sutter, Jr. and Sam Brannan laid out and named the city of Sacramento, and the name was later adopted by the county.

Acres planted to grapes

1856	77	1924	17,375	1947	8,414	1970	180
1857	175	1925	17,528	1948	7,840	1971	547
1858	481	1926	17,681	1949	7,109	1972	1,483
1868	2,347	1927	17,655	1950	5,017	1973	1,902
1872	3,103	1928	17,796	1951	5,013	1974	2,727
1873	3,132	1929	17,486	1952	4,471	1975	3,670
1874	3,013	1930	16,407	1953	2,037	1976	3,147
1875	3,400	1931	15,773	1954	1,584	1977	3,149
1876	3,440	1932	15,410	1955	1,584	1978	3,207
1880	2,540	1933	14,525	1956	1,024	1979	3,307
1887	6,465	1934	13,702	1957	916	1980	3,289
1890	4,630	1935	12,730	1958	916	1981	3,540
1892	8,450	1936	12,540	1959	790	1982	3,891
1893	10,950	1937	12,347	1960	715	1983	3,761
1894	11,100	1938	12,159	1961	735	1984	3,705
1904	14,880	1939	11,584	1962	735	1985	3,690
1906	16,390	1940	10,945	1963	735	1986	3,535
1910	11,200	1941	10,896	1964	735	1987	3,317
1916	12,800	1942	9,601	1965	536	1988	3,405
1919	14,300	1943	9,417	1966	220	1989	3,899
1920	15,000	1944	9,269	1967	220	1990	4,044
1921	15,700	1945	8,931	1968	250	1991	4,012
1922	16,040	1946	8,352	1969	240	1992	4,531



Shasta County

Created February 18, 1850

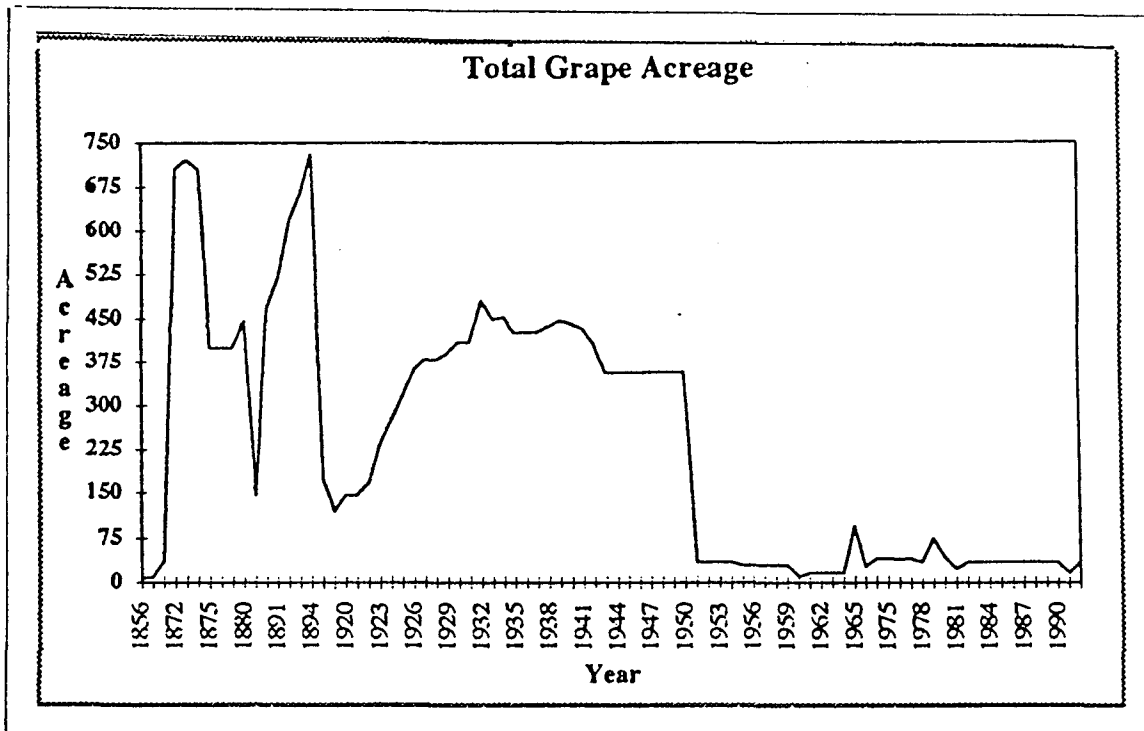
County Seat: Redding

Land Area 3,858 sq.miles - 2,469,120 acres

Named for Indians of the Hoken stock that inhabited the area. The name, probably derived from that of a great chief, is also applied to a mountain, a lake, a dam, a national park, and a city.

Acres planted to grapes

1856	8	1923	235	1944	357	1965	94
1857	9	1924	275	1945	357	1973	28
1858	37	1925	315	1946	357	1974	41
1872	706	1926	360	1947	358	1975	41
1873	720	1927	380	1948	358	1976	40
1874	705	1928	380	1949	358	1977	41
1875	400	1929	390	1950	358	1978	36
1876	400	1930	410	1951	36	1979	74
1877	400	1931	410	1952	36	1980	44
1880	446	1932	480	1953	36	1981	24
1887	147	1933	450	1954	36	1982	36
1890	468	1934	453	1955	30	1983	36
1891	517	1935	426	1956	30	1984	36
1892	616	1936	427	1957	30	1985	36
1893	663	1937	427	1958	30	1986	36
1894	730	1938	437	1959	30	1987	36
1910	172	1939	447	1960	10	1988	36
1919	120	1940	443	1961	16	1989	36
1920	145	1941	434	1962	16	1990	36
1921	145	1942	406	1963	16	1991	16
1922	165	1943	357	1964	16	1992	36



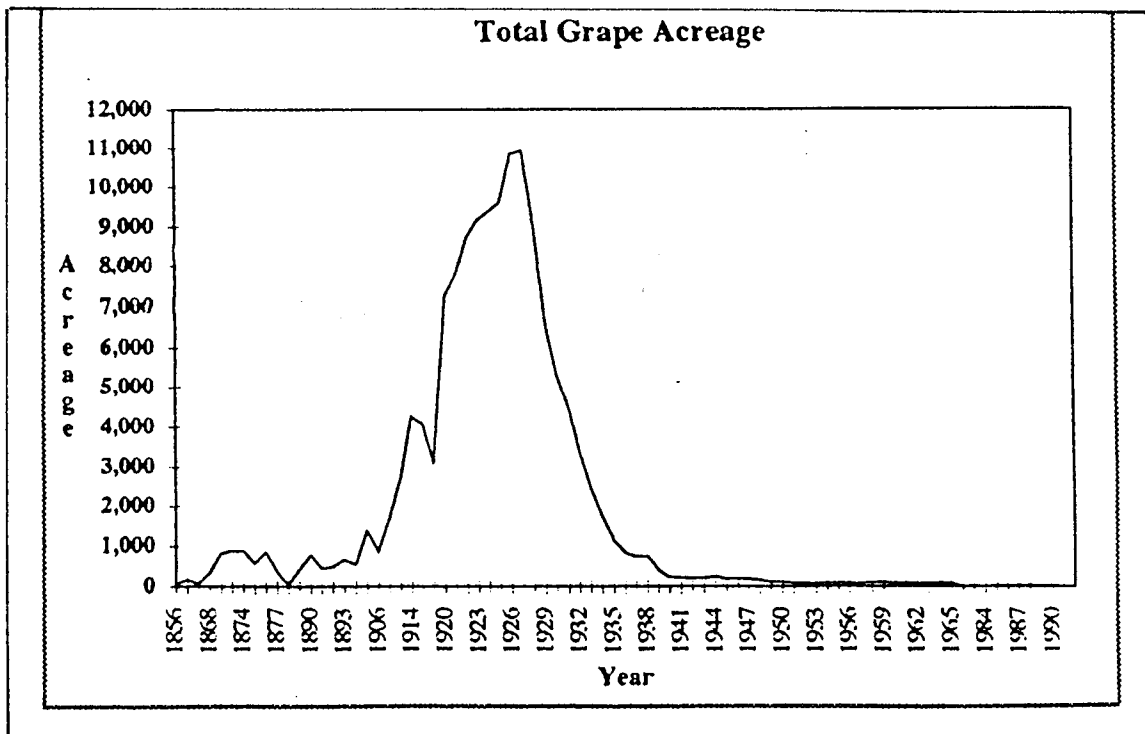
Sutter County

Created February 18, 1850
County Seat: Yuba City
Land Area 608 sq.miles - 389,120 acres

Named in honor of John A. Sutter, who was granted the land by Gov. Alvarado, and settled it by establishing his Hock Farm, several miles below Yuba City, in 1841.

Acres planted to grapes

1856	66	1914	4,262	1937	761	1957	92
1857	199	1916	4,076	1938	752	1958	111
1858	73	1919	3,100	1939	426	1959	111
1868	351	1920	7,260	1940	247	1960	103
1872	833	1921	7,770	1941	232	1961	103
1873	892	1922	8,715	1942	217	1962	103
1874	896	1923	9,165	1943	217	1963	103
1875	575	1924	9,365	1944	262	1964	103
1876	863	1925	9,605	1945	213	1965	94
1877	375	1926	10,840	1946	213	1971	1
1880	50	1927	10,935	1947	213	1983	14
1887	430	1928	8,975	1948	186	1984	12
1890	781	1929	6,535	1949	131	1985	21
1891	466	1930	5,295	1950	131	1986	22
1892	499	1931	4,500	1951	99	1987	22
1893	674	1932	3,400	1952	99	1988	22
1894	553	1933	2,460	1953	90	1989	22
1904	1,370	1934	1,750	1954	97	1990	22
1906	868	1935	1,132	1955	97	1991	10
1910	1,795	1936	832	1956	97	1992	10
1912	2,708						



Tehama County

Created April 9, 1856

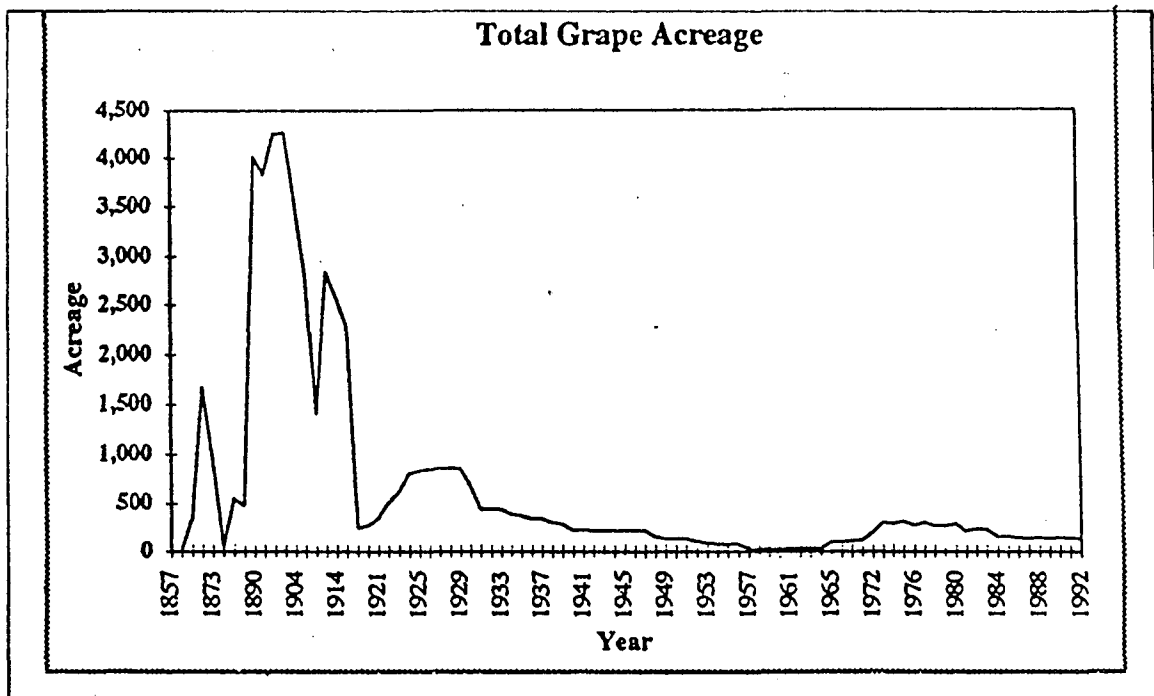
County Seat: Red Bluff

Land Area 2,893 sq.miles - 1,851,520 acres

The name is probably of Indian origin and may mean "low land," but this is not verified.

Acres planted to grapes

1857	3	1924	805	1946	223	1971	123
1858	8	1925	835	1947	223	1972	205
1868	361	1926	850	1948	161	1973	302
1872	1,668	1927	860	1949	136	1974	295
1873	954	1928	865	1950	136	1975	316
1874	59	1929	855	1951	136	1976	275
1875	550	1930	670	1952	112	1977	307
1876	485	1931	440	1953	89	1978	273
1890	4,012	1932	440	1954	75	1979	271
1892	3,831	1933	435	1955	75	1980	292
1893	4,248	1934	395	1956	75	1981	216
1894	4,265	1935	375	1957	27	1982	237
1904	3,500	1936	341	1958	27	1983	230
1906	2,775	1937	341	1959	27	1984	162
1910	2,925	1938	305	1960	27	1985	161
1912	2,825	1939	285	1961	35	1986	147
1914	2,575	1940	229	1962	35	1987	146
1916	2,303	1941	229	1963	35	1988	152
1919	250	1942	223	1964	35	1989	145
1920	275	1943	223	1965	99	1990	147
1921	350	1944	223	1967	100	1991	146
1922	510	1945	223	1970	114	1992	141
1923	615						



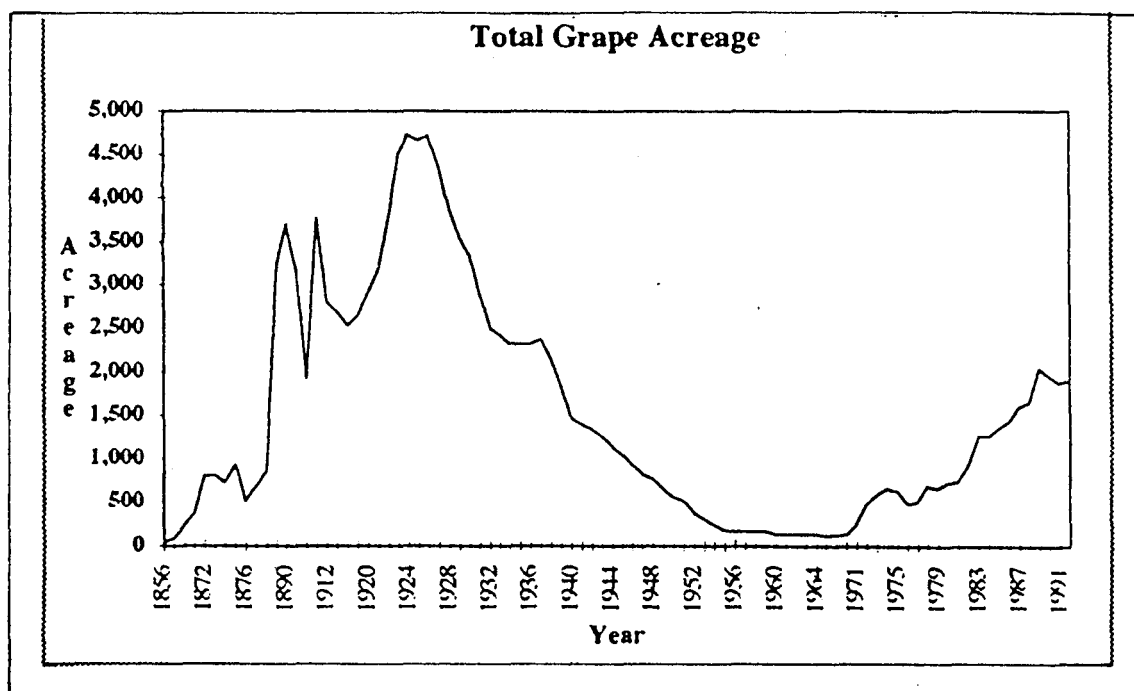
Yolo County

Created February 18, 1850
County Seat: Woodland
Land Area 1,014 sq.miles - 648,960 acres

The land of the Suisun and other Wintun Indians, the name means "abounding in rushes."

Acres planted to grapes

1856	40	1923	4,500	1946	944	1971	252
1857	91	1924	4,730	1947	817	1972	477
1858	228	1925	4,660	1948	773	1973	595
1868	360	1926	4,715	1949	663	1974	658
1872	803	1927	4,325	1950	571	1975	639
1873	808	1928	3,855	1951	528	1976	490
1874	729	1929	3,535	1952	379	1977	510
1875	927	1930	3,335	1953	311	1978	693
1876	519	1931	2,891	1954	247	1979	667
1877	675	1932	2,510	1955	185	1980	723
1880	850	1933	2,428	1956	169	1981	738
1887	3,200	1934	2,329	1957	169	1982	934
1890	3,700	1935	2,324	1958	169	1983	1,272
1904	3,130	1936	2,327	1959	169	1984	1,272
1906	1,925	1937	2,377	1960	138	1985	1,363
1910	3,770	1938	2,151	1961	138	1986	1,437
1912	2,871	1939	1,828	1962	138	1987	1,600
1914	2,675	1940	1,443	1963	138	1988	1,658
1916	2,530	1941	1,402	1964	138	1989	2,050
1919	2,650	1942	1,348	1965	125	1990	1,966
1920	2,900	1943	1,258	1966	130	1991	1,887
1921	3,175	1944	1,141	1970	134	1992	1,913
1922	3,800	1945	1,051				



1856

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	

SACRAMENTO VITICULTURAL DISTRICT

<u>County</u>	<u>Grape Acreage</u>	<u>% of District Total</u>
Sacramento	77	33.3
Sutter	66	28.6
Yolo	40	17.3
Butte	22	9.5
Colusa	15	6.4
Shasta	8	3.4
Tehama	3	1.2
	<hr/> 231 (10.1% 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	

SACRAMENTO VITICULTURAL DISTRICT

<u>County</u>	<u>Grape Acreage</u>	<u>% of District Total</u>
Sacramento	481	50.0
Yolo	228	23.7
Butte	119	13.3
Sutter	73	7.5
Shasta	37	3.8
Tehama	8	
Colusa	6	
Sierra	5	
	<hr/> 957 (16% of State Total)	

1868

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	

SACRAMENTO VITICULTURAL DISTRICT

<u>County</u>	<u>Grape Acreage</u>	<u>% of District Total</u>
Sacramento	2,347	46.2
Butte	842	16.5
Shasta	706 [1872]	13.8
Tehama	361	7.1
Yolo	360	7.0
Sutter	351	6.9
Colusa	100	1.9
Sierra	13	
	<hr/> 5,080 (15.2% 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

SACRAMENTO VITICULTURAL DISTRICT

<u>County</u>	<u>Grape Acreage</u>	<u>% of District Total</u>
Sacramento	3,440	51.7
Butte	890	13.3
Sutter	863	12.9
Yolo	519	7.8
Tehama	485	7.2
Shasta	400	6.0
Colusa	47	1.9
	<hr/> 6,644 (16.8% of State Total)	

1880

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
	44,746	

SACRAMENTO VITICULTURAL DISTRICT

<u>County</u>	<u>Grape Acreage</u>	<u>% of District Total</u>
Sacramento	2,540	47.7
Butte	892 [1877]	16.7
Yolo	850	15.9
Tehama	485 [1876]	9.1
Shasta	446	8.3
Sutter	50	
Colusa	9 [1877]	
	5,272 (11.7% 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</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	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	

SACRAMENTO VITICULTURAL DISTRICT

<u>County</u>	<u>Grape Acreage</u>	<u>Wine Grape Acreage</u>	<u>% Wine Grapes in County</u>
Sacramento	4,630	3,131	68
Tehama	4,012	3,705	92
Yolo	3,700	1,575	43
Butte	781	111	14
Sutter	781	38	5
Shasta	468	122	26
Colusa	422	24	6
	<hr/> 14,794	<hr/> 8,706 (59% 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	

SACRAMENTO VITICULTURAL DISTRICT

<u>County</u>	<u>Grape Acreage</u>	<u>% of District Total</u>
Sacramento	11,100	47.7
Tehama	4,265	18.3
Yolo	3,700 [1890]	15.9
Glenn	1,235	5.3
Colusa	864	3.7
Butte	781 [1890]	3.3
Shasta	730	3.1
Sutter	553	2.3
	<hr/> 23,228 (11.4% 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	

1910**SACRAMENTO VITICULTURAL DISTRICT**

<u>County</u>	<u>Grape Acreage</u>	<u>% of District Total</u>
Sacramento	11,200	52.6
Yolo	3,770	17.7
Tehama	2,925	13.7
Sutter	1,795	8.4
Colusa	708	3.3
Butte	379	1.7
Glenn	299	1.0
Shasta	172	
	<hr/> 21,248 (8.2% 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	

SACRAMENTO VITICULTURAL DISTRICT

<u>County</u>	<u>Grape Acreage</u>	<u>% of District Total</u>
Sacramento	12,800 [1916]	54.1
Sutter	4,262	18.0
Yolo	2,675	11.3
Tehama	2,575	10.8
Colusa	580 [1919]	2.4
Glenn	420	1.7
Butte	195	
Shasta	120 [1919]	
	<hr/> 23,627 (7.8% of State Total)	

THE PROHIBITION YEARS

	<u>Grape Acreage</u>	<u>Wine Grape Acreage</u>	<u>% Wine Grapes</u>	<u>Tons Crushed</u>
1919	361,404	113,234	31.3	285,000
1920	411,314	118,864	28.7	161,000
1921	472,464	129,499	27.4	89,000
1922	530,009	141,954	26.7	143,000
1923	571,984	158,039	27.6	115,000
1924	597,819	172,569	28.8	24,000
1925	617,671	184,034	29.7	114,000
1926	629,605	194,265	30.8	53,000
1927	627,781	200,236	31.8	32,000
1928	614,568	203,702	33.1	92,000
1929	594,176	205,047	34.5	48,000
1930	569,222	200,823	35.2	76,000
1931	538,755	195,674	36.3	34,000
1932	540,382	194,010	35.9	99,000
1933	527,236	187,206	35.6	444,000

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	

1920**SACRAMENTO VITICULTURAL DISTRICT**

<u>County</u>	<u>Grape Acreage</u>	<u>% of District Total</u>
Sacramento	15,000	56.0
Sutter	7,260	27.1
Yolo	2,900	10.8
Colusa	625	2.3
Butte	520	1.9
Tehama	275	1.0
Shasta	145	
Glenn	50	
	<hr/>	
	26,775 (6.5% 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	

1925**SACRAMENTO VITICULTURAL DISTRICT**

<u>County</u>	<u>Grape Acreage</u>	<u>Wine Grape Acreage</u>	<u>% Wine Grapes in County</u>
Sacramento	17,528	4,440	25
Sutter	9,605	790	88
Yolo	4,660	2,050	44
Colusa	2,595	320	12
Butte	1,080	730	68
Glenn	1,050	135	13
Tehama	835	490	59
Shasta	315	180	57
	<hr/> 37,668	<hr/> 9,135 (24% 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	

SACRAMENTO VITICULTURAL DISTRICT

<u>County</u>	<u>Grape Acreage</u>	<u>Wine Grape Acreage</u>	<u>% Wine Grapes in County</u>
Sacramento	16,407	4,140	25
Sutter	5,295	1,675	32
Yolo	3,335	2,275	68
Colusa	2,275	400	18
Butte	880	515	59
Glenn	675	135	20
Tehama	670	495	75
Shasta	410	250	61
	<hr/> 29,947	<hr/> 9,885 (33% 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	

SACRAMENTO VITICULTURAL DISTRICT

<u>County</u>	<u>Grape Acreage</u>	<u>Wine Grape Acreage</u>	<u>% Wine Grapes in County</u>
Sacramento	12,730	3,995	31
Yolo	2,324	1,366	59
Colusa	1,343	320	24
Sutter	1,132	312	28
Butte	611	309	51
Shasta	426	314	74
Glenn	395	100	25
Tehama	375	200	53
	<hr/> 19,336	<hr/> 6,916 (36% 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 District</u>	<u>Grape Acreage</u>	<u>% State Total</u>	<u>Wine Grape 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	

SACRAMENTO VITICULTURAL DISTRICT

<u>County</u>	<u>Grape Acreage</u>	<u>Wine Grape Acreage</u>	<u>% Wine Grapes in County</u>
Sacramento	10,945	3,370	31
Yolo	1,463	1,228	84
Shasta	443	318	72
Colusa	377	95	25
Butte	313	141	45
Sutter	247	37	15
Glenn	233	57	24
Tehama	229	146	64
	<hr/> 14,250	<hr/> 5,392 (38% 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 District</u>	<u>Grape Acreage</u>	<u>% State Total</u>	<u>Wine Grape 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	

SACRAMENTO VITICULTURAL DISTRICT

<u>County</u>	<u>Grape Acreage</u>	<u>Wine Grape Acreage</u>	<u>% Wine Grapes in County</u>
Sacramento	8,931	3,335	37
Yolo	1,051	840	80
Colusa	372	95	26
Shasta	357	260	28
Butte	313	141	45
Tehama	223	146	65
Glenn	214	58	27
Sutter	213	53	25
	<hr/> 11,674	<hr/> 4,928 (42% 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	

SACRAMENTO VITICULTURAL DISTRICT

<u>County</u>	<u>Grape Acreage</u>	<u>Wine Grape Acreage</u>	<u>% Wine Grapes in County</u>
Sacramento	5,017	1,384	28
Yolo	571	458	80
Shasta	358	261	73
Colusa	164	79	48
Tehama	136	116	85
Sutter	131	37	28
Butte	120	40	33
Glenn	98	52	59
	<hr/> 6,595	<hr/> 2,427 (37% 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
	<hr/> 440,958		<hr/> 139,129	

1955

SACRAMENTO VITICULTURAL DISTRICT

<u>County</u>	<u>Grape Acreage</u>	<u>Wine Grape Acreage</u>	<u>% Wine Grapes in County</u>
Sacramento	1,584	723	46
Yolo	185	149	81
Colusa	122	52	43
Sutter	97	39	40
Tehama	75	56	75
Butte	74	24	32
Shasta	30	24	80
Glenn	17	16	94
	<hr/> 2,184	<hr/> 1,083 (50% 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 District</u>	<u>Grape Acreage</u>	<u>% State Total</u>	<u>Wine Grape 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	

1960**SACRAMENTO VITICULTURAL DISTRICT**

<u>County</u>	<u>Grape Acreage</u>	<u>Wine Grape Acreage</u>	<u>% Wine Grapes in County</u>
Sacramento	715	308	43
Yolo	138	122	88
Sutter	103	50	49
Butte	77	29	38
Colusa	70	59	84
Tehama	27	6	22
Glenn	19	19	100
Shasta	10	10	100
	<hr/> 1,159	<hr/> 603 (52% 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 District</u>	<u>Grape Acreage</u>	<u>% State Total</u>	<u>Wine Grape 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	

1965

SACRAMENTO VITICULTURAL DISTRICT

<u>County</u>	<u>Grape Acreage</u>	<u>Wine Grape Acreage</u>	<u>% Wine Grapes in County</u>
Sacramento	536	167	31
Yolo	125	119	95
Tehama	99	72	73
Shasta	94	94	100
Sutter	94	49	52
Butte	67	7	10
Glenn	19	19	100
Colusa	1	n/a	--
	<hr/> 1,035	<hr/> 527 (51% 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 District</u>	<u>Grape Acreage</u>	<u>% State Total</u>	<u>Wine Grape 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	

1970**SACRAMENTO VITICULTURAL DISTRICT**

<u>County</u>	<u>Grape Acreage</u>	<u>Wine Grape Acreage</u>	<u>% Wine Grapes in County</u>
Sacramento	180	112	62
Yolo	134	129	96
Tehama	114	100	88
Glenn	51	51	100
Butte	47	3	6
Colusa	1	n/a	--
	<hr/> 527	<hr/> 395 (75% 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
	647,283		329,352	

SACRAMENTO VITICULTURAL DISTRICT

<u>County</u>	<u>Grape Acreage</u>	<u>Wine Grape Acreage</u>	<u>% Wine Grapes in County</u>
Sacramento	3,670	3,615	99
Glenn	1,449	1,449	100
Butte	900	854	95
Yolo	639	634	99
Tehama	316	293	93
Colusa	85	84	99
Shasta	41	41	100
	7,100	6,970 (98% 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>	

SACRAMENTO VITICULTURAL DISTRICT

<u>County</u>	<u>Grape Acreage</u>	<u>Wine Grape Acreage</u>	<u>% Wine Grapes in County</u>
Sacramento	3,289	3,221	98
Glenn	985	985	100
Yolo	723	723	100
Butte	429	384	90
Tehama	292	289	99
Colusa	109	109	100
Shasta	44	44	100
	<u>5,871</u>	<u>5,755 (98% 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	

SACRAMENTO VITICULTURAL DISTRICT

<u>County</u>	<u>Grape Acreage</u>	<u>Wine Grape Acreage</u>	<u>% Wine Grapes in County</u>
Sacramento	3,690	3,570	97
Glenn	1,445	1,445	100
Yolo	1,363	1,363	100
Butte	245	184	75
Tehama	161	151	94
Colusa	147	146	99
Shasta	36	36	100
Sutter	21	n/a	--
	<hr/> 7,108	<hr/> 6,895 (97% 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
	692,542		330,306	

SACRAMENTO VITICULTURAL DISTRICT

<u>County</u>	<u>Grape Acreage</u>	<u>Wine Grape Acreage</u>	<u>% Wine Grapes in County</u>
Sacramento	4,044	4,044	100
Yolo	1,966	1,966	100
Glenn	1,478	1,478	100
Colusa	1,257	1,257	100
Tehama	147	141	99
Butte	119	98	82
Shasta	36	36	100
Sutter	22	n/a	--
	9,069	9,020 (99% of District)	

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
	683,664		326,642	

SACRAMENTO VITICULTURAL DISTRICT

<u>County</u>	<u>Grape Acreage</u>	<u>Wine Grape Acreage</u>	<u>% Wine Grapes in County</u>
Sacramento	4,531	4,531	100
Yolo	1,913	1,913	100
Glenn	1,337	1,337	100
Colusa	1,269	1,269	100
Tehama	141	131	93
Butte	115	73	63
Shasta	36	36	100
Sutter	10	n/a	--
	9,352	9,290 (99% of District)	

DIRECTORIES OF GRAPE GROWERS

1860 – 1900

PUBLICATIONS CITED:

- 1860 – Ernest Peninou & Sidney Greenleaf, *A Directory of California Wine Growers and Wine Makers in 1860* (Berkeley: Tamalpais Press, 1967).
- 1870 – U.S. Census.
- 1880 – U.S. Census.
- 1884 – San Francisco Merchant, Supplement Nov. 21, 1884.
- 1888 – California Board of State Viticultural Commissioners, *Directory of the Grape Growers and Wine Makers of California* (Sacramento: State Office, 1888).
- 1889 – Frona E. Wait, *Wines & Vines of California* (San Francisco: Bancroft Co., 1889).
- 1891 – California Board of State Viticultural Commissioners, *Directory of the Grape Growers, Wine Makers and Distillers of California* (Sacramento: State Office, 1891).
- 1893 – California Board of State Viticultural Commissioners, *The Vineyards in Alameda County* (Sacramento: State Office, 1893).
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- 1900 – A. K. Morrow notebook.



Butte County

Wine Produced in 1860: 2,300 Gallons

BIDWELL, JOHN — *Chico*

Acreage improved: 600 Wine on hand: 650 gals.

¶ A native of Chautauqua County, New York, Bidwell arrived in California in the fall of 1841 when 23 years of age. In 1849 he purchased from William Dickey the 22,000-acre Rancho del Arroyo Chico, which he farmed. In 1860

he laid out the town of Chico and here made his permanent home. Bidwell had planted some vines and in 1860 had a vintage of 2,000 gallons. He continued to cultivate his vineyard and to produce a limited amount of wine for a few years. In 1868 Bidwell married a young woman who was a 'dry.' Probably through her influence he not only became one himself but he also was the Prohibitionist Party's candidate for the presidency of the United States in 1892.

SCHERMES, CHARLES — *Thompson's Flat*

Acreage improved: 10 Wine on hand: 150 gals.

¶ The mining community of Thompson's Flat, a mile north of Oroville, was also noted for the fine orchards and vineyards which flourished there during the 1860's and '70's.

SMALL, H. — *Chico* Wine on hand: 650 gals.

Sacramento County

Wine Produced in 1860: 4,550 Gallons

BEARDSLEE, JAMES — *Sacramento*

Acreage improved: 80 Wine on hand: 4,000 gals.

¶ Beardslee's vineyard and winery were located at the corner of B and 25th Streets.

BULLARD, JAMES — *Sacramento*

Acreage improved: 19 Wine on hand: 50 gals.

¶ Bullard operated a wholesale grocery store in the city of Sacramento.

CLARK, JAMES — *Walnut Grove*

Acreage improved: 18 Wine on hand: 300 gals.

HOPPING, W. C. — *Sacramento*

Acreage improved: 65 Wine on hand: 300 gals.

¶ Hopping's vineyard and winery were located at B and 29th Streets.



Sutter County

Wine Produced in 1860: 1,375 Gallons

CHANA, CLAUDE — *Bear River*

Acreage improved: 500

Wine on hand: 50 gals.

¶ Chana, a Frenchman, came in 1846 from St. Joseph, Missouri, to the ranch of a countryman, Theodore Sicard, located at Johnson's Crossing on the Bear River, now a part of Camp Beale. He worked for a time as a cooper at Sutter's Fort. In 1849 he made a stake of \$25,000 in the Placer County mines and purchased Sicard's ranch. Sicard had recently put in 200 vines which he had obtained at Mission San Jose. Chana enlarged the vineyard, built a winery and prospered for some 20 years. Then misfortune overtook him: the Bear River flooded his land and title to the ranch was found to be faulty.

SERVIS, R. — *Yuba Township*

Acreage improved: 75

Wine on hand: 1,500 gals.

SUTTER, JOHN A. — *Yuba City*

Acreage improved: 160

Wine on hand: 825 gals.

¶ After General Sutter's unfortunate loss of Sutter's Fort, his California interests were centered at Hock Farm, his 600-acre holding on the Feather River, eight miles south of Yuba City. Here he grew grain, planted fruit trees and had about 30 acres in vines. He had annual vintages.

WASHBURN, SIBA — *Yuba Township*

Acreage improved: 150

Wine on hand: 500 gals.

¶ Washburn farmed land some three-and-one-half miles above Yuba City, on the west bank of the Feather River.



Tehama County

Wine Produced in 1860: [?]

GERKE, HENRY — *Lassen* (now *Vina*)

¶ In 1846 Peter Lassen, the pioneer settler in the present Tehama County, planted about an acre of Mission vines on the 22,206-acre Bosquejo Rancho, which he held by grant from the Mexican government.

Henry Gerke, a German from Hanover, who had been selling real estate in San Francisco, bought the property in 1851. He enlarged the vineyard to 75 acres and by 1862 was making wine commercially. His wine came to be well and favorably known and some was even shipped to Europe.

In 1881 the winery buildings and about 10,000 acres of the ranch were purchased by Leland Stanford, former governor of California. He renamed the estate the Vina Ranch and, enlarging Gerke's vineyard, by 1888 had 3,575 acres in vines. He had also built a distillery, a brandy warehouse, a sherry house and a huge 270-by-298-foot brick winery. This, like the Vina Vineyard, was said to be the world's largest. The chief heir of the Stanford estate, Leland Stanford Junior University, operated the vineyards and winery until 1915.

Still standing on the property is an old 'council oak' under which it is said Lassen and Fremont discussed the future of California. The central part of the ranch, including several of the winery buildings, has become the New Clairvaux Monastery of the Trappist order.

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Yolo County

Wine Produced in 1860: [?]

FABRICUS, GEORGE A. & WYCKOFF, HENRY

Woodland

¶ By the spring of 1853 John Morris, a New Yorker who had come west in 1850, had two acres in vines near what became Woodland. A little later this vineyard, probably the first in Yolo County, was bought by Fabricius, a native of Amsterdam and a Forty-Niner, and Wyckoff, a native of New Jersey and the founder of the town of Woodland. Although they increased the planting to 15 acres, they never became wine makers.

GILLIG, JOHN — *Capay*

¶ Some 18 miles northwest of Woodland in Capay Valley, John Gillig, a German, in 1858 planted his Adobe Ranch Vineyard and soon thereafter built the first Yolo County winery. In 1869 he, with Silvanus Arnold, a business associate, organized the Orleans Hills Viticultural Society. It was acquired in 1881 by Henry Epstein and Arpad Haraszthy, who greatly enlarged the vineyard and made great efforts to produce both fine still wines and champagnes, but they had chosen an area in which summer temperatures were too high for such varieties. However, by changing to the production of dessert wines and brandy, they were able to operate until 1900.

KNAUTH, JACOB — *Capay*

¶ In 1851 Jacob Knauth, an ambitious young German, was operating near Sutter's Fort, in Sacramento, a resort called the Sutter Floral Gardens. The next year he spent some \$800 of his earnings as tavern-keeper to pay express charges on lily bulbs and grape cuttings from Philadelphia, and a year later he imported some Orleans (Riesling) grape cuttings from the Rhenish duchy of Nassau. These Knauth planted on the Rancho del Paso northeast of Sacramento. He continued his combined activities as tavern-keeper and vineyardist in and near Sacramento until 1859, when he moved his Orleans vines into the Capay Valley, where John Gillig (*q.v.*) was already established. In 1869 this vineyard was taken over by Gillig and Arnold.

MALTBY, GEORGE — *Washington Township*

Acreage improved: 60

Wine on hand: 50 gals.

WYCKOFF, NICHOLAS — *Woodland*

¶ In 1854 Nicholas Wyckoff, a native of New Jersey and the brother of Henry Wyckoff (*q.v.*), founder of the town of Woodland, set out some vines about two-and-a-half miles southeast of town. The vineyard was enlarged and extended to more than 320 acres by 1891. Wyckoff was one of the founders in 1885 of the Yolo Winery in Woodland and became its general manager and wine maker.

The Census of 1870 does not list acres in vineyard.

Glenn County

Was not created until 1891

Trinity County

There were no winemakers listed.

Siskiyou County

There were no winemakers listed.

Butte County

Bidwell Township, Oroville Post Office

Alexander Totman: 15 acres improved; 200 gallons of wine

John S. Bendle: 12 acres improved; 80 gallons of wine

Harry Hakes: 40 acres improved; 100 gallons of wine

Wm. Ryrpenburg: 10 acres improved; 275 gallons of wine

Mountain Spring Township, Oroville Post Office

Phillip Klos: 2 acres improved; 220 gallons of wine

Chico Township, Oroville Post Office

Jno. Stolkis (?): 100 acres improved; 500 gallons of wine

G. McMasters: 300 acres improved; 500 gallons of wine

Jno. Bicareimont (?): 160 acres improved; 1,000 gallons of wine

Chico

Isaac Selick: 240 acres improved; 500 gallons of wine

Hamilton Township

A. Grinnorist (?): 160 acres improved; 1,200 gallons of wine

Henry Andervin (?): 20 acres improved; 100 gallons of wine

Ophir Township

G.W. Hutchings (?): 550 acres improved; 200 gallons of wine

Jas. Chapman: 80 acres improved; 1,200 gallons of wine

A. (?) Gordella: 40 acres improved; 2,500 gallons of wine

Don Hilton: 160 acres improved; 300 gallons of wine

Timlitte (?) Bro.: 160 acres improved; 2,500 gallons of wine

Oroville Township and Post Office

J.A. _arney: _ acres improved; 10 gallons of wine

Oregon Township

Jean Cud__ac: 4 acres improved; 500 gallons of wine

__ Schmob (?): 10 acres improved; 4,000 gallons of wine

Geo. D. (P.?) Vaughn: 6 acres improved; 400 gallons of wine

Joseph Gordello (Gordella?): 30 acres improved; 300 gallons of wine

Chas. Geggeto: 70 acres improved; 300 gallons of wine

Allen Smith: 20 acres improved; 500 gallons of wine

Sonel (?) Bass (Boss?): 8 acres improved; 300 gallons of wine

F.J. Becker: 20 acres improved; 800 gallons of wine

__ Scharik: 40 acres improved; 2,600 gallons of wine

Lte. Gronger (?): 40 acres improved; 600 gallons of wine

United States Census 1870 Sacramento District

Wyandotte Township, Oroville Post Office

Nancy Thatcher: 14 acres improved; 60 gallons of wine
Wm. Holdridge: 10 acres improved; 700 gallons of wine
A.L. Bragger: 160 acres improved; 430 gallons of wine
Thos. B. Myers: 25 acres improved; 50 gallons of wine
John Arpmon (?): 10 acres improved; 152 gallons of wine
Alexander Tamimg (?): 5 acres improved; 65 gallons of wine
John Blood: 100 acres improved; 12 gallons of wine
Martha Smith: 28 acres improved; 175 gallons of wine
F.S. Snyder: 1 1/4 acres improved; 120 gallons of wine
Lawrence Hyland: 25 acres improved; 100 gallons of wine
John Bonkofer (?): 45 acres improved; 200 gallons of wine
Wm. Peasilee: 25 acres improved; 50 gallons of wine
R.F. Floyd: 25 acres improved; 80 gallons of wine
Jane Standart: 20 acres improved; 400 gallons of wine
Frederick Bailly: 15 acres improved; 75 gallons of wine
Joseph C. Potter: 9 acres improved; 200 gallons of wine
Elvira Swain: 4 acres improved; 60 gallons of wine
Francis Lespie: 5 acres improved; 60 gallons of wine
Harrison C. Jones: 35 acres improved; 700 gallons of wine
Dewitt C. Day: 100 acres improved; 180 gallons of wine
Laura Montgomery: 10 acres improved; 60 gallons of wine
Henry Hillenbrand: 25 acres improved; 40 gallons of wine
Valentine Miller: 8 acres improved; 300 gallons of wine
H.A. Blakesby: 15 acres improved; 300 gallons of wine
Henry (Harry?) G. Young: 10 acres improved; 10 gallons of wine
John Wall: 10 acres improved; 20 gallons of wine
John Nelson: 30 acres improved; 30 gallons of wine
Benj. Greenwall: 50 acres improved; 20 gallons of wine
G.W. Brooks: 40 acres improved; 200 gallons of wine
David Ewer: 12 acres improved; 40 gallons of wine

Colusa County

Butte Township, Princeton Post Office

John W. Platt (?): 100 acres improved; 10 gallons of wine

Colusa Township and Post Office

Robert Harris: 30 acres improved; 50 gallons of wine

Grand Island Township

Andrew Myers (?): 240 acres improved; 70 gallons of wine

Mono (Momo?) Township, Princeton Post Office

Hugh J. (I?) Glenn: 18,000 acres improved; 100 gallons of wine

Sacramento County

American Township, Sacramento City Post Office

Hugh M. LaRue: 100 acres improved; 1,800 gallons of wine

Brighten Township, Sacramento City Post Office

James M. Enos: 80 acres improved; 200 gallons of wine
Patsi A. Hoey: 160 acres improved; 600 gallons of wine
Rufus Davenport: 160 acres improved; 400 gallons of wine
Hiram S. Murphy: 160 acres improved; 300 gallons of wine
Owen Davis: 400 acres improved; 80 gallons of wine
Alonzo Brown: 80 acres improved; 100 gallons of wine

James T. Day: 151 acres improved; 40 gallons of wine
John Studisos: 100 acres improved; 20 gallons of wine
S.N. Baker: 200 acres improved; 500 gallons of wine
Wm. Cochran: 160 (?): acres improved; 100 gallons of wine
Jerod Kibbe (?): 400 acres improved; 160 gallons of wine
Albert Rict (?): 160 acres improved; 260 gallons of wine
Isaac See (?): 560 (?) acres improved; 600 gallons of wine
Richard Lockhart: 160 acres improved; 20 gallons of wine
J. Kirkpatrick: 260 acres improved; 60 gallons of wine
Center Township, Sacramento Post Office
Joel Gardner: 300 acres improved; 40 gallons of wine
Jacob Bunkhart: 200 acres improved; 5,000 gallons of wine
Cosmmnes Township, Sacramento City Post Office
Simion Pruthero (?): 100 acres improved; 200 gallons of wine
Franklin Township, Sacramento City Post Office
Joseph Sims: 300 acres improved; 10 gallons of wine
Amos Adams: 260 acres improved; 800 gallons of wine
Jacob Miller: 1,600 acres improved; 200 gallons of wine
Dwight Hollister: 300 (?) acres improved; 300 gallons of wine
Joseph Green: 60 acres improved; 140 gallons of wine
Jairimh Burton: 460 acres improved; 40 gallons of wine
James E. Sheridan: 300 acres improved; 40 gallons of wine
Wendall Kearth: 900 acres improved; 600 gallons of wine
David McClumhun (?): 900 acres improved; 40 gallons of wine
Georgeanna Township, Sacramento City Post Office
Chas. (?) Wilcox: 60 acres improved; 1,200 gallons of wine
Granit Township, Sacramento City Post Office
John Slinghison: 40 acres improved; 1,500 gallons of wine
Peter Richard: 3 acres improved; 600 gallons of wine
Sill (?) Township, Sacramento City Post Office
John Richards: 300 acres improved; 40 gallons of wine
Humphry Taylor: 250 (?) acres improved; 120 gallons of wine
Mississippi Township, Sacramento City Post Office
Wm. Cook: 150 acres improved; 200 gallons of wine
Mriuh (?) Gri__t: 3,000 gallons of wine
Natoma Township, Sacramento City Post Office
Jacob Broder: 680 acres improved; 60 gallons of wine
Oswold Broder: 400 acres improved; 3,500 gallons of wine
3rd Ward Sacramento, Sacramento Post Office
W.C. Hopping (?): 85 acres improved; 1,600 gallons of wine
G.W. Greely: 1,600 gallons of wine
S.W. Burke: 1,100 gallons of wine
J.P. Dixon: 1,000 gallons of wine
Sanjouquinn (?) Township, Sacramento City Post Office
Wm. Beckman: 640 acres improved; 600 gallons of wine
James Rutter: 160 acres improved; 500 gallons of wine
Martin Reel: 160 acres improved; 60 gallons of wine
Marich (?) Cassington: 160 acres improved; 40 gallons of wine
James Elder (Eldes?): 160 acres improved; 800 gallons of wine
S.M. Wilson: 200 acres improved; 60 gallons of wine
John B. Brown: 700 acres improved; 100 gallons of wine
A.J. Paints (?): 400 acres improved; 50 gallons of wine
Richard Owin: 320 acres improved; 40 gallons of wine
Normen Stewart: 340 acres improved; 40 gallons of wine

United States Census 1870 Sacramento District

Richard (?) Allen: 55 acres improved; 180 gallons of wine
Geo. __ Kinn (?): 149 acres improved; 1,500 gallons of wine
Isaac Freemon: 520 acres improved; 300 gallons of wine
Martin Dart: 160 acres improved; 200 gallons of wine
Isaac Freeman: 640 acres improved; 60 gallons of wine
Ghost (??) Wur (?): 160 acres improved; 30 gallons of wine
Sullivan Great: 160 acres improved; 320 gallons of wine
Henry Jackson: 300 acres improved; 250 gallons of wine
E.P. Collins: 160 acres improved; 30 gallons of wine
Caleb Arnold: 60 acres improved; 10 gallons of wine
Warren Smith: 120 acres improved; 300 gallons of wine
Charles See (?): 38 acres improved; 300 gallons of wine
James R. Moholm (Maholm?): 35 acres improved; 1,000 gallons of wine
Seth Sethmoey (?): 160 acres improved; 1,000 gallons of wine
Sutter Township, Sacramento City Post Office
Wm. Curtis: 180 acres improved; 10 gallons of wine
Frederick Urban (?): 10 (?) acres improved; 300 gallons of wine
Moses ____: 750 (?) acres improved; 80 gallons of wine
Michael Shane: 120 acres improved; 200 gallons of wine
____ Edward: 240 acres improved; 20 gallons of wine
Charles Brockway: 150 acres improved; 300 gallons of wine
Nicholas Smith: 5 acres improved; 80 gallons of wine
Charles W. Hoit (?): 20 acres improved; 50 gallons of wine
John Lacona: 40 acres improved; 400 gallons of wine
August ____ton: 15 acres improved; 80 gallons of wine
Fr__y ____luwldo: 20 acres improved; 100 gallons of wine
Geo. E. Duden (?): 80 acres improved; 60 gallons of wine
Henry Guril: 160 acres improved; 2,000 gallons of wine
Herman Willard: 160 acres improved; 15 gallons of wine
Hiram C. Stone: 200 acres improved; 100 gallons of wine
John Mendiman (?): 160 acres improved; 60 gallons of wine
Joseph Hull: 200 acres improved; 50 gallons of wine
Edward Cuken: 125 acres improved; 200 gallons of wine
John Myer: 75 acres improved; 1,000 gallons of wine
John Thomas: 36 acres improved; 6,000 gallons of wine
Wm. Kendall: 260 acres improved; 120 gallons of wine
Laurin Ufson (?): 160 acres improved; 400 gallons of wine
John Nichols: 160 acres improved; 200 gallons of wine
Fred Poorman: 160 acres improved; 100 gallons of wine
Ghost (??) Farmm (?): 65 acres improved; 7,000 gallons of wine
Gered (?) Barimly (?): 12 (?) acres improved; 1,000 gallons of wine
Edward Lawney (?): 10 (?) acres improved; 100 gallons of wine
John Moss (?): 5 (?) acres improved; 1,000 gallons of wine
Adam Wever (?): 3 acres improved; 1,000 gallons of wine
John Stuber (?): 5 1/2 (?) acres improved; 400 gallons of wine
Daniel ____: 30 acres improved; 500 gallons of wine

Shasta County

Township No. 1, Shasta Post Office

N.C. Swister: 9 acres improved; 200 gallons of wine
Miser & Terry: 8 acres improved; 2,000 gallons of wine
Michael Welsh: 8 acres improved; 200 gallons of wine
E.W. Richardson: 20 acres improved; 100 gallons of wine
John Doeboelen: 40 acres improved; 800 gallons of wine
John Renner: 10 acres improved; 2,000 gallons of wine
Herny Conea (?): 10 acres improved; 200 gallons of wine
John George: 13 acres improved; 100 gallons of wine

Township No. 2, French Gulch Post Office

A.G. Chauncey: 6 acres improved; 50 gallons of wine
John Moerll: 40 acres improved; 450 gallons of wine

Township No. 5, Stillwater Post Office

D.C. & R.M. Johnson: 320 acres improved; 800 gallons of wine
Smith Bros. 150 acres improved; 100 gallons of wine
Joseph Yank: 300 acres improved; 175 gallons of wine
Jas. Randles: 250 acres improved; 300 gallons of wine
Jno. Schroder: 300 acres improved; 400 gallons of wine
L. Williams: 200 acres improved; 1,200 gallons of wine
A. Hildreth: 300 acres improved; 1,500 gallons of wine
L. (?) C. Woodman: 300 acres improved; 5,000 gallons of wine

Township No. 6, Millville Post Office

Jos. M. Asbell: 80 acres improved; 500 gallons of wine

Township No. 7, American Ranch Post Office

G.B. Dounes: 40 acres improved; 300 gallons of wine
McLaughlin: 60 acres improved; 150 gallons of wine
Crowley & Bro.: 100 acres improved; 15 gallons of wine
William Lean: 125 acres improved; 25 gallons of wine
W.W. Elmore: 250 acres improved; 60 gallons of wine

Township No. 8, Horsetown Post Office

H. Ludwig: 200 acres improved; 300 gallons of wine
Aug. R. Stiller: 2 acres improved; 400 gallons of wine
Geo. Ball: 88 acres improved; 500 gallons of wine
Alanson Taylor: 70 acres improved; 22 gallons of wine
G. McFarland: 70 acres improved; 250 gallons of wine
E & C Scott: 200 acres improved; 100 gallons of wine
Jas. Frank: 200 acres improved; 300 gallons of wine
Jns. P. Wheelock: 160 acres improved; 300 gallons of wine
John Marshal: 45 acres improved; 50 gallons of wine
W. Dunham: 20 acres improved; 20 gallons of wine
Jas. P. Lane: 50 acres improved; 20 gallons of wine
A. Kohnunmel: 10 acres improved; 400 gallons of wine

United States Census 1870 Sacramento District

Sutter County

Nicolaus Township and Post Office

S.H. Ryipin (?): 160 acres improved; 30 gallons of wine
Phil. E. Drisker (?): 150 acres improved; 600 gallons of wine
J.W. Lamuna: 320 acres improved; 200 gallons of wine
Thomas Brenar: 900 acres improved; 400 gallons of wine
Charles Test: 200 acres improved; 50 gallons of wine
Frank (?) Vahli: 90 acres improved; 150 gallons of wine
W. (M.?) C. Hodge: 200 acres improved; 1,000 gallons of wine
G.M. Aton (?): 180 acres improved; 150 gallons of wine

Sutter Township, Yuba City Post Office

D.J. Kirtchum (?): 400 acres improved; 2,700 gallons of wine
H.W. Golds: 240 acres improved

Vernon (?) Township, Niclause Post Office

Wm. G. Cox: 217 acres improved; 800 gallons of wine
M. Solentine: 300 acres improved; 300 gallons of wine

Yuba Township, Yuba City Post Office

Adam Schufter: 132 (?) acres improved; 7,000 gallons of wine
John Kupson (?): 160 acres improved; 500 gallons of wine
John Johnson: 153 acres improved; 150 gallons of wine

Tehama County

Lapen (or Lassen) Township (? Not on top of page, but may be continued from previous page)

Rich K. Bruce: ___ acres improved; 1,000 gallons of wine
Henry Wilson: 700 acres improved; 1,000 gallons of wine

Tehama Township

Henry Gerke: 58,000 acres improved; 30,000 gallons of wine
R.H. Blopom (?): 1,800 acres improved; 1,000 gallons of wine

Yolo County

Woodland

Caroline Howard: 100 acres improved; 250 gallons of wine
Job Gandy: 80 acres improved; 120 gallons of wine
Ziba Finch: 100 acres improved; 100 gallons of wine
___ J. Stiner: 160 acres improved; 100 gallons of wine
David Schindler: 160 acres improved; 1,000 gallons of wine
Walter Millsop: 113 acres; 60 gallons of wine
Frederick Stold (?): 155 acres improved; 500 gallons of wine
Godfrey Rudolph: 330 acres improved; 100 gallons of wine
John Gillig: 532 acres improved; 1,200 gallons

Grafton Township, Woodland Post Office

Carey Barney: 240 acres improved; 120 gallons of wine
William J. Friason: 160 acres improved; 50 gallons of wine
Levi Adams: 160 acres improved; 50 gallons of wine
Jonathan Phillips: 80 acres improved; 200 gallons of wine
Louis Jarvis: 160 acres improved; 60 gallons of wine
John J. Cook: 160 acres improved; 30 gallons of wine
John Schmidt: 326 acres improved; 2,000 gallons of wine
Sophia Nagear: 160 acres improved; 2,000 gallons of wine

United States Census 1870 Sacramento District

Albert D. Porter: 80 acres improved; 250 gallons of wine
Theodore Wryand: 160 acres improved; 1,200 gallons of wine
Martin A. Rham: 160 acres improved; 60 gallons of wine
Putah Township, California Post Office
Laurence Henir: 280 acres improved; 320 gallons of wine
Jacob Grenner: 160 acres improved; 80 gallons of wine
Washington Township, Woodland Post Office
Edmund Weed: 100 acres improved; 400 gallons of wine

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

Glenn County

Was not created until 1891

Butte County

Chico Public School District

John H. Williams: Rents for share of products; 70 acres improved; 1/2 acre vineyard

John H. Guil: 176 acres improved; 1 acre vineyard; 1,500 lbs. of grapes

Allen Henry: 1,007 acres improved; 3 acres vineyard; 10,000 lbs. of grapes

John B. Swearingine: 600 1/2 acres improved; 1 acre vineyard

James J. ____: 702 acres improved; 1/2 acre vineyard; 4,000 lbs. of grapes

John Bidwell: 9,200 acres improved; 150 acres vineyard; 50,500 lbs of grapes

Chico Township

P. 7, line 3, no name, 4,000 lbs. of grapes

Wesley S. Elliah: 480 acres improved; 1/2 acre vineyard; 3,000 lbs. of grapes

Mary Sellick: 225 acres improved; 2 acres vineyard; 60,000 lbs. of grapes

Fredrick Phillips: 160 acres improved; 4,000 lbs. of grapes; 1,200 gallons of wine

Oregon Township

Dave P. Smith: 110 acres improved; 1 acre vineyard; 180 gallons of wine

James Lynch: 16 acres improved; 5 acres vineyard; 1,300 gallons of wine

Theodore Fischer: 12 acres improved; 2 acres vineyard; 300 gallons of wine

Joseph J. Curtis: 140 acres improved; 1/4 acre vineyard

Hortense Frauerfeeder (?): 103 acres improved; 2 acres vineyard; 500 gallons of wine

Charles L. Durbon: 200 acres improved; 18 acres vineyard; 60,000 lbs. of grapes

Monooch (?) Pence: 275 acres improved; 12 acres vineyard; 40,000 lbs. of grapes

Adam Heckert: 480 acres improved; 2 acres vineyard; 8,000 lbs. of grapes

Martin Frank: 150 acres improved; 1 acre vineyard; 400 gallons of wine

William Merithew: 400 acres improved; 70,000 lbs. of grapes

John W. Cory: 240 acres improved; 8 acres vineyard; 15,000 lbs. of grapes; 400 gallons of wine

Kinsheew Township

John Nichoel: 160 acres improved; 50 gallons of wine

Andy Isenberg: 160 acres improved; 10 lbs. of grapes; 200 gallons of wine

William McIntyre: 50 acres improved; 1/2 acre vineyard

Simeon Molin: 161 acres improved; 4 acres vineyard; 200 lbs. of grapes

Sheldon Gray: 1,005 acres improved; 5 acres vineyard; 20,000 lbs. of grapes; 500 gallons of wine

Ann Hall: 20 acres improved; 5 acres vineyard

Henry Obertieffer: 160 acres improved; 1/2 acre vineyard; 200 gallons of wine

John Dinkle: 10 acres improved; 400 lbs. of grapes

Miles Hendrix: 20 acres improved; 300 lbs. of grapes

John Stokes: 1,250 acres improved; 40 acres vineyard; 120,000 lbs. of grapes; 150 gallons of wine

Horace Wild: 198 acres improved; 1 1/2 acres vineyard

William Boness: 21 acres improved; 2 acres vineyard; 4,000 lbs. of grapes

United States Census 1880 Sacramento District - Butte Co.

Bidwell Township

Henry Mardon: 90 acres improved; 1 acre vineyard; 5 lbs. of grapes; 500 gallons of wine

William S. Hartman: 25 acres improved; 2 (12?) gallons of wine

Alexander Lot__: 28 acres improved; 1 acre vineyard; 200 lbs. of grapes

Concan Township

Frank Wellington: 20 acres improved; 4 acres vineyard

Michael Leman (?): 12 acres improved; 1 acre vineyard

Samuel K__then: 26 acres improved; 4 acres vineyard; 500 lbs. of grapes

Charles Clements: 18 acres improved; 6 acres vineyard

Edwin R. Lunt: 17 acres improved; 150 gallons of wine

Allen B. Clarke: 8 acres improved; 1 acre vineyard

Antoine M. Smith: 14 acres improved; 2 acres vineyard

Bidwell and Concans

Lewis Wagner: 130 acres improved; 8 acres vineyard; 250 lbs. of grapes; 1,000 gallons of wine

Ophir Township

George Wallet: 7 acres improved; 3 acres vineyard; 250 lbs. of grapes; 400 gallons of wine

Ang__tis Brown: 50 acres improved; 5 acres vineyard; 2,000 lbs. of grapes; 450 gallons of wine

John Hart: 45 acres improved; 30 acres vineyard; 9,000 (?) lbs. of grapes; 1,850 gallons of wine

Charles St. Sure: 124 acres improved; 20 acres vineyard

Christian Ickert (?): 10 acres improved; 8 acres vineyard; 1,000 lbs. of grapes; 900 (?) gallons of wine

Joseph Williams: 10 acres improved; 10 acres vineyard; 1,000 (?) gallons of wine

John Compton: 2 acres improved; 2 acres vineyard; 375 (?) gallons of wine

Allen Smith: 15 acres improved; 6 acres vineyard; 1,200 gallons of wine

Stephen B. Burnham: 10 acres improved; 15 acres vineyard; 400 gallons of wine

Lewis M. Tyler: 4 acres improved; 1/2 acre vineyard; 1,250 gallons of wine

Chas. H. Legget: 95 acres improved; 15 acres vineyard; 16,000 lbs. of grapes; 5,000 gallons of wine

___ Giacomo: 7 acres improved; 1/2 acre vineyard; 500 lbs. of grapes; 200 gallons of wine

B. Gardella: 30 acres improved; 1 acre vineyard; 2,000 lbs. of grapes

William E. Huse: 640 acres improved; 1 acre vineyard; 1,000 lbs. of grapes

Hamilton Township

Andrew W. Campbell: 700 acres improved; 1 acre vineyard

__reph Sligar: 400 acres improved; 3 acres vineyard

John Beall: 80 acres improved; 11 acres vineyard; 50,000 lbs. of grapes; 1,700 gallons of wine

Coniel Dunning: 50 acres improved; 1 acre vineyard; 2,000 lbs. of grapes

James M. Mir Smith (?): 160 acres improved; 5 acres vineyard; 8,000 lbs. of grapes; 800 gallons of wine

George A.F. Duenring: 80 acres improved; 1 acre vineyard; 1,200 lbs. of grapes; 100 gallons of wine

Abraham Miller: 150 acres improved; 1 acre vineyard; 50 gallons of wine

Wyandott

S.W. Ross: 160 acres improved; 3 acres vineyard; 1,000 lbs. of grapes

Joseph Perry: 30 acres improved; 2 acres vineyard

Nancy Thatcher: 15 1/4 acres improved; 1 1/4 acres vineyard

Frank Cress: 160 acres improved; 1/2 acre vineyard

John T. Rutherford: 220 acres improved; 1/8 acre vineyard

David C. Whipple: 162 acres improved; 1 acre vineyard; 1,000 lbs. of grapes
 Daniel Combs: 34 acres improved; 2 acres vineyard
 T.B. Myers: 30 acres improved; 2 acres vineyard; 300 gallons of wine
 Thomas Moran: 10 acres improved; 1 acre vineyard
 Jas. P. Stevenson: 235 acres improved; 20 lbs. of grapes
 Wm. H. Jones: 200 acres improved; 1 acre vineyard
 A.L. Bruger: 100 acres improved; 1 acre vineyard
 Smith H. Hurles: 15 acres improved; 1 acre vineyard
 John Andrews: 115 acres improved; 3 acres vineyard; 2,000 lbs. of grapes; 300
 gallons of wine
 Frank Taber: 13 acres improved; 1 acre vineyard
 Benj. Greenwell: 42 acres improved; 1 acre vineyard
 Jordan Bornwell: 140 acres improved; 250 gallons of wine
 Henry J. Young: 40 acres improved; 5 acres vineyard; 4,000 lbs. of grapes
 Abel Blakesley: 50 acres improved; 5 acres vineyard; 8,000 lbs. of grapes
 David Malcum: 160 acres improved; 4 acres vineyard; 550 lbs. of grapes; 80
 gallons of wine
 Jacob Fritsh: 40 acres improved; 1 acre vineyard
 James Andrews: 100 acres improved; 8 acres vineyard; 60 gallons of wine
 Emory Bradbury: 60 acres improved; 1 acre vineyard
 Elija Day: 110 acres improved; 60 gallons of wine
 Louis _ Clark: 85 acres improved; 5 acres vineyard; 10,000 lbs. of grapes
 Henry Hildebrand: 31 acres improved; 7 acres vineyard; 10,000 lbs. of grapes; 500
 gallons of wine
 Antoine Amos: 35 acres improved; 3 acres vineyard; 16,000 lbs. of grapes; 1,000
 gallons of wine
 Frank Lispie: 47 acres improved; 2 acres vineyard; 3,000 lbs. of grapes; 120
 gallons of wine
 Duet C. Day: 40 acres improved; 10 acres vineyard; 80 gallons of wine
 Valentine Miller: 50 acres improved; 5 acres vineyard; 8,000 lbs. of grapes; 300
 gallons of wine
 Gardner Osgood: 80 acres improved; 4 acres vineyard; 1,000 lbs. of grapes
 Laurence Hyland: 26 acres improved; 6 acres vineyard; 2,000 lbs. of grapes; 300
 gallons of wine
 Joseph Potter: 72 acres improved; 10 acres vineyard; 2,000 lbs. of grapes
 Nathan Rowe: 24 acres improved; 1 acre vineyard; 200 lbs. of grapes
 John C. Turner: 460 acres improved; 5 acres vineyard; 500 lbs. of grapes; 175
 gallons of wine
 Edwin M. Townsend: 155 acres improved; 1 acre vineyard; 1,200 lbs. of grapes;
 50 gallons of wine
 Wm. J. Brundage: 160 acres improved; 1 acre vineyard; 1,000 lbs. of grapes; 100
 gallons of wine
 Richard S. Floyd: 60 acres improved; 2 acres vineyard
 Henry Miles: 106 acres improved; 6 acres vineyard; 6,000 lbs. of grapes; 200
 gallons of wine
 Geo. A. Foulk: 210 acres improved; 1 acre vineyard
 Thos. Harwood: 1,010 acres improved; 1 acre vineyard
 John Angstun: 3 acres improved; 2 acres vineyard; 200 gallons of wine
 Emory B. Jones: Rents for share of products; 25 acres improved; 1 acre vineyard;
 150 gallons of wine

United States Census 1880 Sacramento District

Dayton Township

Peter Jones: 173 acres improved; 1/2 acre vineyard
Robt. W. Boydstrum: 427 acres improved; 1 acre vineyard
Willard Bastte: 700 acres improved; 1 acre vineyard
Warren C. Stevens: 608 acres improved; 1/2 acre vineyard
John W. Borners: 2,400 acres improved; 1/4 acre vineyard
William W. Durham: 768 acres improved; 3 acres vineyard; 2,000 lbs. of grapes
Fred Wakefield: 105 acres improved; 2 acres vineyard; 1,000 lbs. of grapes

Colusa County

13 fish

John Deater: 1,400 acres improved; 1 acre vineyard

Grand Island

William Ogden: 730 acres improved; 1 acre vineyard
Joel W. Sean: Rents for share of products; 35 acres improved; 1 acre vineyard

Freshwater Township

John Rosenberger: 800 acres improved; 1 acre vineyard

Newville Township

D.L. Gillispie: Rents for share of products; 450 acres improved; 3 acres vineyard
Daniel Silver: 100 acres improved; 4 acres vineyard

Union and Butte Creek Township

W.E. Delong: Rents for fixed money rental; 350 acres improved; 1 acre vineyard
Elijah McDaniel: 1,600 acres improved; 1 acre vineyard
L.F. Moulton: 700 acres improved; 300 lbs. of grapes

Sacramento County

Sacramento City

John Rider: 30 acres improved; 10,000 lbs. of grapes

Sutter Township

Alfred Brigg: 200 acres improved; 5 acres vineyard; 3,000 lbs. of grapes
J.T. Jackson: 342 acres improved; ___ acres vineyard; ___ lbs. of grapes; 200 gallons of wine
F.W. (M.?) Shepler: 400 acres improved; 3 acres vineyard; 4,000 lbs. of grapes
Wm. Rendell: 167 acres improved; 3 acres vineyard; 10,000 lbs. of grapes
John Goslin (?): 250 acres improved; 3 acres vineyard; 4,000 lbs. of grapes
Sameul Mervill: 185 acres improved; 3 acres vineyard; 50 gallons of wine
Peter Miller: 178 acres improved; 5 acres vineyard; 10,000 lbs. of grapes
J.B. Weltz: 213 acres improved; 20 acres vineyard; 50,000 lbs. of grapes
Henry Kohue: 290 acres improved; 35 acres vineyard; 40,000 lbs. of grapes
H.O. Morgan: 100 acres improved; 4 acres vineyard; 4,000 lbs. of grapes
S.S. Slawson: 245 acres improved; 6 acres vineyard; 22,000 lbs. of grapes
James Coyle: 186 acres improved; 10 acres vineyard; 2,000 lbs. of grapes
J.T. Browning: Rents for fixed money rental; 240 acres improved; 4 acres vineyard; 10,000 lbs. of grapes
C.S. Lowell: 135 acres improved; 2 acres vineyard; 2,400 lbs. of grapes
Enos (?) Sargeant: 795 acres improved; 10 acres vineyard; 50,000 lbs. of grapes
A.B. Buris: 100 acres improved; 6 acres vineyard; 3,600 lbs. of grapes
I. (?) H. Keat: 95 acres improved; 2 acres vineyard; 10,000 lbs. of grapes
John Boustti: 149 acres improved; 30 acres vineyard; 110,000 lbs. of grapes
Rouette Salatre of Patrigeo: 55 acres improved; 10 acres vineyard; 20,000 lbs. of grapes
Thomas ____: 64 acres improved; 14 (?) acres vineyard; 42,000 lbs. of grapes

J.P. Odbert (?): 135 acres improved; 6 acres vineyard; 10,000 lbs. of grapes
P.S. Glarrack (?): Rents for fixed money rental; 165 acres improved; 10 acres vineyard; 100,000 lbs. of grapes

John Stober (?): 10 1/2 acres improved; 4 acres vineyard; 600 gallons of wine

B. McIntire: 186 acres improved; 2 acres vineyard; 10,000 lbs. of grapes

Daniel Klotz: 45 acres improved; 5 acres vineyard; 10,000 lbs. of grapes; 150 gallons of wine

John Minster: 135 acres improved; 1 acre vineyard; 6,000 lbs. of grapes

Moses Sprage: 127 acres improved; 5 acres vineyard; 6,000 lbs. of grapes

Mrs. S.W. ____: ____ acres improved; 5 acres vineyard; 8,000 lbs. of grapes

J.D. ____: 82 acres improved; 2 acres vineyard; 1,000 (?) lbs. of grapes

Michael Ruck (?): 123 acres improved; 3 acres vineyard; 44,000 lbs. of grapes

E.C. Tullar: 12 acres improved; 1 acre vineyard; 40,000 lbs. of grapes

C.E. Bishop: 32 acres improved; 16 acres vineyard; 16,000 lbs. of grapes

Brighton Township

Patrick Hoey: 47 acres improved; 20 acres vineyard; 80,000 lbs. of grapes

James M. Edas (?): 80 acres improved; 15 acres vineyard; 30,000 lbs. of grapes

Wm. Tibbitts: 80 acres improved; 16 acres vineyard; 32,000 lbs. of grapes

J.W. Spurgeon (?): 175 acres improved; 20 acres vineyard; 40,000 lbs. of grapes

Antone ____: 95 acres improved; 8 acres vineyard; ____ lbs. of grapes; 100 gallons of wine

C.W. Eld ____: 160 acres improved; 8 acres vineyard; 32,000 lbs. of grapes

Fred W. Hoppe: 160 acres improved; 8 acres vineyard; 32,000 lbs. of grapes

J.W. Greenlaw: 80 acres improved; 20 acres vineyard; 40,000 lbs. of grapes

A.S. Miller: 320 acres improved; 10 acres vineyard; 80,000 lbs. of grapes

Josep Scofield: 340 acres improved; 3 acres vineyard; 18,000 lbs. of grapes

Jesse Ulry (?): 20 acres improved; 5 acres vineyard; 10,000 lbs. of grapes

Wm. F. Neely: 90 acres improved; 13 acres vineyard; 60,000 lbs. of grapes

H.E. Murphy: 160 acres improved; 18 acres vineyard; 76,000 lbs. of grapes

J.A. Simons: 310 acres improved; 5 acres vineyard; 10,000 lbs. of grapes

Robert Shark: 80 acres improved; 2 1/2 acres vineyard; 6,000 lbs. of grapes

James Cornell: 173 acres improved; 1/2 acre vineyard; 2,000 lbs. of grapes

E.G. Morton: 392 acres improved; 10 acres vineyard; 60,000 lbs. of grapes

M. Rike: 66 acres improved; 1 acre vineyard; 4,000 lbs. of grapes

Adolphi Jane (?): 66 acres improved; 5 acres vineyard; 10,000 lbs. of grapes

Matthew Keenan: 50 acres improved; 5 acres vineyard; 20,000 lbs. of grapes

W.S. Manlove: 344 acres improved; 28 acres vineyard; 80,000 lbs. of grapes; 300 gallons of wine

Jackson Carter: Rents for share of products; 160 acres improved; 4 acres vineyard; 8,000 lbs. of grapes

Richard Lockett: 160 acres improved; 22 acres vineyard; 88,000 lbs. of grapes; 100 gallons of wine

George W. Ames: 80 acres improved; 4 acres vineyard; 8,000 lbs. of grapes

James Croney: 50 acres improved; 2 acres vineyard; 2,000 lbs. of grapes

James T. Day: 188 acres improved; 1 1/2 acres vineyard; ____ lbs. of grapes

John Thomas: 135 acres improved; 6 acres vineyard; 24,000 lbs. of grapes

Bridget Stoner: 260 acres improved; 1 acre vineyard; 2,000 lbs. of grapes

Matthew Kelgoe: 154 acres improved; 1/2 acre vineyard; 2,000 lbs. of grapes

James Lacey: 460 acres improved; 7 acres vineyard; 28,000 lbs. of grapes

____ B. Taylor: 500 acres improved; 1 acre vineyard; 4,000 lbs. of grapes

Mary Cox: 660 acres improved; 1 acre vineyard; 2,000 lbs. of grapes

John Shields: 546 acres improved; 4 acres vineyard; 80,000 lbs. of grapes

John L. Stubbs: 80 acres improved; 1 acre vineyard; 4,000 lbs. of grapes

R.D. Stevens: 100 acres improved; 14 acres vineyard; 70,000 lbs. of grapes

United States Census 1880 Sacramento District - Sacramento Co.

D.H. Fisher: 470 acres improved; 23 acres vineyard; 10,000 lbs. of grapes
J.M.S. Painter: 10 acres improved; 4 acres vineyard; 80,000 lbs. of grapes
_ C. McMullen: 240 acres improved; 80 acres vineyard; 160,000 lbs. of grapes
F.W. Ridding: 300 acres improved; 13 acres vineyard; 46,000 lbs. of grapes
A.J. Simons: 254 acres improved; 10 acres vineyard; 20,000 lbs. of grapes
F.T. (?) Bayley (?): 80 acres improved; 5 acres vineyard; 10,000 lbs. of grapes
John Keranga: 160 acres improved; 1/2 acre vineyard; 2,000 lbs. of grapes
Wm. H. Ellis: 200 acres improved; 1 acre vineyard; 600 lbs. of grapes
Jefferson Williamson: 400 acres improved; 8 acres vineyard; 50,000 lbs. of grapes
Jeff Bell: 320 acres improved; 2 acres vineyard; 3,000 lbs. of grapes
J.D. Lockhart: 320 acres improved; 2 acres vineyard; 3,000 lbs. of grapes
Martin L. Smith: 212 acres improved; 1/4 acre vineyard; 4,000 lbs. of grapes
William Willson: 160 acres improved; 1 1/2 acres vineyard; 6,000 lbs. of grapes
Owen T. Davis: 526 acres improved; 11 acres vineyard; 44,000 lbs. of grapes
Joseph Routier: 82 acres improved; 20 acres vineyard; 100,000 lbs. of grapes;
10,000 gallons of wine
Joseph Reutin: Rents for fixed money rental: 140 acres improved; 30 acres
vineyard; 10,000 lbs. of grapes
John Studarus: 539 acres improved; 4 acres vineyard; 12,000 lbs. of grapes
John Hocy: 640 acres improved; 2 acres vineyard; 8,000 lbs. of grapes
E. Olsen: 380 acres improved; 1/2 acre vineyard; 2,000 lbs. of grapes
D.M. Artz: 320 acres improved; 4 acres vineyard; 80,000 lbs. of grapes
Flavel P. Chapin: 180 acres improved; 25 acres vineyard; 100,000 lbs. of grapes
Isaac Lee: 180 acres improved; 1 acre vineyard; 2,000 lbs. of grapes; 40 gallons of
wine
Albert Root (?): 160 acres improved; 8 acres vineyard; 32,000 lbs. of grapes
George Wilson: 340 acres improved; 7 acres vineyard; 14,000 lbs. of grapes
Jodus P. Brown: 20 acres improved; 1/2 acre vineyard; 2,000 lbs. of grapes
Wm. H. Robinson: 100 acres improved; 12 acres vineyard; 2,000 lbs. of grapes
C. Fowle: 80 acres improved; 8 acres vineyard; 60,000 lbs. of grapes
Thos. C. Perkins: 250 acres improved; 2 acres vineyard; 160,000 lbs. of grapes;
1,000 gallons of wine
P.C. Dolan: 8 acres improved; 1/2 acre vineyard; 200 lbs. of grapes
D.L. Williamson: 114 acres improved; 8 acres vineyard; 16,000 lbs. of grapes
Joseph Kellog: 80 acres improved; 1 1/2 acres vineyard; 4,000 lbs. of grapes
A.A. Nordyke: 172 acres improved; 2 acres vineyard; 8,000 lbs. of grapes
Wm. M. Baker: 102 acres improved; 30 acres vineyard; 150,000 lbs. of grapes
Peter Beckendorf: 145 acres improved; 6 acres vineyard; 12,000 lbs. of grapes
Rose Kensey: 45 acres improved; 2 acres vineyard
P.H. Murphy: 275 acres improved; 30 acres vineyard; 100,000 lbs. of grapes
Hoseu (?) Cronkite: 166 acres improved; 6 acres vineyard; 8,000 lbs. of grapes
Gabriel Beckley: 178 acres improved; 1/2 acre vineyard; 6,000 lbs. of grapes; 50
gallons of wine
J.M. Walsh: 60 acres improved; 15 acres vineyard; 30,000 lbs. of grapes
John Studerus: Rents for fixed money rental; 850 acres improved; 1 acre vineyard;
4,000 lbs. of grapes
F.B. Fitch: 246 acres improved; 7 acres vineyard
J.T. (?) Boyly (?): 200 acres improved; 90 acres vineyard; 60,000 lbs. of grapes;
2,000 gallons of wine
Mississippi Township
Geo. Little: 84 acres improved; 3 acres vineyard; 6,000 lbs. of grapes
John Keopke: Rents for share of products; 40 acres improved; 40 acres vineyard;
6,000 gallons of wine

Center Township

Elisha S. Driver: 875 acres improved; 12 acres vineyard; 25,000 lbs. of grapes

Natoma and Granite Township

Wm. Fraye (?): 100 acres improved; 1 acre vineyard; 3,500 lbs. of grapes

Asuda Broder (?): 400 acres improved; 15 acres vineyard; 1,200 gallons of wine

Eliza Wilson: 240 acres improved; 1 acre vineyard; 3,500 lbs. of grapes

Natoma Water & Mining Co. - Folsom Co.: 2,500 acres improved; 120 acres vineyard; 40,000 lbs. of grapes; 18,000 gallons of wine

Mary Brady: 360 acres improved; 2 acres vineyard

Henry Toupe (?): Rents for fixed money rental; 111 acres improved; 7 acres vineyard; 4,000 lbs. of grapes; 380 gallons of wine

L___ Township

Miram A. Parker: 731 acres improved; 11 acres vineyard; 60,000 gallons of wine

Alabama Township

George N. Makee (?): 360 acres improved; 6 acres vineyard; 500 gallons of wine

Dry Creek Township

Samuel F. Randolph: 400 acres improved; 2 acres vineyard; 400 lbs. of grapes

P.F. Williamson: 650 acres improved; 3 acres vineyard; 280 lbs. of grapes; 200 gallons of wine

Sanjoaquin Township

Stephen Weeks (?): 160 acres improved; 2 acres vineyard; 3,000 lbs. of grapes

Brice Rickey: 240 acres improved; 10 acres vineyard; 20,000 lbs. of grapes

Albertini Thompson: Rents for fixed money rental; 12 acres improved; 1 acre vineyard; 2,200 lbs. of grapes

Mathew Williams: 280 acres improved; 2 acres vineyard; 4,000 lbs. of grapes

Darins (?) Finch (?): Rents for share of produce; 120 acres improved; 8,000 lbs. of grapes

Thomas Shaler: 160 acres improved; 10 acres vineyard; 60,000 lbs. of grapes

Esau (?) Gardner: 600 acres improved; 35 acres vineyard; 35,000 lbs. of grapes

James Rutter: 150 acres improved; 54 acres vineyard; 400,000 lbs. of grapes

Jacob Gerbert: 160 acres improved; 30 acres vineyard; 100,000 lbs. of grapes

J.R. Carrington: 80 acres improved; 12 acres vineyard; 40,000 lbs. of grapes

L.H. Fapett: 160 acres improved; 12 acres vineyard; 40,000 lbs. of grapes

Charles N. Carrington: 80 acres improved; 13 acres vineyard; 36,000 lbs. of grapes

W.L. Montgomery: Rents for share of products; 230 acres improved; 25 acres vineyard; 100,000 lbs. of grapes

Manuel Francis: 40 acres improved; 8 acres vineyard; 16,000 lbs. of grapes

W.B. McKenney: 40 acres improved; 4 acres vineyard; 14,000 lbs. of grapes

William _errer: 500 acres improved; 30 acres vineyard; 200,000 lbs. of grapes

A.H. Simonds (?): __ acres improved; 14 acres vineyard; 100,000 lbs. of grapes

Elias Wheelock Spring: 180 acres improved; 3 acres vineyard; 12,000 lbs. of grapes

John LeBoyd: 200 acres improved; 5 acres vineyard; 8,000 lbs. of grapes

Isaac A. Rhodes (?): 160 acres improved; 4 acres vineyard; 6,000 lbs. of grapes

Elizabeth Theobald (?): 320 acres improved; 2 acres vineyard; 4,000 lbs. of grapes

Elizabeth Rees: 644 acres improved; 4 acres vineyard; 2,000 lbs. of grapes

Daniel H. Brell (?): 170 acres improved; 5 acres vineyard; 30,000 lbs. of grapes

George Nische: 203 acres improved; 3 acres vineyard; 6,000 lbs. of grapes

Charles Tea: 460 acres improved; 6 acres vineyard; 6,000 lbs. of grapes

L.S. Dart: 158 acres improved; 3 acres vineyard; 18,000 lbs. of grapes

Alvin Elijah Hutchenson: 420 acres improved; 4 acres vineyard; 8,000 lbs. of grapes

Edmund Levois J.: 160 acres improved; 2 acres vineyard; 175 gallons of wine

Maria Bader & Sons: 246 acres improved; 2 acres vineyard; 50,000 lbs. of grapes

Frederick Wm. Stelter: 200 acres improved; 4 acres vineyard; 26,000 lbs. of grapes
 Augustus E. Bond: 320 acres improved; 3 acres vineyard; 12,000 lbs. of grapes
 Thomas J. Thompson: 80 acres improved; 4 acres vineyard; 16,000 lbs. of grapes
 Norman Stewart: 290 acres improved; 4 acres vineyard; 6,000 lbs. of grapes
 Richard Allen: 65 acres improved; 6 acres vineyard; 14,000 lbs. of grapes
 Henry Scaper (?): 160 acres improved; 10 acres vineyard; 18,000 lbs. of grapes
 J. Meuler & Brother: Rents for share of products; 380 acres improved; 24 acres
 vineyard; 50,000 lbs. of grapes
 George L. Hunt: Rents for fixed money rental; 320 acres improved; 26 acres
 vineyard; 52,000 lbs. of grapes
 Martin Dool: 160 acres improved; 12 acres vineyard; 25,000 lbs. of grapes
 Isaac F. Freeman (?): 640 acres improved; 10 acres vineyard; 24,000 lbs. of grapes
 William Sp___: 320 acres improved; 1 acre vineyard
 P.A. Strong: 152 acres improved; 2 acres vineyard; 8,000 lbs. of grapes
 Henry J. Miller: Rents for fixed money rental; 160 acres improved; 1 acre vineyard;
 3,000 lbs. of grapes
 James Hoagland Kent: 400 acres improved; 1 acre vineyard; 5,000 lbs. of grapes
 Edwin Wills Stickney: 201 acres improved; 1 acre vineyard
 George H. Kerr: 140 acres improved; 40 acres vineyard; 100,000 lbs. of grapes;
 3,000 gallons of wine
 John Nelmes: 360 acres improved; 8 acres vineyard; 10,000 lbs. of grapes
 Mrs. C.M. Treat: 160 acres improved; 15 acres vineyard; 30,000 lbs. of grapes
 Alexander Clinte: 160 acres improved; 4 acres vineyard; 6,000 lbs. of grapes
 Joseph H. Kerr: 160 acres improved; 32 acres vineyard; 100,000 lbs. of grapes
 John Duffy: 160 acres improved; 25 acres vineyard; 90,000 lbs. of grapes

Franklin Township

O.R. Runyon: 100 acres improved; 23 acres vineyard; 300,000 lbs. of grapes
 Louis Winter: 90 acres improved; 2 acres vineyard; 1,000 lbs. of grapes
 David Osborn: 100 acres improved; 1 acres vineyard; 1,000 lbs. of grapes
 Thos. McNalley: 30 acres improved; 2 acres vineyard; 1,000 lbs. of grapes
 P.B. Green: 20 acres improved; 3 acres vineyard; 2,400 lbs. of grapes
 Joseph Green: 60 acres improved; 8 acres vineyard
 Dwight Hollister: 130 acres improved; 10 acres vineyard; 8,000 lbs. of grapes
 D.D. Gammon (?): 140 acres improved; 3 acres vineyard; 1,500 lbs. of grapes
 William Johnston: 500 acres improved; 1 acre vineyard
 P.R. Beckley: Rents for share of products; 400 acres improved; 1 acre vineyard
 N.M. Fay: 2,600 acres improved; 1 acre vineyard
 Henry Strobel: Rents for share of products; 1,880 acres improved; 3 (?) acres
 vineyard; 4,000 lbs. of grapes; 300 gallons of wine
 P.B. Bradford: 160 acres improved; 15 acres vineyard; 16,000 lbs. of grapes
 I.J. Langford: Rents for share of products; 160 acres improved; 2 acres vineyard;
 2,000 lbs. of grapes
 Schlutins: 4 acres improved; 1 acre vineyard
 Oscar Stephens: 320 acres improved; 4 acres vineyard
 S.J. Brundage (?): 200 acres improved; 10 acres vineyard; 12,000 lbs. of grapes
 H. & J. Schultz: 800 acres improved; 2 (?) acres vineyard; 1,200 lbs. of grapes
 Henry Keema: 700 acres improved; 3 acres vineyard; 2,000 lbs. of grapes; 100
 gallons of wine
 A. Hite: 120 acres improved; 4 acres vineyard; 8,000 lbs. of grapes
 Joshua Fountain: 230 acres improved; 3 acres vineyard; 4,000 lbs. of grapes
 Louisa ____: 160 acres improved; 6 acres vineyard; 26,000 (?) lbs. of grapes
 Jas. B. Bradford: Rents for share of products; 160 acres improved; 18 acres
 vineyard; 160,000 lbs. of grapes
 Joseph Sims: 600 acres improved; 8 acres vineyard; 16,000 lbs. of grapes

J.D. Bailey: 115 acres improved; 4 acres vineyard; 8,000 lbs of grapes
Christian Benedix: 160 acres improved; 3 (?) acres vineyard; 8,000 lbs. of grapes
Thomas Andersen: 283 acres improved; 1 acre vineyard; 1,6000 lbs. of grapes
Can't read township name
Matthew Madge: 291 acres improved; 2 acres vineyard
Dye Sperry: 328 acres improved; 2 acres vineyard; 1,140 acres improved
A.J. Daily: 83 acres improved; 1 acre vineyard; 1,500 lbs. of grapes
Georgiana Township
_____: 461 acres improved; 1/2 acre vineyard; ____ lbs. of grapes
John C. Kraus: 23 acres improved; 1/4 acre vineyard; 1,250 lbs. of grapes
Burkel & Kuhn: 203 acres improved; 1 acre vineyard; 30 gallons of wine

Shasta County

87th District

N.C. Switzer: 10 acres improved; 2 acres vineyard; 1,000 lbs. of grapes; 400
gallons of wine
S. Schneider: 165 acres improved; 1/2 acre vineyard; 2,000 lbs. of grapes
Benjamin Oliver: 175 acres improved; 4 acres vineyard; 6,000 lbs. of grapes
Township No. 2
Dennis Desmond: 12 acres improved; 1/2 acre vineyard; 200 lbs. of grapes
Carrie V. Watson: 10 acres improved; 2 acres vineyard; 4,000 lbs. of grapes; 160
gallons of wine
John Morell: 22 (?) acres improved; 2 acres vineyard; 120 gallons of wine
Charles Camden: 50 acres improved; 1 acre vineyard
Township No. 5
Porter Seamans: 25 acres improved; 400 gallons of wine
L.D. Woodman: 228 acres improved; 20 acres vineyard
Frank Stanford: 52 acres improved; 1 acre vineyard; 40 lbs. of grapes
H.H. Cutter: 172 acres improved; 14 acres vineyard; 30,000 lbs. of grapes
Joseh Moss: 16 acres improved; 10 acres vineyard; 30,000 lbs. of grapes; 250
gallons of wine

92 Enumeration District

Michael Rowe: 3 acres improved; 1 acre vineyard
Thos. J. Heebb: 40 acres improved; 1 acre vineyard
Joseph M. Asbell: 104 acres improved; 20 acres vineyard; 40,000 lbs. of grapes
Jacob Montgomery: 150 acres improved; 1 1/2 acres vineyard
James N. Logan: 150 acres improved; 1 acre vineyard
J.R. Gilbert: 40 acres improved; 3 acres vineyard; 50 lbs. of grapes
Jas. Ellis: 190 acres improved; 3 acres vineyard; 1,000 lb.s of grapes
John Q. Maxwell: 101 acres improved; 2 acres vineyard
Hiram Taylor: 410 acres improved; 3 acres vineyard
P.D. Logan: 304 acres improved; 3 acres vineyard; 1,500 lbs. of grapes
Joseph Hay (?): 51 acres improved; 1/2 acre vineyard
Wialliam M. Bales: 49 acres improved; 1/2 acre vineyard
J.F. Winsell: 85 acres improved; 1/2 acre vineyard
Rudolph Dotz: 420 acres improved; 2 acres vineyard
Frederick Dersch: 43 acres improved; 6 acres vineyard; 4,000 lbs. of grapes
Township No. 7
Geo. H. Anderson: Rents for fixed money rental; 360 acres improved; 2 acres
improved; 1,000 lbs. of grapes
William Johnston: 32 acres improved; 1 acre vineyard
Daniel Robinson: 75 acres improved; 1/2 acre vineyard
William Lane: 185 acres improved; 1/2 acre vineyard

United States Census 1880 Sacramento District

John B. Donness: 10 acres improved; 2 acres vineyard; 400 gallons of wine
J.W. McCoy: 100 acres improved; 1/2 acre vineyard
M.R. McConnell: Rents for share of products; 40 acres improved; 1 acre vineyard
Supl. Dist. No. 3, Township No. 8
Valentine ____oll: 85 acres improved; 2 acres vineyard; 40 gallons of wine
George McFarlin: 140 acres improved; 1/4 acre vineyard
Township No. 8
John Marshal: 90 acres improved; 1 acre vineyard
B.W. Stewart: 320 acres improved; 3,000 lbs. of grapes
S. Banks: 50 acres improved; 1 acre vineyard; 1 acre vineyard; 300 gallons of wine
Z. Peterson: 100 acres improved; 1 acre vineyard

~~**Siskiyou County**~~

~~Yreka Township~~

~~Sehwatha: 7 acres improved; 1 acre vineyard
Siamond Weluil: 45 acres improved; 7 acres vineyard; 500 lbs. of grapes; 200
gallons of wine~~

~~Table Rock Township~~

~~John Miller: 1,500 acres improved; 1 acre vineyard; 200 lbs. of grapes
H.S. Davis: 850 acres improved; 1 acre vineyard; 100 lbs. of grapes
P. Evans: 914 acres improved; 400 lbs. of grapes
Mary Ranous: 75 acres improved; 400 gallons of grapes
J.B. Rohrer (?): 100 acres improved; 1,000 lbs. of grapes
Charles Pope: 80 acres improved; 25 lbs. of grapes~~

Sutter County

Butte Township

Salmon Mordy: 500 acres improved; 2 acres vineyard; 3,300 lbs. of grapes
William Wadworth: 1,120 acres improved; 2 acres vineyard; 600 lbs. of grapes
John H. Glidden: 480 acres improved; 1 acre vineyard; 5,000 lbs. of grapes
Gerry (?) V. Say: 160 acres improved; 1 acre vineyard; 4,000 lbs. of grapes
William Blasks (Blosks?): 370 acres improved; 2 acres vineyard
John Coldasure: 212 acres improved; 1 acre vineyard
James Jones: 225 acres improved; 1 acre vineyard; 2,000 lbs. of grapes
John Wesley ____olett: 270 acres improved; 1 acre vineyard; 2,000 lbs. of grapes
Matthew Haco (?): 330 acres improved

Sutter Township

Christian Schmidt: 420 acres improved; 7 acres vineyard; 800 gallons of wine
Andrew Schmidt: 380 acres improved; 1 acre vineyard; 200 gallons of wine
William P. Harker (?): 1,600 acres improved; 2 acres vineyard
Constantine King: 101 acres improved; 1 acre vineyard; 120 gallons of wine

Nicolaus Township

Henry B. Corliss: 301 acres improved; 1/4 acre vineyard
Alford L. Dean: 162 acres improved 1 acre vineyard
James B. Nichols: 481 acres improved; 1 acre vineyard
Lorenzo D. Nash: 846 acres improved; 1 acre vineyard
John W. Tilton: 402 acres improved; 2 acres vineyard
Charles Davids: 315 acres improved; 1 acre vineyard
John L. Right: Rents for share of products; 133 acres improved; 1 acre vineyard
James Striflin: 160 acres improved; 4 acres vineyard; 28,000 lbs. of grapes
Thomas H. Vestal: Rents for share of products; 170 acres improved; 1 acre
vineyard

Adam J. Michel: 162 acres improved; 50 gallons of wine
John Saul: 220 acres improved; 50 gallons of wine
John M. Algeo: 162 acres improved; 1 acre vineyard; 15 lbs. of grapes
_____: 620 acres improved; 1,000 lbs. of grapes
Francis O. Toll: Rents for share of products; 150 acres improved; 1 acre vineyard
John Mcnamara: 600 acres improved; 2 acres vineyard
Clans. Petere: 420 acres improved; 75 gallons of wine
Thomas Brewer: 500 acres improved; 1 acre vineyard
Vernon (?) Township
C.D. Herrick (?): 82 acres improved; 2 acres vineyard
William Counsman (?): 320 acres improved; 1 acre vineyard
Charles Stight: 200 acres improved; 1 acre vineyard
Amor J. Jackson: 510 acres improved; 2 acres vineyard; 80 gallons of wine
J.L. Byington (?): 43 acres improved; 2 acres vineyard; 10 lbs. of grapes
Philip Prather: 116 acres improved; 1 acre vineyard
W. & M. McGriff (?) Bros.: 54 acres improved; 1 acre vineyard; 2,000 lbs. of grapes
Charles Slight: 200 acres improved; 1 acre vineyard
Yuba Township
Helen H. Schuessler: 36 acres improved; 14 acres vineyard; 7,000 lbs. of grapes
Samuel R. Chandler: 80 acres improved; 45 acres vineyard; 140,000 lbs. of grapes
Annie Stewart: 35 acres improved; 1/2 acre vineyard
Stephen R. Fortug (?): 240 acres improved; 1/2 acre vineyard
William J. Gray: 400 acres improved; 1/2 acre vineyard
Emerson W. Hixson (Hirson?): Rents for share of products; 286 acres improved; 1/2 acre vineyard
Fred Darling: 480 acres improved; 1/2 acre vineyard; 10 gallons of wine
John W. More: 240 acres improved; 1/2 acre vineyard
Benjamin F. Stoker: 320 acres improved; 3 acres vineyard; 2,500 lbs. of grapes
William Stoker: 280 acres improved; 2 acres vineyard; 1,000 lbs. of grapes
George Wilton: 340 acres improved; 5 acres vineyard; 2,000 lbs. of grapes
Francis O. ____: 10 acres improved; 1 acre vineyard; 1,000 lbs. of grapes
William Wheler: 300 acres improved; 1/4 acre vineyard
Jacob ____: 652 acres improved; 1/4 acre vineyard
George Harter (Hartes ?): 848 acres improved; 1/4 acre vineyard
John Onstolt: 320 acres improved; 30 acres vineyard; 70,200 lbs. of grapes
Adu (?) Kelson: 320 acres improved; 1/2 acre vineyard
William Stafford: 500 acres improved; 3 acres vineyard; 10,000 lbs. of grapes
Elisha M. ____mas: 273 acres improved; 1/4 acre vineyard
Amore (?) H. Welbur (?): 237 acres improved; 1 acre vineyard; 1,000 lbs. of grapes
Joseph Hardy: 160 acres improved; 1 1/2 acre vineyard; 1,000 lbs. of grapes

Tehama County

Township No. 1

Barry Iohn: 1,500 acres improved; 1/2 acres vineyard

Red Bluff Twonship

J.S. Cone: 5,050 acres improved; 10 acres vineyard; 20,000 lbs. of grapes
Rst (?) Blossom (?): 4,015 acres improved; 5 acres vineyard; 2,000 gallons of wine
William Duncan: 170 acres improved; 5 acres vineyard; 10,000 lbs. of grapes

Tehama District

John Finnell: 9,000 acres improved; 3 acres vineyard; 1,000 lbs. of grapes; 300 gallons of wine

United States Census 1880 Sacramento District

D.S. Henstreet (?): 700 acres improved; 4 acres vineyard; 200 lbs. of grapes
Twonship No. 24R6W
Martin V. Middleton: 50 acres improved; 1 acre vineyard
Lewis Thomas: 60 acres improved; 1/4 acre vineyard
Township 24R6
David Mitchell: 460 acres improved; 1/4 acre vineyard
Paskenta Township
John A. Rice: 150 acres improved; 3/4 acre vineyard
Wright & Martin: 300 acres improved; 1/2 acre vineyard
Lassen Township
A.J. Wagonor (?): 30 acres improved; 1 1/2 acre vineyard
Wm. H. Grayham: 10 acres improved; 1 acre vineyard
Lassen & Cascade Township
Samuel C. Dicus: 120 acres improved; 70,000 gallons of wine
James P. Moore: 475 acres improved; 1 1/2 acre vineyard
Sierra Township
Eugene Reardan: Rents for share of products; 151 acres improved; 1 acre vineyard;
200 lbs. of grapes
John L. Boler: 36 acres improved; 1 acre vineyard

~~**Trinity County**~~

~~Junction (?) City, Canon City, and North Fish
John Cocker (?): 70 acres improved; 1 acre vineyard; 100 lbs. of grapes; 20 gallons
of wine
Lewiston Co.: 45 acres improved; 2 acres vineyard; 3,000 lbs. of grapes;
300 gallons of wine~~

Yolo County

Woodland Precinct

C.P. Spragne: 8 acres improved; 2 acres vineyard; 1,000 lbs. of grapes
J.S. Clevenger: 165 acres improved; 130 acres vineyard; 60,000 lbs. of grapes
John Keithley: 850 acres improved; 6 acres vineyard; 1,300 lbs. of grapes
J.M. Dillon: 10 acres improved; 6 acres vineyard; 1,300 lbs. of grapes
R.B. Blowers: 440 acres improved; 40 acres vineyard; 270,000 lbs. of grapes
James Moore: 1,320 acres improved; 10 acres vineyard

No township name

Estate of R.L. Bramer: 387 acres improved; 2 acres improved; 10,000 lbs. of
grapes
R.U. Bramer: 10 acres improved; 2,000 lbs. of grapes
Soulmon (?) Chandler: 15 acres improved; 1 1/2 acres vineyard
Geo. C. Troupe: 150 acres improved; 1/2 acre vineyard

Enumeration District 107

C.L. Deaner: 190 acres improved; 20 acres vineyard; 22,000 lbs. of grapes
C.D. Merritt: 259 acres improved; 5 acres vineyard

Washington Precinct

W. Coydon (?): 144 acres improved; 1 acre vineyard
Jefferson Wilcoxson: 138 acres improved; 100 gallons of wine

North Putah

William & David T. (?) Oeste: 280 acres improved; 150 gallons of wine
Oak Shade Fruit Co.: 343 acres improved; 51 acres vineyard; 328,000 lbs. of
grapes

Buckeye

D.H. Hermon: 400 acres improved; 2 acres vineyard
Geo. W. Chapman: 5,680 acres improved; 8 acres vineyard
Andrew Marshall: 600 acres improved; 4 acres vineyard
Aaron H. Wilgus: 100 acres improved; 1 acre vineyard; 400 gallons of wine
John North: 250 acres improved; 1 acre vineyard
Sharack M. Harreman: 180 acres improved; 1 acre vineyard; 4,000 lbs. of grapes
William F. Culverson: Rents for fixed money rental; 12 acres improved; 3 acres vineyard; 1,6000 lbs. of grapes
Elizabeth A. Allen: 320 acres improved; 1 acre vineyard; 800 lbs. of grapes
Austin J. Achinson: 710 acres improved; 1 acre vineyard
Henry Cooper: 333 acres improved; 1 acre vineyard
William Russell: 270 acres improved; 100 gallons of wine
Mchahon: 500 acres improved; 1 acre vineyard
William Henry Robinson: 470 acres improved; 1 acre vineyard
Andrew Mclalory (?): 445 acres improved; 4,000 lbs. of grapes
Homer L. Moody: 180 acres improved; 1 acre vineyard; 100 lbs. of grapes
George M. Kelly (?): 100 acres improved; 2 acres vineyard; 50 lbs. of grapes
Levi Morris: 575 acres improved; 5 acres vineyard; 24,000 lbs. of grapes; 700 gallons of wine
John R. Briggs: 1,700 acres improved; 2 acres vineyard; 1,500 lbs. of grapes
Daniel P. Edwards: 70 acres improved; 1 acre vineyard; 800 lbs. of grapes
Elmer Majors: 170 acres improved; 1 acre vineyard; 12,000 lbs. of grapes

E. Cottonwood & Fairview

Godfrey Rodolph: 255 acres improved; 8 acres vineyard; 10,5000 lbs. of grapes; 200 gallons of wine
David Durst: 131 acres improved; 6 acres vineyard; 14,000 lbs. of grapes
Alex O. Powell: 160 acres improved; 1/4 acre vineyard; 4,000 lbs. of grapes
Robert E. Tull: 314 acres improved; 1 acre vineyard; 2,000 lbs. of grapes
John Hildebrand: 120 acres improved; 1 acre vineyard; 2,000 lbs. of grapes
Jacob Morbachn (?): 320 acres improved; 1 acre vineyard; 400 gallons of wine
William Hays: 604 acres improved; 4 acres vineyard; 8,000 lbs. of grapes
John Gillman: 253 acres improved; 1/2 acre vineyard; 2,000 lbs. of grapes
James D. Butler: 198 acres improved; 1 acre vineyard
Banil (?) Stephens: 80 acres improved; 1 1/2 acre vineyard; 2,000 lbs. of grapes
Stephen Colton: 480 acres improved; 1/2 acre vineyard
G.M. Dameron: 640 acres improved; 1 acre vineyard; 2,500 lbs. of grapes
R.G. Tadlock: 160 acres improved; 3 acres vineyard; 1,600 lbs. of grapes
A.L. McLeod: 160 acres improved; 1 1/2 acre vineyard
Saml. P. Russell: 310 acres improved; 2 acres vineyard; 8,000 lbs. of grapes
Jones Bros.: 300 acres improved; 2 acres vineyard
Edsel E. Gordon: 1,280 acres improved; 2 acres vineyard
John Gadlock: Rents for share of products; 320 acres improved; 1/4 acre vineyard
John S. ____: 260 acres improved; 1/2 acre vineyard

West Cottonwood

Frances C. Belden: 850 acres improved; 15 acres vineyard; 12,000 gallons of wine
Robert D. Armstrong: 170 acres improved; 1/2 acre vineyard
John W. Freman: 1,150 acres improved; 1/4 acre vineyard
Patrick H. White: Rents for share of products; 150 acres improved; 1/2 acre vineyard
Joseph Cadennap: Rents for fixed money rental; 1,070 acres improved; 30 acres vineyard; 100 lbs. of grapes; 5,000 gallons of wine
Henry E. Rhodes: Rents for share of products; 125 acres improved; 2 acres vineyard

United States Census 1880 Sacramento District - Yolo Co.

Onnean Bros.: 5,000 acres improved; 1 acre vineyard

Jacob Henry: 159 acres improved; 1/2 acre vineyard

John Winter: 600 acres improved; 1/2 acre vineyard

Occidental

Dewit C. Runisey: 849 acres improved; 3 acres vineyard; 5,000 lbs. of grapes

Robert Boyle: 160 acres improved; 1/2 acre vineyard; 80 lbs. of grapes

John P. Goodenough: 600 acres improved; 1 acre vineyard

Oscar E. Parker: Rents for share of products; 350 acres improved; 1 acre vineyard

Benjamin F. ____: Rents for share of products; 1,200 acres improved; 4,000 lbs. of grapes

Phillip G. Everett: 3,000 acres improved; 1 acre vineyard

Ransom Finch: Rents for fixed money rental; 300 acres improved; 1/2 acre vineyard

North Grafton

John Byrns: 1,200 acres improved; 3 acres vineyard

____ry Nason: Rents for share of products; 1,500 acres improved; 1 acre vineyard

North & West Grafton

Geo. Hank: Rents for share of products; 160 acres improved; 1 acre vineyard

West Grafton

Henry Cousen: 300 acres improved; 2 acres vineyard; 500 gallons of wine

Martin A. Rahm (?): 320 acres improved; 2 acres vineyard; 1,500 lbs. of grapes; 50 gallons of wine

Geo. Anderson: 160 acres improved; 1 acre vineyard; 150 gallons of wine

James Boltins (?): 7 acres improved; 1 acre vineyard

Warren Cob: 200 acres improved; 1/4 acre vineyard

Theodore Weyand: 160 acres improved; 16 acres vineyard; 800 gallons of wine

Frederick Hegelan: 160 acres improved; 1 acre vineyard; 300 lbs. of grapes; 200 gallons of wine

William Flournoy: 312 acres improved; 31 acres vineyard; 8,000 lbs. of grapes

Anderson Brothers: Rents for share of products; 320 acres improved; 1 acre vineyard; 45 gallons of wine

Wm. Hatcher: 185 acres improved; 1 acre vineyard; 200 lbs. of grapes

Ferdinand Schlieman: 450 acres improved; 1 acre vineyard

Isaac J. Ely: 800 acres improved; 2 acres vineyard; 2,000 lbs. of grapes; 40 gallons of wine

Asa W. Morris: 320 acres improved; 1 acre vineyard

George Hatcher: 200 acres improved; 1/4 acre vineyard

East Grafton

John Leathers: 320 acres improved; 1 acre vineyard

Sarah E. McClintic: 320 acres improved; 1 acre vineyard

John Cook: 160 acres improved; 1/4 acre vineyard

Fredrick Miller: 480 acres improved; 2 acres vineyard; 1,000 lbs. of grapes

John G. Bower: 120 acres improved; 1/4 acre vineyard

Thomas McElroy: Rents for fixed money rental; 254 acres improved; 3/4 acre vineyard; 54 gallons of wine

Robert Roberts: 320 acres improved; 1/2 acre vineyard

Charles F. Reed: 5,025 acres improved; 3 acres vineyard

Cacheville

David P. Higgs: 338 acres improved; 1 acre vineyard

George Eustis: 400 acres improved; 1/2 acre vineyard

George Woodward: 159 acres improved; 2 1/2 acres vineyard; 2,000 lbs. of grapes; 1,400 gallons of wine

John Martin: 160 acres improved; 1/2 acre vineyard

Butte County

CHICO
John Bidwell
E.T. Reynolds
Phillips
George Scheer
Moak
D.H. Lenox
Mrs. Sellick
G.M. Gray
F.B. Jones
C. Croissant
A.A. Hibbard
H.H. Camper

GRIDLEY
W.F. Bray

MOORE'S STATION
F.C. Belden
D.P. Merrill

OROVILLE
C.H. Leggett

Colusa County

COLUSA
Hon. John Boggs
T.F. Mann

GILMORE
A.R. Kelsey

MAXWELL
C.C. Felbe

NEWVILLE
M.S. Conklin

PRINCETON
Steven Smith

WILLOWS
Levy Welch
J.V.H. Safford
Mrs. D.T. Burkett

Sacramento County

ASHLAND
B.A. Cornell
Geo. Booth
G. Little
Chas. Miller
J. Miller

BRIGHTON
J.H. Purrington
F.C. Chapin
Wm. M. Baker
J.J. Jones
P.H. Murphy
P. Fisher
P. Dekendorf
Geo. Cooper
Thos. Perkins
Dr. W.S. Manloff

COURTLAND
Wm. R. Runyon

ELK GROVE
T. J. Thompson
S. Treat
F. Stetter
T. Cox
M. Sherwood
J.B. Bradford
A. Clinton
O.S. Freeman
Martin Dart
J.H. Kerr
G.H. Kerr
Henry Kerr
R. Allin
N.J. Stewart
G.W. Foulks
J.A. Fox
D. Gage
F.P. Gage

Sacramento County (cont.)

FLORIN

R.S. Lockett
J. Rutter
F. Perez
R. Davenport
T. Hoey
Arpad Haraszthy & Co.
Scott
G. Mische
W.H. Robinson
Esau Gardner
J. Enos
G. Rich

FOLSOM

W.L. Davis
J.G. Swertler
E. Booth
G.W. Palmer
Gen. John McComb
J. Rogers
Mansen
D. Smith
J.E. Blanchard
J.A. Barber
E. Downie
Mrs. O'Herron
H. Schussler
H.P. Livermore
W.K. Tucker
J.M. Davis
Natoma Vineyard Co.
O. Broder

FRANKLIN

Bradford Bros.

GALT

Mrs. E. Young
A. Marengo

MAYHEW STATION

W. Baker
Fisher
R.G. Stevens
J. Rountiers

MORMON ISLE

H. Mette
Edgar Brown
Pacific Mutual Life Ins. Co.
Fox Bros.
Mrs. L.T. Stroupe
Mrs. Brady
James H. Hoke
H. Schwab
Oswald Broder
Jacob Broder
Mrs. Schoen
Miller Hart
Powell Hart
G.M. Wubbena
J. Hank
Geo. M. Pelliken
W. Mink
Jno. Fritz
John Lopa
Thos. Stephenson
Henry Mensen
James Skinner

NICKEVILLE

G. Valensin

ROSEVILLE

A. Bedell & Son

ROUTIERS

Chas. Deterding
J.B. Taylor
L. Williamson
N. Lacy
H. Parker
John Studarus, Sr.
J. Routiers
A. Menke, Sr.
C. Halverson
R.D. Stephens
Mrs. B. Stoner
Wm. B. Baker
Dr. W.S. Manlove
J.L. Day
Eli Wells

Sacramento County (cont.)

SACRAMENTO

E.W. Eldrect
H. Murphy
Jno. Vanita
G.C. McMullin
W.S. Neely
Matthew Cooke
Jno. H. Lewis
W.W. Green
J.A. Roblin
E.W. Maslin
Johnson Distilling Co.
John Klotz
John Schett
Mrs. Bonetti
M. Arz
F. Lowell
C.W. Reed & Co.
Howell Clark
John Staber
W. Ingram, Jr.
J. Knauth
Thos. Palmer

Shasta County

ALBERTSON

W. Forester
H.A. Cutter
A. Coffman
Asbell

ANDERSON

Edwin T. Anderson

COTTONWOOD

Joseph G. Lean

HAPPY VALLEY

Low

LOWER SPRINGS

Hubert A. Miser

MILLVILLE

T.A. Thierkoff
Joseph M. Asbell

NORTH COW CREEK

Luther Woodman
Alfred Hildreth
A. Meyers

REDDING

L.W. Frisbie
S. Chenoworth
A.S.J. McCoy
D. Breslauer

Sutter County

MERIDIAN

Smith, Wiseman & Co.

PENNINGTON

W.T. Spilman

PLEASANT GROVE

C.D. Herrick

YUBA CITY

Dr. Chandler
H.H. Schessler
J.A. Anstoll
Robert Keak
G.F. Starr
M.M. Wardsworth
B.F. Stoker
Graves & Williams
H.J. Godfrey
George Walton
W.P. Smith
John Schlag
L.P. Farmer
A.F. Abbott

Tehama County

RED BLUFF

J. Gilmore
W. Cone
R.H. Blossom
E.S. Belden
Gen. N.P. Chipman
Fred Scharr
J.M. Jones

VINA

Mr. Manchard
Mr. Smith
W.H. Marshall
Governor Stanford

Yolo County

BLACK'S STATION

Ed Crites
Weyands
E.G. Bray

CASHEVILLE

George Woodward
William Wodward
W.W. Hannam
Geo. Gould
Chas. Hoppin

DAVISVILLE

G.G. Briggs
L.M. Gould
H.M. LaRue
Oak Shade Vineyard
Geo. Pierce

MADISON

G. Rudolph
L.D. Stephens
Arpad Haraszthy & Co.
Gillig Vineyard
W. Levy
P.G. Everett

MERRITT'S

H.P. Merrett
A.J. Hall
F. Bullard
Z.B. Kinchloe

WINTERS

H. & W. Brinck
J.A. Devilbiss
H.G. Finch
G.W. Thissell
V. Slade
C.F. Wyer
G. North
L. Morris
J.L. Reid

WOODLAND

G.G. Briggs
N. Wyckoff
R.B. Blowers
J.Q.A. Clark
H.E. Deaner
Jackson Bros.
John Shirley
R. Cooper
J.W. Wilson
B. Pert
A.C. Merrett
Geo. D. Fiske
E. Gallup
L.B. Holmes
R. Day
T. Ryder
J.B. Harlow
J. Clanton
Thomas Ross
R.H. Newton
Jacob Fuchs
Otto Schluer
Mrs. C.A. Clark
D.A. Jackson
Mrs. C.C. Jackson

DIRECTORY OF GRAPE GROWERS... IN CALIFORNIA, 1888
CBSVC

BUTTE COUNTY.

Name.	P. O. Address.	Name.	P. O. Address.
— Abbott	Bangor.	Ed. T. Reynolds	Chico.
— Harrisonville	Bangor.	Dr. O. Stansbury	Chico.
L. C. Highland	Bangor.	John Stokes	Chico.
John Nisbet	Cherokee.	Mrs. Sellick	Chico.
Benj. F. Allen	Chico.	Chas. Shear	Chico.
John Bidwell	Chico.	Mrs. Jos. Shearer	Chico.
C. M. Bryant	Chico.	Robt. E. Warren	Chico.
Chas. Croissant	Chico.	Geo. L. Woodford	Forbestown.
H. H. Cooper	Chico.	W. F. Bray	Gridley.
C. D. Durbon	Chico.	V. P. Richards	Gridley.
W. S. Eliot	Chico.	F. C. Belden	Moore's Station.
Faulkner & Robinson	Chico.	D. P. Merrill	Moore's Station.
G. M. Gray	Chico.	Frank Atherton	Oroville.
W. V. Groves	Chico.	L. N. Engler	Oroville.
John Guill & Son	Chico.	C. Galdo	Oroville.
A. A. Hibbard	Chico.	N. L. King	Oroville.
W. S. Hall	Chico.	C. H. Leggett	Oroville.
Mrs. Geo. F. Jones	Chico.	G. Perasso	Oroville.
D. H. Lenox	Chico.	J. J. Smith	Oroville.
— Phillips	Chico.	E. Tucker	Oroville.
Harry Reed	Chico.	Geo. Weaver	Oroville.

DIRECTORY OF GRAPE GROWERS ... 1888

9

COLUSA COUNTY.

Name.	P. O. Address.	Name.	P. O. Address.
I. N. Cain	College City.	A. S. McWilliams	Colusa.
W. J. Clarke	College City.	L. F. Moulton	Colusa.
J. C. Keith	College City.	A. M. Newland	Colusa.
H. M. Albery	Colusa.	E. A. Potter	Colusa.
Hon. John Boggs	Colusa.	J. H. Pope	Colusa.
E. A. Bridgford	Colusa.	F. M. Putman	Colusa.
Mrs. J. M. Banks	Colusa.	E. T. Petit	Colusa.
Mrs. W. H. Brasefield	Colusa.	J. M. Ritchie	Colusa.
P. V. Berkey	Colusa.	S. I. Stormer	Colusa.
Milton Cutler	Colusa.	Geo. W. White	Colusa.
N. Cutler	Colusa.	J. W. Houston	Elk Creek.
S. J. Coleman	Colusa.	H. B. Julian	Elk Creek.
Jno. Deter	Colusa.	A. R. Kelsey	Gilmore.
Jno. C. Denell	Colusa.	C. C. Felte	Maxwell.
Dr. R. A. Gray	Colusa.	W. L. Conklin	Newville.
W. N. Herd	Colusa.	Geo. F. Packer	Princeton.
L. L. Hicok	Colusa.	J. A. Zumwalt	Williams.
H. H. Hicok	Colusa.	Mrs. Dora Burkett	Willows.
J. B. de Jarnatt	Colusa.	Levy Welch	Willows.
Richard Jones	Colusa.	Urias Nye	Willows.
T. F. Mann	Colusa.		

Directory of Grape Growers & Wine Makers of California

BOARD OF STATE VITICULTURAL COMMISSIONERS

1888

SACRAMENTO COUNTY.

Name.	P. O. Address.	Name.	P. O. Address.
Jos. Green.....	Courtland.	T. Cox.....	Elk Grove.
D. Hollister.....	Courtland.	A. Clinton.....	Elk Grove.
G. Hall.....	Courtland.	Martin Dart.....	Elk Grove.
Wm. N. Runyon.....	Courtland.	William Dixon.....	Elk Grove.
Sol. Runyon.....	Courtland.	Chas. Etling.....	Elk Grove.
O. R. Runyon.....	Courtland.	J. A. Fox.....	Elk Grove.
C. V. Talmadge.....	Courtland.	Geo. Foulks.....	Elk Grove.
R. Allen.....	Elk Grove.	O. S. Freeman.....	Elk Grove.
J. B. Bradford.....	Elk Grove.	D. Gage.....	Elk Grove.
W. B. Bradford.....	Elk Grove.	Thomas Johnson.....	Elk Grove.
P. B. Bradford.....	Elk Grove.	G. H. Kerr.....	Elk Grove.
Frank Bean.....	Elk Grove.	Joseph Kerr.....	Elk Grove.
Thos. McConnell.....	Elk Grove.	Geo. McMullen.....	Perkins.
Jos. Polhemus.....	Elk Grove.	P. H. Murphy.....	Perkins.
F. Stetter.....	Elk Grove.	T. C. Perkins.....	Perkins.
Milton Sherwood.....	Elk Grove.	Eli Wells.....	Perkins.
N. J. Stewart.....	Elk Grove.	Weinstock & Lubin.....	Perkins.
T. J. Thompson.....	Elk Grove.	Charles Boge.....	Routiers.
S. Treat.....	Elk Grove.	Ch. Detterding.....	Routiers.
David Upton.....	Elk Grove.	John Hudgren.....	Routiers.
Bugbey Vineyard.....	Folsom.	Carl Halverson.....	Routiers.
R. Davenport.....	Florin.	— Harlow.....	Routiers.
J. Enos.....	Florin.	— Jean.....	Routiers.
Esau Gardner.....	Florin.	Edward Kelly.....	Routiers.
T. Hoey.....	Florin.	N. Lacy.....	Routiers.
G. Mische.....	Florin.	Lubin & Weinstock.....	Routiers.
F. Perez.....	Florin.	J. Routier.....	Routiers.
J. Rutter.....	Florin.	R. D. Stephens.....	Routiers.
W. H. Robinson.....	Florin.	— Shields.....	Routiers.
G. Rich.....	Florin.	M. Arz.....	Sacramento.
— Scott.....	Florin.	W. H. Basler.....	Sacramento.
G. Silverstein.....	Florin.	J. H. Carroll.....	Sacramento.
J. B. Bradford.....	Franklin.	Howell Clark.....	Sacramento.
Hiram Chase.....	Galt.	B. Ehlers.....	Sacramento.
Dr. O. Harvey.....	Galt.	E. W. Eldrect.....	Sacramento.
John McFarland.....	Galt.	W. W. Green.....	Sacramento.
A. Marengo.....	Galt.	E. L. Hawk.....	Sacramento.
J. W. Whitney.....	Galt.	Hall, Luhrs & Co.....	Sacramento.
Miss Maggie Young.....	Galt.	W. Ingram.....	Sacramento.
Mrs. E. Young.....	Galt.	Walter Johnson.....	Sacramento.
Edgar Brown.....	Mormon Island.	George B. Katzenstein.....	Sacramento.
Powell Hart.....	Mormon Island.	John Klotz.....	Sacramento.
H. T. Hart.....	Mormon Island.	J. Knauth.....	Sacramento.
James H. Hoke.....	Mormon Island.	John H. Lewis.....	Sacramento.
Henry Mette.....	Mormon Island.	F. P. Lowell.....	Sacramento.
W. Mink.....	Mormon Island.	H. Murphy.....	Sacramento.
Henry Mensen.....	Mormon Island.	J. C. McMullen.....	Sacramento.
Geo. J. Pilliken.....	Mormon Island.	Mrs. Ellen H. Mann.....	Sacramento.
Stroup Bros.....	Mormon Island.	E. W. Maslin.....	Sacramento.
James Skinner.....	Mormon Island.	W. S. Neely.....	Sacramento.
F. M. Watts.....	Mormon Island.	Eben Owen.....	Sacramento.
Natoma Water and Mining Co.....	Natoma.	G. T. Palmer.....	Sacramento.
Geo. B. Baker.....	Perkins.	James A. Roblin.....	Sacramento.
— Bidwell.....	Perkins.	C. W. Reed & Co.....	Sacramento.
R. Barmby.....	Perkins.	John Schett.....	Sacramento.
J. Beaudry.....	Perkins.	W. R. Strong & Co.....	Sacramento.
Geo. Cooper.....	Perkins.	John Staber.....	Sacramento.
J. C. Camp.....	Perkins.	John Vanita.....	Sacramento.
O. T. Davis.....	Perkins.	— Briggs (Estate of).....	Salsbury.
A. Hall.....	Perkins.	Isaac Nuttall.....	Salsbury.
G. W. Harlow.....	Perkins.	Charles Nuttall.....	Salsbury.
W. S. Haynie.....	Perkins.	M. C. Pike.....	Salsbury.
Dr. W. S. Manlove.....	Perkins.	Daniel Kays.....	Union House.
		W. M. Sims.....	Union House.

DIRECTORY OF GRAPE GROWERS... 1888

COSVC

SHASTA COUNTY.

Name.	P. O. Address.	Name.	P. O. Address.
A. Coffman	Albertson.	A. Logan	Ball's Ferry.
L. C. Woodman	Albertson.	J. F. Winsel	Ball's Ferry.
Samuel Alexander	Anderson.	Mrs. S. S. Stickley	Buckeye.
Samuel Armstrong	Anderson.	Porter Seaman	Buckeye.
W. Bernard	Anderson.	— Clarke	Cottonwood.
Ias. Baldwin	Anderson.	B. A. Shaffer	Cottonwood.
W. Beardsley	Anderson.	J. Turner	Cottonwood.
Chas. Fellows	Anderson.	H. D. White	Cottonwood.
A. Fouch	Anderson.	James Brincard	Centreville.
Frisbe Bros.	Anderson.	Wm. Brown	French Gulch.
Jos. Finley	Anderson.	M. Morrell	French Gulch.
Wm. Gates, Sr.	Anderson.	Valentine Doll	Igo.
B. M. Johnson	Anderson.	John Develin	Igo.
B. Klukkert	Anderson.	Chas. Kingsbury	Igo.
Wm. De Lahere	Anderson.	Alex. Leiter	Igo.
Jas. Montgomery	Anderson.	J. M. Asbell	Millville.
H. H. Munnally	Anderson.	Mrs. Betsy Beal	Millville.
Chas. Palmer	Anderson.	Fred. Derch	Millville.
E. S. Palmer	Anderson.	J. Garner	Millville.
J. C. Parker	Anderson.	Hoffman Bros.	Millville.
T. W. H. Shanahan	Anderson.	Jos. Hust	Millville.
Shoupe Bros.	Anderson.	Wm. Haws	Millville.
— Ball	Ball's Ferry.	Wm. C. Lee	Millville.
Name.	P. O. Address.	Name.	P. O. Address.
Oliver Schooling	Millville.	Jos. Frietes	Redding.
J. Anthony Thierkoff	Millville.	L. M. Frietes	Redding.
John J. Talbournel	Millville.	A. S. J. McCoy	Redding.
Wilkinson & Ross	Millville.	R. S. McMurray	Redding.
H. H. Cutler	North Cow Creek.	Ben. Oliver	Redding.
J. Forrester	North Cow Creek.	E. A. Reid	Redding.
L. Lenm	North Cow Creek.	Louis Schneider	Redding.
F. Meyers	North Cow Creek.	W. P. Miller	Shasta.
W. Rediker	North Cow Creek.	A. Leschinsky	Shasta.
A. Rediker	North Cow Creek.	G. C. Schroeter	Shasta.
L. C. Woodman	North Cow Creek.	Mrs. H. A. Wiser	Shasta.
— Alicamp	Redding.	Chas. Camden	Stella.
C. C. Bush	Redding.	Denis Desmond	Stella.
James Brincard	Redding.	John Harrison	Stella.
S. Chenoworth	Redding.	John Williams	Stella.
F. W. Fisher	Redding.		

DIRECTORY OF GRAPE GROWERS... OF CALIFORNIA, 1888

CBSVC

SUTTER COUNTY.

Name.	P. O. Address.	Name.	P. O. Address.
J. G. Jones	Meridian.	Francis Hamlin	Yuba City.
Smith, Wiseman & Co.	Meridian.	R. C. Kells	Yuba City.
Chas. David	Nicolaus.	J. H. Kimball	Yuba City.
C. Peters	Nicolaus.	Robert Keak	Yuba City.
J. P. Stranch	Nicolaus.	J. P. Oustott	Yuba City.
W. T. Spillman	Pennington.	George Ohleyer	Yuba City.
C. D. Herrick	Pleasant Grove.	E. Proper	Yuba City.
A. T. Jackson	Pleasant Grove.	H. H. Schessler	Yuba City.
J. Morrison	Pleasant Grove.	G. F. Starr	Yuba City.
Wm. McWilliams	Pleasant Grove.	W. P. Smith	Yuba City.
R. A. Moon	West Butte.	W. E. Sammis	Yuba City.
A. F. Abbott	Yuba City.	B. F. Stoker	Yuba City.
J. A. Anstali	Yuba City.	B. G. Stabler	Yuba City.
G. Bremer	Yuba City.	John Schlag	Yuba City.
G. W. Carpenter	Yuba City.	John Stewart	Yuba City.
L. P. Farmer	Yuba City.	Mrs. James Smith	Yuba City.
B. F. Frisbe	Yuba City.	C. E. Williams	Yuba City.
R. M. Ford	Yuba City.	J. B. Wilkie	Yuba City.
H. J. Godfrey	Yuba City.	W. M. Wadsworth	Yuba City.
T. B. Hull	Yuba City.	George Walton	Yuba City.
J. M. Hixon	Yuba City.		

TEHAMA COUNTY.

Name.	P. O. Address.	Name.	P. O. Address.
R. H. Blossom	Red Bluff.	N. P. Chipman	Red Bluff.
H. Bressler	Red Bluff.	J. A. Calkins	Red Bluff.
C. D. Ballard	Red Bluff.	M. A. Cain	Red Bluff.
B. A. Bell	Red Bluff.	Gen. Chas. Cadwalader	Red Bluff.
J. C. Cone	Red Bluff.	Wm. Duncan	Red Bluff.
Name.	P. O. Address.	Name.	P. O. Address.
J. F. Drain	Red Bluff.	Geo. Stotl	Red Bluff.
Milton Dale	Red Bluff.	C. A. Williams	Red Bluff.
Dr. F. N. Fuller	Red Bluff.	W. W. Woodson	Red Bluff.
F. O. E. Graves	Red Bluff.	Jas. Wilson	Red Bluff.
J. ... Gilmore	Red Bluff.	Dr. G. W. Westlake	Red Bluff.
J. J. Harris	Red Bluff.	W. H. Marshall	Vina.
John Kimberlin	Red Bluff.	Capt. H. W. McIntyre	Vina.
Bruce B. Lee	Red Bluff.	W. Kochman	Vina.
J. T. Matlock	Red Bluff.	Vina Winery	Vina.

Directory of Grape Growers... California, 1888

BOARD OF STATE VITICULTURAL COMMISSIONERS

YOLO COUNTY.

Name.	P. O. Address.	Name.	P. O. Address.
Anderson Bros	Black's Station.	George Linderman	Madison.
E. G. Bray	Black's Station.	Jac. Moosbacher	Madison.
E. Q. Crites	Black's Station.	W. M. Mardeso	Madison.
H. A. Clausen	Black's Station.	— Marin	Madison.
F. E. Weyands	Black's Station.	Orleans Vineyard	Madison.
— Diggs	Cacheville.	A. O. Powell	Madison.
J. Flournoy	Cacheville.	Godfrey Rudolph	Madison.
Geo. Gould	Cacheville.	Elias Seebold	Madison.
W. W. Hanrum	Cacheville.	J. J. Stephens	Madison.
Chas. Hoppin	Cacheville.	L. D. Stephens	Madison.
Asa Morris	Cacheville.	Samuel Tutt	Madison.
Geo. Woodward	Cacheville.	W. Ting	Madison.
Wm. Woodward	Cacheville.	T. E. Trillis	Madison.
W. E. Cole	Capay.	D. C. Rumsey	Rumsey Station.
Cadanasso Bros.	Capay.	F. C. Smith	Rumsey Station.
Gillig's Vineyard	Capay.	Briggs Bros.	Winters.
P. G. Everett	Capay.	H. C. Goodyear	Winters.
G. Marraccini	Capay.	Mrs. E. Ramsey	Winters.
Oscar Parker	Capay.	J. Wolfskill	Winters.
H. Parker	Capay.	Armstrong & Alge	Woodland.
E. Thomas	Capay.	Mrs. E. H. Briggs	Woodland.
G. G. Briggs	Davisville.	R. B. Blowers	Woodland.
Eugene Gould	Davisville.	Uriah Bitzer	Woodland.
H. M. LaRue	Davisville.	Charles Bowen	Woodland.
George Pierce	Davisville.	Albert Bowen	Woodland.
Oak Shade Vineyard	Davisville.	Frank Bullard	Woodland.
Webster Treat	Davisville.	R. W. Browning	Woodland.
Hon. C. F. Reed	Grafton.	S. D. Belt	Woodland.
Theodore Weyand	Grafton.	C. T. Bidwell	Woodland.
J. L. Adams	Madison.	Mrs. C. A. Clark	Woodland.
Quincy Adams	Madison.	L. B. Cooper	Woodland.
John Baker	Madison.	W. W. Campbell	Woodland.
Arpad Harszthy & Co.	Madison.	Newton Cox	Woodland.
W. Hayes	Madison.	E. Coleman	Woodland.
U. S. Johns	Madison.	Jeff. Clauton	Woodland.
W. Levy	Madison.	Reese Clark	Woodland.

Sacramento County contains 620,000 acres of as pretty and productive land as can be found anywhere in the world in a block of 968 square miles. There is a great deal of this fine acreage dotted with orchard and vineland, there being 6,179 acres of the latter—327 acres in raisin grapes, 1,304 in table grapes, and 4,548 in wine grapes—1,344 acres of which are five-year-old (and upward) vines, 50 acres of four-year-olds, 220 of three years, 2,295 of two, and 639 acres of vines one year old. The city of Sacramento is the capital of the State, and is a place of great railroad interests and energy and contains a population of about 30,000.

One of the largest (and, I believe, the third largest) vineyards in the State is the Natoma Vineyard, 18 miles east of Sacramento, on the line of the Sacramento and Placerville Railroad. Indeed, the railroad runs right through the vineyard for a distance of nearly three miles, and from June to September this ocean of vines puts to blush the great seas of grain which silently wave on its sides. This immense area of wine-producing grapes is fringed with peach, pear and prune trees, and in some respects it is the prettiest one in the State. There are 1,900 acres of vines in all, and the Zinfandel, Carignane, Mataro, Black Burgundy, Chauche Noir, Carbernet Malbeck, Grenache, Charbono and Meunier represent the select reds, and the Burger, Columbar, Moselle Riesling, Folle Blanche and West's White Prolific, the whites. The average yield of these grapes is, from three to four year old vines, about two and a half tons per acre. The soil of the Natoma Vineyard is a rich, gravelly deposit from the Sierra Nevada Mountains of an indefinite and varying depth, underlaid by a stratum of coarse gravel and stones, through which meander subterranean streams which actually regulate the requisite moisture.

Besides the Natoma Vineyard Sacramento County has a number of well-known vintners, among whom are: Joseph Green, D. Hollister, G. Hall, William N. Runyon, Sol Runyon, O. R. Runyon, and C. V. Talmadge of Courtland, while at Elk Grove there are: R. Allen, J. B. Bradford, W. B. Bradford, Frank Bean, A. Bond, S. Cox, A. Clinton, Martin Dart, William Dixon, Charles C. Etting, J. A. Fox,

George Foulks, O. S. Freeman, D. Gage, Thomas Johnson, G. H. Kerr, Joseph Kerr, Mrs. M. Kent, Thomas McConnell, Joseph Polhemus, F. Stetter, Milton Sherwood, N. J. Stewart, S. J. Thompson, S. Treat, and David Upton. Folsom and Florin also lay claim to some importance as wine-producing districts. Their growers: The Bugbey Vineyard at Folsom, and R. Davenport, J. Enos, Esau Gardner, T. Hoey, G. Mische, F. Perez, J. Rutter, W. H. Robinson, G. Rich, G. Silverstein and J. B. Bradford. Galt, Mormon Island, Perkins and Routiers have also varied viticultural interests. Sacramento and its immediate vicinity fosters some of the best wine-growing interests of the county. Her vintners are: M. Arz, W. H. Basler, J. H. Carroll, Howell Clark, B. Ehlers, E. W. Eldrect, W. W. Green, E. L. Hawk, Hall, Luhrs & Co., W. Ingram, Walter Johnson, John Klatz, J. H. Knauth, John H. Lewis, F. P. Lowell, H. Murphy, J. C. McMullen, Mrs. Ellen H. Mann, E. W. Maslin, W. S. Neeley, Eben Owen, G. T. Palmer, James A. Roblin, C. W. Reed & Co., John Shett, W. R. Strong & Co., John Staber, and John Vanita.

WINES AND VINES OF CALIFORNIA, 1889

F. E. Wait

In addition to the largest vineyard in the world, Tehama County has some very enterprising and able vigneron in and around Red Bluff among the best known and successful of whom are: R. H. Blossom, H. Dressler, C. D. Ballard, B. A. Bell, J. C. Cone, N. P. Chipman, J. A. Calkins, M. A. Cain, Gen. Charles Cadwalader, William Duncan, J. F. Drain, Milton Dale, Dr. F. N. Fuller, Prof. O. E. Graves, J. H. Gilmore, J. J. Harris, John Kimberlin, Bruce B. Lee, J. T. Mattock, George Stall, C. A. Williams, W. W. Woodson, James Wilson and Dr. G. W. Westlake.

Yolo County ranks high as a wheat, fruit and wine producing county and contains in all 651,000 acres. Of this area 126 acres are one-year-old vines, 240 acres are in two-year-old vines, 400 acres are in three-year-olds, 300 in four-year-olds and 700 are in five-year-old (and upward) wine-producing grapes—1,766 acres in all. The largest vineyard in Yolo County is the Orleans Hill Vineyard, six

miles west of Madison, and is the property of Messrs. Arpad Haraszthy & Co., the well-known champagne makers of the Pacific Coast. This company took from their vineyard in 1886 200 tons and upward of grapes, which yielded 45,000 gallons of wine of a very superior quality, 28 per cent. of which was saccharine matter. They have a model winery four stories high, the storage-room being an excavation in which the temperature only varies some 5°. The building is 60 by 120 feet and has a storage capacity of 200,000 gallons.

There are vineyards scattered all along from Black's Station to Woodland, the county seat of Yolo, including Cacheville, Capay, Davisville, Grafton, Madison and Winters. But by far the greater number of vintners in this county owe allegiance to Woodland, and these are: Armstrong & Alge, Mrs. E. H. Briggs, R. D. Blowers, Uriah Eitzer, Charles Bowen, Frank Bullard, R. W. Browning, S. D. Belt, C. T. Bidwell, Mrs. C. A. Clark, L. B. Hooper, W. W. Campbell, Newton Cox, E. Coleman, Jeff Clanton, Reese Clark, Conrad & Dingle, H. Deaner, R. Ray, A. N. Dick, J. G. Dillon, A. Diendoime, Edgar Dobkin, L. W. Edgington, Caleb Fowler, Henry Fisher, Ed Gallup, R. A. Grant, Manford Garanthé, L. B. Holmes, J. H. Harlan, Andrew Hubbard, Mrs. G. Harris, A. J. Hall, W. G. Hunt, J. E. Hildebrand, David Hayes, Jacob Heril, Jackson Bros., Mrs. C. C. Jackson, A. D. Jackson, T. J. Jeans, Sr., Z. B. Kinchloe, H. P. Merritt, Mike McWilliams, Mrs. B. Miller, R. H. Newton, George Oldum, B. Peart, J. W. Powers, S. P. Pond, Thomas Ross, Thomas Ryder, J. Rumsey, J. A. Reddan, Mrs. G. B. Read, L. G. Rhodes, J. K. Shirley, Otto Schluer, J. B. Stephens, L. D. Stephens, Mrs. Samuel Thomas, N. Wyckoff, G. Willoughby, J. C. Williams, A. M. Witham, Joel Wright and Mrs. A. B. Woodland.

DIRECTORY OF GRAPE GROWERS....OF CALIFORNIA, 1891

CBSVC

BUTTE 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 1889.	Varieties.
Baden, Fred.	Bangor	4	4		4				
Clark, L. C.	Bangor	1	1		1				
Connett, M. T.	Bangor	1½	1½			1½			
Gomes, Manuel.	Bangor	6	6	6			Yes.		
Mack, D. M.	Bangor	11	11	8	3				
Malcom, D.	Bangor	6	6	3		3			
Miller, Mrs. V.	Bangor	5	5	5			Yes.		
Osgood, Gardner	Bangor	6	6			6			
Rehfness, H.	Bangor	16	16	16			Yes.		
Ringleben, Albert	Bangor	3	3	3					
Townson, E. M.	Bangor	1	1	1					
Young, Mrs. Elizabeth	Bangor	10	10	10					
Beall, John	Biggs	3	3	3					
Bidwell, John	Chico	500	500			500			
Boness, Wm.	Chico	7	7		7				
Entler, J. F.	Chico	7	7		7				
Hutchins, T. B.	Central House	10	10			10			
Pollock, John	Central House	15	15			15			
Bigelow, M. J.	Gridley	10	10			10			
Richards, V. P.	Gridley	9½	9½		3½	6			
Webber, P. J.	Gridley	20	10			20			
Isenberg, A. J.	John Adams	1½	1½	1½					
Austram, Mrs. A.	Oroville	3½	3½	3½			Yes.		
Gardella, Joe	Oroville	1	1		1				
Leggett, C. H. & J. H.	Oroville	36	36	7	16	13			
Power, Richard	Oroville	26	26	26					
Smith, J. J.	Oroville	7	7	7					
Wheeler, Jas.	Palermo	2½	2½	2½					
Newlen, John	Paradise	8	3			3			
Durban, C. L.	Pentz	17½	17½	2½		15			
Froenfelter, Mrs. H.	Pentz	3½	3½	3½			Yes.		
Munn, Rebecca	Pentz	4½	4½		4				
Pence, W. M.	Pentz	18½	18½	2½	16				
Rattray, John	Wyandotte	2	2			2			
Rutherford, J. T.	Wyandotte	3	3		3				
Totals for county		781	680½	111	66½	604½			

DIRECTORY OF GRAPE GROWERS... 1891

COLUSA 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 1889.	Varieties.
Cain, I. N.	College City	30	20			30	No.		
Calmes, Wm.	College City	30	16			16	No.		
Clarke, W. J.	College City	8	8			8	No.		
Eddy, M.	College City	13	13			13	No.		
Gillaspv, John	College City	6	6			6	No.		
Green, J. C.	College City	30				30	No.		
Reardon, W. H.	College City	10				10	No.		
Watson, John	College City	3	3			3	No.		
Weyand, G.	College City	4	4	4			Yes.		
Cheney, John	Colusa	3	3			3	No.		
Coleman, T. J.	Colusa	16	16		4	12	No.		
De Jarnatt, J. B.	Colusa	25	25			25	No.		
Gray, R. A.	Colusa	12	12			12	No.		
Harris, S.	Colusa	7	5			7	No.		
Herd, W. N.	Colusa	13	13			13	No.		
Hicok, H. H.	Colusa	12	12			12	No.		
Moulton, L. F.	Colusa	46	26		24	22	No.		
Mulligan, J. C.	Colusa	7	7			7	No.		
Pope, J. H.	Colusa	3	3			3	No.		
Totman, J. R.	Colusa	17	3			17	No.		
Fruto Land & Imp. Co.	Elk Creek	65				65	No.		
Weyand, Julius	Little Stony	33	33			33	No.		
Felts, C. C.	Maxwell	20	20	20			No.		
Hudson & Hutchins.	Maxwell	40				40	No.		
Hall, A. L.	Orland	4	4			4	No.	12 tons.	Muscat.
Zumwalt, J. O.	Williams	18	18			18	No.		
Totals for county		4423	2173	24	28	3703			

Directory of Grape Growers... of California, 1891
BOARD OF STATE VITICULTURAL COMMISSIONERS

SACRAMENTO 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 1889.	Varieties.
Ebel & Stehr	American River	5	5		5				
Davis, Mrs. R. F.	Andrus Island	6							
Cross, J. F.	Antelope	2	2			2			
Driver, E. S.	Antelope	10	5	5	5				
McBride, J. A.	Brighton	10	10	10					
Parsons, Jno.	Center Township	7	7	7					
Bolton, C.	Clay	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$						
Steele, Thos.	Clay	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$					
Hagel, Jno.	Conley	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$		$\frac{1}{2}$				
Rieff, J. L.	Conley	1	1		1				
Whitney, J. W.	Conley	5	5	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$				
Crofton, Jno.	Courtland	3	3		3				
Green, Jos.	Courtland								
Hollister, D.	Courtland								
Hall, G.	Courtland								
Painter, Levi	Courtland	6	6	6					
Runyon, Wm. N.	Courtland								
Runyon, Sol.	Courtland								
Runyon, O. R.	Courtland								
Talmadge, C. V.	Courtland								
West, C. W.	Elliott	1	1	1					
Allen, Rich., estate of	Elk Grove	6	6	6					
Aldrich, L. M.	Elk Grove	10	10	10					
Bradford, J. B.	Elk Grove	40	38	21	15				
Bradford, P. W.	Elk Grove	30	30	10	20				
Beans, B. F.	Elk Grove	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$		$\frac{1}{2}$				
Boder, W. J.	Elk Grove	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$		2 $\frac{1}{2}$				
Bond, A. E.	Elk Grove	1	1		1				
Carr, George T.	Elk Grove	10	8		3				
Clinton, A.	Elk Grove								
Coffman, A.	Elk Grove	7	7	7					
Colton, B. F.	Elk Grove	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$					
Coons, David	Elk Grove	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$		$\frac{1}{2}$				
Cox, E. W.	Elk Grove	8	8	5	3				

SACRAMENTO 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.
Craddock, John	Elk Grove	8½	4	4	8½				
Dart, L. S.	Elk Grove	4	4	4					
Dixon, Mrs. E.	Elk Grove	3	3	3					
Duffy, John	Elk Grove	3	3	2	1				
Eschinger, M., estate of	Elk Grove	1	1		1				
Etling, Charles C.	Elk Grove	3	3		3				
Foulks, George	Elk Grove	50	50	31	8	11			
Fox, J. A.	Elk Grove								
Freeman, I. F.	Elk Grove	5	5		5				
Gage, F. P.	Elk Grove	16	16	10	6				
Garrett, Samuel	Elk Grove	1	1		1				
Hunt, George L.	Elk Grove	1	1	1					
Hutchinsen, Mrs. H. A.	Elk Grove	5	5	5					
Jackson, Mrs. C. A.	Elk Grove	2	2	2					
Johnson, T. W.	Elk Grove	25	8	13	12				
Kerby, C.	Elk Grove	3	3	1	2				
Kerr, George H.	Elk Grove	50	50	20	10	20			
Kerr, J. H.	Elk Grove	10	10	10					
Leavitt, M.	Elk Grove	1	1	1					
Le Boyde, John	Elk Grove	10	10	10					
Lee, John	Elk Grove	2	2	2					
Lee, Laura	Elk Grove	3	3	2					
Lewis, Ed., Jr.	Elk Grove	1½	1½		1½				
Loll, Aug.	Elk Grove	3	3	3					
Lowry, Henry	Elk Grove	5	3	5					
Macy, Seth	Elk Grove	1	1		1				
Maholm, Mrs. J. B.	Elk Grove	1	1		1				
McConnell, Thos.	Elk Grove	2	2		2				
Meinardi & Bro.	Elk Grove	10	10	8	2				
Nelmes, W. H.	Elk Grove	1	1	1					
Nesche, Geo.	Elk Grove	4	4	4					
Opley, A.	Elk Grove	6	3	6					
Ottman, G.	Elk Grove	1	1	1					
Parker, Mary	Elk Grove	4	4	4					

8-V

Polhemus, C. B., est. of	Elk Grove	1	1	1					
Rhoates, I. R.	Elk Grove	3	3	3					
Schirner, Annie B.	Elk Grove	3	3	3					
Scholl, John	Elk Grove	1½	1½	1½					
Shepherd, J. E.	Elk Grove	2	2	2					
Sherwood, D. H.	Elk Grove	3	1		3				
Sibeck, Chas.	Elk Grove	1	1		1				
Spring, Mrs. F. C.	Elk Grove	1½	1½	1½					
Stetter, F.	Elk Grove	5	4	2	3				
Stewart, N. I.	Elk Grove	4	4	4					
Sehlmyer, J. F.	Elk Grove	2	2	2					
Theobald, Elizabeth	Elk Grove	1½	1½	1½					
Thompson, Mrs. A. M.	Elk Grove	1	1	1					
Treat, Mrs. C. M.	Elk Grove	6	6	3	3				
Thompson, T. J.	Elk Grove	7	7	5	1	1			
Upton, David	Elk Grove	3	3	3					
Winkleman, P., est. of	Elk Grove	1	1	1					
Williamson, George S.	Elk Grove	5	5	2½	2½				
Brown, J. P.	Florin	10	8		8				
Brown, R. J.	Florin	1	1	1					
Buell, C. L.	Florin	4½	2½		2½				
Buell, D. H.	Florin	15	10		10				
Carlisle, G. W.	Florin	3	1		1				
Culverson, J. P.	Florin	5	5		5				
Coulson, John	Florin	3	3	3					
Davis, James	Florin	2½	2½	2½					
Davis, T. E.	Florin	5	5	1½	3½				
Davenport, R.	Florin								
Ditson, M. S.	Florin	10	10	8	2				
Enos, Jas., estate of	Florin	13	13	13					
Fassett, L. H., estate of	Florin	25	25	13	12				
Finch, D.	Florin	15	15	8	7				
French, C. F.	Florin	8	7		7				
Gardner, Esau	Florin	95	95	70	25				
Hoey, T.	Florin								
Howell, R.	Florin	1	1		1				
Jackson, J. E.	Florin	2	2	1	1				
Jenkins, M.	Florin	2	2	1	1				
Johnson, C. F.	Florin	14	12	4	10				
Kramer, Peter	Florin	9	9		9				
Kennedy, S. W.	Florin	7	7		7				
Lea, Charles	Florin	5	5	5					
Lewis, Ann	Florin	1	1	1					
Marrett, Miss S.	Florin	1½	1½		1½				
Maxfield, R. G. & G. W.	Florin	8½	1	1					

SACRAMENTO 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.	Varities.
Menzel, H.	Florin	5½	5½	2	3½				
McLaughlin, John	Florin	9	9	9					
McNie, John	Florin	6	5		5				
Mische, G.	Florin								
Murphy, Sarah G.	Florin	12	12	12					
Neely, William F.	Florin	15	15	10	5				
Patton, C. S.	Florin	12	8	4	8				
Patton, F.	Florin	7	7	3	4				
Perez, F.	Florin	30	30	15	15				
Reese, David	Florin	30	30	20	10				
Reese, E., estate of	Florin	6	5	5					
Reese, John	Florin	5	4	3	2				
Reid, Mrs. A. M.	Florin	4	2	2	2				
Rodrigus, John S.	Florin	12	12	9	3				
Renwick, T.	Florin	22	15	15					
Robinson, W. H.	Florin	13	13	3	10				
Rutter, James	Florin	70	70	35	35				
Sanders, Mrs. N. T.	Florin	11	11		11				
Scholefield, J. L.	Florin	8	8	6	2				
Scholefield, W.	Florin	5	5	3	2				
Simons, J. A.	Florin	5	5	5					
Slawson, B. G.	Florin	2½	2½		2½				
Smith, Miss F. E.	Florin	5	3	2	3				
Smith, F. M., estate of	Florin	6	6	3	3				
Smith, W. C. & Son	Florin	1½	1½		1½				
Steward, L. C.	Florin	12	12		12				
Tabor, W. J.	Florin	8	6		8				
Taylor, Thomas	Florin	2	2		2				
Troutman, A.	Florin	1½	1½	1½					
Tootell, James	Florin	15	15	7	8				
Towle, C.	Florin	15	15		15				
Walton, R.	Florin	11	6	2	4				
Whitman, Mrs. M. A.	Florin	7½	2		2				
Williams, M.	Florin	5½	2	2½	3				

Wilson, Leander	Florin	5	5	3	2				
Nuttall, Chas.	Folsom	30	30	30					
Benedix, C.	Franklin	3	3		1	2			
Bradford, J. B.	Franklin								
Core, A. F.	Franklin	2½	2½	2½					
Derr, Henry	Franklin	1	1	1					
Ehrhardt, John	Franklin	6	6	6					
Keema, H.	Franklin	3	3	3					
McLanahan, D.	Franklin	1	1		1				
Olsen, Ole	Franklin	½	½		½				
Schmidt, John	Franklin	1½	1½	1½					
Strong, P. A.	Franklin	2½	2	2½					
Hite, J. G.	Freeport	3	3	2	1				
Moore, Mrs. J. W.	Freeport	2		2					
Baggiano, G.	Galt	1½	1½	1½					
Bisano, A.	Galt	1½	1½	1½					
Bock, William	Galt	½	½		½				
Bryant, A. B.	Galt	½	½		½				
Chase, Hiram	Galt	4	2	3		1			
Gage, J. P.	Galt	81	81		81				
Haller, William	Galt	½	½	½					
Harvey, Obed	Galt	1½	1½		1½				
Hauschildt, H.	Galt	1	1	1					
Kreeger, S.	Galt	½	½		½				
Makel, Geo. N.	Galt	6	6	6		Yes.			
Marengo, A.	Galt	2½		2½					
Montague, Alex.	Galt	8			8				
McFarland, John	Galt	1½	1½	1½					
Pohn, S. W.	Galt	1	1		1				
Quiggle, V. S.	Galt	3			3				
Roy, Don	Galt	2	1		2				
Whitaker, A.	Galt	½	½		½				
Young, Elizabeth	Galt	2½	2½	2½					
Kohler & Van Bergen	Guthries	4	4	4		Yes.			
Herbert, L.	Hicksville	½	½	½					
Hoffknecht, F.	Hicksville	200	200	200					
Howard, H. C.	Hicksville	30	30	30					
Mahim, Jane	Hicksville	2	2	2					
Valensin, Alice M.	Hicksville	3	3	3					
Miller, Peter	Lake House	10	16	16					
Jeans, Adolph	Mayhews	20	20		20				
Stephens, R. D.	Mayhews	20	20		20				
Wells, Eli	Mayhews	32	32	25	7				
Colbaker, A.	Mississippi Township	2	2		2				
Hancock, John	Mormon Island	5	5	3	2			10 tons.	

SACRAMENTO 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.	Variety.
Hart, Ed.	Mormon Island	40	40	40			Yes.	100 tons.	
Hart, Powell	Mormon Island	15	15	15				37½ tons.	
Hawk, John	Mormon Island	40	40	28	12			80 tons.	
Hoke, James H.	Mormon Island	6	6			6			
Lopes, John	Mormon Island	12	12	10	2			24 tons.	
Mette, Henry	Mormon Island	80	80	70	5	5	Yes.	200 tons.	
Minck, Gerhard	Mormon Island	10	10	8	2			20 tons.	
Mutual Life Ins. Co.	Mormon Island	80	80	70	5	5	Yes.	200 tons.	
Pelikin, Geo.	Mormon Island	20	20	15	5			40 tons.	
Slackerman, H.	Mormon Island	5	5	4	1			10 tons.	
Stroup, Mrs.	Mormon Island	30	30	25	5		Yes.	75 tons.	
Verbena, H.	Mormon Island	30	30	20	10			60 tons.	
Natoma Vineyard Co.	Natoma	1,500	1,250	1,300	200		Yes.		
Barnby, Mrs. R.	Perkins	15	15	11	4				
Bennett, Jno.	Perkins	5	5	1	4				
Bidwell, H. G.	Perkins	4	4	4					
Brown, Robt.	Perkins	4	3		3				
Bundock, H.	Perkins	2	2		2				
Davis, A. B.	Perkins	5½	5½	5	5				
Davis, Owen T.	Perkins	11	11		11				
Davis, W. O.	Perkins	3	3		3				
Ferguson, R. J.	Perkins	3	3		3				
Foster, S. G.	Perkins	1			1				
Hall, Alex.	Perkins	7	7	7					
Harlow, Geo. W.	Perkins	9	9	8	1				
Harlow, J. M.	Perkins	4½	4½	4½	4½				
Horotman, C.	Perkins	2½	2½	2½					
Jackman, S. H.	Perkins	3	3	2	3				
Lea, Isaac	Perkins	6	6	3	3				
Lowe, Asa, estate of	Perkins	7	7		7				
Manlove, W. S.	Perkins	90	40	40	50				
Miller, W. A.	Perkins	30	15	27	3				
Murphy, P. H.	Perkins	9	6		9				
Perkins, T. C.	Perkins	2	2	2					

Russell, P.	Perkins	7	7		7				
Tackney, John	Perkins	1½	1½	1½					
Boye, C. M.	Routiers	10½	7		7				
Boyde, Mrs. I.	Routiers	2							
Briggs, G. G., heirs of	Routiers	150	150		150				
Carroll, Pat.	Routiers	2	2	2					
Espie, Alex.	Routiers	13	13	13					
Hoey, Peter	Routiers	56	55		56				
Kelley, Ed.	Routiers	3	3	3					
McDonald, Geo. A.	Routiers	5½	1½		1½				
Nuttall, Isaac	Routiers	35	35	35					
Quoil, Stephen	Routiers	5		5					
Rodman, L. G.	Routiers	16	16	16					
Routier, Jos.	Routiers	25	25	23	2				
Shields, Peter	Routiers	18	18	18					
Studerus, John, Sr.	Routiers	14	14	14					
Taylor, J. B., estate of	Routiers	15	15	15					
Williams, Ellen	Routiers	20	10	4	6				
Baker, Geo. B.	Russell	7	7		7				
Beaudry, J. C.	Russell	22	22	8	14				
Brooks, William	Russell	6	6		6				
Chapin, F. P.	Russell	2	2	1	1				
Humphrey, A. B.	Russell	95	45	8	37				
Stoner, Mrs. B.	Russell	11	11	11					
Booth, Newton	Sacramento	4	4		4				
Brockway, C. Z.	Sacramento	1	1		1				
Burns, A. B.	Sacramento	5	5		3	2			
Casselli, V.	Sacramento	16	16	10	6				
Clark, N.	Sacramento	25			25				
Curtis, William	Sacramento	20	20	10	10				
Duden, Geo.	Sacramento	1	1		1				
Easton, R. A.	Sacramento	8	8	7	1				
Eldred, I. P.	Sacramento	3½	3½		3½				
Fawcett, J. H.	Sacramento	10	10		10				
Greer, E.	Sacramento	20	16		20				
Guista, F.	Sacramento	7	7	2	5				
Hack, Geo. W.	Sacramento	2	1		1				
Hoppe, Julia	Sacramento	10	5		10				
Howrigan, Thos.	Sacramento	5	5		5				
Keefe, Wm.	Sacramento	3	3	3					
Kendall, W. S.	Sacramento	90	00	60	20	10			
McNair, W.	Sacramento	2	2		2				
Palmer, Emily J.	Sacramento	12	12	12					
Pimentell, F.	Sacramento	2½	2½		2½				
Pool, S. W.	Sacramento	4	4	4					

SACRAMENTO 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.
Stillson, Geo. S.	Sacramento.	15	10	15					
Strauch, D.	Sacramento.	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$		1 $\frac{1}{2}$				
Stubbs, John L.	Sacramento.	2			2				
Welty, J. B.	Sacramento.	25	23	20		3			
Holmes, H.	Union House.	7	7	7					
Mack, Charles E.	Union House.	8	5	4	4				
Sims, Joseph	Union House.	25	15	25					
Wightman, Mark	Union House.	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$					
Green, L. D.	Walnut Grove.	2	2		2				
Branscomb, S. A.	Walsh Station.	1	1	1					
Ellis, W. H.	Walsh Station.	8	8	8					
Lee, Annie R.	Walsh Station.	6	6		6				
Manley, W. C. & J. A.	Walsh Station.	15	3	3					
McManus, A. G., Sr.	Walsh Station.	2	2	2					
Miller, A. D.	Walsh Station.	2	2						
Schulze, John, est. of.	Walsh Station.	4	4	4					
Sherwood, J. O.	Walsh Station.	2	2		2				
Totals for county.		4,630	4,028	3,131	1,164	335			

SHASTA 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 1889.	Varieties.
Coffman, A.	Albertson.								
Woodman, L. C.	Albertson.								
Alexander, Samuel.	Anderson.	30	15			30	No.		
Anderson, L. R.	Anderson.	1				1	No.		
Anderson, Thomas.	Anderson.	2				2	No.		
Armstrong, Samuel.	Anderson.	2				2	No.		
Arnold, Mrs. M.	Anderson.	1				1	No.		
Baldwin, James.	Anderson.								
Baldwin & Atherton.	Anderson.	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$		1	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	No.		
Bainbridge, J. P.	Anderson.	1	1			1	No.		
Beardsley, I. W.	Anderson.								
Beeves, N. A.	Anderson.	1	1		1		No.		
Broadhurst, F. F.	Anderson.	4				4	No.		
Buffum, Frank A.	Anderson.	1	1			1	No.		
Buffum, M. P.	Anderson.	20	10		20		No.		
Burner, G. W.	Anderson.	5	5			5	No.		
Buss & Abbott.	Anderson.	1	1		1		No.		
Casto, M. D. & M. L.	Anderson.	8	8			8	No.		
Dodd, T. F.	Anderson.	5				5	No.		
Dozier, A.	Anderson.	6	3			6	No.		
Fickas, Adam.	Anderson.	2	2		1	1	No.		
Finley, Joseph.	Anderson.								
Frisbie, E. G. & L. C.	Anderson.	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$			5 $\frac{1}{2}$	No.		
Gates, W. C.	Anderson.	2			1	1	No.		
Green, G. W.	Anderson.	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$			5 $\frac{1}{2}$	No.		
Hawes, William.	Anderson.	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$		2 $\frac{1}{2}$		No.		
Hawley, C. H.	Anderson.	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$		1		No.		
Hubbard, A. W.	Anderson.	5	5	1		4	No.		
Hussey, S. P.	Anderson.	1	1			1	No.		
Johnson, B. W.	Anderson.								
Johnston, Wm. M.	Anderson.	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$		1 $\frac{1}{2}$		No.		
Klukkert, B.	Anderson.	2	2	1		1	No.		
King, Mrs. C. J.	Anderson.	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$			5 $\frac{1}{2}$	No.		
Lahere, Wm. De.	Anderson.								

SHASTA 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.
McDannals, H. A.	Anderson	4		2		2	No.		
Montgomery, Jas.	Anderson								
Nunnally, H. H.	Anderson								
Newton, E. E.	Anderson	10	10			10	No.		
Newton, J. F.	Anderson	4	4			4	No.		
Newton, O. L.	Anderson	2	2			2	No.		
Palmer, Chas. M.	Anderson								
Palmer, E. S.	Anderson								
Parker, S. C.	Anderson	3				3	No.		
Shanahan, T. W. H.	Anderson	5	5	3	2		No.		
Shasta County Fruit Co.	Anderson	1½	1½			1½	No.		
Shoupe Bros.	Anderson								
Tarleton, J. D.	Anderson	7	7		3	4	No.		
Thomas & Holcom	Anderson	3			1	2	No.		
Taylor, T. G.	Anderson	4	4			4	No.		
Wise, M. F.	Anderson	2½			½	2	No.		
Ball, —	Ball's Ferry								
Logan, A.	Ball's Ferry								
Winsel, J. F.	Ball's Ferry								
Baldeschwieler, G.	Buckeye	1				1	No.		
Hagenbaugh, Wm.	Buckeye	1	1		1		No.		
Husser, John	Buckeye	2			1	1	No.		
Janasen, J. H.	Buckeye	1½		1		½	No.		
Pratt, R. H.	Buckeye	2				2	No.		
Potter, H. E.	Buckeye	1			1		No.		
Seaman, Porter	Buckeye	3	3	3			Yes.		
Stickley & Kenyon	Buckeye	1½	1½		½	1	No.		
Harrison, John, est. of	Blair	6	6	6			Yes.		
Richardson, E. W.	Blair	1½	1½	1½			Yes.		
Clarke, —	Cottonwood								
Henning, A. P.	Cottonwood	1	1		1		No.		
Kimble, Wilhelmina	Cottonwood	20	20			20	No.		
McCabe, E. J.	Cottonwood	5			2	3	No.		
Schmeiderer, W.	Cottonwood	2	2		1	1	No.		
Turner, J.	Cottonwood								
White, H. D.	Cottonwood								
Brown, Wm.	French Gulch								
Morrell, M.	French Gulch								
Andrews & Carpenter	Gas Point	1	1	1			Yes.		
Fitz, Henry E.	Gas Point	1	1	1			Yes.		
Andree, Rudolph	Igo	2½	2½	½		2			
Bull, W. D.	Igo	1				1	No.		
Develin, John	Igo								
Doll, Valentine	Igo								
Forschler, Mrs. E.	Igo	1	1	1			Yes.		
Jones, E. R.	Igo	1	1		1		No.		
Kingsbury, Chas.	Igo								
Leiter, Alex.	Igo								
Ludwig, Alex.	Igo	1	1	1			Yes.		
Loeffler, G.	Igo	5	5	5			Yes.		
Burgdorf, Chas.	Leighton	½	½			½	No.		
Hastings, W. R.	Leighton	1	1		1		No.		
Kelley, J. A.	Leighton	5	5	5			Yes.		
Kelley, J. J.	Leighton	4	4			4	No.		
Luscher, S. G.	Leighton	2	2			2	No.		
Leighton, B.	Leighton	1	1		1		No.		
Osborne, D. C., estate of	Leighton	2½	2½	2½			No.		
Shaffer, B. A.	Leighton	4				4	No.		
Smith, F. & S.	Leighton	3	3	1	2		Yes.		
Ashell, J. M.	Millville	15	15	15			No.	No record.	Mission.
Beale, E. M.	Millville	1½	1½		1½		No.	No record.	Not known.
Cutter, H. H.	Millville	10	10	10			Yes.		
Derch, Fred.	Millville								
Edington, J. S.	Millville	1	1		1		No.	No record.	Not known.
Garner, C. C.	Millville								
Hoffman, Frank	Millville	2	2	2			Yes.	No record.	
Hust, Jos.	Millville								
Haws, Wm.	Millville								
Lee, Wm. C.	Millville								
March, W. F.	Millville	1	1		1		No.	No record.	Not known.
Nichols, J. L.	Millville	1½	1½			1½	No.	No record.	Not known.
Reed, W. K.	Millville	1	1		1		No.	No record.	Not known.
Reineke, Chris.	Millville	½	½		½		No.	No record.	Not known.
Schooling, Oliver	Millville								
Smith, Wm. A.	Millville	1	1		1		No.	No record.	Not known.
Standford, F. W.	Millville	1	1	1			Yes.		
Talbournel, John J.	Millville								
Thierkoff, J. Anthony	Millville								
Wilkinson & Ross	Millville								

SHASTA 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.	Varlet.
Cutler, H. H.	North Cow Creek								
Forrester, J.	North Cow Creek								
Lenn, L.	North Cow Creek								
Meyers, F.	North Cow Creek								
Rediker, A.	North Cow Creek								
Rediker, W.	North Cow Creek	4	4	4			Yes.		
Woodman, L. C.	North Cow Creek								
Waldorf, S.	Oak Run	1	1		1		No.		
Estep, Alfred	Oak Run	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$		$\frac{1}{2}$		No.	No record.	Not known.
Duncan, J. C.	Olinda	1	1			1	No.		
Finley, H. H.	Olinda	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$		1	No.		
McGuinness, Henry	Olinda	1	1			1	No.		
Mewes, Robert	Olinda	4	4			4	No.		
Root, E. F.	Olinda	4	4			4	No.		
Shoup, Frank	Olinda	6				6	No.		
Smith, Peter T.	Olinda	3	3	1	1	1	No.		
Williamson, P. L.	Olinda	2				1	No.		
Quinn, Timothy	Oro	2	2	2			Yes.		
Banks, S. E.	Pinckney	1	1	1			Yes.		
Alicamp, —	Redding								
Bentley, George H.	Redding	$\frac{1}{2}$			$\frac{1}{2}$		No.		
Bush, C. C.	Redding								
Brincard, James	Redding								
Chenoworth, S.	Redding								
Darlot & Pradel	Redding	12		12			No.		
Dozier, L. F.	Redding	45	45		10	35	No.		
Edge, G. & A.	Redding	2	2		2		No.		
Fisher, F. W.	Redding								
Friesen, Jacob	Redding	1			1		No.		
Friesen, Joseph	Redding								
Houn, D. N.	Redding	3	3		1	2	No.		
Isaacson & Sullivan	Redding	2			2		No.		
Lee, W. C.	Redding	12	6		12		No.		
McCoy, A. S. J.	Redding								
McMurray, —	Redding								
Nunamaker & Dolde	Redding	2		2			No.		
Oliver, Ben	Redding								
Reid, E. A.	Redding								
Schneider, Louis	Redding								
Wilber, Mrs. E. P.	Redding	7			3	4	No.		
Cochran, James R.	Roberts	$1\frac{1}{2}$			$1\frac{1}{2}$		No.		
Meyer, Fred	Roberts	$2\frac{1}{2}$	$2\frac{1}{2}$	$2\frac{1}{2}$			Yes.		
Standford, G. N.	Roberts	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$	1	$\frac{1}{2}$		No.		
Warren, E. E.	Roberts	3			3		No.		
Woodman, L. C.	Roberts	20	20	20			Yes.		
Yank, Joseph	Roberts	1	1	1			Yes.		
Morley, W. W.	Round Mountain	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$		$\frac{1}{2}$				
Miller, W. P.	Shasta								
Leschinsky, A.	Shasta								
Schroeter, G. C.	Shasta								
Wiser, Mrs. H. A.	Shasta								
Camden, Charles	Stella								
Desmond, Denis	Stella								
Harrison, John	Stella								
Williams, John	Stella								
Bass, J. S. P.	Stillwater	2	2	1		1	Yes.		
Dierckson, Claus	Stillwater	$\frac{1}{2}$				$\frac{1}{2}$	No.		
Fish, F. W., estate of	Stillwater	10	10	6	1	3	Yes.		
Morehead, W. A.	Stillwater	4				4	No.		
Schade, C. F.	Stillwater	3		3			No.		
Shupe, C. F.	Stillwater	$2\frac{1}{2}$		1	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	No.		
Williams, J. D. H.	Stillwater	3	3		1	2	No.		
Miller, J. F. & C. B.	Whitmore	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$		$\frac{1}{2}$		No.		
Parsons, T. H.	Whitmore	3				3	No.		
Totals for county		468	432	122	104	242			

DIRECTORY OF GRAPE GROWERS..., 1891

SUTTER 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 1889.	Varieties.
Bihlman, Geo.	Live Oak	2½	2½	2½			No.		
Locke, Geo.	Live Oak	2½	2½			2½	No.		Muscatel.
Stafford, Wm.	Live Oak	1	1		1				Muscatel, Tokay.
Ashley, J.	Meridian	6	6			6	No.		Muscatel.
Jones, J. G.	Meridian	1½	1½			1½	No.		Muscatel.
Raub, S. H.	Meridian	1	1			1	No.	7 tons.	Muscatel.
Thornbrough, E. F.	Meridian	1½	1½			1½	No.		Muscatel.
Bray Bros.	Nicolaus	½	½	½			No.		
Chandler, A. L.	Nicolaus	1½	1½			1½	No.		Muscatel.
Jackson, A. T.	Nicolaus	1½	1½	1½			No.		
Jones, James	Nicolaus	½	½	½			No.		
Chandon & Klockenbaum.	Oakland	12	12	12					Mission.
Smith, Mary S.	Oakland	10	10			10			Muscatel.
Wilkie, J. B.	Oakland	16	16			16			Muscatel.
Spilman, W. T.	Pennington	2	2		½	1½	No.		Muscat, Tokay.
Algeo, J. M.	Pleasant Grove	1	1			1	No.		
Holloman, J.	Sutter City	4	4	4			No.		
Moody, S.	Sutter City	3	3		3				
Saye, Geo. M.	Sutter City	1½	1½		1½		No.		
Thompson, Wm., Sr.	Sutter City	1½	1½			1½	No.		Muscatel, Thompson Seedless.
Wadsworth, W. M.	Sutter City	15	3		3	12	No.		Muscatel.
Berg Bros.	Yuba City	8			8		No.		
Bunce, P. L.	Yuba City	1	1		1		No.		Rose Peru, Tokay.
Carpenter, Geo.	Yuba City	25	25			25			Muscatel.
Davis, Robert	Yuba City	1	1		1		No.		
Frisbie, B. F.	Yuba City	40				40			Muscatel.
Hixon, E. W.	Yuba City	11	11			11			Muscatel.
Hull, T. B.	Yuba City	20	20			20	No.		Muscatel.
Keak, Robert	Yuba City	1½	1½	1½			No.		Zinfandel.
Kells, R. C.	Yuba City	46	46		20	26		276 tons.	
Kirk, C. J.	Yuba City	2				2	No.		Muscatel.
Kirk, T. L.	Yuba City	3	3		3		No.		
McCune, Phil.	Yuba City	20	20			20	No.		Muscatel.
Ohleyer, George	Yuba City	3	3	1	1	1	No.		
Onstott, J. P.	Yuba City	28	28				No.		Zinfandel, Muscatel, Tokay.
Pease, George	Yuba City	20	20			20			Muscatel.
Sammis, W. E.	Yuba City	2½				2½			Muscatel.
Stabler, B. G.	Yuba City	1	1			1			Muscatel.
Starr, Geo. F.	Yuba City	20	20	8	2	10	No.		Zinfandel, Muscatel, Tokay.
Stoker, B. F.	Yuba City	4	4	1½		2½	No.		
Stoker, W. H.	Yuba City	3	3			3			Muscatel.
Stone, F. L.	Yuba City	4	4			4			Muscatel.
Walthers, C.	Yuba City	5	5	5					Zinfandel.
Williams, C. E.	Yuba City	40	40			40		240 tons.	Muscatel.
Mathews, J.	West Butte	1	1		1				Black Hamburg.
Robinson, G. W.	West Butte	1½	1½			1½	No.		Muscatel.
Totals for county.		370	237	38	47	285			

DIRECTORY OF GRAPE GROWERS...OF CALIFORNIA, 1891

CBSVC

TEHAMA 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.
Wilson, H. C.	Corning	3	3		3		No.	9 tons.	
Glenn, H. J., estate of.	Henleyville	3	3		3		No.	6 tons.	
Dailey, L. C.	Hunters	4	4			4	No.	13 tons.	
Sanford, Ansel	Hunters	5	5			5	No.	14 tons.	
Cockburn, Thos.	Paskenta	5	5		2	3	No.	10 tons.	
Flournoy, G. H.	Paskenta	3	3			3	No.	8 tons.	
Halley, W. H.	Paskenta	4	4			4	No.	7 tons.	
Wakefield, H.	Paskenta	12	12			12	No.	24 tons.	
Ames, S. R.	Proberta	5			5		No.		
Banks, H. H.	Red Bluff	3	3			3	No.	6 tons.	
Barley, E. S.	Red Bluff	12				12	No.		
Bresler, H.	Red Bluff	3	3			3	No.	9 tons.	
Burrichter, H.	Red Bluff	5	5		6		No.	10 tons.	
Calkins, J. A.	Red Bluff	8	8		4	4	No.	20 tons.	
Cofer, G. W.	Red Bluff	10	10		2	8	No.	20 tons.	
Cone, J. S.	Red Bluff	10	10		4	6	No.	20 tons.	
Cowles, I. S.	Red Bluff	10			4	6	No.		
Drane, J. F.	Red Bluff	10	10		3	7	No.	18 tons.	
Duncan, Wm.	Red Bluff	10	10			10	No.	30 tons.	Muscat.
Eby, Jackson	Red Bluff	6	6		6		No.	10 tons.	
Gallatin, Albert	Red Bluff	8	8		4	4	No.	6 tons.	
Gilmore, John	Red Bluff	10	10		10		No.	20 tons.	
Lee, B. B.	Red Bluff	8	8		3		No.	6 tons.	
Stoll, Geo.	Red Bluff	8	8		8		No.	16 tons.	
Warner, A. J.	Red Bluff	5	5			5	No.	6 tons.	
Butler, Isabella	Tehama	3	3		1	2	No.	7 tons.	
Finnell, John	Tehama	5	5		3	2	No.	9 tons.	
Harvey, Joseph	Tehama	6	6		6		No.	14 tons.	
Hilderbrandt, R.	Vina	8	8		4	4	No.	18 tons.	
Stanford, Leland	Vina Vineyard, Vina	3,825	2,500	3,705		120	Yes.	6,000 tons.	Zinfandel, Trousseau, Burger, and many
Totals for county		4,012	2,660	3,705	80	227			

DIRECTORY OF GRAPE GROWERS... OF CALIFORNIA, 1891

CBSVC

YOLO COUNTY.

14-V

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.	Varietal
Hushey, D. N.	Black's Station	60	60			60	No.		
Chiles, J. F. & W. D.	Davisville	100	100	40	30	30	No.		
Gould, May I.	Davisville	100	100			100	No.		Muscatel, chiefly.
LaRue, H. M.	Davisville	30	30		30		No.		
Swingle, G. H.	Davisville	30	30	30			No.		
Epstein, Henry (Arpad Harasthy & Co.).	Orleans Vineyard, Madison.	340	340	340			Yes.		Sundry.
Devilbiss, J. A.	Winters	30	30		30		No.		Sundry.
Griffin, J. B.	Winters	160	160		160		No.		Sundry.
Hill, F. S.	Winters	35	35	35			No.		Sundry.
Hill, H. A.	Winters	30	30		30		No.		Sundry.
Hill, J. H.	Winters	40	40	20	20		No.		Sundry.
Reid, W. B.	Winters	30	30		30		No.		Sundry.
Robinson, W. H. & Bros.	Winters	100	100		100		No.		Sundry.
Slade, V.	Winters	40	40		40		No.		Sundry.
Armstrong & Alge	Woodland	75	75	45	30		No.		Sundry.
Bitzer, U.	Woodland	15	15	10	5		No.		Sundry.
Blowers, R. B.	Woodland	20	20		20		No.		Emperor and Sultana, chief
Bowen Bros.	Woodland	100	100		20	80	No.		Sundry.
Briggs, Mrs. E.	Woodland	160	160			160	No.		Muscatel.
Bullard, F.	Woodland	200	200	160	40		No.		Sundry.
Clanton, E. J.	Woodland	30	30			30	No.		Muscatel.
Clark, E.	Woodland	10	10		10		No.		Sundry.
Deaner, H. S.	Woodland	100	100	100			No.		Sundry.
Deindonne, A.	Woodland	15	15	15			No.		Sundry.
Dillon, J. Y.	Woodland	10	10		10		No.		Sundry.
Fisher, Henry	Woodland	40	40			40	No.		Sundry.
Fiske, George D.	Woodland	25	25	25			No.		
Fitz, R.	Woodland	80	80	80			No.		
Fuchs, J.	Woodland	30	30	20	10		No.		Sundry.
Gallup, Ed.	Woodland	30	30		10	20	No.		Sundry.
Hall, A. M.	Woodland	10	10	10			No.		
Harris, W. J., estate of	Woodland	10	10		10		No.		Sundry.
Harlan, J. H.	Woodland	160	160	100		60	No.		Sundry.
Henel, Jacob, estate of	Woodland	30	30		10	20	No.		Sundry.
Holmes, L. B.	Woodland	20	20		10	10	No.		Sundry.
Hugh, Mrs. S. E.	Woodland	15	15			15	No.		Sundry.
Jackson, B.	Woodland (San Fran.)	100	100		50	50	No.		Sundry.
Jackson, Mrs. C. C.	Woodland	20	20		10	10	No.		
Kincheloe Bros.	Woodland	30	30	30			No.		Sundry.
McGuff, Wm.	Woodland	40	40	25		15	No.		
McWilliams, J. S.	Woodland	10	10		10		No.		Sundry.
Merritt, H. P.	Woodland	40	40		40		No.		Sundry.
Noe, J. R.	Woodland	15	15		15		No.		Sundry.
Reed, Geo. B.	Woodland	160	160			160	No.		Muscatel, chiefly.
Redden, John A.	Woodland	40	40		20	20	No.		
Rich, S. D.	Woodland	25	25		15	10	No.		
Ross, Thos.	Woodland	65	65		25	40	No.		Sundry.
Ryder, T. H.	Woodland	60	60		40	20	No.		
Schuesley, John	Woodland	160	160	160			No.		Zinfandel.
Strong, A.	Woodland	60	60	30	30		No.		Sundry.
Thomas, S. D., estate of	Woodland	20	20		20		No.		
Vansie, Dick	Woodland	40	40		20	20	No.		Muscatel, Sultana.
Willoughby, J. N.	Woodland	10	10		10		No.		Sundry.
Witham, A. M.	Woodland	15	15		15		No.		Sundry.
Woodland, Mrs. A. B.	Woodland	160	160			160	No.		Muscatel, chiefly.
Wyckoff, N., estate of	Woodland	320	320	300	10	10	Yes.		Sundry.
Yolo Winery	Woodland						Yes.		
Totals for county		3,700	3,700	1,575	1,000	1,125			

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