

August 25, 1981

Director
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms
Department of the Treasury
Washington, D. C. 20226

Dear Sir:

SHENANDOAH VINEYARDS, a partnership, located at Route 2 Box 208B, Edinburg, Virginia 22824, hereby petitions the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms to establish an area in Virginia and West Virginia as a viticultural area to be known as "Shenandoah Valley" under Title 27 CFR, part 4 as revised by Treasury Decision ATF-53.

In accordance with Section 4.25a(e)2, Title 27, CFR, petitioner hereafter shows:

- (a) Evidence that the name of the proposed viticultural area is locally and/or nationally known as referring to the area specified in the petition.

The evidence that the Shenandoah Valley is well known is so immense that to submit even a small part of the available documents as exhibits would be unduly burdensome and would appear to be unnecessary. In lieu thereof, we will include brief summarizations and quotes with footnotes to sources and a bibliography.

"The past, like the valley's limestone floor, always lies close to the surface in the Shenandoah. The sentinel watching over all the great events that have taken place there is the river itself. Looping through the valley, taking the runoff from the hills and hollows, it flows as sonorously as the song sailors spread around the world in the age of sail:

O Shenandoah, I long to hear you,
 Away, you rollin' river
O Shenandoah, I long to hear you,
 Away, I'm bound away

"Somehow reaching the ocean, the song was carried to far-flung anchorages as a chantey that made shipboard chores go easier. No matter the history, the fame of "Shenandoah" is secure as one of the most beautiful folk songs in English, a worthy companion to a beautiful valley." 1/

The Great Valley of Virginia lies near the present northeastern border of the State, between the Blue Ridge and the first ranges of the Alleghenies. It starts on the north at the Potomac River at Harper's Ferry, West Virginia. Some 140 miles to the southwest the headwaters of the Shenandoah River rise and flow northeastward, parallel with and between the Blue Ridge and Allegheny mountains, draining the counties of Augusta, Rockingham, Shenandoah, Page, Warren, Frederick, and Clarke of Virginia, with Berkeley and Jefferson of West Virginia. 2/ The River dominates a large part of the Valley, the North Fork of which flows northeasterly, north of the Massanutten Mountains, and joins the South Fork, which is south of the Massanutten, near Front Royal, Virginia. The river finally empties into the Potomac River at Harper's Ferry.

Some 40 miles further southwestward of the headwaters of the Shenandoah River, the Alleghenies and the Blue Ridge mountains would meet and close the Valley, except for the James River which cuts through them at that point.

The main road of the Shenandoah Valley (U.S. Route 11) is known as the "Valley Pike". It was originally an Indian foot path made by the Iroquois in the 17th and 18th centuries as they travelled south to attack the Catawba tribe in western North Carolina.

In Virginia, there is also the town of Shenandoah, the county of Shenandoah, the Shenandoah River, the Shenandoah Mountain, the Shenandoah Caverns and the Shenandoah National Park.

1/ "Shenandoah, I Long to Hear You", National Geographic, Edwards, Make W., National Geographic Society, 1970, p. 585, hereafter referred to as National Geographic.

2/ The German Element of the Shenandoah Valley of Virginia, Wayland, John Walter, the author, 1907, hereafter referred to as Wayland.

The Shenandoah Valley of Virginia, named "Daughter of the Stars" by the Indians, was first seen by a white man, John Lederer, a German fur trapper, in 1669. 3/

Impetus to the settlement of the Valley was provided by then Governor of Virginia, Alexander Spotswood's expedition of 1716. By the early 1730's, the greatest development of the Valley by settlers was taking place.

In 1731, a German named Hans Jost Heydt settled his family near Opequon Creek. In the following years a great many Germans from Alsace and the Palatinate settled in the Valley.

In 1748, George Washington surveyed the Valley, describing it as "rich and fertile all ye way". His surveyor's office still stands in Winchester. He also laid the foundation for the Valley's thriving apple industry by requiring each of his tenant farmers to plant at least four acres of apple trees.

Prior to the Revolutionary War, the people of the Valley contributed grain to the people in Boston who were suffering an English naval blockade.

The first meeting in the Valley concerning independence from England took place in Woodstock, Virginia on June 16, 1774. The Rev. Peter Muhlenberg chaired that meeting, and wrote up their resolutions.

In 1774 the Valley organized to help battle the British. The 8th Virginia Regiment was comprised of men from the Shenandoah Valley. It was known as the "German Regiment", and distinguished itself in many encounters.

People continued settling the Valley during the latter part of the 1700's and the beginning of the 1800's, with the first history of the Shenandoah Valley being written by Samuel Kercheval and originally published in 1833.

Local iron-making was important in the Valley in the first half of the 1800's. Most of the furnaces were burnt during the Civil War.

3/ The Shenandoah - Daughter of the Stars, Davis, Julia, Farrar and Rhinehart, Inc., 1945, p. 29.

The State of Virginia seceded from the Union on April 17, 1861. The first valley troops (Confederate) arrived in Strasburg that same day. From Strasburg they marched to Winchester for reinforcements on their way to Harper's Ferry. Approximately 5,000 arrived under the direction of Colonel Thomas J. Jackson.

Stonewall Jackson's famous valley campaign took place from early March to the end of May in 1862. His troop strength began around 15,000 and increased to 30,000 by the end of his campaign of 1862. His "foot cavalry" had many battles with the Union troops.

The Battle of New Market took place on May 15, 1864. Teenage cadets from V.M.I. fought the Union soldiers. Their exploits are immortalized in the Hall of Valor at the New Market Battlefield Park, New Market, Virginia. Jackson is buried in Lexington Cemetery, not far from his restored home. General Robert E. Lee is buried at the Lee Chapel of Washington and Lee University in Lexington, Virginia.

The verdant Valley served as "the granary of the Confederacy" during the Civil War. General Sheridan burned most of the Valley in October of 1864 because of its strategic and agricultural importance to the South. One of Sheridan's aides was General Custer.

The Shenandoah Valley is often referred to as the "Valley of the Giants". Besides George Washington, it has touched the lives of three other presidents; Woodrow Wilson was born in Staunton, Abraham Lincoln's father was born near Harrisonburg, and Sam Houston, president of the Republic of Texas, was born near Lexington. Admiral Robert F. Byrd was also a valley native, as was General George C. Marshall, World War II military leader, drafter of the Marshall Plan and Secretary of State. Cyrus McCormick invented his reaper in the Shenandoah Valley 4/, as did James Gibbs the sewing machine.

In addition to footnote references, the bibliography and exhibits hereto, the following is submitted:

(a) there are 178 listings under the name "Shenandoah" and 217 listings under the name "Shenandoah Valley" in the card catalog of the Virginia State Library;

4/ National Geographic, p. 558.

(b) National Geographic magazine has published 15 different issues from 1926-1970 mentioning the Virginia Shenandoah Valley;

(c) articles about the Shenandoah Valley appear in Colliers Encyclopedia, William D. Halsey, editing director, P. F. Collier Inc., London/New York 1979, Vol. 20 pages 669-670 - Shenandoah (river in Virginia), Shenandoah National Park (map also); Encyclopedia Britannica 15th Edition, Encyclopedia Britannica Inc., Benton Publishing, Chicago/London 1971, Vol. 9, pages 131-132 - Shenandoah City (in Iowa) named after Valley of Virginia, Shenandoah National Park, Shenandoah Valley (Virginia); World Book Encyclopedia, World Book/ Childcraft International Inc., Chicago/London 1980 - Shenandoah National Park, Shenandoah River, Shenandoah Valley (Virginia); Encyclopedia Americana, Americana Corp., Conn. 1980, Vol. 24, pages 698-699 - Shenandoah National Park, Shenandoah Valley (Virginia);

(d) dictionary references about the Shenandoah Valley appear in New Century Encyclopedia of Names, Clarence L. Barnhart, editor, Appleton-Century Crofts, Inc., 1954 - Shenandoah Valley (Virginia); Webster's New World Dictionary, 2nd Edition, David B. Buralnik, editor, William Collins Publishing Inc., 1979 - Shenandoah River; Webster's Dictionary of Proper Names, Geoffrey Payton, editor, G & C Merriam Co., 1979 - Shenandoah National Park; Random House Dictionary of the English Language, College Edition, Laurence Urdang, editor-in-chief, Random House, 1968-1969 - Shenandoah County, Shenandoah River, Shenandoah National Park.

Exhibit No. 1 lists selected articles appearing in 33 publications, during an 18-month period, in the United States and Canada, in which the subject has been the Shenandoah Valley. The circulation of these publications totaled well over 7 million.

The wide knowledge of the Shenandoah Valley is due in part to its many attractions, some of which are listed on Exhibit No. 2.

Exhibit No. 3 is a general bibliography.

- (b) Historical or current evidence that the boundaries of the proposed viticultural area are as specified in the petition.

The Shenandoah Valley is geologically well defined by the Blue Ridge Mountains on the East and by the Allegheny Mountains on the West. On the North it is bounded by the Potomac River, into which the Shenandoah River drains. To the South, the Shenandoah Valley is generally known to extend somewhat beyond the headwaters of the Shenandoah River because of the similar topographic features, the same soils, and similar climatic conditions.

John T. Hack^{5/} is one of the foremost geological authorities on the Shenandoah Valley and for purposes herein his report on the "Geomorphology of the Shenandoah Valley" will be the source of our quotes and summarizations. Additional selected geological works relating to the Valley appear as Exhibit No. 4.

The Shenandoah Valley is an example of a mountain landscape that has been formed by erosion during a long interval of geologic time and that has reached a condition of dynamic equilibrium in which the adjustment between the landforms and the rocks beneath is nearly complete. It is an elongate area lying between the Blue Ridge Mountains on the Southeast and the North and Shenandoah Mountains (the beginning of the Allegheny complex) on the Northwest.

"The Valley" is a segment of a long and fertile lowland or trough, underlain by Cambrian and Ordovician limestone and shale, that extends along the axis of the Appalachian Highlands. It separates the Blue Ridge province from the main part of the Valley and Ridge province and has long been a main route of migration and travel to the West and Southwest, as well as one of the country's rich agricultural areas.

On the east side of the Valley, the Blue Ridge Mountains are underlain by igneous rocks, the most resistant of which are metabasalts of the Catoclin Formation of Precambrian age. Highlands on the west side of the Valley are underlain by sandstones and quartzites of Silurian to Mississippian age. The main lowland areas of the Shenandoah Valley are underlain by a thick sequence of limestones, dolomites and shales of early Cambrian to late Ordovician age.

^{5/} Hack, John T., Geomorphology of the Shenandoah Valley Virginia and West Virginia and Origin of the Residual Ore Deposits, Geological Survey professional paper 484, U.S. Government Printing Office, 1965, hereafter referred to as Hack.

About 15 percent of the Shenandoah Valley is occupied by alluvial terraces and flood plains. The rest is hilly, almost entirely in slope and is graded by erosional processes. Measurements of the local relief at various places within the Shenandoah Valley shows that the relation between the elements of topographic form and the kind of bedrock is consistent, and the local relief in any kind of rock is the same.

(c) Evidence relating to the geographical characteristics which distinguish the viticultural features of the proposed area from surrounding areas.

The surficial deposits consist of residual deposits, colluvium, and alluvium. The residual deposits and colluvium are closely related in origin to the rocks on which they rest. The alluvial deposits are distributed close to or downstream from the rocks that are their source. It is not unusual for residuum to occur in thicknesses of as much as 100 feet and more on carbonate rocks.*

In the mountain areas, covers of thicker residuum is found only on the granitic rocks of the Blue Ridge when protected from erosion by a thin mantle of fresh core stones. On the other side of the Shenandoah Valley, shales interbedded with thin sandstones have a cover of residuum protected by a blanket of sandstone flags. Other areas are characterized by many cliffy slopes and thin rocky soils.*

The surficial deposits in the Valley are, therefore, consistent and have a marked delineation from surrounding areas.

Exhibit No. 6 is a Hyposometric curve for the entire area of the Shenandoah Valley which shows the variation in altitude to be from about 4200 feet to 275 feet which occurs at the junction of the Shenandoah and Potomac Rivers. The average altitude is 1340 feet.*

Exclusive of alluvial areas, comprising only about 15 percent of the whole Valley, which are relatively flat, the land slopes toward a stream, either steeply or gently. The overall shape or form of the landscape is determined by the network of stream channels, each channel being concave to the sky. The local relief is determined by ridges which rise to a more or less even height about the streams.

* Hack, ibid

The General Soil Map of Virginia, Exhibit No. 5, prepared by the Soil Conservation Service of the U. S. Department of Agriculture shows that the soils suitable for agriculture in the Valley can, in fact, be used to delineate the Valley lowlands. Except for the Massanutten mountain uplift, essentially all of the area is overlain by Frederick-Lodi-Rock outcrop (keyed on the map as No. 12). This soil does not occur anywhere else in the State.

In view of all of the above, it can be readily concluded that a Shenandoah Valley viticultural area would be sharply defined by geographical features and by soil type.

The climatic features of the Shenandoah Valley agricultural area are as remarkably consistent as the physical and soil characteristics. From Lexington in the southern end of the Valley to Winchester in the northern end, the U. S. Department of Commerce Weather Bureau maintains four weather stations. Data taken from "Climatology of the United States No. 81" (1941-70) shows the following:

	Average Annual <u>Temp.</u>	<u>Precip.</u>	Heating <u>DD</u>	Cooling <u>DD</u>
Lexington	55.7°	37.7"	4344	982
Staunton	53.9°	35.3"	4866	851
Woodstock	54.9°	37.3"	4679	1046
Winchester	54.8	33.8"	4654	944

The four stations to the east of the Valley show average temperatures ranging from 47.8° to 57°, precipitation from 38.6 inches to 48.6 inches, heating degree days from 4026 to 6463 and cooling degree days from 0 to 1263. To the west, similar variations occur. This, of course, is to be expected when the geological and resulting physical features of the region are considered.

A typical frost pattern for the Valley (Winchester) is as follows: 6/

<u>Date of Frost</u>	<u>Years Frosted</u>
April 9	90%
April 27	50%
May 15	10%
Sept. 20	10%
Oct. 7	50%
Oct. 20	90%

6/ Source: Virginia Dept. of Agriculture

The Shenandoah Valley, with its deep well drained soils, its temperate climate, and its terrain which provides excellent air drainage, is easily recognizable as a potentially major grape producing area. It was, indeed, recognized as such hundred of years ago by the early explorers.

In 1704-05, Louis Michel, a Swiss explorer, traveled the Valley and petitioned Queen Anne for land grants for 400-500 settlers to produce minerals, hemp, flax, wine and salt. 7/ When Governor Spotswood's expedition reached the Valley in 1716, they feasted there on wild deer and turkey, cucumber, currents and grapes. 8/ Fontaine, the historian of the party says: "We had a good dinner, and after it we got the men together and loaded all their arms, and we drank the King's health in champagne and fired a volly, the Princess's health in burgundy and fired a volly, and all the rest of the royal family in claret and a volly. We drank the Governor's health and fired another volly. We had several sorts of liquors, viz. Virginia Red and White Wine, Irish usquebaugh, brandy, shrub, two sorts of rum, champagne, canary, cherry punch, cider, and etc." 9/

In 1730 Jacob Stover, a Swiss farmer from Pennsylvania, led a three-month exploration of the Valley to study soil and topography. He specifically was interested in planting the slopes in vineyards. 10/

By the middle of the century there were wineries in the Shenandoah Valley. According to Freeman H. Hart, "..... some progress had been made in manufacturing prior to 1776. There were distilleries and wineries...." 11/

7/ Commercialism and Frontier, Perspectives on the Early Shenandoah Valley, Mitchell, Robert D., University Press of VA, 1977, p. 25, hereafter referred to as Mitchell.

8/ Mitchell, p. 29

9/ Wayland, p. 8

10/ Mitchell, p. 26

11/ The Valley of Virginia in the American Revolution, Hart, Freeman Hansford, Russell & Russell, 1971, p. 13.

Many of the Valley settlers of the middle and late 1700's were from Alsace and the Palatinate of Germany. "In their ancestral lands along the Rhine, viticulture plays a dominate role grapes were grown (in the Shenandoah Valley) for home consumption and winemaking." 12/

The primary occupation of the Valley settlers was grain farming. Distilled spirits were made in great abundance. This helped stop any major growth of a wine industry in the late 18th and early 19th century Valley. The easy availability of whiskey led to some abuse of alcohol. This, later, helped turn the area "dry" during the late 19th century. However many farms still had small vineyards for home consumption of wine. About 1810 wine consumption was still so general in the area that Pastor Paul Henkel of New Market wrote a long poem against its use, entitled "The Merry Wine Soup". 13/

In John Gruber's Hagerstown Almanac 1807 the following "Encouragement to Cultivate the Vine" appeared: "Cultivate the grape because the magnificent wine which keeps men healthy, strong, happy, and industrious, whereas the stinking whiskey weakens body and soul. The best European wine countries are situated between the 35th and the 50th degrees and we should expect a drinkable wine from the hills along the Potomac and the Shenandoah." 14/

In the late 1820's wine from grapes was produced and sold in Harrisonburg, Virginia by Abraham Scherolin. 15/

According to the United States census taken in 1840, wine was produced in the Shenandoah Valley. Virginia produced 13,911 gallons, of which 4283 came from the areas west of the Blue Ridge (Shenandoah Valley): of that 4283 gallons it specifically states that 2731 gallons were made in Frederick, Rockbridge, and Rockingham counties. All three counties are in the Shenandoah Valley. 16/

12/ Source: Klaus Wust, local historian, hereafter referred to as Wust.

13/ Wust

14/ Wust

15/ Wust

16/ U. S. Census 1840, U. S. Government, Thomas Allen, 1841, pp. 156-7, 168-9.

The USDA Agriculture Yearbook of 1925 recognized commercial grape growing being established in the Valley as early as 1869. 17/ Also, according to the 1880 USDA Grape Culture and Wine Production Survey, 190 acres of grapes were grown for winemaking in Warren County in the Valley for a total of 23,465 gallons average production. 18/

In the early 20th century (1912-1918) Clarence Coffman and his associates made wine in the Fort Valley, Virginia, a part of Shenandoah County. His wines were made from grapes, peaches, apples, and cherries. They were sold at his farm - known as "Mountain Fruit Farm". 19/

Although this long history, which established the Valley as a viticultural area as early as the mid 1700's, was interrupted by prohibition and other factors, the allure and judgment of our early ancestors is now being vindicated. According to Department of Agriculture surveys, there are currently a minimum of 15 vineyards in the Shenandoah Valley and three commercial wineries.* (At least two more vineyards are preparing to establish commercial wineries.) Because of the necessity for experimentation, these vineyards are necessarily small at this time (total less than 150 acres), but commercial production has been established and is growing rapidly.

* One application for license from BATF may still be pending.

17/ Mitchell, pp. 277-81

18/ Source: Lucie T. Morton, Viticultural writer and consultant.

19/ Source: Dennis Munch, local resident, 8th generation in the Shenandoah Valley.

- (d) Specific boundaries of the viticultural area, based on features which can be found on United States Geological Survey maps.

As a preface to describing the specific area boundaries, a brief discussion of the reasons for their selection may be helpful.

Although the literature is replete with references to the Shenandoah Valley lying between the Blue Ridge and the Allegheny Mountains and that it ends on the north with the Shenandoah River emptying into the Potomac, the southern boundary is not quite as completely and sharply defined. A valley, of course, is generally thought of as an area drained by a river and its tributaries. By this definition the Shenandoah Valley would end on the south with the beginning of the headwaters of the Shenandoah River near the southern boundary of Rockbridge County. In fact, the geological purist would also end it there. ^{20/} We believe, however, that other conditions relevant to a viticultural area, such as soil and terrain, as well as the geographical features associated with the closing of the mountains and the cutting by the James River dictate that the boundary should be extended, for this purpose, the short distance to the James River. In local usage the Valley extends beyond that point, since there is no geographical division discernable at the headwaters of the Shenandoah River.

Proposed specific boundaries (Exhibit No. 7)

Starting at the point of the intersection of the Potomac River and the Virginia-West Virginia state line approximately eight miles east of Charlestown, W. Virginia; thence southwesterly approximately 14.8 miles along such state line, which essentially follows the crest of the Blue Ridge mountains, to its intersection with the westerly border line of Clarke County, Virginia; and continuing approximately 13.8 miles southwesterly along such county line and the crest of the Blue Ridge to its intersection with the westerly boundary line of Warren County, Virginia; and continuing approximately 15 miles along such Warren County line to its intersection with the Skyline Drive; and continuing approximately 71 miles in a southwesterly direction along the Skyline Drive and the Blue Ridge to its intersection with the Blue Ridge Parkway; and continuing approximately 53 miles in a southwesterly direction along the Blue Ridge Parkway to its intersection with the James River; thence approximately 44 miles along the James River in a

^{20/} Hack, p. 3.

west-northwesterly direction to its intersection with the northwest boundary line of the Jefferson National Forest, near Eagle Rock; thence approximately 10.5 miles in a northeasterly direction along the Jefferson National Forest line and along the crest of North Mountain to its intersection with the westerly boundary line of Rockbridge County; and continuing approximately 23 miles along such county line in the same northeasterly direction to its intersection with the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad; and continuing approximately 23 miles along such railroad between the Great North Mountain and the Little North Mountain to its intersection with the southeastern boundary line of the George Washington National Forest at Buffalo Gap; and continuing approximately 81 miles northeasterly along the George Washington National Forest line to the Vertical Control Station, el 1883, on the crest of Little North Mountain approximately 3 miles west of Van Buren Furnace; and continuing approximately 53 miles northeasterly along the crests of Little North Mountain to its intersection with the Potomac River in Fort Frederick State Park; and thence approximately 47.4 miles southeasterly along the Potomac River to the beginning point at the River's intersection with the boundary line between West Virginia and Virginia.

Very truly yours,

SHENANDOAH VINEYARDS

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "J. B. Randel, Jr." The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned above the printed name.

J. B. Randel, Jr.
Partner

EVIDENCE THAT THE SHENANDOAH VALLEY OF VIRGINIA IS KNOWN NATION-WIDE

VIA NEWSPAPER ARTICLES:

<u>NEWSPAPER</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>CIRCULATION</u>	<u>TITLE</u>
CLEVELAND, OH PRESS	8/18/80	308,545	VIRGINIA'S SHENANDOAH VALLEY: TOP SIGHTSEEING...
NEW YORK, NY NEWS WORLD	4/7/80	72,510	SHENANDOAH VALLEY: LAND OF HISTORY...
YOUNGSTOWN, OH VINDICATOR	6/22/80	149,696	SHENANDOAH IS VALLEY...
FAYETTEVILLE, NC OBSERVER & TIMES	4/29/79	58,151	EVERYMAN'S VALLEY IN VA.
BUFFALO, NY COURIER EXPRESS	4/13/80	257,193	VALLEY RICH IN BEAUTY...
PASSAIC, NJ HERALD- NEWS	5/18/80	80,964	SHENANDOAH VALLEY HOLDS WONDERS...
NEW BRUNSWICK, NJ HOME NEWS	6/15/80	72,018	SHENANDOAH VALLEY OFFERS U.S. HISTORY WITH...
RIDGEWOOD, NJ NEWS	5/22/80	16,000	ADVENTURES IN TRAVEL
PHILADELPHIA, PA BULLETIN	4/13/80	584,818	YOU'LL WANT TO VISIT THE SHENANDOAH VALLEY
TOLEDO, OH BLADE	4/20/80	210,607	SHENANDOAH VALLEY GUIDE
FORT LAUDERDALE, FL NEWS & SUN SENTINEL	4/27/80	155,863	SHENANDOAH DIRECTORY
ASBURY PARK, NJ EVENING PRESS	4/20/80	139,515	TRAVEL NOTES: THE SHENANDOAH VALLEY
MCKEESPORT, PA NEWS	4/8/80	35,722	CATALOG READY FOR SHENANDOAH
LYONS, NY WAYNE COUNTY STAR	4/17/80	9,500	SHENANDOAH VALLEY TRAVEL GUIDE...
WILLINGSBORO, NJ BURLINGTON COUNTY TIMES	5/4/80	39,929	...PUBLISHED BY THE SHENANDOAH VALLEY
TOMS RIVER, NJ OCEAN COUNTY REPORTER	5/28/80	13,637	SHENANDOAH VALLEY

<u>NEWSPAPER</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>CIRCULATION</u>	<u>TITLE</u>
WASHINGTON, D.C. STAR	5/11/80	308,910	SHENANDOAH VALLEY IS THE HEART...
BALTIMORE, MD SUN	4/13/80	359,929	HISTORY...GRACE SHENANDOAH VALLEY, VA
BALTIMORE, MD SUN	4/22/79	340,098	VIRGINIA HISTORY IN VALLEY OF STARS
AKRON, OH BEACON JOURNAL	5/4/80	215,662	SHENANDOAH: VACATION VARIETY IN VA VALLEY
SCHENECTADY, NY GAZETTE	5/24/80	67,050	BEAUTY, LORE ENRICH THE SHENANDOAH
HAMILTON, ONTARIO SPECTATOR	4/28/79	136,000	SHENANDOAH: IT'S THE VALLEY OF THE STARS
LAFAYETTE, IN JOURNAL AND COURIER	5/25/80	36,604	SHENANDOAH: LAND OF HISTORY, BEAUTY,....
BIRMINGHAM, AL SOUTHERN LIVING	3/80	530,000 MONTHLY	TRACING VIRGINIA'S PAST ALONG THE VALLEY PIKE
PHILADELPHIA, PA DAILY NEWS	4/6/79	233,291	IN VIRGINIA THERE'S A MAGIC VALLEY
MI MONTHLY, DETROIT	9/80		THE SHENANDOAH VALLEY
SAN DIEGO, CA UNION	7/1/79	310,911	THE SHENANDOAH VALLEY - BEAUTY BY SUN...
PITTSBURGH, PA PRESS	8/10/80	655,969	...SHENANDOAH VALLEY SHARE IT'S PEACEFUL...
PITTSBURGH, PA PRESS	7/13/80	655,969	SHENANDOAH BEAUTY: CIVIL WAR HISTORY
SAN FRANCISCO, CA EXAMINER	6/22/80	663,303	SHENANDOAH: GEORGE WASHINGTON SCHLEPPED...
WHEELING, WV NEWS-REGISTER	4/13/80	63,140	VALLEY JUST TANK AWAY
CAMDEN, NJ COUPIER-POST	4/27/80	122,442	SHENANDDAH'S BEAUTY...
BATON ROUGE, LA MORNING ADVOCATE	6/24/79	61,690	SHENANDOAH VALLEY IS RICH IN...



Daily Staff Photo

Ready To Stomp

Winemaker Al Kinne of Shenandoah Vineyards near Edinburg stands in a barrel with the fruit of his vines during a "Harvest Festival" held at the vineyard Sunday. Besides graping stomping, the general public was treated to an afternoon of entertainment including blue grass and folk music, and a barrel-rolling contest.

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(follows)

TTB Note: Due to the size of this map, a digital version is not available. Contact TTB for more information.

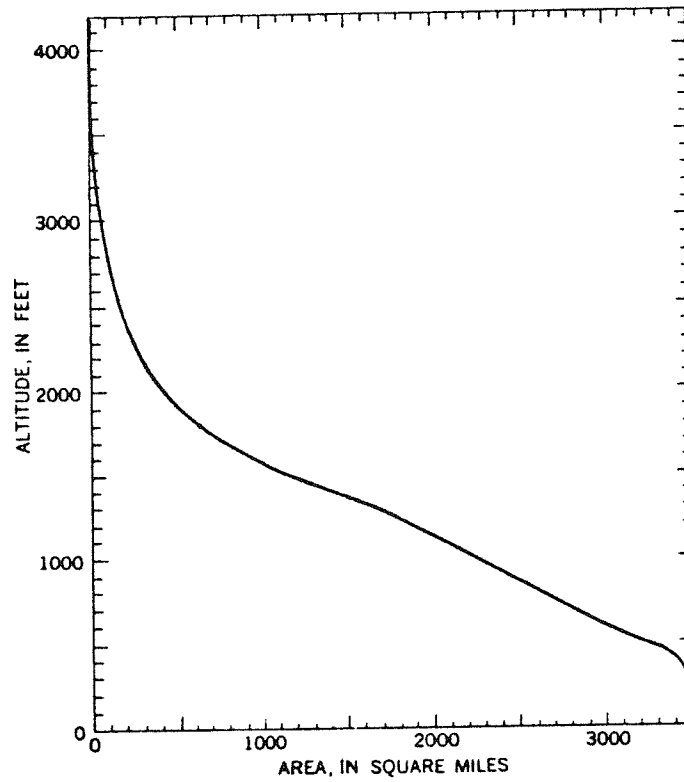
GENERAL SOIL MAP

VIRGINIA

U. S. Department of Agriculture
Soil Conservation Service
July 1979

(Prepared in cooperation with Virginia
Polytechnic Institute and State University)

HYPSONETRIC CURVE FOR THE
SHENANDOAH VALLEY



Source: Hack, p. 3.

Consists of four topographical maps by the
U. S. Geological Survey:

NJ 17-3 Cumberland 1956 rev. 1969

NJ 17-6 Charlottesville 1956 limited rev. 1965

NJ 17-9 Roanoke 1971

NJ 18-1 Baltimore 1957 rev. 1978

ARTICLECurrent Status of the Virginia Commercial Grape Industry

The attached information is a summary of data in my personal files gathered from contact with 112 grape growers of record in the state of Virginia. A copy of a similar report made in March 1979 is attached for comparison.

Total vines were converted to acres, using 600/A as standard. Non-bearing vines are those planted in 1980 and 1981. There are 59 commercial growers (1000 or more vines) located in 30 counties. Seventeen estate wineries are licensed: 3 each in Albemarle, Fauquier; 2 each in Frederick, Orange; and 1 each in Floyd, Montgomery, Nelson, Prince Edward, Rappahannock, Shenandoah, and Westmoreland Counties.

Projections for 1982 include approximately 100 additional acres of wine grapes, mostly vinifera, and 2 estate wineries. Interest is increasing in table grape production, with 20-25 acres in the planning stage near the large urban areas.

. . . E. L. Phillips

STATUS OF THE GRAPE INDUSTRY IN VIRGINIA - OCTOBER 1981

<u>Planting Size</u> (Acres)	<u>No. Growers</u>	<u>Total Acreage</u> (600 vines per acre)
less than 1	27	6
1-5	59	144
6-10	12	92
11-20	8	114
20+	<u>6</u>	<u>215</u>
	112	581

<u>Grape Type</u>	<u>Acreage</u>		
	<u>Bearing</u>	<u>Non-bearing</u>	<u>Total</u>
American Hybrid	62	11	73
French Hybrid	189	28	217
Vinifera	<u>155</u>	<u>136</u>	<u>291</u>
	406	175	581

Grape Acreage by Counties
(Ten acres or more)

County	Acreage	Percent Non-bearing
Fauquier	125	15
Orange	89	51
Albemarle	43	44
Augusta	40	13
Frederick	37	8
Floyd	28	25
Rappahannock	25	43
Nelson	19	9
Shenandoah	19	50
Montgomery	16	25
Rockingham	14	68
King George	13	20
Loudoun	11	7
Total	<u>477</u>	<u>26</u>
State Total	581	30

STATUS OF THE GRAPE INDUSTRY IN VIRGINIA - MARCH 1979

Planting Size (acres)	No. Growers	Total Acreage
1-5	18	46
6-10	6	52
11-20	3	43
20+	<u>4</u>	<u>145</u>
	31	286

Grape Type	Acreage				Total Acreage
	Age in Years				
	1-3	4-6	7-11	11+	
American Hybrid	10	18	4	25	57
French Hybrid	54	80	23	4	161
Vinifera	<u>53</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>1</u>	--	<u>68</u>
	117	112	28	29	286

Major VarietiesAmerican Hybrid

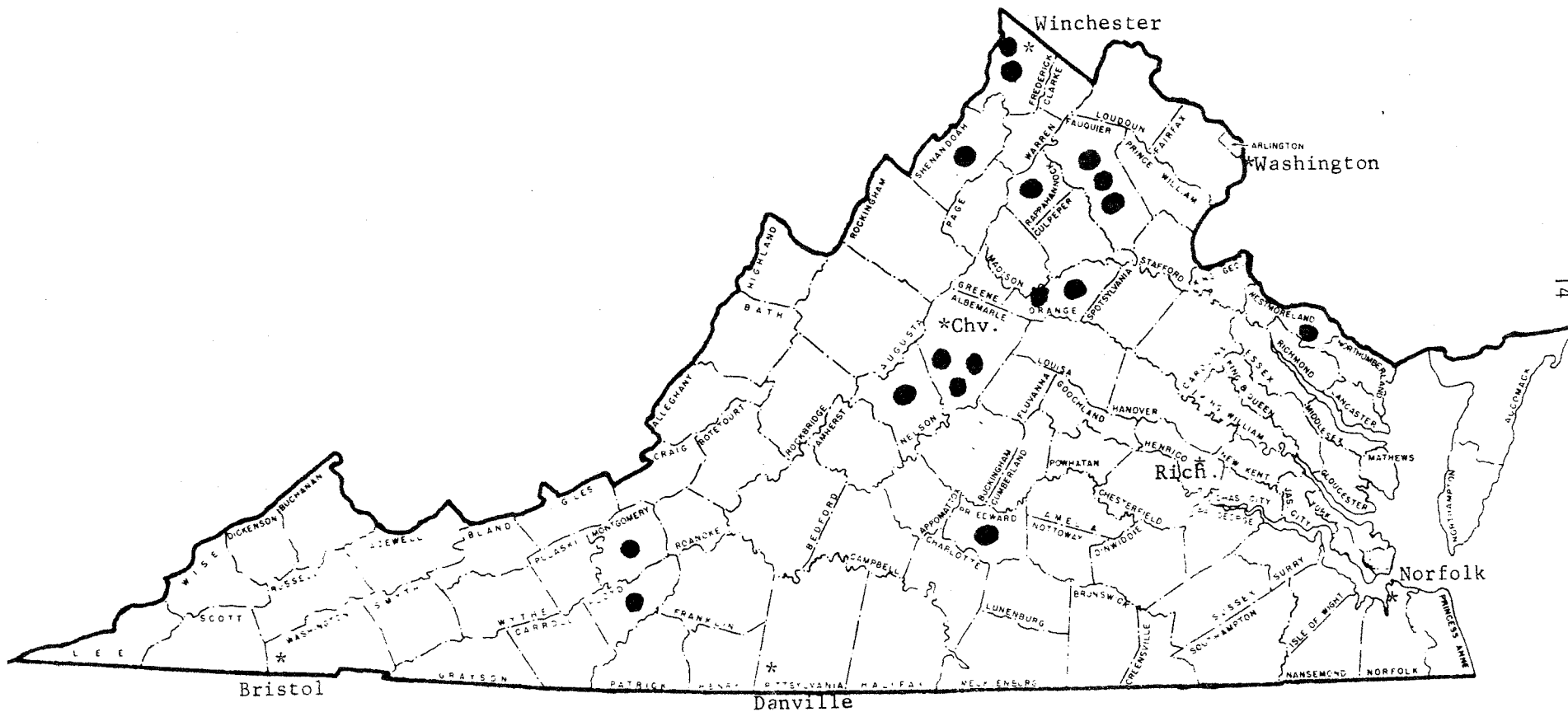
Concord
Niagara
Fredonia

French Hybrid

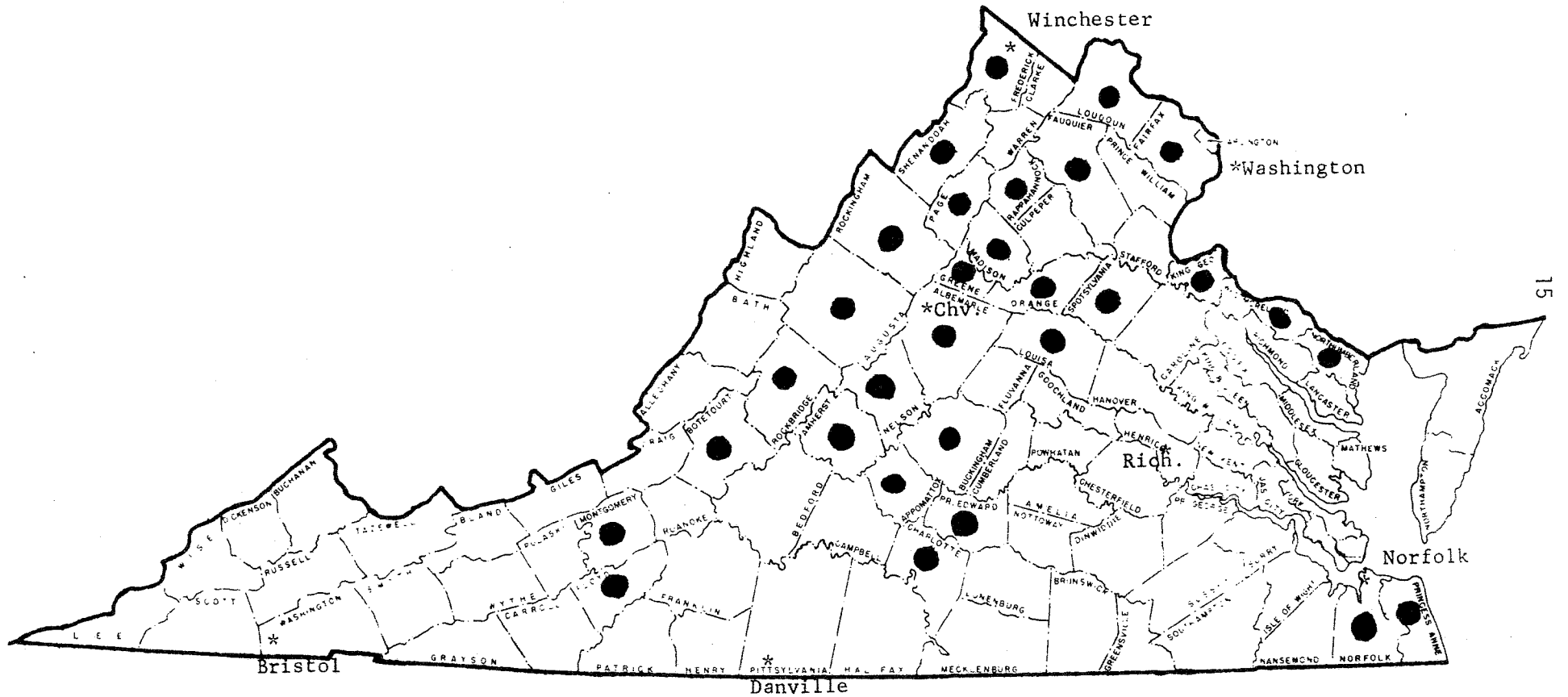
Seyval (SV-5276)
Villard Blanc (SV-12357)
Vidal (V-256)
Foch (Kuhlmann 188-2)
Chancellor (S-7053)
Baco Noir (Baco #1)
DeChaunac (S-9549)
Leon Millot (Kuhlmann 194-2)
Cascade (S-13053)
Chambourcin (JS-26205)
Rayon D'Or (S-4986)
Rougeon (S-5898)
Verdelet (S-9110)

Vinifera

Cabernet Sauvignon
Pinot Chardonnay
White Riesling



LOCATION OF ESTATE WINERIES IN VIRGINIA



LOCATION OF COMMERCIAL VINEYARDS IN VIRGINIA

VIRGINIA COOPERATIVE EXTENSION SERVICE

VIRGINIA
TECH

VIRGINIA
STATE

McIntire School, Route 250 E By-pass
Charlottesville, VA 22901
Date 5-26-82

The enclosed material is being forwarded to you for the purpose indicated:

Your Information
 Your Reply to Writer
 Your Comment

Handle As You See Fit
 Read and Return
 Material You Requested

Ed Phillips

Extension Agent

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An Educational Service of the Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University and Virginia State University, Virginia's Land-Grant Institutions, with U. S. Department of Agriculture and Local Governments Cooperating.



VIRGINIA POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE AND STATE UNIVERSITY

Blacksburg, Virginia 24061

October 15, 1981

DEPARTMENT OF HORTICULTURE

Mr. John Ference
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco
and Firearms
Regulation and Procedures Division
P.O. Box 385
Washington, D.C. 200-44-0385

Dear Mr. Ference:

As per our phone conversation today, I am enclosing
the material you requested.

If I can be of further assistance, please contact
me.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "C. Leslie McCombs".

C. Leslie McCombs
Professor

CLM:csm

Enclosures



COOPERATIVE EXTENSION SERVICE

VIRGINIA POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE AND STATE UNIVERSITY

Blacksburg, Virginia 24061

Shenandoah Valley Research Station
Steeles Tavern, VA 24476
September 18, 1981

TO: Dr. Thomas A. Fretz
Dr. C. Leslie McCombs
Mr. Charles R. O'Dell
Dr. Herbert D. Stiles

FROM: E. L. Phillips, Extension Fruit Specialist *ELP*

SUBJECT: Current Status of the Virginia Commercial Grape Industry

The attached information is a summary of data in my personal files gathered from contact with 112 grape growers of record in the state of Virginia. A copy of a similar report made in March 1979 is enclosed for comparison.

Total vines were converted to acres, using 600/A as standard. Non-bearing vines are those planted in 1980 and 1981. There are 59 commercial growers (1000 or more vines) located in 30 counties. Seventeen estate wineries are licensed: 3 each in Albemarle, Fauquier; 2 each in Frederick, Orange; and 1 each in Floyd, Montgomery, Nelson, Prince Edward, Rappahannock, Shenandoah, and Westmoreland counties.

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ELP/mb
Enc.

STATUS OF THE GRAPE INDUSTRY IN VIRGINIA -- OCTOBER 1981

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20+	<u>6</u>	<u>215</u>
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State Total	581	30

March 1979

GRAPES

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6-10	6	52
11-20	3	43
20 ⁺	<u>4</u>	<u>145</u>
	31	236

<u>Grape Type</u>	<u>Acreage</u>				<u>Total Acreage</u>
	<u>Age in Years</u>				
	<u>1-3</u>	<u>4-6</u>	<u>7-11</u>	<u>11⁺</u>	
American Hybrid	10	18	4	25	57
French Hybrid	54	30	23	4	161
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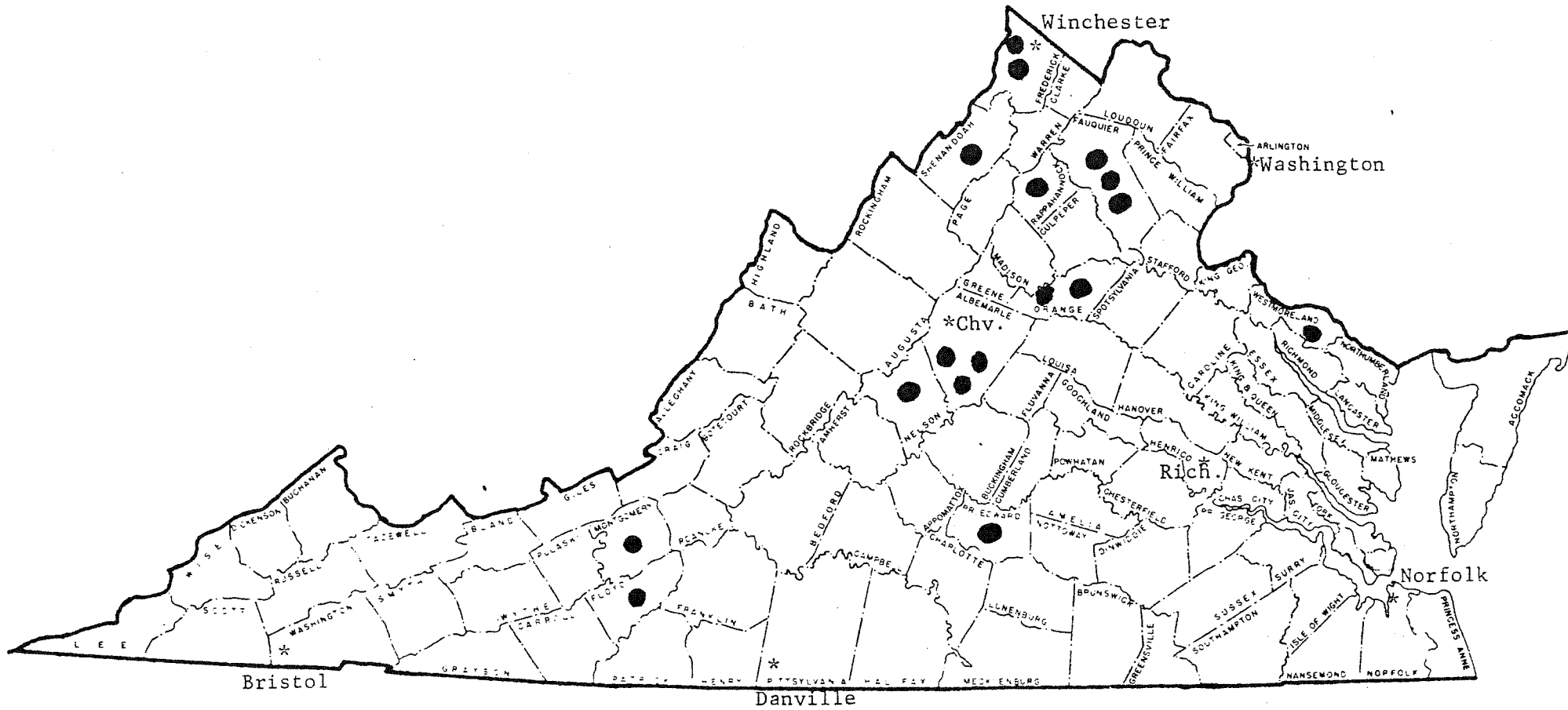
Concord
Niagara
Fredonia

French Hybrid

Seyval (SV-5276)
Villard Blanc (SV-12357)
Vidal (V-256)
Foch (Kuhlmann 188-2)
Chancellor (S-7053)
Baco Noir (Baco #1)
DeChaunac (S-9549)
Leon Millot (Kuhlmann 194-2)
Cascade (S-13053)
Chambourcin (JS-26205)
Rayon D'Or (S-4986)
Rougeon (S-5898)
Verdelet (S-9110)

Vinifera

Cabernet Sauvignon
Pinot Chardonnay
White Riesling



LOCATION OF ESTATE WINERIES IN VIRGINIA

VIRGINIA COMMERCIAL GRAPE GROWERS*- May 1981
(Vineyards in Virginia)

C. B. Alvis

[REDACTED]
Scottsville, VA 24590

H. J. Azhderian

[REDACTED]
Falmouth, VA 22401

Richard Bagley

[REDACTED]
Greensboro, NC 27407

Ralph Ball

[REDACTED]
Montross, VA 22520

Dr. Patrick Barber
Schiehallion Vineyard

[REDACTED]
Keysville, VA 23947

Stewart C. Barber

[REDACTED]
Lottsburg, VA 22511

William M. Benton
Melrose Vineyard
Middleburg, VA 22117

M. E. Bowles
Montdomaine Vineyard

[REDACTED]
Charlottesville, VA 22901

DeLong Bowman
Belvoir Farm
The Plains, VA 22171

Dr. Frank Brochu

[REDACTED]
Salem, VA 24153

Thomas M. Browne

[REDACTED]
Ararat, VA 24053

Henry M. Brumback
Woodbine Farm

[REDACTED]
Winchester, VA 22601

Bill Cabaniss
Williamsville Estate
Hanover, VA 23069

Jeffrey L. Chisholm
Ivy Creek Farm

[REDACTED]
Ivy, VA 22945

Hugh J. Christian

[REDACTED]
Staffordsville, VA 24167

Dr. Carlo Colombini
Double C Farm

[REDACTED]
Charlottesville, VA 22901

J. W. Davis
Vada Vineyard

[REDACTED]
Walkerton, VA 23177

Billy L. Dove

[REDACTED]
Wake, VA 23176

Gerhard Drechsler

[REDACTED]
Bayse, VA 22810

Dr. William Fain
Hillhouse Vineyard

[REDACTED]
Flint Hill, VA 22627

Douglas Flemer
Ingleside Plantation Vineyard
Oak Grove, VA 22443

*Lumenberg County
40 m E of Farmville
15m S of Blackstone*

*1,000 vines or more

Felix Fraraccio

[REDACTED]

Stuart, VA 24171

J. C. Geraci

Tri-Mountain Vineyard

[REDACTED]

Middletown, VA 22645

Donald Click, Jr.

[REDACTED]

Lexington, VA 24450

John Gerba

Guilford Farm Vineyard

[REDACTED]

Stanley, VA 22851

Frederick E. Gignoux, III

Charlottesville Vineyard

[REDACTED]

Charlottesville, VA 22901

Frank Grunwald

[REDACTED]

Middleburg, VA 22117

Col. Henry Hart

[REDACTED]

Alexandria, VA 22304

R. R. Hanson

[REDACTED]

Amherst, VA 24521

Robert Harper

Naked Mt. Vineyard

[REDACTED]

Markham, VA 22643

Dr. Karl T. Hereford

MJC Vineyard

[REDACTED]

Blacksburg, VA 24060

Carl C. Hilscher

Hilscher Estate Vineyard

[REDACTED]

Luray, VA 22835

Gordon Hodgson

Washington, VA 22747

Joachim Hollerith

Rapidan Vineyard

[REDACTED]

Culpeper, VA 22701

Thomas C. Iezzi

Camillo Vineyard

[REDACTED]

King George, VA 22485

Richard Johanson

[REDACTED]

Nokesville, VA 22123

Lee Johnston

[REDACTED]

Charlottesville, VA 22901

Robert W. Johnston

[REDACTED]

McGaheysville, VA 22840

Samuel Johnson

[REDACTED]

Keezletown, VA 22832

A. J. Kapec

[REDACTED]

Stafford, VA 22554

Dr. James Keese

[REDACTED]

Stuart, VA 24171

Alan Kinne

Shenandoah Vineyards

[REDACTED]

Edinburg, VA 22824

Ward Kipps

[REDACTED]

Rochelle, VA 22738

I. C. Lantz

[REDACTED]

Timberville, VA 22853

Walter Luchsinger
Piedmont Vineyards
[REDACTED]
Middleburg, VA 22117

Steven Lynch
[REDACTED]
Vienna, VA 22180

W. P. Martin
[REDACTED]
Virginia Beach, VA 23456

John Marquis
Blenheim Farm
[REDACTED]
Charlottesville, VA 22901

James E. Mayes
[REDACTED]
Virginia Beach, VA 23462

Dr. Kenneth McCoy
[REDACTED]
Syria, VA 22743

David A. Mefford
Bacchanal Vineyards
[REDACTED]
Richmond, VA 23235

J. Goodwin Moore
Moormont Orchards
[REDACTED]
Rapidan, VA 22733

W. F. Morrisette
Woolwine Winery
Woolwine, VA 24185

Lucie T. Morton
Morland
King George, VA 22485

Dr. Bernard E. Nunez
[REDACTED]
Washington, DC 20016

L. Paul Oechsli
[REDACTED]
McLean, VA 22101

Thomas O'Grady
Rose Bower Vineyard
[REDACTED]
Hampden-Sydney, VA 23943

Dr. A. B. Papierniak
[REDACTED]
Winchester, VA 22601

C. W. Peebles
[REDACTED]
McLean, VA 22101

Charles R. Peple
Grayhaven
[REDACTED]
Gum Spring, VA 23065

Charles J. Raney
Farfelu Vineyards
Flint Hill, VA 22627

Gabriele Rausse
Barboursville Vineyard
[REDACTED]
Barboursville, VA 22923

Col. Claire J. Reeder
[REDACTED]
Earlsville, VA 22936

R. E. Renmark
Renmark Vineyards
[REDACTED]
Stuart, VA 24171

John A. Rice
Kinloch Farm
[REDACTED]
The Plains, VA 22171

Glenn Rielly
[REDACTED]
Troutville, VA 24175

Dirgham Salahi
Oasis Vineyard
Hume, VA 22639

Edward Schwab
[REDACTED]
Dix Hills, NY 11746

John O. Sherman, Jr.
Chermont Vineyard
[REDACTED]
Esmont, VA 22937

Cherie B. Shindell
[REDACTED]
Salem, VA 24153

Nicholas A. Sica
[REDACTED]
Fairfax, VA 22030

A. M. Smith, Jr.
Meredyth Vineyards
[REDACTED]
Middleburg, VA 22117

Raymond Smith
[REDACTED]
Winchester, VA 24601

Eugene Stoltzfus
[REDACTED]
Dayton, VA 22821

Raymond Strimling
Chapman Mt. Vineyard
[REDACTED]
Standardsville, VA 22973

Roy L. Sweitzer
[REDACTED]
Alexandria, VA 22311

Barbara Thomas
Rock Castle Vineyard
[REDACTED]
Floyd, VA 24091

W. A. Tidwell
[REDACTED]
Fairfax, VA 22030

John F. Urbanski
Willow Run Vineyard
[REDACTED]
Linden, VA 22642

Robert Viehman
The Vineyard
[REDACTED]
Winchester, VA 22601

John V. Visich
Blue Ridge Vineyard
[REDACTED]
Amherst, VA 24521

A. C. Weed, Jr.
LaAbra Vineyard
[REDACTED]
Lovingston, VA 22949

Harrison Wehner
[REDACTED]
Great Falls, VA 22066

David A. Wenger
Wenger Grape Farm
[REDACTED]
Waynesboro, VA 22980

Lloyd R. Whitham
Whithaven Vineyard
[REDACTED]
Middletown, VA 22645

Dennis Woodruff
Old Dominion Vineyard
Somerset, VA 22972

Dr. Thos. G. Yarbrough
[REDACTED]
Aldie, VA 22001

SHENANDOAH VINEYARDS

Route No. 2, Box 208B
Edinburg, Virginia 22824

(703) - 984-8699
(201) - 635-7012

Address Reply To:

August 26, 1981

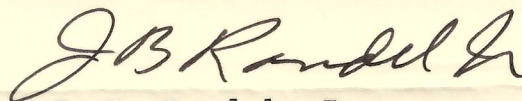
Director
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms
Department of the Treasury
Washington, D. C. 20226

Dear Sir:

Re: Petition of Shenandoah Vineyards
to Establish an area in Virginia
and West Virginia as a Viticultural
Area to be known as "Shenandoah
Valley" (Title 27 CFR, part 4)

Enclosed is a copy of Exhibit No. 2 to the above referenced
Petition which was inadvertently omitted from the mailing to
you on August 25.

Very truly yours,



J. B. Randel, Jr.

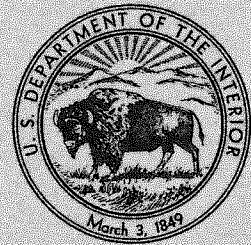
Enclosure

TOURIST ATTRACTIONS IN THE SHENANDOAH VALLEY (IN ADDITION TO CIVIL WAR MONUMENTS PREVIOUSLY MENTIONED)

- (1) LURAY , GRAND, DIXIE, SKYLINE AND SHENANDOAH CAVERNS
- (2) THE SKYLINE DRIVE AND BLUE RIDGE PARKWAY
- (3) SHENANDOAH NATIONAL PARK
- (4) NATURAL BRIDGE
- (5) NATURAL CHIMNEYS
- (6) WOODROW WILSON'S BIRTHPLACE
- (7) BRYCE, WINTERGREEN, MASSANUTTEN AND THE HOMESTEAD RESORTS
- (8) FESTIVALS HELD ANNUALLY IN THE VALLEY INCLUDE: THE WINCHESTER APPLE BLOSSOM FESTIVAL, THE VIRGINIA POILTRY FESTIVAL IN HARRISONBURG, THE SHENANDOAH APPLE HARVEST AND CRAFTS FESTIVAL, THE ORKNEY SPRINGS SHENANDOAH MUSIC FESTIVAL AND THE SHENANDOAH VINEYARDS ANNUAL HARVEST FESTIVAL IN EDINBURG.
- (9) MUSEUMS AND THEATRES INCLUDE: MIDDLETOWN'S WAYSIDE THEATRE, THE HENRY STREET PLAYHOUSE IN LEXINGTON, THE SUMMER PASSION PLAY IN STRASBURG, AND THE ROANOKE TRANSPORTATION MUSEUM.
- (10) COLLEGES IN THE VALLEY ARE: VIRGINIA MILITARY INSTITUTE IN LEXINGTON, JAMES MADISON UNIVERSITY AND EASTERN MENNONITE COLLEGE IN HARRISONBURG, MARY BALDWIN COLLEGE IN STAUNTON, WASHINGTON AND LEE UNIVERSITY IN LEXINGTON, BRIDGEWATER COLLEGE IN BRIDGEWATER, AND THE SHENANDOAH COLLEGE AND CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC IN WINCHESTER.
- (11) HISTORIC MANSIONS AND OTHER POINTS OF INTEREST ARE: THE NATIONAL TRUST'S 1787 BELLE GROVE AT MIDDLETOWN, ABRAM'S DELIGHT IN WINCHESTER, THE TUTTLE AND SPICE 1880'S GENERAL STORE, GRISTMILL SQUARE AT WARM SPRINGS, THE WAYSIDE ANTIQUES AND WAREHOUSE IN STRASBURG, THE ROANOKE MILL MOUNTAIN ZOO AND FARMER'S MARKET.

Geomorphology of the
Shenandoah Valley
Virginia and West Virginia
and Origin of the
Residual Ore Deposits

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY PROFESSIONAL PAPER 484



TTB Note: Due to the size of this document, a digital version is not available. Contact TTB for additional information.