



(3)

(707) 938-5277

3775 THORNSBERRY RD., SONOMA - P.O. BOX 1, VINEBURG, CALIFORNIA 95487

February 12, 1981

Chief, Regulations & Procedures Division  
Bureau Of Alcohol, Tobacco & Firearms  
P.O. Box 385  
Washington, D.C.

Subject : Sonoma Valley Viticultural Area

Dear Sir,

During the Hearing for the Sonoma Valley Viticultural Area on 13, January 1981 Mr. Graham, a panel member, asked how many vineyard acres existed within the proposed area. We contacted the Sonoma County Agricultural Commissioner's office. Enclosed please find their reply.

Sincerely,

*John Merritt Jr.*  
John Merritt Jr.  
Sonoma Valley Vintners Assoc.

JM/pf

The grape acreage for 1979  
in District 2 (follows approx.  
the same boundaries) -

Vines -		Total
Bearing	Non-Bearing	
4,155	411	4,566

Rootstock -		Total
Bearing	Non-Bearing	
27	33	60



*Buena Vista Vineyards*

ESTABLISHED JANUARY 1857 BY COUNT AGOSTON HARASZTHY

SONOMA, CALIFORNIA 95476 • P.O. BOX 311 • [707] 938-2244

16

January 30, 1981

Chief, Regulations and Procedures Division  
U. S. Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms  
P. O. Box 385  
Washington, D. C. 20044

Dear Sir:

I wish herewith to support the application of the Sonoma Valley Vintners Association to have the Sonoma Valley legally recognized as a distinct area of origin in wine labelling regulations to take effect January 1, 1983.

I also wish to record herewith my opposition to your proposal, as published in the Federal Register on December 15, 1980, for a so-called North Coast appellation, to encompass Sonoma, Napa and Mendocino counties.

As one of the two topmost premium table wine producing districts in the U.S.A., the Sonoma Valley deserves to stand alone, for the benefit of wine buyers throughout the world.

Establishment of a separate Carneros region appellation should, in my judgment, be deferred, for careful examination after the Sonoma Valley appellation has been promulgated.

The globally recognized qualities of soil and climate which distinguish the Sonoma Valley will be documented by others and need no reiteration from me. But as the owner of these landmark vineyards, I do however feel it would be appropriate to consider a stand-alone Sonoma Valley appellation as an act of justice to history. It would furthermore be recognition that will interest a growing legion of informed wine lovers everywhere. For it was here, in the southern end of the Sonoma Valley, that California wines first achieved important national and international identification, through the vinicultural pioneering, coupled with the promotional genius, of Agoston Haraszthy and his son Arpad.

Yours sincerely,

Frank H. Bartholomew

FHB/j



*Sonoma County Wine Growers Association*

January 28, 1981

Chief, Regulations and  
Procedures Division  
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms  
P.O. Box 385  
Washington, D.C. 20044

Dear Sir:

I am writing at the direction of the Sonoma County Wine Growers Association. We are a group of 34 wineries located within Sonoma County, California. At our last membership meeting we reviewed the application for a Sonoma Valley viticultural area which had been presented at the Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms hearings in Santa Rosa on January 13, 1981.

It was the unanimous decision of our membership that this application should be approved. The membership was of the opinion that the Sonoma Valley viticultural area represents a distinct geographic and historic area, which meets the ATF requirements.

On behalf of the Sonoma County Wine Growers I urge approval of the Sonoma Valley viticultural area.

Sincerely,

SONOMA COUNTY WINE GROWERS ASSOCIATION



James Pedroncelli  
President

JP:kc





Chief, Regulations and Procedures Division  
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms  
P. O. Box 385  
Washington, D. C. 20044  
(Notice No. 360)

Dear Sir:

At the public hearing held in Santa Rosa on January 13, 1981, for the purpose of taking testimony regarding the Sonoma Valley Viticultural Area petition, Mr. William Drake asked that additional information bearing on the historical significance of the Sonoma Valley be submitted. Enclosed with this letter are excerpts from a variety of sources which we believe are responsive to Mr. Drake's request. Also, Mr. Thomas Minton requested the full name of sources used in determining soils and climate types of the Sonoma Valley. They are:

- I. "Soil Survey of Sonoma County" United States Dept. of Agriculture Forest and Soil Conservation Service in cooperation with the University of California Agricultural Experiment Station, May 1972, Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Govt. Printing Office, Washington, D. C. 20402
- II. Sonoma County Planning Department

We also include references citing current uses of the term Sonoma Valley in national publications.

With the testimony given at the hearing together with the enclosed information we hope that you are in a position to make an affirmative decision on our petition at the earliest possible date.

Sincerely,

*John Merritt, Jr.*

John Merritt, Jr.  
Sonoma Valley Vintners Association

Reference: Wild Oats in Eden  
(Sonoma County in the 19th Century)

Harvey J. Hansen & Jeanne Thurlow Miller  
Hooper Printing and Lithograph Co.  
Santa Rosa, 1962

Page 25

Background on the beginning of Sonoma Valley



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## Last of the Conquistadores

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The question of whether Spain was strong enough to hold San Francisco Bay against the threat of the Russians was answered in 1822 when, with Mexican Independence, California was free of Spanish rule. The Russian outpost at Fort Ross—and the prevention of further colonization of California by other nations—was now Mexico's problem. It was a question, simply, of whether God and glory, without gold, could hold a frontier.

The Mexican government's first attempt was made in 1823 when the Spanish Franciscan padre, Jose Altimira, came from San Francisco full of missionary zeal to convert the heathen Indian. Bypassing church authority, Altimira received permission for a survey from Governor Arguello and with a military escort and a group of Christian Indians as workers explored the area from Petaluma to Suisun for a mission site.

The padre was enthusiastic in his report on the Sonoma Valley: "A mild climate, arable land, stone, woods and springs."—he observed that the valley had all of these. Thus it was that the Sonoma Valley was selected as the site for the only mission to be established by the Mexican government, the mission that was fated to be the last link in a chain stretching north from Mexico.

On July 4, 1823, a redwood cross was erected at the site, a two-hour service was held, the soldiers fired a volley, and the new mission was christened New San Francisco. The following year, on the occasion of the dedication, the mission was re-named San Francisco Solano de Sonoma.

The new mission faced an Indian peril and there were many desertions. The art of flogging was introduced to the Indians by parties sent out to gather run-aways or replacements. The new mission faced other problems also and not all expeditions were for laborers. Witness this quotation from Bancroft's history:

"... There was a great lack of women at the mission; and after doing his best to keep the domestic peace and restrain the wrath of hoodwinked husbands, Estenago (one of the officers) was obliged to let the single men take a lancha and go across the bay on a hunt for wives, furnishing also various gifts with which to win the pagan girls. The party succeeded well and started back with a boatload of girls; but the padre of San Rafael, on complaint of a pagan who had been robbed of his sweetheart, started in pursuit, overtook the San Francisco boat near Angel Island, rescued the girls, and gave the kidnappers fifty lashes each."

It was into this scene, early in 1833, that there came the man who was to be the catalyst in the successful Mexican development in Sonoma County, who was to prove himself a man of vision and who was to remain the leading citizen

Reference: The Works of Hubert Howe Bancroft  
Volume XX  
History of California, 1825-1840

The History Company, Publishers  
San Francisco, 1886

Chapter X, "Figueroa, Castro and Guitierrez -  
The Colony"  
1834-1835

Early reference to the founding of Sonoma  
and the Valley of the Moon.

A meeting of the ayuntamiento was called October 12th, before which body reasons most unanswerable and convincing—to the people of Monterey—were adduced why the proposed change of capital would be a measure outrageously detrimental if not fatal to all the best interests of the territory.<sup>34</sup> A report of Hartnell and Pacheco as a committee was approved, sustaining objections to the change, and recommending a protest. This action was passed immediately to the diputacion, which body on the 14th confirmed it, resolved that the reports of the territorial congressmen were based on selfish interests, decided to remain with the *gefe político* "at this capital" until further action; and sent the whole expediente to Mexico by the *Catalina* on the 15th.<sup>35</sup>

Figueroa still bore in mind the importance to Mexican interests of founding a frontier settlement and garrison north of San Francisco Bay. In fact, he had temporarily suspended the enterprise only from fear of what he chose to regard as the revolutionary plans

<sup>34</sup>Of these reasons I note the following: Monterey has been the capital for more than 70 years; both Californians and foreigners have learned to regard it as the capital; interests have been developed which should not be ignored; and a change would engender dangerous rivalries. The capital of a maritime country should be a port, and not an inland place. Monterey is a secure, well known, and frequented port, well provided with wood, water, and provisions; where a navy-yard and dock may be constructed. Monterey has a larger population than Los Angeles; the people are more moral and cultured; and the prospects for advancement are superior. Monterey has better buildings for govt uses, to build which at Los Angeles will cost \$30,000; and besides, some documents may be lost in moving the archives. Monterey has central position, mild climate, fertile soil, developed agriculture; here women, plants, and useful animals are very productive. Monterey is nearer the northern frontier, and therefore better fitted for defence. It would be unjust to compel the majority to go so far on government business. It would be impossible to assemble a quorum of the dip. at Los Angeles. The sensible people, even of the south, acknowledge the advantages of Monterey. Monterey had done no wrong to be deprived of its honor, though unrepresented in congress; while the last three deputies have had personal and selfish interests in favor of the south.

<sup>35</sup>Monterey, *Acuerdo del Ayuntamiento y de la Diputacion contra el Proyecto Cambio de Capital en favor de Los Angeles, 1835*. MS. In *Monterey, Actos de Ayunt.*, MS., 118-20, the matter was first brought up on the 12th and the report approved on the 13th. Carrillo's letter with the decree was received Dec. 31st. *Id.*, 146. This action of the diputacion, as we have seen, is not given in the legislative records.

of Híjar and Padrés. As soon as these *bêtes noires* were fairly out of the country, therefore, he instructed Vallejo to establish at once garrison, town, and colony. His letters accompanying the instructions to Vallejo were dated June 24, 1835, and the site was to be in Sonoma Valley, instead of that formerly chosen at Santa Rosa. The chief motive announced was a desire to check the possible advance of Russian settlement from Bodega and Ross. Vallejo was authorized to issue grants of lands, which would be confirmed, and the only precaution urged was that the Mexican population should always be in excess of the foreign, that is, that the granting of lands should be made an obstacle rather than an aid to foreign encroachment. The young *alférez* was praised and flattered without stint, and urged to strive for "that reward to which all men aspire, posthumous fame," even if he should be called upon to make personally some advances of necessary supplies for the colony. The truth is, that Figueroa was not quite easy respecting the view that would be taken in Mexico of that part of his policy toward Híjar and Padrés which had caused the abandonment of the northern settlement, but with such a settlement actually established he would have no fears; hence his zeal.<sup>36</sup> The instructions that accompanied these letters are not extant, nor have we any official record respecting the founding of the town. We know only that at the ex-mission of San Francisco Solano, where he had spent much of the time for nearly a year as *comisionado* of secularization, Vallejo established himself with a small force in the summer of 1835, and laid out a pueblo to which was given the original name of the locality, Sonoma Valley of the Moon, a name that for ten years and more had been familiar to the Californians. Vallejo

<sup>36</sup> June 24, 1835, confidential letters of Figueroa to Vallejo—or at least purport to be and probably are copies of such letters—furnished by Vallejo to Gen. Kearny in 1847, in *St. Pap., Miss. and Colon.*, MS., ii. 490-8; also printed with English translation in *Californian*, Apr. 13, 1847; *Calif. Surv.*, March 13, 1847; *Jones' Report*, no. 24.

soon gained, by the especially by alliance with control over the more been equalled by the functionary who, how Quite a number of members of the famo

José Figueroa died at 5.30 P. M., from the after about a month's with firing of guns place at the capital of the people of the v from all parts of the balmed rudely and Aron, which sailed vault of the mission remains were to lie, until the Mexican go to render fitting hon who had distinguished independence. Mex kind, and the Californ ous in perpetuating l motion of Juan B. A gistic resolutions in t providing for the h

<sup>37</sup> Details given by Vallejo Alvarado, *Hist. Cal.* MS., ii. different combinations by s accurate in so far as they can be conveyed is that of an exped the, maritime adventures, an dians; the past 10 years of residence at Sonoma being is also made to precede tions the following names of P. Ventura, or Lakeville, or Pope's Landing. Vallejo in making the survey. In *Emig. Notes*, 454, that he wa etc. 500 soldiers is a favor would perhaps be a more acc



son as these *bêtes noires*; therefore, he instructed mission, town, and colony. Instructions to Vallejo that the site was to be in that formerly chosen at the announced was a defence of Russian settlement. Vallejo was authorized that would be confirmed, it was that the Mexican in excess of the foreign; lands should be made to foreign encroachments praised and flattered to give for "that reward famous fame," even if he personally some advantage for the colony. The not quite easy respecting in Mexico of that part and Padrés which had the northern settlement; actually established he his zeal.<sup>36</sup> The instructions are not extant, respecting the founding that at the ex-mission he had spent much of a comisionado of secularizing himself with a small force and out a pueblo to which of the locality, Sonoma, that for ten years and the Californians. Vallejo

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soon gained, by the aid of his military force, and especially by alliance with Solano, the Suisun chief, a control over the more distant tribes which had never been equalled by the missionary and his escolta, a functionary who, however, still remained as curate. Quite a number of families, both Californians and members of the famous colony, settled at Sonoma.<sup>37</sup>

~~Jose Figueroa died at Monterey September 29th, 1841, at 5.30 P. M., from the effects of an apoplectic attack, after about a month's illness. The funeral ceremonies, with firing of guns and other military honors, took place at the capital October 2d, being attended by all the people of the vicinity, and by prominent men from all parts of the territory. The body was embalmed rudely and taken to Santa Bárbara by the *Atenas*, which sailed the 17th, to be deposited in a vault of the mission church on the 29th. There the remains were to lie, according to Figueroa's request, until the Mexican government should send for them to render fitting honors to the memory of a warrior who had distinguished himself in the struggle for independence. Mexico never did anything of the kind, and the Californians were not much more zealous in perpetuating his memory. The diputacion, on the petition of Juan B. Alvarado, passed some very eulogistic resolutions in the sessions of October 10th-14th, providing for the hanging of Figueroa's portrait in~~

~~Details given by Vallejo, *Hist. Cal.* MS., iii. 11-22, and less fully by Arguello, *Hist. Cal.* MS., ii. 199-202, the same having been reproduced in different combinations by several newspaper writers are so manifestly inaccurate in so far as they can be tested as to be of no value. The general idea conveyed is that of an expedition into a new frontier country, including battles, maritime adventures, and treaties with thousands of hitherto hostile Indians. The past 10 years of peaceful occupation and Vallejo's own past fame at Sonoma being substantially ignored. The foundation of the town is made to precede the expulsion of Hajar and Padrés. Vallejo mentions the following names on his way to Sonoma: Pt Novato; Embarcadero de Ventura, or Lakeville; Pt Tolai, on Midshipman's Creek; and Pulpula, on Pt's Landing. Vallejo also states that W. A. Richardson assisted him in making the survey. In 1861 Santiago Arguello assured Judge Hayes, *Notes*, 454, that he was the founder of Sonoma, having made the map, with 500 soldiers is a favorite newspaper statement of Vallejo's force. 25 would perhaps be a more accurate estimate.~~



Reference: The Works of Hubert Howe Bancroft  
Volume XXIII  
History of California, 1848-1859

The History Company, Publishers  
San Francisco, 1888

Chapter I - "California Just Prior to the  
Gold Discovery.  
January, 1848

Mention of Sonoma Valley as "the Valley of the  
Moon" just prior to the Gold Rush.

Coombs; and by John Rose and J. C. Davis, who in 1846 built a schooner here, and were now erecting a mill for Vallejo.<sup>52</sup> Northward, in the region round Clear Lake, Stone and Kelsey occupy a stock-range, and George Rock holds the Guenoc rancho.<sup>53</sup>

The similar and parallel valley of Sonoma, signifying 'of the moon,' is even more thickly occupied under the auspices of M. G. Vallejo, the potentate of this region and ranking foremost among Hispano-Californians. This town of Sonoma, founded as a presidio thirteen years before, near the dilapidated mission Solano, claims now a population of 260, under Alcalde Lilburn W. Boggs, with twoscore houses, among which the two-story adobe of the general is regarded as one of the most imposing in the country. The barrack is occupied by a company of New York volunteers under Captain Brackett, which adds greatly to the animation of the place. Several members of Vallejo's family occupy lands above and below on Sonoma Creek, as, for instance, Jacob P. Leese; westward on Petaluma Creek, Juan Miranda and family have settled; above are James Hudspeth, the large grant of the Carrillos,<sup>54</sup> and the fertile ranchos of Mark West and John B. R. Cooper, the latter with mill and smithy. At Bodega, Stephen Smith had in 1846 established a saw-mill, worked by the first steam-engine in California, and obtained a vast grant,<sup>55</sup> which embraced the former Russian settlement with its dismantled stockade fort. Edward M. McIntosh and James Dawson's widow hold the adjoining ranchos of Jonive and Pogolomi, the latter having planted a vineyard on the Estero Americano. Above on the

<sup>52</sup> There were a number of other settlers, nearly four score, by this time, and two saw-mills and two flour-mills. *Cal. Star*, Jan. 22, April 1, 1848.

<sup>53</sup> Of 21,000 acres. J. P. Leese and the Vallejos had stock, the latter claiming the Lupyomi tract of 16 leagues, which was rejected, and Rob F. Ridley that of Collayomi of 8,000 acres, which was confirmed.

<sup>54</sup> Mrs Carrillo's covering the present Santa Rosa, and Joaquin Carrillo's that of Sebastopol.

<sup>55</sup> Of 35,000 acres. Both men had been sailors, the former from Scotland, the other from Erin.

coast are the tracts of Rufus, the latter with a River stretches the Sot. with vineyards and mill Fitch's agent, had occupied below him now live Lindendren.<sup>58</sup>

The hilly peninsula below named after the Indian of comparatively compact of tion relative to other settlements given by the now secular establishment of San Rafael budding into a town, and besides Timoteo Murphy, tate. Above extend the casio, the latter owned by ing, those of Ramon Mesa Rafael Garcia and Grego the ranchos of Tomales cattle; and William A. Rizalito, which is already an tion,<sup>62</sup> yet with aspirations pressing hills, and overshadowing tropolis.<sup>63</sup>

<sup>56</sup> Erected by H. Hägler on Walhal Gualala River.

<sup>57</sup> Covering the present site of Healdsburg.

<sup>58</sup> Among other settlers may be mentioned Fred. Starke, Hoepfner, Wilson, the latter near the mouth of the Sot.

<sup>59</sup> Among them Mrs Merriner and Mrs Miller near by. Ignacio Pacheco's rancho was near the mouth of the Sot.

<sup>60</sup> Obtained by F. Fales in 1839 and 1840. Who had obtained it from J. O. Bodega.

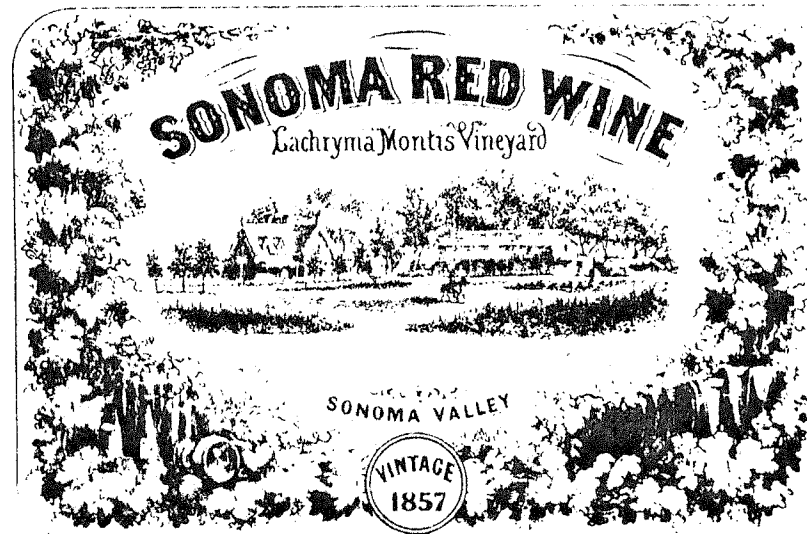
<sup>61</sup> The earliest settler here, since 1840, was J. O. Bodega, who frequently obtained the Corte de Madera. He erected a grist-mill, followed by a saw-mill. Angel Island was for a time occupied by the latter. The latter were Martin and Tom Wood, the latter near the mouth of the Sot.

<sup>62</sup> On the map presented I mark with a star the rancho only when the actual owner was a proxy or tenant, or claiming merely by right. The latter has been drawn from official documents, the former from small supplementing by the mouths of the Sot.

Reference: California Wineries  
Volume II  
Sonoma & Mendocino  
Patricia Latimer

Vintage Image, St. Helena, California  
1976

Page 36  
Vallejo Wine Label  
"Vintage 1857 - Sonoma Valley"



*During Sonoma and Mendocino's formative wine growing years, Mariano Vallejo was the foremost vintner. Vallejo's "Lachryma Montis" wine was the only northern California entree to gain official commendation at an exhibition held in San Francisco in 1858. "The wine of Gen. M. G. Vallejo, of Sonoma," decreed*

*the California Horticultural Society, "has won the approval of the undersigned, being pure in quality, of a fine ruby color, and more nearly approaching the Claret or Bordeaux wine of France than any other." The affable General is pictured at right riding on the grounds of his Sonoma estate*



Reference: Historical Atlas Map of Sonoma County  
Thos. H. Thompson & Co.  
Oakland, California 1877

Thomas Hunter, Printer  
Philadelphia, Pa.

Pages 13, 19 & 40

This atlas is particularly interesting because one can locate almost all of the land holdings of early vineyardists cited in our references. We were unable to make copies of the maps since they are 18 x 15 inches in size. We would encourage you to seek out this volume at the Library of Congress. Because of its age it does not have a current Library of Congress number.

From:

Page 13 - "Historical Atlas Map of Sonoma County"  
Thos. H. Thompson & Co. Oakland, Ca., 1877

# HISTORY OF SONOMA COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

## BY ROBERT A. THOMPSON.

### BOUNDARIES.

SONOMA county lies twenty-five miles north of San Francisco, a little west of a due north line. It is bounded on the south by the bay of San Francisco and Marin county, the latter county a peninsula lying between the bay and the ocean; on the west by the Pacific ocean; on the north by Mendocino county, and on the east by Lake and Napa counties. Its sea-coast front, following the sinuosities of the shore line, is about sixty miles. Its average length, from north to south, is about fifty miles, and its average width is about twenty-five miles. Its area is, in round numbers, eight hundred and fifty thousand acres. The district of Sonoma originally included all the vast territory lying between the Sacramento river and the Pacific ocean. At the first session of the legislature the northern line was fixed along the fortieth parallel of latitude to the summit of the Mayacmas range of mountains, and thence south to the bay, including all the present county of Mendocino, and a portion of Napa county. In 1856, Napa county having been previously formed, the limits of Sonoma were contracted to the present boundary lines by the segregation of Mendocino county.

A glance at the map of the State herewith published, will show the great advantages of the location of the county of Sonoma. It fronts on the bay of San Francisco, known in its northern extremity as the bay of San Pablo, once called the bay of Sonoma. Two estuaries lead from the bay inland into the county of Sonoma, navigable at high tide for steamers and sail-vessels of considerable size. The latter, with a fair wind and tide, convey the produce of the county, at the current freight-rates, in a few hours to the wharves in San Francisco. In addition, there are a number of shipping points along the coast, of which more will be said hereafter.

Sonoma county is not so fully known as portions of this State with less advantages of climate, soil, and productions; because it is off the great central line of travel, which follows the Sacramento Valley to tide-water, thence to San Francisco, and turns southward. It has been hidden, as it were, behind the Coast Range of mountains, which separates it from the great Sacramento Valley. From San Francisco, through the Sacramento Valley, you pass along the east foothills of the Coast Range; from the same place to Sonoma county you pass along the west face of the same range. The trend of the coast is northwesterly, and the county of Sonoma lies almost entirely west of the city of San Francisco. Lying west of the greater part of the State, may account for the fact that about one-third more rain falls here than in San Francisco, and fully one-half more than in the counties south and east of the bay of San Francisco. There has never been a season in the history of the county when there was not enough rain to make a crop. There have been years of drouth

the valley which now bears his name—once a portion of the grant. This valley is a part of the great Russian River valley, an arm of it extending to the eastward.

Knight's valley lies on the extreme eastern boundary of Sonoma county, at the foot of St. Helena mountain, one of the tallest and most beautiful peaks of the Mayacmas range. The valley includes about thirteen thousand acres, and was covered by a Spanish grant. It is now partly owned by a company, who keep a place of summer resort, and partly by Calvin Holmes, one of our oldest and most respected citizens. A view of his place can be seen on page 48 of this Atlas. The scenery in Knight's valley embraces all the features characteristic of the county—groves of oaks in picturesque irregularity on the plain and in the foot-hills, walks and drives of natural beauty, far excelling anything that could be achieved by artificial means, no matter how lavishly money might be expended. One of the main roads leading to the Geyser springs passes through this valley. It was built by the celebrated Clark Foss, and his stages still run on the road. He has made his home in the valley, (a view of which appears on page 12), in which every comfort has been provided for himself and guests, that good taste and a liberal expenditure of money can command. No one should leave this coast without making a trip to the Geysers with Foss, which includes a stop at his elegant caravansary.

Dry Creek valley lies west of Russian River and north of Healdsburg. Its location may be seen on the map. The valley is about sixteen miles long, with an average width of two miles. The soil is all alluvial bottom, and is of matchless fertility—for wheat, corn, and staple products it is not equaled on the coast: and the hill-land on the border of the valley produces all kinds of fruit, being especially adapted to grape culture. The fine fruit farm of D. D. Phillips is situated in the centre of the valley.

Bennett valley, another of the smaller valleys of Sonoma, worthy of mention, lies south of the town of Santa Rosa, and east of the Santa Rosa valley. It has a length of eight miles, and an average width of four miles. It possesses all the features peculiar to the other parts of the county we have described. If it has any specialty it is for fruit and grape culture. The fine farm of James Adams, in Santa Rosa township, lies just in the mouth of Bennett valley, of which an engraving appears on page 77; and also the beautiful home of Nelson Carr, (on same page), who lives at the head of the valley. Near the centre is the celebrated vineyard of Isaac DeTurk, where he has lived for many years, and been extensively engaged in the manufacture of wine.

The Guillicos valley is in fact the upper part of Sonoma valley proper. It is one of the most beautiful places in California. It was originally granted to the wife of Don Juan Wilson, a famous sea-captain on this coast under the

creek rises  
San Pablo

The V  
of the coast  
of hills  
course follows  
was never  
waters, the  
game, deer  
every man  
our Sonoma  
haunch  
by trying

The coast  
will say,  
some distance

Sonoma  
special  
Francisco  
starting  
terminating  
steamer

The  
cisco is  
Marin  
cisco, with  
from San  
enters the  
North I  
coast line  
route to  
to Sonoma  
the town  
are a number  
Francisco

Sonoma  
the name

27,000 bushels 740,000; lower - about 100,000; total 840,000; every processor - over 100,000; hay - about 10,000,000; sheep - about 100,000; pigs - about 100,000; poultry - about 1,000,000.

**DAIRY PRODUCTS AND WOOL.**  
 Cheese, pounds..... 2,125,000  
 Butter, pounds..... 200,000  
 Wool, pounds..... 750,000

**FRUIT TREES.**  
 Bearing lemon trees, 372; oranges, 1,991; olive trees, 227; apple trees, 112,276; pear trees, 24,722; peach trees, 57,813; plum trees, 17,467; cherry trees, 12,219; nutmeg trees, 1,519; quince trees, 2,100; apricot trees, 1,725; fig trees, 1,000; almond trees, 9,845; walnut - English, 4,309; walnut - black, 801; prune trees, 728; mulberry trees, 585.

**THE WINE PRODUCT OF SONOMA COUNTY.**  
 Wine-making is one of the leading industries of Sonoma county. Sonoma Valley is almost wholly devoted to grape-culture; on an average 500 vines are planted to the acre; the yield in grapes is from 10 to 20 pounds to the bush. It takes 14 pounds of grapes to make a gallon of wine. The system of "short pruning" is practiced; the vines are cut back to the stump every year, and the finest clusters of grapes often rest on the ground. We give herewith a tabulated statement of the wine and brandy manufactured in the valley of Sonoma last year, with the names of the wine-growers, and estimates for the next year of the county.

A law was passed by Congress last session which permits producers to store their brandy in bonded warehouses and pay the internal revenue duty of seventy cents per gallon when the brandy is sold or withdrawn for consumption. This will largely increase the production.

**A LAW WAS PASSED BY CONGRESS LAST SESSION WHICH PERMITS PRODUCERS TO STORE THEIR BRANDY IN BONDED WAREHOUSES AND PAY THE INTERNAL REVENUE DUTY OF SEVENTY CENTS PER GALLON WHEN THE BRANDY IS SOLD OR WITHDRAWN FOR CONSUMPTION. THIS WILL LARGELY INCREASE THE PRODUCTION.**

**WINE AND BRANDY MADE IN SONOMA VALLEY FROM THE VINTAGE OF 1874, AND BRANDY THAT WILL BE MADE NEXT YEAR UNDER THE NEW BONDED WAREHOUSE LAW.**  
 (The figures indicate gallons.)

	Wine.	Brandy.	Brandy under new law.
Green, Geo. A.	1,500	200	100
Hopewell, Geo. F.	20,000	200	100
Wagner, Julius	5,000	20	100
Sonoma Wine & Brandy Co.	100,000	2,500	5,000
Lanetta, Alfred V.	20,000	500	200
Gilson, John	2,000	500	200
Warford, J. B.	28,000	500	200
Gibson, John	5,000	200	100
Clark, John E.	17,000	500	200
Williams, Jos. A.	25,000	200	100
Watson, C. W. & H. H.	20,000	2,000	1,000
Warren, Geo. E.	12,000	200	100
Mayer, L. W.	25,000	1,000	500
Apollon, C.	12,000	200	100
Morton, E. E.	200	200	100
Bradford, Ward	52,000	2,000	1,000

river, the county along the coast to the mouth for about eight miles just after leaving the valley it runs to the sea. A branch of the river the main road at Fulton and runs a lumber-manufacturing centre. The annual overflow of the river, the stream will measure fifteen feet in fifty feet high. They grow to the lateral branches, the base of the river. In some cases a single tree standing is valued at two dollars thousand feet to the acre, six mill of good land. The very finest produce at least eight hundred in diameter from that figure to two.

The redwood belongs to the genus Sequoia the supply has been cut north to south. Sonoma, Humboldt have a monopoly of this wood, the coast. Oregon, with her magnificent lumber supply, nevertheless, has a better class of the Sierra Nevada.

The redwood is a tree-grained like the Eastern cedar. It was first of occurring in place and very of composition. Humboldt mountains are redwood, and any it is the best wood known, redwood lumber.

Sonoma and Mendocino counties. Every Eastern tree of the coast of Sonoma. The redwood has been cut further, having been cut which leads from Lima, it is estimated that above the level of wine once a mill-owner in this of valuable properties, and ordinary lumber. The redwood is a tree the trade-winds blow along the big banks up some miles from and the fog is driven inland, rising, creeping through the hills, and down the opposite side valley is enveloped in drizzle.

**HISTORICAL ATLAS MAP OF SONOMA COUNTY CALIFORNIA.**

Compiled, Drawn and Published

From Personal Examinations and actual Surveys

By THOS. H. THOMPSON & CO. OAKLAND, CALIF. 1877

1877

1877

1877

They came together to the a good fruit country. all brought out a lot of trees where the old Elm House was. They purchased about ten to two dollars a piece, and were the first orcharders in the county, and so continuous to this in Sonoma valley, price something for export.

of give a close approximation to the truth. It is supposed and geographical names, greater doubt in the town of Sonoma, based on the 22 census taken, the statistics of Sonoma.

of which 10,000 were in 1880, which will yield, it is estimated the statistics of the county has proved the equality, with, which, it is estimated, 1880-year. Number of acres of which in the Russian River. Estimated 1880-year. Cannot be ascertained.

Wine, against 2,000 feet above a footing of in the 1870s. The year before, 1870.

1874-1875

Wine, 9,246; apples, 717; cord of all grades, 30,154; sheep of all grades, 20,000; swine, 1,001; Chickens and Angora, full blood, 500; hogs, 1,276.

**MILLS AND FACTORIES.**  
 Wind-mills 10—steam power 2, water power 7; saw-mills 13—steam power 10; lumber, sawed—400 10,000,000; shingles 10,000,000; wooden mill, 10.

	Wine.	Brandy.	Brandy under new law.
Oliver, T. S.	10,000	200	100
Hamber, Jack	20,000	200	100
Drewel, Julius	22,000	200	100
Winkle, Hans	41,000	500	200
Erlich, P.	21,000	500	200
Simon, Jacob	2,000	500	200
Dominic, A.	20,000	200	100
Harwell, A. F.	20,000	200	100
Tillson, Burtis	20,000	700	300
Papp, J. A.	20,000	350	1,000
Boyer, J. R.	20,000	200	1,000
Ward & Leitch	20,000	1,000	4,000
Orag, O. W.	20,000	2,000	2,000
Garrett, S.	20,000	1,500	4,000
Roberts, W. K.	20,000	800	2,000
Chavez, J.	20,000	150	2,000
Bowyer, Charles	20,000	2,000	6,000
Quandach, Jacob	20,000	2,000	5,000
Hart, W.	20,000	4,000	5,000
Bona Vista Vineyard	20,000	4,000	5,000
Knicker & Fossil	20,000	4,000	5,000
Walker, Harvey	20,000	4,000	5,000
Woo, Christian	20,000	4,000	5,000
Wangsten, E.	20,000	4,000	5,000
San Thomas	20,000	4,000	5,000
Alph, S.	20,000	4,000	5,000
Brundell, C.	20,000	4,000	5,000
Stear, H.	20,000	4,000	5,000
Greene, F.	20,000	4,000	5,000
Manning, E.	20,000	4,000	5,000
Stear, James	20,000	4,000	5,000
Total	1,200,000	22,200	60,000

The wine product of Santa Rosa and the Russian valleys is about 100,000 gallons.

The wine product of Russian River township is about 400,000 gallons.

The wine product of Mendocino and Washington townships aggregate about 200,000 gallons. The rest of the county 200,000 gallons.

Total wine product of Sonoma county for 1874, 2,000,000 gallons.



Reference: History of Sonoma County  
San Francisco, California

Alley, Bowen & Co., Publishers  
1880

pages 458-461; 465

Specific vineyards referenced in this  
excerpt may be found on the maps in  
"Historical Atlas Map of Sonoma County",  
Thomas H. Thompson & Co., Oakland, Ca. 1877,  
pages 40, 43, 54-55, 58-59.

Note: Virtually all of the vineyards cited may be found in the 1877 atlas.

of a company of Stevenson's regiment, which was stationed there. Mr. Thompson says: It was a very lively sheet for several years, and would have done credit to a much later period in the history of the State. Contributions from the inimitable Derby, and other army officers stationed at Sonoma, were not infrequent in its columns.

The paper was continued at intervals up to 1855, when the editor, in a characteristic notice in the *Petaluma Journal* of September 15, 1855, announces its final demise as follows: "Hon. Q. Smikes wishes to return his thanks to the editorial fraternity for the kind notices of his debut, and to the public generally (the rest of mankind included) for their liberal patronage, and to announce that the Blunderbuss has dried up."

*The Sonoma Index.*—This is the name of a very readable and intelligently conducted newspaper now published in Sonoma. It had been but recently started when we visited the ancient city, but under the able leadership of Ben. Frank it was making famous headway and worthily filling a prominent place in the world of letters in Sonoma county.

VINEYARDS OF SONOMA.—Sonoma valley has the largest share of the wine-producing industry of the county. In it, and on the surrounding hills, there are no less than three thousand acres planted with vines, all of them productive.

The most extensive vineyard in the township, indeed, in the county—perhaps in the world—is that of the Buena Vista Vinicultural Society, which covers an area of about five hundred acres, and has planted some four hundred thousand vines. What a marvel of a place is this vineyard as one drives through it, extending, as it does, for several miles along the base of the hills bounding the eastern border of the valley; naught on either hand but the brilliant green of the grape, laid out in lines, with not a perceptible curve; looked at from whatsoever point, still the same mathematical precision is maintained; arranged in tracts of such size that two lines converge in the far-off perspective, while from the refreshing color of the prospect the eye never tires, but finds relief from the glare of bright sunshine.

The Buena Vista Vinicultural Society was organized in the year 1863 by Colonel Agoston Haraszthy, a Hungarian noble, of whom mention has been made in another place. To this gentleman of indefatigable perseverance and indomitable strength of purpose is due the hold which grape culture has taken upon the settlers of Sonoma valley; he it was who undertook the cultivation of the vine without the time-honored custom of irrigation inaugurated by the fathers of the missions.

The first vines on the track of land now under attention were planted by Salvador Vallejo, he having chosen the site on account of the proximity of a mountain stream which could be brought into operation in irrigating the fields. In 1849 he sold it to Benjamin Kelsey and his brother, who had

come from the then recently discovered mines with a large fortune in gold dust; the name henceforward became Kelsey's vineyard; they next disposed of it to a San Francisco lawyer named Rose, at one time a resident of Marysville, Yuba county, who gave it his name; and in 1856 it became the property of Colonel Haraszthy, who greatly increased its size by the purchase of adjoining land, and as stated above, finally started the Vinicultural Society.

In 1849, there were some two or three acres of vines under cultivation at Lachryma Montis, the residence of General Vallejo, out of which, in 1850, he netted six thousand dollars in the San Francisco market. In the previous year a small vineyard and orchard had been commenced by Albert Lyon in the town; his lead was followed by a man named Griffith, who had brought his young fruit plants from Oregon. Those of the General and Salvador Vallejo had been planted for years prior to this epoch, but the culture of the grape was not at first taken hold of with any enthusiasm, for this simple reason, it was thought that for any kind of cultivation irrigation was imperatively necessary; they had seen that the vines of the two Vallejos, men of the longest experience in the country, were in this wise treated, hence they followed, and it was not until the experience of Colonel Haraszthy, who had been raised in the vine-growing countries of Hungary, was brought to bear that this special industry commenced to assume the vast proportions that it has now attained.

Let us now enter into a description of some of the principal grape-growing establishments in Sonoma valley.

*The Buena Vista.*—As we have remarked, the largest vineyard in California is the Buena Vista, where there are five hundred acres of vines. The whole tract belonging to the Buena Vista Vinicultural Society covers some six thousand acres, on which there are several creeks and sulphur, iron and soda springs. An avenue a mile long leads to the houses, and on both sides are planted three rows of locust and mulberry trees. Of the latter there are some three thousand, exclusive of cuttings. The dwellings, men's quarters, carpenter's shop, stable, etc., are all separated, so as to prevent the possibility of a heavy loss by fire. The company make different classes of red and white wine, while they manufacture sparkling wines with the foreign varieties of grapes. The press-house, near a hill, is three stories high and one hundred feet square. The grapes are brought around on the side of the hill and crushed in the upper story, while the juice is carried by pipes to the vats below. From this house three tunnels or cellars, one hundred feet long each, are run into the hill for the purpose of storing the wine. The champagne house is also three stories high, and from it are two long tunnels running into the hill, containing in 1879 about thirty thousand bottles of sparkling wine.

On one side of the creek, near the press-house, is the cooper shop, where

all the casks are put together, and on the other side is the distillery, where the brandy is made. In the press-house cellars are large tanks, holding from one to two thousand gallons each, where they have wine of the older vintages up to date. Tunnel No. three is what is facetiously termed the "library," where are ranged different kinds of wine ready to be sampled. On the main creek is the willow house, where all the champagne baskets are made from willows grown on the ranch. They employ from forty to one hundred men, according to the season. Every department has its own overseer, who brings his reports nightly to the superintendent, E. P. Cutter. The agents in San Francisco are B. E. Auger & Company, 409 Battery street.

*Vineyard of Col. George F. Hooper.*—Never was the word model more pertinently applied to any manorial estate in this republic than the vineyard, orchard, groves and grounds of Col. G. F. Hooper. Talent, industry, judgment, perseverance and money have aided nature in making this a very Eden. Here he has ninety acres under cultivation, forty-five being orchard, twenty of which are almonds, of the Languedoc and Prince of Spain species budded from imported trees on plum and peach stems. There are also fifteen acres of oranges, lemons, limes, etc. Besides which he has groves of pecan nuts, chestnuts, olives, Japanese persimmons, English walnuts, or Madeira nuts, the Mandarin orange of China, as well as the citron. Col. Hooper acquired this property in 1872, and in the following year set out cuttings of vines, the principal kinds which he cultivates being the Zinfandel, Black Malvoisie, Flame Tokay, and several others. The last mentioned is said to be a hybrid variety, closely resembling the English hot-house grape. It is ordinarily a splendid table grape. In its first year of pressing, or on being turned into wine, it is not considered of any great class, but on keeping for two years it begins to develop and show its quality. The cellars on the premises are fifty-four by seventy feet, of two and a half stories high, with the ground floor dug out, and having a capacity of one hundred thousand gallons. In connection with the cellar there is a distillery, the still of which is entirely driven by heat, no steam being required. About twenty thousand gallons of wine are manufactured a year. On his estate Colonel Hooper has erected a magnificent mansion, the grounds around which he has laid out with particular care. The building nestles cosily under the wooded mountains of the Sonoma range, protected from rude blast or grimy dust, it commands an unrivaled view of water, hill and dale, while it is furnished with that elegance which shows a mind at once refined and cultivated.

*The Vineyard of Nicholas Carriger.*—The vineyard of this genial and hospitable pioneer is situated at the base of the Sonoma range, on the west side of the creek, about three miles from the town. His property consists of one hundred and fifty acres, one hundred and forty-five of which he has in vines, and the balance in fruit trees. Mr. Carriger came to the Sonoma

valley in had then made by Indians. planted during h vines on earnest. lower or dimension stories ar while the without. out of ti gallons.

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valley in 1846, and in that year purchased grapes from Jacob P. Leese, who had then a portion of the Buena Vista vineyard, and here he saw wine being made by putting the grapes into a hide, the juice being tramped out by Indians. In the Spring of 1847, Leese gave Carriger some vines, which he planted in the town of Sonoma; they were afterwards destroyed by cattle, during his absence at the mines. In 1848 he commenced by planting a few vines on his present property, and in 1849 commenced grape growing in earnest. His cellar is a magnificent building of three stories in height, the lower one being built of stone, and the two upper ones of wood. The dimensions of the building are seventy-four by forty-eight feet. The upper stories are supported by upright beams measuring twelve by twelve inches, while those which lie lengthwise traverse the whole length of the building without a break. The ground floor is of stone, dug out and leveled from out of the hill, and has a capacity of one hundred and eighty thousand gallons.

*The Vineyard of Kohler & Frohling.*—This vineyard is situated about eight miles west of Sonoma, and occupies one hundred and fifty acres, comprising the following varieties of grapes: Mission, Zenfindel, Muscat, Rose of Peru, Chassler, Reising, etc. The cellars are two stories high, the lower being of stone, the dimensions are fifty-six by ninety-six feet, with a capacity of two hundred thousand gallons.

*The Vineyard of W. McPherson Hill.*—Mr. Hill owns an extensive tract of hill and valley, embracing and running from the very summit of the southern ridge of mountains to the banks of the creek. As early as 1852 he bought two hundred peach trees, one year old from the bud, and was the first grower to offer the fruit in the California markets. The prices obtained were fabulous. In 1852, Mr. Hill paid as high as three dollars and seventy-five cents each for grape roots. He commenced planting in 1855, and has ever since devoted most of his time to the culture of wine. He has also paid great attention to the raising of choice fruit trees, and as one enters the spacious grounds, the long rows of vigorous and thrifty trees, laden down with luscious fruit of every kind, attest his success.

Our space will not permit of our entering more into detail in regard to the culture of the grape and the making of wine in this place, a considerable portion of our work being already devoted to these industries. We will, in concluding our remarks on Sonoma township, draw attention to another industry which is on the fair road to make this wonderful valley still more famous.

~~PISCICULTURE.—The culture of fish has been for some years occupying the attention of the prominent residents in certain portions of this county. The carp and the brook trout have been those which have found the most favor in the eyes of the pisciculturists. The carp does not resemble any fish found~~

place or embarcadero on Sonoma creek, at the head of navigation. Here supplies for the town and valley are received. In former times, when it was thought that Sonoma might become a town of importance, it received the name of St. Louis, but it never reached the position anticipated by its sponsors, and is, to-day, only the landing and shipping point as above stated.

Captain Peter M. Stoffen runs a stern-wheel steamer from this point to San Francisco, which connects at this end with a stage to Sonoma. The boat is one hundred and ten feet long, twenty-eight feet beam, three feet draft, one hundred and seventy tons register and eighty tons burthen, and is fitted with engines, thirteen inches in diameter and five feet stroke. Captain Stoffen has been engaged in this trade for the last seventeen years. In 1863 Captain Green had two schooners which made regular trips between this point and San Francisco, these have, however, been discontinued. In late years the depth of water in the creek has considerably lessened, therefore the landing is farther down and nearer the bay.

GLEN ELLEN.—This is a postoffice on the main road between Santa Rosa and Sonoma; Captain Justi is postmaster. It is only a mail station, but is surrounded by some of the most experienced wine growers in the county—among them Colonel C. V. Stuart, whose handsome residence is the seat of a liberal hospitality. His vineyard cannot be surpassed for careful culture and its varieties of foreign and domestic vines. Here is also the residence of Mrs. J. B. Warfield, one of the most successful viniculturists of Sonoma. There are many other large vineyard proprietors in this neighborhood whose names we have not the space to mention. A radius of six miles, with Glen Ellen for a center, would, in the opinion of many, include the finest grape-growing section in the State of California.

Reference: Wine & Vines of California  
Frona Eunice Wait

The Bancroft Co.  
San Francisco, Ca 1889

Pages 133-150

This is a general overview of the vineyards of the Sonoma Valley in 1889. Underlined on pages 138, 140 and 148 are historical references supporting the northern boundary of the Sonoma Valley.



## CHAPTER VIII

### OLD SONOMA

**S**ONOMA County ranks a very close second to Napa in the productiveness of her vineyards, and as both counties lie side by side they have the same general characteristics of topography and climate. Sonoma produces wines lighter in the percentage of alcohol than Napa, consequently they have more bouquet. Red wines are largely in the lead in Sonoma, and there is but little sweet wine, even Sherry and Port being exceptional products. The brandies made in the county rank very high, and are much prized by connoisseurs because of their delicacy and high-bred qualities. The acreage of vines in Sonoma is something over 25,000 with 20,000,000 vines and an annual yield of about 4,000,000 gallons of wine and 250,000 gallons of brandy.

It was near the old town of Sonoma that General M. G. Vallejo planted Mission vines contemporaneous with the padres themselves, and where some of the original vines still grow on the lovely home-place "Lachryma Montis," and it was here also that Colonel Agaston Haraszthy made his first successful attempt at wine-making.

East of the town of Sonoma is a fine estate once a part of that belonging to the Buena Vista Viticultural Association and now the property of Robert C. Johnson, Esq., on which has been erected and is occupied by Mrs. Johnson, one of the handsomest and most commanding private residences in California. The view from the tower of this mansion or even from the porch, is one of the finest in a valley celebrated for its views. A little farther southeast are the vineyards of Attila Haraszthy, son of the late Colonel Agaston Haraszthy of whom we speak elsewhere. Then comes that of Julius Dresel, embracing 110 acres, mostly planted with the very finest foreign varieties of grapes, and nearly all in bearing. On this slope also lies

## WINES AND VINES OF CALIFORNIA

the famous Rhinefarm of Gundlach & Co., of Sonoma, San Francisco and New York, an estate of 200 acres under the immediate management of Jacob Gundlach, Esq., the senior partner of this well-known firm.

The well-known Rhinefarm is not only one of the finest but one of the oldest in the county which led the way in wine-making and lies near the town of Sonoma and was planted by Mr. Gundlach in 1856 and is to-day under the management of himself and firm. Located in the very heart of the district so devastated by phylloxera, all its vineyards have had to be replanted with resistant stocks and then grafted with the very finest foreign varieties principally of Rhenish types. The cultivation of these varieties has been a specialty, as we have said, on this famous vineyard. The transformation of the vineyard, as the disease destroyed the old vines and replanting and grafting on resistant stocks, caused a heavy expenditure of money, but it was boldly met, and now the new plantations are flourishing and producing their first yield. The healthy condition of the vines and the fine quality of the new crop leave no doubt that the ultimate result will be a great success and will indicate to other proprietors the course to be pursued where phylloxera threatens the destruction of valuable vineyard property.

Aguillon's famous winery, stored with red and white, dry and sweet wines of the rarest type and choice Sonoma brandy, fills an adobe which occupies a large portion of the west side of the plaza, the upper part of the building being used as a residence. On the northwest side of the town Mr. Aguillon is laying out an addition. The lots are convenient in size and the soil is so rich that the future gardens of Aguillon's addition, while costing little to make, should become one of the ornaments of the town.

Henry Winkle adjoins the Rhinefarm and owns 110 acres. Mr. Winkle is a fortunate possessor of a portion of those few hundred acres on the slope east of and within two miles of the town of Sonoma, which years ago became famous for its wonderful adaptability for the growth of vines of the Riesling and Gutedel, or Golden Chasselas

varieties. The wines of California, and their value, are recognized not only in the valley of the Missouri River but in the rare skill exercised in the juice flows from the grapes, the fermentation and clarification, and bottling, all combine to produce products of the Rhine. Mr. Winkle was brought up among wine business before he set out on a generous to a fault, and a few millionaires can buy a glass of wine than Mr. Winkle who can appreciate wine on a palate. Mr. Winkle's cooperage, all of oak for the wines, Mr. Winkle produces and Medoc types and other by Mr. Winkle is made.

Besides being the scene of the rebellion was one of the stars and stripes cradle of the wine industry. The celebrated Buena Vista vineyard, where phylloxera has committed a crime for this district is 1,000 acres of brandy. The appended list are almost as well known as are: W. Alexander, J. P. Balletti, J. Battie, M. F. Breitenbach, James H. E. Boyes, Alfred B. George Cornelius, B. F.

Sonoma, San Francisco  
 the immediate manage-  
 owner of this well-known

one of the finest but  
 the way in wine-making  
 planted by Mr. Gundlach  
 of himself and firm.  
 devastated by phylloxera,  
 with resistant stocks and  
 varieties principally of  
 varieties has been a spe-  
 cialty. The transformation  
 of old vines and replanting  
 with expenditure of money,  
 the vines are flourishing  
 in condition of the vines  
 no doubt that the ultimate  
 due to other proprietors  
 prevents the destruction

red and white, dry and  
 Sonoma brandy, fills an  
 west side of the plaza.  
 is a residence. On the  
 by adding an addition,  
 so rich that the future  
 little to make, should

owns 110 acres. Mr.  
 of those few hundred  
 of the town of Sonoma,  
 wonderful adaptability for  
 Pinot Noir, or Golden Chasselas

varieties. The wines from all these vineyards are unexcelled in California, and their value as wines of the noblest type has long been recognized not only in California but conceded by connoisseurs east of the Missouri River and in Europe. The soil, the aspect and the rare skill exercised in the manipulation of the product, from the time the juice flows from the crusher through the delicate processes of fermentation and clarification until the matured wine is ready for bottling, all combine to make a wine that vies with the choicest products of the Rhine. Mr. Winkle is a pioneer of California, but was brought up among the vineyards of Germany, and learned his business before he set eyes on the Pacific. Like most pioneers he is generous to a fault, and receives his friends with a hearty welcome; and few millionaires can offer those whom they wish to favor a nobler glass of wine than Mr. Winkle opens for those of his old companions who can appreciate wine that appeals to a cultivated eye, nose and palate. Mr. Winkle's cellars are substantial structures, containing cooperage, all of oak, for 100,000 gallons of wine. Besides White wines, Mr. Winkle produces excellent clarets of both the Burgundy and Medoc types and equal to any in the State. The brandy distilled by Mr. Winkle is made from his Riesling and Gutedel grapes.

Besides being the birthplace of the famous Bear Flag and the scene of the rebellion which threw off allegiance to Mexico in favor of the stars and stripes, the lazy old pueblo of Sonoma is also the cradle of the wine industry in California. It is near here that the celebrated Buena Vista Vineyard was planted, and it is here that phylloxera has committed such havoc. The present yield of wine for this district is 1,000,000 gallons and at least 250,000 gallons of brandy. The appended list of growers consists of men whose names are almost as well known as the wines of Sonoma themselves. They are: W. Alexander, J. Armstrong, Horace Appleton, Samuel Agnew, P. Balletti, J. Battie, Mrs. T. Bates, William Burns, W. S. Barnard, F. Breitenbach, James Burnes, V. Bulloti, C. P. Blethen, Captain H. E. Boyes, Alfred Brown, A. Coldwell, D. Church, V. S. Cooper, George Cornelius, B. F. Campbell, E. P. Cutter, O. B. Chart, O. W.

## WINES AND VINES OF CALIFORNIA

Craig, C. C. Carriger, T. H. Cheney, Robert Clark, T. Clewe, Martin K. Cady, H. C. Culberson, James Cooper, George H. Clapp, G. Chauvet, Durke & Calkins, A. Drahms, P. Douglas, T. M. Dunn, F. Duhring, J. Dresel & Co., D. D. Davisson, A. Domeniconi, John Dowdall, J. Egner, F. Ehrlich, W. J. Ellis, George Engler, Mrs. Susie T. Enos, Mrs. Enell, Don R. Empanan, G. F. Fisher, J. Freeborn, W. de Forrest, J. Gundlach, Mrs. Griffith, T. S. Glaister, W. C. Goodman, G. A. Goess, W. L. Geary, M. Heller, A. Haubert, W. W. Hyde, Colonel G. F. Hooper, John W. Holmes, Mrs. A. F. Haraszthy, G. S. Harris, Mrs. R. C. Johnson, J. W. Jones, J. L. King, John King, John Kearney, Mrs. Mary Keil, Mrs. C. Lubeck, C. F. Leiding, A. D. Lowell, John Lannibos, J. A. Lasse, A. V. Lamotte, J. H. Madison, J. G. Mayer, M. T. Morton, M. Mathewson & Son, R. A. Merrill, Mrs. McLaughlin, P. L. McGill, Mrs. C. L. Maxwell, P. Monahan, Jr., Morris Bros., Mrs. C. Mangini, S. Norris, John O'Brien, Samuel Orr, J. Poppe, William Pickett, Mrs. J. P. Poppe, R. A. Poppe, James A. Perkins, R. R. Ruigstrom, A. Rufus, J. S. Robinson, Colonel W. K. Rodgers, L. P. Rixford, Henry Reubke, J. Sutton, G. H. Shaw, O. B. Shaw, Mrs. J. R. Snyder, J. Simons, R. Sneed, J. C. Seipp, J. Skinner, C. Spencer, Theodore Storm, Ed. Steiger, Eli T. Sheppard, G. C. P. Sears, Mrs. B. Terry, P. H. Thompson, W. A. Thompson, Mrs. William Tuete, R. B. Thomas, Frank Tate, P. J. Vasquez, General M. G. Vallejo, H. Winkle, Mrs. Wooster, J. P. Weens, J. Wadsworth, F. Willett, Mrs. M. C. Watriss, Captain Watson, Prof. C. L. Wilkinson, C. A. Webb and Mrs. C. D. Young.

The Tokay vineyard, situated just below Glen Ellen, is the property of the sons of the late Charles Kohler, composing the firm of Kohler & Frohling, and is one of the most notable in Sonoma, not only from its extent but from the prominence as a viculturist, merchant and citizen which its late founder attained. The story of how Mr. Kohler was induced to go into the project of raising grapes for making wine for commercial ends and how he earned the capital has been heretofore published, and forms an interesting chapter in the history of California. The late Mr. Kohler with his deceased partner and

OLD

friend, Frohling, established first in the field to make wine; still retains a small vineyard large quantity of wine and brand purchased a large estate on the valley, now comprising 800 acres. The vineyard was planted with vines and came along. Mr. Kohler was to mine that all remedial measures vines as soon as they ceased such as the American, Le No day this plan has been followed greater part are resistant stock. The large nursery of seedling owns on the Tokay vineyard to renew the vineyard to the Tokay vineyard is on undulating vines. The buildings are crushing and fermenting house, a cooper-shop, a super- quarters. The machinery of grapes an hour. The firm its Sherry, but also turns out of white and red, dry and sweet large vineyard, partly in Mer- sected by the main line of the comprising 2,080 acres. The largest dealers in California fishment in New York and other side the Rocky Mountain is at present composed of Mr. two sons, Hans H. and Char-

Glen Ellen is in the heart and the hills for miles on both

ert Clark, T. Clewe, Martin  
 per, George H. Clapp, G.  
 P. Douglas, T. M. Dunn,  
 sson, A. Domeniconi, John  
 George Engler, Mrs. Susie  
 G. F. Fisher, J. Freeborn,  
 T. S. Glaister, W. C. Good-  
 elli, A. Haubert, W. W.  
 Holmes, Mrs. A. F. Harasz-  
 W. Jones, J. L. King, John  
 Mrs. C. Lubeck, C. F. Leid-  
 Lasse, A. V. Lamotte, J.  
 M. Mathewson & Son, R.  
 H., Mrs. C. L. Maxwell, P.  
 ni, S. Norris, John O'Brien,  
 S. J. P. Poppe, R. A. Poppe,  
 Rufus, J. S. Robinson, Col-  
 Reubke, J. Sutton, G. H.  
 T. Simons, R. Sneed, J. C.  
 Storm, Ed. Steiger, Eli T.  
 P. H. Thompson, W. A.  
 Thomas, Frank Tate, P. J.  
 nkle, Mrs. Wooster, J. P.  
 C. C. Watriss, Captain Wat-  
 and Mrs. C. D. Young.

ow Glen Ellen, is the prop-  
 er, composing the firm of  
 otable in Sonoma, not only  
 as a viticulturist, merchant  
 d. The story of how Mr.  
 f raising grapes for making  
 rned the capital has been  
 sting chapter in the history  
 his deceased partner and

friend, Frohling, established himself at Los Angeles and was the first in the field to make wine-producing a business, where the firm still retains a small vineyard and by purchasing grapes makes a large quantity of wine and brandy every season. Shortly afterward he purchased a large estate on the west side at the upper end of Sonoma valley, now comprising 800 acres. The larger portion of this vineyard was planted with vines and yielded largely until the phylloxera came along. Mr. Kohler was one of the first viticulturists to determine that all remedial measures were useless and to replace deceased vines as soon as they ceased to bear profitably by resistant stocks such as the American, Le Noir and other native vines. From that day this plan has been followed until now out of 250 acres the greater part are resistant stocks, grafted with fine foreign varieties. The large nursery of seedlings and American cuttings that the firm owns on the Tokay vineyard will more than furnish resistant stocks to renew the vineyard to the full extent it formerly obtained. The Tokay vineyard is on undulating land and conspicuously adapted to vines. The buildings are large and substantial, consisting of a crushing and fermenting house, a storage cellar, a distillery, a Sherry house, a cooper-shop, a superintendent's house, an office and men's quarters. The machinery has capacity for crushing fifteen tons of grapes an hour. The firm has been particularly successful with its Sherry, but also turns out large quantities of the finest qualities of white and red, dry and sweet wines. The firm has also a very large vineyard, partly in Merced and partly in Fresno County, intersected by the main line of the Southern Pacific Company's Railroad, comprising 2,080 acres. The firm as well as being the oldest and largest dealers in California wine in San Francisco has a large establishment in New York and agencies in all the principal towns on the other side the Rocky Mountains. The firm of Kohler & Frohling is at present composed of Mrs. Elise Kohler, the late Mr. Kohler's two sons, Hans H., and Charles, and his son-in-law, H. Bohrmann.

Glen Ellen is in the heart of the wine section of the county, and the hills for miles on both sides of the valley are clad with vines.

## WINES AND VINES OF CALIFORNIA

In summer it is a great resort for camping parties bent on pleasure and to try their skill at the rod and gun. As many as 1,500 have camped in this vicinity at one time during the camping season. The country around, it is said, is capable of producing anything that has roots, and the climate makes it a most delightful health and pleasure resort, and within two and one-half hours of San Francisco when the connection with Tiburon is made. Joshua Chauvet, Esq., who owns a large portion of the town of Glen Ellen and the camping-ground, and whose springs supply by pipes the town with water, is one of the pioneers of the northern end of the valley, having settled there in 1856, and for the past eight or nine years has been largely engaged in the wine business. His vineyard is not an extensive one, only 75 acres, but he buys most of the crops raised by small growers around him. The buildings are stone and cement, one of them, the smaller, was built for a grist-mill and so run for many years by water-power. Mr. Chauvet has now storage capacity for 200,000 gallons of wine. The main wine-cellar is 50x125 feet, being three stories in height, and containing, besides smaller cooperage, eighty casks holding 1,500 to 1,600 gallons each. He has one tank, the largest in the district, which holds 10,000 gallons. The stemmer, crusher and press which are run by water-power drawn from a reservoir at an elevation of 150 feet above the building, can crush 60 tons of grapes a day. The elevators, pumps, distillery, etc., are run by steam. Mr. Chauvet made 90,000 gallons of wine last year, of the best quality. His products always fetch the highest ruling prices. Mr. Chauvet is not only one of the best informed, but one of the most enthusiastic in the wine business, and believes that the Glen Ellen country has few equals and no superiors in France or Germany as a wine-producing district. Mr. Chauvet, some three or four years ago, imported from France a distilling apparatus of the latest type, called the Egrot, which is said to be the most complete in the county. Last year Mr. Chauvet made 5,000 gallons of excellent brandy, which only needs age to make it a competitor for favor with the best products of the Cognac district.

The vineyard, winery only a short distance from valley and the junction of tion is one of more than or in full bearing, as that of valley, was attacked by phy with resistant stock, and in tation. Both the Sonoma run for miles through tim were well stocked with tr Walton, thought it a fav trout for the market, and capital of \$30,000, styled stout dam was built on Gr long was built, also a hat penter-shop, butcher's-sho when the first hatchings b freshets carried away the prise was abandoned.

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The vineyard, winery and residence of Alfred V. La Motte is only a short distance from Glen Ellen, at the eastern end of Bennett valley and the junction of Graham and Sonoma creeks. The situation is one of more than ordinary beauty. The old vineyard when in full bearing, as that of Kohler & Frohling and others in Sonoma valley, was attacked by phylloxera, but has since been in part renewed with resistant stock, and in a few years will regain its former reputation. Both the Sonoma and Graham creeks at their upper ends run for miles through timbered lands and sheltered cañons, and were well stocked with trout. Mr. La Motte, who is a disciple of Walton, thought it a favorable place for propagating and raising trout for the market, and a company was formed in 1878 with a capital of \$30,000, styled the Lenni Fish Propagating Company. A stout dam was built on Graham creek and a large flume 1,800 feet long was built, also a hatching-house 50x25 feet, filter-house, carpenter-shop, butcher's-shop, workmen's houses and office; but twice, when the first hatchings had nearly reached a marketable size, heavy freshets carried away the dam, and on the second mishap the enterprise was abandoned.

The fine vineyard and residence of Mrs. Ellen Stuart, the widow of the late Colonel C. V. Stuart, adjoins Glen Ellen on the east. When the postoffice was established it was given its name in honor of Mrs. Ellen Stuart.



## WINES AND VINES OF CALIFORNIA

### DUNFILLAN

It is a shy, and decidedly youthful looking member of an old Scotch family, who is the owner of the broad acres of Dunfillan, one of the finest vineyards in America. It is situated in the very head of Sonoma Valley, a few miles above Glen Ellen, and Ten Oaks Vineyard, and consists of 1,000 acres. It would be impossible to convey any accurate idea of the beauty of the landscape with its myriad irregular, but always pleasing, aspects. But it will not be so difficult to discern what improvements have been made in the eight years Dunfillan has been in possession of Capt. J. H. Drummond.

On the walls of the exquisitely clean, stone cellar hangs 30 diplomas for excellence awarded to the products of Dunfillan Vineyard, and to its owner must be given the praise of having first introduced French varieties into Sonoma County. Captain Drummond has always believed that grapes from the Department of the Gironde were well adapted to wine-making purposes in California, and he backed up his opinion by importing cuttings direct from Chateau Lafitte, Chateau Margaux and the Hermitage, selected by his brother and partner, Mr. Hamilton Drummond, who resides in County Dublin, Ireland, and sent by him direct to Dunfillan at a cost of twenty-five cents a cutting! Our illustration gives some idea of the splendid growth these varieties make under Captain Drummond's watchful eye, and to him must be given the credit of preaching and practically demonstrating the advisability of fine varieties of grapes to his brother vintners, and with what success improved qualities of wine amply speak.

Besides the choice vines which comprise the vineyard of 125 acres, there are over 7,000 choice fruit-trees in fine healthy condition at Dunfillan. These include all that is rare in the fruit kingdom brought from every quarter of the globe. Among them are 1,000 English and French filberts, and several kinds of Japanese plums and persimmons. In the ornamental line there are many species of Japanese dwarf plants, tall Himalaya cedars, and lovely English hawthorn, which mingles its odorous breath with the rare roses and other gifts of Flora cultivated in this ideal home place.

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Captain Drummond and his neighbors in solving the problem and always has a kind sympathy and advice. The success made by Sonoma County in the San Francisco *Chronicle* is testified by a completeness of a few instances in the Fair. It gathered from a careful study of the thing has been so arranged that the prolific Dunfillan is in evidence as well as the admirable results conducted. The soil even is of the wood which grows vegetables, grain and fruit and beside them is the fruit in glass jars, mixed and other similar delicacies and bacon give pleasing evidence over Dunfillan. Altogether not only to the individual but to Sonoma as a county.

Dunfillan wines find a market in the States, but in Europe as well as in America. The characteristic label. The shield of the 1st Regiment from the J. H. & P. H. D., with the inscription "Dunfillan" above this in black letter "Vintage 18—." Underneath the signature of the proprietor below it in large print. The leaves of the same white design.

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Captain Drummond always finds time to assist his less fortunate neighbors in solving some knotty experimental problem and always has a kind word for those who apply to him for sympathy and advice. In referring to the splendid exhibit made by Sonoma County at the Mechanics' Fair in 1887, the *San Francisco Chronicle* says: The entire exhibit is characterized by a completeness which is only to be found in a very few instances in the Fair. The whole character of the place can be gathered from a careful observation of the display made. Everything has been so arranged that the visitor can easily imagine how prolific Dunfillan is in everything which can conduce to home comfort as well as the admirable management under which it must be conducted. The soil even is shown and bundles of the different varieties of the wood which grows upon the ranch; then come the products, vegetables, grain and fruits of every description in their natural state and beside them is the preserved or manufactured article, canned fruit in glass jars, mixed pickles, Indian chutney, pickled almonds and other similar delicacies, together with home-cured hams and bacon give pleasing evidence of the skill and care of those who preside over Dunfillan. Altogether this exhibit is one calculated to do credit, not only to the individual members of the family who have made it, but to Sonoma as a county and California as a State.

Dunfillan wines find a ready market, not only in the United States, but in Europe as well. The private brand has a most characteristic label. The shield and two maltese crosses of the 34th Cumberland Regiment form the insignia, and the shield bears the initials J. H. & P. H. D., while below on a riband banner is the inscription "Dunfillan" in white gothic letters on black ground. Above this in black letters is the address "Glen Ellen, California, Vintage 18—." Underneath the word Dunfillan is a fac simile signature of the proprietor with the name of the wine immediately below it in large print. Maltese crosses in gilt and tiny branches and leaves of the same relieve and lighten the simple black and white design.

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## WINES AND VINES OF CALIFORNIA

Mrs. Kate F. Warfield, "the lady vineyardist" is a woman of rare pluck and energy. She has successfully fought six lawsuits for the possession of Ten Oaks vineyard, and as it is a part of the Agua Caliente grant, it has been true to its name by keeping its present owner in "hot water," since the death of her husband, the late Dr. J. B. Warfield. In addition to making fine wines Mrs. Warfield raises all kinds of fruits, some thoroughbred livestock and much fine poultry, besides distilling all the brandy for the neighborhood at her distillery. It was largely through her efforts that Sonoma County received the first prize of \$1,000 at the Mechanics' Institute Fair in 1887, and the *Bulletin*, speaking of the award, has this to say of the lady of Ten Oaks: "Mrs Kate F. Warfield is one of those energetic American ladies who is ready to take her chances with the male vineyardist, and is able to hold her own with the best. The beautiful vineyard, Ten Oaks, Glen Ellen, is 200 acres in extent, and eighty acres are now in the finest class of vines grown in the State. On this model vineyard live four generations; represented by the so-called weakersex, and from its soil have come wines which local judges have hesitated to accept as a California product. Seeing that old Mission and Zinfandel grapes were plentiful in the State, Mrs Warfield struck out for herself and grafted on the old stock the choicest French varieties. For richness of flavor, density of color and body the California Chateau Lafitte, Clos Vougeot, Chateau Yquem, Sainte Macaire, Gros Maucin, Tannat, Hermitage and Riesling wines and Burgundies are simply unexcelled. That this is not empty praise to boom a particular section may be gathered from the fact that A. Werner & Co. of Broadway, New York, have bought up the entire yield of Mrs. Warfield's vineyard. At the Louisville Exposition in 1884 this lady carried off the first prize for Riesling wines, and four years ago the first premium for brandy was awarded her at the State Fair, to the great discomfiture of many competitors, who insisted upon a second test being made which resulted in a confirmation of the original decision. Such results require not only great care, but also a thoroughly equipped establishment. Connected with the winery at

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Ten Oaks are a steam elevator brandy distillery, whilst in with their nickel-plated hood in gold are a noticeable feature.

That Mrs. Warfield is to her well-ordered home with any refinement, books by scattered about, and last but according to the mode at the head of the wide-awake

Under date of September respondent, writes:

"MY DEAR MRS. WARFIELD: I am generous and thoughtful as Hebe and Minerva. I shall arouse our women by telling every is made in vines and will write this at San Jose, with and exciting hospitality of only woman who has found supplied it, and for this thanks of Yours

Tommy Nav. as he was mentioned as a pioneer in planting estate consisted of 160 acres vineyards, left the vicinity Esq., brother of Mrs. Elizabeth on the northwest, and has makes considerable wine of of the handsomest residence

wineyardist" is a woman of fully fought six lawsuits for as it is a part of the Agua me by keeping its present her husband, the late Dr. J. nes Mrs. Warfield raises all ck and much fine poultry, neighborhood at her distill- erts that Sonoma County echanics' Institute Fair in ward, has this to say of the d is one of those energetic hances with the male vine- n the best. The beautiful res in extent, and eighty grown in the State. On e represented by the so-called nes which local judges have . Seeing that old Mission State, Mrs Warfield struck s the choicest French vari- or and body the California Yquem, Sainte Macaire, esling wines and Burgun- not empty praise to boom the fact that A. Werner & ht up the entire yield of -ville Exposition in 1884 -ling wines, and four years ded her at the State Fair, ctors, who insisted upon a a confirmation of the orig- nly great care, but also a nected with the winery at

Ten Oaks are a steam elevator, steam crusher, steam stemmer and brandy distillery, whilst in the matter of cooperage, the oak barrels with their nickel-plated hoops and lavender-colored ends with lettering in gold are a noticeable feature of the exhibit.

That Mrs. Warfield is a remarkable woman in every way a visit to her well-ordered home will prove. Here is every evidence of womanly refinement, books by the score, and bits of art needlework scattered about, and last but not least a score of pretty gowns made according to the mode attest that wine-making is not all that fills the head of the wide-awake mistress.

Under date of September 30, 1887, "Gath" the redoubtable correspondent, writes:

"MY DEAR MRS. WARFIELD: She who gives good wine is both generous and thoughtful and she who makes it herself is a union of Hebe and Minerva. I shall send your gift home and try it there and arouse our women by telling of the California Penelope whose embroidery is made in vines and whose dyes are the purple of the wine-press. I write this at San Jose, where I am trying to rest after the profuse and exciting hospitality of the good California men. You are the only woman who has found out my weakness for the vintage, and supplied it, and for this please accept the cordial and expressed thanks of  
Yours sincerely,

"GEORGE ALFRED TOWNSEND."

Tommy Nav, as he was familiarly called, whom we have mentioned as a pioneer in planting vineyards in the hills, is dead. His estate consisted of 160 acres. Mr. Hamilton, another pioneer in hill vineyards, left the vicinity two or three years ago. James A. Shaw, Esq., brother of Mrs. Eliza Hood, of Guilicos, joins Mr. Drummond on the northwest, and has 349 acres largely planted in vines, and makes considerable wine of the best types. Mr. Shaw's house is one of the handsomest residences in the vicinity.

Los Angeles

### WINES AND VINES OF CALIFORNIA

The Hon. J. K. Luttrell, formerly Congressman for the district, is a lawyer by profession, but devotes himself largely to viticulture. Mr. Luttrell owns 800 acres in Glen Ellen district, east of Mrs. Warfield's place.

The Glen Ellen district exports over half a million gallons of wine yearly, and, besides, the growers and cellar-men already mentioned, there are such names as: James A. Shaw, William McPherson Hill, Mrs. William Hood, Charles Behlar, C. H. Bruning, Box Bros., John D. Bowen, H. B. Carpenter, Jeremiah Clark, James R. Crosby, E. H. Clark, M. L. Durvin, Decker & Jewett, John Gibson, Mrs. H. Guerne, Albert Graskopf, J. P. Hamilton, W. H. Hilton, C. W. Johnson, Capt. Charles Justi, L. Knight, Lewis Lewton, J. B. Lang, Arthur Mecartney, J. McGinty, J. V. Miner, J. McEwen, Mrs. S. M. Nunn, Martin Peter, Pierce Powers, Gottlob Stiers, J. G. Shieck, H. F. Tarrant, T. G. Thierkoff, J. J. Thelan, James Williams, Christain Weise, Julius Wegener, J. L. Watson, Thomas Wilson and J. M. Zane.

~~Retracing one's steps from Sonoma valley proper and coming nearer the boundary line of Napa, the traveler by the North Pacific Coast Railroad soon finds himself in the heart of another wine district still in Sonoma County, which differs materially from even the Glen Ellen vineyards, and these are situated at a much higher altitude than those around Old Sonoma. Petaluma is too low down in the plains to have many vineyards, still the foothills have a few vintners who are jealous of their laurels and are not willing to yield the palm to more ambitious localities. They are scattered all along the foothills and the few who owe allegiance to Petaluma are: J. Baratras, Richard Comerford, R. H. Crane, William Frohling, Henry Gherken, John Harmon, J. R. Jewell, John Merritt, Edward Moore, Welford Page, Theodore Skillman and J. G. Staedler.~~

At Penn's Grove, the next station above Petaluma, there is quite a viticultural colony, among whom are: John Bannon, Thomas Elphric, John Formschlag, James P. Goodwin, Claus Mass, Louis Peters, A. Rousheimer and Mrs. Robinson.

Farther up the road the scattered along, many of shipping point. These are L. Bidell, John Crispi, J. H. Green, Professor John well, Land & Co., A. Lang Thomas Ross, L. E. R. W. Steward and J. Walley

As the little town of is devoted to grapes. The gallons, grown by the Andrews, C. Alexander, D. George Bloch, A. E. Burn C. C. Conger, M. Corvill Colson, T. M. Delanoy, L. Ferguson, J. H. Fay, H. Gamble, R. R. Givens, W. Galloway Bros., Peter H. Hendricks, J. Hendricks. Kniss, William Kelley, Perry Mothorn, William Miller, T. S. Merchant. H. John A. Paxton, D. Prou J. Patton, J. L. Rodgers. Snooks, C. Sargisson, Ch. A. Upson, D. S. Wheldon J. B. Wattles. W. H. W. F. Weidlund, B. F. Wright and M. Young.

It is seldom that or discussed without referen Isaac De Turk, and no re would be complete witho business, is a native of F

## CALIFORNIA

## OLD SONOMA

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himself largely to viticulture.  
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cellar-men already men-  
Shaw, William McPher-  
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Jeremiah Clark, James R.  
& Jewett, John Gibson,  
Hamilton, W. H. Hilton,  
Knight, Lewis Lewton, J. B.  
W. Miner, J. McEwen, Mrs.  
Gottlob Stiers, J. G. Shieck,  
an, James Williams, Chris-  
n, Thomas Wilson and J.

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are not willing to yield the  
are scattered all along the  
Petaluma are: J. Baratras,  
Frohling, Henry Gherken,  
Edward Moore, Welford  
er.

above Petaluma, there is  
are: John Bannon, Thomas  
Edwin, Claus Mass, Louis

Farther up the road there is also quite a number of vineyards scattered along, many of whom claim Occidental as their nearest shipping point. These are J. H. Adams, H. G. Ayres, W. Barnes, L. Bidell, John Crispi, J. Chenoitte, E. F. Devers, W. Fleytscher, H. Green, Professor John Husman, W. Kloppumberg, F. R. Kingswell, Land & Co., A. Lancel & Sons, H. Ludolff, Charles Nollan, Thomas Ross, L. E. Rickseller, Chris Schlayer, Charles Stoot, W. Steward and J. Walley.

As the little town of Healdsburg is neared, a larger tract of land is devoted to grapes. The annual yield for export last year was 300,000 gallons, grown by the following: William Van Alen, Rev. A. B. Andrews, C. Alexander, Dr. Brotherton, J. N. Bailhache, J. J. Bryant, George Bloch, A. E. Burnham, J. W. Burnham, Horace Clark, Hon. C. C. Conger, M. Corville, George L. Chapman, A. Colson, John Colson, T. M. Delanoy, L. Dotta, C. J. Dunz, S. O. Eaton, P. J. Ferguson, J. H. Fay, H. O. Ferguson, William Ferguson, John Gamble, R. R. Givens, W. N. Gladden, A. J. Galloway, Gater Bros. Galloway Bros., Peter Haltz, L. J. Hall, F. A. Hutchinson, Mose Hendricks, J. Hendricks, A. Hassett, N. J. Isdell, H. G. Kuhl, G. Kniss, William Kelley, Henry Miser, S. A. Marshall, A. P. Mulligan, Perry Mothorn, William Mulligan, James Miller, G. T. Miller, J. R. Miller, T. S. Merchant, H. C. Ottmer, S. S. Osborne, D. D. Philips, John A. Paxton, D. Prouse, Andrew Pierce, A. Price, R. A. Petray, J. Patton, J. L. Rodgers, A. Rhiners, A. H. Stites, O. Sheyr, A. P. Snooks, C. Sargisson, Charles Thomsen, T. Tobin, John Tucker, A. Upson, D. S. Wheldon, A. E. S. De Wiederhold, Joseph Wallace, J. B. Wattles, W. H. Wetherbee, J. Wheaton, Henry Wheaton, F. Weidlund, B. F. Wright, J. D. Woods, R. H. Warfield, Dr. Wenver and M. Young.

It is seldom that one hears the vintages of Sonoma County discussed without reference to the Viticultural Commissioner, Mr. Isaac De Turk, and no reference to the wine industry in California would be complete without him. He is one of the pioneers in the business, is a native of Pennsylvania, and has been a remarkably

h. m. m.

Amelia C. C. C.

### WINES AND VINES OF CALIFORNIA

successful man. He planted the vineyard known as "Yulupe," in 1863, contenting himself with a an area of 20 acres at that time. In the years following, Yulupe grew into a vineyard of 150 acres, and a large winery was built on the place. Besides all this a lovely country house was added, and the grounds were most beautifully laid out. Later, to take advantage of the great quantity of grapes coming in from small vineyards in the vicinity, he established a branch winery in Santa Rosa. The Santa Rosa winery soon exceeded the home place in extent of business. A few years ago, the building being wood, was partially destroyed by fire, and water being scarce, the contents of the vats were used to extinguish the flames. Mr. De Turk immediately rebuilt with brick. This building is the lower one in the rear of the main and larger cellar and is 100 feet by 66 feet, two stories. About this time Mr. De Turk, to save freight on grapes coming from Cloverdale, opened a small winery there and sold his original home vineyard winery. He also laid out a new vineyard on a rich slope on the Santa Rosa and Glen Ellen road, with the finest varieties of foreign grapes. Mr. De Turk sold the Cloverdale branch winery to Sink, Lambert and others of that place, and built the Santa Rosa Winery. This building is also of brick, and like the first one two stories high, but has more elevation. The two buildings, with the yard, offices and distillery, occupy the entire block, and the capacity of the establishment is 1,000,000 gallons, and the estimated stock of wine on hand at the beginning of this year was said to be 700,000 gallons. The cooper's shop, which is necessarily a large establishment, is on the block opposite to the winery. The crushing-room is furnished with two crushers and stemmers each having a capacity of six tons an hour, fed by tramway trucks running up from the scales. The distillery is in a detached building and is fitted with two stills, one for pommace and one for wine. Mr. De Turk has been for years recognized as one of our leading viticulturists. For two terms he has held the honorable position of State Viticultural Commissioner for his district, and has always been respected as one of the most

OL

experienced and practical man. Mr. De Turk are well known and it is an uncommon thing to see a cellar loaded with wine for Chicago. Mr. De Turk has gained a reputation for his wine always been an uncompromising flavoring, coloring and other cellar, the so-called "cheer" his clarets, but it is hard to his claret, or his Riesling or wines, both red and white.

The Vine Hill Vineyard more is the property of J. De Turk on the 22d of October covered with timber and brick. At present some sixty acres this is now planted with French types. The well-known Sauvignon Blanc, Merlot, Verdeot, Tennat, together with growing olives, and thirteen cuttings round the main part have these shown, some of which less than thirteen months, planting ten thousand trees contracted for. Mr. Tucker of our best viticulturists give plenty of room for planted 8 ft. by 8 ft. and

The Assessors show in Sonoma county, 500,000 Rosa, with the following: W. T. Atterbury, W. B. A.



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Besides all this a lovely  
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be 700,000 gallons. The  
ge establishment, is on the  
ing-room is furnished with

a capacity of six tons an  
up from the scales. The

fitted with two stills, one  
Turk has been for years  
turists. For two terms he

Viticultural Commissioner  
ected as one of the most

experienced and practical members of that body. The wines of Mr. De Turk are well known all over the United States, and it is no uncommon thing to see a train-load of cars leave his warehouse loaded with wine for Chicago, St. Louis or New York. Mr. De Turk has gained a reputation for the purity of his wines, and has always been an uncompromising opponent of advocates of stretching, flavoring, coloring and other schemes of that demon of the wine-cellar, the so-called "chemist." Mr. De Turk's great specialty is his clarets, but it is hard to decide whether his choicest product is his claret, or his Riesling or his brandy. Mr. De Turk makes sweet wines, both red and white, and sherries.

The Vine Hill Vineyard, which embraces some ninety acres or more, is the property of Joshua D. Tucker, Esq., and was taken in hand on the 22d of October, 1886. At that time the land was covered with timber and brush which yielded many cords to the acre. At present some sixty acres have been cleared, and the majority of this is now planted with many vines of the choicest varieties of French types. The well-known Semillon, Muscatel de Bordelais, Sauvignon Blanc, Merlot, Carbernet-Sauvignon, Carbernet-Franc, Verdeot, Tennat, together with other choice specimens, are to be found here. Mr. Tucker has experimented as to the advisability of growing olives, and thirteen months ago commenced planting small cuttings round the main and cross avenues. So successful a growth have these shown, some of which reached eighteen inches in height in less than thirteen months, that Mr. Tucker contemplates very shortly planting ten thousand trees, most of which, we understand, are already contracted for. Mr. Tucker has evidently studied the modern ideas of our best viticulturists and planted his vines sufficiently apart to give plenty of room for their growth. Some of these vines are planted 8 ft. by 8 ft. and others 5 ft. by 12 ft.

The Assessors show that of the 5,000,000 gallons of wine made in Sonoma county, 500,000 gallons are produced in the city of Santa Rosa, with the following list of growers in the immediate vicinity: W. T. Atterbury, W. B. Atterbury, James Austin, Hubert Austin,

## WINES AND VINES OF CALIFORNIA

O. R. Buckner, Arthur Bissett, Buckner Bros. & Requa, W. J. Bryant, John Burnham, David Bremner, J. F. Billings, R. A. Badger, W. Breitlanch, J. G. Cochrane, Wm. Childs, R. H. Crane, H. Coffin, W. E. Cummins, W. Carter, Nelson Carr, Charles Clausen, I. G. DalGLISH, Russell Deuner, Edward W. Davis, J. Dornan, H. E. Footman, Mrs. L. Fowler, A. Faught, Clement Gardner, John Good, Guy E. Grosse, George Gregg, Mrs. E. A. Hood, George Hood, H. P. Holmes, T. Hessian, C. D. Hudoff, Jacob Harris, C. F. Juilliard, F. K. Kerridge, Henry Van Kepple, W. T. Knapp, F. G. Lucas, B. Lacque, F. Lacque, Lay Clark & Co., James H. Laughlin, Martin Lewis, James Marshall, Hugh Marshall, John Markley, H. McClellan, W. H. Marrion, F. G. Nagle, Chris Near, J. L. Norris, Julius Ort, E. S. Paddock, Walter Phillips, Fred C. Rackham, A. Sutherland, E. Surryhne, S. C. Story, John Strong, J. W. Treadwell, Henry T. Tucker, Holman Talbot, Charles Wuderhill, D. Weatherington, Clark Wells, James Warner, T. B. Ward, C. C. Wymore, J. W. Wiley, C. A. Wright, J. M. Walker, G. N. Whittaker, and A. B. Ware.

Los Guilicos Ranch is situated in Sonoma Valley, being eight miles distant from Santa Rosa. It is partly encircled by a high and imposing mountain known as "Hood's Mountain," which has done good service to the traveler in the early days as a landmark. It is at the very base of its peak, which rises to an altitude of three thousand feet or more, that the home proper is located, and this, together with many beautiful features, lends enchantment to a tout ensemble which goes to make Los Guilicos Ranch one of the prettiest spots in California. The eastern portion of the valley may be said to close here, making a dividing line, and the creek flows from this point toward Sonoma; west of this point the fall is toward Santa Rosa. In this charming spot are innumerable fresh and limpid brooks which, gurgling in their incessant flow from the deep ravine of Hood's Mountain, cross the valley on each side of the ranch.

This ranch embraces some 1,400 acres, and is the property of Mrs. Eliza A Hood, and is the central and the choicest portion of a tract

of land which was originally  
13, 1839, by Governor Juan  
one of the earliest settlers  
twenty-three made in ante-  
to embrace 18,333 acres, an  
States District Court. This  
by purchase into the han  
jointly, through the former  
place derives title. The  
adapted to the growth o  
which was planted in vin  
day shows a remarkable v  
The vineyard proper on  
most of the early vineyard  
of Mission vines. Little  
in California began to be  
imported, and that togeth  
old stock to a large exten  
Los Guilicos ranch, all of w  
Cabernet, Pinot, Malbec.  
(latter of several varieties)  
ger. The grapes from th  
100,000 gallons of wine an  
duction of wine is now abo  
increase every year, part of  
age will bear larger crops.

The product of the L  
grapes grown in one vine  
The cellar, which was bui  
of solid masonry and th  
remarkable strength and  
capacity is 250,000 gallons  
and fermenting and for st  
there for a portion of the

ner Bros. & Requa, W. J.  
 J. F. Billings, R. A. Badger,  
 Childs, R. H. Crane, H.  
 son Carr, Charles Clausen,  
 W. Davis, J. Dornan, H.  
 nt, Clement Gardner, John  
 Mrs. E. A. Hood, George  
 Hudoff, Jacob Harris, C.  
 n Kepple, W. T. Knapp,  
 y Clark & Co., James H.  
 li, Hugh Marshall, John  
 F. G. Nagle, Chris Near,  
 Walter Phillips, Fred C.  
 S. C. Story, John Strong,  
 Holman Talbot, Charles  
 lls, James Warner, T. B.  
 Wright, J. M. Walker, G.

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 as a landmark. It is at  
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 all is toward Santa Rosa.  
 h and limpid brooks which,  
 eep ravine of Hood's Moun-  
 ranch.  
 and is the property of Mrs.  
 choicest portion of a tract

ofland which was originally granted as four square leagues, November 13, 1839, by Governor Juan B. Alvarado to Juan Wilson, who was one of the earliest settlers in Sonoma. This grant was one of the twenty-three made in ante-territorial times, and on survey was found to embrace 18,333 acres, and was so confirmed in 1857 by the United States District Court. This grand estate prior to confirmation passed by purchase into the hands of William Hood and Mrs. Wilson jointly, through the former of whom the present owner of the home place derives title. The soil is remarkably rich and specially adapted to the growth of grapes. One portion of the ranch, which was planted in vines as far back as 1858, at the present day shows a remarkable vineyard, yielding large crops every year. The vineyard proper on this ranch is about 225 acres, and like most of the early vineyards planted in California chiefly comprised of Mission vines. Little by little and year by year, as viticulture in California began to be better understood, foreign cuttings were imported, and that together with grafting has weeded out the old stock to a large extent. Among the varieties planted on the Los Guilicos ranch, all of which are in good bearing, are the Zinfandel, Cabernet, Pinot, Malbec, Mataro, Carignan, St. Macaire, Riesling (latter of several varieties) Semillon, Sauvignon, Chasselas and Burger. The grapes from this vineyard have a minimum yield of 100,000 gallons of wine and 5,000 gallons brandy. The actual production of wine is now about 140,000 gallons, and this quantity will increase every year, part of the vineyard being still young and with age will bear larger crops.

The product of the Los Guilicos cellar is the largest made from grapes grown in one vineyard and all belonging to the same owner. The cellar, which was built in 1861, is three stories in height, built of solid masonry and the carpentering is of solid oak beams of remarkable strength and are fine specimens of timber. Its storage capacity is 250,000 gallons. The upper stories are used for crushing and fermenting and for storing the new white wines which remain there for a portion of the year while maturing. The ground floor,

~~Los Guillicos Ranch is~~

## WINES AND VINES OF CALIFORNIA

owing to its coolness and even temperature, is reserved for new red wines and for storing old wines. The distillery, which is near the cellar, is separated from it by Los Guillicos Creek. The still is of French manufacture and of the latest design; and the brandy produced in this establishment has been acknowledged for years past to be of a very superior quality and to compare favorably with Martell, Hennessy or some of the many choice imported cognacs of France. The cellar and distillery are under the control of Mr. A. Drioton, who for the past ten years has occupied the position of cellar-master, and some of the best wines which have been sent from California to the East or Europe have been produced at this winery under his able direction.

~~Forrestville is also the center of quite a wine-growing district, including such well-known vintners as Mrs. Frank Adell, A. Bushnel, B. F. Bussy, C. Ceasri, J. Cnopus, L. C. Cnopus, J. M. Fleming, N. A. Griffith, Philip Glass, W. O. Holman, J. E. Jewett, Charles G. James, E. S. McLellan, L. Meyers, Robert Meeks, E. S. Paddock, W. G. Rickard, E. Surrhynne, H. Stevens, M. Walsh and Thomas M. Ward.~~

At Fulton there is something like 40,000 gallons of wine made annually. The vignerons are: George D. Dornin, E. A. Howe, Alonzo Meacham, O. Taylor, Wesley Woods and W. E. Woolsey.

There is also quite a handful of growers and wine-makers at Geyserville, where over 150,000 gallons are produced. The leading spirits are: F. Fricke, I. H. Fay, S. P. Hallengren, C. P. Moore, M. P. Ormsby and G. Preis.

The growers in and around Cozzens are: John Van Alen, Henry Albright, William Board, Robert Borner, John Bryant, J. S. Bell, P. Bourdens, Bradford Bros., Knisey Bell, D. Cozzens, Benj. Franklin, Henry Hallengren, Mrs. Hartsock, James Hendricks, John Haldt, David B. Ireland, R. R. Lewis, John Price, A. W. Pritchett, Joseph Patten, F. F. Patronack, C. Parkinson, G. D. Phillips, R. R. Patten, Rouse Bros., James Somes, Charles Thompson, J. D. Woods, Conrad Waglee and B. F. Wright.

In the beautiful Russian River valley, thickly covered with firs, is situated the now famed Truett Ranch in a delightful basin four miles from the mouth of the Russian River.

The colony was organized in 1881. It commenced with a stock which they owned, from which it was organized.

As soon as there was a committee finally selected the Truett Ranch, four miles from the Pacific Railroad on which the selection of the locality for the manufacture of wine was suggested by the topographical similarity to the ferret in Northern Italy. After seven years of well-directed capital. The land is mostly set out in vines. From the 1,500 acres of land the growth of oak has been set out in vines.

The vineyards are abundant ranging from one to five acres are usually employed. The fruit from the total absence of etc., the thrifty appear young fruit upon them. It would be difficult if not impossible mostly of the Zanfandel and two years several species of out and appear to be doing

Reference: Illustrated History of Sonoma County  
Lewis Publishing Co., Chicago, Ill. 1889  
pages 216, 280, 282, 499 and 506

Early reference to "Sonoma Valley"  
synonymous with "Valley of the Moon",  
"Sonoma Valley & Los Guillicos" and  
other "Sonoma Valley" uses.

Photographs supplied because source too  
fragile to Xerox.

ILLUSTRATED HISTORY

**S**ONOMA COUNTY.  
CALIFORNIA.

Containing a History of the County of Sonoma from the Earliest Period  
of its Occupancy to the Present Time, together with Glances of  
its Prospective Future, with Pictures Illustrative of its  
Beautiful Scenery, Full Page Portraits of some of  
its most Eminent Men, and Biographical  
Sketches of Many of its Prominent and  
able of the present Citizens  
of Today.

THE LEWIS PUBLISHING COMPANY,  
115 South 7th, OMAHA, NEBRASKA.  
1889.

Reference: Illustrated Atlas of Sonoma County, California

Published by Reynolds & Proctor  
Santa Rosa, California, 1898

Pages 47 & 48

Discussion of Los Guillicos, Glen Ellen  
and Kenwood, all described as portions of the  
northern end of the Sonoma Valley.



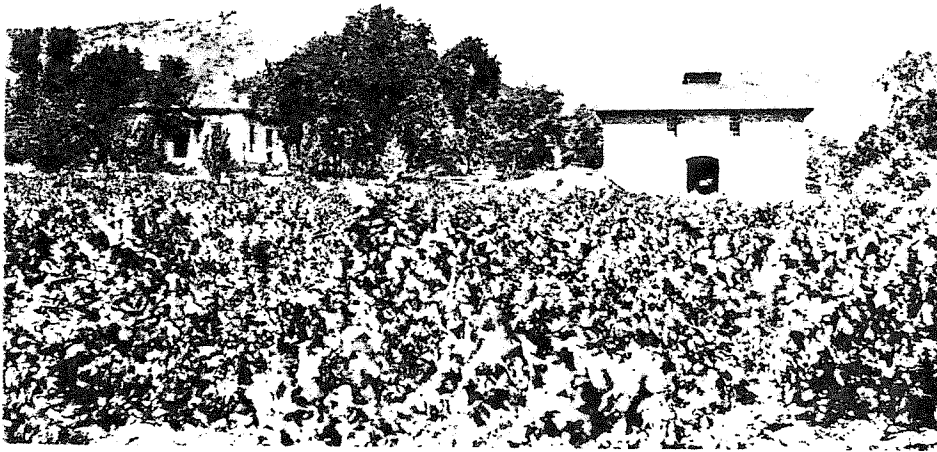
...cannot be given Dr. O'Donnell for this enterprise as not only has he developed this immense coal deposit, but he has created one of the finest resorts on the coast. At Glen Ellen there are fine mineral springs which have proved by analysis to be the greatest remedy for liver, stomach and bladder complaints, rheumatism, catarrh and lung troubles. These springs are forty-six miles from San Francisco, to which there are four daily trains, via S. F. & N. P. R. R. Company. Realizing what the utilizing of these springs will do for mankind, Dr. O'Donnell has expended large sums of money in laying out the grounds, making roads, building cottages, etc. The cottages have from three to ten rooms. They are all named. As you cross the bridge going to O'Donnell Avenue the first cottage you arrive at



Bird's-eye View of Dr. C. C. O'Donnell's Mineral of 30 Cottages, Glen Ellen

## LOS GUILICOS.

Los Guilicos Ranch is situated in Sonoma valley, being eighty miles distant from Santa Rosa. It is partly encircled by a high imposing mountain known as "Hood's Mountain" which has done good service to the traveler in the early days as a land mark. It rises to an



Annadel Winery and Residence of Henry Bolle, Los Guilicos Valley, 1888.

altitude of three thousand feet or more. The eastern portion of the valley may be said to close here, making a dividing line, and the creek flows from this point towards Sonoma; west of this point the fall is towards Santa Rosa.

In this charming spot are innumerable fresh and limpid brooks, which gurgling in their incessant flow from the deep ravine of Hood's Mountain, cross the valley on each side of the ranch. The Guilicos valley is one of the most prolific and beautiful in all California.



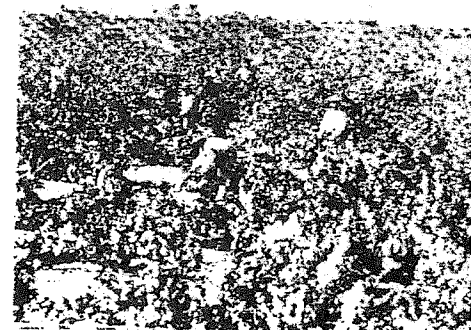
Annadel Winery and Residence of Henry Bolle, Los Guilicos Valley, 1898.

**Annadel Winery.** Near the railroad station and celebrated vineyard of Henry Bolle, acres of wine grapes. The wine cellar is partly of 200,000 gallons, has been enlarged nearly every year, the wine product. At the time Mr. Bolle located nothing on the place. The first vines were all killed, this is now planted with resistant vines which produce a fine piece of land of five hundred acres, extending the valley into the foothills.

Henry Bolle was born in Germany and having resided in New York previously. He has worked on his ranch and vineyard, and the trees he has planted as to hide the house from view of the artist.

**First Newspaper.** The first newspaper in Sonoma, the *Bulletin*, was established in Sonoma in 1850 by a bright writer, made it a lively sheet, and with its officers, lawyers and politicians, as occasional contributors, it has been an unreadable paper in any community at times in the language of the editor "dried up" in 1854.

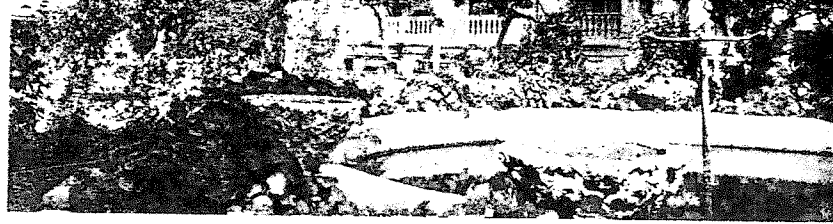
The town of Sonoma had fallen so far behind for progress, that Santa Rosa, in 1854, carried off the county seat. From that day



Gathering Grapes on Annadel

**White Leghorn Poultry Farm.** This extensive poultry farm is situated at the base of Hood's Mountain, four miles west of the town of Glen Ellen. It contains four acres are planted in choice varieties of poultry. C. H. W. Bruning purchased this place from W. Bolle since made many neat and substantial improvements, an excellent reservoir and windmill, with the purest of mountain water to his residence, poultry.

One of the most attractive features on this farm, containing 500 hens and consisting of two breeds, the success of which has been very great. He has built a very handsome six-room cottage, which is surrounded by ornamental trees and shrubbery, with the surrounding ground, makes it one of the most beautiful farms in the county.



ings and Health Resort

Tocaloma Cottage, Glen Ellen. Dr. C. C. O'Donnell.

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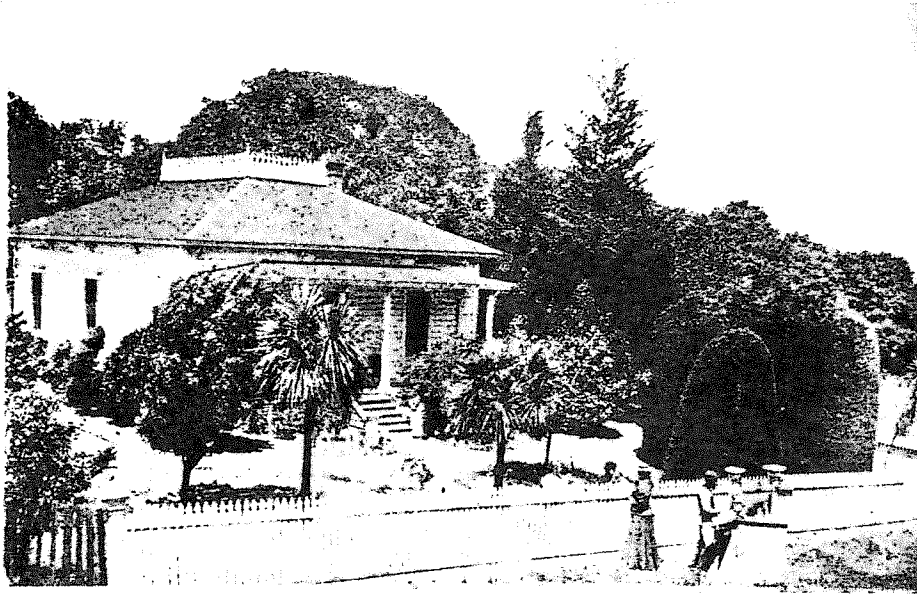
to California in 1853.  
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county, the *Sonoma*  
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oma stood almost still.

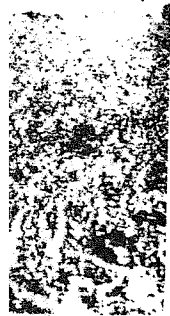
## GLEN ELLEN.

**Glen Ellen** is one of the loveliest spots in all the county—and that is saying a great deal. It is the central point of a large and rich wine-producing section, and is very favorably known as a pleasure resort. Fruits of



White Leghorn Poultry Farm, C. H. W. Bruning, 4 miles west of Glen Ellen.

all kinds, moreover, thrive to perfection in this locality. Near the village is located the Home for Feeble Minded Children, a State institution under the management of Dr. A. E. Osborne. Here also the noted resort and camping grounds of Dr. C. C. O'Donnell.



ch.

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White Leghorns, the  
Mr. Bruning recently  
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the county.



Group of White Leghorn Chickens, C. H. W. Bruning, 4 miles west of Glen Ellen.

# KENWOOD.

The pretty little town on the Southern Pacific in the Los Guilicos region, is one of the youngest towns in the county. It is one of the most active for its promoters are all live, energetic people. Kenwood is one of the newer towns of the Sonoma Valley. A beautiful location with an ideal climate. Visitors at Kenwood have been profuse in their expressions of surprise and pleasure at the contrast experienced in coming from the dried up sections of the state to the charming green and prosperous Los Guilicos Valley.

Sonoma Valley, proper, which has an average width at its southern end of four to six miles, and is about twenty miles long, contracts at Glen Ellen where it joins Los Guilicos Valley, which again loses itself in Central



Kenwood I

Los Guilicos Congregati  
next to the hotel which was b  
from the beginning a central  
has developed. At present i



Locust Cottage of Mrs. J. D. Yost, Kenwood, Cal.

or Santa Rosa Valley in which is located Kenwood. Los Guilicos Valley, which is really an extension of Sonoma Valley, is another most fertile and beautiful district, and one which is attracting much attention for residence as well as vineyard and fruit purposes. It reaches from Glen Ellen to within a few miles of Santa Rosa, and has an average width of two to three miles with Kenwood as the central town for business or residence.

**Kenwood Fruit Dryer.** This industry, so suited to this productive valley, was started some two years since by two energetic young men from the East. The business done by them was much greater than could have



Los Guilicos Cong



Cottage of Staley Bros., Kenwood, Cal.

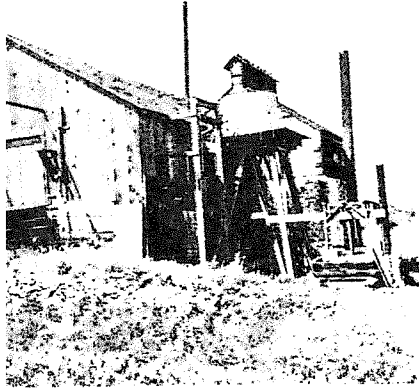
been expected, and if the accounts of the fruit producers are to be relied



*HOMES AND INDUSTRIES.*

hold property, etc., and it may be truly said of them that they not only promise a good salary to the minister, but they pay it.

**Los Guilicos District School.** Next in order in the original plan of laying out the town of Kenwood came a desire for a school-house. The present structure with its effective stone and iron entrance is one of the ornaments of the valley. The grounds are beautifully laid out and kept in order by the children of the school, each child having a garden of its own. Two fountains, also of stone, send forth refreshing spray. Arbor Day is regularly celebrated with appropriate exercises. A stately flagstaff, with sixteen 16-foot flag, teach to our bright girls and boys their lesson in patriotism. It has been well said by all visitors, especially Eastern ones, that Kenwood school is its strongest power.



Mill Dryer, Kenwood, Cal.

**Methodist Church.** This was the first building in this thriving little village. It has been about it around which the social life of the town has developed. Its pretty interior, well carpeted and curtained

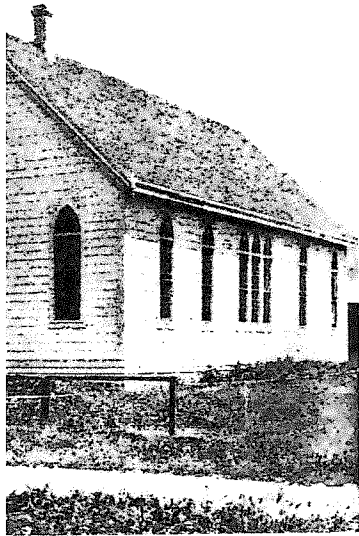


Kenwood Hotel, Kenwood, Cal.

**Kenwood Hotel.** This is a delightfully attractive family hotel, situated in the midst of one of California's most beautiful valleys. It contains comfortable rooms, each airy and well furnished, bathrooms, etc.

From a broad balcony one can gaze for miles upon such beauty as travelers go to find in distant lands. The lower portion of the building is used for a Town Hall, etc.; a thrifty general merchandise store, and a completely outfitted drug store, where a capable physician may be found. In connection with the hotel is a long distance telephone which is kept busy.

A good, old-fashioned country table, is always set, and a clean, comfortable bed always ready.



Methodist Church, Kenwood, Cal.



Depot of S. P. R. R., Kenwood, Cal.

**General Merchandise.** R. H. Simpson is engaged in a general merchandise business at Kenwood. He located here in 1867 and believes that



Reference: Sonoma Index Tribune  
Saturday, June 2, 1902

1st page

"Prettiest Valley in California"

General description of Sonoma Valley

Special Edition of

# The Sonoma Index

No. 1311.

Sonoma, Sonoma County, California, Saturday June 21 1908.

## Prettiest Valley in California.

Sonoma is a Panorama of Matchless Beauty.

Its Climate, Fertile and Scenic Grandeur, "The Valley of the Moon" Has No Equal.

It is situated in the heart of the great Sonoma valley, where the sun and moon have their abode, and the mountains are so high and steep that the sun and moon are never seen together. The valley is so fertile and so beautiful that it is called "The Valley of the Moon". It is a place of matchless beauty, where the sun and moon have their abode, and the mountains are so high and steep that the sun and moon are never seen together. The valley is so fertile and so beautiful that it is called "The Valley of the Moon". It is a place of matchless beauty, where the sun and moon have their abode, and the mountains are so high and steep that the sun and moon are never seen together.

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View from Sonoma looking East over Moon Valley.

The valley is so fertile and so beautiful that it is called "The Valley of the Moon". It is a place of matchless beauty, where the sun and moon have their abode, and the mountains are so high and steep that the sun and moon are never seen together. The valley is so fertile and so beautiful that it is called "The Valley of the Moon". It is a place of matchless beauty, where the sun and moon have their abode, and the mountains are so high and steep that the sun and moon are never seen together.

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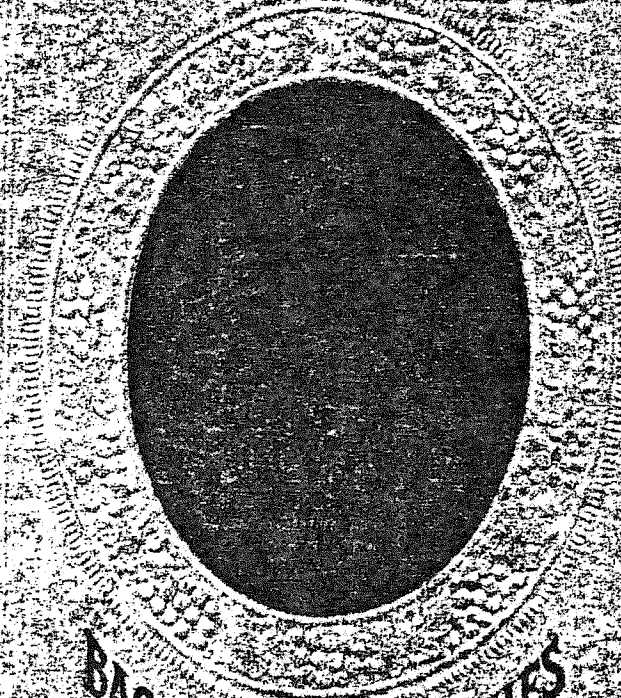
Reference: Gundlach-Bundschu Wine Company  
San Francisco  
Brochure, 1915

Use of name "Sonoma Valley"



1858

1915



BACCHUS TABLE WINES

GINDLAGE BUNDSCHU  
WINE COMPANY

(INCORPORATED)

SAN FRANCISCO,  
CALIFORNIA





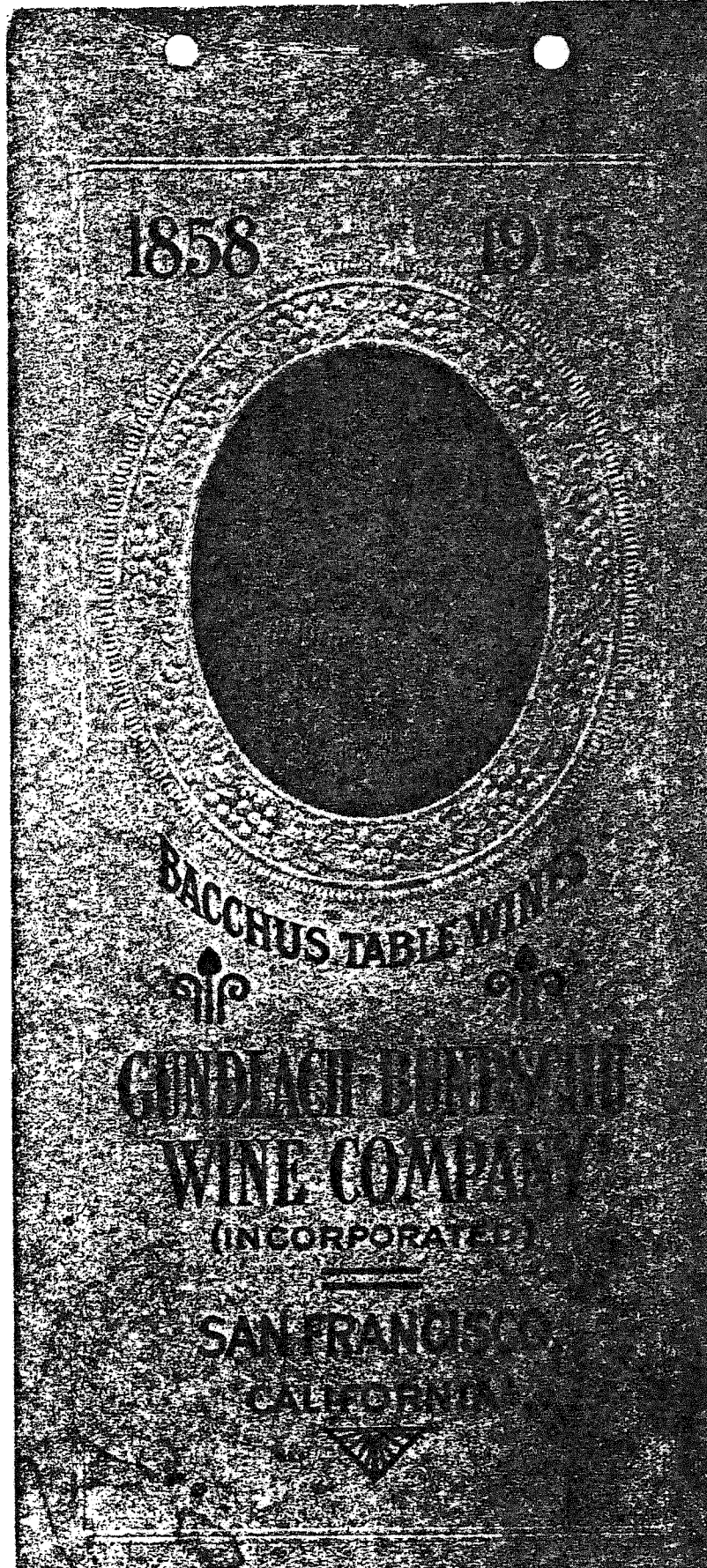
**GUNDLACH-BUNDSCHU  
WINE  
COMPANY**

VINEYARD PROPRIETORS AND DISTRIBUTORS OF  
**CALIFORNIA  
WINES AND BRANDIES**

MAIN OFFICE AND TAIL'S ROOMS  
20 CALIFORNIA ST. - SAN FRANCISCO.

BACCHUS VINEYARDS - BACCHUS CELLARS  
RHINEFARM, SONOMA, CAL.

DEPOTS.  
NEW YORK, NEW ORLEANS, CHICAGO



name today. No prettier place, no happier community marked the progress and advancement of the wine industry in northern California than did this garden spot in the beautiful Sonoma Valley.

As this enterprise developed rapidly and encouragingly, a co-partnership was formed between Jacob Gundlach and the late Charles Bundschu, and the well-known and respected firm of J. Gundlach & Company was established. Through thrift, energy, and perseverance, and a desire to produce and to offer to the public only the best and finest qualities of their vineyard's output, eastern markets were established and supplied, and Bacchus Wines soon merited the favorable reputation they deservedly command and now enjoy.

At the demise of Jacob Gundlach, senior member of the firm of J. Gundlach & Company, the then existing partnership was dissolved and the largely developed interests of the old firm vested and incorporated in the Gundlach-Bundschu Wine Co., its successors. Under the able and conservative direction of our president, the late Charles Bundschu, new channels of trade were developed and new outlets for our products created, so that, not alone our own country, but foreign countries likewise constitute our market of today.

In our spacious Bacchus Wine Cellars at Rhinefarm, Sonoma, are stored well-matured vintages of exquisite flavor and bouquet, and in our bottling department, to which we have devoted particular care and attention, will be found wines of the highest merit, so that we may cheerfully and conscientiously recommend our

### Bacchus Table Wine

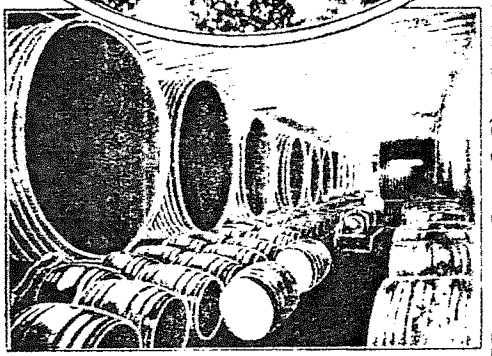
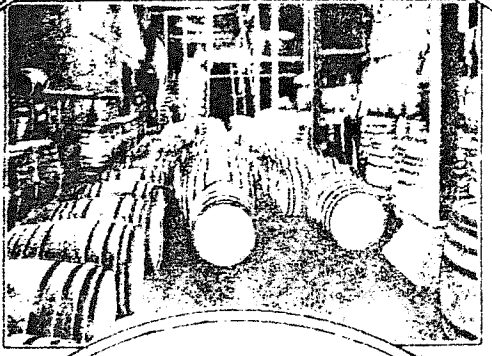
to all as a wholesome, pure and palatable beverage.



Amongst the earliest extensive plantings of the grape vine in the State of California may be numbered the well-known Bacchus Vineyards located at Rhinefarm, near the old historic town of Sonoma, where the Bear Flag was first raised to the breeze in the early struggle for California's independence. Here, in the "Valley of the Moon" our enthusiastic pioneers of California Viticulture located the scenes of their early strife.

Among them was the late Jacob Gundlach. He early realized the surrounding country to be most favorably adapted for the production of fine and selected wines and planted his fertile acres, the Bacchus Vineyards, along the gentle slopes of the Huichica Mountain Range in the year 1858. Swayed by sentiment and mindful of earlier associations in the Fatherland, the spot was called "Rhinefarm" and bears that

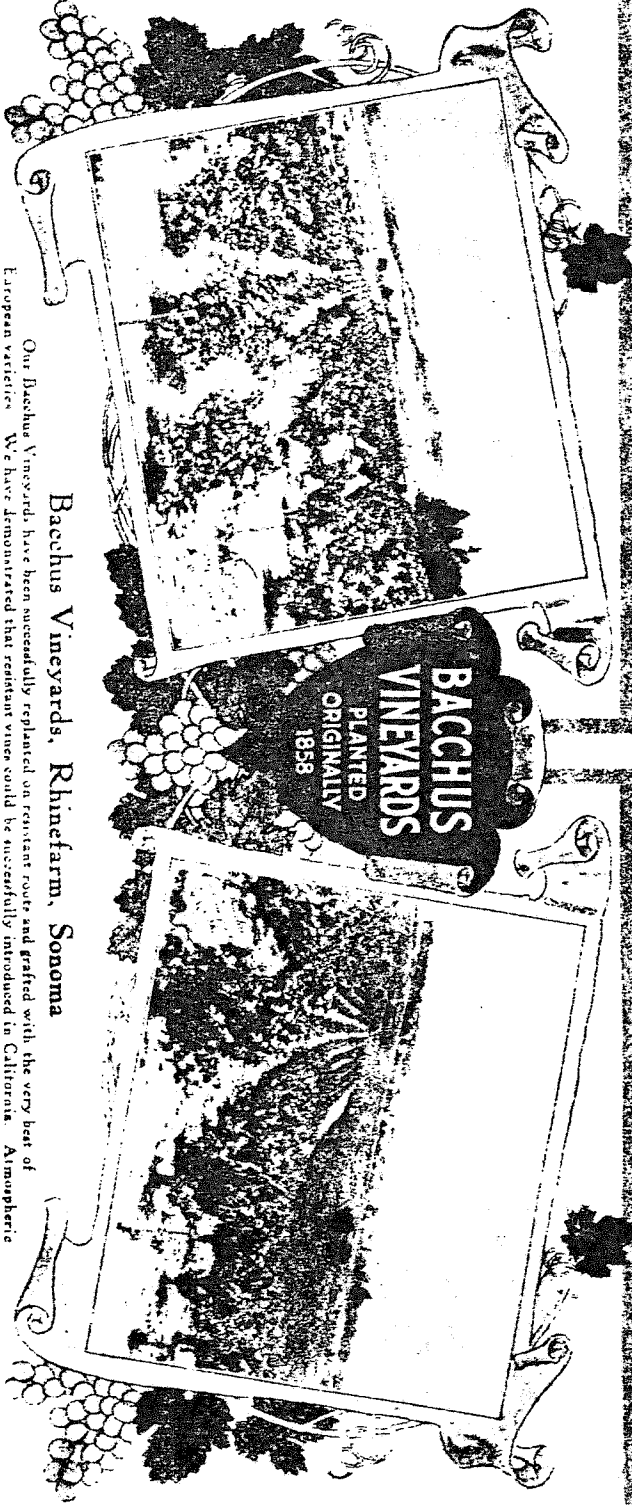
## BACCHUS WINE CELLARS



The Bacchus Wine Cellars, situated on a slight elevation above our vineyards, enjoy a commanding view of the beautiful Sonoma Valley. With vaults built partly into the hill an even temperature is maintained, adapting them particularly well for the storing and maturing of our Bacchus Wines.

## Bacchus Vineyards, Rhinefarm, Sonoma

Our Bacchus Vineyards, have been successfully replanted on resistant roots and grafted with the very best of European varieties. We have demonstrated that resistant vines could be successfully introduced in California. Atmospheric conditions, and climatic advantage, enable us to uphold the standard of excellence and superiority of our Rhinefarm products.







Sauvignon Vert



Semillon



Riesling

Wine which  
cheereth  
God and Man



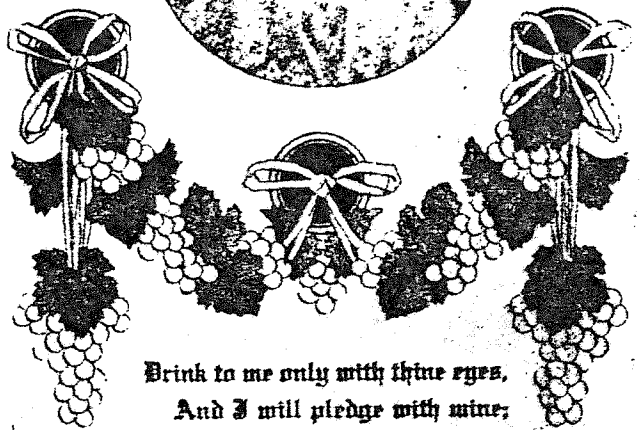
## Bacchus Table Wines

### Chateau Gundlach

An excellent Red Wine. (Bordeaux type) rich, mellow, and with delicate flavor. We may say that it is especially well adapted for table use.

### Bacchus Cabernet Sauvignon

is one of our products, with fine body and remarkable vinosity. It is a wine most palatable and pleasing to the taste, and you will find satisfaction in its every drop.



Drink to me only with thine eyes,  
And I will pledge with mine;  
Or leave a kiss within the cup,  
And I'll not ask for wine.

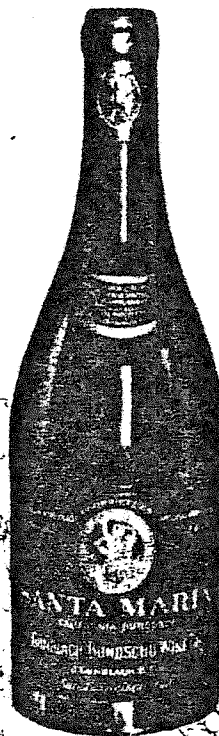
## BACCHUS TABLE WINES

Old friends, old hooks, old wine,—  
these three are altogether good. And  
where they are found together you  
shall have an adventure in contentment.



## Bacchus Santa Maria

This we consider one of our finest types of Red Wine. It is of specially selected vintage and has, through proper care and age, developed a deliciousness of bouquet perfectly in harmony with its delicately rich and mellow flavor. Not too heavy in body, it has found recognition wherever served and connoisseurs have given praise to its very excellent qualities.



## Bacchus Cabinet Riesling

Produced from the Johannisberg grape, grown on our well-known Bacchus Vineyards near Sonoma. This delicious White Wine well represents our Rhenish types. Light, palatable and of pleasant acidity, it embodies the essential wholesome qualities of a really enjoyable good glass of Wine.







Price List

Red Wines

	Per Case Containing 12 Bottles
Loma Prieta (Vintage 1901) Special Medoc Type.....	\$8.00
Santa Maria (1903) Superior Burgundy Type .....	8.00
Bacchus Chambertin (1904) Petit Pincau.....	6.00
Bacchus Beclan, Cal. Margaux Type.....	6.00
Bacchus Cabernet, Sauvignon Medoc Type.....	5.00
Bacchus Burgundy, Sonoma Valley .....	5.00
Bacchus Cali-Chianti .....	5.00
Chateau Gundlach, St. Julien Type.....	4.50
Huichica Claret, Sonoma Foothill Selection.....	4.50
Bacchus Zinfandel, Sonoma Selection.....	4.00
Bacchus Table Claret.....	3.50
Bacchus Wine, Red .....	50 Splits 5.00

White Wines

Mesa Blanca, Grand Prize Yquem Type .....	8.00
Rodensteiner (Vintage 1901) Traminer Auslese.....	7.50
Bacchus Cabinet Gutedel (1902) Moselle Type.....	7.50
Bacchus Sweet Sauterne, Yquem Type.....	7.00
Bacchus Chablis, White Burgundy Type .....	6.00
Bacchus Dry Sauterne, Facon Graves Type .....	6.00
Bacchus Cabinet Riesling (1903) Rhinefarm Special..	6.00
Bacchus Gutedel, Rhinefarm Vintage.....	4.50
Bacchus Riesling Special, light and mild.....	4.00
Bacchus Hock, Sonoma White .....	3.50
Bacchus Wine, White.....	50 Splits 5.00

Sweet Wines

Bacchus Port, Cal. Trousseau Type.....	\$5.00	\$7.50	9.00
Bacchus Sherry, Cal. Solera Type.....	5.00	7.50	9.00
Bacchus Muscat.....	5.00	7.50	9.00
Bacchus Angelica.....	5.00	7.50	9.00
Bacchus Malaga.....	7.50	9.00	
Bacchus Madeira.....	7.50	9.00	
Bacchus Tokay.....	7.50	9.00	

Cases containing 24 Half-bottles \$1.00 per Case more.

Brandies

Cabinet Cognac, Gundlach O. P. S. (1899).....	\$15.00
California Brandy Cognac Type .....	12.00
Grape Brandy, Gundlach Sonoma Dist .....	10.00
Muscat Brandy, Special Flavor .....	10.00

Cal. Sparkling Sauterne.....	Qts. \$12.00	Pts. \$14.00
Cal. Sparkling Burgundy.....	Qts. 12.00	Pts. 14.00
Cal. Grape Juice, Red and White.....	Qts. 4.25	Pts. 4.50
Cordialized Cal. Apricot Cordial.....		12.00

Certified Copy of Testimonial  
given by the  
Benedictine Fathers of St. Benedict's Abbey,  
Mt. Angel, Oregon.



St. Benedict's Abbey

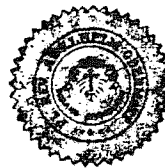
Mount Angel, Oregon, U. S. A.

May 22nd, 1914.

To Whom It May Concern:-

The Gundlach-Bundschu Wine Company, Inc., are personally known to us as fine merchants, vineyard proprietors and producers of California Wines and Brandies.

This firm has in fifty years established and maintained an undisputed reputation for the purity and excellence of their Rhinefarm products and for reliability in business dealings, so that we can cheerfully recommend their Wines for altar purposes.



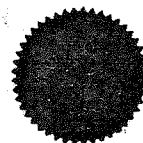
*Benedictine Fathers*

City and County of San Francisco,  
State of California.

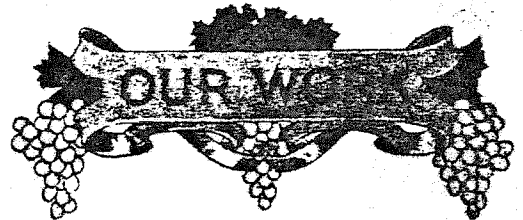
I, W. T. HESS, Notary Public in and for the City and County of San Francisco, State of California, hereby certify that the above is a true and correct copy of the original letter presented to me by the  
GUNDLACH-BUNDSCHU WINE COMPANY, INC.

San Francisco, Cal.

JUL 16 1914



Notary Public  
Henry Fuchs in and for the City  
and County of San Francisco,  
State of California.  
Name Will Respectfully

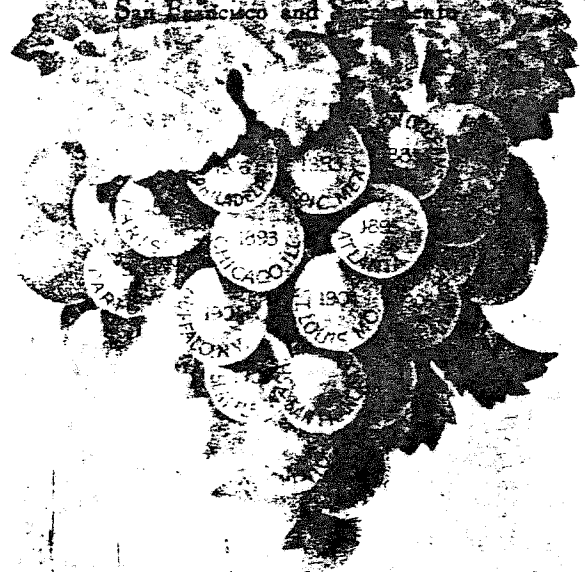


We concentrate our energies on fine wines, on bouquet and flavor rather than gallons and barrels; and we have made friends and kept them.

Fine wines are not made in a day. They require long years of intelligent care to bring them to their high perfection—to make them BACCHUS WINES. We have been growing choice grapes and perfecting their wines for over half a century, 1858-1915, and, as we look back over the years, perhaps our most pleasing memories are of the beautiful vintages that have crowned our Bacchus Vineyards and the exquisite wines we have had the good fortune to produce and mature.

Our judgment has been confirmed by the growth of our business and by the commendation of unprejudiced connoisseurs wherever our wines have been entered in open competition with others, as attested by the medals and diplomas of merit we have received at the following Expositions:

- |                           |                        |
|---------------------------|------------------------|
| Philadelphia, Pa.....1876 | Guatemala, C. A., 1897 |
| Tepic, Mex.....1883       | Paris .....1900        |
| New Orleans, La., 1885    | Buffalo, N. Y., 1901   |
| Paris .....1889           | St. Louis, Mo., 1904   |
| Chicago, Ill. ....1893    | Portland, Ore., 1905   |
| Adana, Greece, 1895       | St. Louis, Mo., 1909   |
| San Francisco and .....   |                        |



Reference: History of Sonoma County, Volume I  
Honoraria Tuomey

S. J. Clarke Publishing Company  
San Francisco, 1926

pages 191 and 555

General use of the term "Sonoma Valley"  
as distinguished from "Sonoma County"

Oakland and filled a prominent place in the schools of that city till the time of his death. For several years Mr. Cox was president of the California Teachers' Association.

THE PRESENT SCHOOLS

According to the school directory of 1925, Sonoma County now has 141 grammar schools, with a total enrollment of 8,132 pupils, and seven high schools with attendance as follows:

Analy Union High School.....	375
Cloverdale Union High School.....	66
Geyserville Union High School.....	56
Humboldt High School.....	282
Petaluma High School.....	575
City of Santa Rosa High School.....	697
Sonoma Valley Union High School.....	156

Total .....2,206

SONOMA COUNTY SCHOOLS

By Louise Clark, County Superintendent of Schools

Betterment in the rural school system of Sonoma County has been achieved through the provision for departmental supervisory help similar to the child-developing methods long used in the city schools. One of the recognized tendencies of the last decade is the right of

HISTORY OF SONOMA COUNTY CALIFORNIA

BY HONORABLE THOMAS

VOLUME I ILLUSTRATED



CHICAGO SAN FRANCISCO LOS ANGELES THE S. J. CLARKE PUBLISHING CO.

SONOMA RAILROAD

San Francisco Journal of

of the State is on the Railroad. Every variety entered on this line. Leav- ingst street, San Francisco, ferry steamers of the com- is made across the bay to train is awaiting passengers to north. "All aboard!" and of Sonoma and rolls along Wilson's Bay. Rounding the into the beautiful Rose than Anselmo station, where San Rafael and San Quentin rban, one of the finest and resorts of the State. From a scenery becomes wilder, varied. Climbing the steep ght tunnels, across trestle feet above the creek below, way down, the train skirts near Point Reyes to the Bay. These are followed for miles, when a rich agricul- and the thriving com- son, Valley Ford, Bodega and Howards are passed in of the ascent of the moun- in Sonoma is begun. Again deep canyons and, selected from the thriving town of and then to Laguna.

follow each other in bewildering succession, and are presented to the view of the traveler as he passes through the most picturesque part of this State. It is a splendid field for the sports- man. The mountains and hills, valleys and canyons abound with game, and the creeks and rivers are favorite resorts for the fisherman, who finds his time well occupied. During the sum- mer months the various places on the line of the road are resorted to by thousands of campers from the metropolis of the coast."

THE SONOMA VALLEY RAILROAD

This road is a branch of the Northern Pacific. It now connects with the main Donkey line at Pacheco Station. It runs northwest to the old town of Sonoma, and from thence to Green Hill, which is located in the north end of Sonoma Valley in a vale surrounded by sloping hills, which presents as desirable a location for a pros- perous community as could be selected. It is located in the heart of the wine section of the county, and for miles on both sides of the valley are to be seen hills clad with vines. In summer it is a great resort for camping parties, hunt- ing pleasure and to try their skill with the rod and gun. As many as 1,500 have camped in this vicinity at one time during the camping season.

SANTA ROSA AND FARGO LINE RAILROAD

This road was completed in 1887. It is a branch of the Central Pacific road. It leaves that line at Napa Junction; passes up the whole length of the Sonoma Valley to Green Hill; passes on through the Gealdine Valley and terminates at Santa Rosa. This road is of considerable

HISTORY OF SONOMA COUNTY

Following is the interesting letter of instructions forwarded to the then Lieutenant Vallejo at Sonoma. This document, one of the great number preserved by Vallejo and later placed by him at the service of Bancroft, affords us some first hand knowledge of how a pro- ceedings and public square in the center whose sides ran true to the Spaniards, a large public square in the center whose sides ran true to the cardinal points, and square blocks plotted on all sides of the square was a pleasing contrast to the bit of new growth of most of our towns built up by the American.

"Mexico, June 24, 1835.

"In conformity with the orders and instructions issued by the Mexican Government of the Confederation respecting the location of a town in the valley of Sonoma, this commissary stops upon you that, according to the topographical plan of the place, it be divided into quarters or squares, seeing that the streets and plazas be regulated as to make a beginning. The subdivisions are to be governed entirely by said plan. This government and commissary agrees entirely to the lines designated by you for exploring the boundaries of Peta- luma, Agua Caliente, Rancho de Francisco, Loma de San Salvador, Loma de San Juan, and La Victoria, on the north of the city of Sonoma, as the Vallejo and his heirs, rights and privileges, requesting that it shall be commenced immediately around the hill where the fortification is to be erected, to protect the subdivisions from incursions of the squatters and all others. In order that the building lots granted by you, as the person charged with colonization may be fairly partitioned you will di- vide each square into several lots, as well for the location of each as for the location of the planting of kitchen gardens, so that every one shall have a kitchen garden, more or less, which the government shall cultivate and harbor, lots of land may be granted, for one from one hundred and fifty to two hundred yards, in openings for outlets, for other subdivisions of village, subject to the laws and regula- tions on the subject in each respect that at all times the municipality shall possess the legal title.

"This government and commissary general offers you thanks for your efforts in executing this new era, which will secure the frontier of the republic, and is confident that you will make new efforts for the national entirety.

Jose Figueroa.

"God and liberty.

compiled by  
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and Hilar  
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families,  
1835.  
or turned  
square to

history



Reference: Connoisseurs' Guide to California Wine  
Vol. 4, Issue 4  
March 1979

Published at 651 Tarryton Isle, Alameda, Ca. 94501

Pages 72-75

While this is a recent publication it is an excellent exposition of the useage of "Sonoma Valley" as it has emerged through the past century.

anta Rosa

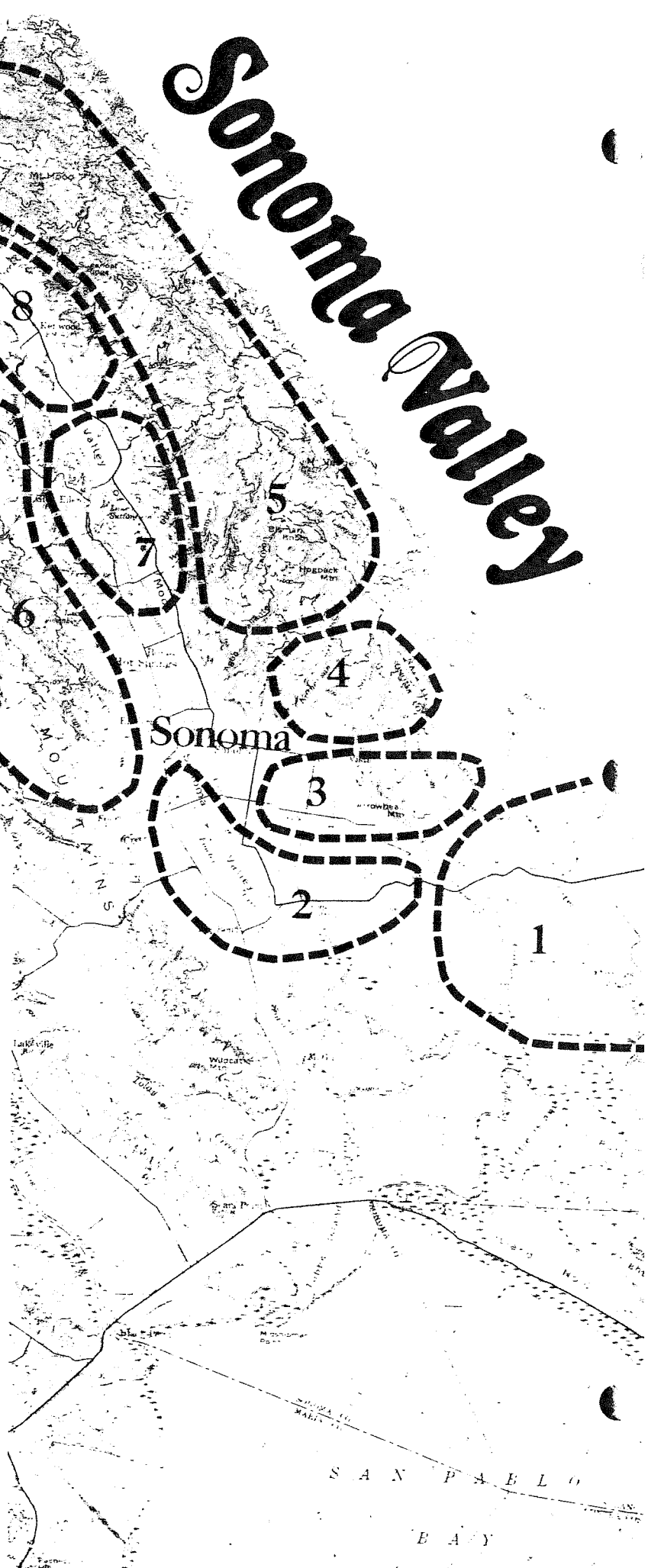
# Sonoma Valley



**SONOMA VALLEY  
WINEMAKERS** [from top]  
Robert Magnani of  
Cru; Robert  
Zlowski of Kenwood;  
and Richard Arrowood  
Chateau St Jean

## VITICULTURAL SUBREGIONS [key to map]

1. Carneros/Huichica
2. Schellville
3. Vineburg
4. Sonoma Foothills
5. East Valley Mountains
6. Westside Mountains
7. Glen Ellen Moguls
8. Kenwood
9. Bennett Valley



# Sonoma Valley As A Viticultural Area

There were vines in the Sonoma Valley more than a decade before the first plantings in the neighboring Napa Valley. The vineyards of the mid-1800s east and north of the town of Sonoma were of earlier and greater importance during that period than any others north of San Francisco.

By the early 1900s, however, the boom had ended in the Sonoma Valley. The multiple scourges of phylloxera, a full-scale economic depression in the 1890s and the 1906 earthquake, which destroyed hillside caves, stone wineries and upright tanks, took extraordinary tolls on the Valley. Prohibition took the ultimate toll. Whereas a number of Napa's great estates (Inglenook, Beaulieu, Beringer and Krug) either stayed in production or rebounded after Prohibition, those of the Sonoma Valley simply disappeared. Only Sebastiani and a couple of bulk producers managed to make it into the post-Prohibition era. Even Haraszthy's famed Buena Vista sat abandoned for forty years.

The renaissance of the Sonoma Valley began in the early forties when journalist Frank Bartholomew unknowingly purchased the former Buena Vista winery. A short lesson in the property's vinous history convinced Bartholomew to replant the vineyards and restore the winery and its earthquake-crippled caverns. Trading heavily on the legend of the flamboyant Count Agoston Haraszthy, Buena Vista and the Sonoma Valley began its reemergence as a place for premium wine growing.

Ambassador James Zellerbach started his famous Hanzell Winery in the Valley in 1956 but the development of other wineries had to wait until California's latest wine boom had begun in earnest. The first of the new wineries began in 1969 when winery consultant Gino Zeponi and optics engineer Norman de Leuze set up their tiny ED Wines facility. It would be an overstatement to suggest, however, that the Sonoma Valley is awash in either grapes or wine. As the accompanying chart points out, only twelve producing facilities exist even now within the Valley.

<u>Sonoma Valley Wineries</u>	<u>Date (Re)Established</u>	<u>Gal. Storage Capacity</u>
Buena Vista Winery	1857/1947	900,000
Chateau St Jean	1973	150,000
Grand Cru Vineyards	1890/1970	88,000
Gundlach-Bundschu	1858/1973	50,000
Hacienda Wine Cellar	1973	35,000
Hanzell Vineyards	1956	11,000
J J Haraszthy & Son	1978	-
Kenwood Vineyards	1906/1970	250,000
Matanzas Creek Winery	1978	15,000
Sebastiani Vineyards	1904	6,000,000
Valley of the Moon	1944	-
ED Wines	1969	9,700

## Sonoma Valley

Like the neighboring Napa Valley, the Sonoma Valley is a geographically identifiable unit. It consists of one major watershed which is generally bounded by the Mayacamas Mountains on the east, by the Sonoma Mountains on the west, by the Bay on the South and, as its northern-most boundary, by the urban plain occupied by the City of Santa Rosa.

Its varied temperature patterns, soils and exposures range from very cool and inhospitable to moderately warm and favorable for grape growing. As such, Sonoma Valley is an appellation that covers many more specific micro-areas.

As the term, Sonoma Valley, comes into greater usage on wine labels, the need for further definition will increase. For example, The Sonoma Valley name will appear on Chardonnays grown both at Buena Vista's property next to the Bay and on the Beltane Ranch 2000 feet up the hill above Kenwood. But the wine from these locations will be even more different from each other than Chardonnays grown in Champagne are from Chardonnays grown in the Cote de Beaune region of Burgundy.

It is with an eye toward explaining these differences that we have explored the canyons and hill-tops of the Sonoma Valley. The geographic segmentation that follows represents a first cut at describing the unique sub-regions within what its Indian inhabitants once called the "valley of the seven moons."

## Major Climatic Influences

Inhabitants of the Sonoma Valley are quick to point out that it is the driest and coolest of wine-growing regions in Sonoma County. The entire southern portion of the Valley below the town of Sonoma to the San Pablo Bay is cooled by its proximity to the water. The land is low-lying and retains its chill into mid-morning. By the same token, afternoon winds off the Bay can generally be counted on to cool down the heat of the day. The Valley narrows north of Sonoma, traps more of the heat and is especially kind to warmer varieties in places with good exposure. For the most part, the hills have longer day-time sunlight and are devoted to red varieties. A good deal of the northern valley floor is also planted to reds but with mixed results. Heat summations (the five scale measure of hotness within the growing season -- see Volume 3, Issue 1) place the coldest areas squarely in Region I -- a grouping about equal to the conditions found in Germany. The amount of heat increases as one moves further from the Bay. The lands surrounding the City of Sonoma are Region II in nature, similar to Bordeaux, while the hillsides approach Region III (the Rhone district).

On the northern valley floor, most vineyards are subject to frost damage and are protected by overhead sprinkler systems. At higher elevations frost presents little problem and the vines receive little or no irrigation.

## Geology

Soil is not deep in the Sonoma valley. Many vines are grown in areas with soil depth less than 30 inches. Depths of five feet are unusual. According to many of the wine growers with whom we spoke, the absence of rich, generous soil accounts, in part, for the low yields often realized from Sonoma Valley vineyards.

The soils of the middle and northern valley hills are particularly interesting. The eastern hills are covered with a red soil of a clay loam type high in ironoxide. On sites with southern and western exposure, soils of that type seem to yield high quality Zinfandel and Cabernet Sauvignon. The soils in the western hills are also clay loams but for the most part they are underlain with volcanic formations.

## The Vines

According to Frona Eunice Wait (in her book *Wines and Vines of California* published 1889) the

Sonoma Valley once held well over 6000 acres in vineyards. Those numbers diminished substantially, of course, from 1900 onward to the recent past. Today the vines are coming back in full force and may again number 6000 acres. Buena Vista, for instance owns some 700 new acres planted virtually at the Bay's edge. Fred and Bob Kunde, gentlemen cattle farmers, have built up their vineyard holdings to some 2000 acres. Most of the Kunde production reportedly goes to Sebastiani. In addition, their Wildwood Vineyards handle has been seen on both the Zinfandel and Chardonnay of Chateau St. Jean.

The principal red varieties of Sonoma Valley are Cabernet Sauvignon and Zinfandel particularly in the warmer areas. Pinot Noir is planted primarily in the cooler areas. There are also sprinklings of Barbera and Gamay Beaujolais but very little Petite Sirah is planted anywhere in the Valley.

The whites are predominantly Chardonnay, Riesling and Gewurztraminer. Almost no Chenin Blanc or Sauvignon Blanc is found.



*/Photo: Hanzell Vyd*

## **Viticultural Subregions of the Sonoma Valley**

### CARNEROS/HUICHICA

The gentle slopes immediately adjoining San Pablo Bay are the valley's coolest wine-growing area. Portions of Domaine Chandon's grapes cross the boundary from Napa to Sonoma County just as Buena Vista's 700 acres overlap into Napa County. This area is, of course, one land mass known popularly as Carneros -- and in due time will undoubtedly enjoy its own appellation. The Indians called it Huichica and there is some sentiment for retaining the name.

The area is planted primarily to white grapes and seems most suited to Riesling, Gewurztraminer and high acid Chardonnay. Buena Vista has a substantial Cabernet holding in the area which they claim will produce wines of similar style to the Medoc. To date, these young vines have produced precious little crop for their growers although the grapes have achieved reasonable degrees of ripeness. Only time will tell whether mature, less vigorous vines can produce a full, ripe Cabernet crop.

### SCHELLVILLE

The Schellville area is not unlike Carneros in its cold, windy climate. The land is flat, has a high water table and suffered somewhat from salt water intrusion during the drought years.

Vineyard holdings in this area are being developed in rather large blocks by the likes of Sebastiani and Geysers Peak. The Geysers Peak 1974 Pinot Noir limited bottling which rated one-star came from their Schellville vineyards. The soils get increasingly rich in the northwesterly portion of this sub-region and make deep, generous and hospitable vineyards. One Sonoma Valley winemaker told us that the privately held vineyards lying along the western edge of the Schellville area have the "best soil" in the valley.

### VINEBURG

The flat plain lying southeast of Sonoma's city limits has been planted to wine grapes for over 125 years. Old maps of the area read like a Who's Who in nineteenth century winemaking -- Gundlach-Bundschu, Dresel, Charles Krug all had vineyards in this cool growing region.

The area is just slightly more sheltered than Carneros and Schellville. In particular, the Vineburg area has historically produced high quality Rieslings. While Reds from the flatlands do not always ripen well the hilly terrain at the eastern boundary of the Vineburg area produces rather rich Zinfandels in good years.



## SONOMA FOOTHILLS

The hill system north of Vineburg takes a west to northwest jog. The gentle slopes and foothills of this area are well drained with southern exposure. They get the wind from the Bay smack in the face but with less force and later in the day than the preceding areas. It was in this area that Count Haraszthy founded Buena Vista and produced prizewinning clarets.

Plantings in the area are a cross-section of the Valley's varieties. At Hacienda (the old Buena Vista vineyards), interesting Chardonnay is produced in cooler years and reasonable Cabernets in warmer years. Zinfandel ripens well in the southern exposed hillsides. Gewurztraminer ripens early in the area but yields very aromatic, intense wine. Both Hacienda and Chateau St Jean buy Gewurztraminer from the Grant Fletcher Ranch. These vines are among the first ripening anywhere in the valley.

## EAST VALLEY MOUNTAINS

In due time, the mountains that line the eastside of the Valley as it stretches northward from Sonoma will be recognized for several distinct growing areas. These micro-climates share common soil types and weather. They often produce grapes of similar character but with enough difference to warrant separate recognition.

The soil throughout the eastern hills is noticeably red. In places, this red clay loam drops down to the foothills immediately adjoining the valley floor. For the most part, vineyards planted on red soil are confined to the rougher slopes.

Two major vineyards are planted in red soil in the Mount Pisgah area. Louis Martini's famed Monte Rosso enjoys a southern exposure, while on the opposite face, the Glen Ellen Vineyards has yielded a series of ripe to overripe Cabernets and Zinfandels that have been bottled by Chateau St Jean.

One mile south of Mount Pisgah is the location of Hanzell Vineyards. This property is best known for its pioneer work in Chardonnay and Pinot Noir. Hanzell's vineyards is located on chalky soil that lacks the iron oxide content common to the area. However, red soil and warmer exposures exist immediately above the Hanzell plantings and rumor has it that after 25 years as a "Burgundian" winery, Hanzell will plant Cabernet in the near future.

Directly north of Mount Pisgah is another major vineyard area location along Nunn's Canyon and Nelligan Road. The middle slopes belong almost entirely to the Kudes' Wildwood Vineyards and are planted to a variety of grapes. One finds colder varieties alongside heatloving vines in these vineyards with seemingly little more logic than intuition and demand dictating the choice.

Above the Kunde Ranch are two vineyards that are farmed by Kenwood. The uppermost is the Beltane property, which was planted in 1969. It contains Pinot Noir and Chardonnay. Both have a tendency to get overripe in the long sunshine and constant heat of the mountain top. Just below Beltane, in a natural south to southwest facing amphitheater is the Upper Weiss vineyard. It contains a planting of Zinfandel that is now twenty years old. Kenwood's very successful 1976 Zinfandel was made substantially from the non-irrigated vines of Upper Weiss. The Nunn's Canyon-Nelligan Road area and hill system extends northward to include Sugarloaf Mountain.

## WESTSIDE MOUNTAINS

The Sonoma Mountains line the westside of the Valley and separate it from the adjoining portions of Marin and Sonoma Counties. The vines on the westside enjoy the advantages of sitting above the fog bank and are generally able to achieve very adequate sugars towards the end of the growing season. The Sonoma Mountains get a bit less overall heat because of their eastern exposure but also enjoy a longer frost-free growing season than the hills across the valley.

Jack London's famous pre-prohibition vineyards, winery and home were located in this area. The winery was destroyed in the earthquake of 1906 and the home burned down mysteriously, prompting London to leave the area. Today, much of the property has become the Jack London Historical Park. The vineyards now belong to the Shephard family and are planted to Cabernet and Pinot Noir. The Cabernet ripens in early to mid-October while the Pinot Noir is usually picked in early September.

## GLEN ELLEN MOGULS

North of Sonoma and half way to Kenwood, the floor turns into a series of rolling hills and gullies. Traditional wisdom calls this the hottest area of the valley floor and has led to plantings of Zinfandel and Cabernet Sauvignon. Experience has shown, however, that only the tops of the "moguls" will support red varieties. The lower areas receive less sun and are very susceptible to frost damage. Plantings of Cabernet that roll from hilltop to bottom land ripen at dramatically different times. Nowadays, traditional wisdom has been amended to show the colder areas to be the last picked Cabernet in the Valley.

## KENWOOD FLOOR

North of Glen Ellen, the Valley regains its table top flatness. At the lowest elevations, the morning chill hangs on late into the morning and the sun ducks behind the hills earlier in the afternoon. In the Kenwood area, the flatland plantings are in whites, including Gewurztraminer, Chardonnay and Riesling. Chateau St Jean is relying on Chardonnay from this area for Champagne stock while other wineries are electing to pick later and settle for a higher acid wine than they are getting from the hilltops.

## BENNETT VALLEY

It would not be inappropriate to exclude the Bennett Valley from the Sonoma Valley viticultural area. Indeed, there is a mild controversy raging presently among the members of the Sonoma Valley Vintners about that issue. Bennett Valley is a separate entity by watershed and airshed definitions but it shares common weather and soils with the northern end of the Sonoma Valley and, like the Sonoma Valley, it is cut off from the rest of the County by the Sonoma Mountains and the City of Santa Rosa.

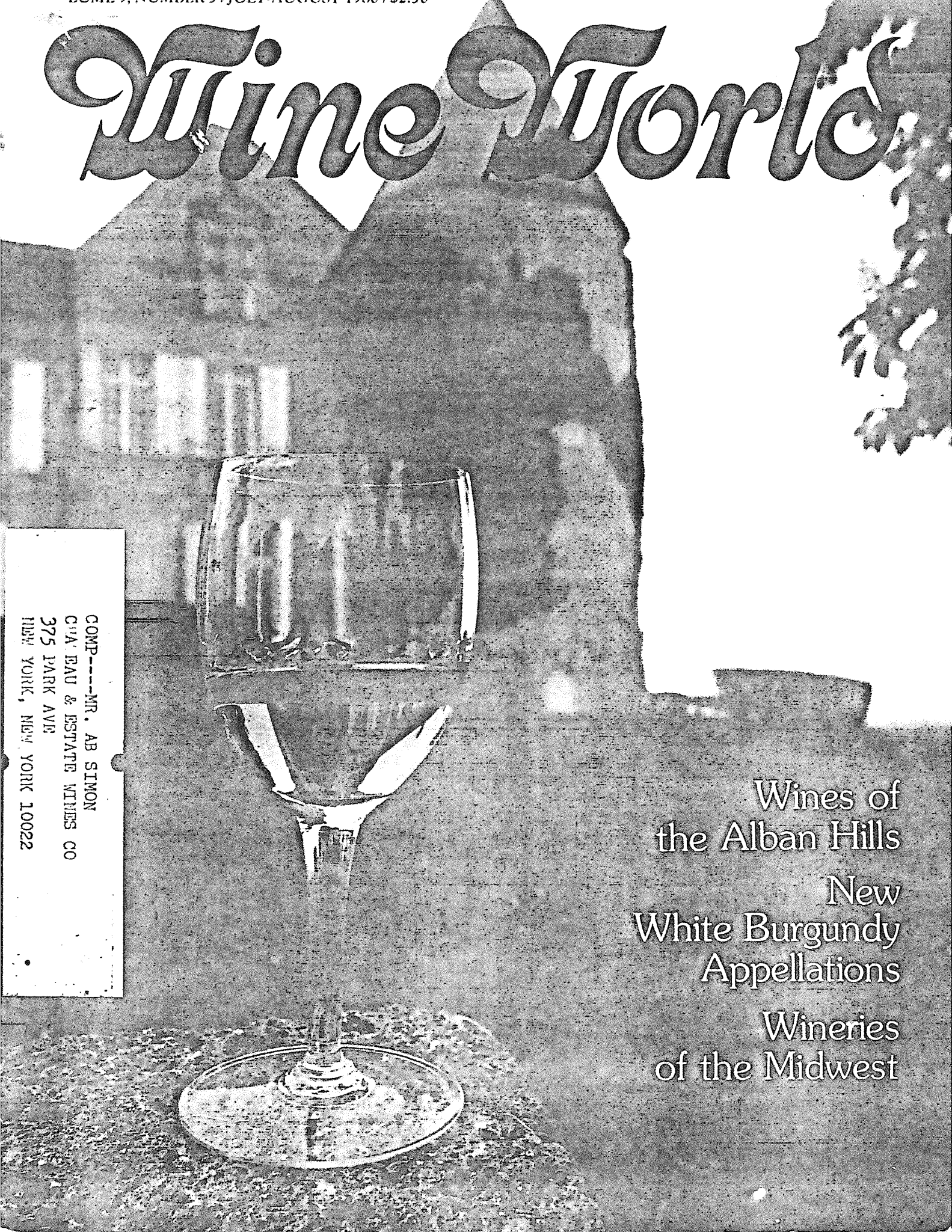
At present, it contains one winery (Matanzas Creek) and a handful of growers who may or may not be able to stave off the urban expansion of Santa Rosa. The valley floor, like the Kenwood area, is generally chilly, even though it records higher daytime temperatures than the surrounding hills. The hillside vineyards get more sunshine and offer better ripening potential for Cabernet and Zinfandel.

Reference: Wine World  
July-August 1980

page 37

Current reference to Sonoma Valley

# Wine World



COMP-----MR. AB SIMON  
CIVIL EAU & ESTATE WINES CO  
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Wines of  
the Alban Hills  
  
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## GUNDLACH-BUNDSCHU TASTING

Located in the Sonoma Valley district in southern Sonoma County, the Gundlach-Bundschu Winery is over a century old, having been founded by German immigrants 120 years ago. The winery is not well known nationally, and after some false starts during its early years, which included national prohibition and a series of earthquakes, the winery is now turning out some very fine wines. In addition, the winery directors have joined with a number of other growers in their area to petition the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms so as to allow the Sonoma Valley district to be designated a specific, outstanding district for wine-growing in the state.

The Chateau & Estate Wines division of Seagrams has assumed national distribution for Gundlach-Bundschu wines, and in an effort to acquaint Eastern wine writers with the estate, sponsored a tasting of some of the winery's new releases on April 16. Judged on the basis of the 1977 and 1978 vintages, the estate is certainly turning out some very elegant and well-made wines. A plump, powerful 1978 Chardonnay began the group, followed by a less awesome but appropriately spicy Gewürztraminer. The 1979 Johannisberg Riesling was a little young for comment, and a 1977 Zinfandel proved to be a bit less berryish than usual for this variety, but the winery has been experimenting with Merlot and Cabernet blends recently, with considerable success. A 1977 Merlot featured 4% Cabernet Sauvignon in the blend, and aside from a little bitterness, turned out quite well. Even better was their 1977 Cabernet Sauvignon, with more fruit and complexity; it should age nicely.

Co-director and winemaker John Merrit, Jr. gave many helpful descriptions of some incidentals regarding the manner in which the wines were made. Provided that their petition for the Sonoma Valley district is approved by the B.A.T.F., Gundlach-Bundschu Winery should make quite a name for itself in the months ahead.—F.E.J.

### TASTING THE SUPPOSEDLY GREAT 1970 CALIFORNIA CABERNET SAUVIGNONS

1970 was a great year for California Cabernets, right? Wrong. Or should I say maybe? For winemakers that knew

## We've been winning awards longer than most other American wines have been in existence.

Long before many other American wines were even being thought about, Simi wines were being talked about.

You see, the Simi Winery of California was founded in 1876.

Today Simi wines are held up as a standard of excellence and, in 1978, our 1973 Cabernet Sauvignon was awarded the Orange County Gold Medal.

In fact, in the last five years Simi wines have received 15 major awards from California wine competitions.

So if you want to enjoy the wine that Californians have been enjoying for years, ask for the one they've been giving awards to for years.

Simi. Available in limited quantities.

*Cabernet Sauvignon, Gamay Beaujolais, Pinot Noir, Zinfandel, Gewürztraminer, Chenin Blanc, Johannisberg Riesling, Chardonnay, Rose of Cabernet Sauvignon.*



what to do with great grapes from a great year, they had the chance of producing some great wines. Joe Heitz did, as well as Bob Travers at Mayacamas, but other than that, everything else rated good to very poor. The trouble again, as in the past, is that the wines don't age well. Our California wines, unless perfectly balanced, tend to dry out and die. We add too much wood tannin and this comes through in the aging process of the bottled wine. Joe Heitz says, "If the wines don't taste good today (when they're released), they're not going to taste good tomorrow (after they've been aged)." How true this is and how sad it was to see some of the top Cabernet-producing wineries being given low marks on their 1970 Cabernet Sauvignons. If wines aren't well-balanced when released and haven't the proper amount of fruit, acid, tannin, and wood, there's no chance of them ever improving. The following wines were tasted recently, and here are the disappointing results:

*Heitz Martha's Vineyard* Pepperminty nose, beautiful candylake fruit, perfect balance. Very fat and fruity, but still needs a few more years. 19/20

*Mayacamas Great black cherry* nose, rich and complex, still closed in but aging beautifully. Needs another 3-5 years. 18/20

*Yverdon Cask 88* A rare collector's item. Rich and still tannic, a bit high in acid, but the wine is well-balanced and stays together. 17/20

*Chappellet* Still lots of tannin, but soft fruit. Beginning to fade. 16/20

*Ridge Montebello* Very softened out, lacking much excitement. Still well-balanced. 16/20

*Mondavi Unfiltered* Full-bodied and tasty, but not getting any better. 15/20

*Inglenook Cask* Very one-dimensional, drinkable. 14/20

*Martini Special Selection* Bit acidic, not much nose, some fruit. 14/20

*Gemello* Very old nose, dying quickly. 14/20

*Krug Special* Very watery and one-dimensional. 14/20

*Southern Old Label* Hard tasting, tannic, and flat. 14/20

*Beaulieu Regular* Weak tobacco nose, (Continued page 46)