

# The History of Grape Growing and Wine Making in Lamorinda

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# Ah, wine.....

Jesus' first miracle was turning water into wine, and Christians today believe that consecrated wine is the "blood of Christ". *The Bible*



“Wine can be considered with good reason as the most healthful and hygienic of all beverages.” – *Louis Pasteur*

“My only regret in life is that I did not drink more wine.” – *Ernest Hemingway*

“Age is just a number. It’s totally irrelevant unless, of course, you happen to be a bottle of wine.” *Joan Collins.*

“I cook with wine, sometimes I even add it to the food.” *W.C. Fields.*

# The Early California Missionaries



**In 1779**, Franciscan missionaries under the direction of the Spanish Father Junipero Serra planted California's first sustained vineyard at Mission San Diego de Alcalá. He went on to found eight other California missions and became known as the "Father of California Wine".

The varietal he planted, Listan Prieto, was imported by Serra from southern Spain. Years later it was referred to as the "Mission" to distinguish it from other vines being imported.

# General Mariano Vallejo



Mariano Vallejo  
1807-1890

**1822** Mexico gains its independence from Spain and takes over the 21 Spanish missions.

**1846:** Vallejo is the Mexican military commander of northern California, but seemed to be favorable to an American California. As commander he had received various land grants and has hundreds of acres of vines. When Mexico withdraws, he is imprisoned, his land looted.

In **1848**, California became American territory after the Mexican American War, and became the 31st state in **1850**.

**1852** Following a short imprisonment, Vallejo served on the California State Senate, and began to accrue vineyards and property again. He takes over the Sonoma Mission and replants cuttings taken from the other mission vineyards.

Sometime later he provides cuttings to George Yount (Yountville), who had worked for Vallejo as a carpenter. Vallejo gives Yount the Rancho Caymus Land Grant. Yount heads east to Napa to plant them, and to what soon became the Napa Valley wine industry.



George C. Yount

The city of Vallejo is named for the General, Benecia for his wife.

# Jean-Louis Vignes



The first “commercial” winery was established in Los Angeles by an immigrant from Bordeaux, Jean-Louis Vignes. Most of the European immigrant population lived in southern CA.

Not happy with the quality of the “Mission” grape, he imported vines from France. By **1851** he had 40,000 vines under cultivation and was producing 1,000 US barrels per year.

Major wine production starts to shift to northern California largely due to the increase in population following the Gold Rush which also brought an increased demand for wine.

# Agoston Haraszthy “the Count”

Around **1857**, Hungarian born Haraszthy Began importing cuttings from prominent European vineyards to California. He first planted his “purple gold” in SF and then in San Mateo County, before moving his operations to an 800 acre site in Sonoma.



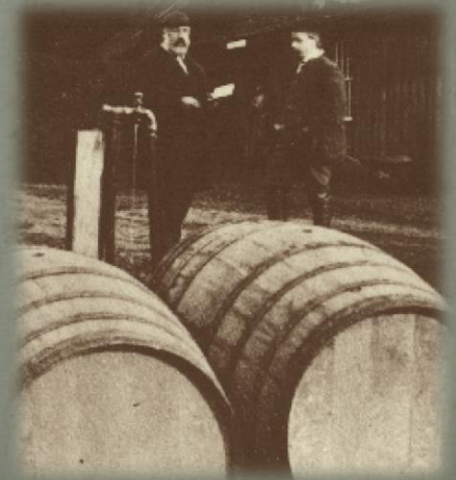
Unlike Vallejo and most other growers, and after being impressed by a dry-farmed vineyard on the site, he planted his vines on the slopes without irrigation (as they still do in the Chianti Classico region of Italy). Today, the value of dry farming to create “superior” wine is still uncertain.



Always trying new ideas, Haraszthy dug extensive caves for cellaring the wines from his Buena Vista Winery, promoted hillside planting, and even suggested the use of redwood for casks when oak supplies ran low.

But claims that he was the original importer of Zinfandel into the State proved to be false. He did though proclaim himself "The Count of Buena Vista".

**1869** Haraszthy dies in an alligator-infested river in the jungles of Nicaragua.



# Clayton Vineyards

**Charles Rhine** (Poland) planted a 30 acre vineyard just south of Clayton. known as Mitchell Canyon Vineyard.

**Dominic Murchio** (Italy) settled in Clayton in **1878** planted vines and opened a winery. The property is still owned by the Murchio family today.

**Charles Kohler** (Germany) a distiller, violinist and bottle maker by trade, planted 80 acres in grapes around **1878** just southwest of Clayton on Marsh Creek Road. He also had vineyards in So. CA.



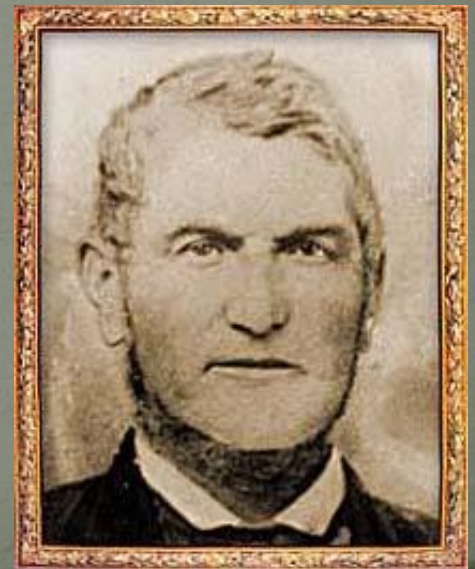
**Philip Morshed**, a miner by trade, planted vineyards on the adjoining property to Kohler.

# Joel Clayton & the Sherry House

Joel Clayton planted 28 acres with a variety of grapes, near the junction of Mitchell and Mount Diablo Creeks (now North Gate Road). He also built a small winery to distill sherry and brandy. His vineyards thrived in this soil, producing good wines which commanded high prices, so many other settlers followed suit.

The winery's production ranked 2nd in the county, at 200,000 gallons, surpassed only by Martinelli's Mt. Diablo Winery

When Joel Clayton died in **1872**, his heirs sold the vineyard and sherry house, which encompassed 43 acres, to Paul De Martini.



# Paul De Martini

De Martini expanded the vineyards and started building a large stone winery south of the Sherry House. The winery was on Clayton road (across from Mt. Diablo Elementary School)



With completion of the winery in **1885**, he was able to expand wine production from not only his 20 acres, but also 150-200 tons that he purchased from neighboring vineyards.

De Martini made twice-a-week wine wagon runs into east Contra Costa County's coal mining regions. The De Martini winery produced prize-winning wines, winning first place for port and sherry at the St. Louis Exposition in 1904. The winery's production ranked second in the county, at 200,000 gallons.



De Martini Winery restored, now the  
Clayton City Hall & Police  
Station (2000)

# The Mt. Diablo Vineyard Company

After acquiring vineyards in **1882** Jacob Levi, a grocer and wholesaler by trade, along with Otto H. Greenwald organized the

## Mt. Diablo Vineyard Co.

Total area: 100 Acres of Mission, Zinfandel, Chasselas and Riesling.

Moses Samuel & sons increased the acreage with property to the north, Galt and Sacramento.

**1911:** All holdings in CCC were sold To the Italian Swiss Colony, which operated until Prohibition, and started up again in Asti following .



# Concord



Salvio Pacheco Adobe, 1850's

- **1880's and 1890's** Concord had many small vineyards, mostly planted in Zinfandel. The rich, level land which surrounded the town of Concord however was better known for walnuts and almonds.
- Peter Crenna (Italy) in **1897** built the Concord Winery south of town, just east of Galindo Street and San Miguel Road. He had 60 acres of vines and also made the wine for some of the other growers in the area.

# Walnut Creek



The Southern Pacific train and Walnut Creek station, circa **1892**, was built on land donated by Antonio Botelho. The train provided the biggest economic boom for the expanding businesses on Main Street.

**1911:** The Grape Carnival is held on Main Street to celebrate the grape harvest, and probably more important, the arrival of electrical service.

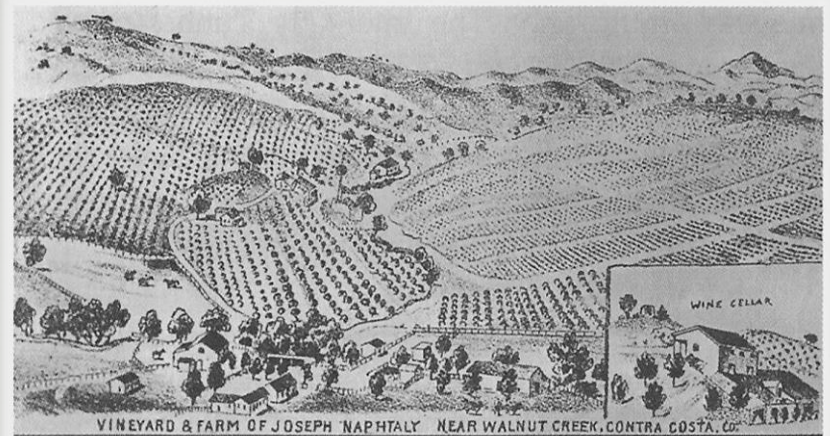


# Station Saranap

Joseph Napthaly, a native of Prussia, sometime between 1874- 1884 gained title to a large part of the El Sobrante Grant that included the land above the winding Tice Valley Road. He had repeatedly planted grain, but cheaper product from Oregon convinced him to plant vineyard and orchards.

Napthaly planted Zinfandel, Chasselas, and Riesling grapes on the west side of Walnut Creek in the area that is known as Rossmoor.

The winery, (now Del Valle School) operated until Prohibition. Only rows of olive trees are left to indicate the former vineyard boundaries.



Walnut Historical Society Collection

Vineyard and farm of Joseph and Sarah Naphtaly in 1867.

# From The Contra Costa News, 1897

Caption: “The Naphtaly Vineyard”

“In 1867 about 150 acres were laid out with choice foreign varieties of grapes. Gently sloping hills with a southern exposure were ideal. According to Manager Pietro Grena, “wine produced here commands the best prices in the market”

Workers excavated many tons of rock to provide cool storage during hot weather. Nearby a distillery produced grape brandy from the vineyards and farm of Joseph Naphtaly.”

# Pinole

**Don Ignacio Martinez:** Served in Spain's colonial army in Alta California, and was stationed at the San Diego presidio.

In **1836**, following his military career he moved his family to Rancho el Pinole, a grant of land, 17,000 acres, in Contra Costa County which had been awarded to him for service (now) to the Mexican government. Thought to be one of the first vineyards in CCC. He produced both table and wine grapes. The property was known as El Pinole.

Martinez died in **1848**.



# Pacheco



Pacheco Family

**John Gambs** (Frankfurt, Germany) planted Zinfandel and Chasselas. Operated his vineyard until **1900**.

**William Hook** (Virginia, USA). His property was the west side of Hwy 21 at Hookson Road and the Southern Pacific Station. The property passed to Vincent Hook in **1890**. He plants 50 acres of Mission, Malvoisie and Chasselas grapes. The property is now Oak Place Blvd in Pleasant Hill.

**Frank Louks**, viticulturist, son of a 49er erected a winery in **1889** with an annual output of about 25,000 gallons.

In **1904** the **California Wine Association** erected a large (wooden) Martinez Winery. Closed at Prohibition.

# Martinez/Alhambra Valley

**1879:** This is where the Christian Brothers entered the California Wine Industry. The vineyard, just south of the Martinez courthouse, had grown to 35 acres by **1890**.

In **1931** the Christian Brothers Winery moved to the property of Theodore Geir (German-born Oakland liquor dealer), due to the increasing urbanization of Martinez. The property was west of Napa in the Mayacamas hills and became the Christian Brothers' Mont La Salle Winery, today's Hess Collection Winery.



# Dr. John Strentzel



Father in Law of John Muir, concentrated on growing imported varieties of vines from Europe, but phylloxera wiped them out and he turned to a hardier domestic grape stock. Eventually Strentzel grew the first Muscat grapes in California as well as Tokays, Catawabas, and Malagas.

Strentzel also invented several planting practices that became standard, such as planting table grapes in the valley floor and wine grapes on the hilly slopes.

By **1880** the variety of grapes grown by Muir & Strentzel included: Isabelle, Tokay, Muscat of Alexandria, Rose Peru, Malaga and Zinfandel.

# **John Muir:** Naturalist, Conservationist, Gentleman Farmer.

In **1879** he married the only daughter of Dr. John Strentzel, a wealthy fruit-grower of Contra Costa County. When not out on an exploring trip, he kept busy in the management of the large vineyard and orchard. About 2/3 of his vines were allocated to table grapes.



**1882-1888:** Considered his “lost years” by his critics as no articles or books were written by him at this time. John was trying to settle into farming and family.

**1890:** Following Strentzel’s death, John Muir and Louise moved to the 2<sup>nd</sup> floor of the 10,000 sf house overlooking the Alhambra Valley.

As new vines were planted, Louise insisted on precise and even rows “to last 100 years”.

John Muir “For ten years I was engaged in fruit-raising in the Alhambra Valley, near Martinez, clearing land, planting vineyards and orchards, and selling the fruit, until I had more money than I thought I would ever need for my family or for all expenses of travel and study, however far or however long continued. But this farm work never seriously interrupted my studies”

It did however seriously effect his health.



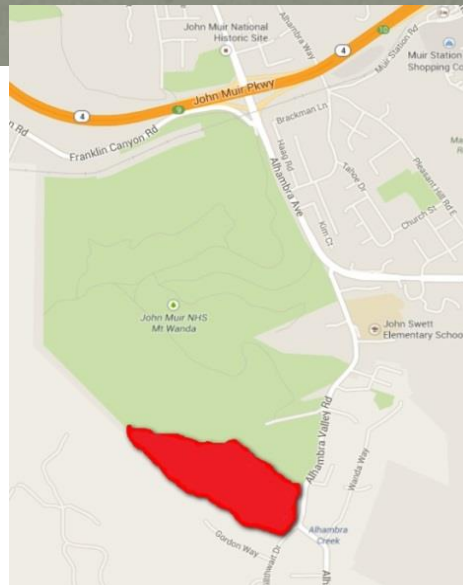


# John Swett's "Hill Girt" in Alhambra

Hill Girt was a 171-acre ranch, "discovered" by John Muir and John Swett. Swett (New Hampshire) a high school teacher in San Francisco, bought the property as a summer home, but it eventually became the family's permanent residence. Along with 70 acres of wine grapes, including Cabernet, the ranch grew many fruit and nut crops. In **1898** he replanted new resistant rootstock following the Phylloxera outbreak.



*John Swett*



# The Upham Family, Alhambra Valley

In **1885** Bradford and Gertrude Upham began 4 years of camping on a friend's ranch in Alhambra Valley. After researching the soil, climate and geology of the valley, they purchased 400 acres of the "best land in the Alhambra Valley." In **1889**, with the help of his father-in-law, Bradford began to plant grapes and start up a winery. Fairly small production, but award winning wines.



# Other Martinez Wine Growers

**1858:** **R. Barber** had 4,000 vines along Alhambra Creek in Alhambra valley.

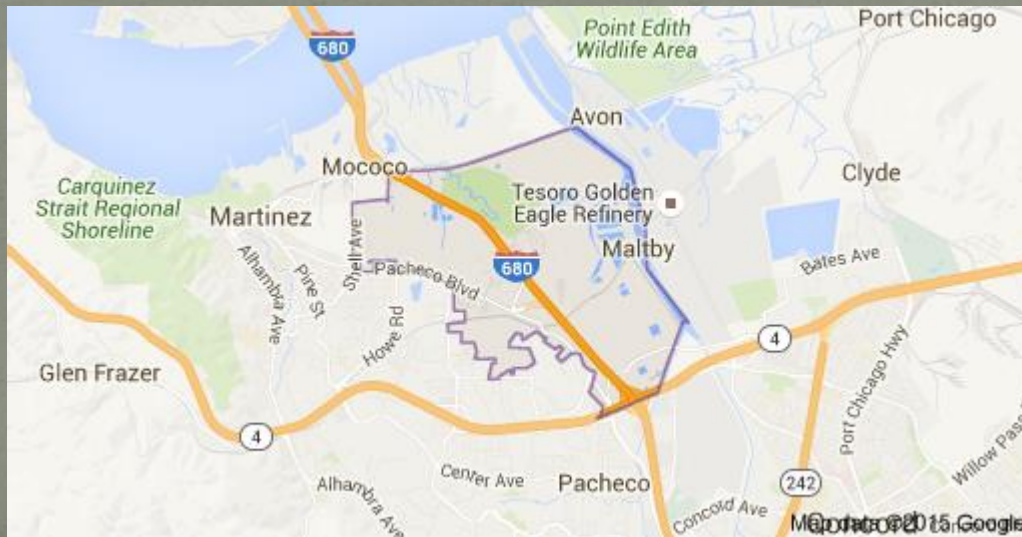
**1863:** **John Strentzel** had 10,000 vines also along the creek, his white wine winning an award at the State Fair. Strentzel's daughter Louise, marries John Muir.

**1886:** **Judson Colton** (Sacramento) plants a 50 acres vineyard, and in 1908 erects a 2 story winery next to the Southern Pacific tracks. His was the largest independent winery in the Country, at 100,000 gallons.

**Charles Merrell**, physician (Massachusetts, USA).

**1880's.** 80 acre vineyard and the Los Lomas Winery on Pacheco Blvd (Vine Hill) of Riesling, Grenache and Chasselas.

**Fabian Joost, 1884.** 23 acre vineyard and vintage of 20,000 gallons. Operated in Vine Hill Region until Prohibition.



# Trelut Ranch/Eagle Hill

The Trelut brothers: Ernest, Frank and Etienne arrived in Moraga in **1880** and promptly took up squatters' rights on the 150 acre parcel at the top of Bollinger Canyon Road. They were most likely the first large-scale winemakers in the area.

Today, the vineyard on the property continues the tradition of winemaking (but in much smaller production) with 446 Cabernet Sauvignon, Sangiovese and Cabernet Franc vines which produce about 900 bottles of wine a year and is now referred to as “Eagle Hill”.



# Theodore Wagner/Orinda

- By **1897**, Theodore Wagner (Wagner Ranch) was commercially growing grapes in the Orinda area. While some grapes were made into wine locally, most were shipped out of the area, with much of the production sold to immigrant Italians in San Francisco's North Beach.



# Varietals grown in CCC

In the formative years of the California wine industry, vineyards were initially planted with these varietals:

- Mission
- Zinfandel
- Petite Sirah
- Grenache
- Riesling
- Malbec
- Sauvignon Blanc
- Sauvignon Vert
- Hamburg
- Semillion
- Flame Tokay
- Petit Verdot
- Furmint
- Pinot Noir
- Gamay
- Muscadelle
- Cabernet Franc
- Muscaat
- Carmenere
- Cabernet Sauvignon

# Why there were where they were:

The driving issue for successful vineyard location in Contra Costa County was transportation. Without refrigeration the grapes could not be moved long distances and “over road” transportation was expensive.

The ports of Antioch and Martinez were within practical range for the vineyards of Walnut Creek to Martinez. But the hills of Lafayette, Orinda and Moraga were quite a distance from the Contra Costa commerce hubs on one side, and blocked by the steep Oakland/Berkeley hills on the other.

Transportation was too costly to prove advantageous for the many grape growers. Most of these vineyards were used for family and local consumption.

# 1891 CA Grape Growers Directory CCC

## CONTRA COSTA COUNTY.

NAME OF OWNER.	Post Office and Name of Vineyard.	Total Acres in Grapes.....	Acres in Bearing.	Acres in Wine Grapes.....	Acres in Table Grapes.....	Acres in Raisin Grapes.....	Wine Maker.....	Product in 1890.	Varieties.
Beede & Abbott .....	Antioch.....	36		25	11		No.		Zinfandel, Muscat, Tokay.
Bigelow, A. J. ....	Antioch.....	50	50			50		200 tons.	Muscat, Tokay.
Emerson, C. B., & Sons.	Antioch.....	35		35					Zinfandel.
Flickhamer, Wm. ....	Antioch.....	5	5	5			No.		Zinfandel.
Fratado, Jos. ....	Antioch.....	3	3	3			Yes.		Zinfandel.
Jenkins, Thomas .....	Antioch.....	15			15		No.		Muscat, Tokay.
Miller, Jos. ....	Antioch.....	20	20	20			Yes.		Zinfandel.
Minto, Manuel .....	Antioch.....	5	5	5			Yes.		
Parkinson, M. C. ....	Antioch.....	15	15		15		No.	50 tons.	Muscat, Tokay.
Peters, F. W. ....	Antioch.....	5			5				
Prevallo, Jos. ....	Antioch.....	4	4	4			Yes.	2,500 gals.	
Robinson, L. L. ....	Antioch.....	30		30			No.		Zinfandel.
Ruckslatt, Jos. ....	Antioch.....	20	20	20			Yes.		Zinfandel.
Rouse, Beede & Co. ....	Antioch.....	28			28		No.		Muscat, Tokay.
Vera, I. D. ....	Antioch.....	4	4	4			Yes.		
Brandt, —	Brentwood.....	10	10	10			Yes.		Mission, Zinfandel.
Gibson, Hugh .....	Brentwood.....	6	6	6			No.		Mission, Zinfandel.
Humphrey, Misses .....	Brentwood.....	13	8	13			No.		Wine grapes, mixed.
O'Hara, James .....	Brentwood.....	6			6		No.		Muscat, Tokay.
Plaur, Wm. ....	Brentwood.....	4			4		No.		Muscat, Tokay.
Wrighton Bros. ....	Brentwood.....	10	10	10			Yes.		Zinfandel.
Plumley, A. ....	Byron.....	10	10		10				Muscat.
Barber, Truman .....	Clayton.....	10		10			No.		Zinfandel.
Benson, W. T. ....	Clayton.....	20	10	20			No.		Zinfandel, Mataro.
Bigelow, C. P. ....	Clayton.....	4			4		No.		Muscat, Tokay.
Elocking, Geo. ....	Clayton.....	10		10			No.		Zinfandel.
Bollman, D. M. ....	Clayton.....	5	5	5			No.		Zinfandel.
Briggs, Elijah .....	Clayton.....	3	3	3			No.		Mission.
Briggs, H. ....	Clayton.....	10	10	7	3		No.		Zinfandel, Muscat.
Brotchie, Geo. ....	Clayton.....	4	4		4		No.		Tokay.
Clymer, Wm. ....	Clayton.....	15	12	15			No.		Zinfandel.
Collins, John .....	Clayton.....	3	3	3			No.		Zinfandel.
Condie, John .....	Clayton.....	5	5	5			No.		Mission.
De Martini, Paul .....	Clayton.....	20		20			Yes.		Zinfandel.

De Martini & Cereghino	Clayton	50	50	50		Yes.		Zinfandel, Mission.
Dominic, Murcheo	Clayton	30		30		No.		Zinfandel.
Glusing, Peter	Clayton	7	2	7		No.		Zinfandel, Mission.
Gunther & Son	Clayton	15	8	10	5	No.		Zinfandel, Muscat.
Hiebice, N.	Clayton	3	3	3		No.		Mixed wine grapes.
Kirkwood, N.	Clayton	5	5	5		No.		Mission.
Lewellyn, John	Clayton	10		10		No.		Zinfandel.
Maguire, Mrs.	Clayton	3	3	3				Zinfandel.
Marsh, Joshua	Clayton	10		10		No.		Zinfandel, Mission.
Mayo, John	Clayton	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$		No.		Mission.
Morgan, Jerry	Clayton	2	2	2		No.		Mission.
Mount Diablo Wine Co.	Clayton	100	100	100		Yes.		Mission, Riesling, Zinfandel, Chasselas.
Norman, Alex.	Clayton	2	2	2		No.		Mission.
Polly, Henry	Clayton	20	11	15	5	No.	33 tons in '89	Zinfandel, Muscat.
Russellman, T.	Clayton	20	20	20		No.		Zinfandel, Mission.
Rhine, Charles	Clayton	30		30		Yes.		Zinfandel.
Smith, Isaac	Clayton	17	16	16	1	No.	75 tons.	Zinfandel, Tokay, Mission.
Terry, R. C.	Glen Terry Wine Co., Clayton.	80	70	60	20	Yes.	226 tons.	Zinfandel, Chasselas, Riesling, Mataro, <b>Fontainebleau</b> .
Williams, E. W.	Clayton	7		6	1	No.		Muscat, Zinfandel, Black Burgundy.
Avery, H. R.	Concord	5	5		5			Muscat.
Babel, Philip	Concord	24		12	12	No.		Zinfandel, Table.
Ballman, Henry	Concord	4		4		No.		Zinfandel.
Barcellari, Achille	Concord	16		16		No.		Zinfandel.
Bauman, Wm.	Concord	7	7	5	2	No.		Zinfandel, Burger, Table.
Beebe, W. F.	Concord	2	2					Mixed.
Billings, W. H.	Concord	8		4	4			Zinfandel.
Bussy, J. T.	Concord	10			10	No.		Tokay.
Duarte, Frank	Concord	3	3	3		No.		Mission.
Fernandez, Bernardo	Concord (Pinole)	8	8	8		No.		Mission.
Garcia, Juan	Concord	5	5	5		No.	20 tons.	Mission.
Geringer, A.	Concord	6		6		No.		
Galindo, John	Concord	15	15	15				Mission.
Hopkins, Moses	Concord	25		25		No.		Zinfandel, Mataro, Malvoisie, Burgundy, <b>Black Hamburg</b> .
Kellyon, —	Concord	32		12	20	No.		Zinfandel, mixed table.
Langenkamp, Geo. W.	Concord	23	23	8	15	No.		Zinfandel, Mission, Muscat.
Lewis, C. Y.	Concord	3	3	3		No.		Mission.
McLennan, Charles	Concord	5	5	5		No.		Zinfandel.
Mastrick, George	Concord	4		4		No.		
Mulligan, John	Concord	40		20	20	No.		
Parker, August	Concord	14		14		No.		
Peterson, P. M.	Concord	9	9	9		No.		Zinfandel, Mataro.
Pope, Mrs.	Concord	2	2	2		No.		Mission.
Rose, John	Concord	6	3	6		No.		Mission, Zinfandel.

CONTRA COSTA COUNTY—Continued.

NAME OF OWNER.	Post Office and Name of Vineyard.	Total Acres in Grapes.....	Acres in Bearing.	Acres in Wine Grapes.....	Acres in Table Grapes.....	Acres in Raisin Grapes.....	Wine Maker.....	Product in 1890.	Varieties.
Samuels, Asa.....	Concord.....	12	12	12			No.	{30 tons, '89) {40 tons, '90}	Malvoisie, Zinfandel.
Samuels, John.....	Concord.....	2		2			No.		
Solari, H. J.....	Concord.....	16	16	16			No.		Zinfandel.
Stanford, Leland.....	Gwin Ranch, Concord.....	25		25			No.		
Thompson, Calvin.....	Concord.....	5		5			Yes.		Zinfandel.
Treat, Webster.....	Concord.....	50		50			No.		Zinfandel, Mission, Mataro.
Tristram, S.....	Concord.....	4	4	4			Yes.		Mission.
Valencia, Henry.....	Concord.....	3	3	3			No.		Mission.
Waitman, H. H.....	Concord.....	30		30			No.		
Webb, Barney.....	Concord.....	3	3		3			10 tons.	Mixed.
Westcott, Capt. C. W.....	Concord.....	30		26	4		No.	{60 tons, '89) {125 " '90}	Mataro, Carignan, Burger, etc.
Wilhelms, Capt.....	Concord.....	3	3		3		No.		
Herrick, A. T.....	Cornwall.....	5			5				Muscat, Tokay.
Julian, T. B.....	Lafayette.....	4	4	4					Mixed wine.
Whitecomb, C. S.....	Lafayette.....	5	5		5				Mixed table.
Ames, L. P.....	Martinez (San Fran.).....	30		10	20		No.		Mataro, Rose Peru.
Austin, A. E.....	Martinez.....	3	3						Mixed table and wine.
Baily, James A.....	Martinez.....	5			5		No.		Tokay, Muscat.
Barber, M. R.....	Martinez.....	50	30	7	43		No.	100 tons.	Mixed table and Zinfandel.
Bartola, A.....	Martinez.....	3	3	3			Yes.		Zinfandel.
Bee, F. A.....	Martinez.....	40	40	18	22		No.		Tokay, mixed wine, Rose Peru, Black Hamburg.
Bejer, S. A.....	Martinez.....	3	3	3			No.		Mission.
Boss, Alex.....	Martinez.....	60	60	60			No.		Zinfandel.
Brann, L.....	Martinez.....	50		30	20		No.	100 tons.	Tokay, Zinfandel, Malvoisie, Muscat.
Bush, David.....	Hillsdale Vineyard, Martinez (San Fran.).....	30	22	8	22		No.	22 tons.	Tokay, Zinfandel, Muscat.
Christian Bros.....	Martinez.....	12	8	12			No.		Zinfandel, Malvoisie, Mission.
Christian Bros.....	Martinez.....	15	12	12	3		No.		Rose Peru, mixed wine, Zinfandel, Mission.
Cluff, William.....	Martinez (San Fran.).....	29	9	4	25		No.		Tokay, Muscat, Rose Peru, Cabernet, Zinfandel.
Daggett, J. R., and Tasheira, George.....	Martinez.....	20	20		20		No.	600 boxes.	Tokay, Muscat, Rose Peru, Black Ferrara.
Dick, Emma.....	Martinez (San Fran.).....	12		12			No.		Mission, Zinfandel, Chasselas.

Dukes, William	Martinez	20	8	8	12	No.	24 tons.	Tokay, Zinfandel, Chasselas.
Eggleston, William	Martinez	3	3	3		No.		
Fagan, Mrs. E. A.	Martinez	15	8	12	3	No.		Rose Peru, Zinfandel, Muscat, Chasselas.
Frazer, George M.	Martinez	15	3	8	7	No.		Muscat, Zinfandel, Tokay.
Gillogilly Bros.	Martinez	8	8		8	No.		Muscat, Black Morocco, Tokay.
Gray, Richard	Martinez (San Fran.)	10			10	No.		Muscat, Tokay.
Griffin, Thomas	Martinez	11	1		11	No.	7 tons.	Tokay, Rose Peru, Muscat, Chasselas, Malvoisie.
Hardy, H. P.	Martinez	4	4			No.	24 tons.	Muscat, Rose Peru, Malvoisie.
Hayward, O. H.	Martinez	7	7		7	No.	24 tons.	Zinfandel, Tokay, Muscat.
Hoesley, H. P.	Martinez	21	9	14½	6½		14 tons.	Tokay, Muscat, Malvoisie, Chasselas, Zinfandel.
Hogan, T. G.	Martinez (San Fran.)	8	8		8			Muscat.
Ingraham, I. T.	Martinez	27	15	20	7	No.		Tokay, Muscat, Chasselas, Mission, Zinfandel.
Ivey, H. S. & John	Martinez	4	4	4		No.		
Jones, J. P.	Martinez							
Joost, Fabian	Martinez	15	15	15		Yes.	20,000 gals.	
Kelly, James	Martinez	20	10	17	3	No.	30 tons.	Zinfandel, Muscat.
McKenna, James	Martinez	6	6	6		No.		Zinfandel.
Mead, L. G.	Martinez	22			22	No.	16 tons.	Tokay, Muscat, Rose Peru.
Merrill, Dr. C. G.	Martinez (Las Lomas)	80	80	80		Yes.	{5,000 gals., '89; 125 tons}	Grenache, Chasselas, Zinfandel, Burgundy.
Messic, L. D.	Martinez	20		5	15	No.		Zinfandel, Rose Peru, Muscat, Tokay.
Muir, John	Martinez (Alhambra)	100	80	30	70	No.		Tokay, Muscat, Zinfandel.
Oldsdoffer, George	Martinez	10		10				Chasselas, Zinfandel.
Overfield, George	Martinez							
Pasola, —	Martinez	3		3		Yes.		
Potter, Samuel	Martinez	30	15	10	20	No.		Muscat, Tokay, Zinfandel, Chasselas, Mission.
Raap, Henry	Martinez	68	43	36	32	No.		Twenty varieties, wine and table.
Rogers, E. A.	Martinez	12		12		No.		Zinfandel.
Rogers, P. F.	Martinez	20		20		No.		Zinfandel.
Ryer, F.	Martinez	23	15	15	8			Tokay, Zinfandel, Muscat.
Smith, N. B.	Martinez	7			7	No.		Tokay, Muscat.
Strentzel, Dr. John	Martinez (Alhambra)	55	45	20	35	No.		Tokay, Zinfandel, Muscat, Rose Peru, Malaga.
Sturgis & Eddy	Martinez	110	110	100	10	No.	108 tons.	Tokay, Muscat, Chasselas, Mission.
Swett, John	Hillgirt Vyd., Martinez	70	60	50	20	Yes.	75 tons.	Muscat, Cabernet, Tokay.
Tietjen, Mrs. E.	Martinez	8	8	8		No.		
Thomas, D. R.	Martinez	5	5	5		No.		Mission.
Thoro, F.	Martinez	13	13	7	6	No.		Zinfandel, Chasselas, Tokay, Muscat, Rose Peru.
Upham, B. H.	Martinez	10	3	7	3	Yes.		Black Burgundy, Zinfandel, Tokay, Muscat.
Webster, E. A.	Martinez	8		2	6	No.		Zinfandel, Tokay, Muscat.
Webster, E. E.	Martinez	9			9	No.		Tokay, Muscat.
Williams, H. W.	Martinez	35	17		35	No.	29 tons.	Rose Peru, Muscat, Malaga, Ferrara, Emperor, Fontainebleau.
Winslow, M.	Martinez				all	No.		Tokay, Muscat.
Wittenmyer, L. C.	Martinez	20		10	10	No.		Zinfandel, Tokay, Muscat, Chasselas, Black Hamburg.

CONTRA COSTA COUNTY—Continued.

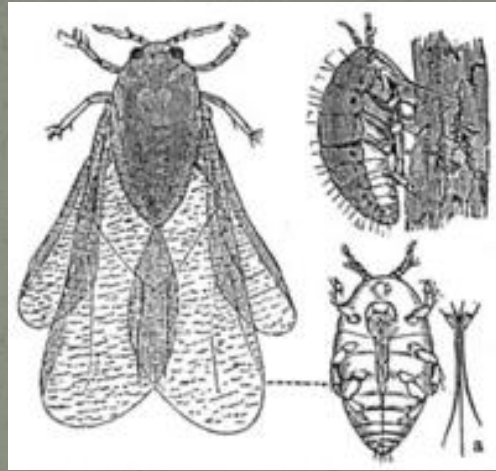
NAME OF OWNER.	Post Office and Name of Vineyard.	Total Acres in Grapes.....	Acres in Bearing.	Acres in Wine Grapes.....	Acres in Table Grapes.....	Acres in Raisin Grapes.....	Wine Maker.....	Product in 1890.	Varieties.
Wolford, George	Martinez	7			7		No.		Rose Peru, Tokay, Muscat.
Young, Johnson	Martinez	8		4	4		No.		Zinfandel, Muscat.
Minto, William	Orinda Park	5	5	3	2				Zinfandel, Muscat.
Sandow, George	Orinda Park	2	2		2				Muscat.
Wagner, Theo.	Orinda Park	18	18	14	4		Yes.	5,000 gals.	Zinfandel, Chasselas, Riesling, Mataro, Muscat.
Gambs, John	Pacheco	30	22	30			Yes.	50 tons.	Chasselas, Rose Peru, Zinfandel.
Gregory, A.	Pacheco	10	10	5	5		No.		Table grapes and Zinfandel.
Lamb, E. R.	Pacheco	5		5			No.		Zinfandel.
Lavizola, John	Pacheco	10		10			No.		
Lohse, C. S.	Pacheco	12	1	8	4		No.		Zinfandel, Mission, and Table.
Louchs, F. F.	Pacheco	17	15	17			Yes.	45 tons.	Zinfandel, Mataro, Sauvignon Vert.
Ott, John	Pacheco	10	10	5	5		Yes.		
O'Kief, John	Pacheco	10		6	4		No.		Zinfandel, Muscat.
Pacheco, Mrs.	Pacheco	5	5	5			No.		Mission.
Russi, George	Pacheco	10	5	10			No.		
Showers, Andrew	Pacheco	40		20	20		No.		
Walker, J. T.	Pacheco	13		10	3		No.		Zinfandel, mixed table.
Wells, Mrs. Philip	Pacheco	15		15			No.		Zinfandel.
Bancroft, H. H.	Walnut Creek	40			40		No.		Muscat, Tokay, Emperor.
Bent, Henry	Walnut Creek	5			5		No.		Mixed table.
Bente, Henry	Walnut Creek	8	8	6½	1½	1	No.	20 tons.	Mission, Tokay, Muscat, Zinfandel, Sweetwater.
Bracket, Mrs.	Walnut Creek	19	12	12	7		No.		Mission, Muscat.
Gear, L.	Walnut Creek	12	12	12			No.		Zinfandel.
Hazeltine, Chas.	Walnut Creek	8	8	8			No.		Zinfandel, Mission.
Hook, Jas. S.	Walnut Creek	52	52	52			Yes.	230 tons.	Malvoisie, Mission, Rose Peru, Chasselas, mixed wine.
Moore, L.	Walnut Creek	14		9	5		No.		Zinfandel, Table.
Moore, L.	Walnut Creek	14	6	6½	1	6½	No.	15 tons.	Zinfandel, Black Hamburg, Mission, Malvoisie, Muscat.
Naphthaly, Jos.	Walnut Creek	80	60	70	10		Yes.		Zinfandel, Chasselas Vert, Riesling, Mataro, and table grapes.
Penniman, W. H.	Walnut Creek	17	17	10	7		No.		Mission, Muscat.
Rosenthal, J.	Walnut Creek								
Shuey, H.	Walnut Creek	2	2	2			No.		Mission.
Smith, Thos.	Walnut Creek	5	5		5		No.		Muscat.
Wait, —	Walnut Creek	4			4		No.		Muscat, Tokay.
Weston, C. K.	Walnut Creek	10		5	5				Zinfandel, Petite Bouschet, St. Vert, Tokay, Muscat.
<b>Totals for county</b>		<b>3,141½</b>	<b>1,750½</b>	<b>2,085</b>	<b>975</b>	<b>81½</b>			

# Rossi Family, Reliez Valley

**1907:** Serafino Rossi grew wine grapes, and other produce, at a site now occupied by Reliez Valley Vineyards in Lafayette. The family sold their produce in Oakland, but that took a 4 or 5 hour journey up Fish Ranch Road or through the very narrow, recently opened tunnel.



# So What Happened?



**1880:** The first disaster for the CA wine industry was Phylloxera, a microbe that feeds on and destroys the vines' roots. The infestation struck the Valley about the same time it was ruining French vineyards. All growers who could afford to replanted their vineyards by grafting Muscat, Tokay and other European stocks onto native American Phylloxera-resistant vines. No one realized until this point that European vines, not American vines, were the ones susceptible to this microbe.



**1920:** The second disaster for the wine industry was the Prohibition Act which forced most wineries to close. 33 States had gone “dry” by the start of World War 1.

Otherwise law abiding citizens soon became bootleggers and home wine makers.

But most growers replaced quality wine varietals with table variety grapes which transported well, but gave California an abundance of poor wine grapes until **1971**.

# After Effects

Before **1920**, there were more than 2,500 commercial wineries in the United States. Less than 100 survived as winemaking operations to **1933**. By **1960**, that number had grown to only 271. California had 713 bonded wineries before Prohibition; it took more than half a century, until **1986**, before that many were again operating.

After Prohibition ended, wine production grew steadily, from 200,000 gallons a year in **1937** to more than 40 million gallons in **1986**.

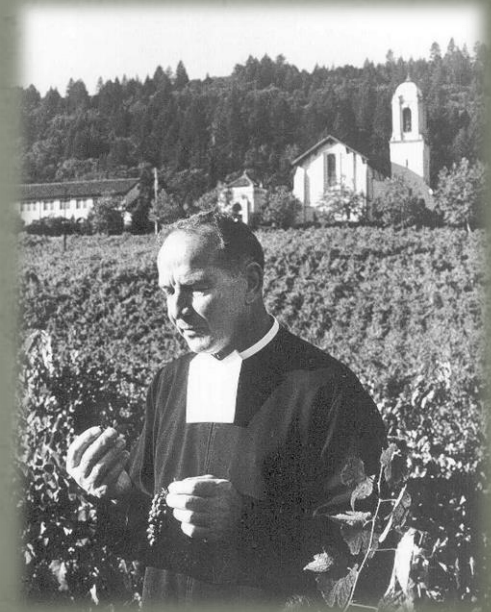


# Following Prohibition

Following Prohibition, Brother Timothy Diener, became the winemaker for Christian Brothers, making sacramental wine. He attended St. Mary's College in Moraga but before finishing his education, he got sidetracked by a winemaking assignment that then became a career that lasted for more than half a century.

Many famous Napa/Sonoma wineries began as a result of his ideas.

One rumor states that Hacienda de las Flores in Moraga was, for many years, the headquarters of Christian Brothers.





Prohibition led to the closure of 95 percent of all wineries in the United States, including most Contra Costa wineries. Some wine grape growers survived by putting their fruit on trains to Canada and the East Coast to be used for home winemaking, which remained legal and became one of America's favorite pastimes.

Christian Brothers continued to make sacramental wines through Prohibition, producing more than 80,000 barrels in 1925, but their winery in Martinez burned in 1937.

After Prohibition was repealed, wineries began to open again in Contra Costa County, including: Digardi Winery, Viano Vineyards and the J. Gonsalves Winery. Viano Vineyards has been making wine at their family winery ever since.

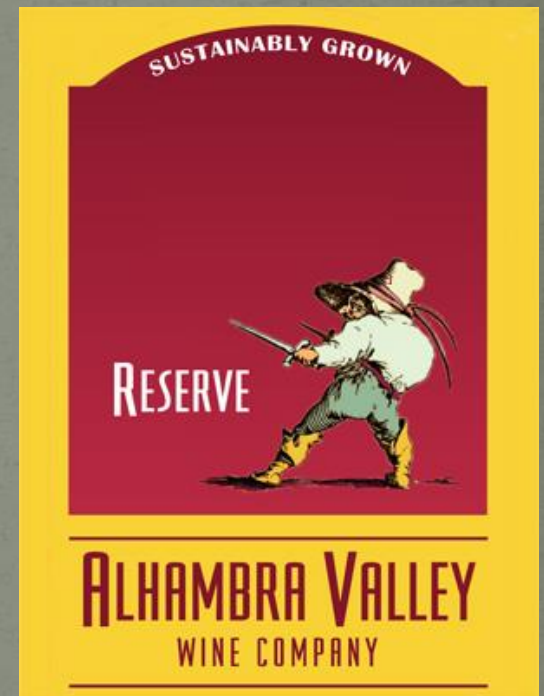
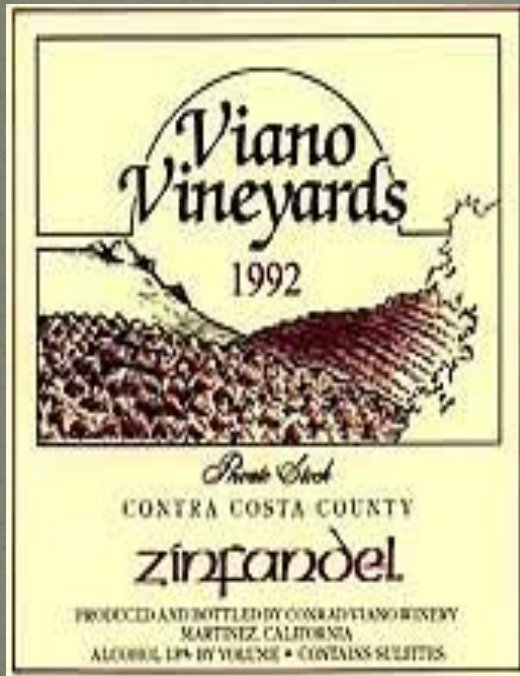
# 13 Historic, Still Operating Vineyards

- Big Break: 1910 – now Cline
- Bridgehead: 1900 – now Cline
- Carla's: 1900 – now Rosenblum
- Del Barba: ? – now Neyers
- Duarte: 1890 – now Rosenblum & Turley
- Evangehlo: 1910 – now Cline, Neyers, Turley
- Live Oak: 1890 – now Cline
- Mori: 1930 – now Turley
- Pato: 1940 – now Phinney & Neyers
- Planchon: 1900 – now Franus & Rosenblum
- Salvador: 1890 – now Turley
- Small Berry: 1910 – now Cline
- Spinelli: ? - Now Three Wine Co. & Trinitas

Cline Cellars has a 100-year old-vineyard of Mourvedre near Oakley that represents much of California's supply of this varietal that was once widely grown in Contra Costa.



# Alhambra Valley Today



# Current California AVA's



# First LWGA General Meeting 2005

Conceived by Joao Magalhaes & David Parker



# LWGA



- The specific purpose of the Lamorinda Winegrowers Association is to provide on-going education and support for its members in the areas of vineyard maintenance, management and winemaking;
- Also to: Foster communication and the exchange of information among its members;
- Encourage sustainable practices, resulting in the production of high quality grapes and wine in an environmentally-friendly and socially responsible fashion;
- Promote the Lamorinda community and its status as a winegrowing region, enhancing the marketability of Lamorinda-grown grapes and Lamorinda-made wine; and cultivate a strong relationship with the local community.

# LWGA Founding Benefactors/Members

## Exhibit M Lamorinda Wine Growers Association Membership

### Lamorinda AVA Founding Member Benefactors

- Bullfrog Creek Vineyard / Tony De Venuta
- Captain Vineyards / Salah & Susan Captain
- Deer Hill Vineyards / Bill & Alissa Scanlin
- Gerry Dzendzel & Jennifer Matthews
- Last One Picked Winery / Tom Morehouse
- Los Arabis Vineyards / Jim & Leslie Ward
- Moraga Ranch Winery / Bruzzone Family
- Packwood Ridge Vineyards / Andrea Wood
- Painted Rock Vineyards & Performing Arts Center / Roger Poynts
- Parkmon Vineyards / David Parker & Shari Simon
- Dava Rajan
- Reliez Valley Vineyards / David Rey
- Vincenza Ranch Vineyard / Tony & John Inzerillo

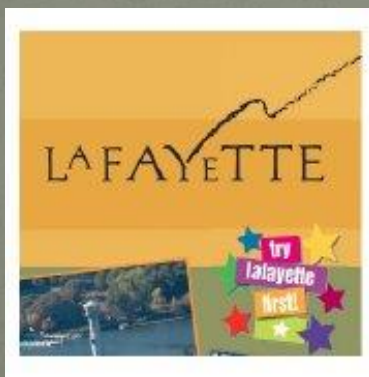
### Lamorinda AVA Founding Members

Paul & Tamara Attard	Stuart & Debra Kish-Bussey
Jose & Marcela Avelar	Jim Kurkjian
Vlatka Bathgate, <i>Certified Master Sommelier</i>	Jon & Megan Leuteneker
Bill & Christie Booth	Mimi Liem
Dennis Carlston	Joao Magalhaes
Brian & Sara Cherry	Latika Malkani & Raymond Cardozo
John & Kathryn Clark	Keith McConnell
Peter & Martha Clark	Bob McKulla
Bill Davidson & Linda Borick	Hank & Bonnie Miller
Gerry Del Rio	Mary Leigh Miller
Bonneau Dickson	Nazzi & Saied Nazeri
Suzanne & C.J. Doherty	David & Diana Obrand
Bob & Georganne Eddy	Bimal Patel
Bill English	Cindy Pearson
Dan & Dena Fishbein	Bill Pence & Susan Rix
Ernie & Jeanne Gabiati	Henry & Kathy Pinney
Joe Grillo & Lupita Sutton	Jamie Rector
Carol & Larry Haag	Patricia Rose & Dave Walters
Diana & Mel Haas	Tony Sarsam
Joyce Hazard	Peter Scheirer
Jon Henderson	Doug Spear & Isabelle Ord
Jeff Hocking	Larry and Esther Thal
Daniel Howsepian	Gerald & Kathryn Van Steyn
Julie & Andrew Hurd	Tomas Velken
Robert Joakimson	Tim Wedlake
Don & Lisa Johnson	Lin Wu

# LAMORINDA WINE GROWERS ASSOCIATION

**Established in 2005**

**To create a community of  
people who share a passion  
for grape growing and  
wine making.**



*Orinda*  
Chamber of Commerce

# What & Why?



An American Viticultural Area is a designated wine grape-growing region in the United States distinguishable by geographic features, with boundaries defined by the Alcohol and Tobacco Tax and Trade Bureau (TTB), United States Department of the Treasury.

AVA's range in size from the Upper Mississippi Valley AVA at 29,900 square miles across four states, to the Cole Ranch AVA in Mendocino County, CA, at only 62 acres. The Augusta AVA near the town of Augusta, Missouri, was the first recognized AVA, in 1980.

Unlike most European wine appellations of origin, an AVA specifies only a geographical location from which at least 85% of the grapes used to make a wine must have been grown.

# Benefits of an AVA

The first benefit is to the grape grower. An AVA defines the characteristics of an area. The grower within the AVA will have more of a story to tell. The AVA allows the grower to define his or her story and tie it to his property.

The second benefit is for the winery that uses grapes from the AVA. With the winery, the message or story is increased and the winery can use it to distinguish itself from other wineries.

The consumer gets the third benefit: people like to know where the wine comes from not only from a safety and sustainability aspect, but also about the unique characteristics that define the grapes grown in a particular AVA.”

Finally, wine and grapes are about location, they speak of the soil from which they grew.



# The Petition for “Lamorinda”

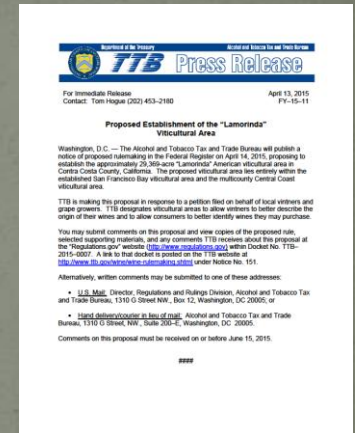
A petition was prepared and filed with the TTB to establish a New AVA to be named “Lamorinda”.

“Viticulture” is the science, production and study of grapes.

The area described (Lamorinda) includes nearly 139 acres (at application date) of planted vines and planned plantings.

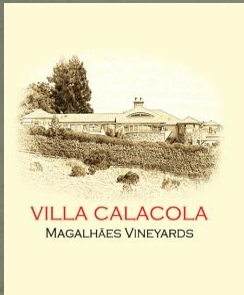
The following Unique Characteristics of the area were cited:

- All viticulture limited to moderate – to – moderately steep slopes carved from uplifted sedimentary rock.
- Despite its position near intrusions of coastal air, Lamorinda is protected from much of the coastal cooling influences.



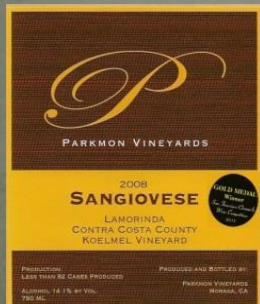
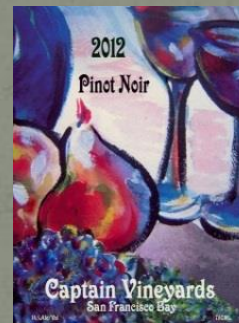
- Our geological rock is younger, less resistant (to weathering) sedimentary rock, than neighboring rock. Other surrounding areas are of “active deposition”.
- Soils in Lamorinda have higher clay content, a result of weathered claystone. The topography allows for shallow soils and good runoff.
- Daytime microclimates are more dependent on slope, orientation, and exposure, leading to a large number of microclimates.
- Suburban landscape with low density housing leading to a large number of small vineyards.
- All vineyards require the use of hand pruning and harvesting.

# Moraga Vineyards Today:

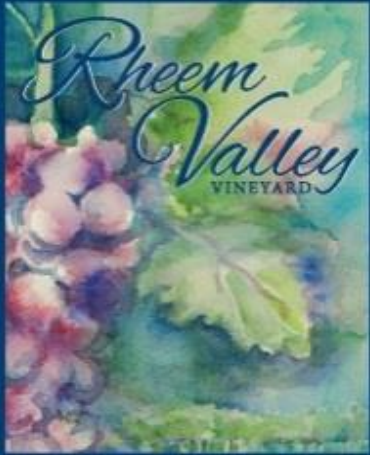


VILLA CALACOLA  
Planted 2004: Pinot Noir  
Syrah & Merlot

CAPTAIN VINEYARDS  
Planted: 2005: Petit Verdot,  
Pinot Noir, Cabernet, Petit Sirah



PARKMON VINEYARDS  
Planted: 2004: Viognier, Pinot  
Noir, Sangiovese, Zinfandel, Syrah,  
Petite Sirah, Cabernet



CABERNET SAUVIGNON 2011  
750ML



## RHEEM VALLEY

Planted: 2007

Cabernet Sauvignon

## QUAIL HILL

Planted: 2005

Pinot, Merlot & Syrah.



2009

**Syrah**

Moraga, CA

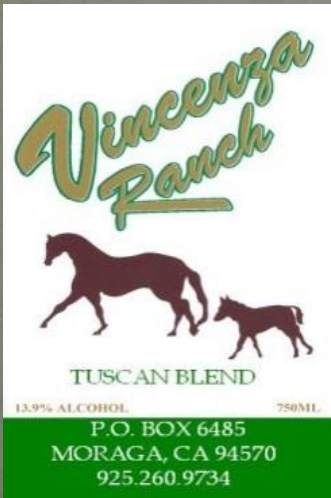


## BULLFROG CREEK WINERY

Planted: 2011 – Viognier, Sauvignon Blanc, Pinot Noir.

## MILLER FAMILY VINEYARD

Planted 2007: Sangiovese



## VINCENZA RANCH

Planted 2006: Petite Sirah

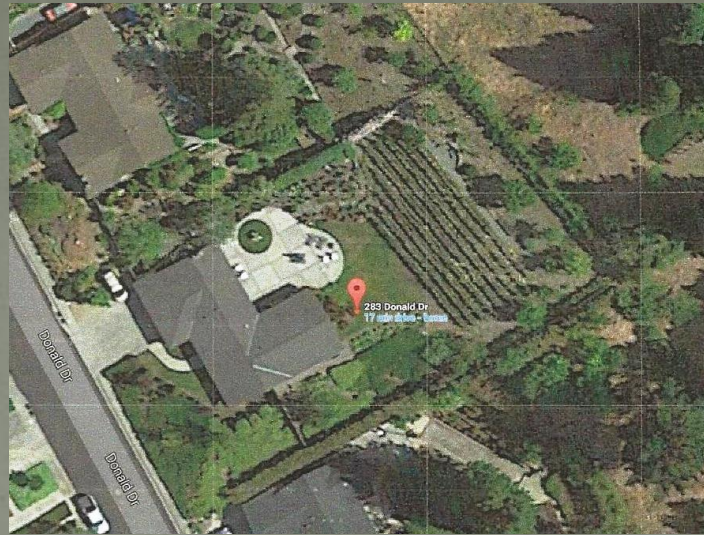
# PETIT JARDIN



2012  
Cabernet Sauvignon

San Francisco Bay  
Estate Grown in Moraga, California

14% Alc By Vol 750 ml



# PETIT JARDIN

Planted: 2010

Cabernet Sauvignon

# BIRCHWOOD PLACE

Planted: 2000

Sangiovese, Merlot.

Chardonnay.



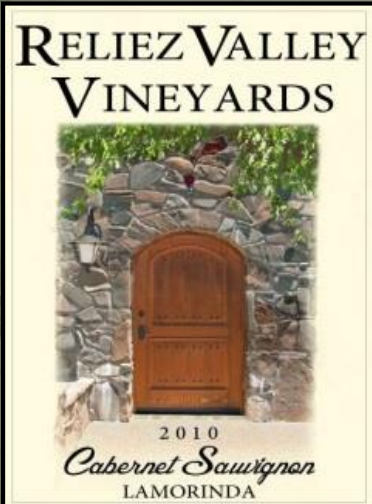
# Birchwood Place



Sangiovese

In Vino Veritas  
Moraga, California

# Lafayette Vineyards Today

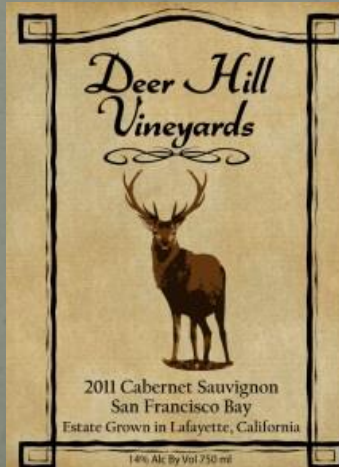


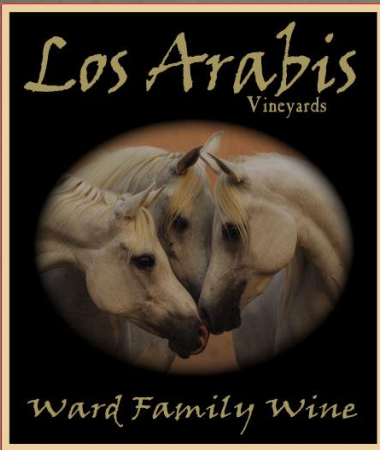
RELIEZ VALLEY  
VINEYARD

Planted 2006:  
Cabernet Sauvignon

DEER HILL  
VINEYARD

Planted: 1998  
Cabernet





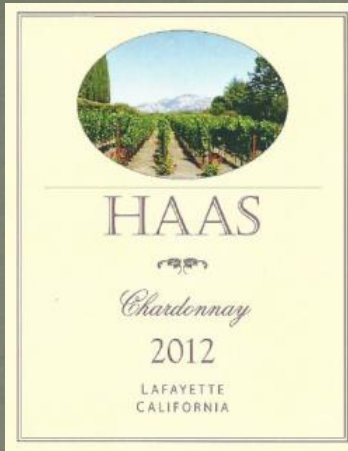
## LOS ARABIS VINEYARDS

Planted 1999:  
Pinot Noir

## THAL VINEYARDS

Planted: 2011  
Cabernet, Sauvignon Blanc &  
Merlot.





## HAAS VINEYARD

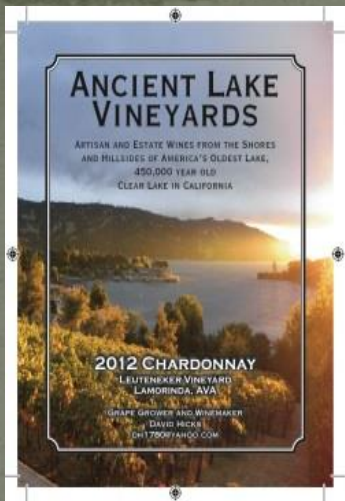
Planted 2007: Chardonnay,  
Cabernet



## COULOIR VINEYARDS

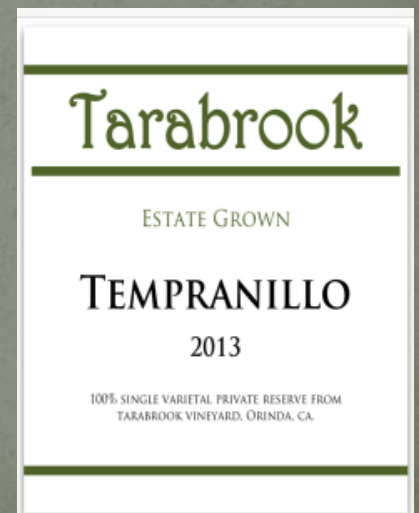
Planted 2011 - Cabernet



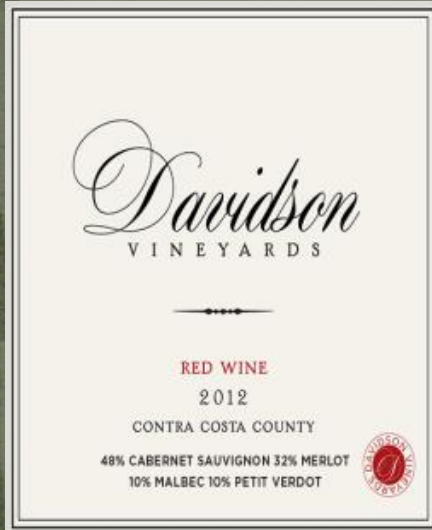


ANCIENT LAKES  
Planted: 2011  
Cabernet, Syrah,  
Pinot Noir

TARABROOK VINEYARDS  
Planted: 2012  
Tempranillo



# Orinda Vineyards Today



## DAVIDSON VINEYARDS

Planted 2010: Merlot & Cabernet

**Isabelle's Vineyard** This, our flagship vineyard, produces Cabernet Sauvignon, Cabernet Franc and Sangiovese just outside Moraga

**Mary Leigh's Vineyard** produces Chardonnay, Sangiovese and Syrah. Located in Moraga.

**Mimi's Vineyard** located on a slope in the Sleepy Hollow section of Orinda. This cool vineyard produces Syrah with great color and character



ISABELLE'S VINEYARD

LAMORINDA  
CONTRA COSTA COUNTY



MARY LEIGH'S VINEYARD  
CONTRA COSTA COUNTY

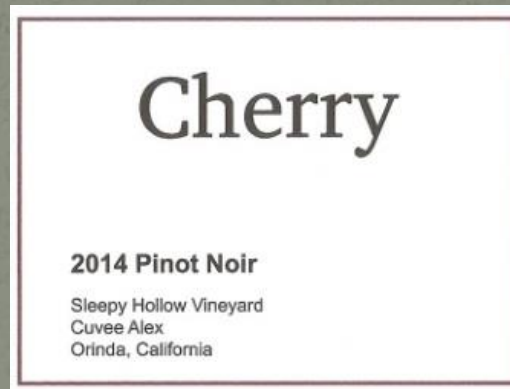


# SCREECHING OWL VINEYARDS

Planted 2007 - Syrah

# CHERRY VINEYARD

Planted: 2011  
Pinot Noir

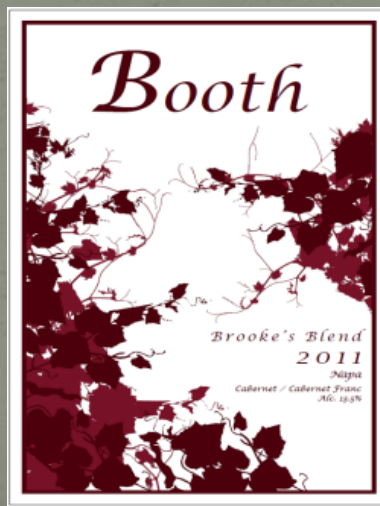
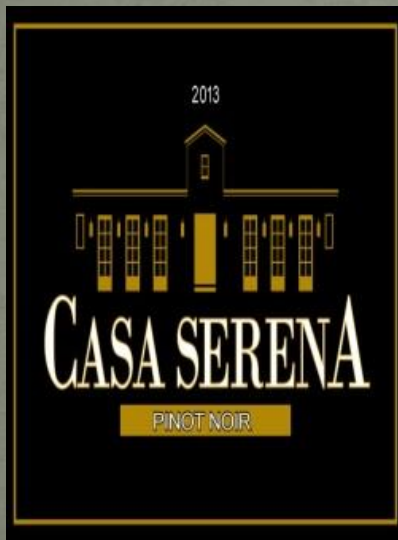


# LAST ONE PICKED

Planted 2005:  
Syrah & Mourvedre



PINNEY VINEYARD:  
Planted: 2010 – Cabernet & Syrah



# Much Thanks for the help:

- Lafayette Historical Society: Judie Peterson
- Dr. James Jim Lapsey, Adjunct Associate Professor in the Department of Viticulture and Enology, UC Davis
- John Muir National Historic Site, Keith Parks.
- “A History of the Napa Viticultural District” by E. Peninou
- “Saranap, Then & Now” by Dorothy M. Lidga
- Walnut Creek Historical Society Photos
- Ruth Bailey, Lafayette Today
- “The Upham Family of Alhambra Valley” by Rich Sandvick
- Clayton Historical Society

“Whichever glass you chose, may it be more full than empty.” – *Anonymous*

