

SPANISH COLONIZATION

The Spanish Mission System

The history of California wine as we know it began with the arrival of Spanish missionaries in the late 18th century. The colonization of Alta (or Upper, as opposed to Baja, or Lower) California by the Spanish was a transformative era that laid the groundwork for the region's development and agricultural prosperity. (This vast territory included all of the U.S. states of California, Nevada, and Utah, and parts of Arizona, Wyoming, and Colorado.) At the core of this colonization effort were the Missions, which served as vibrant centers for community life and economic activity. Contrary to modern misconceptions, these Missions were expansive complexes encompassing diverse structures dedicated to agriculture, industry, healthcare, hospitality, and administration, functioning as self-sustaining communities that catered to the needs of their inhabitants and facilitated trade with neighboring settlements.

Agriculture emerged as a cornerstone of the Mission system, with each Mission serving as an agricultural hub where crops were cultivated and livestock raised. The Spanish missionaries, known as friars, leveraged their expertise in soil, climate, and weather patterns to identify suitable crops and animals for cultivation, conducting meticulous research and experimentation to enhance agricultural productivity. Their observations and trials in diverse microclimates laid the groundwork for California's rich agricultural heritage, setting the stage for the state's prominence as a leading producer of various crops, not the least of which are wine grapes.

The success of the friars in agricultural endeavors can be attributed to their familiarity with Mediterranean climates, especially that of Spain, which facilitated the cultivation of crops suited to the region's conditions. Harnessing the influence of Pacific Ocean fog and cool breezes, the friars strategically located Missions close to the coast, optimizing agricultural productivity and mitigating environmental risks.

Vineyards, orchards, gardens, and ranchos became integral components of the Mission landscape, demonstrating the careful planning and organization that underpinned agricultural activities. The Missions served as hubs for teaching agricultural skills to local inhabitants, predominantly Native Americans, fostering economic

self-sufficiency and community development.

The Establishment Of Missions Throughout California

King Charles III, who reigned from 1759 to 1788, was determined to expand the Spanish empire. He launched new voyages and land expeditions to survey the Pacific Coast, as the efforts and records of early explorers had been lost and forgotten over the previous two centuries. Charles III sent military troops and Franciscan friars to Alta California to colonize the territory, introduce Spanish culture, and convert its inhabitants to Catholicism by establishing settlements, now known as Missions.

José de Gálvez was a Spanish lawyer and Inspector General for the Vice Royalty of New Spain, which included all of Spanish North America. He exercised sweeping powers, and he is credited with developing the idea of building Missions to control Alta California. Gálvez selected Fray (Friar) Junípero Serra as his chief missionary and President of the Missions.

In all, 21 Missions were established south to north from San Diego to Sonoma along the Camino Real, settlements such as San Diego, San Juan Capistrano, Ventura, and San Francisco.

After the construction of Mission churches, the Franciscans' key priority was to establish formal agricultural cultivation. First, instructing Indians in the agricultural arts was part of the process of Hispanicization, which furthered the Spanish conquest and colonization. Second, doing so would secure a regular supply of food that could sustain the Missions. Still, scarcity plagued the Missions throughout the 1770s. In his frequent letters to government officials and church leaders in Mexico City, Junípero Serra frequently pleaded for materials, including sacramental wine, which was of paramount importance to the Franciscans. They could not say the Mass without access to a regular supply of wine, which had to be shipped from Mexico; this threatened to hamper their evangelization. To remedy these shortages, the Franciscans directed Mission Indians to begin planting the region's first vineyards about 1770 at San Juan Capistrano and San Gabriel, with the first Mission wines produced in the mid-1780s.

Cuttings from the original vines brought to Mexico by early Spanish explorer Hernan Cortés gradually spread from Mexico to the area we know today as New Mexico in 1620, and ultimately to Alta California. The wine made from these vines was used for religious sacraments as well as for daily life. The vine cuttings were the descendant of the "common black grape" (as it was known), and became known in the New World as the Mission grape, since that was where they were

planted, and the missionaries were unconcerned with what varietal they were. Indeed, the vines were a so-called “field blend,” where numerous unknown varieties grow together. The primary grape has been identified, five centuries later, as Listán Prieto, a red grape believed to have originated in the Castilla / La Mancha region of Spain.

During the Franciscans’ fifty-year tenure in Alta California, winegrowing remained a largely non-commercial venture. Although there was limited trade of wine between the Missions, presidios, and pueblos of Alta California, and evidence of illicit alcohol sales (particularly to Indians, who were prohibited by law from enjoying the fruits of their labors outside of the Mass), Spanish colonial laws restricted the wine trade.

Winegrowing took a commercial turn following a series of political events that dramatically altered California. First, Mexico’s independence from Spain in 1822 opened California to foreign traders. Second, the Mexican government passed the Colonization Act of 1824 to entice colonists to its northwestern frontier. Finally, in 1833 the secularization of the Missions opened up vast tracts of land originally intended for Indians, but which ended up in the hands of large-scale land owners.

Fray Junipero Serra and His Missions

Much of the origins of the California wine industry can be traced to one man, Fray Junipero Serra, who was also referred to as the Apostle of California.

Serra is considered the ‘Father of California Wine,’ as wine had not been produced in California before his arrival, and he and his followers truly set the state’s industry in motion. Originally, he began his Missionary work in Mexico in the mid 18th century. However, in 1769, Serra set out from Baja California and headed north. On the 16th of July 1769, he and his fellow travelers arrived at the site of what is now the city of San Diego. Here, they established the first of their religious Missions in California, effectively a settlement run by the Franciscans. It would also become California’s first permanently settled Spanish and European town.

Over the next thirteen years, Serra and an ever-growing number of fellow missionaries established further religious Missions up and down the western coast of California. Serra was charged with selecting the sites of nine Missions, making certain there were sources of water, lands for planting grains and cereals, vineyards,

orchards, and grazing lands for horses, cattle, and sheep.

He traveled thousands of miles between San Diego to Carmel during the years he spent founding the Missions. Most of the Missions were within 35 miles of the Pacific Ocean so they could receive supplies and send shipments to other Missions, presidios, and pueblos by boat.

The Exploitation Of Native Americans

Serra had predicted the need for wine-making facilities even before arriving in Upper California. When he and his party arrived in San Diego to establish their first Mission in 1769, they brought cuttings from vineyards in Baja California. And soon, they began planting them to establish California's first vineyards.

In the years that followed, the level of wine production by the Franciscans across western and southern California expanded as the number of missionaries and their acolytes at the Missions increased, and the roughly 20,000 Native Americans associated with them.

The Native Americans were lured to the Missions by talk of Christianity, or were seeking shelter during a time of environmental change and disease. Upon Baptism, though, the Spanish controlled their lives and forced them to work the fields.

SOUTHERN AND CENTRAL CALIFORNIA AS THE FIRST WINE REGION

After the founding of Mission San Diego de Alcalá in 1769, the Missions advanced northward. Vine cuttings were planted at each of the new Missions, with some Mission sites more successful than others. Among the most successful of the Missions was Mission San Gabriel, just east of Los Angeles, whose wines were generally regarded as the finest of all the Mission wines. Production of wine there grew to 50,000 gallons a year in a winery that was 14 by 20 feet in size. The Mission grape also prospered at Mission San Juan Capistrano where it was first planted, and in the vineyards of Mission San Luis Obispo which became the second largest producer of wine in Alta California.

By the early 19th century, the California wine industry was concentrated in Southern California, with a number of successful wineries being established in what is today downtown Los Angeles, San Gabriel Valley, and the Cucamonga Valley. During the 1800s, Southern California provided most of the wine produced in the state.

The most important contribution of the Mission grape was to prove that grapes could be grown in the coastal regions of California.

Mission grape vines continued to flourish well into the 1880s. The Mission wines produced by the first commercial winemaker, Pierre Hypolite Dallidet, in San Luis Obispo County, were highly acclaimed for their quality and were sold throughout California. The Mission grape is still thriving in San Luis Obispo County. Some old vines grow wild and are standing over six feet tall. Others trail out along the ground or on fences. Even today, new Mission vines are being planted in local vineyards as part of a field blend.

Missions Founded in San Luis Obispo County

The Mission of San Luis Obispo de Tolosa was founded on September 1 in 1772. The building of the Mission infrastructure was a lengthy process, stretching over 30 years, but after many fires and other obstacles, Mission San Luis Obispo was finally completed in 1804. The Mission population reached its peak at 832 members.

In 1845 the Mission was sold and the title transferred to three buyers, who paid a total of \$510. In 1859 the United States returned the Mission to the Catholic Bishop in Monterey. It has remained a Catholic parish serving the area to the present day.

Los Angeles as a Wine Making Center

Before Napa and Sonoma counties became synonymous with California wine, the epicenter of wine production in the state was Los Angeles, which by the mid-1850s had earned the nickname of the "City of Vines."

El Pueblo de Nuestra Senora la Reina de Los Angeles, meaning the Town of Our Lady the Queen of the Angels, was established as the second Spanish civilian town in California in 1781. Five years later, the first vine cuttings were brought here from Mission San Gabriel Arcángel.

Mexican independence from Spanish rule in 1821 eventually led to the secularization of California's Missions. The lands were broken up, and the property sold or granted to private citizens, who in turn developed ranchos, many of which became centers of wine production.

Under Mexican rule, more European immigrants began to settle in California, including Frenchman Jean-Louis Vignes (downtown L.A.'s Vignes Street is named after him). While his previous ventures in France and the Sandwich Islands had failed, in California he found success. His one hundred acre El Aliso vineyard, as well as a winery and brandy distillery, were situated near the present-day location of downtown's Union Station, and began the commercial wine industry in Southern California in 1834. He renamed himself Don Luis Vignes to

assimilate into Mexican-Californio culture. He likely produced his first vintage in 1837; by the early 1840s, he was shipping his wines across California.

Plentiful lands were available on which newcomers could plant vineyards, as were markets to trade in wines and aguardiente (A type of distilled alcoholic spirit that contains between 29% and 60% alcohol by volume. It is a somewhat generic term that can refer to liquors made from various foods). The vineyard owners and vintners driving this commercial turn included Mexican-Californios of the elite rancharo class and immigrants from Europe and the United States. In addition to their work as cattle ranchers, Californios Tomás Yorba and his wife Vicenta Sepúlveda Yorba produced wine and aguardiente from their vineyards at Rancho Cañon de Santa Ana.

The Mexican-American War of 1846 to 1848 erupted as a result of a dispute over where the border between the two countries would lie in what is now Texas. The US favored the Rio Grande as the border, but the Mexican government argued it should lie at the Nueces River farther to the northeast. In the two-year conflict which ensued, the United States achieved a total military victory, advancing into Mexico and taking Mexico City itself.

The Treaty of Guadalupe-Hidalgo saw Mexico cede an enormous expanse of territory to the US, stretching from Texas through to the modern-day states of New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Nevada, and California. One of the often-ignored benefits this conferred to the United States is that the US acquired total control of the nascent California wine industry, which had been in development since the 1770s and which had begun to expand significantly following the war as American settlements out west exploded from the late 1840s onwards.

The wine industry evolved yet again between the 1850s and 1880s. Scholars have demonstrated how American legal and economic systems, the racial exclusion of former Mexican citizens, and violence all functioned to reorganize the power and wealth in California, ultimately dispossessing Mexican-Californios of their land and property rights. A new influx of Euro-American immigrant growers and winemakers were part of this group of new landowners that emerged in the decades following the Mexican-American War. They further commercialized and professionalized the industry by organizing trade groups and lobbying for government assistance. As they did so, these American newcomers started to shift the Southern California wine industry towards Euro-centricity and away from its

previous mooring in Spanish and Mexican California.

Beginning in the 1860s, German immigrants emerged as a group of influential winegrowers in the Los Angeles area, which continued as the state's hub of winegrowing. In 1854, German musicians John Frohling and Charles Kohler left San Francisco to become winegrowers in Anaheim. There, they purchased a vineyard and founded Kohler & Frohling Winery. By 1858, their wines were earning prizes at state agricultural fairs.

The winery was so successful that the firm collaborated with George Hansen, a Los Angeles surveyor, to establish a vineyard colony, the Los Angeles Vineyard Society, which could sell grapes to their winery and allow for increased production. The company purchased land along the Santa Ana River, planted vineyards, and built the town of Anaheim. Within ten years, Anaheim's winegrowers claimed that their vineyards were producing six hundred thousand gallons of wine annually; although this was likely an overestimation, Anaheim's growers were recognized among the most productive in the state.

Before California even became a state, it was Los Angeles that was poised to become the winemaking epicenter of the west coast. So much so that by 1850, the Los Angeles area boasted over 100 vineyards, and the city's first-ever official seal, drawn up several years later, dubbed it the "City of Vines."

However, the extensive urbanization of LA led to its demise as a wine region. In 1913, water arrived from Owens Valley via the aqueduct. What was once a small city rapidly transformed into a metropolis. The population boom sent land values skyrocketing, and the last of the vineyards were ripped out.

Despite winemaking's rich history in the region, there's been little effort on Los Angeles' part to reclaim that part of its identity. It may have to do in part with the industry's dark past of abusing and misusing local Native Americans for their labor.

Though winemaking itself remains a side note in Los Angeles' history, and one that's not lauded due to the history of exploitation, its agricultural past and origins in viticulture remain curiously immortalized at the city's most famous intersection: Hollywood and

Vine, the symbolic crossroads of its two most influential industries.

THE GOLD RUSH AND THE MOVEMENT OF WINE PRODUCTION NORTH

James W. Marshall found gold in Coloma in 1848, and his discovery sparked a frenzy of people, mainly young men, running out to California. Many of these prospectors were looking to strike it rich, or wanted an opportunity to rise out of poverty, or toiling in fields and factories.

The Gold Rush rapidly increased California's population, and the state joined the union in 1850. In 1840, California had about 8,000 people. Just 10 years later, the population had grown to roughly 100,000. In 1848, the population of San Francisco swelled from 1,000 to 25,000 in that single year. By 1870, the population of the city had reached 100,000 people.

By 1849, the California Gold Rush was a frenzy for wealth. But while most prospectors had left by 1855 after realizing that their hopes for riches wouldn't come to fruition, a few stayed, tilled the soil, and turned their skills at farming into success.

Sonoma Valley Pioneers

Recognizing that the temperate Mediterranean climate would be good for growing all types of crops, Catholic priests planted the first wine grapes in what would become Sonoma County in the early 1820s at the Mission San Francisco Solano, the northernmost and last Mission, constructed in 1823. Local Miwok, Wintun, and Wappo Native Americans who had converted to Christianity planted its vineyards, often under slave-like conditions.

In short order, Sonoma, aided by its myriad of soil types, terroirs, cooler climate, and easy access to shipping, began developing before the Napa Valley.

After Mexico secularized the Mission system in 1834, General Mariano Vallejo, a Mexican military commander, the founder of Sonoma, and the eventual owner of 175,000 acres, transplanted many of the Mission's vines to his own property, becoming one of the largest winemakers in the state.

The first commercial winery in California, Buena Vista Winery, was founded in 1857 by Agoston Haraszthy, and is located in Sonoma. Haraszthy, a Hungarian immigrant, brought close to 100,000 grapevine cuttings from Europe, (predictably, mostly vines from Hungary) to the

area in 1852, the introduction of the first European vines and grape varieties to California.

His initial idea was to plant in San Mateo and San Francisco. But the cold, foggy mornings caused him to seek sunnier land for his grapevines. Haraszthy went on to found the Buena Vista Vinicultural Society, which eventually became the Buena Vista Winery.

At the time of Haraszthy's early plantings, land was cheap in Sonoma, selling for as little as \$6 per acre. In time, due to his success, prices climbed to \$150 per acre. Today, Sonoma vineyard acreage fetches \$100,000 to \$215,000.

Haraszthy's viticulture and wine-making advances include digging his own caves for aging, perhaps the first California wine producer to do so. He hired crews of Chinese workers to create the cellars, using their experience with dynamite from railroad construction. He pioneered planting on hillsides, again often with Chinese labor. He installed one of the state's first gravity flow presses at a time when most grapes were still crushed by feet. Because oak was hard to find, he began producing barrels from redwood to age his wine after figuring out how to remove the bitter taste of the wood. Following the European custom, he did not irrigate, he dry-farmed his vineyards, a practice many producers are returning to today.

By 1860, Haraszthy owned more than 5,000 acres of land. 1861 saw him return to Europe at the behest of California's governor to find ways to improve winemaking in the state. Depending on sources, he collected between 100,000 and 200,000 cuttings of between 350 and 1,400 different grape varieties for planting in California for his vineyards, as well as those of other growers in the region. In 1862, with a total production estimated to be close to 15,000 cases, he was successfully bottling wine, mostly Zinfandel.

To grow the industry, Haraszthy needed like-minded people who shared his passion for wine. He began spreading the word of his success, hoping to bring other like-minded growers to northern California. In fact, he hired both Charles Krug and John Patchett, both of whom were Napa Valley pioneers.

Unfortunately, Buena Vista eventually went bankrupt. Haraszthy died in 1869, as legend has it, when an alligator in a Nicaraguan river ate him. Over the years he has become a legend, even earning the nickname "Father of California Viticulture."

A year after Buena Vista, Gundlach Bundschu was founded in 1858. As those two estates were truly important commercial California wineries, it can be said that Sonoma is actually the official birthplace

of the California wine industry in Northern California.

Napa Valley Pioneers

In 1850, the total production of California wine was close to 30,000 cases. By the end of the 1860s, production expanded to 125,000 cases. By the close of the 1870s, it's estimated that more than 1,000,000 cases of wine were produced each year!

Wild grapes probably grew in abundance in early Napa Valley, but it took settler George Calvert Yount to tap the area's potential for cultivating wine grapes. Yount built one of the first homesteads in the area and was the first to plant grapes in 1839. The land Yount first began cultivating was given to him as a grant from the Mexican government, as California was not yet a state and was still part of Mexico. The famous town of Yountville carries his name.

While George Yount was the first person to seriously plant vines, Napa Valley history was made by John Patchett, who gets credit for creating the first official vineyard and winery in the Napa Valley. Patchett began planting *vitis vinifera* vines in 1854, started producing wine just three years later in 1857, and constructed his cellar in 1859.

The following year his wine received an official review, probably the first of any California wine. Published in *California Farmer* magazine, the review said, "The white wine was light, clear and brilliant and very superior indeed; his red wine was excellent; we saw superior brandy, too." The winemaker was German immigrant Charles Krug, who would go on to form his own famous winery.

While living in San Francisco, Charles Krug managed a German language newspaper and is said to have experimented with winemaking as a hobby. When Krug married Carolina Bale in 1860, her family offered land just north of St. Helena for her dowry. The Charles Krug Winery opened there in 1861 and is considered to be the first commercial winery in Napa Valley.

As we have seen, in those formative years, vineyards were initially planted with Mission grapes. In 1875, three leading California wine-making pioneers, Charles Krug, Henry Pellet, and Seneca Ewer created the St. Helena Viticultural Club, which later became the St. Helena Viticultural Society.

The St. Helena Viticultural Club consisted of other winemakers and vineyard owners who shared the same problems and dreams. Together they agreed that to improve the quality of California wines, they needed to remove the Mission grapes, focusing on cultivating French and Italian grape varieties as well as reduce the need for

chaptalization, the procedure of adding sugar to grape juice or must prior to or during fermentation; it is also called sugaring. It is used to attain the necessary sugar levels to produce alcohol when the natural grape sugars fall short.

Krug's success and leadership sparked a wave of new growth, and by 1889 there were more than 140 wineries in operation, including Beringer, started in 1876, and Inglenook founded in 1879.

Jacob Schram, another German immigrant, bought 200 acres on Mt. Diamond in 1862 and planted 30,000 vines. His winery, Schramsberg, gained fame after the author Robert Louis Stevenson wrote about it in his 1883 book, *The Silverado Squatters*. The wine became so popular that President Benjamin Harrison, the 23rd President of the United States, served it in the White House at official functions.

In 1868, Hamilton Walker Crabb purchased 240 acres of what was still farmland from the family of George Yount for \$100 per acre, which is equivalent to over \$3300 today. Still an amazing bargain, as this land eventually became the famous To-Kalon vineyard.

Did Crabb know whether this was great vineyard land, due to its mixture of slopes and elevations with its loam and gravel soils and rocks with clay soil on the valley floor? Or was it just blind luck? Regardless, what became To-Kalon, turned out to be one of the best vineyard sites in all of Napa. (From 1980 to 2010 the harvest was sold to Robert Mondavi.)

In 1872 Crabb founded Hermosa Vineyards. He was extremely successful, and by 1878 he was one of the largest vineyard landowners in Napa Valley. The early success of Charles Krug and Hamilton Crabb spurred other growers to cultivate vines in Napa.

In 1886, Crabb changed the name of his winery from Hermosa to the To-Kalon Wine Company, which by that time had become one of the best-known names making wine in Napa. The To-Kalon Wine Company produced red sweet wines labeled as Port, Sauternes, white wine, and brandy.

At its peak, Crabb's To-Kalon Vineyard grew to 650 acres of vines. He was by then capable of producing close to 150,000 cases of wine. The vineyards were planted to several different grape varieties, including black Burgundy and Tannat, a grape that was in use in Bordeaux at the time.

In 1836, Mexican General Mariano Vallejo bestowed the 11,000-acre Rancho Caymus lands upon George Yount. This grant extended north from what is now Yountville, tracing the Napa River valley to the

present northern boundary of the Rutherford appellation. In 1846, Thomas Rutherford, who had married one of Yount's granddaughters, received a generous gift from Yount, approximately 1,000 acres at the northern edge of Rancho Caymus. Following this gesture, Rutherford embarked on grape cultivation and winemaking investments in Napa. By the 1880s, the Rutherford area had firmly established itself as one of Napa Valley's premier wine regions.

The Beringer winery was created in 1875 by brothers Jacob and Fredrick Beringer, who previously worked for Charles Krug. Simi came into being in 1876.

What became Inglenook was born in 1879. Founded by William C. Watson in 1873, Gustave Niebaum purchased the estate and turned it into one of the most famous wines of the day (now owned by Francis Ford Coppola). Producing what was thought of as a true Bordeaux-styled wine, Inglenook became even more popular after the wine won a gold medal at the 1889 Paris Universal Exposition. That same year, Charles Lemme began purchasing land and planting vines for La Perla. The vineyard was sold to the Schilling family, owners of the famous spice company, before it was acquired by Spring Mountain Vineyard.

Beringer and Niebaum were not the only new vintners in the 1870s, John Benson cultivated the 84-acre Far Niente vineyard with plantings of Zinfandel, Chasselas, and Sauvignon Vert.

In 1876, Morris Estee founded Hedgeside Vineyards, just off the Silverado Trail. What makes this important is that Hedgeside was perhaps the first winery to plant Cabernet Sauvignon in Napa, producing a wine sold as a Claret. The vineyards used for Hedgeside are now owned by Quail Ridge.

Charles Hopper first planted what is now known as the Missouri Hopper Vineyard in 1873. The parcel for this vineyard was purchased from George Yount. A part of the original Missouri Hopper vineyard is now used to produce Ulysses, a wine from Christian Moueix, a French wine maker famous for Petrus in France and Dominus in the U.S., as well as several other top wines from the region today.

The 1880s were a good period for growth in the Napa Valley. While the Vine Cliff Vineyard was first cultivated in 1866, the winery came into its own by 1880. Owned by George S. Burrage at the time, their Vine Cliff Vineyard wine was probably the most expensive wine made in the Napa Valley, selling for a whopping \$15 per case!

Charles Pritchard planted Zinfandel and built a tiny cabin on what became known as Pritchard Hill in 1880. Zinfandel quickly grew in popularity. In fact, there was a steamship that traveled regularly

between San Francisco and Napa called the Zinfandel Steamer!

The Crane vineyard, named after Dr. George Crane, was planted starting in 1880. At its peak, Crane owned 300 acres of vines. Many of those acres were purchased for as little as \$6 per acre! Dr. Crane hired an associate of Charles Krug, Henry Pellet, to make his wine.

Also in 1880, George Schoenwald planted the vineyard that is in use today by the Montebello Winery. In 1881, the Franco-Swiss Farming Company began cultivating a large portion of their 143 acres that are now used by Seavey Vineyards.

Alexander Valley, Dry Creek Valley, and the Santa Cruz Mountains were also first being cultivated in the late 1880s. In Calistoga, Chateau Montelena was created by Alfred Tubbs in 1882 when he planted 220 acres of land. Although his first plantings were not distinguished, returning from a trip to France he brought vine cuttings from Chateau d'Yquem and Lafite Rothschild! Tubbs was one of the first growers to begin planting Phylloxera-resistant rootstock, which would go on to save not only California vines but European ones as well.

In the mid-1880s, the Eshcol Ranch was cultivated and developed by James and George Goodman. Today, it is the site for Trefethen vineyards. In 1889, Mayacamas, the first of the famous mountain vineyards in the Napa Valley, came into being thanks to John Henry Fischer.

During the formative years in Napa Valley, predictably most of the original pioneers were men, but that was not always the case. A notable exception, Josephine Tychson, in 1881 became the first female grower, vintner, and winery owner in the Napa Valley when she and her husband John Tychson planted vineyards on a 147-acre parcel of land in St. Helena. By the 1890s, Josephine Tychson had 65 planted acres. That vineyard eventually gave birth to Freemark Abbey and Colgin Cellars, with their aptly named Tychson Hill wine.

In 1856, only 225 acres of Napa were cultivated with vines. From that point forward, the growth was incredible! 1866 saw 3,740 acres planted and in the peak year of 1875, 24,664 acres were planted. Slowly but surely, Napa Valley was beginning to thrive as a wine region.

It was not until 100 years later that Napa had the same amount of plantings as 1875. The decline took place due to Phylloxera, Prohibition, and the Great Depression, from all of which it took

decades for the region to make a full recovery.

THE PHYLLOXERA EPIDEMIC

Phylloxera came to Europe in 1863 with the emergence of a specific root louse, a type of parasite similar to aphids, that attacks and kills the roots of a vine. The insects, native to the Mississippi valley of the eastern U.S., were brought to the famous English Botanical Gardens.

The louse has two life cycles, above and below ground, with an occasional bridge between the two. Eggs overwinter either in the soil or resting above it. After they hatch, lice below ground feed on a vine's roots. Those above ground feast on leaves. The damage done by subterranean Phylloxera allows for soil-borne fungi to enter the wounds and kill the roots. Meanwhile, the lice on the leaves help spread the epidemic; they can be blown by wind to another plant.

Phylloxera spread like wildfire in Europe after being introduced, decimating most of the European vineyards. Close to 90% of all European grapevines were destroyed. Both famous names and the ordinary estates across Bordeaux, Burgundy, Italy, and other regions were ruined. It took only two decades for the incredible amount of destruction to take place!

As Phylloxera raged across Europe, it seemed inevitable it would return to America with renewed vitality. The first sightings of Phylloxera in the US seem to have taken place in Sonoma at Buena Vista vineyards. The insects appeared in Napa starting in 1877 and were in full force just before the turn of the twentieth century. Before the epidemic was over, more than 80% of the valley's vineyard acreage fell victim to the destructive root louse.

In both the New and Old worlds, while several treatments were developed, including pumping poisonous gas into the soil and flooding entire vineyards, the only practical solution was to graft the old-world *Vitis vinifera* vines onto indigenous American rootstocks like *Rupestris* and *St. Georges*, local varieties that had a natural resistance, but made poor quality wine. Once this treatment was arrived at, a young French native, Georges de Latour of Beaulieu Vineyards, was ready to sell this native rootstock to growers all over California.

Most California vineyards needed to be replanted using only local rootstocks. One of the most popular varieties being planted after Phylloxera continued to be Zinfandel. Those plantings explain why we

have so many old Zinfandel vines in California.

While Phylloxera was one of the major issues facing growers of the day, none of the problems dulled the enthusiasm for making wine in the Golden State. Even the depression of 1873 to 1876 did not curtail the growth of the California wine industry. However, it's important to note that growers during those years were faced with hard times and plummeting prices. Many previously successful vintners went bankrupt.

It took years for the fledgling California wine industry to recover. It took a combination of increased quality, the removal of Mission grapes, and better economic conditions to rebuild. In addition, it was also helpful that the small production of European wines due to the ravages of Phylloxera made California wine more popular than ever.

THE SCOURGE OF PROHIBITION

By 1920, California had become America's leading winegrowing state, with over 1,000 wineries in operation. However, on January 16 of that year, the 18th Amendment, also known as the Volstead Act, ushered in the beginning of Prohibition, which declared the production and sale of alcoholic beverages (but not the consumption or possession) illegal. Vineyards were ordered to be uprooted, and cellars were destroyed.

A loophole in the law allowed each home to make 200 gallons of non-intoxicating cider and fruit juice per year, and thousands of Americans began to make their own wine at home. There were so many new amateur winemakers that the price for fresh grapes shot up. To meet the demand, growers throughout California tore out their fine wine varietals and replaced them with lower-quality grape varieties better suited to shipping.

Some vineyards and wineries were able to survive by converting to table grape or grape juice production. Some fortunate wineries, including Beringer, Inglenook, Louis Martini, Wente, and others had special dispensations for producing sacramental and medicinal wines, an allowed exception to the Prohibition laws. Nevertheless, most went out of business. Production had dropped 94 percent from 1919 to 1925. By the time that Prohibition was repealed in 1933, only 140 wineries were still in operation.

Despite Prohibition, by the end of 1921 Americans were drinking again at almost two-thirds the level they had before the law was passed. Eventually lawmakers gave in, and made alcohol of all types legal again in the United States. Even so, it would take more than half a

century for winemaking in California to return to its pre-Prohibition volume.

For a complete history of Prohibition, I highly recommend *Last Call, The Rise and Fall of Prohibition* by Daniel Okrent.

HIGHLIGHTS OF THE MODERN CALIFORNIA WINE INDUSTRY

Father of the Modern Era: Andre Tchelistcheff

With the repeal of Prohibition in 1933, Napa Valley's wine industry began its slow recovery. During this time, John Daniel Jr. resurrected Inglenook, Louis M. Martini built his winery, and the Mondavi family purchased Charles Krug Winery. Georges de Latour re-established Beaulieu Vineyards. Andre Tchelistcheff, a Russian émigré working in France, came to Napa Valley to work for BV in 1938 and became one of the great figures and mentors in the history of Napa Valley wine.

Tchelistcheff was responsible for introducing many of the modern winemaking techniques that were used in Europe. It was Tchelistcheff who began thinking about frost protection during the growing season. He pioneered the need for proper sanitation and the use of small, French oak barrels for the aging of the wine instead of the more common redwood barrels of the time. He also insisted that malolactic fermentation (a biochemical reaction where bacteria converts malic acid to lactic acid and carbon dioxide, making the young wine softer, smoother and more complex) become part of the wine-making process. He eliminated pasteurization, and introduced the technique of cold fermentation to increase the color and concentration of the wine. He began replanting the vineyards with higher levels of density, reducing the amount of sulfur used in the vineyards, and more importantly, he focused on planting high-quality French grape varietals.

The Judgment of Paris

In the history of wine in California, one event stands out as a defining moment: the Paris Tasting of 1976. This blind tasting, organized by British wine expert Steven Spurrier, pitted California wines against the finest offerings from France's Bordeaux and Burgundy regions. The outcome sent shockwaves through the wine industry and forever altered the perception of California wine on the global stage.

Prior to 1976, California wine was steadily gaining popularity domestically, thanks to the millions of baby boomers coming of age. They loved white wine, especially California "Chablis." Around this time, new innovations were implemented at wineries around the

region. Things like refrigeration and stainless steel tanks not only helped sterilize and streamline the winemaking process, but also made wine taste better. Even so, wines from California struggled to compete with the prestigious reputation of French wines. However, the Paris Tasting changed everything.

In a room filled with esteemed French oenophiles, the California wines surpassed all expectations. Chateau Montelena's Chardonnay and Stag's Leap Wine Cellars' Cabernet Sauvignon emerged as the victors, beating out renowned French labels in a blind taste test. The results were unprecedented and challenged the long-held notion of French wine superiority.

The impact of the Paris Tasting reverberated far beyond the confines of the tasting room. *Time* magazine's coverage of the event brought widespread attention to California's burgeoning wine industry, sparking a newfound appreciation for the quality and craftsmanship of California wines.

For the winemakers of California, the Paris Tasting was a watershed moment. It validated their dedication to excellence and innovation, propelling the state's wine industry into the international spotlight. Overnight, California wines went from being underdogs to trailblazers, earning recognition and respect from wine enthusiasts around the world. The way was opened for a new era of growth and prosperity, attracting aspiring winemakers and investors eager to be part of the burgeoning industry.

In the end, the Paris Tasting of 1976 was more than just a competition; it was a celebration of California's winemaking prowess and a declaration that the Golden State had firmly established itself as a force to be reckoned with in the world of wine.

For an entertaining look at this event, I suggest *Bottle Shock*, the 2008 movie directed by Randall Miller and starring Chris Pine, Alan Rickman, Bill Pullman, and Dennis Farina.

The Mondavi Family

The Mondavis are responsible for countless developments in the California wine industry. Caesar Mondavi brought the family in 1923 to the Lodi area, which is where they began to become active in the wine business. They made their first purchase in Napa in 1934, when they bought the Sunny St. Helena Winery, which has since changed names to Merryvale. That was followed in 1943 when they bought the 150-acre Charles Krug winery in St. Helena for \$75,000. During the 1940s, the Mondavis were among the first growers to remove their field blends and plant Cabernet Sauvignon, as well as other popular,

French grape varieties, an important turning point for wines from California.

In large part, the success of Cabernet Sauvignon in the Napa Valley was due to the tremendous wines they were making at Charles Krug. It took until the 1960s before countless other growers began planting Bordeaux varieties in Napa Valley. In 1958, the Mondavi family bought 325 acres of the To-Kalon vineyard for their Krug winery. The To-Kalon vineyard, steeped in history since its 1860s inception by Henry Crabb, holds a special place in Napa's viticultural legacy. Its name, derived from Greek meaning "the highest beauty" or "the highest good," reflects its esteemed status.

In 1962, following Robert Mondavi's first trip visiting the best wineries in Europe, the Krug operation began emulating the production techniques that were already in use in Bordeaux and other regions.

Predictably, Robert Mondavi, perhaps Napa Valley's greatest marketer, belongs on the shortlist of the most important people in the development of the modern California wine industry. Mondavi left Charles Krug to form his own winery in Oakville in 1965 with two partners, Ivan Schoch and Fred Holmes. Their initial purchase consisted of 12 acres of vineyards that were owned by the Stelling family. Those acres are now used for the winery, cellars, and offices at the Mondavi estate. Believe it or not, this was the first new winery built in the Napa Valley since Louis Martini constructed his estate back in 1933!

It was a massive undertaking for Mondavi at the time. His efforts and pioneering ideas on the production, as well as the sales, distribution, and promotion of California wine changed everything. Prior to Mondavi, few wines were sold as a specific grape varietal. Although Cabernet Sauvignon had been sold under that name by the Charles Krug winery since the 1940s, the concept of focusing on a few specific grapes was the brainchild of Mondavi.

The historic partnership between Mondavi and Baron Philippe Rothschild of Chateau Mouton Rothschild broke new ground with the creation of Opus One in 1979. This joint venture allowed for greater access to the world market for California wines. Much of the grapes used for Opus One were planted in the original To-Kalon vineyard.

It's interesting to note that even though Mondavi was well aware that fruit from the To-Kalon vineyard was the heart and soul of his Cabernet Sauvignon, it took until 1987 to register the name of the estate and almost another decade before he began using the To-Kalon

name on his labels promoting the vineyard as the grape source.

The Elephant in the Room: Robert Parker

Many of the wines from California in the 1960s and 1970s had problems, although there were a handful of producers making great wine at the time. But the truth is, those producers were few and far between. In fact, until the late '60s, the production of sweet wine was more popular than dry red wine in the Napa Valley.

By the time Prohibition was over, Alicante Bouschet, Petite Sirah, Zinfandel, and Carignane were the most popular red grapes planted. Riesling and Muscat of Alexandria were probably the most prevalent white wine grapes in the vineyards.

Very little Cabernet Sauvignon was planted in Napa Valley in those early days. Many California wines from that era were not made from ripe fruit; several wines were overly acidic and did not age well; grape varietals were often planted in inhospitable soils. Wines were still often aged in redwood instead of oak in those formative years.

It was an interesting time to become a wine critic. Robert Parker needed the Napa Valley and little did they know, but the Napa Valley wineries needed Robert Parker as well, as both were about to explode.

Robert Parker started his career as a wine writer in 1978 when he founded what became *The Wine Advocate*. Parker, whose fame began after his bold calls about the 1982 Bordeaux vintage, loved California wine. He felt that many producers with great terroir were not making wine at their full potential. His call for harvesting phenolically ripe fruit (for better tannins and color, among other things), lower yields, more sorting and selection, cleaner facilities, and using more new French oak barrels, coupled with planting the right grape varietal in the correct soils, along with producing more vineyard specific wines, was heard by many winemakers.

By the late 1980s, things started heating up in California. 1984, 1985, 1986, and 1987 ushered in the first wave of the new era. It became clear that making better wine earned you better scores from Robert Parker. Higher scores quickly translated into more money and things began to change. For better or for worse, the 100 point scale is now the standard tool of wine ranking and criticism.

The popularity and power of Parker and his enthusiastic praise made overnight success stories for the best producers. This was coupled with equally higher prices, which many people unfairly blamed Robert Parker for. But, that credit probably goes to simple human greed. However, it is generally acknowledged, that at least for a

time, winemakers both here and abroad started making their wines specifically to appeal to Parker, such was the influence he held.

By 2007, some consumers and a few wineries created a minor backlash against the wines championed by Parker, claiming the wines would not age and were too big to be enjoyed with meals. Clearly, they were wrong when it comes to aging, as many of the first waves of California wines made with phenolically ripe fruit, with their increased sugar and alcohol levels, have aged for decades. And, with consumers continuing to buy these wines in droves, Robert Parker will always be remembered as being one of the most influential people in the modern the age of Napa Valley. Although he retired in 2019 at 71, *The Wine Advocate* and robertparker.com roll on.

California Cult Wines

Some of the smaller estates making extraordinary wine in small quantities became known as cult wines. Most of these wines were made in such small numbers they were often sold exclusively to their own, thirsty customers via a mailing list, a practice that has become increasingly popular.

The first California cult wine to be sold this way was Grace Family in 1978. This was followed by Williams Selyem, who produced Pinot Noir. However, neither producer is considered a cult wine today.

By 1992, Abreu, Araujo, Bryant Family, Colgin, Dalla Valle, Harlan, and Screaming Eagle were all about to become legendary wines among wealthy collectors. At first, the top cult wines were offered at reasonable prices. Most were available for \$40 to \$60 per bottle. Screaming Eagle was shockingly expensive at \$75 per bottle! But the demand to taste the latest and greatest created a secondary market for any small production wine with a high Robert Parker score. Producers who watched their customers resell their wine the same day they purchased it for double or triple the price wanted a piece of that action. Within a decade, prices rose on most wines so much that the secondary market was effectively killed for all but a few wines. The price escalation wars eventually stopped. But there are no price reductions in sight.

Jean Phillips and Screaming Eagle

When Jean Phillips embarked on her journey into the world of winemaking, she had no inkling of the heights her venture would reach. Leaving behind a successful career in Napa Valley real estate, Phillips took a leap of faith in 1986, purchasing a seemingly unassuming site that would soon become the stuff of legends –

Screaming Eagle (or Screagle, as it's wealthy fans like to call it).

Nestled in the heart of Napa Valley, Screaming Eagle was a blank canvas, its vineyards already planted but lacking direction. Undeterred by her lack of winemaking experience, Phillips set about transforming the estate, replanting 50 acres with the noble varietals of Cabernet Sauvignon, Cabernet Franc, and Merlot.

In those early years, Phillips immersed herself in the art of winemaking, crafting home wines to better understand the nuances of her vineyard. It wasn't until 1992 that Screaming Eagle made its commercial debut, a collaboration between Phillips, renowned Napa winemaker Heidi Peterson Barrett, and neighboring winery owner Gustav Dalla Valle.

With meticulous care, Phillips, Barrett, and Dalla Valle selected the finest vineyard blocks, channeling their expertise into creating a wine that would captivate palates and defy expectations. The inaugural release, a mere 200 cases, caught the attention of wine critic Robert Parker, who bestowed upon it a headline-making 99 points.

Overnight, Screaming Eagle transcended its humble origins, ascending to cult status within the wine world. With each subsequent vintage earning accolades and adoration, the wine earned its place as a Napa Valley first growth, revered by critics and collectors alike, and now selling for thousands of dollars per bottle.

Bill Harlan

In 1984, Bill Harlan founded Harlan Estate, a venture where he held back releasing any wine until 1990 to ensure impeccable quality. This meticulous standard extended to his subsequent projects like Bond and his latest endeavor, Promontory, which made its debut in 2014.

Harlan's journey began with a visit to the newly opened Robert Mondavi Winery in 1966, igniting his passion. Before delving into the world of wine, he amassed wealth through successful real estate ventures.

Harlan Estate, a 240-acre property east of Martha's Vineyard in Oakville, within the Oakville AVA of the Napa Valley, specializes in Bordeaux-style blends. Renowned as a "cult winery," it commands premium prices due to its rarity, with its flagship wine, Harlan Estate, leading the portfolio alongside the second wine, The Maiden.

Acknowledged by wine critic Jancis Robinson as "one of the ten best wines of the twentieth century," Harlan Estate has garnered accolades from industry authorities like Wine Spectator and Robert Parker,

including multiple perfect scores. With initial prices starting at \$850 per bottle, the wine's value has surged on the secondary market, reaching upwards of \$1,200. Notably, a 10-vintage vertical selection of magnum bottles fetched a staggering \$700,000 at the 2000 Napa Valley Wine Auction.

David Abreu

Widely regarded as the most successful and influential vineyard manager of all time, David Abreu's impact extends across viticultural areas worldwide. From prestigious estates like Harlan, Araujo, and Screaming Eagle to boutique producers such as Colgin and Dalla Valle, Abreu's expertise has shaped some of the finest wines in the industry.

Abreu's career began with a series of visits to the esteemed vineyards of Bordeaux, where he gleaned invaluable knowledge that he would later apply to Napa Valley. Recognizing the potential of California's terroir, Abreu set out to elevate vineyard practices throughout the region.

He introduced revolutionary techniques such as planting vineyards with superior clonal selections, optimal rootstocks, and precise spacing. He meticulously matched varieties with microclimates, harnessing the full potential of Napa's diverse terroir.

One of Abreu's most significant contributions was popularizing vertical trellising and hedging in Napa Valley, revolutionizing vineyard management in the region. His dedication to quality and precision has earned him a reputation as a visionary within the industry.

Beyond his role as a vineyard manager, Abreu is also a celebrated winemaker, crafting some of Napa Valley's finest Cabernet Sauvignon under his eponymous label, Abreu Vineyards, founded in 1986 with the acquisition of the Madrona vineyards, marking the beginning of a legacy that continues to thrive today.

However, Abreu's success has not been without controversy. His relentless pursuit of perfection has sometimes led to clashes with environmental regulations. The creation of Bryant Family Vineyards on Pritchard Hill, for instance, involved the removal of hundreds of oak trees, sparking criticism and legal action.

Andy Beckstoffer

In the heart of Napa Valley lies a figure whose influence reverberates across its vine-covered hills – Andy Beckstoffer. With over 1,000 acres of vineyards under his stewardship, Beckstoffer is not your typical

winegrower. His vineyard management business, encompassing not only Napa Valley but also Mendocino and Lake Counties, has reshaped the dynamics of the region's wine industry.

Unlike many in the wine business, Beckstoffer doesn't produce wine himself. Instead, he cultivates grapes and leases the prestigious names of his vineyards, notably Beckstoffer Vineyards and a parcel of To-Kalon, to a myriad of producers. His journey began in 1966 with the Heublein company, leading to the establishment of the Napa Company in 1972. This venture marked the acquisition of 1,000 acres of vineyards, including a pivotal 89-acre plot in the To-Kalon vineyard.

But Beckstoffer's influence extends beyond mere ownership. His innovative pricing structure, introduced in 2015, revolutionized grape transactions in the valley. Departing from traditional weight-based pricing, Beckstoffer's model links grape prices to bottle prices, ensuring a fair share in the success of the wines produced.

However, this shift wasn't without its controversy. Some winemakers voiced concerns about variable grape quality and high yields, raising questions about the sustainability of the model. Nevertheless, Beckstoffer's approach spurred a ripple effect, elevating grape prices across the region and redefining industry standards.

Helen Turley

Celebrated for her innovative winemaking techniques, Helen Turley challenged traditional norms and ushered in a new era for California wines. Her unwavering commitment to natural winemaking, rejecting commonplace practices like acidification and filtration, positioned her as a trailblazer in the industry.

After graduating from Cornell's agricultural school in the 1970s, Turley ventured to Napa Valley, initially working at Robert Mondavi's lab. Her unique approach to winemaking began to take shape in 1989 when she experimented with wild yeast in two barrels of wine.

She gained prominence for introducing several California cult wines to the public sphere, and owning the boutique 20-acre Marcassin Vineyard, revered as a benchmark for California Chardonnay. Beyond her winemaking expertise, Turley's legacy extends to her pioneering role for female winemakers in California, paving the way for future generations.

Throughout her career, Turley has advocated for unconventional winemaking methods, pioneering cold soaks and prioritizing the harvesting of phenolically ripe fruit to enhance natural flavors. Today, her wines are esteemed by connoisseurs, critics, and Michelin 3-star

restaurants, solidifying her status as one of the most influential winemakers of her generation.

CALIFORNIA'S WINE REGIONS

With over 427,000 acres planted under vines, California's wine country spans a vast stretch of land, encompassing over 700 miles from Mendocino County to Riverside County.

As one of the world's foremost wine production regions, California commands nearly 90% of the country's wine industry, standing proudly as the fourth-largest wine producer globally, following the esteemed titans of France, Italy, and Spain.

The allure of California's wine country lies not only in its vast expanses of vineyards but also in its geological diversity and climatic variation. From the rugged coastline to the fertile valleys, California's wine regions boast an array of microclimates and terroirs that shape the character of its wines.

Most regions are situated between the Pacific coast and the Central Valley, benefiting from the moderating influence of the Pacific Ocean and large bays like San Francisco Bay. There, cool winds and fog provide a natural balance to the region's abundant sunshine, creating optimal conditions for grape cultivation.

Despite occasional drought concerns, most wine regions in California receive adequate rainfall, with variations ranging from 24 to 45 inches in the north and 13 to 20 inches in the south. Mild winters mitigate the risk of frost damage, although vineyard owners employ various techniques such as wind machines and sprinklers to protect their vines during springtime.

While California's wine regions generally exhibit a Mediterranean climate, there are pockets with more continental dry climates, influenced by proximity to the ocean or bays. Mountain barriers, like those in Sonoma and Napa counties, can impact temperature variations, shaping the character of the wines produced.

American Viticultural Areas

In 1978, in recognition of the uniqueness of the terroirs and soils in the myriad of different vineyard sites in California, a system of American Viticultural Areas, or AVAs, was created. This was fashioned after the French Appellation d'Origine Contrôlée, or AOC, but was rather more

informal.

Perhaps predictably, the first AVA was granted to Napa Valley, and the system has continued expanding over the years. Smaller AVAs may exist within larger ones. Today, there are 149 recognized different AVAs in California; Napa Valley alone consists of 16 unique sub-AVAs. This is not without controversy however. There are many knowledgeable people in the wine industry that feel there are far too many AVAs, as each area does not necessarily produce truly distinctive wine from that of its neighbors. On the other side of the coin, there are numerous growers complaining their soils and terroir are unique and deserve their own AVA. As the old saying goes, you can't please all the people all of the time.

And, the California AVA system certainly has its quirks. The oddest example of this is that wines are allowed to come from multiple AVAs as long as the grapes are from only those AVAs listed on the label and that the percentage of each AVA is listed.

The North Coast

The North Coast spans six counties: Lake, Marin, Mendocino, Napa, Sonoma, and Solano, encompassing over 3,000,000 acres (5,000 sq mi). Distinguished by its diverse terroir, its vineyards enjoy elevations of hundreds of feet above sea level. The region's climate, heavily influenced by the Pacific Ocean, is characterized by cool winds, frequent fog, and moderate temperatures, usually cool in summer and mild in winter. This results in a slower grape maturation process compared to inland areas.

Despite its vast size, the North Coast AVA is not indicative of low quality or a lack of regional identity. On the contrary, it harbors some of the wine world's most prized and distinctive terroirs, including renowned districts like Napa Valley, Sonoma Valley, Russian River, Stags Leap, and Carneros.

Grape varieties cultivated in the North Coast mirror those found throughout California, with Cabernet Sauvignon and Chardonnay reigning supreme. Zinfandel, Pinot Noir, Merlot, and Sauvignon Blanc also thrive in different microclimates across the region, contributing to its diverse viticultural landscape.

Napa Valley

Situated between the Vaca and Mayacamas mountain ranges and stretching about 30 miles from Napa city to Calistoga, this region boasts a varied landscape, from valley floors to mountain slopes reaching over 2,000 feet. What sets Napa apart is its extraordinary

range of soils, with over 100 distinct variations, including maritime, volcanic, and alluvial compositions.

The climatic conditions in Napa Valley are as diverse as its terrain. Throughout its length, temperatures can differ by 10° to 15°F during the summer, creating microclimates ideal for a wide array of grape varieties. While renowned for its Cabernet Sauvignon, Napa's growing conditions also favor Merlot, Sauvignon Blanc, and other varietals, thanks to its Mediterranean-style climate characterized by warm, dry summers and mild winters.

Fog plays a crucial role in Napa's winemaking process, especially during the summer months. Rolling in from the Pacific through mountain gaps, it blankets the valley floor vineyards, cooling the grapes and preserving their acidity. However, the extent of fog varies across the region, leading to temperature fluctuations of up to 40 degrees in some areas.

Napa Valley boasts its own AVA within the North Coast AVA, established in 1981. With 475 family-owned wineries producing over 1,000 brands of wine, Napa Valley generated approximately \$33 billion in revenue in 2019, showcasing its significance in the global wine industry.

Sonoma Valley

Sonoma, due west of Napa, boasts some of California's earliest vineyards and wineries. Its rich viticultural heritage is acknowledged through the Sonoma Valley and Carneros AVAs.

Geographically, the valley is cradled between the Mayacamas and Sonoma Mountains, stretching from San Pablo Bay in the south to Santa Rosa in the north. Sonoma Creek meanders through the landscape, enriching the fertile terrain. Within its borders lie the city of Sonoma and portions of Santa Rosa, alongside several unincorporated communities like Kenwood and Glen Ellen.

According to Jack London, the Native American term "Sonoma" translates to "Valley of the Moon." As penned by General Mariano Guadalupe Vallejo in 1850, it is a fitting tribute to its mystical allure. The Sonoma County terroir encompasses nineteen distinct AVAs, showcasing a diverse tapestry of wine varietals and styles unparalleled in many other premium wine regions.

The region's elevation, topography, and maritime influences further contribute to the complexity of its terroir, nurturing a bounty of grape varieties including Pinot Noir, Chardonnay, Cabernet Sauvignon, and

Zinfandel, among others.

The Central Coast

The vast Central Coast, stretching from the Santa Cruz Mountains to Paso Robles, is home to over 360 wineries, and accounts for nearly seventy percent of the state's total wine grapes from almost 100,000 acres of vineyards, and close to 15% of all California wine. The naturally cooler terroir is perfect for Syrah, Chardonnay, and Pinot Noir. The warmer parts of the appellation, found in the east, are better suited for Zinfandel.

Even though vines have been planted in the Central Coast as far back as the 1700s, until recently the region was not producing world-class wine. Like much of the California wine industry, the Central Coast was decimated by Prohibition. Growers slowly returned to the region in the late 1960s and 1970s.

At the north end of the Central Coast, Livermore Valley, one of California's oldest wine regions with the first grape plantings in 1840, played a pivotal role in shaping the state's wine industry, earning international recognition with America's first gold medal at the 1889 Paris Exposition. Recognized for its gravel-based soils and marine winds from San Francisco Bay, Livermore Valley boasts an east-west orientation that fosters warm days and cool nights, ideal for producing balanced, flavorful fruit. Today, Livermore Valley is experiencing a wine renaissance, with over 40 wineries showcasing the region's diverse terroir and rich winemaking heritage.

The southern end of the Central Coast seems to be the region's hotbed for growers today. The 27,600 acres in San Luis Obispo County and 16,600 acres planted in Santa Barbara County are the home for some of the best young producers in the Golden State, with the undisputed star being Manfred Krankl of Sine Qua Non, who produces world-class wine from Rhone grape varieties such as Syrah and Grenache. Today, Sine Qua Non is in contention for the number one most sought-after wine in California! Other notable wineries include Alban, Jonata, Trincherro, Daou, Estancia, and Austin Hope.

In 2008 Paso Robles was granted AVA status. In 2014 the region was further recognized for its diversity when 11 additional AVAs were

added.

NOTABLE ETHNIC GROUPS

Native Americans and Mexican Californios

California wine history is more diverse, multiethnic, and working-class than most people realize.

California Indians and Mexican-Californios (usually defined as people of Spanish or Mexican descent living in the Mexican province of Alta California), as well as Chinese and European immigrants, laid the groundwork for the state's multibillion dollar wine industry.

Although Indians continued to work in a state of servitude on newly expanded vineyards, their lives were not as regimented as they had been in the Missions. Landowners did not force Indians to live according to prescribed religious programs, nor did they control every aspect of Indians' lives. As with Spanish law, Mexican laws ostensibly prohibited Indians from legally purchasing alcohol, but this did not prevent winemakers from selling wine and aguardiente to Indians.

Thus, this second generation of Mexican-Californio and immigrant winegrowers was responsible for forging California's first commercialized wine industry, which continued to be driven by Indian labor, who were nonetheless categorized as second-class citizens.

Chinese-Americans

Chinese immigrants also worked in vineyards, particularly as they came off working on the transcontinental railroad in the 1870s. They were employed because they were "absolutely dependable and honest, rarely losing a day and seldom quitting their jobs," according to one producer of the time. Between the 1850s and 1870s, the colonists at Anaheim sent for Chinese workers from San Francisco several times and eventually established a segregated Chinatown.

Even in the wake of growing anti-Chinese sentiment in California during the 1870s, and with the rise of federal Chinese exclusion in 1882, winegrowers sought out crews of Chinese vineyard workers. For Anaheim's growers, the Chinese "proved to be good farmers, were industrious, sober, clean, peaceful and in every way a welcome

contrast to the Indians,” one said.

Italian-Americans

In the late nineteenth century, a series of environmental and economic catastrophes nearly crippled the California wine industry, marking another pivot in the business. At this juncture, a group of enterprising Italian-Americans based in San Francisco reorganized and modernized the wine industry, helping to save it from demise. Within the complex racial hierarchies of California, immigrant winemakers and entrepreneurs from northern Italy were able to capitalize on their ambiguous racial status in ways that Chinese and working-class Mexicans in California, and even southern Italian immigrants working in the eastern industries, were not. Ultimately, these northern Italian immigrants occupied a racial “middle-ground” that provided access to the privileges associated with whiteness in California, such as landownership and capital, that enabled them to pursue wine cultivation not as wage workers, but as vineyard owners and wine entrepreneurs.

The Italian-Swiss Colony was founded by prominent Italian-American merchants in San Francisco under the leadership of Andrea Sbarboro, who spearheaded the purchase of their land, Asti, in Sonoma County. Although the company struggled in its early years, it took off in the late 1880s when Pietro Carlo Rossi took over management of the company. Rossi implemented modern winemaking techniques that enabled the Italian-Swiss Colony to standardize bulk production of wine and ship its product to national and international markets. In 1894, Sbarboro and Rossi also helped found the California Wine-Makers’ Corporation, a syndicate of winemakers who organized to compete with the California Wine Association’s monopoly of the wine markets. The CWA and the CWMC subsequently engaged in a “wine war” over market control. Eventually, the CWA absorbed the CWMC, with Rossi becoming a director within the CWA.

As California’s twentieth-century wine industry rose to prominence post-WWII, Italian-Americans founded some of California’s most storied wine houses, such as Mondavi, Gallo, and Sebastiani.

Mexican-Americans

In the last twenty years, prominent Mexican-American wineries have emerged to challenge stereotypes about who represents the “typical” California winemaker. Media coverage about Robledo, Mi Sueño, Mario Bazan Cellars, Maldonado Vineyards, and Ceja in Napa and Sonoma has celebrated the growth of these wineries, which collaborated to organize the Mexican-American Vintners Association (MAVA) in 2010. Many of the MAVA member wineries were founded

and directed by working-class Mexican immigrants and their Mexican-American children. In doing so, Mexican-American winemakers have used their work to achieve economic and social inclusion.

Despite the success of Mexican-American wineries and their families' long histories in Napa and Sonoma, they are still portrayed as novelties and atypical wineries.

CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES IN THE CALIFORNIA WINE INDUSTRY

In our highly-industrialized society, it is easy to forget that winemaking, at its core, is farming. Climate change poses significant challenges for agriculture, particularly for the wine industry, where quality is closely linked to weather conditions. California's wine industry, valued at \$88 billion, faces disruptions due to shifting climate patterns, but its adaptability and focus on sustainability offer potential avenues for resilience.

The wine industry's success hinges on the delicate balance of climatic conditions during the grape-growing season. Even subtle shifts in temperature and precipitation can affect wine quality, with premium segments particularly vulnerable. Recent data analyses reveal increasing temperatures in wine regions like Napa and Bordeaux, signaling potential challenges ahead. While warmer temperatures have thus far benefited wine quality in some regions, the impending "tipping point" threatens future vintages. Adaptation becomes imperative, with options ranging from vineyard management changes to more radical measures like shifting grape varieties.

The California wine industry creates hundreds of thousands of jobs and drives wine-related tourism, highlighting its economic significance. However, climate change poses a substantial threat to this economic engine, necessitating proactive measures to ensure its sustainability.

Climate change brings various challenges to vineyards and wineries, including droughts, temperature spikes, pest outbreaks, and smoke exposure from wildfires. These factors not only affect grape yield and quality but also disrupt established winegrowing traditions based on terroir. To address these challenges, the industry must adapt by implementing sustainable practices, exploring new grape varieties, and embracing innovative winemaking techniques. Collaboration among stakeholders and knowledge exchange with other wine

regions offer additional avenues for adaptation.

Government intervention is crucial in supporting the wine industry's adaptation efforts. Initiatives such as the California Sustainable Winegrowing Alliance demonstrate the industry's commitment to sustainability, with third-party certifications ensuring adherence to best practices. Additionally, policies promoting water management, research on adaptation strategies, and incentives for varietal shifts can enhance the industry's resilience. Collaboration between government agencies, industry stakeholders, and research institutions is essential in developing effective policy responses to climate change.

By embracing sustainability, innovation, and collaboration, the industry can navigate future challenges and emerge stronger. Government support through targeted policies and investments is crucial in ensuring the industry's long-term viability.