

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

533

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Galleano Winery

other names/site number Cantu-Galleano Winery

2. Location

street & number 4231 Wineville Raod NA not for publication

city or town Mira Loma NA vicinity

state California code CA county Riverside code 065 zip code 91752

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

K. M. Nelson 5/5/03
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

California Office of Historic Preservation
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of commenting or other official Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register
 - See continuation sheet.
- determined eligible for the National Register
 - See continuation sheet.
- determined not eligible for the National Register
- removed from the National Register
- other (explain): _____

Osair H. Beall 6/22/03
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>7</u>	<u>1</u>	buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
<u>7</u>	<u>1</u>	Total

Name of related multiple property listing
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

Agriculture: processing, storage

Domestic: multiple dwelling

Commerce: specialty store

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

Agriculture: processing, storage

Commerce: business, specialty store

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

No style

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation concrete

roof metal, asphalt

walls wood, concrete block, stucco

other _____

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing)

- A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "X" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B removed from its original location.
- C a birthplace or a grave.
- D a cemetery.
- E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F a commemorative property.
- G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested.
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Agriculture

Commerce

Period of Significance

1933-1953

Significant Dates

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

unknown

Primary Location of Additional Data

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of repository:

Galleano Winery
Name of Property

Riverside County, California
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property **1.8 acres**

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
1	11	450020	3763320	3	---	---	---
2	---	---	---	4	---	---	---

See continuation sheet.

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title **Anthea M. Hartig, Ph.D. and Robert Ross McCoy, Ph.D.**

organization **Hartig and Associates**

date **January 16, 2002**

street & number **4321 Glenwood Drive**

telephone **909-683-1573**

city or town **Riverside**

state **CA**

zip code **92501-3029**

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

Additional items

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name **Donald and Charlene Galleano**

street & number **4220 Wineville Road**

telephone **909-685-5376**

city or town **Mira Loma**

state **CA**

zip code **91752**

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 *et seq.*).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
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Section 7 Page 1

Galleano Winery
Riverside County, California

Summary¹

Flanking two-lane Wineville Road in Mira Loma, California, is the Galleano Winery consisting of eight (8) buildings ranging in size, material and age from the original low-scale wood frame winery building, c. 1900, to the large concrete block main winery building constructed in between 1947 and 1949. The other six buildings include a board and batten barn, built c. 1900; small wood frame guesthouse, c. 1930; wood frame bunkhouse/office, c. 1920; concrete block vinegar shed, c. 194.; a wood frame tasting room/workshop, c. 1942 (remodeled in 1976 and 1980); and a wood frame garage, c. 1942. While most of the winery buildings have undergone minor alterations in ways consistent with their past and present use, viticulture and commercial sale of wine, all but the tasting room/workshop retain a high level of integrity. The Galleano Winery Complex dominates both sides of Wineville Road, and while the architectural character of the east side of the property differs from the western portion, the combined halves create a cohesive whole with use of sympathetic building materials, scale and architectural detail and design, and surrounding landscaping that includes a variety of species of mature trees, lawns, and other plantings.

Setting

The Galleano Winery Complex is located in Mira Loma, an unincorporated area of western Riverside County, in the alluvial Cucamonga Valley that extends from this area north to the southwest portion of San Bernardino County, and was once one of the state's premier winemaking regions. The Galleano family owns 4.16 acres that include winery, ancillary, and residential buildings as well as a small section of vineyard. The nominated property covers approximately 1.8 acres and represents the core agricultural processing, storage and related retail functions. This core historically functioned with the homes of at one time three generations of Galleanos, and this agricultural live/work pattern of land use once so typical in American life continues to this day under current owners Donald and Charlene Galleano. Numerous times a day, Don and Charlene like Donald's father and mother and grandfather and grandmother before them, traverse the 18 feet of macadam

¹ The authors gratefully acknowledge Janet Hansen (Tearnen) and Lauren Bricker for their permission to use sections and research from "Historic Assessment Galleano Winery, Mira Loma, California for the Proposed Wineville Road Realignment." Draft Final Report, March 24, 1997. Submitted to Riverside County Transportation Department, Riverside, CA.

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Galleano Winery
Riverside County, California

between their home, garages and office on the easterly side of the Wineville Road and the winery, equipment sheds, and sales shop on the westerly side. Thus also on the larger (4.16 acre) Galleano property sits the Cantu/Galleano residence (c. 1895, altered extensively) located near the center of the eastern parcel, and two other smaller homes on the western parcel, all of which are excluded from the nomination due to extensive alterations, along with numerous modern storage sheds and garages for the winery's equipment, none of which contribute to the history core of the winery.

Wineville Road extends south from Riverside Avenue, and the Galleano Winery remains the only winery on the road named at a time when there were many others. This segment is now vacated, as Wineville Road was realigned and designed to miss this County Landmark, and serves as access to the winery complex (see sketch map for details). The road segment bifurcating the winery remains in its historic configuration and retains a high level of integrity, as it continues to read as a rural, two-lane road, lacking curbs, gutters, and sidewalks. The section of the winery east of Wineville Road is identified as 4220 Wineville Road and the section on the west side is 4231 Wineville Road.

Narrative Description

Barn

Moving from south to north in the eastern section of the property, the first building encountered is the barn (c. 1900) [Building No. 4 on sketch map]. This one-and-one-half story wood frame building has a rectangular ground plan and is located at the southwest corner of 4220 Wineville Road (Assessor Parcel Number 156-340-030). The building is oriented on a north/south axis, with gable ends defining the central portions the east and west facades. In 1928, the Galleano family expanded the barn, constructing symmetrical low-pitched shed roofed additions located on the south and north end of the barn, emulating a tripartite barn design that was relatively common in Southern California and the west. The addition occurred during the period of significance and do not affect the integrity of the building. The walls of the barn are enclosed by a combination of board-and-batten siding and vertical wood siding. Hanging and hinged doors are located on the east, west and south facades.

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Vinegar Shed/Tank

The small building known as the vinegar shed (c. 1942) is located southeast of the barn [Building No. 5]. Originally a drying shed, this one-story building with a rectangular ground plan stands near the southern boundary of 4220 Wineville Road (Assessor Parcel Number 156-340-030). The building is oriented on an east/west axis with its gable ends facing east and west. The structure of the building is a combination of concrete block and wood frame at the gable ends, and it is sheltered by a gable roof covered with corrugated metal panels. A large, insulated tank sits just north of the vinegar shed and stored vinegar prior to its bottling. Its simplicity relays its utilitarian functionality, and the vinegar shed retains a good level of architectural integrity with the only alteration being the rebuilding of the eastern elevation in concrete block (n.d.).

Bunkhouse/Office

The Bunkhouse/Office (c.1920) is located on the western boundary of 4220 Wineville Road (Assessor Parcel Number 156-340-030), adjacent to the road and immediately north of the barn [Building No. 3]. The one-story, rectangular building is oriented on a north/south axis, with its gable ends facing north and south. It has a wood-frame structure on a raised concrete foundation. The building is sheathed in wooden shingles, and corrugated metal covers its gable roof. Entrance doors are located on the east and west facades of the building. A limited number of windows of various types articulate each of the facades. Louvered ventilation panels are located in the gable ends. The building and its interior have recently been rehabilitated and serve as the office for the winery. Save for two new windows, added circa 1990, the building retains its integrity.

Original Winery Building

The one-story, L-shaped original winery building (c.1900) is located on the western boundary of 4220 Wineville Road (Assessor Parcel Number 156-340-030) [Building No. 2], adjacent to the road and northwest of the Cantu/Galleano residence. This wood-framed building has exterior walls of board-and-batten construction with corrugated metal siding enclosing its gable and shed roof volumes. Full visibility is partially obscured by mature trees on the east side of the building. From the road, a pair of sliding doors is visible. The building, which most likely was constructed as a barn or shed, was adapted for wine production. This change of use necessitated the construction of a concrete floor and interior drains. When the building functioned as part of the 1933 bonded winery, new doors were located on the east and south sides of building,

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providing access to the area located between the building and the Cantu/Galleano residence. The Galleano family notes that customers brought their own bottles to this building to purchase wine during the early period of the wineries existence.

Guesthouse

Immediately north of the original winery, the guesthouse (c. 1930) is a one-story, rectangular plan building located at 4220 Wineville Road (Assessor Parcel Number 156-340-030) [Building No. 1]. The building is oriented on an east/west axis, with its gable ends facing east and west. The building has a wood-frame structure that is sheathed with wooden clapboard siding. Its gable roof is sheathed with composition shingles. The entrance door, accessible by a pair of concrete steps, is located on the west facade. A large double-hung window is located south of the door. An addition to the building projects from its north façade and is covered by a shed roof. Vertical wood siding sheathes its exterior walls. A door, on its west facade, provides separate access to the addition. A small concrete block structure stands directly north of the guesthouse. The structure serves as restrooms for visitors and workers at the winery.

Main Winery

The main winery (1947-1949; addition 1964) dominates the west side of Wineville Road [Building No. 8]. Dominico Galleano had not purchased any property on the western side of the Road, but his son Nino expanded the winery with his acquisition of this section in 1942. The large, eighteen-foot high industrial building he built stands at 4231 Wineville Road (Assessor Parcel Number 156-050-004). It is a rectangular plan building comprised of two large sections of exposed concrete block, and an addition, to the north, which is sheathed in stucco and corrugated metal siding. The concrete block sections date from 1947 and 1949, and the smaller northern section was added in 1964. The sections of the building that date from 1947-1949 constitute the portion of the building that contributes to the complex; the 1964 addition is a non-contributing and relatively unobtrusive feature. Each portion of the building houses a distinct function: the southern section is the location of the fermentation room; the main cellar is located in the central section, and case goods are stored in the northern portion. An addition to the west of the main cellar space contains a brandy storage space, a fortifying room and an office. Externally, the southern section of the building is distinguished by a low-pitched gambrel roof; corrugated metal siding sheathes the roof, as well as the

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western and eastern gambrel ends. Concrete block buttresses frame the southern portion of the east facade. In the center of the facade is a door, sheltered by a shed roof that is supported by a pair of posts. To the south, the wall appears to have been enclosed. An enclosed window is located beneath the roof, on the east facade. A stepped gable parapet that obscures the arched roof characterizes the central section of the building. A simple concrete cornice terminates the parapet ends. A concrete buttress is located at the northeast corner of this section of the building. There is a metal door, located above grade on the east facade. A small window is located beneath the parapet. The southern section of the winery contains numerous large redwood wine storage containers. Internally, the construction is typical of utilitarian/agricultural buildings and incorporates open ceilings with exposed wood trusses and corrugated metal roofing.

Three-bay Garage

A three-bay garage (carport), c. 1942, is located on the west side of Wineville Road, south of the winery and separated from it by a gravel-lined driveway (Assessor Parcel Numbers 156-050-003 and 004) [Building No 6]. The rectangular plan building, oriented on an east/west axis, is of wood frame construction. Its garage bays open to a motor court located to the south, and it connects to the workshop and tasting room to the west and south. The building is covered with a shed roof. Save for a new coating of stucco applied within the past decade, it retains its straightforward design and architectural integrity and contributes to the complex's overall sense of place and function

Workshop and Tasting Room

To the west of the garage stands a contemporary, c. 1942, non-contributing one-story workshop and connected tasting room (Assessor Parcel Numbers 156-050-003 and 004) [Building No. 7]. The tasting room/retail wine shop was extensively remodeled in 1986. In 1980, the adjoining workshop suffered fire damage and was re-framed and sheathed again in metal siding. The tasting room encloses the west end of the motor court on the west side of Wineville Road and forms the base of the "U"-shaped cluster of the motor court, and continues to serve as the retail focus of the Galleano Winery. The workshop and connected tasting room is a non-contributing building due to the significant alterations that occurred in 1976 and 1980.

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Galleano Winery
Riverside County, California

Summary of Significance

The Galleano Winery is historically significant for its association with the development of viticulture in the Cucamonga Valley, and stands as a very rare example of a once common agricultural and commercial enterprises of grape cultivation and winemaking. The Cucamonga Valley appellation is located in the southwest portion of San Bernardino County and the extreme northwest portion of Riverside County, and is bounded by the Lytle Creek wash to the east, Cucamonga Creek to the west, Santa Ana River to the south, and the San Gabriel Mountains to the north. Viticulture and wine production are historically associated with this area, where commercial wine production began in the 1850s. From these early years until the 1970s, grapes and wine production were the economic mainstays of the region, and at its peak in the 1940s more that 45,000 acres were devoted to vineyards and over sixty wineries. The Galleano family purchased their land in the Wineville section of the Valley (now Mira Loma) in 1927 and opened their winery in 1933, following the repeal of Prohibition, and continued to expand it during the peak WWII-era, as evidenced by the family's construction of a large winery and bottling facility in 1947-1949. The buildings are eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A, on the local level of significance in the themes of agriculture and commerce in the Cucamonga Valley, during the years 1933-1953. The 1953 ending date reflects the fact that while wine production and sales continue on-site to this day under third-generation winemaker Donald Galleano and partner/spouse Charlene Galleano, nothing exceptional has occurred that would merit the argument for the property's achieving significance within the past fifty years. The significance of the Galleano Winery has already been recognized by its designation as a California State Point of Historical Interest (1992) and a Riverside County Landmark (1993).

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Galleano Winery
Riverside County, California

Statement of Significance

The Cucamonga Valley received its name from the area's native inhabitants, called the "Cucamonga" Indians by Spanish-speaking invaders, the name being surely modified from the indigenous equivalent. During the era of Mexican occupation of Alta California, these Indians would labor in the first agricultural efforts of non-native inhabitants, including tending vineyards. Historical accounts of the history of the Valley's viticulture industry typically identify Tiburcio Tapia, a dedicated soldier, sometime smuggler and politician, as the area's first vintner. In 1839, Tapia, a prominent Los Angeles citizen who also served as the *alcalde* or mayor of the Los Angeles pueblo, petitioned for a grant of Cucamonga lands and was awarded 13,000 acres from the Mexican Governor of Baja California, Juan B. Alvarado. Adjacent to the Rancho Santa Anita del Chino, Tapia's Rancho de Cucamonga covered much of the area we know today as Alta Loma, Etiwanda, Cucamonga, Upland, and Ontario. Activity on the Rancho lands would prove the area a prime candidate for the viticulture and later citriculture that would follow. Although the chaparral was only considered at best to be grazing land, Tapia's majordomo, Jose Maria Valdez is said to have planted with significant Indian help the valley's first vineyard from cuttings taken from the Mission San Gabriel's *La Vina Madre* and the same parties constructed the Valley's first buildings for wine production from local clay adobe bricks.¹ John Rains and his wife Maria Merced Williams de Rains, acquired the property in 1858 following Tapia's death, and expanded the winery operation.² The Rains purchased the Rancho de Cucamonga from Tapia's daughter and her French husband, Leon Victor Prudhomme. Before his murder in 1862, Rains greatly expanded the vineyards Tapia and his workers had planted and began producing what were considered quality wines.

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Galleano Winery
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In the 1860s, the enlarged vineyard of the Cucamonga Rancho, covering over 150 acres, set the standard for others who would come to seek a living or a fortune in viticulture, including George Haven, Daniel Milliken, Secundo Guasti, John Klusman, Morton Post, and the Ballou-Hofer family, to name a few. After her husband John Rains' murder in 1862, Dona Merced, faced with mounting debts, a labyrinth of new state laws, and cheated even by her brother-in-law, was forced to sell the Rancho including the valuable vineyard and winery. Isaias W. Hellman, a German immigrant held a mortgage on the rancho and purchased the entire 13,045 acres on November 17, 1870. Hellman in turn sold much of the Rancho lands to a number of different investors, including a Portuguese sea captain named Joseph Garcia.

Purchasing over 12,000 acres from Captain Garcia, George and William Chaffey quickly established two model colonies, Etiwanda in 1881 and Ontario in 1882, and were the first to harness water for irrigation from the many creeks running from the San Bernardino Mountains above. Soon citrus and a wide range of other fruits and nuts joined grapes as the valley's agricultural products. The promise of viticulture remained strong, and the old Cucamonga Rancho vineyard and winery remained in continuous operation until the early part of the twentieth century. The Cucamonga Rancho winery was joined by the extensive plantings of two disenchanted gold-seekers, George Haven and Daniel Milliken. Unlike the Chaffey brothers, the partners practiced dry farming on their 640-acre vineyard. Upon the dissolution of the Haven-Milliken partnership, Ida Haven Thomas and her husband Hugh consolidated the winery and purchased the old Rancho winery in 1920.

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Galleano Winery
Riverside County, California

Secondo Guasti founded one of the largest and most renowned vineyards in the area in 1900. Born in 1859 in the Piedmonte region of Northern Italy, Secondo Guasti, like many of the Cucamonga Valley vintners to follow him, had been surrounded by vines and wines throughout his childhood. Coming to America in 1884, he assimilated into the Italian community in Los Angeles and soon began growing grapes there. Learning of Haven and Milliken's success and realizing that high quality juice grapes could be grown in the valley, with the two men's financial assistance he purchased 2,000 acres of chaparral in 1900, adjacent to the recently completed Southern Pacific Railway line. More than 3,000 more acres were procured shortly thereafter with the help of sixteen recent Italian immigrants who raised the needed \$60,000. Guasti was then elected president of the Italian Vineyard Company, controlling some 5,000 acres of wine grapes that stretched from Ontario to Fontana. His Italian Vineyard Company became not only the center of the Cucamonga wine district, but also one of the world's largest vineyards.³ Guasti built an entire self-contained community to support his business which, in addition to wine making facilities, included the Guasti mansion, San Secondo d'Asti Church, Louisa Guasti School, worker housing, a firehouse, and company store.⁴

Most of the corporate Italian Vineyard Company's vineyards were dry farmed, resulting in sweeter grapes, much lower in tannic acid than those grown in irrigated vineyards, that when transformed into wine appealed to the growing Italian population of the Southland and the United States. When combined with Guasti's savvy national marketing campaign, the Company showed all growers in the Valley the importance of sweet wines to their livelihood. The great success of the Italian Wine Company during the early twentieth century inspired others, most notably Italian immigrants, to come to the Valley.⁵ There they created a small but thriving

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Galleano Winery
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community based on a shared religion, shared ethnicity and culture, and shared passion for wine and winemaking. Along with homes, wineries, and auxiliary buildings, the most notable contributions to the built environment by the Cucamonga Valley Italian community were Roman Catholic churches, including Sacred Heart in Etiwanda and San Secondo d'Asti, as noted above. Another key contribution to the built environment of the region was surely the cultivation of the landscape itself. Together with citrus cultivation, the tens of thousands of acres of vineyards defined the cultural landscape of the inland valley region for decades.

Domenic and his wife Lucia Galleano immigrated to the United States from the village of Magliano Alpi in northern Italy in 1913. The young couple settled in the Los Angeles area where their first child, Bernard (Nino) was born. In 1918, the Galleanos joined the George Borra family in purchasing the 300-acre Bonita Ranch located in the Chino-Ontario area and gained their first agricultural experience in Southern California. There they connected with a growing Italian community in the adjoining Cucamonga Valley.

By 1927, the Galleano's daughter Madalenna was born and the family purchased the 180-acre Cantu ranch in the Wineville area of the Cucamonga Valley thus starting their own winemaking business.⁶ The property was purchased from Anna D. de Cantu whose husband, Colonel Esteban Cantu, served as governor of Baja California. The Cantu family developed their ranch on the east side of Wineville Road with a residence, barn, outbuildings, and vineyard.⁷ Wineville Road dates from at least 1890 when it functioned as the western access for a proposed new development known as the "West Coast Development Co. Subdivision" projected to extend north from Harrell Road to Riverside Avenue, and east to Etiwanda Avenue.⁸

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Galleano Winery
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The Galleanos began their winemaking in the basement of their new home shortly after relocating, remodeling their rudimentary basement with concrete walls, floors, and drains. Remodeling also took place on the upper floors as Domenico Galleano reshaped the older home to fit the needs of his family. Marks in the concrete driveway on the south side of the Cantu/Galleano residence indicate that Domenico Galleano completed remodeling during 1931.

Domenic Galleano's work remodeling, planting vineyards, and preparing a space for wine storage, took place despite the major blow to the Cucamonga valley's expanding vineyards, the passage of the Eighteenth Amendment to the Constitution in 1919, known simply as "Prohibition". This national ban on the production and sale, not to mention the consumption, of alcoholic beverages posed new challenges to the valley's wine makers. Federal law allowed home production of alcohol, and many across the nation used Cucamonga grapes for this small-scale production. Sacramental, kosher, and medicinal wines were produced, and although very difficult to document, bootlegging and illegal sale of wine was probably very common in the valley. Much was at stake, as in 1920 Cucamonga Valley had over 20,000 acres in grape cultivation. This acreage surpassed grape cultivation in Sonoma County and was twice that of Napa County.⁹ Unlike most farmers during the Great Depression, many of California's grape growers survived, as Prohibition stimulated the domestic market for grapes, grape juice to make into wine, raisins, and of course wine. The Cucamonga Valley was one of the nation's largest suppliers of wine grapes to the Eastern United States and Canada from the end of Prohibition in 1933 well into the 1960s.¹⁰

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Galleano Winery
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After Prohibition was repealed in 1933, the area's wine industry revived. As one recent writer noted, "Over the next quarter century, Cucamonga Valley grew faster than any other wine region."¹¹ By 1939, the valley was crushing 61,027 tons of grapes for a total production of 6,220,693 gallons of wine.¹² In the 1940s, there were more than 45,000 acres devoted to vineyards in the area, and approximately bonded 60 wineries.¹³ The Cucamonga Valley was at its peak, both in terms of acreage and number of wineries.¹⁴ The largest, corporate enterprises were those like Guasti, later Brookside, although the most common were much smaller, family owned and operated business. Some of the family wineries joined cooperatives to more effectively market their products and command a better price. These wineries shared in the cost of production and sent their wine grapes to a central processing facility; the main cooperative in the area was the Cucamonga Pioneer Vineyard Company.¹⁵ Unlike the dominance of other agricultural cooperatives like Sunkist (California Fruit Growers' Exchange) for citrus, the cooperative movement did not meet with much success with grape growers and winemakers. Most of the family owned and operated wineries in the Valley, however, remained independent. Among the most prominent families in the business were the Filippis, Aggozzottis, Vies, Biances, Opicis, Pias, and the Galleanos.

In the Cucamonga Valley, the tens of thousands of acres were tended by an increasingly permanent labor force comprised of Mexican and Mexican-American workers, many of whom lived in two thriving communities, Guasti village and Cucamonga's North Town, as it was north of Guasti. As the Native Americans who had tended the first vineyards knew, growing grapes required significant labor, with each vine planted, picked, and pruned by hand.¹⁶ Since many of the Italians who immigrated to Southern California had started out as migrant laborers, they too knew the intensity of work viticulture demanded. Like other smaller vintners in the Valley, the Galleanos

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strove to treat the laborers who worked for them fairly, and built a small bunkhouse to house workers during the intense harvest months. But the tensions of production are a constant in California agriculture, and labor-management relations were particularly strained as the growers tried to recover from Prohibition and the Great Depression and those who labored in their fields tried to feed their families.¹⁷ On the smaller wineries during this time, there seemed to be less confrontation between labor and management, as shared religious background between Italians and Mexican Americans and the growing personal relationships of worker and owner families created an atmosphere of greater cohesiveness and cooperation. In the post-World War II years, the personal relationships built in the previous era continued to function.

The Galleano vineyards prospered under the direction and hard work of Domenico and his son Bernard (Nino). Using a team of mules and a Fresno earth scraper, they expanded the land in the vineyard by burying vine cuttings and other scrap vegetation in the hollows carved by the wind and then having the mules drag a covering of sand from the dunes. With Prohibition still in effect, the Galleano's were among the vintners in the area who ostensibly only sold grapes for home wine production. Along with the rest of the Italian-American winemaking community in the valley, the Galleanos most likely viewed Prohibition as an unnecessary hindrance and nuisance. Wine, after all, formed a crucial part of Italian dietary staple since Roman times. From 1927 to 1933, Galleano wine was produced in the cellar of the residence for personal consumption. After 1933, the winery opened as a commercial business, using one of the existing outbuildings, west of the residence, as the winery. As illustrated in the attached 1936 Plat map and floor plan, the Cantu/Galleano residence's basement continued to serve as an important storage area for between 7,000 and 8,000 gallons of

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wine. In 1934, the Galleanos were one of 60 independently owned and operated bonded wineries in the Cucamonga Valley.

Domenico Galleano contributed a lasting legacy of soil conservation with the invention of the Noble Blade plow and the founding of the West End Resource Conservation District, establishing a legacy of service now spanning three generations with grandson Donald Galleano's leadership in the district. The soil conservation district, started in 1939, was formed with other Mira Loma area farmers intent on overcoming severe wind erosion problems. The district was the first of its kind in Southern California. Domenico and his son Nino pioneered the technology of subsurface tillage with their Noble Blade, a V-shaped blade that cuts beneath the surface of the ground, slicing the sod roots off from the underground and leaving mulch on top which acts as a soil protector in heavy wind. The Galleano's blade was quickly adopted for wide use in the Cucamonga Valley vineyards, as were the soil conservation policies drafted by the Galleanos and a few other members of the board for the soil conservation district.

Under Nino Galleano's leadership, the winery outgrew the house's cellar and farm buildings. The Galleano's expanded their cultivation of acreage and varieties of grapes to include Zinfandel, Grenache, Mourvedre, Muscat, Alexandria, Burger, and local Mission grapes. Nino purchased the land across Wineville Road in 1942 and quickly expanded the winery. Between 1947 and 1949, he oversaw the construction of a new wine making facility there to accommodate the growth of the winery. A large impressive facility, the new winery greatly expanded the production capacity of Galleano wines and the adjacent tasting room and retail shop served an ever-expanding clientele.

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The post-war migration to Southern California from all parts of the country, when combined with other key factors, eroded the Cucamonga Valley viticulture industry irreparably. Starting with Henry J. Kaiser's mammoth steel plant in Fontana, which destroyed over 2,000 vineyard acres when constructed in 1942, decades old vines were ripped out for new industry and even more significantly new housing tracts. The years after World War II also brought about a change in palate for many Americans, who unlike immigrants earlier in the century, preferred drier varieties to the Valley's specialties, sweet wines. Growers in Napa and Sonoma valleys realized this potential for popularity of lighter, drier wines and soon were on their way to transforming the cultural landscape of that Northern California region. Locally, vineyard planting continued in the Temecula Valley, where some vintner's claim the climate is more hospitable to grapes such as the chardonnay. Interestingly, the first Temecula vineyards were planted with and produced from Cucamonga cuttings.

Residential and commercial development in the 1950s and 1960s also increased dramatically the price of land, and many vintners deemed it wiser to sell than to continue to farm. In the 1950s, the industry suffered another blow with the expansion of Ontario International Airport. The Southern California land boom was in full swing and created a tremendous increase in land prices. Many farmers found it difficult to resist selling their land for a huge profit. Other contributing factors included reduction in the water tables, smog that prevented sunshine from reaching the grapevines, and the death or retirement of many pioneer wine growers, whose children for the most part sought careers outside the industry.

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Today there exist under ten wineries in the Cucamonga Valley, a noteworthy reduction from its post-Prohibition peak of sixty, and the appellation's vineyards have been reduced to approximately 1,200 acres.¹⁸ Representative examples of the large, corporate winery complex stand, but very few of the much more common family-run places remain. While the majority of the winemaking facilities have been demolished to make way for new development, three wineries remain in production—the Filippi Winery, Rancho de Philo Winery, and the Galleano Winery—and at least five others stand vacant or adaptively reused.¹⁹ The J. Filippi Winery, formerly of Riverside County currently operates out of the former Regina/Ellena Winery in the Etiwanda community of Rancho Cucamonga in San Bernardino County. The Regina-Ellena was a larger-scale corporate winery, unlike the original family owned and operated Filippi winery (no longer standing), however, its buildings have lost their integrity of design. It retains at least one building that appears to be more than fifty years of age, but as a whole, the grouping does not convey the sense of historic time and place that is evident at the Galleano Winery. Master winemaker Philo Biane who operated Brookside Winery on the Guasti site during the 1950s and 1960s when it was the largest winery in the world, established the Rancho de Philo Winery in the Alta Loma community of Rancho Cucamonga in 1968, as his retirement project. The winery buildings and house date from the 1970s-1980s and do not at this time merit consideration as historic architecture. Of the other five former wineries, the Guasti Winery is the key historic example of a large-scale wine production by a corporation along an industrial model, standing as a remarkably intact district, while the Cucamonga Pioneer Vineyard Company (also vacant) represents the large cooperative in the area. Wineries that have been adaptively reused for modern day commercial establishments include Garrett and Company Winery, of which only a small portion of the original historic fabric exists and that portion was converted to offices and surrounded by new retail/office buildings in the early

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1990s; the Cucamonga Rancho Winery/Thomas Vineyards Co. Winery that was converted to retail shops and surrounded by new retail development in the mid-1990s, and the small Aggazzotti Home and Winery which is currently intact and vacant.

The Galleano Winery stands as a rare example of a bonded, Prohibition-era, family owned and operated winery in the Cucamonga Valley. Commercial wine production was of major importance in the region, with key periods of growth from 1900-1919 and again from 1933 to 1955, yet few historic resources remain from either time period. The Galleano Winery is a fine example of the viticulture that has largely disappeared from the Cucamonga Valley, being one of the few surviving resources associated with this important form of agriculture and commerce between the years 1933 and 1953, when the region was at its peak. The core eight buildings that comprise this nominated resource relay their sense of time, place, integrity, and setting in meaningful ways that allow for the deeper understanding of this resources type and way of life.

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ENDNOTES

¹ Mildred Brooks Hoover, et. al., Historic Spots in California (Stanford: Stanford University Press, 1990), 310.

² The Cucamonga Rancho Winery is a registered California Historical Landmark (No. 490) and a City of Rancho Cucamonga Historic Landmark (No. 17).

³ James D. Hofer, "Guasti and the Italian Vineyard Company," 2 March 1984, Ontario Public Library, Model Colony Room, Ontario, CA., 5.

⁴ Ibid. The Guasti Winery is a designated California State Point of Historical Interest (SBR-084, 1975).

⁵ Mellon & Associates, "City of Rancho Cucamonga, California, Oral History Project, Phase I - Citrus and Viticulture 1991-1992, Don and Charlene Galleano, Galleano Winery," 14.

⁶ In 1898, the area was called Stalder after Arnold J. Stalder, first postmaster. In 1907 the name was changed to Wineville, after the growing industry, and to avoid confusion in train orders with the nearby town of Streeter. When the town became nationally known as the site of the mass "chicken-coop murders," the name was changed in 1930 to Mira Loma.

⁷ The house is believed to have been constructed in 1895 by the Cantu family. According to Donald Galleano, Colonel Estaban Cantu used the house as a safe haven for his family and sometimes himself during various uprisings in Mexico. There is some discrepancy as to when the house was actually constructed. It does not appear on the "Map of Township No. 2, S, R6W, San Bernardino Meridian," prepared by the U.S. Surveyor's General Office (22 August 1895), which includes the property, but does appear on the USGS "Map of the Cucamonga Quadrangle, California" (January 1900, surveyed 1894, engraved 1896).

⁸ "Map of the West Coast Development Co. Subdivision" December 1890. Map

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Book 8, p.60. Riverside County Department of Transportation – County Surveyor.

⁹ Jeff Crider, "Wine of the Time," The Press-Enterprise. 23 February 23, 1997, G-1.

¹⁰ See Gino L. Filippi, "Cucamonga area vineyards benefited from Prohibition." Daily Bulletin, 7 March 1996, D-1.

¹¹ Dan Berger, "California's Lost Wine Country," Los Angeles Times, 19 May 1994, 9-10.

¹² "Cucamonga valley wines: a historical perspective," Daily Bulletin, 2 October 1996, E-18.

¹³ Accounts of the number of wineries operating in the Cucamonga Valley vary from 30 to 60 depending on how the geographic area is defined.

¹⁴ Crider.

¹⁵ For an in depth discussion of the Cucamonga Valley wine cooperatives see James D. Hofer, "Cucamonga Wines and Vines: A History of the Cucamonga Pioneer Vineyard Company." Thesis (M.A.) Claremont, Ca.: Claremont Graduate School, 1983.

¹⁶ By the late nineteenth century, few if any "Cucamonga" Indians remained in their homeland, for like many coastal and interior tribes/groups they had seen their way of life decimated by the ugliness of conquest and the disease, warfare, and hard labor that accompanied it. Some of the peoples grouped by the Spanish around the Mission San Gabriel as Gabrieleño, including those of the Cucamonga Valley had started to flee to the mountains, often joining the Serrano and Cahuilla after the secularization of the Missions by Mexico in 1824. But many, especially the neophytes stayed on land in villages assumed to be theirs and were brought into the Mexican and then American regimes occasionally as practitioners of the trades they had learned but more often as manual laborers. Before the influx of Mexican nationals in the early twentieth century, Chinese laborers had supplied the hard work of settlement and agriculture.

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¹⁷ Numerous sources are helpful in understanding the agricultural labor issues in the Great Depression era; in particular see Weber, Devra. *Dark Sweat, White Gold: California Farm Workers, Cotton, and the New Deal*. Berkeley: University of California Press, 1994.

¹⁸ Crider.

¹⁹ Although outside of historic period of significance represented by the Galleano Winery, it is interesting to note that the Galleano Winery remains the only bonded, Prohibition-era winery on its original site in the Cucamonga Valley still operated by its original family, and produces about 150,000 cases annually. Jean T. Barrett, "Disappearing Act," The Wine Spectator, 15 November 2000, p. 185.

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Contacts

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Bricker, Dr. Lauren Weiss, Cal Poly Pomona
Hansen [Tearnen], Janet, City of Riverside

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Galleano Winery
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Verbal boundary Description

The Galleano Winery Complex is located at 4220, 4231 and 4235 Wineville Road in Mira Loma, California on Assessor Parcel Numbers 156-340-030, 156-050-003 and -004 and forms polygon of a main square with a rectangular appendage to the southeast. The boundary is described as follows: Beginning with the northwest corner of parcel 156-050-004 and continuing southward along the parcel line, crossing parcel 156-050-003 for approximately 30' where the boundary turns to the east and then turns to the south where it meets the western edge of pavement of Old Wineville Road and continuing along the road for approximately 55' wherein it turns to the east and crosses Wineville at a point parallel to the southern property line of parcel 156-340-030, continuing along the property line for approximately 50' to a point just east of the Vinegar Shed wherein it turns to the north for approximately 55' and turns to the west for approximately 12' then resumes northerly to the north edge of parcel 156-340-030 where it turns to the west along the parcel line, crossing Old Wineville Road and along the northerly parcel line of parcel 156-050-004.

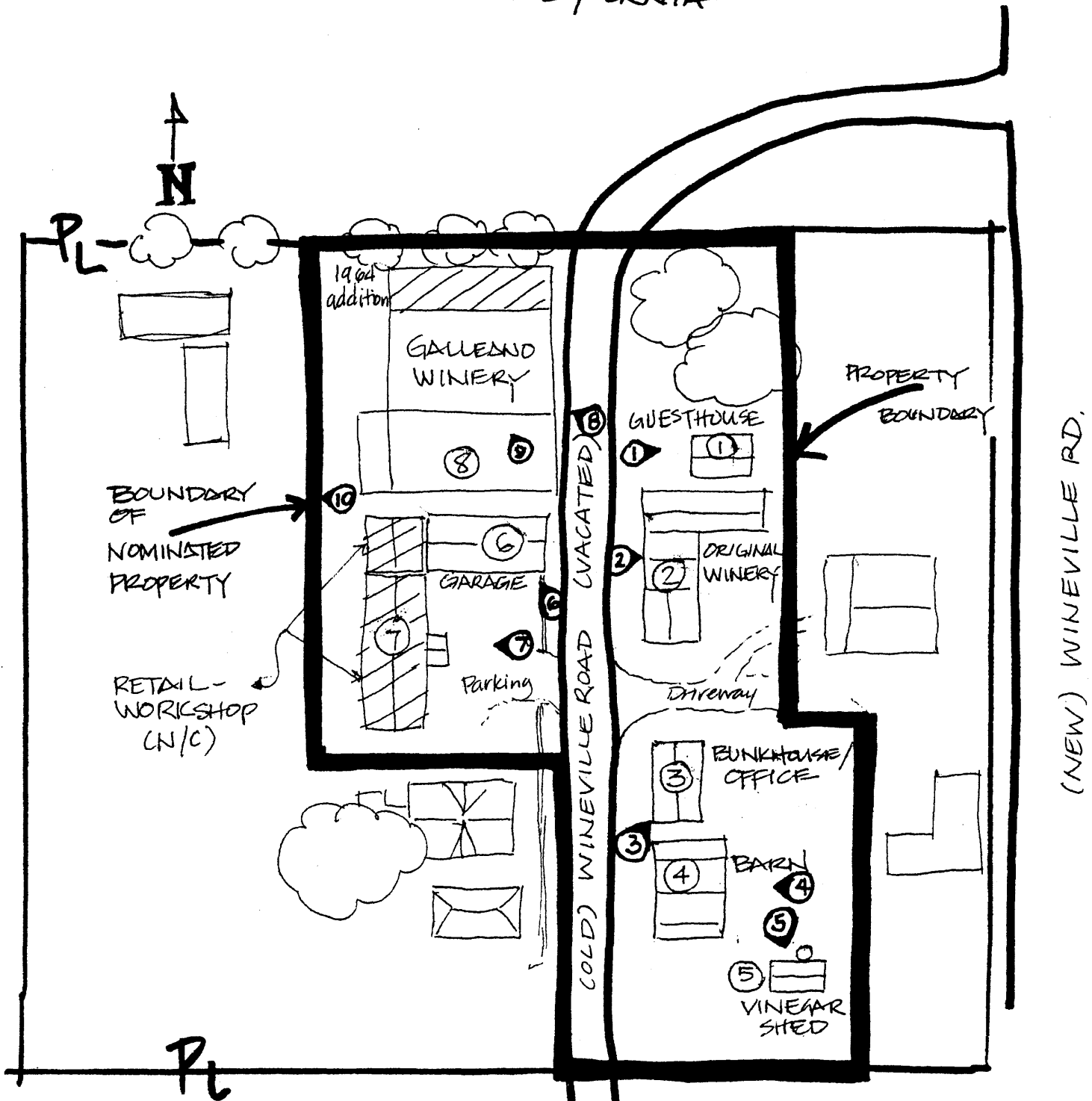
Verbal boundary justification

The nominated property includes all portions of parcels on which the current Galleano Winery stands, representing the core historic processing, manufacturing, and sale of wine.

• SKETCH MAP •
and
PHOTO KEY

GALLEANO WINERY

RIVERSIDE COUNTY,
CALIFORNIA



KEY: ① Photo 1 taken from this point

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Additional Documentation
Photographs

Galleano Winery
Riverside County, California

PHOTOGRAPHS

All photographs by Dr. Robert Ross McCoy
Photographs taken January 2002
Negatives on deposit with the Eastern Information Center

[Note: building numbers relate to those on sketch map and described in Section 7]

Photograph 1: Guesthouse, west elevation [building 1]

Photograph 2: Original Winery Building, west elevation [building 2]

Photograph 3: Bunkhouse/Office, south and west elevations [building 3]

Photograph 4: Cantu-Galleano Barn, east elevation [building 4]

Photograph 5: Vinegar Shed/Tank, north elevation [building 5]

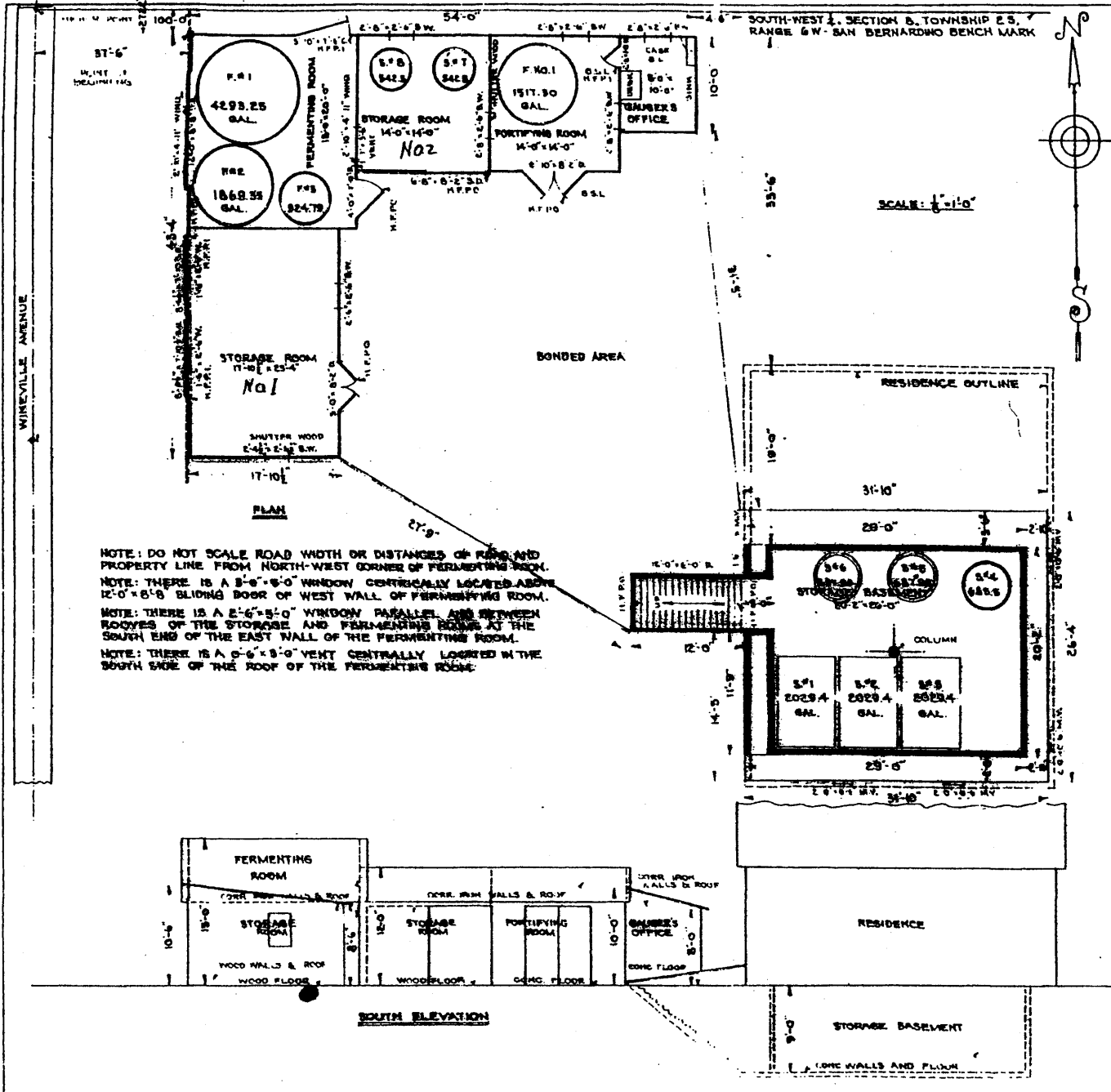
Photograph 6: Garage, south elevation [building 6]

Photograph 7: Workshop and Tasting Room, east elevation [building 7]

Photograph 8: Main Winery Building, east elevation [building 8]

Photograph 9: Main Winery Building, Interior, Fermentation Room

Photograph 10: Surrounding landscape, view looking west from west elevation of main winery building



- LEGEND**
- S.S. STORAGE TANKS
 - F.N. FERMENTING TANKS
 - F.NO.1 FERMENTING TANK
 - G.L. GOVERNMENT LOCK
 - G.S.L. GOVERNMENT SLIGHT LOCK
 - D. DOOR
 - S.D. SLIDING DOOR
 - B.W. BARRED WINDOW
 - M.V. WIRE MESH COVERED VENTILATOR
 - GAL. GALLONS
 - CONC. CONCRETE
 - H.F.P. HANG FOR PADLOCK INSIDE
 - H.F.P.O. HANG FOR PADLOCK OUTSIDE

14th DISTRICT CALIFORNIA APRIL 10 1936
 I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS DRAWING IS A TRUE AND ACCURATE PLAN OF THE PREMISES OF BONDED WINERY NO. 5962, EAST SIDE WIREVILLE AVE., 1 MILE WEST OF MIRA LOMA, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA, POST OFFICE, 1/2 MILE SOUTH OF RIVERSIDE DRIVE, MIRA LOMA, CALIFORNIA, OF DISTRICT 14.

BY: *Dominico Galleano* 4-10-36
 SOLE OWNER
 APPROVED: *Dominico Galleano*
 4-10-36
 BANK FOREMAN

AMENDED
 PLAN AND PLAT OF
 BONDED WINERY & BONDED STOREHOUSE
 DOMINICO GALLEANO
 April 10 1936
 ROBERT VAN PHEL - REGISTERED
 1176 North Park Ave. - Ph. 3613 - Pomona

1936 Plan and Plat of Bonded [Galleano] Winery and Bonded Storehouse