

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions to National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. 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.



1. Name of Property

Historic name: Weinberger, J.C., Winery
Other names/site number: William Cole Vineyards; Harrison Residence
Name of related multiple property listing:
N/A
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

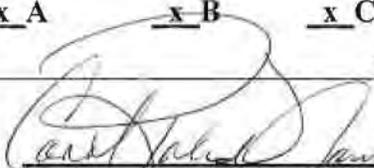
2. Location

Street & number: 2849 St. Helena Highway
City or town: St. Helena State: California (CA) County: Napa (055)
Not For Publication: Vicinity:

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,
I hereby certify that this x 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 x meets ___ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I
recommend that this property be considered significant at the following
level(s) of significance:

___ national ___ statewide x local
Applicable National Register Criteria:
x A x B x C ___ D

	State Historic Preservation Officer	2-12-15
Signature of certifying official/Title:		Date
<u>California Office of Historic Preservation</u>		
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government		

In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.	
Signature of commenting official:	Date
Title :	State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

Weinberger, J. C., Winery
Name of Property

Napa, California
County and State

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register
- determined eligible for the National Register
- determined not eligible for the National Register
- removed from the National Register
- other (explain:)

For Edison H. Beall
Signature of the Keeper

4-6-15
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

Weinberger, J. C., Winery
Name of Property

Napa, California
County and State

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

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

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 2

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

- AGRICULTURE/processing
- DOMESTIC/single dwelling
- LANDSCAPE/garden
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

- AGRICULTURE/processing
- DOMESTIC/single dwelling
- LANDSCAPE/garden
- _____
- _____
- _____

Weinberger, J. C., Winery
Name of Property

Napa, California
County and State

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

LATE VICTORIAN/Italianate

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: STONE/Sandstone; WOOD/Weatherboard;

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

Summary Paragraph

The J.C. Weinberger Winery building (the Winery) is located on the west side of St. Helena Highway (SR 29) just north of Deer Park Road, in the upper Napa Valley between Calistoga and St. Helena. The Winery is situated on a 5.69 acre parcel and set back from the road approximately 305 feet. The Winery is an irregular shaped building with an original rectangular front gable plan, two and one-half story stone masonry building (ca. 1876) with a secondary attached two-story rectangular shaped addition (ca. 1878). Renovations occurred in 1938 and 2002. The Winery is constructed of 2-foot thick, rough cut, irregular coursed sandstone that was locally quarried. The shape of the building reflects the original construction history that consists of a rectangular, 63-foot-by-41-foot building constructed in 1876, and a second rectangular, 81-foot-by-29-foot building constructed in 1878 and attached to the western façade of the original building. Although it was of similar proportion and length, this rectangular addition is offset slightly in a southerly direction, resulting in the irregular shape of the building. Because it is set into a hill, the south and east facades are entirely visible while only the upper stories of the north and west facades can be seen. There are Italianate style windows and door openings along the ground and main floors of the front and back façades that feature inverted u-shaped crown arches

Weinberger, J. C., Winery
Name of Property

Napa, California
County and State

and blind arch details. The moderate pitched gable roof and low pitched shed roof are both covered in modern asphalt shingles. Evidence of the 1938 renovation are evident on the exterior facade along the main floor residence, which is visually separated with flush horizontal wood cladding at the second floor and attic levels. Other than renovations in 1938 and the presence of modern asphalt shingles on the roof, the exterior of the building has not been substantially altered since it was constructed.

Narrative Description

South Façade

The south façade of the Winery is first viewed upon entering the property from the main driveway. The south façade consists of the original 1876 front gable rectangular building, and includes the 1878 rectangular addition. The front gable façade along the ground floor level consists of a central arched original doorway with hung wooden sliding doors that are flanked by two tall, narrow windows with blind arches and simple surrounds. The window and door openings are repeated on the main floor with a wider arched glass doorway at the center flanked by a tall narrow window and a wider tall window. All windows on this façade, and others, date from the 1938 period of renovations. The central arched doorway on the main story (above the ground floor on the south elevation) features a wrought iron balconette. The symmetrically placed windows and doors along the front gable feature prominent keystones and decorative full arch surrounds with stone quoins along the ground level and main floor doorways. The front façade also features stone quoins along three corners of the irregular front facade. The ground floor and main floor of the façade are constructed of irregular coursed sandstone; however, the attic floor along the gabled portion of the front façade is clad in horizontal wood siding. Metal straps along the lower portion of the wood cladding extend down onto the uppermost portions of the sandstone and were added during the 1938 renovations for seismic stabilization.¹ There is a centrally located window that is located within the gable of the attic level that consists a 12-light pane window and simple surround situated over wood cladding that now covers the original upper loading door for winery operations and was also part of the 1938 renovations.

The stepped-out irregular portion of the 1878 addition attached to the west side of the south-facing façade is dominated by four, plain rectangular windows. The east façade section of the addition consists of a large arched doorway with wood swing doors on the ground floor. A glass window opening of similar size and design is located directly above this doorway on the main floor. Both facades along the addition on the stepped-out portion of the south and east façades are clad in irregular coursed sandstone masonry with stone quoins along the corners. A shed roof now covers this section of the addition above the main story. The original 1878 wood clad attic story was removed during the 1938 renovations. There is an irregular coursed sandstone chimney that was added during the 1938 renovations, which now rises above the roofline where the two portions of the building meet.

¹ Degenkolb Engineers, San Francisco. *Structural review of the Gonsor Residence at 2849 St. Helena Hwy.* Degenkolb Job No. 98348.00. 25 August 1998.

Weinberger, J. C., Winery
Name of Property

Napa, California
County and State

East Façade

The east façade of the Winery is a flat plane that remains true to the original envelope of the 1876 building. During the 1938 renovations, however, the sandstone masonry wall above the main and attic stories along the east façade was removed and replaced with horizontal wood cladding. The sandstone masonry wall still extends up to the middle of the attic story on the far left and right sides of this façade, terminating with stone quoins at each corner. The eaves of the roof are slightly higher than those of the original 1876 eaves, which is achieved through the 1938 addition of a shed roof attachment that protrudes out of the more steeply gabled roof that runs the length of the 1876 building.

The ground floor of the east façade is clad in sandstone masonry perforated by several narrow vertical openings originally designed for ventilation. A small door is also located on the right side of this level. Four metal medallions perforate the ground floor of the east façade that were added during the 1938 renovations to help anchor the stone wall for seismic purposes.² An iron staircase runs diagonally up the ground floor to an exterior door on the main story. The main and attic stories of this façade are constructed of horizontal wood cladding perforated with regularly spaced rectangular windows.

North Façade

The north façade of the winery building, now the front entry to the residence, consists of a dominant, moderately pitched gable roof that still reflects the original 1876 portion of the building. Since the building is set into a hill, only the main and attic stories are visible on this façade. The main story is clad in irregular coursed sandstone masonry, terminating in stone quoins along each corner. The right side of the north façade is dominated by stone masonry that is stepped-back slightly and extends approximately three-quarters of the way up the sandstone portion of the left side of the façade. This wall, and the portion of it that extends slightly around the west façade, are what remain of the main and attic stories of the 1878 addition as viewed from this direction. The original arched door and blind arched window openings are still present in this freestanding wall, as are the stone quoins on the right corner. The stone quoins that surround other major arched doorways in the building exist around this large arched door as well. The door and window openings now contain wrought iron gates/grating, original to the 1938 renovation. The façade features a large, arched, central doorway flanked by two tall, narrow windows topped with blind arches and central keystones. The centered doorway is surrounded by a full stone arch with a central keystone that is flanked by stone quoins. The doorway is accessible by several stone steps with decorative wrought iron railings. A rectangular stone marked with the date "1876" is set into the masonry wall directly above the central doorway. Above the main story of this façade, wood cladding that replaced the sandstone wall during the 1938 renovations extends up the face of the attic story into the gable. There is a centrally located window within the gable of the attic level that consists of a 12-light pane window and simple surround situated over wood cladding that now covers the original upper loading door for winery operations, part of the 1938 renovations. There is also a small multi-light swing window located in the attic story of the north façade that is also likely a part of the 1938 renovations.

² Degenkolb Engineers, 1998.

Weinberger, J. C., Winery
Name of Property

Napa, California
County and State

West Façade

The west façade is dominated by a view of the western wall of the original 1876 portion of the building. The lowest three feet of the elevation and the entirety of the left side of the façade retain the original irregular coursed sandstone masonry. The upper/central portion of this façade is clad in the same horizontal wood boards installed during the 1938 renovations that are present on the upper portions of other façades. Within the wood clad portion of the west façade is a small window with multi-paned side lights, a large picture window with multi-paned side lights, and a small centrally located door. The picture window and its side lights are covered with a canvas awning, and the door is covered with a small shed attachment with asphalt shingles.

Beyond the west elevation is a concrete patio slab enclosed by the remains of the sandstone walls original to the 1878 addition. During the 1938 renovations, the main and attic stories of the 1878 portion were removed and a patio slab added at the ground floor level. The current patio slab was installed during a 2002 renovation required by the County of Napa. To the far right of the patio slab is the main level of the original 1878 addition with a shed roof. The 1938 sandstone chimney, visible from the south façade, rises above the west façade and the main floor addition. This section utilized the remains of the south and west sandstone walls of the 1878 addition.

Interior

The ground floor of the Winery is currently in its original use as a wine production area. There is a wine cellar addition that extends from the far west wall into the hillside, which was added during the 2002 renovations. This cellar addition does not affect the integrity of the original building, as the footprint of the ground floor remains intact and as it was during the building's period of significance. Poured concrete floors were added during the 2002 renovations, as were poured concrete footings on the support piers. The heavy, wood support piers with knee braces and chamfered corners are positioned throughout the ground floor to support the above levels, and were replaced during the 1938 renovations; however, many elements of this pier support system are original to the times of construction in 1876 and 1878. The sandstone masonry walls remain exposed on the interior of the ground floor. Narrow ventilation openings, part of the original 1876 design are still seen along the east and west interior walls of the building.

The main floor and attic floor above the ground level are now used as a residence, as they have been since 1938. These interior spaces retain the majority of the fabric of the 1938 period of significance. The kitchen area reflects the largest change that was made when the current owners took over occupancy in 2002, but many other features such as the floors, fireplace, some of the furnishings and the overall layout remain unchanged.

Thomas Church Designed Landscape

The immediate landscape that surrounds the J.C. Weinberger Winery building was designed by Thomas Church, a notable landscape architect, in 1938. The main elements of the grounds, including driveways, service roads, walkways, parking areas, terraces, walls, steps, and swimming pool are all part of the original Church design.³ Along the east façade of the winery is

³ Messenger, Pam-Anela. "Thomas Dolliver Church and the 1938 Harrison garden

Weinberger, J. C., Winery
Name of Property

Napa, California
County and State

a level planting area that separates the building from a narrow sloping driveway. The planting area is bounded by a low sloping retaining wall constructed of sandstone reclaimed from the demolished portions of the winery building. The retaining wall wraps around from the south façade wall of the 1876 building to the residential parking court on the north side of the building. The Church-designed driveway that runs parallel to the east façade of the building, just beyond the planting area and retaining wall, “was designed in scale with the home - just 14’ wide at the base - with a slope of about 15% for the length of the building.”⁴ This driveway connects the concrete utility pad at the south end of the building with the parking court at the north end. Both the sloped driveway and the parking court are of packed gravel. On the far side of this sloped driveway is a narrow strip of trees and shrubs that separates the driveway from a new parking lot adjacent to the east.

The parking court at the north end of the building is bounded on its north end by curved retaining wall of reclaimed sandstone. On the right side of the retaining wall is a small fountain shaded by an ornamental Japanese maple. Directly opposite the residence entry is a short flight of stone steps that intersect the retaining wall to connect the parking court with the landscape above. The retaining wall then wraps around to bound the west lawn on its north and west sides.

A wrought iron fence separates the parking court from the west lawn. Where it wraps around the west lawn, evergreen shrubs are planted just behind the retaining wall on the elevated ground so that they spill over the top of the wall. Gently curved planting beds surround the west lawn on its east and south sides. A large rectangular swimming pool and surrounding concrete deck lie in the eastern portion of the west lawn. A small utility shed is located within the border plantings on the south side of the lawn. A straight sandstone path connects the concrete patio to the pool deck, and then extends to the back of the lawn where it meets a small, elevated terrace system. Two different terrace levels are accessed by short flights of stone steps that become narrower as one reaches the top level. This intimate space is surrounded by small trees and shrubs that largely screen it from other aspects of the landscape.

Nearly all aspects of the aforementioned landscape are original to, or reminiscent of, the planned 1938 Thomas Church landscape design. The gardens still evoke the Thomas Church designed and implemented landscape from 1938. All hardscape features, with the exception of the poured concrete patio, pool deck, and utility shed, are original to the 1938 period of significance. Many of the plantings, while not necessarily the same as those planted in 1938, adhere to Church’s design vision and principles. The landscape immediately surrounding the winery building today strongly reflects the 1938 period of significance and Thomas Church’s landscape design.

Larger Setting

The J.C. Weinberger Winery and Thomas Church landscape are set in the heart of Napa County wine country. Surroundings are rural and are dominated by vineyards and other wine producing properties. St. Helena Highway (State Route 29) runs just to the east of the property. This highway is two lanes, but receives a fairly large amount of traffic, being the main north-

within the William Cole Winery in St. Helena, California.” 11 February 2014.

⁴ Messenger, 2014.

Weinberger, J. C., Winery
Name of Property

Napa, California
County and State

south thoroughfare through Napa County wine country. The town of St. Helena lies approximately one-and-one-half miles to the southeast of the J.C. Weinberger Winery building.

Stone in Napa County became a desired material for commercial and industrial buildings beginning in the mid-to-late 1800s. Sandstone was available from several quarries in Napa Valley attractively hued in a variety of colors and soft enough to be readily shaped into building blocks using hand axes. Chinese laborers quarried stone in Napa Valley during the 1870s and are credited for building numerous stone bridges, wine caves, and rock walls throughout the County. Due to anti-Chinese sentiment in the 1880s, Chinese stone workers were replaced by European immigrants, including many stone masons and laborers, who quarried stone and erected impressive stone buildings throughout the area. Stone construction demonstrated the owner's faith in the permanency of industries like wine making in Napa Valley. They also demonstrated the need for fire and theft protection. Napa Valley winemakers also found stone to be an excellent medium for wine storage, as it is a natural insulator. By 1888 it was common practice for grape crushing to be carried out on the top floor of wineries and for storage to take place in ground floors often set into hillsides, which also helped to maintain moderate temperatures.

Alteration History

The original rectangular portion of the J.C. Weinberger building was constructed in 1876. An addition of similar size and proportion was added onto the west side of the original building in 1878. The composite irregular shaped building operated as a winery until Prohibition in 1920. During and after Prohibition, and after the death of its female winemaker Hannah Weinberger, the winery began to fall into disrepair. It was during this time that the wooden upper story of the 1878 addition suffered deterioration. Also, a wooden porch on the south façade deteriorated beyond repair.

The winery was purchased by M.E. Harrison in 1938 who hired the architect F. Bourn Hayne to convert the winery into a single-family residence. Alterations made at this time included the removal of the upper one-and-one-half stories of the 1878 building, which had fallen into disrepair; however the sandstone masonry of the exterior walls were left intact and a concrete patio slab was poured on top of the original ground floor along the west facade. Another change that occurred in 1938 was the removal of the upper portions of the sandstone walls on the 1876 portion of the building. The sandstone exterior walls of the attic story and portions of the main story were removed and replaced with wood frame construction. This was likely done to improve the seismic stability of the building. To further stabilize the building, metal rods and straps were added to portions of the sandstone walls. Hayne also added the sandstone chimney, an office space on the ground floor level, and converted the main and attic stories into living quarters.

During the building renovations in 1938, Thomas Church was hired to design the landscape for the residence. Church reused the sandstone that was removed from the winery building to construct the retaining walls and other hardscape features he incorporated into the landscape design. The grounds as they exist today, including the swimming pool, largely reflect the designs that Church implemented in 1938.

Minor alterations occurred to the property when the current owners purchased it in 2002. Primarily, the concrete patio slab that covered portions of the ground floor had to be replaced, as water had permeated the deteriorated patio slab and severely compromised the wood pier support

Weinberger, J. C., Winery
Name of Property

Napa, California
County and State

system in the 1878 portion of the basement. The patio slab and underlying support system all had to be replaced in 2002. A concrete floor and concrete footings for the remaining wooden piers were poured during the 2002 renovation. Also in 2002, slight alterations were made to the interior living spaces on the main and attic stories, and roof work was undertaken.

Integrity

The J.C. Weinberger Winery possesses all seven aspects of integrity. The building and landscape have never been moved, and therefore retain integrity of *location*. The building has changed relatively little throughout its history, and the most significant changes that were made occurred in 1938, within the building's period of significance. The historically important elements of the building's design and Church's landscape design clearly remain, and therefore the property has integrity of *design*. The physical environment surrounding the property has changed little since the time of the building's construction; the setting continues to be rural and reflects the agricultural nature of Napa County wine country. Therefore, the property has integrity of *setting*. The physical elements of the property that convey its historic significance remain; therefore, the property has integrity of *materials* and *workmanship*. The property has integrity of both *feeling* and *association* because its current use and appearance evoke the aesthetic and historic sense of the period of significance and because there is a direct link between the property as it is today and the property as it was historically. Since its period of significance, the J.C. Weinberger Winery building and property continues to operate as both a commercial winery and as a residence. The building's use and appearance clearly convey all aspects of its historic significance.

Weinberger, J. C., Winery
Name of Property

Napa, California
County and State

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

- A. Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes
- B. Removed from its original location
- C. A birthplace or grave
- D. A cemetery
- E. A reconstructed building, object, or structure
- F. A commemorative property
- G. Less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

INDUSTRY
ARCHITECTURE
LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE

Weinberger, J. C., Winery
Name of Property

Napa, California
County and State

Period of Significance

1876-1938

Significant Dates

1876
1878
1938

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Weinberger, John C.
Weinberger, Hannah Elizabeth Rabbe

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Church, Thomas Dolliver

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

The J.C. Weinberger Winery is historically significant under National Register Criterion A, B and C at the local level of significance, and has a period of significance dating from 1876 to 1938. The property is eligible under National Register Criterion A, due to its association with events that made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local history, specifically the development of a winemaking industry in the Napa Valley in the early Twentieth century (1860-1920). The Winery is also significant under National Register Criterion B at the local level for its association with the lives of John C. Weinberger, and his wife, Hannah Weinberger, both significant persons in our past due to their contribution to the Napa Valley wine industry during the period from 1876 to 1920. John Weinberger was an early pioneer winemaker of the Napa Valley, Hannah Weinberger was one of the first women winemakers in California, carrying on after her husband's death. Lastly, the property is significant under Criterion C at the National level because the winery building itself embodies distinctive characteristics of a type, method and period of construction, as it is a well-preserved example of stone commercial/industrial

Weinberger, J. C., Winery
Name of Property

Napa, California
County and State

architecture constructed in Napa Valley from 1870 to 1920. The significance of the designed garden landscape surrounding the winery is a second area of significance under Criterion C as it represents the work of a master landscape architect, Thomas D. Church, added in 1938. Church designed over 2,000 gardens in the United States and overseas and was responsible for the master planning of several university and college campuses, as well as large housing projects and commercial developments. He is, however, most famous for his private residential garden designs, like those on the J.C. Weinberger Winery property. The period of significance from 1876 through 1938 is due to its association with J.C. Weinberger and the contribution to early wine-making, through the post-prohibition era and 1938 when the property was restored and redesigned in part as a residence with a designed landscape.

Narrative Statement of Significance (Provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance.)

Criterion A: Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history in the early development of the Napa Valley wine industry.

During the early 1870s several hundred European immigrants arrived in the Napa Valley seeking land and opportunity. Some recognized the wine-producing potential of the Napa Valley and began importing European varietals and establishing small wineries throughout the valley. Vineyards and wineries began to appear throughout the valley in the 1870's, but the most intense action occurred in the St. Helena area where a local viticulture club had been established before the city of St. Helena was officially incorporated in 1876.⁵ The J.C. Weinberger Winery was constructed in 1876 during this period, and was one of several commercial wineries that began to appear on the landscape despite a world-wide economic depression that lasted from 1873-1879, which resulted in a decrease in the price of wine. Following this depression, between the years 1880 and 1890, Napa County experienced unprecedented growth in the number of wine cellars. In 1882 there were 52 wineries in the county, which grew to 63 by 1883, then 97 by 1884, and 142 by 1889. Together, these wineries produced more wine than any county in California and Napa County became firmly established as one of the major grape growing regions in the United States,⁶ and Napa Valley wine became famous and received accolades in various expositions around the world⁷. Palmer's 1881 History of Napa County describes viticulture as "the leading industry of the county and will doubtless always stand at the head." Napa valley's wine industry continued to grow and prosper until Congress passed the Eighteenth Amendment and the Volstead National Prohibition Act in 1920. During the thirteen years of Prohibition only a few wineries remained open by producing sacramental and kosher wine, but the majority of them were forced to close.

J.C. Weinberger constructed the J.C. Weinberger Winery in 1876 as a moderately sized commercial winery with the capacity of producing 70-80,000 gallons of wine. Sources from the late nineteenth century claim that this 1876 construction made Mr. Weinberger "the first to erect

⁵ Webber, Lin. *Old Napa Valley*. Wine Ventures Publishing. 1998, p.226

⁶ Conaway, James. *Napa: The Story of an American Eden*. 1990, p.14

⁷ Conaway, p.14.

Weinberger, J. C., Winery
Name of Property

Napa, California
County and State

a stone wine cellar in the valley.”⁸ In addition to wine making, the winery also produced grape syrup commercially, and by 1877 was producing two thousand gallons annually.⁹ The J.C. Weinberger Winery flourish in the decades following its construction and this success culminated in them winning a silver medal at the Paris Exposition wine competition in 1889. A newspaper article claimed that Weinberger’s wines were “chiefly taken as fast as they become aged by regular customers in New York, Cincinnati, St. Louis, and Texas and other Eastern points, being in constant demand.”¹⁰ The J.C. Weinberger Winery continued this success until 1920 when Prohibition forced its closure. The J.C. Weinberger Winery contributed significantly to the establishment of Napa Valley as an epicenter for wine production during the period from 1876 to 1920 due to the commercial popularity of their wine. The establishment of Napa Valley as a wine producing region is thus a significant event in local history.

Criterion B for its association with the lives of John C. and Hannah Weinberger.

The J.C. Weinberger Winery was constructed by John C. Weinberger (known as J.C.) in 1876. J.C. Weinberger was one of the first commercially successful winemakers in Napa County. He was born in Weissenburg, Bavaria on July 13, 1830, and at the age of eighteen he immigrated to the United States. He first practiced the confectionary trade in New York, which he learned in Bavaria. In 1853 he left New York for Cincinnati, Ohio, and then moved on a few months later to Indianapolis, Indiana. Weinberger resided in Indiana until 1870, during which time he left the confectionary trade to start a fruit and nursery business. In 1860 he married Anna Von Dakkum, who died in 1866. J.C. Weinberger visited California in 1869 and “was so pleased with the country” that he decided to move there the following year.¹¹ Upon moving to California, Weinberger purchased 240 acres of land just north of St. Helena in Napa County and began his wine business called J.C. Weinberger Winery. Weinberger went to Ohio in 1871 to marry Hannah Elizabeth Rabbe, who was born October 7, 1840 in New Albany, Indiana, and together they returned to the Napa Valley.¹²

In 1876, J.C. Weinberger completed construction of his two and one half story stone masonry winery building. Sources from the late nineteenth century claim that this 1876 construction made Mr. Weinberger “the first to erect a stone wine cellar in the valley.”¹³ Also by this time he had

⁸ *A Memorial and Biographical History of Northern California, Illustrated: Containing a History of this Important Section of the Pacific Coast from the Earliest Period of Its Occupancy...and Biographical Mention of Many of Its Most Eminent Pioneers and Also of Prominent Citizens of Today.* Lewis Publishing Company. 1891, p443.

⁹ *Ibid.*

¹⁰ St. Helena Star. “Biography of J.C. Weinberger.” 21 March 1889.

¹¹ *History of Napa and Lake Counties, California: Comprising Their Geography, Geology, Topography, Climatography, Springs and Timber.* Slocum, Bowen & Co., Publishers, San Francisco: 1881. Transcribed by Julie Appletoft. February 2007, p585.

¹² St. Helena Star. “Mrs. Hannah E. Weinberger Summoned at Age of Ninety Years.” 8 May 1931.

¹³ *A Memorial and Biographical History of Northern California, Illustrated: Containing a History of this Important Section of the Pacific Coast from the Earliest Period of Its Occupancy...and Biographical Mention of Many of Its Most Eminent Pioneers and Also of Prominent Citizens of Today.* Lewis Publishing Company. 1891, p443.

Weinberger, J. C., Winery

Name of Property

Napa, California

County and State

planted 35-acres of vineyard, and was purchasing grapes from other growers to support his wine business. In 1876 he made 50,000 gallons of wine.¹⁴ Two years later, he expanded the winery by constructing a large addition on the west side of the original building. In addition to his wine-making business, Weinberger was likely the first person to produce grape syrup commercially. He began making grape syrup in 1876, and by 1877 was producing two thousand gallons annually.¹⁵ Weinberger was also a prominent member of his local community, being a Royal Arch Mason in the local Masonic Order, director of the Bank of St. Helena and an active member of the St. Helena Viticulture Society, having attended its first meeting on January 22, 1876.¹⁶

J.C. Weinberger was murdered by William J. Gau on March 21, 1882. Gau was a former winery employee who had fallen in love with his daughter, but his affections were not returned and were opposed by the family. Gau refused to leave the daughter alone, publishing a false report of their engagement in a San Francisco newspaper, and he was eventually fired.¹⁷ However, despite his termination, Gau "hung around... talking ugly and making threats."¹⁸ Ultimately, Gau lured Weinberger to the Lodi train station with a telegram claiming that a friend wished to meet him there, and when Weinberger went to the station, Gau shot him twice in the face and then committed suicide in full view of everyone on the train and platform.¹⁹

When J.C. was murdered in 1882 his wife, Hannah R. Weinberger, took over operation of the winery and vineyards, and also took J.C.'s place as a director of the Bank of St. Helena. When Hannah took over the winery and became one of the first female wine-makers in California to own and operate a winery.²⁰ Like her husband, she was a pioneer in the Napa Valley wine industry and the J.C. Weinberger Winery experienced a great deal of success under her management. Wine production increased to 100,000 gallons in 1889, and brandy production reached 5,000 gallons. It was also under her management that the winery won a silver medal at the Paris Exposition, increasing the notoriety of her winery and Napa Valley wine in general.²¹ She operated the winery successfully until 1920 when Prohibition forced her to shut it down. She remained living in St. Helena and passed away on May 5, 1931, at the age of ninety. She is buried at the St. Helena public cemetery.

J.C. Weinberger is a significant person in local history, as he was a locally important business person and winemaker who contributed greatly to the success of the Napa Valley wine industry. His wife Hannah Elizabeth Rabbe Weinberger is a significant person in history of California, was one of the first female wine-makers in the state to own and operate a commercial

¹⁴ Napa Valley Register. "History Revealed: Four years makes a difference." 16 September 2010.

¹⁵ *History of Napa and Lake Counties*, p219.

¹⁶ St. Helena Star. "Biography of J.C. Weinberger." 21 March 1889.

¹⁷ Los Angeles Daily Herald - Los Angeles Sunday Morning, Vol XVII, No. 30. "The Murder of Mr. J.C. Weinberger." 26 March 1882.

¹⁸ Daily Alta California, Volume 34, Number 11659. "A Murderous Lover." 24 March 1882.

¹⁹ Los Angeles Daily Herald - Los Angeles Sunday Morning, Vol XVII, No. 30. "The Murder of Mr. J.C. Weinberger." 26 March 1882.

²⁰ Napa Valley Register. "The story of the first true Napa Valley female vintner." 18 July 2010

²¹ Sacramento Daily Union, Volume 62, Number 50. "California Wines." 18 October 1889.

Weinberger, J. C., Winery
Name of Property

Napa, California
County and State

winery, during a time in history when women could not vote and were discouraged from owning property or operating businesses. . Hannah Weinberger was considered a pioneer in her community as early as 1924.²²

Criterion C as the property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, and method of construction of stone winery buildings in Napa Valley.

Stone for constructing buildings in Napa Valley became a much desired material for commercial and industrial buildings beginning in the 1870s, particularly winery buildings, due to its availability and the need for fire protection and climate control. Sandstone and volcanic tufa were available from several local quarries in Napa Valley. Chinese, Italian, Scottish, Swiss and English laborers participated in quarrying and stone masonry construction throughout the region from the 1870s-1910s and their work is still evident in many buildings, bridges and stone walls throughout Napa County. As St. Helena prospered in the 1880s through the 1900s, brick and stone commercial buildings began to replace wood frame buildings along Main Street. The use of stone in construction demonstrated the owner's intention in the permanence of their businesses and offered fire and theft protection and climate control. Several stone winery buildings and warehouses were constructed in the St. Helena area, indicating the healthy state of St. Helena's economy and viticulture industry during this time period. Stone wineries were erected by Charles Krug (1873), Beringer Brothers (1876), F. Kraft/Spottswood (1884), B. Ehlers (1886), William Bourn/Greystone Cellars (1885), V. Sattui (1890), Carlo Rossini (1891) and Lombardi Cellars (1899). Designers included local craftsmen such as Pithie and Birkett, G. Rossi, S. N. Harrison, W.A. Harrison, John C Money, C.C. Bale, J.C. Mixon and Hamden McIntyre, who is recognized as the most talented of these architects.

J.C. Weinberger Winery, built in 1876, was constructed of locally quarried sandstone and was built into a hillside to take advantage of the flow of gravity instead of conveyers in the wine production. The grapes were brought into the top story, where they were crushed, and then through the use of gravity the wine was moved down to the main story where it was fermented, and then flowed down to the ground level where it was stored.²³ It is reported to have been the first stone winery with a gravity flow design constructed in St. Helena.²⁴ Little is known about the architect/builder of the winery building, but it is possible the Hamden McIntyre may have had a hand in its planning or construction, as McIntyre was responsible for the design of many other stone wineries in Napa Valley, including Far Niente, Trefethen (originally called Eshcol), Chateau Montelena, Inglenook and Greystone Cellars. The J.C. Weinberger Winery is a well-preserved example of early twentieth century stone commercial/industrial architecture featuring the use of locally quarried stone and a gravity-flow design.

²² The Oakland Tribune. "Farm Center Takes Over School House". 5 November 1924.

²³ *History of Napa and Lake Counties*, p219.

²⁴ *A Memorial and Biographical History of Northern California, Illustrated: Containing a History of this Important Section of the Pacific Coast from the Earliest Period of Its Occupancy...and Biographical Mention of Many of Its Most Eminent Pioneers and Also of Prominent Citizens of Today*. Lewis Publishing Company. 1891, p443.

Weinberger, J. C., Winery
Name of Property

Napa, California
County and State

Criterion C: The Thomas Church Designed Landscape Architect represents the work of a master and retains high artistic value.

In 1938, the Maurice E. Harrison family purchased the J.C. Weinberger estate and decided to raze Weinberger's original Victorian-era mansion, which was in ruin, and convert the top stories of the winery building into a summer residence. The Harrisons hired architect F. Bourn Hayne to complete these renovations on the winery. Hayne recommended that Harrison hire his colleague from Harvard, Thomas Church, to design a landscape that would enhance the setting for the new home. Perhaps more than any other designer of the twentieth century, Church brought the idea of outdoor living to the forefront of everyday life, through gardens that joined seamlessly to houses and were designed with simplicity and beauty.²⁵ Educated at Berkeley in their Division of Landscape Gardening and Floriculture, Church learned not only about plants, but also surveying and civil engineering. Church went on to study landscape architecture at Harvard, following his course work with a fellowship to tour Europe for nine months.²⁶ When Church started his own practice in San Francisco in 1930, he combined the practical aspects of his Berkeley education and his appreciation and respect for European traditions in design with current social trends and client needs. Serving on the editorial staff for *California Arts and Architecture*, he wrote articles about the gardens he had visited in Europe as well as instructional essays on designing gardens.²⁷ The instructional articles, illustrated with photographs of gardens he designed and built, defined the principles he employed: unity, function, simplicity and scale (Thomas D. Church, "Designing the Small Lot Garden," *California Arts and Architecture*, July 1933. Throughout a career that lasted close to 50 years, these principles defined his work. His influence was and is pervasive and the imitation of what became recognizable as his design signature is now ubiquitous.²⁸ As of 1967, Church had designed over 2,000 gardens in the United States and overseas. This count continued to grow over the next 10 years, with a backlog of waiting clients at the time of his death in 1978. Almost all of his work was done in the private sector and the gardens remain in private holdings. His work also encompassed the master planning of several university and college campuses, as well as large housing projects and commercial developments, but he is mainly remembered for the private residential gardens. Many have been cited for excellence in design and are published in books worldwide, but most are not accessible to the public, so their conditions and existence are not known to the general public. Several are currently nominated for Landmark status with the National Register of Historic Places.²⁹

Church produced a preliminary sketch for landscaping surrounding the J.C. Weinberger Winery building (now the Harrison residence) in October 1938 that was used as a guide to the construction of the main elements of the grounds, including driveways, service roads, walks, parking areas, terraces, walls, steps, a swimming pool, etc. The plan was drawn to scale and incorporated the existing trees and other features of the property, including existing roads which were to have scaled down widths or eliminated in favor of a preferred layout. The typical design process, then as now, involves revisions to initial conceptual plans to include any modifications

²⁵ Messenger, Pam-Anela. 2014, p1.

²⁶ Ibid.

²⁷ Ibid.

²⁸ Messenger, Pam-Anela. 2014, p2.

²⁹ Messenger, Pam-Anela. 2014, p8.

Weinberger, J. C., Winery

Name of Property

Napa, California

County and State

requested by owners.³⁰ Unfortunately, no extant record documents or construction drawings have been found to date, except a "Grading & Walls" plan prepared by Church for the work that was done. It is clear from this construction drawing, however, that Church endeavored to retain as many trees as possible while still providing reasonable circulation and ample parking for the new home. Grading was minimized and done with Church's characteristic finesse to model the ground forms in an aesthetically pleasing manner that also solved drainage issues.³¹ Selection of plants for gardens was always a simple process for Church as early on he espoused the notion that a small palette of plants be selected with consideration for color, texture and mass. He used evergreen plants to give the garden form and year-round structure, and repeated plants to unify the composition. While endeavoring to save the many trees that gave character and interest to the Harrison property, as well as screening the building from the highway, he selectively augmented and removed plants that were incongruous with the new plan. The added material softened hard lines and provided privacy to the new family home and garden. Church also considered the greater picture of the valley by respecting and retaining the Elm allée that was then lining the highway, as well as the great variety and quantity of fruit and large-scale evergreen trees that fronted the winery and house. Over time, many of these significant trees have disappeared, making it even more critical to preserve what remains.³²

The landscape surrounding the J.C. Weinberger Winery building is associated with the productive career of Thomas D. Church who designed the property's gardens in 1938 when the winery was converted into a residence following Repeal. Perhaps more than any other designer of the twentieth century, Church brought the idea of outdoor living to the forefront of nearly everyone's life, through gardens that joined seamlessly to houses and were designed with simplicity and beauty.³³ Church designed over 2,000 gardens in the United States and overseas. He was responsible for the master planning of several university and college campuses, as well as large housing projects and commercial developments. He is, however, most famous for his private residential garden designs, like those on the J.C. Weinberger Winery property, which retains high artistic value.

³⁰ Messenger, Pam-Anela. 2014, p3.

³¹ Messenger, Pam-Anela. 2014, p4.

³² Messenger, Pam-Anela. 2014, p7.

³³ Messenger, Pam-Anela. 2014, p1.

Weinberger, J. C., Winery
Name of Property

Napa, California
County and State

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Weinberger, J. C., Winery
Name of Property

Napa, California
County and State

St. Helena Star. Advertisement for J.C. Weinberger, Winegrower and Wine Dealer. 19 December 1890.
St. Helena Star. "Mrs. Hannah E. Weinberger Summoned at Age of Ninety Years." 8 May 1931.
St. Helena Star. "Tenderly Laid to Rest." 15 May 1931.
Stoneberg, David. St. Helena Star. "History revealed: Four years makes a difference." 16 September 2010.
Webber, Lin. *Old Napa Valley: The History to 1900*. Wine Ventures Publishing, 1998.

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 # _____
- recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
 - Other State agency
 - Federal agency
 - Local government
 - University
 - Other
- Name of repository: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____

Weinberger, J. C., Winery
Name of Property

Napa, California
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 5.69

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

Datum if other than WGS84: _____

(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

1. Latitude: 38.518006 Longitude: -122.490556

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

Beginning at GPS point 38.518029, -122.490217, the boundary line goes to point 38.518329, -122.490581. From this point, it proceeds to point 38.518125, -122.490965, and then to point 38.517541, -122.490915. It then proceeds to point 38.517516, -122.490707, and then continues along the edge of William Cole Road to the original GPS point.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

These boundary lines encompass the existing parcel boundaries that include the J.C. Weinberger Winery building and the remaining hardscape and landscaped features designed by Thomas D. Church.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Stacey De Shazo, M.A., Grace Burridge, M.H.P. and Sally Evans, M.A.

organization: Napa County Landmarks

street & number: 1754 2nd Street

city or town: Napa state: CA zip code: 94559

e-mail: stacey@napacountylandmarks.org

telephone: 707-255-1836

date: March 10, 2014

Weinberger, J. C., Winery
Name of Property

Napa, California
County and State

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A USGS map or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)

Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

Photo Log

See Continuation Sheet

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.460 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 hours per response including 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 Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

Weinberger, J.C., Winery
Name of Property
Napa County, California
County and State
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number Additional Documentation

Page 1

Photo Log

Name of Property: J.C. Weinberger Winery

City or Vicinity: St. Helena

County: Napa

State: California

Photographer: Grace Burridge

Date Photographed: February 7, 2014

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

1 of 20, (CA_Napa_J.C. Weinberger Winery_0001), View of the South Façade, Camera facing Northwest, 02/07/14.

2 of 20, (CA_Napa_J.C. Weinberger Winery_0002), View of the South Façade, Camera facing Northwest, 02/07/14.

3 of 20, (CA_Napa_J.C. Weinberger Winery_0003), Upper Stories of the 1876 Building's South Façade, Camera facing North, 02/07/14.

4 of 20, (CA_Napa_J.C. Weinberger Winery_0004), View of the Church Retaining Wall and Landscape, Camera facing North, 02/07/14.

5 of 20, (CA_Napa_J.C. Weinberger Winery_0005), View of the East Façade, Camera facing West, 02/07/14.

6 of 20, (CA_Napa_J.C. Weinberger Winery_0006), View of the East and North Façades and Church Landscape, Camera facing Southwest, 02/07/14.

7 of 20, (CA_Napa_J.C. Weinberger Winery_0007), View of the North Façade, Camera facing Southeast, 02/07/14.

8 of 20, (CA_Napa_J.C. Weinberger Winery_0008), View of the Church Retaining Wall, Camera facing Northeast, 02/07/14.

9 of 20, (CA_Napa_J.C. Weinberger Winery_0009), View of the Remaining 1878 Wall on the North Façade, Camera facing South, 02/07/14.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Weinberger, J.C., Winery
Name of Property
Napa County, California
County and State
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number Additional Documentation

Page 2

10 of 20, (CA_Napa_J.C. Weinberger Winery_0010), View of the West Façade and Patio, Camera facing Southeast, 02/07/14.

11 of 20, (CA_Napa_J.C. Weinberger Winery_0011), View of the West Façade and Church Landscape, Camera facing Southeast, 02/07/14.

12 of 20, (CA_Napa_J.C. Weinberger Winery_0012), View of the Retaining Wall and Landscape on the Northwest Part of the Property, Camera facing North, 02/07/14.

13 of 20, (CA_Napa_J.C. Weinberger Winery_0013), View of the West Façade and Landscape, Camera facing East, 02/07/14.

14 of 20, (CA_Napa_J.C. Weinberger Winery_0014), View of the Church Landscape along the Southern End of the West Façade, Camera facing Southeast, 02/07/14.

15 of 20, (CA_Napa_J.C. Weinberger Winery_0015), View of the Pool and West Lawn, Camera facing Southwest, 02/07/14.

16 of 20, (CA_Napa_J.C. Weinberger Winery_0016), View of the Pool and West Lawn, Camera facing West, 02/07/14.

17 of 20, (CA_Napa_J.C. Weinberger Winery_0017), View of the Stone Steps beyond the West Lawn's Path, Camera facing West, 02/07/14.

18 of 20, (CA_Napa_J.C. Weinberger Winery_0018), View of the Southern Portion of the Basement Level of the 1878 Building, Camera facing Southwest, 02/07/14.

19 of 20, (CA_Napa_J.C. Weinberger Winery_0019), View of the Basement Level of the 1876 Building, Camera facing Northeast, 02/07/14.

20 of 20, (CA_Napa_J.C. Weinberger Winery_0020), Detail of the Interior of the Southern Wall of the 1876 Building, Camera facing South, 02/07/14.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

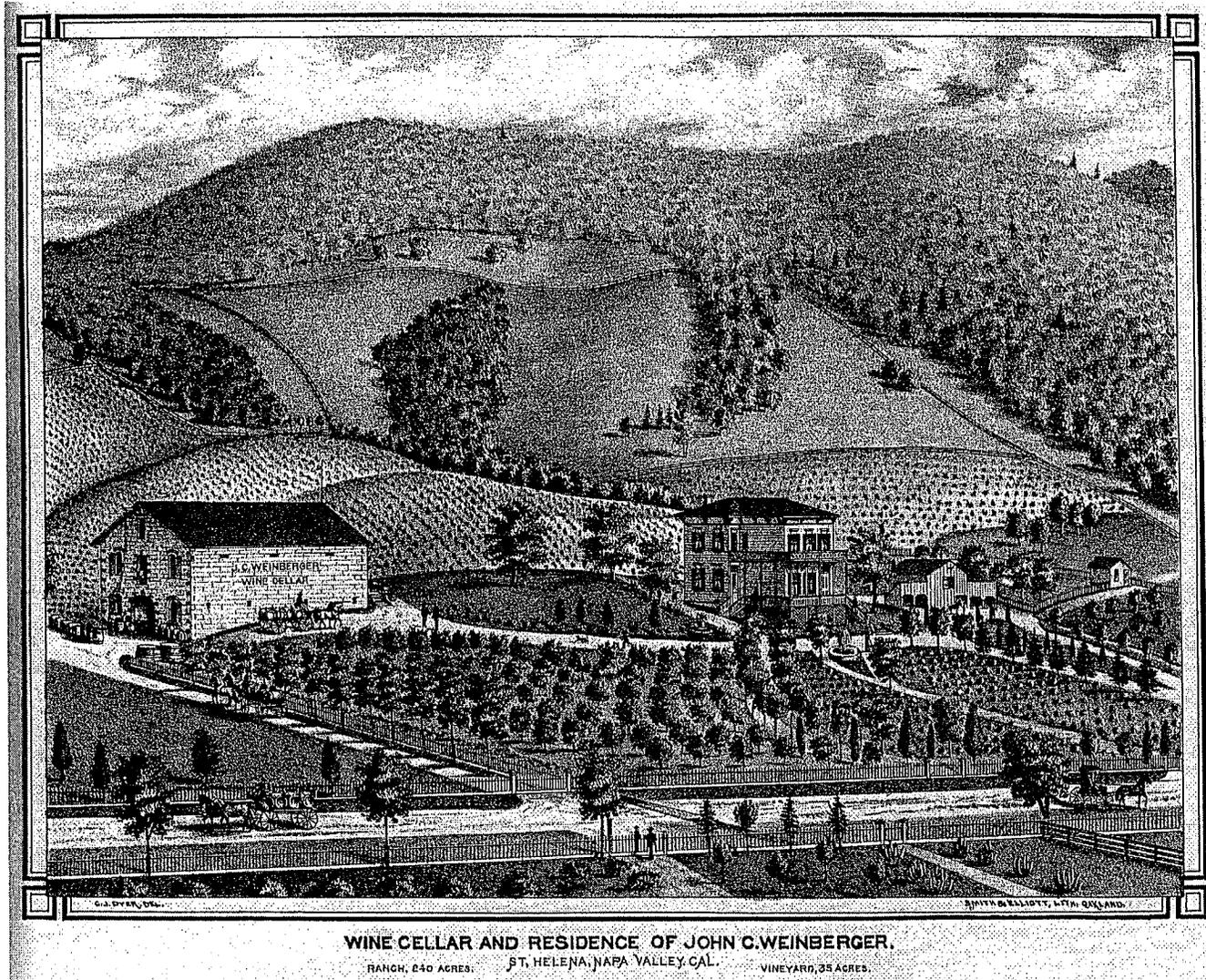
National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Weinberger, J.C., Winery
Name of Property
Napa County, California
County and State
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number Additional Documentation

Page 3

Figure 1. Wine Cellar and Residence of John C. Weinberger, c. 1877.



Source: Smith & Elliott. *Illustrations of Napa County, California : with historical sketch.* Smith & Elliott, Oakland, Calif. 1878.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Weinberger, J.C., Winery
Name of Property
Napa County, California
County and State
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number Additional Documentation

Page 4

Figure 2. Newspaper Advertisement for the J.C. Weinberger Winery, 1890.

J. C. WEINBERGER,
Winegrower and Wine Dealer
 AND DISTILLER OF
GRAPE BRANDY
 — MANUFACTURER OF —
 Claret, White Wines, Port, Sherry, Angel-
 ica and Muscatelle.

*Winery and Distillery Situated About One and One
 Half Miles Above ST. HELENA.*

ORDERS FILLED and DELIVERED to ANY PART of the U. S.
 MRS. J. C. WEINBERGER, PROPRIETRESS
C. T. McEACHRAN Mang'r.

Source: Unknown Newspaper, published December 19, 1890.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

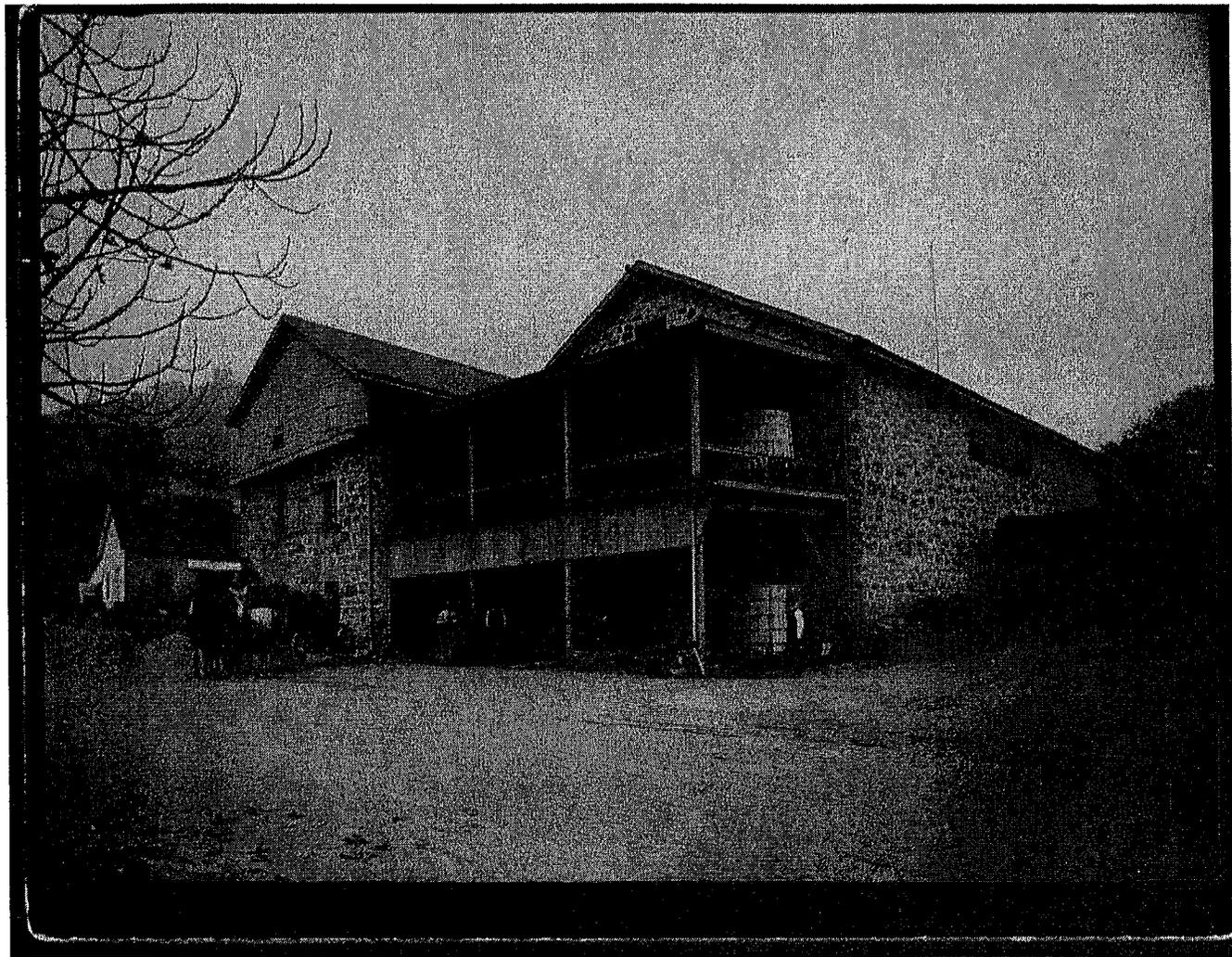
National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Weinberger, J.C., Winery
Name of Property
Napa County, California
County and State
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number Additional Documentation

Page 5

Figure 3. South and East Façades of the J.C. Weinberger Winery, c. 1890.



Source: Courtesy of Bill and Jane Ballentine, J.C. Weinberger Winery property owners.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

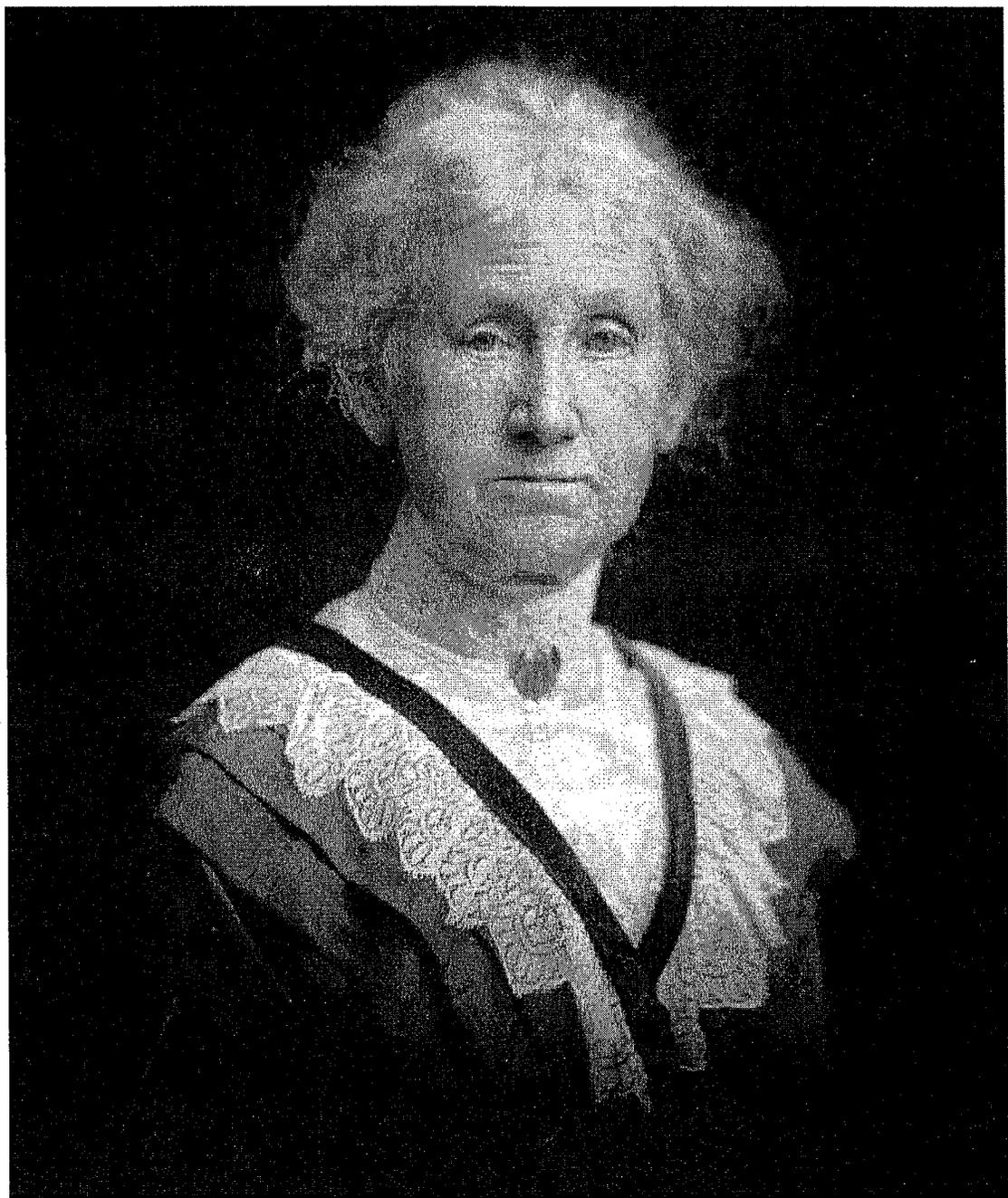
National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Weinberger, J.C., Winery
Name of Property
Napa County, California
County and State
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number Additional Documentation

Page 6

Figure 4. Hannah E. R. Weinberger, c. 1920.



Source: Courtesy of Bill and Jane Ballentine, J.C. Weinberger Winery property owners.

Figure 5. South Façade of the J.C. Weinberger Winery, c. 1935.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Weinberger, J.C., Winery

Name of Property
Napa County, California

County and State

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number Additional Documentation

Page 7



Source: Courtesy of Bill and Jane Ballentine, J.C. Weinberger Winery property owners.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

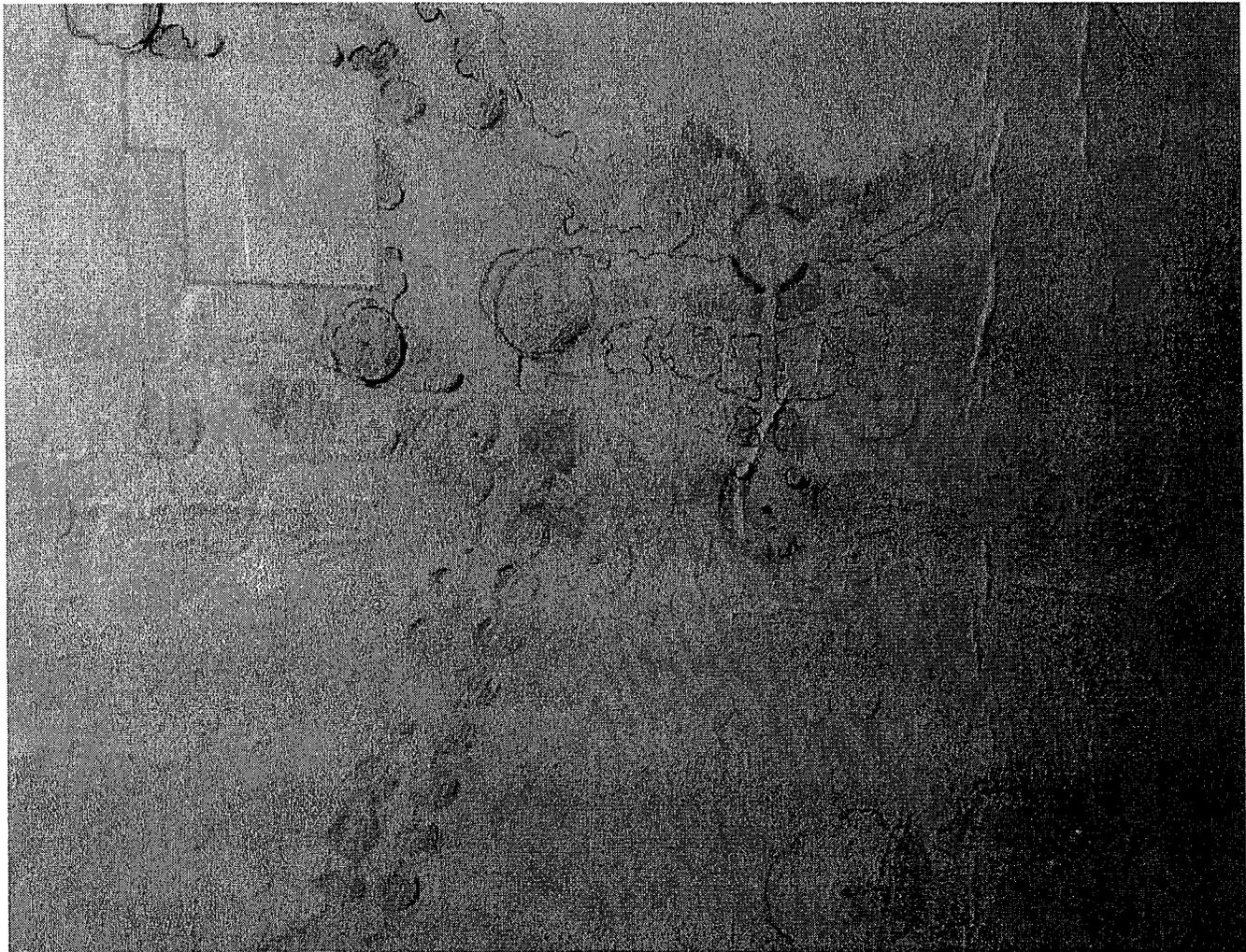
**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Weinberger, J.C., Winery
Name of Property
Napa County, California
County and State
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number Additional Documentation

Page 8

Figure 6. Garden Study of the Harrison Property Landscape by Thomas D. Church, October 1938.



Source: Courtesy of Bill and Jane Ballentine, J.C. Weinberger Winery property owners.

Figure 7. J.C. Weinberger Property Boundaries (black), resource boundaries (red) and GPS point, 2014.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Weinberger, J.C., Winery
Name of Property
Napa County, California
County and State
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number Additional Documentation

Page 9



Source: ArcGIS: 2007 Napa County orthophoto and parcel layers provided by Napa County GIS. Created by Sally Evans, Cultural Resource Consultant, Napa County Landmarks, 2014.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

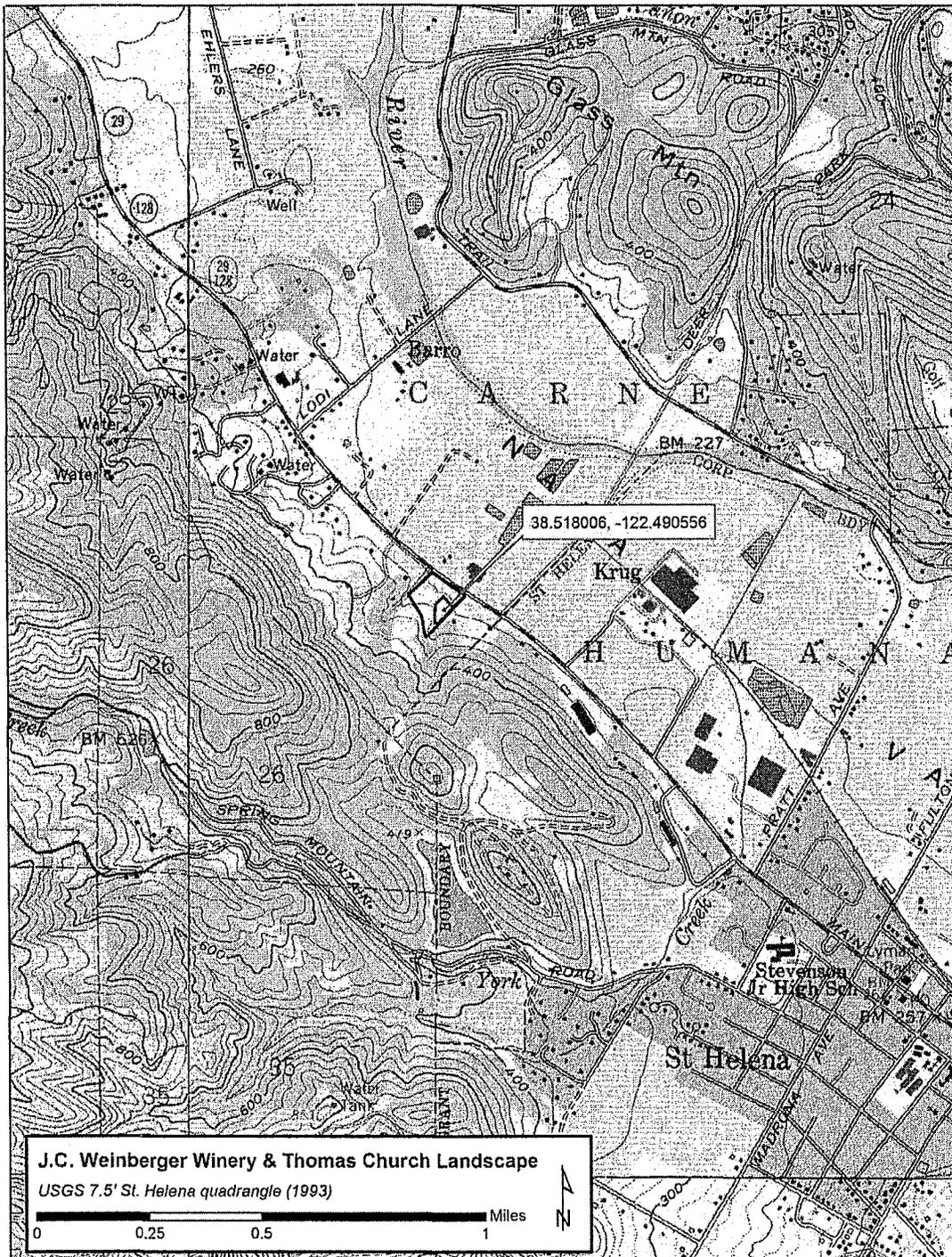
National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Weinberger, J.C., Winery
Name of Property
Napa County, California
County and State
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number Additional Documentation

Page 10

Figure 8. J.C. Weinberger Property Boundaries (black), resource boundaries (red) and GPS point shown on USGS 7.5' St. Helena quadrangle map.



Source: Created by Sally Evans, Cultural Resource Consultant, Napa County Landmarks, 2014.



W122.49°

©Weinberger, J.C., Winery, 38.518006, -122.490556

29

St. Helena Hwy

© 2015 Google

Google earth

176 ft



1993

Imagery Date: 8/23/2014 lat 38.518171° lon -122.490201° elev 250 ft eye alt 1170 ft















1376



























UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY NAME: Weinberger, J.C., Winery

MULTIPLE NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: CALIFORNIA, Napa

DATE RECEIVED: 2/20/15 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 3/17/15
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 4/01/15 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 4/07/15
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 15000124

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL: N DATA PROBLEM: N LANDSCAPE: N LESS THAN 50 YEARS: N
OTHER: N PDIL: N PERIOD: N PROGRAM UNAPPROVED: N
REQUEST: N SAMPLE: N SLR DRAFT: N NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT RETURN REJECT 4.6.15 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

Entered in
The National Register
of
Historic Places

RECOM./CRITERIA _____

REVIEWER _____ DISCIPLINE _____

TELEPHONE _____ DATE _____

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N

If a nomination is returned to the nominating authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the NPS.

**JC Weinberger Winery Amendment
St. Helena, Napa County, California
National Register of Historic Places**

The J.C. Weinberger Winery is a winery building and designed landscape located on a 5.69 acre parcel in the city of St. Helena, in the upper Napa Valley. The winery building includes a rectangular 2 -1/2 story 63 by 41 foot front-gabled building constructed in 1876 and a 2 story, 81 by 29 foot addition built in 1878, attached to the original building's western façade, offset slightly to the south. Both are constructed of two foot thick, rough cut, irregularly coursed sandstone. The Italianate windows and door openings feature inverted U-shaped crown arches and blind arch details. The moderately pitched gable roof and low-pitched shed roof are covered in asphalt shingles. The building is surrounded by landscaped grounds designed by Thomas Church in 1938, including driveways, service roads, walkways, parking areas, terraces, steps, swimming pool, planting areas, low retaining walls, and fountains.

The winery is eligible under Criterion A for its role as a pioneer Napa Valley winery, producing 70-80,000 gallons of wine and 2000 gallons of grape syrup per year.. The property is eligible under Criterion B for its association with the lives of John C. and Hannah Weinberger. John, a Bavarian immigrant, decided to open a winery in California in 1869, beginning operations in 1876. He was murdered by William J. Gau, a former employee, in 1882. Hannah took over operation of the winery, and took John's place on the Board of Directors of the Bank of St. Helena. Under her guidance, she expanded production to 100,000 gallons of wine and 5,000 gallons of brandy per year, and won a silver medal at the Paris Exposition wine competition in 1889. She operated the winery until 1920 with the onset of Prohibition. The property is also eligible under Criterion C as a masterful example of winery architecture. In addition to the aesthetic appeal of the sandstone Italianate building, the winery used an innovative gravity flow method to convey wine, using the hillside into which the building is built to convey wine from the top story crushing room to storage areas on the ground floor. The property is also eligible for the 1938 Thomas Church landscape, added after Prohibition when the property was owned by the Maurice Harrison family. Harrison hired architect F. Bourn Hayne to renovate the winery building for residential use, and Hayne recommended Thomas Church as a landscape designer to enhance the setting of Harrison's new home. This landscape design was intended to complement the winery building and its hillside setting with minimal grading and careful selection of landscape elements. The property retains a high degree of historic integrity in all aspects.

Staff supports the nomination as written and recommends that the State Historical Resources Commission determine that the J. C. Weinberger Winery meets National Register Criteria A, B and C at the local level of significance with a period of significance of 1876-1938.. Staff recommends the State Historic Preservation Officer approve the nomination for forwarding to the National Park Service for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

William Burg
State Historian II
January 6, 2015

**OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION
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February 12, 2015

J. Paul Loether
Deputy Keeper and Chief, National Register and National Historic Landmark Program
National Register of Historic Places
National Park Service 2280
1201 I (Eye) Street, NW, 8th Floor
Washington, DC 20005

Subject: **Weinberger, J.C., Winery**
St. Helena, Napa County, California
National Register of Historic Places

Dear Mr. Loether:

Enclosed please find an amendment to the **Weinberger, J.C., Winery** nomination to the National Register of Historic Places. This property is located in St. Helena, Napa County, California. On January 28, 2015, the State Historical Resources Commission unanimously found the property eligible for the National Register under Criteria A, B and C at the local level of significance.

The property is nominated on behalf of the property owner.

If you have any questions regarding this nomination, please contact William Burg of my staff at 916-445-7004.

Sincerely,

Carol Roland-Nawi, Ph.D.
State Historic Preservation Officer

Enclosures