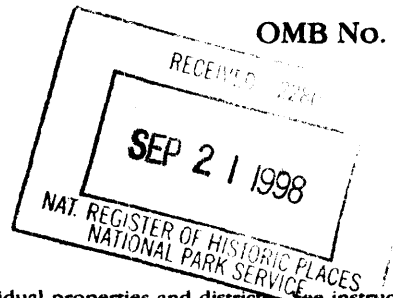


United States Department of the Interior  
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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
REGISTRATION FORM**

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: Schramsberg Vineyard

other name/site number: \_\_\_\_\_

**2. Location**

street & number: 1400 Schramsberg Road

not for publication: N/A

city/town: Calistoga vicinity: X

state: California code: CA

county: Napa code: 055 zip code: 94515

**3. State/Federal Agency Certification**

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, 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 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.)

Chris Z. Adell SHPO  
Signature of certifying official

August 12, 1998  
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

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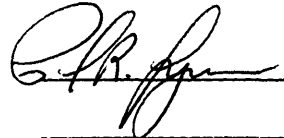
#### 4. National Park Service Certification

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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): \_\_\_\_\_

 10/22/98

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature of Keeper                      Date of Action

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#### 5. Classification

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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:

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>3</u>	<u>7</u>	buildings
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	sites
<u>2</u>	<u>0</u>	structures
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	objects
<u>6</u>	<u>7</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register: N/A

Name of related multiple property listing: N/A

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#### 6. Function or Use

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Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Category: <u>AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE</u>	Sub: <u>agricultural field</u>
<u>AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE</u>	<u>storage</u>
<u>AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE</u>	<u>processing</u>

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Category: <u>AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE</u>	Sub: <u>agricultural field</u>
<u>AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE</u>	<u>storage</u>
<u>AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE</u>	<u>processing</u>

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7. Description

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Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

Queen Anne  
Other: Tunnels  
No Style

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

foundation stone  
roof shingle  
walls weatherboard  
  
other \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

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

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8. Statement of Significance

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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.)

- 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.

Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)

Agriculture  
Industry

Period of Significance 1867-1905

Significant Dates N/A

Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked above)  
N/A

Cultural Affiliation N/A

Architect/Builder Morton, John

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

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9. Major Bibliographical References

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Bibliography (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 # \_\_\_\_\_

Primary Location of Additional Data:

- State historic preservation office
- Other state agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of Repository: Schramsberg Vineyards and Cellars

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10. Geographical Data

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Acreege of Property: approximately 170 acres

UTM References:	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
1	_____	_____	_____	3	_____	_____	_____
2	_____	_____	_____	4	_____	_____	_____
	<u>X</u> 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.)

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11. Form Prepared By

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Name/Title: Donald S. Napoli

Organization: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: March 27, 1998

Street & Number: 1614 26th Street Telephone: (916) 455-4541

City or Town: Sacramento State: CA ZIP: 95816

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DESCRIPTION

The Schramsberg Vineyard takes up about 170 acres just southwest of State Routes 29 and 128 between St. Helena and Calistoga. The hilly terrain rises more than 700 feet from the floor of the Napa Valley, eventually reaching a height of 1,080 feet. The district contains thirteen elements--one contributing site, two contributing structures, three contributing buildings, and seven noncontributing buildings. All are related to past or present wine-making activities. All but one are in excellent condition. The structures are caves dug into the hillside and used for wine storage. The contributing buildings include a large house, a smaller bunkhouse for workers, and a barn. Most of the noncontributing buildings (a winery, two cellars, an accounting annex, and two garages) were constructed after 1965 in the effort to return the vineyard to production after nearly a half-century of disuse. The site, which includes the remainder of the property, contains a number of features, among them vineyards, a formal garden, an olive grove, and unplanted trees and bushes of many kinds. Because the site has not fundamentally changed in the past ninety years, the district retains a high level of integrity despite recent construction.

The district enjoys a park-like setting. In fact, a state park lies adjacent to it on the south. The main approach to the property remains much as it was in the spring of 1880, when Robert Louis Stevenson visited the winery on his way from Calistoga. He "turned sharply to the south," he wrote, "and plunged into the thick of the wood." On his journey he encountered "a rude trail rapidly mounting; a little stream tinkling by on the one hand, big enough perhaps after the rains, but already yielding up its life; overhead and on all sides a bower of green and tangled thicket, still fragrant and still flower-bespangled by the early season, . . ." The trail is now covered in asphalt and wide enough for two-way traffic, but otherwise the trip into the district retains its historic feeling.

After a little more than a half-mile, the road expands into a parking lot. Around it are most of the district's buildings and structures. On the left are two new cellars. Like other recently constructed buildings, they employ siding of vertical redwood boards and display

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no ornamentation. Behind them is one of the caves. To their right is the Schram house, a large multi-gabled building in the Queen Anne style. In front of the house is a formal garden. To the right is the entrance to the second cave. Further right is a large winery. Completing the semicircle are a house-like accounting annex and a large barn, whose vertical redwood siding presumably inspired the rustic look of the new buildings in the complex.

Between the winery and the annex a road heads northwest into the vineyards. About 600 feet up the road is a second residence, smaller than the main house and substantially altered. Beyond it is a small, simply designed bunkhouse with a gable roof and vertical board and batten siding. Further up the road is a recently constructed garage for farm equipment. The paved road turns left up the hill, while a gravel extension continues northwest becoming an allee between rows of olive trees.

Although the terrain has remained the same, the district has changed in appearance over the years. During the period of significance the most important alteration came to the landscape. In 1862 the entire property was uncultivated. For the next thirty years the acreage under cultivation, mostly in vineyards, increased steadily, finally reaching 100 acres by 1891. The original Schram house probably went up when the first vines were planted. It was a simple one-story building with side-facing gable roof and vertical board-and-batten siding. It stood in the present parking lot and may have been demolished when the new house was built in 1889. Behind the old house was the original winery, also with side-facing gable roof and board siding. It may have been taken down after the period of significance. Another important early (1884) building was an elaborate stone and wood stable constructed up the hill from the old house. It burned in 1892 and was replaced by the existing barn soon after.

After 1905 the property went into a gradual decline that was followed by a dramatic resurgence. The first sixty years saw a deterioration of landscape and buildings. The vineyards, in particular, fell into disuse. Changes since 1965 have involved bringing the

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winery back into operation. They have included replanting the vineyards, refurbishing the house and barn, and constructing several new buildings. As a result, the area around the parking lot looks different now than it did in 1905.

The boundaries of the district are those of 1905. The eastern border is Schramsberg Road, which originally separated the district from a smaller vineyard. The remaining borders follow parcel lines.

Detailed descriptions of the district's major elements follow. Please see the sketch map for the locations of buildings and structures.

Vineyard Grounds Contributing Site

The grounds of the vineyard have a number of landscape features. As described by Robert Louis Stevenson (above), a variety of naturally growing trees, bushes, and small plants lines the road to the winery. The content of the vegetation has changed since 1905, but the terrain, configuration of the winding road, and overall impression remain the same. Fronting the Schram House is a formal garden with rock walls, winding pathways, and ornamental iron gate. The layout retains its historic appearance, and many of the trees-- maples, fan palms, and orange trees among others--are original. Since the garden was largely unattended for many decades, however, its smaller plants are recent additions. The road beyond the equipment garage becomes an allee for olive trees planted during the period of significance. The allee has two sections, the older of which has twenty-nine trees. To the northeast is a grove of redwood trees that predates the vineyard by perhaps a century. The trees form a circle about 30 feet in diameter. In their midst is a low rock-walled stage and picnic area, probably laid out in the 1880s. About 50 acres are devoted to grape vines. The location of the vines is roughly as it was during the period of significance, though the acreage under cultivation now is less. The vines themselves, the types of grapes, and to some degree the planting pattern date to the past 30 years. The site as a whole retains a high level of integrity and contributes to the historic character of the district.

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A. Large shed -- Noncontributing building, ca. 1980

This single-story shed, about the size of a garage, is located down the hill from the parking lot. The building has a front-facing hipped gable roof, overhanging eaves, and vertical board siding. A large double door is centered on the front elevation. Because of its recent construction date, the building does not contribute to the historic character of the district.

B. Barn -- Contributing building, 1892

This one-and-a-half-story barn has intersecting hipped gable roofs with overhanging eaves. Siding is vertical board. Extending across the intersection of the gabled sections is a two-story bay with a hipped roof and slightly overhanging eaves supported by turned brackets. Beneath its cornice are two vents flanked by panels with cross-bracing. Below are double doors with glass panels on the second story and a large double swinging door on the first. Within the gable on the right is a pair of two-over-two windows. Also on the upper story is a door approached by a long stairway with a plain balustrade. The other gabled section has another pair of two-over-two windows below the gable. Below them is a single-story shed-roofed extension, a later addition. On the east elevation is a second shed-roofed extension with ornamented bargeboard lined with pendants. A stone foundation bolsters the building in the rear. The most important alterations have affected the bay, which originally had a high pyramidal roof with a finial, a circular panel above the cornice inscribed "A. D. 1892," a wood-paneled hayloft door, and a paneled double door below. In addition, first story windows have been replaced by compatible siding. Because the changes have been relatively minor, the building contributes to the historic character of the district.

C. Accounting Annex -- Noncontributing building, ca. 1960

This single-story building has intersecting gable roofs with overhanging eaves. Siding is vertical board and batten. Windows have large single panes. The building, originally a house, was transformed into offices around 1980. It has the same rustic appearance of



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other newly constructed buildings in the district. Because of its recent construction date, the building does not contribute to the historic character of the district.

D. Cellar No. 1 – Noncontributing building, ca. 1975

This single-story building has vertical board-and-batten siding and a gable roof with overhanging eaves. Wood shingles top the roof, which drops on the east to cover an open porch. Beneath the north-facing gable is a large door. The west wall abuts the hillside. The building was constructed too recently to contribute to the historic character of the district.

E. Cellar No. 2 – Noncontributing building, ca. 1970

This single-story building has two north-south facing gable roofs, one over the main part of the building on the south, the other over a small extension on the north. The siding is vertical board-and-batten, reinforced at the base by a low stone wall. The east elevation has a large plain door in the main part of the building and a double door (the visitors' entrance to the winery) in the extension. The west wall abuts the hillside and contains two doors leading to the western caves system. The building was constructed too recently to contribute to the historic character of the district.

F. Western Caves -- Contributing structure, 1881

This system of caves, the second constructed in the district, burrows into the hillside for more than 200 feet. It originally contained two east-west tunnels and a crossing tunnel in the rear. The tunnels are about 10 feet wide and 6 feet high. They take the form of barrel vaults and have no reinforcing substructures. The walls of the original tunnels, which were hacked out by hand, still show indentations made by pickaxes. The cave system has undergone extensive expansion, largely to the south, in recent years. The new tunnels, excavated by machine, are wider and have smoother walls. The original tunnels have undergone no impact, either visual or structural, from the additions. The structure thus retains its architectural integrity and contributes to the historic character of the district.

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G. Schram House -- Contributing building, 1889

This house, built into the hillside, has one-and-a-half stories and a raised basement that provides another story in front. The basement is of cut stone, while the rest of the building is wood framed. The house has a multi-gabled roof with shingles and ornamental trusses within the gables. Siding is horizontal board. Windows are usually double hung and often paired. A deep shed-roofed porch extends across the front (east) and north elevations. Multi-pane windows enclose its south quarter. The porch has turned posts topped by ornamental brackets and a plain balustrade. The stairway is on the north. The south elevation has two sunbursts above the cornice and a box window, now with a single-pane window, below. Between the east (front) and south elevations is an angled two-story bay with a low-pitched gable roof and a picture window on the first story. On the front and north elevations turned posts with decorative brackets support the porch above. The main basement entry, centered on the front elevation, features a segmental arch doorway and double doors with glass panels. In the rear is a single-story addition with no basement below. Noticeable alterations to the building are the replacement of the bay roof, which was originally pyramidal, and the porch balustrade as well as the installation of the two picture windows. Despite the changes, the building remains a strong contributor to the historic character of the district.

H. Northern Caves -- Contributing structure, ca. 1867

This system of caves, the first constructed in the district, consists of two caverns in front, a long tunnel, and a third cavern for storage in the rear. The front cavern on the west is roughly 15 feet wide and 30 feet deep. Its entrances have brick reinforcement. It is linked to the storage area by a tunnel that is around 6 feet high, 5 feet wide, and 50 feet deep. The other front cavern, which measures about 20 by 15 feet, leads directly to the storage area. Both fronting caverns are around 20 feet high and have corrugated metal ceilings. The rear storage cavern is about 15 feet wide, 15 feet high, and 50 feet deep. The tunnel and caverns are open from side to side and have no reinforcing substructures. The rough wall surfaces retain indentations made by the pickaxes used to excavate the tunnels. The cavern on the west opens onto the parking lot. The entrance

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has a deeply inset doorway, wood door, and shed roof. The other cavern opens directly into the winery on the east. The cave system was probably expanded steadily between 1867 and 1880. It has remained substantially unaltered since. The structure strongly contributes to the historic character of the district.

I. Winery -- Noncontributing building, 1982-83

This large multi-level building extends back into the hillside. It has vertical board siding and large single-pane windows. The tower-like section on the right (east) has two stories, a hipped roof, and a raised basement. The middle section has three levels, each with a flat roof. The section on the left has one story and a shed roof that drops down to about eight feet above the fronting parking lot. This section contains a thoroughly altered remnant of the original (ca. 1867) Schram winery. A large paneled door near the cave entrance is the only feature that might date to the period of significance. The building as a whole was constructed too recently to contribute to the historic character of the district.

J. Small house -- Noncontributing building, ca. 1893

This single-story house has a gable roof. The walls have corners of large stones with a stucco finish between them. Most of the windows are aluminum sliders. One shed-roofed extension tops a porch in front; another covers a carport on the east. An external stone chimney pierces the roof on the south. The building may have originally been a blacksmith shop, constructed of stone first used in a large barn and reused after the barn burned. About half the stone wall area was removed when the building was transformed into a house around 1930. In the rear a wood-framed casement window with the small panes provides the clearest clue about the remodeling date. The building was altered too recently to contribute to the historic character of the district.

K. Bunkhouse -- Contributing building, ca. 1870

This single-story building has a gable roof with overhanging eaves, walls of vertical board and batten, and a stone foundation. A wavy roof line suggests that the northwest and

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southeast parts of the building were constructed at different times. The southwest elevation, which fronts the road, gives a sense of the building's appearance in the 1880s. It has two doors and three shuttered windows. The northeast elevation, not visible from the road, appears to include later alterations that may not date from the period of significance. The elevation contains several large-paned windows, a stone chimney, and a small shed-roofed addition. Despite the changes, the building contributes to the historic character of the district.

L. Equipment Garage -- Noncontributing building, ca. 1975

This single-story building has a side-facing gable roof with overhanging eaves, vertical board siding, and a concrete slab foundation. To allow easy vehicle access, most of the wall below the cornice is missing. The building was constructed too recently to contribute to the historic character of the district.

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STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Schramsberg Vineyard is important for the role it played in the development of winemaking in the Napa Valley during the second half of the nineteenth century. In particular, the vineyard is associated with the production of high quality wine that helped the valley attain prominence as one of the leading viticultural centers in the United States. The reputation for excellence led to an expanding demand that insured winemaking's place as the valley's leading industry. The vineyard looks much as it did at the turn of the century, with important buildings and structures remaining from the period.

Commercial winemaking began in the Napa Valley during the early 1860s. The mild climate and hilly terrain were well suited for growing grapes. The number and acreage of vineyards grew rapidly during the decade. Many wineries were also established, the largest of which used grapes from other vineyards besides their own. Indigenous mission grape vines, which were more easily obtained and grown than foreign varieties, formed the basis of local viticulture. Since vines took five or six years to bear grapes, the number of bearing plants increased dramatically in the late 1860s. Wine output expanded correspondingly, reaching 500,000 gallons in 1871. Mission grapes, however, yielded an inferior beverage. Local winemakers lacked the experience, equipment, and storage facilities needed to create a first class wine. As a result, the huge output of 1871 got an inhospitable reception among consumers, especially on the East Coast. Wine prices dropped, and many valley growers and winemakers went bankrupt. Those who survived refocused their attention on the quality and reputation of their wines.

Jacob Schram participated in the Napa Valley wine boom of the 1860s. He had grown up in a winemaking region of Germany and had come to the United States in 1840. He worked as a barber, first in New York, then in San Francisco, finally in Napa. After his health failed in 1862, Schram decided to buy some hilly land in the northern part of the valley and establish a vineyard.

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From the beginning Schram's operation of the vineyard, which he dubbed "Schramsberg," emphasized quality over quantity. His decision to plant far up a hillside came from a belief that elevated land protected vines from the flooding and frost that sometimes befell plants on the valley floor. The location would thus produce consistently superior grapes. Schram's plan virtually insured against hasty planting, since clearing the hillside was an expensive and time-consuming process. The amount of land available for vines increased by only a few acres a year.

Storage facilities were another essential ingredient in producing high quality wine. The valley's dry atmosphere and hot summers made proper aging difficult. Winemakers needed storerooms with a constant low temperature and high humidity. Schram solved the problem with tunnels dug into the hillside. He began the first tunnel in the mid-1860s and expanded it through the 1870s as his wine output increased. When the first tunnel system reached a depth of about 100 feet, Schram had his workers start a second one nearby.

Schram insured quality control in two ways. First, he linked grapes and wine. Schramsberg grapes were used only in the Schramsberg winery. Unlike many other growers, Schram did not sell his crop to one of the valley's large-scale cellars. And Schramsberg wine came only from Schramsberg grapes. Schram never supplemented his crop with grapes from other growers. Second, operations remained relatively small, allowing Schram and his wife Annie to supervise all the activities. Schramsberg still contained less than fifty acres of bearing vines in the mid-1870s, an area that was about average for the valley. But the output of Schram's winery fell far below that of nearby cellars. In 1875, for example, Schramsberg produced only 8,000 gallons. Charles Krug's winery, a few miles to the south, made 210,000 gallons, an amount that effectively precluded uniform high quality.

Like other valley vineyards, Schramsberg shifted from mission grapes to foreign varieties in the 1870s. By 1879 mission grapes accounted for only 3,000 of its 60,000 vines.

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Schram planted different types of vines and made several sorts of wine. Robert Louis Stevenson on his visit in 1880 tasted "every variety and shade," noting particularly the Burgundy, Hock, and Golden Chasselas. Schram continued to try out different types of grapes. By 1890, when the vineyard's planted area reached 100 acres, Zinfandel and Sauvignon Vert had become the most important varieties.

Schramsberg's commitment to quality became well known in the valley and later among wine consumers across the country. As early as 1867 Schram was reported to be selling wine for the highest price in California. An 1873 survey of viticulture in Napa County stated that Schram's wines ranked "among the best in the whole state." A county history in 1881 noted that Schram took "great pride in his wine," which was of "excellent quality" and always commanded a high price. In the same year the St. Helena Star ranked Schramsberg's wines as the most prestigious in the valley, claiming they had "the highest reputation of any American wine." Schramsberg followed such praise with prizes in international competitions, including an exhibition in Dublin, Ireland, in 1892, the Chicago World's Fair in 1893, and the San Francisco Midwinter Fair in 1894.

The reputation of Schramsberg wines had an impact throughout the valley, where winemakers needed to make sure that customers knew the origin of the wine they were drinking. In the nineteenth century wines were shipped in barrels or kegs and put in bottles elsewhere. Distributors in San Francisco or the East Coast routinely mislabeled the wine or mixed it with inferior grades. On one trip Schram found eastern wine merchants bottling California wines under foreign labels and unpalatable Ohio wines under California labels. Schramsberg wines never suffered from such treatment, however. Schram insured the reputation of his wines by selling directly to consumers. These often included hotels, restaurants, and clubs in far-off markets like New York and London. "Schramsberger" joined a handful of other valley wines ("Inglenook" was the most prominent example) as a national brand that raised awareness of the Napa Valley as the home of high quality California wine.

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In the 1880s valley winemakers faced an even more serious problem, one that Schram failed to solve. The decade started well in the valley, though not in other viticultural regions. The production of vineyards elsewhere, first in France and later in Sonoma County, dropped dramatically as vines fell victim to the root louse, phylloxera vestatrix. The refurbished reputation of valley wines, coupled with newly declining competition, raised demand and output to new heights. But valley vineyards did not remain immune to disease for long. Phylloxera began to spread--from south to north--in the Napa Valley too. Most growers realized that they would need to replace nearly all their vines with more disease resistant varieties. Schramsberg, in the north of the valley, remained untouched until the mid-1890s. Schram came to believe that chemical treatment of the soil was responsible for the reprieve. Schramsberg was thus unprepared when the root louse finally hit its vines.

At the turn of the century the valley emerged from the phylloxera scare. Valley wines, now made from newly planted vines, gained popularity. They continued to enjoy the reputation for high quality that the Schramsberg Vineyard had done so much to establish. The prestige of valley wines was to grow in later decades. It survived Prohibition and formed the basis of the resurgence of valley winemaking in the past thirty years.

Schramsberg, meanwhile, lost its preeminence in the production of high quality wine. Schram did not attempt a thorough replanting of his ravaged vineyard. In his seventies, he perhaps lacked the energy to undertake an expensive and time-consuming task that might not bring success during his lifetime. Instead he went into partial retirement, still commanding respect as one of the valley's most important pioneer winemakers. Schram died in 1905. His son tried to keep the vineyard operating but gave up in few years. The vineyard shut down completely during Prohibition, had something of a resurgence soon after, and finally took on its present guise as champagne cellar after 1965.



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The Schramsberg Vineyard retains its historic associations. In particular, it recalls the period from 1867 to 1905, when it was under the management of Jacob Schram. During those years those years the vineyard earned a reputation for excellence that did much to establish the Napa Valley as one of the most prominent viticultural regions in the country. No other vineyard has these associations. Despite the replacement of some original buildings, the vineyard remains a clear reminder of a crucial period in the Napa Valley's agricultural development.

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### Geographical Data

### UTM References

All in Zone 10

1. 539710/4267420
2. 540740/4267420
3. 540670/4267040
4. 540380/4266730
5. 540560/4266610
6. 540100/4266610
7. 539710/4266770

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VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

Assessor's Parcels 020-390-007, 020-390-008, 020-390-011 and the portion of parcel 020-300-014 west of the east edge of Schramsberg Road.

VERBAL BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The boundary includes the area that has historically been part of the Schramsberg Vineyard.

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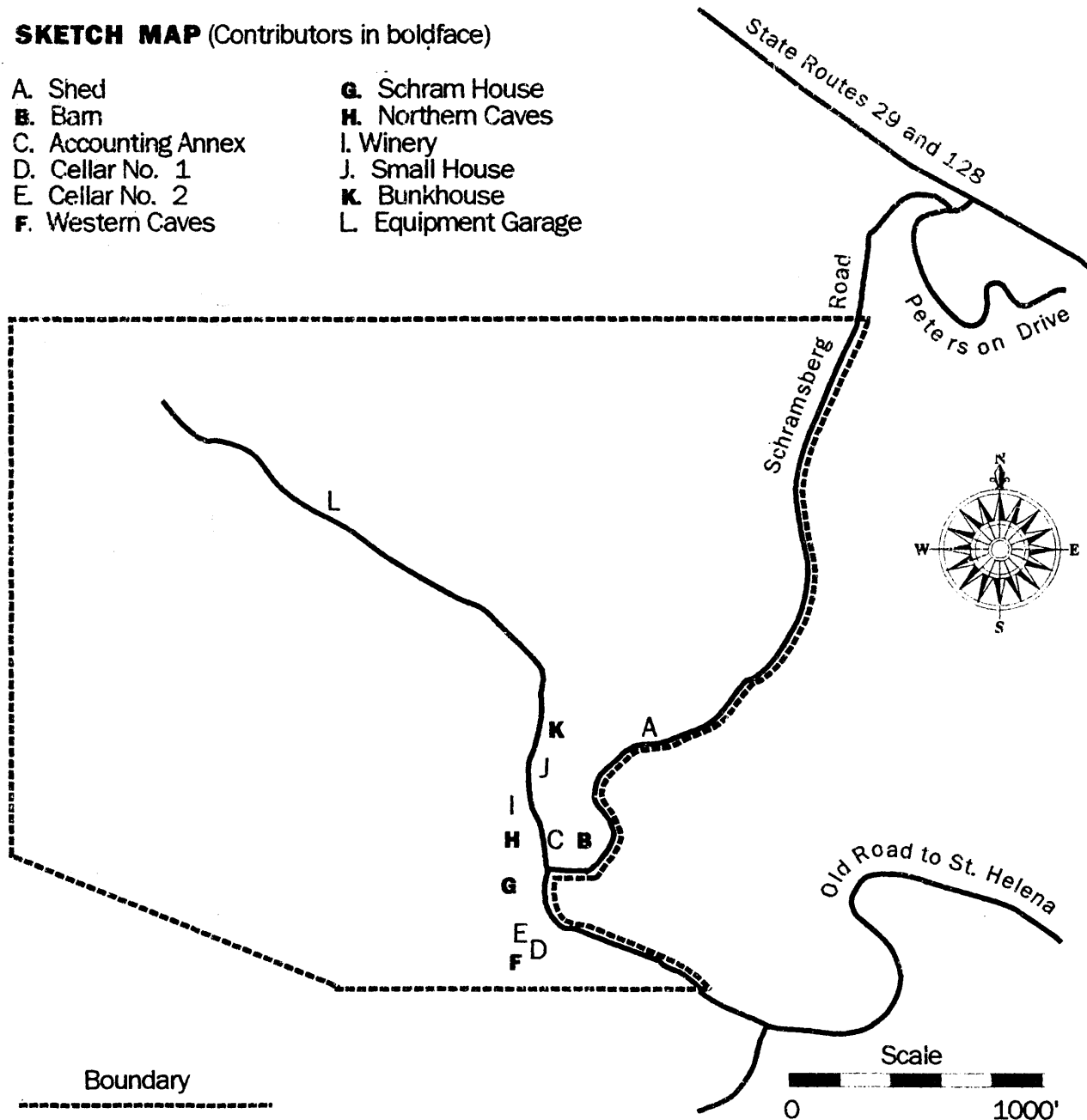
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**SKETCH MAP** (Contributors in boldface)

- |                         |                          |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| A. Shed                 | <b>G.</b> Schram House   |
| <b>B.</b> Barn          | <b>H.</b> Northern Caves |
| C. Accounting Annex     | I. Winery                |
| D. Cellar No. 1         | J. Small House           |
| E. Cellar No. 2         | <b>K.</b> Bunkhouse      |
| <b>F.</b> Western Caves | L. Equipment Garage      |



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PROPERTY OWNER

Schramsberg Vineyards  
1400 Schramsberg Road  
Calistoga, CA 94515

PHOTOGRAPHS

Views of the photographs are on the attached photo key map.

Photographer: Donald S. Napoli

Dates of photographs: February and March, 1998

Location of original negatives: Schramsberg Vineyards and Cellars,  
1400 Schramsberg Road, Calistoga, CA 94515

Photo No. 1

Lower Schramsberg Road, from northeast

Photo No. 2

Typical Planting of grape vines, from northwest

Photo No. 3

Olive allee, from southeast

Photo No. 4

Barn, bay and adjoining walls, from southwest

Photo No. 5

Cellar No. 2, north and east elevations, from northeast

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Photo No. 6  
Schram House, east (front) elevation, from northeast

Photo No. 7  
Northern Cave entrance, from east

Photo No. 8  
Winery, south elevation, from southeast

Photo No. 9  
Bunkhouse, northwest and southwest elevations, from southwest

Photo No. 10  
Northern Cave, interior

Photo No. 11  
Schram House, front gable detail

Photo No. 12  
Barn, second story detail

PHOTOCOPIES

Photographer: Unknown  
Dates of Photographs: ca. 1895

Schram House, front (east) elevation, and garden

Barn, bay, northwest and southwest elevations, from southwest