

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only

received JUN 8 1987

date entered JUL 16 1987

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic ESHCOL WINERY RECEIVED
and/or common TREFETHEN WINERY DEC 17 1986
OMP

2. Location

street & number 1160 Oak Knoll Avenue N/A not for publication
city, town Napa N/A vicinity of
state California code 06 county Napa code 055

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> agriculture
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input type="checkbox"/> commercial
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> N/A	<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military
			<input type="checkbox"/> museum
			<input type="checkbox"/> park
			<input type="checkbox"/> private residence
			<input type="checkbox"/> religious
			<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
			<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
			<input type="checkbox"/> other:

4. Owner of Property

name John and Janet Trefethen
street & number 1160 Oak Knoll
city, town Napa N/A vicinity of state California 94558

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Napa County Courthouse
street & number 1125 Third Street
city, town Napa state California

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title Napa County Historic Resources Survey has this property been determined eligible? yes no
date 1978 #28-4558-18 federal state county local
depository for survey records State Office of Historic Preservation
city, town Sacramento state California

7. Description

Condition
 excellent deteriorated
 good ruins
 fair unexposed

Check one
 unaltered
 altered

Check one
 original site
 moved date _____

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The Eshcol/Trefethen Winery is a free-standing, three-story building, rectangular in plan (60x120 ft), with V-groove rustic siding of redwood, a gabled roof and a large cross gable centered on each long side. It stands near the center of the historic 280-acre Eshcol ranch at the northeast corner of Highway 29 and Oak Knoll Avenue. The Eshcol is now almost entirely planted in choice grapes whose juice is made into the famed Trefethen Wines. Because of recent winery additions National Register Nomination is being proposed only for the old building and its immediately surrounding ground, which includes four tall and ancient Valley Oak trees. The building's facades are organized in groups of three bays: three windows per floor on each gable end (facing roughly north and south) with only two at the third story, three windows under each cross gable, and three to the right, three to the left of the cross gable, these last only two stories high. Windows are double-hung with plain board surrounds, straight sills and simply molded entablatures. The center bay under each cross gable is a doorway at each floor, each opening closed by a pair of paneled sliding doors, their tall upper and short lower panels both filled with tongue-and-groove boards running diagonally up from the outer corners, the pair of doors being mirror images. The main roof ridge is distinguished by three ventilation cupolas, one over each section of the building. The center cupola is a square plan with cross-gabled roof and two louvered rectangular openings on each side. The side cupolas are of rectangular plan with plain gabled roof and two similar openings on the short sides perpendicular to the ridge, four similar openings on the long sides. Additional ventilation is provided by louvered triangular openings at the apex of each main gable. From the east edge of the roof, near the north end, extends a lean-to roof about 35x25 feet, sheltering steel wine tanks.

The interior of the winery is all Douglas Fir wooden trusswork. Foundations are granite rubble, in poured mortar, on which the 6x8 in. Douglas fir sill rests. Posts are 10 or 12x12 in., joist 3x12 in. Floors on second and third levels are pine with occasional patches; floors on the first level are concrete. Originally the ground floor contained redwood wine storage tanks: 76 of 1000-gallon capacity and 15 of 1700-gallon capacity, according to 1921-1941 employee George Heid. The second floor contained 32 redwood fermenter tanks of 2000-gallon capacity, each 4 1/2 feet high and at least 7 feet wide, and one basket press in the center of this level. On the third floor is the original grape stemmer-crusher machine still machinery in working order. At the ceiling of the office on the third floor is a substantial row of the wooden pulleywork once used to transfer grapes and power from the ground through the third-floor opening to the stemmer-crusher.

The building is in excellent condition. In 1968 when the Trefethens purchased the property, the building had lost its cupolas and gained (1933-1940) lean-to sheds on the north and east facades for additional wine storage, visible on a 1968 aerial photo. At that time the building had a ground floor partly of concrete, partly of gravel, and the wine tanks had been removed. Since then, the cupolas have been reconstructed on the basis on a c. 1915 photo, and the roof has been replaced. There are new concrete floors, new partitions, air conditioning, and Limousin oak casks.

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/ humanitarian
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		

Specific dates 1886 **Builder/Architect** Captain Hamden W. McIntyre

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The Eshcol Winery Building was determined eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places under criterion A, events, for its place in the development of Napa Valley, California, winemaking, and under criterion C, architecture, as a rare building type. The Napa County Historic Resources Survey of 1978 found the building eligible and declared:

It is the only remaining example of a 19th-century three-level gravity flow winery constructed entirely of wood in Napa County, and was designed by the leading [winery] architect of the period in California, Capt. Hamden W. McIntyre.

The building was constructed in 1886, during a decade of immense growth in Napa County's wine industry, for Napa bankers James and George Goodman, who had owned the 280-acre Eshcol Ranch since 1882 and had planted much of it to fine wine grapes. At the time of construction, the ranch was managed for them by a man named Smith Brown, and in 1894, it was leased to James Clark Fawver, son of a Yountville pioneer, who bought the property in 1904 and continued to produce wine from his own grapes in this building until Prohibition. In 1922, a large crop and a railroad strike forced Fawver to produce a last crush, which he stored here and sold after the Repeal of Prohibition.

The Napa County Historic Resources Survey recorded some eighteen winery buildings constructed before 1887, not all of them still enjoying their original use. Most are stone; the only other 19th century wooden wineries recorded are Frank Sciaroni's (1881, 2 stories, Survey No. 28-4572-41) and Jacob Meily's (1885, 1 1/2 stories, Survey No. 28-4574-44), both in St. Helena and both of board and batten exterior. Two winery buildings in Napa County are California Historic Landmarks: Krug and Beringer. Eshcol/Trefethen is rare in its survival both as a large wooden winery and as one still being used for its original purpose on its original acreage.

Napa County winemaking had begun in 1838 when George Yount planted Mission grapes at Yountville, not far from Eshcol, grapes which were yielding 200 gallons of wine a year by 1844. About 1846, Frank E. Kellogg planted vines north of St. Helena, and Wells Kilburn planted some near Calistoga. In the 1850's, a dozen more growers followed; in the Napa-Yountville area where Eshcol is found, they included John and Terrel Grigsby, Lilburn and Henry Boggs and Joseph W. Osborn. The first stone wine cellar, a 33x50 foot affair west of Napa City, was built by John Patchett in 1859. In 1861 Charles Krug began planting vines and building a winery near St. Helena, and from then on the industry grew and grew. Robert Louis Stevenson devoted a whole chapter of Silverado Squatters to "Napa Wines," observing:

9. Major Bibliographical References

See Attached

10. Geographical Data

Acreege of nominated property Less than 1 acre

Quadrangle name Napa

Quadrangle scale 1:24000

UTM References

A

1	0	5	5	8	4	2	0	4	2	4	5	8	2	3
Zone		Easting				Northing								

B

Zone		Easting				Northing								

C

Zone		Easting				Northing								

D

Zone		Easting				Northing								

E

Zone		Easting				Northing								

F

Zone		Easting				Northing								

G

Zone		Easting				Northing								

H

Zone		Easting				Northing								

Verbal boundary description and justification The boundary is illustrated on the accompanying map and includes the significant features of setting, historic winery and four mature Valley Oak trees. The boundary exists between the significant features and contemporary buildings which have no historic significance. The site is bounded on the north by a service road and

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

(continued)

state N/A code county code

state code county code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title

organization URBAN PROGRAMMERS date

street & number 247 No. Third Street telephone (408) 971-1421

city or town San Jose state California 95112

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national state local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature Kathryn Gualtieri

title date 6/3/87

For NPS use only

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register of Historic Places.

William B. Bushong
Keeper of the National Register

Attest:
Chief of Registration

7/6/87

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only
received
date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number 6

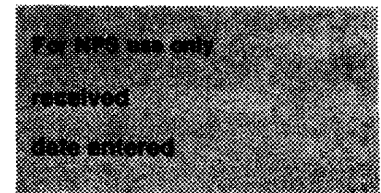
Page 1

The property was determined eligible for National Register listing as part of the Tax Certification process.

Date of determination: October 14, 1986

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**



Continuation sheet

Item number 7

Page 2

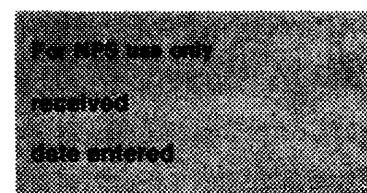
Sliding glass doors have been added at some of the openings so that either wooden or glass doors may be used at any time. Interior walls have been cleaned and spaces have been partitioned for some first-floor tasting and visitor reception rooms, the latter with harmonious wainscotting, doors, etc. The lean-to shed additions have been demolished except for one post-supported roof which shelters steel wine tanks on the north part of the building's east side.

Next to the winery are four oak trees, one at the northeast corner, one to the west and two to the south. Each towers over the building and has a trunk at least two feet in diameter. The tree just west of the winery has the same bent trunk recognizable in a c.1915 photo. Otherwise the ground around the winery is simply finished in gravel drives or walks, one lawn (west side) and a few flowers. There was always a buffer zone between the building and its vineyards.

Resource count: 1 contributing building

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**



Continuation sheet

Item number 8

Page 2

Wine in California is still in the experimental state; and when you taste a vintage, grave economical questions are involved. The beginnings of vine-planting is like the beginning of mining for precious metals: the wine-grower also "prospects." One corner of land after another is tried with one kind of grape after another. This is a failure; that is better; a third is best. So, bit by bit, they grope about for their Clos Vougeot and Lafite . . . Meanwhile, the wine is merely a good wine; the best that I have tasted better than a Beaujolais, and not unlike. But the trade is poor; it lives from hand to mouth, putting its all into experiments, and forced to sell its vintages. To find one properly matured, and bearing its own name, is to be fortune's favorite.

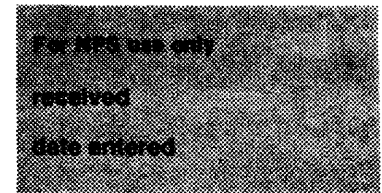
The 1880's were a boom decade for Napa Valley wines. Palmer's 1881 county history spends fifty pages on viticulture, "as it is the leading industry of the county and will doubtless always stand at the head." There were 52 active wineries in 1880, 63 in 1883, 97 in 1884, and 142 in 1889. Then came the wine bust of the 1890's, from phylloxera, which by 1900 had wiped out all but 3,000 acres of the 18,000 recorded in 1891 of Napa County vineyards. The winemakers learned to graft fine wine grapes onto phylloxera-resistant American roots and had barely gotten back on their feet when Prohibition arrived in 1919. Then economics forced most of the growers out, in spite of shipping unpressed grapes, producing wines for religious use, and attempting survival by various novelty techniques such as the "wine brick". Repeal in 1933 did not instantly produce profits: Too many wine grapes had been grafted over for shipping varieties, too few customers were interested. Only in the late 1960's did boom times return to the Napa Valley wine industry, and they have continued more or less unabated ever since.

Some of what became known as the Eshcol ranch may have been planted as vineyard in the 1850's, either by Joseph W. Osborn, whose state prize-winning farm at Oak Knoll may have been here, or by the ranch's 1852-1860 owner Angus Boggs, son of Lilburn Boggs, a known Napa County grape grower of the 1850's. In any case, Eshcol was recorded as having no grapevines 1879-1880. The owner in 1872-1882, David Emerson (b. Ohio 1823), planted 40 acres of vines in 1881, but for reasons unknown, he let the property go to seed.

In 1882, Emerson sold the ranch, or lost it through foreclosure, to James H. Goodman (1820-1888) and his brother George Edmund Goodman (b. New York State, 1823), Napa City's first bankers and in 1876 its fourth largest tax payers. A former grocery and produce wholesaler, George Goodman also was Napa County treasurer in the 1860's, active in Napa City's gas works, water company and Presbyterian church. In 1857, he had helped Joseph Osborn, Smith Brown and others found the Agricultural Society of Napa County; in 1865 he and Brown served on the local committee for a Lincoln memorial service; and in May 1883 Goodman was a vocal member of the Napa Grape-Growers Association. In 1901 he donated the city's library building, now listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**



Continuation sheet

Item number 8

Page 3

The Goodman brothers hired as manager of Eshcol a man named Smith Brown (b. Rhode Island, 1819), a peripatetic, never quite successful entrepreneur in a variety of businesses; manufacturing rubber shoes and toys (before Goodyear) a stove foundry, a woolen mill, a livery stable, a Petaluma-Napa-Sacramento state line, the Napa Hotel, grain and stock farming, the Napa-Calistoga Railroad, and quartz mining.

The Goodmans and Brown put Eshcol on the wine map. An 1886 article in the Napa Register described what was happening there. Of the 280 acres, 160 were in vineyard, divided into rectangular blocks each with its own kind of grapes: "Zinfandel, Chasselas, Fontainbleau and Golden Chasselas, Reislings, Lenoir Gr. Blanc, Bourgoyne or Burgundy, Mataro Szauvergnonvert, Semillon, Burger and Malvoise,; and so on, about fifty varieties in all. The "general dilapidation" into which the buildings and farm had slipped under David Emerson was cleaned up, the barn and outbuildings were replaced, a new carriage house and a new bunkhouse were built, orchards were renewed and fruit trees planted along the fences. The subject of this paper, called there a "wine cellar," was in process of construction. The Register quoted the designer's description:

Length, 125 feet; breadth, 60 feet; main portion of the building to be three stories high. The crushing room will be upon the third floor, the press-room upon the second, while the first floor front will be used as an office, with tool, wash and pump rooms in the rear. The wings have two floors, the upper to be used as a fermenting room and the ground floor for storage. The machinery will be operated by steam. An elevator will be used to deliver the grapes to the crusher, and the entire product after crushing will be distributed to the fermenting vats, pressers and storage below. The building will be constructed of wood and heavy tann paper, the latter being used for lining and diaphragm between the studding, to form two dead air compartments in the walls to insure a suitable and even temperature. Thorough ventilation and drainage is secured. Capacity of winery, about 175,000 gallons.

The property's name Eshcol (sometimes misspelled 'Eschol') has been found in print as early as 1885, and it remained in use until September 1941. 'Eshcol' is the Hebrew word for 'cluster', and it is given in the Bible as the name of a brook or valley where Moses' scouts found a grape cluster so big it took two men to carry it. The 1912 county history records that Eshcol had formerly been called the Emerson ranch; if so, the Goodmans chose the name.

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only
received
date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number 8

Page 4

The designer was Capt. Hamden W. McIntyre (b. Vermont 1834), Neibaum's winemaker at Inglenook 1881-1887, and thereafter Leland Stanford's winemaker at Vina. An enthusiastic student of chemistry and math, McIntyre had learned winemaking at New York's Pleasant Valley Wine Company. McIntyre had ample experience in engineering and business as well as: organ maker, superintendant of a Canadian lumber firm, machinery manufacturer, and Civil War gunboat machinery engineer. After the Pleasant Valley experience he continued his interest in wine making during ten years on St. Paul's Island as agent for the Alaska Commercial Company when it is reported he read on the subject extensively. In California he not only supervised the wineries, he engineered or helped design at least ten other wineries, including Bourne's Greystone Cellars at St. Helena and the Goodman's Eshcol. He seems to have been California's premier winery designer.

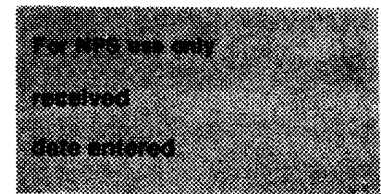
By 1891, the Eshcol winery and vineyards were prospering. With 200 acres of bearing grapevines -- "Chasselas, Cabernet Vert, Burger, Zinfandel and twenty other varieties" -- it was the fifth largest vineyard in Napa County. As planned, the winery building held storage on first and second floors, fermenting on the second floor and grape crushing on the third; its capacity was 300,000 gallons. The finished wine was "sold to the trade in Napa and San Francisco."

In late 1893, George Goodman leased the Eshcol to James Clark Fawver (1863-1940), son of a Yountville vineyard owner and winemaker. The second paragraph of the lease provides that Fawver was "to prune, tie up, cultivate, hoe, succor, top, sulphur, and otherwise care for the vineyard on said premises, to pull out such portions thereof as in his judgement are too badly diseased [with phylloxera] to produce a marketable or profitable crop; and when the grape crop is ripe ... that he will pick and deliver such grape crops... In case the parties hereto shall deem it most advantageous, and to their best interest, to cause the said grape crops to make into wine [sic] upon the premises [sic], the said second party [Fawver] is, at his own cost and expense, to cause them to be so manufactured into wines; and ... it is to be sold in the name of the first party." Fawver was to receive two-thirds of any selling price, Goodman one-third. Smith Brown and his family were allowed to stay on the farm until spring.

Fawver ran the Eshcol winery the rest of his life, buying it from Goodman in 1904 and crushing only his own grapes, grown here and on his late father's 97 acres at Yountville. Where originally a horse-powered treadmill had provided the power to raise the grapes up to the third floor crusher, in the teens Fawver substituted a 15 h.p. 3-ton Foos gas engine, now out of use but reconditioned and on the property. Though not a wine drinker himself, Fawver produced both red and white table wines; wine authority Leon Adams remembers going there to taste in 1934. Fawver's obituary says "His wines were famous for their excellence and flavor and won premiums and highest awards at many expositions." During Prohibition Fawver shipped uncrushed grapes east in railroad cars, except for 1922,

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**



Continuation sheet

Item number 8

Page 5

when there was a railroad strike. In that year he crushed and stored on site. Wine Institute records show that he preferred to sell the wine out of California, not bottled or even in barrels but by the carload lot. When he couldn't sell the wine, an employee remembers he didn't seem to care whether it sold or not, he simply stored it, building on lean-to sheds for the purpose.

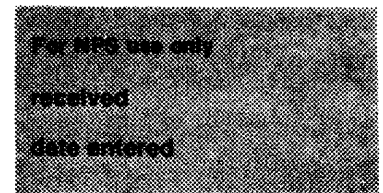
A 1912 county history of Napa pays a good deal of attention to grape-growing and wine making. It says Eshcol still has 200 acres of grapes, "one of the largest individual properties of the kind in the county". The winery "is in splendid condition" and makes dry wines. It says that in 1890 there were 100 wine cellars and 35 distilleries in Napa County, but "A large number of these have since gone out of business." Production had been centralized into large estates, and the book names 29 of these larger estates, including Eshcol as the only one at Oak Knoll.

The four venerable Valley Oak trees around the winery building are part of a type cited by Robert Louis Stevenson, when traveling through the Napa Valley in 1880. He found that "A great variety of oaks stood, now severally, now in a becoming grove, among the fields and vineyards." In 1886 the Napa Register's "Eshcol" article noted, "A few noble oaks are scattered throughout the tract, which enhances its appearance very much." The c.1915 photo of Eshcol shows one oak just west of and towering over the winery; it has a bent trunk easily recognizable as the same as the tree there today. The present owners have been told that one south of the winery is some 800 years old. Certainly all of them were here before construction of the winery, and even before any Spanish settlement.

After Prohibition ended, Fawver returned to wine making, producing 160,000 gallons of dry wine in 1933. He died in the late summer of 1940, and a year later his heirs discontinued Eshcol and leased the winery and vineyard to Beringer, which stored wine here for about fifteen years. When the Trefethens bought the property in 1968, the building was empty. They cleaned it, adding reinforcements to the second floor support system so Domaine Chandon could age its heavy bottled champagne there until its own facility was ready. The late 20th century has been a time of resurgence in the Napa Valley wine industry. The Trefethens have renewed the vineyards, filling the entire 280 acres with fine varietal grapes, and adding more to the east. As in the days of the Goodmans, Smith Brown and Fawver, the 100 year old winery is aging only the product of its own vineyards. Under Fawver, the building was Bonded Winery No. 403; Beringer discontinued that number in 1941, and in 1973 the building again became a legally Bonded Winery, No. 4635. Of the 142 Napa County wineries Frona Wait found in 1889, very few have fared so well through the years.

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**



Continuation sheet

Item number 8

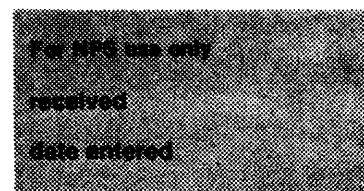
Page 6

A word of explanation regarding gravity flow wineries:

In gravity flow wineries, grapes are crushed at a higher level, and the resulting juice flows downward for further processing. Generally this type was built into a hillside, where the land form provided the necessary gravitational flow. The Eschol/Trefethen winery is unusual in that it is a free-standing building using the forces of gravity to produce wine. Using an elevator powered by horses, grapes were hoisted to the top floor of the winery. As they were crushed, they were channeled downward to the first floor. No pumps were required in this process, whereas they are required in wineries built on a single level.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form



Continuation sheet

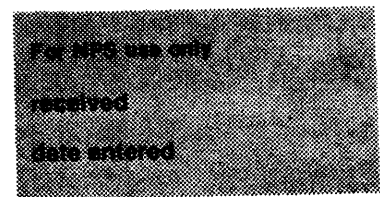
Item number 8

Page 7

1. Napa County Historic Resources Survey, "Trefethan Vineyards," 1978, No. 28-4558-18.
2. Leon D. Adams, The Wines of America, Boston, 1973, Houghton-Mifflin, p. 206.
3. Irving McKee, "Historic Napa County Winegrowers," California, Sept. 1951, reprint, [p. 1-2].
4. Ibid. Adams, p. 206-207. R.P. Hinkle, Napa Valley Wine Book, St. Helena 1979, Vintage Press, p. 19.
5. McKee, p. [1].
6. Robert Louis Stevenson, The Silverado Squatters, New York 1895, Scribner's, p. 30-31.
7. Lyman L. Palmer, History of Napa and Lake Counties, 1881, p. 227.
8. Ibid., p. 218. F.L. Jackson, Napa County and its Many and Great Resources, Napa c. 1885, p. 31. Frona Eunice Wait, Wines and Vines of California, 1889, Bancroft, p. 106.
9. Adams, p. 206-207. Board of State Viticultural Commissioners, Directory of Grape Growers, Wine Makers and Distillers of California; Sacramento 1891, p. 83-98.
10. Adams, p. 205.
11. Napa County, Great Register, 1872-1873, Napa Precinct. Peninou and Greenleaf, A Directory of California Wine Growers and Wine Makers in 1860, Berkeley 1967, Tamalpais Press, p. 34-35.
12. Chain of Title, Eshcol Ranch. C.A. Menefee, Historical and Descriptive Sketch Book of Napa, Sonoma, Lake and Mendocino, Napa 1873, p. 152. McKee, p. [2].
13. Palmer, p. 214.
14. Ibid. p. 214, 458-459. Chain of title.

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**



Continuation sheet

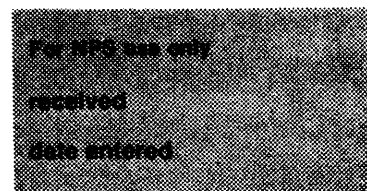
Item number 8

Page 8

15. Chain of Title. Gift, Something about California, Napa 1876, Napa Reporter, p. 27. Memorial and Biographical History of Northern California, Chicago 1891, Lewis Publishing Co., p. 460-461.
16. Wallace, History of Napa County, Oakland 1901, p. 42-43, 48-49. "The Napa Grape-Growers," San Francisco Merchant, 1 June 1883, p. 162, col. 2.
17. Jackson, op. cit.
18. Records for Bonded Winery No. 403, Wine Institute, San Francisco.
19. Holy Bible, Book of Numbers, ch. 13, v. 23-24.
20. Tom Gregory et al., History of Solano and Napa Counties, Los Angeles 1912, p. 913-914.
21. Memorial and Biographical, p. 446-447.
22. "Eshcol," clipping in Trefethan archives, attributed to the Napa Register, July 1886.
23. Ibid.
24. McIntyre's biography is in Memorial and Biographical, p. 744-745. Realtor F.L. Jackson, op. cit., also attributes the Eshcol cellar plans to McIntyre, and says of the Inglenook building that "William Mooser of San Francisco is the architect of the building, and W.H. [sic] McIntyre, the superintendent of the Niebaum cellars, provides the machinery plan and is the general designer," p.27-28.
25. Board of State Viticultural Commissioners of California, Directory of the Grape Growers, Wine Makers and Distillers of California, Sacramento 1891, p. 87, 83-98.
26. Memorial and biographical, p. 446.
27. Lease, Goodman to Fawver, 29 Dec. 1893.
28. Chain of title. Gregory, p. 913-914. Trefethan archives. Janet Trefethan interview, 12 May 1986. George Heid interview, 4 Feb. 1981 (notes by Janet Trefethan). Leon Adams, interviews June 1986. "James Clark Fawver Dies at 'Eshcol,'" clipping in Trefethan archives, attributed to the Napa Register (between 30 July and 29 October 1940, according to Wine Institute records).
29. Gregory, p. 147-149, 913-914.
30. Stevenson, p. 30-31.
31. "Eshcol" clipping.
32. Wine Institute records for Bonded Winery No. 403.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form



Continuation sheet

Item number 9

Page 1

Adams, Leon D. The Wines of America, Boston 1973, Houghton Mifflin, passim.

---. Interview, June 1986.

Board of State Viticultural Commissioners. Directory of Grape Growers and Wine Makers of California, Sacramento 1888, p. 9.

---. Directory of Grape Growers, Wine Makers and Distillers of California, Sacramento 1891, p. 87.

Chain of Title, Eshcol Ranch, 1847-1953 (from Trefethan archives).

"Eshcol," clipping in Trefethan archives, attributed to Napa Register, July 1886.

Gregory, Tom, et al. History of Solano and Napa Counties, Los Angeles 1912, p. 147-149, 159, 162, 263, 913-914.

Heid, George (employee of J. Clark Fawver). Interview 4 Feb. 1981 (notes by Janet Trefethan).

Holy Bible, Book of Numbers, ch. 13, v. 23-24.

Jackson, F.L. Napa County and its Many and Great Resources, Napa c. 1885, p. 17-19, 26-34.

McKee, Irving. "Historic Napa County Winegrowers," California, Sept 1951, reprint without page numbers.

Menefee, C.A. Historical and Descriptive Sketch Book of Napa, Sonoma, Lake and Mendocino Counties, Napa 1873, p. 152, 169-170.

Memorial and Biographical History of Northern California, Chicago 1891, Lewis Publishing Co., p. 460-461.

Morrow, A.R. Winemakers Directory, c. 1896, ms. at Wine Institute, San Francisco.

"Napa Grapegrowers, The," San Francisco Merchant, 1 June 1883, p. 162, col. 2.

Napa Landmarks, Inc. Napa Survey, No. 28-4558-18 and passim.

Napa County. Great Register, 1867, 1872-1873, 1875, 1879.

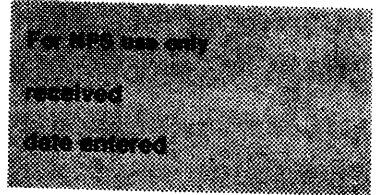
Official Map of the County of Napa, 1895.

Palmer, Lyman L. History of Napa and Lake Counties, 1881, p. 284, 465.

Smith and Elliott. Illustrations of Napa County, Oakland 1878, reprinted Fresno 1974, Valley Publishers, p. 12, 22.

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**



Continuation sheet

Item number 9

Page 2

Trefethan, Janet. Interview, 12 May 1986.

Trefethan Winery. Archives.

Uhlhorn, John F. The Napa and Sonoma Counties Directory, 1889-1890, p. 173.

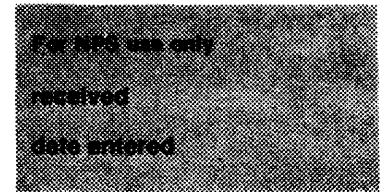
Wait, Frona Eunice. Wines and Vines of California, Bancroft 1889, p. 103-108.

Wallace, W.F. History of Napa County, Oakland 1901, p. 42-43, 48-49, 186-187,
209-210, 214.

Wine Institute, San Francisco. Bonded Winery cards.

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**



Continuation sheet

Item number 10

Page 1

on the west by a service road, the southerly boundary is a line running between this historic winery and a contemporary house. The boundary encompasses a rectangle area, 580 feet by 435 feet.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only
received
date entered

Continuation sheet

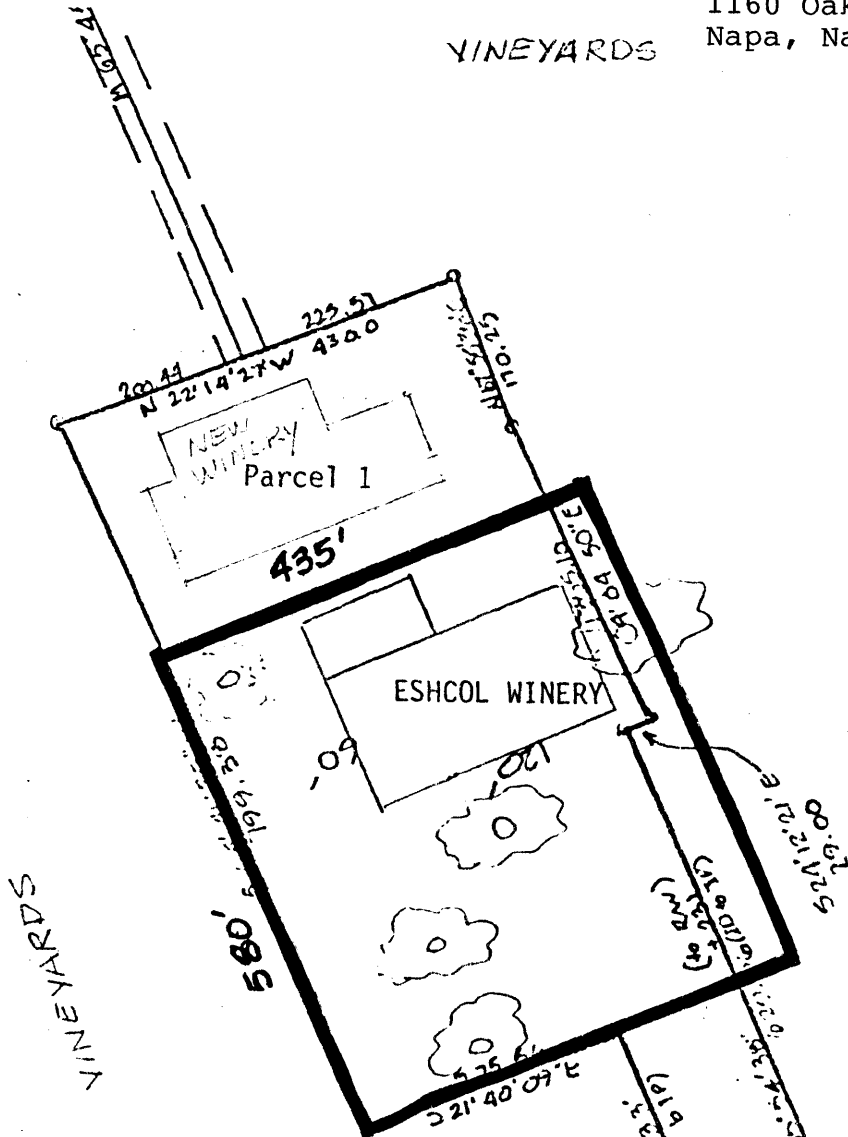
Item number 10

Page 2

Eshcol/Trefethen Winery
1160 Oak Knoll Avenue
Napa, Napa Co., CA

VINEYARDS

Line to Parcel 1



Property Boundary

100'
Scale