October 21, 1980

Director, BUREAU OF ALCOHOL, TOBACCO & FIREARMS
P. O. Box 385
Washington D.C. 20044

Dear Sir:

The undersigned Livermore Valley Vintners and Winegrowers hereby petition for establishment of the viticultural area known as the Livermore Valley in accordance with the provisions of Title 27 CFR, Part 4. In support of this petition, please find attached:

1. Evidence that the Livermore Valley viticultural area is locally/nationally known.
2. Current and historical evidence of boundaries for the viticultural area as stated.
3. Evidence that distinguishes Livermore Valley by climate, elevation, soil, rainfall and physical features from surrounding areas.
4. A U.S. Geological Survey Map marked with the proposed boundaries as described by this petition.

We, the petitioners, believe for the following reasons that the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco & Firearms should adopt the boundaries as designated for the Livermore Valley Viticultural Area. Your consideration of our petition would be greatly appreciated.

Sincerely,

Elwood C. Griest
George T. Wisner
Steve Kalltoff
Joe Caldeira
L. J. Raboli
Walter H. Detjens
Chris Lagiss
Harry Rosengana
Lanny Replogle
Eric P. Wente
James Concannon
Robert M. Detjens
Robert W. Taylor
Gloria R. Taylor
Anthony D. Scotto,
LIVERMORE VALLEY VINTNERS & GROWERS

LIVERMORE VALLEY

VINTNERS & GROWERS

Robert M. Deltgens	R.&S. Deltgens [redacted] Livermore, Calif 94550
James Concannon President	CONCANNON Vineyard. [redacted] Livermore, California 94550
E. P. Wente	Wente Bros. [redacted] Livermore Calif. 94550
Robert W. Taylor Gloria R. Taylor	[redacted] Livermore, Calif. 94550
Anthony D. Scotto Pres.	VILLA ARMANDO WINERY [redacted] Pleasanton, Ca 94566

LIVERMORE VALLEY
VINTNERS & GROWERS

LIVERMORE VALLEY CELLARS	Chris Lagini
Stony Ridge Winery Inc	Harry Rosengarten President
Fenestra Wine Cellars	Lanny Replogle

LIVERMORE VALLEY

VINTNERS & GROWERS

Elwood Greilms	[redacted]
	Livermore, Calif.
George T. Wisner	Tesla Rd & Cross Rd
	Livermore, Cal
	Mailing Address
	[redacted]
	Oakland, Cal 94605
[redacted]	[redacted]
	LIVERMORE, CA 94550
Joe Caldeira	[redacted]
	Livermore Ca 94550
L. J. Raboli	[redacted]
	Livermore, Calif
	[redacted]
Walter H Deltjens	[redacted]
	Livermore, Cal 94550

THE LIVERMORE VALLEY VITICULTURAL AREA

The Livermore Valley, located in Alameda County, California, is one of the coastal intermountain valleys that surround the San Francisco Bay depression. The Valley floor is approximately 15 miles long and ten miles wide. Starting in the east, the watershed area of the Livermore Valley is bounded by the Altamount hills and Crane Ridge, to the south by Cedar Mountain Ridge and Rocky Ridge, in the west by the Pleasanton Ridge, and in the north by the Black Hills. For the purpose of delineating a boundary line for the Livermore Valley viticultural area, the 1,000 foot elevation is used, except for the northern boundary and the southwest corner where the Arroyo de Laguna drains into Alameda Creek. Historically, Livermore Valley is considered to be entirely in Alameda County. For this reason, the northern boundary requested is the Alameda County/Contra Costa County line east to the area of Brushy Peak where the 1,000 foot elevation is again picked up in a southeast direction toward the Altamount Hills. The boundary requested in the southwest corner is from the 1,000 foot elevation at the foot of Rocky Ridge in a line that bridges the Arroyo de Laguna to the 1,000 foot elevation on the Pleasanton Ridge. The 1,000 foot elevation includes the historical vineyards and the current vineyards. The Valley's geographic location is generally the area covered by the political boundaries of Murray and Pleasanton townships.[1]

The Livermore Valley was recognized early in the history of California wine growing as having ideal climate and soil structure for vineyards. Its climate is a result of proximity to the San Francisco Bay and the Pacific Ocean. The cool marine winds and the morning fog are important factors in temperature control during the growing season and in keeping the area relatively frost free during the early spring. Premium wine grapes thrive with cool nights and warmer days. The greatest part of the vineyard acreage is in Region III, with a small area in Region II[2], making it ideal for sauterne type grapes and several premium red varieties.

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1. Attachment #1 is a U.S. Geographical Survey map outlining boundaries for the proposed Livermore Valley Viticultural Area. Attachment #2 is a description of the political boundaries of Murray and Pleasanton townships.

2. Wine. M. A. Amerine and V. L. Singleton. University of California Press. Berkeley, 1965. Revised 1977. pp. 46-50 "One of the most successful methods of clarifying the relationships among different areas, both for grape growing and wine making, has been the "heat-summation" method of classifying vineyard regions." Continues on to describe the wine growing regions according to the number of days above 50°F. during the growing season and arriving at a formula for the number of degree days for a region. Region I being the coolest and Region V the warmest. (See attachment #3: small map showing the regions.)

AMENDED DESCRIPTION OF PROPOSED AREA
OF APPELLATION FOR "LIVERMORE VALLEY"

Beginning at a point north where San Ramon Boulevard intersects the Alameda County and Contra Costa County line; thence south along San Ramon Boulevard crossing Highway 580 and continuing on Foothill Road to the point which intersects Castlewood Drive; thence east on Castlewood Drive to BM 333; thence in a southeasterly line to VABM Vern (1264); thence continuing in a southeasterly line to BM 580; thence in a southeasterly direction to the northeast corner of Section 15; thence south to the southeast corner of Section 15; thence east on the south border of Section 14; thence due south along the west boundary of Section 24; thence east on the south border of Sections 24 and 19 to the southwest corner of Section 20; thence due north to the south boundary of Rancho Canada de los Vaqueros along the east boundary of Sections 19, 18, 7, 6, 31, 30, 19, 18, 7, 6, 31, 30, 19 and 18; thence in a westerly direction along the south border of Rancho Canada de los Vaqueros to the southwest corner along the north boundary of Sections 18, 13, 14, 15 and 16; thence west along the Alameda County and Contra Costa County line to the beginning point.

The elevation where the vineyards are cultivated starts at 650-800 feet above sea-level and slopes toward the valley floor to about 450 feet above sea-level.

The main streams in the Valley are the Arroyo Mocho, Arroyo del Valle, and the Arroyo Las Positas which are formed by the watershed run-off of the previously named ridges. The drainage pattern is well developed with the streams flowing in a westerly direction. These streams converge about one mile west of the town of Pleasanton and form the Arroyo de la Laguna. This stream in turn joins Alameda Creek and empties into San Francisco Bay.

The average rainfall is 14.45 inches. The rain falls mainly during the winter and early spring. There is little or no percipitation during the summer months.

With the large increase in population in the Valley over the past twenty years, the water table has been lowered to a point where the vines no longer are able to depend on a constant water supply from that source. Since the completion of the Del Valle Dam and the filling of the Del Valle reservoir both the Arroyo Mocho and the Arroyo Del Valle contain water released from the reservoir almost year round where formerly they were dry by early summer. The South Bay Aqueduct, completed in 1967, provides overhead sprinkler irrigation for some of the vineyards. This type of irrigation is also used for heat suppression and frost protection as well as supplemental watering.

The temperature of the Livermore Valley is moderate during the winter and moderately high in the summer. Average high is 72.9^{o}F. and average low is 45.3^{o}F. Temperatures in the summer have exceeded 100.0^{o}F. and the lowest temperature recorded during the winter was 19.0^{o}F. The extremes are rarely more than a few days before the marine air asserts its normal pattern.

The growing season, March through early November, is long enough to assure crop maturity. The average number of growing days is 254.

The main soil type is the Yolo-Pleasanton Associations with the Livermore gravelly and very gravelly series being prominent in the southern portion of the Valley.[3]

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3. The information on physical, climatic, and soil conditions is from the Soil Survey, Alameda Area, California. Prepared by the U. S. Department of Agriculture Soil Conservation Service in cooperation with California Agricultural Experiment Station. Issued in March, 1966. Attachment #4 contains additional descriptions.

The Livermore Valley's most distinctive features are the moderate coastal climate and the gravelly soils which impart their own unique flavor to the wines. Evidence that the Valley is recognized nationally and locally as an important and distinctive viticultural area is set forth in the brief list of references in attachment #5.

A viticultural history starts with the vines planted during the Mission Period (1796 - 1833). However, at that time, the Valley (part of the Rancho del valle de San Jose) was far more famous for horses than vines. The Spanish names of Bernal, Amador, Pico and Noriega were noted in horse racing circles as far away as Mexico City.

In 1834, Robert Livermore, an English sailor who jumped ship in San Francisco, married a Spanish heiress of the Bernal family. He became a grantee of the Rancho Las Positias in partnership with Jose Noriega. While Noriega raised horses, Livermore built a large house, planted olives, pears, wheat, and vines. He also named the valley after himself.

The "modern" wine pioneers arrived in the valley in the late 1860's. By the end of the 1880's the district contained many small, profitable vineyards. The owners with their diverse backgrounds (English, German, Irish, Italian, French and Spanish) contributed many wine growing philosophies to the rapidly growing industry. All were attracted by the excellent growing conditions for wine grapes. The soil and climate reminded them of the vineyards of Europe. The emphasis on sauternes began during this period, although there were then, and continue to be, many excellent premium red wines from the valley. The resemblance of the area to the Graves district of France was, and is still, a favorite topic for wine writers. Louis Mel, with his cuttings from Chateau Yquem (his wife was a friend of the Marquis de Lur Saluces) was responsible for the farmers obtaining the four varieties of sauterne vines that went into production of the famous Chateau Yquem wines.

At the peak of plantings in the Valley, there were approximately 15,000 acres of grapes and over two dozen wineries. The number of both dropped dramatically with the approach of Prohibition. Two of the wineries that survived Prohibition have been in continuous operation, by the same families, since 1883. (For references on historical and current viticultural area recognition, see attachment #6.) Today there are a dozen growers, approximately 3,000 acres of vines, and six wineries.[4] The wineries and vineyardists in the Livermore Valley request that the boundaries as designated in this petition, be adopted by the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms.

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4. The six wineries are: Concannon Vineyard, Fenestra Winery, Stony Ridge Winery, Villa Armando Winery, Livermore Valley Cellars, and Wente Bros.

Wente Varietal Wines
VINEYARDS and WINERY

BONDED WINERY No. 893
TELEPHONE 415 447-3603

WENTE BROS.
Fine Wine Growers Since 1883
5565 TESLA ROAD
LIVERMORE, CALIFORNIA 94550

May 19, 1981

Mr. Robert Maxwell, Director
BUREAU OF ALCOHOL, TOBACCO & FIREARMS
P. O. Box 385
Washington, D.C. 20044

Dear Sir:

The petitioners for the Livermore Valley Viticultural Area designation are submitting the following ammended boundary descriptions for the purpose of clarity on the prescribed U.S. Geological Survey maps as requested by the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms.

The viticultural area is drawn to include historical vineyard sites as well as currently cultivated areas. The boundaries on the north, west and east as delineated by county lines, section lines, and major roads, closely follow the geographical description of the viticultural area. The southern boundary offers a more difficult definition in that the mountain ridges run perpendecular to the valley floor. Most of the present vineyards are on the north slope of the southern edge of the valley. The major watersheds also originate in these mountain ridges. In order to make the boundary exact, base meridian marks have been used to delineate the southern boundary as close to the 1,000 foot elevation as possible. Historically, no grapes have been grown above that elevation on the watershed area of the valley.

Thank you for your consideration of this amended boundary description.

Sincerely,

WENTE BROS.

Carolyn Wente

Carolyn Wente
Vice President,
Public Relations

CW:lb

enclosure

Attachment #2

Monday, November 28, 1949

ORDINANCE NO. 506

AN ORDINANCE DIVIDING THE COUNTY OF ALAMEDA INTO JUDICIAL TOWNSHIPS AND ESTABLISHING AND DESCRIBING THE BOUNDARIES THEREOF.

The Board of Supervisors of the County of Alameda do ordain as follows:

SECTION 1. That the County of Alameda, State of California, be and the same is hereby divided into judicial townships, and the townships hereinafter named be and the same are hereby established and the descriptions of the boundaries thereof shall be as hereinafter set forth:

SECTION 5. MURRAY TOWNSHIP Murray Township hereby established shall consist of all that part of the County of Alameda lying within the following described boundaries:

Bounded on the north, east and south by the boundary of Alameda County and bounded on the west by a line described as follows:

Commencing at the point of intersection of the line dividing the counties of Alameda and Contra Costa with the line dividing Sections 22 and 23, Township 2 South, Range 1 East, Mount Diablo Base and Meridian; thence southerly along the westerly line of Sections 23, 26 and 35, same township and range, and continuing along the westerly boundary of the lands now or formerly owned by R. S. Farralley and along the direct prolongation southerly thereof to the southerly line of the road leading from Dublin to Livermore, as the same existed August 4, 1902; thence easterly along the southerly line of said road to the northeasterly corner of the lands now or formerly owned by John Galway; thence southerly along the line dividing the said lands of Galway, the lands now or formerly owned by H. P. Mohr and the lands now or formerly owned by Inman to the northerly line of the lands now or formerly owned by W. A. H. Coopman; thence easterly along the northerly line of said lands of W. A. H. Coopman to the westerly line of the lands now or formerly owned by Livermore; thence southerly along the line dividing said lands of W. A. H. Coopman and Livermore to the northerly line of County Road No. 1530, commonly known as Pleasanton - Livermore Road; Thence southerly across said County Road No. 1530 to the line dividing the lands now or formerly owned by Scrivner from the lands now or formerly owned by Stoeven; thence southerly along said dividing line to the southwesterly corner of the lands of said Stoeven; thence easterly to the northwesterly corner of the lands now or formerly owned by W. P. Bartlett; thence southerly to the southwesterly corner thereof; thence southeasterly along the southwesterly line of the lands of said Bartlett to the lands now or formerly owned by A. M. Smith on the bank of the Arroyo del Valle; thence southeasterly along the southwesterly boundary lines of the lands of said Smith and the lands now or formerly owned by Anspacher Brothers, L. Atkinson, and E. Schween to the westerly line of County Road No. 2041, commonly known as Isabel Avenue; thence south to the northeasterly line of County Road No. 2065, commonly known as Vineyard Avenue; thence southeasterly along the northeasterly line of County Survey No. 2065 to an intersection thereof with the direct prolongation westerly of the northerly line of County Road No. 2011, commonly known as Wetmore Road; thence easterly along said prolongation and along the northerly line of said County Road No. 2011 to a point of intersection with the northerly prolongation of the line dividing the lands now or formerly owned by George True and J. P. Smith; thence southerly along said prolongation and continuing southerly and westerly along the dividing line of said George True and J. P. Smith to the westerly line of the lands of J. P. Smith; thence southerly along said westerly line of the lands of said J. P. Smith to the southwesterly corner thereof; thence easterly along the line dividing the lands of said J. P. Smith and the lands now or formerly owned by E. R. Lilienthal and continuing easterly along the northerly line of the lands now or formerly owned by Patterson to the northeasterly corner of plot 34 of the Rancho el Valle de San Jose; thence southerly along the line that divides plots 33 and 34 of said Rancho to the southeasterly corner of said plot 34; thence westerly along the southerly line of said plot 34 to the northeasterly corner of the lands now or formerly owned by Reis; thence southeasterly and southerly along the line dividing the lands of said Reis and the lands now or formerly owned by Patterson to the southerly line of plot 33 of said Rancho, the same being the northerly line of the lands now or formerly owned by A. Borel; thence easterly along the southerly line of said plot 33 to the southeasterly corner thereof; thence due south to the northerly line of Section 22, Township 4 South, Range 2 East; thence easterly along the northerly line of said Section 22 and along the northerly line of Section 23, said township and range, to the northeasterly corner thereof; thence southerly along the easterly line of Sections 23 and 26, said township and range, to the southeasterly corner of said Section 26; thence easterly along the northerly line of Section 36, said township and range, to the line dividing Township 4 South, Range 2 East from Township 4 South, Range 3 East; thence southerly along said dividing line to an intersection with the northerly line of Township 5 South, Range 3 East; thence westerly along said northerly line to the line dividing Township 5 South, Range 2 East from Township 5 South, Range 3 East; thence southerly along last said dividing line to an intersection thereof with the line dividing the counties of Alameda and Santa Clara.

Being all of Murray Township as the same was established August 4, 1902 by Resolution No. 4144 of the Board of Supervisors of Alameda County.

ECTION 7. PLEASANTON TOWNSHIP

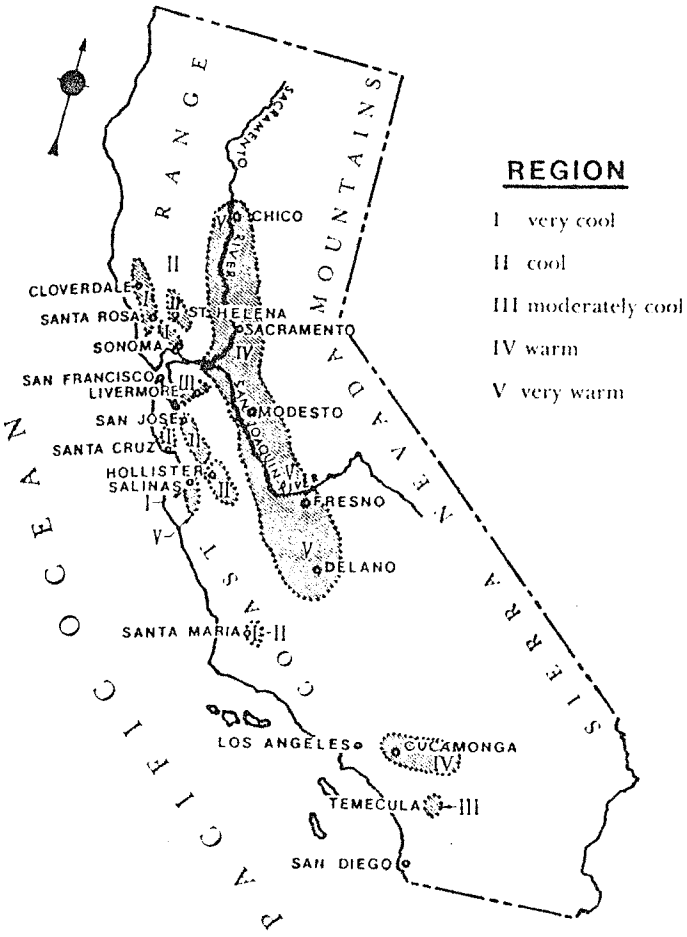
Pleasanton Township hereby es-
ablished shall consist of all that
art of the County of Alameda lying
ithin the following described
oundaries:

Commencing at the point of intersection of the line dividing the counties of Alameda and Contra Costa with the line dividing Sections 22 and 23, Township 2 South, Range 1 East, Mount Diablo Base and Meridian; thence southerly along the westerly line of Sections 23, 26 and 35, same township and range, and continuing along the westerly boundary of the lands now or formerly owned by R. S. Farralley and along the direct prolongation southerly thereof to the southerly line of the road leading from Dublin to Livermore, as the same existed August 4, 1902; thence easterly along the southerly line of said road to the northeasterly corner of the lands now or formerly owned by John Galway; thence southerly along the line dividing the said lands of Galway, the lands now or formerly owned by H. P. Mohr and the lands now or formerly owned by Inman to the northerly line of the lands now or formerly owned by W. A. H. Coopman; thence easterly along the northerly line of said lands of W. A. H. Coopman to the westerly line of the lands now or formerly owned by Livermore; thence southerly along the line dividing said lands of W. A. H. Coopman and Livermore to the northerly line of County Road No 1530, commonly known as Pleasanton - Livermore Road; thence southerly across said County Road No. 1530 to the line dividing the lands now or formerly owned by Scrivner from the lands now or formerly owned by Stoeven; thence southerly along said dividing line to the southwesterly corner of the lands of said Stoeven; thence easterly to the northwesterly corner of the lands now or formerly owned by W. P. Bartlett; thence southerly to the southwesterly corner thereof; thence southeasterly along the southwesterly line of the lands of said Bartlett to the lands now or formerly owned by A. M. Smith on the bank of the Arroyo del Valle; thence southeasterly along the southwesterly boundary lines of the lands of said Smith and the lands now or formerly owned by Anspacher Brothers, L. Atkinson, and E. Schween to the westerly line of County Road No. 2041, commonly known as Isabel Avenue; thence South to the northeasterly line of County Road No. 2065, commonly known as Vineyard Avenue; thence southeasterly along the northeasterly line of County Survey No. 2065 to an intersection thereof with the direct prolongation westerly of the northerly line of County Road No. 2011, commonly known as Wetmore Road; thence easterly along said prolongation and along the northerly line of said County Road No. 2011 to a point of intersection with the northerly prolongation of the line dividing the lands now or formerly owned by George True and J. P. Smith; thence southerly along said prolongation and continuing southerly and westerly along the dividing line of said George True and J. P. Smith to the westerly line of the lands of J P. Smith; thence southerly along said westerly line of the lands of said J. P. Smith to the southwesterly corner thereof; thence easterly along the line dividing the lands of said J. P. Smith and the lands now or formerly owned by E. R. Lilienthal and continuing easterly along the northerly line of the lands now or formerly owned by Patterson to the northeasterly corner of plot 34 of the Rancho el Valle de San Jose; thence southerly along the line that divides plots 33 and 34 of said Rancho to the southeasterly corner of said plot 34; thence westerly along the southerly line of said plot 34 to the northeasterly corner of the lands now or formerly owned by Reis; thence southeasterly and southerly along the line dividing the lands of said Reis and the lands now or formerly owned by Patterson to the southerly line of plot 33 of said Rancho, the same being the northerly line of the lands now or formerly owned by A. Borel; thence easterly along the southerly line of said plot 33 to the southeasterly corner thereof; thence due south to the northerly line of Section 22, Township 4 South, Range 2 East; thence easterly along the northerly line of said Section 22 and along the northerly line of Section 23, said township and range, to the northeasterly corner thereof; thence southerly along the easterly line of Sections 23 and 26, said township and range, to the southeasterly corner of said Section 26; thence easterly along the northerly line of Section 36, said township and range, to the line dividing Township 4 South, Range 2 East from Township 4 South, Range 3 East; thence southerly along said dividing line to an intersection with the northerly line of Township 5 South, Range 3 East; thence westerly along said northerly line to the line dividing Township 5 South, Range 2 East from Township 5 South, Range 3 East; thence southerly along last said dividing line to an intersection thereof with the line dividing the counties of Alameda and Santa Clara; thence westerly along the southerly boundary of Alameda County to the center of Arroyo Hondo, called Upper Alameda Creek on the Official Map of Alameda County, adopted by the Board of Supervisors May 19, 1924; thence down said Upper Alameda Creek and continuing down Alameda Creek, called Calaveras Creek on the aforesaid map, to its junction with Arroyo de la Laguna; thence in a general westerly direction along the northerly boundary lines of Ex-Mission Surveys No. 54, 53, 56 and 20 and northwesterly along the northeasterly boundary line of Ex-Mission Survey No. 57 to an intersection thereof with the southerly prolongation of the line dividing Sections 11 and 12, Township 4 South, Range 1 West; thence northerly along said prolongation and along the line dividing Sections 11 and 12 and Sections 1 and 2, said township and range, and along the line dividing Sections 35 and 36, Township 3 South, Range 1 West to the southwesterly corner of Section 25, said Township and range; thence northwesterly along the summit of the mountains, following the easterly boundary of Washington Township, to a post on the top of a rock mound, from which point the quarter section corner in the center of Section 22, Township 3 South, Range 1 West, bears South 81¼° West, 17.93 chains and the house now or formerly belonging to Joseph Davis bears North 78° West, 20 chains, the same being the common corner of the townships of Washington and Eden, as established by survey of L. Castro, County Surveyor of Alameda County, and filed June 12, 1871 in the office of the Clerk of Alameda County, California; thence northerly along the summit of the mountains, following the easterly line of Eden Township, to the line dividing the counties of Alameda and Contra Costa; thence southeasterly and northeasterly along said County line to the point of commencement.

Being all of Pleasanton Township as the same was established August 4, 1902 by Resolution No. 4144 of the Board of Supervisors of Alameda County.

Attachment #3

Wine Districts of California



<u>Wine</u>. M. A. Amerine and V. L. Singleton. University of California Press. Berkeley. 1965. Revised 1976. p. 49.

Attachment #4

GEOGRAPHICAL FEATURES OF THE LIVERMORE VALLEY
(From the Soil Survey of the Alameda Area)

General Topography

The Livermore Valley is part of the Alameda Area that comprises three general physiographic regions: The highlands of the Diablo Range, the upland terraces, and the intermountain valleys. The Livermore Valley is the largest of the intermountain valleys.

The Diablo Range consists of fairly rugged mountains that range in elevation from about 100 feet along the San Francisco Bay depression to about 4,000 feet along the Valpe Ridge. Most mountain valleys are young and V-shaped. The uplands north and east of the Livermore Valley typically are moderately steep to steep and have well-rounded ridges. The other uplands, particularly those south of the Livermore Valley, the slopes are steep to very steep, and the ridges are narrow and have numerous outcrops of bedrock. The upland terraces are south of the Livermore Valley and are characterized by smooth, wide ranges that dip at an angle of 10 to 30 degrees northward toward the valley and by steep to very steep v-shaped valleys. Slopes are smooth and well rounded in the north western perimeter of the upland terraces. The intermountain valleys consist of coalescing alluvial fans, low terraces, and flood plains. Typically, they are nearly level to gently sloping.

Geology

Geologically, the Alameda Area is a complex system of folds and faults. Although sedimentary rocks predominate, many igneous and metamorphic rocks that vary widely in age are represented. In the Livermore Valley area the Plesitocene sediments are known as the Livermore-Tassajara or Livermore formation. These sediments consist of sand, gravel, and clay as much as 4,000 feet thick. Limy and concretionary beds are fairly common, and some tuffaceous beds are present near their base. The sediments were deposited in lakes, swamps, and streams, but apparently not as alluvial fans. Quaternary sediments of upper Pleistocene and Recent age consist of sand, silt, and clay that occur throughout the intermountain valleys of the Diablo Range. The lakes and swamps in the vicinity of Pleasanton have been caused by depression of the block lying between major faults. As a result, the alluvium is deeper here than elsewhere in the Livermore Valley.

In the southern part of the Livermore Valley, the alluvium contains a relatively large amount of gravel because of deposition by the two largest streams in the valley and because of the

coarser textured soils on the watershed. The smaller streams that enter the Livermore Valley from the north have deposited much of the finer sediment.

The rocks of the Alameda Area are folded into a series of anteclines and synclines and are cut by a number of prominent faults. The trend of the faults and the axes of the folds are northwesterly, except just north of Livermore Valley, where the trend is more westerly.

The larger intermountain valleys are all structurally controlled, with the possible exception of Castro Valley. Livermore Valley has developed in an east-west trenching syncline, which is expressed very strongly in the Livermore-Tassajara formation. The axis of this structure plunges gently westward and is cut off on the west by the Pleasanton Ridge, an uplifted fault block. The syncline is asymmetrical; the southlimb dips northward about 5 to 25 degrees, whereas the north limb dips about 60 to 80 degrees to the south. The syncline becomes more nearly symmetrical in the eastern part of the Livermore Valley. Variations in the general pattern occur locally because of minor faulting and folding.

Soils

The parent material consists of alluvium and old terrace material. Because sedimentary rocks are dominant in most of the uplands, they are the main source of the alluvium of the terraces, alluvial fans, and flood plains. The four soil associations most prominent on the terraces, alluvial fans, and the flood plains make up only about 28% of the Alameda Area, but almost 100% of the agricultural land. These are: Yolo-Pleasanton association - nearly level to sloping, greyish brown, very deep soils on the flood plains and low terraces; Positas-Perkins - nearly level to very steep, brown, shallow to moderately deep soils on high terraces; Clear Lake-Sunnyvale association - nearly level to sloping, dark-grey, very deep, well drained to imperfectly drained soils on flood plains and basins; Rincon-San Ysidro association - nearly level, shallow to very deep, pale-brown and greyish-brown soils on older fans and flood plains.

The Yolo-Pleasanton association occurs in the Valley in the vicinity of Pleasanton and Livermore. It is characterized by nearly level topography and a few strongly sloping escarpments on the low terraces. Elevations range from 220 feet to 800 feet, and the average rainfall is about 14 inches. This association occupies about 10% of the Area. The Yolo series make up about 30% of the association; the Pleasanton soils about 20% of the association; the Sycamore soils about 20%; the Livermore soils about 20%; and the Zamora and other soils make up the rest. The

soils of this association are the most intensively cultivated in the Area. Most of the vineyards are limited to the gravelly soils south of Livermore. Nearly all the vineyards in this area require irrigation today, as the increase in the population of the valley has lowered the water table drastically.

Climate

The moderate temperatures and the prevailing winds from the Pacific Ocean are the most important factors to the growing of premium quality grapes.

Livermore very gravelly coarse sandy loam (Lm).—This soil is mostly in large bodies and is nearly level to gently sloping. Slopes range from 0 to 7 percent. A few areas are moderately steep (fig. 7).

Representative profile:

0 to 21 inches, brown and dark grayish-brown very gravelly coarse sandy loam; weak, fine, granular structure; soft to slightly hard when dry, friable when moist, nonsticky to slightly sticky and nonplastic when wet; slightly acid to neutral.

21 to 34 inches, brown very gravelly coarse sandy loam; massive; slightly hard when dry, friable when moist, slightly sticky and slightly plastic when wet; neutral.

34 to 60 inches, brown very gravelly loamy coarse sand; massive; slightly hard when dry, friable when moist, nonsticky and nonplastic when wet; neutral.

The texture of the surface soil ranges from very gravelly coarse sandy loam to very gravelly loam or gravelly loam. The percentage of gravel, by volume, ranges from 40 to 75, and some cobbles and stones occur throughout the profile.

This soil is somewhat excessively drained and has rapid permeability. Runoff is very slow to slow, and the available water holding capacity is very low. Root penetration is very deep. The soil has poor tilth and is somewhat difficult to cultivate. It has low fertility. The erosion hazard is slight when the soil is cultivated. This soil is used for wine grapes (fig. 8). (Capability unit IVs-4)

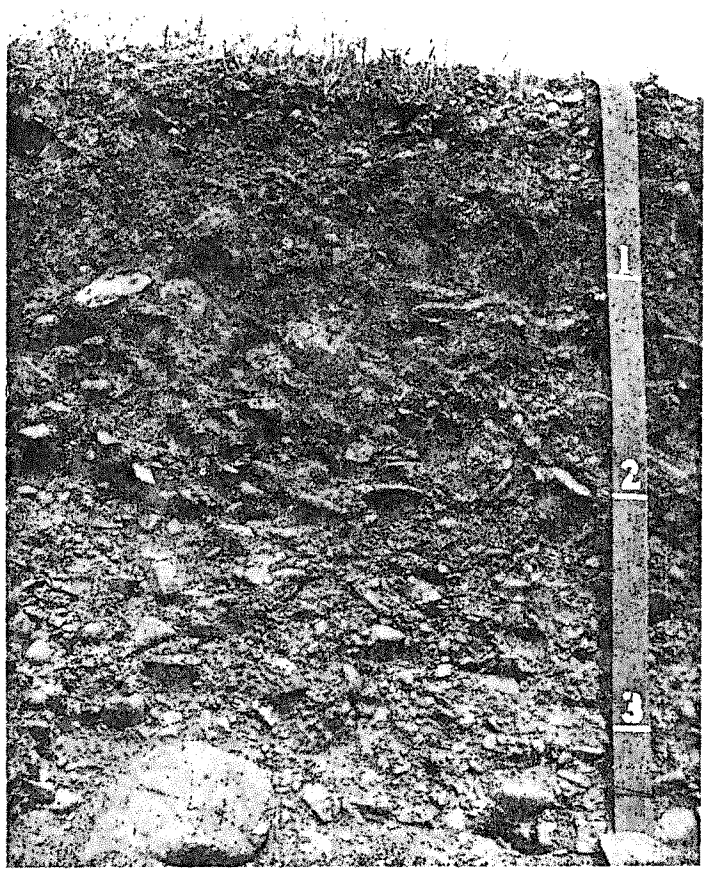


Figure 7.—Profile of Livermore very gravelly coarse sandy loam.

Figure 8.—Grapes on Livermore very gravelly coarse sandy loa

Livermore gravelly loam (Lg).—This soil is finer te tured throughout and has less gravel than Livermore ve gravelly coarse sandy loam. The amount of gravel, l volume, ranges from 20 to 40 percent. Most areas of th soil are nearly level and have slopes of 3 percent or les some areas, however, are gently sloping and have slopes much as 7 percent. The available water holding capaci is low, and fertility is moderate. This soil is somewhat e cessively drained. It is easy to cultivate and is used f wine grapes, dry-farmed grain, and grain hay. (Capabili unit IIs-4)

Lobitos Series

The Lobitos series consists of well-drained, grayis brown, shaly soils on moderately steep to steep uplan east of Niles. These soils formed in shattered diatom ceous shale. The vegetation is mainly annual grass and a few oaks. The Lobitos soils are in the san general areas as the Los Osos and Gaviota soils and th Los Gatos-Los Osos complex of soils.

The surface soil is grayish-brown, slightly har strongly acid shaly loam that is massive and slight hard when dry. This layer grades to a pinkish-gra strongly acid shaly light clay loam subsoil. Depth bedrock ranges from a few inches to 48 inches.

The Lobitos soils are used mainly for pasture ar range.

Lobitos shaly loam, eroded (LoE2).—Nearly all of th soil is in large bodies on smooth, well-rounded, moderate steep to steep uplands. Slopes range from 9 to 45 percen

Representative profile:

0 to 14 inches, grayish-brown shaly loam; massive; slightly ha when dry, friable when moist, slightly sticky and nonplas when wet; strongly acid.

14 to 38 inches, pinkish-gray shaly light clay loam; massive weak granular structure; hard when dry, friable when moi slightly sticky and slightly plastic when wet; strongly ac

38 inches +, pinkish-gray, shattered diatomaceous shale.

The depth to bedrock varies considerably in short di tances. The color of the surface soil ranges from grayi brown to brown. The outcrops of bedrock in most pla are flush with the surface. In some areas, the subsoil shaly light clay.

Attachment #5

A brief list of references on features that distinguish the viticultural area from surrounding areas in addition to the geographical features (climate, soil, elevation, and physical features) from the Soil Survey reference.

Vines in the Sun. A Journey through California Vineyards. Idwal Jones. William Morrow & Company. New York, NY 1949

p. 157. In describing the vineyards of the Livermore Valley: "Underneath the shallow top-soil is gravel, and beneath that coarser gravel, aggregates, and rocks, for the valley is a primordial river-bed. This is the soil not for the lavishly profitable crops, but for Semillon, Grey Riesling, Sauvignon Blanc, white Pinots and other plants which must live plainly, yet be tended like infants. White wine country this. Still, for all the heat, it can grow some red wines, even one or two clarets of prominent merit, though they require a blending of grapes, some from this field, some from fields a mile away if they are to achieve the right balance of sugar and acid."

The World Atlas of Wine. A complete Guide to the Wines & Spirits of the World. Hugh Johnson. Simon and Schuster. New York, NY. 1971.

p. 220. "The area just south and east of San Francisco Bay is wine country as old as the Napa Valley. Its wineries are fewer, but several of them are among California's most famous names." ....."The traditional centres of winegrowing here do not stretch so far south. They are concentrated in the Livermore Valley east of the Bay (gravelly and good for white wine; one of California's few compact areas with a recognizable local character); the western foothills of the Diablo range where Weibel and Mirassou still have their wineries, though most of their grapes come from elsewhere...."

American Wines. Frank Schoonmaker & Tom Marvel. Duell, Sloan, and Pearce. New York. 1941.

p. 110. "Livermore's best vineyards, and they are large but not very numerous, lie either just south of the town of Livermore, or off to the west, between the town and San Francisco Bay. The vineyard soil gives the impression of being anything but fertile, and consists mostly of coarse gravel, like the Chateauneuf-du-Pape vineyards and like one or two in the Graves district in France."

Wines and Vines of California. Frona Eunice Wait. The Bancroft Company. San Francisco. 1889.

p. 154. "Close on the heels of Napa and Sonoma Counties comes the Livermore Valley wine district in Alameda County. Its area in vines does not exceed 5,000 acres. In California distinctions

of high merit will be restricted to favored spots and limited regions as elsewhere. The geological formation of the valleys and slopes of the Mount Diablo Range more nearly reproduce the soil conditions which characterize the Department of the Gironde in France than any other section on this coast.

The fresh, saline atmosphere from the Pacific Ocean and Bay of San Francisco, tempered in varying degrees by altitude and proximity to the great interior basin of the San Joaquin, provides the golden mean between excessive moisture and aridity, while topographical features indicate the sections within this district where immunity from frost and flood may be enjoyed. Within this range the promise of future glory has been seen in the new wines of the higher slopes of Mission Peak, where the clacareous sub-soil is not too deeply buried in heavy clays; in those also from the Northern slopes of Mount Diablo, but most extensive in one promising section is that part of the Livermore and Vallecitos Valleys supported by tertiary and cretaceous hills and terract table lands flanking the streams known as the Arroyo del Valle, Arroyo Mocho and San Antonio. Here every condition known to be essential for the production of the highest grades of wines and brandies, approximating the nobelest French types, exist."

Vintage Tour of the Los Angeles and San Francisco Branches of the Wine and Food Society. September 25th and 26th, 1948. Grabhorn Press. San Francisco. Text by M. A. Amerine.

pp. 5-7. Describes the effects of climate and the ocean breeze. "The protected Valleys - Vallecitos, Sunol, Castro, and Livermore - are Zones II and III, depending on the penetrability of the ocean breezes, their elevation, and other factors."

Guide to California Wines. John Melville. E. P. Dutton & Co., Inc. New York. 1955. Revised 1968, 1972 by Jefferson Morgan.

p. 108. "Much of the soil of the Wente vineyards is alluvial deposit, washed down from the hills to the east and containing considerable heavy gravel, well suited to the finer grape varieties that like to mature the hard way. The sight of these gravelly vineyards is a perpetual source of wonderment to the novice."

Attachment #6

Brief references on historical/current viticultural area recognition:

Vines in the Sun. Idwal Jones. William Morrow & Company. New York. 1949.

pp. 154-156. Descriptions of the early Spanish settlers, the arrival of Livermore, and the naming of the valley. "He (Livermore) was the first sedentary in this valley of impassioned horsemen which he had named after himself."

Wine. An Introduction for Americans. M. A. Amerine and V. L. Singleton. University of California Press. Berkeley. 1965. Revised 1977.

p. 276. Describes the early Mission Period of vineyards and the introduction of vines suitable for the coastal climates of central and northern California.

p. 278. "The vineyard area increased rapidly in all parts of the state in the period of 1860 to 1900. Among the early vineyardists were General Vallejo, near the present town of Sonoma; Sutter, of Sutter's Fort fame, who was of Swiss origin; Crummond, in the Valley of the Moon, of English origin; Wilson, at Los Angeles, from Ireland. The Wentes in the Livermore Valley came from Germany, as did Krug in the Napa Valley, and Kohler, the pioneer wine merchant of San Francisco....."

p. 278. "Some of the best white varieties of the Livermore Valley were imported directly from Bordeaux and some of the original Sauvignon Blanc vines survived until after the second World War. The immigrants brought with them European methods of growing grapes and making wine...."

pp. 281-282. On the decline of the number of wineries at the approach of Prohibition. "However, with the approach of Prohibition, these wineries began to go out of business and during Prohibition only a few were still in existence. Most of the wineries were dismantled, although some kept their cooperage. A few, perhaps four or five, continued in limited business for the production of wines for sacramental and medicinal purposes. In this category were wineries in the San Joaquin Valley, the Livermore Valley, and Napa Valley."

Wines and Vines of California. Or a Treatise on the Ethics of Wine Drinking. Fona Eunice Wait. The Bancroft Company. San Francisco. 1889.

pp. 156-166. Wait takes a descriptive tour of all the vineyards and wineries in the Valley. A few of the more prominent: Mr. J. F. Black with two hundred acres in vines "of which a large portion is grafted with Medoc stocks." "Vineyard Margarita, owned by Mr. A. B. Henderson, Managing Editor of the San Francisco Examiner. Mr. Henderson has followed the bent of his neighbors and has planted, with few exceptions, only the high grade grapes, comprising the following varieties: Petite Pinot, Grenache, Mataro, Burger and Zinfandel.." "Directly in front is the great Olivina Vineyard of 625 acres, the property of Julius P. Smith,

a great gentleman who is introducing pure wines into the Eastern markets with great success." "To the right of the Olivina is Bellevue, the estate of A. Duval, upon which, in three years, have sprung up like magic a wonderful vineyard of 180 acres and a young city of wine-cellars, residences and stables.".....
"Mr. Duval has only been in the business about five years and has already established an enviable reputation for the Chateau wines. He has personally superintended the planting of the 180 acres in vineyard and has only the choicest French varieties, including the Sauterne as well as Cote d'Or grapes."..."Situated in the Livermore Valley proper, but belonging to the Pleasanton township, is Ruby Hill Vineyard, the property of Mr. John Crellin and Sons. The tract contains 450 acres, and is named from a red knoll back of the handsome country house. There are 220 acres in vineyard devoted wholly to foreign varieties, which were planted in 1883."...."Up on the other side of the town of Livermore is the Bernard vineyard.....The location is beautiful, and the vineyard is under fine cultivation, Mr. Wente, the Resident Manager, being a practical and thorough man....Fifty acres of the vineyard is devoted to French vines, which are about seven years old. The cellar has a capacity of 50,000 gallons." And a partial list of other growers and winemakers in 1889: Bernal, Callaghan, Concannon, Connally, Graff, Groth, Hildebrandt, Mel, Mortier, Osterhout, Schween. A great collection of Irish, German, French vintners.

The California Wine Industry. A Study of the Formative Years. Vincent P. Carosso. University of California Press. Berkeley. 1951.

A general treatise on the economic condition of the wine industry with comments of new plantings in the Livermore Valley and the phylloxera experiments as viewed by some of the Valley growers. (pp. 100 and 127)

California's Best Wines. Robert Lawrence Balzer. The Ward Ritchie Press. Los Angeles. 1948.

pp. 22-24. Describe the visit of the Marquis de Lur Saluces to the Livermore Valley in 1939 to visit his "children", the cuttings from his vineyard. A letter from Louis Mel details the obtaining of the original cuttings from the Chateau Yquem vineyard. "When my old friend, Charles Wetmore, was appointed to obtain cuttings in Europe of all famous varieties of grape vines, he asked me if I could help him get cuttings from the world-renowned vines of the Chateau d'Yquem estate near the village of Sauternes, which has given its name to the white wine of that district near Bordeaux. I told him that Mrs. Mel was an old friend of the Marquis....The result was that he was given cuttings of three varieties: Semillon, Sauvignon and Muscatel du Bordelais; which, when combined in the right proportion, make the blend of the world-known Sauternes Yquems. Mr. Wetmore kindly gave me some of those original cuttings which I propagated in my El Mocho Vineyard."

Wine Making in the Livermore Valley. Ernest A. Wente. With an Introduction by Maynard A. Amerine. An Interview Conducted by Ruth Teiser. University of California Bancroft Library. Berkeley. 1971.

p. 4. Recounts the arrival of Carl Heinrich Wente in the Livermore Valley in the early 1880's and describes some of the vineyards of the time.

E. A. Wente is the son of C. H. Wente and at 90 years is still active in the family wine business. Mr. Wente, in the course of compiling this appellation request recalled some of the more prominent wineries at the turn of the century. In the town of Livermore: Riboli, Ferrio, Bistelli, Wagoner; on the Pleasanton Road: Mount Rouge, Garratti; on Vineyard Avenue: Ruby Hill; on the Vallicitos: True, Duval, Escondido, McCloud, Fargo; on the Cresta Blanca Road: Buckley, Black, Cresta Blanca, Dr. Alshow, Olivina; on Tesla Road: Concannon, Wente, Tuche, Mel.

California's Pioneer Wine Families. By Julius L. Jacobs. From California Historical Quarterly. Vol. LIV Number 2 Summer 1975.

pp. 157-167. The history of the Concannon and Wente families and their place in the California wine industry from 1883 to the present.

Bird's-Eye-View-Map. Made in 1889 by W. W. Elliot.

Shows some of the many vineyards existing in the Livermore Valley at that time.

Tour of Old Livermore. Collected and written by Janet Newton with the assistance of Mrs. Zylpha Bernal Beck. Published by the Livermore Heritage Guild. Livermore, CA 1973.

The tour includes description of some of the vineyards and wineries and their owners during the 1890's and early 1900's.

Livermore Valley wines are mentioned frequently by wine writers in national newspapers such as the New York Times and the Los Angeles Times and the Boston Globe. Articles appeared in the Los Angeles Times section in March of this year, 1980, and in the food section of the Oakland Tribune in July of 1980.

Frequent mention is made in such speciality magazines as Gourmet, Bon Appetite, Vogue, House and Garden, as well as in news magazines such as Time and Newsweek.

A TOUR OF OLD LIVERMORE

aided by a

BIRD'S-EYE VIEW MAP

made in 1889

by
W. W. Elliott

A colored lithograph of the map was published by W. P. Bartlett, editor of the Livermore Herald. It was printed by the Schmidt Label and Lithograph Company of San Francisco.

Collected and written by
Janet Newton

with the assistance of

Mrs. Zylpha Bernal Beck

Published by The Livermore Heritage Guild

Livermore, California, December 1, 1973

TTB Note: Due to its size, the map was not scanned. Contact TTB for more information.

FOREWORD

Mrs. Zylpha Bernal Beck is the eldest daughter of Dennis Filbert Bernal and Josephine Bailey Bernal. Her father was a grandson of Juan Pablo Bernal, one of the grantees of the Rancho el Valle de San Jose, the largest rancho in the Livermore Valley, and her mother was a granddaughter of Robert and Josefa Livermore. Robert Livermore was the first settler in this area and he was the grantee of the Rancho Las Positas.

Mrs. Beck was born in Livermore in 1884 and she has spent most of her life in the town.

Dennis Bernal played an active part in the early life of Livermore. For a long time he was the Town Marshall. He owned a large amount of property in the valley and had fine horses to ride over his lands. He owned an electric light company and a water-works and had a mill for grinding barley and manganese.

Mr. Bernal had a generous personality. He was as likely to give a barefoot boy a note to the clothier to provide him with a pair of boots as he was to give a guitar-playing wayfarer an order on the grocery store for a supply of food. In connection with his water-works, he had a sprinkler cart for dampening down the dusty streets. On Saturday afternoon, his nephew, Ben Brandt, would go around to the businessmen in town collecting contributions towards the cost of the sprinkler. The quarters and fifty-cent pieces were put into a little canvas bag which Ben would deliver to the Bernal home about supper time. Mr. Bernal would hold up the sack and ask everyone present, family, guests, and anyone else who happened to be present, to guess how much money was in it. Whoever made the closest guess was given the money.

Josephine, Dennis's wife, was the eldest daughter of Hiram Bailey, an early California pioneer from New York State. He came to the Livermore Valley in the 1850's and started building houses and engaging in ranching. Mr. Bailey married Casimira, Robert and Josefa Livermore's eldest daughter. He was a founder of the Livermore Presbyterian Church, was active in many civic organizations, and became an Alameda County Supervisor.

Josephine had an endearing personality that stayed unchanged all the way to the end of her ninety nine years. She was always cheerful and often witty. She had a remarkable memory and much to remember having seen the valley change from the Spanish era to the American era and even to the electronic era.

It was through a chance meeting with Mrs. Bernal, when she was ninety-six, that I met all the people who have shared with me their memories of the town of Livermore as it used to be.

A TOUR OF OLD LIVERMORE

Note: We will imagine that we are walking through the streets of the 1889 map, but will not try to keep exactly to that year. Also, there is a mistake in the title of the map. Instead of looking southeast it is actually looking southwest.

There is a train puffing along the tracks in the lower left corner of the map. Let us suppose that there is a passenger on it who is a stranger to the town and that he has come either because he has a job in Livermore, a teacher perhaps, or because he is thinking of buying some land and settling in the valley. He alights from the train at the depot (building number 52 in the center of the map about one-third of the way up from the bottom) and walks to L Street.

He turns southward toward the center of town, to First Street. On his left, on L Street, is the two-story Farmers Exchange Hotel. It is owned by a German named Morris Hupers, a great big man with a beard and the German farmers in the valley like to go there to drink beer. Maas Luders, who farms a large acreage in the center of the valley, is one. Another rancher who likes to go there, sometimes stays too long and his wife resorts to driving up and down the street outside. Finally he rushes out and mounts his horse and rides home as fast as he can.

Across L Street are the warehouses and store buildings of Anspacher Brothers. The big building next to the tracks contains a furniture store and an area for farm machinery. Behind it is a lumber yard. At the corner of First Street is the Anspacher dry-goods store and the hardware store.

Our visitor can see that there are two large hotels on the south side of First Street. On the left, or east side of the intersection is the Washington Hotel. It has shade trees near it and a big garden at the back where there is a croquet court and a summer house. On the right side is the Morning Star Hotel. There are mulberry trees along its L Street side and one can see that the plentiful fruit has been squashed underfoot.

The newcomer decides to register at the Washington Hotel. An Italian named Anton Bardellini is the proprietor. He tells the visitor that he previously had a hotel in Pleasanton (it later became part of the Rose Hotel) and that he had a hotel in Laddsville before coming to Livermore. Laddsville was just east of Livermore until a big fire in 1875.

After getting settled in his room, the visitor decides to take a walk through town. Another guest at the hotel offers to be his guide. All of the hotels had rooms where salesmen, or drummers, could display their merchandise, and the guide might have been one of them who had time to spare.

The drummers came in on the morning train and left on the afternoon train as like as not, Mrs. Beck says.

The walk begins by going eastward along First Street, through the center of town. The street is not paved and is mostly yellow and dusty. All the stores have wooden sidwalks in front of them and most of them are shaded by wooden canopies.

It is a typical western town with false-fronted stores and fine two-story buildings mixed together. Byond the buildings, the farmland stretches out to the foothills and beyond that the mountains rise up and form a beautiful background.

Between the Washington Hotel and the two-story building on the next corner, are several small shops and taverns. One small building is occupied by a shoemaker. The two-story building at the corner belongs to the Schoenstadts. On the ground floor is a saloon (where the Yin Yin restaurant is now and upstairs is a hotel. The family lives in a cottage on the K Street side. Our strollers can hear the tinkling of a piano from the upstairs window. Lena Schoenstadt is giving a piano lesson to a valley youngster. In the same room, a Miss Miller from Oakland comes once a week to give painting lessons.

Across the street, on the north side, is the Baker Livery Stable and next to it the Jenkins family hotel. Many families live either above or next to their stores on the main street and a mother in one of the upstairs flats, not wanting to go down to the street to find a youngster, puts her head out of the window and calls him in a shrill voice.

Opposite where K Street comes in to First Street, there is a drygoods store called the Bay State Merchandise Company. Mr. Muskovitz is the proprietor and Mr. Buberg is the tailor. Mrs. Beck says that her mother used to send her to this shop for yard goods, trimmings, pillow cases, and such things.

Continuing along the south side of the street, our walkers pass the drug store on the southeast corner of K Street. It was first owned by a veterinarian named Dr. Palmer and then by another veterinarian named Dr. Cutler. Later it was owned by Mrs. Beck's husband, George Washington Beck and by several other pharmacists.

All the stores have hitching racks in front and many of them have bell-pulls at the edge of the sidewalk that customers can reach from their buggies. Upon hearing the bell the proprietor will come out and wait on them. Maas Luders comes by in his buggy and has his newspaper brought out to him. There are, of course, many buggies and wagons and horses in the street.

Beyond the drug store there are two small saloons and then the two-story building that is part of the Jordan Brewery. There is a large flat upstairs in this building, where the Jordan family lives. On the ground floor is a saloon. In later years the first nickel-odeon was in this saloon. Also later, Mr. Jordan died in this building by falling into a vat of boiling beer!

There are several shops between the brewery and the two-story building on the next corner. Malley's Hotel and restaurant is in the middle. There is a small dental office, Dunn's shoemaker's shop, Soare's fruit store and Jimmy Conrad's barber shop. There is also the small shoeshop of a Portuguese man named Holman. He has a wooden leg but he only wears it on Sunday when he gets dressed up and walks around the town with his long beard showing.

Malley's restaurant is plain but very good. There are white tablecloths and napkins and crystal cruets at each table. There are booths at the back and a family dining room. Mrs. Malley rents the front rooms upstairs to railroad men who sleep during the day.

The drygoods store at the southwest corner of J and First Streets is owned by a man named Simon Levi. Before he had the store, he peddled his merchandise from a wagon fitted with shelves and drawers like a store. He was known all over the area. One of his stops used to be at El Nido Rancho near San Ramon, where Joel Harlan's family lived. He was always invited to have lunch with them.

The Levi family lives in a cottage behind the store. At one time Lena Beck used the upper floor of the building as a rooming house. Later this became Johnson and Emminger's Drygoods store. The Palace restaurant was in this building also.

On the opposite side of First Street is the fine two-story Oddfellows building (still standing) and the barn-like structure that is Feidler's Fashion Stable. Here there are buggies, surreys, tallyhos, wagons and horses for hire. There is also a bus (a horse-drawn public vehicle). The first bus was called "Big Maria". A later one had "Pride of Livermore" painted on the side. There is hay and grain for sale and altogether it is a busy place.

Between these buildings and beyond them to the east, are a number of small buildings - saloons, small clothing stores and a grocery store.

The strollers cross J Street and walk past the Mc Kown and Mess drug store at the corner. Then there are several stores-the Laumeister bakery (the Laumeisters had one of the earliest flouring mills in Livermore), another shoe store, and on the corner, the tin shop, or hardware store belonging to F. A. Anthony, the brother of the pastor of the Presbyterian Church. The name Anthony is still visible in brass letters in the sidewalk near the flag-pole.

The intersection they have now reached is known as Mill Square because of the Stevens flouring mill near the railroad. (The mill was located about where the Civic Building is now).

Dominating this main intersection of the town is the large three-story McLeod building, on the northeast corner. The Bank of Livermore occupies the offices on the corner of the ground floor and above it is the bay window that is part of Dr. Savage's dental parlor. Let us assume that our visitors cannot hear any cries of anguish from Dr. Savage's patients!

In the buildings to the east of the Mc Leod building are Schenone's fruit and vegetable store, then Dutcher's hardware store with lots of household tools and other merchandise on display outside, and then the building where Dennis Bernal has his office. Nearby is the deep well that supplies the town with water and also the Bernal mill.

On the other side of First Street, dominating that area, is the Livermore Hotel, which is owned by a New Englander named Lowe. Sometimes when there is a dance at the Farmer's Union, there is a dinner at the Livermore Hotel first. At one such dinner the waiter asked the guests if they would like to have some W. P. Not knowing what W. P. was, they all refused except one man. It turned out to be whiskey punch and when the man drank it his wife was furious.

East of the hotel is another group of small buildings. One is a butcher shop. Beyond are the home, the saloon and the big building of Mr. Sweeney that is Sweeney's Opera House, where shows and dances are held.

On the east side of McLeod Street is the fine brick building that still houses our fire and police station. It was then called Independence Hall. Upstairs is a small hall where children's parties are sometimes held. A group would get together and hire an entertainer - a banjo player perhaps, and then someone would pass the hat to defray the cost. Dennis Bernal often made up the deficit, Mrs. Beck says. On the ground floor was where the Bank of Livermore had its first office when Mr. H. H. Pitcher was the cashier.

Near these buildings was a carpenter shop and a blacksmith shop.

This part of First Street was where the annual Livermore Horse show was organized and where the parade began. Raising fine draft horses was a profitable business for many Livermore ranchers.

Our visitors have now reached the railroad tracks. On the other side of them, they can see the fine Catholic Church and its Pastor's residence.

They decide to turn back, down Railroad Avenue, past the Horton and Kennedy lumber yard, and past the large sheds of the Livermore Warehouse Company.

When they get to Livermore Avenue, they can see the two-story brick building that is the Farmer's Union. This is a cooperative that sells just about everything the farmers need - dry-goods, groceries, farm equipment, furniture, and so on. Many of the local farmers are stockholders. (Many of them were ruined when the Union failed. There was mis-management and improper use of funds.) However, in 1889 the company is still flourishing.

On the second floor of the Farmer's Union, there is a theater. Mrs. Beck remembers it before it had electric lights, when the footlights were lamps with tin reflectors on them.

The strollers turn here and cross Mill Square towards Lizzie Street. (Now South Livermore Avenue.) On the left is a large livery stable, Ryan's, and on the corner of Second Street, beyond the stable, is the house belonging to the harmless eccentric old lady, Aunt Lizzie.

When they get to Second Street, they turn west, past the house, and blacksmith shop of Mr. Flannigan. On the south side of Second Street, between K and J streets, is Jay Dutcher's blacksmith shop. There also is the office of Dr. Bellamy.

Further along, on the next block and on the same side, is the Town Hall. It is two-story and has a fire-station on the ground floor and a Justice Court above. Next to it is the tall tower and the fire bell. It is also the curfew bell, or, as it was called, the "hoodlum bell." Anyone on the streets after 8:30 in summer or 8 in winter, had to have a good excuse to give to the night-watchman.

In front of the Town Hall is a cannon that was given to the town by the Presidio of Monterey in 1870. Behind the building is the jail.

Mrs. Beck remembers that when she was a child living not far from the Town Hall, she liked to go up to the second story and listen to the practice sessions of the Livermore Cornet Band.

The corner of Second and L Street is occupied by Catnich's saloon and rooming house. At this point the sightseers return to their hotel and decide to take another walk in the afternoon through the residential section of the town.

When they set out on the second tour, they go southward down L Street. On the other side of the street, next to the Morning Star Hotel, is the carriage and agricultural shop of Mr. N. B. Holmes. At the northwest corner of Third and L is a pretty cottage that was the first house built on the south side of town. It was built by an attorney named Aubrey. Later it was the home of the Dutcher family. The present Mrs. Agnes Dutcher Rees was the third Mrs. Dutcher to live in it. She moved into it as a bride in 1915. The house has an attractive front door, with windows all around it, making an appealing entrance at night with the lamplight shining through.

Across Third Street is another pretty house. This one has lacy carpenter's trim on the edge of the roof. It is the home of Mr. & Mrs. N. B. Holmes. Around the house is a pretty garden, enclosed by a picket fence.

All of the Livermore houses are well shaded by trees and surrounded by flower gardens. Next to the Holmes house is the substantial house and office of Dr. Taylor. He was very dignified and when he came to town he never spoke to anyone.

Our walkers are on the east side of the street and they continue past the nice cottage and garden belonging to Miss Emma Smith and her mother, Mary Harlan Smith. Mrs. Smith came over the plains in a group of wagons that started out with the Donner party in

1846. The Harlans just got through the Sierras before the winter snows closed the pass but the Donners, not far behind them, did not. Mrs. Smith's husband, Henry Clay Smith, came across the plains on horseback in 1845 with a small group of men that included William Mendenhall, the man who laid out the town of Livermore and gave it its name.

Miss Smith is a teacher and is greatly loved. She has a large front window so that her mother can sit and watch the passersby.

Across the street is the handsome Pitcher house, where the banker, H. H. Pitcher, lived at a later date. The house was built by the parents of Presbyterian minister, Rev. C.W. Anthony. It is a very fine house.

Beyond Miss Smith's house is one belonging to the Myers-family, and then, at the corner of Seventh Street is the attractive two-story house where the Wagoner family lives. Mr. Wagoner has a winery at the end of Second Street.

On the south side of Seventh Street is a hayfield that is part of the estate surrounding the house of Hiram Bailey, Mrs. Beck's grandfather. The Bailey house is set back from the street and there is a rose arbor leading from the front door to the street. Later a fountain was installed next to the long driveway and it was most attractive.

Across L Street from the Bailey house is a home that first belonged to the Hart family. They had a tavern out on the road from Dublin to Laddsville, near Robert Livermore's ranch. Later this house belonged to the Jordan family. It is one of the oldest houses in town.

On the northwest corner of L and College Avenue is a large house built by the Anspachers. This is the second home they have built, the first one having burned down. The older Anspachers live in an apartment that is part of the store at First and L Streets. Their daughter and her husband, Mr. and Mrs. Sellers live in this house.

At a later date, Hiram Bailey's daughter Rebecca and her husband lived in this house. Their name was Segbers and Mr. Segbers was a successful business man in the Yukon during the gold rush of '98. On one of her trips home, Mrs. Segbers was drowned when the ship, The Princess Sophia, was dashed on the rocks near Eureka.

At College Avenue, our strollers turn west and go as far as the large fine building of the Livermore College. They pass the handsome house of William Mendenhall on the way.

Then they turn back and go eastward along College as far as K Street, past the home of the prosperous farmer, Mr. Bowles. From here they go down K Street, to the large house occupied by the Kelly family. The Kellys and the O'Briens, who own this house and the cottage next door, are in the sheep business. Their sheep are in the hills southeast of town, between Livermore and Corral Hollow.

The Kellys have a large field behind the house where they keep a pet cow named Brownie. Every night all the children of the neighborhood crowd around to help milk Brownie. They do it two at a time on each side. Hiram Bailey strides over from his house to watch the performance and says it is a sight not to be missed.

Next to the O'Brien cottage is the house of the carpenter who built all three houses, Mr. Snap.

At the southeast corner of Sixth and K Streets, is the house where Mrs. Beck was born. This is the house her mother, Josephine, moved into when she was a bride.

At Fifth Street, our friends turn east and go past the fine building of the elementary school. The children have gone for the day. Many of them walk long distances to their homes in the out-lying areas.

They go over to Fourth Street where they can see the Methodist Church and its Pastor's house between Fourth and Third Streets. At the southwest corner of Fourth and J Streets is the house belonging to the blacksmith, Mr. Beazel. Mr. Beazel later became

a State Senator. This house was the scene of the double tragedy that shocked the town in 1883 when a friend of the Beazels shot and killed their servant girl and then shot and killed himself.

The block bounded by Fourth and Third and J and K Streets, is occupied by Mr. Kinney's cattle corrals and barn. Mr. Kinney is a butcher. (This block is where the Carnegie building now is.)

Looking down Fourth Street, they can see the Presbyterian Church at the corner of K Street. They walk down Third and turn westward. In the middle of the block on the north side between K and J, is the house where Mary Harlan Smith's husband, Henry Clay Smith, died in 1875. Mr. Smith was the State legislator who introduced the bill that created Alameda County. He was called the father of Alameda County.

Our sightseers return to L Street and to their hotel, and decide to hire a buggy the next day for a tour of the outlying areas.

In the buggy next day, our travellers drive north on L Street, past the depot and the railroad tracks. There are one or two small houses, and on the left, the house and barn belonging to Mr. Frederick Hargrave. His wife is Miss Emma Smith's sister Julia, and their daughter Bessie, who is four years old in 1889, is having a birthday party in Auntie Esden's store just up L Street. The store has been cleared, and trestle tables set up. (Bessie, who is now Mrs. Bessie Hargrave Drury of Walnut Creek, is a genealogist and a historian of considerable note. Her astounding memory of Livermore and other communities where she has lived and her knowledge of California history in general are impressive. She is a very valuable resource for any historian of this area.

The buggy is driven past Chestnut Street that leads out to Olivina Avenue and to the ranches of the Hagemann family and the Mendenhalls, and down L Street through the northern addition that was laid out and bordered with locust trees, by the newspaper man, W.P. Bartlett. There are very few houses here in 1889, hardly any in fact.

Sometime later there was a big house on Pine Street that belonged to the Monahan family. Their daughter Bess tells of walking across empty fields, through lupines and other flowers, where meadowlarks would start up as she walked, all the way to the Fifth Street School.

Beyond the end of L Street our travelers drive until they can see Robert Livermore's Rancho Las Positas. This was the home of the first settler in this area, the Englishman Robert Livermore. He built the first adobe house about 1835. In later years other adobes were added to it. In 1851 he bought a pre-fab "Round the Horn" house, a two-story structure that was placed so that two of the adobe buildings formed wings to it. All this is off the map at the lower right - but not far off.

Robert Livermore died in 1858 and this part of his ranch was inherited by his daughter Carlotta and her husband, Mariano Avila. When Carlotta and her husband moved to Mexico, Dennis Bernal bought the property, but later sold it. (In 1889 it was owned by Mr. Chris Andersen, the father of the present Owner, Chester Andersen, Sr.) The Andersens engage in general farming and in raising fine draft horses.

The buggy is turned around at this point and driven down the Dublin-Laddsville Road (now Junction Avenue) as far as Livermore Avenue. Here our friends turn towards town. They can see Grandma Laumeister's house on their right, and at the corner of Oak Street they pass the Henry Gardemeyer building, a wholesale and retail liquor store.

At Railroad Avenue they turn left and drive over to the town of Laddsville, a short distance down First Street east of the Catholic Church. In Laddsville there is a hotel still owned by Mr. Ladd, and a bar and several cottages. They retrace their course and turn

south on Maple Street until they reach East Avenue where they turn left, or east.

This road leads into, and becomes, the Tesla Road. It goes eventually over the top of a steep ridge to the coal mining towns in Corral Hollow. Many Livermore farmers are glad to go over to Corral Hollow in dry years, when their crops fail, to earn two dollars a day in the mines. There is a stage from Livermore to Tesla every day, from Ryan's livery stable.

Our friends drive as far as the Oak Spring Vineyard, illustrated on the border of the lithograph, which was opposite where the Wente Winery is now.

Returning to town via Buena Vista Avenue then East Avenue, they pass a cemetery and further on a square brick house built by Mr. Brannan. It is across the road from the handsome two-story house built by Henry Callaghan. Mr. Callaghan is one of six brothers who came over from Ireland and engaged in sheep ranching in the hills southeast of Livermore. Henry was successful from the beginning and was soon able to build this fine house and to plant the extensive vineyard around it. Unfortunately he died as the result of an accident and his widow was left to manage the estate and to raise a family. She did it quite successfully however, and even improved all the property. Her son Mr. H. J. Callaghan, was born in this house.

Where East Avenue joins Lizzie Street is a home that belongs to the newspaperman Mr. Bartlett and his wife the former Anna Laumeister. The house was on the southeast corner of the intersection. (It is now on the south side of Fifth Street where Fifth Street cuts through from Livermore Avenue to East Avenue, and it is occupied by Dr. Hobbs.)

In the block bounded by Fourth and Lizzie and I and Third Streets, is the good-looking house belonging to Mr. Kennedy, one of the owners of the Horton and Kennedy lumber yard. Our travelers turn the buggy left and go down Lizzie Street as far as Sixth, where there is a home on the southeast corner that was later occupied by the Arthur Henry family. Mr. Henry was a later publisher of the Livermore Herald. His son Maitland R. Henry, a still later owner and publisher of the newspaper, was one of the town's chief historians.

The buggy is turned along Sixth Street to L Street, where our sightseers decided to turn south for a drive through the vineyards that cover the hills near the Arroyo del Valle.

On their right, just as they have crossed the Arroyo Mocho, is farm of Daniel Teeters. He came across the plains from Arkansas in 1857, having had to walk from Salt Lake City. He is now a prosperous farmer.

Further along the road they pass through many vineyards. First the Lomitas vineyard of Mr. Black, then the celebrated country estate of Blind Boss Buckley. He is said to be the power behind the throne in California politics. He has two fine houses, a winery, stables and barns, and extensive fields of choice grapes.

Next to the Buckleys is a vineyard belonging to Mr. H. B. Wagoner. On the east side of the road they pass a small race-track belonging to Dr. Savage, where he exercises his fine horses.

Eventually they come to the entrance to the Olivina vineyard belonging to Julius Paul Smith. Mr. Smith is the brother of "Borax" Smith of the Death Valley "Twenty Mule Team Borax" fame. He was originally a partner in the Borax business, but he sold out and came to Livermore to settle. He has established a business here that sells wine and olive oil all over the country. There is a branch office and warehouse in New York. The group of buildings consist of a large five-story brick winery against the hill, a fine house and several cottages, brick storage cellars, and many other outbuildings pertaining to ranching and housekeeping. The buildings are all down the hill from the Arroyo Road, near the creek.

Across from the entrance to Olivina is the home of C. J. Wetmore, brother of Charles Wetmore who planted the Cresta Blanca Vineyard. The Wetmore house is covered with brown shingles and had a little turret at the corner of the roof. There are huge oak trees near the house and beyond them a lovely vineyard.

Our travelers drive south a little distance beyond the buildings of the Cresta Blanca winery to where the steep-sided canyon of the Arroyo del Valle begins. Looking up, they can see the house that was part of the country estate of the retired Army Doctor, William Hammond. The arroyo is pretty here, well shaded by sycamore, cottonwoods and oaks. It is a favorite picnic spot for Livermore residents.

Beyond and much further up the canyon, there are homesteads nestled in the rugged hills. Their owners cannot produce very much from such steep terrain, but they have fruit trees and vegetable gardens and the men find work in the valley cutting wood or working on the hay-presses.

Also far up in the mountains is the home of a friend of Dr. Hammond's, the retired Civil War Captain, William Crosby. Mr. Crosby is a patent attorney who gave up his practice in San Francisco and came to live in the Arroyo del Valle. He brought his bride here in 1887. Of his attachment to the valley, his wife used to say that the beauty of the place bewitched him.

Turning back, our friends turn west when they reach the Olivina gate and go down Wetmore Road. They drive through many lovely vineyards until they reach the town of Pleasanton. Here they linger a while on the tree-shaded main street, admiring the Kottinger adobe with its white-rose covered porch. This house was built by the founder of the town, John W. Kottinger, a well-educated Austrian who came to California in the 1850s. He started one of the first schools in San Jose in a house belonging to a member of the Bernal family. They were the owners of the large Santa Teresa Rancho just south of San Jose.

The Bernals also owned the rancho that includes the site of Pleasanton, the Rancho el Valle de San Jose. When John Kottinger married Refugia Bernal, they were given a part of this ranch as a wedding present.

(At one time, when Mr. Kottinger was a Justice of the Peace in Pleasanton, it is said that he found it prudent to have a tunnel from his house to the adobe barn behind it so that when his judgements found disfavor with the local banditry, he could make a fast getaway on the horse that was always saddled and ready in the barn. The barn still exists.)

The Pleasanton end of the valley is a very rich agricultural area. There is plenty of water and the soil is a deep black loam. Some of the first harvests included remarkable sized fruits and vegetables and also sugar beets and grain.

The return to Livermore is along the new road beside the railroad tracks. To the north as they drive along, they see the vast rich fields of the farmers who grow hay and grain in abundance. When they get near to Livermore they pass the Mont Rouge Winery, built against the steep hill where Oak Knoll Cemetery is. Then there is the Holdener house (still standing beside the Holdener dairy). Back on First Street, they pass the large hay and grain warehouses so important to the economy of the town and shortly thereafter they arrive back at the Washington Hotel. Our newcomer is pleased with what he has seen and looks forward to living in the community.