

# Petition to Establish the Pine Mountain - Mayacmas Viticultural Area



## INTRODUCTION

The Pine Mountain - Mayacmas Viticultural Area (“Pine Mountain - Mayacmas AVA”) is a mountain winegrowing area of 4600 acres located east of the Russian River, on both sides of the Sonoma – Mendocino County line, overlooking the town of Cloverdale. **(See Exhibit A, a map showing the proposed AVA’s location, boundaries, and vineyards.)** The proposed appellation is located at the top of Pine Mountain, a peak 3,000 feet in elevation, on the western edge of the Mayacmas Mountains.

Due to the proposed area’s high elevation, thin soils, rugged terrain, and distance from services and supplies, grape growing in the area is challenging and expensive. Furthermore, the yields produced on Pine Mountain are much lower than the norm on the valley floor. Pine Mountain growers get only 3.5 to 4 tons per acre, as contrasted with 5.5 to 6 tons per acre below. Growers on the mountain and their winery customers consider the extra effort, higher costs, and reduced yields well worth enduring, because of the exceptional quality grapes produced on Pine Mountain. Cluster size is one-third to one-half the size of valley grown grape bunches, and the fruit is proportionately intense in flavor and color. Wines made from these grapes are equally exceptional. Many medals and sweepstakes have been won by wines with a Pine Mountain pedigree, but because the area lacked its own appellation, it has not received the acclaim it deserves.

Unfortunately, none of the appellations currently available for the area allow consumers to choose Pine Mountain wines based on the unique characteristics of its mountain-grown grapes. The Sonoma County portion of the proposed Pine Mountain - Mayacmas AVA is included in the Alexander Valley AVA; the Mendocino County portion is not currently within any established viticultural areas. Both Alexander Valley and Mendocino County are much bigger appellations with quite different growing conditions. The establishment of the Pine Mountain – Mayacmas Viticultural Area will correct this problem and enable Pine Mountain to receive the recognition it amply deserves. Currently six wineries that buy fruit from the area have plans to actively promote Pine Mountain-grown wines once an appellation exists that will allow them to designate the area on wine labels.

The area contains 230 planted acres of winegrapes, including Chardonnay, Cabernet Sauvignon, Merlot, Zinfandel, and San Giovese. Seghesio Vineyards has

prepared a vineyard site of 100 acres in the proposed appellation, but has not planted vines there yet. Two other growers have 50 acres under development. One small winery, Rezonja Wine Cellars, is located in the area.



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## LIST OF EXHIBITS

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<b>Exhibit</b>	<b>Description</b>
<b>Exhibit A</b>	Pine Mountain-Mayacmas Appellation (with boundary and vineyard locations)
<b>Exhibit B</b> (2 pages)	Pine Mountain Area Growing Season Degree Days 2000 and 2002
<b>Exhibit C</b> (5 pages)	Pine Mountain Area Maximum Humidity — April, July, August 2001; April, July, September 2002
<b>Exhibit D</b>	Weather Station Locations
<b>Exhibit E, page 1</b>	Taken on Pine Mountain Road looking down on Little Sulphur Creek. Shows the steepness of the terrain outside the proposed boundary of the Pine Mountain Mayacmas AVA.
<b>Exhibit E, page 2</b>	Taken on Pine Mountain at an elevation of about 2,300 feet looking down over Cloverdale and Healdsburg. Shows how the proposed AVA remains fog-free while fog covers the valley floor.
<b>Exhibit E, page 3</b>	Taken from Pine Mountain looking down to the southwest over Ash Creek Vineyards. Shows the high elevation, rolling terrain, and small size typical of vineyard plots on Pine Mountain.
<b>Exhibit E, page 4</b>	Same view as shown on Page 3, but taken from a higher elevation.
<b>Exhibit E, page 5</b>	Taken from Pine Mountain looking northwest toward Hopland far below.
<b>Exhibit E, page 6</b>	Taken from Pine Mountain looking north into Mendocino County.
<b>Exhibit E, page 7</b>	View of Pine Mountain Vineyards (owned by John Copeland).
<b>Exhibit E, page 8</b>	Taken on Pine Mountain showing multiple small vineyards limited in size by the terrain. This is one of the characteristics of the proposed AVA.
<b>Exhibit E, page 9</b>	Taken on Pine Mountain. Shows more small vineyard plots nestled into the steep contours of the mountain.
<b>Exhibit E, page 10</b>	Metal fence marks the Sonoma-Mendocino County line. No geographic features distinguish the two counties.
<b>Exhibit F</b> (5 pages)	Soil Map from USDA Web Site showing inconsistent soil-naming protocols between the counties
<b>Exhibit G</b> (2 pages)	Historical Maps Showing Preston Land Holdings (Thompson Historical Atlas Map of Sonoma County, 1877; Proctor & Reynolds Atlas, 1898)

<b>Exhibit H</b> ( <i>page 1</i> )	Map of Preston Area Showing Oak Mountain ("Preston: History of a late 19th Century Religious colony in Sonoma County, California" by Holly Hoods, SSU Thesis 12/5/2000)
<b>Exhibit H</b> ( <i>pages 2-5</i> )	Narrative References to Oak Mountain (from various sources)
<b>Exhibit I</b>	Description of Mountainside Preston Residence (published in Press Democrat, March 20, 1886)
<b>Exhibit J</b> ( <i>2 pages</i> )	Historical photos from Early Days of Preston Settlement (Recollections of 19th- and 20th-Century Communal Life at Preson Ranch. Compiled and Edited by W.M. Sefton)
<b>Exhibit K</b> ( <i>pages 1-2</i> )	Medicinal Wines on List of Remedies Available from Madame Preston
<b>Exhibit K</b> ( <i>pages 3-9</i> )	Historian's account of Emily Preston's "medical" practice and her production of wine for use in it
<b>Exhibit L</b> ( <i>7 pages</i> )	Maps Showing Ratto Winery Location (various sources, labeled in exhibit)
<b>Exhibit M</b>	History page from Ash Creek Vineyards' web site
<b>Exhibit N</b> ( <i>6 pages</i> )	Map and Accounts of Black Bart Robberies in Pine Mountain Area
<b>Exhibit O</b>	Pine Mountain Mineral Water Label
<b>Exhibit P</b> ( <i>6 pages</i> )	"Cloverdale Then and Now" (excerpt containing references to Pine Mountain)
<b>Exhibit Q</b> ( <i>2 pages</i> )	Reference to Preston Winery on Pine Mountain ("Early Wineries of the Cloverdale Area" from March/April 1985 issue of Redwood Rancher)
<b>Exhibit R</b> ( <i>3 pages</i> )	Wine label and pages from Benziger Winery web site describing the wine
<b>Exhibit S</b> ( <i>2 pages</i> )	Pages from Gary Farrell web site referring to Pine Mountain Vineyard
<b>Exhibit T</b> ( <i>2 pages</i> )	Pages from Arista Winery web site describing Arista Pine Mountain Zinfandel
<b>Exhibit U</b> ( <i>3 pages</i> )	Pages from Ash Creek Vineyards web site mentioning Pine Mountain
<b>Exhibit V</b> ( <i>2 pages</i> )	Pages from Sky Pine Vineyards (Rezonja Wine Cellars) web site
<b>Exhibit W</b> ( <i>pages 1-4</i> )	Pages from Smith-Reichel web site
<b>Exhibit W</b> ( <i>pages 5-6</i> )	Description of Arbios Cabernet Sauvignon from Smith-Reichel web site and Wine by Phone web site
<b>Exhibit X</b> ( <i>2 pages</i> )	Pages from Silverwood Ranch Web Site

## EVIDENCE RELATING TO THE GEOGRAPHICAL FEATURES WHICH DISTINGUISH THE PROPOSED AREA FROM SURROUNDING AREAS

The proposed viticultural area is distinguished from its surroundings by climate, topography, and soils.

### Climate

The elevation of the proposed Pine Mountain - Mayacmas AVA is the primary factor contributing to the distinctiveness of the area's climate. The proposed appellation, which rises from 1,600 feet at its lowest point to 3,000 feet at the mountain's peak, has grapes growing primarily at 1,800 feet and higher. The very high elevation of the mountain affects fog cover, hours of daylight, daytime and nighttime temperatures, rainfall, and wind — virtually every climatic element influencing wine grape production. The uniqueness of the climate is documented both anecdotally and empirically in the following section.

#### **Cooler daytime temperatures**

Longtime Pine Mountain residents have observed in their trips to town and back that there is normally a 12° drop in temperature when traveling from Cloverdale at the base of the mountain to their properties. Although Cloverdale experiences many days above 100° each summer, the temperature on Pine Mountain rarely reaches 100° and very seldom even hits 95°.

#### **Warmer nighttime temperatures**

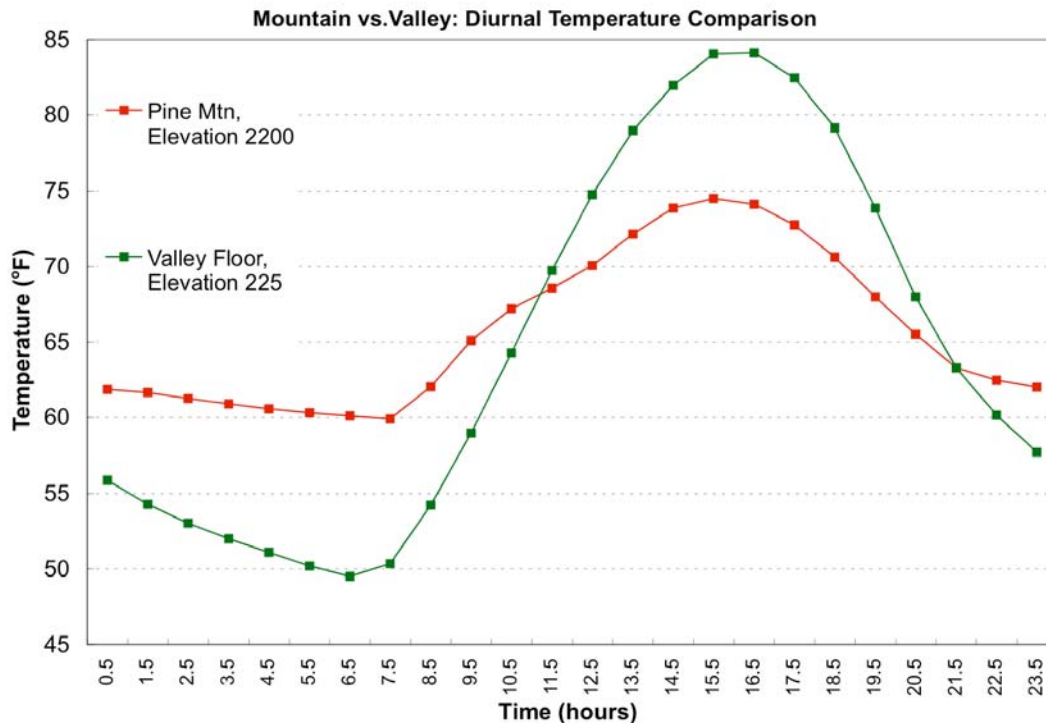
Pine Mountain grower John Copeland gathered hourly temperature readings at several sites in the proposed AVA before planting his vineyards. His data showed that the diurnal temperature variation (the rise and fall in temperature during a 24-hour period) is dramatically different from that experienced in vineyards on the valley floor. Not only are daytime high consistently temperatures lower, but overnight low temperatures are consistently higher. **(See Figure 1, below.)**

This pattern is typically found in high mountain viticulture. Nights are warmer on mountain slopes partly because cool night air, being heavier than warm air, drains off the mountainside and settles in the valley. This nocturnal airflow chills the valley floor while leaving higher sites relatively warm.

Another factor in Pine Mountain's diurnal temperature pattern is the phenomenon known as a "marine inversion," which occurs in the summertime in coastal areas such as Sonoma and Mendocino Counties during the night and early morning hours. The inversion is created by a layer of heavy, moist, cold marine air and fog

slipping in beneath a layer of warmer air. Because cold air is naturally heavier than warm air, there is little tendency for the two layers to mix, so the warm air is trapped above the cooler air — inverting the normal pattern in which temperatures decrease with increasing elevation; hence the name “inversion.”

Figure 1



The warmer evenings on Pine Mountain keep the daily average temperature higher, even though the peak afternoon temperatures are low. Thus, Pine Mountain has plenty of climate support to consistently ripen late season grapes.

### Delayed bud break and bloom

The cooler mountain climate delays the commencement of vine growth in the spring. Pine Mountain growers have observed that above 1,600 feet, bud break and bloom occur two weeks later than on the valley floor. The vines below will have already set fruit before bloom is completed on Pine Mountain.

### Less fog, longer sunlight hours

Even though their growing season begins later, Pine Mountain growers have observed that their vines “catch up” with the valley-grown fruit during the growing season. Because the heavy fog that frequently blankets the valley floor is absent above 1,600 feet, the proposed Pine Mountain - Mayacmas AVA is like an island floating above the fog. (See Exhibit E, page 2, showing fog filling

**the valley while Pine Mountain is fog-free.)** Consequently, the vines growing on the mountain receive three or four hours of additional sunlight each day. While the valley shivers under fog until late into the morning, the sun comes earlier to Pine Mountain; and again later in the day, when fog returns to the valley, Pine Mountain vineyards are still basking in the sun.

As a result, even though the valley begins its growing season earlier, the extra sunlight and longer period of warmth on Pine Mountain's high slopes allows the fruit to develop more quickly and to catch up with the valley floor vineyards, so that they can actually be harvested at about the same time.

### **High winds**

The proposed Pine Mountain - Mayacmas AVA is subject to stronger and more frequent winds than occur in the valley. Pine Mountain grower John Statzer measures wind speeds at his private weather station at Ash Creek Vineyards. He has recorded wind speeds as high as 113 mph (which occurred during January and February 1995).

Winds regularly race up the side of the mountain from the valley. High winds are so common on the mountain that Pine Mountain growers report that their vineyards in the proposed appellation are naturally free of mildew, which thrives in areas of stagnant air movement.

### **Precipitation**

The mountain gets 30% to 60% more rainfall than the valley below. Rainstorms arriving from the south often stall over the mountain before moving on, dropping extra rain on its slopes. The mountain averages 45 to 50 inches of rain a year. In 1998, 92 inches of rain fell on Pine Mountain. Growers on the mountain have reported receiving as much as 13 or 14 inches of rain in a 24-hour period. Due to its cooler temperatures, the mountain also gets occasional snowfall, which is virtually unheard of in Cloverdale below.

### **Supporting evidence**

Data was collected from six weather stations in order to quantify the unique climate of Pine Mountain Mayacmas AVA and contrast it with the surrounding areas.

**Exhibit B, Pine Mountain Area Growing Season Degree Days**, contrasts the climate of Pine Mountain to the climate of the surrounding area during the growing seasons of 2000 and 2002. The data for Pine Mountain confirms the mountain's cooler climate and later-starting season, as well as the beneficial effect of the area's longer hours of sunlight. In 2000, Pine Mountain had the lowest accumulated degree days of all the weather stations for most of the season, but finally caught up with the second coolest location (Sanel Valley) by the end of

October 2000. The 2002 data show a similar pattern, except that Pine Mountain's degree day surpassed the total degree days for Sanel Valley in September 2002.

**Exhibit C, Pine Mountain Area Maximum Humidity**, charts the daily maximum humidity (that is, occurrence of fog) for Pine Mountain and three nearby locations at early, middle, and late points in the growing season during 2001 and 2002. The charts clearly document Pine Mountain's fog-free climate, in sharp contrast to the surrounding area. (A couple of high humidity points in the data for Pine Mountain in April of both years represent late season rainfall. Other than those isolated occurrences, the humidity in the proposed AVA is dramatically lower than in any of the surrounding areas.)

The charts show the high incidence of fog throughout the growing season at valley floor elevations (Sanel Valley and Alexander Valley). The data for Hopland was collected at 1200 feet in elevation, and shows a slight decrease in fog frequency. The Pine Mountain data, collected at over 2000 feet in elevation, shows a consistent absence of fog throughout the season, confirming growers' anecdotal reports that the area is a virtual "island above the fog."

**Exhibit D** is a map showing the locations of the following weather stations that contributed to the study:

<b>Weather Station</b>	<b>Location and Elevation</b>	<b>Data Provided</b>
Cloverdale	NCDC weather station located at Cloverdale Fire Department, west of proposed AVA, at elevation 333 feet	provided temperature data
Hopland East	University of California CIMIS weather station located east of Highway 101, north of proposed AVA, at elevation 1160 feet	provided humidity data shown for Hopland in Exhibit C; temperature data averaged with Hopland West to calculate Hopland degree days for Exhibit B
Hopland West	University of California touchtone weather station located west of Highway 101, northwest of proposed AVA, at elevation 1200	temperature data averaged with Hopland East to calculate Hopland degree days for Exhibit B
Sanel Valley	University of California CIMIS weather station located in Sanel Valley, north of proposed AVA, at elevation 525 feet	provided humidity and temperature data
Pine Mountain	Adcon weather station operated by Seghesio Vineyards at their Pine Mountain property, at elevation 2600 feet	provided humidity and temperature data
Alexander Valley	Adcon weather station operated by Seghesio Vineyards at their Home Ranch, south of proposed AVA, at elevation 350 feet	provided humidity and temperature data

## Topography

Pine Mountain, a peak 3000 feet in elevation, offers the focal point around which the proposed viticultural area is conceptually and physically centered. As a mountain appellation, Pine Mountain - Mayacmas AVA has many distinguishing features related to its topography.

**Elevation.** Elevation is the primary distinguishing feature of the proposed Pine Mountain - Mayacmas AVA. The proposed area is mountainous, with elevations between 1600 and 3000 feet. The highest elevation vineyards in Sonoma County are located in the proposed appellation; the highest grapes currently growing in the proposed appellation are above 2600 feet, and the area Seghesio has prepared for planting rises above 2800 feet. The characteristics of grapes produced in high elevation vineyards differ significantly from those grown in the surrounding valleys because of the poorer, thinner soils found at higher elevations, and most importantly, because of the unique mountain climate. Photos of the area included in this petition show the mountainous terrain and dramatic elevation difference between the proposed AVA and other nearby grapegrowing areas. **See Exhibit E, pages 3 through 6 and Exhibit W, pages 2 through 4, especially.**

**Limited plot size.** The proposed AVA boundaries have been drawn to exclude the mountain's most precipitous slopes — where the terrain rapidly descends toward the Russian River on the west, toward Pieta Creek on the east and north, and toward Little Sulphur Creek on the south. Even so, the mountainous terrain within the appellation still steep enough to limit vineyard development to small plots of around five to twenty acres each, wherever isolated areas with gentler slopes permit tractor operation and economically practical erosion control. (The patchwork arrangement of small plots in the appellation can be seen illustrated in photos included in this petition. **See Exhibit E, pages 8 and 9 and, for an aerial view, in Exhibit W page 2.** Arrows on pages 8 and 9 of **Exhibit E** point out vineyard locations tucked into the mountaintop terrain.) This feature of the proposed Pine Mountain - Mayacmas AVA contrasts sharply to the valley floor conditions, where large contiguous plots of a hundred acres or more are easily found. On Pine Mountain, a twenty acre vineyard plot is considered quite large.

**Ideal exposure.** Pine Mountain stands northwest to southeast in orientation. Thus, vineyards in the proposed appellation enjoy an ideal south to southwest exposure. Because of the need to farm sloping ground along its contours, Pine Mountain grapegrowers often have only one choice how they lay out their vineyard rows. No amount of technology or machinery can significantly change the hand Mother Nature has dealt to them. So it fact that the mountain's natural orientation gives vines in the proposed AVA the perfect exposure to sun and warmth is an invaluable natural asset.

**Boundary considerations.** Only a portion of Pine Mountain has been included in the proposed AVA, based on topographical considerations including slope, water availability, and exposure.

Below Pine Mountain Road on the south, terrain is too steep for commercial viticulture. The scarcity of water there is another factor that makes the slopes overlooking Little Sulphur Creek unfeasible for grapegrowing. **(See Exhibit E, page 1 for a look down the steep mountainside toward Little Sulphur Creek.** Similarly steep slopes also preclude vineyard development on the west, overlooking Pieta Creek.

To the north of Pine Mountain's summit, the AVA boundary line has been drawn tightly to exclude slopes facing to the north and east, which would not afford grapevines sufficient sun or heat for reliable ripening. The vineyards of Pine Mountain AVA all face in a generally southerly and westerly direction, which, as explained above, is considered ideal for winegrapes.

Similar considerations apply to mountaintops farther east in the Mayacmas Range, and further distinguish the proposed Pine Mountain - Mayacmas AVA from the surrounding area. None of the more inland mountains enjoy the rare combination of coastal-influenced climate and warm sun that benefit Pine Mountain. Unlike Pine Mountain, which directly overlooks the Russian River Valley, the mountains to the east are further from the coast and are shadowed from full sunlight by their neighboring peaks.

## Soils

The soils of proposed appellation are all mountainous-type soils. They are generally steep, shallow to moderately deep, and very well to excessively drained, having large components of sand and gravel. The parent materials for almost all of the soil types found in the proposed area are fractured shale and/or weathered sandstone. In general the depth of the soil is less than three feet; only a few minor soil types are deeper. Over 50% of the soils are twelve inches deep or less.

**Note:** Study of the overall soils of the Pine Mountain - Mayacmas AVA is somewhat awkward, because of irreconcilable differences in nomenclature between the Mendocino County Soil Survey and the Sonoma County Soil Survey. The two surveys were done many years apart, and the naming protocols used by the two surveys are very different.

**Exhibit F is a soil map prepared on-line using the USDA official soil maps.** The identification of the soils on this map reflects the naming discrepancy.

Some of the Sonoma County soils just south of the Mendocino County line have been renamed using the names of soils from the Mendocino County side, to rationalize homogenous soil areas that extended across the county line. However, those same soil types are mapped with their Sonoma County names in other parts of the exhibit. Because of this anomaly, we have concentrated on correlating the soils based on their physical characteristics rather their names, and have found the soils to be consistent in this regard, on both sides of the county line.

As a humorous footnote, **see Exhibit E, page 10, a photo of a fence line that runs along the county line.** As is clearly obvious from the photo, there is no marked difference between the soil on one side of the county line and the other. The primary difference is their names!

In spite of the confusing discrepancy between the two county's systems, this this much is very clear: The mountain soils of Pine Mountain - Mayacmas AVA are significantly different from lower elevation grapegrowing areas outside its proposed borders.

In the terminology of the Sonoma County Soil Survey, the proposed AVA falls within the "Los Gatos - Hennecke - Maymen Association." (The most predominant soil type on the Sonoma County side of the proposed AVA is named "Los Gatos" in accordance with that county's soil survey.) This soil association is clearly described as being found on mountains, as opposed to uplands, foothills, and terraces. And of course, it is vastly different from the alluvial soil associations that characterize valley floor areas.

In the Mendocino County Soil Survey, the proposed AVA best matches the "Maymen - Etsel - Snook" map unit, which is described as "upland soils under *brush*." The next map unit to the west of the proposed AVA is named "Hopland - Yorktree - Witherell," which is described as "upland soils under *grass and oaks*." Only approximately 16% of the soils in the proposed AVA are identified in accordance with the Mendocino County nomenclature scheme as being components of the Hopland - Yorktree - Witherell map unit. Over 50% of the soils in the proposed AVA (those named Maymen, Etsel, Snook, Woodin, and Mayacama soils in the Mendocino County Soil Survey) are soil types included in the "Maymen - Etsel - Snook" map unit. Again, needless to say, all of these mountain soils are distinct from alluvial, valley floor soils.



## HISTORICAL OR CURRENT EVIDENCE THAT THE BOUNDARIES OF THE PROPOSED VITICULTURAL AREA ARE AS SPECIFIED IN THE APPLICATION

~ Prepared by wine historian Gail Unzelman ~

Pine Mountain is located in the Mayacmas Mountains overlooking Cloverdale to the west and Hopland to the distant north. Although the mountain lies partly in Sonoma County and partly in Mendocino County, all access to ranches on the mountain passes through Cloverdale; thus, its history is closely associated with the town of Cloverdale and the village of Preston in northern Sonoma County. Early ranchers on the mountain listed Preston or Cloverdale as their address, and grapes grown on the mountainside were either crushed on the mountain or shipped down its steep slopes to wineries in Cloverdale.

### **Early agriculture in Sonoma County**

The climate in Cloverdale is admirable for agriculture of all kinds, particularly fruit growing. Early settlers to the area quickly discovered the many advantages of planting vineyards and orchards on the mountainside.

*“The 1860s and 1870s saw the emergence of specialty agriculture in California. Largely in response to the Gold Rush, the population of the state increased by almost 500,000 people between 1850 and 1870. Closely tied to the population surge was an agricultural boom, as farmers attempted to meet the demand for agricultural products. [Following potatoes in the 1850s], during the 1860s wheat and barley became the leading agricultural crops of Sonoma County. Wool became the primary export of county farmers during the 1870s and 1880s. Fruit, nut and hop cultivation and wine production also became important during this period. The hilly land east of Cloverdale along the Russian River was particularly well suited for sheep and cattle raising and fruit growing.”<sup>1</sup>*

The northern end of Sonoma County, particularly the Cloverdale Township / Alexander Valley area, has been home to winegrowing since first settled in the mid-1800s. The community of Oak Mountain (present-day Preston), established on the lower slopes of Oak Mountain (Pine Mountain), was an early center of grape and wine activity.

### **Preston**

The town of Preston, formerly known as Oak Mountain, was first settled in 1857 by Samuel Larison of Ohio. Although the commercial district of the town is located

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<sup>1</sup> Holly Hoods, Preston: *History of a Late 19<sup>th</sup> Century Religious Colony...*

west of the Russian River, north of Cloverdale, the community spread to the east side as well and settled the lower slopes of a precipitous mountain known in those days as Oak Mountain (and still remembered by that name, but now better known as Pine Mountain)<sup>2</sup>. **Exhibit H, page 1 shows a map of the Preston area** drawn around 1900, which labels Pine Mountain by its former name, Oak Mountain<sup>3</sup>. **Exhibit H, pages 2 to 5, includes narrative references to Oak Mountain** on pages from a selection of current history and tourism texts.

In 1869 Hartwell L. Preston, a San Francisco attorney, purchased a quarter-section of land (160 acres) that he named Preston Ranch, two miles northeast of Cloverdale at the northern edge of Sonoma County. Six years later Preston and his new bride, Emily Lathrop Preston, took up residence at the ranch. By the time of "Colonel" Preston's death in 1889, years the ranch had grown to some 1500 acres "extending eastward from the east bank of the Russian River up to the top of the high mountain range, a lift of some 1200 or 1500 [sic] feet. In the other direction it reached from Ash Creek on the north almost to [Big] Sulphur Creek, some 2½ miles to the south."<sup>4</sup> Emily Preston continued to buy property until her death in 1909, at which time her real estate holdings on the slope of Oak Mountain [Pine Mountain] totaled 2379 acres. (See Exhibit G, two 19th Century maps that show the landholdings of the Preston family, including property held in the name of Wellington Appleton, Emily Preston's son by her brief first marriage.)

Preston Ranch was a prosperous and well-run enterprise. The Preston property also gained fame as a haven for Emily Preston ("Madame Preston") and her health-seeking religious followers. The young community of Oak Mountain [Preston] was admirably described in 1888 by George Baer, the publisher of the *Cloverdale Reville*:

*Oak Mountain, the home of Madame Preston and her religious followers, is located on the sidehill about two miles from Cloverdale. A prettier site cannot be found in California. The prominence of the location commands a view down the valley that is indeed impressive ... an extensive chess-board laid out in blocks of orchards, vineyards, and fields of green alfalfa. But the king of the valley is making conspicuous moves, and ere long it will checkmate all of its contemporaries for prestige, and drive them off the board. Wine is king, and his kingdom will grow and*

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<sup>2</sup> The pre-1900 maps do not show a name for these "two mountains" that in reality look, and are depicted, as one. Holly Hoods informed this researcher that most folks often referred (and still do) to the two mountains as one, as it is very difficult to distinguish where Oak Mountain (the lower hill) leaves off and Pine Mountain begins. She concludes that Oak Mt. / Pine Mt. could be called "one area."

<sup>3</sup> The landmarks (including "Oak Mountain") shown on the map were labeled by Preston historian Holly Hoods in 2000. All of the places shown east of the Russian River were part of the improvements made by Col. and Mrs. Preston on their ranch, which covered the west side of Pine Mountain almost to Mendocino County.

<sup>4</sup> Hoods, p.32

*become more popular every year. ...Madame Preston has devoted her life to the sufferings of poor humanity...kind and gentle assistance can always be found on Oak Mountain. The home of the Madame is a most inviting one, [others] also have handsome residences on Oak Mountain. Extensive vineyards and prune orchards are to be found in these foothills, which are very productive under the management of Colonel Preston.<sup>5</sup>*

**See Exhibit I for another vivid historical description of Col. and Mrs. Preston's home on the side of Oak Mountain [Pine Mountain], and Exhibit J for historical photos of the early settlement of Oak Mountain [Preston], showing the community set at the bottom of the steep southwest slope of Pine Mountain.**

When the railroad completed its line north from Cloverdale to Ukiah in Mendocino County in the Fall of 1889, Col. Preston requested a spur to his property. He named the new depot, Preston, and a post office was established in 1890 — hence the town's modern name. Conveniently for Madame Preston, the small town became a gateway to The Geysers to the east, renowned for its rich mineral waters and therapeutic treatments. Emily Preston became a very popular "faith healer," and a small community evolved to serve the needs of her followers and patients. At its peak, around 1895, Preston businesses included a general store, post office, livery stable, lumberyard, planing mill, winery, and a water bottling works. A school, hospital, church, grand meeting hall, and residential homes completed the picturesque community.

Preston historian Holly Hoods documented that the winery on Preston Ranch produced medicinal wines for medicinal use only (from Zinfandel grapes), for the use of Mrs. Preston's patients and for sale to a national audience. **Exhibit K, pages 1 to 2, contains a list of patent medicines prescribed by Madame Preston,** which included Wine Bitters and Wine Cordials produced by the winery on the Preston's ranch. **Exhibit K, pages 3 to 9, contains a historical account of Emily Preston's "medical" practice and her production of wine for manufacture into remedies.**

Wine was not the only Pine Mountain beverage bottled in Preston. John Kolling had contracted with Emily Preston for the rights to pipe and bottle the mineral-rich water from springs high up the mountain. John Kolling's living descendants recall that pipes were placed to bring the water down the mountain and across the river at the old covered bridges. The water bottling business was incorporated in 1907 and continued until the 1950's. The bottled water was shipped and sold in

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<sup>5</sup> Baer, p.24-5

San Francisco. Pine Mountain Mineral Water Company and Barcal Water were two labels used. **See Exhibit O, Pine Mountain Mineral Water label.**

Much has been written and recorded about Madame Emily Preston and her religious colony, so the present historical sketch will not go into further detail about her Pine Mountain activities. Readers are directed to Holly Hoods, *Preston: History of a Late 19<sup>th</sup> Century Religious Colony...*, 2000; and Janice M. Payne, *Go Tell It on the Mountain: An Account of Madam Emily Preston...*, 1976.

Another lengthy and interesting account of Preston's history, including many details of the early days of Oak Mountain, is contained in a document available on line, called "*Recollections of 19th and 20th-Century Communal Life at Preston Ranch. Compiled and Edited by W. M. Sefton*" ([www.institutefortraditionalstudies.org/preston\\_wayneSefton.html](http://www.institutefortraditionalstudies.org/preston_wayneSefton.html)).

### **Black Bart, local bandit-bard**

Another individual who contributed to the historical lore of the area was the mild-mannered San Francisco gentleman, Charles Bolton, who roamed the northern California hills as the notorious stagecoach robber, Black Bart, during the 1870s and 1880s. Remembered as the "West's most famous stagecoach robber," he successfully held-up twenty-seven coaches; the stage from Cloverdale to The Geysers and Lakeport was a repeated target.<sup>6</sup> He was remembered not only for his criminal exploits but also for his unusual style and wit; he often left a scribbled poem at the scene of the crime.

The folks on Pine Mountain have their own favorite memories of Black Bart. As the story is told, "Samuel Allen<sup>7</sup> was a deputy sheriff here, a marksman, and was involved with a shootout with Black Bart down in the canyon below the ranch. Black Bart and an accomplice robbed the stage heading back to The Geysers with payroll. However, the sheriff and Sam were close on their heels. The shootout ended with Sam killing Bart's accomplice and Bart or the accomplice killing the sheriff. Bart, naturally, escaped to do many more robberies..."<sup>8</sup> **See Exhibit M, history page from the web site of Ash Creek Vineyards, and Exhibit N, map and accounts of Black Bart robberies in the Pine Mountain area.**

### **Historic vineyardists on Pine Mountain and vicinity**

Early maps, census reports, and viticultural directories all document grape growing activity in the area of Oak Mountain [Pine Mountain].

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<sup>6</sup> Collins, pp.17, 117-9, 126-130

<sup>7</sup> Allen was a past owner of the property now known as Ash Creek Vineyards; see the Allen property, Sec. 32, on the 1877 map shown in **Exhibit G**, page 1.

<sup>8</sup> John Statzer, Ash Creek Vineyards, Pine Mountain, as told to this researcher March 2005

**Preston Wine Cellar & Vineyards.** Col. Preston's initial land purchase in 1872 included the old Drieux vineyard.<sup>9</sup> Two years later Preston's "Fruit and Wine Ranch" was heralded in the October 29<sup>th</sup> 1874 issue of the *Russian River Flag*, reporting that the construction of a "wine cellar, measuring 22' x 48', with press rooms above" had just been completed. The article reported:

*"There is now stored in the wine cellar 6,000 gallons of wine made on the place the two previous seasons. This year's vintage, which will amount to several thousand gallons, will also be stored in the cellar to ripen." Preston's model farm had "orchards of almonds, prunes, plums, apricots, apples, peaches and cherry trees, and a vineyard of several thousand grape vines of fine foreign varieties set out the previous spring."*

In September of 1875, another visit to the Preston Ranch "of choice hill land, more than half of which is well adapted for fruit trees and grapes" was reported in the *Russian River Flag*. The writer commented, "the finest Mission, Isabella, and Catawba grapes we ever tasted were in his vineyard." By 1880, Preston had improved 595 acres of his 1500-acre ranch-land and had a ten-acre vineyard, from which he sold forty tons of grapes the previous harvest.<sup>10</sup> Following her husband's death in 1889, Mrs. Preston maintained the ranch, and continued to increase the acreage for over fifteen years.

The Preston vineyard, as described in vineyard censuses taken 1891 and 1893, was a ten-acre "mountain vineyard with western exposure," planted predominantly to Zinfandel. Statistics show forty tons were harvested in 1889; and thirty tons in 1892, with 40,000 gallons of wine on hand; the winery also proudly reported having oak cooperage with an 8,000-gallon capacity.<sup>11</sup> At the height of operations, there may have even been two winery locations. The original "22' x 48' wine cellar, with press rooms above," built in 1874 as noted in the 1875 *Russian River Flag* article, was said to be located "near the [covered] bridge" — presumably on the west side of the Russian River where the commercial district of Preston was located. Holly Hoods' research of the buildings in Preston locates a winery under the Hospital building (on the east side of the river).

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<sup>9</sup> *Cloverdale Bee*, 29 June 1872

<sup>10</sup> Peninou, p.308: *1880 Census*

<sup>11</sup> Peninou, p.339, 392

### Other nearby vineyards

In addition to the Preston holdings, on page 30 the 1877 *Thompson Historical Atlas Map of Sonoma County* (**Exhibit G, page 1**) shows the location of the following other winegrowers on the east side of the Russian River:

**George Allen** (probably the son of Samuel Allen mentioned above) — 800 “improved” acres on the slopes of Oak Mountain / Pine Mountain, with a two-acre vineyard east of the Preston Ranch.<sup>12</sup>

**J. G. Rains** — 200 “improved” acres on the slopes of Oak Mountain / Pine Mountain below the Allen property, with ten acres in vineyard; ten tons of grapes sold in 1879.<sup>13</sup>

**Clay (Claiborne) Worth** — by 1891, a six-acre predominantly Zinfandel vineyard, “light loam, western exposure” located at the base of Oak Mt. / Pine Mt.; fifteen tons harvested in 1889.<sup>14</sup> Mr. Worth was an esteemed pioneer settler of the area who came in 1864. Besides having a fine vineyard and “the largest fig and almond orchard in the district,” Worth was the congenial host of a popular summer resort he ran on his farm.<sup>15</sup>

**Wellington Appleton** — Page 17 of the 1898 *Reynolds & Proctor Atlas of Sonoma County* (**Exhibit G, page 2**) shows the 144-acre property of W. Appleton located west of the George Allen property on the mountain. Wellington Appleton, the first Postmaster of Preston, was the son of Emily Preston (by her first husband). Appleton was listed in both the 1884 and 1888 directories of grape growers, but no vineyard specifics were given.<sup>16</sup>

The Allen property mentioned above is currently owned by John Statzer and operated as Ash Creek Vineyards. Mr. Statzer provided the following information about the viticultural history of his property subsequent to the Allen ownership:

“I do not know much about our ranch previous to the purchase by Catherine Burgans in 1896 from Samuel and Lavicia Allen. I believe they obtained the ranch around 1865.

Charles Burgans told me his father (also Charles) sold grapes to the Ledger Winery which was located next to the cemetery and railroad in Cloverdale. He

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<sup>12</sup> Peninou, p.309: *1880 Census*

<sup>13</sup> Peninou, p.308: *1880 Census*

<sup>14</sup> Peninou, p.332, 395

<sup>15</sup> Baer, p.25; *Russian River Flag*, 25 July 1891

<sup>16</sup> Peninou, p.314, 317

sold them Zinfandel, Carignane, and Mission grapes. The first grapes planted here must have been in the late 1880s / 1909 as I have a picture from 1904 with Charles and his horse in the vineyard with what look to be vines about 15+/- years old.

We have been here for the past sixteen years and have, I believe, the oldest grapes currently. Our ranch was planted back to grapes in 1972.”

The 1877 historical atlas map shows the following winegrowers on the west side of the Russian River:

**Samuel Larison** — 125 “improved” acres, with a ten-acre vineyard; 3,000 gallons of wine made and five tons of grapes sold.<sup>17</sup> By 1891, Larison had enlarged his vineyard to twenty-five acres of “Zinfandel and mixed varieties,” planted “upland, with an eastern exposure, red gravelly soil.” His vintage in 1889 was fifty tons.<sup>18</sup> Larison, a farmer from Ohio, was the first and most prominent of the early settlers of the region. He planted the area’s first sizeable vineyard and built the first winery. Although his property was located on the flat land across the river from Preston and the Oak Mountain / Pine Mountain slopes, his success was no doubt an incentive for those who settled after him and located on the east side of the river, and on up the slopes of Pine Mountain.

**James Mowbray** — Seventy “improved” acres, with a five-acre vineyard; twelve tons of grapes sold.<sup>19</sup> By 1891, Mrs. Mowbray is listed as proprietor: ten-acre Zinfandel vineyard; twenty-five tons harvested in 1889. The vineyard was described as “red valley soil, with eastern exposure.”<sup>20</sup> Although similarly located on the west side of the river as the Larison vineyard, Mowbray’s address is given as “Preston.”

### **Other historic vintners on Pine Mountain and vicinity**

**Sulphur Creek Winery** — Located at the confluence of Big Sulphur Creek and the Russian River was the 215-acre ranch of Charles Knust (variously spelled Kneest / Kneist), who settled there in 1882. He planted a thirty-four-acre vineyard to Zinfandels, Tenturiers, Burgers, and Muscats, and recorded a vintage in 1889 of sixty tons. His wines, “using only his own grapes and made in his 10,000-gallon

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<sup>17</sup> Peninou, p.308: *1880 Census*

<sup>18</sup> Peninou, p.331

<sup>19</sup> Peninou, p.308: *1880 Census*

<sup>20</sup> Peninou, p.331, 391

Sulphur Creek Winery," returned the "highest prices" in San Francisco. Following his death in 1892, winemaking was discontinued at Sulphur Creek.<sup>21</sup>

**Ratto Winery** — An early 20<sup>th</sup> century vineyard and winery located at an elevation of some 1700 feet on Pine Mountain was that of Steve Ratto. The remnants of the old winery building still exist, and vineyards are growing where Ratto's vineyards previously were (on the Ward and Chambers-Hansen properties). Established around 1910, The Ratto Winery survived Prohibition, and is remembered by the old-timers of today. Joseph Vercelli, the "grand old man" and "human archive" of Sonoma County wine lore — himself a sixty-year-career wineman upon his retirement in 1997— recalled Steve Ratto "up on Pine Mountain."

*"Steve would always harvest late and invariably produce a very heavy, deep colored, high alcoholic wine, usually above 14%. The road to Ratto's winery was a one-way road, and during the winter months he would be locked in because no truck would chance to travel on the road after the first rains. If he didn't sell his wines before the first rains, he would have to wait until Springtime."<sup>22</sup>*

In 1945 The Wine Advisory Board of the Wine Institute issued a series of "Guide Maps to California Wineries." The Sonoma County portion of the guide (**Exhibit L, pages 1 to 3**) shows the location of the Ratto Winery (#49 on the list) and gives driving directions to visit (one wonders how many visitors made the long uphill trek to visit Ratto's winery):

*"From Cloverdale go north on U.S. 101 to Preston, then turn right immediately after crossing railroad bridge and go southeast 1 mile on the road to The Geysers. Pass the first cattle crossing on this road; then at once turn left and go northeast up mountain road [Pine Mountain Rd] about 2 miles to gate with sign "S. Ratto." From this point it is about 1.5 miles further to the property. Enter (and close) gate and go easterly, keeping to the right. On reaching Y in road, with a sign "The Lazy Me Ranch" at right, take right fork to property."*

The Ratto property is identified in Section 32, T 12 N, R 10 W, on various maps:

1934, "Official Map of Sonoma County, E. A. Pugh" (**Exhibit L, page 4**);

State of California Dept. of Natural Resources Division of Forestry Sonoma County Map, dated 1956 (**Exhibit L, page 5**)

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<sup>21</sup> Peninou, p.192

<sup>22</sup> Peninou, p.409

Metzger's Map of Sonoma County, California, still in print today (**Exhibit L, page 6**)

1959 "Asti Quad Topo Map" labels a "Winery" [Ratto] in Sec.32. (**Exhibit L, page 7**)

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## SOURCES

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Peninou, Ernest P. *History of the Sonoma Viticultural District: The Grape Growers, the Wine Makers, and the Vineyards*, 1998.

Reynolds & Proctor. *Illustrated Atlas of Sonoma County, California*, 1898. Reprint edition, 1998.

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## EVIDENCE THAT THE NAME OF THE AREA IS LOCALLY OR NATIONALLY KNOWN

Pine Mountain - Mayacmas is the most appropriate name for the proposed viticultural area. Nearby towns (Cloverdale, Preston, and Hopland) all lie in valley settings, so borrowing one of those names would be exceedingly misleading to the public. On the other hand, using the name Pine Mountain not only perfectly describes the location of the area and its most prominent identifying feature, but also accurately evokes the physical setting that gives it its uniqueness as a grape producing area.

The 3,000 foot peak of Pine Mountain is shown by name on the USGS Asti Quadrangle (**see Exhibit G, page 6**) and other regional maps of sufficient scale; for example, the Division of Forestry map shown in **Exhibit L, page 5**.

The mountain has also lent its name to the primary road traversing the proposed viticultural area; Pine Mountain Road is the winding “shortcut” through the Mayacmas Mountains from Cloverdale in Sonoma County to Kelseyville in Lake County. (The road’s name changes to Adobe Creek Road after it passes through Tyler Valley.)

Although the name Oak Mountain was frequently used until recent times and is still remembered by locals, the mountain was widely known by its more modern name Pine Mountain as well. The brand of mineral water bottled from springs high on the mountain was distributed under the label Pine Mountain Mineral Water (**see Exhibit O**) for over 50 years, from the late 1800s until in the mid 1900s.

Current histories of the area now refer to the mountain by the name Pine Mountain. (**See Exhibit P, selected pages from “Cloverdale Now and Then,” and Exhibit Q, a copy of “The Early Wineries of the Cloverdale Area”** from the March/April 1985 issue of Redwood Rancher.)

### **Present-day vineyards**

As mentioned earlier, Pine Mountain’s rigorous environment presents grapegrowers with special challenges and many extra expenses, but rewards them with exceptional grapes of a quality that could not be grown under less harsh conditions. Thus, many of the present-day vineyards have proudly included mentions of Pine Mountain and its identifying characteristics in their marketing efforts. The exhibits contain examples of some of them.

**Ash Creek Vineyards** [[www.ashcreekvineyards.com](http://www.ashcreekvineyards.com)], currently owned by John Statzer, is the old Burgans / Allen property, adjacent to the historic Ratto property.

The web site is well worth visiting. The home page shows a series of dramatic views of the vineyard high above the foggy Alexander Valley, including a scene of the vineyard covered with snow. The awards and accolades listed are extremely impressive.

The Benziger Family Imagery Estate Winery (Glen Ellen) uses Ash Creek Cabernet Sauvignon grapes in their “vineyard collection” series of wines, and gives this description: “At 2300 feet, Ash Creek is the highest-elevation vineyard in Sonoma County. The name Ash Creek is derived from the vineyard’s thin, volcanic, ash-like soil. The combination of its high altitude climate—cooler days, warmer nights, shorter growing season—and stingy soils make for low yields of intensely concentrated fruit and signature herbal, cedar, and mint notes.” See **Exhibit R, showing labels and descriptions for wines made from grapes grown at Ash Creek Vineyards**, and **Exhibit U, selected pages from Ash Creek Vineyards web site** referring to Pine Mountain.

**Pine Mountain Vineyard** is a 687-acre property currently owned by Arista Winery proprietor John Copeland, with 36 acres planted to vineyard. See **Exhibit E, page 7 for a panoramic view** of one of the vineyards on this property; **Exhibit S, pages from Gary Farrell web site** referring to Pine Mountain Vineyard as a grape source for his wines; and **Exhibit T, pages from Arista Winery web site** describing a “Pine Mountain” Zinfandel produced in the past by that winery.

**Rezonja Wine Cellars / Sky Pine Vineyards** is the home of the proposed appellation’s only winery. Owned by Steve Rezonja, the property overlooks the Alexander Valley at an elevation of 2000 feet. See **Exhibit V, pages from Rezonja Wine Cellars’ web site** [[www.geocities.com/steverezonja/winery](http://www.geocities.com/steverezonja/winery)]. Although Pine Mountain is not mentioned by name on the site, the vineyard name is clearly a derivation of the mountain’s name, and the winery logo is a graphic representation of the mountain’s steep profile.

**Smith-Reichel Vineyards** is a 420-acre ranch, planted in 1980 with 54 acres of Cabernet Sauvignon grapes at elevations between 1800 and 2500 feet. Award winning wines have been made from their grapes by Arbios, Byington, Klein, Vina Vista, Woste, Fetzer, Silver Oak, Mazzocco, Dry Creek, Lyeth, Chauffe-Eau Cellars, and Rodney Strong. See **Exhibit W, pages from Smith-Reichel Vineyards web site** referring to Pine Mountain and revealing breathtaking views of the proposed viticultural area [[www.smith-reichelvineyards.com](http://www.smith-reichelvineyards.com)].

**Silverwood Ranch**, owned by Barry Hoffner, has 12.2 acres of young Cabernet Sauvignon vineyards. The web site proudly describes Pine Mountain and the

current efforts to establish it as an American Viticultural Area. **See Exhibit X, pages from Silverwood Ranch web site** [[www.silverwoodranch.net](http://www.silverwoodranch.net)].

### **Evidence supporting the added modifier “Mayacmas”**

Like many geographic place names, Pine Mountain is not a unique name. An internet search confirms that there are several other places or physical features named Pine Mountain, including some inside California. Therefore, a modifying name is needed to prevent possible confusion in the future.

Clearly, California is not appropriate. And, since the proposed Pine Mountain AVA lies in two counties, neither “Sonoma” nor “Mendocino” would suffice to distinguish it from other areas. After much consideration, the winegrowers on Pine Mountain have chosen to add the name “Mayacmas” in conjunction with the name “Pine Mountain,” in order to create a unique and descriptive hyphenated name for their new appellation. There are no other geographical features elsewhere with the name Mayacmas.

The name Mayacmas is quite appropriate for the area. As mentioned earlier, Pine Mountain is a peak in the Mayacmas Mountain Range, which extends across an area encompassing parts of Sonoma, Mendocino, Lake, and Napa Counties. The Mayacmas is the mountain range that defines the northern side of Alexander Valley AVA and, farther east, divides Sonoma County from Lake County and Napa County. The name Mayacmas appears prominently on several USGS maps, including the Asti Quadrangle which shows the peak of Pine Mountain.

The mountain range is named for the Mayacmas Indians, also known as Wappo. The name has also variously been spelled “Mayacamas” (the most popular misspelling of the name, often used for businesses in the region) and “Maacama,” but Mayacmas is the official spelling for the mountain range. Erwin Gudde explained the derivation of the name in *California Place Names*, as follows:

*“The mountain chain, forming the divide of the headwaters of Russian River and Clear Lake, was named for the Indians on the west slope, probably a division of the Yuki. According to Barrett (Pomo, p. 269), there was a Yukian Wappo Village, Maiya’kma, one mile south of Calistoga. Serro de los Mallacomes (Mount Saint Helena) is shown on a diseno of the Caymus grant (1836). Later the name appears in the title and on the disenos of a land grant Mallacomes y Plano de Agua Caliente or Moristul, dated September 3, 1841, and October 11 and 14, 1843. The present spelling is used in the Statutes of 1850 (pp. 60 f.). Although this version was also used by the Whitney Survey, confusion persists to the present day. The Geographic Board (Fifth Report) decided for Miyakma, but in 1941 it*

*reversed this decision in favor of Mayacmas ('not Miyakma, Cobb Mountain Range, Malacomas, Mayacamas, nor St. Helena Range'). The stream is still called Maacama Creek."<sup>23</sup>*

The Mayacmas Mountains are a dominant feature of the geography of Sonoma, Lake, and Mendocino Counties. They form the eastern boundary of Sonoma County and the western boundaries of Napa and Lake Counties. Cobb Mountain, the range's highest peak, reaches an elevation of 4,720 above sea level, in the southeastern part of the chain. There are several other peaks over 3,000 feet.

Looming over the town of Cloverdale, the Mayacmas Mountains are prominent in the local consciousness. The following account appears in the Cloverdale General Plan; the second paragraph is a direct quote from the Sonoma County General Plan:

***"LOCAL SETTING***

*The City of Cloverdale is located in the extreme northern end of Sonoma County near the Mayacmas Mountains and Alexander Valley. The City lies in this valley formed by the Russian River. The junction of Highways 101 and 128 is located at the northern tip of the City. The City is located approximately 67 miles southeast of Mendocino, 34 miles northwest of Santa Rosa, and 25 miles south of Ukiah....*

*In Sonoma County, the Santa Rosa Plain lies between the Sonoma Mountains to the east and low coastal hills to the west. The Mayacmas Range forms the eastern boundary of the county. Along with the Sonoma Mountain range, it encloses the Sonoma Valley which extends from near Santa Rosa southeastward to the City of Sonoma and the marshlands of San Pablo Bay. In the north, the Mayacmas Range and Mendocino Highlands enclose the Alexander and Dry Creek Valleys. The County's eight cities, Santa Rosa, Petaluma, Rohnert Park, Healdsburg, Sonoma, Sebastopol, Cotati, and Cloverdale, contained a combined population of just under 200,000 in 1986, approximately 58 percent of the total population of 339,000. (Sonoma County General Plan, 1989)."*

The Mayacmas Mountains are closely associated with winegrowing. Many vineyards and wineries are found in other places in the Mayacmas range, which stretches for more than thirty miles in a northwest to southeast direction. The Mayacmas Mountain lie between the well-known grapegrowing areas of Ukiah on the east and Clear Lake on the west, and continue south, running between the

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<sup>23</sup> Gudde, Erwin (1969). *California Place Names*, third edition, page 196, University of California Press.

wine country towns of Sonoma and Napa. They border the premium winegrowing appellations of Alexander Valley, Sonoma Valley, and Napa Valley.

In consideration of all of the evidence given above, we respectfully request that the proposed viticultural area be established as "Pine Mountain - Mayacmas Viticultural Area."



## BOUNDARIES

The proposed Pine Mountain - Mayacmas Viticultural Area is located east of Cloverdale, California, on the slopes of Pine Mountain above 1,600 feet in elevation. The proposed area lies entirely within the Mayacamas Mountains, and it straddles the county line between Sonoma and Mendocino Counties.

Boundaries are found on three U.S.G.S. 7.5' series topographic maps, the Asti (1998) Quadrangle, Cloverdale (1960, photorevised 1975) Quadrangle, and Highland Springs (1959, photorevised 1978) Quadrangle.

From the beginning point on the Asti Quadrangle, located at the intersection of Pine Mountain Road with the Mendocino-Sonoma County border, the boundary runs:

1. In a generally southwesterly direction along Pine Mountain Road to its intersection with the 1600 foot elevation line in Section 33;
2. Then in a generally northwesterly, then northerly direction along the 1600 foot elevation line to its intersection with Ash Creek near the center of Section 29, T. 12 N., R. 10 W., on the Cloverdale Quadrangle;
3. Then northeasterly in a straight line to the top of an unnamed peak of elevation 2769, near the east boundary line of Section 20, T. 12 N., R. 10 W., on the Asti Quadrangle;
4. Then northeasterly in a straight line to the top of an unnamed peak of elevation 2792 near the north boundary line of Section 21, T. 12 N., R. 10 W., on the Highland Springs Quadrangle;
5. Then southeasterly in a straight line to the top of an unnamed peak of elevation 2198 in the southwest quadrant of Section 23, T. 12 N., R. 10 W., on the Asti Quadrangle;
6. Then southeasterly in a straight line to the point of beginning.

