

United States Department of the Interior
 National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions.

1. Name of Property

DRAFT

Historic name: Winehaven Historic District (Boundary Decrease)

Other names/site number: Point Molate

Name of related multiple property listing: N/A

(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

2. Location

Street & number: Both sides of Stenmark Drive between Drowly Drive and Grays Circle

City or town: Richmond State: California County: Contra Costa

Not For Publication: Vicinity:

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

national statewide local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

A B C D

<p>_____ Signature of certifying official/Title:</p>	<p>_____ Date</p>
<p>_____ State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government</p>	

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

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4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

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

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

- Private:
- Public – Local
- Public – State
- Public – Federal

Category of Property

(Check only one box.)

- Building(s)
- District
- Site
- Structure
- Object

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Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
_____	_____	buildings
_____	_____	sites
<u>1</u>	_____	structures
_____	_____	objects
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 57*

*Note: As a result of removal/demolition, this nomination update identifies fifty-one previously listed resources: thirty-five contributing buildings, fourteen noncontributing buildings, and two noncontributing structures.

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE: processing

AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE: storage

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

WORK IN PROGRESS

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7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS:

Late Gothic Revival

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: exterior cladding of painted wood, unpainted red brick, corrugated galvanized metal, or unfinished concrete with board-form visual texture

Narrative Description

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

Summary Paragraph

Constructed as a large commercial wine processing, storage, and shipping facility, Winehaven Historic District was built on the Potrero San Pablo peninsula, on the eastern shore of the San Francisco Bay. As listed on the National Register in 1978, the district encompassed one hundred acres and fifty-seven resources—a mix of the original winery buildings and structures, and later construction from the district’s adaptive reuse as a Naval Fuel Depot known as Point Molate between 1941 and 1998. This amended nomination reduces the district to sixty acres with thirty-six contributing resources—thirty-five buildings and one structure—constructed during the 1907 to 1920 period of significance. The district is characterized by its industrial campus and company town setting sited within a sloped, topographical bowl bordered on the west by San Pablo Bay and rising hills on the north, east, and south. Within this reduced boundary, the district retains fourteen noncontributing buildings and two noncontributing structures that do not add to the historic associations for which the property is significant. The district retains all aspects of historic integrity.

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Narrative Description

PERSPECTIVE

As documented in the original nomination and edited for clarity,

Winehaven once comprised one of California's largest wineries. In addition to the winery, built in 1908 [beginning in 1907], the complex included workers' housing and a hotel, school, post office, and steam generating plant [powerhouse]. The major buildings are vast, massive, Teutonic and reminiscent of Rhineland castles... built of brick... [with] crenellated parapet[s] and corner turrets. [Additional buildings included a firehouse, bottling plant, laboratory, and cooperage shops.]

Winehaven shut down [at the beginning of 1920] following passage of the 18th Amendment (Prohibition) in 1919. During World War II, the Winehaven property and 400 adjacent acres were acquired by the U.S. Navy as a Fuel Depot. The imposing hillside home of the winery superintendent and the workers' cottages below were used to house Navy personnel. Winemaking equipment was removed and the winery buildings repurposed for the storage of oil drums.

SETTING/LANDSCAPE

The built environment is arranged in two clusters roughly divided by Stenmark Drive. One cluster consists of the Gothic Revival style industrial warehouses, loading dock, power plant, and internal railway, largely west of Stenmark Drive. The second cluster consists of single-family bungalow style cottages east of Stenmark Drive from the principal winery building, with the two-story Winemaster's House sited east of and upslope from the cottages, overlooking all of the winemaking buildings. Together, these resources form a tight cluster within the district boundary. Most of the newer NFD construction lies outside of this cluster.

CONTRIBUTING RESOURCES

Descriptions of the individual Winehaven contributing resources include the architectural details that serve as their character defining features. Buildings 1, 6, 10, and 13 were constructed in a Late Gothic Revival style (described as Teutonic in the original nomination), reminiscent of German red brick castles. The twenty-eight cottages are described collectively, including a description of the three sub-types. The Winehaven Historic District contributing resources are:

- Building 1 (1908-1917) Warehouse/Wine Cellar
- Building 6 (1907-1912) Warehouse/Wine Cellar
- Building 10 (1908-1919) Loading Dock/Refrigeration Building
- Building 13 (1908-1916) Powerhouse
- Building 17 (1907-1919) Workshop
- Buildings 31-54 and 56-59 (1910-1916) Cottages

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Building 60 (1910) Winemaster's House
Building 63 (1916-1919) Fire Station
Internal Railway System (1907)

Individual resources are listed in numerical order by building number (most likely assigned by the Navy), followed by the single unnumbered structure.

**1. Warehouse/Wine Cellar (Building 1)
1908-1919**

**One Contributing Building
Photographs 1, 2, 3, 6**

Building 1, the primary warehouse and wine cellar serves as the district's anchor and is the dominant element, visually and physically. The building was constructed in two phases, between 1908 and 1919. The original building is a two-story steel framed building with unreinforced brick infill masonry walls. The red brick, fortress-like wine cellar, measures 800 feet by 185 feet. It is architecturally dramatic, evoking a European castle. Character defining features include:

- Gothic Revival architectural style
- Unpainted, red brick walls (partial)
- Crenellated parapet with band of corbelled brick capped in unfinished concrete
- Circular corner turrets with narrow openings resembling arrow slits
- Reinforced concrete wall (partial) and foundation construction
- Rectangular footprint including additions to the north
- Columnated interior warehouse spaces
- Flat or low-pitched roof concealed below crenellated parapet
- Rhythmic placement of fenestration patterns and loading doors along west-facing façade
- Stamped metal window hoods on west-facing façade and on central two-story tower
- A full-width raised loading dock on the east-facing façade covered by a shed roof supported by round metal poles

The foundation and basement were constructed utilizing reinforced concrete, fire-resistant materials, and preemptive design principals to counteract the damage caused by natural disasters such as fires and earthquakes. Two additions were made on the north end of the building: the larger concrete addition on the west and a narrower wood frame element on the east. The wood frame addition is visible on both the 1916 and 1930 Sanborn maps. The concrete addition, while not depicted on the 1916 maps, can be seen in a 1918 photograph, placing both additions to the building within the period of significance.

**2. Warehouse/Wine Cellar (Building 6)
1907-1912**

**One Contributing Building
Photographs 4, 5, 6**

This rectangular, unreinforced, cast-in-place concrete building sits off the southern end of Building 1. The building measures 650 feet by 144 feet and served as a secondary wine cellar. Designed in the Late Gothic Revival style, character defining features include:

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- Gothic Revival architectural style
- Partially crenellated parapet
- Unfinished board-formed concrete walls
- Columnated interior warehouse spaces
- Elongated, multi-part plan with stepped massing

The building was expanded between 1907 and 1912 by adding onto the southern end. The roofs are constructed of wooden joists and beams supported by wood posts. Raised floors within the addition are constructed using heavy timber, with decking placed over joists and girders that are spaced sixteen inches apart on center posts. The floor has a built-in slope for drainage and integrated gutters.

**3. Loading Dock/Warehouse (Building 10)
1908-1919**

**One Contributing Building
Photographs 7, 8, 21**

Building 10 is an irregular shaped, unreinforced masonry brick building that sits east of Building 1, and north and slightly east of Building 6. The internal railway separates Building 10 from Buildings 1 and 6. The earlier section features a slab on grade ground floor on the southern end and a reinforced concrete elevated slab on the northern end. Building 10 was expanded between 1908 and 1919 by adding onto the northern end using corrugated metal roofs and wall siding over wood joists. The building conforms to the railroad tracks located on either side of it, straight on the west side and curved on the east side. The building is 410 feet long and varies in width, never more than thirty feet wide. Character defining features include:

- Gothic Revival architectural style
- Unpainted, red brick walls (partial)
- Reinforced concrete wall (partial) and foundation construction
- East façade curved to follow Winehaven Internal Railway System tracks
- Partial-length wood-framed monitor atop medium-pitched end-gabled roof

**4. Powerhouse (Building 13)
1908-1916**

**One Contributing Building
Photographs 9, 10**

The powerhouse was constructed in 1908, an irregular-shaped brick building with a brick belt course, a concrete smokestack, and crenellated parapets. A concrete addition was built in 1916, a plain, utilitarian rectangle with no distinguishing architectural style. The primary building is approximately 60 by 60 feet, with an addition measuring 21 feet by 60 feet, and a straight-sided smokestack approximately twenty feet in diameter. The brick and concrete construction was designed to counteract potential earthquake damage and incorporated fire-resistant materials and design principals. Building 13 is capped by a flat roof with the primary entrance located on the west side of the building. Character defining features include:

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- Gothic Revival architectural style
- Symmetrical façade
- Large, cylindrical concrete smokestack
- Deeply recessed fenestration containing four-over-four double-hung, wood-sash windows capped with a flat-arch brick lintel
- Central metal sliding door at front (west) and south side

**5. Workshop (Building 17)
1907-1919**

**One Contributing Building
Photographs 11, 12**

The workshop is a rectangular-shaped, tall, single-story wood framed building clad and roofed with corrugated metal. The building rests on a tall poured-in-place concrete foundation at ground level in the back (east) and raised approximately three feet in the front (west) to accommodate the slope; the building measures 60 feet by 30 feet. The building is utilitarian and not designed in the Late Gothic Revival style found elsewhere in the complex. The metal and concrete construction was designed to resist seismic activity and incorporated fire-resistant materials and design principles. A second entrance with a large metal roll-up door is located on the east side of the building. Both the north and south sides of the building feature pairs of metal framed double hung, single-pane and wood sash windows. Character defining features include:

- Rectangular building footprint
- Tall single-story building height
- Concrete foundation
- Low-pitched gable roof with shallow, overhanging eaves
- Corrugated galvanized metal wall cladding
- Fenestration of one-over-one, wooden sash, double-hung windows, north and south sides

**6. Fire Station (Building 63)
1916-1919**

**One Contributing Building
Photographs 13, 14**

Constructed sometime between 1916 and 1919, the two-story wood framed 65 foot by 55 foot building sits on a concrete foundation. Its north and south wings were added in the 1940s. The building and roof are clad in corrugated metal panels. The primary entrance is located on the west side and consists of two metal roll up doors and a wood tilt-up door. Two metal framed double-hung sash windows and a metal louvered vent are located in the gable end. Vinyl framed fixed pane windows line both the north and south sides of the building. A door is located at the west end of both the north and south sides of the building. The building's metal and concrete construction was designed to counteract potential earthquake damage and incorporated fire-resistant materials and design principles. Character defining features include:

- Symmetrical façade
- Corrugated galvanized metal cladding
- Fenestration consisting of one-over-one wooden-sash, double-hung windows

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**7-34. Cottages (Buildings 31-54; 56-59)
1910-1916**

**Twenty-eight Contributing Buildings
Photographs 15, 16, 17, 18**

The cottages, modified after 1941 by the U.S. Navy, comprise the Winehaven residences and evoke the feeling of a company town. The cottages are similar in appearance and share many characteristics, including wood frame construction. Each was originally clad with wood shingles before the Navy covered them all with stucco. Each building rests on a concrete perimeter foundation, with wooden posts connecting the floor beams with the foundation and the posts are hidden behind wooden drop siding. The porches were originally open and later enclosed via multiple-light fixed sash enclosures installed by the Navy. The stairways are sided in the same drop siding found at the foundation. According to the Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS) 1996 site record, all cottages rely upon combinations of three basic window types: paired 3/1 double-hung wooden sash; 1/1 double-hung wooden sash; and paired 1/1 double-hung wooden sash. Character defining features of the cottages include:

- Detached, single-family Bungalow style cottage building type
- Consistent front setback from street and in a linear alignment
- Similar fenestration patterns and sizes (window type undetermined—openings covered with plywood)
- Symmetrical facades. Three cottages (Buildings 53, 54, 56) are slightly larger in size, have asymmetrical façades, and partial-width porches on right side of the main, west-facing façades
- Single-story on raised concrete foundation
- Foundation skirt made of horizontal wood lap siding
- Wood wall cladding (exposed wood observed underneath stucco cladding)
- Medium-pitched, side-gabled roofs, with shallow, open overhanging eaves with decorative bargeboard rafter ends, and five, 6-foot by 6-foot wooden knee braces along primary façade
- Wood entry steps
- Attic vent on primary façade
- Fieldstone and masonry retaining walls on east (upslope) side of Stenmark Drive

There are minor differences, such as the occasional rear service porch and the glass porch enclosure of the front porches, both added by the Navy. Some cottages also feature a non-functional chimney, also added by the Navy. The chimney is a rectangle, probably fashioned of steel or aluminum, and faced in a material (possibly vinyl) that resembles brick.

The cottages are all single-family homes with common yard areas (HABS, 1996). There are three basic floor plans: elongated and rectangular three-bedroom plans and the two-bedroom plan. Buildings #57, 58, and 59 are built in the Elongated Three-Bedroom Floor Plan (**Photo 16**) consisting of 1,362 square feet; Buildings #31, 32, 51, 52, 53, 54, and 56 are built in the Rectangular Three-Bedroom Plan (**Photo 17**), ranging from 996 to 1,008 square feet, though

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Building #56 features larger bedrooms giving it a total of 1,244 square feet; and Buildings #33-50 are built in the Two-Bedroom Cottage Plan (**Photo 18**), ranging from 820 to 857 square feet.

35. Winemaster's House (Building 60)
1910

One Contributing Building
Photographs 19, 20

The Winemaster's House is an L-shaped, two story building constructed in 1910 atop the hill in the center of Gray's Circle, and measures approximately 2,097 square feet. The building has commanding, panoramic views of Winehaven, San Francisco Bay, and eastern Marin County. The residence features a gabled dormer on the south side and a flat roofed service wing on the east side. The Navy covered most of the exterior, wood-shingled walls with stucco, though shingles remain in the front porch area.

Brick chimneys extend from the roof on the south side of the residence, as well as from the north side of the wing. The building also includes a flat-roofed service wing to the right of the facade. Metal louvered vents are located on the east and west gable ends. The primary entrance, located on the south side, is accessed by concrete steps with a metal railing that lead to an enclosed porch. There is also a single aluminum-sliding sash on the east wall of the enclosed porch. A secondary entrance is located on the south side of the wing and is sheltered by a metal awning. Fenestration throughout the residence consists of wood framed multi-light fixed pane windows and wood framed double hung sash windows set singly and in pairs. Character defining features include:

- Two-story height
- Medium-pitched, side-gable roof with broad, overhanging boxed eaves and pedimented gable end
- Prominent, centrally-placed gable dormers on north and south-facing façades with pedimented gable
- Tall clinker-brick chimney with a decorative corbelled brick chimney cap
- Full-width enclosed porch on south façade with curved knee-braces at corners and wooden dentil molding underneath porch eave

36. Internal Railway System
1907

One Contributing Structure
Photograph 21

Visibly distinguishable segments of the Internal Railway System lie within the district boundary alongside Buildings 1, 6, and 10. These include main tracks, side tracks, their alignments, and locations where switches would once have operated (**Sketch Maps**). From historical photographs, it is clear that Internal Railway System tracks originally ran west of Building 6 as well. There appears to be an approximately 700-foot long segment of rail running parallel on the west side of Building 1, and between Buildings 1 and 10 there appear to be two parallel, approximately 850-foot long segments with a similar length rail segment east of Building 10. Remnant track segments are exposed through asphalt paving; further study is required to determine the condition and extent of the tracks.

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Between 1942 and 1948

Photograph 25

A concrete slab utilitarian building, rectangular shaped, set on a poured concrete foundation. Low pitched roof with narrow eaves is clad in composition shingles.

46. Pump House (Building 86)
Between 1942 and 1948

One Noncontributing Building
Photograph 25

A corrugated metal panel utilitarian building, primarily rectangular in plan, set on a poured concrete foundation and capped with a low-pitched roof.

47. Paint Shop (Building 85)
Between 1942 and 1948

One Noncontributing Building
Photograph 26

A Saltbox style corrugated metal utilitarian building.

48. Vehicle Wash (Building 88)
Between 1949 and 1953

One Noncontributing Building

A wood framed open utilitarian building set on a poured concrete foundation. The shed style roof is clad with composite shingles.

49. Tennis Court (Structure 102)
Between 1949 and 1953

One Noncontributing Structure
Photograph 27

Located within the residential area.

50. Children's Playground (Structure 103)
Between 1942 and 1948

One Noncontributing Structure
Photograph 28

Located within the residential area.

51. Power Shed (Building 116)
Circa 1949

One Noncontributing Building

A wood framed open utilitarian building set on a poured concrete foundation. The shed style roof is clad with composite shingles.

52. Workshop/Visitors Center (Building 123)
Between 1967 and 1969

One Noncontributing Building

A corrugated metal panel utilitarian building, primarily rectangular in plan, set on a poured concrete foundation and capped with a low-pitched roof.

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INTEGRITY

Location

All resources are in their original locations, on either side of Stenmark Drive, between San Pablo Bay and the Chevron refinery. The contributing buildings retain their relationships to each other as the industrial buildings largely cluster together and the cottages and Winemaker's house are spaced across from them, overlooking the winemaking facility and the Bay.

Setting

The setting is remarkably similar to that during the period of significance. Two distinct differences do not compromise integrity of setting. During the period of significance, the hillside east of the district was largely cleared. At some point, a thick line of eucalyptus trees was planted between the eastern edge of the district and the hillside. The mature trees provide a boundary line. The extant utilitarian Naval Fuel Depot resources are modest in size, somewhat removed from the main core of contributing resources, and are so visually dominated by the enormous Teutonic brick winery buildings that they do not materially alter the setting.

Design

The contributing buildings, particularly those built in the Gothic Revival style, retain their significant design elements. The crenellated parapets are visible from a distance and evocative of a European castle. The cottages are detached and include a consistent spacing, front setback from the street, symmetrical façades, and similar fenestration patterns and sizes. While originally clad in wooden shingles, largely removed or covered in stucco by the Navy, the cottages retain a consistent, uniform appearance.

Materials

Materials used to build the contributing resources have not changed; the wine-making buildings largely consist of brick and concrete. Several of the buildings include the original brick façades, others the board-formed cast-in-place concrete. Additions were made during the period of significance and largely include board-formed concrete walls, consistent in particular with Building 6.

Workmanship

The workmanship would seem to be relatively commonplace, as formed concrete and brick masonry are not unusual, though brick construction is relatively uncommon in California, where collapse during earthquakes is a consideration. Workmanship is still evident in the brick construction and the decorative details, particularly as related to the primary Winehaven buildings, including the corner turrets and the crenelated rooflines, and the consistent construction of the cottages which have retained their intrinsic qualities.

Feeling

The relatively compact campus maintains the close relationship between working and living facilities and contributes to the feeling of a company town. The demolition of the hotel and school (prior to the 1978 listing) and the addition of small Navy buildings and structures at some

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small distance does not detract from the sense of the period of significance or subtract from the Gothic Revival aesthetic expressed in the principal contributing resources.

Association

All the buildings used in winemaking, storage, or shipping during the period of significance are intact and *in situ*, maintaining their relationships with each other and the internal railway system.

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8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- A. Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B. Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C. Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D. Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

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

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Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

COMMERCE

INDUSTRY

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1907-1920

Significant Dates

N/A

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Unknown

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

Although the Winehaven Historic District was listed on the National Register in 1978 before the forms clearly identified the specific criteria, it was noted in the original nomination that the district is significant for its contribution to the early period of winemaking in California and for its distinctive architecture. This nomination provides additional documentation to establish eligibility at the local level of significance under Criterion A in the areas of Commerce and Industry and under Criterion C in the area of Architecture. The period of significance begins in 1907 with construction of Buildings 6 and 17 and the internal railway and ends in 1920 when the start of Prohibition affected wine production and distribution.

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

Criterion A: Commerce and Industry

A French Huguenot planted grape vines in New York's Hudson Valley in 1810, beginning Brotherhood Winery, the oldest continually operating winery in the United States. As settlers expanded their reach in North America, local wine production followed. Wine production in California began as Franciscan missions were established in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. The friars planted vineyards so that there would be wine for communion as well as for trade (Amerine, 1967). Winemaking in Los Angeles became a more commercial pursuit thanks to Frenchman Jean Louis Vignes. Born in Bordeaux, Vignes learned winemaking in France. He deserted his family and moved to Hawaii. He could not find work there, and sailed for Monterey, California in 1831. Vignes bought a hundred acres of land and laid out a 35-acre vineyard, planting Mission grapes, a variety introduced by Fra Junipero Serra. It did not take him long to recognize the inadequacy of the Mission grape, and in 1833, Vignes imported European varieties from France. He was soon joined by William Wolfskill who led a fur trapping expedition from New Mexico to California in 1830-1831. Wolfskill bought land already planted with vines and settled down in Los Angeles in 1833. Three years later he added more land, and in 1838, traded for a hundred-acre tract on the southeast outskirts of the city, where he developed a substantial vineyard and produced wine steadily until his death in 1866. By that time, his vineyards produced 50,000 gallons of wine annually (Pinney, 1989).

The wine trade in Los Angeles moved into its next phase in the middle of the 1850s, when two commercial wine houses were set up to consolidate the production, storage, and distribution of the region's wines. One of these was the firm of Sainsevain Brothers, Jean Louis and Pierre, the nephews of Jean Louis Vignes. When they bought out their uncle in 1855, they immediately proceeded to expand operations and bought wine from other growers, as well as making it from their own grapes. In 1857, they opened a store in San Francisco; by 1858 they led the state with an annual production of 125,000 gallons of wine and brandy (Pinney, 1989).

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The other early commercial wine house established in Los Angeles was Kohler & Frohling. Both were musicians. Inspired by some delicious Los Angeles grapes at a picnic lunch, they decided to go into the wine business with a third partner, a man named Beutler, who at least had some vinicultural knowledge. They raised \$12,000 and took their first step by purchasing a small vineyard of Mission vines in Los Angeles in May 1854. That autumn they crushed their first vintage, though Beutler soon left the company. Kohler represented the company in San Francisco and Frohling was the production manager, operating out of Los Angeles, where the vineyards were. They rented a cellar in the Montgomery Block of San Francisco to store the few hundred gallons of wine that they had made and began to acquire a clientele. By gathering grapes from multiple vineyards, including Wolfskill's, they were soon buying and crushing grapes from 350 acres of vineyards each year. The year 1859 yielded a small vintage in Los Angeles, allowing Kohler & Frohling to make more than 100,000 gallons of wine (Pinney, 1989).

Los Angeles was where the grapes grew and the wine was made. San Francisco was, at first, the place where the wine was sold and drunk—Frohling shipped 130,000 gallons to Kohler in 1861 alone. Kohler & Frohling began to make shipments to the east, and by 1860 had shipped over \$70,000 worth of wine out of California and from this point the wines of California began to dominate other regions in the country. The firm also helped to direct the shift of California's winemaking from south to north. As early as 1865, the firm had purchased a Sonoma County vineyard property (Pinney, 1989). While Los Angeles was originally the center of commercial wine production in California, the influx of miners during the Gold Rush had the effect of moving the bulk of production northward. As would-be miners gave up, they turned to the forms of agriculture that many had practiced in Europe, and the Napa Valley went from having no true vineyards before the Gold Rush to having 433 vineyards in 1881 (Napa Valley Register, 2016). In 1860, approximately eighty percent of California's wine was produced in Southern California; by 1890, approximately 8.4 million gallons of California's 14.5 million total gallons of wine was produced in Northern California. These wines were produced by wealthy individuals, stock companies, or agricultural collectives, and much of it was loaded onto trains for sale in the eastern U.S. (Pinney, 1989).

Winemaking was attempted by individuals, companies, agricultural cooperatives, and religious communities. The average producer remained the relatively small independent grower, more likely to be tending a vineyard of ten or twenty acres than of a hundred or more, who sold his crop to nearby wineries. According to the Board of State Vinicultural Commissioners in 1891, there were some 736 vineyard proprietors in Sonoma County in that year, most of whom were growers only. One hundred eighteen growers made wine as well, averaging around 15,000 gallons each (Pinney, 1989).

Ad hoc winery associations began forming by the 1860s to promote viticulture and to fight taxes and tariffs. The devastation caused by phylloxera in Europe helped promote the industry as well, until phylloxera spread through California. By 1900, over 250,000 acres had been lost and there were only 2,000 fruit-bearing acres left in Napa County. Replanting was a slow process, and wine sales were slack outside California as there were few organizations actively promoting California wines (Pinney, 1989).

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In 1894, the situation began to turn around when seven of the state's largest and most powerful merchants (many of whom were also growers), all based in San Francisco, joined together to form the California Wine Association (CWA). Together they represented much of the wine-growing industry of California, and so large a part of the state's wine traffic that they assumed immediate domination of the market and continued to do so until Prohibition. From the beginning, CWA included the largest vineyards in the state and absorbed others over time. In 1902, the CWA's fifty-plus wineries produced nearly 30,000,000 gallons of the 44,000,000 gallons of wine made from over 225,000 tons of grapes in California that year, and a 1910 CWA brochure bragged that the association made more wine than any other in the world. By 1914, CWA controlled eighty-four percent of the wine manufactured in California. Wine production on this scale required a corresponding increase in all the associated trades, from cooperage to presses, crushers, etc. and the sheer quantity led to development of local supplies and suppliers rather than reliance on European imports (Pinney, 1989).

North Carolina vintner Paul Garrett became the most successful eastern winegrower before Prohibition. He organized a collective of wineries across multiple states and had a storage capacity of up to 10,000,000 gallons, still far short of California. All through this period, viticulture was practiced in the temperate regions of many states, with most states producing tens or hundreds of thousands of gallons of wine. New York was second only to California; in 1890, there were 51,000 acres of grapes planted in New York and Pennsylvania, contrasted with over 200,000 acres in California. Only about twenty percent of those grapes were used for wine, the rest were table grapes. California's overwhelming domination is illustrated in Table 1, which lists comparative quantities of grapes produced at the turn of the century by region:

Table 1. Shift in Wine Production 1890 to 1900 in Tons of Grapes Grown

Region	1890	1900
Eastern Region	75,859	*147,411
Middle Region	64,793	58,917
Western Region	39,084	14,784
Southern Region	21,534	16,886
California Region	280,869	362,323

Source: Hedrick, 2014

*Only twenty of these grapes were used for wine.

According to Hedrick (2014), in 1900 U.S. wine production had progressed from approximately 250,000 gallons per year in 1850 to 30,000,000 gallons by 1900. By 1907, of the combined 50,000,000 gallons produced in America, 40,000,000 gallons came from California, and 30,000,000 of those gallons were produced by CWA wineries. World wine production changed over time, fluctuating with population, war, and crop diseases such as phylloxera. Consistently, the highest production and consumption totals at the turn of the century were in France, Spain, and Italy and their colonies, with the United States lagging far behind just about every European

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country, even through the years of World War I (Pinella, 2014). During the Winehaven 1907 to 1920 period of significance, wines produced in the United States were almost unknown to the rest of the world.

Europeans entering the New World began making wine almost as soon as they arrived, in almost every state. Over time, the industry petered out in most states except for California which, by the turn of the century, was producing sixty percent of American wine. Seventy-five percent of this production came from CAWA, clearly making them one of the most, if not the most, significant wine producers in America, not just in California.

By 1906, the City of San Francisco shipped more wine than any other area in California. The giant San Francisco wine houses that formed the CAWA were virtually all destroyed in the earthquake and fire of 1906. Despite these losses, the CAWA had more than \$8,100,000 in assets, which included a vast inventory of wine, valued at more than \$2,000,000. CAWA President Percy Morgan had long envisioned consolidation of the industry and seized the opportunity presented by the catastrophe. In late 1906, the CAWA purchased forty-seven acres on the eastern shore of the Bay on the north side of Point Molate. Because of the relative geographic isolation of the location, in addition to the industrial complex needed for wine production, storage, and distribution, construction included a hotel/boarding house, social hall, cottages, post office, and the Winemaker's house, creating a small company town and industrial base which together comprise the Winehaven Historic District.

In 1906, the California Wine Association included forty vineyards and wineries in Sonoma, Napa, Yolo, Solano, Contra Costa, Alameda, Santa Clara, Santa Cruz, Sacramento, San Joaquin, Fresno, Kings, Tulare and San Bernardino Counties. In all, CAWA owned (or cultivated under lease) vineyards that produced millions of gallons of wine, brandy, and champagne, which were transported by ship and rail to foreign and domestic markets. Shipping capacity reached 500,000 gallons of wine per month. Approximately forty loaded ships sailed for New York alone each year, and the capacity of the winery and its ready access encouraged farmers and growers to expand their vineyards. The railroads added two special freight trains per week to handle the volume of grapes coming in from the Central Valley (AES, 2010).

A wharf, extending 1,800 feet into deep water, was built immediately west of Buildings 1 and 6 to load and unload ocean-going ships, as well as riverboats from the interior of northern California. Winehaven had its own electric switching engine to move freight cars up and down the pier and around the property. An internal railway system was built in 1907 and was a standard-gauge line laid at ground level. Historically, the line ran on both the east and west sides of Buildings 1 and 10, as well as on the east side of Building 6, and was used to move raw materials and finished product within the complex, to the wharf, and to the Richmond Belt Line Railroad for shipment.

The majority of the wine producing complex was completed and in operation by the end of 1908. It is certain that the complex was completed by 1909, when the resources are depicted on a Sanborn Fire Insurance Map. Of the extant resources, the brick storage facility (Building 1, sans

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the northern extension), powerhouse (Building 13), workshop and storage (Building 17), and Building 10 were all completed and shown on the map; Building 6 was still in its first phase of development. The sheer volume of wine produced and shipped during this period made Winehaven one of the largest producers of wine in California and the world, foreshadowing California's significance in the area of wine production.

By 1917, as states began to ratify the Eighteenth Amendment to the Constitution, the market for alcoholic beverages shrank and business began to slow. Some CAWA subsidiary companies were dissolved and others were consolidated. Some CAWA wineries were sold and plans were made to convert the vineyards to other uses. Anticipating passage of the Volstead Act in 1919, which would enable federal enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment, Winehaven produced two million gallons of grape juice. In 1920, CAWA added a cold storage unit to Building 6 to house the grape juice. Reduced production was not profitable and by the mid-1920s all production had ceased at Winehaven and the buildings were vacated. After Prohibition was repealed in late 1933, updating and retooling Winehaven was prohibitively expensive, and the buildings sat idle until the U.S. Navy acquired the property for use as a fuel depot in 1941.

Criterion C: Architecture

Winehaven is most easily recognized for the unusual architectural design of the key contributing industrial buildings—Buildings 1, 6, 10, and 13—and is also significant as an intact company town with the contributing residential buildings, the Winemaker's House and workers' cottages.

The district's character defining features include:

1. Industrial campus or company town setting sited within a sloped, topographical bowl bordered on the west by San Francisco Bay and semi-enclosed on the north, east, and south.
2. Built environment arranged in two clusters roughly divided by Stenmark Drive. One cluster consisting of stylized industrial warehouses and offices sited near tidewater and the other cluster consisting of non-industrial/residential buildings such as single-family bungalow cottages, two-story Winemaker's House, Fire Station, and Powerhouse sited east of and upslope of Stenmark Drive.
3. Gothic Revival architectural style of Building 1 (Warehouse/Wine Cellar); Building 6 (Warehouse/Wine Cellar); Building 10 (Loading Dock, Refrigeration Building); and Building 13 (Powerhouse)
4. Exterior cladding of painted wood, unpainted red brick, corrugated galvanized metal, or unfinished concrete with board-form visual texture.

The 1976 nomination alludes vaguely to the Germanic architectural characteristics of Buildings 1, 6, 10, and 13, "The major buildings are extremely interesting architecturally, being vast,

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massive, Teutonic and reminiscent of a Rhineland castle.” The 1996 HABS documentation is more specific, describing the key winery buildings as “unusual and significant in their castellated, industrial Gothic design and as examples of fireproof and seismically reinforced industrial buildings designed in response to the 1906 earthquake in Northern California.”

The main winery buildings are late examples of the Gothic Revival style, which reached its peak of popularity in the United States between about 1840 and 1880. It was one of several Romantic Revival styles popular nationwide during this period, inspired by European medieval architecture and seen as a return to an earlier, simpler time prior to the Industrial Revolution. In eastern areas of the country, architects carefully followed historical examples in design and ornament beginning in about the 1830s. In California, Gothic Revival buildings—both residential and non-residential—were built in substantial numbers following statehood in 1850 and the influx of settlers in the wake of the Gold Rush and, later, with the completion of the Transcontinental Railroad in 1869.

Classic Gothic Revival residences and churches were typically of wood frame construction and frequently characterized by steep roof pitches, decorative verge boards in the gable ends, wall surfaces that extend uninterrupted to the gable peak, and lancet arch windows. High-style examples sometimes included turrets, towers, and crenelated battlements at the parapet. These latter elements were also characteristic of commercial and industrial Gothic Revival buildings, which were often designed to evoke permanence and stability and mimicked the look of castles or other fortifications. Common building materials were brick, stone, and more frequently after the turn of the twentieth century, concrete (Perusse, 1955; Poppeliers, Chambers, and Schwartz, 1983; McAlester and McAlester, 1992).

Several prominent winery buildings reflect aspects of Gothic Revival architecture in California. In the famed Napa Valley is the National Register-listed Alfred L. Tubbs Winery (later known as Chateau Montelena), founded circa 1888 around the striking “Stone Winery Building.” The nomination describes the building as resembling “...an English Gothic castle gatehouse with many of the defensive architectural features typical of that form such as: rusticated stone walls, battlement with crenellated parapet composed of crenels and merlons; tall, narrow, arched windows; large semicircular door opening in the place of a portcullis (gatehouse entrance); and bartizans with faux arrow slits” (Stock, 2012). The National Register-listed Chateau Pacheteau winery building—an example of Richardsonian Romanesque, another Romantic Revival style, also located in Napa Valley—shares several similar architectural characteristics with the Stone Winery and other industrial Gothic Revival buildings. The four-story residence features rusticated stone construction and arched wall openings, as well as a “defensive stepped false front façade including a crenellated parapet composed of crenels and merlons.” Jacques Pacheteau, the original owner of the chateau who commissioned its construction in 1906, expressed his desire for a building with “a massive and imposing appearance” that would evoke a sense of permanence (Dyer and Nelson, 2015).

Although the architects of the Winehaven industrial complex remain unknown, the key buildings were clearly designed in a manner that would project the appearance of strength and

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permanence, especially given that they were built in the immediate aftermath of the devastating San Francisco earthquake of 1906. The buildings were constructed of reinforced brick and concrete, and prominent Gothic Revival features employed included turrets and crenellated parapets—mostly facing outward toward the bay—thus giving the impression of an imposing castle or fortress.

The Winehaven Historic District is also significant under Criterion C as an unusually intact example of a functional company town. The 1976 nomination for the property notes of this collection, “The buildings as a complex are quite handsome and should be considered as interestingly representative of a lively, efficient, and industrial unit of the early 1900s” (Edwards, 1976). The 1996 HABS study gives a more elaborate assessment:

The [California Wine Association] built a small company town at Winehaven. Company towns were common throughout the American West during the early twentieth century. The bulk of these were built for major manufacturing facilities that were by nature situated in remote locations, particularly towns associated with the mining and timber industries. Winehaven was somewhat unusual among Western company towns in several respects: it was a winery, and therefore one of a small group of company towns associated with that industry: it was not nearly as isolated as most company towns, being a short distance from Richmond and Oakland; and it did not include the full range of services, particularly commercial services, commonly associated with a fully-developed company town. Nonetheless, it certainly was a company town, providing a broad range of services for its employees, including: a place of employment (principally the wine cellars as well as the cooperage, the railroad, and other aspects of the works); housing (the existing housing units account for nearly all of the housing the company built there); basic infrastructure, such as roads, an electrical generation plant, and so forth; as well as recreational and social facilities, including a school, hotel, and social hall. Unfortunately, all of the social and recreational facilities have been destroyed. The manufacturing, housing, and most of the infrastructure elements, however, still remain (HABS 1996).

Individually, the residences and support buildings do not reflect clearly discernible architectural styles to the same degree as the Gothic Revival industrial buildings. They do represent a significant and distinguishable entity.

Records which could have provided a more elaborate and substantial biography and dealing specifically with Winehaven, were unavailable, due to the 1967 fire which completely destroyed the Administration Building of the Naval Fuel Depot at Point Molate. Following the fire, NFD staff collected photographs that traced development of the area. The resulting scrapbook is maintained by the Naval Supply Center, Oakland, California. A copy was in possession of the Winehaven Historical Study Committee prior to preparation of the original nomination.

The winery is not specifically mentioned in any of the historical references dealing with the City of Richmond or Contra Costa County in the city and county libraries. Newspaper clippings files are casual and more tourist-oriented. The description of Winehaven and its short history was

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compiled from a series of interviews conducted by the Winehaven Historical Study Committee, including children of Winehaven workers, city and county historical society members, and a newspaperman, interested in the early history of the area, and a writer of feature articles for the local newspaper.

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9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

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Previous documentation on file (NPS):

preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested

previously listed in the National Register

previously determined eligible by the National Register

designated a National Historic Landmark

recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # CA-2658

recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

State Historic Preservation Office

Other State agency

Federal agency

Local government

University

Other

Name of repository: Contra Costa County Historical Society

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of Property 60 acres

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

Datum if other than WGS84: _____

(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

1. Latitude: 37.953276 Longitude: -122.419768

2. Latitude: 37.952982 Longitude: -122.419587

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3. Latitude: 37.953084 Longitude: -122.419077
4. Latitude: 37.952838 Longitude: -122.418621
5. Latitude: 37.951528 Longitude: -122.418295
6. Latitude: 37.950993 Longitude: -122.418538
7. Latitude: 37.950041 Longitude: -122.419549
8. Latitude: 37.949755 Longitude: -122.420153
9. Latitude: 37.949398 Longitude: -122.419818
10. Latitude: 37.948311 Longitude: -122.417925
11. Latitude: 37.947769 Longitude: -122.416338
12. Latitude: 37.948078 Longitude: -122.415727
13. Latitude: 37.948653 Longitude: -122.416165
14. Latitude: 37.949214 Longitude: -122.415982
15. Latitude: 37.950672 Longitude: -122.413379
16. Latitude: 37.951191 Longitude: -122.413433
17. Latitude: 37.951227 Longitude: -122.414050
18. Latitude: 37.951942 Longitude: -122.414165
19. Latitude: 37.952641 Longitude: -122.413833
20. Latitude: 37.952876 Longitude: -122.414792
21. Latitude: 37.953426 Longitude: -122.415562
22. Latitude: 37.954178 Longitude: -122.415458
23. Latitude: 37.954380 Longitude: -122.416884
24. Latitude: 37.954130 Longitude: -122.417029

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25. Latitude: 37.953740 Longitude: -122.418408

26. Latitude: 37.953957 Longitude: -122.418873

As listed in 1978,

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

100 acres

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY

UTM REFERENCES

A	1,0	5,5,1	8,0,0	4,2,0	0,8,2,0	B	1,0	5,5,1	8,0,0	4,1,9,9	9,6,0
	ZONE	EASTING		NORTHING			ZONE	EASTING		NORTHING	
C	1,0	5,5,1	0,2,0	4,1,9,9	9,6,0	D	1,0	5,5,1	0,2,0	4,2,0	0,8,2,0

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

The boundary has been reduced from the original nomination, which encompassed one hundred acres that included the Winehaven buildings and a number of structures built by the Navy for the fuel depot and stretched eastward to the roadway that separates Winehaven from the Chevron refinery. The proposed reduced boundary runs from the mean high tide line on the west, follows G Road as it wraps from the northern to eastern edges, then south of Building 6, where it eventually intersects Pond Road along the coastline.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The 1976 nomination described a one-hundred-acre district and included a USGS quadrangle map with a semi-rectangular area marked out and labeled “Historic District” within a larger square encapsulating that area. The UTM coordinates listed on the 1976 nomination correspond to that outer square, which measures approximately 166 acres. It is presumed that when Edwards identified the district size as one hundred acres, she meant the highlighted, semi-rectangular “Historic District” within the outer square. Edwards extended the boundary to the edge of the NFD property, the wide pink line visible in Figures 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6.

The reduced boundary in Figures 2 through 6 is visible in the 1995 HABS recordation, where the original boundary moves westward to follow G Road. The 1995 boundary reduction and more accurate GIS technology since available have resulted in a more accurate estimate of sixty acres for the Historic District, as reflected in Figures 2 through 6. The sixty acres includes all of the historic Winehaven buildings and excludes outlying Naval Fuel Depot (NFD) buildings and structures where they are not intermixed with the Winehaven buildings.

In 1996, working on behalf of the Navy, JRP Historical Consulting Services suggested reducing the district’s physical boundary, to eliminate most of the NFD buildings and structures. That request, forwarded to the Keeper of the National Register by the California State Historic Preservation Office, was rejected by the Keeper on procedural grounds.

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Instead, it was recommended that an amendment to the NRHP nomination form be prepared, refining the list of district contributors and classifying the Navy buildings and structures as noncontributors. A 2002 Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) prepared for the transfer of the district from the Navy to the City of Richmond (City) included a stipulation that the Navy would prepare an amendment to the district nomination to specifically identify the contributing and noncontributing resources of the district and request a reduction in the district boundary. A stipulation of the 2009 amendment to the MOA required that the City respond to the Keeper's comments and amend the 1976 nomination. This document is intended to fulfill the stipulations of the 2002 MOA and its 2009 amendment in regard to the reduction of the district boundary.

The City of Richmond Historic Resources Commission supports keeping the boundary as modified in 2009 and as seen in Figures 2 through 6, with the reclassification of Naval Fuel Depot resources as noncontributing.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Charlane Gross, M.A., RPA
organization: Analytical Environmental Services
street & number: 1801 7th Street, Suite 100
city or town: Sacramento state: CA zip code: 95811
e-mail: cgross@analyticalcorp.com
telephone: (916) 447-3479
date: February 2020; Revised May 2020, July 2020; January 2021

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

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

Photographs

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

Photo Log

Name of Property: Winehaven Historic District

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Name of Property

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City or Vicinity: Richmond
County: Contra Costa County
State: California
Photographer: 1-20, 22-28 Charlane Gross, Analytical Environmental Services
Date Photographed: June 26, 2019
Photographer: 21 Bryan Larson, JRP Historical Consulting Services
Date Photographed: September 26, 2019

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

- 1 of 28 District overview; Warehouse/Wine Cellar (Building 1), facing northeast
- 2 of 28 Warehouse/Wine Cellar (Building 1), facing northeast
- 3 of 28 Warehouse/Wine Cellar (Building 1) loading dock, facing northeast
- 4 of 28 East side of Warehouse/Wine Cellar (Building 6), facing southwest
- 5 of 28 Main entrance to Building 6, facing southwest
- 6 of 28 Building 6 (foreground) and Building 1 (background), facing north
- 7 of 28 Southern (original) end of Loading Dock/Warehouse (Building 10), facing northeast
- 8 of 28 Northwestern side of Loading Dock/Warehouse (Building 10) showing utilitarian additions, cottages in rear, facing northeast
- 9 of 28 Powerhouse (Building 13), facing northeast
- 10 of 28 Powerhouse (Building 13), facing southeast
- 11 of 28 Workshop (Building 17), facing northwest
- 12 of 28 Workshop (Building 17), facing southeast
- 13 of 28 Fire Station (Building 63), facing northeast
- 14 of 28 Overview of Building 63, cottages in rear, facing northeast
- 15 of 28 Overview of cottages from Winemaster's House (Building 60), facing northwest
- 16 of 28 Cottage (Building 57), facing northwest

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- 17 of 28 Cottage (Building 54), facing northeast
- 18 of 28 Cottage (Building 40), facing northeast
- 19 of 28 Winemaster's House (Building 60), facing northwest
- 20 of 28 Winemaster's House (Building 60), facing northeast
- 21 of 28 Internal Railway System east of Building 10, facing north
- 22 of 28 Storage Shed/Multi-Vehicle Garage (Building 18), facing south
- 23 of 28 Fuel Laboratory/Tool Shed (Building 21), facing north
- 24 of 28 Vehicle Garage (Building 67), facing east
- 25 of 28 Pump Houses (Building 86 on the left, roof of Building 68 visible on the right), facing west
- 26 of 28 Paint Shop (Building 85), facing south
- 27 of 28 Tennis Court (Structure 102), facing north
- 28 of 28 Playground (Structure 103), facing southeast

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Location Map

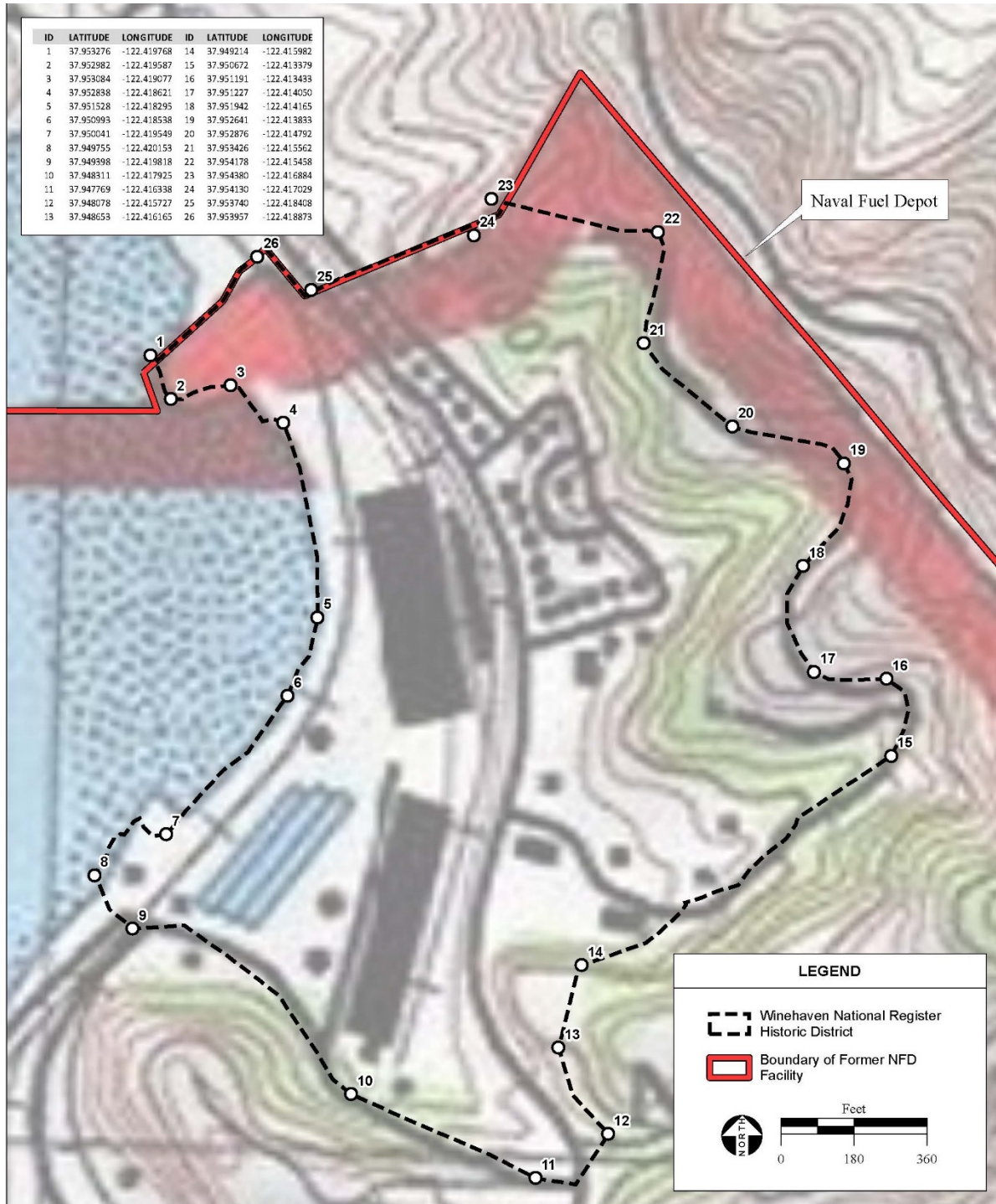


SOURCE: NatGeo, 2019; AES, 2019

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Site Map

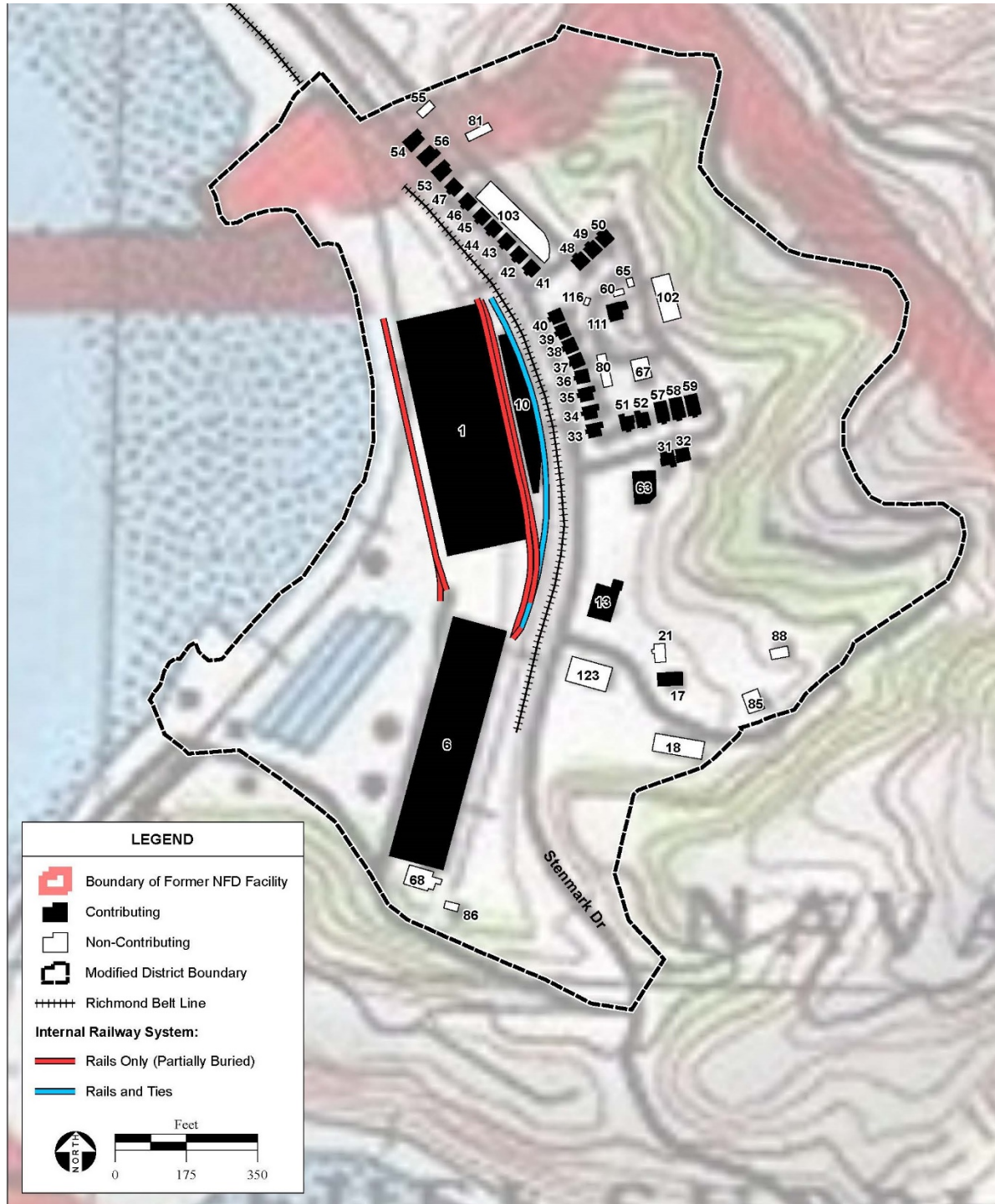


SOURCE: "San Quentin, CA" USGS Topographic Quadrangle; AES, 2/9/2021

Winehaven Historic District (Boundary Decrease)
Name of Property

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Sketch Map 1 of 2



SOURCE: "San Quentin, CA" USGS Topographic Quadrangle; AES, 2/8/2021

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Sketch Map 2 of 2

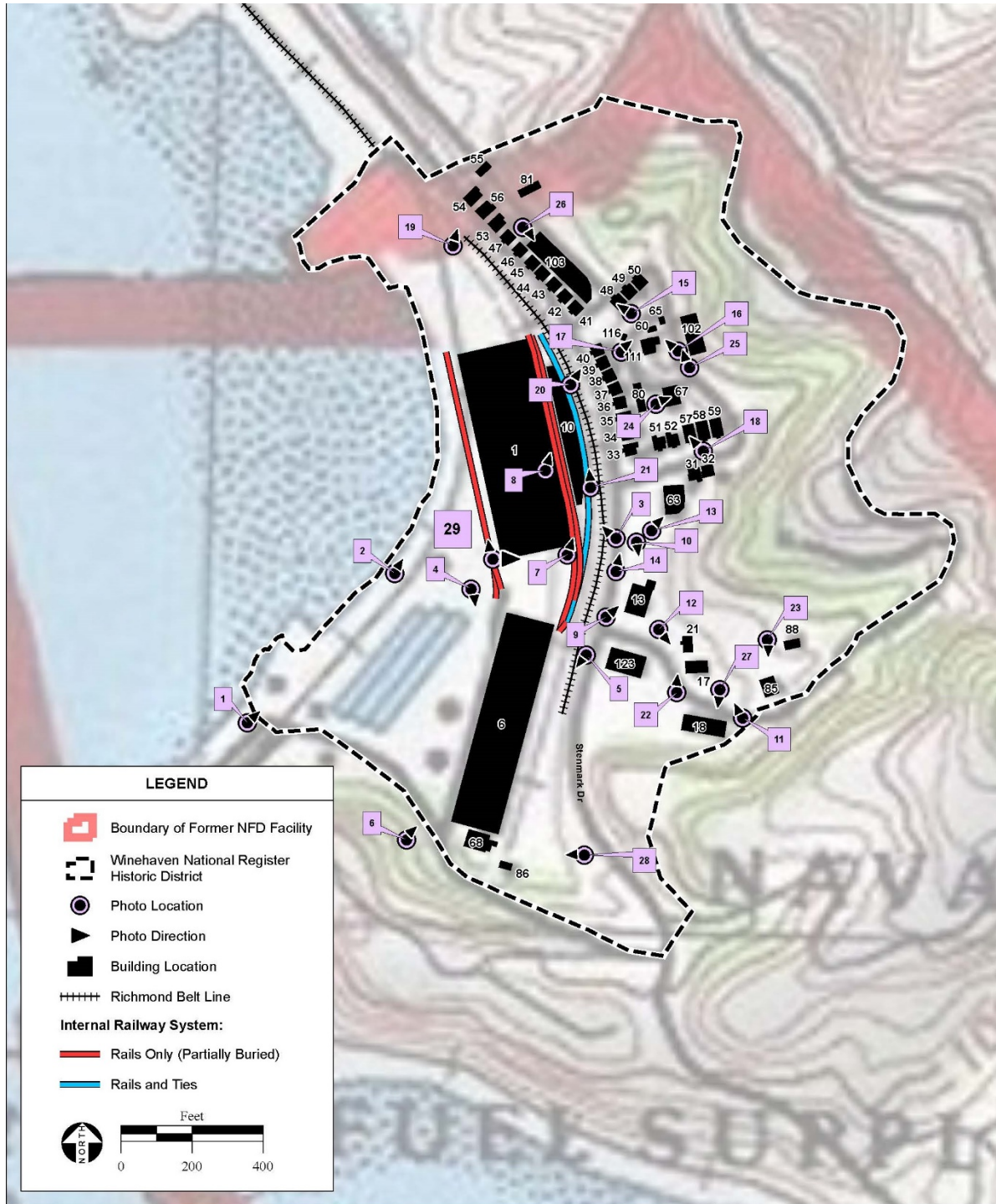


SOURCE: "San Quentin, CA" USGS Topographic Quadrangle; AES, 2/8/2021

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Photo Key



SOURCE: "San Quentin, CA" USGS Topographic Quadrangle; AES, 2/8/2021

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Figure 1 Building 1 and pier (left), Building 6 and pier (right), 1907-1908; photographer unknown, courtesy *This Point in Time* newsletter Vol. XXIII No. 4, 2005



Figure 2 Buildings 1 (background) and 10 (foreground) on the right, Buildings 6 (background) and 13 (foreground) on the left, 1909; photographer unknown, courtesy *This Point in Time* newsletter Vol. XXIII No. 4, 2005



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Figure 3 Building 6 (foreground), Building 13 left background, unknown building in center, hotel on top of hill, 1908-1909; photographer unknown



Figure 4 Internal railway system east of Building 6, 1910; photographer unknown, courtesy Richmond Public Library



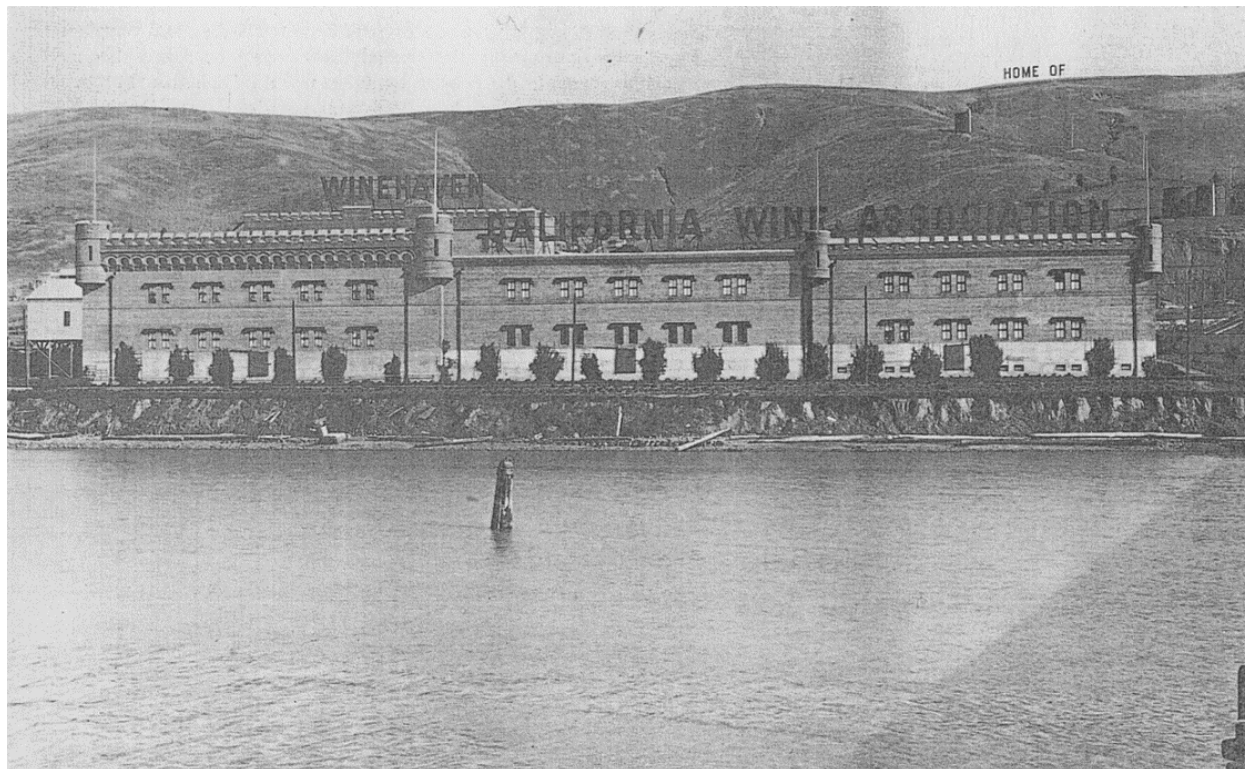
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Figure 5 Building 1 from the bay, 1910; photographer unknown, courtesy *This Point in Time* newsletter Vol. XXIII No. 4, 2005



Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for nominations to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.). We may not conduct or sponsor and you are not required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a currently valid OMB control number.

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for each response using this form is estimated to be between the Tier 1 and Tier 4 levels with the estimate of the time for each tier as follows:

- Tier 1 – 60-100 hours
- Tier 2 – 120 hours
- Tier 3 – 230 hours
- Tier 4 – 280 hours

The above estimates include time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and preparing and transmitting nominations. Send comments regarding these estimates or any other aspect of the requirement(s) to the Service Information Collection Clearance Officer, National Park Service, 1201 Oakridge Drive Fort Collins, CO 80525.

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Photo 1 District overview; Warehouse/Wine Cellar (Building 1), facing northeast



Photo 2 Warehouse/Wine Cellar (Building 1), facing northeast



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Photo 3 Warehouse/Wine Cellar (Building 1) loading dock, facing northeast



Photo 4 East side of Warehouse/Wine Cellar (Building 6), facing southwest



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Photo 5 Main entrance to Building 6, facing southwest



Photo 6 Building 6 (foreground) and Building 1 (background), facing north



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Photo 7 Southern (original) end of Loading Dock/Warehouse (Building 10), facing northeast



Photo 8 Northwestern side of Loading Dock/Warehouse (Building 10) showing utilitarian additions, cottages in rear, facing northeast



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Photo 9 Powerhouse (Building 13), facing northeast



Photo 10 Powerhouse (Building 13), facing southeast



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Photo 11 Workshop (Building 17), facing northwest



Photo 12 Workshop (Building 17), facing southeast



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Photo 13 Fire Station (Building 63), facing northeast



Photo 14 Overview of Building 63, cottages in rear, facing northeast



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Photo 15 Overview of cottages from Winemaster's House (Building 60), facing northwest



Photo 16 Cottage (Building 57), facing northwest



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Photo 17 Cottage (Building 54), facing northeast



Photo 18 Cottage (Building 40), facing northeast



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Photo 19 Winemaster's House (Building 60), facing northwest



Photo 20 Winemaster's House (Building 60), facing northeast



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Photo 21 Internal Railway System east of Building 10, facing north



Photo 22 Storage Shed/Multi-Vehicle Garage (Building 18), facing south



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Photo 23 Fuel Laboratory/Tool Shed (Building 21), facing north



Photo 24 Vehicle Garage (Building 67), facing east



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Photo 25 Pump Houses (Building 86 on the left, roof of Building 68 visible on the right),
facing west



Photo 26 Paint Shop (Building 85), facing south



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Photo 27 Tennis Court (Structure 102), facing north



Photo 28 Playground (Structure 103), facing southeast

