

# *Wine Country Romance*

## JUNE CAREY'S CALIFORNIA

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### BACKGROUND INFORMATION

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## INTRODUCTION

*Come share earth's bounty through the art of June Carey...*

“A large part of what drives me to paint is a passion to create a place I want to be,” says June. And for the past 25 years, that burning passion has been kindled by the breaking landscape of Northern California. This Maryland-born artist has often placed among the Top 100 artists in the famed annual national Arts for the Parks exhibition with her exquisite portrayals of upper California’s golden hills, pristine coastline and fabled wine country. Although attracted by the challenges of capturing an ever-changing sea, this self-taught artist’s first love is the nurtured beauty of the earth. “I’m deeply affected by terrain that flourishes under human care,” June says, “where cultivation results in harmony between humanity and the land.”

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## ABOUT THE ARTIST

“The little farm house in Pennsylvania where I grew up was always alive with singing, laughter and a love of the arts. My father, a voice instructor, introduced us to the steady flow of eccentric, larger-than-life characters found in his greatest passion – the dramatic world of the Italian opera. *Aida*’s rich theme always seemed to be playing in the background as I went in search of a quiet reality I could call my own, escaping into the quiet roar of the singing crickets and song of the meadowlark. I could lose myself in the turquoise twilight magic of a summer evening or breath of sweet fields of winter wheat beneath the rising sliver of a moon. I found my true love and found myself longing for the beautiful fields of my childhood, where everything was the way it should be. My passion springs forth through the beauty of the fertile earth, which has always been my real teacher.”

“I began painting full time in 1982, doing my time as a starving artist while raising my young son. I was happy to trade this tragic cliché for the happy success of sell-out gallery shows and award banquets. In 1991, I married maritime artist David Thimgan, and we thrived together. On one late summer afternoon escape, traveling to the Mendocino coast, I discovered the California wine country. I was so happy to have found a place in California that reminded me of my long lost fields of Pennsylvania. I painted my first Vineyard scene in 1996, and as time passed, all this has taken me to the countryside of Tuscany, where I feel I probably lived in a former lifetime. My Italian opera theme song has never left my heart, and somehow, life seems to have come full circle, to connect, once again, the passions of my life.”

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# PACHECO PASS

**Release Date:** *April 2005*

**Greenwich Workshop Fine Art Giclée MasterWork™ Canvas:**

limited to 100 s/n. 48”w x 36”h (unstretched). \$1495 \$1865 CDN £890 +VAT.

**Greenwich Workshop Fine Art Giclée Canvas:**

limited to 250 s/n. 32”w x 24”h. \$695 \$880 CDN £415 +VAT.

## CATALOGUE COPY

“I used to get in trouble for trespassing here,” says artist June Carey, who climbed fences to photograph and research *Pacheco Pass*. “You can imagine how happy I was when this incredible area became a state park and I could visit legally. Although the freeway now cuts into part of the scene in this painting, it takes nothing away from the rich history of the rancherias.”

Named for 19<sup>th</sup> century ranch owner Don Francisco Perez Pacheco, the fertile *Pacheco Pass* was the home of the Ausaymus Indians for centuries. Living peacefully off the land, these Indians used a natural artesian spring they named “Bright Bubbling” as a year-round source of fresh water. This spring and its location would prove to be important in the years to come. A path was carved into the area by Indians traveling in from the coast to trade. After the establishment of the California Missions, the trail’s main travelers were Mission Padres attempting to convert the central Californian Indians. With the discovery of gold in 1848, this same area was part of the main travel route from coastal California to the mines. As the population increased, the area’s rich soil was cultivated to produce fruit trees and vineyards.

## WINES OF THE AREA

Since 1908, the Zanger family has operated orchards in the Pacheco Pass area, producing a variety of wines under the Zanger Vineyards label.

## NOTES FROM JUNE

I painted this from a photo I took in 1978. The freeway now cuts into part of this scene, but it is still really neat. It is an incredible area rich in the history of the rancherias. I always used to get in trouble for trespassing – climbing fences. In 1992 it became a state park so that made me happy. I went a couple years ago on a VERY hot day in June and hiked way, way up to photograph. Later I learned it was 108° that day. Got some neat pixs, although, my brain has been cooked ever since!

## A CULTURAL HISTORY OF THE PACHECO PASS AREA

The fertile Pacheco Pass area, which now hosts Casa de Fruta, was, for centuries, the home of the Ausaymus Indians. These Indians lived peacefully off the land and used a natural artesian spring which they called “Bright Bubbling” as a year-round source of fresh water. This spring and its location would prove to be important in the years to come.

A path was carved into the area by Indians who traveled from the coast or the San Joaquin Valley to trade. After the establishment of the California Missions, the trail was also used by the Mission Padres to travel to the San Joaquin Valley to attempt to convert the Indians in Central California. Military forces also traveled the trail.

The discovery of gold in 1848 meant great changes to the area now known as Pacheco Pass. It became the main travel route from coastal California to the mines. This increased traffic led to the

utilization of the area's rich soil to cultivate fruit trees and vineyards. The land also hosted cattle, sheep, horses and chickens.

***How some current local landmarks got their names:***

**Pacheco Pass** Named for Don Francisco Perez Pacheco, who's land grant from Mexico covered an area from San Juan Bautista to Gilroy and to the present-day Casa de Fruta and beyond.

**Los Banos** Originally a spot along the San Joaquin River where Father Arroyo enjoyed bathing (Los Banos del Padre Arroyo).

**San Luis Reservoir** Originally a lovely pool of water found by Lt. Gabriel Moraga of the San Francisco Presidio. He dedicated the area to Saint Aloysius which in Spanish translates into San Luis Gonzaga.

**Soap Lake** Salt that was gathered from the shores of this lake (between Gilroy and Casa de Fruta) was sold to the military. The salt was used as an ingredient to make soap.

**Bell Station** Tavern established along Pacheco Pass when it was a toll road in the 1860s. When Lafayette F. Bell purchased it, it became known as Bell Station.

**Casa de Fruta** Translated into English it means House of Fruit. In 1908 the first orchards were planted by the Great Uncles of the Clara Zanger family.

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# ALEXANDER VALLEY WINERY

**Release Date:** *September 2004*

**Greenwich Workshop Fine Art Giclée MasterWork™ Canvas:**

limited to 100 s/n. 60”w x 40”h (unstretched). \$1750 \$2455 CDN £1080 +VAT.

**Greenwich Workshop Fine Art Giclée Canvas:**

limited to 250 s/n. 36”w x 24”h. \$725 \$1020 CDN £445 +VAT.

## CATALOGUE COPY

June Carey’s first love is the nurtured beauty of the earth. “I’m deeply affected by the terrain that flourishes under human care, where cultivation results in harmony between humanity and the land,” June says. Alexander Valley Winery’s reputation for exceptional grapes is considered among the best in California. Cabernet Sauvignon, Merlot, Zinfandel, Chardonnay, Sauvignon Blanc and Gewurztraminer from Alexander Valley have each earned reputations for their distinctive regional character.

## HISTORY OF ALEXANDER VALLEY

Alexander Valley is situated along the Russian River between Healdsburg and Cloverdale in California’s picturesque Sonoma County. Twenty-eight wineries and over 160 grape growers have joined together to share their special histories, traditions and innovations with visitors who come from all over the globe to sample their world-class wines.

The valley has a history of vines and wine as big – and as varied – as the landscape from which it originates. Today’s vintners and growers add to a wine heritage nearly 150 years in the making, with the same pioneer spirit that has characterized Alexander Valley from the beginning.

Cyrus Alexander, for whom Alexander Valley is named, planted the region’s first vineyard in 1846. A former mountain man, Alexander came to the valley in 1841 to manage the Sotoyome Rancho for Captain Henry Fitch. As payment for his services, he received 9,000 acres on the eastern side of the valley four years later. There he built a home and planted a vineyard and orchard, using trees and vines originally obtained from the abandoned Russian outpost at Fort Ross, 45 miles away. History does not record whether Alexander made wine from his grapes, but circumstantial evidence suggests he did.

In the three decades following the Gold Rush of 1849, the population of Alexander Valley grew slowly. While wheat was the region’s dominant crop, orchards and vineyards were increasingly common. H. Kier established the valley’s first winery in Cloverdale in 1872, four years later Giuseppe and Peitro Simi built a stone winery north of Healdsburg. By 1875, an estimated 230 acres in Alexander Valley were devoted to vineyards.

The 1880s and early 1890s were a period of explosive growth for both vineyards and wineries in Alexander Valley. By 1885, vineyard acreage in the valley had jumped to an estimated 1,500 acres, half of which was planted to Zinfandel. Ten new wineries opened during this era, including Geyser Peak Winery in 1880, Italian Swiss Colony in 1887, and the Chase Winery (owned by Horace Chase, founder of Napa Valley’s Stag’s Leap Winery) in 1893. For a time, Geyserville was home to both the largest brandy making facility in the United States and a major must condensing factory, which produced grape concentrate for home winemakers. Alexander Valley grapes were considered among the best in California, fetching premium prices from wineries in other regions.

The boom was over by 1900, as falling wine prices and the ravages of Phylloxera took their toll in Alexander Valley. Some vineyards were replanted on resistant rootstock; others were removed to make way for prunes, apples, pears and hops. A few wineries opened after 1900, but many more closed.

Following the enactment of Prohibition in 1920, only two Alexander Valley wineries remained in business (by producing sacramental wine and concentrate), but growers who had replanted their vineyards found a ready market for their grapes among home winemakers.

The repeal of Prohibition in 1933 did little to improve Alexander Valley's wine fortunes, although some wineries closed by Prohibition reopened, and a scattering of new wineries were established. Economic depression, World War II and frequent oversupply made earning a living from wine a difficult proposition. By 1964, the valley was home to just eight wineries.

Alexander Valley's renaissance as wine country began quietly in 1956 with a single vineyard, the first new vineyard to be planted in the region in nearly two decades. Vineyard development accelerated in the 1960s and 1970s, with new grape varieties and modern viticultural techniques restoring Alexander Valley's reputation for exceptional grapes. The resurgence in vineyards was followed by a resurgence in winemaking, as old wineries were revitalized and new wineries were built. In 1973, new and longtime residents joined forces in support of zoning to preserve Alexander Valleys' agricultural identity.

In recent years, the region's wine industry has continued to grow and prosper. Alexander Valley's 13,000 acres of vineyards now supply more than 25 local wineries – and perhaps twice as many in other regions – with varietal grapes of unmatched quality. Establishment of Alexander Valley as an American Viticultural Area in 1984 has enabled wineries using Alexander Valley grapes to feature the appellation on their labels. Finally, Cabernet Sauvignon, Merlot, Zinfandel, Chardonnay, Sauvignon Blanc and Gewurztraminer from Alexander Valley have each earned reputations for distinctive regional character. The Sonoma County Wine Library, at the Healdsburg Public Library, has in their permanent collection oral histories of longtime Alexander Valley residents and their forebearers. Each year histories are added to this collection creating a valuable illustration of local life and experiences since the mid-nineteenth century.

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# SONOMA VALLEY SUMMER

**Release Date:** *May 2004*

**Greenwich Workshop Fine Art Giclée MasterWork™ Canvas:**  
limited to 250 s/n. 40”w x 20”h (unstretched). \$795 \$1085 CDN £480 +VAT.

## CATALOGUE COPY

“The rich, warm summer air woke my senses and I found myself in the lovely Sonoma Valley,” says artist June Carey about a recent visit to the Kunde family winery. “With the midday sun high over my head, I was inspired by the vibrant greens of the exuberant new leaves and intrigued by the way the green gently folded into the distance, the humidity tinting it to blue and violet as it disappeared into the bright sky.”

## NOTES FROM JUNE

“In the middle of June the richness of the warm summer night air awakens my senses and once again morning finds me and my camera in the lovely Sonoma Valley. By mid day the sun has risen high over my head. I was inspired by the vibrant greens of the exuberant new leaves and intrigued by the way in which the green gently folds into the distance, the moist atmosphere tinting it to blue and violet as it disappears into the bright sky.”

## ABOUT SONOMA VALLEY

Located only 45 minutes north of San Francisco, Sonoma Valley is best known for its award-winning wines and wineries. It is also home to numerous small farms, fabulous wine country restaurants, unique historical sites and attractions, beautiful scenery, wonderful shops and boutiques, world-class spas, hotels and bed & breakfast inns and a peaceful, relaxed atmosphere.

## Twelve Thousand Years of Paradise

The name Sonoma, and the sobriquet “Valley of the Moon,” is traditionally said to be derived from an indigenous word for “many moons,” although this notion is today considered romantic. It is, however, true that indigenous people lived here for twelve thousand years before the Spanish, Mexicans and Americans arrived; and the name Sonoma may actually be derived, more prosaically, from a Mayakmah word, “noma,” for town.

Within fifty years of the Europeans’ arrival, the indigenous societies, dispossessed of their land and decimated by disease, no longer existed. In their place ruled a Mexican outpost led by then Lieutenant, later General Mariano Guadalupe Vallejo, a soldier who later embraced California’s absorption into the United States and who had enormous influence over the growth and development of the valley.

## The Mexican Mission

In the early years Sonoma was home to the final mission of the chain of 21 built in California by Father Junipero Serra and others of the Franciscan order. But soon after the Sonoma mission was built it was secularized by the newly independent Mexican government.

Vallejo turned the mission into a Mexican pueblo, laid out the town square, and built the military barracks at its northeast corner, in the process amassing huge land holdings and great wealth.

## The Bear Flag Republic

Although Vallejo was sympathetic to American immigration into California, the Mexican government wanted the intruders expelled. Vallejo was caught in the middle of the quarrel and tried to ride it out as a

neutral, but as a Mexican officer he could not. He was arrested by a band of Americans acting on the probably spurious orders of Col. John C. Fremont, as the initial act that founded the short-lived Bear Flag Republic in 1846.

After only 25 days, the republic became a territory of the United States, and Vallejo was released soon afterwards. He took an active part in the formation of the California government, helping to write the constitution and serving in the first State Senate. Although he became rich and powerful, he was almost a pauper when he died in 1890, having lost much of his land to adverse court rulings and his wealth through the speculations of his American son-in-law.

### **Recent History**

For its first hundred years as part of the United States, the Sonoma Valley remained a quiet rustic area. Despite Vallejo's efforts, the town of Sonoma lost its place as the county seat, and the Gold Rush took the flow of business and trade to San Francisco. The valley developed a flourishing wine industry that has survived two great blows, the Phylloxera epidemic of the 1870s and the legal impact of Prohibition. After World War II Sonoma Valley began to grow, but it has remained isolated enough to keep its original beauty. Today it remains a vigorous center of the California wine industry as well as a growing tourist destination.

*For more information, as well as a detailed history, visit the Sonoma Valley Visitor's Bureau website at [www.sonomavalley.com](http://www.sonomavalley.com)*

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# ABOVE SLIDE RANCH

**Release Date:** *February 2004*

**Greenwich Workshop Fine Art Giclée Canvas:**

limited to 250 s/n. 32”w x 18”h. \$650 \$885 CDN £430 +VAT.

## CATALOGUE COPY

“What I feel is so special about this coast are the sweeping hills that just roll down into the ocean,” June Carey says. “I was struck by the unique beauty of this untamed shoreline, which, in the spring, reminds me of the green coasts of the British Isles.

Located in beautiful Marin County, just a few miles north of San Francisco’s Golden Gate Bridge, Slide Ranch has a colorful history. Originally this place was used by Miwok Indians who gathered there to celebrate with feasts from the sea. In the late 1800s, a family from the Azores built a dairy farm on these same coastal bluffs and called christened it Big Slide Ranch. Today, it has been preserved as part of the Golden Gate National Recreation Area.

## ABOUT SLIDE RANCH

In April 2000 Slide Ranch celebrated its 30th Anniversary as an environmental education center. Slide Ranch was founded the same month as the original Earth Day celebration in 1970 and the history behind our founding reflects the young environmental movement of the times.

In the late 1960s, Doug Ferguson was driving up Highway 1 from Stinson Beach and happened to glance down at Slide Ranch. He was struck by its unique site and beauty. His curiosity led him to the county assessor’s office where he learned that the land was owned by a Southern California screenwriter who hoped to develop a hotel on the site. Doug initiated a two-year correspondence with the landowner and eventually succeeded in persuading him to sell the property to The Nature Conservancy. Doug conceived of preserving Slide Ranch as open space as a tribute to his father, Kenneth Loveland Ferguson, who wrote musical comedies and liked “big ideas.” In 1969, The Nature Conservancy bought the land and Slide Ranch was incorporated as an education center.

Concurrent with Slide Ranch’s founding, the Golden Gate National Recreation Area and the Trust for the Public Land (another of Doug Ferguson’s early projects) were created in 1972. These entities reflected a new focus within the environmental movement of preserving open space near urban areas, as opposed to only in remote wilderness regions. As a Park Partner to the GGNRA, they operate as stewards of the Slide Ranch site and work under the Park’s direction concerning issues of land management and development.

Although the numbers of visitors and programs have grown, many of the current ideals and goals were formed in the organization’s early days. From Slide Ranch’s inception as a non-profit organization, school children have been invited to spend time at the ranch, learning the origins of their food and clothing and doing creative projects to celebrate their connection with nature.

The original human inhabitants of Slide Ranch were the Miwok Indians. The Miwoks actually lived over the ridge in Muir Woods, but often gathered along the coast for celebrations and feasts of mussels, fish and other food from the ocean. In the late 1800s, a family from the Azores (islands near the coast of Spain, colonized by the Portuguese) built a dairy farm on the same coastal bluffs and called it Big Slide Ranch. Several other families farmed here until the 1960s.

Today Slide Ranch owes a debt of gratitude to Doug Ferguson and his fellow environmental pioneers for preserving our site and other open spaces for future generations.



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# THE MISSION AT SAN JUAN CAPISTRANO

**Release Date:** *June 2003*

**Greenwich Workshop Fine Art Giclée MasterWork™ Canvas:**

limited to 50 s/n. 60”w x 30”h (unstretched). \$1750 \$2585 CDN £1215 +VAT.

**Sold Out at Publisher**

**Greenwich Workshop Fine Art Giclée Canvas:**

limited to 200 s/n. 36”w x 18”h. \$725 \$1070 CDN £505 +VAT.

## CATALOGUE COPY

A walk through this ancient mission peacefully echoes the joy of centuries past. With its lush, verdant gardens, one of the oldest trees in California, and hallowed walls, this is the perfect setting for such a beautiful summer’s day.

This striking new canvas is likely to follow June’s other images which are now sold out at the publisher, *Mission Courtyard* and *Vigna Del Sole*.

## NOTES FROM JUNE

“Walking through the corridors of this ancient place in time, my greatest joy here comes in the contrast of the verdant vines and lush gardens overtaking the crumbling walls with life. This giant pepper tree gently shades the peaceful courtyard with spreading limbs while sunbeams land happily on the dusty paths below.”

“While the value of experiencing a walk through this ancient mission lies in the sense of history from another dimension in time, without the lush, verdant gardens that seem to swallow up its walls, I don’t think I would experience such joy as I do in the peaceful echoes of centuries past. This giant pepper tree in the front courtyard is one of the oldest in California. Layers of multi colored patched walls are only the perfect invitation for the happy vines to thrive and bloom, just as they did hundreds of years ago. The city goes outside the wall, but the mission still portrays a spirit of peace and reverence.

## ABOUT MISSION SAN JUAN CAPISTRANO

Mission San Juan Capistrano, the Birthplace of Orange County, was founded more than two hundred years ago. Today it is a monument to California’s multi-cultural history, embracing its Native American, Spanish, Mexican and European heritage. Originally built as a self-sufficient community by Spanish Padres and Indians, the Mission was a center for agriculture, industry, education and religion.

Mission San Juan Capistrano, named for St. John of Capistrano, Italy, a theologian of the 14th century, is the seventh mission founded by Fr. Junipero Serra on November 1, 1776, the Feast of All Saints. Previously established by Fr. Fermin Lasuen on October 30, 1775, it was abandoned because of Indian unrest at Mission San Diego. The Great Stone Church began construction in 1796; was completed in 1806; and was destroyed by an earthquake 1812. The Mission was secularized 1833, sold in 1845 and was returned to the Church in 1865.

Mission San Juan Capistrano was founded twice; the first attempt was In October of 1775, when Father Lasuen left San Diego with eleven soldiers to establish a mission roughly halfway between Mission San Diego and Mission San Gabriel. On October 30, 1775, a large cross was set up and Fr. Lasuen took formal possession of the land in the name of the crown and dedicated the ground. A number of Indians watched and helped to haul timber for the building of a temporary chapel and dwellings. The work went

on for eight days, but came to a halt when word reached the Spaniards that Mission San Diego had suffered an Indian attack. The bells were hastily buried and the small party hurried south to take shelter in the Mission at San Diego.

After a year's delay, an expedition led by Father Junipero Serra arrived at the same site on October 31, 1776, with two padres and an escort of soldiers. The following day, November 1, 1776, the mission was officially dedicated.

Once established, the mission prospered almost from the start. Between the founding and 1797, a number of adobe buildings were erected. In 1777, the first little church was built, a modest structure that is still in use today. Considered the oldest church in California, it is called "Serra Chapel" because it is the only building still standing where Fr. Serra had celebrated Mass.

*For more information, as well as a detailed history, visit the Mission San Juan Capistrano website at [www.missionsjc.com](http://www.missionsjc.com)*

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# SEPTEMBER HAZE

**Release Date:** *February 2003*

**Greenwich Workshop Fine Art Giclée Canvas:**

limited to 100 s/n. 40”w x 20”h (unstretched). \$750 \$1220 CDN £575 +VAT.

**Sold Out at Publisher**

## ORIGINAL CATALOGUE COPY

Early last Autumn, June Carey ventured into the Alexander Valley, located in northeastern Sonoma County. Recognized as a premium grape-growing region since the late 1800s and encompassing 75,000 acres, Alexander Valley is home to over twenty wineries and more than a hundred independent grape growers, many of whom tend vineyards that have been in their families for generations. Returning to this dramatic site, which had earlier inspired her creation of *Fall Vineyard*, June found herself captivated by this magnificent vista.

“I prefer the Alexander Valley to the Napa Valley,” June said. “I find it less commercial, and its terrain more diverse. The vineyards wind up into the hills and are much more poetic and interesting to me. There are also more other crops mixed in along with the golden fields of hay and cattle ranches. In the very early fall, the leaves begin looking tired, just a tiny bit of color starts to show here and there as the haze in the air warms the beautiful colors of fall.”

## TRIVIA

Across the highway from the image in *Fall Vineyard*

## ABOUT ALEXANDER VALLEY

Diversity is the key to understanding the Alexander Valley. Location, climate, geography, soils and topography interact to create an array of prime conditions for growing grapes.

Located in northeastern Sonoma County, Alexander Valley is approximately 30 miles from the Pacific Ocean. The Russian River is the Valley’s defining natural feature, flowing south-southwest 20 miles from the region’s northern boundary before turning westward into rugged hills at its southern boundary south of Healdsburg. From 2 to 7 miles in width, the valley is a mosaic of flood plains, benches and foothills that rise from the river into the Coast Range to the west and the Mayacamas Mountains to the east.

Alexander Valley’s climate mixes coastal and inland elements. The southern portion is ranked as a Region II (University of California, Davis measurement system) while the northern region is a slightly warmer Region III, climates roughly similar to Bordeaux and the southern Rhone, respectively. But such measures cannot describe the valley’s unique climate.

Vineyards warmed to daytime temperatures in the 80s and low 90s rapidly cool as evening approaches. Low pressure created by inland heating and broad coastal plains to the southwest combine to funnel strong marine breezes into the region in the late afternoon. Fog from the Pacific Ocean flows up the Russian River channel in the evening and keeps the vineyards cool and shaded well into the morning. Grapes have the luxury to ripen slowly and develop intense varietal character.

Key to the region’s versatility is a wealth of varied soils. Initially formed by seismic activity, the region’s topsoil is a montage of alluvial material from both sedimentary and volcanic sources, deposited by the Russian River and local tributaries over thousands of years.

The Russian River also sculpted much of the region’s vineyard topography, creating varied terrain that the term “valley” only begins to capture. Benches and terraces of gravelly loam rise directly above the

river in some locations and above its flood plain in others. With soils intrinsically drier and less fertile than those in the plains, these upland sites limit vine yields and concentrate varietal character in the fruit at maturity. Hillside vineyards in Alexander Valley – some reaching 2,000 feet in elevation – are primarily situated in the Mayacamas Mountains and are limited in acreage by the steep terrain and thin, rocky soil.

Five premium grape varieties dominate the 13,600 acres of vineyards in Alexander Valley. Over two-thirds of the region is dedicated to red grapes, primarily Cabernet Sauvignon and Merlot.

Cabernet Sauvignon is Alexander Valley's most popular grape variety, with more than 4,000 planted acres. Merlot plantings in Alexander Valley now total more than 2,000 acres. Vineyards for both of these varieties are most often situated on benches, terraces and hillsides, where natural conditions produce bold, balanced fruit and firm structure. Zinfandel has been a prized grape in Alexander Valley for more than 100 years, and old, dry-farmed vineyards comprise a significant percentage of the region's 1,200 acres.

Chardonnay is Alexander Valley's most widely planted white grape. Many of the 3,200-plus acres are situated in the cooler, southern half of the valley, where the grapes develop ripe, generous flavors while retaining balancing acidity. Approximately 800 acres of rich, complex Sauvignon Blanc grow in the southern benches and terraces of the western mountain range.

Recognized as a premium grape-growing region since the late 1800s and established as an American Viticultural Area in 1984, Alexander Valley encompasses 75,000 acres. Alexander Valley is home to 26 wineries and 130 independent grape growers, many of whom tend vineyards that have been in their families for generations.

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# MISSION GATE

**Release Date:** *May 2002*

**Greenwich Workshop Fine Art Giclée Canvas:**

limited to 175 s/n. 40”w x 20”h (unstretched). \$795 \$1330 CDN £630 +VAT.

**Greenwich Workshop Fine Art Print:**

limited to 250 s/n. 30”w x 15”h. \$200 \$335 CDN £160 +VAT.

## CATALOGUE COPY

Seeking refuge from the noise and bustle of a summer’s afternoon, June Carey discovered this peaceful oasis – The Mission San Carlos Borromeo. “After passing under the serene ivy arch,” June says, “I found myself in the haven of a mission garden, where the peace of this exquisite refuge seemed to wash the day’s difficulties away.” What struck June was that despite the serious connotation of a religious sanctuary, the area seethed with the exuberant unpredictability of nature. All this verdant life under the watch of timid saints, combined with the murmur of the garden’s ancient fountain, seemed to betray the smile of God.

## ABOUT MISSION SAN CARLOS BORROME0

The Carmel Mission ... When it was agreed that the second mission should be established on Vizcaino’s Monterey Bay, Governor Portola went by land, but Father Serra went by sea. After both parties met at the evergreen-scented harbor, Portola realized he had failed to recognize the place on his land expedition of the year before, while searching for that same harbor.

Two days after his arrival, on June 3, 1770, Father Serra founded his Mission San Carlos Borromeo at the site of the present presidio Chapel in Monterey. Only a year later the padre again separated his Indian charges from the Spanish soldiers, moving the mission five miles away to the Carmel Valley, on the other side of the Monterey Peninsula. At that lovely place Father Serra established his personal headquarters. Monterey became an important port and the capital city of the Californias.

Father Serra did not live to see the period of greatest prosperity of the California missions, nor the building of the impressive monuments we see along El Camino Real today. Most of the churches, even so, were built only of adobe with thick, plastered walls. Just at Carmel, and three other locations, were there enough skilled artisans present to design and build with stone.

The stone church at Carmel is different from all others in the chain, in that the walls taper inward forming a catenary arch, rather than the usual flat ceiling. On the exterior, the unique bell tower, with its outside stairway, shows definite Moorish influence. The great church was four years in the building, being dedicated in 1797. Father Serra now lies buried under the altar.

The Indian population had dwindled by the 1820s. By 1836, two years after secularization, the destruction of mission life was complete. The church and quadrangle were essentially in ruins when the first efforts at restoration began in 1884. Then in 1931, a layman, Harry Downie, came to Carmel, as curator in charge of restoring the mission. From that time until his death in 1980, Harry dedicated his life to the California missions, working on numerous other restorations as well as at his beloved Carmel.

The Carmel Mission was Fr. Serra’s favorite, and he lies buried under the altar in his beautiful church, the second founded in the California chain. On its splendid site at the mouth of the Carmel Valley and overlooking the sea, the old mission has survived years of neglect and is now one of the outstanding historic landmarks in California. Much of the stateliness of its early days has been recaptured in the careful restoration of the buildings, while the beauty of its gardens is unsurpassed. The Moorish influence in the architecture of the church is unique.

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# MONTEREY VINEYARD

**Release Date:** *March 2002*

**Greenwich Workshop Fine Art Giclée Canvas:**

limited to 100 s/n. 38”w x 16”h. \$750 \$1250 CDN £595 +VAT.

**Greenwich Workshop Fine Art Print:**

limited to 550 s/n. 32”w x 13½”h. \$175 \$290 CDN £140 +VAT.

## CATALOGUE COPY

In the warm shadows of a long summer evening, June came upon this estate, lovingly cultivated by the same family for generations. A few miles inland from Monterey Bay, the renowned Salinas Valley is framed by the Santa Lucia and Gabilan Ranges, a perfect setting for the growing of wine grapes.

## ABOUT SALINAS VALLEY

The Salinas Valley, located in Monterey County, is a rich cultural landscape allowing visitors and residents to enjoy the beauty of a pristine environment coupled with easy access to Northern California and Central Coast hot spots.

The Salinas Valley sits between the Gabilan and Santa Lucia mountain ranges, and follows the Salinas River to the Monterey Bay. Salinas is located 20 miles northeast of Monterey, 60 miles south of San Jose, 101 miles south of San Francisco and 325 miles north of Los Angeles. The moderate climate is ideal, with an average temperature of 68 degrees and Mediterranean-like weather in the summer. Salinas was recently named the city with the best climate in the United States and Canada in *Cities Ranked and Rated*, a book comparing 400 cities.

Salinas is the seat of Monterey County, with a population of 148,400. The population of Monterey County is 410,772. Salinas is the regional shopping area with a new auto center, a number of shopping malls, and antique and boutique shops in Oldtown Salinas. The strong economy of the local agriculture industry is partnered with a relaxed lifestyle to create a high quality of life in the Salinas Valley.

Salinas is the boyhood home of Nobel Prize winning author John Steinbeck, who describes the town, people and surrounding area in his timeless novels. In a personal letter he once wrote, “I think I would like to write the story of this whole valley, of all the little towns and all the farms and the ranches in the wider hills. I can see how I would like to do it so that it would be the valley of the world.”

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Steinbeck’s “valley of the world” is home to a number of noteworthy annual events, stellar destinations, recreational opportunities, award-winning wineries, plentiful shopping, affordable accommodations and restaurants, and a beautiful, historic Oldtown district.

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# CALIFORNIA HOME

**Release Date:** *February 2002*

**Greenwich Workshop Fine Art Giclée MasterWork™ Canvas:**

limited to 75 s/n. 60" w x 40" h (unstretched). \$1950 \$3190 CDN £1540 +VAT.

***Sold Out at Publisher***

## CATALOGUE COPY

"In spite of the stereotype much of the world sees, California is still about the land," says June Carey. "I have gone in search of the peaceful places the old California captured by the early Aplein air (outdoor) painters that have been bypassed by the freeways. Yes, they are still to be found!"

## HISTORY OF ALEXANDER VALLEY

Alexander Valley is situated along the Russian River between Healdsburg and Cloverdale in California's picturesque Sonoma County. Twenty-eight wineries and over 160 grape growers have joined together to share their special histories, traditions and innovations with visitors who come from all over the globe to sample their world-class wines.

The valley has a history of vines and wine as big – and as varied – as the landscape from which it originates. Today's vintners and growers add to a wine heritage nearly 150 years in the making, with the same pioneer spirit that has characterized Alexander Valley from the beginning.

Cyrus Alexander, for whom Alexander Valley is named, planted the region's first vineyard in 1846. A former mountain man, Alexander came to the valley in 1841 to manage the Sotoyome Rancho for Captain Henry Fitch. As payment for his services, he received 9,000 acres on the eastern side of the valley four years later. There he built a home and planted a vineyard and orchard, using trees and vines originally obtained from the abandoned Russian outpost at Fort Ross, 45 miles away. History does not record whether Alexander made wine from his grapes, but circumstantial evidence suggests he did.

In the three decades following the Gold Rush of 1849, the population of Alexander Valley grew slowly. While wheat was the region's dominant crop, orchards and vineyards were increasingly common. H. Kier established the valley's first winery in Cloverdale in 1872, four years later Giuseppe and Peitro Simi built a stone winery north of Healdsburg. By 1875, an estimated 230 acres in Alexander Valley were devoted to vineyards.

The 1880s and early 1890s were a period of explosive growth for both vineyards and wineries in Alexander Valley. By 1885, vineyard acreage in the valley had jumped to an estimated 1,500 acres, half of which was planted to Zinfandel. Ten new wineries opened during this era, including Geyser Peak Winery in 1880, Italian Swiss Colony in 1887, and the Chase Winery (owned by Horace Chase, founder of Napa Valley's Stag's Leap Winery) in 1893. For a time, Geyserville was home to both the largest brandy making facility in the United States and a major must condensing factory, which produced grape concentrate for home winemakers. Alexander Valley grapes were considered among the best in California, fetching premium prices from wineries in other regions.

The boom was over by 1900, as falling wine prices and the ravages of Phylloxera took their toll in Alexander Valley. Some vineyards were replanted on resistant rootstock; others were removed to make way for prunes, apples, pears and hops. A few wineries opened after 1900, but many more closed. Following the enactment of Prohibition in 1920, only two Alexander Valley wineries remained in business (by producing sacramental wine and concentrate), but growers who had replanted their vineyards found a ready market for their grapes among home winemakers.

The repeal of Prohibition in 1933 did little to improve Alexander Valley's wine fortunes, although some wineries closed by Prohibition reopened, and a scattering of new wineries were established.

Economic depression, World War II and frequent oversupply made earning a living from wine a difficult proposition. By 1964, the valley was home to just eight wineries.

Alexander Valley's renaissance as wine country began quietly in 1956 with a single vineyard, the first new vineyard to be planted in the region in nearly two decades. Vineyard development accelerated in the 1960s and 1970s, with new grape varieties and modern viticultural techniques restoring Alexander Valley's reputation for exceptional grapes. The resurgence in vineyards was followed by a resurgence in winemaking, as old wineries were revitalized and new wineries were built. In 1973, new and longtime residents joined forces in support of zoning to preserve Alexander Valleys' agricultural identity.

In recent years, the region's wine industry has continued to grow and prosper. Alexander Valley's 13,000 acres of vineyards now supply more than 25 local wineries – and perhaps twice as many in other regions – with varietal grapes of unmatched quality. Establishment of Alexander Valley as an American Viticultural Area in 1984 has enabled wineries using Alexander Valley grapes to feature the appellation on their labels. Finally, Cabernet Sauvignon, Merlot, Zinfandel, Chardonnay, Sauvignon Blanc and Gewurztraminer from Alexander Valley have each earned reputations for distinctive regional character. The Sonoma County Wine Library, at the Healdsburg Public Library, has in their permanent collection oral histories of longtime Alexander Valley residents and their forebearers. Each year histories are added to this collection creating a valuable illustration of local life and experiences since the mid-nineteenth century.



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# FALL VINEYARD

**Release Date:** *November 2001*

**Greenwich Workshop Fine Art Canvas:**

limited to 100 s/n. 38”w x 19”h. \$750 \$1195 CDN £590 +VAT.

**Sold Out at Publisher**

**Greenwich Workshop Fine Art Print:**

limited to 550 s/n. 33”w x 18½”h. \$175 \$275 CDN £140 +VAT.

## CATALOGUE COPY

As visitors and residents of California’s fabled Napa Valley wine country know, New England fails to corner the market on autumn color. June Carey’s *Fall Vineyard* captures the exquisite light, the splendid landscaping and vivid hues of these stately rows of vines. “I was immediately enchanted by how the sun radiated through the yellow leaves,” says June. “These vines are very old; you can tell by how wide the rows are planted. Their twisting trunks and carefully trained arms teem with a character and soul that comes only with age.”

## ABOUT THE NAPA VALLEY WINE INDUSTRY

- While it may appear to the casual observer that Napa County is bursting with grapevines, the truth is that only 9% of Napa County is planted in vineyards and less than 3% remains suitable for grape planting, according to the findings of the Napa County Watershed Task Force.
- Napa County encompasses 485,120 acres in total and just 45,275 acres are planted in vineyards.
- Our reputation in the world of wine is huge, yet Napa Valley accounts for only 4% of California’s total wine production.
- Napa Valley accounts for only 5% of total United States vineyard acreage.
- In 1968, Napa Valley vintners and others in the community had the forethought to preserve open space and prevent future over-development of 30,000 acres by enacting the nation’s first Agriculture Preserve. Since its adoption, not one acre of land has been removed from the Preserve.
- Local landowners have placed a total of 11,000 acres of agricultural land in the Land Trust of Napa County, ensuring their land will never be developed. Another 16,000 acres are protected under the Williamson Act, a program that provides incentives to keep land in agriculture production and open space.
- The Napa Valley Vintners, through the Napa Valley Wine Auction, has dedicated almost \$2 million to Napa Valley Community Housing to fund affordable housing projects, including those that house farm workers.
- Vineyards and surrounding open space provide a natural habitat for a variety of wildlife species and many growers invite birds, including owls and hawks, into their vineyards by installing special protective bird boxes. The birds of prey help control rodent and pest populations in and around the vineyards.
- The pesticide most commonly used in Napa Valley is sulfur. Sulfur, an organic fungicide, is used to control mildew and rot in fruits and ornamental plants. Sulfur is a natural compound found in mineral form in both aquatic and soil environments, and is certified for use in organic farming.
- Between 1999 and 2000 – pesticide use in Napa County decreased by 10%, a trend reflected statewide as well. In addition, non-sulfur pesticide use decreased by 40%.
- The Napa Valley Wine Auction, first held in 1981, is the world’s most successful wine charity event with all of the proceeds staying within Napa County.

- Through the Auction, the NVV has donated almost \$50 million to Napa County health care, youth development and affordable housing organizations over the past 23 years.
- Napa County has a long, rich history in grape growing with the first vines planted in 1838-1839 by George Yount. The first wine from these vines was produced in the mid-1840's.
- In the late 1850's, Los Angeles had ten times as many vines as did Napa.
- Napa Valley's wine industry accounts for \$4 billion of California's annual \$33 billion economic impact from winemaking and related industries.
- The familiar statue on Highway 29 that greets those who enter Napa County from the south is called *The Grapecrusher*. The bronze sculpture by Gino Miles, was erected in 1987 and is dedicated to the past and present workers who labor in the vineyards.