2000 B.C.-1823 The Wappo Indians were the sole inhabitants of the Napa Valley.

1823 Don Francisco Castro and Father José Alturura, under an armed escort led by José Sanchez, became the first Europeans to explore the Napa Valley.

1827 Guy Fling was the first American to explore the Napa Valley sometime during the 1820s.

1829 Kit Carson entered the Napa Valley on a hunting trip.

1831 Guy Fling led Napa County's first settler, George C. Yount, into the Napa Valley.

1836 First treaty in California between the natives and the Mexicans was drawn up. George C. Yount was awarded the first land grant in the Napa Valley, Rancho Caymus. George Yount built the area's first permanent dwelling, a wooden blockhouse.

1837 Dr. Edward Turner Bale came to California from England.

1838 A smallpox epidemic raged through Napa County killing hundreds of Wappo Indians.

1840 Cayetano Juarez built two adobes on his Rancho Tulucay and moved his family from Sonoma into them.

1841 Dr. Edward Turner Bale became a citizen of Mexico and was granted Rancho Carne Humana, which comprised the land between present-day Rutherford and Calistoga.

1844 Colonel Joseph B. Chiles, who guided one of the earliest immigrant trains to California, was granted Rancho Catalucia in the Napa Valley. The first landing of a ship in what would become Napa City occurred. The ship was called the Sacramento.

1845 James Clyman, mountain man, journeyed to the Napa Valley.

1846 The Bale Grist Mill was completed.

1847 The Donner Party became trapped in a Sierra snowfall; Napa settlers aided in rescuing the survivors.

1848 Ezekial Merritt left John C. Frémont's camp in Sacramento to bound for Sonoma to revolt against Mexican rule. The Bear Flag party was formed. The Bear Flag Rebellion took place in Sonoma; the California Republic was formed with the "bear flag" as its symbol.

1849 The Town of Napa was founded by Nathan Coombs. Napa's first structure, a saloon, was built by Harrison Pierce.

1850 James Marshall discovered gold in California; Napa City was deserted as residents flocked to the mines.

1851 Napa County formed as one of California's original counties.

1852 Edward Turner Bale died. The first school opened in the Napa Valley with the class taught by Sarah Graves Fosdick, a survivor of the Donner Party.

1853 The Dolphin became the first steamship to navigate the Napa River.

1854 Napa County's board of supervisors created the townships of Napa, Yount, and Hot Springs.

1855 The community of St. Helena was established.

1856 The Napa County Reporter opened its doors as the county's first newspaper.

1858 A silver rush occurred in Napa County, and the mining era began.

1859 Sam Brannan purchased land in the upper Napa Valley; the purchase included the land on which Calistoga would be developed.

1860 Charles Krug married Dr. Bale's daughter, Caroline. Charles Krug planted grapes on land north of St. Helena, land which had been Caroline Bale's dowry.

1861 The Napa County Collegiate Institute opened. It was a forerunner of today's University of the Pacific in Stockton.

1863-1865 A drought struck the Napa Valley.

1863 The Napa Register was founded.

1864 The Napa Valley Railroad began operation.

1865 George Yount, Napa County's first Anglo settler.

1866 John Sawley began his toll road.

1867 The telegraph line to Napa was extended from Napa.
The Napa City Gas Light Company was incorporated to provide lighting on the streets of Napa; Napa became the tenth city in California to be lit by gas.

1868 Central School in Napa became the country's first eight-year grammar school.

1869 The Sawyer Tanning Company was established.

1870 The first library in Napa was opened by the Napa Library Association.

1872 The Town of Napa City was incorporated.

1873 The Seventh Day Adventist Church was organized in Napa.

1874 The Town of Napa City was reincorporated as the City of Napa. The first Presbyterian Church in Napa was erected. The St. Helena Star was founded. Eadweard Muybridge, the "Father of the Motion Picture," was tried for murder and acquitted in the City of Napa.

1875 The St. Helena Viticultural Club organized with Charles Krug as its first president.

1876 The Napa State Asylum for the Insane received its first patients.

1877 The Calistoga was founded. Jacob and Frederick Beringer established the Beringer Bros. Winery.

1878 The St. Helena Sanitarium was founded.

1879 The Bale Grist Mill ground grain for the last time with its thirty-six-foot waterwheel.

1880 Robert Louis Stevenson arrived in the Napa Valley.

1881 James Clyman died and was buried in Napa's Tulocay Cemetery.

1883 Robert Louis Stevenson's Silverado Squatters was published. Robert Louis Stevenson's Treasure Island was published. The Napa City Water Company was founded by Samuel Holden.

Cayetano Juarez died and was buried in the Tulocay Cemetery on land which he had donated to the City of Napa. The first telephone service reached Napa. Napa County imposed fixed salaries for its justices of the peace.

1884 The California Veteran's Home in Yountville was opened.

1887 Electric service was installed in the City of Napa.

1888 The Palisades Mine began operation.

1891 Charles Krug died.

1893 Half of the vineyards in the Napa Valley had become infested with the plant louse, phylloxera. Napa County's first high school opened in St. Helena.

1894 The St. Helena Library opened.

1897 The State of California assumed administration of the California Veteran's Home. The Calistoga Free Public Library opened. The Napa Valley Railroad Company, an electric railroad, was incorporated and ran from Benicia to Calistoga.

1903 The Napa Glove Factory was organized. It was the largest glove factory west of Chicago. 500,000 fruit and nut trees had been established in the valley by this date.

1910 Napa City's first hospital, the Shurtleff Hospital, opened.

1915 The loudspeaker was invented in Napa by Edwin Pridham and Peter Jensen.

1916 The County Library System was established.

1917 Bruce Land of Napa became the first Napa Countyian to draft in World War I. Prohibition went into effect; many Napa Valley wineries went out of business.

1920 The Lawley toll road was purchased by the county. It became State Highway 29. Millikan Dam was begun.

1923 The Napa State Asylum for the Insane was renamed Napa State Hospital. Giuseppe Musante first bottled water. His company would be the forerunner of the Calistoga Mineral Water Company.

1929 The steam train made its last run up the Napa Valley.

1932 The Christian Brothers moved their novitiate and wine-making operation to the Napa Valley.

1933 Prohibition was repealed.

1939 By this date the Sawyer Tanning Company of Napa was the largest tannery west of the Mississippi.

1948 Conn Dam was completed.

1953 Over 500,000 gallons of wine were produced in the Napa Valley.

1950s Controversial plans to flood the Berryessa Valley as part of the California Water Project were completed.

1963 Over 500,000 people visited the Napa Valley's wineries.

1968 The Calistoga Soaring Center opened. The County Board of Supervisors created agricultural preserve zoning restrictions.

1976-1977 A severe drought struck the Napa Valley; water rationing took place in several of the county's communities.

1981 The Calistoga Mineral Water Company was purchased by the French firm, Perrier.

1983 Over 400,000 people toured the Christian Brothers Greystone Winery.

1985 The seventieth anniversary of the invention of the loudspeaker in Napa was celebrated. The Napa Valley Times issued its inaugural edition on July 25. The premiere edition of the Napa Sentinel was published on September 20. The Wine Train began its run in December.

1986 In mid-February continuous rain flooded valley communities and inundated vineyards, about a decade after the area experienced a severe drought.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Napa County</th>
<th>City of Napa</th>
<th>Stanly Ranch</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1940-50</td>
<td>Napa City/County Master Plan focused on benefits of growth</td>
<td>Napa City/County Master Plan focused on benefits of growth</td>
<td>&quot;Cherry stem&quot; annexation of 40 acres 1955</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1953</td>
<td>Napa City/County Master Plan focused on benefits of growth</td>
<td></td>
<td>Annexation of remaining ranch; zoned residential 1964</td>
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<tr>
<td>1964</td>
<td>1st Ag Preserve in U.S. established; 20 acre minimum parcel size</td>
<td></td>
<td>GP: &quot;waterfront-oriented residential&quot; 1969</td>
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<tr>
<td>1968</td>
<td>1st GP: rapid growth; 35,000 in 1968 to 150,000 in 1990</td>
<td></td>
<td>Included in Sphere of Influence (SOI) 1970</td>
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<tr>
<td>1970</td>
<td>LAFCO's 1st Sphere of Influence (SOI)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Aug. 1972</td>
<td>LAFCO modifies SOI:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sept. 1972</td>
<td>Annexation of Longwood Ranch</td>
<td>Pet. for Referendum refused; lawsuit</td>
<td>Stanly Ranch removed from SOI 1972</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1972</td>
<td></td>
<td>Longwood removed from SOI</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Nov. 1973</td>
<td>Citizens advisory vote: lowest growth</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Dec. 1973</td>
<td>City loses lawsuit; Court of Appeal rules referendum can proceed</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>1974</td>
<td>Referendum de-annexes Longwood</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>1975</td>
<td>New GP: urban growth in cities</td>
<td>New GP; City's 1st RUL</td>
<td>Included in City's 1st RUL 1975</td>
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<tr>
<td>1975</td>
<td>Flood control bond defeated</td>
<td></td>
<td>GP: residential uses 1975</td>
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Stanly Ranch Planning in Context

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Event Description</th>
<th>Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1980</td>
<td>Measure A passes</td>
<td>(growth management)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1982</td>
<td>New GP: growth management</td>
<td>GP: &quot;Study Area&quot;</td>
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<tr>
<td>1983</td>
<td>Annexation of Corporate Park</td>
<td>Cherrystem deannexed</td>
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<tr>
<td>1986</td>
<td>Measure J passes</td>
<td>(voter approval of ag zone changes)</td>
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<tr>
<td>1988</td>
<td>GP revised: densities lowered</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1990</td>
<td>Citizen's Advisory Cmte appointed</td>
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<tr>
<td>1991</td>
<td>Council &quot;authorizes&quot; cooperative planning effort w/ property owners</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>1991-94</td>
<td>City provides input to plan</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>1994</td>
<td>CAC's Concept Report adopted</td>
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<tr>
<td>1995</td>
<td>Property owners put plan on hold</td>
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<tr>
<td>1995</td>
<td>CA Supreme Ct. upholds Measure J</td>
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<tr>
<td>1995</td>
<td>Ag Preserve honored as Nat'l Planning Landmark</td>
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<tr>
<td>1996</td>
<td>Measures W &amp; X defeated</td>
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<tr>
<td>1996</td>
<td>Draft GP released</td>
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<tr>
<td>1998</td>
<td>Measure A (flood control) passes</td>
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