



CEMETERY • FUNERAL HOME • CREMATORY

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Self-Guided Tour – Route A

The tour starts at the Tulocay Cemetery's new funeral home. This complex is named in honor of the late Walter "Jim" Fogarty, Jr., long-time cemetery board member and President of the board. Planning for this expansion began during his Presidency.

A.1 FRED JAEKEL 1883–1972

BUILDER AND BUSINESSMAN

He owned Jaekel Brothers Planing Mill on Third Street, which once stood between the Borreo Building and the Napa River. The Jaekel House, in Craftsman style, is at 345 Randolph Street in Napa. Jaekel served on the Cemetery board from 1952 to 1971.

A.2 DEE THOMAS DAVIS

1872–1952

BELOVED EARLY EDUCATOR

Davis was born in Yountville and graduated from the pioneer Oak Mound School for Boys in Napa. He taught in Napa Schools for over 50 years. Davis was fascinated with history and Native American artifacts. In 1938 he retired to concentrate on his Indian collection and to teach history at what is now Napa Valley College. His collection of Napa Valley Native American artifacts is at the Lowie Museum of Anthropology at UC Berkeley.

A.3 COUNTY SECTION

Late 19th and early 20th Century

SOMETIMES CALLED

THE CHINESE SECTION, IN ERROR

Because these grave sites in the County Section were less expensive, the markers were often less expensive wooden ones. In the early years Chinese, as well as others who came as laborers,

were buried here. However, by tradition, many Chinese were exhumed and their bodies sent home to China for burial in family plots. At least one fire in this area may have been started by a candle left burning after such an exhumation. Fires destroyed the wooden markers leaving a grassy area with a few stone Chinese markers. There are many other Chinese graves throughout the cemetery.

A.4 HARRY AYRES 1879–1905

A LINEMAN FOR THE VALLEJO, BENICIA,
AND NAPA VALLEY ELECTRIC RAILWAY

This grave is a vignette of transportation history in the Napa Valley. When the railway opened in 1905 it stimulated housing development on the west side of town. Part of its route was on Jefferson Street, as far as Oak, near Fuller Park. Homes were built in the vicinity because of the easy commute to Vallejo. Ayres' headstone was put up by his fellow workmen, after he was electrocuted while making repairs on the line.

A.5 SALVADOR VALLEJO

1813–1876

SALVADOR VALLEJO IS SOMETIMES CALLED
"THE LAST CONQUISTADOR"

He was the brother of General Mariano Vallejo who was the commandante of Northern California during the Mexican Era. (1821 to 1846) Salvador Vallejo was his brother's able assistant, and the head of the Militia in Sonoma. He was given two land grants here by Mariano Vallejo and had three homes in the Napa Valley. Along with his brother, and two others, he was captured by members of the Bear Flag Rebellion in Sonoma in June 1846, and spent two months in prison at Sutter's Fort in Sacramento. Troubled by battle wounds, he lived the last days of his life at Lachryma Montis, Mariano Vallejo's home in Sonoma. He died in 1876. In death he returned to the Napa Valley and is buried here. His name and that of his wife, Maria Luz, are carved on the west side of their marker.

A.6 JAMES B. NEWMAN 1851–1929

STONEMASON

Newman was a noted stonemason and is responsible for much of the stone construction in the cemetery as well as the Napa Valley. Napa County was once called “the County of Stone Bridges.” He and Herbert Wing had a business at the current location of Napa Marble and Granite Works on the point between East Avenue, Coombsville Road and the Silverado Trail. His house still stands at 1105 Juarez Street in Napa. Note the ornamental carving on the steps to his plot.

A.7 HERBERT W. WING 1851–1928

STONEMASON

Herbert Wing was also known for his stone work, including beautiful cemetery vaults, which were constructed from stone from the Wing Quarry on Monticello Road. The handsome Wing marker is in the shape of a large vase made of red granite.

A.8 LUTHER TURTON 1862–1925

NAPA’S FOREMOST ARCHITECT
IN THE LATE 19TH AND EARLY 20TH CENTURY

A versatile architect, Turton designed many important Napa homes and buildings, including the Noyes Mansion, now the headquarters of the Wine Spectator at First and Jefferson Streets; the Goodman Library which houses the Napa County Historical Society on First Street; the Winship building at First and Main Streets, and its neighbor the Semorile building on First. His own home, built in 1915 in Prairie Style, is at 1767 Laurel Street across from Fuller Park. Now return to the new building by way of Evergreen Street.

A.9 DOLORES JUAREZ 1854–1918

MUSICIAN AND RANCHER

Dolores Juarez was the youngest son of Don Cayetano Juarez, who donated land from His Tulocay Landgrant for the cemetery. (Don Cayetano, his wife and mother are buried near the former office. See tours B and C.) Dolores Juarez was noted as a musician and led the Juarez Orchestra, which played in the Napa area for many years. He served on the cemetery board from 1913 to 1915.

A.10 EMANUEL MANASSE

1842–1899

BUSINESSMAN AND INVENTOR
OF TANNING PROCESSES

Emanuel Manasse was born in Hesse Darmstadt, Germany in 1842. When he was 14 he began a three-year apprenticeship to learn the tanning trade. At the age of 20 he immigrated to this country, living first in New York and then moving to San Francisco, where he began a tanning business.

In 1871 he joined Napa’s B.F. Sawyer Company, located on Coombs Street by the river, as a superintendent. At that time the company was a “wool pullery,” and the sheepskins went to waste. Manasse developed a process for tanning sheepskins for shoes and gloves, which he patented, and which added to the profits of the company.

He became a partner in the Sawyer firm in 1880. His next discovery was a process for tanning cowhide to make it waterproof. This is known as the Napa Tan process.

Emanuel Manasse was the first of six generations to make Napa his home. In 1865 he married Anna Marie Hellwig whose father was also in the tannery business in San Francisco. They had six children. Their son Edward G. Manasse had a long career with Sawyer Tanning Company. He also served on the Tulocay Cemetery board and on the Napa City Council in the early 1900s.

Edward’s grandson Peter Manasse is now the manager of Tulocay Cemetery, having served on the cemetery board for 22 years before taking over as manager in 1993, after Calnap, the family tanning business closed. Peter Manasse’s foresight led to the development of the new Funeral Home and Office Complex which was opened and dedicated at the 150th Anniversary Ceremonies in June of 2009.

A.11 INTERNATIONAL ORDER OF ODD FELLOWS

This section was purchased by the Napa Lodge Number 18 of the IOOF for interment of members. Included is the grave of Spanish-

American War veteran, James Williamson. The distinctive military marker, of a similar size and shape from the Revolutionary War through today, is identical to Civil War markers but includes “Sp. Am. War” in its inscription.

A.12 GRINSELL FAMILY

George “Wood” Grinsell was the 9th cemetery manager, following a career operating the Modern Dairy and then the Ice Cream Bar on Randolph Street. His tenure was marked by building and expansion, including construction of the original utility building, the first remodeling of the office and the construction of outdoor or garden mausoleums.

Self-Guided Tour – Route B

B.1 THE FORMER OFFICE

This Craftsman Style building was constructed of native stone by stonemason James Newman in 1906. In the post-WWII era of “redevelopment” in Napa, the cemetery board, used great foresight and chose to remodel the building, rather than tear it down. When it was remodeled for the second time in 1989, they received a Civic Improvement Award from the Napa Chamber of Commerce.

B.2 JUAREZ GRAVE SITES

Don Cayetano Juarez, 1809–1883, and his wife Maria Higuera Juarez, 1815–1890 are buried with matching markers in this plot. In 1841, during California’s Mexican era, Juarez received his Tulocay Rancho from General Mariano Vallejo. The rancho was some 8,865 acres in size and extended along the East side of the Napa River. One of his adobe homes “The Old Adobe” is still standing. In December of 1858, when the committee to found the cemetery was first meeting, Juarez gave almost 49 acres of his land to them for the cemetery. He was paid a token amount of \$5.00.

B.3 CHANCELLOR HARTSON 1824–1889 REVEREND RICHARD WYLIE 1841–1923

Hartson was an early attorney in town who became a judge and served in the state legislature. He and his wife Electa are remembered as benefactors of the church that became Napa’s First United Methodist Church. Next to the Hartson plot is the Wylie grave site. Reverend Richard Wylie was minister of Napa’s first Presbyterian Church from 1867 to 1922—55 years. Reverend Wylie made his pastoral calls on a bicycle until the church bought him an automobile. He was also noted for the tartan scarf that he wore. It was a subdued plaid favored by the clergy in Scotland.

B.4 EDWARD Z. HENNESSEY, M.D.

1862–1924

Hennessey came to Napa in 1886 and was appointed the first county physician, a position he held for many years. He also was the physician at the Veteran’s Home in Yountville, in addition to having a private practice with an office on Main Street. His home, now a bed and breakfast inn, still stands on Main Street, next to the Jarvis Conservatory of Music.

Edwin R. Hennessey, 1894–1952, Edward Z. Hennessey’s son was manager of the Bank of America in Napa until his death in 1952. He also served on the board of Tulocay Cemetery for over 15 years. Active in the affairs of the county, he had a major part in developing Lake Hennessey, which was named for him.

B.5 FAMILY MAUSOLEUMS

The pioneer family mausoleums here and throughout the cemetery reflect the Victorian ideal that cemeteries should be “parks for the living with mansions for the dead.” Important names in this area are Migliavacca, Goodman and Duffy. The Duffy Mausoleum was built after the tragic death of Agnes Ann Duffy, who died in 1913 at the age of 21 of a ruptured appendix en route to a hospital in San Francisco.

B.6 CAPTAIN JOHN GREENWOOD

1830–1912

This restrained marker hides one of early Napa’s most dramatic murder mysteries. Greenwood was a retired sea captain who had a ranch and

home on the present site of the Doctor's Insurance Company. In February of 1891 he and his wife were attacked there by robbers. Greenwood survived, but his wife Lucina was killed. Eventually both thieves were caught and Billy Rowe, who committed the murder, was tried and hanged in Napa's Courthouse Square in 1897. This is believed to have been the last official public hanging in the state of California. There are legends that Rowe haunts the Old Napa Courthouse at night, while Lucina's spirit has been blamed for computer glitches at the Doctor's Company.

B.7 BROWN MAUSOLEUM 1885

The metal door of this mausoleum has what is believed to be a bullet hole from the 1948 "Shoot Out at the Cemetery." Two suspicious characters were arrested in Napa, but one escaped and led the police a merry chase, while commandeering cars from unlucky passers-by. He drove into the cemetery but escaped on foot while under fire.

B.8 NATHAN COOMBS 1826–1877

Coombs was a native of Massachusetts who came to the Napa Valley in 1845. He purchased farm land from Salvador Vallejo (see tour one.) He also received land from another early settler for doing carpentry work for him. After the United States was the victor in the Mexican-American war of 1846, ending Mexican rule, he felt that a center of government would be needed for this area and he founded the city of Napa in 1847. He was the first of four generations to serve in the State Legislature. Many admiring articles were published in the local papers about the beauty of this mausoleum, when it was under construction. The statue which soars over it is called Resurrection. It was imported from Italy at a cost of \$1000.

B.9 MAUSOLEUMS AND ROSES

Now walk east along the mausoleums from the most recent additions to the original section on the end. Completed in 1940, this section was the first above ground, multi-burial mausoleum built at Tulocay. At one time it contained a chapel and holding vaults. The seed money for the building was donated by the Luther Evans

family, because they saw how difficult it was to keep up with burials during the Influenza Epidemic of 1918. The bright red Altissimo roses planted here, along the mausoleums, came from the late John Dallas, of John's Rose Garden.

Self-Guided Tour – Route C

C.1 THE FORMER OFFICE

This Craftsman Style building was constructed of native stone by stonemason James Newman in 1906. In Napa's post-WWII era of "redevelopment," the cemetery board used great foresight and chose to remodel the building, rather than tear it down. When it was remodeled for the second time in 1989, the board received a Civic Improvement Award from the Napa Chamber of Commerce.

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In December of 1858, when the committee to found the cemetery was first meeting, Juarez gave them almost 49 acres of his land. He was paid a token amount of \$5.00. His youngest son, Dolores, served on the cemetery board from 1913 to 1915.

C.3 LILBURN BOGGS, 1796–1860

Boggs was governor of Missouri (1836 to 1840). After coming by wagon train to California in 1846 he served as alcalde of Sonoma and was a delegate to the California state constitutional convention in 1850. His second wife, Panthea, was the granddaughter of Daniel Boone.

Two of Bogg's sons, Angus and Albert, served on the early cemetery board.

C.4 JAMES CLYMAN, 1792—1881

Born in Virginia, James Clyman was a mountain man and scout. We know of his exploits because he kept a diary. He was acquainted with Lilburn Boggs in Missouri and they met again at Ft. Laramie when the Boggs party was coming west in 1846. We don't know that he specifically warned Boggs about the danger of the Hastings Cutoff, but he did tell James Reed, of that same immigrant train, not to take the Hastings Route, saying that the trail was barely passable by foot, and wouldn't be suitable for wagons.

Reed and his group didn't heed his advice and they rode into history as the Donner Party. Clyman lived to old age in the family home which still stands on Redwood Road in Napa. Because they are buried near each other, we can say Clyman and Boggs met again at the end of the trail.

C.5 JOHN PATCHETT, 1797—1876

Patchett could be called the Rodney Dangerfield of early winemakers. Even though he may have been the first commercial winemaker in the Napa Valley, he "don't get no respect." A native of England, he immigrated to the U.S. in 1817. In 1850 he came west and after making some money in the goldfields, he bought farm land in Napa and planted grapes. We don't know where his winery was located but we do know that in 1858 a young Prussian immigrant made wine for him using an innovative method. He used a cider press to extract the juice. John Patchett may be almost lost to history, but the name of the immigrant, Charles Krug, lives on.

Patchett did not produce any wine after 1865. He had developed "cancers" and died in 1876. A large oak tree near his grave stopped a bulldozer on its ramble through Tulocay Cemetery in the early morning of April 26, 2003. So Napa's earliest and most forgotten commercial wine maker got a few more minutes of fame.

C.6 SLOOPERS MARKER—MAY 2004

This carved stone commemorates the first group of many Norwegian immigrants who came to the United States. They arrived in New York harbor in October of 1825, on the sloop *Restauration*, which is sometimes called the Norwegian Mayflower. Jacob and Serena Anderson, buried here, came to the Napa Valley in 1854. In May of 2004 one of their descendents had this sculpture, carved of stone from Norway, erected in their honor, because they were the "Sloopers" who came the farthest west.

C.7 ANDREW SAMPSON, 1830—1886

Captain Sampson, a native of Sweden, owned a line of tow boats and operated a schooner which ran between San Francisco and Napa. His story gives a glimpse of the time when the Napa River was an important artery of transportation for both goods and people. His home is still standing at 1157 Division St. across from the Napa City/County Library. His descendents lived in the house until 1974. When the home was restored in 2001, the owners found a secret closet containing wine bottles wrapped in newspapers of the Prohibition Era. This supports the story that a son of the Migliavacca family, whose winery building was then across the street, rolled barrels of wine over to bottle, and share with friends.

C.8 WALTER "JIM" FOGARTY, JR., 1939—2007

Jim Fogarty, buried here, was an attorney in Napa with the firm of Dickinson, Peatman and Fogarty. He served on the cemetery board from 1979, and became president in 1993, when Peter Manasse, who had been president since 1978, took over as cemetery manager. Fogarty said, "The aim of the board is to make the cemetery work and work well for the community." Planning for the new funeral home and office, named in his honor, began during Fogarty's term as president. His father Walter J. Fogarty also was on the cemetery board from 1958 to 1978. He was the manager of the First Napa Branch of the Bank of America, and is credited with being instrumental

in improving the finances of the cemetery in the years after World War II. He also began compiling a history of Tulocay Cemetery.

C.9 LT. JOHN TUTHILL, 1834–1868

This upright marker, carved with the words, “Here sleeps the brave 1868” is a vignette of Civil War history. It is dedicated to the memory of Lieut. Tuthill, “who served during the Rebellion in the Ram-fleet on the Mississippi River.” The Ram Fleet was a group of heavily armed steamboats which the Union used to ram Confederate ships, in an attempt to keep the Mississippi clear for shipping. Tuthill developed “consumption” (tuberculosis) and came to California after the war seeking a healthier climate. The marker was placed here by his sister Ellen.

C.10 MARY ELLEN PLEASANT, 1814–1904

Pleasant is one of the most intriguing people buried at Tulocay. Born a slave, Mary Ellen Pleasant was involved in the activities of the Underground Railroad in her early adulthood. In 1852, she came to Gold Rush-era San Francisco, and successfully ran boarding houses and laundries. She was always an advocate for the Black Community. In 1858 she returned to the East and it is believed that she helped finance John Brown who led the attack at the Arsenal at Harper’s Ferry in 1859. The attack was premature, but it was an important event leading up to the Civil War. By the 1860s she had returned to San Francisco and was known for her support of the 1863 California Right of Testimony Bill, which gave blacks the right to testify in court. She also twice sued the SF street car company for the right of blacks to ride on public transportation. She won the case, and came to be called the “Mother of Civil Rights in California.” Her death in poverty was in contrast to her earlier life. In her last illness in San Francisco she was befriended by Olive Sherwood and buried in the Sherwood/Higbie plot at Tulocay. Olive Sherwood was the niece of Alfred Higbie, who was both a Methodist minister and superintendent of Napa County Schools in the 1860s. In 1965 a group now

called the San Francisco African American Historical and Cultural Society put a new marker on Pleasant’s grave. The metal sculpture was done by the late R. Alan Williams, a prize-winning black artist. In his words it depicts “a forceful stand, holding a body of purpose.”

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