

Tulocay Cemetery  
Self-guided tour 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.

**(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 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.

**(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.

**(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.

**(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.

**(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 descendants had this sculpture, carved of stone from Norway, erected in their honor, because they were the “Sloopers” who came the farthest west.

**(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 descendants 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.

**(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.

**(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.

**(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.”

**(11) 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 won the Mexican –American war of 1846, ending Mexican rule, he felt that a center of government would be needed for this area and founded the city of Napa in 1847. He was the first of four generations to serve in the State Legislature.

Many 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.

**(12) Mausoleums and roses,** Now walk east along the mausoleums, from the most recent additions to the original section on the end toward the former office. 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 in Napa.