NPS Form 10-900 OMB No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

122

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.

RECEIVED 2280
FEB 20 2015
NAT. REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

1. Name of Property

Historic name: Juarez, Cayetano Adobe
Other names/site number: The Old Adobe Hut; the Old Adobe; Juarez Old Adobe
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: 376 Soscol Avenue
City or town: Napa State: California (CA) County: Napa (055)
Not For Publication: ☐ Vicinity: ☐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 _x_ 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 _x_ 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** _x_**local**

Applicable National Register Criteria:

_x_**A** _x_**B** ___**C** ___**D**

Deputy **State Historic Preservation Officer** 2/12/15

Signature of certifying official/Title: **Date**

California Office of Historic Preservation

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official: **Date**

Title : **State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government**

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

X 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

4/3/2015
Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

Private:	x
Public – Local	
Public – State	
Public – Federal	

Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

Building(s)	x
District	
Site	
Structure	
Object	

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	0	buildings
0	0	sites
0	0	structures
0	0	objects
1	0	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

6. Function or Use
Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)
DOMESTIC: Single Dwelling

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)
COMMERCE: Restaurant

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions.)
COLONIAL: Spanish Colonial

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)
Principal exterior materials of the property: Adobe, Weatherboard

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

The Cayetano Juarez Adobe is a 1 and ½ story adobe building constructed in 1845 during the Mexican Colonial period in California history as a residence is currently in use as restaurant. It building is rectangular in plan with protruding additions, and possesses a side gabled roof that encompasses overhanging wooden porches that extend the length of the building on the east and west façades. The exterior walls are of exposed adobe brick with some wood shiplap additions on the north and south ends, and a brick and stone chimney on the south façade. The roof, with wide over-hanging eaves and wooden brackets, is clad in a layer of asphalt shingles. The interior reflects the original rectangular plan of the adobe with set-back doorways and windows and consists of a low ceiling with exposed joists. The adobe is situated on the intersection of Soscol Avenue and Silverado Trail, a busy artery in Napa that is surrounded by commercial properties. A cement and stone paver patio and small plants and shrubberies separate the adobe from Soscol Avenue, and an asphalt parking lot dominated the rest of the lot. The property is in good condition, but has experienced several phases of additions and alterations throughout its history. The adobe retains integrity a high degree of historic integrity with some loss of integrity of materials, setting and association, but retains sufficient overall integrity to convey the property's significance under Criteria A and B.

Narrative Description

The Cayetano Juarez Adobe is a 1 and ½ story adobe building constructed in ca. 1845 during the Mexican Colonial period in California history.[1] Although constructed as a single-family dwelling, it is currently in use as a commercial restaurant. Originally constructed in a long, rectangular form, later additions have interrupted its regularity slightly. The original rectangular form is constructed of adobe mud brick walls with mud mortar approximately 3-feet thick at the base. The walls diminish in width to approximately 2-feet thick above the attic level. A wood shiplap addition, likely added after the Adobe was converted to a restaurant, dominates the northern end of the building along the driveway adjacent to Adobe Lane; further additions are located on the southern end of the building as well. The building possesses a side gabled roof that encompasses overhanging wooden porches that extend the length of the building on the east and west façades. The roof is timber framed and clad in several layers of asphalt shingles, perforated by four skylights. The main interior spaces largely reflect the original rectangular plan of the adobe.

The west front façade of the Cayetano Juarez Adobe faces Soscol Avenue and serves as the main entry of the building. It is dominated by a deep, low porch with decoratively carved rafters that run the length of the façade. Four original, heavy, chamfered wooden posts support the porch overhang, interspersed by thinner, square post supports added at a later date. Wood shiplap additions fill in the north and south ends of the porch. There is a centrally located entry door flanked by two shuttered windows exists on the recessed, exposed adobe brick wall between the two additions. Vestiges of the original mud plaster are visible on portions of the adobe brick. Original wooden framing for the door and windows is set into the adobe construction, as are the exposed ends of original ceiling joists. The window sash and glass to the left of the door is likely original to the earliest periods of the building's history.

The north façade of the adobe has consists of alterations due to several phases of additions that does not impact the original form of the adobe. A single-story shiplap shed attachment rests along the western side of the façade, and a smaller, vertically clad wood shed attachment occupies the east side. Behind these attachments the exposed original adobe brick is visible and extends up to the gable roof. In the gabled portion of the façade the rectangular opening to the attic is visible, originally accessed by an exterior stair. It is currently sheltered by an overhanging piece of plywood. On the easternmost portion of the north façade, a section of a very early adobe brick attachment is visible. This exposed adobe brick is in fair condition where visible.

The east façade of the adobe is primarily clad in wood shiplap siding. However, the early adobe brick addition is visible on the northern end of the façade, and an entry door is located on a recessed portion of stuccoed adobe in the central portion of the façade. The heavy, chamfered support posts of the west façade are mirrored on the east façade, but are now set into the

[1] History of Napa and Lake Counties,: San Francisco, Cal.: Slocum, Bowen & Co., Publishers, 1881 Transcribed by Julie Appletoft, February, 2007 Page 498.

additions. The ends of decorative porch rafters extend beyond the shiplap addition on the southern end of the façade. The shiplap addition on the northern end of the façade protrudes slightly farther than the rest of the façade's plane, and possesses painted brick on its lower half.

The south façade does not possess any protruding additions, but does have shiplap, metal, and stucco cladding on top of the original adobe brick. A stone and brick chimney is attached in the middle of this façade, and extends beyond the rooftop. Two rectangular window openings flank the chimney in the gabled portion of the façade. Two smaller windows are located to either side of the chimney on the first story level. Wooden lattice is attached to either end of this façade.

The interior of the Cayetano Juarez Adobe currently reflects the original rectangular form. The restaurant space is an open floor plan that occupies the majority of the original footprint of the building. Original joists are exposed on the low ceiling, and a portion of the original adobe brick has been revealed on the plastered walls. The original window openings on the west façade translate onto the west interior wall, and highlight the thickness of the adobe brick walls. The northern end of the original interior space has not been altered; however, later additions are enclosed for restaurant production and storage. The attic story, currently only accessible through the exterior opening on the north façade, retains many original features. This is the only portion of the building in which the original mud plaster on the adobe bricks is clearly visible. The original timber framing for the roof is exposed and the original rafters are set into the top of the adobe brick walls. The northernmost portion of the attic is consists of wood paneling on the interior walls and remnants of a linoleum floor covering.

The property is bounded on the western side by Soscol Avenue/Highway 29, which carries a high volume of traffic through the City of Napa. The less-busy Adobe Lane runs along the property's northern line. Commercial properties surround the Cayetano Juarez Adobe. The northern, eastern, and southern portions of the property are surfaced in asphalt for drives and parking. The western portion of the property between the adobe and Soscol Avenue contains a cement stone terraced patio, a stone and brick stairway leading up to the patio from the sidewalk along Soscol Avenue, and small plantings and shrubbery.

Several phases of additions and alterations have been made to the Cayetano Juarez Adobe throughout its history. Likely soon after the construction of the Adobe in 1845, an adobe brick shed addition was added on the northeast corner of the building. When the building was converted from the Juarez's single-family dwelling into a bar in the 1920s, additions were likely made to support its new use. The brick and stone fireplace was added on the south façade c. 1935. It appears that in c. 1950 that a significant portion of the wood shiplap additions on the northern and southern ends of the building were likely added to allow for a new kitchen and expanded services (Figure 1).[2] The small additions wood shed additions so not detract from the integrity of the building as there is relatively little impact to the original adobe structure. The building operated as the Old Adobe Hut from 1951 until the late 1970s, during which time other slight alterations and additions likely occurred. During the 1970s, the adobe suffered fire damage to its southern portions. Some ceiling joists had to be replaced, and fire damaged roof timbers had to be reinforced. Photos reveal that the adobe brick surfaces and their original mud plaster coating were re-plastered in the mid-twentieth century, and then later chipped away to

[2] Ward, Wendy. *The Old Adobe: A historical landmarks for sale raises questions of its past and present.* Napa Valley Register. November 29, 2008.

reveal the adobe brick that is currently exposed (Figure 2). The building changed ownership in 2002, and alterations were made, including replacing existing flooring with poured concrete, plastering interior walls, and installing a main gas line c. 2006. Recently, a plumbing leak in the southwest wall damaged the adobe brick near ground level. The building was sold in late 2014 but no alterations have been made by the new owner.

Currently, the adobe is in good condition, although the exposed adobe bricks need to be preserved to prevent further deterioration. The plumbing leak that occurred in 2013 was repaired, and the damaged adobe brick on the southwest corner of the building is slowly drying out. The porch overhang along the west façade has begun to sag. Porch supports need to be repaired to continue supporting the roof structure. Several cracks on the adobe brick surface of the western façade indicate stress on the building and should be addressed. After the South Napa Earthquake in August of 2014 the condition of the building was re-assessed. The building suffered several minor cracks along the interior plaster walls and the brick chimney addition that is not associated with the period of significance will be dismantled due to safety concerns. Also the historic adobe brick addition along the northeast corner of the east façade as pulled away slightly more than it was prior to the earthquake, the adobe remained intact and in fair to good condition after the earthquake.

Integrity

The Cayetano Juarez Adobe retains most aspects of integrity including *location, materials, design, workmanship, feeling* and *association*, but due to the growth around the building it lacks integrity of *setting*. The building has changed relatively little throughout its history, although there are minor additions made occurred in 1920s and 1950s these small additions do not negatively impact the integrity. The building has never been moved, and many important elements of the surrounding area, such as Soscol Avenue and the Napa River, are related to the historic setting of the Juarez Adobe therefore retains integrity of *location*. The property has lost integrity of *setting* as part of the transition from the pastoral, rural setting of the old rancho to the modern small city of Napa. The historically important physical elements that convey its significance including the building's shape and adobe brick material clearly remain, and therefore the property has integrity of *material, design, and workmanship*. Some alterations and additions have occurred but they do not diminish the property's overall integrity to a point where it is no longer eligible under Criterion A and B. The property retains integrity of *feeling* as its appearance, with exposed adobe brick, and dominant porch with carved rafters that run the length of the façade, as well as many original chamfered wooden posts and setback windows, evoke the aesthetic and historic sense of the period of significance. Alterations to the building have caused some loss of integrity of *association* but the building still retains a strong sense of its historic origins as a 19th century adobe even with its alterations and change in external setting.

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.)

- [x] A. Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- [x] 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

Areas of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions.)
Exploration/Settlement
Ethnic Heritage: Mexican

Period of Significance
1845-1920

Significant Dates
1845
1920

Significant Person
(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)
Juarez, Cayetano

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder
Juarez, Cayetano

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.)

The Cayetano Juarez Adobe (current address: 376 Soscol Avenue) is the only extant building from the 1840s-1850s in the City of Napa. Mexican Army soldier Don Cayetano Juarez, a native Californian, established *Rancho Tulucay* in 1840 on the eastern side of the Napa River after receiving a land grant from Mexican General Mariano Guadalupe Vallejo. Juarez built several adobe mud brick structures on his 8,865 acre rancho, including the adobe at 376 Soscol Avenue in 1845. As the oldest building in the City of Napa and the only monument to Napa's Mexican era, the Cayetano Juarez Adobe is an irreplaceable reminder of the area's Mexican cultural heritage. It is significant under Criterion A at the local level of significance due to its association with Mexican colonization in California and land grant distribution by Mexican leaders, and Criterion B at the local level of significance due to its association with early Napa settler and Mexican leader, Don Cayetano Juarez. Its period of significance between 1845 and 1920 reflects the time frame in which Cayetano Juarez and his descendants inhabited the residence. Cayentano Juarez, along with his wife and several generations of his family, is buried in nearby *Tulocay Cemetery* (note the change in spelling of from Tulucay to Tulocay) on land that he *donated* to the City of Napa in 1859.

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

Criterion A: Exploration/settlement and Mexican heritage

In 1821, Mexico gained independence from Spain, and in 1834 the Spanish Missions were secularized. Subsequently, the land that had previously been owned by the Church was distributed among the elite of Mexican Californio society and cast ranchos were established. The land of Napa Valley was dominated by the Vallejo family, headed by Mexican General Mariano Guadalupe Vallejo, who was responsible for clearing the area of its native inhabitants and securing the region for Mexican colonization. Many of his loyal soldiers and friends, who had helped in these efforts, including Cayetano Juarez, were rewarded with land grants in the Napa Valley.[3]

An 8,865 acre grant, which encompassed the present-day area of Soscol Gateway/East Napa, was given to Cayetano Juarez (1809-1883) in 1840 by General Mariano Guadalupe Vallejo as a reward for his service in the Mexican Army (Figure 3).[4] Located on the east side of the Napa River, the area was named *Rancho Tulucay* after an old Native American Wintun settlement in the area. Juarez boasted that he had over 400 native laborers on the property. In 1846, Cayetano was also involved in the Bear Flag Revolt, attempting to rescue General M. Vallejo from capture in the town of Sonoma.[5] Juarez married Maria de Jesus Higuera, and they became popular

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[3] Weber, Lin. Old Napa Valley: The History to 1900. St. Helena, CA: Wine Ventures Publishing, 1998.
[4] Ibid.
[5] Vallejo, Mariano Guadalupe, translated by Earl R. Hewitt. *Historical and Personal Memoirs Relating to Alta California [Recuerdos Historicos y*

members of the local community (Figure 4). Cayetano and his wife had 11 children while living in the Adobe. The family was known for hosting fiestas and rodeos typical of the Mexican Pastoral period during the period of significance.

In 1859, Juarez donated approximately 48 acres of this land to the City of Napa to establish Tulocay Cemetery, where he would eventually be buried. In 1872, he was also responsible to providing 192 acres to the State of California for the establishment of the Napa State Asylum for the Insane. The portion of the rancho featuring the Juarez's adobe house remained in the family's ownership; however, in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, the house was inhabited by Juarez's daughter, Domilita Juarez Metcalf.[6] Domilita Metcalf, widow of farmer Charles Metcalf, continued to operate the diminished parcel of rancho land as a farm, with the help of a headman or laborer, until the 1920s.[7]

In the 1920s, the Juarez Adobe use from a long-time residence of the Juarez family was changed to re-use as a restaurant, no doubt prospering from the traffic on the State Highway (now Soscol Avenue) that ran just beyond the adobe's façade. A brick and stone fireplace was added in 1935 (Figure 5), and a kitchen was built in 1950.[8] From 1951 through the 1970s, the bar was known to have been operated by Natale J. Imperiale and was known as the Old Adobe Hut. May and Skee Lyle were the owners during this period.[9] Slight additions and alterations were likely made to the property during this time. In the 1970s it suffered a fire, but remained intact. In 1991, the property was sold to Flynn, Gelow & Dubois. In 2002, 376 Soscol Avenue was purchased by Raymond and Denise Cook, but within the same year was sold to the current owners, Tito R. Fuentes and Alma Eugenio Fuentes. At this time, the adobe was converted to its current use as a restaurant. Various additions and alterations have been made to the building over the years; however, its original form and characteristic adobe brick walls remain. The course of the property's history also illustrates the gradual subdivision of Rancho Tulucay lands, but highlights the retention of the central homestead by the Juarez family until the 1920s.

Criterion B: Association with Cayetano Juarez

Cayetano Juarez born at the Montery Presidio on February 24th, 1809 is known as one of California's most influential Rancho Era pioneers. During 1830s Cayetano waged many successful campaigns out of the Presidio of San Francisco and after his honorable discharge from in 1836, Cayetano Juarez successfully transitioned from a loyal Mexican citizen and a soldier in the Mexican Army under General Valley and Lieutenant Martinez to a valuable mediator between the Americans, Spaniards, and Indians. He often welcomed guests in his home include General Fremont and aided the Americans in their early exploration work.

Cayetano relocated to Napa in the 1840s and in 1845 he built two residences within *Rancho Tulucay* . One of the residences is the Cayetano Juarez Adobe located at 376 Soscol Ave and a second adobe that no longer exists. Cayetano Juarez was an integral part of Mexican colonization in the Napa Valley, and is the only remaining resource from that time period in the City of Napa.

Personales Tocante a la Alta California (1875)], Vol. 5: 1845-48. Pages 87-90, 93-98, 101-103, 106-107.

[6] Rose, Viviene Juarez. Letter to Jack DuBois. May 19, 1983.

[7] Weber, Lin. Roots of the Present: Napa Valley 1900 to 195a. St. Helena, CA: Wine VentureJ Publishino. 2001.

[8] Ward, 2008.

[9] Napa Register, March 18, 1977.

It is associated with the practice of land grant distribution by Mexican leaders like General Mariano to elite Californios like Cayetano Juarez, who established vast, profitable ranchos during a brief time prior to California statehood

The property is associated with Cayetano Juarez, who was responsible for the construction of the adobe house and resided in it for almost 40 years. Juarez can be considered an important early Mexican Era settler of the Napa Valley region, in addition to the significant roles he played as a Mexican soldier and political figure. He is widely noted for his service in the Mexican army, assistance in Vallejo's campaigns against the local native population, involvement in the Bear Flag Revolt, prominence as a landowner and rancher, and role in assisting with the establishment of local institutions like the Tulocay Cemetery and Napa State Asylum for the Insane.

The Juarez Adobe is the only adobe building remaining within Napa city limits and represents a unique example of a type, period, and method of construction. Adobe construction was a vernacular building method typical of the Spanish and Mexican periods in California that utilized native materials. Traditional Mexican adobes tended to take a characteristic long, low form consisting of rooms arranged in a linear configuration and unified by a veranda spanning the length of the building. Such buildings featured sleeping lofts under side-gable roofs, which were accessed by an exterior stair at one end of the building.[10] The Juarez Adobe exhibits all of these traits (or vestiges of them) in addition to the mud brick and wood materials that make up its structure. Due to alterations to the property, does not appear to retain sufficient integrity to remain eligible under Criterion C as an example of adobe architecture, but the property retains sufficient integrity of *location, setting, materials, design, workmanship, and feeling* to convey its significance under Criteria A and B for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. (See detailed assessment of integrity under Section 7.)

[10] U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Cultural Resources Division. Preservation Brief 5: *Preservation of Historic Adobe Buildings*. August 1978.

9. Major Bibliographical References

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

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Weber, Lin. Roots of the Present: Napa Valley 1900 to 195a. St. Helena, CA: Wine Venture J Publishing. 2001.

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 #_____
____ 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
_x_ Other
Name of repository: Napa County Landmarks / Napa County Historic Society

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 0.32 acres

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates
Datum if other than WGS84:_____
(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)
1. Latitude: 38.288463 Longitude: -122.274982

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

Beginning at a point near the junction of Silverado Trail and Adobe Lane (latitude: 38.288654, longitude: -122.275103), go southeast parallel to Adobe Lane approximately 150 feet (to the point at 38.288569, -122.274714), then go southwest for approximately 130 feet (to the point at 38.288313, -122.274765), then go northwest for approximately 100 feet (to the point at 38.288379, -122.275143), then go north for approximately 140 feet to the original starting point.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundaries encompass only the Juarez Cayetano Adobe itself and the immediate surrounding asphalt parking and drives and front landscaping associated with the property.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Stacey de Shazo and Grace Burridge
organization: Napa County Landmarks
street & number: 1219 First Street
city or town: Napa state: California zip code: 94559
e-mail stacey@napacountylandmarks.org / grace@napacountylandmarks.org
telephone: 707-255-1836
date: February 14, 2014

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: Cayetano Juarez Adobe
City or Vicinity: Napa
County: Napa State: CA
Photographer: Anton Notkin and Stacey De Shazo
Date Photographed: June 15, 2013 and February 12, 2014
Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: See attached photo log

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications 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.).
Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management. U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

Photo Log

Name of Property: Cayetano Juarez Adobe
City or Vicinity: Napa
County: Napa County
State: California
Name of Photographer: Anton Notkin and Stacey De Shazo
Date of Photographs: June 2013/February2014
Location of Original Digital Files: 1219 1st St, Napa, CA 94559

Photo #1(CA_Napa County_Cayetano Juarez Adobe_0001)
West facade (front), camera facing northeast.

Photo # 2 (CA_Napa County_Cayetano Juarez Adobe_0002)
West facade (front), camera facing southeast

Photo # 3 (CA_Napa County_Cayetano Juarez Adobe_0003)
West facade (front), camera facing southeast

Photo # 4 (CA_Napa County_Cayetano Juarez Adobe_0004)
North facade (left), camera facing south by southeast

Photo # 5 (CA_Napa County_Cayetano Juarez Adobe_0005)
North facade (left), camera facing south

Photo # 6 (CA_Napa County_Cayetano Juarez Adobe_0006)
North facade (left), camera facing west

Photo # 7 (CA_Napa County_Cayetano Juarez Adobe_0007)
North facade (left), camera facing southwest

Photo # 8 (CA_Napa County_Cayetano Juarez Adobe_0008)
North facade (left), camera facing southwest

Photo # 9 (CA_Napa County_Cayetano Juarez Adobe_0009)
North facade (left), camera facing southwest

Photo # 10 (CA_Napa County_Cayetano Juarez Adobe_0010)
East facade (rear), camera facing southwest

Photo # 11 (CA_Napa County_Cayetano Juarez Adobe_0011)
East facade (rear), camera facing northwest

Photo # 12 (CA_Napa County_Cayetano Juarez Adobe_0012)
East facade (rear), camera facing north by northwest

Photo # 13 (CA_Napa County_Cayetano Juarez Adobe_0013)
East facade (rear), camera facing northwest

Photo # 14 (CA_Napa County_Cayetano Juarez Adobe_0014)
South facade (right), camera facing northwest

Photo # 15 (CA_Napa County_Cayetano Juarez Adobe_0015)
South facade (right), camera facing west by northwest

Photo # 16 (CA_Napa County_Cayetano Juarez Adobe_0016)
South facade (right), camera facing north

Photo # 17 (CA_Napa County_Cayetano Juarez Adobe_0017)
South facade (right), camera facing northwest

Photo # 18 (CA_Napa County_Cayetano Juarez Adobe_0018)
South facade (right), camera facing west by northwest

Photo # 19 (CA_Napa County_Cayetano Juarez Adobe_0019)
West facade (front), camera facing northeast

Photo # 20 (CA_Napa County_Cayetano Juarez Adobe_0020)
West facade (front), camera facing east

Photo # 21 (CA_Napa County_Cayetano Juarez Adobe_0021)
West facade (front), camera facing east

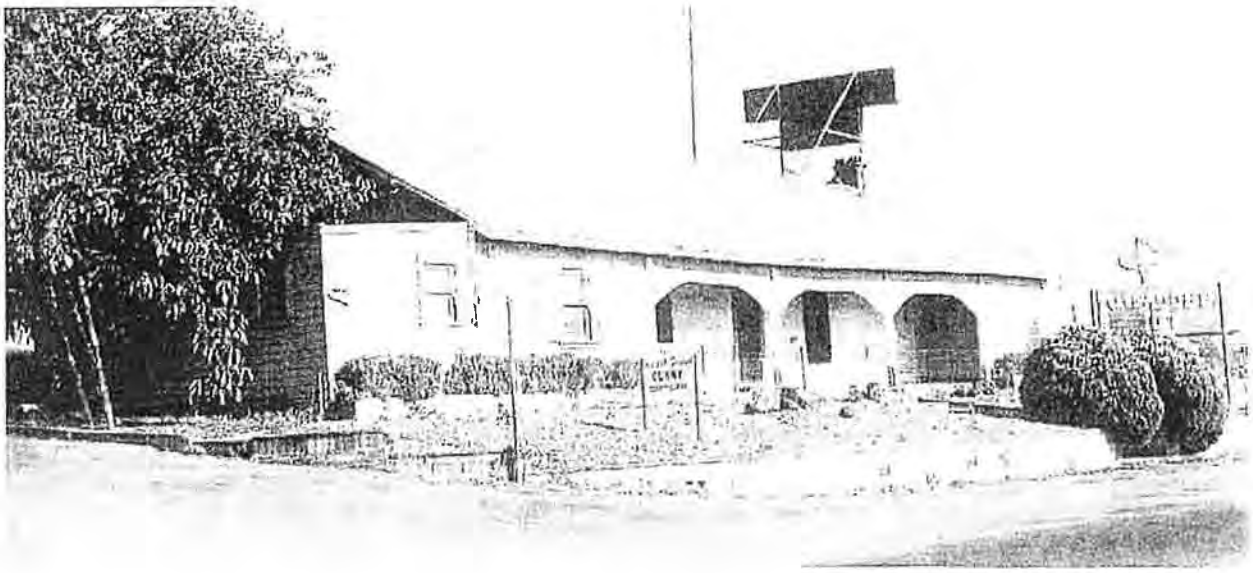
Photo # 22 (CA_Napa County_Cayetano Juarez Adobe_0022)
West facade (front), camera facing south

Photo # 23 (CA_Napa County_Cayetano Juarez Adobe_0023
West facade (front), camera facing north by northeast

Photo # 24 (CA_Napa County_Cayetano Juarez Adobe_0024
West facade (front), camera facing northeast

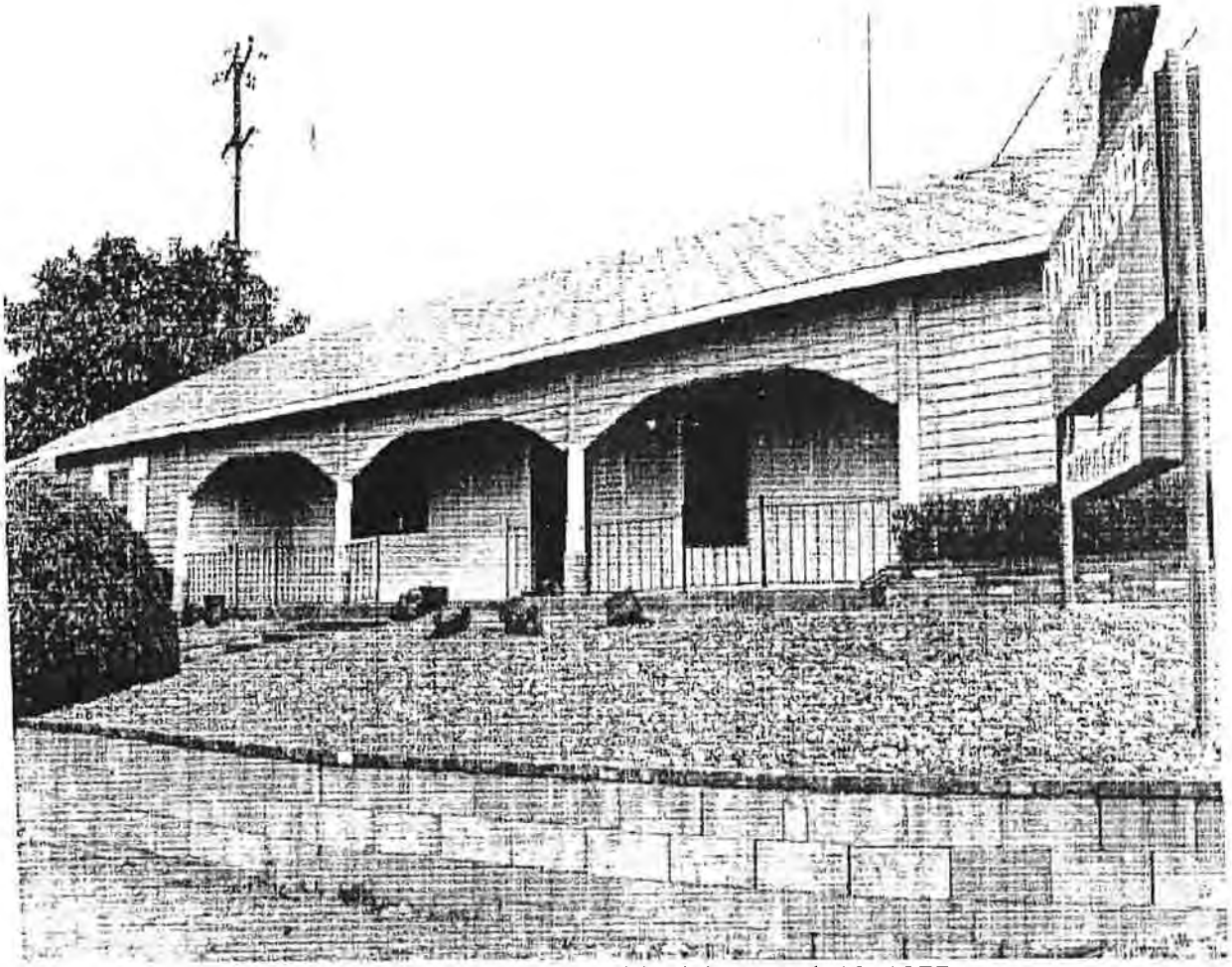
Photo # 25 (CA_Napa County_Cayetano Juarez Adobe_0025
Interior, camera facing east

Figure 1. Cayetano Juarez Adobe, circa 1955, depicting additions on the northern end.



Source: Kilgallin, Anthony. *Napa: An Architectural Walking Tour*. San Francisco, CA: Arcadia Publishing, 2001. Page 67.

Figure 2. Cayetano Juarez Adobe, circa 1977, depicting plaster coating on adobe surfaces.



Source: Napa Register. *Clampers To Dedicate Old Adobe.* March 18, 1977.

Figure 3. Diseño del Rancho Tulucay, Napa County, 184-?

Source: UC Berkeley, Bancroft Library, accessed via Calisphere.
http://content.cdlib.org/ark:/13030/hb9r29p2b0/?layout=metadata&brand=calisphere

Figure 4. Don Cayetano Juarez

Source: Napa County Historical Society

Figure 5. Cayetano Juarez Adobe, circa 1940.

Source: Giffen, Guy J. *A View of One of the Adobes of Cayetano Juarez, circa 1940.* Courtesy of Southwest Museum of the American Indian Collection. Accessed via eHumanity at http://e-humanity.org/artifact.php?artifact_id=43994&query=||||&database=ehumanity.

Silverado Trail
121
W122.274°
Juarez, Cayetano Adobe
Adobe Ln
Soscol Ave
© 2015 Google
165 ft
1993
Google earth
Imagery Date: 8/23/2014 lat 38.289020° lon -122.274612° elev 28 ft eye alt 731 ft

121

NOT A THROUGH STREET
URBAN CUTS
390
RESTAURANT PARKING FROM SOSCOL ONLY

RESTAURANT PARKING
FROM SOSCOL ONLY

Hima

TASTE of the
Himalaya

376

CAUTION Watch your head!
TASTE of the
Himalayas
376

TASTE of the
Himalayas
RESTAURANT PARKING
AND ENTRANCE HERE

121
TASTE of the
Himalayas
OPEN
RESTAURANT PARKING
AND ENTRANCE HERE
RESTAURANT
RESTAURANT

VINE
TOWING
(707) 226-3780
RESTAURANT PARKING
AND ENTRANCE HERE

CALIFORNIA
121
Himalayas
OPEN
RESTAURANT

376

OLD ADOBE
ERECTED 1840
OCCUPIED BY DON C. JUAREZ