United States Department of the Interior

National Park Service

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.

1. Name of Property
Historic name: Zentgraf, Jacob, House DRAFT
Other names/site number: 2441 Deer Valley Road
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: <u>2441 Deer Valley Road</u>
City or town: Rescue State: CA County: El Dorado Not For Publication: Vicinity: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 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 meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:
nationalstatewidelocal Applicable National Register Criteria:
ABCD
Signature of certifying official/Title: Date
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

entgraf House ame of Property	El Dorado, CA County and State
In my opinion, the property meets do	•
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:	
entered in the National Register	
determined eligible for the National Register	
determined not eligible for the National Regist	ter
removed from the National Register	
other (explain:)	
Signature of the Keeper 5. Classification	Date of Action
Ownership of Property	
(Check as many boxes as apply.) Private: Public – Local Public – State Public – Federal	
Category of Property (Check only one box.) Building(s) District	
Site	

entgraf House			El Dorado, CA
ame of Property			County and State
Structure			
Object			
Number of Resour (Do not include prevaluating2	viously listed reso	•	buildings sites structures objects Total
Number of contribu 6. Function or Use Historic Functions (Enter categories from DOMESTIC/Single AGRICULTURE/Selection Current Functions (Enter categories from VACANT/NOT IN	om instructions.) Dwelling torage om instructions.)	viously listed in the Natio	nal Register

Principal exterior materials of the property:

Walls: Rammed Earth Adobe, Plaster

entgraf House	El Dorado, CA
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7. Description	
Architectural Classification	
(Enter categories from instructions.)	
OTHER/Vernacular adobe	
Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)	

Narrative Description

Foundation: Uncut stone

Roof: Wood, Aluminum

(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 Zentgraf house is situated on the north side of Deer Valley Road, east of the intersection of Deer Valley and Green Valley Roads in the Community of Rescue, El Dorado County, California. The buildings are located within a rural setting, historically developed as a vineyard. The residence at 2441 Deer Vall Road is a vernacular adobe building constructed by Jacob Zentgraf in 1871. The house is rectangular in form, approximately 80 feet in length, and 50 feet in depth. Southeast of the house, across Deer Valley Road is a stone winery building which was constructed circa the mid-1850's, prior to the house. This building is also rectangular in form, measuring approximately 30 feet by 70 feet. Both buildings appear to retain their integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

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Zentgraf House	El Dorado, CA
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Narrative Description

Setting

Rescue, California (originally known as Green Valley) is an unincorporated community in El Dorado County, located approximately fourteen miles east of Folsom, and eleven miles west of Placerville. The community is situated north of Green Valley Road, formerly the Old Coloma Road, and is approximately bisected by Deer Valley Road, which extends northeast from Green Valley Road before arcing back southeast to reconnect to Green Valley Road approximately five miles to the east. The Zentgraf house is located at 2441 Deer Valley Road, on the north side of the roadway, approximately one-half mile northwest of Green Valley Road. The stone winery building is situated across Deer Valley Road to the south.

Residence

Exterior

The house at 2441 Deer Valley Road was constructed by Jacob Zentgraf in 1871. The foundation is constructed of mortared, uncut field stone. The exterior walls of the Zentgraf House are constructed of rammed earth walls approximately 22" thick, finished with plaster. Exposures in the plaster along some door and window frames show a cross-section of the rammed earth, including impressions from wooden boards into which the soil was compacted into forms. A wooden frame side gabled roof sits atop the lower adobe level. This wooden upper level extends several feet out from the lower rammed-earth below, forming a wrap-around covered porch along all sides of the structure, supported by carved wooden posts with unadorned wooden bases which extend to the field stone foundation below. The roof is surfaced with corrugated metal sheeting. The eaves are broad and open, with exposed rafters. Exterior walls beneath the gables are surfaced with flush vertical wooden siding. Fenestration is wooden framed and multi-paned, primarily in a fixed sash configuration.

Primary (South) Façade

The primary façade features one centrally placed single door, with two additional single door entrances spaced approximately twenty feet to either side. The doors are paneled, and each is fronted by a secondary wood and wire mesh screen door. Each door is surrounded by unadorned wooden casings. Six windows in a fixed sash configuration are spaced along the primary façade. These windows are wooden framed and multi-paned; each window contains twelve-lite glazing, spaced between wooden muntins. The windows are surrounded by simple wooden casings and are deeply recessed.

Zentgraf House	El Dorado, C
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East and West Facades	

The east and west façades feature no access doors. Each façade is dominated by fenestration consisting of six evenly spaced windows, with three situated along the plaster finished ground level, and three above within the vertical wooden siding beneath the gables. As on the primary façade, the windows are wooden framed and multi-paned, with each window including twelve-lite glazing between wooden muntins. Each window is surrounded by simple wooden casings. Thile the lower level windows are deeply recessed, the upper level windows are nearly flush with the surrounding vertical wooden siding.

Rear (North) Façade

The rear façade is arranged almost identically to the front façade, featuring three access doors spaced approximately twenty feet apart. The wooden doors are paneled, and each is fronted by a secondary wood and wire mesh screen door. Each door is surrounded by unadorned wooden casings. Similarly to the front façade, six windows in a fixed sash configuration are spaced along the rear façade. These windows are wooden framed and multi-paned, with each window containing twelve-lites spaced between wooden muntins. Each window is surrounded by simple wooden casings and is deeply recessed.

Interior

The outer, (load bearing) walls are surfaced with plaster, with the lower approximately one-quarter featuring simple wainscoting of unadorned horizontal wooden boards. The interior partition walls are surfaced with narrow vertical wooden boards and were constructed to swing on iron hinges attached to hooks on the ceiling, allowing the walls to swing upwards to open the house into a single large open space for dances, parties, or other gatherings. The ceiling features exposed support beams in a joist-and-rafter configuration, supported by a turned cylindrical column in the central portion of the main room. The floors consist of unvarnished broad wooden boards.

Condition & Integrity

Only minor modifications appear to have been made to the structure since its original construction in 1871. This consists primarily of replacement of decayed and damaged materials, most notably on the upper (wooden-framed) story of the structure. Otherwise, the building has retained the same basic exterior and interior configuration.

Winery

Exterior

Also present on the property is a stone winery building. This building, on which construction began shortly after Jacob and Antone Zentgraf purchased the property in 1854, is built of native field stone and mortar. The walls are two feet thick at the base, and taper towards the top of the

Zentgraf House El Dorado, CA

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lower story. Like the house, it features a wooden-framed upper story, and a gabled roof, with flush vertical wooden siding beneath the gables. The roof is surfaced with corrugated metal sheeting. The eaves are somewhat broad and open, with exposed rafters. The winery building is divided into three sections, the first third being wholly above ground level along the front façade and extending back into the hillside into which it is built. The middle section includes a half-gabled (saltbox) wooden framed roof, above an almost wholly subterranean stone lower story, and the final rear section consists only of a front gabled wooden framed roof above ground level.

Primary (North) Façade

The front façade features two entries; a set of large swinging wooden double loading doors on the eastern side of the front façade which functioned as vehicular access, and a smaller set of wooden double doors on the western side of the front façade for pedestrian access. Both doors are constructed of wooden boards in a vertical configuration, with prominent iron hinges. The western doors are topped by a shallow arch of decorative brickwork. Fenestration consists of two larger fixed wooden-framed windows flanking the western entrance, each with one large pane and a smaller pane separated by wooden multins. Two much smaller fixed windows are symmetrically situated on the upper (wooden framed and surfaced) area beneath the gable, each sash consisting of six lites in a three-over-three configuration.

East and West Facades

The eastern and western facades include no access doors or fenestration, as the structure recedes into the hillside. The exterior walls feature a mixture of rough-cut and uncut stone, with small areas of vertical wooden siding below the gabled roofs, aside from the central section, which features a tall expanse of vertical wooden siding along the ungabled (eastern) façade of its saltbox style roof.

South Facade

The southern façade is situated almost entirely within the surrounding hillside and features a low section of vertical wooden siding beneath the gabled roof. A small informal entrance to the interior has been formed by removal of a section of the vertical siding.

Interior

The first two sections of the interior feature uncut field stone on the lower level, with non-original cinderblocks replacing a failed area of the wall in the central section. Above this is the wooden framed roof, including exposed joists and rafters. The rear section features a complete barrel vault of field stone, set entirely within the surrounding hillside. The interior was constructed to allow for containment of 1000-gallon wine vats, which are no longer extant.

	artment of the Interior ice / National Register of Historic Places Registration Form OMB Control No. 1024-0018	
Zentgraf House Name of Property Condition an		El Dorado, CA County and State
cinderblock, to property burne at that time, he	e area of wall in the middle section noted above, which makes use he field stone portions of the lower structure all appear to be origined the winery and distillery in the early 1890's. The winery roof owever the adjacent distillery was not rebuilt. Subsequent change harily of replacement of damaged wooden elements of the upper a	nal. A fire on the was reconstructed es appear to have
Additional St	tructures	
Multiple additional buildings were once present on the property, including a blacksmith shop, distillery, smokehouse, granary, bakery, kitchen, and a saloon; however, these buildings were destroyed by fires in the 1880's and in 1931. Some smaller ancillary buildings and other informal structures remain on the property, but do not appear to contribute to the historic character of the resource.		
8. Staten	nent 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 c broad patterns of our history.	ontribution to the
X B.	Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our	past.
X C.	Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, perio construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses hig or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose compindividual distinction.	h artistic values,

D. Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or

history.

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lame of Property Criteria Considerations	County and State
(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
Period of Significance 1854-1911	
Significant Dates 1854 – Purchase of the property by Jacob and Antone Zentgraf Mid-1850's – Construction of the Winery building 1871- Construction of the Zentgraf House 1911 – Death of Jacob Zentgraf	
Significant Person (Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.) Zentgraf, Jacob	

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Cultural Affiliation	
German-American	
Architect/Builder	
Jacob Zentgraf	
	

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 property at 2441 Deer Valley Road is not currently listed on the National Register of Historic Places. However, the property appears to be potentially eligible for listing in this register. The buildings are associated with the early development of wine production and viticulture in El Dorado County, a major element of the economy for this region. The Zentgraf vineyard and winery also supplied vine cuttings for many other local vineyards. Thus, the property appears to be eligible for listing under **Criterion A** for its association with the **development of viticulture in El Dorado County**. The house and winery building are closely associated with **Jacob Zentgraf**, a prominent citizen and businessman within the context of the local area, and thus they appear to be eligible for listing under **Criterion B**. The house is an unusual example of rammed earth adobe architecture and features a novel system of foldable interior partitions. Thus it appears to be eligible for listing under **Criterion C** for its unique construction methods and materials.

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

Among the original 27 counties in California, El Dorado in Spanish means "The Golden" or "The Gilded One", and the town of Coloma, northeast of the subject property, was the site of Sutter's Mill, where gold was discovered in 1848, initiating the California Gold Rush. During this period, the Coloma Road (California Historical Landmark 747) ran from Sacramento to Folsom, and from there northeast to Sutter's Mill. The route traveled through the community now known as Rescue, California along what is now Green Valley Road. This route became the state's first stage line, established by James E. Birch in 1849, and a major thoroughfare for thousands traveling to the gold diggings.

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Criterion A: Development of Viticulture in El Dorado County

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The property at 2441 Deer Valley Road made up a portion of the lands of a Mr. Stevens in the mid-19th Century. Mr. Stevens had begun the cultivation of one of the earliest non-mission associated vineyards in the region on the property, consisting of thirty-six vines planted in 1849. Mr. Stevens vineyard was the first in the county to utilize high quality grapes imported from New England. In his "Historical Souvenir of El Dorado County, California" (1883) Paolo Sioli notes that "this was perhaps the first vineyard of the county, and all those others of early days were furnished from it."

The rapid influx of population brought on by the Gold Rush created demand for all manner of consumer goods in the region, with wine and distilled spirits being much sought after. The climate and soils of El Dorado County were conducive to wine production, and it became one of the most significant industries in the County. In the period from 1857 to 1870 twelve wineries were in production in the County, from 1870 to 1900 this number increased to 28 principal wineries, and over 2,100 acres were planted as vineyards in the county by 1904 (El Dorado County Historical Museum, n.d.) Reductions in population, as well as Prohibition, led to the decline of the wine industry in the County during the first half of the 20th Century, dwindling to just eleven acres by 1960. However, the later 20th Century saw a great resurgence of vineyards across many areas of California, and in El Dorado County over 1,700 acres were again planted as vineyards by 2001 (El Dorado County n.d.), and winemaking (along with associated tourism) continues to play a significant role in the economy of El Dorado County today.

Thus, although the Zentgraf winery was modest in size (an 1875 profile of Jacob Zentgraf and his property in the Mountain Democrat states that he operated "about 25 acres of well-cultivated vineyard" at that time), it played an outsized role in the development of viticulture in El Dorado County.

Criterion B: Association with Jacob Zentgraf

In 1854 Mr. Stevens' land was purchased by Jacob Zentgraf and his brother Antone Zentgraf.. Jacob Zentgraf was born in Saxe-Weimar-Eisnach, Germany, on August 12 of 1821. As a teenager he learned the stone-cutting trade from his father. He worked as a stone cutter in Germany until 1852, when he emigrated to the United States.

After a brief stint in Butler, Pennsylvania, Jacob traveled to California via the Nicaraguan route. He and his brother Antone landed in San Francisco on December 11, 1853. Travelling to Sacramento, he worked for several months as a stone mason. The Zentgraf brothers then decided to try their hand at mining, and began near the confluence of the southern fork of Weber Creek. In the fall of 1854, they purchased the subject property from Mr. Stevens. Seeing potential in the vineyard already planted there, Jacob set out expanding it and planting additional vines. The winery building on the property was constructed circa the mid-1850's, and the upper

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story portion served as the family's residence prior to the construction of the house. By 1857 Jacob was producing 1,800 gallons of wine a year, which was sold at \$1.50 per gallon

Jacob married Maria Fischer (born September 15, 1833), also a native of Germany, in August of 1858. Maria was the daughter of neighbors living less than a mile east of the subject property. In the following years they had seven sons and two daughters: George, John, Gabriel, Johanna, William, Lambert, Jacob, Mary, and Frank (Teie and Carpenter 2011).

In 1859 Jacob set up a small distillery, adding brandy production to his still expanding wine manufacturing. He was able to sell the brandy at \$2.50 per gallon. Sioli (1883) states that at that time Zentgraf was producing twelve to fourteen barrels of brandy and four to six thousand gallons of wine a year. Jacob also sold grape cuttings to other prospective vintners, at \$25 per thousand plants. Also in 1859, Jacob bought out his brother Antone's share in the property. Antone settled in Greenwood on the American River and started his own vineyard there. In the mid-1880's Antone began mining again at what became known as Zantgraf Mine at Wild Goose Flat, on the eastern side of the northern leg of what is now Folsom Lake Reservoir.

As their family grew over the years, the Zentgraf children became involved in the running of the property, including work on the farm, the vineyard and winery, and some mining. Jacob Zengraf is listed on the subject property as a vintner in the United States Census of 1870, and as a farmer in the censuses of 1880, 1890, and 1900. His prominence as a land owner and business person within a local context is reflected in his tax bills; in 1876 Jacob is recorded as paying the County of El Dorado \$5,500 in taxes, which was the second highest levy in the entire county for that year (Teie and Carpenter 2011). In 1883 his farm was described as consisting of "...about 520 acres of land, on which there is abundance of water and good improvements" (Sioli 1883). Maria Zentgraf died on June 14, 1889. Jacob's son George Zentgraf built and operated a bar and general store on Green Valley Road, known as Zentgraf Store, and later as Green Valley Saloon. Jacob Zentgraf retained ownership of the property until his death on June 17, 1911, at 89 years of age. His funeral was held at the family home at 2441 Deer Valley Road, and he was interred at Saint Michael's Catholic Cemetery in Cameron Park, El Dorado County (Folsom Telegraph 1911).

A biographical sketch of Jacob Zentgraf is included in "Historical Souvenir of El Dorado County, California, 1883 by Paolo Sioli. Additional biographical information is listed in the more recent local history "History of a Place Called Rescue" (Teje and Carpenter 2011). He is included in the California State Library California, U.S., Pioneer and Immigrant Files, 1790-1950. Newspaper articles regarding Jacob Zentgraf include a profile on his life and winery in The Mountain Democrat (Placerville, California) on October 2, 1875 and an obituary for Jacob Zentgraf was published in the Folsom Telegraph on June 23, 1911. The residence and winery building on the property incorporate both the home and business of Jacob Zentgraf, and are the primary remaining physical representation of his historical significance as a prominent citizen and businessman within the context of El Dorado County.

Criterion C: Unique Construction Methods and Materials

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By 1871 Jacob Zentgraf had made enough from his activities to construct the subject house. The exterior walls of the Zentgraf House are constructed of rammed earth walls finished with plaster. Exposures in the plaster along some door and window frames show a cross-section of the rammed earth, including impressions from wooden boards into which the soil was compacted into forms. Its innovative interior design, which allowed the interior partition walls to be folded up creating a large interior space for gatherings, made the property a popular gathering spot for locals in the area:

"Inside walls were hung loosely from the ceiling, where they were attached by hooks. This arrangement made it a simple chore to swing the walls up and attach them to the ceiling with more hooks, thereby effectively turning the house into a hall that could then be used for parties and dances. The Zentgraf house became the area's gathering spot, and folks came from miles around to attend the dances that took place under its roof." (Clarkesville Regional Historical Society 2015).

Later History of the Property

A fire on the property burned the winery and distillery in the early 1890's. The winery roof was reconstructed at that time; however, the distillery was not rebuilt.

In 1899 Jacob and Maria's daughter Mary Zentgraf had married Gus Wulff; both the families were opposed to their marriage. This resulted in extended conflict and acrimony between the two families, culminating on April 19, 1914, when Jacob's son Frank Zentgraf was involved in a dispute with his sister Mary's husband on the subject property. An argument devolved into a gunfight, in which Gus Wulff was badly injured and Frank Zentgraf was killed by a rifle shot to the neck. A coroner's jury found that Gus had acted in self-defense, and he was exonerated.

In 1925 the property was sold but remained in the family; it passed to Johanna Zentgraf's husband Louis Klumpp. A second major fire occurred on the property in 1931. This blaze destroyed many of the remaining ancillary structures on the property. Jacob's son Jacob H. Zentgraf sold the property to the Gerken Family in 1941.

Zentgraf House	
Name of Property	

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9. Major Bibliographical References

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

Assessor's Office, County of El Dorado

2023 Record search of assessed value and associated taxes for the property at 2441 Deer Valley Road.

Calhoon, K.

2011 Native Sons Dedicate Zentgraf House. Mt. Democrat, Placerville California, May 26, 2011.

California State Library

1933 California, U.S., Pioneer and Immigrant Files, 1790-1950. Entry for Jacob Zentgraf, 1933.

Clarksville Region Historical Society

2008 Historical Zentgraf House, Open House and Wine Cellar Tour, September 13, 2008. Brochure accessed online February 14, 2023. www.edhhistory.org/images/early-wineriesranches/zentgraf/ 2008tour/Zentgraf-Program-Final-2008.pdf

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El Dorado County

n.d. 1855 Wine Industry Revisted. Website Accessed May 2, 2023. https://www.edcgov.us/landing/Living/Stories/pages/wine_industry_revisted 1855.aspx

El Dorado County Historical Museum

n.d. Wine and Agriculture in El Dorado County. Website Accessed February 14, 2023.
 https://www.edcgov.us/Government/Museum/wine-and-agriculture

Folsom County Telegraph

1911 Obituary for Jacob Zentgraf, June 23, 1911.

Hoover, M. et al

1966 Historic Spots in California. Stanford University Press, Stanford California.

McAlester, V. and L. McAlester

1997 A Field Guide to American Houses. Alfred A. Knopf, New York.

ntgraf House	El Dorado, CA
me of Property	County and State
The Mour 1875	rtain Democrat Zentgraf's. Article in The Mountain Democrat, October 2, 1875, provides a profile on Jacob Zentgraf and a description of his family home, winery, and distillery enterprises.
Sioli, P. 1883	Historical Souvenir of El Dorado County, California.
Teie, W. 0 2011	C. and F. M. Carpenter History of a Place Called Rescue. Deer Valley Press, Rescue California.
-	tment of the Interior The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation and Guidelines for Rehabilitating Historic Buildings
	tment of the Interior 2 Bulletin 15 - "How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation."
Wessels, I 1964	History of Rescue, El Dorado County, California. Rescue Historical Society Website Accessed February 14, 2023. http://rescuehistorical.org/research/history-of-rescue/
Whiffen, I	Marcus
1992	American Architecture since 1780, Revised Edition. The MIT Press, Cambridge Mass.

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 #

Zentgraf House			El Dorado, CA
lame of Property Primary location of ac	Iditional data:		County and State
•			
State Historic Pre Other State agenc			
Federal agency	У		
Local governmen	t		
University	-		
Other			
Name of repositor	ry:		
Historic Resources Su	rvey Number (i	f assigned):	
10. Geographical Data	1		
Acreage of Property	Less than one a	cre	
Use either the UTM sys	stem or latitude/l	ongitude coord	linates
Latitude/Longitude C Datum if other than WG (enter coordinates to 6 of 1. Latitude:	GS84:	 Longitude:	
		C	
2. Latitude:		Longitude:	
3. Latitude:		Longitude:	
4. Latitude:		Longitude:	
Or UTM References Datum (indicated on U	SGS map):		
NAD 1927 or	× NAD 1	983	
1. Zone: 10S	Easting:	6 71 930	Northing: 42 86 339
2. Zone:	Easting:		Northing:
3. Zone:	Easting:		Northing:
4. Zone:	Easting:		Northing:

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

The boundary of the property for historic purposes encompasses the Zentgraf House and winery building as shown on the attached sketch map.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.) Although situated within a larger property, the extant historic elements include only the Zentgraf House and winery buildings.

11. Form Prepared By				
name/title: Robert Cartier/Principal Investigator organization: Archaeological Resource Management				
street & number: 496 North 5 th Street	<u>.</u>			
city or town: San Jose	state:	CA	_ zip code: <u>95112</u>	
e-mail <u>armcartier@netscape.net</u>				
telephone: <u>(408) 295-1373</u>				
date: 5/8/2023				

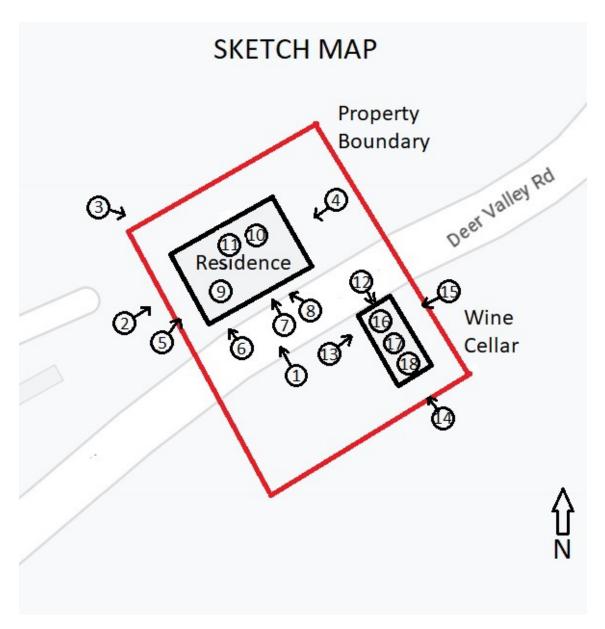
Additional Documentation

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.)

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Name of Property	County and State		

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: Zentgraf House

City or Vicinity: Rescue

County: El Dorado State: CA

Photographer: Beth Glynn

Date Photographed: 4/15/2023

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for nominations 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.). We may not conduct or sponsor and you are not required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a currently valid OMB control number.

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for each response using this form is estimated to be between the Tier 1 and Tier 4 levels with the estimate of the time for each tier as follows:

Tier 1 – 60-100 hours

Tier 2 – 120 hours

Tier 3 - 230 hours

Tier 4 – 280 hours

The above estimates include time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and preparing and transmitting nominations. Send comments regarding these estimates or any other aspect of the requirement(s) to the Service Information Collection Clearance Officer, National Park Service, 1201 Oakridge Drive Fort Collins, CO 80525.



Photo #1: View of the front façade of the Zentgraf House from the south.



Photo #2: View of the western façade of the Zentgraf House



Photo #3: View along the rear façade of the Zentgraf House from the northwest.



Photo #4: View of the eastern façade of the Zentgraf House.

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Photo #5: Another view of the western façade of the Zentgraf House showing stone pathway.

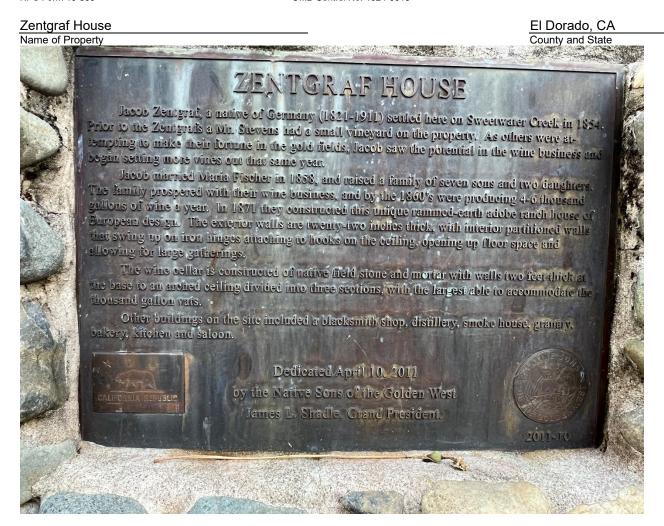


Photo #6: View of the Native Sons of the Golden West plaque in front of the Zentgraf House.



Photo #7: View of the explanatory sign on the front façade of the Zentgraf House.



Photo #8: View of the small sign above the doorway of the Zentgraf House.



Photo #9: Interior view of the main room of the Zentgraf House.



Photo #10: View of an interior partition wall. Note hinges at the top of the wall, rings at the base.

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Photo #11: Interior view of hearth area in the Zentgraf House.

Zentgraf House

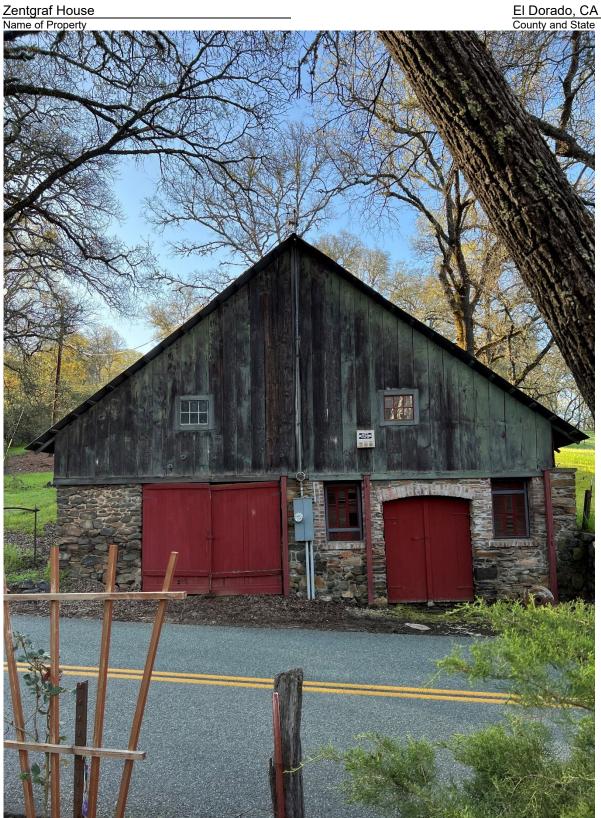


Photo #12: View of the front façade of the Winery building from the north.

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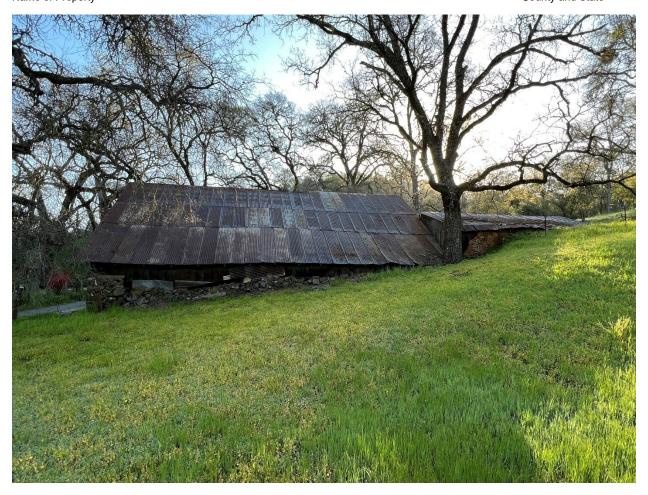


Photo #1: View of the western façade of the Winery building showing it cut onto the slope of the ground.



Photo #14: View of the rear façade of the Winery building.



Photo #15: View of the eastern façade of the Winery building.

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Photo #16: Interior view of the front portion of the Winery building.

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Photo #17: Interior view of the arched underground storage portion of the Winery.



Photo #18: View of the trussed roof in the front portion of the Winery building.



Photo #19: View along Deer Valley Road from the east showing the Zentgraf House and the Winery building.