Appendix D

Cultural Resources Inventory

Pacific Legacy

Incorporated

CULTURAL RESOURCES CONSULTANTS

CULTURAL RESOURCES INVENTORY REYNOLDS RANCH/BLUE SHIELD DEVELOPMENT PLAN CITY OF LODI, SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

Prepared for:

Robert Sun
WILLDAN
13191 Crossroads Parkway North, Suite 405
Industry, CA 91746-3497

Prepared by:

Robert Jackson, M.A. and Patricia Welsh, M.A.
Pacific Legacy, Incorporated
3081 Alhambra Drive, Suite 208
Cameron Park, CA 95682

May 2006

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

Pacific Legacy, Inc. conducted a cultural resources inventory of a 220-acre area south of the City of Lodi. Proposed land use of the 220-acre parcel is described in a Master Plan. This 220-acre parcel comprises the Study Area for the cultural resources inventory. The proposed Reynolds Ranch/Blue Shield Development Plan project area is a proposed 60-acre commercial and Blue Shield corporate office development encompassing a 220-acre area. The 60-acre Development Plan area is referred to as the Project Area for the purpose of this report.

The cultural resources inventory was undertaken as a contribution to an Environmental Impact Report (EIR). The 1970 California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) mandates consideration of effects on archaeological resources pursuant to Section 21083.2 (State of California, Office of Planning and Research [1992:21]).

Pre-field literature research and a pedestrian survey of the proposed project area did not identify any prehistoric resources but did identify one significant historic cultural resource within the 220-acre project area. This resource, the Morse/Skinner Ranch, is listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

Six residential structures, a barn, and a Moose Lodge building are present within the Project Area (60-acres), and twelve additional residential buildings and structures exist within the remaining 160-acres proposed for residential development. Other than the Morse/Skinner Ranch House, none of the buildings have been evaluated for eligibility to the California Register of Historical Resources.

Recommendations include preservation in place and avoidance of the Morse/Skinner House and the one acre parcel on which it sits. The remaining buildings and structures should be recorded and evaluated by a qualified architectural historian to determine whether they are eligible for the CRHR. Once evaluated, the effects of the Master Plan and Development Plan implementation on CRHR eligible properties (historical resources) should be assessed and treatment or mitigation measures should be developed for any historical resources that may be subject to adverse changes resulting from the project.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Section	Page
MANAGEMENT SUMMARY	i
1.0 INTRODUCTION	1
1.1 Project Location and Description	1
2.0 BACKGROUND	6
2.1 Natural Environment	6
2.2 Prehistoric Archaeology	6
2.3 Ethnography	7
2.4 Historical Context	8
3.0 INVENTORY METHODS	9
3.1 Pre-field Research	9
3.2 Native American Consultation	10
3.3 Field Methods	11
4.0 STUDY FINDINGS	13
5.0 RECOMMENDATIONS	15
5.1 Evaluation Criteria	15
5.1.1 National Register of Historic Places	15
5.1.2 California Environmental Quality Act	16
5.2 Identified Resources	17
5.3 Master Plan Recommendations	18
5.4 Development Plan Recommendations	18
6.0 REFERENCES CITED	21

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure	Page
Figure 1-1. Project Vicinity Map	2
Figure 1-2. Project Location Map	3
Figure 1-3. Project Survey Area	4
Figure 1-4. 60-Acre Survey Area	5
Figure 3-1. Southern Half of Project Area	11
Figure 3-2. Northwest Quadrant of Project	11
Figure 3-3. Northeast Quadrant of Project	11
Figure 3-4. Moose Lodge and Vineyards	12
Figure 3-5. Morse/Skinner House Listed on NRHP	12
Figure 3-6. Morse/Skinner House Driveway and Water Tower	12

APPENDICES

Appendix A – Record Search
Appendix B – Native American Contacts
Appendix C – Native American Correspondence

1.0 Introduction

Pacific Legacy, Inc. was retained by WILLDAN to conduct a cultural resources inventory of the proposed Reynolds Ranch/Blue Shield Development Plan project within the City of Lodi, as a contribution to an Environmental Impact Report (EIR). This document describes that inventory and its findings.

1.1 Project Location and Description

The Study Area for the cultural resources inventory is 220-acres situated outside the current boundaries of the City of Lodi, but within the Planned Residential Reserve defined in the General Plan and within the LAFCo approved Sphere of Influence, within northern San Joaquin County, California (Figure 1-1). The Study Area, depicted in Figure 1-2, is bordered by the State Route 99 to the east, Southern Pacific Railroad to the west, Harney Lane to the north, and Scottsdale Road to the south. It is located within Township 3 north, Range 6 east, Northeast corner of Section 24, as depicted on Lodi South, CA 7.5' 1968 (PR 1976) (Figure 1-2).

Within this Study Area is a Development Plan area of 60-acres proposed for commercial and a Blue Shield corporate office development (Figure 1-4). The Master Plan describes the development of approximately 160-acres of residential buildings, including park and public uses, approximately 20 acres of office, and 40 acres of retail use. A determination of possible significant project effects on the environment was made by the City Environmental Review Officer, requiring the preparation of an Environmental Impact Report (EIR). The EIR will focus on the Project Area that includes office and retail use in areas totaling 60-acres (Figure 1-4).

WILLDAN contracted with Pacific Legacy, Inc. to complete a cultural resources inventory of the Study Area.

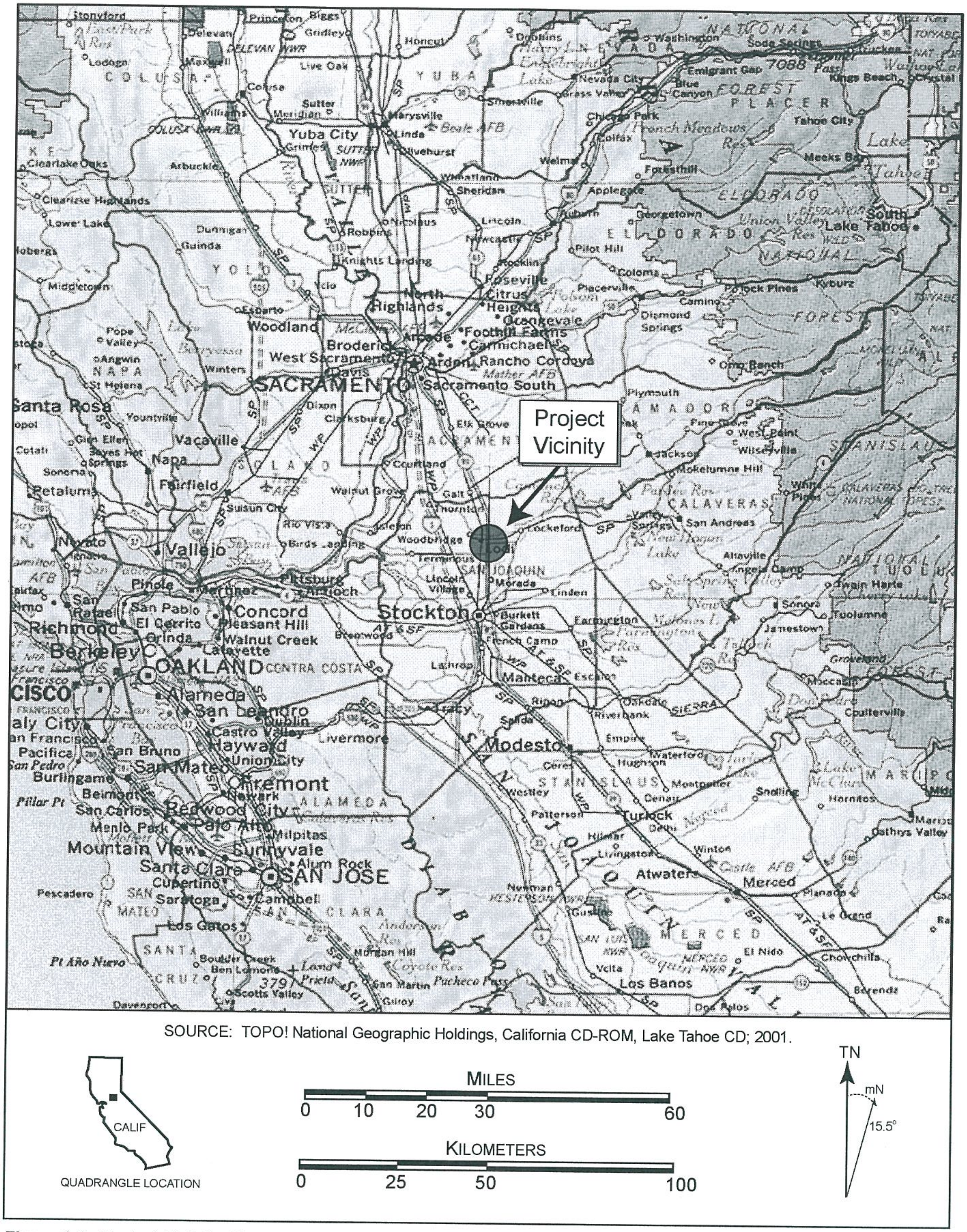


Figure 1-1. Project Vicinity Map.

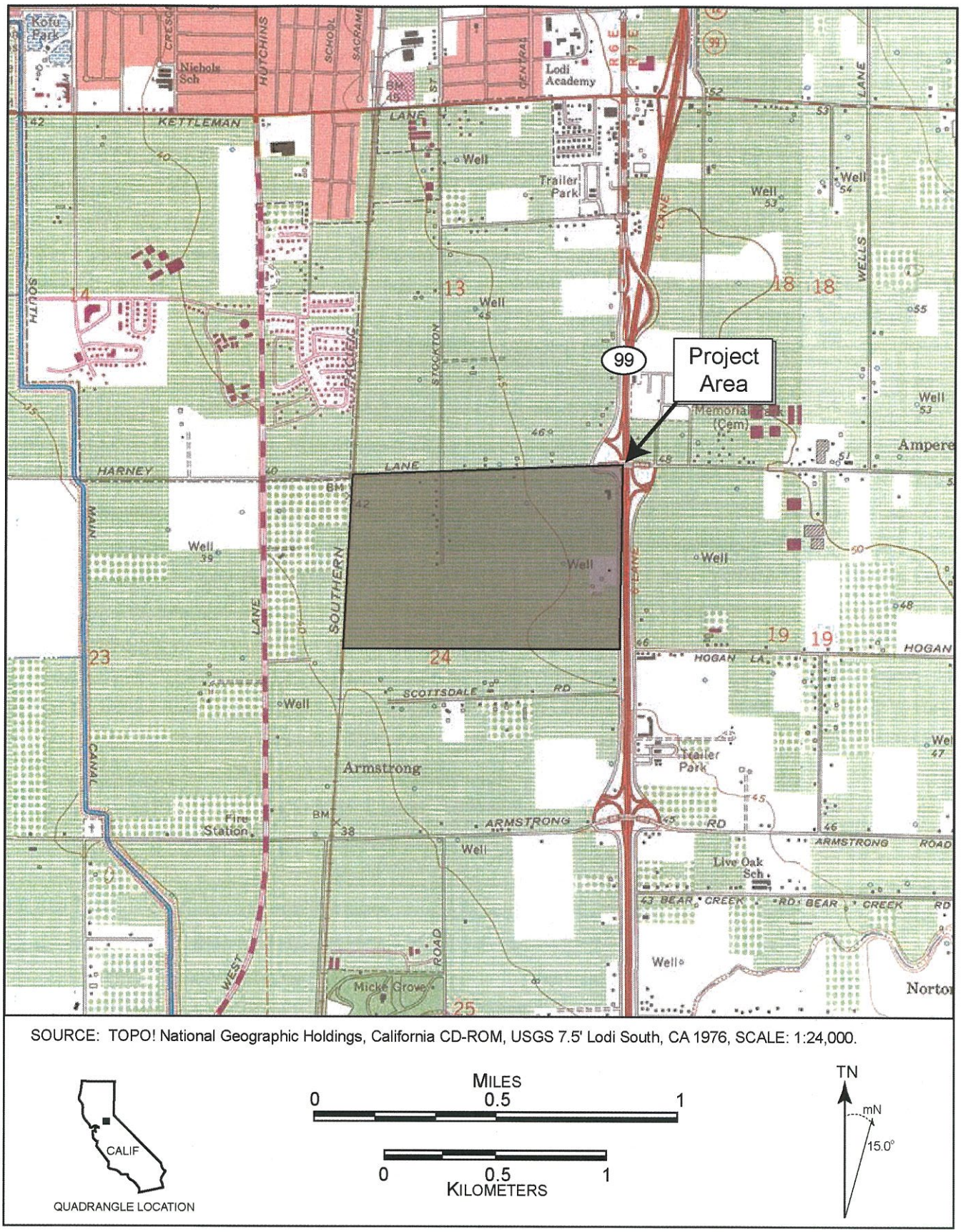


Figure 1-2. Project Location Map.

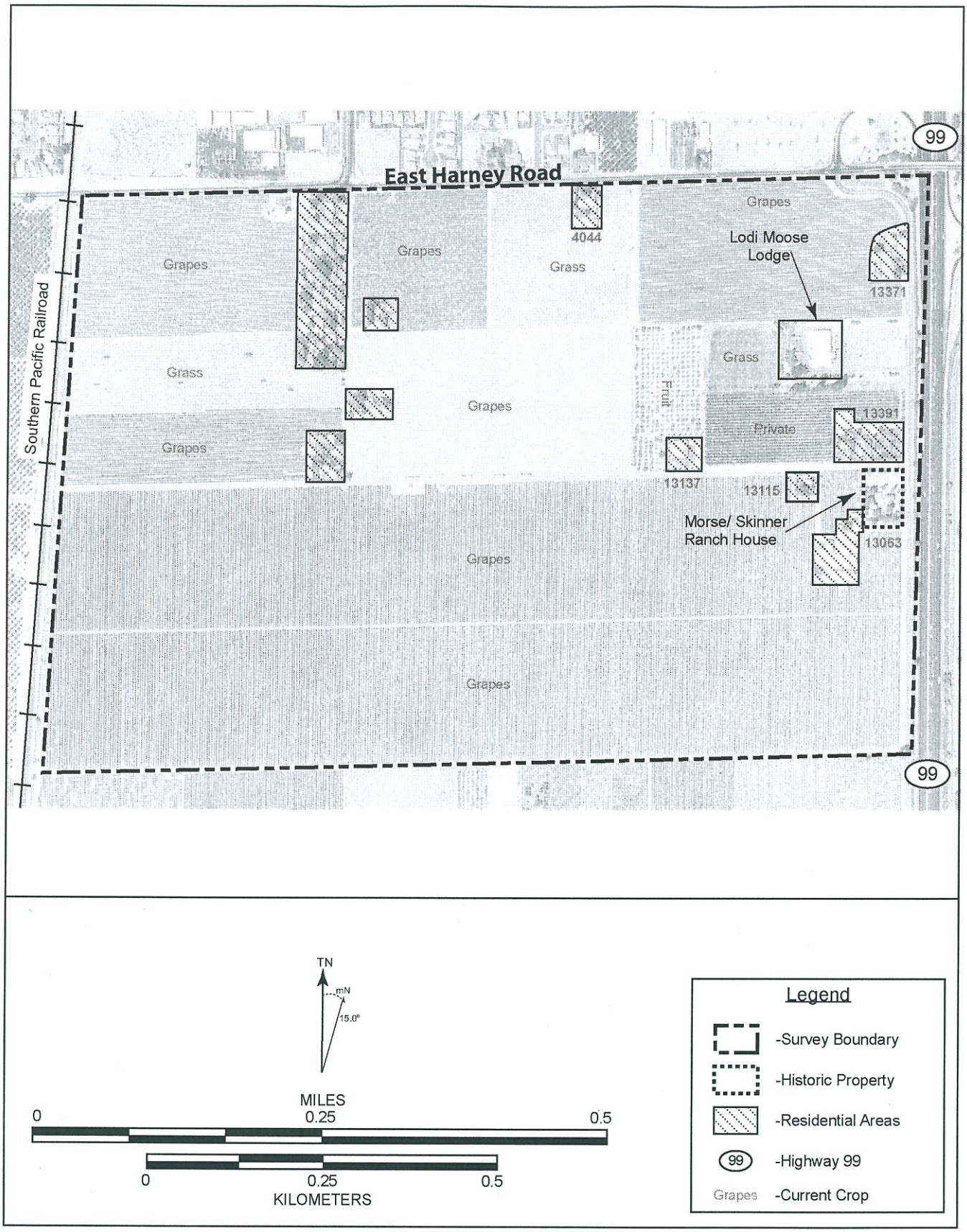


Figure 1-3. Project Survey Area.

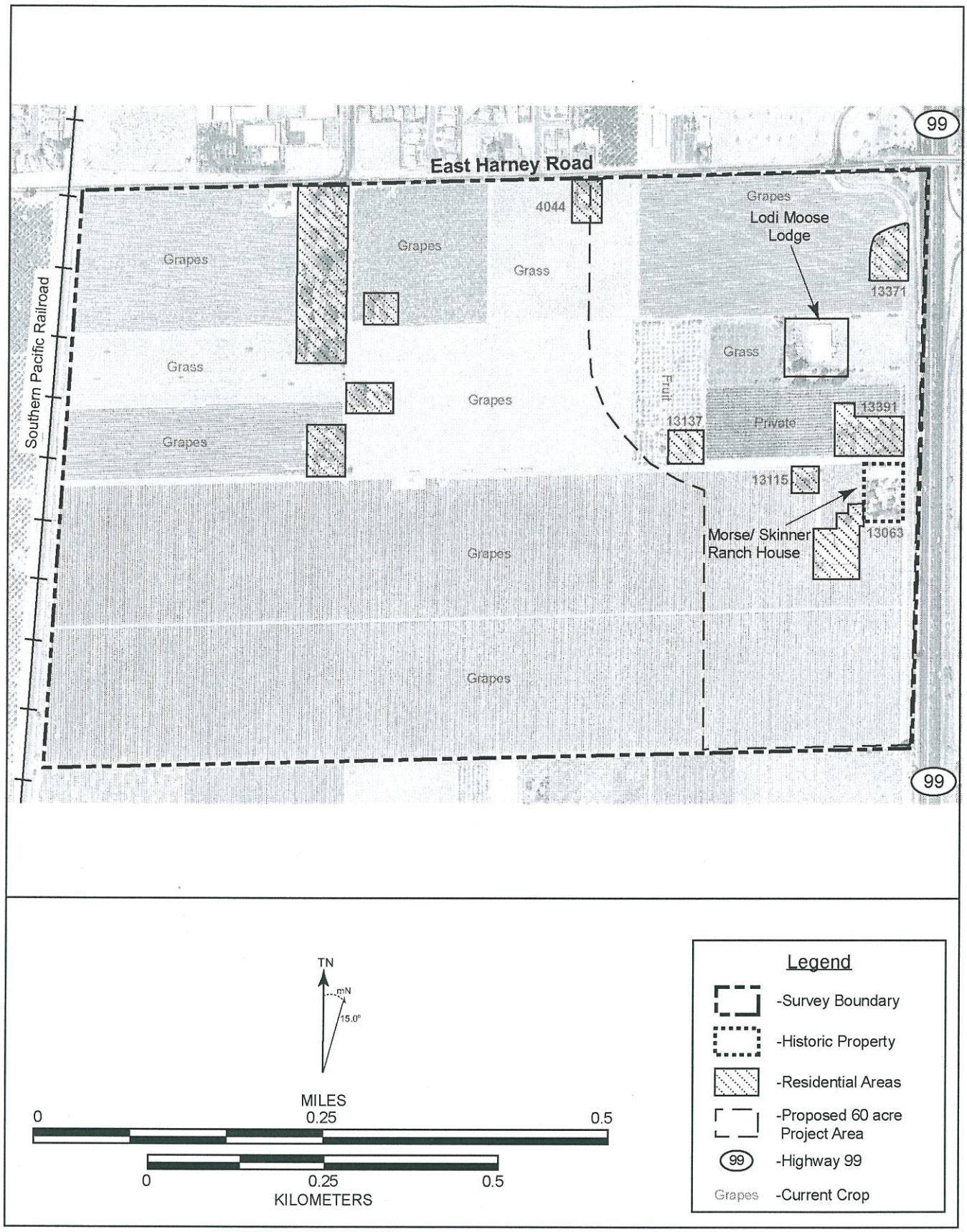


Figure 1-4. 60 Acre Study Area.

2.0 BACKGROUND

2.1 NATURAL ENVIRONMENT

The Study Area ranges in elevation between 45 to 55 ft. above mean sea level and experiences a Mediterranean climate characterized by warm summers and mild wet winters. The maximum temperature of the area is 92.1° F, with the hottest months falling between May and September. The area receives approximately 17 inches of annual precipitation, with the majority of rain falling between November and March.

The vegetation of the contemporary Study Area can be described as rural grasslands, planted with vineyards, orchards, and ornamentals. Ground disturbance over the last century includes plowing of agricultural fields and grading for roads and residential construction, resulting in the disappearance of most native plants and animals (Schultze 1988). The project area today supports small mammals and bird species. In the past, a more varied environment would have provided very different types of habitat that would have supported a variety of plant and animal species, including bear, elk, and pronghorn.

2.2 PREHISTORIC ARCHAEOLOGY

Native American groups first occupied the Central Valley at least 12,000 years ago, although evidence of early occupation in the valley is somewhat limited (Fagan 2003; Moratto 1984). More recent prehistoric human occupation is better-documented, and the archaeological record for later period sites provides a clearer understanding of human behavior and material culture. Amateur archaeologists conducted investigations in the Central Valley between 1893 and 1901. J. A. Barr focused on excavated mounds near Stockton, which were later interpreted and published by E. J. Dawson and W. E. Schenck who reported investigations of over 90 archaeological sites in the region (Schenck and Dawson 1929).

Based on numerous investigations in the 1930's, Lillard and Purves (1936) developed a three-stage cultural sequence comprised of "cultural levels": Early, Intermediate and Late. This sequence was later elaborated on by Lillard et al. (1939), proposing a Delta Sequence, composed of periods (Lillard et al 1939). The Delta Sequence evolved into the cultural horizons (Early, Middle and Late) of the Central California Taxonomic System (CCTS), as a result of elaboration by (Beardsley 1948, 1954), Heizer (1949), and Ragir (1972).

Many researchers believe that the CCTS did not reflect the diversity in the archaeological record of Central California. Frederickson (1973, 1974) addressed the shortcoming of the CCTS, proposing "patterns" that are spatially but not temporally bound unlike the previous chronological sequences of the 1930's. Fredrickson (1973) defines three patterns for central California: Windmiller (Early Horizon), Berkeley (Middle Horizon), and Augustine Patterns (Late Horizon).

The Windmiller Pattern spans from approximately 4500 to 3000 B.P., focusing primarily on the Central Valley and Delta region. The economy was based on exploitation of a wide variety of

terrestrial and aquatic animal species. A seasonal adaptation of winter habitation sites in the valley and summer camps in the foothills (Fredrickson 1973).

The Berkeley Pattern (3500-1500 B.P.), defined by a higher proportion of grinding implements to projectile points, implies a greater emphasis on the exploitation of the acorn as a food resource. Archaeological data from a number of Berkeley Pattern sites and depth of the cultural deposits suggest larger populations than the earlier Windmiller Pattern. The Berkeley Pattern suggests local and regional variation, gradual expansion or assimilation of different populations rather than abrupt population replacement, and gradual economic change (Fredrickson 1973:116-133).

The Augustine Pattern (1500-European contact) is defined by a change in the overall general subsistence patterns. Acorns become the dominant food source and bow and arrow technology is introduced during this period. Trade appears to have expanded during this period, and may represent Wintuan population expansion from the north, stimulating a blending of new traits with the established Berkeley Pattern (Johnson 1976:214). This period is identified by intensification of exchange and subsistence activities and population growth.

Investigations into Central Valley prehistory, San Joaquin County, affirm that Central Valley people generally occupied sites along the banks of major waterways, streams and wetland areas. However, it is possible that much of the archaeological record for the region is buried beneath vast alluvial deposits during the last 9,000 years. Consequently, cultural material can be revealed unexpectedly during excavation throughout the Central Valley.

2.3 Ethnography

Prior to European contact, the project area was inhabited by the Northern Valley Yokuts. The ethnographic territory of the Northern Valley Yokuts is defined by the crest of the Diablo Range to the west and the foothills of the Sierra Nevada to the east. The southern boundary extended to where the San Joaquin River bends northward, and their northern boundary was between the Calaveras and Mokelumne rivers.

The Southern Valley Yokuts and the Foothill Yokuts dialects formed the Yokutsan linguistic family of the Penutian Stock (Shipley 1978). Settlements composed of single-family dwellings, sweathouses, and ceremonial structures were located near or on banks of larger watercourses. They lead a semi-sedentary lifestyle, moving during seed procurement and spring flooding (Wallace 1978:462-470). The Yokuts relied heavily on salmon, waterfowl, large mammals and acorns for subsistence (Wallace 1978:464). Acorns were gathered from groves of valley oaks and ground into meal and cooked as a soup or gruel. Spawning salmon were caught in the fall and spring using harpoon and dragnets. Their technology included pottery, baskets, nets, bow and arrow, bedrock mortars, pestles, portable mortars, and flake stone stools to hunt and gather, process, cook and store various foods. Flake stone tools were made from cryptocrystalline silicates and obsidian provided by the Paiute and Shoshone groups on the eastern side of the Sierra. The Salinan and Coastanoan groups provided shell beads and mussels. The Yokuts traded with Miwok groups for baskets and bows and arrows.

Spaniards explored the Sacramento Delta in the early 1800's. As a result, Yokut populations declined due to relocation into Spanish missions. In 1833 Yokut populations were decimated

75% by the malaria outbreak. The 1848 discovery of gold in the Sierra Nevada increased California's European population substantially, and severely impacted the Yokuts. This influx of Europeans eventually resulted in the removal of the remaining Yokuts from their native lands (Latta 1977). Native populations were dislocated from their traditional territories by ranchers and farmers, altering their traditional resources, landforms and waterways. This caused many Yokuts to turn to wage labor on farms and ranches, and others to settle on land set aside for them on the Fresno and Tule River Reservations.

2.4 Historical Context

In 1859, local rural families organized to establish the Salem school that also served as a church and community center. Because of its proximity to the railroad crossing at the Mokelumne River, property owners approached the railroad in hopes of establishing a town (Hillman and Covello 1985). Lodi was first known as the Town of Mokelumne Station, founded by the Central Pacific Railroad. In 1874, to avoid confusion with two other towns, Mokelumne Hill in the foothills and Mokelumne City to the northwest, the name of Lodi was chosen (Gudde 1998:213).

The earliest industries in the area were agriculture, although a lumber mill established in 1877, and a flour mill established in 1876. Agricultural success was due to the unique qualities of the soil and climate in the area. The sandy loam south of the river is well adapted for vineyards and orchards. Airflow through Suisun Pass to the east cools the air at night, which is beneficial for grape crops. These conditions make Lodi well-suited to Flame Tokay grapes. In fact, L.M. Morse and his son Edmund are credited for having planted the first Tokay grapes in the Lodi area in 1892. The site of this notable economic event was the Morse/Skinner Ranch, which stands within the Study Area (and Project Area) today. Plantings of Tokay grapes increased in 1897 and irrigation started around 1920. Today, 97 percent of the Tokay grapes produced in the world are grown in the Lodi area.

Grape vines were superseded in importance during the 19th century by grain and watermelons (Hillman and Covello 1985). Melons became symbolic of local produce during the 1880's; many without irrigation and melon crops prepared the fields for wheat planting.

An 1887 mill fire burned all but three buildings in the center of Lodi, but reconstruction started almost immediately, mostly with inflammable brick. Post-fire building included the Lodi Opera House in 1905, a permanent library in 1909, and the first hospital established by Dr. R. A. Buchanan. Pacific Coast Producers, canners and can manufacturers; Holz Rubber Co., Valley Industries and Goehring Meat Company, producers of Victor brand products. The City of Lodi was incorporated in 1906.

3.0 Inventory Methods

Pacific Legacy was contracted to assist WILLDAN in identifying cultural resources within the project APE. Identification activities were scoped to include, if necessary:

- pre-field research and consultation;
- field survey;
- recording of no more than one archaeological site; and
- preparation of a report of findings.

All project personnel met the professional standards described in Archaeology and Historic Preservation: Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines. Robert Jackson, M.A., served as Principal Investigator, Patricia Welsh, M.A. was Project Manager, and Mike Taggart, M.A., directed fieldwork. Steve Hilton, B.A., Janelle Walker, B.A., Nichole Jordan, B.A., and Megan Dunning, B.A. provided field support.

3.1 Pre-field Research

A records search was conducted by the Central California Information Center of the California Historical Resources Information system (CCIC) in February 2006. Records of cultural resource studies and previously recorded cultural resources within ¼ mile of the project area were consulted. Additionally, the following inventories were consulted:

- The National Register of Historic Places
- The California Register of Historical resources
- The California Inventory of Historic Resource (1976)
- The California Historical Landmarks (1996)
- The California Point of Historical Interest listing (May 1992 and update)
- The Historic Property Data File
- Archaeological Determinations of Eligibility
- CALTRANS State and Local Bridge Survey (1989 and update)
- Survey of Surveys (1989)
- GLO Plats
- Other pertinent historic data available at the CCIC for San Joaquin County

Results of the records search received from the CCIC are as follows:

Within The Study Area

- No prehistoric resources were reported to the Information Center.

- The Southern Pacific Railroad is recorded adjacent (west) to the project area. However, no site records are on file with the CCIC for the portion of this line within this 7.5′ USGS quadrangle. Other recorded segments of the historic Southern Pacific Railroad in San Joaquin County have been designated P-39-000002 (CA-SJO-000250H).

- The Morse/Skinner Ranch, listed on the National Register of Historic Places is located within the 220-acre Study Area.

Within ¼ Mile of the Study Area

- No prehistoric resources have been reported to the Information Center.

- Cherokee Memorial Park (cemetery) is located within ¼ mile of the Study Area. No site records are on file for this resource and it is not in the current Historic Property Data File.

- No resources known to have value to local cultural groups have been reported to the CCIC within ¼ mile of the Study Area.

Previous Investigations Reported to CCIC within the Project Area

- Cultural Resources Survey for The Level (3) Communications Long Haul Fiber Optics Project Segment WS04: Sacramento to Bakersfield - SJ-3995 (Nelson 2000)

Previous Investigations Reported To CCIC within ¼ Mile of the Project Area

- Negative Archaeological Survey - SJ-4094 - Davis-King (2000)
- Cellular facility installation – Maggio Cir. /SC-13353A - SJ-6005 - Billat (2006)

Copies of the record search information are provided in Appendix A

3.2 Native American Consultation

The initial effort to consult with Native Americans regarding the project was a letter sent on February 24th, 2006 to the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) requesting a search of the Sacred Lands Inventory File, and a current list of interested Native Americans of the area. On March 7th, 2006, Pacific Legacy received a letter from Ms. Debbie Pilas-Treadway of the NAHC. The NAHC letter identified ten individuals and groups with potential interest in the project and stated that no Sacred Lands are on file within the project area. Letters requesting information and/or concerns regarding the proposed project area were sent to the listed Native American contacts on March 8th, 2006 (Appendix B). As of March 15th, 2006, no comments have been received from any of the notified NAHC contact persons. Follow-up phone calls were made to the NAHC contacts on March 16th, 2006. Conversations were held with four of the contacted NAHC persons (B. Elliston, R. Yonemura, G. Villa, Jr., and S. Burley). Ms. Billie Blue Elliston, Mr. Randy Yonemura and Mr. Glen Villa, Jr. expressed no concerns with the project. Silvia Burley, Chairperson of the California Valley Miwok Tribe stated that a response letter has been mailed, but that letter has not been received at this writing. Telephone messages were left with the other NAHC contacts, but no return calls have been received. Copies of correspondence with the NAHC and the contact persons are provided in Appendix C.

3.3 Field Methods

Pacific Legacy, Inc. conducted a systematic intensive pedestrian survey of the entire project area on March 7th, 2006. The project area was surveyed by a team of five archaeologists. The project APE was traversed in line abreast parallel transects spaced 15-30 meters apart. The spacing between transects varied slightly depending on terrain, vegetation, soil conditions, and residential structures. The southern portion of the survey area is planted with grape vines and visibility of mineral soils was between 85%-90%.

Figure 3-1. Southern half of Project Area

Figure 3-2. Northwest Quadrant of Project

The ground surface in the northern portion of the survey area was obscured approximately 75% by grape vines, grass, or both. Ground surface visibility was reduced to only 10%-20%in grassy areas.

Representative views of the Study Area were taken with an Olympus C-60 zoom Digital camera. Overview photos were taken from various locations and from different directions to show the area's environmental and physiographic setting, as well as ground visibility at the time of the survey.

Figure 3-3. Northeast Quadrant of Project

Figure 3-4. Moose Lodge and Vineyards

Figure 3-5. Morse/Skinner House Listed on NRHP

Figure 3-6. Morse/Skinner House Driveway and Water Tower

4.0 Study Findings

An intensive cultural resources survey of 220-acres near the City of Lodi resulted in no prehistoric cultural materials or archaeological deposit discoveries during the pedestrian survey. Pre-field research of the Study Area did not identify any prehistoric resources. Pre-field literature research did identify one historic cultural resource; the Morse/Skinner Ranch within the 220-acre Study Area. This ranch is listed in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP #39-Z02052).

The survey identified a number of residences, unattached structures associated with the residences, a barn, and a commercial/industrial steel building housing a Moose Lodge within the 220-acre Study Area. Seven structures are situated within the 60-acres subject to the Development Plan for commercial and office space. The structures include the Morse/Skinner property (The Main Residence), a bungalow behind the main residence, a single family residence adjacent to the Morse/Skinner residence, the Moose Lodge, two single family residences, one at 13371 Highway 99 Frontage Road, the other at 13137 Highway 99 frontage Road, and a single family residence at 4044 E. Harney Road.

The Morse/Skinner Ranch House (13063 - 99 Frontage Road) is listed on the National Register of Historic Placed and the California Register of Historical Resources. The remaining structures have not been evaluated for inclusion in the NRHP or CRHR.

Twelve residences are located within the remaining 160-acres of the Master Plan. The addresses of these residences are: 13125, 13167, 13275, 13297, 13323, 13355, 13387, 13409, 13475, 13415 located on the west side of West Stockton Boulevard, 13216 and 13322 located on the east side of West Stockton Boulevard. None of these properties have been subjected to evaluation for the NRHP or CRHR by a qualified Architectural Historian.

The Morse/Skinner Ranch was listed on the National Register in 1986. While the specific criteria are not cited in the NRHP nomination, it is clear that the property is significant under criteria A, B, and C. As the first property in the Lodi area credited with the growing of Flame Tokay grapes, the ranch is the scene of an event important to the economic development of the Lodi area. The property meets Criteria B because, L.M. Morse and his son, E.E. are credited with planting the first Tokay grapes on their property, as well as contributing significantly to the agricultural, financial, and educational growth of Lodi. The significance of the Morse/Skinner house is primarily architectural (Criterion C); the earlier Greek Revival building was altered with later, but compatible, Colonial Revival details, creating a handsome turn of the century property.

While the environment surrounding the Morse/Skinner house includes agricultural fields planted in grapes, it also contains more modern buildings that are inconsistent with the rural, agricultural setting of the ranch, including an adjacent Moose Lodge and residential buildings north and south of the Morse/Skinner ranch buildings (Figure 1-3). Since its nomination in 1984, a three and a half foot chain link fence that surrounded the ranch building complex has been replaced by a six-foot, white iron fence which visually separates the Morse/Skinner Ranch

buildings from the remnant agricultural environment that still exists. The public would have difficulty associating the ranch buildings with surrounding agricultural enterprises that characterizes its history. Therefore, the agricultural setting or environment of the ranch has been substantially compromised and no longer contributes to an appreciation of the historic events and individuals that render the Morse/Skinner Ranch significant.

Recommendations for further consideration of this and the other cultural resources identified within the Study Area are offered in Section 5.0 of this report.

5.0 Recommendations

5.1 Evaluation Criteria

5.1.1 National Register of Historic Places

The National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) is authorized under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended. The significance criteria for evaluating cultural resources for listing in the NRHP are defined in 36 CFR 60.4 as follows.

The quality of significance in American history, architecture, archaeology, and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects of state and local importance that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, association, and

> A. that are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history;
>
> B. that are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past;
>
> C. that embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or
>
> D. that have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important to prehistory or history.

Sites younger than 50 years, unless of exceptional importance, are not eligible for listing in the NRHP.

An integral part of assessing cultural resource significance, aside from applying the above criteria, is determining the physical integrity of the resource. Prior to assessing a resource's potential for listing in the NRHP, it is important to understand the seven kinds of integrity mentioned above. To summarize a National Park Service bulletin titled How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation (National Park Service 1991), the types of integrity are defined as:

Location is the place where the historic property was constructed or the place where the historic event occurred.

Design is the combination of elements that create the form, plan, space, structure, and style of a property.

Setting is the physical environment of a historic property.

Materials are the physical elements that were combined or deposited during a particular period of time and in a particular pattern or configuration to form a historic property.

Workmanship is the physical evidence of the crafts of a particular culture or people during any given period in history or prehistory.

Feeling is a property's expression of the aesthetic or historic sense of a particular period of time.

Association is the direct link between an important historic event or person and a historic property.

To qualify for listing in the NRHP, a property must be significant. That is, it must represent a significant part of the history, architecture, archeology, engineering, or culture of an area, and it must have the characteristics that make it a good representative of properties associated with that aspect of the past.

All properties change over time. It is not necessary for a property to retain all its historic physical features or characteristics to be eligible for listing in the NRHP. However, the property must retain the essential physical features that enable it to convey its historic identity. The essential physical features are those features that define both why a property is significant and when it was significant. A property that is significant for its historic association is eligible for listing in the NRHP if it retains the essential physical features that made up its character or appearance during the period of its association with the important event, historical pattern, or persons. A property important for association with an event, historical pattern, or person ideally might retain some feature of all seven aspects of integrity. A basic integrity test for a property associated with an important event or person is whether a historical contemporary would recognize the property as it exists today (National Park Service 1984:6, 46, 48).

5.1.2 California Environmental Quality Act

The California Environmental Quality Act Guidelines Section 15064.5 includes provisions for significance criteria related to archaeological and historical resources. A significant archaeological or historical resource is defined as one which meets the criteria of the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR), is included in a local register of historical resources, or is determined by the lead agency to be historically significant. A significant impact is characterized as a "substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource."

Public Resource Code Section 5024.1 authorizes the establishment of the CRHR. Any identified cultural resources must therefore be evaluated against the CRHR criteria. In order to be determined eligible for listing in the CRHR, a property must be significant at the local, state, or national level under one or more of the following four criteria, modeled on the NRHP criteria.

1. It is associated with events or patterns of events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of the history and cultural heritage of California and the United States.

2. It is associated with the lives of persons important to the nation or to California's past.

3. It embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values.

4. It has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important to the prehistory or history of the state and the nation.

In addition to meeting one or more of the above criteria, a significant property must exhibit a measure of integrity. Properties eligible for listing in the CRHR must retain enough of their historic character or appearance to be recognizable as historic properties and to convey the reasons for their significance. Integrity is judged in relation to location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. It must also be judged with reference to the particular criteria under which a property is thought to be eligible.

Public Resource Code Section 21083.2 governs the treatment of unique archaeological resources, defined as "an archaeological artifact, object, or site about which it can be clearly demonstrated" as meeting any of the following criteria:

Contains information needed to answer important scientific research questions and that there is a demonstrable public interest in that information.

Has a special and particular quality such as being the oldest of its type or the best available example of its type.

Is directly associated with a scientifically recognized important prehistoric or historic event or person.

If it can be demonstrated that a project will cause damage to a unique resource, appropriate mitigation measures shall be required to preserve the resource in place and in an undisturbed state. Mitigation measures may include, but are not limited to 1) planning construction to avoid the site, 2) deeding conservation easements, or 3) capping the site prior to construction. If a resource is determined to be a "non-unique archaeological resource," no further consideration of the resource by the lead agency is necessary.

5.2 Identified Resources

Resources Within the Study Area

The Study Area, defined as the 220-acre parcel subject to the infrastructure Master Plan, contains several residences, a Moose Lodge, and barn, as well as agricultural fields. Literature research and a pedestrian survey of the Study Area identified the Morse/Skinner Ranch house located on 99 Frontage Road, less than one mile south of Lodi, California. The ranch house and water tank stands on a one-acre remnant of a once larger, 200-acre ranch. The residence was built in vernacular Greek Revival style in 1869 and was altered in 1912 with the addition of Colonial Revival details. The Morse/Skinner Ranch and associated water tank are included in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) under three criteria (36 CFR 60.4(a-c). An NRHP property is defacto, eligible for the California Register of Historic Resources (CRHR).

A number of other residential structures, several unattached structures associated with these residences, a Moose Lodge, and barn, are present within the 220-acre Study Area. These commercial and residential buildings have not been evaluated.

Resources within the Project Area
Seven properties are within the 60-acre Development Project, proposed for the development of a Blue Shield Office and commercial buildings. The remainder of the residences are within the 160-acre parcel subject to the Master Plan.

5.3 Master Plan Recommendations

The 220-acre parcel is proposed for office and commercial development within 60-acres along the 99 Frontage Road. The commercial and office development is described within the Development Plan and comprises the 60-acre Project Area. The residential development within the remaining 160-acres is described in the Master Plan. Planning for the residential development is preliminary, but appears to entail the demolition of existing buildings and structures in advance of a planned medium and low density residential development.

An Architectural Historian should evaluate the existing structures within the 160-acre residential development. The structures should be evaluated for their inclusion in the NRHP and/or CRHR. Once the resources have been evaluated, the effects of the proposed project can be determined, and further recommendations can be made to mitigate adverse effects.

5.4 Development Plan Recommendations

Recommendation 1: The Morse/Skinner Ranch and water tank, including the one acre parcel on which it is situated, is listed on the NRHP and it is therefore a historical resource eligible for the CRHR. The one acre parcel should be preserved in place. The Development Plan should exclude development of the one acre parcel and protect the property from damage or destruction. If effects to the Morse/Skinner house can not be avoided, then the rehabilitation of the Morse/Skinner house should follow the Secretary of Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation, provided below:

The Secretary of the Interior is responsible for establishing standards for all programs under Departmental authority and for advising Federal agencies on the preservation of historic properties listed in or eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

The Standards for Rehabilitation (codified in 36 CFR 67 for use in the Federal Historic Preservation Tax Incentives program) address the most prevalent treatment. "Rehabilitation" is defined as "the process of returning a property to a state of utility, through repair or alteration, which makes possible an efficient contemporary use while preserving those portions and features of the property which are significant to its historic, architectural, and cultural values."

The Standards (Department of Interior regulations, 36 CFR 67) pertain to historic buildings of all materials, construction types, sizes, and occupancy and encompass the exterior and the interior, related landscape features and the building's site and environment as well as attached, adjacent, or related new construction. The Standards are to be applied to specific rehabilitation projects in a reasonable manner, taking into consideration economic and technical feasibility.

1. A property shall be used for its historic purpose or be placed in a new use that requires minimal change to the defining characteristics of the building and its site and environment.

2. The historic character of a property shall be retained and preserved. The removal of historic materials or alteration of features and spaces that characterize a property shall be avoided.

3. Each property shall be recognized as a physical record of its time, place, and use. Changes that create a false sense of historical development, such as adding conjectural features or architectural elements from other buildings, shall not be undertaken.

4. Most properties change over time; those changes that have acquired historic significance in their own right shall be retained and preserved.

5. Distinctive features, finishes, and construction techniques or examples of craftsmanship that characterize a property shall be preserved.

6. Deteriorated historic features shall be repaired rather than replaced. Where the severity of deterioration requires replacement of a distinctive feature, the new feature shall match the old in design, color, texture, and other visual qualities and, where possible, materials. Replacement of missing features shall be substantiated by documentary, physical, or pictorial evidence.

7. Chemical or physical treatments, such as sandblasting, that cause damage to historic materials shall not be used. The surface cleaning of structures, if appropriate, shall be undertaken using the gentlest means possible.

8. Significant archeological resources affected by a project shall be protected and preserved. If such resources must be disturbed, mitigation measures shall be undertaken.

9. New additions, exterior alterations, or related new construction shall not destroy historic materials that characterize the property. The new work shall be differentiated from the old and shall be compatible with the massing, size, scale, and architectural features to protect the historic integrity of the property and its environment.

10. New additions and adjacent or related new construction shall be undertaken in such a manner that if removed in the future, the essential form and integrity of the historic property and its environment would be unimpaired.

Adherence to the above-mentioned standards will ensure that the integrity and distinguishing characteristics, which make the Morse/Skinner house a significant resource and property listed on the NRHP and CRHR, will be properly maintained, thereby causing no effect to any Historic Properties.

Recommendation 2: The six other structures including several unattached structures within the 60-acres included in the Development Plan should be evaluated for the NRHP and CRHR. Some of these resources, such as the Moose Lodge, were clearly constructed within the last 50 years and are unlikely to be eligible for the NRHP or CRHR. However, some of the residences

may be more than 50 years old and their architectural significance should be evaluated by a qualified architectural historian. This process includes the recording of the buildings and structures on Department of Parks and Recreation Historic Structures Forms (DPR 523). Any structures that are found to be not eligible for the NRHP or CRHR warrant no further consideration. If any of those structures are determined to be eligible for the NRHP or CRHR, the effects of the proposed projects should be assessed and mitigation of adverse changes should be developed.

Recommendation 3: The Yokuts who inhabited the project area prehistorically left no apparent archaeological remains on the ground surface within the Study Area. Previous studies in the Central Valley have shown that archaeological sites are sometimes buried (Moratto 1984). If buried Native American archaeological resources are discovered during the project activities, work should stop immediately in the vicinity of the discovery. The appropriate agency official and a qualified archaeologist should be consulted to determine the significance of the discovery, and plans should be developed to mitigate adverse changes to significant (CRHR eligible) resources. Cultural resources include, but are not limited to artifacts of stone, bone, shell, wood, and/or features that include hearths, structural remains, or dumps.

Recommendation 4: In the event that If human remains are discovered during project construction, work should stop immediately within a reasonable distance of the discovery (e.g., 20 meters (66 feet)), as well as any nearby suspected associations (public Resource Code, Section 7050.5). The San Joaquin County coroner's office should be contacted for investigation purposes. If the remains are determined to be Native American in origin, the coroner will contact both the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC). Any identified descendants must be notified, and work should not resume until they have made a recommendation to the landowner or the person responsible for the excavation work for means of treating and disposing of, with appropriate respect and dignity, the human remains and any associated grave goods as provided in CEQA Section 15064.5; Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5; Public Resource Code, Section 5097.94 and 5097.98.

6.0 References Cited

Beardsley, Richard K.
1948 Cultural Sequences in Central California Archaeology. American Antiquity 14(1):1-28.

1954 Temporal and Arial Relationships in Center California. University of California Archaeological Survey Reports 42-25. Berkeley.

Billat, L.
2006 Maggio Circle/SC-13353A. Cellular Facility Installation, Lodi, San Joaquin County, Ca.

Davis-King, Shelly
2000 Southbound West Lane Harney Lane to Armstrong Road, San Joaquin County, Ca. Negative Archeological Survey Report (SJ-4094).

Fagan, Brian
2003 People of the Earth: An Introduction to World Prehistory. Prentice Hall.

Frederickson, D. A.
1973 Early Cultures of the North Coast Ranges. California Ph.D. dissertation. Department of Anthropology, University of California, Davis.
1974 Cultural Diversity in Early Central California: A View From the North Coast Ranges. Journal of California Anthropology 1(1):41-53.

Gudde, Erwin G.
1969 California Place Names: The Origin and Etymology of Current Geographical Names (Third Edition). University of California Press. Berkeley.

Heizer, R. F.
1949 The Archaeology of Central California. Part I: The Early Horizon. Anthropological Records 12:1. University of California Press: Berkeley.

Hillman, Raymond W. and Leonard A. Covello
1985 Cities and Towns of San Joaquin County Since 1847.

Johnson, J. J.
1976 Archaeological Investigation at the Blodgett Site (Ca-Sac-267). Slough house Locality, Ca. Report to the U. S. National Parks Service, Western Regional Division, Tucson, AZ.

Latta, Frank
1977 Handbook of Yokuts Indians. Kern County Museum Publications, Bakersfield.

Lillard, J. B., and W. K. Purves
1936 The Archaeology of the Deer Creek-Cosumnes Area, Sacramento County, California. Sacramento: Sacramento Junior College, Department of Anthropology Bulletin 1.

Lillard, J. B., R. F. Heizer, and F. Fenenga
1939 An Introduction to the Archaeology of Central California. Department of Anthropology Bulletin No. 2. Sacramento Junior College, Sacramento.

Moratto, M.J.
nd. California Archaeology. Academic Press, Orlando.

Nelson, Wendy
nd. Cultural Resources Survey For the Level (3) Communications Long Haul Fiber Optics Project. Segment WS04: Sacramento to Bakersfield. Prepared for: Parsons Brinckerhoff Network Services, 6689 Owens Drive, Suite A, Pleasanton, California.

Ragir, S. R.
1972 Early Horizon in Central California Prehistory. Contributions of the University of California Archaeological Research Facility 15.University of California, Berkeley.

Schultze, R. F.
1988 Orchard-Vineyard. In A Guide to Wildlife Habitats of California, edited by K. E. Mayer and W. F. Laudenslayer pp. 140-141. California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection, Sacramento.

Schenck, Egbert and Elmer Dawson
1929 Archaeology of the Northern San Joaquin Valley. University of California Publications in American Archaeology and Ethnology 25 (4): 289-413.

Shipley, W. F.
1978 Native Languages in California. In Handbook of North American Indians. Volume 8, California. Robert F. Heizer, volume editor. Pp. 80-90. Washington. Smithsonian Institution.

Wallace, William J.
1978 Northern Valley Yokuts. In R. F. Heizer, editor. Handbook of North American Indians, Vol. 8, p. 464, California. William C. Sturtevant, General Editor. Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.

APPENDIX A

RECORD SEARCH

CENTRAL CALIFORNIA INFORMATION CENTER

California Historical Resources Information System

Department of Anthropology - California State University, Stanislaus
801 W. Monte Vista Avenue, Turlock, California 95382
(209) 667-3307 - FAX (209) 667-3324

Alpine, Calaveras, Mariposa, Merced, San Joaquin, Stanislaus & Tuolumne Counties

Date: February 27, 2006

Patricia Welsh, Project Manager
Pacific Legacy, Incorporated
Sierra/Central Valley Division
3081 Alhambra Drive, Suite 208
Cameron Park, CA 95682

CCIC File #: 6104L
Project: City of Lodi--Reynolds Ranch/Blue Shield Development Plan

Dear Ms. Welsh,

We have conducted a records search as per your request for the above-referenced project area located on the Lodi South USGS 7.5-minute quadrangle map in San Joaquin County.

Search of our files includes review of our maps for the specific project area and a one-quarter-mile radius of the project area (as specified by the client), and review of the National Register of Historic Places, the California Register of Historical Resources, the *California Inventory of Historic Resources* (1976), the *California Historical Landmarks* (1996), and the *California Points of Historical Interest* listing (May 1992 and updates), the Historic Property Data File (Office of Historic Preservation current computer list dated 1/13/2006), the CALTRANS State and Local Bridge Survey (1989 and updates), the *Survey of Surveys* (1989), GLO Plats, and other pertinent historic data available at the CCIC for each specific county.

The following details the results of the records search:

Prehistoric or historic resources within the project area:

No prehistoric resources reported to the Information Center.

Southern Pacific Railroad, in or immediately adjacent to the project area: no site records have been submitted to us for the portion of this line within this 7.5' USGS quadrangle. Recorded segments elsewhere in San Joaquin County are designated P-39-000002 (CA-SJO-000250H). No copy attached.

National Register site within the project area: Morse/Skinner Ranch. Primary file number P-39-000492. National Register nomination form and page 6 of the Historic Property Data File attached.

Background information for the Lodi area, material attached: *Cities & Towns of San Joaquin County, Since 1847* (Hillman and Covello 1985:31-33, 35-37).

Historic map data, copies attached:

> Estates that may be pertinent to the project area, referenced on Map Number One in *History of San Joaquin County, California, With Illustrations* (Thompson and West 1879; 1968 reprint): L. M. Morse, 280 acres; A. Villinger, 320 acres.
>
> April 1910 (1942 reprint) Castle, CA USGS (1:31680 scale): two buildings, several roads, and the Southern Pacific Railroad (Niles and Sacramento Line) are shown in the project area.
>
> 1939 Lodi 15' USGS (1939-1941 USACE version): the railroad line, several roads, and 12 buildings are shown in the project area.

Prehistoric or historic resources within a one-quarter-mile radius of the project area:

No prehistoric resources reported to the Information Center.

Cherokee Memorial Park (cemetery)—no site records or other forms on file and not in the current Historic Property Data File.

No historic archaeological sites or other historic properties reported within the search radius. But see the attached historic maps for possible cultural resource locations:

April 1910 (1942 reprint) Castle, CA USGS (1:31680 scale): other roads and 9 buildings are shown within ¼-mile.

1939 Lodi 15' USGS (1939-1941 USACE version): see map for buildings and structures.

Map Number One in *History of San Joaquin County, California, With Illustrations* (Thompson and West 1879; 1968 reprint): see map for other estates that may be pertinent to ¼-mile.

GLO Plat maps, copies attached:

T3N/R6E (sheet #41-202, dated 1853-1865): "Fences" (section 13); "Fence" (section 24).

T3N/R7E (sheet #41-203, dated 1853-1865): no cultural references found for the project or radius.

Resources known to have value to local cultural groups:

None have been formally reported to the Information Center.

Previous investigations within the project:

One reported to the Information Center; title page attached for SJ-3995 (Nelson 2000).

Previous investigations within a one-quarter-mile radius of the project Area:

Two reported to the Information Center; title pages attached:

SJ-4094	Davis-King (2000)
SJ-6005	Billat (2006)

Recommendations/Comments:

Please be advised that a historical resource is defined as a building, structure, object, prehistoric or historic archaeological site, or district possessing physical evidence of human activities over 45 years old. There may be unidentified features 45 years or older within your project that are considered as historical resources requiring further study and evaluation by a qualified professional of the appropriate discipline.

In accordance with State law, if any historical resources are found during construction, work is to stop and the lead agency and a qualified professional are to be consulted to determine the importance and appropriate treatment of the find.

We understand that you will be conducting an archaeological survey of the proposed project that is the subject of this records search. We look forward to receiving one copy of your report of findings which should include two copies each complete site record for all historical resources discovered as a result of the survey.

We thank you for contacting this office regarding historical resource preservation. Please let us know when we can be of further service. We would also like to request that you send us a current copy of your vitae, as we do not yet have a copy for our files. Please sign and return the attached Agreement of Confidentiality form. As previously instructed, the original invoice has been sent to the Seabright Avenue office of Pacific Legacy, but a courtesy copy is attached for your reference.

Sincerely,

R Hards

Robin Hards, staff
Central California Information Center
California Historical Resources Information System

CENTRAL CALIFORNIA INFORMATION CENTER
California Historical Resources Information System
Department of Anthropology – California State University, Stanislaus
801 W. Monte Vista Avenue, Turlock, Ca. 95382
(209) 667-3307 FAX (209) 667-3324
Alpine, Calaveras, Mariposa, Merced, San Joaquin, Stanislaus & Tuolumne Counties, Ca.

CCIC File #:_____

Records Search Request Form

Date: 2-24-06

Name of Requestor/Firm: Pacific Legacy, Inc.
Billing Address: 3081 Alhambra Drive, Suite 208, Cameron Park, Ca. 95682
Phone: 530.677.9713 X21 FAX: 530.677.9762 Email: welsh@pacificlegacy.com
Project Name: City of Lodi – Reynolds Ranch/Blue Shield Development Plan
USGA Quadrangles/s: 7.5' Series Topo Map Township 3N, Range 6 East, Section 24 NE
Street Address:

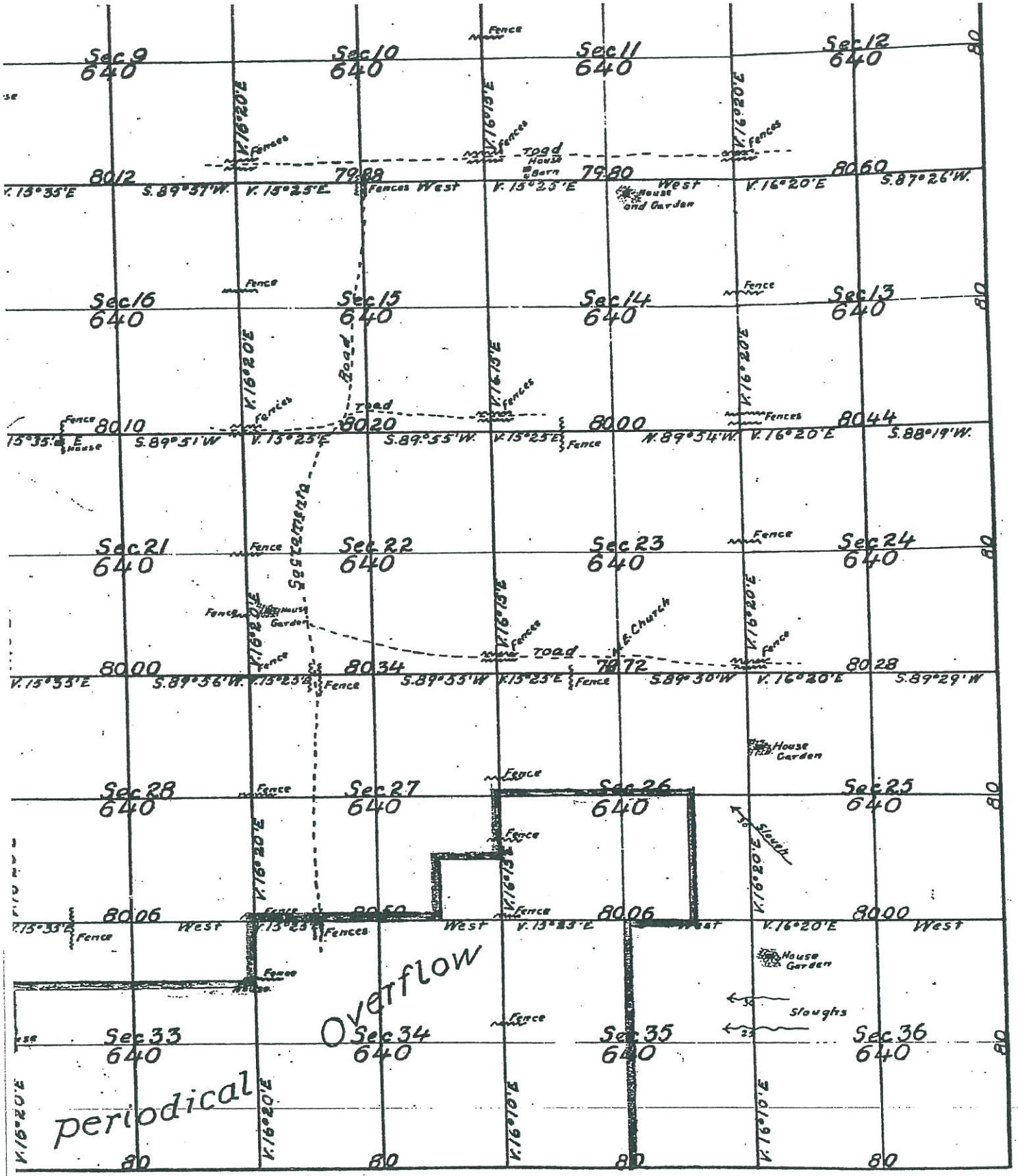
__X__Regular Records Search @120/hr
_____ Expedited Search @50% surcharge

Study area/radius of search:
____Project area only ____ 1-mile radius ____1/2-mile radius _X__1/4 mile radius

In addition to Maps of Record/Archaeological Records/Reports, please also consult:
__X_OHP Directory of Properties in the Historic Property Data file (address listings of evaluated properties, National Register of historic Places, Ca. Register of Historical Resources, Ca. Historical Landmarks, Ca. Points of Historic Interest, and Archeological Determinations of Eligibility)
__X_ California Inventory of Historic Resources (1976)
__X_ CALTRANS State and Local Bridge Surveys
__X_ Survey of Surveys (1989)
__X_ Historic Spots in California (1990)
__X_ Historical Atlas of California (Beck and Haase 1988)
__X_ Gold Districts of California (Clark 1970)
__X_ GLO Plots
__X_ Other historical data on file pertinent to the subject project area

Copies desired @15 cents/page:
__X_ Entire site resource records _X_ within project _X__ within radius specified
____ Summaries of resources ___within project ___within radius specified
____ Entire copies of reports ___within project ___within radius specified
__X_ Title pages of reports _X_ within project __X_ within radius specified
____Complete copies of historic data (for example, National Register forms, HRI forms, CHL forms, CPHI, etc. ____within project ____within radius specified
____Narrative summary of historic data ____within project ____within radius specified

____**FAX RECORDS SEARCH RESULTS** ($10.00 [1-10 pages], $1.00/page [over 10 pages])
_X__**PLEASE TELEPHONE TO DISCUSS OPTIONS IF SEARCH WILL TAKE OVER 2 HOURS**



G.L.O Plat T3N/R6E. MDM # 41-202

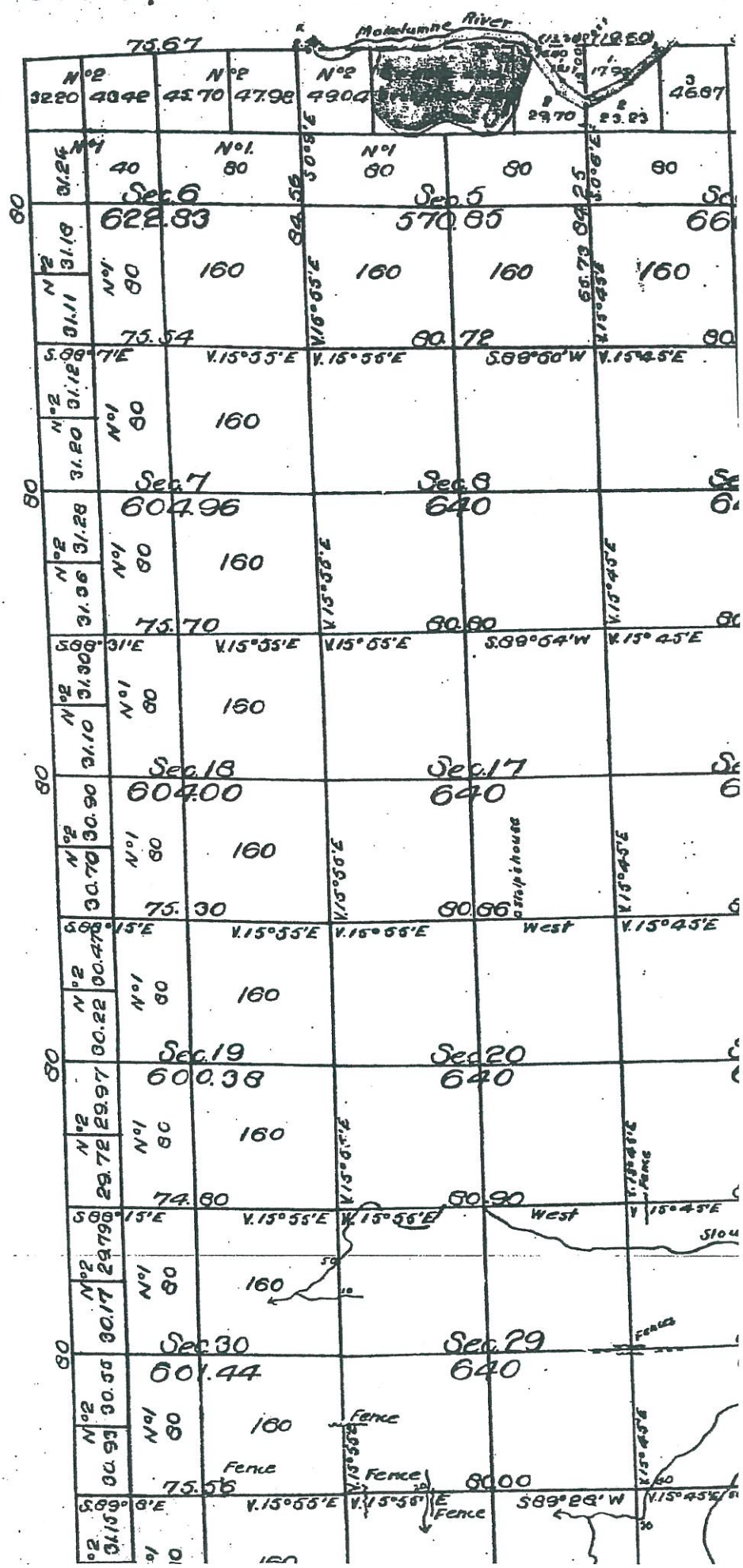
ct	Amount of Surveys	When Surveyed
3		1853
55	60mls 29chs 28lks	April 10th 1865

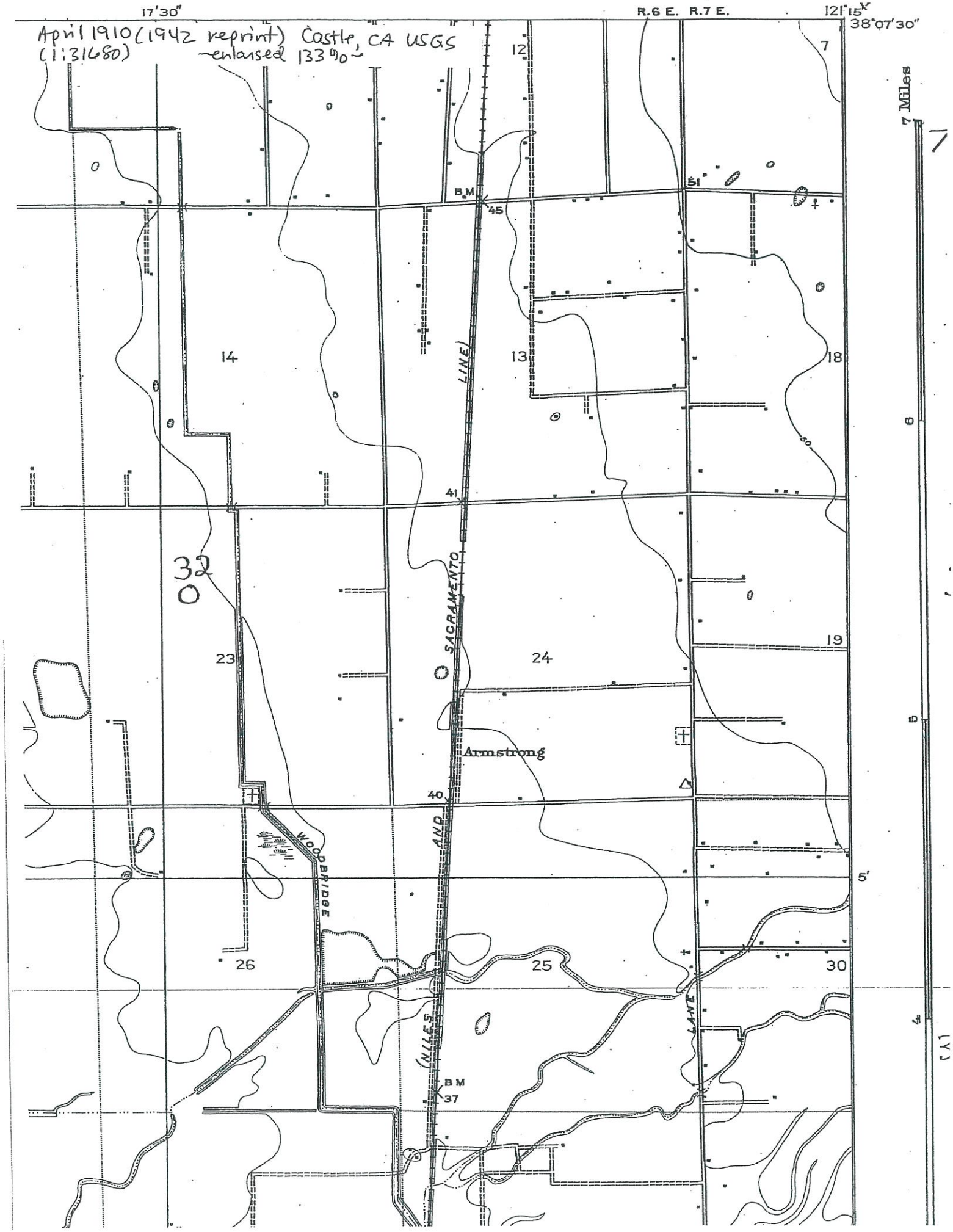
The above Map of Township No 3 North, Range No 6 E is strictly conformable to the field notes of the Surveys which have been examined and approved

GLO Plat
T3N/R7E
MDM

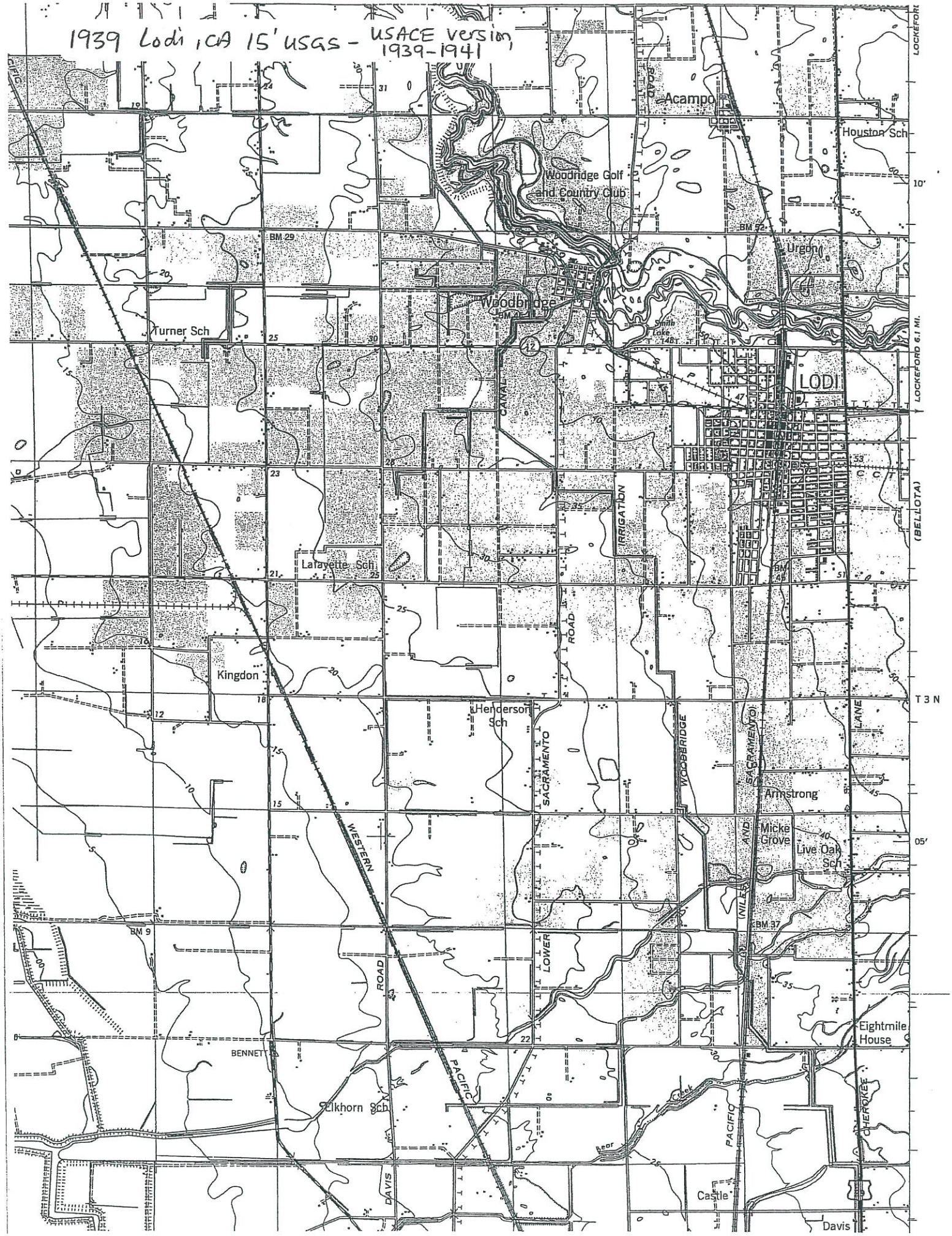
41-203
(1853-65)

Township No. 3 North




April 1910 (1942 reprint) Castle, CA USGS
(1:31680) -enlarged 133%-
17'30"
R.6 E. R.7 E.
121°15'
38°07'30"
7 Miles
12
7
51
B.M
45
14
13
18
41
32
SACRAMENTO
LINE)
23
24
19
Armstrong
40
WOODBRIDGE
AND
5'
26
25
30
(NILES
LANE
B M
37

1939 Lodi, CA 15' USGS - USACE version, 1939-1941



SJ-6005 SJ-6005 SJU

Lodi South

January 31, 2006

Office of Historic Preservation
Department of Parks and Recreation
Attn: Wayne Donaldson
PO Box 942896
Sacramento, CA 94296-0001

neg.

Re: SHPO Cover Letter
FCC Form 620 (Section 106) Submittal
EarthTouch Inc. (Consultants on behalf of Baran Telecom a subsidiary of Baran Group & Omnipoint Communications, Inc dba T-Mobile USA, Inc [T-Mobile])
Maggio Cir. / SC-13353A
Lodi, San Joaquin County, California

Dear Mr. Donaldson:

EarthTouch Inc. (36 CFR 61 qualified consultants), on behalf of T-Mobile, is providing FCC Form 620, New Tower (NT) Submission Packet, for the proposed antenna installation at the above-referenced location. In order to comply with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, the information on this form identifies cultural resources in the area surrounding our project area and considers the effect of our project upon these resources. The contents of the FCC Form 620 and all pertinent appendices immediately follow this cover letter.

The following is a summary of the submittal and its determinations:

Project Name:	Maggio Cir. / SC-13353A
Project Activity:	Cellular facility installation
Project Address:	2506 Maggio Circle Lodi, San Joaquin County, CA 95240
Federal Agency:	FCC (Delegated to T-Mobile / EarthTouch Inc.)
Historic Properties:	0
Nat. Reg. Properties	0
Nat. Reg. Eligible Properties.	0
Archaeological Sites:	0
Effect:	No Effect

Our (EarthTouch Inc., nee Omnipoint Communications, Inc dba T-Mobile USA, Inc.) signature of this cover sheet is to certify that all representations on this Form NT (FCC Form 620) and the accompanying attachments are true, correct, and complete.

Lorna Billat

Lorna Billat
EarthTouch Inc.
801.423.1014

CENTRAL CALIFORNIA INFORMATION CENTER

California Historical Resources Information System

Department of Anthropology - California State University, Stanislaus
801 W. Monte Vista Avenue, Turlock, California 95382
(209) 667-3307 - FAX (209) 667-3324

Alpine, Calaveras, Mariposa, Merced, San Joaquin, Stanislaus & Tuolumne Counties

INVOICE FOR SERVICES RENDERED

DATE: February 27, 2006

Submitted to:

Pacific Legacy, Inc.
1525 Seabright Avenue
Santa Cruz, CA 95062

COPY

For work performed for:

Patricia Welsh, Project Manager
Pacific Legacy, Incorporated
Sierra/Central Valley Division
3081 Alhambra Drive, Suite 208
Cameron Park, CA 95682

CCIC File #: 6104L
Project: City of Lodi--Reynolds Ranch/Blue Shield Development Plan

Please remit $126.45 for records search or other services rendered as outlined below.

1 hr. x $120.00/hour	= $120.00
43 copies @ $.15/page	= $ 6.45

Total = $126.45

PLEASE MAKE REMITTANCE PAYABLE TO:

CENTRAL CALIFORNIA INFORMATION CENTER

Remittance payable within 60 days of receipt.

Thank you.

[CSUS Foundation Federal TAX ID #77-0492-209]

~~CCIC~~ 4094 N1363782

SJO
Lodi South
Negative

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
NEGATIVE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY REPORT

I. HIGHWAY PROJECT DESCRIPTION

District	County	Route	Post Mile	Charge Unit	Expenditure Authorization
10	San Joaquin	Southbound West Lane Harney Lane to Armstrong Road			

The existing paved southbound roadway of West Lane between Harney Lane and Armstrong Road, immediately south of the Lodi City Limits, in northern San Joaquin County, California are proposed for resurfacing. The proposed work would be 1.0 mile south of State Route 12 at the city of Lodi, and approximately 1.0 miles west of State Route 99 (Exhibits 1 and 2; T3N R6E, intersection of Sections 23 and 24). The project consists of resurfacing the existing 34 foot-wide roadway (two 12 foot travel lanes, plus a two foot median and an eight foot outside shoulder) with asphalt concrete, and grading of an additional six feet on the outside edge of the pavement for shoulder tapers (Exhibits 3 and 4). All proposed work lies within the existing County right-of-way (ROW). An Area of Potential Effects (APE) map has been signed, and is attached to this ASR (Exhibit 5).

II. STUDY FINDINGS

No archaeological or other cultural resources were identified in the study area. No further archaeological work should be necessary unless project plans change to include unsurveyed areas. If buried cultural materials (an archaeological site) are encountered within the right of way during construction, it is Caltrans policy that the Permit Engineer will order work in the area of the resource to stop halt until a qualified archaeologist can evaluate the nature and significance of the find (Environmental Handbook, Volume 2, Chapter 7-9.4).

III. INTRODUCTION

NAME(S) OF SURVEYOR(S)	QUALIFICATIONS	DATE(S) OF FIELDWORK
Shelly Davis-King	M.A. Anthropology; Ph.C. Anthropology, 30 years archaeological experience	17 October 2000

PRESENT ENVIRONMENT: The project is located in what might have been Central Valley bottomland, but today the area has been subjected to grading for roads and agricultural fields. Vegetation observed is largely non-native and includes grasses, horse tail, mullein, grapes, roses, peaches, and green beans. No water source or fauna were observed during the field inspection. It is possible that imported fill was brought into the more northerly portion of the project as chert cobbles and alluvium were observed. The chert cobbles are fortuitously-fractured non-cultural flakes.

ETHNOGRAPHY: West Lane is located within a probable Northern Valley Yokuts territory. Barrett's (n.d., circa 1906) informant notations indicate that this region was probably inhabited by Yokuts speakers, specifically *Tcilamni*. The *Tcilamni* lived around Stockton and owned the tules or swamp lands up to about half way between the Calaveras and Mokelumne rivers. They may have possibly owned five miles or so toward Buena Vista from Stockton, that is five miles or so east of Stockton. Today the Northern Valley Yokuts in the Stockton/San Joaquin County area are represented by the Nototonme/North Valley Yokut Tribe, Inc., a group of native people represented by Spokesperson Katherine Erolinda Perez (Northern Valley Yokuts, Bay Miwok, Ohlone/Costanoan), who was taken to the project site on 1 October 2000 (see attached Contact Reports). The *Mokelumni* (Miwok speakers) were probably slightly to the north of this project area; what became Lodi may have been a territorial boundary, such as boundaries were ethnographically recognized. Ethnographic sources consulted include Barrett (n.d.), Kroeber (1925), Latta (1977), Merriam (1967) and Wallace (1978). A request was sent to the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC; 10 October 2000), but no response has yet been received (see attached letter).

IV. SOURCES CONSULTED

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES ■ Month and Year June 2000

CALIFORNIA INVENTORY OF HISTORIC RESOURCES ■ Year 1976

CALIFORNIA HISTORICAL LANDMARKS ■ Year 1996

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE RECORDS □ (Name(s) of institution(s))

Records Search conducted at Central California Information Center, California State University, Stanislaus, Turlock, California, 3 October 2000 (CCIC File # 3927L) on a ½ mile radius of project.

OTHER Notified Nototonme/North Valley Yokut Tribe, Inc, and the NAHC (Ethnography, above). Archives and historic records on file, Davis-King & Associates, Standard, California. K. Perez visited site 1 October 2000, with no concerns identified.

RESULTS: Background research indicated that the project area has not been surveyed previously and no cultural resources have been recorded. Within a ½ mile of the project, a linear survey of the Southern Pacific ROW was conducted for fiber optic cable installation, but there were negative results in this area (Nelson 2000).The GLO plat for the township depicts a road oriented east-west across the APE near the current Armstrong Road (Exhibit 6). Also indicated is a church, where a cemetery was plotted on the 1910 USGS map 0.5 mile west of the West Lane/Armstrong Road intersection (Exhibit 7). The 1910 map depicts four residences off West Lane; three of these are also depicted on the 1968 7.5' Lodi South quadrangle. West Lane, Harney Lane, and Armstrong Road were all present by 1910. The Woodbridge Irrigation Canal (now the South Main Canal) and a railroad siding named Armstrong are depicted on the 1910 map. All are outside the APE.

~~CUC~~ 3995
ME SJST
M1363956

SJU, (STA) MER

7.5' Quads Galt, Lodi North, Lodi South, Stockton West, Lathrop, Manteca, Ripon, Salida, Riverbank ~~South~~, Cercs, Denair, Turlock, Cressey, Arena, Atwater, Merced, Planada, Plainsburg, Le Grand, Berenda, Kismet

CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY FOR THE LEVEL (3) COMMUNICATIONS LONG HAUL FIBER OPTICS PROJECT

Segment WS04: Sacramento to Bakersfield

P-39-000354
CA-SJO-000241H
P-50-000439
P-39-000002
CA-SJO-000250H
P-50-000001
CA-STA-000350H
P-50-000619
So Pac RR Depot
+ structures and isolates NBNR

by

Wendy J. Nelson

Graphics by

Tammara Norton
Larry Chiea
Eugenia Mitsanis

Prepared by
Far Western Anthropological Research Group, Inc.
P.O. Box 413, Davis, California 95617

Some of the RR features — such as bridges, trestles, etc. are in a table but not on maps!!

Prepared for
Parsons Brinckerhoff Network Services
6689 Owens Drive, Suite A
Pleasanton, California 94588

Project Number 27101

June 30, 2000

PROPERTY-NUMBER	PRIMARY-#	STREET.ADDRESS.....	NAMES.....	CITY.NAME.....	OWN	YR-C	OHP-PROG..	PRG-REFERENCE-NUMBER	STAT-DAT	NRS	CRIT
							PROJ.REVW.	FHWA021114A	12/16/02	6Y	
139261		14433 N LOWER SACRAMENTO RD	BLDG 4, UTILITY BLDG	LODI	P	1940	HIST.RES.	DOE-39-02-0057-0000	12/16/02	6Y	
							PROJ.REVW.	FHWA021114A	12/16/02	6Y	
139259		14433 N LOWER SACRAMENTO RD	BLDG 2, TWO CAR GARAGE	LODI	P	1930	HIST.RES.	DOE-39-02-0055-0000	12/16/02	6Y	
							PROJ.REVW.	FHWA021114A	12/16/02	6Y	
139266		14433 N LOWER SACRAMENTO RD	BLDG 9, STORAGE	LODI	P	1950	HIST.RES.	DOE-39-02-0062-0000	12/16/02	6Y	
							PROJ.REVW.	FHWA021114A	12/16/02	6Y	
139272		14752 N LOWER SACRAMENTO RD	RESIDENCE	LODI	P		HIST.RES.	DOE-39-02-0068-0000	12/16/02	6Y	
							PROJ.REVW.	FHWA021114A	12/16/02	6Y	
139268		14752 N LOWER SACRAMENTO RD	BLDEG 1, DUPLEX RESIDENCE	LODI	P	1965	HIST.RES.	DOE-39-02-0064-0000	12/16/02	6Y	
							PROJ.REVW.	FHWA021114A	12/16/02	6Y	
139271		14752 N LOWER SACRAMENTO RD	BLDG 4, GARAGE	LODI	P		HIST.RES.	DOE-39-02-0067-0000	12/16/02	6Y	
							PROJ.REVW.	FHWA021114A	12/16/02	6Y	
139270		14752 N LOWER SACRAMENTO RD	BLDG 3, DETACHED GARAGE	LODI	P		HIST.RES.	DOE-39-02-0066-0000	12/16/02	6Y	
							PROJ.REVW.	FHWA021114A	12/16/02	6Y	
139269		14752 N LOWER SACRAMENTO RD	BLDG 2, METAL FRAME STORAGE FACILI	LODI	P		HIST.RES.	DOE-39-02-0065-0000	12/16/02	6Y	
							PROJ.REVW.	FHWA021114A	12/16/02	6Y	
124898		15417 N LOWER SACRAMENTO RD		LODI	P	1950	HIST.RES.	DOE-39-00-0008-0000	06/01/00	6Y	
							PROJ.REVW.	FHWA000523A	06/01/00	6Y	
124897		15431 N LOWER SACRAMENTO RD		LODI	P	1910	HIST.RES.	DOE-39-00-0007-0000	06/01/00	6Y	
							PROJ.REVW.	FHWA000523A	06/01/00	6Y	
124896		15475 N LOWER SACRAMENTO RD		LODI	P	1945	HIST.RES.	DOE-39-00-0006-0000	06/01/00	6Y	
							PROJ.REVW.	FHWA000523A	06/01/00	6Y	
124894		15485 N LOWER SACRAMENTO RD		LODI	P	1946	HIST.RES.	DOE-39-00-0005-0000	06/01/00	6Y	
							PROJ.REVW.	FHWA000523A	06/01/00	6Y	
124893		15551 N LOWER SACRAMENTO RD		LODI	P	1947	HIST.RES.	DOE-39-00-0004-0000	06/01/00	6Y	
							PROJ.REVW.	FHWA000523A	06/01/00	6Y	
124892		15567 N LOWER SACRAMENTO RD		LODI	P		HIST.RES.	DOE-39-00-0003-0000	06/01/00	6Y	
							PROJ.REVW.	FHWA000523A	06/01/00	6Y	
124891		15671 N LOWER SACRAMENTO RD		LODI	P	1918	HIST.RES.	DOE-39-00-0002-0000	06/01/00	6Y	
							PROJ.REVW.	FHWA000523A	06/01/00	6Y	
055807	39-Z02050	4 N MAIN ST	MIYAJIMA HOTEL	LODI	P	1937	HIST.SURV.	5240-0005-0000		7	
104054	39-Z02692	2 N SACRAMENTO ST	SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD DEPOT	LODI		1907	PROJ.REVW.	FHWA960731A	10/07/96	2S2	AC
154821		333 N WASHINGTON ST	LODI ARMORY	LODI	S	1930	PROJ.REVW.	USA030317K	03/26/03	2S2	AC
055806	39-Z02049	PINE ST	LODI ARCH; MISSION ARCH	LODI	M	1907	HIST.SURV.	5240-0004-0000	09/17/80	1S	
							HIST.RES.	SHL-0931-0000	05/13/80	1CL	
069202	39-Z02443	1035 S CENTRAL AVE		LODI	U	1920	PROJ.REVW.	HUD901004B	11/01/90	6Y	
116861	39-Z02844	53 S CHEROKEE LANE	LINCOLN SCHOOL	LODI	D	1916	REG.UNIT	39-0014			
096816	39-Z02591	19 S CRESCENT AVE		LODI	P	1907	PROJ.REVW.	HUD950608C	07/21/95	6Y	
143747		1230 S LEE AVE		LODI	P	1947	HIST.RES.	DOE-39-03-0032-0000	09/15/03	6Y	
							PROJ.REVW.	HUD030826P	09/15/03	6Y	
080951	39-Z02514	233 S LEE ST		LODI	U	1910	PROJ.REVW.	HUD930318D	04/27/93	6Y	
086831	39-Z02531	5 S SCHOOL ST	HOTEL LODI	LODI	P	1915	HIST.RES.	NPS-95001128-0000	09/29/95	1S	A
							NAT.REG.	39-0012	11/22/94	3S	A
							TAX.CERT.	537.9-39-0009	02/02/94		
137698		505 S WASHINGTON ST		LODI	P	1916	HIST.RES.	DOE-39-03-0008-0000	01/06/03	6Y	
							PROJ.REVW.	HUD021206M	01/06/03	6Y	
104056	39-Z02694	SACRAMENTO ST	SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD TELEPHON	LODI		1925	PROJ.REVW.	FHWA960731A	10/07/96	6Y	
104055	39-Z02693	SACRAMENTO ST	SOUTHERN PACIFIC FREIGHT LOADING D	LODI		1951	PROJ.REVW.	FHWA960731A	10/07/96	6Y	
104057	39-Z02695	SACRAMENTO ST	SOUTHERN PACIFIC METAL STORAGE SHE	LODI			PROJ.REVW.	FHWA960731A	10/07/96	6Y	
055808	39-Z02051	14900 SR 12	TERMINOUS CULLING CHUTE, TOWER PAR	LODI	P	1927	HIST.SURV.	5240-0006-0000	01/01/84	1S	
055803	39-Z02046	SR 99	BR #29-2R	LODI	S	1930	HIST.SURV.	5240-0001-0000		7	
055809	39-Z02052	13063 SR 99	MORSE/SKINNER RANCHHOUSE	LODI	P	1869	HIST.SURV.	5240-0007-0000	01/01/86	1S	
073870	39-Z02476	1150 W KETTLEMAN LANE	THEODORE H BECKMAN RANCH HOUSE	LODI	P	1902	TAX.(NPS)	013081CA820111	01/18/82	2D3	
							HIST.RES.	SPHI-SJO-004	12/21/81	7L	

Nat. Reg. Site.

MORSE/SKINNER RANCH HOUSE

P-39-000492
Lodi South 7.5'

Property has been viewed on site by staff. Integrity is moderate. The 1869 ranch house was remodeled in 1912, but the alterations have their own significance, contributing positively to the architectural character of the building; subsequent alterations are minor. The major alteration has been in the loss of the surrounding ranch and outbuildings, reducing the property to its current one acre site containing the house and its associated tank house. Significance is primarily architectural (criterion C); the earlier Greek Revival building was altered with later, but compatible, Colonial Revival details creating a handsome turn of the century structure. Additional importance is justified under criterion B (persons) for the direct association with several generations of a prominent local family. The property is appears to meet National Register criteria at the local level of significance.

AAG
4/28/86

NPS Form 10-900
(3-82)

OMB No. 1024-0018
Exp. 10-31-84

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only

received

date entered

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic Morse/Skinner Ranchhouse

and/or common Morse/Skinner Ranchhouse

2. Location

street & number 13063 N. Highway 99, Frontage Road N/A not for publication

city, town Lodi N/A vicinity of

state California code 06 county San Joaquin code 077

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use	
___ district	___ public	___ occupied	___ agriculture	___ museum
X building(s)	X private	X unoccupied	___ commercial	___ park
___ structure	___ both	X work in progress	___ educational	___ private residence
___ site	**Public Acquisition**	**Accessible**	___ entertainment	___ religious
___ object	___ in process	X yes: restricted	___ government	___ scientific
	___ being considered	___ yes: unrestricted	___ industrial	___ transportation
	X N/A	___ no	___ military	X other: vacant

4. Owner of Property

name Raye Churchman, Danny Zendejas

street & number 8069 Mariner Drive #2204

city, town Stockton N/A vicinity of state CA 95209

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. County Recorder's Office

street & number 24 South Hunter

city, town Stockton state CA

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title N/A has this property been determined eligible? ___ yes X no

date ___ federal ___ state ___ county ___ local

depository for survey records

city, town state

7. Description

Condition		Check one	Check one
___ excellent	___ deteriorated	___ unaltered	_x_ original site
_x_ good	___ ruins	_x_ altered	___ moved date N/A
___ fair	___ unexposed		

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The Morse-Skinner Ranch house stands on the frontage road paralling Highway 99, less than one mile south of Lodi, California, on a one-acre remnant of a once-larger ranch. The property includes two additional structures: a water tank and a more recent non-contributing garage. The residence, built in vernacular Greek Revival style in 1869, was altered in 1912 with the addition of Colonial Revival details. Subsequent alterations are minor.

Stylistically, the residence is a vernacular representative of the Greek Revival style with Colonial Revival modifications. The Greek Revival influence is most strongly seen in the proportions and forms of the two principal gabled rectangles with their eave returns and simple detailing. The original porch was replaced by the current Colonial Revival design with its Tuscan columns and ornamented pediment.

The wood frame residence is two stories in height and roughly rectangular in form. The building is comprised essentially of two gabled rectangles. The largest one is oriented east/west, and is intersected by the other rectangle which extends to the south. The gabled rectangles contain eave returns on the facades, and double hung windows of both four lights over four and two lights over two. A slatted vent occurs in the center of the front facade gable. The largest rectangle appears to have been the original house. The southern wing may have been constructed at the same time or perhaps slightly later. The wood frame building is surfaced with wide channel rustic siding. The walls of the residence were originally constructed on the ground and raised into place on a brick foundation.

An angled one-story bay projects from the north elevation on the east end. A long one-story rectangle projects from the gabled wing along the south elevation. This sun porch contains steps and an entry, flanked by a row of windows on either side.

The original porch with its paired post columns and second floor balustrade was replaced by E.E. Morse, c. 1912, with the current Colonial Revival-inspired design. This one story porch is supported by Tuscan columns and contains a balustrade of turned balusters. The entrance is marked by an ornamented pediment and dramatized by a rounded projection on its southern side.

The southern sun porch was converted from an earlier screened porch, apparently added to the residence early in E.E. Morse's occupancy. A one story roofed addition on the northwest and a gabled extension of the sun porch to the west are connected by a small addition at the rear (west)

The interior contains a stairway with turned balusters leading to the upper floor. Decorative moldings of Greek Revival derivation enframe doors and windows. The interior framing of the angled bay is embellished with decorative brackets. Upstairs doors still contain transoms. Other detailing is simple and standard to ranch house construction of the era.

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
___ prehistoric	___ archeology-prehistoric	___ community planning	___ landscape architecture	___ religion
___ 1400–1499	___ archeology-historic	___ conservation	___ law	___ science
___ 1500–1599	___ agriculture	___ economics	___ literature	___ sculpture
___ 1600–1699	X architecture	___ education	___ military	___ social/ humanitarian
___ 1700–1799	___ art	___ engineering	___ music	___ theater
___ 1800–1899	___ commerce	___ exploration/settlement	___ philosophy	___ transportation
X 1900–	___ communications	___ industry	___ politics/government	___ other (specify)
		___ invention		

Specific dates 1869; remod.1912 **Builder/Architect** unknown

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The Morse-Skinner Ranch house in Lodi, California, possesses historic significance due to its associations with three successive generations of a prominent pioneer Lodi family, each of which contributed substantially to the evolution of the community. This family also played a principal role in the naming of the City of Lodi. The ranch residence is additionally important as a handsome and distinctive architectural design, combining Gree Revival and Colonial Revival styles, and reflecting the major periods of its significant associations. The structure is an unusual survivor of its type and era still remaining in the Lodi area. It has retained its ranch setting, and its design integrity reflects the principal periods of significant occupation by family members.

The Morse-Skinner Ranch house was built by the prominent Lodi pioneer, Lorenzo Marion Morse in 1869. Morse, born in Maine of English immigrant parents, met and married Evelin Sarah Elliott in Illinois in the 1850s. The family, and infant son Fred, traveled by ox-drawn wagons to California in 1859 with members of the Elliott family, and settled in the Lodi area where Mrs. Morse's father was waiting.

In its earliest days, Lodi was called Mokelumne Station. Due to the mail confusion between Mokelumne Station and Mokelumne Hill, it was determined to change the name of the former settlement. Lorenzo Morse's brother Charles, a U.S. Marshall and later a prominent figure in the Bay Area, called a mass meeting of townspeople to vote upon another name for the town. The name Lodi was strongly advocated by Morse family members, and particularly Charles Morse, after a town in Illinois containing many members of the Elliott and Morse families. Lodi was chosen by town members as the new name of their settlement.

L.M. Morse purchased the ranch land that was to hold his house in 1867. The house, constructed in 1869, served as the residential focus of the Morse ranch which was purchased for $ 12.50 an acre. At the time of the construction of the house, the couple's second son, Edmund (E.E.) Morse, born in 1861, was eight years old.

The land, covered with live oaks and underbrush, was cleared and the family first raised grain and watermelons. Later Morse planted fruit orchards, drying and shipping the harvested apricots and peaches. Morse and son Edmund are credited for having planted, in 1892, the first Tokay grapes in Lodi on this ranch. Lodi has since become particularly well known for this highly successful crop.

9. Major Bibliographical References

See Continuation Sheet

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property 1

Quadrangle name Lodi South, CA

Quadrangle scale 1:24000

UTM References

	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
A	10	652600	4217860	B			
C				D			
E				F			
G				H			

Verbal boundary description and justification

See Continuation Sheet

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state	code	county	code
N/A		N/A	
N/A		N/A	

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Eleanor Young

organization Historic Environment Consultants date 10/5/84

street & number 8579 La Riviera Drive telephone (916) 386-2428

city or town Sacramento state CA 95826

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

___ national ___ state ___ local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature

title date

For NPS use only

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

date

Keeper of the National Register

Attest: date

Chief of Registration

In 1936, the interior was remodeled with the addition of a bathroom, enclosure of the screened porch, and the replacement of some downstairs doors with French doors.

Tank House (Contributor)

A two story wood frame tank house, c. 1912, stands to the west and behind the residence. The structure is almost square in floor plan and topped with a hip roof.

The small wood frame building is surfaced with wood siding and contains a ground floor door on the east elevation. The small gabled addition of wood on the north end of the tank house was added after World War II to accommodate the washer and dryer.

Garage (Non-contributor)

A one story, two car garage stands between the residence and tank house, slightly north of the latter.

The small flat-roofed building is surfaced with wood siding and was apparently constructed during the 1940s. There are windows on the east and west elevations and paired doors on the south. Modifications appear to be minor.

The property occupies a one acre portion of the original ranch which formerly also contained a stable and carriage house, demolished in the 1970s. The larger property was reduced to its present size through subdivision, primarily over the twenty five years between 1950 and 1975.

Additional features on the property include several mature deciduous and evergreen trees, a wide lawn and shrubbery. A fence separates the property from the frontage road, buffered from the parallel Highway 99 by dense planting.

L.M. Morse's real interest, however, lay in raising pacers and trotting horses. Perhaps the best known member of his stable was the trotter Dexter Prince, out of the famous Hambletonian, purchased from Leland Stanford and eventually sold back to him. L.M. and a partner had a harness racing track near the present Micke Grove.

Unfortunately Morse's "hobby" became a financial drain upon the family, and Morse's two sons, E.E. and Fred, farmed to offset the losses. Morse's death in 1899 left debts that had to be paid by auctioning horses, colts, buggies, carts, harnesses and furniture. Upon Morse's death, his widow Eveline went to live with her married daughter, and dmund and his family moved into the ranch house. Edmund continued to farm the original ranch, and purchased additional acreage known as the "Lower Ranch", bringing the total acreage then under cultivation approximately 66 acres.

With his college background in business, E.E. soon added financ and business activities to his agricultural concerns. He became a founder of the First National Bank of Lodi. This bank was subsequently purchased by the Bank of America, and E.E. served as a Director of the Lodi Branch throughout his life.

Further expanding his financial activities, Morse helped found the Lodi Investment Co., formed in order to construct the Hotel Lodi and Lodi Theater. He remained a Director of this company as well until his death. Morse was also a founding member of Farmer's Mutual Fire Insurance Co. of Stockton, again remaining an active Director for many years.

As a member of the Lodi Union High School Board of Trustees, Morse helped to spearhead the bond issue for a new and accredited high school which was built in 1910, and utilized continuously until about 1975.

E.E. Morse participed actively in a number of community and social groups including the Lodi Masonic Lodge, Ben Ali Shrine in Sacramento, Stockton Lodge of Scottish Rites, Knights of Pythias, and the old Mokelumne Club (Mokelumne was the town's first name).

Morse's influence in the financial field in this region was significant and his agricultural contributions, particularly the first planting of Tokay grapes, important. His participation in the community was broad, ranging from educational concerns to a wide variety of community services. E.E. Morse was an important early twentieth century figure in Lodi and contributed significantly to the financial, agricultural, and educational growth of the community, virtually until his death in 1945.

A third family member of some prominence associated with the house

was John Carroll Skinner, husband of one of E.E. Morse's daughters. Skinner was an early twentieth century automobile dealer in Stockton. Mechanically inclined, he invented the Skinner vaporizer designed to obtain greater fuel efficiency from motor fuel consumption. Skinner was also a noted race driver, holding all of the automobile speed records for non professional racers in California c. 1915. Much of his mountain racing was done to publicize the type of cars he sold. At the time of the Corbett-Fitzsimmons prize fight, he carried the San Francisco Examiner's fight extras from San Francisco to Carson City, beating the train in a well publicized race where county sheriffs closed the roads to other traffic and crowds cheered him on.

In 1920. Skinner gave up the automobile business and moved, with his wife Evelyn (E.E. Morse's daughter) to the Morse Ranch, where he joined his father-in-law in ranching activities. He was active in the agricultural community in the ensuing years as an originator of the Tokay Marketing Agreement which set fresh market grape standards, and as a founder of the Del Rio Winery, now Guild, where he served on the Board of Directors. Additionally, he was a Rotarian, a member of the Ben Ali Shrine and active with the San Francisco Wine and Food Society. At the time of his death in 1967, he was a Director of the Lodi Branch of the Bank of America and of the Farmer's Mutual Fire Insurance Co. of Stockton, apparently following his father-in-law's lead.

Each generational member of this important Lodi family, from early ranching and agricultural innovations to later financial and educational contributions, participated significantly in the growth and evolution of the area.

The Morse-Skinner House is a handsome vernacular ranch residence whose appearance reflects the elegance, design, and character of two important architectural eras. It is an interesting example of its type and style representations, and an unusually attractive structure for its location and use as a ranch residence. The large residence is also one of the very few ranch houses of its age remaining in the area.

Essentially Greek Revival in design origins, the Residence stylistically reflects both of its two major periods of associative significance; the Greek Revival period associated with the Lodi pioneer builder of the house, and the Colonial Revival era of the early twentieth century associated with the builder's son who remodeled a portion of the house in 1912. The basic forms and proportions of the Greek Revival style of the original building are combined with the later Colonial Revival design of its porch. Though somewhat different in design approach, the two styles derive from the same architectural origins, and retain a compatibility.

The Greek Revival style aspects of the structure are most strongly reflected in the simple forms and elegant proportions of the two principal rectangles of the residence and in such detailing characteristic of the mode as the eave returns, window types and simple moldings. The crisp lines of the building create a visual counterpoint to the curvilinear ornament of the pediment, porch columns, and the curve of the porch, the principal Colonial Revival themes utilized in the building design.

The Greek Revival style was widely utilized in California during the 1850s and 1860s. The themes were brought to the West during and just after the Gold Rush, by immigrants from the eastern and southern areas of the country, where the style had been popular since the early decades of the nineteenth century. Vernacular representatives of the style range from farm homes and churches to commercial urban structures. The mode reflected the basic forms and ornament of Greek temple architecture, and often employed gabled or pedimented forms, eave returns that derive originally from pediments, and simple, refined proportions.

During the 1860s, the style gradually declined in popularity, giving way to Italianate or Second Empire modes. The construction of this Greek Revival house as late as 1869 reflects the fact that established styles tended to be retained longer in isolated or rural areas than in urban sites where new trends were more quickly adopted. The angled bay on the north elevation is more common to later Italianate design and may have been an early modification to the structure.

The Colonial Revival style evolved during the end of the nineteenth and early twentieth century, and characteristically employed such classical elements as columns, pediments, dentil courses and friezes, often embellished with formal floral ornament. The architectural return to simpler classical forms after the often excessive ornamentation of the late Victorian era reflected both a reaction to those excesses and to the grand versions of classicism represented at the Columbian Exposition of 1893 in Chicago that heralded architectural styles for the next quarter of a century. E.E. Morse's use of the mode to "modernize" the porch of the ranch house that had become his permanent home was in keeping with the era.

The Morse-Skinner Residence is an important and rare remnant of the early settlement of the Lodi region, a good example of residential ranch construction of the area, and an unusually handsome architectural representative for its location and relatively modest use.

Bewley, Marilyn, Grandaughter of E.E. Morse, Stockton, California, Interview. 7/27/84.

Bewley, Marily, Grandaughter of E.E. Morse, Stockton, California, Letter. 8/26/84.

Hillman, Raymond, Regional Vice President, Conference of California Historical Societies, Letter, 1/27/83.

History of San Joaquin County, illustrations descriptive of its scenery, residences, public buildings, fine blocks and manufactories..., Thompson and West, Oakland, 1879.

Irvine, Leigh H., A History of the New California, 1905.

Lodi News-Sentinel, 8/13/83.

Lodi News-Sentinel, 3/16/44

Personal Account of Eva S. Morse, 1859.

Norton, Maria Elliott, "Diary of a Trip Across the Plains in '59", 1913.

Pratt, Harry Noyes, "Lodi, a City of Progress", Commercial Encyclopedia of the Pacific, 1915.

Sacramento Bee, 11/20/45.

San Francisco Chronicle, 1/14/05.

San Joaquin Historian, "Early Banks in Stockton", V.11, no.1, January-March 1975.

Walker's Manual of Pacific Coast Securities, Walker's Manual Incorparated, San Francisco, California, 1927, 1928.

The Morse-Skinner Ranch house property to be designated lies along the frontage road of Highway 99, less than one mile south of Lodi. The ranch property included over 200 acres of land during the height of its operation. The residence and tank house are the only ranch buildings now remaining from the original ranch. The garage is included in the property to be designated due to its location between the buildings. The property nominated is the one acre remnant of the once larger ranch, and contains these three structures and a small garden area around them.

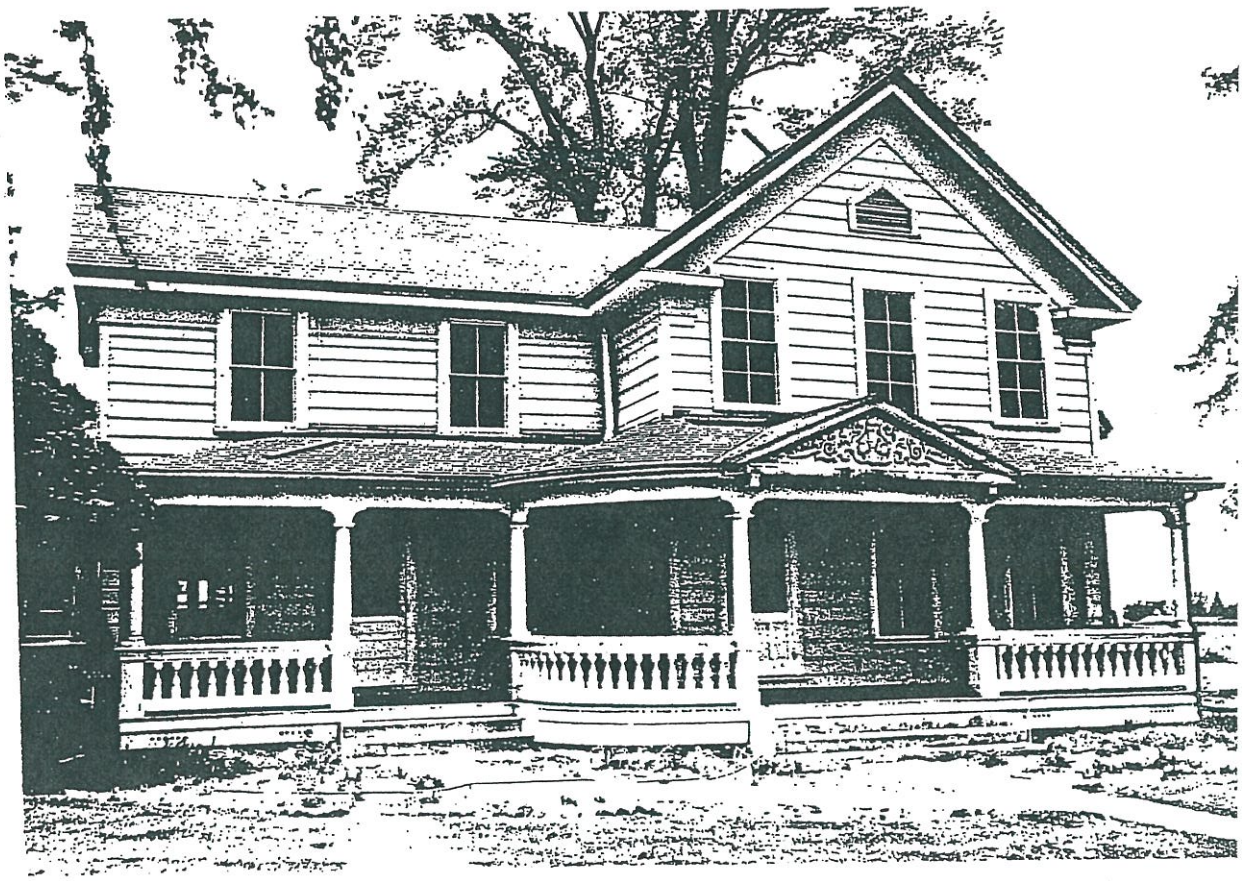
The property is described as a portion of the North ½ of Section 24, Township 3 North, Range 6 East, Mount Diablo Base and Meridian: Commencing at the Northeast corner of said Section 24; Thence South 0°34' East along the East line of Section 24, 1363.10 feet; thence South 89° 50'40" West along the boundary line as described in Instrument recorded November 8, 1907 in Book "G" of Miscellaneous Records, Vol. 23, page 564, San Joaquin County Records and as shown upon that certain Survey filed for record in Book of Surveys, Vol. 7, page 308, San Joaquin County Records, 101.06 feet to a point monumented with a pipe tagged R.C.E. 7029, marking the intersection of the above described boundary line and the West line of the frontage road as described in Book of Official Records, Vol. 2386, page 452, San Joaquin County Records; said point being the true point of beginning; thence South 0° 40' East along the West line of the frontage road, 250.00 feet, thence South 87° 50' 40" West, 175.00 feet; thence North 0° 40' West, 250.00 feet to the above described boundary line; thence North 87° 50' 40" East, 175.00 feet to the true point of beginning.

Morse-Skinner Ranch
13063 N. Highway 99, Frontage Road
Lodi, California San Joaquin County
Paula Boghosian
5/18/84, 2306 J Street, Sacramento, C
Ranch Complex, southeast elevation,
View to north west
1 of 12

Morse-Skinner Ranch
13063 N. Highway 99, Frontage Road
Lodi, San Joaquin County, California
Paula Boghosian
5/18/84, 2306 J St., Sacramento, CA
Ranch Residence, southeast elevation,
View to northwest
2 of 12

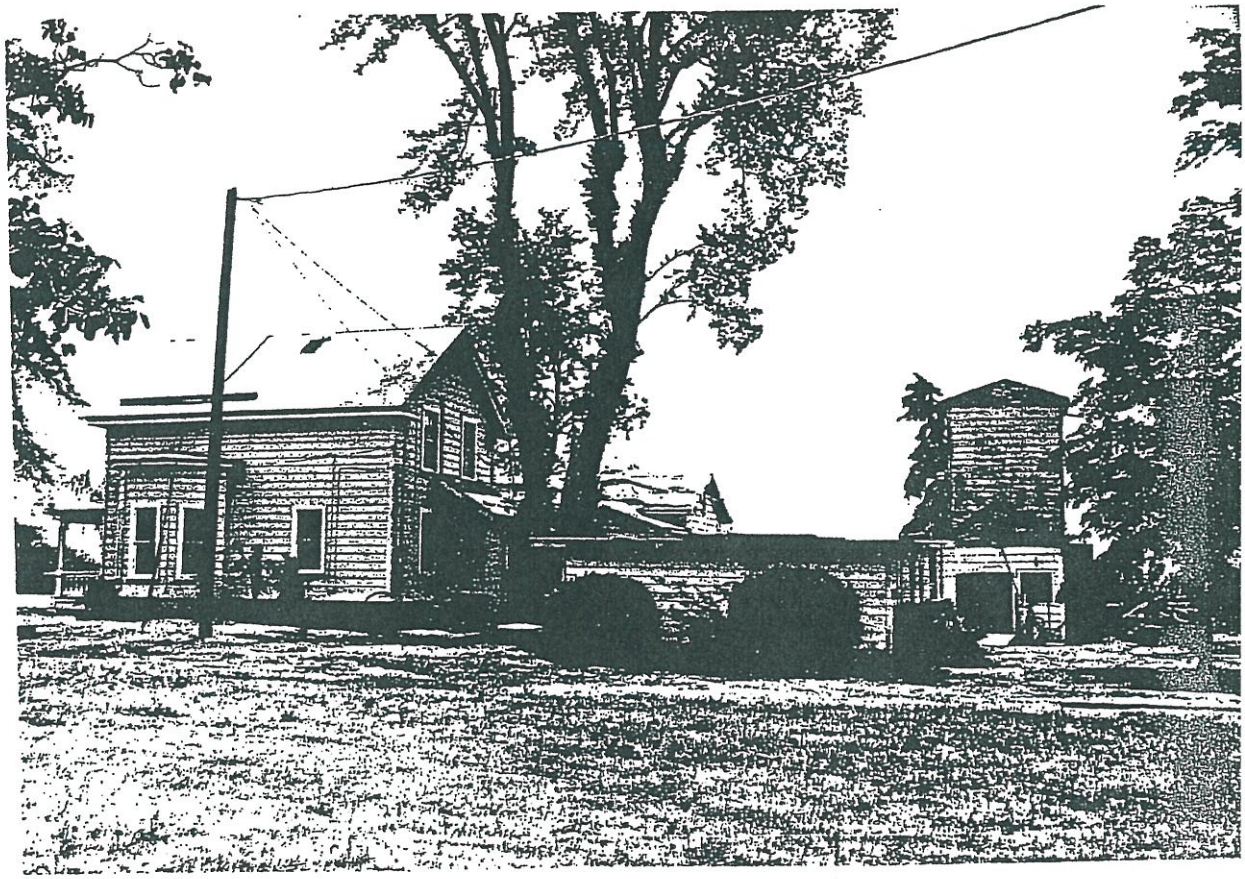
Morse-Skinner Ranch
13063 N. Highway 99, Frontage Road
Lodi, San Joaquin County, California
Paula Boghosian
5/18/84, 2306 J St., Sacramento, CA
Ranch Residence, east elevation,
View to west
3 of 12

Morse-Skinner Ranch
13063 N. Highway 99, Frontage Road
Lodi, San Joaquin County, California
Paula Boghosian
5/18/84, 2306 J St., Sacramento, CA
Ranch Residence, east elevation
View to west (and slightly north)
4 of 12



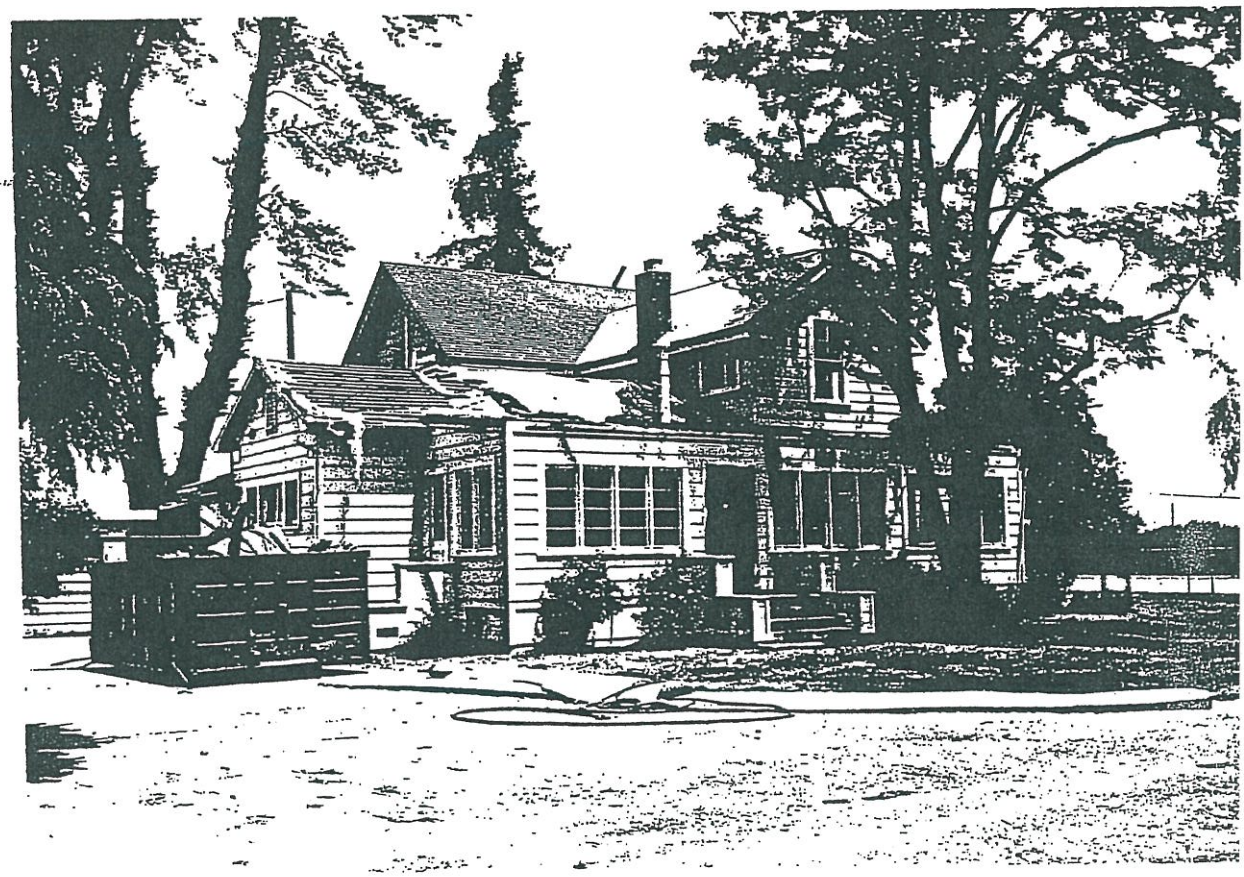
Morse-Skinner Ranch
13063 N. Highway 99, Frontage Road
Lodi, San Joaquin County, California
Paula Boghosian
5/18/84, 2306 J St., Sacramento, CA
Ranch Residence, northeast elevation,
View to southwest
5 of 12

Morse-Skinner Ranch
13063 N. Highway 99, Frontage Road
Lodi, San Joaquin County, California
Paula Boghosian
5/18/84, 2306 J St., Sacramento, CA
Ranch complex, north elevation,
View to south
6 of 12



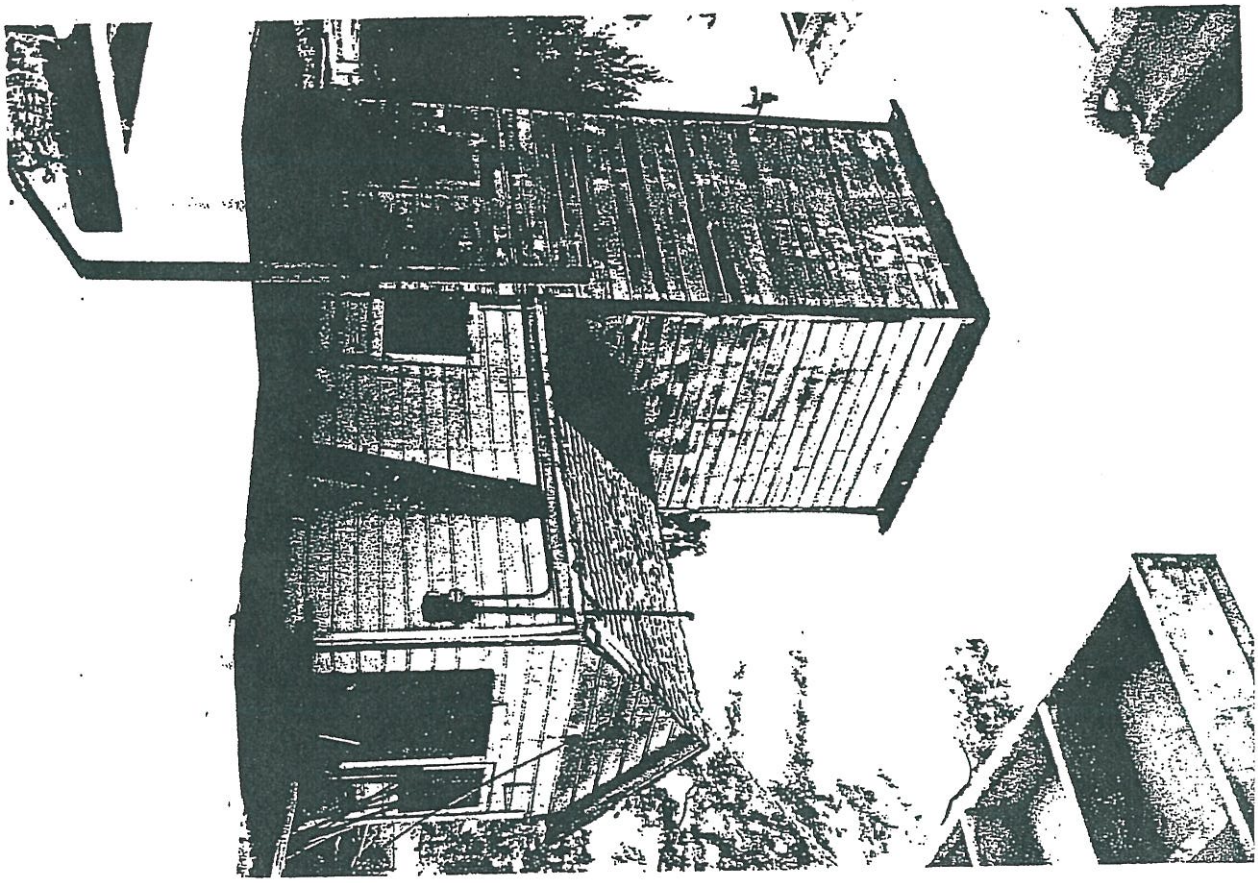
Morse-Skinner Ranch
13063 N. Highway 99, Frontage Road
Lodi, San Joaquin County, California
Paula Boghosian
5/18/84, 2306 J St., Sacramento, CA
Ranch complex, northwest elevation,
View to southeast
7 of 12

Morse-Skinner Ranch
13063 N. Highway 99, Frontage Road
Lodi, San Joaquin County, California
Paula Boghosian
5/18/84, 2306 J St., Sacramento, CA
Ranch Residence, southwest elevation
View to north east
8 of 12



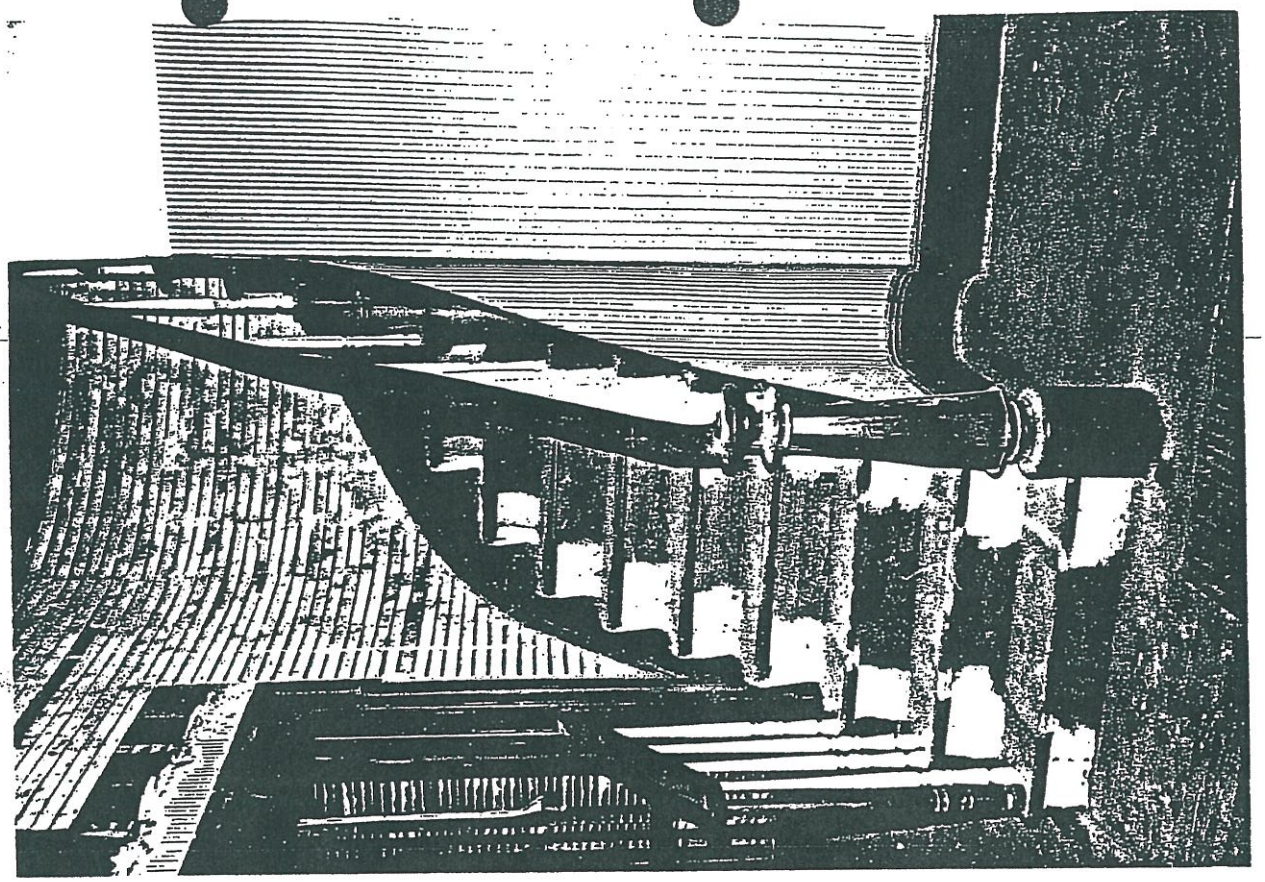
Morse-Skinner Ranch
13063 N. Highway 99, Frontage Road
Lodi, San Joaquin County, California
Paula Boghosian
5/18/84, 2306 J St., Sacramento, CA
Ranch complex, south elevation
View to north. Tank house, garage, rear
of residence. 9 of 12

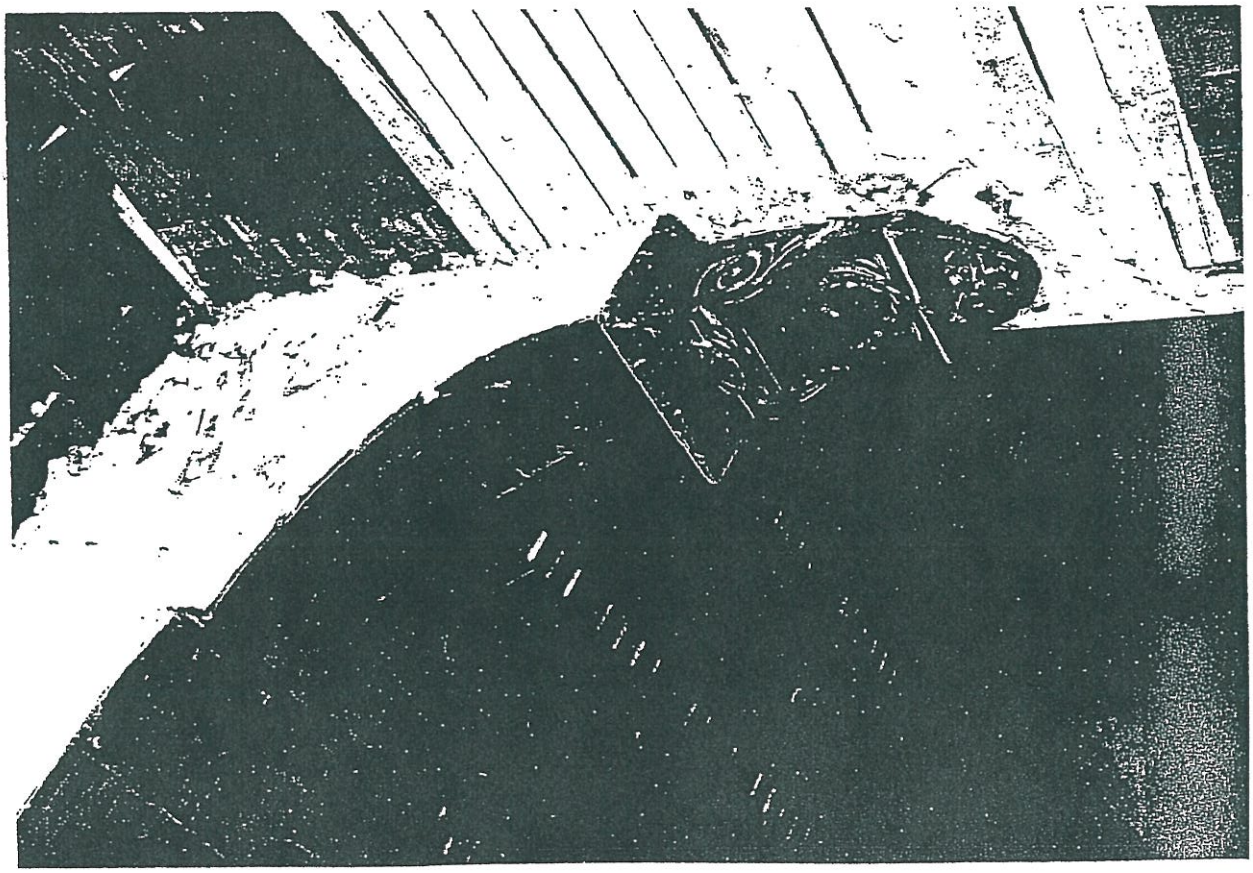
Morse-Skinner Ranch
13063 N. Highway 99, Frontage Road
Lodi, San Joaquin County, California
Paula Boghosian
5/18/84, 2306 J St., Sacramento, CA
Tank House, addition, northeast elevation, View to southwest
10 of 12

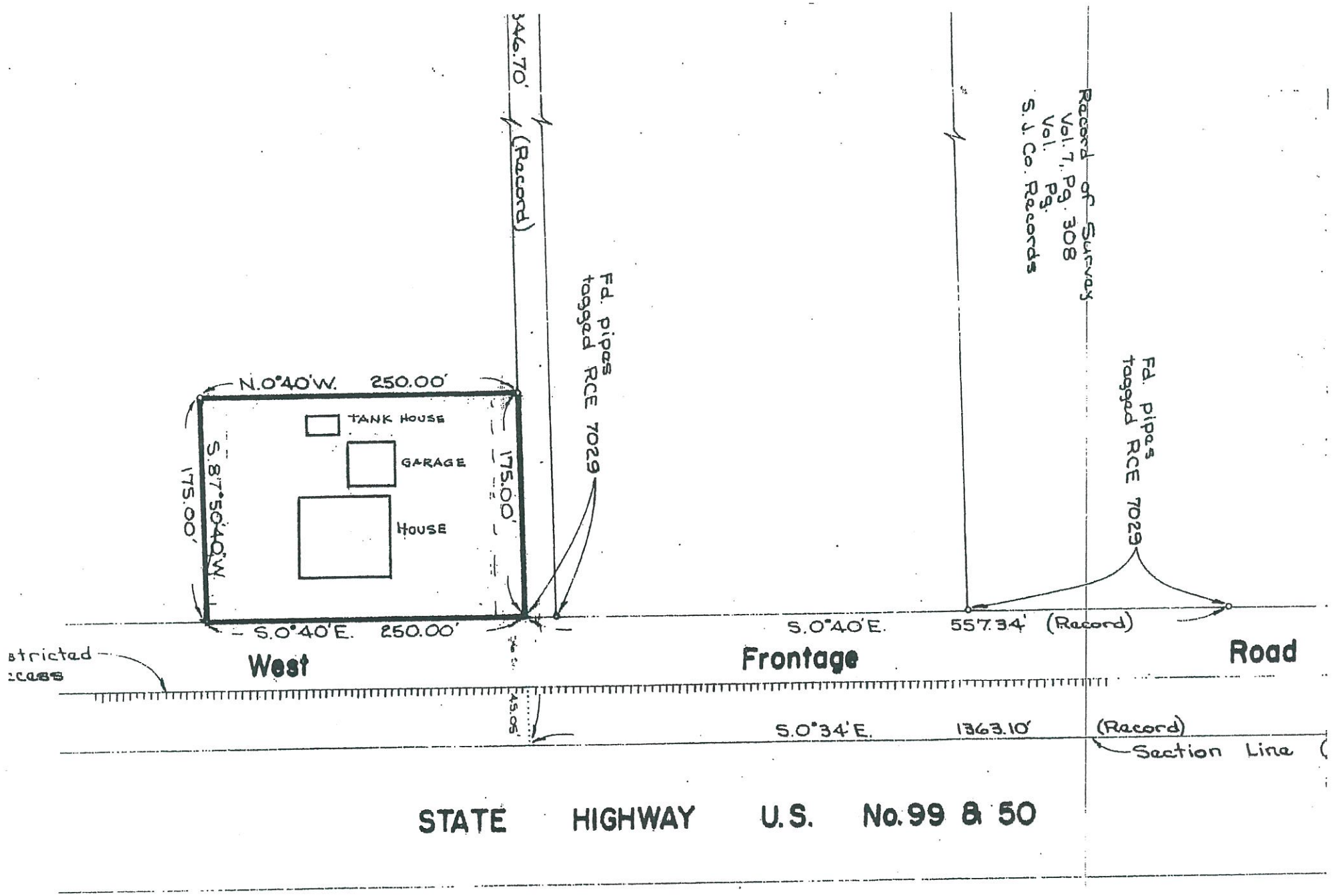


Morse-Skinner Ranch
13063 N. Highway 99, Frontage Road
Lodi, San Joaquin County, California
Paula Boghosian
Interior, Stairway, opposite main entry
on east elevation, View to west
11 of 12

Morse-Skinner Ranch
13063 N. Highway 99, Frontage Road
Lodi, San Joaquin County, California
Paula Boghosian
Interior, corbel at arch of bay window,
north elevation, View to southwest
12 of 12



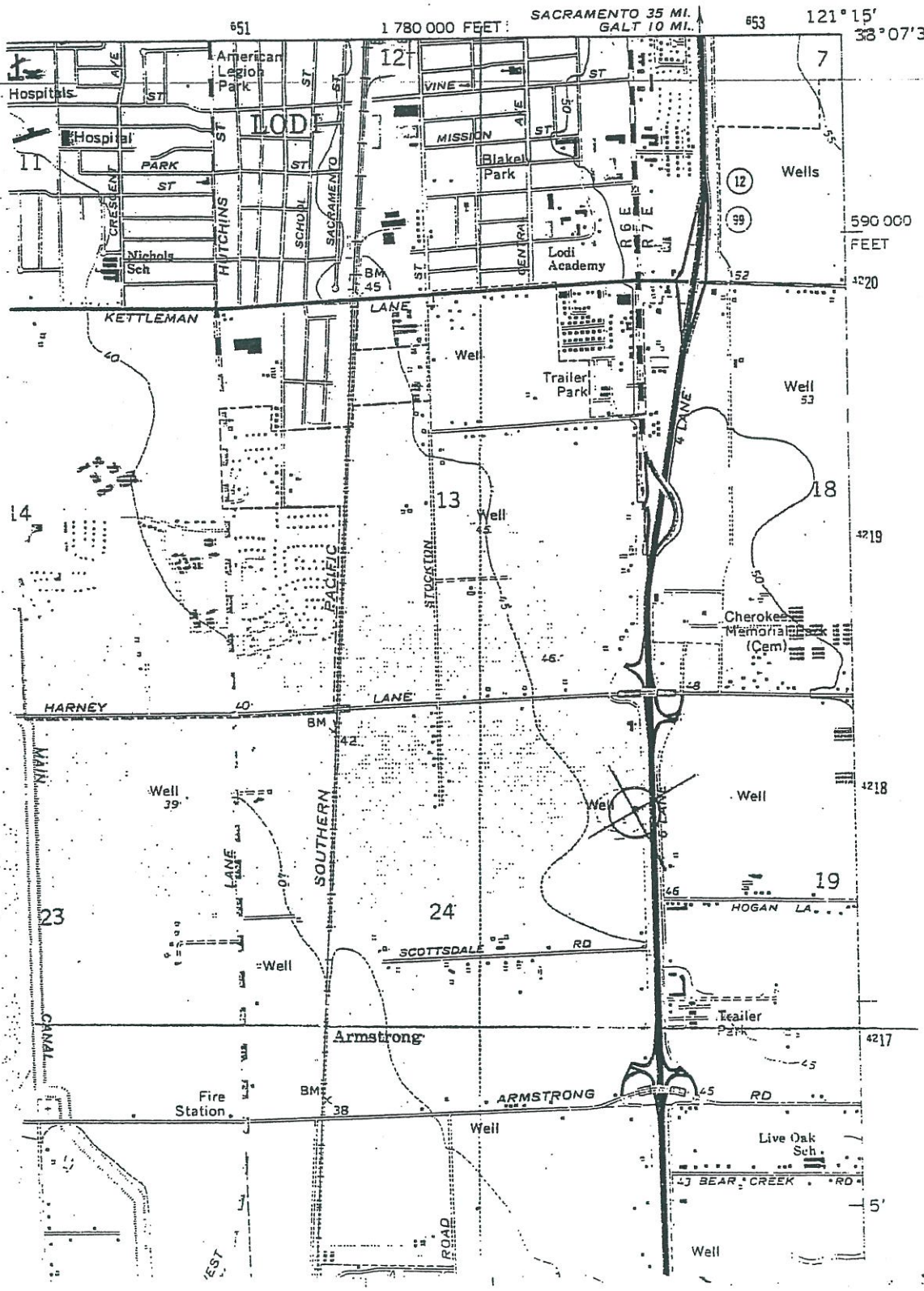




Morse-Skinner Ranch complex
13063 N. Highway 99,
Frontage Rd., Lodi, CA
San Joaquin County
Sketch Map of properties

LODI SOUTH QUADRANGLE
CALIFORNIA—SAN JOAQUIN CO.
7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)

1760 II NW (LOCKEFORD)



Morse-Skinner Ranch House
13063 N. Highway 99, Frontage Road
Lodi, San Joaquin County, California
USGS Topographic Map

UTM: 10/652600/4217860

APPENDIX B

NATIVE AMERICAN CONTACTS

Pacific Legacy Incorporated

Sierra/Central Valley Division
3081 Alhambra Drive, Suite 208
Cameron Park, CA 95682

Phone (530) 677-9713
Fax (530) 677-9762
www.pacificlegacy.com

FAX TRANSMITTAL

DATE: February 24, 2006

TO: Debbie Pilas-Treadway
Native American Heritage Commission
915 Capitol Mall, #364
Sacramento, Ca. 95814

FAX: 916-657-5390

FROM: Patricia M. Welsh – 530-677-9713 Ext. 21

SUBJECT: Sacred Lands Database Search Request

PAGES: 2 (cover and map)

Dear Debbie,

Pacific Legacy, Inc. has been retained to conduct a cultural resources project in the southeast section of the City of Lodi, San Joaquin County, California. The project area, as delineated on the accompanying 7.5′ Series Topographic Map is located in Township 3N, Range 6 East, and Section 24 NE. . The project boundary is bordered by the State Route 99 to the east, the Union Pacific Rail Road to the west, Harney Lane to the North, and the property line that runs parallel and approximately 637 feet north of Scottsdale Road to the South.

I would greatly appreciate a list of Native American contacts and the results of a search of the sacred lands database for previously identified sites for this area so that we may seek comments from Native American representatives.

Thank you in advance for your assistance in this matter. We would greatly appreciate it if you could fax us a list of representatives at your earliest convenience as we are working within a very tight schedule. Again, thank you and please call me if you have any questions or concerns.

Sincerely,

Patricia M. Welsh, M.A.
Project Supervisor

Pacific Legacy Incorporated

Sierra/Central Valley Division
3081 Alhambra Drive, Suite 208
Cameron Park, CA 95682

Phone (530) 677-9713
Fax (530) 677-9762
www.pacificlegacy.com

FAX TRANSMITTAL

DATE: February 24, 2006

TO: Elizabeth Greathouse, Coordinator

FAX: 209.667.3324

FROM: Patricia M. Welsh, Project Manager

SUBJECT: Record Search Request for Project in Southeast Section of City of Lodi
PAGES: 3 (cover and maps)

Dear Elizabeth:

As per our telephone conversation this morning I am requesting a formal record search for the above project. I am attaching your Record Search Request Form and 7.5′ Topographic Map. I am working within a budget of $160.00 and would appreciate it if you would call me when you receive this information so we can discuss any necessary alternatives.

Thank you in advance for your help on this project and I look forward to your call.

Patricia Welsh
Project Manager
530.677.9713 Ext. 21

STATE OF CALIFORNIA Arnold Schwarzenegger, Governor

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION
915 CAPITOL MALL, ROOM 364
SACRAMENTO, CA 95814
(916) 653-4082
Fax (916) 657-5390
Web Site www.nahc.ca.gov

March 7, 2006

Patricia M. Welsh, M.A.
Project Supervisor
Pacific Legacy

Sent by Fax: 530-677-9762
Number of Pages: 3

Re: Proposed southeast section of the city of Lodi project, San Joaquin County.

Dear Ms. Welsh:

A record search of the sacred land file has failed to indicate the presence of Native American cultural resources in the immediate project area. The absence of specific site information in the sacred lands file does not indicate the absence of cultural resources in any project area. Other sources of cultural resources should also be contacted for information regarding known and recorded sites.

Enclosed is a list of Native Americans individuals/organizations who may have knowledge of cultural resources in the project area. The Commission makes no recommendation or preference of a single individual, or group over another. This list should provide a starting place in locating areas of potential adverse impact within the proposed project area. I suggest you contact all of those indicated, if they cannot supply information, they might recommend others with specific knowledge. By contacting all those listed, your organization will be better able to respond to claims of failure to consult with the appropriate tribe or group. If a response has not been received within two weeks of notification, the Commission requests that you follow-up with a telephone call to ensure that the project information has been received.

If you receive notification of change of addresses and phone numbers from any of these individuals or groups, please notify me. With your assistance we are able to assure that our lists contain current information. If you have any questions or need additional information, please contact me at (916) 653-4038.

Sincerely,

Debbie Pilas-Treadway
Environmental Specialist III

Pacific Legacy Incorporated

Sierra & Central Valley Division
3081 Alhambra Drive, Suite 208
Cameron Park, CA 95682

Phone: 530.677.9713
Fax: 530.677.9762
www.pacificlegacy.com

March 8, 2006

Leland Daniels
7531 Maple Lane
Sacramento, CA
95828

Re: Cultural Resources Studies for a project in San Joaquin County.

Leland Daniels:

Pacific Legacy, Inc. is conducting a cultural resources study in Lodi, San Joaquin County; the City of Lodi survey project area is located in Township 3N, Range 6E, Section 24. The project area is indicated on the enclosed Lodi South, CA 7.5' Series Topographic Map.
We are seeking information from Native American representatives in the area regarding the existence of sites that could be affected by activities in the project area. A cultural resources records search is in progress and will be followed by an intensive pedestrian survey of the proposed project area.

Thank you for your assistance in this matter. Please call me at (530) 676-2993 if you have any questions.

Sincerely,

Pat Welsh

Pat Welsh

Enclosure: Figure 1. Project Vicinity Map and Figure 2. Project Location Map.

Pacific Legacy Incorporated

Sierra & Central Valley Division
3081 Alhambra Drive, Suite 208
Cameron Park, CA 95682

Phone: 530.677.9713
Fax: 530.677.9762
www.pacificlegacy.com

March 8, 2006

Kathrine Erolinda Perez
1234 Luna Lane
Stockton, CA
95206

Re: Cultural Resources Studies for a project in San Joaquin County.

Kathrine Erolinda Perez:

Pacific Legacy, Inc. is conducting a cultural resources study in Lodi, San Joaquin County; the City of Lodi survey project area is located in Township 3N, Range 6E, Section 24. The project area is indicated on the enclosed Lodi South, CA 7.5' Series Topographic Map.
We are seeking information from Native American representatives in the area regarding the existence of sites that could be affected by activities in the project area. A cultural resources records search is in progress and will be followed by an intensive pedestrian survey of the proposed project area.

Thank you for your assistance in this matter. Please call me at (530) 676-2993 if you have any questions.

Sincerely,

Pat Welsh

Pat Welsh

Enclosure: Figure 1. Project Vicinity Map and Figure 2. Project Location Map.

Pacific Legacy Incorporated

Sierra & Central Valley Division
3081 Alhambra Drive, Suite 208
Cameron Park, CA 95682

Phone: 530.677.9713
Fax: 530.677.9762
www.pacificlegacy.com

March 8, 2006

Wilton Rancheria
Mary Daniels-Tarango, Chairperson
7916 Farnell Way
Sacramento, CA 95823

Re: Cultural Resources Studies for a project in San Joaquin County.

Mary Daniels-Tarango:

Pacific Legacy, Inc. is conducting a cultural resources study in Lodi, San Joaquin County; the City of Lodi survey project area is located in Township 3N, Range 6E, Section 24. The project area is indicated on the enclosed Lodi South, CA 7.5' Series Topographic Map.
We are seeking information from Native American representatives in the area regarding the existence of sites that could be affected by activities in the project area. A cultural resources records search is in progress and will be followed by an intensive pedestrian survey of the proposed project area.

Thank you for your assistance in this matter. Please call me at (530) 676-2993 if you have any questions.

Sincerely,

Pat Welsh

Pat Welsh

Enclosure: Figure 1. Project Vicinity Map and Figure 2. Project Location Map.

Bay Area	900 Modoc Street	◊ Berkeley, CA 94707	◊ 510-524-3991	◊ 510-524-4419 fax
Central Coast/Business	1525 Seabright Ave.	◊ Santa Cruz, CA 95062	◊ 831-423-0588	◊ 831-423-0587 fax
Pacific Basin	332 Uluniu St.	◊ Kailua, HI 96734	◊ 808-263-4800	◊ 808-263-4300 fax

Pacific Legacy Incorporated

Sierra & Central Valley Division
3081 Alhambra Drive, Suite 208
Cameron Park, CA 95682

Phone: 530.677.9713
Fax: 530.677.9762
www.pacificlegacy.com

March 8, 2006

Sierra Native American Council
Dwight Dutschke, Chairperson
Box 12045
Ione, CA
95640

Re: Cultural Resources Studies for a project in San Joaquin County.

Dwight Dutschke:

Pacific Legacy, Inc. is conducting a cultural resources study in Lodi, San Joaquin County; the City of Lodi survey project area is located in Township 3N, Range 6E, Section 24. The project area is indicated on the enclosed Lodi South, CA 7.5' Series Topographic Map.
We are seeking information from Native American representatives in the area regarding the existence of sites that could be affected by activities in the project area. A cultural resources records search is in progress and will be followed by an intensive pedestrian survey of the proposed project area.

Thank you for your assistance in this matter. Please call me at (530) 676-2993 if you have any questions.

Sincerely,

Pat Welsh

Pat Welsh

Enclosure: Figure 1. Project Vicinity Map and Figure 2. Project Location Map.

Pacific Legacy Incorporated

Sierra & Central Valley Division
3081 Alhambra Drive, Suite 208
Cameron Park, CA 95682

Phone: 530.677.9713
Fax: 530.677.9762
www.pacificlegacy.com

March 8, 2006

Randy Yonemura
4305 – 39th Avenue
Sacramento, CA
95824

Re: Cultural Resources Studies for a project in San Joaquin County.

Randy Yonemura:

Pacific Legacy, Inc. is conducting a cultural resources study in Lodi, San Joaquin County; the City of Lodi survey project area is located in Township 3N, Range 6E, Section 24. The project area is indicated on the enclosed Lodi South, CA 7.5' Series Topographic Map.
We are seeking information from Native American representatives in the area regarding the existence of sites that could be affected by activities in the project area. A cultural resources records search is in progress and will be followed by an intensive pedestrian survey of the proposed project area.

Thank you for your assistance in this matter. Please call me at (530) 676-2993 if you have any questions.

Sincerely,

Pat Welsh

Pat Welsh

Enclosure: Figure 1. Project Vicinity Map and Figure 2. Project Location Map.

Pacific Legacy Incorporated

Sierra & Central Valley Division
3081 Alhambra Drive, Suite 208
Cameron Park, CA 95682

Phone: 530.677.9713
Fax: 530.677.9762
www.pacificlegacy.com

March 8, 2006

Ione Band of Miwok Indians
Pamela Baumgartner, Tribal Administrator
PO Box 1190
Ione, CA
95640

Re: Cultural Resources Studies for a project in San Joaquin County.

Pamela Baumgartner:

Pacific Legacy, Inc. is conducting a cultural resources study in Lodi, San Joaquin County; the City of Lodi survey project area is located in Township 3N, Range 6E, Section 24. The project area is indicated on the enclosed Lodi South, CA 7.5' Series Topographic Map.
We are seeking information from Native American representatives in the area regarding the existence of sites that could be affected by activities in the project area. A cultural resources records search is in progress and will be followed by an intensive pedestrian survey of the proposed project area.

Thank you for your assistance in this matter. Please call me at (530) 676-2993 if you have any questions.

Sincerely,

Pat Welsh

Pat Welsh

Enclosure: Figure 1. Project Vicinity Map and Figure 2. Project Location Map.

Pacific Legacy Incorporated

Sierra & Central Valley Division
3081 Alhambra Drive, Suite 208
Cameron Park, CA 95682

Phone: 530.677.9713
Fax: 530.677.9762
www.pacificlegacy.com

March 8, 2006

Ione Band of Miwok Indians
Glen Villa, Jr. Cultural Committee Chairperson
901 Quail Court
Ione, CA
95640

Re: Cultural Resources Studies for a project in San Joaquin County.

Glen Villa:

Pacific Legacy, Inc. is conducting a cultural resources study in Lodi, San Joaquin County; the City of Lodi survey project area is located in Township 3N, Range 6E, Section 24. The project area is indicated on the enclosed Lodi South, CA 7.5' Series Topographic Map.
We are seeking information from Native American representatives in the area regarding the existence of sites that could be affected by activities in the project area. A cultural resources records search is in progress and will be followed by an intensive pedestrian survey of the proposed project area.

Thank you for your assistance in this matter. Please call me at (530) 676-2993 if you have any questions.

Sincerely,

Pat Welsh

Pat Welsh

Enclosure: Figure 1. Project Vicinity Map and Figure 2. Project Location Map.

Pacific Legacy Incorporated

Sierra & Central Valley Division
3081 Alhambra Drive, Suite 208
Cameron Park, CA 95682

Phone: 530.677.9713
Fax: 530.677.9762
www.pacificlegacy.com

March 8, 2006

Billie Blue Elliston
604 Pringle Ave., #42
Galt, CA
95632

Re: Cultural Resources Studies for a project in San Joaquin County.

Billie Blue Elliston:

Pacific Legacy, Inc. is conducting a cultural resources study in Lodi, San Joaquin County; the City of Lodi survey project area is located in Township 3N, Range 6E, Section 24. The project area is indicated on the enclosed Lodi South, CA 7.5' Series Topographic Map.
We are seeking information from Native American representatives in the area regarding the existence of sites that could be affected by activities in the project area. A cultural resources records search is in progress and will be followed by an intensive pedestrian survey of the proposed project area.

Thank you for your assistance in this matter. Please call me at (530) 676-2993 if you have any questions.

Sincerely,

Pat Welsh

Pat Welsh

Enclosure: Figure 1. Project Vicinity Map and Figure 2. Project Location Map.

Bay Area	900 Modoc Street	◇ Berkeley, CA 94707	◇ 510-524-3991	◇ 510-524-4419 fax
Central Coast/Business	1525 Seabright Ave.	◇ Santa Cruz, CA 95062	◇ 831-423-0588	◇ 831-423-0587 fax
Pacific Basin	332 Uluniu St.	◇ Kailua, HI 96734	◇ 808-263-4800	◇ 808-263-4300 fax

Pacific Legacy Incorporated

Sierra & Central Valley Division
3081 Alhambra Drive, Suite 208
Cameron Park, CA 95682

Phone: 530.677.9713
Fax: 530.677.9762
www.pacificlegacy.com

March 8, 2006

California Valley Miwok Tribe
Silva Burley, Chairperson
10601 Escondido Place
Stockton, CA
95212

Re: Cultural Resources Studies for a project in San Joaquin County.

Silva Burley:

Pacific Legacy, Inc. is conducting a cultural resources study in Lodi, San Joaquin County; the City of Lodi survey project area is located in Township 3N, Range 6E, Section 24. The project area is indicated on the enclosed Lodi South, CA 7.5' Series Topographic Map.
We are seeking information from Native American representatives in the area regarding the existence of sites that could be affected by activities in the project area. A cultural resources records search is in progress and will be followed by an intensive pedestrian survey of the proposed project area.

Thank you for your assistance in this matter. Please call me at (530) 676-2993 if you have any questions.

Sincerely,

Pat Welsh

Pat Welsh

Enclosure: Figure 1. Project Vicinity Map and Figure 2. Project Location Map.

Native American Contacts
San Joaquin County
March 7, 2006

Katherine Erolinda Perez
1234 Luna Lane
Stockton , CA 95206
canutes@comcast.net
(209) 462-2680

Ohlone/Costanoan
Northern Valley Yokuts
Bay Miwok

California Valley Miwok Tribe
Silvia Burley, Chairperson
10601 Escondido Place
Stockton , CA 95212
council@calvalleymiwoktribe.
(209) 931-4197
(209) 931-4333 FAX

Miwok

Billie Blue Elliston
604 Pringle Ave., #42
Galt , CA 95632
billiebob@softcom.net
(209) 745-7112

Miwok

Ione Band of Miwok Indians
Glen Villa, Jr. Cultural Committee Chairperson
901 Quail Court
Ione , CA 95640
916-322-1617 w
209-274-5535 FAX

Miwok

Leland Daniels
7531 Maple Leaf Lane
Sacramento , CA 95828
(916) 689-7330

Miwok

Ione Band of Miwok Indians
Pamela Baumgartner, Tribal Administrator
PO Box 1190
Ione , CA 95640
admin@ionemiwok.org
(209) 274-6753
(209) 274-6636 Fax

Miwok

Randy Yonemura
4305 - 39th Avenue
Sacramento , CA 95824
(916) 421-1600

Miwok

Sierra Native American Council
Dwight Dutschke, Chairperson
Box 12045
Ione , CA 95640
(209) 274-2357

Miwok

This list is current only as of the date of this document.

Distribution of this list does not relieve any person of statutory responsibility as defined in Section 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code, Section 5097.94 of the Public Resources Code and Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code.

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessment for the proposed southeast section of the city of Lodi project, San Joaquin County.

Native American Contacts
San Joaquin County
March 7, 2006

Wilton Rancheria
Mary Daniels-Tarango, Chairperson
7916 Farnell Way Miwok
Sacramento, , CA 95823
(916) 427-2909 Home
(916) 322-9867 Work

This list is current only as of the date of this document.

Distribution of this list does not relieve any person of statutory responsibility as defined in Section 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code, Section 5097.94 of the Public Resources Code and Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code.

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessment for the proposed southeast section of the city of Lodi project, San Joaquin County.

APPENDIX C

NATIVE AMERICAN CORRESPONDENCE

CALIFORNIA VALLEY MIWOK TRIBE

10601 Escondido Pl. Stockton, CA 95212 Bus: (209) 931-4567 Fax: (209) 834-4333

http://www.californiavalleymiwoktribe-nsn.gov

TRIBAL RESPONSE - PER YOUR REQUEST

March 16, 2006

Sierra & Central Valley Division
3081 Alhambra Drive, Suite 208
Cameron Park, CA 95682

Re: Cultural Resources Studies for a project in San Joaquin County.

Dear Mr. Welsh

This letter is in response to the letter (date posted) March 8, 2006 conducting a cultural resources study in Lodi, San Joaquin County. Project is located in Township 3N, Range 6E Section 24. Project area is indicated on the enclosed Lodi South, CA 7.5' Series Topographic Map.

As of this writing, the California Valley Miwok Tribe has no issues on the particular area regarding the project in Township 3N, Range 6E Section 24 indicated on Topographic Map in Lodi CA

The Tribe is concerned that since Miwok Indians regularly traveled through this area, there is a heightened possibility that Indian artifacts could be found. We are requesting as a courtesy, that we be kept apprised of Miwok artifacts if any are found at this location.

Thank you for allowing us to participate in your project by voicing any concerns we may have. Our Tribe appreciates your request for our input regarding the proposed project.

Contact our office if we can assist you in any way.

Respectfully,

Michelle Burley

Michelle Burley, Tribal Receptionist