



*Stockton 2040 General Plan Update*

*Existing Conditions Technical Memorandum:  
Cultural Resources*

*June 28, 2016*

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# ***Existing Conditions Technical Memorandum: Cultural Resources***

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This technical memorandum contains information about cultural and paleontological resources in the City of Stockton and its Sphere of Influence (SOI) in order to provide context for the forthcoming General Plan Update. The memo includes an overview of the current regulatory framework, and a description of existing conditions.

For the purposes of this section, cultural resources are defined as the remains and sites associated with human activities. They include historic archaeological sites, historic buildings and structures, prehistoric and ethnohistoric Native American archaeological sites, tribal cultural resources, and elements or areas of the natural landscape that have traditional cultural significance. Paleontological resources are the fossilized remains, traces, or imprints of plants and animals, preserved in or on the earth's crust.

## **A. REGULATORY FRAMEWORK**

This section describes federal, State, and local environmental laws and policies that are relevant to cultural resources.

### **1. Federal Regulations**

#### *National Historic Preservation Act*

Most regulations at the federal level stem from the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and from historic preservation legislation such as the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966. NHPA established guidelines to "preserve important historic, cultural, and natural aspects of our national heritage, and to maintain, wherever possible, an environment that supports diversity and a variety of individual choice." The NHPA includes regulations specifically for federal land-holding agencies and regulations that pertain to all projects that are funded, permitted, or approved by any federal agency and that have the potential to affect cultural resources as specified in Section 106. All projects that are subject to NEPA are also subject to compliance with Section 106 of the NHPA and NEPA requirements concerning cultural resources. Provisions of NHPA establish a National Register of Historic Places (the National Register) which is maintained by the National Park Service, the Advisory Councils on Historic Preservation, State Historic Preservation Offices, and grants-in-aid programs.

#### *American Indian Religious Freedom Act*

The American Indian Religious Freedom Act recognizes that Native American religious practices, sacred sites, and sacred objects have not been properly protected under other statutes. It establishes that traditional practices and beliefs, sites (including right of access), and sacred objects shall be protected and preserved under national policy. This law does not include provisions for compliance.

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### *Native American Graves and Repatriation Act*

Native American remains are protected by the Native American Graves and Repatriation Act of 1990 (NAGPRA). NAGPRA protects Native American graves on federal and tribal lands, recognizes tribal authority over the treatment of unmarked graves, and prohibits the sale of Native American remains. The law provides guidelines for the return of Native American human remains and cultural objects from any collection (museum, university, government) that receives federal funding. Civil and criminal penalties can be imposed for noncompliance and illegal trafficking (such as knowingly selling or purchasing sacred objects stolen from graves).

### *Paleontological Resources Preservation Act*

The Paleontological Resources Preservation Act of 2002 codifies the generally accepted practice of limited vertebrate fossil collection and limited collection of other rare and scientifically significant fossils by qualified researchers. Researchers must obtain a permit from the appropriate state or federal agency and agree to donate any materials recovered to recognized public institutions, where they will remain accessible to the public and to other researchers.

## 2. State Regulations

### *California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA)*

The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) is codified at Public Resources Code (PRC) Section 21000 et seq., and CEQA Guidelines are codified at Title 14 California Code of Regulations (CCR) Section 15000 et seq. As amended in September 2014, CEQA requires that lead agencies determine whether projects may have a significant effect on the environment, including archaeological, historical, and tribal cultural resources.

This determination applies to those resources that meet significance criteria qualifying them as “unique,” “important,” listed on the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR), or eligible for listing on the CRHR. The importance of a resource is measured in terms of criteria for inclusion on the CRHR (Title 14 CCR, Section 4852(a)) as listed below.

If the agency determines that a project may have a significant effect on a significant resource, the project is determined to have a significant effect on the environment, and these effects must be addressed. If a cultural resource is found not to be significant under the qualifying criteria, it need not be considered further in the planning process.

CEQA Guidelines (PRC Section 15064.5) specify the procedures to be followed in case of the discovery of human remains on non-federal land. The disposition of Native American burials falls within the jurisdiction of the Native American Heritage Commission.

CEQA also affords protection to paleontological resources. Appendix G of the CEQA Guidelines requires consideration of impacts to paleontological resources, stating that, “a project will normally result in a significant impact on the environment if it will...disrupt or adversely affect a paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature except as part of a scientific study.”

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### *California Register of Historical Resources*

California State law provides for the protection of cultural resources by requiring evaluations of the significance of archaeological, historic, and tribal cultural resources identified in documents prepared pursuant to CEQA. Under CEQA, a cultural resource is considered an important historical resource if it meets any of the criteria found in Section 15064.5(a) of the CEQA Guidelines. Criteria identified in the CEQA Guidelines are similar to those described under the NHPA. The State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) maintains the CRHR. Historic properties listed, or formally designated eligibility to be listed, on the National Register are automatically listed on the CRHR. State Landmarks and Points of Interest are also automatically listed. The CRHR can also include properties designated under local preservation ordinances or identified through local historical resource surveys.

A resource may be important if it meets any one of the criteria below, or if it is already listed on the CRHR or a local register of historical resources.

An important archaeological, historical, or tribal cultural resource is one which:

- Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local or regional history, or the cultural heritage of California or the United States.
- Is associated with the lives of persons important to local, California, or national history.
- Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of a master or possesses high artistic values.
- Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important to the pre-history or history of the local area, California, or the nation.

In addition to meeting one or more of the above criteria, eligibility for the CRHR requires that a resource retains sufficient integrity to convey a sense of its significance or importance. Seven elements are considered key in considering a property's integrity: location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

### *Assembly Bill 52*

With the enactment of Assembly Bill 52, "tribal cultural resources" are considered a new form of resource recognized in CEQA. Beginning July 1, 2015, lead agencies must initiate "consultation with a California Native American tribe that is traditionally and culturally affiliated with the geographic area of the proposed project, if the tribe requested to the lead agency, in writing, to be informed by the lead agency of proposed projects in that geographic area and the tribe requests consultation, prior to determining whether a negative declaration, mitigated negative declaration, or environmental impact report is required for a project" (CCR Section 21080.3.1).

### *California Health and Safety Code*

Section 7050.5 of the California Health and Safety Code requires that construction or excavation be stopped in the vicinity of discovered human remains until the county coroner can determine whether the remains are those of a Native American. If the remains are determined to be Native American, the coroner must contact the California Native American Heritage Commission.

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### *Senate Bill 18 (Burton, Chapter 905, Statutes 2004)*

SB 18, authored by Senator John Burton and signed into law by Governor Arnold Schwarzenegger in September 2004, requires local (city and county) governments to consult with California Native American tribes to aid in the protection of traditional tribal cultural places (“cultural places”) through local land use planning. This legislation, which amended Sections 65040.2, 65092, 65351, 65352, and 65560, and added 65352.3, 65352.4, and 65562.5 of the Government Code, also requires the Governor’s Office of Planning and Research (OPR) to include in the General Plan Guidelines advice to local governments on how to conduct these consultations. The intent of SB 18 is to provide California Native American tribes an opportunity to participate in local land use decisions at an early planning stage for the purpose of protecting, or mitigating impacts to, cultural places. These consultation and notice requirements apply to adoption and amendment of both general plans (defined in Government Code Section 65300 *et seq.*) and specific plans (defined in Government Code Section 65450 *et seq.*).

### *Public Resources Code*

Section 5097.5(a) of the Public Resources Code specifies that a person shall not knowingly and willfully excavate upon or remove, destroy, injure, or deface any of the following that are situated on public lands, except with the express permission of the public agency having jurisdiction over the lands:

- Historic or prehistoric ruins
- Burial grounds
- Archaeological or vertebrate paleontological sites, including fossilized footprints, inscriptions made by human agency, rock art, or any other archaeological, paleontological, or historical feature

As used in this section, "public lands" means lands owned by or under the jurisdiction of the State, or any city, county, district, authority, or public corporation, or any agency thereof.

### *California Code of Regulations*

The California Code of Regulations (Title 14, Division 3, Chapter 1) address paleontological and archaeological resources on lands administered by the California Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR), as follows:

1. Section 4307: Geological Features - No person shall destroy, disturb, mutilate, or remove earth, sand, gravel, oil, minerals, rocks, paleontological features, or features of caves.
2. Section 4308: Archaeological Features - No person shall remove, injure, disfigure, deface, or destroy any object of archaeological or historical interest or value.

## 3. Local Regulations

### *Stockton General Plan*

The Natural and Cultural Resources Element of the Stockton General Plan addresses cultural resources through a set of policies under Goal NCR-3, which is to encourage the identification, protection, and enhancement of the city’s archaeological, historical, cultural, and paleontological resources for their cultural values. The following policies support this goal:

- **NCR-3.1 Evaluation of Historic Resources.** The City shall use appropriate State and federal standards in evaluating the significance of historic resources that are identified in the city.

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- **NCR-3.2 Historic Structures and Sites.** The City shall support public and private efforts to preserve, rehabilitate, and continue the use of historic structures, sites, and districts. Where applicable, preservation efforts shall conform to the current Secretary of the Interior’s Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties and Guidelines for Preserving, Rehabilitating, Restoring, and Reconstructing Historic Building.
- **NCR-3.3 Historical/Cultural Resources Inventory.** The City shall continue to maintain and update a historical resources inventory. In addition, the City will expand this inventory to include sites of cultural significance.
- **NCR-3.4 State Historic Building Code.** The City shall implement the State Historic Building Code for historic properties.
- **NCR-3.5 Archaeological Resource Surveys.** Prior to project approval, the City shall require project applicant to have a qualified archeologist conduct the following activities: (1) conduct a record search at the Central California Information Center located at California State University Stanislaus and other appropriate historical repositories; (2) conduct field surveys where appropriate; and (3) prepare technical reports, where appropriate, meeting California Office of Historic Preservation Standards (Archeological Resource Management Reports).
- **NCR-3.6 Discovery of Archaeological Resources.** Consistent with Stockton Municipal Code Section 16-310.050 – Cultural Resources, in the event that archaeological/paleontological resources are discovered during site excavation, the City shall require that grading and construction work on the project site be suspended until the significance of the features can be determined by a qualified archaeologist/paleontologist. The City will require that a qualified archeologist/paleontologist make recommendations for measures necessary to protect any site determined to contain or constitute an historical resource, a unique archaeological resource, or a unique paleontological resource or to undertake data recovery, excavation, analysis, and curation of archaeological/paleontologist materials. City staff shall consider such recommendations and implement them where they are feasible in light of project design as previously approved by the City.
- **NCR-3.7 Native American Resources.** The City shall consult with Native American representatives regarding cultural resources to identify locations of importance to Native Americans, including archeological sites and traditional cultural properties. Coordination with the Native American Heritage Commission should begin at the onset of a particular project.
- **NCR-3.8 Discovery of Human Remains.** Consistent with Stockton Municipal Code Section 16-310.050 – Cultural Resources and the CEQA Guidelines (Section 15064.5), if human remains of Native American origin are discovered during project construction, it is necessary to comply with State laws relating to the disposition of Native American burials, which fall within the jurisdiction of the Native American Heritage Commission (Public Resources Code Sec. 5097). If any human remains are discovered or recognized in any location on the project site, there shall be no further excavation or disturbance of the site or any nearby area reasonably suspected to overlie adjacent human remains until: (1) the San Joaquin County Coroner/Sheriff has been informed and has determined that no investigation of the cause of death is required; and (2) if the remains are of Native American origin:
  - The descendants of the deceased Native Americans have made a timely recommendation to the landowner or the person responsible for the excavation work, for means of treating or disposing of, with appropriate dignity, the human remains and any associated grave goods as provided in Public Resources Code Section 5097.98;

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- The Native American Heritage Commission was unable to identify a descendant or the descendant failed to make a recommendation within 24 hours after being notified by the Commission; or
- The landowner or his or her authorized representative rejects any timely recommendations of the descendent, and mediation conducted by the Native American Heritage Commission has failed to provide measures acceptable to the landowner.

### *Stockton Municipal Code*

The City of Stockton has established provisions in its Municipal Code to protect cultural resources. The sections of the Municipal Code below detail the existing provisions that are most relevant to the General Plan Update.

#### 16.36.050 Cultural Resources

If a historical or archaeological resource or human remains may be impacted by a development project requiring a discretionary land use permit, the Secretary of the Cultural Heritage Board (Board) shall be notified, any survey needed to determine the significance of the resource shall be conducted, and the proper environmental documents shall be prepared. In addition:

- A. **Historical Resources.** Resources that have been identified as a landmark or part of a historic district in compliance with Chapter 16.220 (Cultural Resources) shall require a certificate of appropriateness (Section 16.220.060) if any exterior changes to the resource are proposed.
- B. **Archaeological Resources.** In the event that archaeological resources are discovered during any construction, construction activities shall cease and the Community Development Department (Department) shall be notified so that the extent and location of discovered materials may be recorded by a qualified archaeologist and disposition of artifacts may occur in compliance with State and federal law.
- C. **Human Remains.** In the event human remains are discovered during any construction, construction activities shall cease, and the County Coroner and Director shall be notified immediately in compliance with CEQA Guidelines 15064.5 (d). A qualified archaeologist shall be contacted to evaluate the situation. If the human remains are of Native American origin, the Coroner shall notify the Native American Heritage Commission within 24 hours of this identification. The Native American Heritage Commission will identify the most likely descendent of the Native American to inspect the site and provide recommendations for the proper treatment of the remains and associated grave goods. (Prior code Section 16-310.050)

#### 16.220.070 Landmarks

- A. **Criteria for Designation of Landmarks.** In considering an artifact, natural feature, or structure for designation as a landmark, the Board shall apply any or all of the following criteria:
  - 1. **Archaeological Interest.** Its potential for yielding significant information of archaeological interest;
  - 2. **Architectural Craftsmanship.** Its embodiment of elements demonstrating outstanding attention to architectural and/or engineering craftsmanship, design, detail, or materials;
  - 3. **Architectural Style.** Its exemplification of a particular architectural style or way of life important to the city, state, or nation;
  - 4. **Architectural Type.** Its exemplification of the best remaining architectural type in the city;
  - 5. **Historic Event.** Its location as a site of a significant historic event;

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6. **Heritage.** Its character, interest, or value as a significant part of the heritage of the city, state, or nation;
7. **Visual Feature.** Its unique location or singular physical characteristic representing an established and familiar visual feature of the city;
8. **Relationship to Another Landmark.** Its relationship to any other landmark, if its preservation is essential to the integrity of that landmark;
9. **Significant Person.** Its identification with a person(s) who significantly contributed to the culture and development of the city, state, or nation;
10. **Work of a Significant Person.** Its identification as the creation, design, or work of a person(s) whose effort has significantly influenced the heritage of the city, state, or nation; or
11. **Natural Environment.** Its integrity as a natural environment that strongly contributes to the well-being of the people of the city, state, or nation.

### 16.220.080 Historic Preservation District

- A. **Criteria for Designation of Historic Preservation Districts.** In considering the artifacts, natural features, sites, or structures within an area for designation as a Historic Preservation District, the Board shall apply any or all of the following criteria.

The artifact, natural feature, site, or structure:

1. Has substantial value as part of the development, cultural, or heritage characteristics of, or is associated with, the life of a person(s) important in the history of the city, state, or nation;
2. Is associated with an event that has made a substantial contribution to the broad patterns of our history;
3. Is constructed in a distinctive architectural style characteristic of an era of history;
4. Is the work of an architect or designer who has substantially influenced the development of the city, state, or nation;
5. Is part of, or related to, a park, square, or other distinctive area and should be developed or preserved in compliance with a plan based on an aesthetic, architectural, cultural, or historic motif;
6. Contains elements of craftsmanship, design, detail, or materials that represent an important innovation;
7. Embodies distinguishing characteristics of an architectural style or engineering specimen;
8. Owing to its unique location or singular physical characteristic, represents an established feature of the neighborhood, community, or city; or
9. Would help preserve and protect a historic area or place of historic interest in the city, by retaining the structure.

- B. **Procedures for Designation of Historic Preservation Districts.**

1. **Board.** Upon receipt of the application, a copy shall be submitted to the Board for review and evaluation.
  - a. **Survey Required.** As a part of the evaluation of an application for establishment or change of boundaries of a historic preservation district, the Board shall coordinate an

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architectural/historical survey of the involved area, including significant artifacts, natural features, sites, or structures, unless a recent survey has been conducted.

- i. **Minimum of 50 Years.** For purposes of the architectural/historical survey, artifacts, natural features, sites, or structures, unless of exceptional importance, shall be at least 50 years of age to be considered historic.
- ii. **Finding of Significance.** The architectural/historical survey shall also include a factual statement, supporting or opposing a finding that at least 30 percent of the artifacts, natural features, sites, and structures, not including accessory uses, within the involved area are significant. To be significant, the artifact, natural feature, site, or structure shall meet one or more of the criteria identified in subsection A of this section (criteria for designation of historic preservation districts).

### 16.220.090 Historic Sites

A. **Criteria for Designation of Historic Sites.** In considering an area, neighborhood, property, or site for designation as a historic site, the Board shall apply any or all of the following criteria:

1. **Archaeological Interest.** Its potential for yielding significant information of archaeological interest;
2. **Heritage.** Its character, interest, or value as a significant part of the heritage of the city, state, or nation;
3. **Visual Feature of the City.** Its unique location or singular physical characteristic representing an established and familiar visual feature of the city;
4. **Way of Life.** Its exemplification of a particular way of life important to the city, state, or nation;
5. **Historic Event.** Its location as a site of a significant historic event regardless of its current configuration, development, or use;
6. **Significant Person.** Its identification with a person(s) who significantly contributed to the culture and development of the city, State, or nation; or
7. **Significant Person of a Specific National Origin.** Its identification with a person(s) representative of a specific national origin who has contributed to the culture and development of the city, state, or nation.

### 16.220.100 Structures of Merit

A. **Criteria for Designation as a Structure of Merit.** The Board may designate any structure not designated as a landmark as a structure of merit if it determines that it is deserving of official recognition as having historic, architectural, archaeological, ecological, cultural, or aesthetic significance based on the following criteria:

1. **Archaeological Interest.** Its potential of yielding significant information of archaeological interest;
2. **Heritage.** Its character, interest, or value as a significant part of the heritage of the city, state, or nation;

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3. **Visual Feature of the City.** Its unique location or singular physical characteristic representing an established and familiar visual feature of the city;
4. **Way of Life.** Its exemplification of a particular way of life important to the city, state, or nation;
5. **Historic Event.** Its location as a site of a significant historic event regardless of its current configuration, development, or use;
6. **Significant Person.** Its identification with a person(s) who significantly contributed to the culture and development of the city, state, or nation; or
7. **Significant Person of a Specific National Origin.** Its identification with a person(s) representative of a specific national origin who has contributed to the culture and development of the city, state, or nation.

### 16.28.060 Magnolia Historic (-MHD) Overlay District

- A. **Purpose.** The Magnolia Historic (-MHD) overlay district is intended to provide for the recognition, preservation, and use of culturally or architecturally significant structures in the Magnolia Historic District. Standards for development and new land uses within the -MHD overlay district are intended to strengthen and preserve neighborhood character, community identity, and the historic character of the district.
- B. **Applicability.** The -MHD overlay district shall be combined with the Commercial Office (CO) zoning district or any residential zoning district established by Section 16.16.020 (zoning districts established) within the boundaries of the Magnolia Historic Preservation District.

## B. CULTURAL SETTING

### 1. Prehistory

Archeological evidence shows that California was inhabited at least 12,000 years ago and possibly as much as 15,000 years ago.<sup>1</sup> Few early sites have been identified in the Stockton area. This is attributable in part to the probability that older sites have been buried by extensive alluvial deposition.<sup>2</sup> Early habitation in this area has been represented by isolated finds of tools. Information generated by numerous regional site investigations provided D. Fredrickson, an anthropologist, with data used to develop one of the more recent chronologies applicable to this portion of Central California.<sup>3</sup> The following chronology is based largely on Fredrickson's research.

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<sup>1</sup> J. Erlandson, T. Jones, and J. Porcasi, 2007, "One if by land, two if by sea: Who were the first Californians?" in *California Prehistory: Colonization, Culture, and Complexity*, eds. T. Jones and K. Klar, Lanham, MD: AltaMira Press, pages 53 to 62.

<sup>2</sup> Rosenthal, J. G. White, and M. Sutton, 2007, "The Central Valley: A view from the catbird seat," in *California Prehistory: Colonization, Culture, and Complexity*, eds. T. Jones and K. Klar, Lanham, MD: AltaMira Press, pages 147 to 163.

<sup>3</sup> D. Fredrickson, 1974, "Cultural diversity in early central California: A view from the North Coast Ranges," *The Journal of California Anthropology*, 1(1); Morongo Indian Reservation, Banning; D. Fredrickson, 1994, "Archaeological taxonomy in central California reconsidered," in *Toward a New Taxonomic Framework for Central California Archaeology*, ed. R. E. Hughes, University of California, Berkeley: Contributions of the University of California Archaeological Research Facility, Volume 52, pages 91 to 103.

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### Paleoindian Period (ca. 8,000 to 12,000+ years ago)

This is the time when humans first entered California. Lakeside sites were established with probable emphasis on hunting. Milling technology was lacking. Exchange of goods occurred on a one-to-one basis and was not regularized. Social units consisted of extended families that were largely self-reliant and moved to resources as they became available and were needed.

### Archaic Period (ca. 1,000 to 8,000 years ago)

Lower Archaic Period (ca. 5,000 to 8,000 years ago) characteristics include lakes drying due to climatic changes. Abundant milling stones suggest emphasis on plants/small seeds for food, and little hunting occurred. Limited exchange took place, and there was a reliance on the use of local materials. Wealth was not emphasized, and the dominant social unit appears to be the extended family.

Middle Archaic Period (ca. 2,500 to 5,000 years ago) characteristics include a change in the climate, which became more benign, and a more diverse economy. Acorn use was introduced as suggested by the presence of mortar and pestle artifacts and hunting was prominent as evidenced by the abundance of dart tip artifacts. Sedentism began along with increased population and expansion.

Upper Archaic Period (ca. 1,000 to 2,500 years ago) characteristics include the growth of social-political complexity with status distinctions based on wealth. Shell beads gained importance and they appear to have served as indicators of both exchange and wealth. Exchange systems became more complex with regularized sustained exchanges occurring between groups. Territorial boundaries were fluid. This period represents some of the oldest archaeology typically found in the Stockton area.

### Emergent Period (ca. 200 to 1,000 years ago)

Lower Emergent Period (500 to 1,000 years ago) characteristics include the introduction of the bow and arrow, which largely replaced the dart and atlatl. South coast marine adaptations flourished. Territorial boundaries became well established, and regularized exchange between groups continued with increased goods being exchanged. Increasing evidence found of distinctions in social status linked to wealth.

Upper Emergent Period (200 to 500 years ago) characteristics include the appearance of the clam disk bead money economy. Increasingly more goods were transported farther. There was local specialization with regard to production and the exchange of goods grew. South and central exchange systems were merged.

## 2. Ethnography

The lower portion of the northern San Joaquin Valley was inhabited by the northernmost tribes of Yokuts before being overtaken and industrialized by Euro-Americans.<sup>4</sup> Their territory included most of the northern San Joaquin Valley and stopped between the Mokelumne and Calaveras rivers, which divided their land from that of the Plains Miwok. At the core of their land ran the San Joaquin River, which was fed by several other local streams and rivers, including the Fresno, Chowchilla, Merced, Tuolumne, Stanislaus, and Calaveras. This portion of the valley was mostly a wetland, dominated by marshes and pockets of tall grass.

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<sup>4</sup> Latta, F., 1977, *Handbook of Yokuts Indians*, Second Edition, Santa Cruz, California: Bear State Books.

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The Northern Valley Yokuts tribe, the Chulamni, had a village, Yatchcumne (or Yachik) near Stockton.<sup>5</sup> Another village, Tauquimne, in the eastern end of the San Joaquin-Sacramento Delta near Bear Creek, appears in mission records. As cited by Randall Milliken, around 77 Tauquimne people were baptized at Mission San Jose between 1815 and 1825.<sup>6</sup> Early impacts of disease and missionization destroyed much of the Northern Valley Yokuts culture before it could be documented, resulting in a dearth of information about these people.

### 3. History

Early exploration and settlement in the Central Valley was pursued by fur trappers, including members of the Hudson Bay Company. The Canadians established French Camp, located to the south of Stockton, and Alex McLeod of the Hudson Bay Company lent his name to several landscape features, such as McLeod Lake.

In 1845, Charles Weber acquired land in Stockton, where he established a settlement. In 1846, the United States went to war with Mexico over territory disputes. Commodore Robert Stockton was responsible for the defense of US interests, and supported the military actions of John C. Fremont and General Stephen Kearny that led to the treaty of Cahuenga. Charles Weber named his new city in honor of the commodore, which was considered an improvement over two of its previous names, Tuleberg, and Mudville.

On January 24, 1848, the discovery of gold near the American River, east of Sacramento, transformed the small settlement of Stockton into a growing commercial empire. Captain Weber built the first permanent residence in San Joaquin Valley, on what is now Weber Point.

Stockton was incorporated officially on July 23, 1850, by the County Court, and the first City election was held on the 31<sup>st</sup>. The City received its charter from the State of California in 1851.

Historically, Stockton's major economic endeavors have revolved around agriculture and shipping, including ship building. In September 1996, Stockton's Naval Reserve Center on Rough and Ready Island was closed. The facility had served as a major communications outpost for Pacific submarine activities in the Cold War. The base is currently being redeveloped as a commercial property.

## C. EXISTING CONDITIONS

This section contains information about cultural and paleontological resources within Stockton and the surrounding area. Information in this section was obtained from the California Historical Resources Information System's Central California Information Center in Turlock, the University of California Museum of Paleontology at Berkeley, and the City of Stockton.

### 1. Cultural Resources

Stockton has over 1,900 recorded cultural resources ranging from prehistoric habitation sites to mid-20th century developments. Efforts to document the city's cultural resources began more than a century ago with investigations by avocational archaeologist J.A. Barr, who excavated on a dozen mounds in the Stockton area.

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<sup>5</sup> Wallace, W., 1978, "Northern Valley Yokuts," in *Handbook of North American Indians Volume 8: California*, ed. William Sturtevant, Washington, D.C.: Smithsonian Institution, pages 462 to 470.

<sup>6</sup> Milliken, R., 1995, *A Time of Little Choice: Disintegration of Tribal Culture in the San Francisco Bay Area 1769-1810*, Ballena Press.

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W.E. Schenck used notes from excavations by Elmer Dawson to compile an overview of northern San Joaquin Valley archaeology.<sup>7</sup>

As shown in Figure 1, there are two historic districts defined by the City. The Magnolia Historic Preservation District is bounded by Harding Way, California Street, Flora Street, and El Dorado Street. It was designated as a Historical District by the Stockton City Council on July 30, 1984. The Doctors' Row Historic Preservation District, bounded by California Street, Acacia Street, Poplar Street, and American Street on the former Stockton Development Center grounds, is now the California State University (CSU) Stockton site. Doctors' Row was designated as Historical District by the Stockton City Council on May 13, 1985.

In addition, as shown in Figure 1 and Table 1, there are four areas designated by the City as historic sites, 13 "structures of merit," and 52 properties designated as historic landmarks (see the regulatory framework for more information about these designations). Of the City-designated historic landmarks, 17 properties are listed in the National Register of Historic Places, and two properties are identified as a California Historic Landmark, as shown in Table 1.

In addition to the City-identified resources, the National Register of Historic Resources lists two other properties, the Elks Building, located at 42 N Sutter Street, and Cole's Five Cypress Farm, located at 11221 E Eight Mile Road. Two additional properties, the Oak Lawn Ranch and the Western Pacific railway depot, are listed in the California Register of Historical Resources. There are 362 properties within Stockton considered to have the potential for listing, but that have not been formally listed, in the California Register of Historical Resources.

In 2000, an architectural firm completed a survey of historical buildings in Downtown Stockton, which identified several additional neighborhoods that could be suitable for designation as historic districts.<sup>8</sup> They have not been formally designated by the City, but were considered potentially eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources and the National Register of Historic Places.

Following passage of NHPA in 1966 and CEQA in 1970, mandated cultural resources surveys identified additional archaeological sites and historic buildings in the Stockton area. The California Historic Resources Information System has approximately 100 documented archaeological sites on file that are in Stockton. There has been no systematic survey for archaeological resources in the city to date. As part of environmental review conducted for development projects, approximately 20 to 25 percent of the land within the city limit and SOI has been surveyed for cultural resources; there is the potential that additional, as-yet-unidentified archaeological resources are present.

## 2. Paleontological Resources

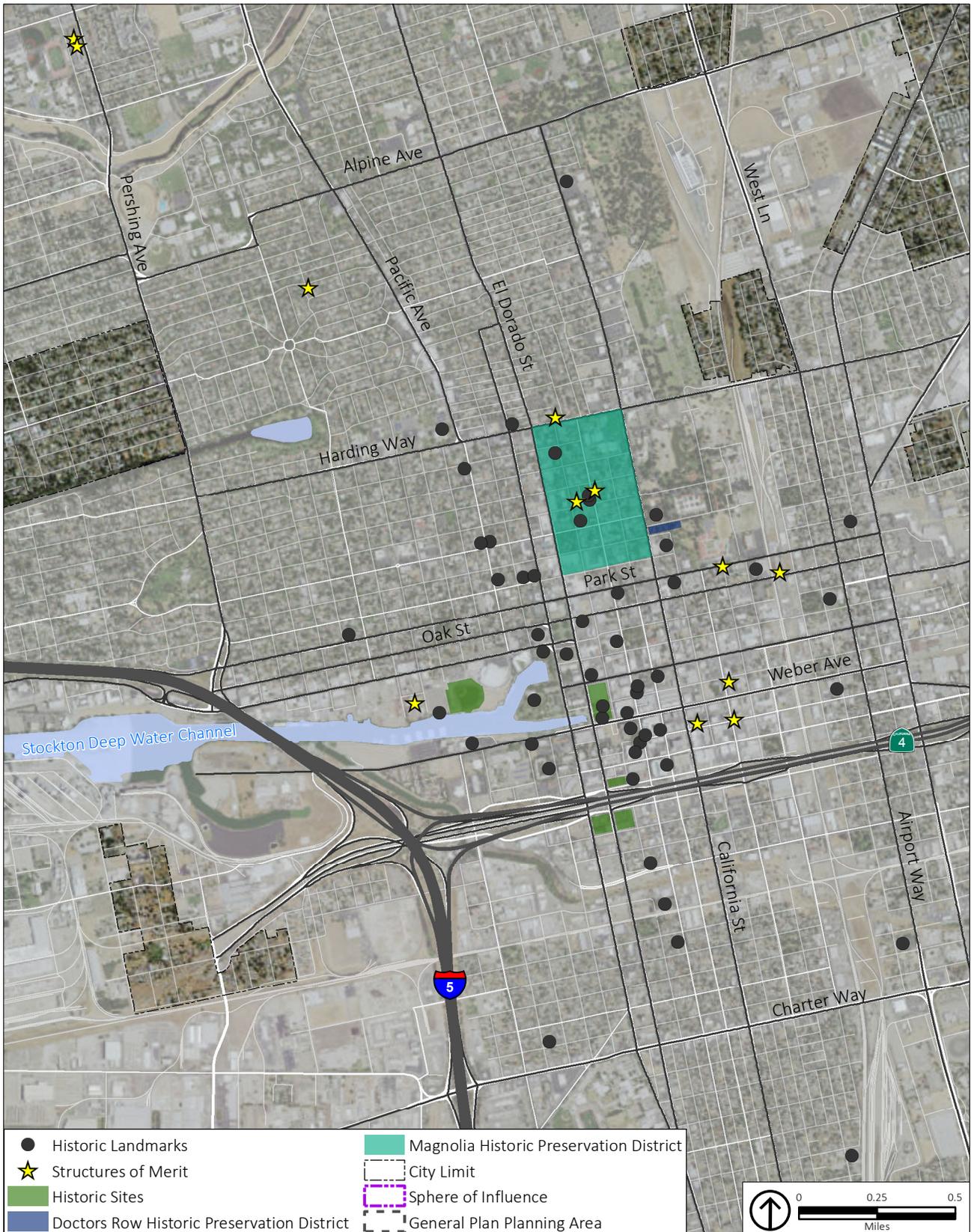
A search of the database of the UC Museum of Paleontology at Berkeley was completed. San Joaquin County contains over 800 documented fossil localities. However, only a handful are within the Stockton General Plan Planning Area, and those are identified as relatively recent. Due to the alluvial nature of the area, this should not be taken to suggest that additional localities are not present.

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<sup>7</sup> Schenck, W. and E. Dawson, 1929, "Archaeology of the northern San Joaquin Valley," in *Berkeley: University of California Publications in American Archaeology and Ethnology* 25(4): pages 289 to 413.

<sup>8</sup> Architectural Resource Group, 2000, *Revised Draft Downtown Stockton Historical Resources Survey*, City of Stockton Community Development Department.

EXISTING CONDITIONS TECHNICAL MEMORANDUM:  
CULTURAL RESOURCES



Source: City of Stockton; PlaceWorks, 2016.

Figure 1  
City-Designated Cultural Resources

## EXISTING CONDITIONS TECHNICAL MEMORANDUM: CULTURAL RESOURCES

**TABLE 1** CITY-DESIGNATED CULTURAL RESOURCES

Cultural Resource	Location
<b>Historic Sites</b>	
East Washington Street Chinatown	Generally located along Washington Street between El Dorado and Hunter Streets
Little Manila Historic Site	Generally located in the four block area surrounding the intersection of Lafayette and El Dorado Streets
Miner Channel Commercial Block	Bounded By El Dorado Street, Miner Avenue, Hunter Street, and Weber Avenue
Banner Island Ballpark Historic Site	<b>404 W Fremont Street</b>
<b>Structures of Merit</b>	
Catts House	1130 N San Joaquin Street
Doctor's Residence No. 5	710 N Grant Street
Genkow Building	701 E Main Street
Vessel Merit (no longer extant)	Lost Isle-Deep Water Channel
Friedberger House	2730 Dwight Way
Ebebezer AME Church	132 N. Stanislaus Street
Stockton Ironworks	345 N Harrison Street
Monarch Foundry	1015 E Oak Street
Galgani House	165 E Harding Way
Knox Baxter-Sullivan Mansion	205 E Magnolia Street
Hotel Terry	545 E Main Street
Outrigger Apartments	4415 N Pershing Avenue
Bali Hai Apartments	4305 N Pershing Avenue
<b>Historic Landmarks</b>	
St. Mary's Church	203 Washington Street
Hotel Stockton*	133 Weber Avenue
Sperry Building*	146 Weber Avenue
Superintendent's Home Stockton State Hospital*	California/Acacia Street
Weber Primary School*	55 Flora Street
St. John's Episcopal Church	316 El Dorado Street
Hurrie-Weston Ranch	5 Harding Way
Benjamin Holt Home*	548 Park Street
Newell Home	1107 San Joaquin Street
County Jail Site Cunningham's Castle	San Joaquin and Channel Streets
County Courthouse Site	Block bounded by Weber, Main, San Joaquin, and Hunter Streets

**EXISTING CONDITIONS TECHNICAL MEMORANDUM: CULTURAL RESOURCES**

**TABLE 1** CITY-DESIGNATED CULTURAL RESOURCES

<b>Cultural Resource</b>	<b>Location</b>
Santa Fe Depot	735 San Joaquin Street
Weber Point**	Confluence of Stockton Channel and McLeod Lake
Wagner Leather Co. Engine Room	122 Oak Street
Wong Mansion*	345 Clay Street
Engine House No. 3	19 Pilgrim Street
Miner Levee Site	Side of Stockton Channel between Harrison and Lincoln
Edward B. Condy Home	820 Madison Street
El Dorado Elementary School*	1525 Pacific Avenue
Charles E. Owen Home	1119 San Joaquin Street
Stockton Savings & Loan Society Bank*	301 Main Street
Moses Rodgers Home*	921 San Joaquin Street
Luther Burbank School	1130 Pilgrim Street
Nippon Hospital*	25 Commerce Street
California Building*	11 San Joaquin Street
Jewish Community Center	1337 Madison Street
Dunne Home	1335 Hunter Street
Wong House	704 Stockton Street
Tretheway Building*	229 Weber Avenue
Medico-Dental Building	242 Sutter Street
Swett-Moreing Home	143 Acacia Street
Original Temple Israel	821 American Street
Sperry Union Mill Warehouse*	445 Weber Avenue
City Hall and Civic Court	425 El Dorado Street
B&M Building	125 Bridge Place
Commercial & Savings*	343 Main Street
Street Car Barns & Offices	2850 California Street
Federal Building*	401 San Joaquin Street
Genova Bakery	749 Sierra Nevada Street
Dr. Cross House	207 Acacia Street
Sears Robuck Building	620 Aurora Street
The Henery Apartments	121 Sutter Street
Fox California Theatre*	242 Main Street

**EXISTING CONDITIONS TECHNICAL MEMORANDUM: CULTURAL RESOURCES**

**TABLE 1 CITY-DESIGNATED CULTURAL RESOURCES**

<b>Cultural Resource</b>	<b>Location</b>
St. Agnes School & Convent	640 San Joaquin Street
Stockton Memorial Civic Auditorium	525 Center Street
First Church of Christ Scientist	430 Center Street
Children’s Home of Stockton	430 Pilgrim Street
Philomathean Clubhouse*	1000 Hunter Street
Daguhoy Lodge #528	203 Hazelton Avenue
Sikh Temple**	1930 Grant Street
Old Emergency Hospital	220 San Joaquin Street
Central Police and Fire Alarm Station	46 Fremont Street

\* Also listed in the National Register of Historic Places.

\*\* Also a California Historic Landmark.

**D. IMPLICATIONS FOR THE GENERAL PLAN UPDATE**

The General Plan Update can help to protect cultural resources in the Planning Area through the following considerations:

- Stockton is rich in archaeological resources that range from Native American villages and resource processing sites to historical sites representing early Euro-American and Asian settlement. Public interpretation of these resources is an educational opportunity for both school age and adult members of the community.
- The City of Stockton and the community recognize the importance of preserving its historic buildings and structures. Continued recognition and preservation of built resources from various historical periods will provide a lasting historical backdrop to the city as it grows.
- Much of Stockton has not been inspected for the presence of cultural resources. Efforts should be made to inventory cultural resources before they may be potentially impacted by development.
- The policies in the updated General Plan have the opportunity to balance new development and 21<sup>st</sup>-Century design and architecture with respect for historic and cultural resources.
- Native American tribes should be consulted throughout the General Plan Update process, and Tribal Cultural Resources should be protected.
- Policies will need to protect cultural and paleontological resources in compliance with State and federal laws and regulations.
- Land use designations on properties that contain cultural and paleontological resources should take into account the presence of these resources.