

CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: 1203 East Lodi Avenue (Resource ID 09)

Page 3 of 6

Recorded By: A. Reese

*Date January 2023

☒ Continuation ☐ Update

Section B10. Significance (continued)

Historic Context

The property at 1203 East Lodi Avenue is in the City of Lodi in San Joaquin County in the San Joaquin Valley. San Joaquin County was formed when California achieved statehood in 1850. Cartographic review indicates the API environs remained sparsely populated during this time. Lodi later was established on the west end of the API in 1869 along the newly-constructed SPRR. The ease of transportation afforded by the SPRR and subsequent railroads coupled with an expanding road network contributed to the API environs' burgeoning agricultural industry during the second half of the nineteenth century. The area also benefited from its proximity to Stockton, a major trade center in the region.

Maps of the API from 1856 and 1857 depict two parallel roads extending in a northeast-southwest orientation through the western half of the API, the easternmost of which roughly follows the alignment of present-day SR 88 (General Land Office 1855, 1865). The remainder of the API was sparsely developed during this time. Although the API still retains its rural character, arrival of the SPRR led to the establishment of a new railroad town at Lodi at the west end of the API in 1869 (City of Lodi California n.d.). The SPRR mainline extended in a north-south orientation through Lodi approximately 0.82 mile west of the API and also passed through the nearby towns of Elk Grove, Galt, Stockton, Lathrop, and Altamont Pass, California. The SPRR currently forms part of the UPRR alignment.

Another railroad, the San Joaquin and Sierra Nevada Railroad (SJ&SNR), was built in the API environs shortly after the SPRR. The segment of the line between Lodi and Woodbridge, California, opened for business in 1882, while construction of the line continued eastward towards Lockeford, California (northeast of the API). The SJ&SNR passed approximately 0.26 mile north of the API and had an east-west orientation that followed present-day SR 12. SPRR acquired the SJ&SNR in 1888, and it subsequently became known as the SPRR Valley Spring Branch (Hees n.d.). The segment of the former SPRR Valley Spring Branch in the vicinity of the API is no longer extant.

The road historically in the location of present-day SR 88 was depicted as one of the major thoroughfares in the Central Valley in maps from the mid-1880s (Hall 1886, 1887). It connected Stockton, Waterloo, and Lockeford with communities in the Sierra Nevada. A map from 1894 later shows additional roads within the API, including East Harney Lane, Jack Tone Road, and East Kettleman Lane (USGS 2022). This trend of new road construction continued into the early twentieth century based on maps and aerials (NETROnline 2022; USGS 2022). The expanding road network during this time reflects the area's burgeoning agricultural industry, which increased settlement in the region. Roads as well as railroads were important movers of goods and people, and thus also aided the growth of the agricultural industry and prompted settlement along their alignments.

A third railroad reached Lodi during the early twentieth century: the CCTR, which extends through the west end of the API. The portion of the line between Stockton and Lodi was completed in 1907, and the portion between Lodi and Sacramento was completed in 1910. The CCTR line currently is owned by UPRR and BNSF (JRP Historical Consulting Services 2003).

1203 East Lodi Avenue

The property at 1203 East Lodi Avenue is currently owned by Beth Anne Griffin Latta and serves as a farm supply store or warehouse known as California Farm Supply (parcelquest.com 2022). Tax assessor records show the last deed transaction of the property dating to October 31, 2014. A 1911 county atlas shows the west side of the parcel was owned by J.A. Pope in 1911, and the east side of the parcel did not appear to have an owner (historicmapworks.com 2023). According to the aerials, the warehouse building was constructed sometime between 1957 and 1967 (NETROnline 2022). Research using Newspapers.com and Ancestry.com did not reveal any additional information about the property or its owners.

This property is previously unrecorded and unevaluated. It is evaluated below.

Evaluation

CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: 1203 East Lodi Avenue (Resource ID 09)

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Recorded By: A. Reese

*Date January 2023

☒ Continuation ☐ Update

Under CRHR Criterion 1, this property has no direct associations with events or trends important to history. Research did not reveal that the business has played a pivotal role in the growth and development of Lodi or in spurring Lodi's overall industrial development. Lodi was founded in 1869, almost a century prior to the property, and other industrial enterprises existed in the town prior to the subject property's construction. The property is currently used as California Farm Supply; information on past businesses was not uncovered. Therefore, the property is not eligible for the CRHR under Criterion 1.

Under CRHR Criterion 2, this property is not significant for any associations with the lives of persons important to history. Research did not uncover that J.A. Pope made any important contributions to history. No other past owners were identified during research. Therefore, the property is not eligible for the CRHR under Criterion 2.

Under CRHR Criterion 3, this property is not an important example of a type, period, or method of construction. The building is utilitarian in design and is not demonstrative of any popular architectural style common to commercial or industrial properties during its period of construction, such as New Formalism or the International Style. Other mid-century industrial properties with a similar appearance and materials exist in Lodi and San Joaquin County. The subject property does not possess high artistic value or represent a design or engineering achievement. Additionally, research did not uncover any direct associations with important designers or engineers. Therefore, the property is not eligible for the CRHR under Criterion 3.

Under CRHR Criterion 4, this property is not significant for its research potential. It does not appear to have any likelihood of yielding important information about historic construction materials or technologies, and therefore is not eligible for the CRHR under Criterion 4.

Integrity

Location is the place where the historic property was constructed or the place where the historic event took place. The location of the property at 1203 East Lodi Avenue appears to have remained the same throughout its history. The integrity of the property's location remains intact.

Design is the combination of elements that create the form, plan, space, and style of a property. The property appears unaltered and retains its integrity of design.

Setting is the physical environment of a historic property. When the property was constructed, the surrounding area included the railroad alignment and agricultural land. Although these uses still remain, the industrial and residential population of the surrounding area has greatly increased, which has diminished the rural character of the property's original setting.

Materials are the physical elements that were combined or deposited during a particular period of time and in a particular pattern of configuration to form a historic property. The property appears unaltered and retains its integrity of materials.

Workmanship is the physical evidence of the crafts of a particular culture or people during any given period in history or prehistory. The property appears unaltered and retains its integrity of workmanship.

Feeling is a property's expression of the aesthetic or historic sense of a particular period of time. The property continues to convey its appearance and character and therefore retains integrity of feeling.

Association is the direct link between an important historic event or person and a historic property. The property is an example of an industrial building constructed circa the 1960s and continues to convey that association.

In conclusion, although it retains integrity, the property at 1203 East Lodi Avenue does not appear to possess sufficient significance to be eligible for the CRHR. Therefore, the property is not a historical resource for the purposes of CEQA.

B12. References (continued)

CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: 1203 East Lodi Avenue (Resource ID 09)

Page 5 of 6

Recorded By: A. Reese

*Date January 2023

☒ Continuation ☐ Update

City of Lodi, California. N.d. "History of the City of Lodi." Accessed December 16, 2022. <https://www.lohi.gov/602/History-of-the-City-of-Lodi>.

Hall, William Hammond. 1886. Sheet No. 1, Northern Portion, Irrigation Map of the San Joaquin Valley, California. California State Engineering Department, Sacramento, California.

--. 1887. Topographical and Irrigation Map of the Great Central Valley of California. Embracing the Sacramento, San Joaquin, Tulare and Kern Valleys and the Bordering Foothills. California State Engineering Department, Sacramento, California.

Hees, Randy. N.d. "A History of the San Joaquin & Sierra Nevada Railroad. Accessed December 16, 2022. <http://www.pacificng.com/template.php?page=roads/ca/sjsn/history.htm>.

Historicmapworks.com. 2023. San Joaquin County. Accessed January 2023. <https://www.historicmapworks.com/Map/US/1579997/Page+025/>.

General Land Office. 1855. Survey Plat for Township 3 North, Range 8 East, Mount Diablo Meridian. San Francisco, California. U.S. Department of the Interior Bureau of Land Management.

--. 1865. Survey Plat for Township 3 North, Range 7 East, Mount Diablo Meridian. San Francisco, California. U.S. Department of the Interior Bureau of Land Management.

JRP Historical Consulting Services. 2003. P-39-004470. Record on file with the Central California Information Center, California State University, Stanislaus.

NETROnline. 2022. Aerial images and topographic quadrangles of the API. Accessed December 2022. <https://www.historicaerials.com/viewer>.

Parcelquest.com. 2022. Parcels. www.parcelquest.com.

Saint Gobain. 2013. Accessed January 9, 2023. https://www.saint-gobain.com/sites/saint-gobain.com/files/CP_PVC_AN.pdf

U.S. Geological Survey (USGS). 2022. "USGS Historical Topographic Map Explorer." Accessed December 2022. <https://livingatlas.arcgis.com/topoexplorer/index.html>.

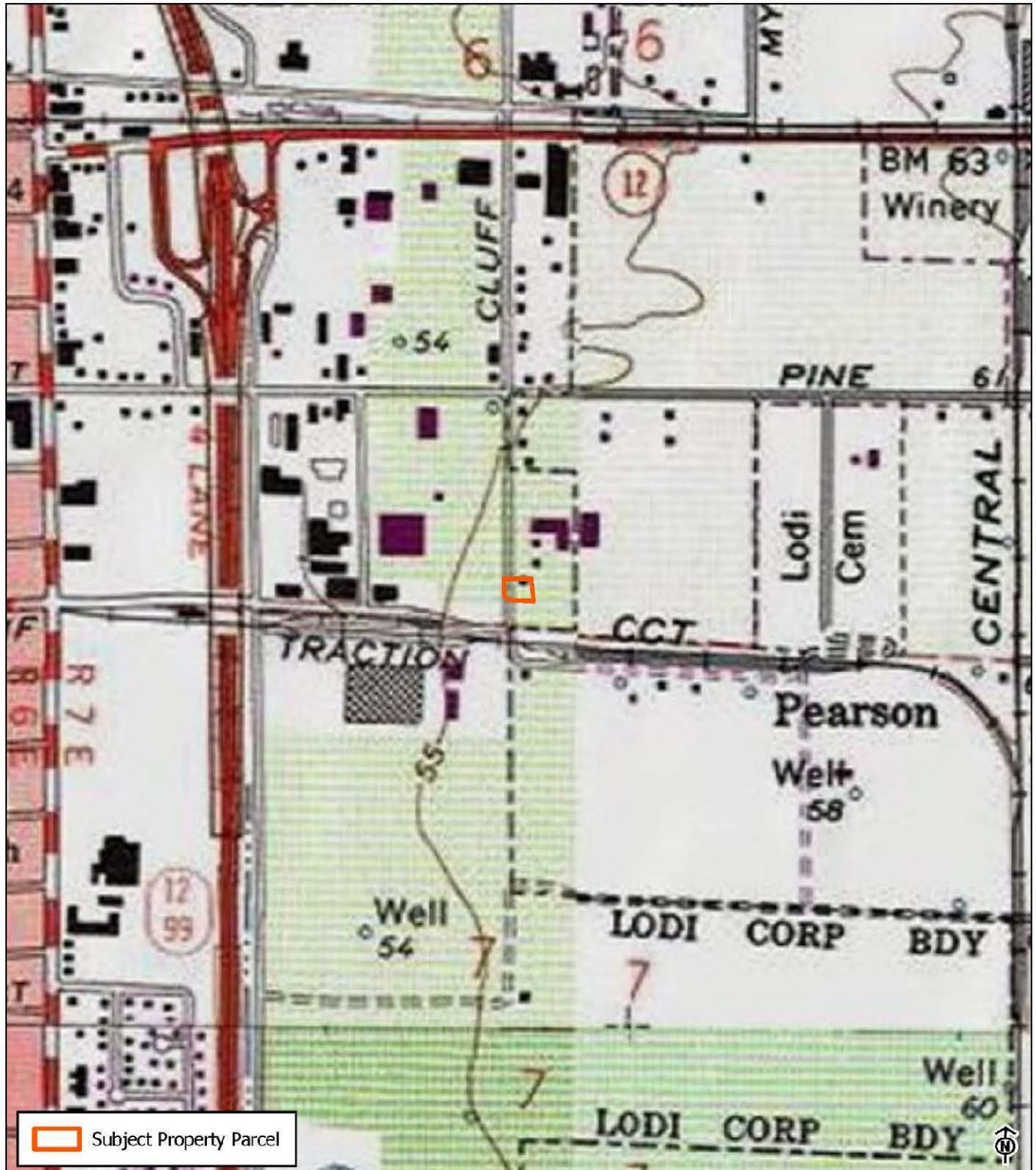
State of California - Natural Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
LOCATION MAP

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial

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*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 1203 East Lodi Avenue (Resource ID 09)

*Map Name: Lodi North 1978 *Scale: 1:24,000 (Not to scale) *Date of map: 01/10/2023



State of California - The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code 6Z

Other Listings
Review Code

Reviewer

Date

Page 1 of 1

*Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) 214 South Cluff Avenue (Resource ID 10)

P1. Other Identifier: N/A

*P2. Location: ☐ Not for Publication ☒ Unrestricted

*a. County San Joaquin and (P2c, P2e, and P2b or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad Lodi North Date 1978 T 3N; R 7E; SE 1/4 of Sec 6; MD B.M.

c. Address 214 South Cluff Avenue, Lodi Zip 95240

d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone 10S, 653222 mE/ 4221859 mN

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, decimal degrees, etc., as appropriate)

Assessor's Parcel Number: 049-090-400

*P3a. Description:

The subject property consists of three historic-age industrial buildings (identified in this form as Buildings 1, 2, and 3) and two modern-age industrial buildings (identified as Buildings 4 and 5). The historic-age buildings consist of two rectangular corrugated metal warehouses and a large L-shaped corrugated metal industrial building. Building 1 is an L-shaped corrugated metal building with a front-gable roof and a double-height garage door at the west, street-facing façade. Buildings 2 and 3 are south of Building 1 and have rectangular footprints, front-gable corrugated metal roofs, and double-height garage doors. Views of the property from the public vantage point were limited by heavy equipment and fencing. The property is set in an industrial area of East Lodi. It is in the Area of Potential Impacts (API) for the Northern San Joaquin 230-kilovolt Transmission Project and is recorded and evaluated in this form.

*P3b. Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) HP 8. Industrial Building

*P4. Resources Present: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Site ☐ District ☐ Element of District ☐ Other (Isolates, etc.)

P5b. Description of Photo: (view, date, accession #) Buildings 1 (left, center) and 3 (right), view south, December 2022

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Source:
☒ Historic ☐ Prehistoric
☐ Both

Circa 1967 (NETRonline.com 2022)

*P7. Owner and Address:

Beth Anne Griffin Latta
119 North Crescent Avenue
Lodi, CA 95240

*P8. Recorded by: (Name, affiliation, and address) A. Reese

2485 Natomas Park Drive Suite 600
Sacramento, CA 95833

*P9. Date Recorded: December 2022

*P10. Survey Type: (Describe)

Reconnaissance

*P11. Report Citation: Jacobs

Engineering Group, Inc. Northern San Joaquin 230-kilovolt Transmission Project, San Joaquin County, California Architectural Identification and Evaluation Report, prepared for Pacific Gas & Electric Company, 2023.

*Attachments: ☐ NONE ☒ Location Map ☒ Continuation Sheet ☒ Building, Structure, and Object Record

☐ Archaeological Record ☐ District Record ☐ Linear Feature Record ☐ Milling Station Record ☐ Rock Art Record

☐ Artifact Record ☐ Photograph Record ☐ Other (List)

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 214 South Cluff Avenue (Resource ID 10) *NRHP Status Code 6Z
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B1. Historic Name: N/A

B2. Common Name: 214 South Cluff Avenue

B3. Original Use: Industrial

B4. Present Use: Industrial

*B5. Architectural Style: N/A

*B6. Construction History: Buildings 1, 2, and 3 constructed circa 1967 (sometime between 1957 and 1967 based on aerials) (NETROnline 2022). Based on aerial images and visual observation, the buildings appear to be unaltered. Buildings 4 and 5 were built circa 2005 and circa 1993, respectively, at the south end of the parcel (NETROnline 2022).

*B7. Moved? ☒ No ☐ Yes ☐ Unknown Date: _____ Original Location: _____

*B8. Related Features: None

B9a. Architect: N/A

b. Builder: N/A

*B10. Significance:

Theme Industrial development

Period of Significance N/A

Applicable Criteria N/A

Area San Joaquin Valley

Property Type Industrial

The property at 214 South Cluff Avenue is not eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) and is not a historical resource for purposes of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The property does not meet any of the significance criteria necessary for eligibility for listing in the CRHR. The property has been evaluated in accordance with Section 15064.5(a)(2)-(3) of the CEQA Guidelines, using the criteria outlined in Section 5024.1 of the California Public Resources Code. Refer to the continuation sheet for a full evaluation.

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) N/A

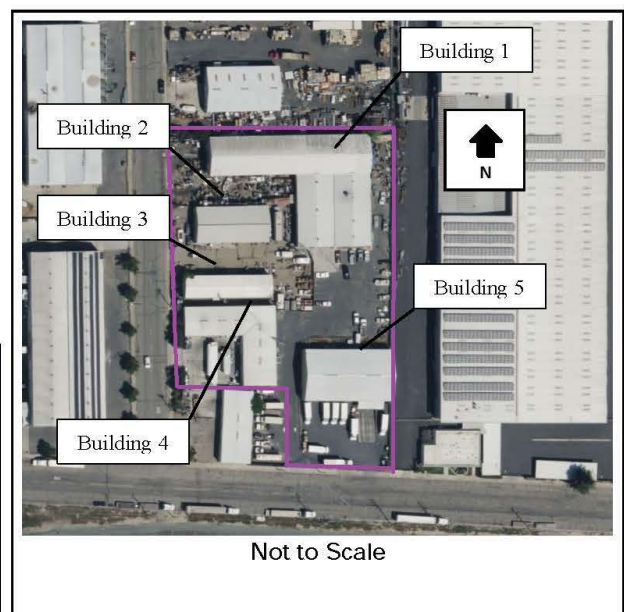
*B12. References: SEE CONTINUATION SHEET

B13. Remarks:

* B14. Evaluator: A. Reese, Jacobs Engineering Group, Inc.

* Date of Evaluation: January 2023

(This space reserved for official comments.)



CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: 214 South Cluff Avenue (Resource ID 10)

Page 3 of 7

Recorded By: A. Reese

*Date January 2023

☒ Continuation ☐ Update

Section B10. Significance (continued)

Historic Context

The property at 214 South Cluff Avenue is in the City of Lodi in San Joaquin County in the San Joaquin Valley. San Joaquin County was formed when California achieved statehood in 1850. Cartographic review indicates the API environs remained sparsely populated during this time. Lodi later was established on the west end of the API in 1869 along the newly-constructed SPRR. The ease of transportation afforded by the SPRR and subsequent railroads coupled with an expanding road network contributed to the API environs' burgeoning agricultural industry during the second half of the nineteenth century. The area also benefited from its proximity to Stockton, a major trade center in the region.

Maps of the API from 1856 and 1857 depict two parallel roads extending in a northeast-southwest orientation through the western half of the API, the easternmost of which roughly follows the alignment of present-day SR 88 (General Land Office 1855, 1865). The remainder of the API was sparsely developed during this time. Although the API still retains its rural character, arrival of the SPRR led to the establishment of a new railroad town at Lodi at the west end of the API in 1869 (City of Lodi California n.d.). The SPRR mainline extended in a north-south orientation through Lodi approximately 0.82 mile west of the API and also passed through the nearby towns of Elk Grove, Galt, Stockton, Lathrop, and Altamont Pass, California. The SPRR currently forms part of the UPRR alignment.

Another railroad, the San Joaquin and Sierra Nevada Railroad (SJ&SNR), was built in the API environs shortly after the SPRR. The segment of the line between Lodi and Woodbridge, California, opened for business in 1882, while construction of the line continued eastward towards Lockeford, California (northeast of the API). The SJ&SNR passed approximately 0.26 mile north of the API and had an east-west orientation that followed present-day SR 12. SPRR acquired the SJ&SNR in 1888, and it subsequently became known as the SPRR Valley Spring Branch (Hees n.d.). The segment of the former SPRR Valley Spring Branch in the vicinity of the API is no longer extant.

The road historically in the location of present-day SR 88 was depicted as one of the major thoroughfares in the Central Valley in maps from the mid-1880s (Hall 1886, 1887). It connected Stockton, Waterloo, and Lockeford with communities in the Sierra Nevada. A map from 1894 later shows additional roads within the API, including East Harney Lane, Jack Tone Road, and East Kettleman Lane (USGS 2022). This trend of new road construction continued into the early twentieth century based on maps and aerials (NETROnline 2022; USGS 2022). The expanding road network during this time reflects the area's burgeoning agricultural industry, which increased settlement in the region. Roads as well as railroads were important movers of goods and people, and thus also aided the growth of the agricultural industry and prompted settlement along their alignments.

A third railroad reached Lodi during the early twentieth century: the CCTR, which extends through the west end of the API. The portion of the line between Stockton and Lodi was completed in 1907, and the portion between Lodi and Sacramento was completed in 1910. The CCTR line currently is owned by UPRR and BNSF (JRP Historical Consulting Services 2003).

214 South Cluff Avenue

The property at 214 South Cluff Avenue is currently owned by Beth Anne Griffin Latta and appears to be an industrial commercial business. Tax assessor records show the last deed transaction of the property dating to November 5, 2014. A 1911 county atlas shows the west side of the parcel was owned by J.A. Pope, and the east side of the parcel did not appear to have an owner (historicmapworks.com 2023). According to the historic aerials, Buildings 1, 2, and 3 were constructed sometime between 1957 and 1967 based on aerials. They appear to be unaltered. Buildings 4 and 5 were built circa 2005 and 1993, respectively, at the south end of the parcel. Research using Newspapers.com and Ancestry.com did not reveal any additional information about the property or its owners.

This property is previously unrecorded and unevaluated. It is evaluated below.

Evaluation

CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: 214 South Cluff Avenue (Resource ID 10)

Page 4 of 7

Recorded By: A. Reese

*Date January 2023

☒ Continuation ☐ Update

Under CRHR Criterion 1, this property has no direct associations with events or trends important to history. Research did not reveal that the business has played a pivotal role in the growth and development of Lodi or in spurring Lodi's overall industrial development. Lodi was founded in 1869, almost a century prior to the property, and other industrial enterprises existed in the town prior to the subject property's construction. Therefore, the property is not eligible for the CRHR under Criterion 1.

Under CRHR Criterion 2, this property is not significant for any associations with the lives of persons important to history. Research did not uncover that J.A. Pope made any important contributions to history. No other past owners were identified during research. Therefore, the property is not eligible for the CRHR under Criterion 2.

Under CRHR Criterion 3, this property is not an important example of a type, period, or method of construction. Buildings 1, 2, and 3 are utilitarian in design and are not demonstrative of any popular architectural style common to commercial or industrial properties from their period of construction, such as New Formalism or the International Style. Other mid-century industrial properties with a similar appearance and materials exist in Lodi and San Joaquin County. The subject property does not possess high artistic value or represent a design or engineering achievement. Additionally, research did not uncover any direct associations with important designers or engineers. Therefore, the property is not eligible for the CRHR under Criterion 3.

Under CRHR Criterion 4, this property is not significant for its research potential. It does not appear to have any likelihood of yielding important information about historic construction materials or technologies, and therefore is not eligible for the CRHR under Criterion 4.

Integrity

Location is the place where the historic property was constructed or the place where the historic event took place. Resources comprising the property at 214 South Cluff Avenue appear to have remained the same throughout their history. The integrity of the property's location remains intact.

Design is the combination of elements that create the form, plan, space, and style of a property. Buildings 1, 2, and 3 appear to be unaltered from their period of construction. Buildings 4 and 5 were built on the south side of the parcel within the past 30 years and do not the relationship of Building 1, 2, and 3 to one another. Therefore, the property retains its overall integrity of design.

Setting is the physical environment of a historic property. When Buildings 1, 2, and 3 were built by 1967, aerials show the surrounding area included the railroad alignment and agricultural land. Although these uses still remain, the industrial and residential population of the surrounding area has greatly increased, which has diminished the rural character of the property's original setting.

Materials are the physical elements that were combined or deposited during a particular period of time and in a particular pattern of configuration to form a historic property. Buildings 1, 2, and 3 appear to be unaltered from their period of construction. Buildings 4 and 5 utilize the same materials as the historic-era buildings. Therefore, the property retains integrity of materials.

Workmanship is the physical evidence of the crafts of a particular culture or people during any given period in history or prehistory. Buildings 1, 2, and 3 appear to be unaltered from their period of construction. The property retains integrity of workmanship.

Feeling is a property's expression of the aesthetic or historic sense of a particular period of time. The property continues to convey its appearance and character from its period of construction. Therefore, the property retains integrity of feeling.

Association is the direct link between an important historic event or person and a historic property. The property is an example of a mid-century industrial property and continues to convey that association.

In conclusion, although it retains integrity, the property at 214 South Cluff Avenue does not appear to possess the necessary significance to be eligible for the CRHR. Therefore, the property is not a historical resource for the purposes of CEQA.

CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: 214 South Cluff Avenue (Resource ID 10)

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Recorded By: A. Reese

*Date January 2023

☒ Continuation ☐ Update

B12. References (continued)

City of Lodi, California. N.d. "History of the City of Lodi." Accessed December 16, 2022. <https://www.lohi.gov/602/History-of-the-City-of-Lodi>.

Hall, William Hammond. 1886. Sheet No. 1, Northern Portion, Irrigation Map of the San Joaquin Valley, California. California State Engineering Department, Sacramento, California.

--. 1887. Topographical and Irrigation Map of the Great Central Valley of California. Embracing the Sacramento, San Joaquin, Tulare and Kern Valleys and the Bordering Foothills. California State Engineering Department, Sacramento, California.

Hees, Randy. N.d. "A History of the San Joaquin & Sierra Nevada Railroad. Accessed December 16, 2022. <http://www.pacificng.com/template.php?page=roads/ca/sjsn/history.htm>.

Historicmapworks.com. 2023. San Joaquin County. Accessed January 2023. <https://www.historicmapworks.com/Map/US/1579997/Page+025/>.

General Land Office. 1855. Survey Plat for Township 3 North, Range 8 East, Mount Diablo Meridian. San Francisco, California. U.S. Department of the Interior Bureau of Land Management.

--. 1865. Survey Plat for Township 3 North, Range 7 East, Mount Diablo Meridian. San Francisco, California. U.S. Department of the Interior Bureau of Land Management.

JRP Historical Consulting Services. 2003. P-39-004470. Record on file with the Central California Information Center, California State University, Stanislaus.

NETROnline. 2022. Aerial images and topographic quadrangles of the API. Accessed December 2022. <https://www.historicaerials.com/viewer>.

Parcelquest.com. 2022. Parcels. www.parcelquest.com.

Saint Gobain. 2013. Accessed January 9, 2023. https://www.saint-gobain.com/sites/saint-gobain.com/files/CP_PVC_AN.pdf.

U.S. Geological Survey (USGS). 2022. "USGS Historical Topographic Map Explorer." Accessed December 2022. <https://livingatlas.arcgis.com/topoexplorer/index.html>.

P5. Photographs (continued)

CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: 214 South Cluff Avenue (Resource ID 10)

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Recorded By: A. Reese

*Date January 2023

☒ Continuation ☐ Update



Buildings 2 (left) and 3 (right), view east (Jacobs 2022).



Buildings 1 (left) and 2 (right), view southeast (Jacobs 2022).

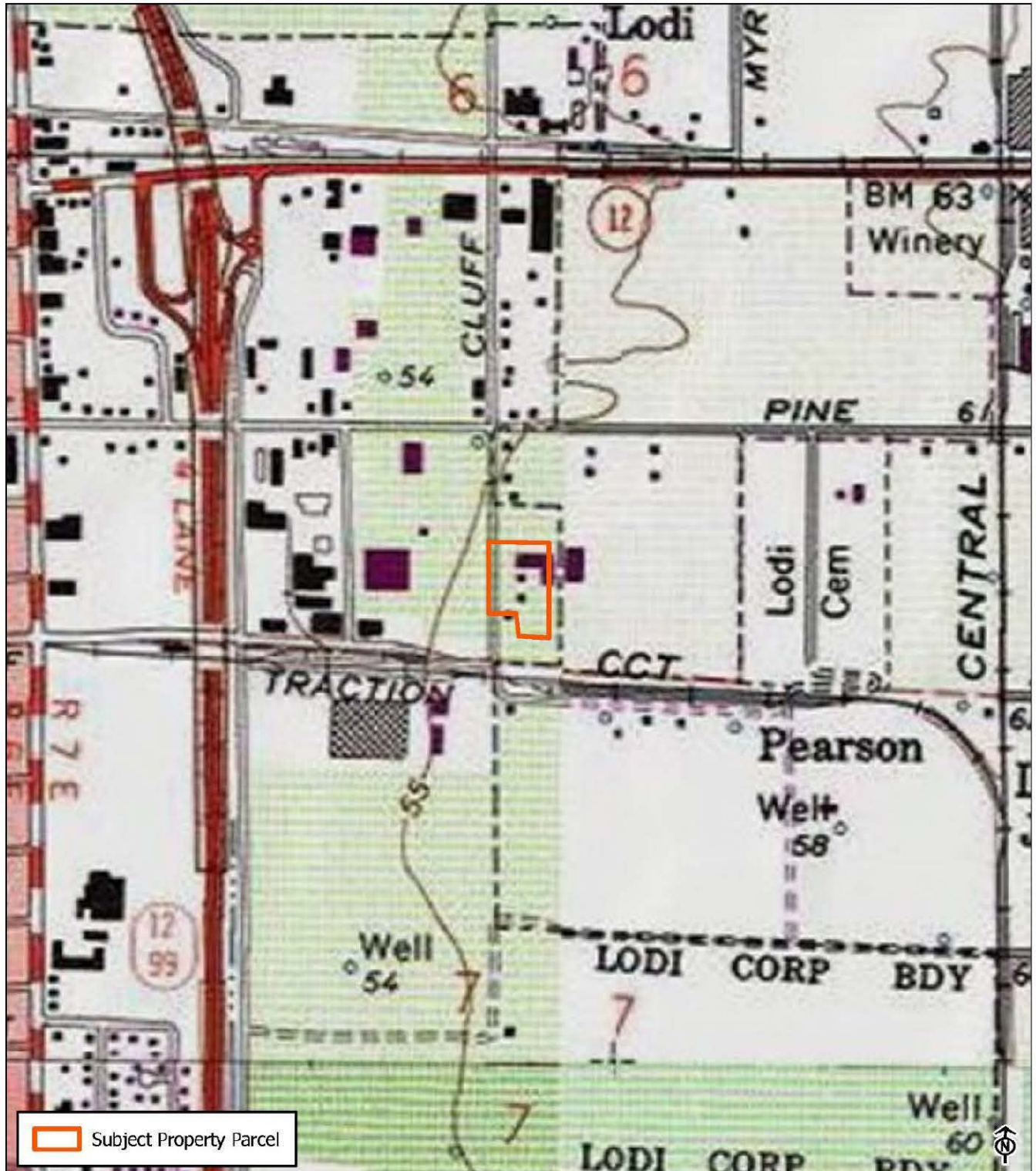
State of California - Natural Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
LOCATION MAP

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial

Page 7 of 7

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 214 South Cluff Avenue (Resource ID 10)

*Map Name: Lodi North 1978 *Scale: 1:24,000 (Not to scale) *Date of map: 01/10/2023



State of California - The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code 6Z

Other Listings
Review Code

Reviewer

Date

Page 1 of 6 *Resource Name or #: 1303 East Lodi Avenue, 269 and 283 Commerce Street (Resource ID 11)

P1. Other Identifier: Meehleis Modular Buildings, Inc.

*P2. Location: ☐ Not for Publication ☒ Unrestricted

- *a. County San Joaquin and (P2c, P2e, and P2b or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)
- *b. USGS 7.5' Quad Lodi North Date 1978 T 3N; R 7E; SE 1/4 of Sec 6; MD B.M.
- c. Address 1303 East Lodi Avenue, 269 and 283 Commerce Street, Lodi Zip 95240
- d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone 10S, 653319 mE/ 4221892 mN
- e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, decimal degrees, etc., as appropriate)
Assessor's Parcel Number (APN): 049-090-430, 049-190-150, 049-190-140

*P3a. Description:

The subject property comprises a small metal industrial building that was enclosed on three sides by a large addition built circa 2002. The historic-era portion of the building is located at 1303 East Lodi Avenue on APN 049-090-430. It is not visible from public vantage points but aerial photographs indicate it has a low-pitched corrugated metal front-gable roof and occupies a rectangular footprint. The property is set in an industrial area of east Lodi. It is in the Area of Potential Impacts (API) for the Northern San Joaquin 230-kilovolt Transmission Project and is recorded and evaluated in this form.

*P3b. Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) HP 8. Industrial Building

*P4. Resources Present: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Site ☐ District ☐ Element of District ☐ Other (Isolates, etc.)

P5b. Description of Photo: (view, date, accession #) View northwest, December 2022



*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Source: ☒ Historic ☐ Prehistoric
☐ Both

Circa 1975 (NETROnline 2022; professional judgement)

*P7. Owner and Address:

William & Carolyn Meehleis
1360 Rivergate Drive
Lodi, CA 95240

*P8. Recorded by: (Name, affiliation, and address) A. Reese

2485 Natomas Park Drive Suite 600
Sacramento, CA 95833

*P9. Date Recorded: December 2022

*P10. Survey Type: (Describe)

Reconnaissance

*P11. Report Citation: Jacobs Engineering Group, Inc., Northern San Joaquin 230-kilovolt Transmission Project, San Joaquin County, California Architectural Identification and Evaluation Report, prepared for Pacific Gas & Electric Company, 2023.

*Attachments: ☐ NONE ☒ Location Map ☒ Continuation Sheet ☒ Building, Structure, and Object Record
☐ Archaeological Record ☐ District Record ☐ Linear Feature Record ☐ Milling Station Record ☐ Rock Art Record
☐ Artifact Record ☐ Photograph Record ☐ Other (List)

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

*Resource Name or # 1303 East Lodi Avenue, 269 and 283 Commerce Street (Resource ID 11) *NRHP Status Code 6Z
Page 2 of 6

B1. Historic Name: N/A

B2. Common Name: 1303 East Lodi Avenue, 269 and 283 Commerce Street (Resource ID 11)

B3. Original Use: Industrial

B4. Present Use: Industrial

*B5. Architectural Style: N/A

*B6. Construction History: Constructed sometime between 1967 and 1984 based on aerials (NETROnline 2022). Based on visual observation, the building appears to have been built circa 1975. Original building enclosed on its north, east, and south elevations by an addition built circa 2002 that appears to have increased the building's square footage sixfold. Aerials indicate the historic-age building remains intact, but it is no longer visible due to the addition (NETROnline 2022).

*B7. Moved? ☒ No ☐ Yes ☐ Unknown Date: _____ Original Location: _____

*B8. Related Features: None

B9a. Architect: N/A

b. Builder: N/A

*B10. Significance:

Theme Industrial development

Period of Significance N/A

Applicable Criteria N/A

Area San Joaquin County

Property Type Industrial

This property is not eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) due to a lack of significance and integrity and is not a historical resource for purposes of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The property has been evaluated in accordance with Section 15064.5(a)(2)-(3) of the CEQA Guidelines, using the criteria outlined in Section 5024.1 of the California Public Resources Code. Refer to the continuation sheet for a full evaluation.

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) N/A

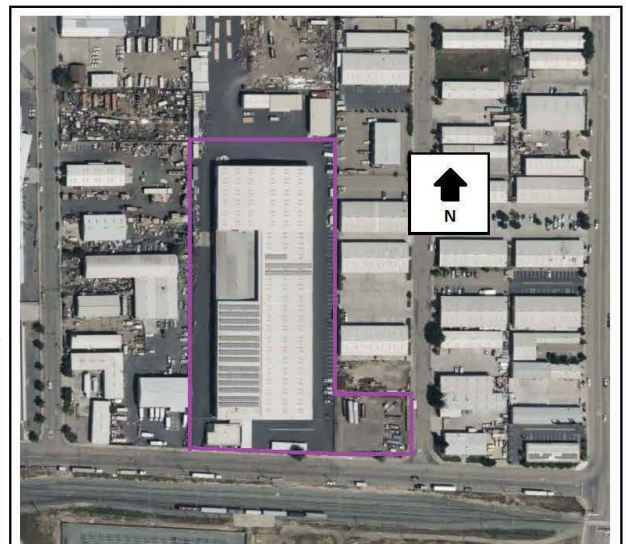
*B12. References: SEE CONTINUATION SHEET

B13. Remarks:

* B14. Evaluator: M. Montgomery, Jacobs Engineering Group, Inc.

* Date of Evaluation: January 2023

(This space reserved for official comments.)



Not to Scale

CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: 1303 East Lodi Avenue, 269 and 283 Commerce Street (Resource ID 11)

Page 3 of 6

Recorded By: A. Reese

*Date January 2023

☒ Continuation ☐ Update

Section B10. Significance (continued)

Historic Context

This property is in the City of Lodi in San Joaquin County in the San Joaquin Valley. San Joaquin County was formed when California achieved statehood in 1850. Cartographic review indicates the API environs remained sparsely populated during this time. Lodi later was established on the west end of the API in 1869 along the newly-constructed SPRR. The ease of transportation afforded by the SPRR and subsequent railroads coupled with an expanding road network contributed to the API environs' burgeoning agricultural industry during the second half of the nineteenth century. The area also benefited from its proximity to Stockton, a major trade center in the region.

Maps of the API from 1856 and 1857 depict two parallel roads extending in a northeast-southwest orientation through the western half of the API, the easternmost of which roughly follows the alignment of present-day SR 88 (General Land Office 1855, 1865). The remainder of the API was sparsely developed during this time. Although the API still retains its rural character, arrival of the SPRR led to the establishment of a new railroad town at Lodi at the west end of the API in 1869 (City of Lodi California n.d.). The SPRR mainline extended in a north-south orientation through Lodi approximately 0.82 mile west of the API and also passed through the nearby towns of Elk Grove, Galt, Stockton, Lathrop, and Altamont Pass, California. The SPRR currently forms part of the UPRR alignment.

Another railroad, the San Joaquin and Sierra Nevada Railroad (SJ&SNR), was built in the API environs shortly after the SPRR. The segment of the line between Lodi and Woodbridge, California, opened for business in 1882, while construction of the line continued eastward towards Lockeford, California (northeast of the API). The SJ&SNR passed approximately 0.26 mile north of the API and had an east-west orientation that followed present-day SR 12. SPRR acquired the SJ&SNR in 1888, and it subsequently became known as the SPRR Valley Spring Branch (Hees n.d.). The segment of the former SPRR Valley Spring Branch in the vicinity of the API is no longer extant.

The road historically in the location of present-day SR 88 was depicted as one of the major thoroughfares in the Central Valley in maps from the mid-1880s (Hall 1886, 1887). It connected Stockton, Waterloo, and Lockeford with communities in the Sierra Nevada. A map from 1894 later shows additional roads within the API, including East Harney Lane, Jack Tone Road, and East Kettleman Lane (USGS 2022). This trend of new road construction continued into the early twentieth century based on maps and aerials (NETROnline 2022; USGS 2022). The expanding road network during this time reflects the area's burgeoning agricultural industry, which increased settlement in the region. Roads as well as railroads were important movers of goods and people, and thus also aided the growth of the agricultural industry and prompted settlement along their alignments.

A third railroad reached Lodi during the early twentieth century: the CCTR, which extends through the west end of the API. The portion of the line between Stockton and Lodi was completed in 1907, and the portion between Lodi and Sacramento was completed in 1910. The CCTR line currently is owned by UPRR and BNSF (JRP Historical Consulting Services 2003).

1303 East Lodi Avenue, 269 and 283 Commerce Street

This property is currently owned by William and Carolyn Meehleis and is an industrial commercial enterprise called Meehleis Modular Buildings, Inc., which manufactures modular construction buildings. Tax assessor records show the last deed transaction of the property dating to September 19, 2015. A 1911 county atlas does not indicate the property owner's name (historicmapworks.com 2023). According to the historic aerials, the building was constructed sometime between 1967 and 1984 and was heavily altered by an addition built circa 2002 (NETROnline 2022). Research using Newspapers.com and Ancestry.com did not reveal any additional information about the property or its owners.

This property is previously unrecorded and unevaluated. It is evaluated below.

Evaluation

CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: 1303 East Lodi Avenue, 269 and 283 Commerce Street (Resource ID 11)

Page 4 of 6

Recorded By: A. Reese

*Date January 2023

☒ Continuation ☐ Update

Under CRHR Criterion 1, this property has no direct associations with events or trends important to history. Research did not reveal that the business has played a pivotal role in the growth and development of Lodi or in spurring Lodi's overall industrial development. Lodi was founded in 1869, almost a century prior to the property, and other industrial enterprises existed in the town prior to the subject property's construction. Regardless, the historic-era portion of the building is unrecognizable due to the construction of a circa 2002 addition. Therefore, the property is not eligible for the CRHR under Criterion 1.

Under CRHR Criterion 2, this property is not significant for any associations with the lives of persons important to history. No past owners were identified during research. Therefore, the property is not eligible for the CRHR under Criterion 2.

Under CRHR Criterion 3, this property is not an important example of a type, period, or method of construction. The historic-age portion of the building is enclosed on three sides by an addition built circa 2002, and therefore has lost integrity of design, materials, and workmanship. Therefore, the property is not eligible for the CRHR under Criterion 3.

Under CRHR Criterion 4, this property is not significant for its research potential. It does not appear to have any likelihood of yielding important information about historic construction materials or technologies, and therefore is not eligible for the CRHR under Criterion 4.

Integrity

Location is the place where the historic property was constructed or the place where the historic event took place. The location of the property has remained the same throughout its history. The integrity of the property's location remains intact.

Design is the combination of elements that create the form, plan, space, and style of a property. Three sides of the historic-era portion of the building were enclosed by an addition circa 2002. As a result, the property has lost its integrity of design.

Setting is the physical environment of a historic property. When the property was originally built the surrounding area included the railroad alignment and agricultural land. Although these uses still remain, the industrial and residential population of the surrounding area has greatly increased, which has diminished the rural character of the property's original setting.

Materials are the physical elements that were combined or deposited during a particular period of time and in a particular pattern of configuration to form a historic property. Three sides of the historic-era portion of the building were enclosed by an addition circa 2002. Although the new materials (corrugated metal) appear to be consistent with the original building, the extent of the addition has jeopardized the property's integrity of materials.

Workmanship is the physical evidence of the crafts of a particular culture or people during any given period in history or prehistory. Three sides of the historic-era portion of the building were enclosed by an addition circa 2002. As a result, the property has lost its integrity of workmanship.

Feeling is a property's expression of the aesthetic or historic sense of a particular period of time. The property no longer conveys its historic-era appearance or character and therefore does not retain integrity of feeling.

Association is the direct link between an important historic event or person and a historic property. The property has been heavily altered due to the construction of a large addition that wraps around three sides of the building. As a result, it would not be recognizable to persons of the past and has lost integrity of association.

In conclusion, the property does not appear to possess sufficient significance or integrity to be eligible for the CRHR. Therefore, the property is not a historical resource for the purposes of CEQA.

B12. References (continued)

City of Lodi, California. N.d. "History of the City of Lodi." Accessed December 16, 2022. <https://www.lodi.gov/602/History-of-the-City-of-Lodi>.

CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: 1303 East Lodi Avenue, 269 and 283 Commerce Street (Resource ID 11)

Page 5 of 6 Recorded By: A. Reese *Date January 2023 ☒ Continuation ☐ Update

Hall, William Hammond. 1886. Sheet No. 1, Northern Portion, Irrigation Map of the San Joaquin Valley, California. California State Engineering Department, Sacramento, California.

--. 1887. Topographical and Irrigation Map of the Great Central Valley of California. Embracing the Sacramento, San Joaquin, Tulare and Kern Valleys and the Bordering Foothills. California State Engineering Department, Sacramento, California.

Hees, Randy. N.d. "A History of the San Joaquin & Sierra Nevada Railroad. Accessed December 16, 2022.
<http://www.pacificng.com/template.php?page=roads/ca/sjsn/history.htm>.

Historicmapworks.com. 2023. San Joaquin County. Accessed January 2023.
<https://www.historicmapworks.com/Map/US/1579997/Page+025/>.

General Land Office. 1855. Survey Plat for Township 3 North, Range 8 East, Mount Diablo Meridian. San Francisco, California. U.S. Department of the Interior Bureau of Land Management.

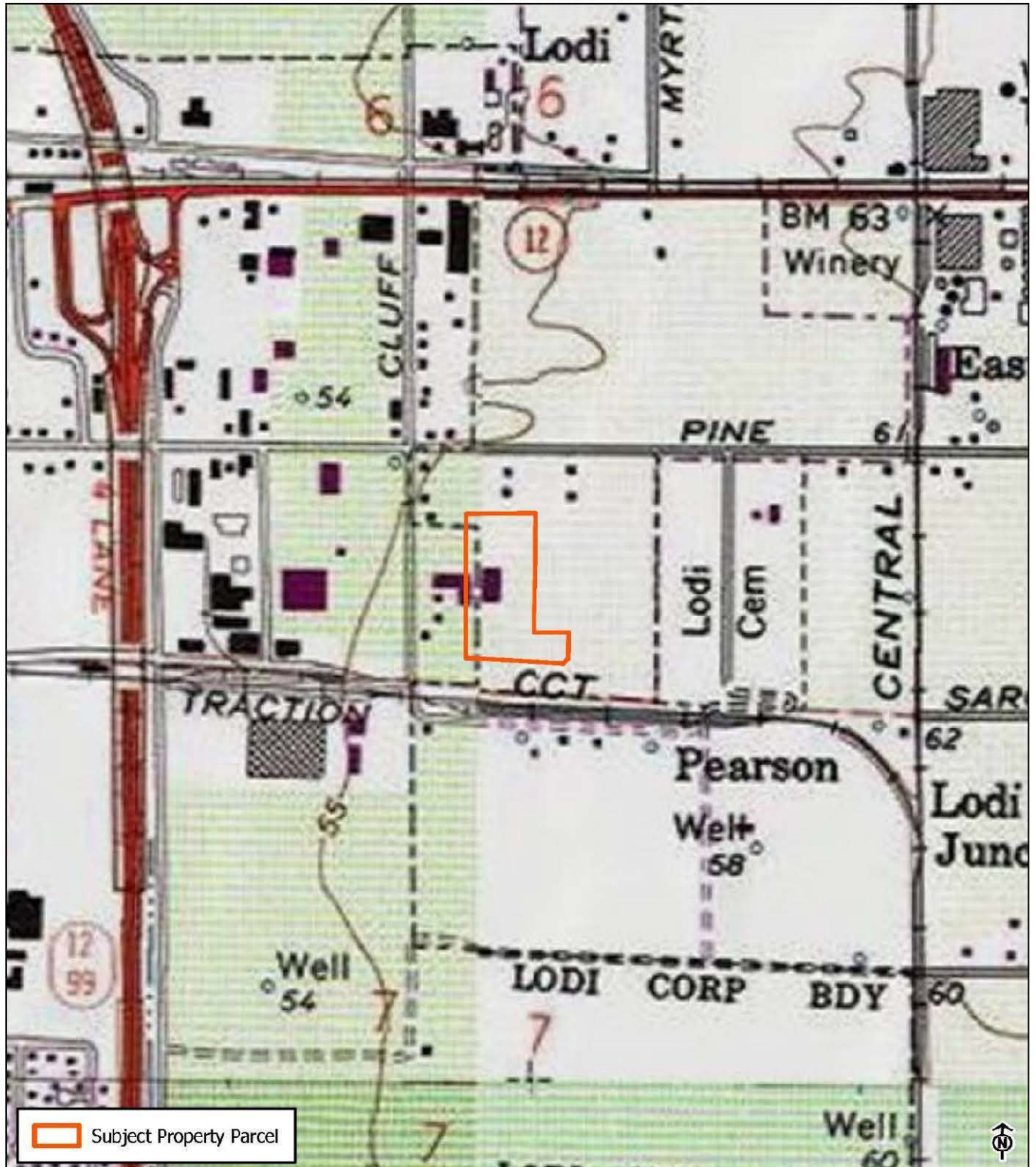
--. 1865. Survey Plat for Township 3 North, Range 7 East, Mount Diablo Meridian. San Francisco, California. U.S. Department of the Interior Bureau of Land Management.

JRP Historical Consulting Services. 2003. P-39-004470. Record on file with the Central California Information Center, California State University, Stanislaus.

NETROnline. 2022. Aerial images and topographic quadrangles of the API. Accessed December 2022.
<https://www.historicaerials.com/viewer>.

Parcelquest.com. 2022. Parcels. www.parcelquest.com.

U.S. Geological Survey (USGS). 2022. "USGS Historical Topographic Map Explorer." Accessed December 2022.
<https://livingatlas.arcgis.com/topoexplorer/index.html>.



PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code 6Z

Other Listings
Review Code

Reviewer

Date

Page 1 of 8 *Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) 5750 and 5890 East Pine Street (Resource ID 12)

P1. Other Identifier: Lodi Memorial Park Cemetery

*P2. Location: ☐ Not for Publication ☒ Unrestricted

- *a. County San Joaquin and (P2c, P2e, and P2b or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)
*b. USGS 7.5' Quad Lockeford Date 1980 T 3N; R 7E; SE 1/4 of Sec 6; MD B.M.
c. Address 5750 and 5890 East Pine Street, Lodi Zip 95240
d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone 10S, 653830 mE/ 4221930 mN
e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, decimal degrees, etc., as appropriate)
Assessor's Parcel Number: 049-090-260, 049-090-120

*P3a. Description:

This property is the Lodi Memorial Park and Cemetery, an approximately 800,000 square foot cemetery with a Mediterranean-style funeral parlor, a non-historic-age mausoleum (built circa 1993), and a small non-historic-age age storage building (built circa 1984). The funeral parlor has a rectangular footprint and a large double-height entry with a hipped tile roof, arched doorway with large arched transom, and concrete detailing. The remainder of the building has a hipped tile roof and stucco walls and is overgrown with vined plants. There is large flat-roofed extension at the east end of the façade that also is stuccoed and has two skylights. The cemetery is heavily landscaped with mature trees, particularly evergreens and palms. The property is east of an industrial area and west of a agricultural/residential neighborhood to the east of Lodi. It is in the Area of Potential Impacts (API) for the Northern San Joaquin 230-kilovolt Transmission Project and is recorded and evaluated on this form.

*P3b. Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) HP40: Cemetery

*P4. Resources Present: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☒ Site ☐ District ☐ Element of District ☐ Other (Isolates, etc.)



P5b. Description of Photo: (view, date, accession #) View west, December 2022

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Source: ☒ Historic ☐ Prehistoric
☐ Both
1951 (Parcelquest.com 2022)

*P7. Owner and Address:
Lodi Memorial Association
15504 Quail Run Drive
North Potomac, MD 20878

*P8. Recorded by: (Name, affiliation, and address) A. Reese
2485 Natomas Park Drive Suite 600
Sacramento, CA 95833

*P9. Date Recorded: December 2022

*P10. Survey Type: (Describe)
Reconnaissance

*P11. Report Citation: Jacobs Engineering Group, Inc., Northern San Joaquin 230-kilovolt Transmission Project, San Joaquin County, California Architectural Identification and Evaluation Report, prepared for Pacific Gas & Electric Company, 2023.

*Attachments: ☐ NONE ☒ Location Map ☒ Continuation Sheet ☒ Building, Structure, and Object Record
☐ Archaeological Record ☐ District Record ☐ Linear Feature Record ☐ Milling Station Record ☐ Rock Art Record
☐ Artifact Record ☐ Photograph Record ☐ Other (List)

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 5750 and 5890 East Pine Street (Resource ID 12) *NRHP Status Code 6Z
Page 2 of 8

B1. Historic Name: East Pine Cemetery and East Pine Funeral Home

B2. Common Name: Lodi Memorial Park and Cemetery

B3. Original Use: Cemetery

B4. Present Use: Cemetery

*B5. Architectural Style: Mediterranean

*B6. Construction History: Funeral parlor constructed in 1951 (Parcelquest.com 2022). An addition was constructed on the east end of the building circa 1967 (NETRonline 2022). A storage building was added circa 1984 and a mausoleum was added circa 1993. Additional walkways and path were added circa 1993 (NETRonline 2022).

*B7. Moved? ☒ No ☐ Yes ☐ Unknown Date: _____ Original Location: _____

*B8. Related Features: None

B9a. Architect: N/A

b. Builder: N/A

*B10. Significance: Theme N/A

Area San Joaquin County

Period of Significance N/A

Property Type Cemetery

Applicable Criteria N/A

This property is not eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) and is not a historical resource for purposes of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The property has lost integrity and does not meet the criteria for listing in the CRHR. The property has been evaluated in accordance with Section 15064.5(a)(2)-(3) of the CEQA Guidelines, using the criteria outlined in Section 5024.1 of the California Public Resources Code. Refer to the continuation sheet for a full evaluation.

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) N/A

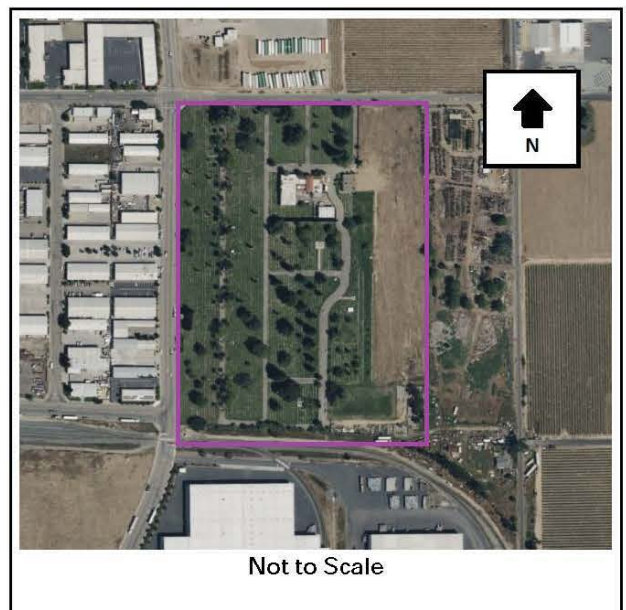
*B12. References: SEE CONTINUATION SHEET

B13. Remarks:

* B14. Evaluator: A. Reese, Jacobs Engineering Group, Inc.

* Date of Evaluation: January 2023

(This space reserved for official comments.)



CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: 5750 and 5890 East Pine Street (Resource ID 12)

Page 3 of 8

Recorded By: A. Reese

*Date January 2023

☒ Continuation ☐ Update

Section B10. Significance (continued)

Historic Context

This property is in the City of Lodi in San Joaquin County in the San Joaquin Valley. San Joaquin County was formed when California achieved statehood in 1850. Cartographic review indicates the API environs remained sparsely populated during this time. Lodi later was established on the west end of the API in 1869 along the newly-constructed SPRR. The ease of transportation afforded by the SPRR and subsequent railroads coupled with an expanding road network contributed to the API environs' burgeoning agricultural industry during the second half of the nineteenth century. The area also benefited from its proximity to Stockton, a major trade center in the region.

Maps of the API from 1856 and 1857 depict two parallel roads extending in a northeast-southwest orientation through the western half of the API, the easternmost of which roughly follows the alignment of present-day SR 88 (General Land Office 1855, 1865). The remainder of the API was sparsely developed during this time. Although the API still retains its rural character, arrival of the SPRR led to the establishment of a new railroad town at Lodi at the west end of the API in 1869 (City of Lodi California n.d.). The SPRR mainline extended in a north-south orientation through Lodi approximately 0.82 mile west of the API and also passed through the nearby towns of Elk Grove, Galt, Stockton, Lathrop, and Altamont Pass, California. The SPRR currently forms part of the UPRR alignment.

Another railroad, the San Joaquin and Sierra Nevada Railroad (SJ&SNR), was built in the API environs shortly after the SPRR. The segment of the line between Lodi and Woodbridge, California, opened for business in 1882, while construction of the line continued eastward towards Lockeford, California (northeast of the API). The SJ&SNR passed approximately 0.26 mile north of the API and had an east-west orientation that followed present-day SR 12. SPRR acquired the SJ&SNR in 1888, and it subsequently became known as the SPRR Valley Spring Branch (Hees n.d.). The segment of the former SPRR Valley Spring Branch in the vicinity of the API is no longer extant.

The road historically in the location of present-day SR 88 was depicted as one of the major thoroughfares in the Central Valley in maps from the mid-1880s (Hall 1886, 1887). It connected Stockton, Waterloo, and Lockeford with communities in the Sierra Nevada. A map from 1894 later shows additional roads within the API, including East Harney Lane, Jack Tone Road, and East Kettleman Lane (USGS 2022). This trend of new road construction continued into the early twentieth century based on maps and aerials (NETROnline 2022; USGS 2022). The expanding road network during this time reflects the area's burgeoning agricultural industry, which increased settlement in the region. Roads as well as railroads were important movers of goods and people, and thus also aided the growth of the agricultural industry and prompted settlement along their alignments.

A third railroad reached Lodi during the early twentieth century: the Central California Traction Railroad (CCTR), which extends through the west end of the API. The portion of the line between Stockton and Lodi was completed in 1907, and the portion between Lodi and Sacramento was completed in 1910. The CCTR line currently is owned by UPRR and BNSF (JRP Historical Consulting Services 2003).

This increase in transit and the corresponding growth of residents meant several burial grounds, funeral parlors, crematoriums, and other funerary services opened in the Lodi area in the late nineteenth century. Live Oak Cemetery was established between Lodi and Stockton in 1860, and Locke Family Cemetery was established in 1886 (Genealogy Trails 2023). A 1908 USGS Topographic Maps marks the area of the East Pine/Lodi Memorial cemetery as a burial ground, but a 1911 map of San Joaquin County indicates the area as unowned land and marked as "colony" (historicmapworks.com 2023). There appears to be no formal funerary services in Lodi proper until the creation of Cherokee Memorial Park in 1940 and East Pine Funeral Home in 1951. The first advertisements for East Pine Funeral Home, now known as Lodi Memorial Park and Cemetery, appear in the Lodi News-Sentinel in June 1951. The cemetery became known as the Lodi Memorial Park and Cemetery sometime in the late twentieth century.

5750 and 5890 East Pine Street

This property is currently owned by the Lodi Memorial Association, which is based in North Potomac, Maryland. The last real estate transaction on the San Joaquin County Assessor roles dates to April 17, 1989. As detailed above, the area has served as a burial ground

CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: 5750 and 5890 East Pine Street (Resource ID 12)

Page 4 of 8

Recorded By: A. Reese

*Date January 2023

☒ Continuation ☐ Update

since the early twentieth century and as a formal funeral home since the 1950s. The Lodi Memorial Association was incorporated in 2020. No other information on the association was uncovered during research (California Company Directory 2023).

This property is previously unrecorded and unevaluated. It is evaluated below.

Evaluation

Under CRHR Criterion 1, this property has no direct associations with events or trends important to history. The cemetery appears to have been used as a burial ground since the early twentieth century. Lodi was founded in 1869, and historic records indicate that other cemeteries and funeral homes served individuals in Lodi prior to the subject property. Research did not uncover that this cemetery played a pivotal role in the development of the city or has a direct association with any important events or trends. Therefore, the property is not eligible for the CRHR under Criterion 1.

Under CRHR Criterion 2, this property is not significant for any associations with the lives of persons important to history. The property is currently owned by the Lodi Memorial Association. Research into other previous owners of the land did not uncover any information. Research did not uncover any direct and important associations with any individuals from any iteration of the cemetery's ownership. Therefore, the property is not eligible for the CRHR under Criterion 2.

Under CRHR Criterion 3, this funeral parlor on the property is not an important example of Mediterranean-style architecture. While the building has some elements related to the style, such as a tile roof, stucco siding, and arched entryway, it has been altered. The building has had an addition circa 1967, and it appears most window voids are filled in. Other intact examples of this style with more character-defining features exist. The property also is not distinguished by its landscape or cemetery design. Therefore, the property is not eligible for the CRHR under Criterion 3.

Under CRHR Criterion 4, this property is not significant for its research potential. It does not appear to have any likelihood of yielding important information about historic construction materials or technologies, and therefore is not eligible for the CRHR under Criterion 4.

Integrity

Location is the place where the historic property was constructed or the place where the historic event took place. Resources comprising the property have not been moved. Therefore, the property's integrity of location remains intact.

Design is the combination of elements that create the form, plan, space, and style of a property. The design of the funeral parlor building appears mainly intact, but heavy coverage by brush and vines has obscured most elevations from view. The landscape design also appears to be largely intact. Therefore, the property retains integrity of design.

Setting is the physical environment of a historic property. When the property was constructed, the surrounding area included the CCTR alignment and agricultural land. Although these uses still remain, the industrial and residential population of the surrounding area has greatly increased, which has diminished the rural character of the property's original setting.

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

Workmanship is the physical evidence of the crafts of a particular culture or people during any given period in history or prehistory. Despite alterations, workmanship appears to be intact.

Feeling is a property's expression of the aesthetic or historic sense of a particular period of time. The property continues to convey its character as a funeral parlor set within a cemetery. Therefore, the property retains integrity of feeling.

CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: 5750 and 5890 East Pine Street (Resource ID 12)

Page 5 of 8

Recorded By: A. Reese

*Date January 2023

☒ Continuation ☐ Update

Association is the direct link between an important historic event or person and a historic property. The property is an example of a twentieth-century cemetery with a funeral parlor constructed in the 1950s. It would be recognizable to persons from the past conveys its integrity of association.

In conclusion, the property does not possess the significance or integrity necessary for listing in the CRHR. Therefore, the property is not considered a historical resource for the purposes of CEQA.

B12. References (continued)

California Company Directory. 2023. "Lodi Memorial Association". <https://ca.ltddir.com/companies/lo-di-memorial-association-inc/>. Accessed February 23, 2023.

City of Lodi, California. N.d. "History of the City of Lodi." Accessed December 16, 2022. <https://www.lo-di.gov/602/History-of-the-City-of-Lodi>.

Hall, William Hammond. 1886. Sheet No. 1, Northern Portion, Irrigation Map of the San Joaquin Valley, California. California State Engineering Department, Sacramento, California.

--. 1887. Topographical and Irrigation Map of the Great Central Valley of California. Embracing the Sacramento, San Joaquin, Tulare and Kern Valleys and the Bordering Foothills. California State Engineering Department, Sacramento, California.

Hees, Randy. N.d. "A History of the San Joaquin & Sierra Nevada Railroad. Accessed December 16, 2022. <http://www.pacificng.com/template.php?page=roads/ca/sjsn/history.htm>.

Genealogy Trails. 2023. "San Joaquin County California Cemeteries". <http://genealogytrails.com/cal/sjoaquin/cemeteries/cemindex.html>. Accessed February 23, 2023.

General Land Office. 1855. Survey Plat for Township 3 North, Range 8 East, Mount Diablo Meridian. San Francisco, California. U.S. Department of the Interior Bureau of Land Management.

--. 1865. Survey Plat for Township 3 North, Range 7 East, Mount Diablo Meridian. San Francisco, California. U.S. Department of the Interior Bureau of Land Management.

JRP Historical Consulting Services. 2003. P-39-004470. Record on file with the Central California Information Center, California State University, Stanislaus.

NETROnline. 2022. Aerial images and topographic quadrangles of the API. Accessed December 2022. <https://www.historicaerials.com/viewer>.

Parcelquest.com. 2022. Parcels. www.parcelquest.com.

U.S. Geological Survey (USGS). 2022. "USGS Historical Topographic Map Explorer." Accessed December 2022. <https://livingatlas.arcgis.com/topoexplorer/index.html>

CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: 300 South Beckman Road (Resource ID 01)

Page 6 of 8

Recorded By: A. Reese

*Date January 2023

☒ Continuation ☐ Update

P5. Photographs (continued)



Funeral parlor, view south (Jacobs 2022).



Funeral parlor, view east (Jacobs 2022).

CONTINUATION SHEET

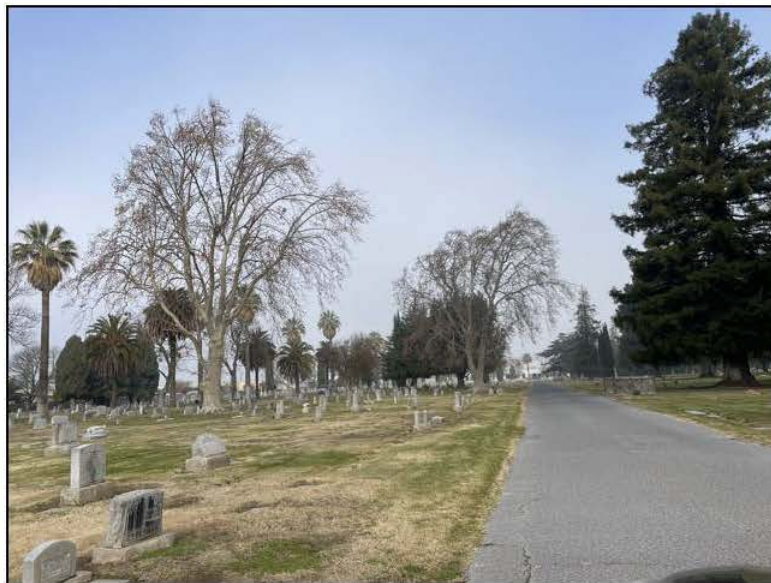
Property Name: 300 South Beckman Road (Resource ID 01)

Page 7 of 8

Recorded By: A. Reese

*Date January 2023

☒ Continuation ☐ Update



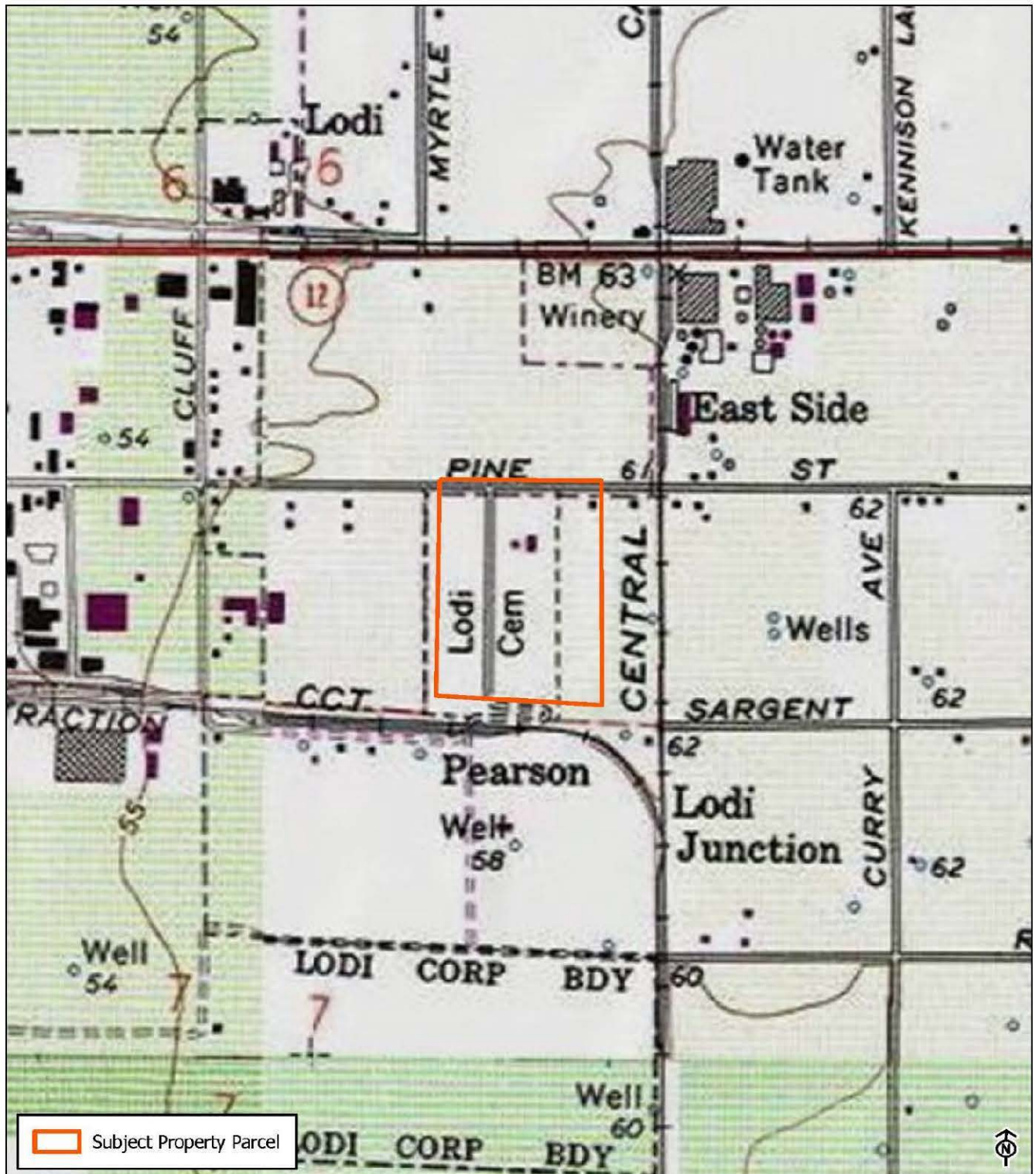
Cemetery, view south (Jacobs 2022).

LOCATION MAP

Page 8 of 8

***Resource Name or #** 5750 and 5890 East Pine Street (Resource ID 12)

***Map Name:** Lockeford 1980 ***Scale:** 1:24,000 (Not to scale) ***Date of map:** 01/10/2023



PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code 6Z

Other Listings
Review Code

Reviewer

Date

Page 1 of 1 *Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) 1560 East Pine Street (Resource ID 13)

P1. Other Identifier: Pride Landscape

*P2. Location: ☐ Not for Publication ☒ Unrestricted

*a. County San Joaquin and (P2c, P2e, and P2b or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad Lockeford Date 1980 T 3N; R 7E; SE 1/4 of Sec 6; MD B.M.

c. Address 1560 East Pine Street, Lodi Zip 95240

d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone 10S, 653919 mE/ 4221934 mN

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, decimal degrees, etc., as appropriate)

Assessor's Parcel Number (APN): 049-090-130

*P3a. Description:

This property comprises a one story, wood-frame outbuilding with a rectangular footprint and front gable roof that is clad in metal. Its exterior is clad in clapboard with a small vent in the apex of the gable end. Window openings are covered with wood and the door at the east façade appears to be a replacement. The property is set at the far edge of the industrial/agricultural section of East Lodi, east of Lodi Cemetery. It is in the Area of Potential Impacts (API) for the Northern San Joaquin 230-kilovolt Transmission Project and is recorded and evaluated in this form.

*P3b. Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) HP 4. Ancillary Building

*P4. Resources Present: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Site ☐ District ☐ Element of District ☐ Other (Isolates, etc.)



P5b. Description of Photo: (view, date, accession #) View south, December 2022

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Source:

☒ Historic ☐ Prehistoric

☐ Both

Circa 1908 (NETROnline 2022)

*P7. Owner and Address:

Richard S. Galtine
901 South Cherokee Lane
Lodi, CA 95240

*P8. Recorded by: (Name, affiliation, and address) A. Reese

2485 Natomas Park Drive Suite 600
Sacramento, CA 95833

*P9. Date Recorded: December 2022

*P10. Survey Type: (Describe)

Reconnaissance

*P11. Report Citation: Jacobs Engineering Group, Inc., Northern San Joaquin 230-kilovolt Transmission Project, San Joaquin County, California Architectural Identification and Evaluation Report, prepared for Pacific Gas & Electric Company, 2023.

*Attachments: ☐ NONE ☒ Location Map ☒ Continuation Sheet ☒ Building, Structure, and Object Record

☐ Archaeological Record ☐ District Record ☐ Linear Feature Record ☐ Milling Station Record ☐ Rock Art Record

☐ Artifact Record ☐ Photograph Record ☐ Other (List)

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 1560 East Pine Street (Resource ID 13) *NRHP Status Code 6Z
Page 2 of 7

B1. Historic Name: N/A
B2. Common Name: 1560 East Pine Street
B3. Original Use: Agricultural
B4. Present Use: Agricultural/Commercial
*B5. Architectural Style: N/A

*B6. Construction History: Constructed circa 1908. The building formerly was part of a large farm complex, but other resources comprising the complex were destroyed circa 2014 (NETROnline 2022). The windows on the building were boarded at an unknown date.

*B7. Moved? ☒ No ☐ Yes ☐ Unknown Date: _____ Original Location: _____

*B8. Related Features: None

B9a. Architect: N/A b. Builder: N/A

*B10. Significance:

Theme Agriculture

Area San Joaquin Valley

Period of Significance N/A

Property Type Agricultural

Applicable Criteria N/A

The property at 1560 East Pine Street is not eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) due to a lack of significance and integrity and is not a historical resource for purposes of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The property has been evaluated in accordance with Section 15064.5(a)(2)-(3) of the CEQA Guidelines, using the criteria outlined in Section 5024.1 of the California Public Resources Code. Refer to the continuation sheet for a full evaluation.

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) N/A

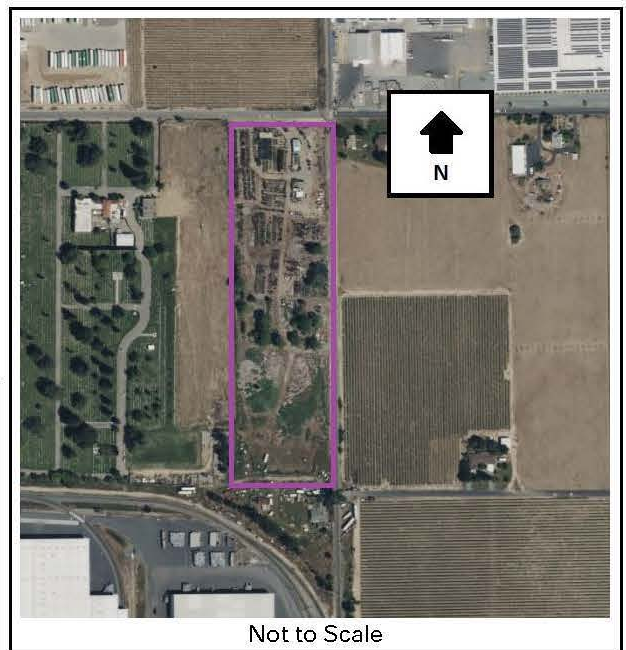
*B12. References: SEE CONTINUATION SHEET

B13. Remarks:

* B14. Evaluator: A. Reese, Jacobs Engineering Group, Inc.

* Date of Evaluation: January 2023

(This space reserved for official comments.)



CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: 1560 East Pine Street (Resource ID 13)

Page 3 of 7

Recorded By: A. Reese

*Date January 2023

☒ Continuation ☐ Update

Section B10. Significance (continued)

Historic Context

The property at 1560 East Pine Street is east of the City of Lodi in San Joaquin County in the San Joaquin Valley. San Joaquin County was formed when California achieved statehood in 1850. Cartographic review indicates the API environs remained sparsely populated during this time. Lodi later was established on the west end of the API in 1869 along the newly constructed Southern Pacific Railroad (SPRR). The ease of transportation afforded by the SPRR and subsequent railroads coupled with an expanding road network contributed to the API environs' burgeoning agricultural industry during the second half of the nineteenth century. The area also benefited from its proximity to Stockton, a major trade center in the region.

Maps of the API from 1856 and 1857 depict two parallel roads extending in a northeast-southwest orientation through the western half of the API, the easternmost of which roughly follows the alignment of present-day SR 88 (General Land Office 1855, 1865). The remainder of the API was sparsely developed during this time. Although the API still retains its rural character, arrival of the SPRR led to the establishment of a new railroad town at Lodi at the west end of the API in 1869 (City of Lodi California n.d.). The SPRR mainline extended in a north-south orientation through Lodi approximately 0.82 mile west of the API and passed through the nearby towns of Elk Grove, Galt, Stockton, Lathrop, and Altamont Pass, California. The SPRR currently forms part of the UPRR alignment.

Another railroad, the San Joaquin and Sierra Nevada Railroad (SJ&SNR), was built in the API environs shortly after the SPRR. The segment of the line between Lodi and Woodbridge, California, opened for business in 1882, while construction of the line continued eastward towards Lockeford, California (northeast of the API). The SJ&SNR passed approximately 0.26 mile north of the API and had an east-west orientation that followed present-day SR 12. SPRR acquired the SJ&SNR in 1888, and it subsequently became known as the SPRR Valley Spring Branch (Hees n.d.). The segment of the former SPRR Valley Spring Branch in the vicinity of the API is no longer extant.

The road historically in the location of present-day SR 88 was depicted as one of the major thoroughfares in the Central Valley in maps from the mid-1880s (Hall 1886, 1887). It connected Stockton, Waterloo, and Lockeford with communities in the Sierra Nevada. A map from 1894 shows additional roads within the API, including East Harney Lane, Jack Tone Road, and East Kettleman Lane (USGS 2022). This trend of new road construction continued into the early twentieth century based on maps and aerials (NETROnline 2022; USGS 2022). The expanding road network during this time reflects the area's burgeoning agricultural industry, which increased settlement in the region. Roads as well as railroads were important movers of goods and people, and thus also aided the growth of the agricultural industry and prompted settlement along their alignments.

A third railroad reached Lodi during the early twentieth century: the Central California Traction Railroad (CCTR), which extends through the west end of the API. The portion of the line between Stockton and Lodi was completed in 1907, and the portion between Lodi and Sacramento was completed in 1910. The CCTR line currently is owned by Union Pacific Railroad and Burlington Northern Santa Fe Railroad (JRP Historical Consulting Services 2003).

With the establishment of transportation networks, the agricultural industry grew. In the 1890s, a local history described that "The land in the vicinity [of Lodi] is sandy and excellent for almost all kinds of crops. Watermelons have been a great specialty here for many years" (No author 1890). However, dry grains principally were farmed in San Joaquin County during the 1800s. In the Lodi area, alfalfa was identified as "King of Crops" (Martin 1904:22). Therefore, it is likely that nineteenth-century farmers in the API produced dry grains such as alfalfa, which required little in the way of irrigation (Caltrans 2007). During the early twentieth century, farmers in San Joaquin County increasingly began to diversify their crops, with the area surrounding Lodi becoming known for its wine grapes. Other farm goods in the area included olives, peaches, apricots, prunes, almonds, and figs, among others. Lodi thus featured six fruit packing sheds by 1906. Agricultural products grown in the API environs were shipped throughout California and the nation via the railroads that traversed the area. Orchards and vineyards continue to characterize the API to this day, reflecting the importance of the local agricultural industry (Martin 1904; No author 1890).

1560 East Pine Street

CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: 1560 East Pine Street (Resource ID 13)

Page 4 of 7

Recorded By: A. Reese

*Date January 2023

☒ Continuation ☐ Update

The property at 1560 East Pine Street is currently owned by Richard S. Galtine and is used as part of a landscaping business. Tax assessor records show the last deed transaction of the property dating to October 5, 2015. A 1911 county atlas shows the property was part of a cluster of small parcels, likely for sale, with no owner indicated (historicmapworks.com 2023). The earliest aerial photograph for the area dates from 1957 and shows the area surrounding the property as agricultural with some scattered residential and agricultural properties (NETROnline 2022). Research using Newspapers.com and Ancestry.com did not reveal any additional information about the property or its owners.

This property is previously unrecorded and unevaluated. The building has been modified by wooden covers on the window openings, but otherwise remains intact. The other resources comprising this former farm complex were destroyed circa 2014 (NETROnline 2022). The property is evaluated below.

Evaluation

Under CRHR Criterion 1, this property has no significant associations with important historic events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local, regional or national history. The property is related to the agricultural development of Lodi; however, as an outbuilding, it does not distinctly convey this association. Other resources comprising part of the former farm complex have been demolished, divorcing the remaining building from its original context. Research did not reveal that the property played an important role in the agricultural history of San Joaquin County. Therefore, the property at 1560 East Pine Street is not eligible for the CRHR under Criterion 1.

Under CRHR Criterion 2, this property is not significant for any associations with the lives of persons important to history. No past owners were identified during research. Therefore, the property is not eligible for the CRHR under Criterion 2.

Under CRHR Criterion 3, this property lacks distinctive characteristics of the any particular style, serving as a fairly utilitarian outbuilding. This front-gabled-roofed house has elements of the Craftsman style such as exposed rafter tails supporting its broad overhanging roof, however, this relatively plain outbuilding has covered or removed windows, and does not have enough characteristics typical of Craftsman buildings to represent the style well. Therefore, the property at 1560 East Pine Street is not eligible for the CRHR under Criterion 3.

Under CRHR Criterion 3, this property is not an important example of a type, style, period, or method of construction, nor does it possess high artistic value or represent a design or engineering achievement. The property is an altered example of an agricultural outbuilding, a property type found throughout Lodi and San Joaquin County. Additionally, research did not uncover any direct associations with important designers or engineers. Therefore, the property is not eligible for the CRHR under Criterion 3.

Under CRHR Criterion 4, this property is not significant for its research potential. It does not appear to have any likelihood of yielding important information about historic construction materials or technologies, and therefore is not eligible for the CRHR under Criterion 4.

Integrity

Location is the place where the historic property was constructed or the place where the historic event took place. The location of the property at 1560 East Pine Street appears to have remained the same throughout its history. The integrity of the property's location remains intact.

Design is the combination of elements that create the form, plan, space, and style of a property. Covering the windows has diminished the property's integrity of design. Further, demolition of the remaining resources comprising the former farm complex within the past 10 years has impacted its design.

Setting is the physical environment of a historic property. Historical photographs from 1957 show the property retains its residential/agricultural surroundings. However, the destruction of the other farm resources on the parcel within the past 10 years have compromised the property's integrity of setting.

CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: 1560 East Pine Street (Resource ID 13)

Page 5 of 7

Recorded By: A. Reese

*Date January 2023

☒ Continuation ☐ Update

Materials are the physical elements that were combined or deposited during a particular period of time and in a particular pattern of configuration to form a historic property. Covering the windows which has diminished the property's integrity of materials slightly.

Workmanship is the physical evidence of the crafts of a particular culture or people during any given period in history or prehistory. Covering the windows which has diminished the property's integrity of workmanship slightly.

Feeling is a property's expression of the aesthetic or historic sense of a particular period of time. Destruction of the other resources comprising part of this former farm complex have jeopardized the remaining building's ability to convey its integrity of feeling.

Association is the direct link between an important historic event or person and a historic property. Destruction of the other resources within the past 10 years have jeopardized the remaining building's ability to convey its association as an outbuilding forming part of a larger farm complex.

In conclusion, the property at 1560 East Pine Street does not meet any of the CRHR criteria and has lost integrity. Therefore, the property is not a historical resource for the purposes of CEQA.

B12. References (continued)

California Department of Transportation (Caltrans). 2007. *A Historical Context and Archaeological Research Design for Agricultural Properties in California*. Accessed December 20, 2022. <https://dot.ca.gov/-/media/dot-media/programs/environmental-analysis/documents/ser/agriculture-study-a11y.pdf>.

City of Lodi, California. N.d. "History of the City of Lodi." Accessed December 16, 2022. <https://www.lodi.gov/602/History-of-the-City-of-Lodi>.

Hall, William Hammond. 1886. Sheet No. 1, Northern Portion, Irrigation Map of the San Joaquin Valley, California. California State Engineering Department, Sacramento, California.

Hees, Randy. N.d. "A History of the San Joaquin & Sierra Nevada Railroad." Accessed December 16, 2022. <http://www.pacificng.com/template.php?page=roads/ca/sjsn/history.htm>.

Historicmapworks.com. 2023. San Joaquin County. Accessed January 2023. <https://www.historicmapworks.com/Map/US/1579997/Page+025/>.

--. 1887. Topographical and Irrigation Map of the Great Central Valley of California. Embracing the Sacramento, San Joaquin, Tulare and Kern Valleys and the Bordering Foothills. California State Engineering Department, Sacramento, California.

General Land Office. 1855. Survey Plat for Township 3 North, Range 8 East, Mount Diablo Meridian. San Francisco, California. U.S. Department of the Interior Bureau of Land Management.

--. 1865. Survey Plat for Township 3 North, Range 7 East, Mount Diablo Meridian. San Francisco, California. U.S. Department of the Interior Bureau of Land Management.

JRP Historical Consulting Services. 2003. P-39-004470. Record on file with the Central California Information Center, California State University, Stanislaus.

Martin, A.A. 1904. *The Delta Lands of California*. Accessed December 20, 2022. https://www.google.com/books/edition/The_Delta_Lands_of_California/Bnk9AQAAMAAJ?hl=en&gbpv=0.

NETROnline. 2022. Aerial images and topographic quadrangles of the API. Accessed January 2023. <https://www.historicaerials.com/viewer>.

No author. 1890. *An Illustrated History of San Joaquin County, California*. Accessed December 20, 2022. https://www.google.com/books/edition/An_Illustrated_History_of_San_Joaquin_Co/v8FBAQAAMAAJ?hl=en&gbpv=0.

CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: 1560 East Pine Street (Resource ID 13)

Page 6 of 7

Recorded By: A. Reese

*Date January 2023

☒ Continuation ☐ Update

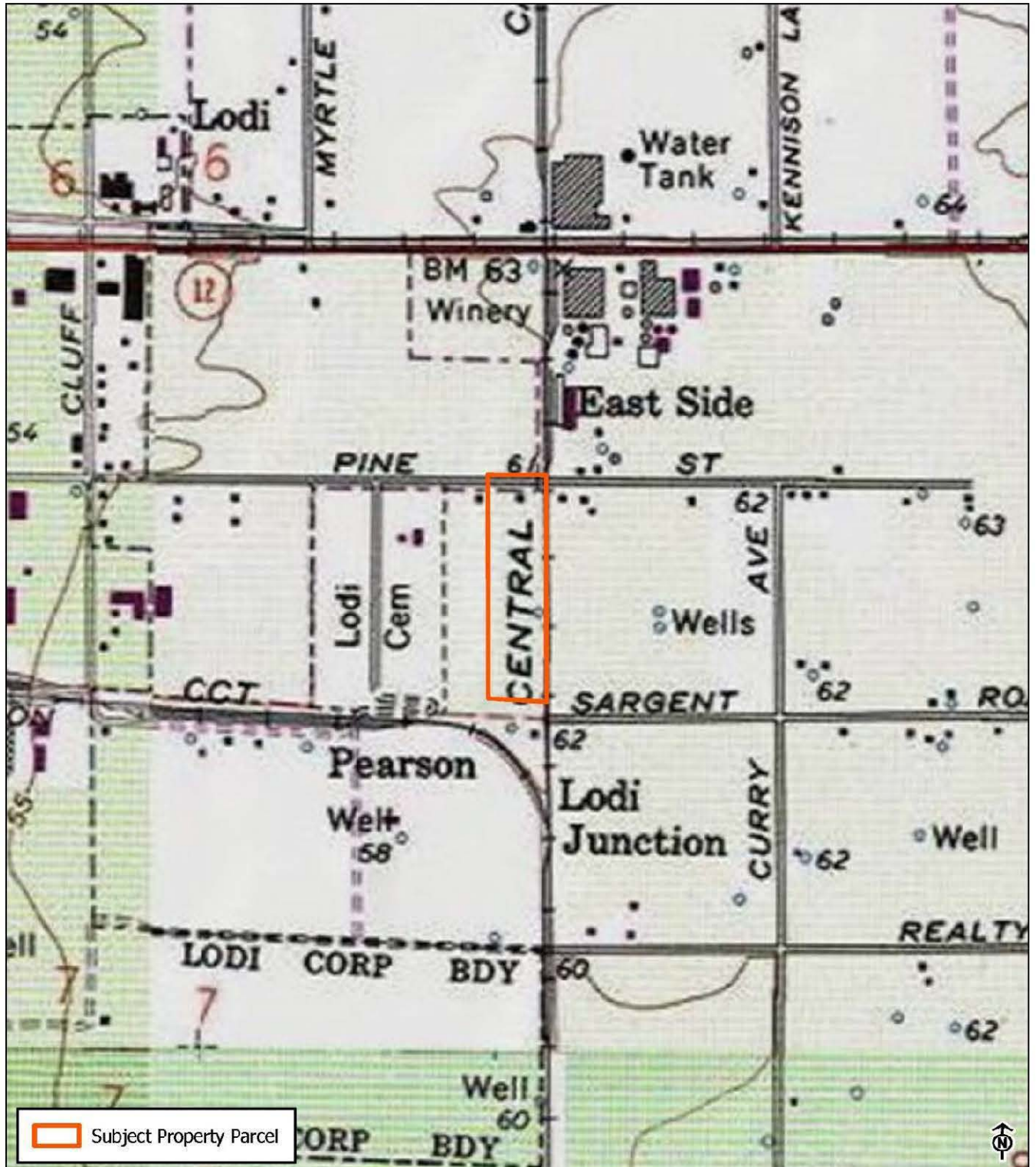
Parcelquest.com. 2022. Parcels. www.parcelquest.com.

U.S. Geological Survey (USGS). 2022. "USGS Historical Topographic Map Explorer." Accessed December 2022.
<https://livingatlas.arcgis.com/topoexplorer/index.html>.

P5. Photographs (continued)



1560 E Pine Street, view north (Jacobs 2022).



PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code 6Z

Other Listings
Review Code

Reviewer

Date

Page 1 of 6 *Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) 5990 East Sargent Road (Resource ID 14)

P1. Other Identifier: N/A

*P2. Location: ☐ Not for Publication ☒ Unrestricted

*a. County San Joaquin and (P2c, P2e, and P2b or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad Lockeford Date 1980 T 3N; R 7E; NE 1/4 of Sec 7; MD B.M.

c. Address 5990 East Sargent Road, Lodi Zip 95240

d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone 10S, 653933 mE/ 4221708 mN

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, decimal degrees, etc., as appropriate)

Assessor's Parcel Number: 049-310-050

*P3a. Description:

The subject property consists of a Craftsman-style residence, detached two-car garage, and outbuilding. The residence is one story in height with a jerkinhead roof and stucco exterior. Windows appear to be wood units. The garage has a front-gable roof, stucco exterior, and two metal garage doors. The outbuilding has a rectangular footprint and gable roof based on aerials. The property is only partially visible from public vantage points. It is set in an industrial/agricultural area east of Lodi and is bordered to the east and south by the former Central California Traction Railroad alignment. The property is in the Area of Potential Impacts (API) for the Northern San Joaquin 230-kilovolt Transmission Project and is recorded and evaluated in this form.

*P3b. Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) HP 2, Single Family Property, HP4, Ancillary building

*P4. Resources Present: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Site ☐ District ☐ Element of District ☐ Other (Isolates, etc.)

P5b. Description of Photo: (view, date, accession #) View northwest, December 2022

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Source: ☒ Historic ☐ Prehistoric
☐ Both
1928 (Parcelquest.com 2022)

*P7. Owner and Address:
Sharon Meyers
1510 Smith Grade Road
Bonny Doon, CA 95060

*P8. Recorded by: (Name, affiliation, and address) A. Reese
2485 Natomas Park Drive Suite 600
Sacramento, CA 95833

*P9. Date Recorded: December 2022

*P10. Survey Type: (Describe)
Reconnaissance



*P11. Report Citation: Jacobs Engineering Group, Inc., Northern San Joaquin 230-kilovolt Transmission Project, San Joaquin County, California Architectural Identification and Evaluation Report, prepared for Pacific Gas & Electric Company, 2023.

*Attachments: ☐ NONE ☒ Location Map ☒ Continuation Sheet ☒ Building, Structure, and Object Record
☐ Archaeological Record ☐ District Record ☐ Linear Feature Record ☐ Milling Station Record ☐ Rock Art Record
☐ Artifact Record ☐ Photograph Record ☐ Other (List)

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 5990 East Sargent Road (Resource ID 14) *NRHP Status Code 6Z
Page 2 of 6

B1. Historic Name: N/A

B2. Common Name: 5990 East Sargent Road

B3. Original Use: Residential

B4. Present Use: Residential

*B5. Architectural Style: Craftsman elements

*B6. Construction History: Residence constructed in 1928 (Parcelquest.com 2022). Aerial imagery shows the two-car garage was extant by 1957 and that the outbuilding was constructed sometime 1967 and 1984 (NETROnline 2022). The residence has been modified through the sheathing of the exterior of stucco and new roofing materials. The garage has replacement metal roll up doors, stucco sheathing, and roofing materials.

*B7. Moved? ☒ No ☐ Yes ☐ Unknown Date: _____ Original Location: _____

*B8. Related Features: None

B9a. Architect: N/A

b. Builder: N/A

*B10. Significance:

Theme Residential development

Area San Joaquin County

Period of Significance N/A

Property Type Residential

Applicable Criteria N/A

The property at 5990 East Sargent Road is not eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) due to a lack of significance and integrity and is not a historical resource for purposes of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The property has been evaluated in accordance with Section 15064.5(a)(2)-(3) of the CEQA Guidelines, using the criteria outlined in Section 5024.1 of the California Public Resources Code. Refer to the continuation sheet for a full evaluation.

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) N/A

*B12. References: SEE CONTINUATION SHEET

B13. Remarks:

* B14. Evaluator: A. Reese, Jacobs Engineering Group, Inc.

* Date of Evaluation: January 2023

(This space reserved for official comments.)



CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: 5990 East Sargent Road (Resource ID 14)

Page 3 of 6

Recorded By: A. Reese

*Date January 2023

☒ Continuation ☐ Update

B10. Significance (continued)

Historic Context

The property at 5990 East Sargent Road is east of the City of Lodi in San Joaquin County in the San Joaquin Valley. San Joaquin County was formed when California achieved statehood in 1850. Cartographic review indicates the API environs remained sparsely populated during this time. Lodi later was established on the west end of the API in 1869 along the newly constructed Southern Pacific Railroad (SPRR). The ease of transportation afforded by the SPRR and subsequent railroads coupled with an expanding road network contributed to the API environs' burgeoning agricultural industry during the second half of the nineteenth century. The area also benefited from its proximity to Stockton, a major trade center in the region.

Maps of the API from 1856 and 1857 depict two parallel roads extending in a northeast-southwest orientation through the western half of the API, the easternmost of which roughly follows the alignment of present-day SR 88 (General Land Office 1855, 1865). The remainder of the API was sparsely developed during this time. Although the API still retains its rural character, arrival of the SPRR led to the establishment of a new railroad town at Lodi at the west end of the API in 1869 (City of Lodi California n.d.). The SPRR mainline extended in a north-south orientation through Lodi approximately 0.82 mile west of the API and passed through the nearby towns of Elk Grove, Galt, Stockton, Lathrop, and Altamont Pass, California. The SPRR currently forms part of the UPRR alignment.

Another railroad, the San Joaquin and Sierra Nevada Railroad (SJ&SNR), was built in the API environs shortly after the SPRR. The segment of the line between Lodi and Woodbridge, California, opened for business in 1882, while construction of the line continued eastward towards Lockeford, California (northeast of the API). The SJ&SNR passed approximately 0.26 mile north of the API and had an east-west orientation that followed present-day SR 12. SPRR acquired the SJ&SNR in 1888, and it subsequently became known as the SPRR Valley Spring Branch (Hees n.d.). The segment of the former SPRR Valley Spring Branch in the vicinity of the API is no longer extant.

The road historically in the location of present-day SR 88 was depicted as one of the major thoroughfares in the Central Valley in maps from the mid-1880s (Hall 1886, 1887). It connected Stockton, Waterloo, and Lockeford with communities in the Sierra Nevada. A map from 1894 shows additional roads within the API, including East Harney Lane, Jack Tone Road, and East Kettleman Lane (USGS 2022). This trend of new road construction continued into the early twentieth century based on maps and aerials (NETROnline 2022; USGS 2022). The expanding road network during this time reflects the area's burgeoning agricultural industry, which increased settlement in the region. Roads as well as railroads were important movers of goods and people, and thus also aided the growth of the agricultural industry and prompted settlement along their alignments.

A third railroad reached Lodi during the early twentieth century: the Central California Traction Railroad (CCTR), which extends through the west end of the API. The portion of the line between Stockton and Lodi was completed in 1907, and the portion between Lodi and Sacramento was completed in 1910. The CCTR line currently is owned by Union Pacific Railroad and Burlington Northern Santa Fe Railroad (JRP Historical Consulting Services 2003).

With the establishment of transportation networks, the agricultural industry grew. In the 1890s, a local history described that "The land in the vicinity [of Lodi] is sandy and excellent for almost all kinds of crops. Watermelons have been a great specialty here for many years" (No author 1890). However, dry grains principally were farmed in San Joaquin County during the 1800s. In the Lodi area, alfalfa was identified as "King of Crops" (Martin 1904:22). Therefore, it is likely that nineteenth-century farmers in the API produced dry grains such as alfalfa, which required little in the way of irrigation (Caltrans 2007). During the early twentieth century, farmers in San Joaquin County increasingly began to diversify their crops, with the area surrounding Lodi becoming known for its wine grapes. Other farm goods in the area included olives, peaches, apricots, prunes, almonds, and figs, among others. Lodi thus featured six fruit packing sheds by 1906. Agricultural products grown in the API environs were shipped throughout California and the nation via the railroads that traversed the area. Orchards and vineyards continue to characterize the API to this day, reflecting the importance of the local agricultural industry (Martin 1904; No author 1890).

5990 East Sargent Road

CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: 5990 East Sargent Road (Resource ID 14)

Page 4 of 6

Recorded By: A. Reese

*Date January 2023

☒ Continuation ☐ Update

The property at 5990 East Sargent Road is currently owned by Sharon Meyers. Tax assessor records show the last deed transaction of the property dating to May 14, 2008. A 1911 county atlas does not indicate the name of the property owner (historicmapworks.com 2023). The earliest aerial photograph of the area dates from 1957 and shows the area surrounding this property as agricultural with scattered residential and agricultural development. Research using Newspapers.com and Ancestry.com did not reveal any additional information about the property or its owners (NETROnline 2022).

This property is previously unrecorded and unevaluated. The residence has been modified with new roofing and siding materials, and the detached garage has been modified with new garage doors, siding, and roofing materials. The property is evaluated below.

Evaluation

Under CRHR Criterion 1, this property has no significant associations with important historic events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local, regional, or national history. It is located in an agricultural setting east of Lodi, but research did not reveal that the property played a role in the agricultural history of the area. It also does not distinctly convey any important associations with Lodi's settlement, growth, or development. Therefore, the property is not eligible for the CRHR under Criterion 1.

Under CRHR Criterion 2, this property is not significant for any associations with the lives of persons important to history. No past owners were identified during research. Therefore, the property is not eligible for the CRHR under Criterion 2.

Under CRHR Criterion 3, this property does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, nor does it possess high artistic value. The residence reflects elements of the Craftsman style such as its jerkinhead roof, however, it has been altered through the installation of replacement materials. Other examples of resources with more character-defining features of this style exist. Additionally, research did not uncover any direct associations with important designers or engineers. Therefore, the property is not eligible for the CRHR under Criterion 3.

Under CRHR Criterion 4, this property is not significant for its research potential. It does not appear to have any likelihood of yielding important information about historic construction materials or technologies, and therefore is not eligible for the CRHR under Criterion 4.

Integrity

Location is the place where the historic property was constructed or the place where the historic event took place. The location of the property at 5990 East Sargent Road appears to have remained the same throughout its history. The integrity of the property's location remains intact.

Design is the combination of elements that create the form, plan, space, and style of a property. The residence has been modified with new roofing and siding materials, and the detached garage has been modified with new garage doors, siding, and roofing materials. These changes have impacted the property's integrity of design.

Setting is the physical environment of a historic property. When the property was originally built the surrounding area included the railroad alignment and agricultural land. Although these uses still remain, the industrial property built to the southwest of the property has diminished its integrity of setting.

Materials are the physical elements that were combined or deposited during a particular period of time and in a particular pattern of configuration to form a historic property. The residence has been modified with new roofing and siding materials, and the detached garage has been modified with new garage doors, siding, and roofing materials. These changes have impacted the property's integrity of materials.

Workmanship is the physical evidence of the crafts of a particular culture or people during any given period in history or prehistory. The residence has been modified with new roofing and siding materials, and the detached garage has been modified with new garage doors, siding, and roofing materials. These changes have impacted the property's integrity of workmanship.

CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: 5990 East Sargent Road (Resource ID 14)

Page 5 of 6

Recorded By: A. Reese

*Date January 2023

☒ Continuation ☐ Update

Feeling is a property's expression of the aesthetic or historic sense of a particular period of time. Although some modifications have occurred to the property overall it continues to convey the character of a 1920s rural residential property. Therefore, the property retains integrity of feeling.

Association is the direct link between an important historic event or person and a historic property. The property retains its association as a 1920s rural residential property.

In conclusion, the property at 5990 East Sargent Road does not meet any of the CRHR criteria and has diminished integrity. Therefore, the property is not a historical resource for the purposes of CEQA.

B12. References (continued)

California Department of Transportation (Caltrans). 2007. *A Historical Context and Archaeological Research Design for Agricultural Properties in California*. Accessed December 20, 2022. <https://dot.ca.gov/-/media/dot-media/programs/environmental-analysis/documents/ser/agriculture-study-a11y.pdf>.

City of Lodi, California. N.d. "History of the City of Lodi." Accessed December 16, 2022. <https://www.lohi.gov/602/History-of-the-City-of-Lodi>.

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JRP Historical Consulting Services. 2003. P-39-004470. Record on file with the Central California Information Center, California State University, Stanislaus.

Martin, A.A. 1904. *The Delta Lands of California*. Accessed December 20, 2022. https://www.google.com/books/edition/The_Delta_Lands_of_California/Bnk9AQAAAJ?hl=en&gbpv=0.

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U.S. Geological Survey (USGS). 2022. "USGS Historical Topographic Map Explorer." Accessed December 2022. <https://livingatlas.arcgis.com/topoexplorer/index.html>.

LOCATION MAP

Primary #

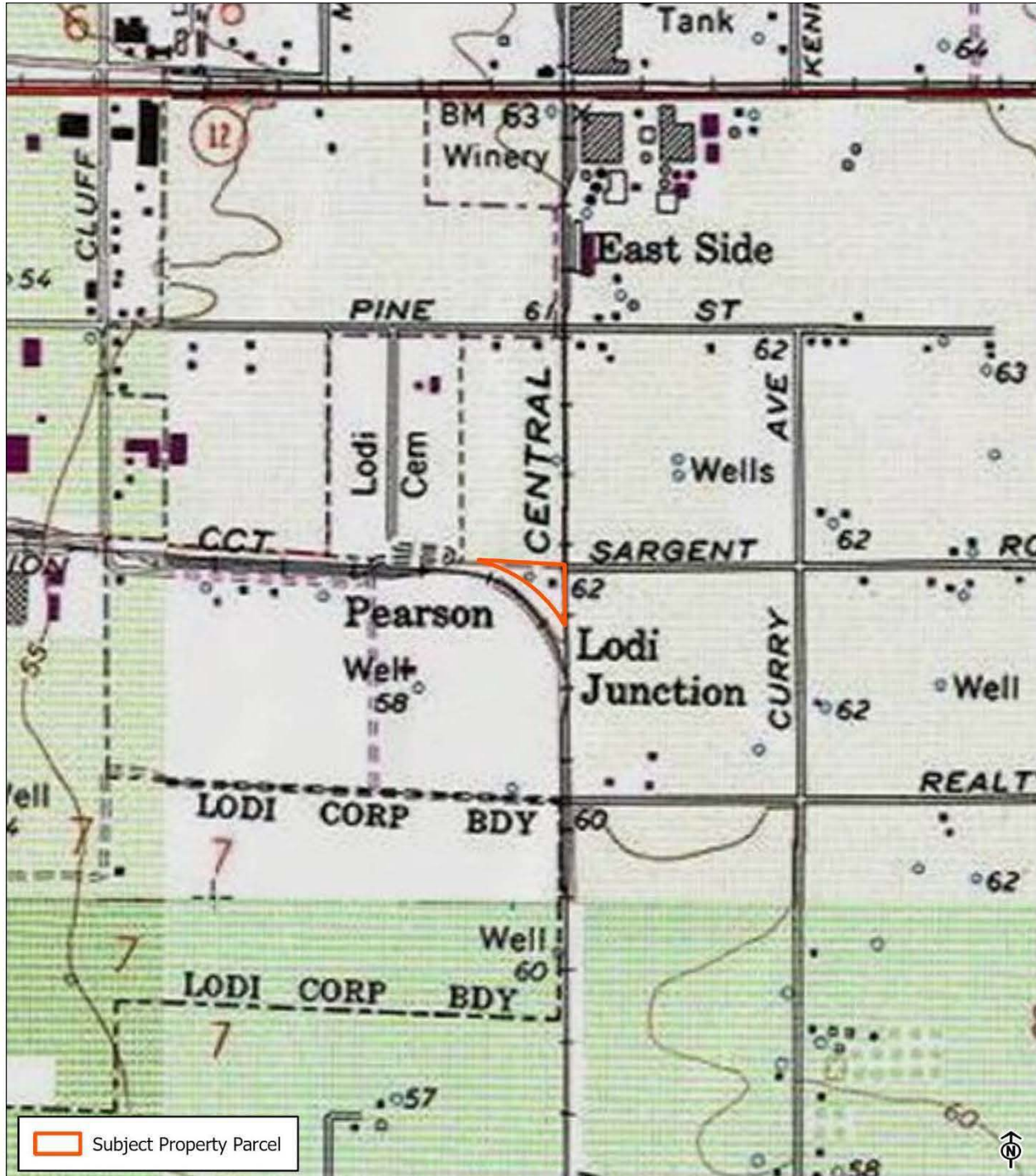
HRI #

Trinomial

Page 3 of 6

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 5990 East Sargent Road (Resource ID 14)

*Map Name: Lockeford 1980 *Scale: 1:24,000 (Not to scale) *Date of map: 01/10/2023



State of California - The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code 6Z

Other Listings
Review Code

Reviewer

Date

Page 1 of 1 *Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) 6195 East Sargent Road (Resource ID 15)

P1. Other Identifier: N/A

*P2. Location: ☐ Not for Publication ☒ Unrestricted

*a. County San Joaquin and (P2c, P2e, and P2b or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad Lockeford Date 1980 T 3N; R 7E; SW 1/4 of Sec 5; MD B.M.

c. Address 6195 East Sargent Road, Lodi Zip 95240

d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone 10S, 654081 mE/ 4221850 mN

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, decimal degrees, etc., as appropriate)

Assessor's Parcel Number : 049-111-020

*P3a. Description:

This property consists of a one-story Ranch-style residence and corrugated metal outbuilding that appears to be used as a workshop. The residence has a medium-pitch composite shingle hipped roof, brick and vinyl siding, vinyl windows, and a two-car garage with metal roll up door. The garage is accessed by a gravel driveway. The residence is heavily obscured from the public vantage point due to trees and brush. The outbuilding is one-story with corrugated metal roof and siding, a front-gable roof, and garage door facing Sargent Road to the south. It features a small aluminum window on the south elevation. The parcel is set in an agricultural area of Lodi. It is in the Area of Potential Impacts (API) for the Northern San Joaquin 230-kilovolt Transmission Project and is recorded and evaluated in this form.

*P3b. Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) HP 2, Single Family Property

*P4. Resources Present: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Site ☐ District ☐ Element of District ☐ Other (Isolates, etc.)

P5b. Description of Photo: (view, date, accession #) View north, December 2022

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Source: ☒ Historic ☐ Prehistoric
☐ Both
1970 (Parcelquest.com 2022)

*P7. Owner and Address:
Matthew & Megan Manna
PO Box 247
Acampo, CA 95220

*P8. Recorded by: (Name, affiliation, and address) A. Reese
2485 Natomas Park Drive Suite 600
Sacramento, CA 95833

*P9. Date Recorded: December 2022

*P10. Survey Type: (Describe)
Reconnaissance



*P11. Report Citation: Jacobs Engineering Group, Inc., Northern San Joaquin 230-kilovolt Transmission Project, San Joaquin County, California Architectural Identification and Evaluation Report, prepared for Pacific Gas & Electric Company, 2023.

*Attachments: ☐ NONE ☒ Location Map ☒ Continuation Sheet ☒ Building, Structure, and Object Record
☐ Archaeological Record ☐ District Record ☐ Linear Feature Record ☐ Milling Station Record ☐ Rock Art Record
☐ Artifact Record ☐ Photograph Record ☐ Other (List)

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 6195 East Sargent Road (Resource ID 15) *NRHP Status Code 6Z
Page 2 of 7

B1. Historic Name: N/A

B2. Common Name: 6195 East Sargent Road

B3. Original Use: Residential

B4. Present Use: Residential

*B5. Architectural Style: Ranch

*B6. Construction History: Residence constructed in 1970 (Parcelquest.com 2022). The outbuilding dates from sometime between 1970 and 1984 (NETROnline 2022). The residence has replacement vinyl windows, new roofing, and a new garage door installed within the past circa 30 years.

*B7. Moved? ☒ No ☐ Yes ☐ Unknown Date: _____ Original Location: _____

*B8. Related Features: None

B9a. Architect: N/A

b. Builder: N/A

*B10. Significance:

Theme Residential development

Area San Joaquin Valley

Period of Significance N/A

Property Type Residential

Applicable Criteria N/A

The property at 6195 East Sargent Road is not eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) due to a lack of significance and is not a historical resource for purposes of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The property has been evaluated in accordance with Section 15064.5(a)(2)-(3) of the CEQA Guidelines, using the criteria outlined in Section 5024.1 of the California Public Resources Code. Refer to the continuation sheet for a full evaluation.

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) N/A

*B12. References: SEE CONTINUATION SHEET

B13. Remarks:

* B14. Evaluator: A. Reese, Jacobs Engineering Group, Inc.

* Date of Evaluation: January 2023

(This space reserved for official comments.)



CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: 6195 East Sargent Road (Resource ID 15)

Page 3 of 7

Recorded By: A. Reese

*Date January 2023

☒ Continuation ☐ Update

B10. Significance (continued)

Historic Context

The property at 6195 East Sargent Road is east of the City of Lodi in San Joaquin County in the San Joaquin Valley. San Joaquin County was formed when California achieved statehood in 1850. Cartographic review indicates the API environs remained sparsely populated during this time. Lodi later was established on the west end of the API in 1869 along the newly constructed Southern Pacific Railroad (SPRR). The ease of transportation afforded by the SPRR and subsequent railroads coupled with an expanding road network contributed to the API environs' burgeoning agricultural industry during the second half of the nineteenth century. The area also benefited from its proximity to Stockton, a major trade center in the region.

Maps of the API from 1856 and 1857 depict two parallel roads extending in a northeast-southwest orientation through the western half of the API, the easternmost of which roughly follows the alignment of present-day SR 88 (General Land Office 1855, 1865). The remainder of the API was sparsely developed during this time. Although the API still retains its rural character, arrival of the SPRR led to the establishment of a new railroad town at Lodi at the west end of the API in 1869 (City of Lodi California n.d.). The SPRR mainline extended in a north-south orientation through Lodi approximately 0.82 mile west of the API and passed through the nearby towns of Elk Grove, Galt, Stockton, Lathrop, and Altamont Pass, California. The SPRR currently forms part of the UPRR alignment.

Another railroad, the San Joaquin and Sierra Nevada Railroad (SJ&SNR), was built in the API environs shortly after the SPRR. The segment of the line between Lodi and Woodbridge, California, opened for business in 1882, while construction of the line continued eastward towards Lockeford, California (northeast of the API). The SJ&SNR passed approximately 0.26 mile north of the API and had an east-west orientation that followed present-day SR 12. SPRR acquired the SJ&SNR in 1888, and it subsequently became known as the SPRR Valley Spring Branch (Hees n.d.). The segment of the former SPRR Valley Spring Branch in the vicinity of the API is no longer extant.

The road historically in the location of present-day SR 88 was depicted as one of the major thoroughfares in the Central Valley in maps from the mid-1880s (Hall 1886, 1887). It connected Stockton, Waterloo, and Lockeford with communities in the Sierra Nevada. A map from 1894 shows additional roads within the API, including East Harney Lane, Jack Tone Road, and East Kettleman Lane (USGS 2022). This trend of new road construction continued into the early twentieth century based on maps and aerials (NETROnline 2022; USGS 2022). The expanding road network during this time reflects the area's burgeoning agricultural industry, which increased settlement in the region. Roads as well as railroads were important movers of goods and people, and thus also aided the growth of the agricultural industry and prompted settlement along their alignments.

A third railroad reached Lodi during the early twentieth century: the Central California Traction Railroad (CCTR), which extends through the west end of the API. The portion of the line between Stockton and Lodi was completed in 1907, and the portion between Lodi and Sacramento was completed in 1910. The CCTR line currently is owned by Union Pacific Railroad and Burlington Northern Santa Fe Railroad (JRP Historical Consulting Services 2003).

With the establishment of transportation networks, the agricultural industry grew. In the 1890s, a local history described that "The land in the vicinity [of Lodi] is sandy and excellent for almost all kinds of crops. Watermelons have been a great specialty here for many years" (No author 1890). However, dry grains principally were farmed in San Joaquin County during the 1800s. In the Lodi area, alfalfa was identified as "King of Crops" (Martin 1904:22). Therefore, it is likely that nineteenth-century farmers in the API produced dry grains such as alfalfa, which required little in the way of irrigation (Caltrans 2007). During the early twentieth century, farmers in San Joaquin County increasingly began to diversify their crops, with the area surrounding Lodi becoming known for its wine grapes. Other farm goods in the area included olives, peaches, apricots, prunes, almonds, and figs, among others. Lodi thus featured six fruit packing sheds by 1906. Agricultural products grown in the API environs were shipped throughout California and the nation via the railroads that traversed the area. Orchards and vineyards continue to characterize the API to this day, reflecting the importance of the local agricultural industry (Martin 1904; No author 1890).

6195 East Sargent Road

CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: 6195 East Sargent Road (Resource ID 15)

Page 3 of 7

Recorded By: A. Reese

*Date January 2023

☒ Continuation ☐ Update

The property at 6195 East Sargent Road is currently owned by Matthew & Megan Manna. Tax assessor records show the last deed transaction of the property dating to April 2, 2013. A 1911 county atlas shows the parcel was owned by P. Sierrers (historicmapworks.com 2023). The earliest aerial photograph for the area dates from 1957 and shows the area surrounding the property as agricultural, with scattered residential and agricultural development. By the 1980s the area has more residential development on large parcels (NETROnline 2022). Research using Newspapers.com and Ancestry.com did not reveal any additional information about the property or its owners.

This property is previously unrecorded and unevaluated. The residence appears to have been modified with replacement vinyl windows, new roofing, and a new garage door. The property is evaluated below.

Evaluation

Under CRHR Criterion 1, this property has no significant associations with important historic events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local, regional, or national history. It is located in an agricultural setting east of Lodi, but research did not reveal that the property played a role in the agricultural history of the area. It also does not distinctly convey any important associations with Lodi's settlement, growth, or development. Therefore, the property is not eligible for the CRHR under Criterion 1.

Under CRHR Criterion 2, this property is not significant for any associations with the lives of persons important to history. Research did not uncover that P. Sierrers made any important contributions to history. No other past owners were identified during research. Therefore, the property is not eligible for the CRHR under Criterion 2.

Under CRHR Criterion 3, this property does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, nor does it possess high artistic value. The residence reflects elements of the Ranch style such as its low massing, hipped roof, and one-story height, however, it has been altered through the installation of replacement materials. Other examples of resources with more character-defining features of this style exist. Additionally, research did not uncover any direct associations with important designers or engineers. Therefore, the property is not eligible for the CRHR under Criterion 3.

Under CRHR Criterion 4, this property is not significant for its research potential. It does not appear to have any likelihood of yielding important information about historic construction materials or technologies, and therefore is not eligible for the CRHR under Criterion 4.

Integrity

Location is the place where the historic property was constructed or the place where the historic event took place. The location of the property at 6195 East Sargent Road appears to have remained the same throughout its history. The integrity of the property's location remains intact.

Design is the combination of elements that create the form, plan, space, and style of a property. This property has been modified with new windows, new roofing, and replacement garage doors, which has slightly diminished its integrity of design.

Setting is the physical environment of a historic property. The property retains its agricultural surrounding and therefore its integrity of setting is intact.

Materials are the physical elements that were combined or deposited during a particular period of time and in a particular pattern of configuration to form a historic property. This property has been modified with new windows, new roofing, and replacement garage doors, which has slightly diminished its integrity of materials.

Workmanship is the physical evidence of the crafts of a particular culture or people during any given period in history or prehistory. This property has been modified with new windows, new roofing, and replacement garage doors, which has slightly diminished its integrity of workmanship.

CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: 6195 East Sargent Road (Resource ID 15)

Page 5 of 7

Recorded By: A. Reese

*Date January 2023

☒ Continuation ☐ Update

Feeling is a property's expression of the aesthetic or historic sense of a particular period of time. Although some modifications have occurred to the property, overall, it continues to convey its character and appearance from its period of construction. Therefore, the property retains integrity of feeling.

Association is the direct link between an important historic event or person and a historic property. This property would be recognizable to persons from the past and retains its association as a 1970s rural Ranch residence.

In conclusion, although it retains integrity, the property at 6195 East Sargent Road does not meet any of the CRHR criteria. Therefore, the property is not a historical resource for the purposes of CEQA.

B12. References (continued)

California Department of Transportation (Caltrans). 2007. *A Historical Context and Archaeological Research Design for Agricultural Properties in California*. Accessed December 20, 2022. <https://dot.ca.gov/-/media/dot-media/programs/environmental-analysis/documents/ser/agriculture-study-a11y.pdf>.

City of Lodi, California. N.d. "History of the City of Lodi." Accessed December 16, 2022. <https://www.lohi.gov/602/History-of-the-City-of-Lodi>.

Hall, William Hammond. 1886. Sheet No. 1, Northern Portion, Irrigation Map of the San Joaquin Valley, California. California State Engineering Department, Sacramento, California.

--. 1887. Topographical and Irrigation Map of the Great Central Valley of California. Embracing the Sacramento, San Joaquin, Tulare and Kern Valleys and the Bordering Foothills. California State Engineering Department, Sacramento, California.

Hees, Randy. N.d. "A History of the San Joaquin & Sierra Nevada Railroad." Accessed December 16, 2022. <http://www.pacificng.com/template.php?page=roads/ca/sjsn/history.htm>.

Historicmapworks.com. 2023. San Joaquin County. Accessed January 2023. <https://www.historicmapworks.com/Map/US/1579997/Page+025/>.

General Land Office. 1855. Survey Plat for Township 3 North, Range 8 East, Mount Diablo Meridian. San Francisco, California. U.S. Department of the Interior Bureau of Land Management.

--. 1865. Survey Plat for Township 3 North, Range 7 East, Mount Diablo Meridian. San Francisco, California. U.S. Department of the Interior Bureau of Land Management.

JRP Historical Consulting Services. 2003. P-39-004470. Record on file with the Central California Information Center, California State University, Stanislaus.

Martin, A.A. 1904. *The Delta Lands of California*. Accessed December 20, 2022. https://www.google.com/books/edition/The_Delta_Lands_of_California/Bnk9AQAAMAAJ?hl=en&gbpv=0.

NETROnline. 2022. Aerial images and topographic quadrangles of the API. Accessed January 2023. <https://www.historicaerials.com/viewer>.

No author. 1890. *An Illustrated History of San Joaquin County, California*. Accessed December 20, 2022. https://www.google.com/books/edition/An_Illustrated_History_of_San_Joaquin_Co/v8FBAQAAMAAJ?hl=en&gbpv=0.

Parcelquest.com. 2022. Parcels. www.parcelquest.com.

U.S. Geological Survey (USGS). 2022. "USGS Historical Topographic Map Explorer." Accessed December 2022. <https://livingatlas.arcgis.com/topoexplorer/index.html>.

P5. Photographs (continued)

CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: 6195 East Sargent Road (Resource ID 15)

Page 6 of 7

Recorded By: A. Reese

*Date January 2023

☒ Continuation ☐ Update



Outbuilding, view northwest (Jacobs 2022).

LOCATION MAP



State of California - The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code 6Z

Other Listings
Review Code

Reviewer

Date

Page 1 of 1 *Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) 6058 East Pine Street (Resource ID 16)

P1. Other Identifier: N/A

*P2. Location: ☐ Not for Publication ☒ Unrestricted

*a. County San Joaquin and (P2c, P2e, and P2b or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad Lockeford Date 1980 T 3N; R 7E; SW 1/4 of Sec 5; MD B.M.

c. Address 6058 East Pine Street, Lodi Zip 95240

d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone 10S, 654075 mE/ 4221989 mN

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, decimal degrees, etc., as appropriate)

Assessor's Parcel Number: 049-111-010

*P3a. Description:

This property consists of two residences and an outbuilding that appears to be used as a workshop/garage. Residence 1 and the outbuilding date from circa 1908 and have brick exteriors. The residence is one-story with an irregular footprint and a moderate-pitch hipped roof with multiple brick chimneys. It displays Minimal Traditional elements. The façade has a small, three-step brick entry porch with metal railings and an unglazed door. The outbuilding is one-story with a rectangular footprint, side-gable roof, metal garage door, and aluminum window. The property is in an industrial/residential area of Lodi, west of a segment of the Central California Traction Central Valley Line. It is in the Area of Potential Impacts (API) for the Northern San Joaquin 230-kilovolt Transmission Project and is recorded and evaluated in this form. SEE CONTINUATION SHEET.

*P3b. Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) HP 2, Single Family Property, HP4, Ancillary Building

*P4. Resources Present: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Site ☐ District ☐ Element of District ☐ Other (Isolates, etc.)

P5b. Description of Photo: (view, date, accession #) View southeast, December 2022

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Source: ☒ Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both
1908-1940 (NETROnline 2022)

*P7. Owner and Address:

Anna May Vollbrecht
6058 East Pine Street
Lodi, CA 95240

*P8. Recorded by: (Name, affiliation, and address) A. Reese
2485 Natomas Park Drive Suite 600
Sacramento, CA 95833

*P9. Date Recorded: December 2022

*P10. Survey Type: (Describe)
Reconnaissance

*P11. Report Citation: Jacobs

Engineering Group, Inc., Northern San Joaquin 230-kilovolt Transmission Project, San Joaquin County, California Architectural Identification and Evaluation Report, prepared for Pacific Gas & Electric Company, 2023.

*Attachments: ☐ NONE ☒ Location Map ☒ Continuation Sheet ☒ Building, Structure, and Object Record

☐ Archaeological Record ☐ District Record ☐ Linear Feature Record ☐ Milling Station Record ☐ Rock Art Record

☐ Artifact Record ☐ Photograph Record ☐ Other (List)

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 6058 East Pine Street (Resource ID 16) *NRHP Status Code 6Z
Page 2 of 7

B1. Historic Name: N/A

B2. Common Name: 6058 East Pine Street

B3. Original Use: Residential

B4. Present Use: Residential

*B5. Architectural Style: Minimal Traditional elements

*B6. Construction History: Residence 1 and outbuilding constructed circa 1908, Residence 2 constructed circa 1940. Residence 1 appears to have replacement windows, doors, and roofing material. The outbuilding has replacement garage door and roofing material. Residence 2 appears to have replacement roofing material as well as a shed-roof porch addition dating from sometime between 1967 and 1984 (NETROnline 2022).

*B7. Moved? ☒ No ☐ Yes ☐ Unknown Date: _____ Original Location: _____

*B8. Related Features: None

B9a. Architect: N/A

b. Builder: N/A

*B10. Significance:

Theme Residential Development

Area San Joaquin County

Period of Significance N/A

Property Type Residential

Applicable Criteria N/A

The property at 6058 East Pine Street is not eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) due to a lack of significance and integrity. Therefore, it is not a historical resource for purposes of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The property has been evaluated in accordance with Section 15064.5(a)(2)-(3) of the CEQA Guidelines, using the criteria outlined in Section 5024.1 of the California Public Resources Code. Refer to the continuation sheet for a full evaluation.

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) N/A

*B12. References: SEE CONTINUATION SHEET

B13. Remarks:

* B14. Evaluator: A. Reese, Jacobs Engineering Group, Inc.

* Date of Evaluation: January 2023

(This space reserved for official comments.)



CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: 6058 East Pine Street (Resource ID 16)

Page 3 of 7

Recorded By: A. Reese

*Date January 2023

☒ Continuation ☐ Update

Section P3a. Description (continued)

Residence 2 was built circa 1940 and displays Minimal Traditional elements. It is a one-story building with a front-gable roof and a brick and board and batten exterior. The windows are obscured by dark screens. The entrance is covered by a shed-roof porch with brick columns. The porch was added sometime between 1967 and 1984 (NETROnline 2023). The front door set on the porch is obscured by a security screen. There are several non-historic age outbuildings on the parcel dating from between 1993 and 2014 (NETROnline 2023).

B10. Significance (continued)

Historic Context

The property at 6058 East Pine Street is east of the City of Lodi in San Joaquin County in the San Joaquin Valley. San Joaquin County was formed when California achieved statehood in 1850. Cartographic review indicates the API environs remained sparsely populated during this time. Lodi later was established on the west end of the API in 1869 along the newly constructed Southern Pacific Railroad (SPRR). The ease of transportation afforded by the SPRR and subsequent railroads coupled with an expanding road network contributed to the API environs' burgeoning agricultural industry during the second half of the nineteenth century. The area also benefited from its proximity to Stockton, a major trade center in the region.

Maps of the API from 1856 and 1857 depict two parallel roads extending in a northeast-southwest orientation through the western half of the API, the easternmost of which roughly follows the alignment of present-day SR 88 (General Land Office 1855, 1865). The remainder of the API was sparsely developed during this time. Although the API still retains its rural character, arrival of the SPRR led to the establishment of a new railroad town at Lodi at the west end of the API in 1869 (City of Lodi California n.d.). The SPRR mainline extended in a north-south orientation through Lodi approximately 0.82 mile west of the API and passed through the nearby towns of Elk Grove, Galt, Stockton, Lathrop, and Altamont Pass, California. The SPRR currently forms part of the UPRR alignment.

Another railroad, the San Joaquin and Sierra Nevada Railroad (SJ&SNR), was built in the API environs shortly after the SPRR. The segment of the line between Lodi and Woodbridge, California, opened for business in 1882, while construction of the line continued eastward towards Lockeford, California (northeast of the API). The SJ&SNR passed approximately 0.26 mile north of the API and had an east-west orientation that followed present-day SR 12. SPRR acquired the SJ&SNR in 1888, and it subsequently became known as the SPRR Valley Spring Branch (Hees n.d.). The segment of the former SPRR Valley Spring Branch in the vicinity of the API is no longer extant.

The road historically in the location of present-day SR 88 was depicted as one of the major thoroughfares in the Central Valley in maps from the mid-1880s (Hall 1886, 1887). It connected Stockton, Waterloo, and Lockeford with communities in the Sierra Nevada. A map from 1894 shows additional roads within the API, including East Harney Lane, Jack Tone Road, and East Kettleman Lane (USGS 2022). This trend of new road construction continued into the early twentieth century based on maps and aerials (NETROnline 2022; USGS 2022). The expanding road network during this time reflects the area's burgeoning agricultural industry, which increased settlement in the region. Roads as well as railroads were important movers of goods and people, and thus also aided the growth of the agricultural industry and prompted settlement along their alignments.

A third railroad reached Lodi during the early twentieth century: the Central California Traction Railroad (CCTR), which extends through the west end of the API. The portion of the line between Stockton and Lodi was completed in 1907, and the portion between Lodi and Sacramento was completed in 1910. The CCTR line currently is owned by Union Pacific Railroad and Burlington Northern Santa Fe Railroad (JRP Historical Consulting Services 2003).

With the establishment of transportation networks, the agricultural industry grew. In the 1890s, a local history described that "The land in the vicinity [of Lodi] is sandy and excellent for almost all kinds of crops. Watermelons have been a great specialty here for many years" (No author 1890). However, dry grains principally were farmed in San Joaquin County during the 1800s. In the Lodi area, alfalfa was identified as "King of Crops" (Martin 1904:22). Therefore, it is likely that nineteenth-century farmers in the API produced dry grains such as alfalfa, which required little in the way of irrigation (Caltrans 2007). During the early twentieth century, farmers in San Joaquin County increasingly began to diversify their crops, with the area surrounding Lodi becoming known for its

CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: 6058 East Pine Street (Resource ID 16)

Page 4 of 7

Recorded By: A. Reese

*Date January 2023

☒ Continuation ☐ Update

wine grapes. Other farm goods in the area included olives, peaches, apricots, prunes, almonds, and figs, among others. Lodi thus featured six fruit packing sheds by 1906. Agricultural products grown in the API environs were shipped throughout California and the nation via the railroads that traversed the area. Orchards and vineyards continue to characterize the API to this day, reflecting the importance of the local agricultural industry (Martin 1904; No author 1890).

6058 East Pine Street

The property at 6058 East Pine Street is currently owned by Anna May Vollbrecht. Tax assessor records show the last deed transaction of the property dating to July 2, 1973. A 1911 county atlas shows ownership of the parcel was split between P. Sierrers and Dennis Moran (historicmapworks.com 2023). The earliest aerial photograph of the area dates from 1957 and shows the area surrounding the property as agricultural with scattered residential and agricultural development. The area directly across from the parcel was turned into an industrial or commercial campus circa 2002 (NETROnline 2022). Research using Newspapers.com and Ancestry.com did not reveal any additional information about the property or its owners.

This property is previously unrecorded and unevaluated. Residence 1 appears to have replacement windows, doors, and roof. The outbuilding has a replacement garage door and roofing material. Residence 2 appears to have replacement roofing, as well as a shed-roof porch addition from circa 1984 (NETROnline 2022). The property is evaluated below.

Evaluation

Under CRHR Criterion 1, this property has no significant associations with important historic events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local, regional, or national history. It is located in an agricultural setting east of Lodi, but research did not reveal that the property played a role in the agricultural history of the area. It also does not distinctly convey any important associations with Lodi's settlement, growth, or development. Therefore, the property is not eligible for the CRHR under Criterion 1.

Under CRHR Criterion 2, this property is not significant for any associations with the lives of persons important to history. Research did not uncover that P. Sierrers or Dennis Moran made any important contributions to history. No other past owners were identified during research. Therefore, the property is not eligible for the CRHR under Criterion 2.

Under CRHR Criterion 3, this property does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, nor does it possess high artistic value. Additionally, research did not uncover any direct associations with important designers or engineers. Residence 2 has elements of the Minimal Traditional style such as its compact footprint, gable roof, and one-story height, however, it has been altered through the installation of replacement materials and construction of a porch. Other examples of resources with more character-defining features of this style exist. Therefore, the property is not eligible for the CRHR under Criterion 3.

Under CRHR Criterion 4, this property is not significant for its research potential. It does not appear to have any likelihood of yielding important information about historic construction materials or technologies, and therefore is not eligible for the CRHR under Criterion 4.

Integrity

Location is the place where the historic property was constructed or the place where the historic event took place. The location of the property at 6058 East Pine Street Road appears to have remained the same throughout its history. The integrity of the property's location remains intact.

Design is the combination of elements that create the form, plan, space, and style of a property. The design of this property has been modified with new windows, new roofing, and replacement garage doors, as well as non-historic-era outbuildings.

Setting is the physical environment of a historic property. The property's integrity of setting has been lost due to the construction of a large industrial development across East Pine Street within the past 30 years.

CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: 6058 East Pine Street (Resource ID 16)

Page 5 of 7

Recorded By: A. Reese

*Date January 2023

☒ Continuation ☐ Update

Materials are the physical elements that were combined or deposited during a particular period of time and in a particular pattern of configuration to form a historic property. This property has been modified by the new windows, roofing material, and garage doors, which has diminished the integrity of materials.

Workmanship is the physical evidence of the crafts of a particular culture or people during any given period in history or prehistory. This property has been modified by the new windows, roofing material, and garage doors, which has diminished the integrity of workmanship.

Feeling is a property's expression of the aesthetic or historic sense of a particular period of time. Changes have occurred to the setting of the property, most notably including the industrial development across East Pine Street. This combined with replacement materials limits the ability of the two residences and the outbuilding to convey their character from their period of construction. Therefore, the property has diminished integrity of feeling.

Association is the direct link between an important historic event or person and a historic property. The cumulative effect of replacement materials and changes to the setting are such that the property is no longer able to convey its association as rural residential property from the first half of the twentieth century.

In conclusion, the property at 6058 East Pine Street does not meet any of the CRHR criteria and lacks integrity. Therefore, the property is not a historical resource for the purposes of CEQA.

Section B12. References (continued)

California Department of Transportation (Caltrans). 2007. *A Historical Context and Archaeological Research Design for Agricultural Properties in California*. Accessed December 20, 2022. <https://dot.ca.gov/-/media/dot-media/programs/environmental-analysis/documents/ser/agriculture-study-a11y.pdf>.

City of Lodi, California. N.d. "History of the City of Lodi." Accessed December 16, 2022. <https://www.lohi.gov/602/History-of-the-City-of-Lodi>.

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--. 1887. Topographical and Irrigation Map of the Great Central Valley of California. Embracing the Sacramento, San Joaquin, Tulare and Kern Valleys and the Bordering Foothills. California State Engineering Department, Sacramento, California.

Hees, Randy. N.d. "A History of the San Joaquin & Sierra Nevada Railroad." Accessed December 16, 2022. <http://www.pacificng.com/template.php?page=roads/ca/sjsn/history.htm>.

Historicmapworks.com. 2023. San Joaquin County. Accessed January 2023. <https://www.historicmapworks.com/Map/US/1579997/Page+025/>.

General Land Office. 1855. Survey Plat for Township 3 North, Range 8 East, Mount Diablo Meridian. San Francisco, California. U.S. Department of the Interior Bureau of Land Management.

--. 1865. Survey Plat for Township 3 North, Range 7 East, Mount Diablo Meridian. San Francisco, California. U.S. Department of the Interior Bureau of Land Management.

JRP Historical Consulting Services. 2003. P-39-004470. Record on file with the Central California Information Center, California State University, Stanislaus.

Martin, A.A. 1904. The Delta Lands of California. Accessed December 20, 2022. https://www.google.com/books/edition/The_Delta_Lands_of_California/Bnk9AQAAMAAJ?hl=en&gbpv=0.

NETROnline. 2022. Aerial images and topographic quadrangles of the API. Accessed January 2023. <https://www.historicaerials.com/viewer>.

CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: 6058 East Pine Street (Resource ID 16)

Page 6 of 7

Recorded By: A. Reese

*Date January 2023

☒ Continuation ☐ Update

No author. 1890. *An Illustrated History of San Joaquin County, California*. Accessed December 20, 2022.

[https://www.google.com/books/edition/An Illustrated History of San Joaquin Co/v8FBAQAAMAAJ?hl=en&gbpv=0](https://www.google.com/books/edition/An_Illustrated_History_of_San_Joaquin_Co/v8FBAQAAMAAJ?hl=en&gbpv=0).

Parcelquest.com. 2022. Parcels. www.parcelquest.com.

U.S. Geological Survey (USGS). 2022. "USGS Historical Topographic Map Explorer." Accessed December 2022.

<https://livingatlas.arcgis.com/topoexplorer/index.html>.

Section P5. Photographs (continued)

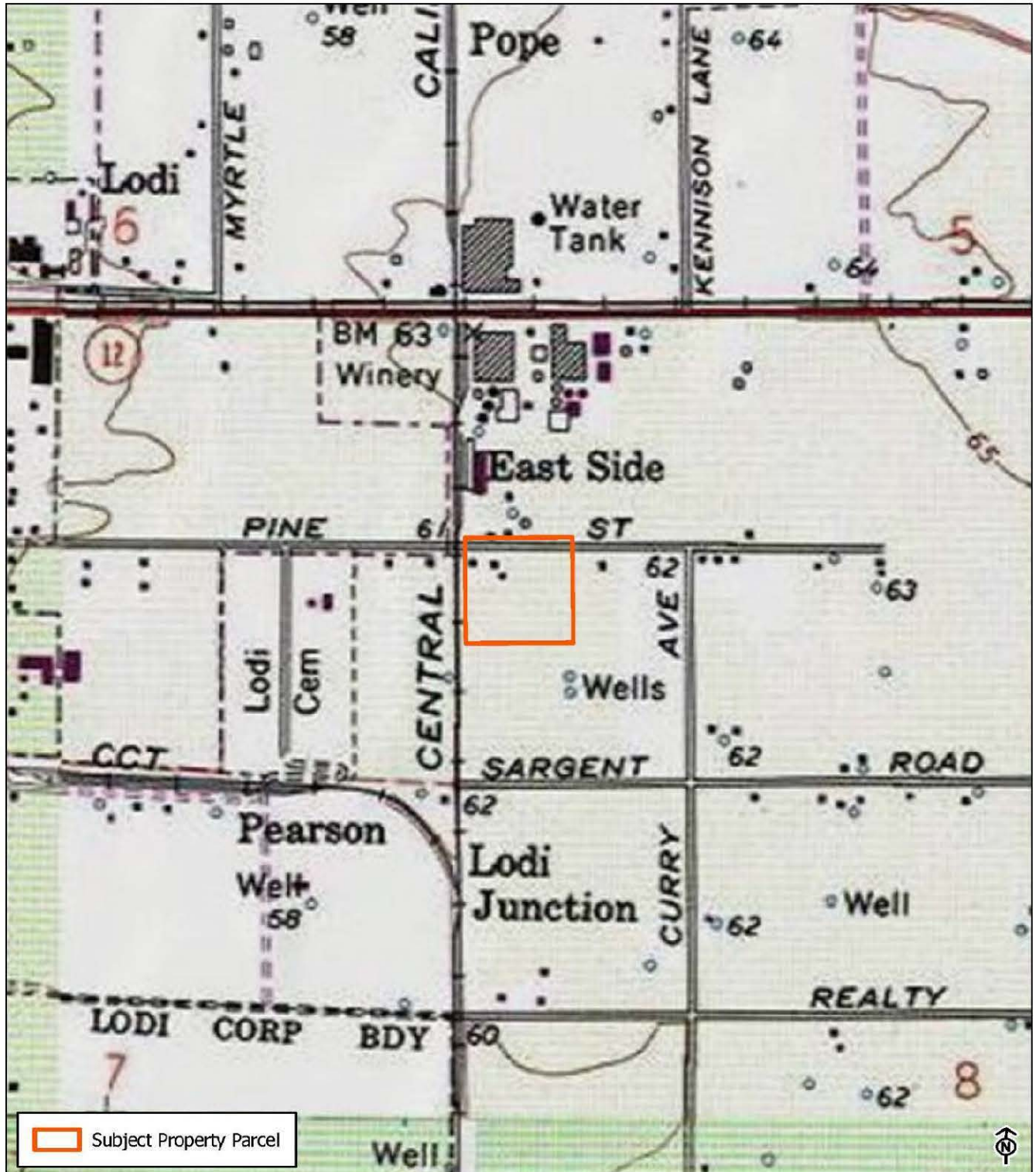


Residence 2, view southeast (Jacobs 2022).



From left to right: outbuilding and Residence 1, view southwest (Jacobs 2022).

LOCATION MAP



State of California - The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code 6Z

Other Listings
Review Code

Reviewer

Date

Page 1 of 1 *Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) 6250 East Pine Street (Resource ID 17)

P1. Other Identifier: N/A

*P2. Location: ☐ Not for Publication ☒ Unrestricted

- *a. County San Joaquin and (P2c, P2e, and P2b or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)
- *b. USGS 7.5' Quad Lockeford Date 1980 T 3N; R 7E; SW 1/4 of Sec 5; MD B.M.
- c. Address 6250 East Pine Street, Lodi Zip 95240
- d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone 10S, 654222 mE/ 4221945 mN
- e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, decimal degrees, etc., as appropriate)
Assessor's Parcel Number: 049-111-030

*P3a. Description:

This property consists of a one-story cottage with Queen Anne elements, historic-era detached garage and dilapidated outbuilding to the southeast and south, and a modern-era outbuilding that appears to be used as a workshop to the southwest. The residence has a steeply pitched hipped roof with a brick chimney set on the slope. A front-gable projection is at the west end of the north façade that features a band of wood windows with decorative divided lights and a glazed wood door. The door is accessed by steps and is sheltered by a shed-roof portico addition. There appear to be a mix of wood and vinyl windows at other elevations. The exterior appears to be painted brick or textured stucco. The property is set in a rural/industrial area east of Lodi with a large modern industrial complex to the north. It is in the Area of Potential Impacts (API) for the Northern San Joaquin 230-kilovolt Transmission Project and is recorded and evaluated in this form.

*P3b. Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) HP 2. Single Family Property, HP 4. Ancillary Building

*P4. Resources Present: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Site ☐ District ☐ Element of District ☐ Other (Isolates, etc.)



P5b. Description of Photo: (view, date, accession #) View southeast, December 2022

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Source:
☒ Historic ☐ Prehistoric
☐ Both
1928 (Parcelquest.com 2022)

*P7. Owner and Address:
Jean Morimoto
309 Tioga Drive
Lodi, CA 95242

*P8. Recorded by: (Name, affiliation, and address) A. Reese
2485 Natomas Park Drive Suite 600
Sacramento, CA 95833

*P9. Date Recorded: December 2022

*P10. Survey Type: (Describe)
Reconnaissance

*P11. Report Citation: Jacobs Engineering Group, Inc., Northern San Joaquin 230-kilovolt Transmission Project, San Joaquin County, California Architectural Identification and Evaluation Report, prepared for Pacific Gas & Electric Company, 2023.

*Attachments: ☐ NONE ☒ Location Map ☒ Continuation Sheet ☒ Building, Structure, and Object Record
☐ Archaeological Record ☐ District Record ☐ Linear Feature Record ☐ Milling Station Record ☐ Rock Art Record
☐ Artifact Record ☐ Photograph Record ☐ Other (List)

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 6250 East Pine Street (Resource ID 17) *NRHP Status Code 6Z
Page 2 of 7

B1. Historic Name: N/A
B2. Common Name: 6250 East Pine Street
B3. Original Use: Residential
B4. Present Use: Residential
*B5. Architectural Style: Queen Anne

*B6. Construction History: Residence constructed in 1928 (Parcelquest.com 2022). USGS topographic maps and aerials indicate the dilapidated outbuilding and garage were constructed sometime between 1928 and 1942 (NETROnline 2022). The third outbuilding, which appears to be used as a workshop, was constructed circa 2002 (NETROnline 2022). The residence has replacement roofing material and vinyl windows at side elevations. These replacement materials appear to have been installed within the last circa 30 years.

*B7. Moved? ☒ No ☐ Yes ☐ Unknown Date: _____ Original Location: _____

*B8. Related Features: None

B9a. Architect: N/A b. Builder: N/A

*B10. Significance:

Theme Residential development

Area San Joaquin Valley

Period of Significance N/A

Property Type N/A

Applicable Criteria N/A

The property at 6250 East Pine Street is not eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) and is not a historical resource for purposes of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The property has been evaluated in accordance with Section 15064.5(a)(2)-(3) of the CEQA Guidelines, using the criteria outlined in Section 5024.1 of the California Public Resources Code. Refer to the continuation sheet for a full evaluation.

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) N/A

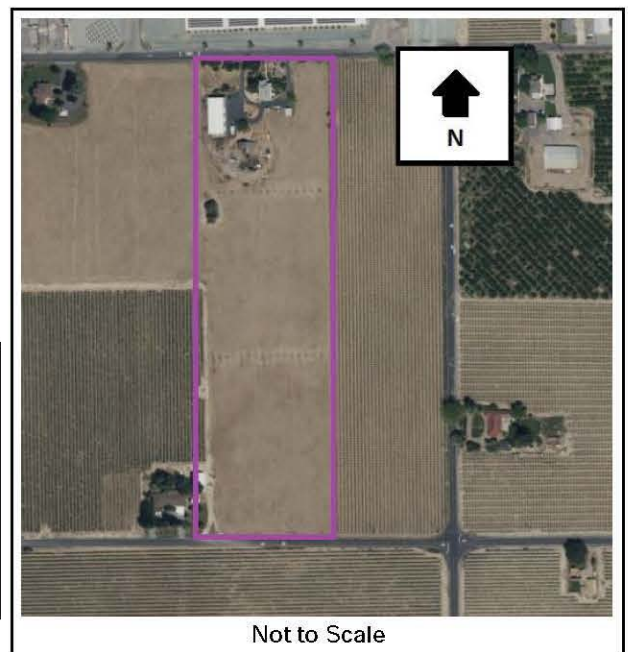
*B12. References: SEE CONTINUATION SHEET

B13. Remarks:

* B14. Evaluator: A. Reese, Jacobs Engineering Group, Inc.

* Date of Evaluation: January 2023

(This space reserved for official comments.)



CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: 6250 East Pine Street (Resource ID 17)

Page 3 of 7

Recorded By: A. Reese

*Date January 2023

☒ Continuation ☐ Update

Section B10. Significance (continued)

Historic Context

The property at 6250 East Pine Street is east of the City of Lodi in San Joaquin County in the San Joaquin Valley. San Joaquin County was formed when California achieved statehood in 1850. Cartographic review indicates the API environs remained sparsely populated during this time. Lodi later was established on the west end of the API in 1869 along the newly constructed Southern Pacific Railroad (SPRR). The ease of transportation afforded by the SPRR and subsequent railroads coupled with an expanding road network contributed to the API environs' burgeoning agricultural industry during the second half of the nineteenth century. The area also benefited from its proximity to Stockton, a major trade center in the region.

Maps of the API from 1856 and 1857 depict two parallel roads extending in a northeast-southwest orientation through the western half of the API, the easternmost of which roughly follows the alignment of present-day SR 88 (General Land Office 1855, 1865). The remainder of the API was sparsely developed during this time. Although the API still retains its rural character, arrival of the SPRR led to the establishment of a new railroad town at Lodi at the west end of the API in 1869 (City of Lodi California n.d.). The SPRR mainline extended in a north-south orientation through Lodi approximately 0.82 mile west of the API and passed through the nearby towns of Elk Grove, Galt, Stockton, Lathrop, and Altamont Pass, California. The SPRR currently forms part of the UPRR alignment.

Another railroad, the San Joaquin and Sierra Nevada Railroad (SJ&SNR), was built in the API environs shortly after the SPRR. The segment of the line between Lodi and Woodbridge, California, opened for business in 1882, while construction of the line continued eastward towards Lockeford, California (northeast of the API). The SJ&SNR passed approximately 0.26 mile north of the API and had an east-west orientation that followed present-day SR 12. SPRR acquired the SJ&SNR in 1888, and it subsequently became known as the SPRR Valley Spring Branch (Hees n.d.). The segment of the former SPRR Valley Spring Branch in the vicinity of the API is no longer extant.

The road historically in the location of present-day SR 88 was depicted as one of the major thoroughfares in the Central Valley in maps from the mid-1880s (Hall 1886, 1887). It connected Stockton, Waterloo, and Lockeford with communities in the Sierra Nevada. A map from 1894 shows additional roads within the API, including East Harney Lane, Jack Tone Road, and East Kettleman Lane (USGS 2022). This trend of new road construction continued into the early twentieth century based on maps and aerials (NETROnline 2022; USGS 2022). The expanding road network during this time reflects the area's burgeoning agricultural industry, which increased settlement in the region. Roads as well as railroads were important movers of goods and people, and thus also aided the growth of the agricultural industry and prompted settlement along their alignments.

A third railroad reached Lodi during the early twentieth century: the Central California Traction Railroad (CCTR), which extends through the west end of the API. The portion of the line between Stockton and Lodi was completed in 1907, and the portion between Lodi and Sacramento was completed in 1910. The CCTR line currently is owned by Union Pacific Railroad and Burlington Northern Santa Fe Railroad (JRP Historical Consulting Services 2003).

With the establishment of transportation networks, the agricultural industry grew. In the 1890s, a local history described that "The land in the vicinity [of Lodi] is sandy and excellent for almost all kinds of crops. Watermelons have been a great specialty here for many years" (No author 1890). However, dry grains principally were farmed in San Joaquin County during the 1800s. In the Lodi area, alfalfa was identified as "King of Crops" (Martin 1904:22). Therefore, it is likely that nineteenth-century farmers in the API produced dry grains such as alfalfa, which required little in the way of irrigation (Caltrans 2007). During the early twentieth century, farmers in San Joaquin County increasingly began to diversify their crops, with the area surrounding Lodi becoming known for its wine grapes. Other farm goods in the area included olives, peaches, apricots, prunes, almonds, and figs, among others. Lodi thus featured six fruit packing sheds by 1906. Agricultural products grown in the API environs were shipped throughout California and the nation via the railroads that traversed the area. Orchards and vineyards continue to characterize the API to this day, reflecting the importance of the local agricultural industry (Martin 1904; No author 1890).

6250 East Pine Street

CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: 6250 East Pine Street (Resource ID 17)

Page 4 of 7

Recorded By: A. Reese

*Date January 2023

☒ Continuation ☐ Update

The property at 6250 East Pine Street is currently owned by Jean Morimoto. Tax assessor records show the last deed transaction of the property dating to January 27, 2014. A 1911 county atlas shows the property was then owned by Dennis Moran (historicmapworks.com 2023). The earliest aerial photograph of the area dates from 1957 and shows the area surrounding the property as agricultural with scattered residential and agricultural development. By the 1980s the area had more residential development on large parcels (NETROnline 2022). The 1968 Lodi Directory indicated that Jean Morimoto and her father, Kiyoshi Morimoto, a farmer, resided at 6250 East Pine Street at that time (Polk's Lodi City Directory 1968). A 2007 obituary for Jean's mother, Yoshiko, indicates Kiyoshi and Yoshiko had resided in Lodi before their war-time internment at Tule Lake from 1942-1945, although it is unclear if they resided at the subject property during this time (Legacy.com 2007).

This property is previously unrecorded and unevaluated. It appears to have been modified through the installation of replacement vinyl windows at side elevation and new roofing on the residence, as well as a circa 2002 outbuilding. The property is evaluated below.

Evaluation

Under CRHR Criterion 1, this property has no significant associations with important historic events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local, regional, or national history. It is located in an agricultural setting east of Lodi, but research did not reveal that the property played a role in the agricultural history of the area. It also does not distinctly convey any important associations with Lodi's settlement, growth, or development. Further, although the Morimoto family have been long-time owners of the property, research did not indicate this property demonstrates any important events or trends associated with Japanese community in Lodi or San Joaquin County. Therefore, the property is not eligible for the CRHR under Criterion 1.

Under CRHR Criterion 2, this property is not significant for any associations with the lives of persons important to history. Research did not uncover that Dennis Moran or members of the Morimoto family made any important contributions to history. No other past owners or renters were identified during research. Therefore, the property is not eligible for the CRHR under Criterion 2.

Under CRHR Criterion 3, this property does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, nor does it possess high artistic value. Additionally, research did not uncover any direct associations with important designers or engineers. The residence reflects elements of the Queen Anne style through its asymmetrical massing and decorative divided window lights, however, other examples of resources with more character-defining features of this style exist. Therefore, the property is not eligible for the CRHR under Criterion 3.

Under CRHR Criterion 4, this property is not significant for its research potential. It does not appear to have any likelihood of yielding important information about historic construction materials or technologies, and therefore is not eligible for the CRHR under Criterion 4.

Integrity

Location is the place where the historic property was constructed or the place where the historic event took place. The location of the property at 6250 East Pine Street appears to have remained the same throughout its history. The integrity of the property's location remains intact.

Design is the combination of elements that create the form, plan, space, and style of a property. The property retains integrity of design despite some replacement windows and non-original roofing material at the residence and the construction of a modern-era outbuilding circa 2002.

Setting is the physical environment of a historic property. Integrity of setting has been lost due to large-scale industrial development directly across East Pine Road within the past 30 years, which marks a departure from the property's agricultural surroundings.

Materials are the physical elements that were combined or deposited during a particular period of time and in a particular pattern of configuration to form a historic property. The property retains integrity of materials despite some replacement windows and non-original roofing material at the residence and the construction of a modern-era outbuilding circa 2002.

CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: 6250 East Pine Street (Resource ID 17)

Page 5 of 7

Recorded By: A. Reese

*Date January 2023

☒ Continuation ☐ Update

Workmanship is the physical evidence of the crafts of a particular culture or people during any given period in history or prehistory. The property retains integrity of workmanship despite some replacement windows and non-original roofing material at the residence.

Feeling is a property's expression of the aesthetic or historic sense of a particular period of time. Although some modifications have occurred to the property and its setting, overall it continues to convey the character of a 1920s rural residential property. Therefore, the property retains integrity of feeling.

Association is the direct link between an important historic event or person and a historic property. This property retains its association as a 1920s rural residential property and would be recognizable to persons from the past.

In conclusion, although it appears to retain integrity, the property at 6250 East Pine Street does not meet any of the CRHR criteria. Therefore, the property is not a historical resource for the purposes of CEQA.

B12. References (continued)

California Department of Transportation (Caltrans). 2007. *A Historical Context and Archaeological Research Design for Agricultural Properties in California*. Accessed December 20, 2022. <https://dot.ca.gov/-/media/dot-media/programs/environmental-analysis/documents/ser/agriculture-study-a11y.pdf>.

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Hall, William Hammond. 1886. Sheet No. 1, Northern Portion, Irrigation Map of the San Joaquin Valley, California. California State Engineering Department, Sacramento, California.

--. 1887. Topographical and Irrigation Map of the Great Central Valley of California. Embracing the Sacramento, San Joaquin, Tulare and Kern Valleys and the Bordering Foothills. California State Engineering Department, Sacramento, California. Historicmapworks.com. 2023. San Joaquin County. Accessed January 2023. <https://www.historicmapworks.com/Map/US/1579997/Page+025/>.

Hees, Randy. N.d. "A History of the San Joaquin & Sierra Nevada Railroad." Accessed December 16, 2022. <http://www.pacificng.com/template.php?page=roads/ca/sjsn/history.htm>.

Historicmapworks.com. 2023. San Joaquin County. Accessed January 2023. <https://www.historicmapworks.com/Map/US/1579997/Page+025/>.

General Land Office. 1855. Survey Plat for Township 3 North, Range 8 East, Mount Diablo Meridian. San Francisco, California. U.S. Department of the Interior Bureau of Land Management.

--. 1865. Survey Plat for Township 3 North, Range 7 East, Mount Diablo Meridian. San Francisco, California. U.S. Department of the Interior Bureau of Land Management.

JRP Historical Consulting Services. 2003. P-39-004470. Record on file with the Central California Information Center, California State University, Stanislaus.

Legacy.com. 2023. "Yoshiko Morimoto". Accessed February 6, 2023. <https://www.legacy.com/us/obituaries/lodinews/name/yoshiko-morimoto-obituary?id=24617443>

Martin, A.A. 1904. *The Delta Lands of California*. Accessed December 20, 2022. https://www.google.com/books/edition/The_Delta_Lands_of_California/Bnk9AQAAMAAJ?hl=en&gbpv=0.

NETROnline. 2022. Aerial images and topographic quadrangles of the API. Accessed January 2023. <https://www.historicaerials.com/viewer>.

CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: 6250 East Pine Street (Resource ID 17)

Page 6 of 7

Recorded By: A. Reese

*Date January 2023

☒ Continuation ☐ Update

No author. 1890. *An Illustrated History of San Joaquin County, California*. Accessed December 20, 2022.

https://www.google.com/books/edition/An_Illustrated_History_of_San_Joaquin_Co/v8FBAQAAMAAJ?hl=en&qbpv=0.

Parcelquest.com. 2022. Parcels. www.parcelquest.com.

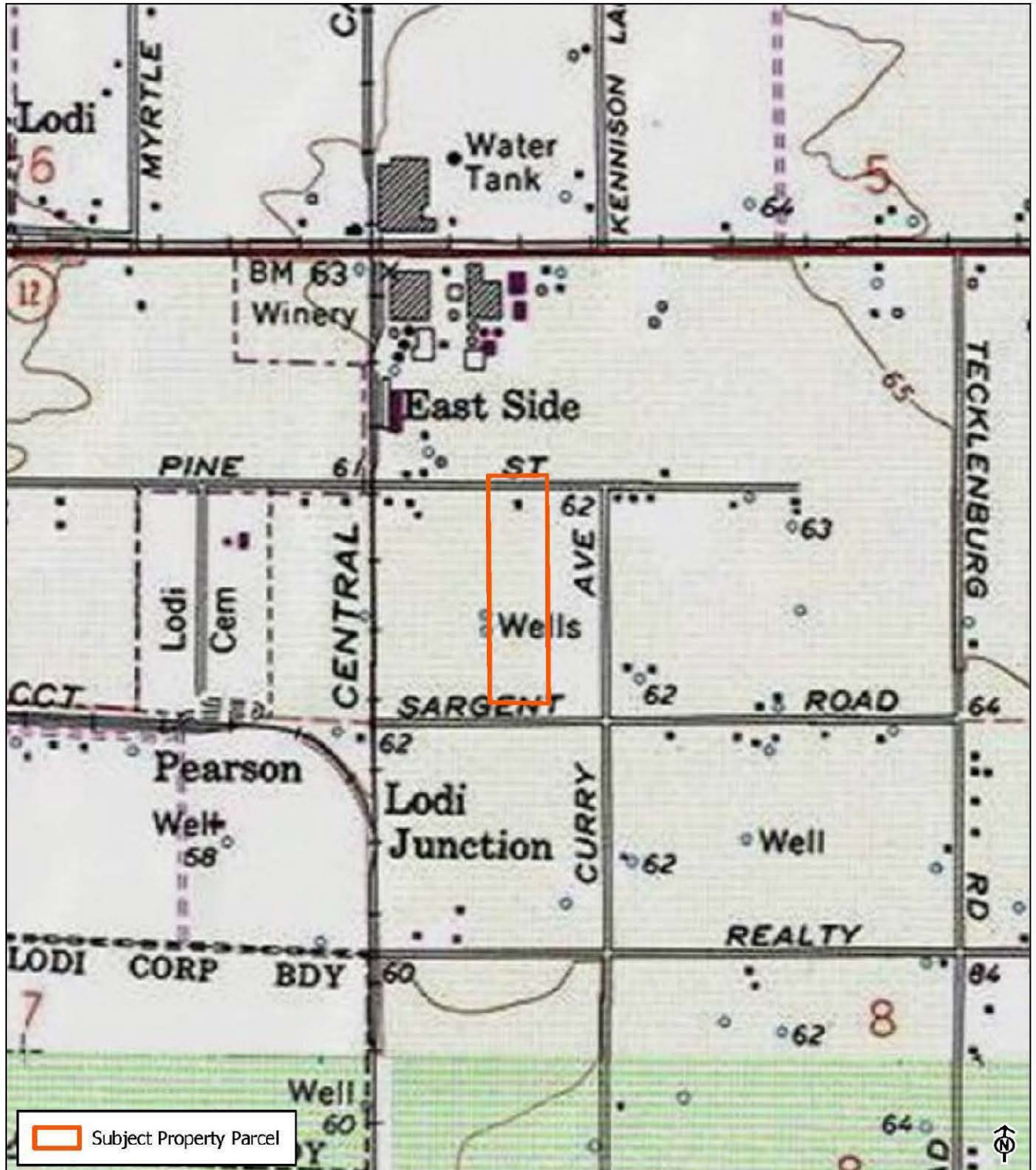
Polk's Lodi City Directory. 1968. Accessed February 6, 2023. https://freepages.rootsweb.com/~npmelton/genealogy/lo68_v.pdf

P5. Photographs (continued)



Detached historic-era garage and residence, view southwest (Jacobs 2022).

LOCATION MAP



PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code 6Z

Other Listings
Review Code

Reviewer

Date

Page 1 of 6 *Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) 16463 North Curry Avenue (Resource ID 18)

P1. Other Identifier: N/A

*P2. Location: ☐ Not for Publication ☒ Unrestricted

*a. County San Joaquin and (P2c, P2e, and P2b or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad Lockeford Date 1980 T 3N; R 7E; NW 1/4 of Sec 8; MD B.M.

c. Address 16463 North Curry Avenue, Lodi Zip 95240

d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone 10S, 654201 mE/ 4221547 mN

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, decimal degrees, etc., as appropriate)

Assessor's Parcel Number: 049-112-010

*P3a. Description:

This property consists of an outbuilding that appears to be used as a workshop and is set in a vineyard. It is not visible from public vantage points as it is located approximately 750 feet from North Curry Avenue and is surrounded by mature trees. Based on limited views and aerial images, it is a one-story building with a rectangular footprint and low-pitch front-gable roof. The Central California Traction Railroad Central Valley line extends west of the parcel. Opposite the railroad tracks is modern-era industrial development. There appears to be an abandoned orchard at the east side of the parcel, facing North Curry Avenue. The property is in the Area of Potential Impacts (API) for the Northern San Joaquin 230-kilovolt Transmission Project and is recorded and evaluated in this form.

*P3b. Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) HP 4, Ancillary Building

*P4. Resources Present: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Site ☐ District ☐ Element of District ☐ Other (Isolates, etc.)



P5b. Description of Photo: (view, date, accession #) View southwest, December 2022

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Source: ☒ Historic ☐ Prehistoric
☐ Both
Sometime between 1942 and 1957
(NETROnline 2022)

*P7. Owner and Address:

Melinda S. Barbera
2204 Rockwell Drive
Davis, CA 95618

*P8. Recorded by: (Name, affiliation, and address) A. Reese
2485 Natomas Park Drive Suite 600
Sacramento, CA 95833

*P9. Date Recorded: December 2022

*P10. Survey Type: (Describe)
Reconnaissance

*P11. Report Citation: Jacobs Engineering Group, Inc., Northern San Joaquin 230-kilovolt Transmission Project, San Joaquin County, California Architectural Identification and Evaluation Report, prepared for Pacific Gas & Electric Company, 2023.

*Attachments: ☐ NONE ☒ Location Map ☒ Continuation Sheet ☒ Building, Structure, and Object Record
☐ Archaeological Record ☐ District Record ☐ Linear Feature Record ☐ Milling Station Record ☐ Rock Art Record
☐ Artifact Record ☐ Photograph Record ☐ Other (List)

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 16463 North Curry Avenue (Resource ID 18) *NRHP Status Code 6Z
Page 2 of 6

B1. Historic Name: N/A

B2. Common Name: 16463 North Curry Avenue

B3. Original Use: Agricultural

B4. Present Use: Agricultural

*B5. Architectural Style: N/A

*B6. Construction History: Constructed sometime between 1942 and 1957 (NETROnline 2022). No additions have occurred based on aerials. Other changes are unknown due to limited views from public vantage points.

*B7. Moved? ☒ No ☐ Yes ☐ Unknown Date: _____ Original Location: _____

*B8. Related Features: None

B9a. Architect: N/A

b. Builder: N/A

*B10. Significance:

Theme Agriculture

Area San Joaquin Valley

Period of Significance N/A

Property Type Agricultural

Applicable Criteria N/A

The property at 16463 North Curry Avenue is not eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) and is not a historical resource for purposes of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The property does not meet any of the significance criteria necessary for eligibility for listing in the CRHR. The property has been evaluated in accordance with Section 15064.5(a)(2)-(3) of the CEQA Guidelines, using the criteria outlined in Section 5024.1 of the California Public Resources Code. Refer to the continuation sheet for a full evaluation.

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) N/A

*B12. References: SEE CONTINUATION SHEET

B13. Remarks:

* B14. Evaluator: A. Reese, Jacobs Engineering Group, Inc.

* Date of Evaluation: January 2023

(This space reserved for official comments.)



CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: 16463 North Curry Avenue (Resource ID 18)

Page 3 of 6

Recorded By: A. Reese

*Date January 2023

☒ Continuation ☐ Update

Section 10B. Significance (continued)

Historic Context

The property at 16463 North Curry Avenue is east of the City of Lodi in San Joaquin County in the San Joaquin Valley. San Joaquin County was formed when California achieved statehood in 1850. Cartographic review indicates the API environs remained sparsely populated during this time. Lodi later was established on the west end of the API in 1869 along the newly constructed Southern Pacific Railroad (SPRR). The ease of transportation afforded by the SPRR and subsequent railroads coupled with an expanding road network contributed to the API environs' burgeoning agricultural industry during the second half of the nineteenth century. The area also benefited from its proximity to Stockton, a major trade center in the region.

Maps of the API from 1856 and 1857 depict two parallel roads extending in a northeast-southwest orientation through the western half of the API, the easternmost of which roughly follows the alignment of present-day SR 88 (General Land Office 1855, 1865). The remainder of the API was sparsely developed during this time. Although the API still retains its rural character, arrival of the SPRR led to the establishment of a new railroad town at Lodi at the west end of the API in 1869 (City of Lodi California n.d.). The SPRR mainline extended in a north-south orientation through Lodi approximately 0.82 mile west of the API and passed through the nearby towns of Elk Grove, Galt, Stockton, Lathrop, and Altamont Pass, California. The SPRR currently forms part of the UPRR alignment.

Another railroad, the San Joaquin and Sierra Nevada Railroad (SJ&SNR), was built in the API environs shortly after the SPRR. The segment of the line between Lodi and Woodbridge, California, opened for business in 1882, while construction of the line continued eastward towards Lockeford, California (northeast of the API). The SJ&SNR passed approximately 0.26 mile north of the API and had an east-west orientation that followed present-day SR 12. SPRR acquired the SJ&SNR in 1888, and it subsequently became known as the SPRR Valley Spring Branch (Hees n.d.). The segment of the former SPRR Valley Spring Branch in the vicinity of the API is no longer extant.

The road historically in the location of present-day SR 88 was depicted as one of the major thoroughfares in the Central Valley in maps from the mid-1880s (Hall 1886, 1887). It connected Stockton, Waterloo, and Lockeford with communities in the Sierra Nevada. A map from 1894 shows additional roads within the API, including East Harney Lane, Jack Tone Road, and East Kettleman Lane (USGS 2022). This trend of new road construction continued into the early twentieth century based on maps and aerials (NETROnline 2022; USGS 2022). The expanding road network during this time reflects the area's burgeoning agricultural industry, which increased settlement in the region. Roads as well as railroads were important movers of goods and people, and thus also aided the growth of the agricultural industry and prompted settlement along their alignments.

A third railroad reached Lodi during the early twentieth century: the Central California Traction Railroad (CCTR), which extends through the west end of the API. The portion of the line between Stockton and Lodi was completed in 1907, and the portion between Lodi and Sacramento was completed in 1910. The CCTR line currently is owned by Union Pacific Railroad and Burlington Northern Santa Fe Railroad (JRP Historical Consulting Services 2003).

With the establishment of transportation networks, the agricultural industry grew. In the 1890s, a local history described that "The land in the vicinity [of Lodi] is sandy and excellent for almost all kinds of crops. Watermelons have been a great specialty here for many years" (No author 1890). However, dry grains principally were farmed in San Joaquin County during the 1800s. In the Lodi area, alfalfa was identified as "King of Crops" (Martin 1904:22). Therefore, it is likely that nineteenth-century farmers in the API produced dry grains such as alfalfa, which required little in the way of irrigation (Caltrans 2007). During the early twentieth century, farmers in San Joaquin County increasingly began to diversify their crops, with the area surrounding Lodi becoming known for its wine grapes. Other farm goods in the area included olives, peaches, apricots, prunes, almonds, and figs, among others. Lodi thus featured six fruit packing sheds by 1906. Agricultural products grown in the API environs were shipped throughout California and the nation via the railroads that traversed the area. Orchards and vineyards continue to characterize the API to this day, reflecting the importance of the local agricultural industry (Martin 1904; No author 1890).

16463 North Curry Avenue

CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: 16463 North Curry Avenue (Resource ID 18)

Page 4 of 6

Recorded By: A. Reese

*Date January 2023

☒ Continuation ☐ Update

The property at 16463 North Curry Avenue is currently owned by Melinda S. Barbera. Tax assessor records show the last deed transaction of the property dating to June 6, 2013. A 1911 county atlas shows the parcel was owned by Mrs. C.N. Cursy (historicmapworks.com 2023). The earliest aerial photograph of the area dates from 1957 and shows the area surrounding the property as agricultural with scattered residential and agricultural development. By the 1990s the area to the west of the parcel was characterized by industrial development. Research using Newspapers.com and Ancestry.com did not reveal any additional information about the property or its owners.

This property is previously unrecorded and unevaluated. Based on a review of aerials, no additions have occurred at the building; however, other changes could not be assessed due to limited views from public vantage points. The property is evaluated below.

Evaluation

Under CRHR Criterion 1, this property has no significant associations with important historic events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local, regional, or national history. It is in an agricultural setting east of Lodi, but research did not reveal that the property played a role in the agricultural history of the area. Other vineyards exist in Lodi and San Joaquin County. Research did not uncover that this property was the first vineyard, or that it has historically been an important business in the area. Additionally, it does not distinctly convey any important associations with Lodi's settlement, growth, or development. Therefore, the property is not eligible for the CRHR under Criterion 1.

Under CRHR Criterion 2, this property is not significant for any associations with the lives of persons important to history. Research did not uncover that Mrs. C.N. Cursy made any important contributions to history. No other past owners were identified during research. Therefore, the property is not eligible for the CRHR under Criterion 2.

Under CRHR Criterion 3, this property does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, nor does it possess high artistic value. Additionally, research did not uncover any direct associations with important designers or engineers. Based on limited views and review of aerials, it appears to be a small, utilitarian outbuilding associated with the surrounding vineyard. Therefore, the property is not eligible for the CRHR under Criterion 3.

Under CRHR Criterion 4, this property is not significant for its research potential. It does not appear to have any likelihood of yielding important information about historic construction materials or technologies, and therefore is not eligible for the CRHR under Criterion 4.

Integrity

Location is the place where the historic property was constructed or the place where the historic event took place. The location of the property at 16463 North Curry Avenue appears to have remained the same throughout its history. The integrity of the property's location remains intact.

Design is the combination of elements that create the form, plan, space, and style of a property. Based on review of aerials, no additions have occurred at the building; however, other changes could not be assessed due to limited views from public vantage points. Based on this limited inspection, the property is assumed to retain integrity of design.

Setting is the physical environment of a historic property. Integrity of setting has been diminished due to large-scale industrial development to the west within the past 30 years, which marks a departure from the property's agricultural surroundings.

Materials are the physical elements that were combined or deposited during a particular period of time and in a particular pattern of configuration to form a historic property. Based on review of aerials, no additions have occurred at the building; however, other changes could not be assessed due to limited views from public vantage points. Based on this limited inspection, the property is assumed to retain integrity of materials.

Workmanship is the physical evidence of the crafts of a particular culture or people during any given period in history or prehistory. Based on review of aerials, no additions have occurred at the building; however, other changes could not be assessed due to limited views from public vantage points. Based on this limited inspection, the property is assumed to retain integrity of workmanship.

CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: 16463 North Curry Avenue (Resource ID 18)

Page 5 of 6

Recorded By: A. Reese

*Date January 2023

☒ Continuation ☐ Update

Feeling is a property's expression of the aesthetic or historic sense of a particular period of time. Based on review of aerials, no additions have occurred at the building; however, other changes could not be assessed due to limited views from public vantage points. Based on this limited inspection, the property is assumed to retain integrity of feeling.

Association is the direct link between an important historic event or person and a historic property. Based on a review of aerials, no additions have occurred at the building; however, other changes could not be assessed due to limited views from public vantage points. Based on this limited inspection, the property is assumed to retain integrity of association.

In conclusion, the property at 16463 North Curry Avenue does not meet any of the CRHR criteria. Therefore, the property is not a historical resource for the purposes of CEQA.

B12. References (continued)

California Department of Transportation (Caltrans). 2007. *A Historical Context and Archaeological Research Design for Agricultural Properties in California*. Accessed December 20, 2022. <https://dot.ca.gov/-/media/dot-media/programs/environmental-analysis/documents/ser/agriculture-study-a11y.pdf>.

City of Lodi, California. N.d. "History of the City of Lodi." Accessed December 16, 2022. <https://www.lohi.gov/602/History-of-the-City-of-Lodi>.

Hall, William Hammond. 1886. Sheet No. 1, Northern Portion, Irrigation Map of the San Joaquin Valley, California. California State Engineering Department, Sacramento, California.

--. 1887. Topographical and Irrigation Map of the Great Central Valley of California. Embracing the Sacramento, San Joaquin, Tulare and Kern Valleys and the Bordering Foothills. California State Engineering Department, Sacramento, California.

Hees, Randy. N.d. "A History of the San Joaquin & Sierra Nevada Railroad." Accessed December 16, 2022. <http://www.pacificng.com/template.php?page=roads/ca/sjsn/history.htm>.

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--. 1865. Survey Plat for Township 3 North, Range 7 East, Mount Diablo Meridian. San Francisco, California. U.S. Department of the Interior Bureau of Land Management.

JRP Historical Consulting Services. 2003. P-39-004470. Record on file with the Central California Information Center, California State University, Stanislaus.

Martin, A.A. 1904. *The Delta Lands of California*. Accessed December 20, 2022. https://www.google.com/books/edition/The_Delta_Lands_of_California/Bnk9AQAAMAAJ?hl=en&gbpv=0.

NETROnline. 2022. Aerial images and topographic quadrangles of the API. Accessed January 2023. <https://www.historicaerials.com/viewer>.

No author. 1890. *An Illustrated History of San Joaquin County, California*. Accessed December 20, 2022. https://www.google.com/books/edition/An_Illustrated_History_of_San_Joaquin_Co/v8FBAQAAMAAJ?hl=en&gbpv=0.

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U.S. Geological Survey (USGS). 2022. "USGS Historical Topographic Map Explorer." Accessed December 2022. <https://livingatlas.arcgis.com/topoexplorer/index.html>.

State of California - The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code 6Z

Other Listings
Review Code

Reviewer

Date

Page 1 of 1 *Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) 16141 North Curry Avenue (Resource ID 19)

P1. Other Identifier: N/A

*P2. Location: ☐ Not for Publication ☒ Unrestricted

- *a. County San Joaquin and (P2c, P2e, and P2b or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)
*b. USGS 7.5' Quad Lockeford Date 1980 T 3N; R 7E; NW 1/4 of Sec 8; MD B.M.
c. Address 16141 North Curry Avenue, Lodi Zip 95240
d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone 10S, 654123 mE/ 4221581 mN
e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, decimal degrees, etc., as appropriate)
Assessor's Parcel Number: 049-112-020

*P3a. Description:

This property is a residential farm complex that is not visible from public vantage points. The property is located 1,000 feet down a private, locked driveway and is obscured behind by privacy fencing, hedges, and a vineyard. Aerial images indicate there are two historic-era residences; a small outbuilding that appears to be a historic-era garage or shop; and a modern-era outbuilding that appears to be a garage or shop at the north of the parcel. The property is set in a vineyard, surrounded by mature trees. The Central California Traction Railroad Central Valley line runs west of the parcel. Opposite the railroad tracks is modern-era industrial development. The residence nearest North Curry Avenue appears to have an irregular footprint with a low pitch side-gable roof based on limited views. The residence at rear of the property was not visible from public vantage points or Google Streetview but appears to have a square footprint and hipped roof. The property is in the Area of Potential Impacts (API) for the Northern San Joaquin 230-kilovolt Transmission Project and is recorded and evaluated in this form.

*P3b. Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) HP2. Single Family Property, HP 33. Farm

*P4. Resources Present: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Site ☐ District ☐ Element of District ☐ Other (Isolates, etc.)

P5b. Description of Photo: (view, date, accession #) View west, December 2022



*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Source: ☒ Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both
1921 (Parcelquest.com 2022)

*P7. Owner and Address:
Richard S. Galantine
901 South Cherokee Lane
Lodi, CA 95240

*P8. Recorded by: (Name, affiliation, and address) A. Reese
2485 Natomas Park Drive Suite 600
Sacramento, CA 95833

*P9. Date Recorded: December 2022

*P10. Survey Type: (Describe)
Reconnaissance

*P11. Report Citation: Jacobs Engineering Group, Inc., Northern San Joaquin 230-kilovolt Transmission Project, San Joaquin County, California Architectural Identification and Evaluation Report, prepared for Pacific Gas & Electric Company, 2023.

*Attachments: ☐ NONE ☒ Location Map ☒ Continuation Sheet ☒ Building, Structure, and Object Record
☐ Archaeological Record ☐ District Record ☐ Linear Feature Record ☐ Milling Station Record ☐ Rock Art Record
☐ Artifact Record ☐ Photograph Record ☐ Other (List)

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 16141 North Curry Avenue (Resource ID 19)
Page 2 of 7

*NRHP Status Code 6Z

B1. Historic Name: N/A

B2. Common Name: 16141 North Curry Avenue

B3. Original Use: Residential, Agricultural

B4. Present Use: Residential, Agricultural

*B5. Architectural Style: N/A

*B6. Construction History: Residence constructed 1921 based on the San Joaquin County Assessor; however, there are two residences on the parcel and the assessor does not identify which one was constructed in 1921. The earliest available USGS topographic map of the area from 1942 shows the two residences on the parcel. Both buildings are visible in the earliest available historic aerial of the area in 1957. Additionally, the historic-era outbuilding that appears to be used as a garage or shop is also visible in the 1957 aerial. The residences and outbuilding are not visible from public vantage points, but based on review of aerial imagery, it appears no additions have occurred to the resources since the 1957 aerial. Other changes are unknown. The property changed from row crops to viticulture circa 1998 based on arials. A modern-era outbuilding that appears to be a garage or shop was built at the north of the parcel circa 2018 (NETROnline 2022).

*B7. Moved? ☒ No ☐ Yes ☐ Unknown Date: _____ Original Location: _____

*B8. Related Features: None

B9a. Architect: N/A

b. Builder: N/A

*B10. Significance:

Theme Residential and Agricultural Development

Area San Joaquin Valley

Period of Significance N/A

Property Type Residential; agricultural

Applicable Criteria N/A

The property at 16141 North Curry Avenue is not eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) due to a lack of significance. Therefore, the property is not a historical resource for purposes of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The property has been evaluated in accordance with Section 15064.5(a)(2)-(3) of the CEQA Guidelines, using the criteria outlined in Section 5024.1 of the California Public Resources Code. Refer to the continuation sheet for a full evaluation.

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) N/A

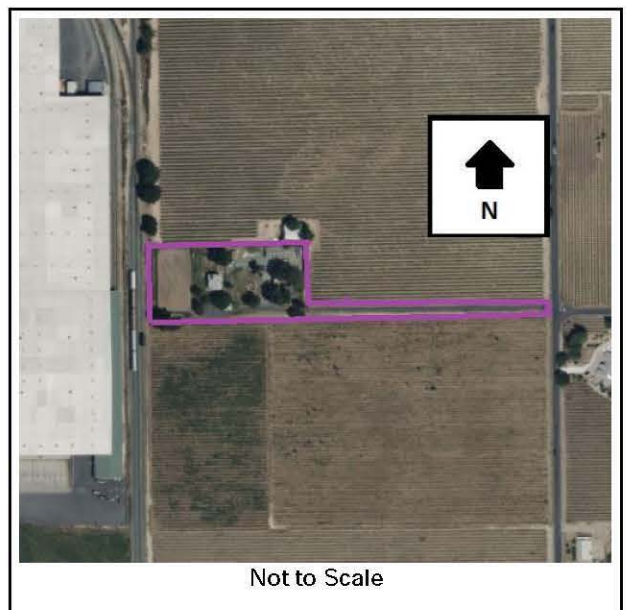
*B12. References: SEE CONTINUATION SHEET

B13. Remarks:

* B14. Evaluator: A. Reese, Jacobs Engineering Group, Inc.

* Date of Evaluation: January 2023

(This space reserved for official comments.)



CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: 16141 North Curry Avenue (Resource ID 19)

Page 3 of 7

Recorded By: A. Reese

*Date January 2023

☒ Continuation ☐ Update

Section B10. Significance (continued)

Historic Context

The property at 16141 North Curry Avenue is east of the City of Lodi in San Joaquin County in the San Joaquin Valley. San Joaquin County was formed when California achieved statehood in 1850. Cartographic review indicates the API environs remained sparsely populated during this time. Lodi later was established on the west end of the API in 1869 along the newly constructed Southern Pacific Railroad (SPRR). The ease of transportation afforded by the SPRR and subsequent railroads coupled with an expanding road network contributed to the API environs' burgeoning agricultural industry during the second half of the nineteenth century. The area also benefited from its proximity to Stockton, a major trade center in the region.

Maps of the API from 1856 and 1857 depict two parallel roads extending in a northeast-southwest orientation through the western half of the API, the easternmost of which roughly follows the alignment of present-day SR 88 (General Land Office 1855, 1865). The remainder of the API was sparsely developed during this time. Although the API still retains its rural character, arrival of the SPRR led to the establishment of a new railroad town at Lodi at the west end of the API in 1869 (City of Lodi California n.d.). The SPRR mainline extended in a north-south orientation through Lodi approximately 0.82 mile west of the API and passed through the nearby towns of Elk Grove, Galt, Stockton, Lathrop, and Altamont Pass, California. The SPRR currently forms part of the UPRR alignment.

Another railroad, the San Joaquin and Sierra Nevada Railroad (SJ&SNR), was built in the API environs shortly after the SPRR. The segment of the line between Lodi and Woodbridge, California, opened for business in 1882, while construction of the line continued eastward towards Lockeford, California (northeast of the API). The SJ&SNR passed approximately 0.26 mile north of the API and had an east-west orientation that followed present-day SR 12. SPRR acquired the SJ&SNR in 1888, and it subsequently became known as the SPRR Valley Spring Branch (Hees n.d.). The segment of the former SPRR Valley Spring Branch in the vicinity of the API is no longer extant.

The road historically in the location of present-day SR 88 was depicted as one of the major thoroughfares in the Central Valley in maps from the mid-1880s (Hall 1886, 1887). It connected Stockton, Waterloo, and Lockeford with communities in the Sierra Nevada. A map from 1894 shows additional roads within the API, including East Harney Lane, Jack Tone Road, and East Kettleman Lane (USGS 2022). This trend of new road construction continued into the early twentieth century based on maps and aerials (NETROnline 2022; USGS 2022). The expanding road network during this time reflects the area's burgeoning agricultural industry, which increased settlement in the region. Roads as well as railroads were important movers of goods and people, and thus also aided the growth of the agricultural industry and prompted settlement along their alignments.

A third railroad reached Lodi during the early twentieth century: the Central California Traction Railroad (CCTR), which extends through the west end of the API. The portion of the line between Stockton and Lodi was completed in 1907, and the portion between Lodi and Sacramento was completed in 1910. The CCTR line currently is owned by Union Pacific Railroad and Burlington Northern Santa Fe Railroad (JRP Historical Consulting Services 2003).

With the establishment of transportation networks, the agricultural industry grew. In the 1890s, a local history described that "The land in the vicinity [of Lodi] is sandy and excellent for almost all kinds of crops. Watermelons have been a great specialty here for many years" (No author 1890). However, dry grains principally were farmed in San Joaquin County during the 1800s. In the Lodi area, alfalfa was identified as "King of Crops" (Martin 1904:22). Therefore, it is likely that nineteenth-century farmers in the API produced dry grains such as alfalfa, which required little in the way of irrigation (Caltrans 2007). During the early twentieth century, farmers in San Joaquin County increasingly began to diversify their crops, with the area surrounding Lodi becoming known for its wine grapes. Other farm goods in the area included olives, peaches, apricots, prunes, almonds, and figs, among others. Lodi thus featured six fruit packing sheds by 1906. Agricultural products grown in the API environs were shipped throughout California and the nation via the railroads that traversed the area. Orchards and vineyards continue to characterize the API to this day, reflecting the importance of the local agricultural industry (Martin 1904; No author 1890).

16141 North Curry Avenue

CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: 16141 North Curry Avenue (Resource ID 19)

Page 4 of 7

Recorded By: A. Reese

*Date January 2023

☒ Continuation ☐ Update

The property at 16141 North Curry Avenue is currently owned by Richard S. Galantine. Tax assessor records show the last deed transaction of the property dating to June 19, 2009. A 1911 county atlas shows the parcel was owned by Mrs. C.N. Cursy (historicmapworks.com 2023). The earliest aerial photograph of the area dates from 1957 and shows the area surrounding the property as agricultural with scattered residential and agricultural development. By the 1990s, the area to the west of the parcel was characterized by industrial development. Research using Newspapers.com and Ancestry.com did not reveal any additional information about the property or its owners.

This property is previously unrecorded and unevaluated. Based on aerials, no additions have occurred at the historic-era residences and outbuildings; however, other changes could not be assessed due to no views from public vantage points. An outbuilding was added at the north end of the parcel circa 2018. The property is evaluated below.

Evaluation

Under CRHR Criterion 1, this property has no significant associations with important historic events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local, regional, or national history. It is located in an agricultural setting east of Lodi, but research did not reveal that the property played a role in the agricultural history of the area. Research also did not uncover that this property has historically been an important business in the area. Additionally, it does not distinctly convey any important associations with Lodi's settlement, growth, or development. Therefore, the property is not eligible for the CRHR under Criterion 1.

Under CRHR Criterion 2, this property is not significant for any associations with the lives of persons important to history. Research did not uncover that Mrs. C.N. Cursy made any important contributions to history. No other past owners were identified during research. Therefore, the property is not eligible for the CRHR under Criterion 2.

Under CRHR Criterion 3, research did not uncover any direct associations with important designers or engineers. Based on review of aerials, the property does not appear to embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, nor does it possess high artistic value. However, no views of the property were available from public vantage points. Therefore, the property does not appear to be eligible for the CRHR under Criterion 3.

Under CRHR Criterion 4, this property is not significant for its research potential. It does not appear to have any likelihood of yielding important information about historic construction materials or technologies, and therefore is not eligible for the CRHR under Criterion 4.

Integrity

Location is the place where the historic property was constructed or the place where the historic event took place. The location of the property at 16141 North Curry Avenue appears to have remained the same throughout its history. The integrity of the property's location remains intact.

Design is the combination of elements that create the form, plan, space, and style of a property. Based on review of aerials, no additions have occurred to the historic-era resources on the property; however, other changes could not be assessed due to limited views from public vantage points. An outbuilding was added circa 2018. Based on this limited inspection, the property is assumed to retain integrity of design.

Setting is the physical environment of a historic property. Integrity of setting has been diminished due to large-scale industrial development to the west within the past 30 years, which marks a departure from the property's agricultural surroundings.

Materials are the physical elements that were combined or deposited during a particular period of time and in a particular pattern of configuration to form a historic property. Based on review of aerials, no additions have occurred to the historic-era resources on the property; however, other changes could not be assessed due to limited views from public vantage points. Based on this limited inspection, the property is assumed to retain integrity of materials.

Workmanship is the physical evidence of the crafts of a particular culture or people during any given period in history or prehistory. Based on review of aerials, no additions have occurred to the historic-era resources on the property; however, other

CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: 16141 North Curry Avenue (Resource ID 19)

Page 5 of 7 Recorded By: A. Reese *Date January 2023 ☒ Continuation ☐ Update

changes could not be assessed due to limited views from public vantage points. Based on this limited inspection, the property is assumed to retain integrity of workmanship.

Feeling is a property's expression of the aesthetic or historic sense of a particular period of time. Based on review of aerials, no additions have occurred to the historic-era resources on the property; however, other changes could not be assessed due to limited views from public vantage points. Based on this limited inspection, the property is assumed to retain integrity of feeling.

Association is the direct link between an important historic event or person and a historic property. Based on review of aerials, no additions have occurred to the historic-era resources on the property; however, other changes could not be assessed due to limited views from public vantage points. Based on this limited inspection, the property is assumed to retain integrity of association.

In conclusion, the property at 16141 North Curry Avenue is not CRHR eligible due to a lack of significance. Therefore, the property is not a historical resource for the purposes of CEQA.

B12. References (continued)

California Department of Transportation (Caltrans). 2007. *A Historical Context and Archaeological Research Design for Agricultural Properties in California*. Accessed December 20, 2022. <https://dot.ca.gov/-/media/dot-media/programs/environmental-analysis/documents/ser/agriculture-study-a11y.pdf>.

City of Lodi, California. N.d. "History of the City of Lodi." Accessed December 16, 2022. <https://www.lohi.gov/602/History-of-the-City-of-Lodi>.

Hall, William Hammond. 1886. Sheet No. 1, Northern Portion, Irrigation Map of the San Joaquin Valley, California. California State Engineering Department, Sacramento, California.

--. 1887. Topographical and Irrigation Map of the Great Central Valley of California. Embracing the Sacramento, San Joaquin, Tulare and Kern Valleys and the Bordering Foothills. California State Engineering Department, Sacramento, California.

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--. 1865. Survey Plat for Township 3 North, Range 7 East, Mount Diablo Meridian. San Francisco, California. U.S. Department of the Interior Bureau of Land Management.

JRP Historical Consulting Services. 2003. P-39-004470. Record on file with the Central California Information Center, California State University, Stanislaus.

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NETROnline. 2022. Aerial images and topographic quadrangles of the API. Accessed January 2023. <https://www.historicaerials.com/viewer>.

No author. 1890. *An Illustrated History of San Joaquin County, California*. Accessed December 20, 2022. https://www.google.com/books/edition/An_Illustrated_History_of_San_Joaquin_Co/v8FBAQAAMAAJ?hl=en&gbpv=0.

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State of California - Natural Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial

CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: 16141 North Curry Avenue (Resource ID 19)

Page 6 of 7

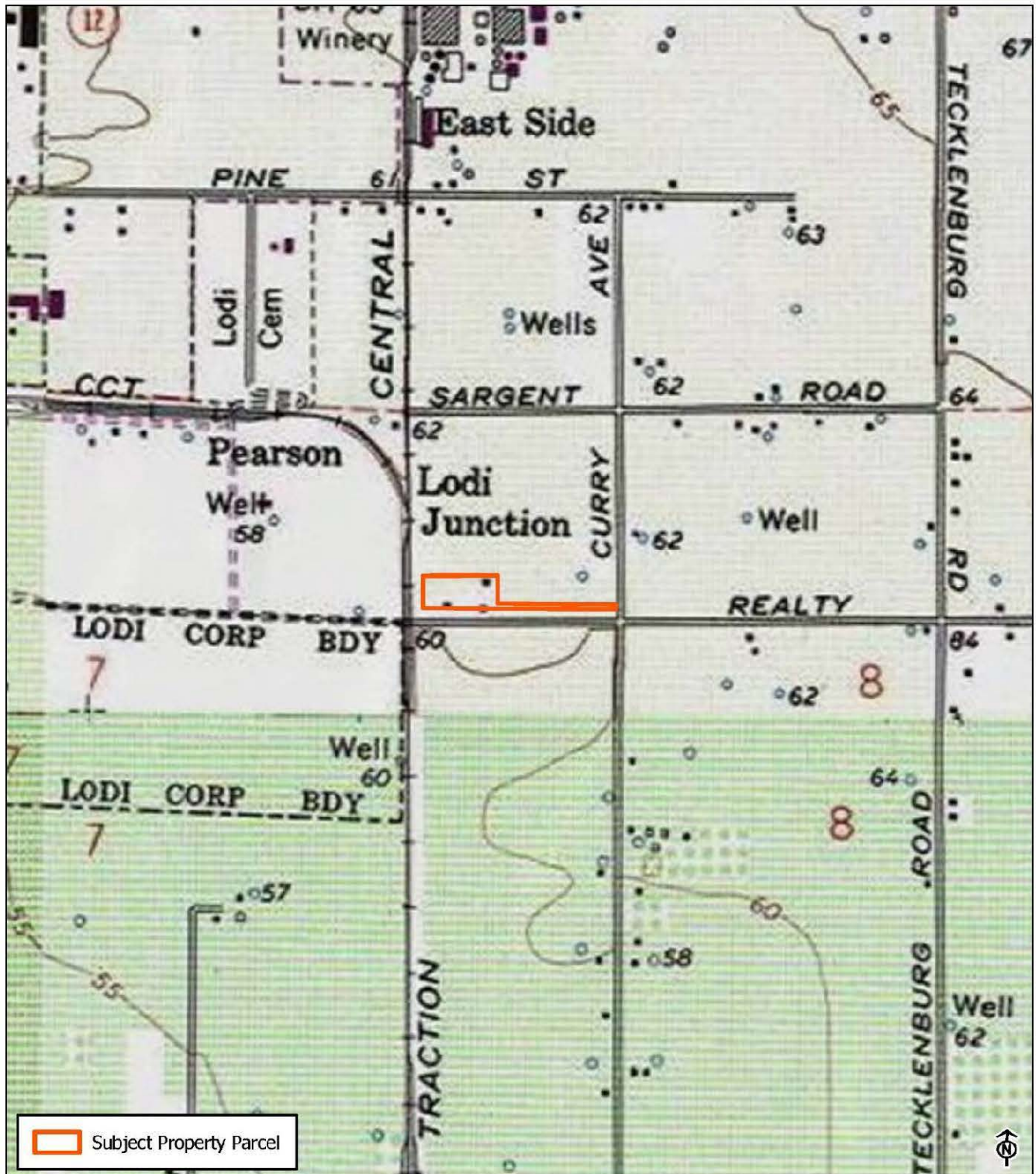
Recorded By: A. Reese

*Date January 2023

☒ Continuation ☐ Update

U.S. Geological Survey (USGS). 2022. "USGS Historical Topographic Map Explorer." Accessed December 2022.
<https://livingatlas.arcgis.com/topoexplorer/index.html>.

LOCATION MAP



State of California - The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code 6Z

Other Listings
Review Code

Reviewer

Date

Page 1 of 1 *Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) 15661 North Curry Avenue (Resource ID 20)

P1. Other Identifier: N/A

*P2. Location: ☒ Not for Publication ☒ Unrestricted

- *a. County San Joaquin and (P2c, P2e, and P2b or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)
- *b. USGS 7.5' Quad Waterloo Date 1972 T 3N; R 7E; SW 1/4 of Sec 8; MD B.M.
- c. Address 15661 North Curry Avenue, Lodi Zip 95240
- d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone 10S, 654217 mE/ 4220833 mN
- e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, decimal degrees, etc., as appropriate)
Assessor's Parcel Number: 049-230-010

*P3a. Description:

This property consists of a one-story Ranch-style residence with an attached garage and two non-historic-era outbuildings. The residence has a low-pitch, tile-covered hip roof and two entrances: one at the west side of the east facade under an eave overhang supported by two columns and one to the east of the facade with a security door. There is a large, vinyl sliding glass door at the west end of the facade as well as small rectangular vinyl windows between the two entrances. The residence's exterior is clad in vinyl siding and the garage has a metal roll up door. There is a brick and wooden fence fronting the property. The property is set in a vineyard. The Central California Traction Railroad Central Valley line runs west of the parcel. Opposite the railroad tracks is industrial development that dates from the past 30 years. The property is in the Area of Potential Impacts (API) for the Northern San Joaquin 230-kilovolt Transmission Project and is recorded and evaluated in this form.

*P3b. Resource Attributes: HP 2. Single Family Property

*P4. Resources Present: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Site ☐ District ☐ Element of District ☐ Other (Isolates, etc.)

P5b. Description of Photo: (view, date, accession #) View west, December 2022

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Source: ☒ Historic ☐ Prehistoric
☐ Both
1920 (Parcelquest.com 2022)

*P7. Owner and Address:
Jose & Maria Morales
10651 East Hamey Lane
Lodi, CA 95240

*P8. Recorded by: (Name, affiliation, and address) A. Reese
2485 Natomas Park Drive Suite 600
Sacramento, CA 95833

*P9. Date Recorded: December 2022

*P10. Survey Type: (Describe)
Reconnaissance



*P11. Report Citation: Jacobs Engineering Group, Inc., Northern San Joaquin 230-kilovolt Transmission Project, San Joaquin County, California Architectural Identification and Evaluation Report, prepared for Pacific Gas & Electric Company, 2023.

*Attachments: ☐ NONE ☒ Location Map ☒ Continuation Sheet ☒ Building, Structure, and Object Record
☐ Archaeological Record ☐ District Record ☐ Linear Feature Record ☐ Milling Station Record ☐ Rock Art Record
☐ Artifact Record ☐ Photograph Record ☐ Other (List)

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 15661 North Curry Avenue (Resource ID 20) *NRHP Status Code 6Z
Page 2 of 7

B1. Historic Name: N/A

B2. Common Name: 15661 North Curry Avenue

B3. Original Use: Residential

B4. Present Use: Residential

*B5. Architectural Style: Ranch

*B6. Construction History: Residence constructed in 1920 (Parcelquest.com 2022). It appears to have been modified through the installation of replacement vinyl siding, vinyl windows, and a security door within the past circa 30 years. Two outbuildings were added on the property circa 1998 (NETROnline 2023).

*B7. Moved? ☒ No ☐ Yes ☐ Unknown Date: _____ Original Location: _____

*B8. Related Features: None

B9a. Architect: N/A

b. Builder: N/A

*B10. Significance:

Theme Residential development

Area San Joaquin Valley

Period of Significance N/A

Property Type Residential

Applicable Criteria N/A

The property at 15661 North Curry Avenue is not eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) due to a lack of significance and integrity and is not a historical resource for purposes of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The property has been evaluated in accordance with Section 15064.5(a)(2)-(3) of the CEQA Guidelines, using the criteria outlined in Section 5024.1 of the California Public Resources Code. Refer to the continuation sheet for a full evaluation.

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) N/A

*B12. References: SEE CONTINUATION SHEET

B13. Remarks:

* B14. Evaluator: A. Reese, Jacobs Engineering Group, Inc.

* Date of Evaluation: January 2023

(This space reserved for official comments.)



Not to Scale

CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: 15661 North Curry Avenue (Resource ID 20)

Page 3 of 7

Recorded By: A. Reese

*Date January 2023

☒ Continuation ☐ Update

Section 10B. Significance (continued)

Historic Context

The property at 15661 North Curry Avenue is east of the City of Lodi in San Joaquin County in the San Joaquin Valley. San Joaquin County was formed when California achieved statehood in 1850. Cartographic review indicates the API environs remained sparsely populated during this time. Lodi later was established on the west end of the API in 1869 along the newly constructed Southern Pacific Railroad (SPRR). The ease of transportation afforded by the SPRR and subsequent railroads coupled with an expanding road network contributed to the API environs' burgeoning agricultural industry during the second half of the nineteenth century. The area also benefited from its proximity to Stockton, a major trade center in the region.

Maps of the API from 1856 and 1857 depict two parallel roads extending in a northeast-southwest orientation through the western half of the API, the easternmost of which roughly follows the alignment of present-day SR 88 (General Land Office 1855, 1865). The remainder of the API was sparsely developed during this time. Although the API still retains its rural character, arrival of the SPRR led to the establishment of a new railroad town at Lodi at the west end of the API in 1869 (City of Lodi California n.d.). The SPRR mainline extended in a north-south orientation through Lodi approximately 0.82 mile west of the API and passed through the nearby towns of Elk Grove, Galt, Stockton, Lathrop, and Altamont Pass, California. The SPRR currently forms part of the UPRR alignment.

Another railroad, the San Joaquin and Sierra Nevada Railroad (SJ&SNR), was built in the API environs shortly after the SPRR. The segment of the line between Lodi and Woodbridge, California, opened for business in 1882, while construction of the line continued eastward towards Lockeford, California (northeast of the API). The SJ&SNR passed approximately 0.26 mile north of the API and had an east-west orientation that followed present-day SR 12. SPRR acquired the SJ&SNR in 1888, and it subsequently became known as the SPRR Valley Spring Branch (Hees n.d.). The segment of the former SPRR Valley Spring Branch in the vicinity of the API is no longer extant.

The road historically in the location of present-day SR 88 was depicted as one of the major thoroughfares in the Central Valley in maps from the mid-1880s (Hall 1886, 1887). It connected Stockton, Waterloo, and Lockeford with communities in the Sierra Nevada. A map from 1894 shows additional roads within the API, including East Harney Lane, Jack Tone Road, and East Kettleman Lane (USGS 2022). This trend of new road construction continued into the early twentieth century based on maps and aerials (NETROnline 2022; USGS 2022). The expanding road network during this time reflects the area's burgeoning agricultural industry, which increased settlement in the region. Roads as well as railroads were important movers of goods and people, and thus also aided the growth of the agricultural industry and prompted settlement along their alignments.

A third railroad reached Lodi during the early twentieth century: the Central California Traction Railroad (CCTR), which extends through the west end of the API. The portion of the line between Stockton and Lodi was completed in 1907, and the portion between Lodi and Sacramento was completed in 1910. The CCTR line currently is owned by Union Pacific Railroad and Burlington Northern Santa Fe Railroad (JRP Historical Consulting Services 2003).

With the establishment of transportation networks, the agricultural industry grew. In the 1890s, a local history described that "The land in the vicinity [of Lodi] is sandy and excellent for almost all kinds of crops. Watermelons have been a great specialty here for many years" (No author 1890). However, dry grains principally were farmed in San Joaquin County during the 1800s. In the Lodi area, alfalfa was identified as "King of Crops" (Martin 1904:22). Therefore, it is likely that nineteenth-century farmers in the API produced dry grains such as alfalfa, which required little in the way of irrigation (Caltrans 2007). During the early twentieth century, farmers in San Joaquin County increasingly began to diversify their crops, with the area surrounding Lodi becoming known for its wine grapes. Other farm goods in the area included olives, peaches, apricots, prunes, almonds, and figs, among others. Lodi thus featured six fruit packing sheds by 1906. Agricultural products grown in the API environs were shipped throughout California and the nation via the railroads that traversed the area. Orchards and vineyards continue to characterize the API to this day, reflecting the importance of the local agricultural industry (Martin 1904; No author 1890).

15661 North Curry Avenue

CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: 15661 North Curry Avenue (Resource ID 20)

Page 4 of 7 Recorded By: A. Reese *Date January 2023 ☒ Continuation ☐ Update

The property at 15661 North Curry Avenue is currently owned by Jose and Maria Morales. Tax assessor records show the last deed transaction of the property dating to May 13, 2021. A 1911 county atlas shows the parcel was owned by Mrs. C.N. Cursy (historicmapworks.com 2023). The earliest aerial photograph of the area dates from 1957 and shows the area surrounding the property as agricultural with scattered residential and agricultural development. By the 1990s the area to the west of the parcel was characterized by industrial development. Research using Newspapers.com and Ancestry.com did not reveal any additional information about the property or its owners.

This property is previously unrecorded and unevaluated. The residence it appears to have been modified through the installation of replacement vinyl siding and vinyl windows as well as a security door within the past circa 30 years. Two outbuildings were added on the property circa 1998 (NETROnline 2023). The property is evaluated below.

Evaluation

Under CRHR Criterion 1, this property has no significant associations with important historic events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local, regional, or national history. It is located in an agricultural setting east of Lodi, but research did not reveal that the property played a role in the agricultural history of the area. It also does not distinctly convey any important associations with Lodi's settlement, growth, or development. Therefore, the property is not eligible for the CRHR under Criterion 1.

Under CRHR Criterion 2, this property is not significant for any associations with the lives of persons important to history. Research did not uncover that Mrs. C.N. Cursy made any important contributions to history. No other past owners were identified during research. Therefore, the property is not eligible for the CRHR under Criterion 2.

Under CRHR Criterion 3, this property does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, nor does it possess high artistic value. The residence reflects elements of the Ranch style such as its hipped roof and horizontal massing, however, it has been altered through the installation of replacement vinyl siding and vinyl windows as well as a modern security door within the past circa 30 years. Other examples of resources with more character-defining features of this style exist. Additionally, research did not uncover any direct associations with important designers or engineers. Therefore, the property is not eligible for the CRHR under Criterion 3.

Under CRHR Criterion 4, this property is not significant for its research potential. It does not appear to have any likelihood of yielding important information about historic construction materials or technologies, and therefore is not eligible for the CRHR under Criterion 4.

Integrity

Location is the place where the historic property was constructed or the place where the historic event took place. The location of the property at 15661 North Curry Avenue appears to have remained the same throughout its history. The integrity of the property's location remains intact.

Design is the combination of elements that create the form, plan, space, and style of a property. Integrity of design is compromised due to the installation of replacement vinyl siding and vinyl windows as well as a modern security door within the past circa 30 years. Additionally, one of the non-historic-outbuildings is highly visible from the façade. Due to these changes, the property no longer conveys its original design.

Setting is the physical environment of a historic property. Integrity of setting has been diminished due to large-scale industrial development to the west within the past 30 years, which marks a departure from the property's agricultural surroundings.

Materials are the physical elements that were combined or deposited during a particular period of time and in a particular pattern of configuration to form a historic property. Integrity of materials is compromised due to the installation of replacement vinyl siding and vinyl windows as well as a modern security door within the past circa 30 years.

CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: 15661 North Curry Avenue (Resource ID 20)

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Recorded By: A. Reese

*Date January 2023

☒ Continuation ☐ Update

Workmanship is the physical evidence of the crafts of a particular culture or people during any given period in history or prehistory. Integrity of workmanship is compromised due to the installation of replacement vinyl siding and vinyl windows as well as a modern security door within the past circa 30 years.

Feeling is a property's expression of the aesthetic or historic sense of a particular period of time. The aforementioned changes have affected the property's ability to convey its historic-era appearance and character. Therefore, integrity of feeling is diminished.

Association is the direct link between an important historic event or person and a historic property. The cumulative impact of changes to the property have diminished the property's ability to convey its association as a mid-century Ranch-style residential rural property.

In conclusion, the property at 15661 North Curry Avenue does not meet any of the CRHR criteria and has lost integrity. Therefore, the property is not a historical resource for the purposes of CEQA.

B12. References (continued)

California Department of Transportation (Caltrans). 2007. *A Historical Context and Archaeological Research Design for Agricultural Properties in California*. Accessed December 20, 2022. <https://dot.ca.gov/-/media/dot-media/programs/environmental-analysis/documents/ser/agriculture-study-a11y.pdf>.

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Parcelquest.com. 2022. Parcels. www.parcelquest.com.

State of California - Natural Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial

CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: 15661 North Curry Avenue (Resource ID 20)

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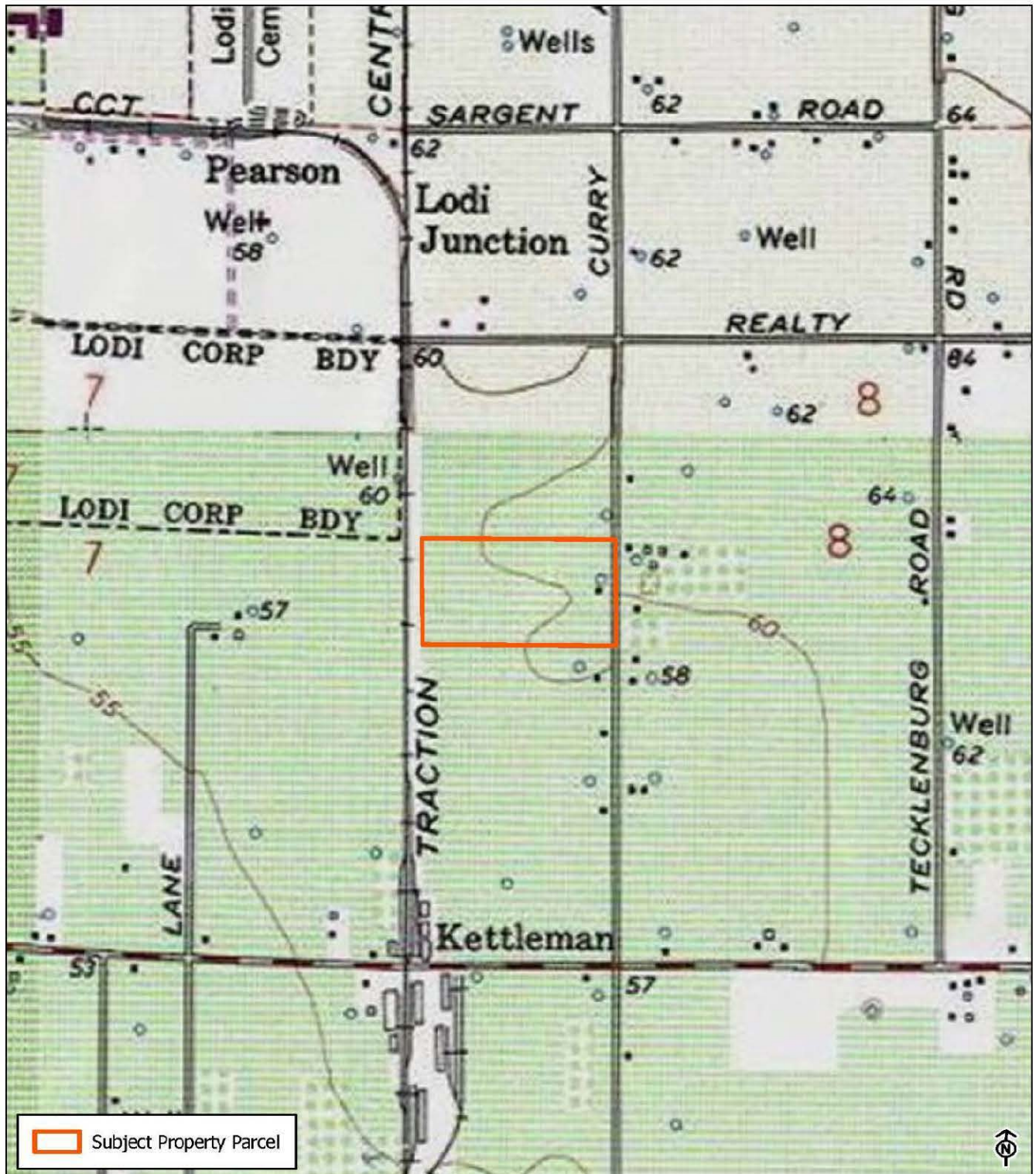
Recorded By: A. Reese

*Date January 2023

☒ Continuation ☐ Update

U.S. Geological Survey (USGS). 2022. "USGS Historical Topographic Map Explorer." Accessed December 2022.
<https://livingatlas.arcgis.com/topoexplorer/index.html>.

LOCATION MAP



PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code 3CS

Other Listings
Review Code

Reviewer

Date

Page 1 of 1 *Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) 15505 North Curry Avenue (Resource ID 21)

P1. Other Identifier: N/A

*P2. Location: ☐ Not for Publication ☒ Unrestricted

- *a. County San Joaquin and (P2c, P2e, and P2b or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)
*b. USGS 7.5' Quad Waterloo Date 1972 T 3N; R 7E; SW 1/4 of Sec 8; MD B.M.
c. Address 15661 North Curry Avenue, Lodi Zip 95240
d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone 10S, 654222 mE/ 4220682 mN
e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, decimal degrees, etc., as appropriate)
Assessor's Parcel Number: 049-230-060

*P3a. Description:

This property consists of a one-story Craftsman-style residence with an attached two-story tank house, a detached garage, and a non-historic-era outbuilding built circa 1984 (NETROnline 2022). The residence has a front-gable roof with extended eaves, a clapboard exterior, and original double-hung one-over-one wood windows. A partial-width porch with a front-gable roof supported by battered wooden columns resting on brick pedestals is set on the south end of the east façade. An addition was built at the rear of the residence sometime between 1984 and 1993 to attach it to the tank house (NETROnline 2022). The tank house appears to have been converted to use as additional living space around this time. The garage is a simple gable-roof building with clapboard siding and one garage bay. The property is set in a rural area of Lodi with industrial development and the Central California Traction Railroad Central Valley line to the west. It is in the Area of Potential Impacts (API) for the Northern San Joaquin 230-kilovolt Transmission Project and is recorded and evaluated in this form.

*P3b. Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) HP 2. Single Family Property

*P4. Resources Present: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Site ☐ District ☐ Element of District ☐ Other (Isolates, etc.)



P5b. Description of Photo: (view, date, accession #) View southwest, December 2022

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Source: ☒ Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both
1928 (Parcelquest.com 2022)

*P7. Owner and Address:
Leland & Janet Noma
13600 North Curry Avenue
Lodi, CA 95240

*P8. Recorded by: (Name, affiliation, and address) A. Reese
2485 Natomas Park Drive Suite 600
Sacramento, CA 95833

*P9. Date Recorded: December 2022

*P10. Survey Type: (Describe)
Reconnaissance

*P11. Report Citation: Jacobs Engineering Group, Inc., Northern San Joaquin 230-kilovolt Transmission Project, San Joaquin County, California Architectural Identification and Evaluation Report, prepared for Pacific Gas & Electric Company, 2023.

*Attachments: ☐ NONE ☒ Location Map ☒ Continuation Sheet ☒ Building, Structure, and Object Record
☐ Archaeological Record ☐ District Record ☐ Linear Feature Record ☐ Milling Station Record ☐ Rock Art Record
☐ Artifact Record ☐ Photograph Record ☐ Other (List)

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 15505 North Curry Avenue (Resource ID 21) *NRHP Status Code 3CS
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B1. Historic Name: N/A

B2. Common Name: 15505 North Curry Avenue

B3. Original Use: Residential

B4. Present Use: Residential

*B5. Architectural Style: Craftsman

*B6. Construction History: Residence constructed in 1928 (Parcelquest.com 2022). The garage and former tank house also appear to date from 1928 based on visual inspection. Review of aeriels indicate an addition was built at the rear of the residence sometime between 1984 and 1993 to attach it to the tank house (NETROnline 2022). The tank house then appears to have been converted to use as additional living space. The only other change to the residence appears to be the replacement of the original roofing material with composite shingles. A non-historic-era outbuilding was built at rear of the residence circa 1984 (NETROnline 2022).

*B7. Moved? ☒ No ☐ Yes ☐ Unknown Date: _____ Original Location: _____

*B8. Related Features: None

B9a. Architect: N/A

b. Builder: N/A

*B10. Significance:

Theme Rural Residential Development; Architecture

Area San Joaquin Valley

Period of Significance 1928

Property Type Residential

Applicable Criteria 1, 3

The property at 15505 North Curry Avenue is eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) under Criteria 1 and 3 and is a historical resource for purposes of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The property retains a high degree of integrity and reflects important associations with the agricultural settlement phase of Lodi during the early twentieth century (Criterion 1). Further, it is intact and representative of a rural residential property from the 1920s with a Craftsman-style residence, tank house, and garage (Criterion 3). The property has been evaluated in accordance with Section 15064.5(a)(2)-(3) of the CEQA Guidelines, using the criteria outlined in Section 5024.1 of the California Public Resources Code. Refer to the continuation sheet for a full evaluation.

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) N/A

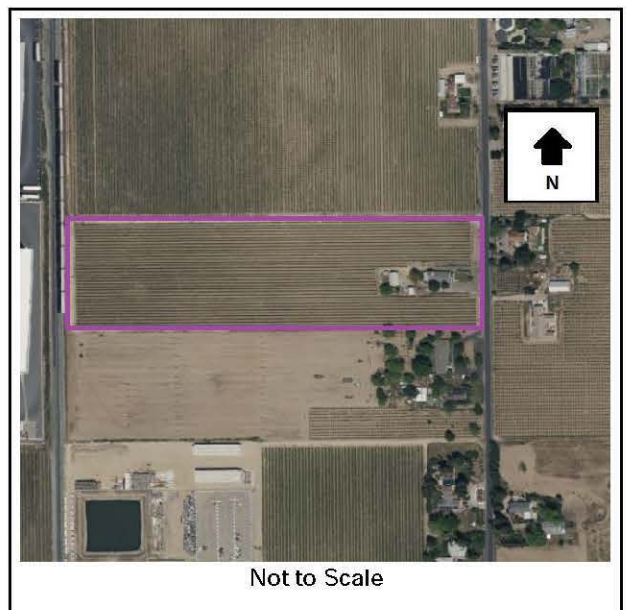
*B12. References: SEE CONTINUATION SHEET

B13. Remarks:

* B14. Evaluator: A. Reese, Jacobs Engineering Group, Inc.

* Date of Evaluation: January 2023

(This space reserved for official comments.)



CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: 15505 North Curry Avenue (Resource ID 21)

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Recorded By: A. Reese

*Date January 2023

☒ Continuation ☐ Update

Section B10. Significance (continued)

Historic Context

The property at 15505 North Curry Avenue is east of the City of Lodi in San Joaquin County in the San Joaquin Valley. San Joaquin County was formed when California achieved statehood in 1850. Cartographic review indicates the API environs remained sparsely populated during this time. Lodi later was established on the west end of the API in 1869 along the newly constructed Southern Pacific Railroad (SPRR). The ease of transportation afforded by the SPRR and subsequent railroads coupled with an expanding road network contributed to the API environs' burgeoning agricultural industry during the second half of the nineteenth century. The area also benefited from its proximity to Stockton, a major trade center in the region.

Maps of the API from 1856 and 1857 depict two parallel roads extending in a northeast-southwest orientation through the western half of the API, the easternmost of which roughly follows the alignment of present-day SR 88 (General Land Office 1855, 1865). The remainder of the API was sparsely developed during this time. Although the API still retains its rural character, arrival of the SPRR led to the establishment of a new railroad town at Lodi at the west end of the API in 1869 (City of Lodi California n.d.). The SPRR mainline extended in a north-south orientation through Lodi approximately 0.82 mile west of the API and passed through the nearby towns of Elk Grove, Galt, Stockton, Lathrop, and Altamont Pass, California. The SPRR currently forms part of the UPRR alignment.

Another railroad, the San Joaquin and Sierra Nevada Railroad (SJ&SNR), was built in the API environs shortly after the SPRR. The segment of the line between Lodi and Woodbridge, California, opened for business in 1882, while construction of the line continued eastward towards Lockeford, California (northeast of the API). The SJ&SNR passed approximately 0.26 mile north of the API and had an east-west orientation that followed present-day SR 12. SPRR acquired the SJ&SNR in 1888, and it subsequently became known as the SPRR Valley Spring Branch (Hees n.d.). The segment of the former SPRR Valley Spring Branch in the vicinity of the API is no longer extant.

The road historically in the location of present-day SR 88 was depicted as one of the major thoroughfares in the Central Valley in maps from the mid-1880s (Hall 1886, 1887). It connected Stockton, Waterloo, and Lockeford with communities in the Sierra Nevada. A map from 1894 shows additional roads within the API, including East Harney Lane, Jack Tone Road, and East Kettleman Lane (USGS 2022). This trend of new road construction continued into the early twentieth century based on maps and aeriels (NETROnline 2022; USGS 2022). The expanding road network during this time reflects the area's burgeoning agricultural industry, which increased settlement in the region. Roads as well as railroads were important movers of goods and people, and thus also aided the growth of the agricultural industry and prompted settlement along their alignments.

A third railroad reached Lodi during the early twentieth century: the Central California Traction Railroad (CCTR), which extends through the west end of the API. The portion of the line between Stockton and Lodi was completed in 1907, and the portion between Lodi and Sacramento was completed in 1910. The CCTR line currently is owned by Union Pacific Railroad and Burlington Northern Santa Fe Railroad (JRP Historical Consulting Services 2003).

With the establishment of transportation networks, the agricultural industry grew. In the 1890s, a local history described that "The land in the vicinity [of Lodi] is sandy and excellent for almost all kinds of crops. Watermelons have been a great specialty here for many years" (No author 1890). However, dry grains principally were farmed in San Joaquin County during the 1800s. In the Lodi area, alfalfa was identified as "King of Crops" (Martin 1904:22). Therefore, it is likely that nineteenth-century farmers in the API produced dry grains such as alfalfa, which required little in the way of irrigation (Caltrans 2007). During the early twentieth century, farmers in San Joaquin County increasingly began to diversify their crops, with the area surrounding Lodi becoming known for its wine grapes. Other farm goods in the area included olives, peaches, apricots, prunes, almonds, and figs, among others. Lodi thus featured six fruit packing sheds by 1906. Agricultural products grown in the API environs were shipped throughout California and the nation via the railroads that traversed the area. Orchards and vineyards continue to characterize the API to this day, reflecting the importance of the local agricultural industry (Martin 1904; No author 1890).

15505 North Curry Avenue

CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: 15505 North Curry Avenue (Resource ID 21)

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Recorded By: A. Reese

*Date January 2023

☒ Continuation ☐ Update

The property at 15505 North Curry Avenue is currently owned by Leland and Janet Noma. Tax assessor records show the last deed transaction of the property dating to January 27, 1989. A 1911 county atlas shows the parcel was owned by Mrs. C.N. Cursy (historicmapworks.com 2023). The earliest aerial photograph of the area dates from 1957 and shows the area surrounding the property as agricultural with scattered residential and agricultural development (NETROnline 2022). Research using Newspapers.com and Ancestry.com did not reveal any additional information about the property or its owners.

This property is previously unrecorded and unevaluated. Historic aerials indicate the tank house was attached to the residence through the construction of an addition sometime between 1984 and 1993 (NETROnline 2022). The tank house then appears to have been converted to use as additional living space. The only other change to the residence appears to be the replacement of the original roofing material with composite shingles. A non-historic-era outbuilding was built at rear of the residence circa 1984 (NETROnline 2022). The property is evaluated below.

Evaluation

Under CRHR Criterion 1, this property is reflective of rural residential development occurring on small lots in Lodi during the early twentieth century. These small farms, typically consisting of agricultural land, a residence, and outbuildings, were commonly built during this period as the population outside of Lodi and in the agricultural areas of San Joaquin Valley increased. This property represents the trend of small "ranchette" style settlements outside San Joaquin Valley towns during the early twentieth-century. Due to its important associations with the agricultural settlement phase of Lodi, the property at 15505 North Curry Avenue is eligible for the CRHR under Criterion 1 and is considered a historical resource for the purposes of CEQA.

Under CRHR Criterion 2, this property is not significant for any associations with the lives of persons important to history. Research did not uncover that Mrs. C.N. Cursy made any important contributions to history. No other past owners were identified during research. Therefore, the property is not eligible for the CRHR under Criterion 2.

Under CRHR Criterion 3, this property presents an intact and cohesive example of a late 1920s rural residential property, including a Craftsman-style residence, an intact tank house, and outbuilding (garage). The residence reflects the Craftsman Style through its massing, roof with overhanging eaves, partial-width entry porch with battered columns and brick pedestals, and wood double-hung one-over-one windows. The intact tank house at the rear of the residence is a common design feature of early twentieth-century rural residences. Although the tank house was attached to the residence through the construction of a non-historic-era addition and subsequently converted to living space, it is still identifiable as a tank house and clearly represents its former purpose. Overall, the property clearly conveys its construction date and the Craftsman style. Therefore, the property at 15505 North Curry Avenue is eligible for the CRHR under Criterion 3 and is considered a historical resource for the purposes of CEQA.

Under CRHR Criterion 4, this property is not significant for its research potential. It does not appear to have any likelihood of yielding important information about historic construction materials or technologies, and therefore is not eligible for the CRHR under Criterion 4.

Integrity

Location is the place where the historic property was constructed or the place where the historic event took place. The location of the property at 15505 North Curry Avenue appears to have remained the same throughout its history. The integrity of the property's location remains intact.

Design is the combination of elements that create the form, plan, space, and style of a property. This property is largely unaltered and retains integrity of design.

Setting is the physical environment of a historic property. Historical photographs from 1957 show the neighboring residential properties in a similar arrangement to how they exist today. Industrial development west of the property dates from the early 2000s; however, the property faces away from this viewshed, and otherwise remains characterized by its agricultural surroundings. Therefore, the setting of the property is largely intact.

CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: 15505 North Curry Avenue (Resource ID 21)

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Recorded By: A. Reese

*Date January 2023

☒ Continuation ☐ Update

Materials are the physical elements that were combined or deposited during a particular period of time and in a particular pattern of configuration to form a historic property. The materials of this property remain intact, with original wood windows, clapboard siding, and wood columns and brick pedestals at the porch.

Workmanship is the physical evidence of the crafts of a particular culture or people during any given period in history or prehistory. The property is largely unaltered and retains most of its originals materials. Therefore, integrity of workmanship is intact.

Feeling is a property's expression of the aesthetic or historic sense of a particular period of time. The property continues to convey its character and appearance as a 1920s Craftsman-style rural residential property. Therefore, the property retains integrity of feeling.

Association is the direct link between an important historic event or person and a historic property. The property would be recognizable to persons from the past and retains its association as a 1920s Craftsman-style rural residential property.

In conclusion, the property at 15505 North Curry Avenue meets CRHR Criteria 1 and 3 and retains integrity. The property is a historical resource for the purposes of CEQA. The period of significance for the property is 1928, corresponding to its construction date. The historic property boundary corresponds to its parcel boundaries.

B12. References (continued)

California Department of Transportation (Caltrans). 2007. *A Historical Context and Archaeological Research Design for Agricultural Properties in California*. Accessed December 20, 2022. <https://dot.ca.gov/-/media/dot-media/programs/environmental-analysis/documents/ser/agriculture-study-a11y.pdf>.

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--. 1865. Survey Plat for Township 3 North, Range 7 East, Mount Diablo Meridian. San Francisco, California. U.S. Department of the Interior Bureau of Land Management.

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CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: 15505 North Curry Avenue (Resource ID 21)

Page 6 of 7 Recorded By: A. Reese *Date January 2023 ☒ Continuation ☐ Update

No author. 1890. *An Illustrated History of San Joaquin County, California*. Accessed December 20, 2022.
https://www.google.com/books/edition/An_Illustrated_History_of_San_Joaquin_Co/v8FBAQAAMAAJ?hl=en&qbpv=0.

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U.S. Geological Survey (USGS). 2022. "USGS Historical Topographic Map Explorer." Accessed December 2022.
<https://livingatlas.arcgis.com/topoexplorer/index.html>.

P5. Photographs (continued)



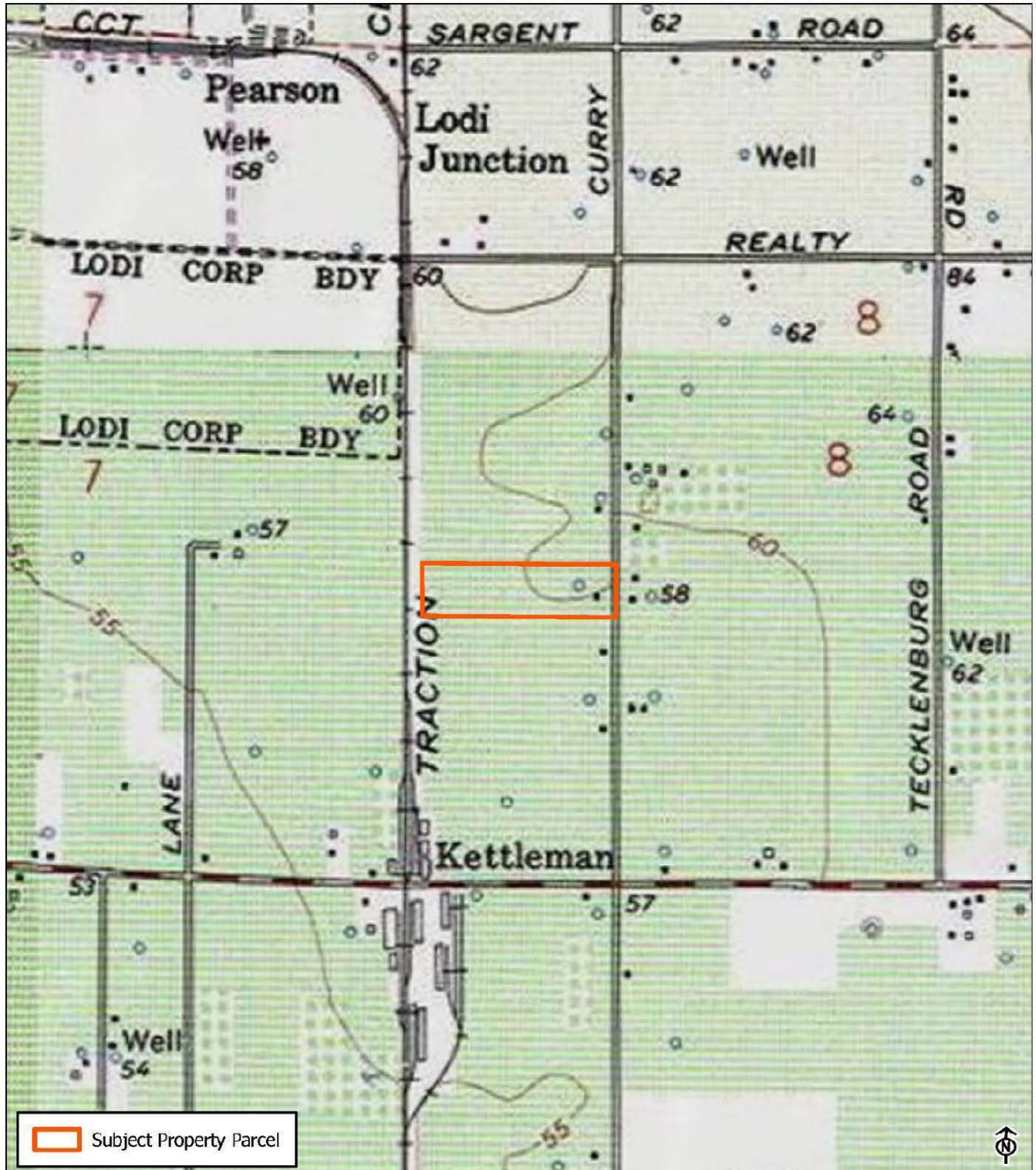
View southwest (Jacobs 2022).

LOCATION MAP

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*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 15505 North Curry Avenue (Resource ID 21)

*Map Name: Waterloo 1972 *Scale: 1:24,000 (Not to scale) *Date of map: 01/10/2023



PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code 6Z

Other Listings
Review Code

Reviewer

Date

Page 1 of 6 *Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) 15415 North Curry Avenue (Resource ID 22)

P1. Other Identifier: N/A

*P2. Location: ☐ Not for Publication ☒ Unrestricted

*a. County San Joaquin and (P2c, P2e, and P2b or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad Waterloo Date 1972 T 3N; R 7E; SW 1/4 of Sec 8; MD B.M.

c. Address 15415 North Curry Avenue, Lodi Zip 95240

d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone 10S, 654364 mE/ 4220610 mN

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, decimal degrees, etc., as appropriate)

Assessor's Parcel Number (APN): 049-230-080

*P3a. Description:

The subject property is a one-story Ranch-style residence with an attached garage. The roof is a steeply pitched gable roof with large overhang and rafter tails, and a hipped-roof over the two-bay garage. The siding appears to be wood and stone. The remainder of the façade is heavily obfuscated by brush, trees, and other landscaping. The residence is in a rural residential area in east Lodi, with the Central California Traction Railroad and industrial development to the west. It is in the Area of Potential Impacts (API) for the Northern San Joaquin 230-kilovolt Transmission Project and is recorded and evaluated in this form.

*P3b. Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) HP 2. Single Family Property

*P4. Resources Present: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Site ☐ District ☐ Element of District ☐ Other (Isolates, etc.)



P5b. Description of Photo: (view, date, accession #) View southwest, December 2022

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Source: ☒ Historic ☐ Prehistoric
☐ Both
1969 (Parcelquest.com 2022)

*P7. Owner and Address:
Richard & Ruth Diekman
15415 North Curry Avenue
Lodi, CA 95240

*P8. Recorded by: (Name, affiliation, and address) A. Reese
2485 Natomas Park Drive Suite 600
Sacramento, CA 95833

*P9. Date Recorded: December 2022

*P10. Survey Type: (Describe)
Reconnaissance

*P11. Report Citation: Jacobs Engineering, Inc., Northern San Joaquin 230-kilovolt Transmission Project, San Joaquin County, California Architectural Identification and Evaluation Report, prepared for Pacific Gas & Electric Company, 2023.

*Attachments: ☐ NONE ☒ Location Map ☒ Continuation Sheet ☒ Building, Structure, and Object Record

☐ Archaeological Record ☐ District Record ☐ Linear Feature Record ☐ Milling Station Record ☐ Rock Art Record

☐ Artifact Record ☐ Photograph Record ☐ Other (List)

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 15415 North Curry Avenue (Resource ID 22) *NRHP Status Code 6Z
Page 2 of 6

B1. Historic Name: N/A

B2. Common Name: 15415 North Curry Avenue

B3. Original Use: Residential

B4. Present Use: Residential

*B5. Architectural Style: Ranch

*B6. Construction History: Constructed in 1969 (Parcelquest.com 2022). The roofing and garage doors appear to be replacements installed within the past circa 35 years. The remainder of the residence is not viewable from public vantage points due to landscaping and other vegetation.

*B7. Moved? ☒ No ☐ Yes ☐ Unknown Date: _____ Original Location: _____

*B8. Related Features: None

B9a. Architect: N/A

b. Builder: N/A

*B10. Significance:

Theme Residential Development

Area San Joaquin Valley

Period of Significance N/A

Property Type Residential

Applicable Criteria N/A

The property at 15415 North Curry Avenue is not eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) and is not a historical resource for purposes of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The property has lost integrity of design, workmanship, feeling, and setting due to new roofing and a new garage door as well as industrial development to the west. The property has been evaluated in accordance with Section 15064.5(a)(2)-(3) of the CEQA Guidelines, using the criteria outlined in Section 5024.1 of the California Public Resources Code.

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) N/A

*B12. References: SEE CONTINUATION SHEET

B13. Remarks:

* B14. Evaluator: A. Reese, Jacobs Engineering Group, Inc.

* Date of Evaluation: January 2023

(This space reserved for official comments.)



CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: 15415 North Curry Avenue (Resource ID 22)

Page 3 of 6

Recorded By: A. Reese

*Date January 2023

☒ Continuation ☐ Update

Section B10. Significance (continued)

Historic Context

The property at 15415 North Curry Avenue is east of the City of Lodi in San Joaquin County in the San Joaquin Valley. San Joaquin County was formed when California achieved statehood in 1850. Cartographic review indicates the API environs remained sparsely populated during this time. Lodi later was established on the west end of the API in 1869 along the newly constructed Southern Pacific Railroad (SPRR). The ease of transportation afforded by the SPRR and subsequent railroads coupled with an expanding road network contributed to the API environs' burgeoning agricultural industry during the second half of the nineteenth century. The area also benefited from its proximity to Stockton, a major trade center in the region.

Maps of the API from 1856 and 1857 depict two parallel roads extending in a northeast-southwest orientation through the western half of the API, the easternmost of which roughly follows the alignment of present-day SR 88 (General Land Office 1855, 1865). The remainder of the API was sparsely developed during this time. Although the API still retains its rural character, arrival of the SPRR led to the establishment of a new railroad town at Lodi at the west end of the API in 1869 (City of Lodi California n.d.). The SPRR mainline extended in a north-south orientation through Lodi approximately 0.82 mile west of the API and passed through the nearby towns of Elk Grove, Galt, Stockton, Lathrop, and Altamont Pass, California. The SPRR currently forms part of the UPRR alignment.

Another railroad, the San Joaquin and Sierra Nevada Railroad (SJ&SNR), was built in the API environs shortly after the SPRR. The segment of the line between Lodi and Woodbridge, California, opened for business in 1882, while construction of the line continued eastward towards Lockeford, California (northeast of the API). The SJ&SNR passed approximately 0.26 mile north of the API and had an east-west orientation that followed present-day SR 12. SPRR acquired the SJ&SNR in 1888, and it subsequently became known as the SPRR Valley Spring Branch (Hees n.d.). The segment of the former SPRR Valley Spring Branch in the vicinity of the API is no longer extant.

The road historically in the location of present-day SR 88 was depicted as one of the major thoroughfares in the Central Valley in maps from the mid-1880s (Hall 1886, 1887). It connected Stockton, Waterloo, and Lockeford with communities in the Sierra Nevada. A map from 1894 shows additional roads within the API, including East Harney Lane, Jack Tone Road, and East Kettleman Lane (USGS 2022). This trend of new road construction continued into the early twentieth century based on maps and aerials (NETROnline 2022; USGS 2022). The expanding road network during this time reflects the area's burgeoning agricultural industry, which increased settlement in the region. Roads as well as railroads were important movers of goods and people, and thus also aided the growth of the agricultural industry and prompted settlement along their alignments.

A third railroad reached Lodi during the early twentieth century: the Central California Traction Railroad (CCTR), which extends through the west end of the API. The portion of the line between Stockton and Lodi was completed in 1907, and the portion between Lodi and Sacramento was completed in 1910. The CCTR line currently is owned by Union Pacific Railroad and Burlington Northern Santa Fe Railroad (JRP Historical Consulting Services 2003).

With the establishment of transportation networks, the agricultural industry grew. In the 1890s, a local history described that "The land in the vicinity [of Lodi] is sandy and excellent for almost all kinds of crops. Watermelons have been a great specialty here for many years" (No author 1890). However, dry grains principally were farmed in San Joaquin County during the 1800s. In the Lodi area, alfalfa was identified as "King of Crops" (Martin 1904:22). Therefore, it is likely that nineteenth-century farmers in the API produced dry grains such as alfalfa, which required little in the way of irrigation (Caltrans 2007). During the early twentieth century, farmers in San Joaquin County increasingly began to diversify their crops, with the area surrounding Lodi becoming known for its wine grapes. Other farm goods in the area included olives, peaches, apricots, prunes, almonds, and figs, among others. Lodi thus featured six fruit packing sheds by 1906. Agricultural products grown in the API environs were shipped throughout California and the nation via the railroads that traversed the area. Orchards and vineyards continue to characterize the API to this day, reflecting the importance of the local agricultural industry (Martin 1904; No author 1890).

15415 North Curry Avenue

CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: 15415 North Curry Avenue (Resource ID 22)

Page 4 of 6

Recorded By: A. Reese

*Date January 2023

☒ Continuation ☐ Update

The property at 15415 North Curry Avenue is currently owned by Richard and Ruth Diekman. Tax assessor records show the last deed transaction of the property dating to September 1, 1992. A 1911 county atlas shows the parcel was owned by E.G. Spare (historicmapworks.com 2023). The earliest aerial photograph of the area dates from 1957 and shows the area surrounding the property as agricultural with scattered residential and agricultural development. The building first appears between the 1967 and 1984 aeriels. By the 1990s the area to the west of the parcel had significant industrial development. Research using Newspapers.com and Ancestry.com did not reveal any additional information about the property or its owners.

This property is previously unrecorded and unevaluated. The residence appears to have new roofing and new garage doors, but the façade and other elevations are obfuscated from public vantage points by vegetation. The property is evaluated below.

Evaluation

Under CRHR Criterion 1, this property has no significant associations with important historic events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local, regional or national history. The property is related to residential development in Lodi which was common during this period. Research did not reveal that the property played an important role in the agricultural history of San Joaquin County. Therefore, the property at 15415 North Curry Avenue is not eligible for the CRHR under Criterion 1.

Under CRHR Criterion 2, this property is not significant for any associations with the lives of persons important to history. Research did not uncover that E.G. Spare made any important contributions to history. No other past owners were identified during research. Therefore, the property is not eligible for the CRHR under Criterion 2.

Under CRHR Criterion 3, this property does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, nor does it possess high artistic value. The residence reflects elements of the Ranch style such as its hipped roof and horizontal massing, however, other examples of resources with more character-defining features of this style exist. Additionally, research did not uncover any direct associations with important designers or engineers. Therefore, the property is not eligible for the CRHR under Criterion 3.

Under CRHR Criterion 4, this property is not significant as a source (or likely source) of important information regarding history. It does not appear to have any likelihood of yielding important information about historic construction materials or technologies.

Integrity

Location is the place where the historic property was constructed or the place where the historic event took place. The location of the property at 15415 North Curry Avenue appears to have remained the same throughout its history. The integrity of the property's location remains intact.

Design is the combination of elements that create the form, plan, space, and style of a property. The design of this property has been modified with new roofing and a replacement garage door.

Setting is the physical environment of a historic property. An aerial from 1984 shows the neighboring residential properties in a very similar arrangement to what they are today. However, industrial development to the west has left the integrity of setting only partially intact.

Materials are the physical elements that were combined or deposited during a particular period of time and in a particular pattern of configuration to form a historic property. The materials of this property have been modified by the new roofing material and garage door, which has resulted in a diminishment of the integrity of materials.

Workmanship is the physical evidence of the crafts of a particular culture or people during any given period in history or prehistory. The workmanship of the property has been affected by the addition of new roofing material and garage doors.

CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: 15415 North Curry Avenue (Resource ID 22)

Page 5 of 6

Recorded By: A. Reese

*Date January 2023

☒ Continuation ☐ Update

Feeling is a property's expression of the aesthetic or historic sense of a particular period of time. Although some modifications have occurred to the property overall it continues to convey the character of a 1960s Ranch house. Therefore, the property retains integrity of feeling.

Association is the direct link between an important historic event or person and a historic property. This property would be recognizable to persons from the past and retains integrity of association as a 1960s Ranch house.

In conclusion, the property at 15415 North Curry Avenue does not meet any of the CRHR criteria and has lost integrity. Therefore, the property is not a historical resource for the purposes of CEQA.

B12. References (continued)

California Department of Transportation (Caltrans). 2007. *A Historical Context and Archaeological Research Design for Agricultural Properties in California*. Accessed December 20, 2022. <https://dot.ca.gov/-/media/dot-media/programs/environmental-analysis/documents/ser/agriculture-study-a11y.pdf>.

City of Lodi, California. N.d. "History of the City of Lodi." Accessed December 16, 2022. <https://www.lohi.gov/602/History-of-the-City-of-Lodi>.

Hall, William Hammond. 1886. Sheet No. 1, Northern Portion, Irrigation Map of the San Joaquin Valley, California. California State Engineering Department, Sacramento, California.

--. 1887. Topographical and Irrigation Map of the Great Central Valley of California. Embracing the Sacramento, San Joaquin, Tulare and Kern Valleys and the Bordering Foothills. California State Engineering Department, Sacramento, California.

Hees, Randy. N.d. "A History of the San Joaquin & Sierra Nevada Railroad. Accessed December 16, 2022. <http://www.pacificng.com/template.php?page=roads/ca/sjsn/history.htm>.

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General Land Office. 1855. Survey Plat for Township 3 North, Range 8 East, Mount Diablo Meridian. San Francisco, California. U.S. Department of the Interior Bureau of Land Management.

--. 1865. Survey Plat for Township 3 North, Range 7 East, Mount Diablo Meridian. San Francisco, California. U.S. Department of the Interior Bureau of Land Management.

JRP Historical Consulting Services. 2003. P-39-004470. Record on file with the Central California Information Center, California State University, Stanislaus.

Martin, A.A. 1904. *The Delta Lands of California*. Accessed December 20, 2022. https://www.google.com/books/edition/The_Delta_Lands_of_California/Bnk9AQAAAMAJ?hl=en&gbpv=0.

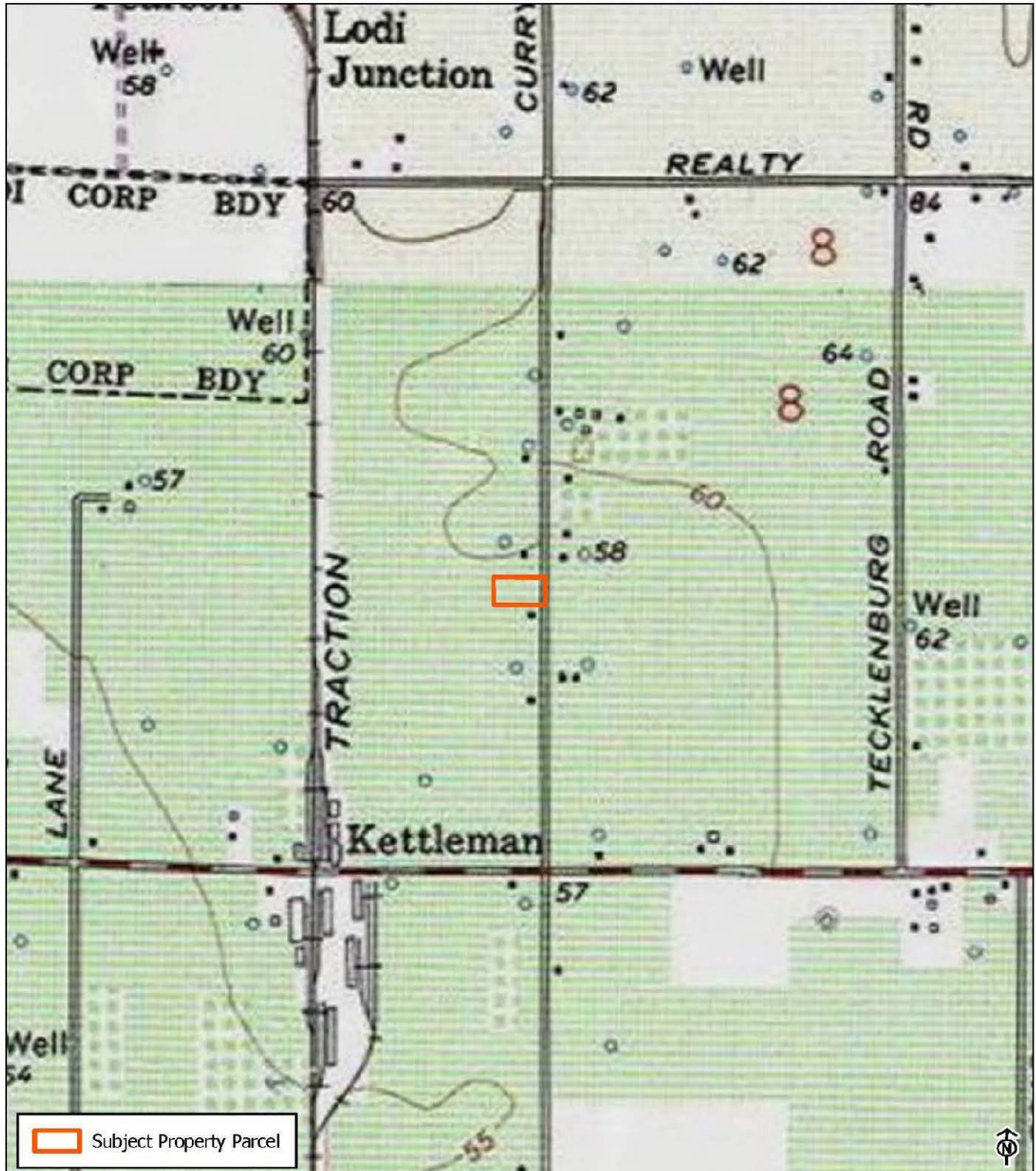
NETROnline. 2022. Aerial images and topographic quadrangles of the API. Accessed January 2023. <https://www.historicaerials.com/viewer>.

No author. 1890. *An Illustrated History of San Joaquin County, California*. Accessed December 20, 2022. https://www.google.com/books/edition/An_Illustrated_History_of_San_Joaquin_Co/v8FBAQAAMAJ?hl=en&gbpv=0.

Parcelquest.com. 2022. Parcels. www.parcelquest.com.

U.S. Geological Survey (USGS). 2022. "USGS Historical Topographic Map Explorer." Accessed December 2022. <https://livingatlas.arcgis.com/topoexplorer/index.html>.

LOCATION MAP



State of California - The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code 6Z

Other Listings
Review Code

Reviewer

Date

Page 1 of 1 *Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) 15403 North Curry Avenue (Resource ID 23)

P1. Other Identifier: N/A

*P2. Location: ☐ Not for Publication ☒ Unrestricted

- *a. County San Joaquin and (P2c, P2e, and P2b or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)
*b. USGS 7.5' Quad Waterloo Date 1972 T 3N; R 7E; SW 1/4 of Sec 8; MD B.M.
c. Address 15403 North Curry Avenue, Lodi Zip 95240
d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone 10S, 654206 mE/ 4220577 mN
e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, decimal degrees, etc., as appropriate)
Assessor's Parcel Number: 049-230-070

*P3a. Description:

The subject property is a one-story cottage with residence with a detached garage and shed built circa 1957. The residence has a wood shingle-covered front-gable roof with exposed rafter tails and a clapboard exterior. An enclosed full-width porch is located at the east façade and features a replacement door flanked by an aluminum sliding window and a fixed window. Other window types are unknown due to plant growth around the base of the building. The garage is a rectangular building with wood siding, two bays, and a corrugated metal roof. The shed is not visible from public vantage points but is rectangular and appears to be constructed of corrugated metal. The property is set in a rural residential area of east Lodi with modern industrial development to the west. It is in the Area of Potential Impacts (API) for the Northern San Joaquin 230-kilovolt Transmission Project and is recorded and evaluated in this form.

*P3b. Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) HP 2. Single Family Property

*P4. Resources Present: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Site ☐ District ☐ Element of District ☐ Other (Isolates, etc.)



P5b. Description of Photo: (view, date, accession #) View southwest, December 2022

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Source: ☒ Historic ☐ Prehistoric
☐ Both
1900 (Parcelquest.com 2022)

*P7. Owner and Address:
Richard & Ruth Diekman
15415 North Curry Avenue
Lodi, CA 95240

*P8. Recorded by: (Name, affiliation, and address) A. Reese
2485 Natomas Park Drive Suite 600
Sacramento, CA 95833

*P9. Date Recorded: December 2022

*P10. Survey Type: (Describe)
Reconnaissance

*P11. Report Citation: Jacobs Engineering, Inc., Northern San Joaquin 230-kilovolt Transmission Project, San Joaquin County, California Architectural Identification and Evaluation Report, prepared for Pacific Gas & Electric Company, 2023.

*Attachments: ☐ NONE ☒ Location Map ☒ Continuation Sheet ☒ Building, Structure, and Object Record
☐ Archaeological Record ☐ District Record ☐ Linear Feature Record ☐ Milling Station Record ☐ Rock Art Record
☐ Artifact Record ☐ Photograph Record ☐ Other (List)

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 15403 North Curry Avenue (Resource ID 23) *NRHP Status Code 6Z
Page 2 of 7

B1. Historic Name: N/A

B2. Common Name: 15403 North Curry Avenue

B3. Original Use: Residential

B4. Present Use: Residential

*B5. Architectural Style: N/A

*B6. Construction History: Residence constructed 1900 (Parcelquest.com 2022). The earliest available aerial for the area dates from 1957 and shows the garage and shed were built by that time (NETROnline 2022). The roofing, windows, and doors appear to have been replaced within the past circa 40 years. It is unknown when the porch was enclosed but it appears to have occurred over 50 years ago.

*B7. Moved? ☒ No ☐ Yes ☐ Unknown Date: _____ Original Location: _____

*B8. Related Features: None

B9a. Architect: N/A

b. Builder: N/A

*B10. Significance:

Theme Residential Development

Area San Joaquin Valley

Period of Significance N/A

Property Type Residential

Applicable Criteria N/A

The property at 15403 North Curry Avenue is not eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) due to a lack of integrity and is not a historical resource for purposes of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The property has been evaluated in accordance with Section 15064.5(a)(2)-(3) of the CEQA Guidelines, using the criteria outlined in Section 5024.1 of the California Public Resources Code. Refer to the continuation sheet for a full evaluation.

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) N/A

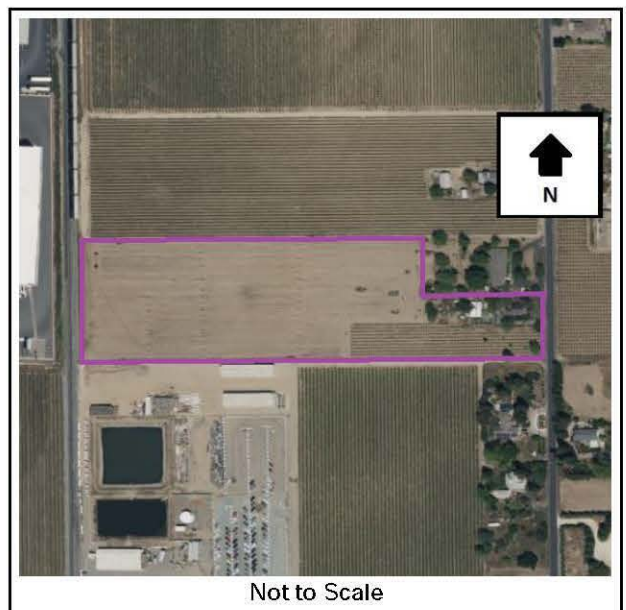
*B12. References: SEE CONTINUATION SHEET

B13. Remarks:

* B14. Evaluator: A. Reese, Jacobs Engineering Group, Inc.

* Date of Evaluation: January 2023

(This space reserved for official comments.)



CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: 15403 North Curry Avenue (Resource ID 23)

Page 3 of 7

Recorded By: A. Reese

*Date January 2023

☒ Continuation ☐ Update

Section B10. Significance (continued)

Historic Context

The property at 15403 North Curry Avenue is east of the City of Lodi in San Joaquin County in the San Joaquin Valley. San Joaquin County was formed when California achieved statehood in 1850. Cartographic review indicates the API environs remained sparsely populated during this time. Lodi later was established on the west end of the API in 1869 along the newly constructed Southern Pacific Railroad (SPRR). The ease of transportation afforded by the SPRR and subsequent railroads coupled with an expanding road network contributed to the API environs' burgeoning agricultural industry during the second half of the nineteenth century. The area also benefited from its proximity to Stockton, a major trade center in the region.

Maps of the API from 1856 and 1857 depict two parallel roads extending in a northeast-southwest orientation through the western half of the API, the easternmost of which roughly follows the alignment of present-day SR 88 (General Land Office 1855, 1865). The remainder of the API was sparsely developed during this time. Although the API still retains its rural character, arrival of the SPRR led to the establishment of a new railroad town at Lodi at the west end of the API in 1869 (City of Lodi California n.d.). The SPRR mainline extended in a north-south orientation through Lodi approximately 0.82 mile west of the API and passed through the nearby towns of Elk Grove, Galt, Stockton, Lathrop, and Altamont Pass, California. The SPRR currently forms part of the UPRR alignment.

Another railroad, the San Joaquin and Sierra Nevada Railroad (SJ&SNR), was built in the API environs shortly after the SPRR. The segment of the line between Lodi and Woodbridge, California, opened for business in 1882, while construction of the line continued eastward towards Lockeford, California (northeast of the API). The SJ&SNR passed approximately 0.26 mile north of the API and had an east-west orientation that followed present-day SR 12. SPRR acquired the SJ&SNR in 1888, and it subsequently became known as the SPRR Valley Spring Branch (Hees n.d.). The segment of the former SPRR Valley Spring Branch in the vicinity of the API is no longer extant.

The road historically in the location of present-day SR 88 was depicted as one of the major thoroughfares in the Central Valley in maps from the mid-1880s (Hall 1886, 1887). It connected Stockton, Waterloo, and Lockeford with communities in the Sierra Nevada. A map from 1894 shows additional roads within the API, including East Harney Lane, Jack Tone Road, and East Kettleman Lane (USGS 2022). This trend of new road construction continued into the early twentieth century based on maps and aerials (NETROnline 2022; USGS 2022). The expanding road network during this time reflects the area's burgeoning agricultural industry, which increased settlement in the region. Roads as well as railroads were important movers of goods and people, and thus also aided the growth of the agricultural industry and prompted settlement along their alignments.

A third railroad reached Lodi during the early twentieth century: the Central California Traction Railroad (CCTR), which extends through the west end of the API. The portion of the line between Stockton and Lodi was completed in 1907, and the portion between Lodi and Sacramento was completed in 1910. The CCTR line currently is owned by Union Pacific Railroad and Burlington Northern Santa Fe Railroad (JRP Historical Consulting Services 2003).

With the establishment of transportation networks, the agricultural industry grew. In the 1890s, a local history described that "The land in the vicinity [of Lodi] is sandy and excellent for almost all kinds of crops. Watermelons have been a great specialty here for many years" (No author 1890). However, dry grains principally were farmed in San Joaquin County during the 1800s. In the Lodi area, alfalfa was identified as "King of Crops" (Martin 1904:22). Therefore, it is likely that nineteenth-century farmers in the API produced dry grains such as alfalfa, which required little in the way of irrigation (Caltrans 2007). During the early twentieth century, farmers in San Joaquin County increasingly began to diversify their crops, with the area surrounding Lodi becoming known for its wine grapes. Other farm goods in the area included olives, peaches, apricots, prunes, almonds, and figs, among others. Lodi thus featured six fruit packing sheds by 1906. Agricultural products grown in the API environs were shipped throughout California and the nation via the railroads that traversed the area. Orchards and vineyards continue to characterize the API to this day, reflecting the importance of the local agricultural industry (Martin 1904; No author 1890).

15403 North Curry Avenue

CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: 15403 North Curry Avenue (Resource ID 23)

Page 4 of 7

Recorded By: A. Reese

*Date January 2023

☒ Continuation ☐ Update

The property at 15403 North Curry Avenue is currently owned by Richard and Ruth Diekman. Tax assessor records show the last deed transaction of the property dating to September 1, 1992. A 1911 county atlas shows the parcel was owned by E.G. Spare (historicmapworks.com 2023). The earliest aerial photograph of the area dates from 1957 and shows the area surrounding the property as agricultural with scattered residential and agricultural development. By the 1990s the area to the west of the parcel was characterized by industrial development. Research using Newspapers.com and Ancestry.com did not reveal any additional information about the property or its owners.

This property is previously unrecorded and unevaluated. The residence has replacement roofing, windows, and doors installed within the past circa 40 years. The porch was enclosed over 50 years ago based on visual observation. The property is evaluated below.

Evaluation

Under CRHR Criterion 1, this property has no significant associations with important historic events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local, regional, or national history. The property is related to rural residential development in Lodi which was common in the early twentieth century. Research did not reveal that the property played an important role in the agricultural or residential history of San Joaquin County. Regardless, the property lacks sufficient integrity to convey any important associations due to replacement roofing materials, doors, and windows. Therefore, the property at 15403 North Curry Avenue is not eligible for the CRHR under Criterion 1.

Under CRHR Criterion 2, this property is not significant for any associations with the lives of persons important to history. Research did not uncover that E.G. Spare made any important contributions to history. No other past owners were identified during research. Therefore, the property is not eligible for the CRHR under Criterion 2.

Under CRHR Criterion 3, this property does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, nor does it possess high artistic value. Further, has been altered through the installation of replacement roofing materials, windows, and doors within the past circa 40 years. The porch also has been enclosed. Additionally, research did not uncover any direct associations with important designers or engineers. Therefore, the property is not eligible for the CRHR under Criterion 3.

Under CRHR Criterion 4, this property is not significant as a source (or likely source) of important information regarding history. It does not appear to have any likelihood of yielding important information about historic construction materials or technologies.

Integrity

Location is the place where the historic property was constructed or the place where the historic event took place. The location of the property at 15403 North Curry Avenue appears to have remained the same throughout its history. The integrity of the property's location remains intact.

Design is the combination of elements that create the form, plan, space, and style of a property. The design of this property has been modified with new roofing, windows, and doors and enclosing the front porch.

Setting is the physical environment of a historic property. Aerial photographs from 1957 to 1984 show the neighboring residential properties in a very similar arrangement to what they are today, however, industrial development to the west has left the integrity of setting only partially intact.

Materials are the physical elements that were combined or deposited during a particular period of time and in a particular pattern of configuration to form a historic property. The materials of this property have been modified by the new roofing, windows, and doors which has resulted in a diminishment of the integrity of materials.

Workmanship is the physical evidence of the crafts of a particular culture or people during any given period in history or prehistory. The workmanship of the property has been affected by the addition of new roofing, siding, windows, and doors.

CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: 15403 North Curry Avenue (Resource ID 23)

Page 5 of 7

Recorded By: A. Reese

*Date January 2023

☒ Continuation ☐ Update

Feeling is a property's expression of the aesthetic or historic sense of a particular period of time. Although some modifications have occurred to the property overall it continues to convey the character of an early twentieth-century rural residential property. Therefore, the property retains integrity of feeling.

Association is the direct link between an important historic event or person and a historic property. This property likely would not be recognizable to persons from the past due to alterations and has lost integrity of association.

In conclusion, the property at 15403 North Curry Avenue does not meet any of the CRHR criteria and has lost integrity. Therefore, the property is not a historical resource for the purposes of CEQA.

B12. References (continued)

California Department of Transportation (Caltrans). 2007. *A Historical Context and Archaeological Research Design for Agricultural Properties in California*. Accessed December 20, 2022. <https://dot.ca.gov/-/media/dot-media/programs/environmental-analysis/documents/ser/agriculture-study-a11y.pdf>.

City of Lodi, California. N.d. "History of the City of Lodi." Accessed December 16, 2022. <https://www.lohi.gov/602/History-of-the-City-of-Lodi>.

Hall, William Hammond. 1886. Sheet No. 1, Northern Portion, Irrigation Map of the San Joaquin Valley, California. California State Engineering Department, Sacramento, California.

--. 1887. Topographical and Irrigation Map of the Great Central Valley of California. Embracing the Sacramento, San Joaquin, Tulare and Kern Valleys and the Bordering Foothills. California State Engineering Department, Sacramento, California.

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P5. Photographs (continued)

CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: 15403 North Curry Avenue (Resource ID 23)

Page 6 of 7

Recorded By: A. Reese

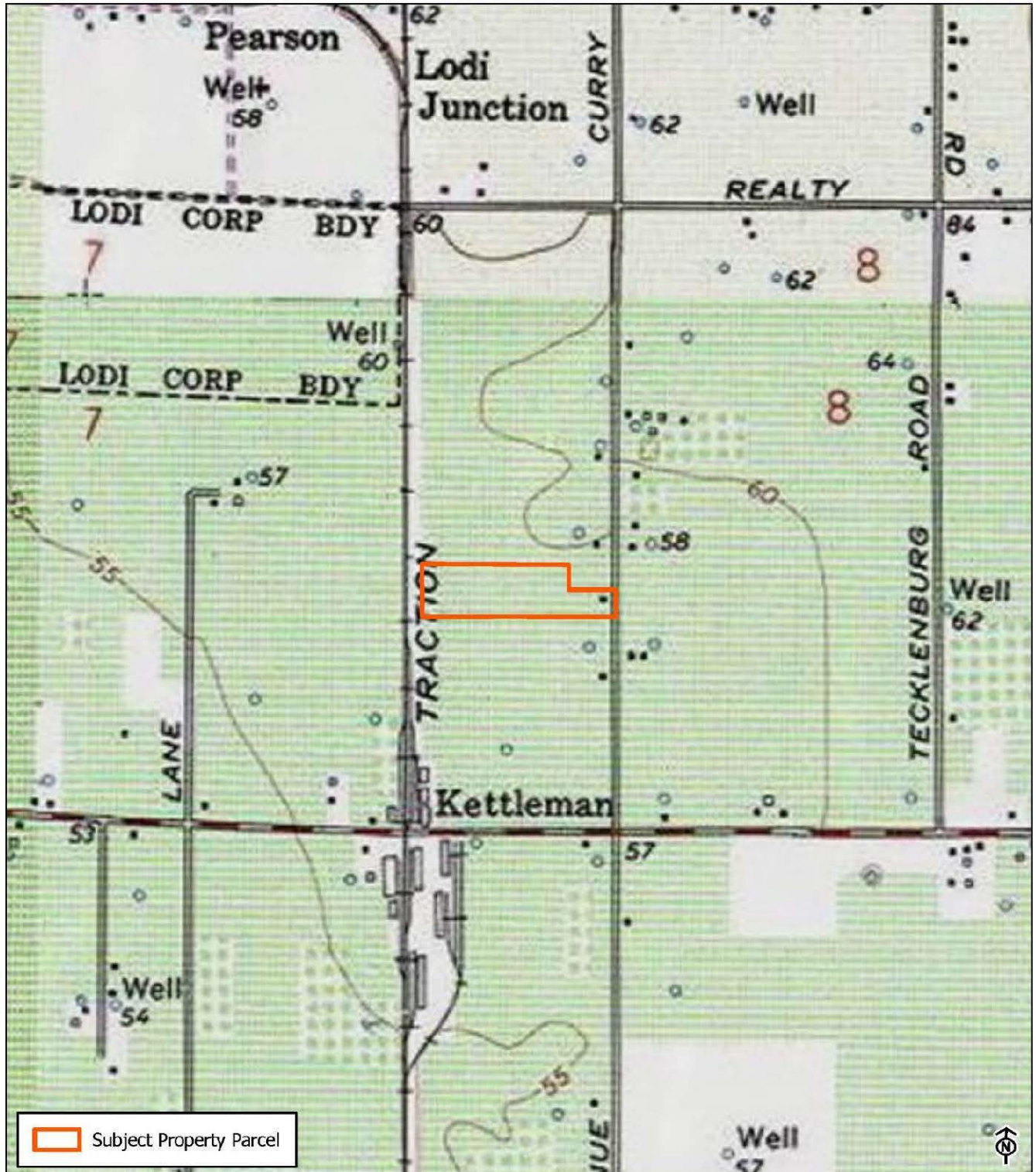
*Date January 2023

☒ Continuation ☐ Update



15403 North Curry Avenue, view northwest (Jacobs 2022).

LOCATION MAP



PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code 6Z

Other Listings
Review Code

Reviewer

Date

Page 1 of 10 *Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) 6021, 5950, and 5990 East Kettleman Lane (Resource ID 24)

P1. Other Identifier: Delta Packing Company

*P2. Location: ☐ Not for Publication ☒ Unrestricted

- *a. County San Joaquin and (P2c, P2e, and P2b or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)
- *b. USGS 7.5' Quad Waterloo Date 1972 T 3N; R 7E; SW, NW 1/4 of Sec 8, 17; MD B.M.
- c. Address 6021, 5950, and 5990 East Kettleman Lane, Lodi Zip 95240
- d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone 10S, 654133 mE/ 4220331 mN
- e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, decimal degrees, etc., as appropriate)
Assessor's Parcel Numbers (APNs): 049-230-110, 061-030-150, 061-050-120, and 061-030-540

*P3a. Description:

This property is an industrial agricultural packing plant located on four parcels. East Kettleman Lane and the Central California Traction Railroad (CCTR) Central Valley Line extend through the property. The CCTR serviced the property. There are three historic-age buildings on the property dating from between 1954 and 1967 that are identified as Building 1 through 3 in this form. Building 1 (constructed sometime between circa 1954 and 1957) is located on APN 049-230-110 to the north of East Kettleman Lane. It is a rectangular, flat roofed stucco building with a loading dock facing East Kettleman Lane and wrapping around the east elevation. There are four sets of double unglazed entry doors at the eastern façade and a small shed roof protecting the entrances (see continuation sheet). The packing plant is set in an industrial area of east Lodi. It is in the Area of Potential Impacts (API) for the Northern San Joaquin 230-kilovolt Transmission Project and is recorded and evaluated in this form.

*P3b. Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) HP 8, Industrial Building

*P4. Resources Present: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Site ☐ District ☐ Element of District ☐ Other (Isolates, etc.)



P5b. Description of Photo: (view, date, accession #) Building 1 at west of photo, view north, December 2022

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Source: ☒ Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both
Circa 1948-1968 (NETRonline 2022)

*P7. Owner and Address:
Delta Packing Company of Lodi Inc.
6012 East Kettleman Lane
Lodi, CA 95240

*P8. Recorded by: (Name, affiliation, and address) A. Reese
2485 Natomas Park Drive Suite 600
Sacramento, CA 95833

*P9. Date Recorded: December 2022

*P10. Survey Type: (Describe)
Reconnaissance

*P11. Report Citation: Jacobs

Engineering Group, Inc., Northern San Joaquin 230-kilovolt Transmission Project, San Joaquin County, California Architectural Identification and Evaluation Report, prepared for Pacific Gas & Electric Company, 2023.

*Attachments: ☐ NONE ☒ Location Map ☒ Continuation Sheet ☒ Building, Structure, and Object Record
☐ Archaeological Record ☐ District Record ☐ Linear Feature Record ☐ Milling Station Record ☐ Rock Art Record
☐ Artifact Record ☐ Photograph Record ☐ Other (List)