

8. CULTURAL RESOURCES



BACKGROUND

The Mokelumne River watershed is rich in cultural resources. These resources reflect the Native American, mining, agricultural, railroad, and social heritage and people which shaped the watershed.

Officially-Designated Resources: The following cultural resources are located within the watershed and have been given formal recognition by the State of California and/or the National Register of Historic Places:

**Table 8-A
National Register of Historic Places
Listed Resources Located in the Watershed**

Resource Name	Address	Date of Listing
Hotel Lodi	5 S. School St., Lodi	9/29/95
I.O.O.F. Hall	Main St., Woodbridge	1/4/81
Locke House and Barn	19960 W. Elliott Rd., Lockeford	6/19/72
Locke's Meat Market	13480 Hwy. 88, Lockeford	2/19/82
Lodi Arch	Pine St., Lodi	9/17/80
Morse-Skinner Ranch House	13063 N. Hwy. 99, Lodi	8/21/86
Terminus Culling Chute	14900 W. Hwy. 12, Lodi	4/19/84
Woman's Club of Lodi	325 W. Pine St., Lodi	5/20/88
Woodbridge Masonic Lodge No. 131	1040 Augusta St., Woodbridge	4/20/89



Town of Woodbridge
CA State Historical Landmark No. 358

In 1852, Jeremiah H. Woods and Alexander McQueen established a ferry across the Mokelumne River at this point. As a result, a new road from Stockton to Sacramento by way of Wood's Ferry was established. In 1858, Woods built a bridge at the site of the ferry from which the town, laid out in April 1859, took its name.

N

Lodi Arch
National Register of Historic Places
CA State Historical Landmark No. 931

Designed by architect E.B. Brown and built in 1907 for the Lodi Tokay Carnival, the arch served as an entrance into Lodi and a symbol of agricultural and commercial growth. Essentially unaltered since construction, the structure is one of the few remaining Mission Revival ceremonial arches left within California. The structure is listed on the National Register of Historic Places.



←Lockeford Meat Market

Locke House and Barn→

**National Register of
Historic Places**



**Table 8-B
CA State Historical Landmarks within the Watershed**

Name/No. of Resource	Location	Description
Benson's Ferry, No. 149	S. bank of N Fork of Mokelumne River 100 ft. W of County Rd. J8, 3 mi N of Thornton	River ferry, est. 1849 purchased by John A. Benson in 1850. In 1852, Benson laid out the then-principal wagon road between Sacramento and Stockton. Following Benson's murder in 1859, ferry was operated by son-in-law, Ed Gayetty.
Lone Star Mill, No. 155	Entrance to Stillman L. McGee Park, Mackville Rd., 1 mi. N of Clements	Sawmill built in 1852 on Mokelumne River removed to Hodge and (David S.) Terry's ranch in 1854 with flour mill attached the following year. Mill burned in 1856 and was rebuilt on present site as Lone Star Mill.
Site of Wood's Ferry and Wood's Bridge, No. 163	Present bridge is approx. location of original ferry and bridge. Lower Sacramento Road, Woodbridge	Established by Wood in 1852 upon his arrival. He built a ferryboat and established this crossing known as Wood's Ferry. In 1858, he built a toll bridge at the old ferry crossing, charging \$1 for a pair of animals and wagon and .50 extra for every additional pair of animals in the wagon.
Town of Woodbridge, No. 358	Lower Sacramento Road, Woodbridge	See preceding page for photo and description.
Lockeford (Locke's Ford) aka Pioneer Hill, No. 365	.6 mi. N. of Hwy. 12 on Elliot Rd., Lockeford	It was on this hill that Dr. Dean Jewett Locke and his brother Elmer H. Locke built the first cabin on this Section in 1851. Disturbed by grizzly bears, they spent their first nights in oak trees. Dr. Locke, physician for the Boston and Newton Joint Stock Company, left Boston on April 16, 1849 to cross the plains and arrive at Sacramento on September 16, 1849. Because he built and maintained a ford across the Mokelumne River, his wife, Delia Hammond Locke, in 1859 named the town he laid out on his ranch Lockeford.
San Joaquin Valley College Site, No. 520	18500 N Lilac St, Woodbridge	Built through subscription by the residents of Woodbridge and dedicated as Woodbridge Seminary in 1879 by the United Brethren Church, this was the site of San Joaquin Valley College from 1882 to 1897. It was then used as Woods Grammar School until 1922, when the building was dismantled.
Lodi Arch, No. 931/a/	SE corner of E. Pine and S. Sacramento Streets, Lodi	See preceding page for photo and description.

/a/ Arch is located along one of the LMR boundaries



Elderberries are a culturally valuable plant used by Native Americans for medicine, dyes for basketry, flutes, and many other purposes
Photo by Brother Alfred, courtesy of CalVeg

Native Americans: The Native Americans who once resided in the watershed lived at the boundary between three different Native American groups: the Yokuts, Miwoks and the Wintun tribes. While there is some dispute, it is widely believed that the lower Mokelumne River watershed Native Americans belonged to the Plains Miwoks. This tribe was further divided into the Mokellos, Lalas and Machacos.

The name “Mokelumne” is believed to have been derived from one, or a combination of, three sources: 1) from the Mokellos tribe; 2) from a corruption of Wakalumitch—the Miwok name for river, or 3) from the Native American village of Mokel located on the river near Lockeford. John Fremont is credited for giving the Mokelumne its current spelling when he traveled through the area and stopped just east of the present-day Tretheway Road crossing over the Mokelumne in 1844 (although he referred to the area as the Rio de los Mukelumnes, at the time).

San Joaquin County Historical Society and Museum: The San Joaquin County Historical Society sponsors numerous educational programs related to watershed issues including agricultural history, environmental issues and cultural resources topics.

Valley Days is an intensive environmental learning program offered to third and fourth grade students. Pioneer Days is a living history program offered to elementary school students with classes held in an actual restored one-room schoolhouse (the 1870 Calaveras School).

Grandmother’s trunk, for students five and up, provides trunk and suitcase exhibits brought to schools or at the museum and is an interactive exploration of the contents of a trunk or suitcase that includes selected museum objects.

The museum also includes the Sunshine Trail—a garden designed for visitors with impaired vision which recreates a trip across California from west to east with water features, bridges, native stone and California native plants. The Wheelwright Exhibit represents one of 19 trades that were important to the development of the county and its economy. The Cutting Shed

Exhibit demonstrates a process that has nearly vanished but once employed a large number of students in the late 19th and early 20th century. The Joseph C. Tope and C. Gregory Crampton Ethnographic Collections provide an important link to understanding the culture of the Native Americans who once lived in San Joaquin County.

Slide shows offered by the Society include histories of Lodi and Lockeford. The Society also operates the San Joaquin County Historical Society Museum located in Micke Grove Park which offers additional resources including a display of agricultural equipment, library and research services (Gerald D. Kennedy Reference Library and Photographic Collections), classes and workshops, and docent training.

GOALS

- ✓ **Promote economic development through use of cultural resources;**
- ✓ **Provide economic incentives for rehabilitating and maintaining historic structures;**
- ✓ **Increase educational opportunities through study of cultural resources;**
- ✓ **Support existing cultural resource education programs; and**
- ✓ **Encourage conservation and restoration of cultural resources.**

IMPLEMENTATION PROGRAMS:

1. **Promote Eco-tourism/Economic Development through Integration of Cultural Resources**

Promote programs which encourage the rehabilitation and/or maintenance of cultural resources for use as tourist-related facilities (e.g., bed and breakfast inns, antique shops, hotels, restaurants) which may be integrated with recreational opportunities along the Mokelumne River (e.g., bed and breakfast/rafting tours, restaurant dinner/ultralite plane tours, fishing guide services offered at sports shops, hiking and biking trail maps and guided tours offered at local sports shops and hotels). Similarly, recognize cultural resources, including the cultural significance of plants important to Native Americans, through interpretive materials provided at trail heads or along trail routes.

Time Frame for Implementation: Commence program within three years of Plan adoption.

2. **Promote Adoption of Economic Incentive Programs for Cultural Resource Rehabilitation and Maintenance (e.g., Mills Act, Marks Historical Rehabilitation Act)**

Pursue adoption of the Mills Act Program within the Watershed to provide landowners with property tax incentives in exchange for rehabilitation and maintenance of cultural resources. Consider adoption of the Marks Historical Rehabilitation Act (Health and Safety Code Sections 37600-37883). Make landowners and developers aware of available programs for dedicating facade easements to San Joaquin County to assist in gaining federal tax incentives and/or funding for project implementation.

Time Frame for Implementation: Commence after completion of Program #3.

3. **Support Establishment of Certified Local Government Status for Communities within the Watershed**

Work with the State Office of Historic Preservation (OHP), and the U.S. Department of the Interior-National Park Service and local communities within the watershed to obtain Certified Local Government Status for communities within the watershed.

Time Frame for Implementation: Begin discussions with OHP within three years of Plan adoption.

4. **Increase Educational Opportunities through the Study of Cultural Resources**

Support a voluntary Historic Marker Program and preparation of a guide for walking, bicycling and driving tours describing the cultural resources within the watershed. Guides should be included on web sites, distributed to local merchants, Chamber of Commerce, Visitor's Bureaus, and similar groups. See also Programs in the LMSP Education Element.

Time Frame for Implementation: Commence within five years of Plan adoption.

5. **Support Existing Cultural Resource Education Programs**

Promote existing cultural resource education programs targeting cultural resources through the implementation of the Education Element of the LMSP.

Time Frame for Implementation: Ongoing.

6. **Encourage Conservation of Cultural Resources within Open Spaces Required as Mitigation for Development Proposals**

Encourage local agencies to, when establishing open spaces required for

mitigation of biological or other resources in conjunction with development proposals, locate those open spaces in areas which also include cultural resources thereby providing multi-purpose open spaces and encouraging the conservation of multiple resources including cultural resources. For example, Native American cultural resources are frequently located along the banks of rivers which may be included in open spaces for biological resources as mitigation for development proposals. Open spaces established as project mitigation for preservation of biological resources and in conjunction with development proposals should be located where these biological resources coincide with the location of Native American cultural resources whenever feasible.

Time Frame for Implementation: Ongoing.

7. **USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) Vegetation Restoration Program**

Promote the USDA NRCS Vegetation Restoration Program which promotes restoration using native plants and plants culturally significant to Native Americans. Include links to the USDA NRCS' Plant Materials Center in Lockeford on the Resource Conservation District website and in other publications created as part of the implementation of the LMR Watershed Stewardship Plan.

Time Frame for Implementation: Link to Resource Conservation District website to coincide with Plan adoption. Remainder of the program will be ongoing.