

## **Appendix D**

### **Archaeological Initial Assessment and Testing Plan for the Fourth and C Project at 1122 Fourth Avenue, City of San Diego, California**





April 29, 2016

Joseph Martinez, NCARB  
MARTINEZ + CUTRI CORP.  
402 West Broadway, Suite 2600  
San Diego, CA 92101

Re: Archaeological Initial Assessment and Testing Plan for the Fourth and C Project at 1122 Fourth Avenue, City of San Diego, California.

Dear Mr. Martinez,

The following archaeological initial assessment and testing plan for the Fourth and C Project (Project) at 1122 Fourth Avenue, City of San Diego, California, was prepared in compliance with the City of San Diego Mitigation Monitoring Measure HIST-B1, the City of San Diego Historical Resources Guidelines, and the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The Project is located with Horton's Addition, Block 16, in Lots E, F, G, H and I. The Project is bounded by 4th Avenue to the east, C Street to the south, 3rd Avenue to the west and Lots D and J to the north. The 25,103 square foot Project area is within APNs 533-521-04, 533-521-05, and 533-521-08. The Project is shown on the USGS 7.5' Point Loma Quad Map within the unsectioned Pueblo Lands of San Diego (Figures 1, 2, and 3).

## **STUDY METHODS**

This initial study was conducted to assess the potential for archaeological deposits within the Project site. ASM Principal Investigator Shelby Castells reviewed historical maps, the Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps, and aerial photographs to develop a brief land use history for the block and to assess the potential for the Project to impact cultural resources. A records search at the South Coastal Information Center (SCIC) to identify previously recorded cultural resources was conducted within a one-block radius of the Project area. A record search request was also sent to the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) to search their Sacred Lands File.

## **PROJECT DESCRIPTION**

The Project proposes to construct a high density, 39-story high rise tower. The building will be 414 feet tall and contain mixed use residential development containing 282 units with street level retail, a lobby and associated residential amenities. Two and a half levels of underground parking and four levels of above grade parking will be constructed.

## **RECORD SEARCH RESULTS**

A record search was conducted at the SCIC on February 26, 2015, within the Project area and a one-block radius around the Project area (Appendix A). Fourteen cultural resource reports have

addressed the Project area and one block search radius (Table 1). Of these reports five have addressed the Project area directly.

Table 1. Previously Conducted Cultural Resource Reports Addressing the Project Area and One Block Record Search Radius

<b>Report Number</b>	<b>Author, Date</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>Relation to the Project Area</b>
SD-03863	Jones and Strokes, 2000	Cultural Resources Investigation for the Nextlink Fiber Optic Project, San Diego County, California	Outside
SD-03925	Various, nd	California Theater	Intersect
SD-07697	Pierson, 2000	An Archaeological Report for the Mitigation, Monitoring and Reporting Program at Sewer and Water Group 636, City of San Diego	Outside
SD-07998	May, 2002	Historical Nomination of the South Park Commercial Transit Historic District	Outside
SD-08363	City of San Diego, 2001	Public Notice of a Proposed Mitigated Negative Declaration for Water and Sewer Group Job 536	Outside
SD-08450	Brandes, 1981	Historic Resources Inventory for Uptown Area, San Diego, California	Intersect
SD-08451	Brandes, 1981	Historic Resources Inventory for Middletown Area, San Diego, California	Intersect
SD-08882	Moomjian, 2003	Historic Resources Inventory Update of the Core Area for Center City Development Corporation	Intersect
SD-08921	Cotton / Bridges Associates, 2003	Final Environmental Secondary Story for the Proposed California Theater Hotel	Intersect
SD-10991	Various, nd	The Marston Department Store, 1050-1058 Fifth Avenue, San Diego, California	Outside
SD-11017	Various, nd	Medico Dental Building / Centre City Building, 233 "A" Street, San Diego, California	Outside
SD-11325	Various, nd	National Register of Historic Places Inventory – Nomination Form for U.S. Grant Hotel, 326 Broadway, San Diego, CA 92101	Outside
SD-13799	City of San Diego	Addendum to Mitigated Negative Declaration No. 255100, Sewer and Water Group 957	Outside
SD-14730	Davison and Robbins-Wade, 2013	Lake Morena's Oak Shored Mutual Water Company Water System Improvements Project Phase 2 – Archaeological Monitoring	Outside

The record search revealed that no cultural resource sites have been previously recorded within the Project area. Two cultural resources have been previously recorded within the one block search radius, P-37-028456 and P-37-028495. P-37-028456 consists of the Horton Plaza and Fountain and is listed on the City of San Diego Historical Site Board Register. P-37-028495 consists of the Gas Lamp Historic District and is listed on the City of San Diego Historical Site Board Register. No archaeological sites have been previously recorded within the Project area or the one block record search radius.

Sixteen historic addresses have been previously recorded within the Project area and one block record search radius. The historic addresses are described in Table 2, below. Two of the historic addresses, 1122 4th Avenue and 330-336 C Street (P-37-027853) have been previously recorded within the Project area, as the California Theater. The California Theater building was recorded by the Lia / Brandes Team in 1989 as offices, shops, and the theatre auditorium. The building faced both C Street and 4th Avenue. It was recommended significant for its Spanish Colonial Revival design and for its use as a major San Diego playhouse.

Table 2. Previously Recorded Historic Addresses within the Project Area and One Block Record Search Radius

Address	Common/Historical Name	Relation to Project Area
1122 4 <sup>th</sup> Avenue	California Theater	Within
330-336 C Street (P-37-027853)	California Theater	Within
1127 4 <sup>th</sup> Avenue	-	Outside
202 C Street	-	Outside
233 A Street (P-37-028548)	Medico-Dental Building	Outside
343 A Street	Jewett Hotel	Outside
326 Broadway	-	Outside
500 Broadway	-	Outside
1014 5 <sup>th</sup> Avenue (P-37-023906)	Holzwasser / Walker Scott Building	Outside
1027 4 <sup>th</sup> Avenue	Fisher Opera House / Imperial Bank	Outside
1037 4 <sup>th</sup> Avenue	Waldorf Hotel / Plaza Hotel	Outside
1041 5 <sup>th</sup> Avenue	-	Outside
1050-1058 5 <sup>th</sup> Avenue (P-37-023894)	The Marston Department Store	Outside
1222 5 <sup>th</sup> Avenue	-	Outside
1301 5 <sup>th</sup> Avenue	Hotel Sandford	Outside
815 3 <sup>rd</sup> Avenue	Robert E. Lee Hotel / Lyceum Theater, Commodore Hotel	Outside

A letter was sent to the NAHC by ASM on February 27, 2015, requesting a Sacred Lands File search. The NAHC responded on March 13, 2016 that the record search indicated the potential of Native American cultural resources in the Point Loma Quadrangle that may be impacted, and for specific information please contact the Ewiiapaayp Tribal Office. The NAHC also provided a list of 12 Native American organizations and individuals which may have additional information regarding the Project area. All correspondence pertaining to the NAHC is included in Appendix B.

## LAND USE HISTORY

Development within New Town San Diego began as early as 1850 along the waterfront however, the development soon stalled until Horton purchased the 960-acre so-called Horton's Addition in 1867. Shortly thereafter development surrounding the Project area began. The Project area was labeled Block 16 of Horton's Addition. The Project area is shown on the 1876 bird's-eye-view of San Diego Map (Glover 1876) (Figure 4). The 1876 map shows that all the blocks surrounding Block 16 already contained buildings, however all of Block 16 remained vacant. No development had yet taken place within the Project area.

On the 1887 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map Block 16 is shown as having been divided into six equal lots, however no development had yet taken place on the Block (Figure 5). The blocks surrounding the Project area within Block 16 have all been at least partially developed and contained dwellings, the City Brewery, a school, the San Diego Nursery, a bowling alley, a beer garden, a furniture store, a church and the Horton House Hotel.

The 1888 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map shows that Block 16 had been divided into lots and fully developed (Figure 6). The western side of the Project area, within Lots E and F contained a portion of a rectangular, wood framed, wood roofed, single story building, with a terra cotta chimney, labeled the “(Old) M.E. Church”. Just south of the church building was a small, rectangular, single story, wood framed and roofed single story out building. The south western corner of the Project area contained two large furniture warehouses. The buildings were brick and the northern one was three stories and was labeled “Upholstering”. The southern building was one story and was labeled “Cabinet Work”. The eastern side of the Project area contained an additional three story furniture warehouse facing C Street, with a staircase at the back of the building. The south eastern portion of the Project area contained the Langham House, which was a three story wooden building with store fronts facing 4th Avenue and lodging on the upper floors. The southernmost building was labeled as a drug store. Within Lot I was a two story wooden building labeled the Revere Building. The Revere Building contained stores fronting 4th Avenue with lodgings on the upper floors.

The 1906 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map shows that many changes took place within the Project area since the 1888 map (Figure 7). The church and furniture warehouses had been removed. The south west corner of the Project area now contained a one story, wood framed and wood roofed building with six store fronts facing C Street. The building has an open overhang or porch on the front, south side, of the building, and openings behind the building to the north. Within the eastern side of the block the wood framed furniture warehouse had also been removed. However, the two wooden framed buildings with store fronts facing 4th Avenue and lodgings in the back and above floors were still present. Out buildings, walk ways and porches had been added to the back, west side, of the buildings.

The 1920 (reprinted in 1921) Sanborn Fire Insurance map shows that the northwest portion of the Project area now contained a one story wood framed building facing 3rd Avenue that had three stores and an office (Figure 8). The rear, east side, of the building contained windows and the roof was tiled. Within the wooden building in the south west corner, one of the stores was now labeled “restaurant”. The entire east side of the Project area had been redeveloped with one story wood framed and roofed buildings that contain restaurants, offices, stores, and a shoe repairing business. Electric power was also present within the shoe repairing business.

The New California Theater had its grand opening on April 22, 1927. The 1950 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map shows that the California Theater Building encompassed most of the block (Figure 9). Stores and restaurants lined 3rd Avenue and C Street surrounding the outside of the theater. The stage and theater’s main auditorium was within the center of the California Theater Building. The entrance to the theater and the foyer and stairways faced 4th Avenue. The northeast portion of the Project area housed a one story wood framed and roofed restaurant with a glass sky light which faced 4th Avenue.

The 1956 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map shows no changes had taken place to the Project area between 1950 and 1956 (Figure 10).

The historic aerial photographs from 1953, 1964, 1966 and 1972 show that the wooden restaurant building in the north east portion of the project area was removed and replaced with a parking lot between 1966 and 1972 (Historicaerials.com 1953, 1964, 1966, 1972).

## **ASSESSING ARCHAEOLOGICAL SENSITIVITY**

The historical assessment for the Project Area is guided by the methodology developed for the San Diego Ballpark Archaeology Management Plan (Schaefer 1999). That management plan was developed for a 31-block area in East Village, however it is applicable for all of downtown San Diego.

An assessment of the potential for preserved buried archaeological resources can be made based on the history of land use for each lot and block. Typically residential lots, including single-family houses, boarding houses, and hotels, have the highest potential for significant archaeological resources. Some businesses, for example saloons, may also result in significant deposits, while others such as warehouses or automobile repair shops have a lower potential.

Prior to the introduction of a municipal sewer system around 1905-1910, every household, hotel, boarding house, saloon, and most businesses had an outdoor privy, usually located to the rear of the lot. These were deep pits, some more than 6 ft. deep, over which was erected a small outhouse with toilet. These were also used for disposal of household trash. They could be cleared out periodically, but when they were allowed to fill up, a new privy was excavated in another part of the lot. In addition, trash was commonly burned and buried in trash pits on residential and business lots prior to municipal trash collection. When the municipal sewer system and trash collection were introduced and privies and trash pits were no longer required, they were frequently backfilled with trash. Given the depth of these features, it is not uncommon to find undisturbed privies underneath later development. As night soil, household refuse, and business waste were deposited sequentially over several years, the deposits within privies frequently contained several clearly defined stratigraphic layers that may be associated with known households.

Lots with residential or commercial uses prior to 1900-1910 are most likely to contain privies and trash pits with significant archaeological remains. These are most likely to be located along the interior lot lines. Trash disposal is also likely on vacant lots, so these may have potential for significant deposits, although their research potential will be lower if they cannot be associated with a known household.

Subsurface architectural remains are also possible. The majority of residential buildings in San Diego were wooden frame construction that leaves little trace once demolished. Some brick or concrete foundations, including concrete warehouse foundations, may be found but these are not likely to be significant resources. On industrial lots, foundations of steam engines, furnaces, ovens, and other industrial features are possible. In general, warehouse/industrial lots are ranked low for archaeological sensitivity, but some industrial sites, for example tanneries, planning

mills, and metal foundries are given higher ratings due to their potential to contribute to the field of industrial archaeology (Schaefer 1999:12).

### **ARCHAEOLOGICAL SENSITIVITY FOR 1122 4<sup>th</sup> AVENUE PROJECT AREA WITHIN LOTS E, F, G, H, AND I OF BLOCK 16**

The potential for significant buried archaeological deposits and features within the Project area is assessed to be low across most of the project area, except the north eastern portion of the Project area, currently a parking lot, where they are assessed to be high. Earliest uses within the Project area date back to 1888, as the 1888 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map shows that the residential and commercial development had taken place across Block 16 and the 1887 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map shows the Block is vacant. In addition, development had taken place within the blocks surrounding Block 16 prior to 1876, as shown on the 1876 bird's-eye-view map (see Figure 4). Development within and surrounding the Project area took place prior to the start of the municipal sewer system in San Diego. While no outhouses were marked on the Sanborn maps it is possible that outhouses were present along interior lot lines. It is also possible that undeveloped portions of the Project area were used to dispose of trash by nearby dwellings and businesses. Several prominent businesses and hotels, which were likely to need a significance amount of trash disposal surrounded the Project area.

Domestic refuse deposits and features such as privy pits, cisterns and wells associated with these structures may have survived, in spite of later construction on site within the north east portion of the Project area. This portion of the Project area was developed with only wooden framed structures and later a parking lot, possibly preserving any historic features or deposits under the asphalt.

The construction of the California Theater, within the majority of the Project area, would have involved a significant amount of grading, likely removing any archaeological remains from previous activities or buildings. It is unlikely that historic features or deposits were preserved beneath the building.

### **RECOMMENDATIONS AND TESTING PLAN**

The proposed Project will include removal of the current building and asphalt and grading of the Project area. There is a potential for intact historical features or deposits within the north east portion of the Project area, outside of the California Theater building. The City of San Diego Mitigation Monitoring requirements mandate archaeological testing prior to mass grading where there is a potential for archaeological resources. ASM therefore recommends pre-testing of the north east portion of the project site after the existing asphalt has been removed, and prior to mass grading.

Subsurface testing shall take place under the guidance of a qualified archaeologist. Mechanical trenches shall be at least 24 ins. wide, and 10-15 ft. long. The depth of the trenches will depend on the depth of native soil but should be at least 5 ft. deep. Suggested locations for mechanical trenching are shown on Figure 11, based on the potential for intact archaeological deposits and features. Trench locations may be modified depending on evidence for previous disturbance, including grading, soil remediation, and fill operations, on site. In locations where imported fill



is clearly present, or where disturbance is extensive, trench excavation may be halted by the archaeologist. Archaeological testing may take place in conjunction with soil testing or remediation and in lieu of excavating some of the archaeological test trenches, the archaeologist may monitor trenching conducted for soils testing in the same areas. No testing is recommended within the Project area containing the California Theater Building, as it is likely that construction of the California Theater would have removed any previous archaeological deposits or features.

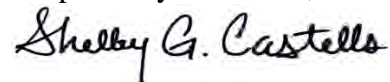
If a feature is encountered during trenching, the backhoe operator shall remove overburden from the feature so that it can be documented. The archaeologist shall map and photograph the feature(s). If any concentrations of cultural material are encountered during trenching, the backhoe operator shall remove overburden and the archaeological team shall excavate a sufficient sample of the deposit to determine significance. The archaeological team will screen the archaeological deposit through 1/8-inch mesh screen, to recover cultural material including glass, ceramic and metal artifacts. Bulk materials such as construction debris, corroded metal and bulk non-diagnostic glass may be noted but not collected. If the deposit is determined to be significant, data recovery shall be conducted. A research design shall be prepared prior to the data recovery program which will detail the research approach, outline specific research questions and data recovery and analysis methods.

Following completion of the testing program, a report shall be prepared detailing the methods and results. DPR 523 series forms will be completed for all features and deposits recorded for submission to the South Coastal Information Center.

Archaeological monitoring of all ground disturbance in native soil within the north east portion of the Project area is recommended during mass grading for this project due to the potential for archaeological deposits and features. All archaeological monitoring and testing procedures shall be consistent with the City's guidelines and the MMRP for the Project. If discoveries are made during monitoring, construction in the area should be halted until the qualified archaeologist has had an opportunity to evaluate the significance of the discovery. The City should be notified immediately of any potentially eligible discoveries. Construction activities may continue in other areas of the project site until a testing program and evaluation of the resource is complete.

If you have any questions regarding this cultural resources assessment, please do not hesitate to contact myself or Dr. Sinéad Ní Ghabhláin.

Respectfully submitted,



Shelby Gunderman Castells, M.A., RPA  
Senior Archaeologist

## **Attachments**

Figure 1. Project vicinity map.

Figure 2. Project location map shown on the USGS 7.5' Point Loma quadrangle and aerial photograph.

Figure 3. Project location map shown on the City of San Diego 1"=800' map.

Figure 4. Project location shown on the 1876 Bird's-Eye-View Map of San Diego

Figure 5. Project location on the 1887 Sanborn Fire Insurance map.

Figure 6. Project location on the 1888 Sanborn Fire Insurance map.

Figure 7. Project location on the 1906 Sanborn Fire Insurance map.

Figure 8. Project location on the 1920 (reprinted 1921) Sanborn Fire Insurance map.

Figure 9. Project location on the 1920 (reprinted 1950) Sanborn Fire Insurance map.

Figure 10. Project location on the 1920 (reprinted 1956) Sanborn Fire Insurance map.

Figure 11. Testing plan shown on the 1888 Sanborn Fire Insurance map, archaeological trenches shown in blue.

Appendix A. SCIC Record Search Confirmation.

Appendix B. NAHC Correspondence.

## References

Glover, E. S.

- 1876 Bird's-Eye View of San Diego. A.L. Bancroft & Co., Lithographers. Schneider & Kueppers, San Diego.

Historicaerials.com

- 1953 Historic aerial of the Project area. [www.historicaerials.com](http://www.historicaerials.com) (accessed February 27, 2015).
- 1964 Historic aerial of the Project area. [www.historicaerials.com](http://www.historicaerials.com) (accessed February 9, 2015).
- 1966 Historic aerial of the Project area. [www.historicaerials.com](http://www.historicaerials.com) (accessed February 9, 2015).
- 1973 Historic aerial of the Project area. [www.historicaerials.com](http://www.historicaerials.com) (accessed February 9, 2015).

Sanborn Fire Insurance maps

- 1887 *Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps, City of San Diego*. Available online from Los Angeles Central Library: [www.lapl.org](http://www.lapl.org).
- 1888 *Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps, City of San Diego*. Available online from Los Angeles Central Library: [www.lapl.org](http://www.lapl.org).
- 1906 *Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps, City of San Diego*. Available online from Los Angeles Central Library: [www.lapl.org](http://www.lapl.org).
- 1920 (1921) *Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps, City of San Diego*. Available online from Los Angeles Central Library: [www.lapl.org](http://www.lapl.org).
- 1920 (1950) *Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps, City of San Diego*. Available online from Los Angeles Central Library: [www.lapl.org](http://www.lapl.org).
- 1920 (1956) *Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps, City of San Diego*. Available online from Los Angeles Central Library: [www.lapl.org](http://www.lapl.org).

Schaefer, Jerry

- 1999 *San Diego Ballpark Archaeology Management Plan*. Prepared for Centre City Development Corporation.

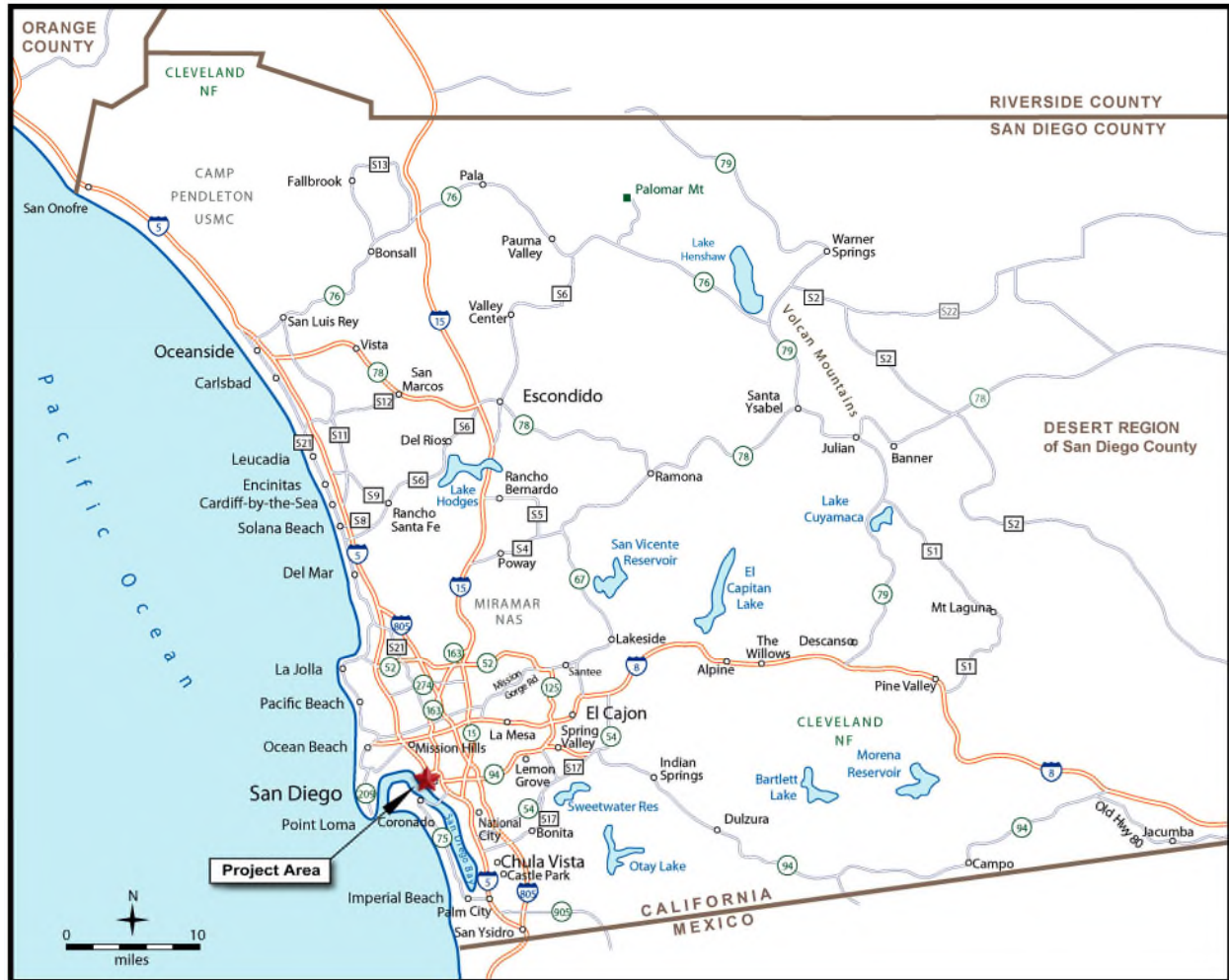


Figure 1. Project vicinity map.





Figure 2. Project location map shown on the USGS 7.5' Point Loma quadrangle and aerial photograph.



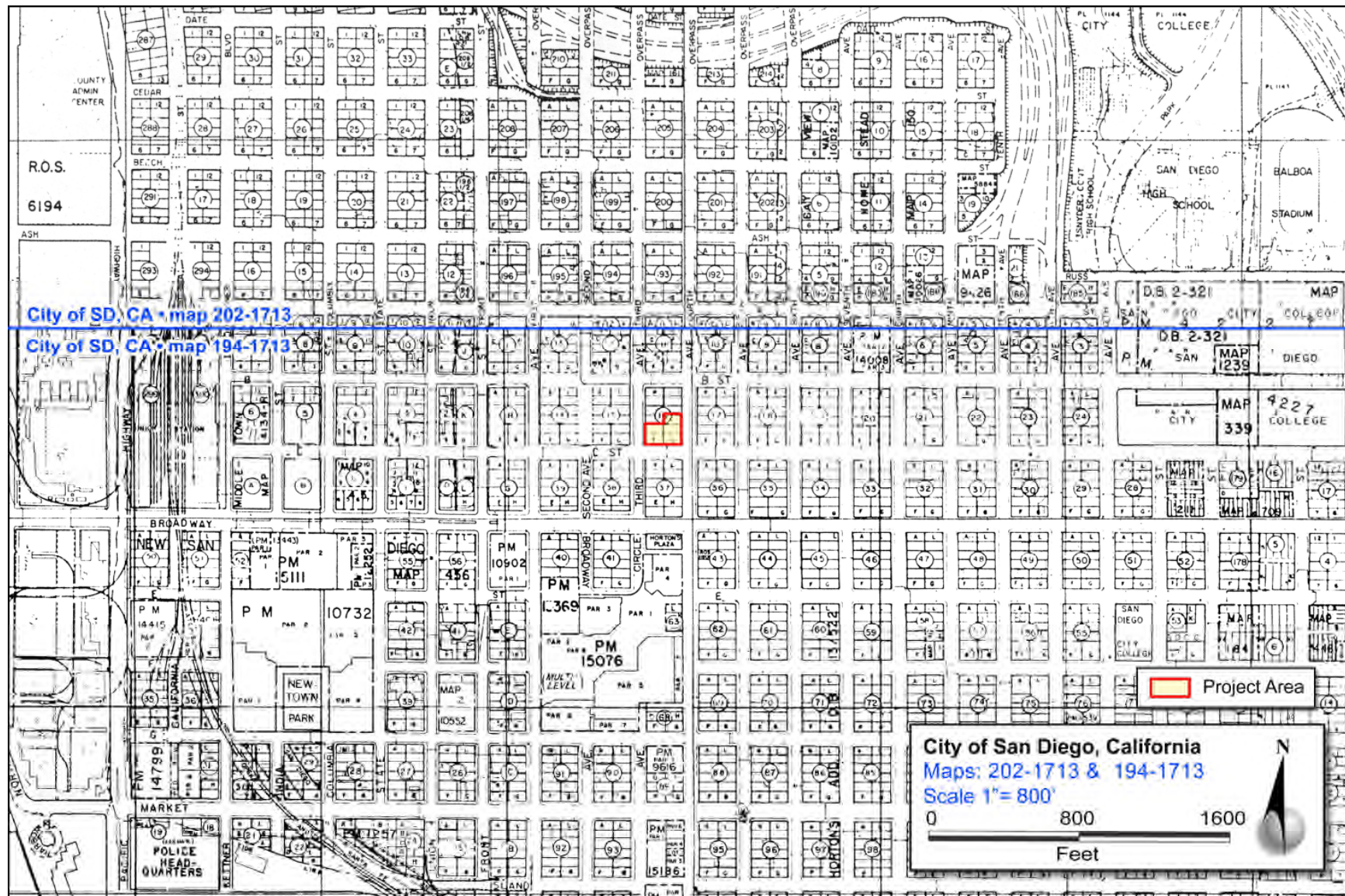


Figure 3. Project location map shown on the City of San Diego 1"=800' map.



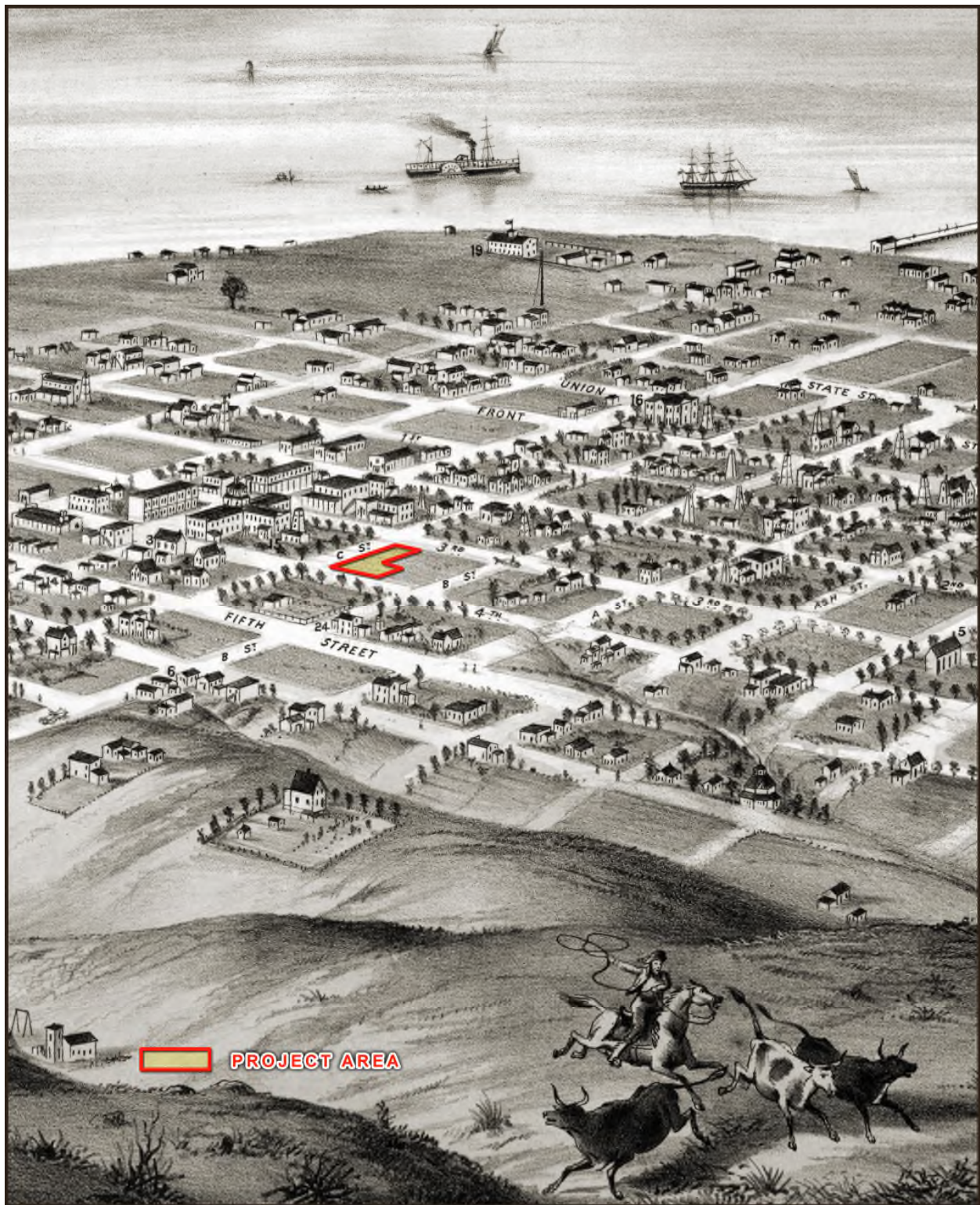


Figure 4. Project location on the 1876 Bird's-Eye-View Map.

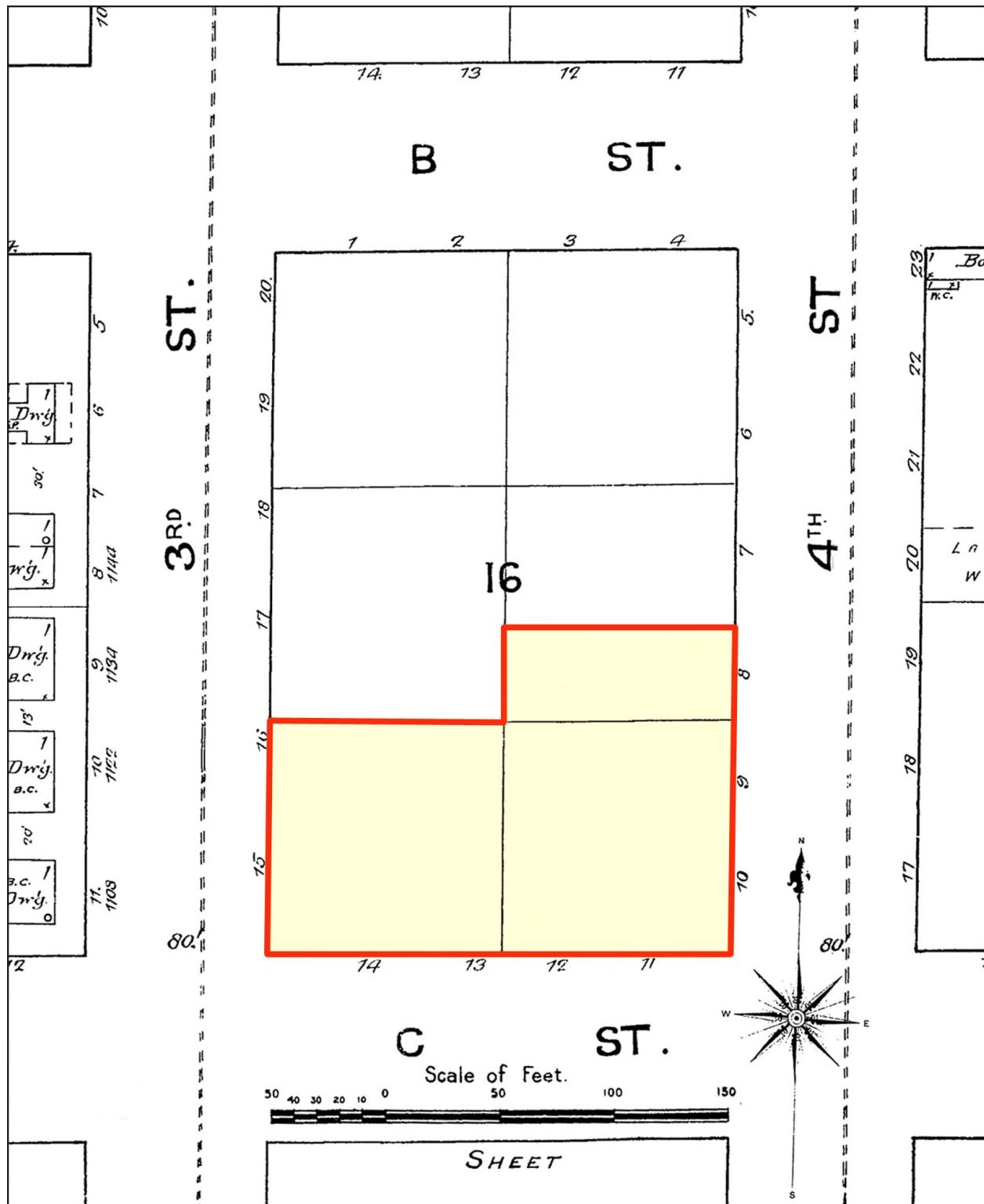


Figure 5. Project location on the 1887 Sanborn Fire Insurance map.



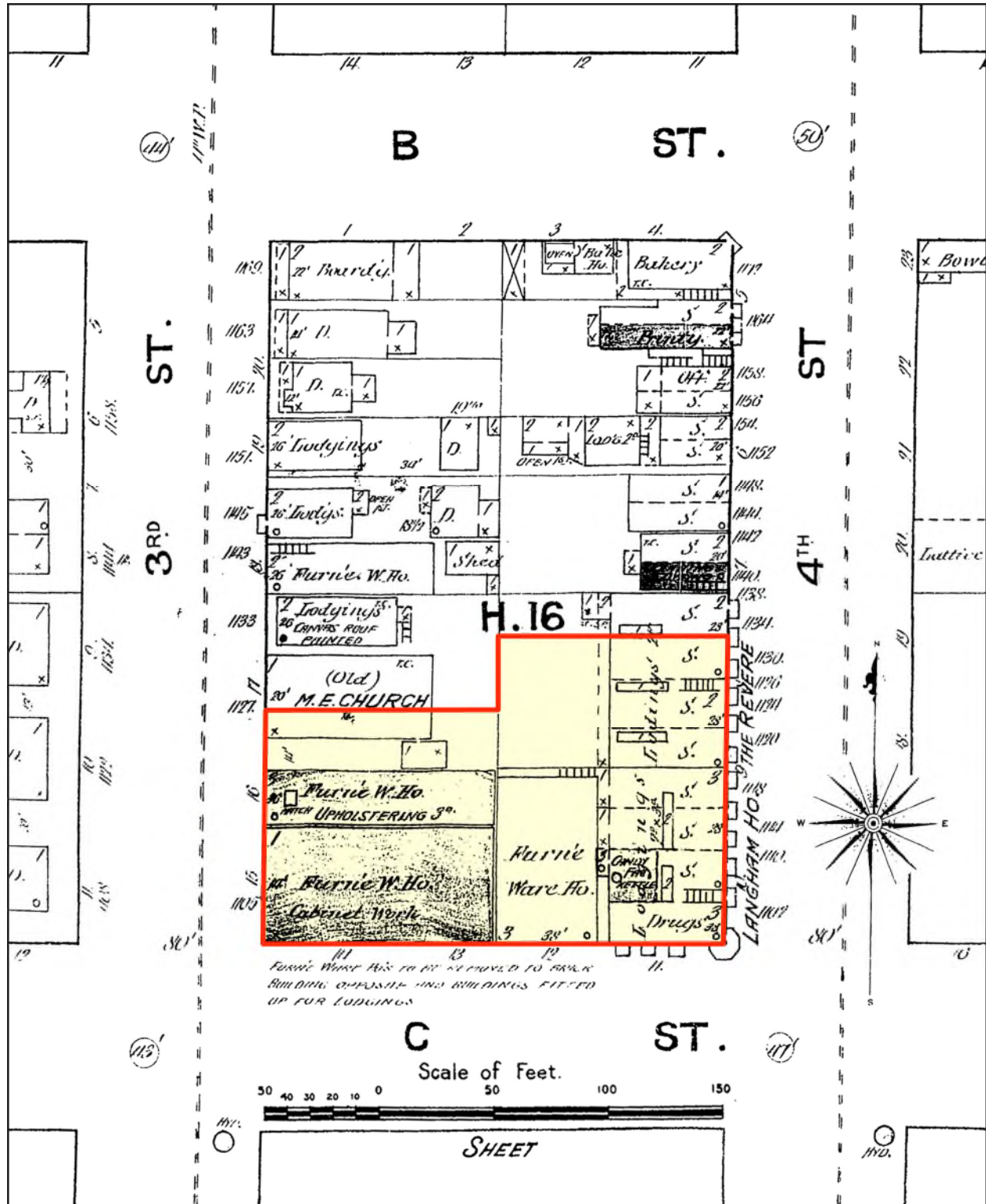


Figure 6. Project location on the 1888 Sanborn Fire Insurance map.



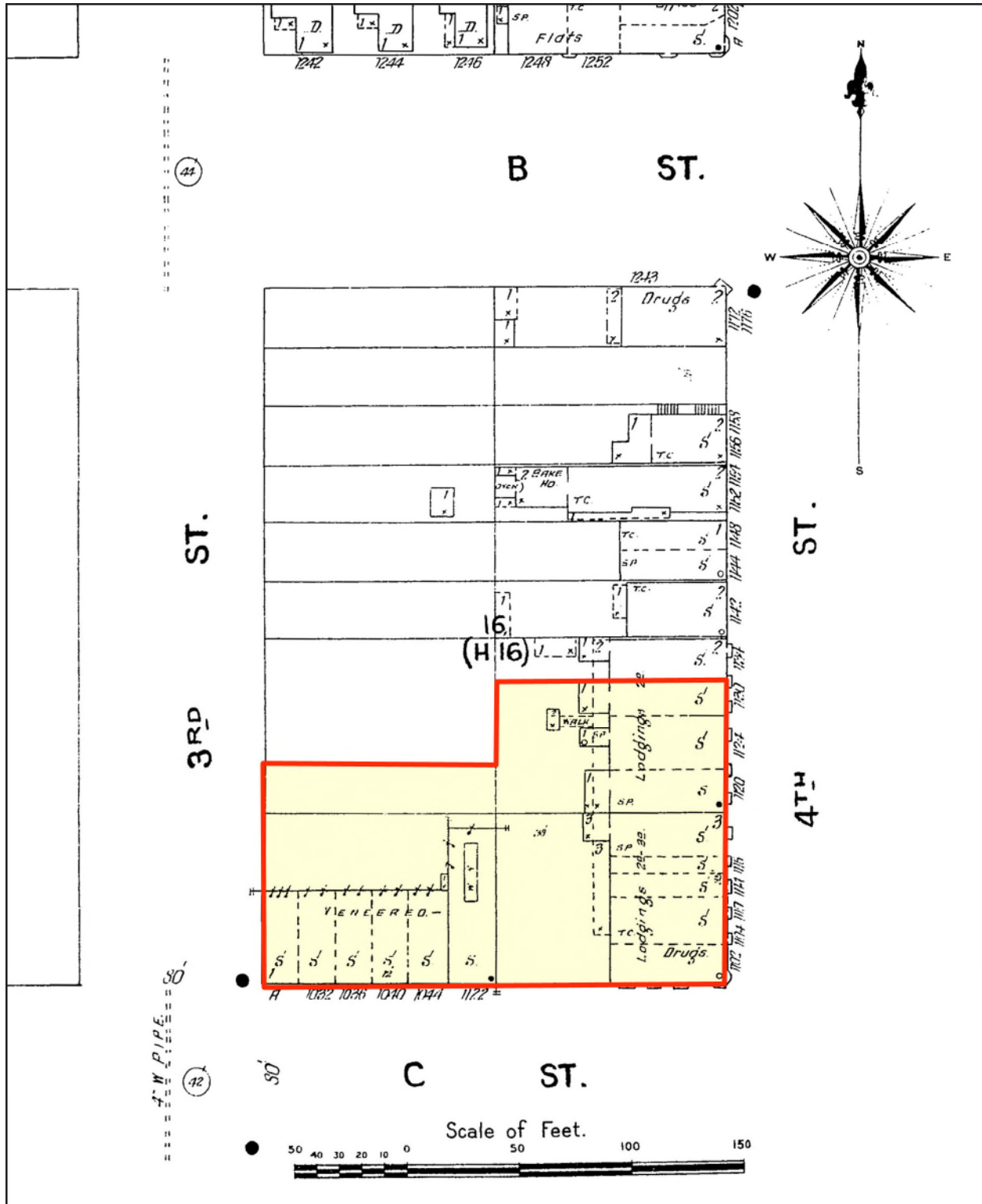


Figure 7. Project location on the 1906 Sanborn Fire Insurance map.

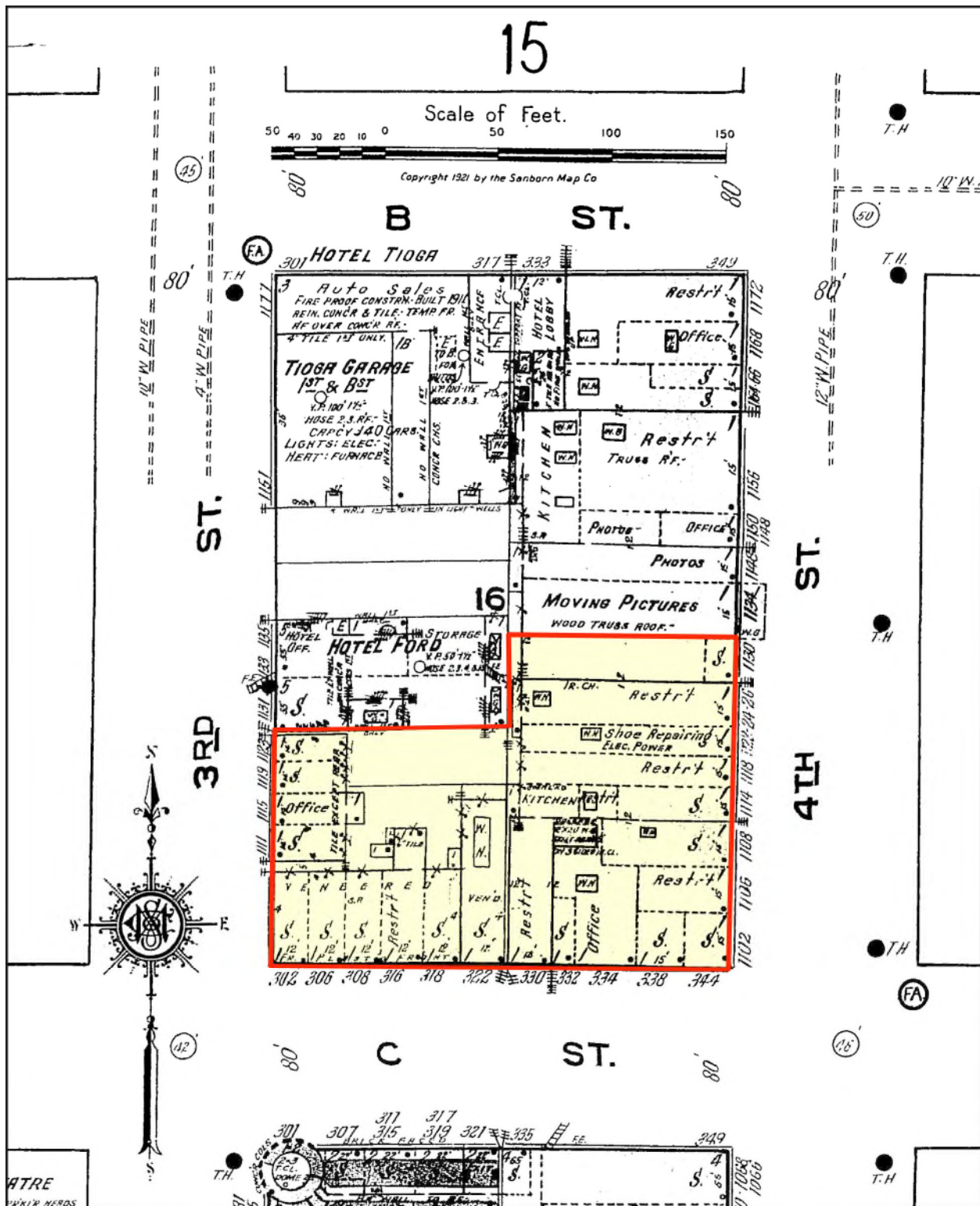


Figure 8. Project location on the 1920 (reprinted 1921) Sanborn Fire Insurance map.

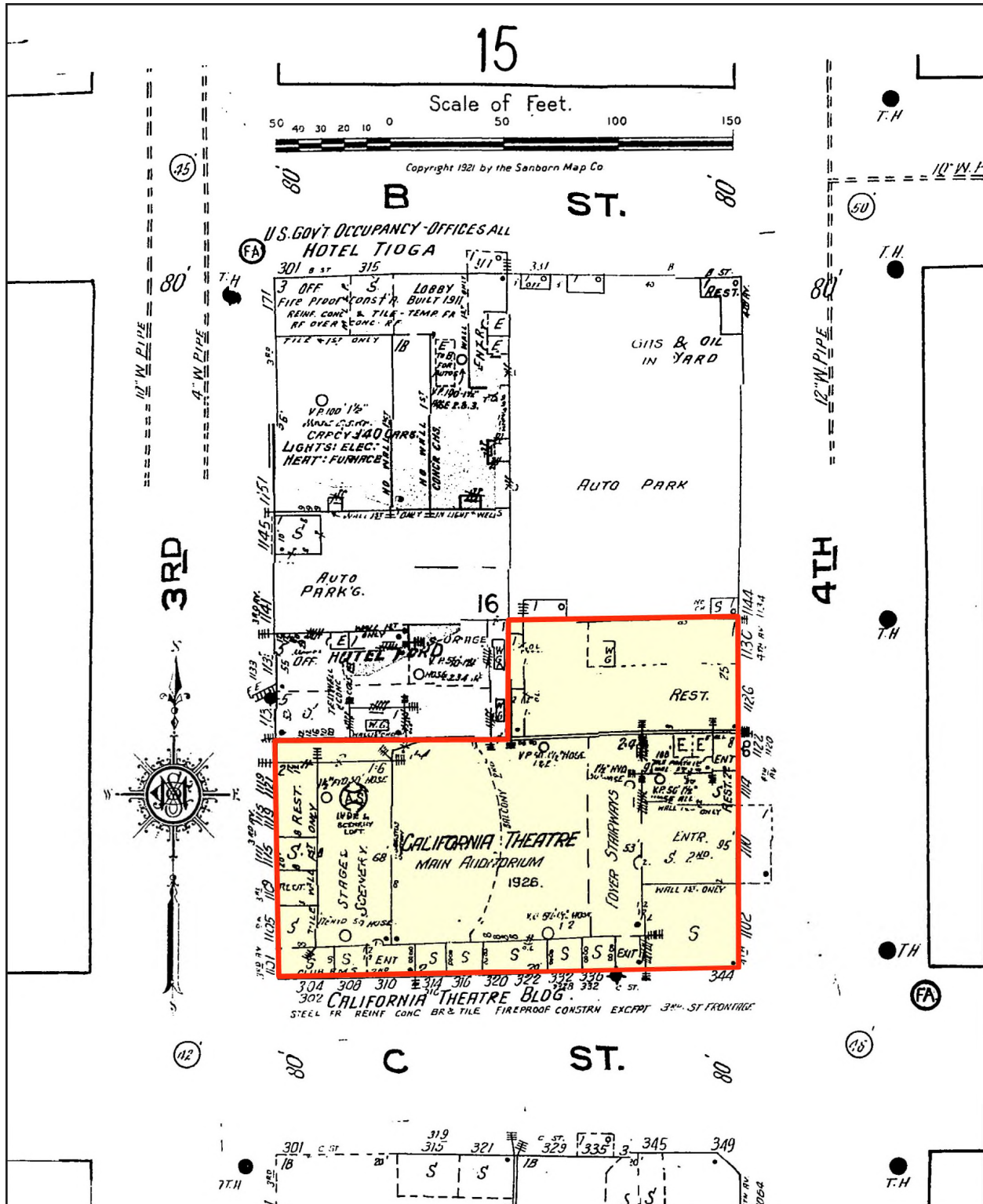


Figure 9. Project location on the 1920 (reprinted 1950) Sanborn Fire Insurance map.

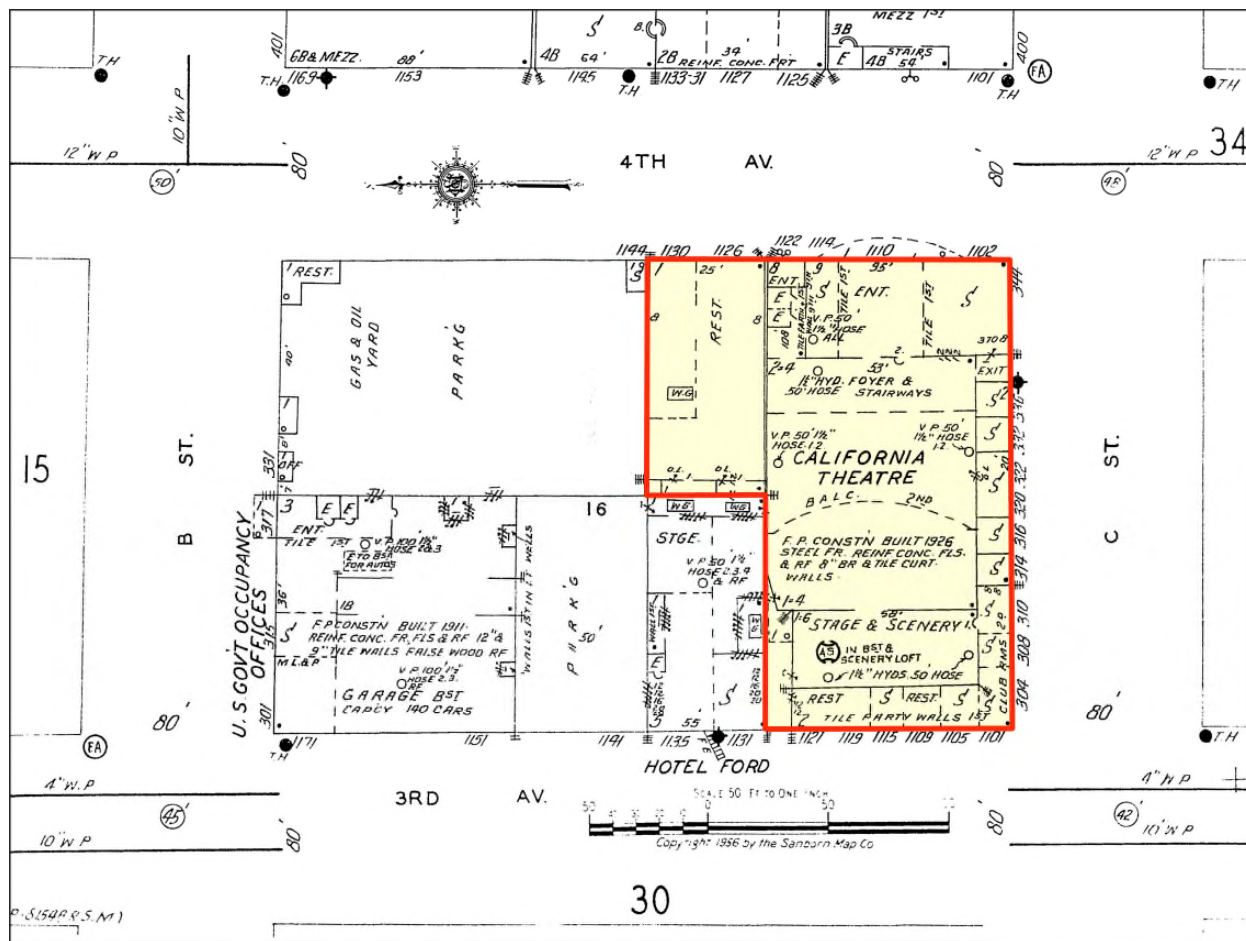


Figure 10. Project location on the 1920 (reprinted 1956) Sanborn Fire Insurance map.



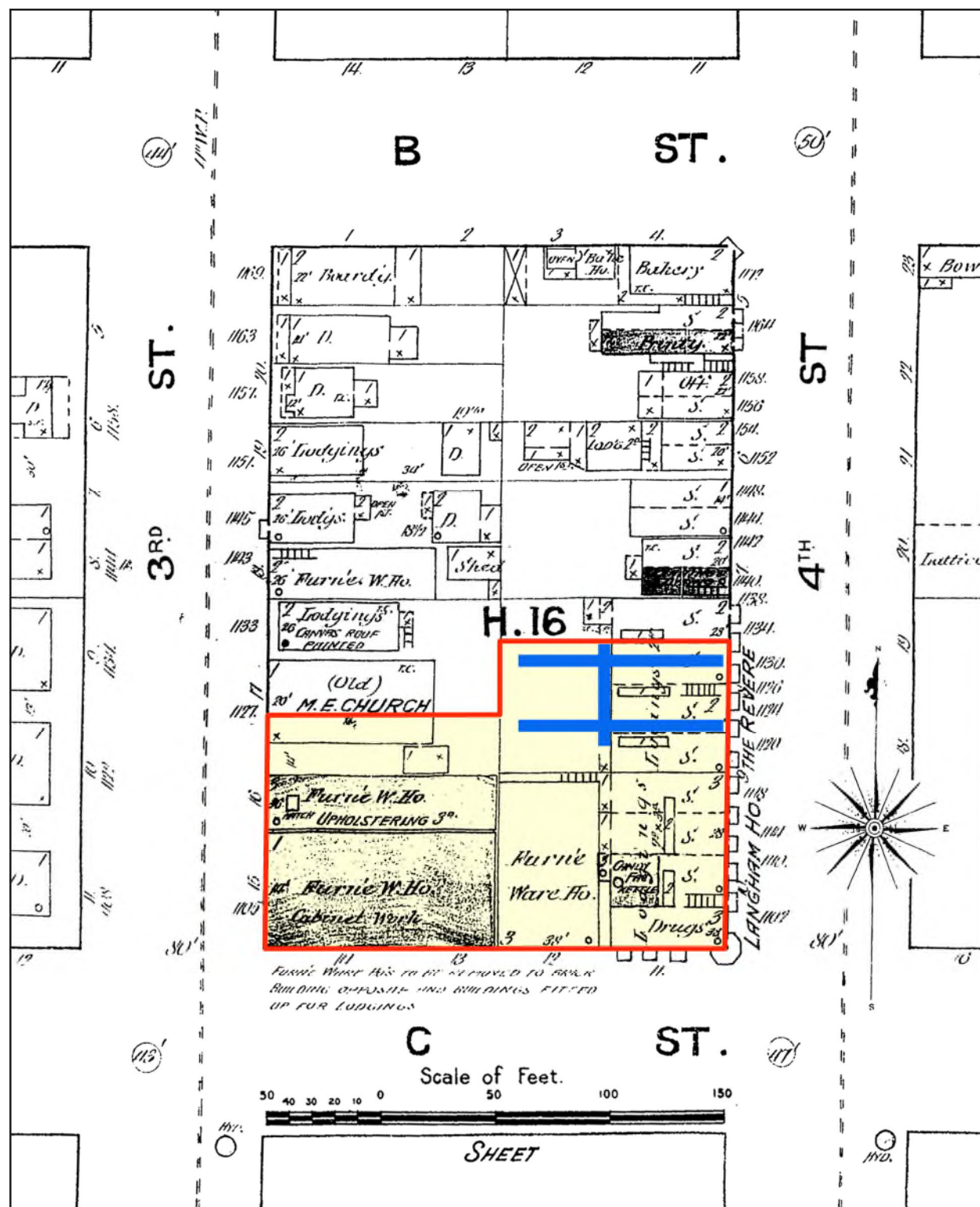


Figure 11. Testing plan shown on the 1888 Sanborn Fire Insurance map, archaeological trenches shown in blue.

**Appendix A**  
SCIC Record Search Confirmation



South Coastal Information Center  
San Diego State University  
5500 Campanile Drive  
San Diego, CA 92182-5320  
Office: (619) 594-5682  
www.scic.org  
scic@mail.sdsu.edu

## CALIFORNIA HISTORICAL RESOURCES INFORMATION SYSTEM CLIENT IN-HOUSE RECORDS SEARCH

**Company:** ASM AFFILIATES  
**Company Representative:** BREANA CAMPBELL  
**Date:** 2/26/2015  
**Project Identification:** 1122 4TH AVENUE PROJECT

**Search Radius:** within designated boundaries

**Historical Resources:** SELF

Trinomial and Primary site maps have been reviewed. All sites within the project boundaries and the specified radius of the project area have been plotted. Copies of the site record forms have been included for all recorded sites.

**Previous Survey Report Boundaries:** SELF

Project boundary maps have been reviewed. National Archaeological Database (NADB) citations for reports within the project boundaries and within the specified radius of the project area have been included.

**Historic Addresses:** SELF

A map and database of historic properties (formerly Geofinder) has been included.

**Historic Maps:** SELF

The historic maps on file at the South Coastal Information Center have been reviewed, and copies have been included.

**Copies:** 9

**Hours:** 1 + PDF fee

**Appendix B**  
NAHC Correspondence





February 27, 2015

Ms. Katy Sanchez  
California Native American Heritage Commission  
1550 Harbor Blvd. Suite 100  
West Sacramento, CA  
Via Email: [nahc@nahc.ca.gov](mailto:nahc@nahc.ca.gov)

Re: Sacred Land Search Request for the 1122 4<sup>th</sup> Avenue Project, City of San Diego, CA

Dear Ms. Sanchez,

ASM Affiliates, Inc. (ASM) is conducting a cultural resource survey for the 1122 4<sup>th</sup> Avenue Project (Project), City of San Diego, San Diego County, California. The Project is located on the Point Loma USGS 7.5' Quad, within the unsectioned Pueblo Lands of San Diego (Figure 1). This study is being undertaken in compliance with CEQA.

A records search for the project area was conducted by the South Coastal Information Center. I am writing to inquire if you have registered any cultural resources, traditional cultural properties, or areas of heritage sensitivity within this proposed project area? Our investigation will include direct contact with local tribal entities in a manner that ensures complete confidentiality. We request that you send a listing of the appropriate individuals to make contact with related to this project. Please submit your response to me at our Carlsbad office, listed below. Feel free to call, write, or e-mail if you have any questions. We appreciate any information you can provide on this project.

Sincerely,

Shelby Gunderman Castells, M.A., RPA  
ASM Affiliates, Inc.  
Senior Archaeologist

Attachments: Figure 1

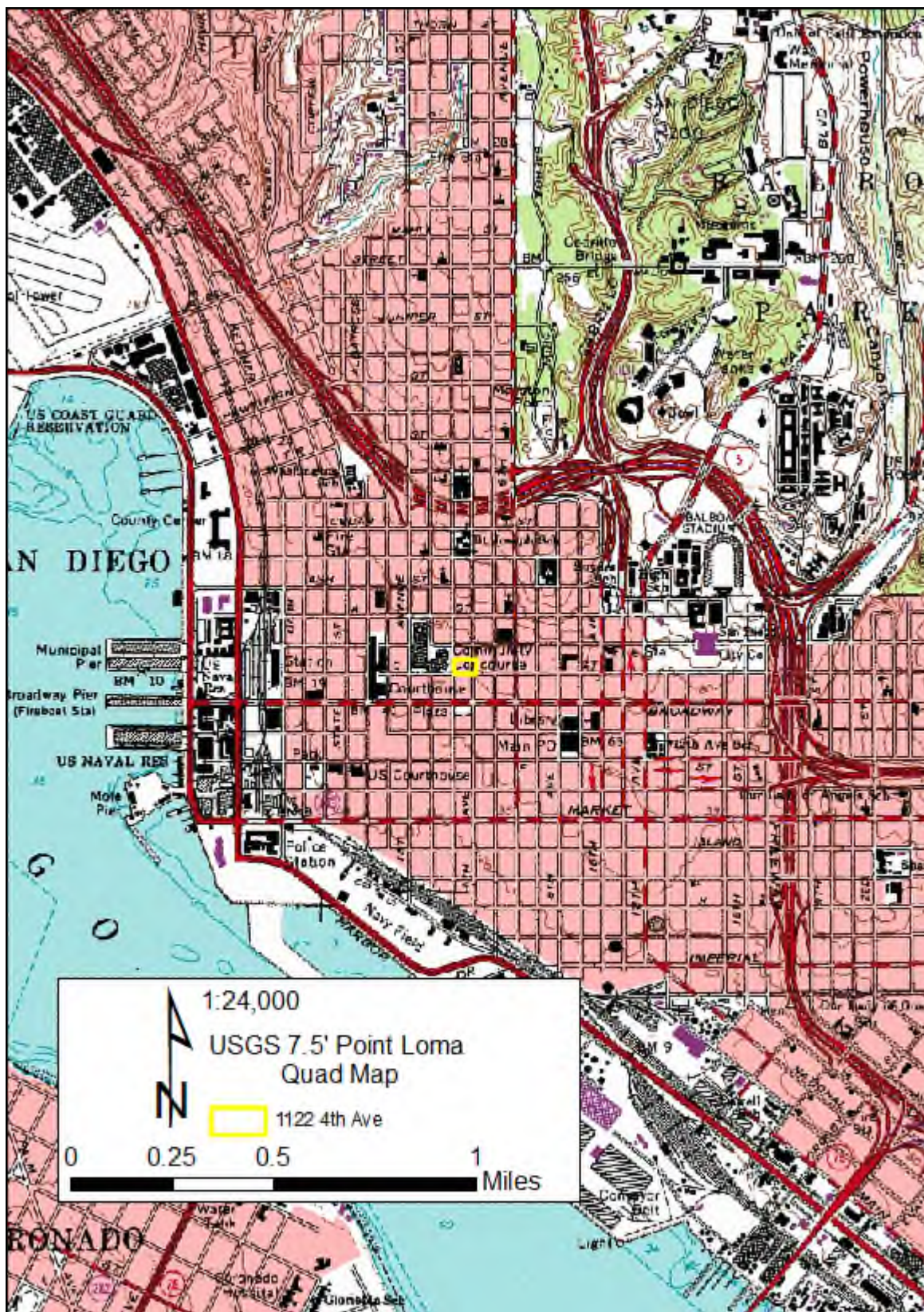


Figure 1. Map of the 1122 4<sup>th</sup> Avenue Project Area shown on the USGS 7.5' Point Loma Quad Map.



STATE OF CALIFORNIAEdmund G. Brown, Jr., Governor**NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION**

1550 Harbor Blvd., ROOM 100  
West SACRAMENTO, CA 95691  
(916) 373-3710  
Fax (916) 373-5471



March 13, 2015

Shelby Gunderman Castells  
ASM Affiliates  
2034 Corte Del Nogal  
Carlsbad, CA 92011

Sent by Fax: (760) 804-5755  
Number of Pages: 3

Re: 1122 4<sup>th</sup> Avenue Project, City of San Diego, San Diego County.

Dear Ms. Gunderman Castells,

A record search of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) *Sacred Lands File* was completed for the area of potential project effect (APE) for the project referenced above. The search indicates the potential of Native American cultural resources in the Point Loma Quadrangle that may be impacted. For specific information regarding this site, please contact the Ewilaapaayp Tribal Office.

The absence of specific site information in the *Sacred Lands File* does not indicate the absence of Native American cultural resources in any APE. Other sources of cultural resources information should be contacted regarding known and recorded sites. Please contact all of the people on the attached *Native American Contact List*. The list should provide a starting place to locate areas of potential adverse impact within the APE. I suggest you contact all of those listed, if they cannot supply information, they might recommend others with specific knowledge. By contacting all those on the list, your organization will be better able to respond to claims of failure to consult. If a response has not been received within two weeks of notification, the NAHC requests that you follow-up with a telephone call to ensure that the project information has been received.

If you receive notification of change of addresses and phone numbers from any of these individuals or groups, please notify me. With your assistance we are able to assure that our lists contain current information. If you have any questions or need additional information, please contact me at my email address: [Katy.Sanchez@nahc.ca.gov](mailto:Katy.Sanchez@nahc.ca.gov).

Sincerely,

Katy Sanchez  
Associate Government Program Analyst

**Native American Contact List  
San Diego County  
March 13, 2015**

Barona Group of the Capitan Grande  
Clifford LaChappa, Chairperson  
1095 Barona Road Diegueno  
Lakeside , CA 92040  
counciloffice@barona-nsn.gov  
(619) 443-6612  
(6190 443-0681

Kumeyaay Cultural Historic Committee  
Ron Christman  
56 Viejas Grade Road Diegueno/Kumeyaay  
Alpine , CA 91901  
(619) 445-0385

Ewiiapaayp Tribal Office  
Robert Pinto Sr., Chairperson  
4054 Willows Road Diegueno/Kumeyaay  
Alpine , CA 91901  
wmicklin@leaningrock.net  
(619) 445-6315

Kumeyaay Cultural Repatriation Committee  
Steve Banegas, Spokesperson  
1095 Barona Road Diegueno/Kumeyaay  
Lakeside , CA 92040  
sbanegas50@gmail.com  
(619) 742-5587

(619) 445-9126 Fax

(619) 443-0681 Fax

Sycuan Band of the Kumeyaay Nation  
Cody J. Martinez, Chairperson  
1 Kwaaypaay Court Diegueno/Kumeyaay  
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This list is only applicable for contacting locative Americans with regard to cultural resources for the proposed 1122 4th Avenue Project, City of San Diego, San Diego County.

**Native American Contact List  
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March 13, 2015**

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