

**COMMUNITY PLAN UPDATE FOR THE
COMMUNITY OF GREATER NORTH PARK
PREHISTORIC CULTURAL RESOURCES
CITY OF SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA**

Submitted to:

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SUMMARY

The City of San Diego (the City) is preparing community plan updates for various communities within San Diego. The City requires a constraints analysis and cultural resources sensitivity analysis for prehistoric resources in support of the community plan update for the community of Greater North Park. The community of Greater North Park is located in the mesa top bounded by Mission Valley to the north, the community of Uptown to the west, Balboa Park and the community of Greater Golden Hill to the south, and Interstate (I) 805 and I-15 to the east.

A records search was conducted by the City using the California Historical Resources Information System. An updated records search was conducted by AECOM at San Diego State University's South Coastal Information Center in June 2011 and the Museum of Man in November 2012. The archival search consisted of an archaeological and historical records and literature review. The results of the records search indicated that 42 previous investigations have been conducted and seven cultural resources have been recorded within the community of Greater North Park. These resources consist of a prehistoric lithic scatter, two prehistoric isolated finds, and four historic refuse deposits. In addition to a records search, a Sacred Lands File check from the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) indicated that sacred lands have been identified within the vicinity of the community of Greater North Park. The NAHC provided AECOM with a list of local tribal entities and other interested parties, and a consultation program is in the process of being conducted in coordination with the City.

Based on the records search, the NAHC Sacred Lands File check, and regional environmental factors for the community of Greater North Park, two cultural sensitivity levels have been identified. As the majority of the area is developed, the cultural sensitivity for the community of Greater North Park is low. However, the community contains several previously recorded sites and/or undeveloped land that has not been previously surveyed, and the cultural sensitivity in these areas is considered high.

Participation of local Native American tribes is crucial to the protection of cultural resources. Native American participation is required for all levels of future investigations in the Greater North Park community in accordance with the City's Historical Resources Guidelines (City of San Diego 2001). Areas that have not been developed should be surveyed to determine presence or absence of historical resources and whether additional evaluation is required. In areas that have been previously developed, additional ground-disturbing activities may require further evaluation and/or monitoring.

INTRODUCTION

The City of San Diego (the City) is preparing community plan updates for various communities within the City of San Diego. The City has required a constraints analysis and cultural resources sensitivity analysis for prehistoric resources in support of the community plan update for the community of Greater North Park. The community of Greater North Park is located in the mesa top bounded by Mission Valley to the north, the community of Uptown to the west, Balboa Park and the community of Greater Golden Hill to the south, and Interstate (I) 805 and I-15 to the east.

A records search was conducted by the City using the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) in support of the Greater North Park community plan update. AECOM conducted a literature review at the South Coastal Information Center (SCIC) and a records search update at the San Diego Museum of Man. This report documents the records search and literature review results, and identifies the prehistoric cultural resources sensitivity for the community of Greater North Park.

PROJECT PERSONNEL

Resumes for key project personnel are presented in Appendix A. Senior technical review was provided by Rebecca Apple, MA, Registered Professional Archaeologist (RPA). Project management and primary point of contact for AECOM was provided by Stacey Jordan-Connor, PhD, RPA. Cheryl Bowden-Renna and Stephanie Jow prepared this technical report. The paleoenvironmental section was authored by Andrew York, MA, RPA.

SETTING

The following discussion begins with a review of past and current environment settings and the basic framework of human occupation of coastal Southern California, specifically the San Diego area and including the community of Greater North Park.

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

Paleoenvironmental Setting

The early Holocene was a time of environmental transition, with a number of global climatic trends resulting in biotic and habitat adjustments in what is now coastal Southern California. Although temperatures in the Northern Hemisphere were characterized by pronounced warming in the early Holocene (West et al. 2007), local climates in what is now the San Diego area may have been relatively cool and wet due to the influence of coastal fog produced by upwelling and the resultant cold sea surface temperatures (Pope et al. 2004). In general, however, the early Holocene was a time of climatic warming in coastal California, resulting in a number of changes to biotic communities, most prominently being the retreat of coniferous forests and the expansion of oak woodland throughout most of the region.

The most significant environmental change at this time, however, was likely the stabilization of sea levels. By the time people first arrived in what is now the San Diego area, sea levels had been rising rapidly for several thousand years, pausing only briefly at approximately 11,500 years before present (B.P.) for the Younger Dryas re-glaciation and again for another global cooling event in approximately 8200 B.P. (Masters and Aiello 2007). This rapid transgression flooded coastal drainages, resulting in a series of deep embayments along the coast of what is now San Diego County during the early Holocene. Current data suggest, however, that sea level rise, which had reached maximum rates of 2 to 4 meters per century, began to stabilize by approximately 8000 B.P., and approached the current level by approximately 6000 B.P. This slowing of the transgression allowed the accumulation of sediment at lagoon margins, resulting in a complex mosaic of biotic habitats that provided prehistoric populations with a wide array of marine, riparian, and terrestrial resources.

The middle Holocene climate in what is now coastal Southern California was marked by pronounced warming and increased aridity between approximately 7800 and 5000 B.P. (Carbone 1991), which was consistent with a broader warming trend seen elsewhere during this interval. This was followed by a cool, moist interval that persisted until approximately 2,000 years ago in what is now coastal Southern California (Davis 1992).

Due largely to their more recent occurrence, climatic changes in the coastal Southern California area during the past 2,000 years are much better understood. Among the clearest of these records is a 1,600-year tree-ring record reported by Larson and Michaelson (1989) for the Transverse Ranges and the pollen record from San Joaquin Marsh. During the early portion of their sequence (A.D. 500 to 1000), Larson and Michaelson (1989) record relatively high variability in

yearly precipitation totals. During the first 150 years of the reconstruction, approximately A.D. 500 to 650, climatic conditions were characterized by moderately low precipitation levels. This period was followed by very low rainfall levels, which lasted from approximately A.D. 650 to 800. Extreme drought was experienced between approximately A.D. 750 and 770. The succeeding 200 years, approximately A.D. 800 to 1000, was a sustained high-precipitation period unmatched in the entire 1,600-year reconstruction.

Paleoclimatic records from a wide variety of contexts consistently indicate that the period between approximately 1,000 and 700 years ago (A.D. 1000 to 1300) was characterized by generally higher temperatures and periods of extreme drought. This event, known as the Medieval Warm Period or the Medieval Climatic Anomaly, has received considerable attention, due both to the apparent severity of the droughts and to its apparent coincidence with important cultural changes described throughout the prehistoric archaeological record of California (Jones et al. 1999; Raab and Larson 1998). Evidence of severe drought and increasing temperatures at this time is documented for the Sierra Nevada area by Stine (1990, 1994) and Graumlich (1993), and is documented along the Southern California coast by Larson and Michaelson (1989). Larson and Michaelson's (1989) data indicate that the interval between approximately A.D. 1100 and 1250 was one of continued drought, particularly between approximately A.D. 1120 and 1150.

During prehistoric occupation of the area, native vegetation was composed of chamise chaparral (chamise [*Adenstoma fasciculatum*]), coastal sage scrub, and mixed chaparral vegetation communities. Major constituents of chaparral are chamise, ceanothus (*Ceanothus* spp.), and scrub oak (*Quercus beberidifolia* and *Q. dumosa*). Coastal sage scrub communities were characterized by coastal sage brush (*Artemisia californica*), black sage (*Salvia mellifera*), white sage (*S. apiana*), laurel sumac (*Malosma laurina*), lemonade berry (*Rhus integrifolia*), California buckwheat (*Eriogonum fasciculatum*), brittle bush (*Encelia californica*), and toyon (*Heteromeles arbutifolia*).

Coastal sage scrub and chaparral may have been less extensive than today in the North Park area because of intentional burning and management by native peoples. Padre Juan Crespi noted in his journal during the Portola Expedition in 1769 (Bolton 1927) the presence of grasslands or pasture in the area, and rarely noted passing through chaparral or brush. He also made repeated reference to natives burning the grasslands. Grasslands were probably more widespread as a result (Bean and Lawton 1968, 1973; Bean and Shipek 1978:552; Lawton 1974; Lawton and Bean 1968). Native bunch grasses are thought to have been an economic staple, second only to acorns in the pre-contact economy of Southern California (Bean and Lawton 1973; Bean and Shipek 1978; White 1963). Grass seeds were a staple food resource second only to acorns in the Late Prehistoric native diet (Bean and Shipek 1978; White 1963). Coast live oak (*Quercus agrifolia*), the acorns of which were a favored food resource, were probably more plentiful on northern exposures and valleys of the area than they are today. Acorns of scrub oak were considered less desirable but were also a food resource for Late Prehistoric populations. Mature coastal sage scrub and chaparral may have provided resources to prehistoric populations.

Major wildlife species found in this environment prehistorically were coyote (*Canis latrans*); mule deer (*Odocoileus hemionus*); grizzly bear (*Ursus arctos*); mountain lion (*Felis concolor*); rabbit (*Sylvilagus auduboni*); jackrabbit (*Lepus californicus*); and various rodents, the most

notable of which are valley pocket gopher (*Thomomys bottae*), California ground squirrel (*Ostospermophilus beecheyi*), and dusky footed woodrat (*Neotoma fuscipes*) (Head 1972). Rabbits, jackrabbits, and rodents were very important to the prehistoric diet; deer were somewhat less significant for food, but were an important source of leather, bone, and antlers.

Existing Natural Setting

The community of Greater North Park is located on a mesa top above and to the south of the San Diego River. Mission Valley borders the area to the north, the community of Uptown is to the west, Balboa Park and the community of Greater Golden Hill are to the south, and I-805 and I-15 are to the east (Figures 1, 2, and 3). The community of Greater North Park has been developed since the 1920s into residential neighborhoods and commercial use areas along the major thoroughfares, interspersed with relatively untouched steep canyons that lead to Mission Valley to the north and Las Choyas Valley to the southeast (Figure 4). Vegetation in the canyons are composed of chamise chaparral, coastal sage scrub, and mixed chaparral vegetation communities. Major constituents of chaparral are chaise, ceanothus, and scrub oak. Coastal sage scrub communities are characterized by coastal sage brush, black sage, white sage, laurel sumac, lemonade berry, California buckwheat, brittle bush, and toyon. Nonnatives such as planted cacti and palm trees and nonnative grasses can also be found. These canyons are wildlife corridors and, prehistorically, they were probably travel routes into the valley areas, as they are today. Native bunch grasslands, which were plentiful during prehistoric times, are now essentially gone along the coastal strip due to overgrazing, which began in the Mexican period and peaked in the late 19th century (Schoenherr 1992:538), and development of the area from the Mexican period to the present. However, bunchgrass can still be found sometimes as an understory beneath coastal sage scrub and stands of invasive mustard and wild radish.

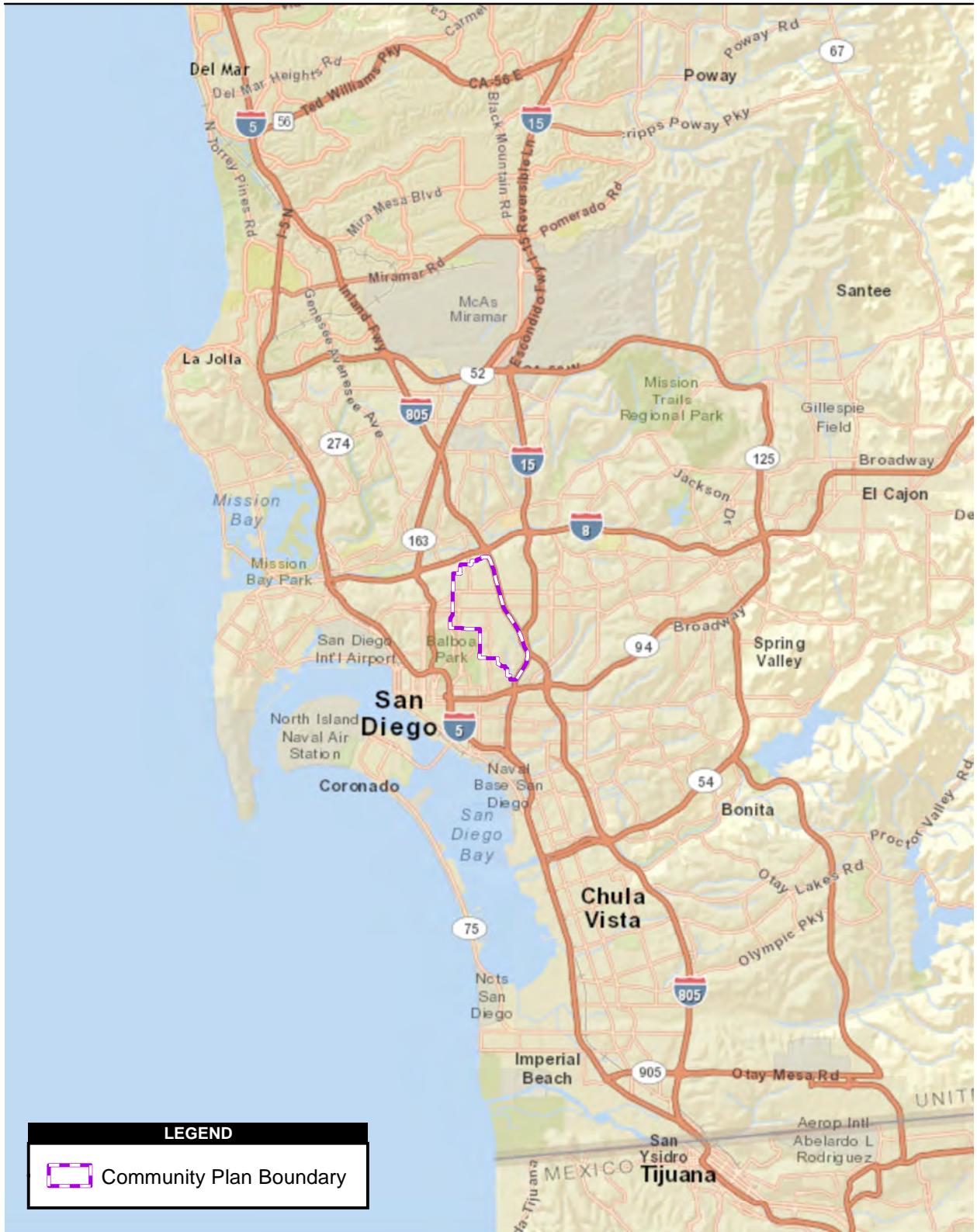
CULTURAL SETTING

Prehistory

The prehistoric cultural sequence in San Diego County is generally thought of as three basic periods: the Paleoindian, locally characterized by the San Dieguito complex; the Archaic, characterized by the cobble and core technology of the La Jolla and Pauma complexes; and the Late Prehistoric, marked by the appearance of ceramics, small arrow points, and cremation burial practices. Late Prehistoric materials in southern San Diego County, known as Yuman I and Yuman II, are believed to represent the ancestral Kumeyaay.

Paleoindian Period

In San Diego County, the Paleoindian period is represented by the San Dieguito complex, as identified by Rogers (1929, 1939, 1945) and Warren (1966, 1968; Warren et al. 1993). The earliest well-documented sites in the San Diego area belonging to the San Dieguito complex are thought to be older than 9,000 years (Warren 1967). Related materials, sometimes called the Lake Mojave complex, have been found in the Mojave Desert and in the Great Basin (e.g., Campbell et al. 1937; Warren and Ore 1978). Diagnostic artifact types and categories associated with the San Dieguito complex include scraper planes, choppers, scraping tools, crescentics, and elongated bifacial



Source: ESRI 2011; SANGIS 2011

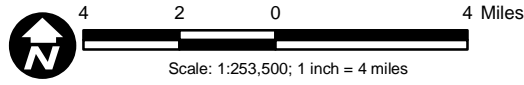
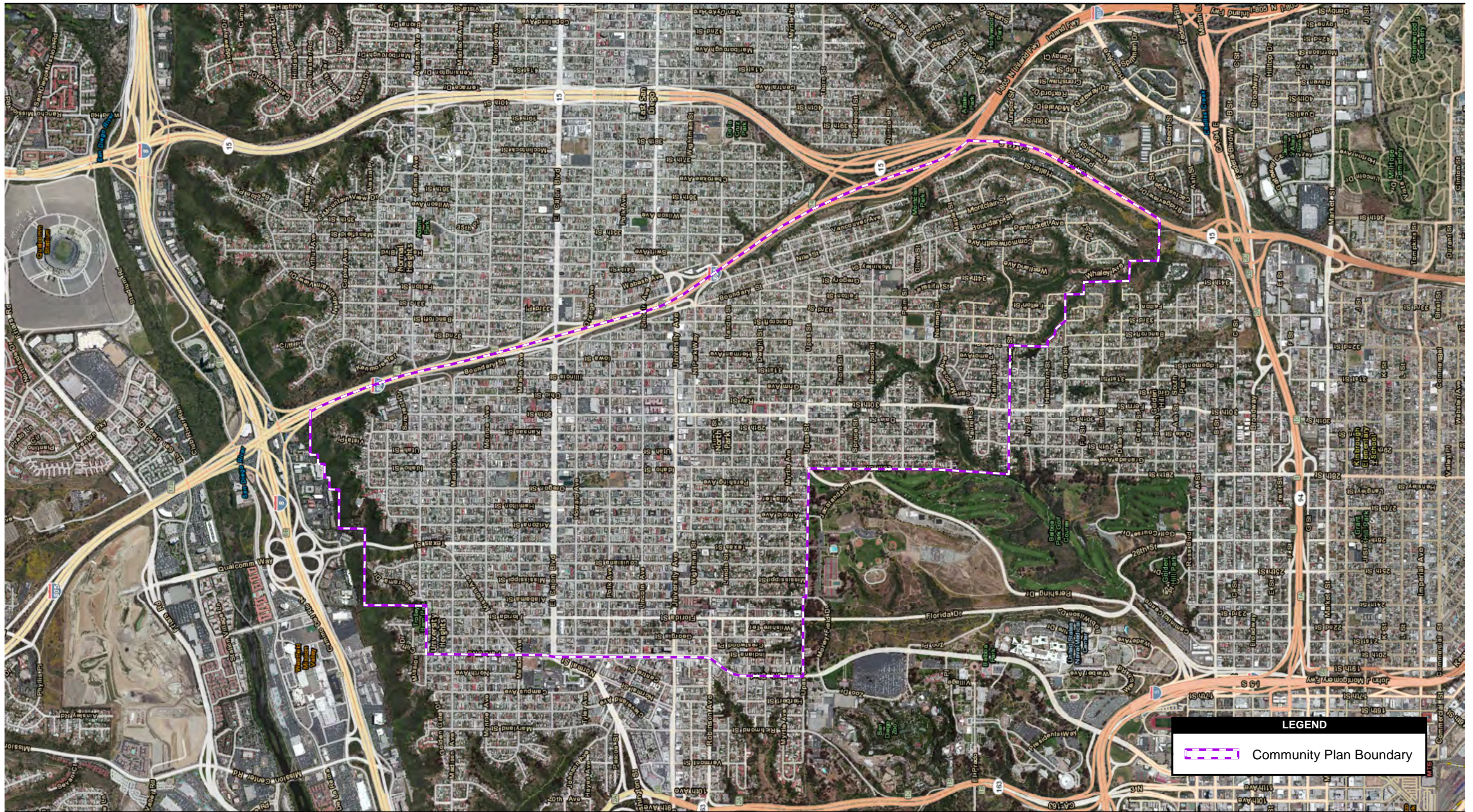
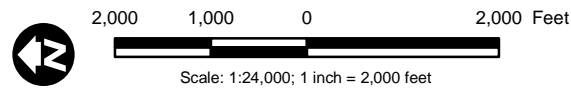


Figure 1
Greater North Park
Project Location



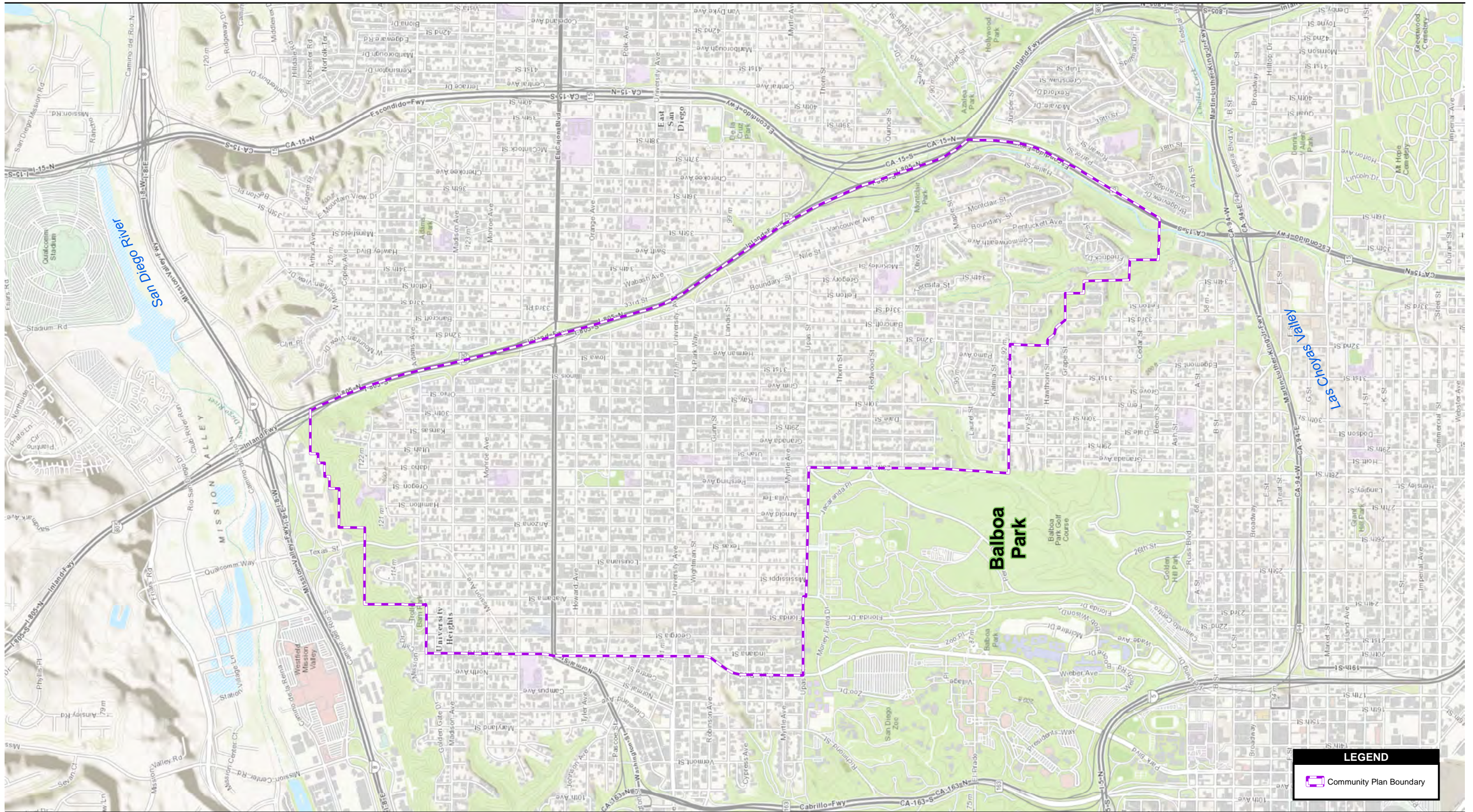
Source: SanGIS 2011; ESRI 2011; AerialExpress 2010



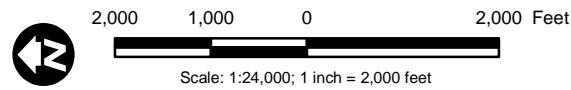
LEGEND

Community Plan Boundary

Figure 2
Greater North Park
Project Vicinity
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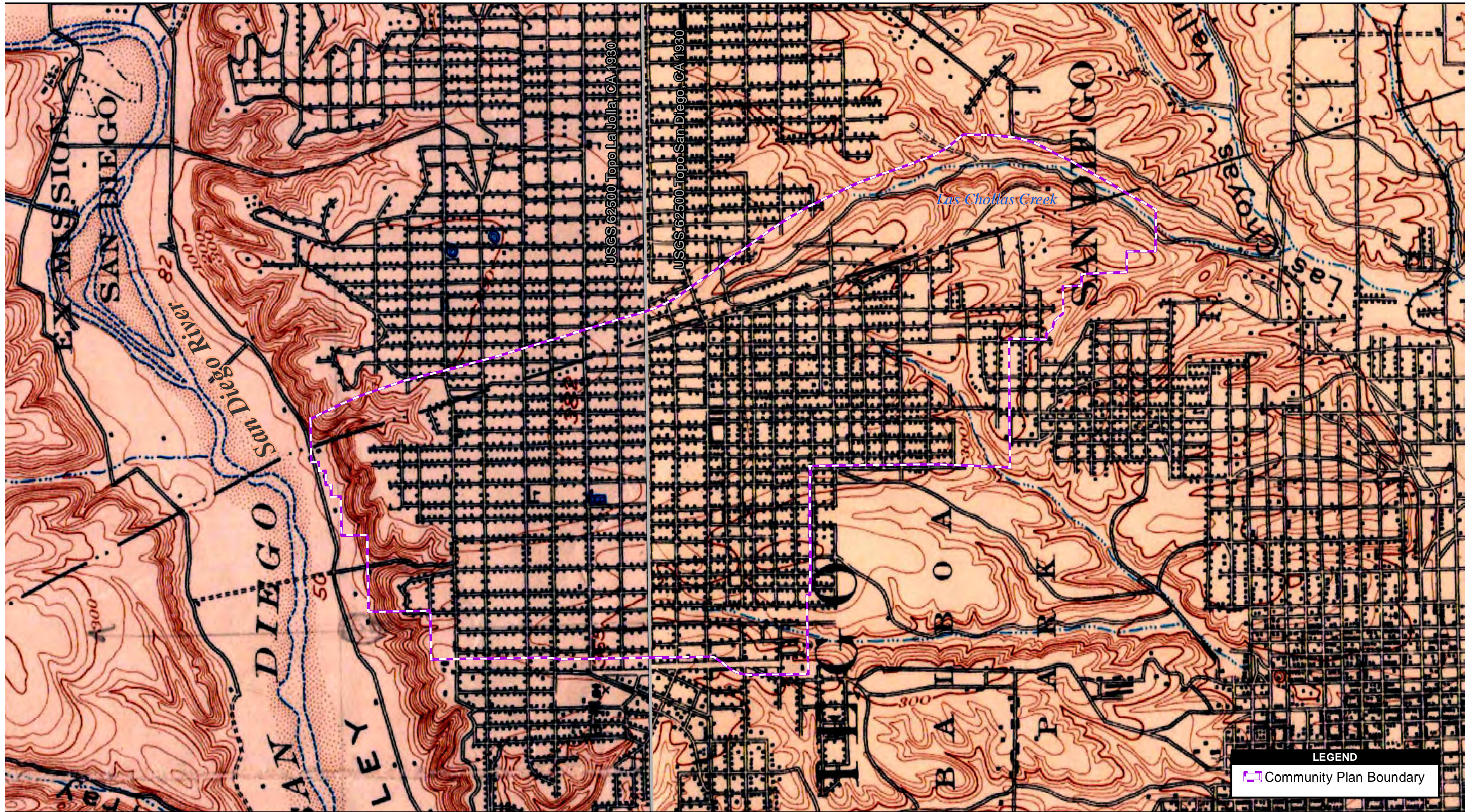
Source: SanGIS 2011; ESRI 2011



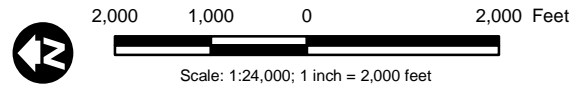
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 Community Plan Boundary

Figure 3
Greater North Park
Project Vicinity with ESRI Topographic Basemap



Source: SanGIS 2011; ESRI 2011; USGS 62500 Topo San Diego 1930, La Jolla 1930



LEGEND
 Community Plan Boundary

Figure 4
Greater North Park
USGS Quads 1930

knives, as well as Silver Lake, Lake Mojave, and leaf-shaped projectile points (Rogers 1939; Warren 1967). Like the Lake Mojave complex, the San Dieguito complex is thought to represent an early emphasis on generalized hunting. There are few or no milling implements in most San Dieguito components. In areas adjacent to the coast, many Paleoindian period sites have probably been covered by rising sea levels since the end of the Pleistocene. In more inland regions, alluvial sedimentation in valley areas may have covered these materials. The stable mesa landforms in the region, the abundance of appropriate lithic material, and soil column exposures along areas such as the San Dieguito River have made the foothills an important area for Paleoindian research. At the Harris site (CA-SDI-149), approximately 20 miles north of the project area, these materials were first identified in stratigraphic context.

Archaic Period

The Archaic period (8000 to 1500 B.P.) brings a shift toward a more generalized economy and an increased emphasis on seed resources, small game, and shellfish. The local cultural manifestations of the Archaic period are called the La Jollan complex along the coast and the Pauma complex inland (True 1958). Pauma complex sites lack the shell that dominates many La Jollan complex site assemblages. The La Jollan tool assemblage is dominated by rough, cobble-based choppers and scrapers, as well as slab and basin metates. There has been considerable debate about whether San Dieguito and La Jollan patterns might represent the same people using different environments and subsistence techniques or whether they are separate cultural patterns (e.g., Bull 1983; Gallegos 1987; Warren et al. 1993). However, there seems to have been some reorientation in settlement from coastal sites to inland settings during the latter portion of this period in what is now northern San Diego County. This appears at approximately 4,000 years ago and is thought to relate to the final phases of Holocene sea level rise and resultant siltation of the formerly productive coastal lagoons in what is now northern San Diego County. There appears to be no significant silting in Mission Bay, San Diego Bay, or the Tijuana River estuary, and no reduction in settlement along the coast south of Mission Bay (Gallegos 1987; Warren et al. 1993).

Late Prehistoric Period

The Late Prehistoric period (1500 to 200 B.P.) is characterized by higher population densities and elaborations in social, political, and technological systems. Economic systems diversified and intensified during this period, with the continued elaboration of trade networks, the use of shell-bead currency, and the appearance of more labor-intensive but effective technological innovations. Subsistence is thought to have focused on acorns and grass seeds, with small game serving as a primary protein resource and big game as a secondary resource. Fish and shellfish were also secondary resources, except in areas immediately adjacent to the coast where they assumed primary importance (Bean and Shipek 1978:552; Sparkman 1908:200). The settlement system is characterized by seasonal villages where people used a central-based collecting subsistence strategy. Artifactual material is characterized by the presence of arrow shaft straighteners, pendants, *comales* (heating stones), Tizon Brownware pottery, ceramic figurines reminiscent of Hohokam styles, ceramic “Yuman bow pipes,” ceramic rattles, miniature pottery vessels, various cobble-based tools (e.g., scrapers, choppers, hammerstones), bone awls, manos and metates, and mortars and pestles. The arrow-point assemblage is dominated by the Desert Side-notched series, but the Cottonwood series and the Dos Cabazas Serrated type also occur.

Late Prehistoric materials found in southern San Diego County, known as Yuman I and Yuman II, are believed to represent the ancestral Kumeyaay.

Ethnohistory

The Ethnohistoric Period, sometimes referred to as the ethnographic present, commences with the earliest European arrival in what is now San Diego and continued through the Spanish and Mexican periods and into the American period. The founding of Mission San Diego de Alcalá in 1769 brought about profound changes in the lives of the Kumeyaay. The coastal Kumeyaay were quickly brought into the mission system or died from introduced diseases. The earliest accounts of Native American life in what is now San Diego were recorded as a means to salvage scientific knowledge of native lifeways. These accounts were often based on limited interviews or biased data collection techniques. Later, researchers and local Native Americans began to uncover and make public significant contributions in the understanding of native culture and language. These studies have continued to the present day, and involve archaeologists and ethnographers working in conjunction with Native Americans to address the continued cultural significance of sites and landscapes across San Diego County. The Kumeyaay are the identified Most Likely Descendants for all Native American human remains found in the City.

By the time Spanish colonists began to settle in Alta California in 1769, the area that is now the community of Greater North Park was within the territory of the Kumeyaay people, a group of exogamous, nontotemic territorial bands with patrilineal descent (Gifford 1918:167). The Kumeyaay spoke a Yuman language of the Hokan linguistic stock. South of the present day U.S./Mexico border, to northern Ensenada, were the closely related Paipai. To the north in the San Dieguito River Valley were the Takic-speaking Luiseño (Kroeber 1925).

The Kumeyaay had a hunting and gathering economy based primarily on various plant resources. For people in the area that is now the community of Greater North Park, grass seeds were probably the primary food, supplemented by various other seeds such as sage (*Salvia* spp.), sagebrush (*Artemisia californica*), lamb's quarters (*Chenopodium album*), and pine nuts (*Pinus* sp.). Small game was a major source of protein, but deer were hunted as well. Coastal bands ate a great deal of fish, taking them with lines, nets, and bows and arrows. Balsas or reed boats were used (Kroeber 1925; Luomala 1978:599–600). Shellfish and other littoral resources were important to coastal people, too. Settlements were moved seasonally to areas where wild foods were in season. For example, inland bands might have moved into desert areas in the spring to gather agave (*Agave deserti*), then to higher-altitude areas in the fall to gather acorns (Cline 1984). Coastal bands lived in more or less permanent villages focused on more seasonally stable inshore and littoral resources. However, they often traveled to the area that is now Torrey Pines and La Rumarosa (in northern Baja California) to harvest pine nuts, for example, and to Cuyamaca and Mount Laguna for acorns (Shipek 1970:27–28).

Villages and campsites were generally located in areas where water was readily available, preferably on a year-round basis. The San Diego River, which is located approximately 0.5 miles from the community planning area for the community of Greater North Park, provided an important resource not only as a reliable source of water, but as a major transportation corridor

through the region. The Kumeyaay village of *Nipaquay*, located near present-day Mission San Diego de Alcalá (Kyle 1996), was approximately 3 miles northeast of present-day Greater North Park. The village of *Cosoy/Kosaii/Kosa'aay* was presumably located near the mouth of the San Diego River (Kroeber 1925), and although the actual location of the village is unknown, Bancroft (1884) reported that a site called *Cosoy/Kosaii/Kosa'aay* by the Native Americans was in the vicinity of Presidio Hill and Old Town, located approximately 3.5 miles west of the community plan boundary for Greater North Park. Several investigations have identified possible locations for the village (Clement and Van Bueren 1993; Felton 1996), but the actual site has never been found.

CULTURAL RESOURCE DEFINITION

Cultural resources are districts, buildings, sites, structures, areas of traditional use, and objects with historical, architectural, archaeological, cultural, or scientific importance. Cultural resources can be divided into three categories: archaeological resources (prehistoric and historic), architectural resources, and traditional cultural resources. Archaeological and traditional cultural resources are the main focus of this study and are further described below.

Archaeological Resources

Archaeological resources include prehistoric and historic locations or sites where human actions have resulted in detectable changes to the area. This can include changes in the soil and the presence of physical cultural remains. Archaeological resources can have a surface component, a subsurface component, or both.

Historic archaeological resources are those dating after European contact. These resources may include subsurface features such as wells, cisterns, or privies. Other historic archaeological remains include artifact concentrations, building foundations, and remnants of structures.

Traditional Cultural Resources

Traditional cultural resources are resources associated with beliefs and cultural practices of a living culture, subculture, or community. These beliefs and practices must be rooted in the group's history and must be important for maintaining the cultural identity of the group. Archaeological sites; locations of events; sacred places; and resource areas, including hunting or gathering areas; may be traditional cultural resources.

ARCHIVAL RESEARCH

The City conducted a records search using data provided by the State of California CHRIS. To ensure that recently recorded sites were included in this analysis, the City conducted and updated the records search in November 2011. Additionally, AECOM conducted a supplemental literature review at the SCIC and a records search at the San Diego Museum of Man in June 2012. The archival searches consisted of an archaeological and historical records and literature review. The data reviewed included historic maps, the California Inventory of Historic Places,

the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR), and National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). The search area included the immediate vicinity of Greater North Park. This research provides a background on the types of sites that would be expected in the region. The research was also used to determine whether previous surveys had been conducted in the area, and what resources had been previously recorded within the limits of the Greater North Park community planning area.

Previous Investigations

The results of the records search indicated that 42 previous investigations have been conducted within the community of Greater North Park (Table 1): seven surveys, five monitoring programs, three mitigated negative declarations, 26 historic building evaluations, and one environmental impact report (EIR). This report focuses on prehistoric resources. Reports documenting historic resources or historic built resources are listed in Table 1, but are not summarized below.

Table 1. Previous Investigations within the Community of Greater North Park

Document Number (NADB)	Title	Author	Date
1120970	Texas Street Widening.	Gross, Timothy, and Mary Robbins-Wade	1988
1122628	Historic Properties Inventory Report for the Mission Valley Water Reclamation Project San Diego, California.	Carrico, Richard et. al	1990
1123247	Sewer and Water Group 471 Archaeological Monitoring.	Shultz, Richard, and Mary Robbins-Wade	1995
1123863	Cultural Resources Investigation for the Nextlink Fiber Optic Project San Diego County, California.	Jones and Stokes	2000
1124385	Historic Properties Inventory for the Proposed Montclair Canyon Sewer Project.	Ogden Environmental and Energy Services	1993
1124598	Public Notice of Proposed Mitigated Negative Declaration Academy of Our Lady of Peace.	City of San Diego	1994
1124606	Proposed Mitigation Negative Declaration Group Job No, 471.	City of San Diego	1993
1125001	Roy W. Way House, 3462 Olive Street, San Diego, California.	Montes, Beth	2001
1126084	Historic Resources Inventory, 4211 Alabama Street, San Diego, California.	Dean, Steven	1996
1126221	A Phase I Cultural Resources Investigation of the Vista Telecommunications Inc. Fiber Optic Alignment, River County to San Diego County, California.	McKenna, Jeanette A.	2000
1126443	Negative Declaration-West Arcade.	City of San Diego	2001
1127691	An Archaeological Report for the Mitigation, Monitoring, and Reporting Program at Sewer and Water Group 79, City of San Diego.	Pierson, Larry	2001
1128641	Cultural Resources Report for the Historical Evaluation of the House at 2405 32nd Street, San Diego, California 92104.	Alter, Ruth C.	2003
1129239	The Results of a Historical Assessment for the First Christian Fellowship Church Project, San Diego, California.	Pierson, Larry	2003
1129643	Cultural Resources Assessment/Evaluation for Cingular Wireless Site SD 502-02, San Diego, California.	Kyle, Carolyn	2001
1129692	An Archaeological Report for the Mitigation, Monitoring, and Reporting Program at Renaissance at Greater North Park.	Smith, Brian F., and Seth Rosenberg	2005

Document Number (NADB)	Title	Author	Date
1129924	Results of the Historic Building Assessment 1935, 1935½, and 1939 Polk Avenue, San Diego, California 92104.	Alter, Ruth C.	2005
1130168	Historical Assessment of the 3701–3741 and 3783–3825 Florida Street Buildings San Diego, California 92104.	Moomjian, Scott A.	2005
1130320	Historical Resources Board Nomination for the Nelson Residence, 4741 Panorama Drive, San Diego, California 92116.	IS Architecture	2005
1130395	Historical Assessment of the George and Amalia Gans “Spec” House #2, 3565 Herman Avenue, San Diego, California 92104.	Moomjian, Scott A.	2006
1130824	Georgia Street Bridge and University Avenue Grade Separation Cut Retaining Walls, San Diego County, California 92103.	Various	1998
1130858	Fulford Bungalow #2, 2518 San Marcos Avenue, San Diego, California 92104.	Various	
1131057	Cultural Resources Report for the Evaluation and Historical Designation of the 3215 Granada Avenue Residence, San Diego, California 92104.	Alter, Ruth C.	2006
1131111	Historical Nomination of the Beverly and Rosina Brown/George Corbit House, 3405 Texas Street, Greater North Park, San Diego, California.	May, Ronald V.	2006
1131262	Historical Analysis of San Diego, Electric Railway Company, San Diego Style Class I Trolleys Nos. 126, 128, and 138.	Bevil, Alexander D.	1997
1131320	Trolley Barn Park, 1924 Adams Avenue, San Diego, California 92116.	Various	2007
1131339	Wegeforth Home, 3004 Laurel Street, San Diego, California 92104.	Various	n.d.
1131395	4780 Panorama Drive, San Diego, California 92116.	IS Architecture	2004
1131547	Archaeological Survey of the Casa Verde Project.	Smith, Brian F., and Adriane Dorrler	2008
1131675	Martin Ortlieb Family Property, 2875 Palm Street, 2889 Palm Street, 2844 29th Street, San Diego, California.	May, Vonn Marie, and Robert Broms	2006
1131682	Historical Assessment of the Frank and Millie Lexa Residence, 3030 33rd Street, San Diego, California 92104.	Moomjian, Scott A.	2006
1131739*	Draft Environmental Impact Report: Academy of our Lady of Peace.	City of San Diego	2008
1131739*	An Archaeological Report for the Mitigation, Monitoring, and Reporting Program at the Renaissance at Greater North Park Project, City of San Diego.	Brian F. Smith and Associates	2005
1131754	Cultural Resources Monitoring Report for the Boulevard Apartments Project, City of San Diego, California.	McGinnis, Patrick	2008
1131817	3528 and 3538 Indiana Street.	Burke, M.	2008
1131935	Cultural Resources Report for the Assessment of Impacts for the Proposed Lafayette Hotel and Residences Project, 2223 El Cajon Boulevard, San Diego, California 92104.	Alter, Ruth C.	2004
1132158	Gilbert and Alberta McClure/McClure Bros House, 4040–4044 Hamilton Street, San Diego, California 92104.	Knoop, C., and Beth Montes	2007
1132193	Historical Assessment of the Laurel Building Company George Gans Spec House #3, 3120 Felton Street, San Diego, California 92104.	Moomjian, Scott A.	2007
1132281	Historical Assessment of the Tindula Residence, 3593 29th Street, San Diego, California 92104.	Mitchell Hall, S.	2007
1132514	Everett and Florence Marshall House.	Moomjian, Scott A.	2007
1132714	Winslow & Mary Parsons, Edward F. Bryans House.	Johnson, Paul, and Sarai Johnson	2008
1132840	Cultural Resources Report for the Historical Building Evaluation and Designation of 3055 Palm Street, San Diego, California 92104.	Alter, Ruth C.	2008

*Documents were given the same number by the South Coastal Information Center.

Document 1120970 (Gross and Robbins-Wade 1988)

This letter report summarizes the results of an archaeological survey and biological investigation for the widening and improvement of Texas Street. The survey resulted in no archaeological resources being identified within the project area, and the report recommends that no significant impacts to archaeological resources would result from the proposed widening and improvements.

Document 1122628 (Carrico et al. 1990)

This inventory report details the results of an archaeological and historical investigation for the Mission Valley Water Reclamation Project. The field survey located nine new archaeological sites and six isolates, none of which are located within Greater North Park.

Document 1123247 (Schultz and Robbins-Wade 1995)

This letter report summarizes the results of an archaeological monitoring program for the City of San Diego's Sewer and Water Group 471 Project. The monitoring program resulted in no archaeological resources being identified within the excavation areas.

Document 1123863 (Jones and Stokes 2000)

This report documents the cultural resources survey for a fiber-optic line through San Diego County. Although several previously recorded prehistoric resources were identified within the project area, none were located in Greater North Park.

Document 1124606 (City of San Diego 1993)

This document serves as a public notice for a proposed Mitigated Negative Declaration for Group Job No. 471. The project allows for the replacement of approximately 6,959 feet of water pipelines and 6,126 feet of sewer pipelines in the Greater North Park community planning area. The notice advises that the project will not have a significant effect on the environment with implementation of mitigation monitoring for cultural resources.

Document 1126221 (McKenna 2000)

This report summarizes the results of a Phase I cultural resource investigation for the Vesta Telecommunications fiber-optic alignment project. The alignment for the Greater North Park area is located within existing roadways and would not involve any areas outside the paved right-of-way. Therefore, no impact would occur to known sites or resources.

Document 1127691 (Pierson 2001)

This report summarizes the results of mitigation monitoring for the Sewer and Water Group 79 Project within the community of Greater North Park. One previously identified subsurface historic resource was encountered, CA-SDI-15,986, and no additional resources were observed. The site is described as being a localized historic refuse deposit, and the report determined that the deposit was not significant.

Document 1129643 (Kyle 2001)

This letter report documents the results of a cultural resources assessment for Cingular Wireless Site SD502-02. The assessment determined that the project would have no significant adverse effect on cultural resources.

Document 1129692 (Smith and Rosenberg 2005)

This report summarizes the results of archaeological monitoring and testing for the Renaissance at North Park Project. No cultural resources were located within the project boundaries. No further archaeological investigations or monitoring for the project was recommended.

Document 1131547 (Smith and Dorrler 2008)

This report summarizes the results of an archaeological and historical survey for the Casa Verde Project. The field investigation resulted in no historic or prehistoric resources being identified. No further archaeological investigations or monitoring for the project was recommended.

Document 1131739 (City of San Diego 2008)

This document consists of a Draft EIR for the proposed expansion of the Academy of Our Lady of Peace High School. The proposed project involved the demolition of three single-family structures and the construction of a new parking structure and a new classroom building. Two of the three single-family structures have since been moved off the property and will be relocated and restored by the City. The EIR concluded that the project would result in significant impacts to historical resources (but not prehistoric resources), land use, and transportation/circulation/parking. Five alternatives were also analyzed in the EIR.

Document 1131739 (Smith 2005)

This document has the same document number as the report above. However, this report documents the archaeological monitoring and testing program conducted for the Renaissance at Greater North Park Project. During the monitoring effort, one cultural resource, CA-SDI-17,543, was identified. This site consisted of two historic trash pits and several isolated items. A testing program was conducted that determined that this site was not significant under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). No additional work was recommended.

Document 1131754 (McGinnis 2008)

This report summarizes the monitoring efforts for the Boulevard Apartments Project. No cultural resources were identified during the monitoring effort for excavation/construction activities. No additional work was recommended.

Previously Recorded Cultural Resources

Seven cultural resources have been previously recorded within the community of Greater North Park (Figure 5 – confidential, see Appendix B). Of these, one is a prehistoric lithic scatter, four are historic refuse scatters, and two are prehistoric isolated finds (Table 2).

Table 2. Cultural Resources within the Community of Greater North Park

Primary Number (P-37-)	Permanent Trinomial (CA-SDI-)	San Diego Museum of Man (SDMM-W-)	Site Description	Date Recorded
0011055	11054	--	Lithic scatter	1977
018624	15646	--	Historic refuse deposit	2000
016325	15647	--	Historic refuse deposit	2000
024026	15986	--	Historic refuse deposit	2001
026764	17543	--	Historic refuse deposit	2005
--	--	1304	Isolate – projectile point	1977
--	--	1514	Isolate – biface	1977

CA-SDI-11,054

This site is located in University Heights on the floor of Buchanan Canyon. The site was recorded in 1977 as a prehistoric lithic and artifact scatter with quartzite tools, cores, and flakes (Minshall 1977). Although the site form indicates that a testing program was conducted in 1973 by Carter, Moriarty, and Minshall, information regarding this site is limited. It appears that results from the 1973 investigation were never reported on or submitted to the SCIC.

CA-SDI-15,646

This site is a 1920s–1930s historic refuse deposit located under Cypress Avenue (Smith 2000a). The deposit was exposed during initial trenching activities for the Water and Sewer Group 636 Project. The deposit was found in the utility trench, but extends laterally under the pavement for an unknown distance. The cultural material consists of household refuse (e.g., ceramics, glass), building materials (brick and copper wire), and potential personal items (leather fragments). All cultural material from the trench was collected. The site is capped by asphalt and concrete.

CA-SDI-15,647

CA-SDI-15,647 is a 1890s–1900s historic refuse deposit located in the alleyway on Block 143 north of Polk Avenue (Smith 2000b). The deposit was exposed during initial trenching activities for the Water and Sewer Group 636 Project. The deposit was found in the utility trench, but extends laterally for an unknown distance. The cultural material consists of household refuse (e.g., ceramics, glass), building materials (brick and copper wire), and potential personal items (leather fragments, skeleton key). All cultural material from the trench was collected.

CA-SDI-15,986

This site is a discrete 1900s–1910s historic refuse deposit located in the alleyway between 30th Street and Dale Street (Smith 2001). The deposit was exposed during initial trenching activities for the Water and Sewer Group 79 Project. The deposit was found in the utility trench and measured 5 feet by 30 inches. The cultural material consists of household refuse (e.g., ceramics, medicinal bottles, glass) and a personal item (toy fragment). All cultural material from the trench was collected.

CA-SDI-17,543

This site was recorded during monitoring efforts for the Renaissance at North Park Project (Smith 2005). The site consisted of two historic trash deposits and 16 isolated finds. Both deposits were identified as a discrete area consisting of charcoal, glass and ceramic sherds, construction material, and metal. Sixteen additional isolated finds consisting of glass, metal, and bone were recovered in dirt piles during construction monitoring.

SDMM-W-1304

This isolated find consists of a single prehistoric triangular projectile point (Seifert 1977). No other information was noted on the site form.

SDMM-W-1514

Site SDMM-W-1514 is an isolated prehistoric fine-grained metavolcanic bifacial blade (Hedges 1977). This artifact was collected and is curated at the San Diego Museum of Man.

NATIVE AMERICAN CONTACT PROGRAM

AECOM requested a Sacred Lands File check from the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC). A response was received on August 11, 2011, indicating that sacred lands have been identified within the vicinity of the community of Greater North Park. The NAHC recommended consultation with tribal entities and other interested parties be conducted as part of the review process, and provided a list of contacts specific to San Diego County for that purpose. Following development of the preliminary draft of this document, the NAHC was contacted again on October 1, 2014 for updated tribal representative contact information and a response received on October 14, 2015. The preliminary draft of this document was distributed to the identified tribal representatives by mail on October 15, 2014, accompanied by a letter from City of San Diego Senior Environmental Planner Myra Herrmann describing the community plan update process for the communities of Golden Hill, Midway-Pacific Highway, North Park, Old Town, San Ysidro, Southeastern San Diego, Encanto and Uptown. This letter formally invited tribal representatives to consult on these General Plan amendments in accordance with Senate Bill 18 (SB18) and attend a group meeting at the Mission Trails Regional Park Visitors Center on November 13, 2014 to address any issues or concerns related to the review of the archaeological reports for the associated community plan updates. As no responses had been received, each tribal representative also received a follow-up email (or telephone call in cases where no email address was available) on November 10 and 11, 2014; no tribal representatives were present at the November 13 meeting. During the November 10th telephone call, Carmen Lucas of the Kwaaymii Laguna Band of Mission Indians requested that qualified archaeologists be retained by the city for survey and monitoring efforts. Documentation of correspondence with the NAHC and identified tribal representatives is provided in Appendix C.

CULTURAL SENSITIVITY ANALYSIS

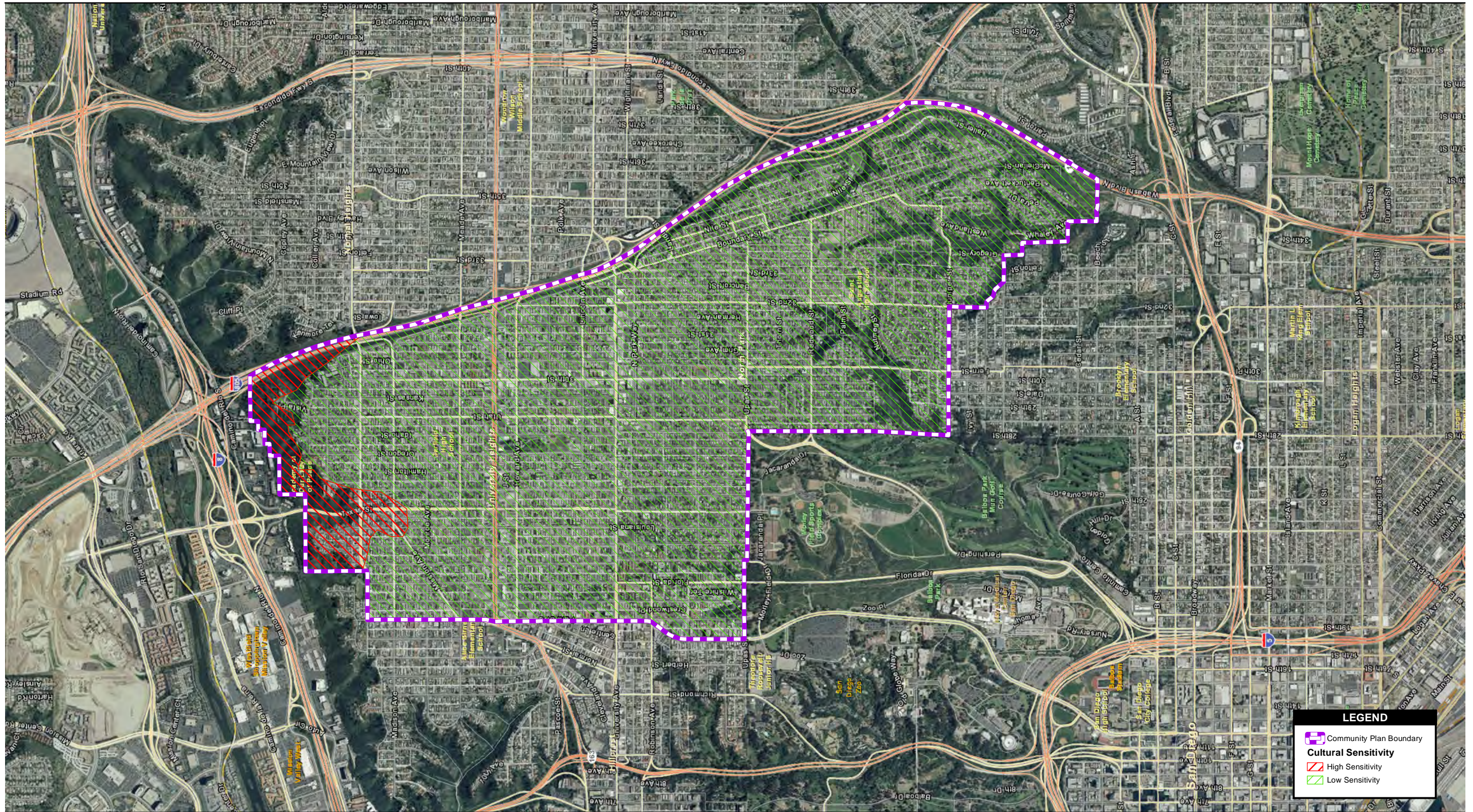
Cultural sensitivity levels for the Greater North Park community planning area are rated low, moderate, or high based on the results of the records search, the NAHC Sacred Lands File check, and regional environmental factors. Sensitivity ratings may be adjusted based on the amount of disturbance that has occurred, which may have previously impacted archaeological resources.

A low sensitivity rating indicates that there are few or no previously recorded resources within the area. Resources at this level would not be expected to be complex, with little to no site structure or artifact diversity. The potential for the identification of additional resources in such areas would be low.

A moderate sensitivity rating indicates that some previously recorded resources were identified in the area. These are more complex resources consisting of better site structure, diversity of feature types, and diversity of artifact types. The potential for the presence of additional resources in such areas would be moderate.

Areas identified as high sensitivity would indicate that the records search identified several previously recorded sites within the area. These resources may range from moderately complex to highly complex, with more defined living areas or specialized work space areas, and a large breadth of features and artifact assemblages. The potential for identification of additional resources in such areas would be high.

Based on the results of the records search, the NAHC Sacred Lands File check, and regional environmental factors, the community of Greater North Park has two cultural sensitivity levels (Figure 6). Since the majority of the community is developed, the cultural sensitivity for the entire community of North Park would be considered low. There is very little undeveloped land within the area, with the exception of canyon areas. Due to the steepness of the majority of these canyons, the cultural sensitivity for these areas is low. However, at the base of these canyons, especially leading into the Mission Valley area, there is a potential for cultural resources to be present; therefore, the cultural sensitivity rating for this area is considered high.



LEGEND

- Community Plan Boundary
- Cultural Sensitivity**
- High Sensitivity
- Low Sensitivity

Source: SanGIS 2011; ESRI 2011; AerialExpress 2010

2,000 1,000 0 2,000 Feet

Scale: 1:24,000; 1 inch = 2,000 feet

Figure 6
Community Plan Greater North Park
Cultural Sensitive Areas - Prehistoric Resources

Path: P:\2010\10280381.01_CPCI_ON_CALL\06GIS\6.3_Layout\fig6_Greater_North_Park_CulturalSensitiveAreas2.mxd, 9/29/2011, sorensej

RECOMMENDATIONS

Future discretionary projects located in high sensitivity areas that have not been developed should be evaluated by a qualified archaeologist following the mitigation framework detailed below to determine the potential for the presence or absence of buried archaeological resources. If it is determined that a resource is historically significant, it should be referred to the City's Historical Resources Board for possible designation. Mitigation measures should be initiated for all significant sites, either through avoidance or data recovery.

All phases of future investigations, including survey, testing, and monitoring activities, would require the participation of local Native American tribes. Early consultation is an effective way to avoid unanticipated discoveries, and local tribes may have knowledge of the religious and cultural significance of resources in the area. In addition, Native American participation would help ensure that cultural resources within the community of Greater North Park are protected and properly cared for. A current list of local tribes should be obtained through the NAHC for all future projects.

Mitigation Framework

The following mitigation framework is from the Historical Resources Guidelines, located in the City's Land Development Manual (City of San Diego 2001).

HIST-1: Prior to issuance of any permit for a future development project implemented in accordance with the Community Plan Update (CPU) area that could directly affect an archaeological resource, the City shall require the following steps be taken to determine (1) the presence of archaeological resources and (2) the appropriate mitigation for any significant resources that may be impacted by a development activity. Sites may include residential and commercial properties, privies, trash pits, building foundations, and industrial features representing the contributions of people from diverse socioeconomic and ethnic backgrounds. Sites may also include resources associated with pre-historic Native American activities.

INITIAL DETERMINATION

The environmental analyst will determine the likelihood for the project site to contain historical resources by reviewing site photographs and existing historic information (e.g., archaeological sensitivity maps, the Archaeological Map Book, and the City's Historical Inventory of Important Architects, Structures, and People in San Diego) and by conducting a site visit. If there is any evidence that the site contains archaeological resources, then a historic evaluation consistent with the City Guidelines would be required. All individuals conducting any phase of the archaeological evaluation program must meet professional qualifications in accordance with the City Guidelines.

STEP 1:

Based on the results of the Initial Determination, if there is evidence that the site contains historical resources, preparation of a historic evaluation is required. The evaluation report would

generally include background research, field survey, archaeological testing, and analysis. Before actual field reconnaissance would occur, background research is required that includes a records search at the SCIC at San Diego State University and the San Diego Museum of Man. A review of the Sacred Lands File maintained by the NAHC must also be conducted at this time. Information about existing archaeological collections should also be obtained from the San Diego Archaeological Center and any tribal repositories or museums.

In addition to the records searches mentioned above, background information may include examining primary sources of historical information (e.g., deeds and wills), secondary sources (e.g., local histories and genealogies), Sanborn Fire Maps, and historic cartographic and aerial photograph sources; reviewing previous archaeological research in similar areas, models that predict site distribution, and archaeological, architectural, and historical site inventory files; and conducting informant interviews. The results of the background information would be included in the evaluation report.

Once the background research is complete, a field reconnaissance must be conducted by individuals whose qualifications meet the standards outlined in the City Guidelines. Consultants are encouraged to employ innovative survey techniques when conducting enhanced reconnaissance, including remote sensing, ground penetrating radar, and other soil resistivity techniques as determined on a case-by-case basis. Native American participation is required for field surveys when there is likelihood that the project site contains prehistoric archaeological resources or traditional cultural properties. If, through background research and field surveys, historical resources are identified, then an evaluation of significance must be performed by a qualified archaeologist.

STEP 2:

Once a historical resource has been identified, a significance determination must be made. It should be noted that tribal representatives and/or Native American monitors will be involved in making recommendations regarding the significance of prehistoric archaeological sites during this phase of the process. The testing program may require reevaluation of the proposed project in consultation with the Native American representative, which could result in a combination of project redesign to avoid and/or preserve significant resources, as well as mitigation in the form of data recovery and monitoring (as recommended by the qualified archaeologist and Native American representative). An archaeological testing program will be required that includes evaluating the horizontal and vertical dimensions of a site, the chronological placement, site function, artifact/ecofact density and variability, presence/absence of subsurface features, and research potential. A thorough discussion of testing methodologies, including surface and subsurface investigations, can be found in the City Guidelines.

The results from the testing program will be evaluated against the significance thresholds found in the City Guidelines. If significant historical resources are identified within the Area of Potential Effect, the site may be eligible for local designation. At this time, the final testing report must be submitted to Historical Resources Board staff for eligibility determination and possible designation. An agreement on the appropriate form of mitigation is required prior to distribution of a draft environmental document. If no significant resources are found, and site

conditions are such that there is no potential for further discoveries, then no further action is required. Resources found to be non-significant as a result of a survey and/or assessment will require no further work beyond documentation of the resources on the appropriate Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) site forms and inclusion of results in the survey and/or assessment report. If no significant resources are found, but results of the initial evaluation and testing phase indicates there is still a potential for resources to be present in portions of the property that could not be tested, then mitigation monitoring is required.

STEP 3:

Preferred mitigation for historical resources is to avoid the resource through project redesign. If the resource cannot be entirely avoided, all prudent and feasible measures to minimize harm shall be taken. For archaeological resources where preservation is not an option, a Research Design and Data Recovery Program is required, which includes a Collections Management Plan for review and approval. The data recovery program shall be based on a written research design and is subject to the provisions as outlined in CEQA Section 21083.2. The data recovery program must be reviewed and approved by the City's Environmental Analyst prior to draft CEQA document distribution. Archaeological monitoring may be required during building demolition and/or construction grading when significant resources are known or suspected to be present on a site, but cannot be recovered prior to grading due to obstructions such as existing development or dense vegetation.

A Native American observer must be retained for all subsurface investigations, including geotechnical testing and other ground-disturbing activities, whenever a Native American Traditional Cultural Property or any archaeological site located on City property or within the Area of Potential Effect of a City project would be impacted. In the event that human remains are encountered during data recovery and/or a monitoring program, the provisions of Public Resources Code Section 5097 must be followed. These provisions are outlined in the Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program (MMRP) included in the environmental document. The Native American monitor shall be consulted during the preparation of the written report, at which time he/she may express concerns about the treatment of sensitive resources. If the Native American community requests participation of an observer for subsurface investigations on private property, the request shall be honored.

STEP 4:

Archaeological resource management reports shall be prepared by qualified professionals as determined by the criteria set forth in Appendix B of the City Guidelines. The discipline shall be tailored to the resource under evaluation. In cases involving complex resources, such as traditional cultural properties, rural landscape districts, sites involving a combination of prehistoric and historic archaeology, or historic districts, a team of experts will be necessary for a complete evaluation.

Specific types of historical resource reports are required to document the methods (see Section III of the City Guidelines) used to determine the presence or absence of historical resources; to identify the potential impacts from proposed development and evaluate the significance of any identified historical resources; to document the appropriate curation of archaeological collections

(e.g., collected materials and the associated records); in the case of potentially significant impacts to historical resources, to recommend appropriate mitigation measures that would reduce the impacts to below a level of significance; and to document the results of mitigation and monitoring programs, if required.

Archaeological resource management reports shall be prepared in conformance with the California Office of Historic Preservation's Archaeological Resource Management Reports: Recommended Contents and Format (see Appendix C of the City Guidelines), which will be used by Environmental Analysis Section staff in the review of archaeological resource reports. Consultants must ensure that archaeological resource reports are prepared consistent with this checklist. This requirement will standardize the content and format of all archaeological technical reports submitted to the City. A confidential appendix must be submitted (under separate cover), along with historical resources reports for archaeological sites and traditional cultural properties containing the confidential resource maps and records search information gathered during the background study. In addition, a Collections Management Plan shall be prepared for projects that result in a substantial collection of artifacts, and must address the management and research goals of the project and the types of materials to be collected and curated based on a sampling strategy that is acceptable to the City. Appendix D (Historical Resources Report Form) of the City Guidelines may be used when no archaeological resources were identified within the project boundaries.

STEP 5:

For archaeological resources, all cultural materials, including original maps, field notes, non-burial related artifacts, catalog information, and final reports recovered during public and/or private development projects, must be permanently curated with an appropriate institution, one that has the proper facilities and staffing for ensuring research access to the collections consistent with state and federal standards. In the event that a prehistoric and/or historic deposit is encountered during construction monitoring, a Collections Management Plan would be required in accordance with the project MMRP. The disposition of human remains and burial-related artifacts that cannot be avoided or are inadvertently discovered is governed by state (i.e., Assembly Bill 2641 and California Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 2001) and federal (i.e., Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act) law, and must be treated in a dignified and culturally appropriate manner with respect for the deceased individual(s) and their descendants. Any human bones and associated grave goods of Native American origin shall be turned over to the appropriate Native American group for repatriation.

Arrangements for long-term curation must be established between the applicant/property owner and the consultant prior to the initiation of the field reconnaissance, and must be included in the archaeological survey, testing, and/or data recovery report submitted to the City for review and approval. Curation must be accomplished in accordance with the California State Historic Resources Commission's Guidelines for the Curation of Archaeological Collection (dated May 7, 1993) and, if federal funding is involved, 36 Code of Federal Regulations 79 of the Federal Register. Additional information regarding curation is provided in Section II of the City Guidelines.

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APPENDIX A
KEY PERSONNEL RESUMES

Rebecca Apple, RPA
Principal/Practice Leader,
Cultural Resources Group/
Senior Archaeologist

Education

MA, Anthropology, San Diego State University
BA, Anthropology, San Diego State University

Professional Registrations

Register of Professional Archaeologists

Accreditation

Certified Archaeology Consultant, County of San Diego

Professional Affiliations

Member, Society for American Archaeology
Member, Society for California Archaeology

Awards + Honors

Phi Kappa Phi
Phi Beta Kappa
University Scholar

Publications + Technical Papers

Introduction to Recent Archeological Investigations at the Salton Sea Test Base, Imperial County California. Proceedings of the Society for California Archaeology, Volume 12. Fresno, California (1999).

Recent Archaeological Investigations in the North Las Vegas Valley (with J.H. Cleland and M.S. Kelly). In *Crossing the Borders: Quaternary Studies in Eastern California and Southwestern Nevada*. San Bernardino County Museum Association Special Publication (1991).

Presentations

Ancient Trails and Rock Features. Paper presented at the 46th Annual Meeting of the Society for California Archaeology, San Diego, California (2012)

Setting the Scene: Interpretive Planning and Implementation in Old Town Historic State Park. Paper presented at the 42nd Annual Meeting of the Society for California Archaeology, Burbank, California (2008).

Mapping and Managing Pathways to the Past. Paper presented at the 22nd Annual ESRI International User Conference, San Diego, California (2002).

Introduction to Recent Archaeological Investigations at Salton Sea Test Base, Imperial County, California. Paper presented at the 32nd Annual Meeting of the Society for California Archaeology, San Diego (1998).

A Lake Mojave Period Site Near Silver Lake, California (with A. York). Presented at the 26th Annual Meeting of the Society for California Archaeology, Pasadena (1992).

Preliminary Project Results of the San Diego County Studies for the Southwest Powerlink Transmission Project. Presented at the 17th Annual Meeting of the Society for California Archaeology, San Diego (1983).

Rebecca Apple has more than 25 years of experience in cultural resource management and serves as senior archaeologist for AECOM. Her experience includes managing cultural resources compliance efforts for large complex projects. She is knowledgeable in the procedures and guidelines associated with implementation of NHPA and CEQA. She has managed numerous cultural resource projects, including prehistoric, historic, and ethnographic studies. She has directed inventories, evaluations, data recovery efforts, and monitoring programs. She has also prepared management plans and conducted feasibility studies. Her work frequently includes consultation with municipal, state, and federal agencies, as well as Native American representatives and the public. As part of interdisciplinary teams, she has managed cultural resources investigations and authored cultural resource sections for ISS, EAs, EIRs, and EISs. Her experience includes cultural resource investigations for power plants, transmission lines, pipelines, highways, landfills, water resource facilities, military installations, and commercial and residential development.

Project Experience**Energy and Transmission Projects**

**Steline Solar Farm Environmental Impact Report/
Environmental Impact Statement,
San Bernardino County, CA**

Cultural resources manager for preparation of EIR/EIS for photovoltaic (PV) energy generation facility. The project will involve construction, operation, maintenance, and decommissioning an approximately 2,150 acre, 300-megawatt alternating current solar PV energy generation facility. The proposed action would include the PV facility, the 220-kilovolt generation interconnection (gen-tie) transmission line, operations and maintenance facilities, and an access road. All proposed facilities would be located on federal lands managed by the BLM Needles Field Office. Impact analysis was conducted for the 58 cultural resource sites identified within the project's area of potential effects. [2012]

Calnev Pipeline Expansion Project Environmental Impact Report/Environmental Impact Statement, San Bernardino County, CA to Clark County, NV

Cultural resources manager for preparation of EIR/EIS for 233-mile 16-inch-diameter refined petroleum products pipeline from the Colton Terminal and Pump Station in Colton, California, to the Bracken Junction near the McCarran International Airport in Las Vegas, Nevada. The new 16-inch diameter pipeline would augment the existing subsurface petroleum pipelines, and slightly extend the system to service additional locations. Of the 211 cultural resources identified during the BLM Class III cultural resources surveys within the California APE, 150 were archaeological resources (21 isolated finds, 1 district, and 128 sites). Sidewinder Archaeological District is comprised of multiple sites and loci based on lithic reduction, as well as a network of trails. The 128 sites include historic period debris scatters, trails, lithic scatters, lithic reduction areas, petroglyphs, and habitation areas. A total of 38 cultural resources were identified in the Nevada APE. Thirty-seven (37) of these resources were archaeological and linear resources; one architectural resource was identified in Nevada. Worked closely with the BLM and USFS cultural resources staff. [2011]

Solar Millennium, Power Projects, Riverside County, CA

Cultural Resources Principal in Charge for three proposed solar projects encompassing over 17,000 acres of survey in eastern California. Responsible for oversight of archaeological and architectural surveys, technical reports, agency coordination (including Bureau of and Management and

California Energy Commission), and Section 106 compliance efforts. Six sites have been subject to evaluation for eligibility to the National Register of Historic Places. [2009 – 2011]

Beacon Solar Energy Project, Kern County, CA

Principal Investigator responsible for oversight of archaeological and architectural surveys, technical reports, coordination with CEC staff and preparation of AFC sections for a 2,000-acre solar project. [2006 – 2010]

Imperial Valley Solar Project, Imperial County, CA

Principal Investigator responsible for oversight of cultural resources compliance efforts, including participating in preparation of a Programmatic Agreement and testifying at a CEC Evidentiary hearing. [2009 – 2011]

Abengoa Solar Power Project, San Bernardino County, CA

Principal Investigator for approximately 2,000-acre solar project plant site near Harper Lake in the Mojave Desert. Investigations included archaeological and architectural survey and archaeological testing. [2009 – 2010]

North Baja LLC (TransCanada) Yuma Lateral Pipeline Project, Yuma, AZ

Principal Investigator responsible for cultural services, conducting records searches, archival research, Native American consultation, and survey of the preferred alignment. Identified resources included the Yuma Valley Railroad, a National Register-eligible property. [2007 – 2008]

Harper Lake Cultural Resources Constraints Study, San Bernardino County, CA

Project manager responsible for field reconnaissance and constraints analysis for a proposed 3,300-acre specific plan area. Potential development included a dairy and energy park. [2006]

North Baja Pipeline Project, Ehrenberg, AZ to Mexican Border

Project manager responsible for cultural services, conducting records searches, archival research, Native American consultation, survey of the preferred alignment and alternatives, site evaluation, and data recovery. [2000 – 2003]

DeAnza Pipeline Constraints and Permitting Analysis, Ehrenberg, AZ to Calexico, CA

Project manager responsible for cultural services, providing information on distribution of natural and cultural resources along the proposed pipeline corridor in report format, with

accompanying maps showing these resources and other constraints. [2000]

Sempra Utilities, On-call Cultural Services, CA

Principal in charge resource manager for cultural resource task orders. Most recent task order dealt with artifact curation for a city project. [2009]

Imperial Irrigation District, Cultural Survey, Imperial County, CA

Project manager responsible for cultural resources component of two transmission line studies. Survey and testing were conducted in conjunction with pole replacement along the R and L transmission lines. [1998 – 1999]

Los Angeles Department of Water & Power, Mead-Adelanto Transmission Line, Clark County, NV, and San Bernardino County, CA

Project manager for a cultural resource survey for proposed 500-kV transmission line in the Mojave Desert. [1992 – 1993]

San Diego Gas & Electric, Sycamore Canyon Substation to Rancho Carmel Substation 69-kV Transmission Line Project, San Diego County, CA

Project manager responsible for cultural resources component of a PEA document for submittal to the CPUC that evaluated the potential environmental impacts of a proposed 69-kV transmission line. [1993]

Los Angeles Department of Water & Power, Coso Known Geothermal Resource Area, Inyo County, CA

Project manager responsible for data recovery investigations at two geothermal well-pads located in the Sugarloaf Mountain Obsidian Source National Register District. [1987 – 1990]

Exxon Corporation, Santa Ynez Unit Development, Santa Barbara County, CA

Field director who supervised data recovery excavations of a prehistoric coastal site. [1988 – 1989]

Southern Californian Edison, Big Creek Expansion Project Transmission Line, South Central, CA

Responsible for cultural resource impact assessment of alternative routes for a proposed transmission line from the Big Creek Hydroelectric Project in the Sierras to the Los Angeles Basin. [1986]

Kern River Gas Transmission Project, WY, UT, NV, and CA

Project manager who directed inventory, evaluation, data recovery, and construction monitoring for 80-mile-long California portion of the project. Conducted records search for four states for the Class I overview. [1985 – 1986]

Argus Cogeneration Expansion, San Bernardino and Inyo Counties, CA

Archaeologist who supervised cultural resource survey and documentation for a water pipeline for Kerr McGee. [1985 – 1986]

Sacramento Municipal Utility District Geothermal Public Power Line Project, North Central CA

Field director responsible for cultural resource surveys for a proposed transmission line from the Geysers Geothermal Area to Sacramento. [1983 – 1986]

San Diego Gas & Electric, Southwest Powerlink 500-kV Transmission Line EIR/EIS, Imperial and San Diego Counties, CA

Archaeologist who participated in Section 106 compliance activities, including data recovery, analysis, and report preparation. [1981 – 1986]

Military Projects

NAVFAC Southwest and MCAS Yuma, Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan, San Clemente Island Southern California Range Complex, Los Angeles County, CA

Project manager for preparing an ICRMP for San Clemente Island Range Complex to guide cultural resources compliance efforts to facilitate Range Complex mission. ICRMP summarizes the existing inventory and provide a process to streamline the inventory and evaluation process. [2005 – 2010]

NAVFAC Southwest and MCAS Yuma, Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan Chocolate Mountains Aerial Gunnery Range, Marine Corps Air Station Yuma, Riverside and Imperial Counties, CA

Project manager for preparing an ICRMP for CMAGR to guide cultural resources compliance efforts to facilitate CMAGR mission. ICRMP summarizes existing inventory and provide a process to streamline the inventory and evaluation process. Components of the ICRMP are a Regional Archaeological Research Design and a Cultural Affiliation Study. [2006 – 2010]

NAVFAC Southwest and Navy Region Southwest, Archaeological Evaluation of Sites on San Clemente Island, Los Angeles County, CA

Principal in charge responsible for National Register of Historic Places Evaluation of nine archaeological sites on the northern portion of San Clemente Island in SWAT 1/TAR 4. [2006 – 2010]

NAVFAC Southwest and Navy Region Southwest, Cultural Resources Survey and Evaluation for Spring Hill and Associated Access Roads, Riverside County, CA

Principal in charge who directed archaeological resource survey of proposed facility to improve communications for aircraft and vehicles with the Chocolate Mountain Aerial Gunnery Range (CMAGR). Two sites were evaluated for eligibility to the National Register of Historic Places. One site appeared to contain very limited information potential and did not qualify for the NRHP. Site CA-RIV-8236 appeared to possess information relevant to addressing regional research issues and was recommended eligible for the NRHP. [2006 – 2007]

US Navy, Naval Facilities Engineering Command and Naval Base Point Loma, Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan Naval Base Point Loma, San Diego, CA

Principal in charge for preparing an ICRMP for CMAGR to guide cultural resources compliance efforts to facilitate CMAGR mission. ICRMP will summarize existing inventory and provide a process to streamline the inventory and evaluation process. Components of the ICRMP are a Regional Archaeological Research Design and a Cultural Affiliation Study. [2005 – 2010]

NAVFAC Southwest and MCAS Yuma, Chocolate Mountains Aerial Gunnery Range: Cultural Resources Survey of 12 Targets and Monitoring of 14 Archaeological Sites, Riverside and Imperial Counties, CA

Project manager who directed cultural resource survey of 1,523 acres and site monitoring program on CMAGR. Inventoried site types were lithic scatters, trail segments, pot drops, rock features, and a mining area. Monitoring program included lithic scatters, rock art, cleared circles, mining complexes, and a segment of historic road. [2004 – 2005]

NAVFAC Southwest and MCAS Yuma, Archaeological Survey for the Chocolate Mountains Aerial Gunnery

Range Central Training Area, Marine Corps Air Station Yuma, Imperial, CA

Responsible for cultural resource survey of proposed central training area on CMAGR. The 1,580-acre survey identified four sites on R-2507S and four on R-2507 N. One of the sites on the South Range (the remains of a ranch complex) and three of the sites on the North Range (rock art, ceramics scatter, and a rock ring) were identified as potentially eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. Project Archaeologist [2002 – 2003]

NAVFAC Southwest and MCAS Yuma Cultural Resources Survey of Six Areas on the Chocolate Mountains Aerial Gunnery Range, Imperial County, CA

Directed cultural resource survey of proposed Forward Air Reporting Position, range access, and target areas. Principal Investigator [2001 – 2002]

NAVFAC Southwest and MCAS Yuma Evaluation of 24 Sites at the Chocolate Mountains Aerial Gunnery Range, Imperial County, CA

Responsible for National Register of Historic Places evaluation of 24 sites in the Chocolate Mountains. Principal Investigator [2000 – 2001]

NAVFAC Southwest and MCAS Yuma Evaluation of Two Sites, MCAS Yuma, AZ

Evaluation of two archaeological sites near the MCAS Yuma airfield. Principal Investigator [1999 – 2002]

NAVFAC Southwest and MCAS Yuma San Clemente Island Operations Management Plan EIS, Naval Auxiliary Air Field, San Clemente Island, Los Angeles County, CA

Assessed current cultural resource inventory and supplemented in specific areas. Project involved preparation of technical report documenting inventory efforts, including shipwreck study. Impact analysis conducted for existing and proposed military operations on San Clemente Island. Principal Investigator [1998 – 2006]

NAVFAC Southwest Indefinite Quantity Contract for Cultural Resource Services, CA and AZ

Contract manager for multiple task orders on a variety of projects involving archaeological surveys and archaeological evaluations throughout California and Arizona. Tasks include managing budget, overseeing staff, acting as point of contact, and preparation of final reports. Contract Manager/Principal Investigator [1998 – 2010]

NAVFAC Southwest and MCAS Yuma Historic and Archaeological Resources Protection Plan, Chocolate Mountain Aerial Gunnery Range, Imperial and Riverside Counties, CA

Directed archival archaeological research and field visit for the Chocolate Mountain Aerial Gunnery Range. Prepared HARP Plan for the installation. Project Manager [1997 – 2001]

NAVFAC Southwest Archaeological Support for Environmental Assessment of Wind Farm Project, Naval Auxiliary Landing Field, San Clemente Island, Los Angeles County, CA

As Resource Manager, prepared cultural resource portion of the EA and placed protective signs at nine archaeological sites near or adjacent to the Wind Farm construction area. [1995 – 1997]

NAVFAC Southwest Special Warfare Training and Range Survey, Naval Auxiliary Landing Field, San Clemente Island, Los Angeles County, CA

As Senior Archaeologist, performed cultural resource survey of proposed training ranges on San Clemente Island. Prepared technical report in support of an EA. [1997]

U.S. Navy, North Island Evaluation of Six Sites near the Missile Impact Range, Naval Auxiliary Landing Field, San Clemente Island, Los Angeles County, CA

As Project Manager, provided technical assistance for the NRHP evaluation of six archaeological sites on the Central Plateau of San Clemente Island. [1997]

NAVFAC Southwest and MCAS Yuma Historic and Archaeological Resources Protection Plan, MCAS Yuma, AZ

As Project Manager, directed archival archaeological research and building inventory for MCAS Yuma. Lead author on Historic and Archeological Resources Protection Plan for the installation. [1996 – 1997]

NAVFAC Southwest Pumped-Hydro Storage Wind/Energy System, Naval Auxiliary Air Field, San Clemente Island, Los Angeles County, CA

As Resource Manager, relocated and recorded 76 archaeological sites in proposed water storage and wind/energy development area. Prepared existing conditions report. Project Archaeologist [1995 – 1996]

NAVFAC Southwest Tactical Aircrew Combat Training System Range Upgrade, MCAS Yuma, AZ

As Project Manager, performed cultural resource survey of proposed transmission line and 17 threat emitter stations. Prepared testing plan and participated in implementation of testing program. [1995 – 1997]

NAVFAC Southwest Cultural Resource Inventory Survey at Salton Sea Test Base, Imperial County, CA

As Project Archaeologist, conducted intensive cultural resource survey for approximately 6,000 acres and evaluation program for 170 sites. Survey and test excavations were conducted in compliance with the NHPA, NAGPRA, and other federal regulations. [1994 – 1998]

NAVFAC Southwest Historic and Archeological Resources Protection Plans, Los Angeles, Imperial, and San Diego Counties, CA

As Resource Manager, prepared HARP Plans for the following six Naval installations: Morris Dam Test Facility, Azusa; Naval Air Facility, El Centro; Naval Shipyard, Long Beach; Point Loma Complex, San Diego; Naval Station, San Diego; and the Naval Radio Receiving Facility, Imperial Beach. [1994 – 1996]

NAVFAC Southwest Cultural Resources Technical Studies, MCAS Yuma, Yuma Training Range Complex, AZ and CA

As Project Archaeologist, directed cultural resource sample survey in the Chocolate Mountains Gunnery Range. [1993]

U.S. Marine Corps Archeological Survey of Sierra I Impact Area, MCB Camp Pendleton, San Diego County, CA

As Resource Manager, performed cultural resource survey of approximately 2,500 acres on the northern portion of MCB Camp Pendleton. [1993 – 1994]

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Mission Trails Regional Park Explosive Ordnance Demolition Environmental Assessment, San Diego County, CA

As Project Manager, directed cultural resource survey in support of an environmental assessment addressing the removal of ordnance from the former location of Camp Elliott. [1990 – 1991]

Water Projects

San Diego County Water Authority Emergency Water Storage Project, San Diego County, CA

Resource Manager responsible for the Cultural Resources Evaluation Program and Treatment Program. Assisted SDCWA with Native American consultation, implementation of a programmatic agreement, and coordination with ACOE. Project involved evaluation of over 20 cultural resources including San Vicente Dam. Under a Historic Properties Treatment Plan prepared by AECOM, research designs were prepared and carried out for prehistoric and historic period resources. Treatment measures included data recovery, site stabilization, and preparation of Historic American Engineering Record documentation for San Vicente Dam. Prepared Public Interpretive Plan. [1998 – 2010]

Los Angeles Department of Water and Power Freeman Junction, Kern County, CA

Resource Manager responsible for the survey of portions of 1st Los Angeles Aqueduct for cap strengthening project. [2000]

City of San Diego Water Department North City Water Treatment Plant, San Diego, CA

As Resource Manager, managed cultural resource component of the North City (Black Mountain) Water Treatment Plant EIR. Project included survey and limited testing. [1999]

City of San Diego Balboa Park Wastewater Treatment, San Diego County, CA

As Archaeologist, participated in cultural resource documentation for a facility siting study. [1991]

City of San Diego Mission Valley Water Reclamation Plant, San Diego County, CA

Resource Manager responsible for archaeological testing and monitoring program in an area of potential archaeological sensitivity. [1991]

City of San Diego North Metro Interceptor Sewer, San Diego County, CA

Resource Manager responsible for cultural resource investigations for constraints analysis of proposed sewer alignments. [1990 – 1991]

Southern California Edison Eastern Sierra Hydroelectric Relicensing, Mono and Inyo Counties, CA

As Field Director, participated in assessment of 22 sites within three hydroelectric project areas. [1989]

Pacific Gas and Electric Company Pit 3, 4, and 5 Hydroelectric Relicensing Project, Shasta County, CA

As Project Archaeologist, directed limited data recovery efforts at six archaeological sites threatened by shoreline erosion prior to stabilization. [1989;1994]

City of San Diego Rose Canyon Trunk Sewer EIR, San Diego County, CA

As Archaeologist, conducted windshield reconnaissance and records search and prepared overview for proposed sewer. [1989]

San Diego County Water Authority Pamo Dam and Reservoir, San Diego County, CA

As Archaeologist, assisted in preparation of research design and conducted archaeological monitoring of geotechnical investigations. [1985]

Otay Water District Reservoir 657-2, San Diego County, CA

As Archaeologist, supervised survey and report preparation of proposed covered reservoir site in Spring Valley. [1985]

Pacific Gas and Electric Company Mokelumne River Hydroelectric Relicensing, Alpine, Amador, and Calaveras Counties, CA

As Crew Chief, participated in archaeological test excavations and NRHP evaluations. [1983]

Transportation Projects

California High Speed Train, Merced, Madera, and Fresno Counties, CA

Co-Principal Investigator for 60-mile segment of a proposed high speed train route between Merced and Fresno. Project involved surveys and preparing documents: Archaeological Survey Report, Historic Architectural Survey Report, and Historic Properties Survey Report under a Programmatic Agreement between the Federal Railroad Administration, California High Speed Rail Authority, State Historic Preservation Officer and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation. [2011]

VHB and Clark County Department of Aviation Southern Nevada Supplemental Airport EIS, Clark County, NV

Co-Principal Investigator responsible for cultural resource inventory of over 17,000 acres for a BLM and transfer. Class III survey also included Radar and Navaid facilities and retention basins. Class I studies for multiple alternatives. Project involved consultation with BLM, USFS, FAA, SHPO, Native American groups, and 106 other interested parties. [2006 – 2010]

Caltrans and SANDAG SR-76 East, San Diego County, CA

Principal Investigator responsible for the cultural resource inventory and evaluation program for the SR-76 East widening project. Oversaw the survey of three alternative routes for archaeological and architectural resources, along with Extend Phase I excavations, ASR, HRER, and HPSR. [2006 – 2009]

City of San Diego SR-56, San Diego County, CA

Resource Manager responsible for the cultural resource evaluation program for the SR-56 EIR. Evaluated 16 sites along two alternative freeway alignments. [1996 – 1998]

County of San Diego SA 680/SF 728 Roadway Project Environmental Studies/EIR, San Diego County, CA

As Project Archaeologist, directed the test excavation and NRHP evaluation of four sites on the proposed project alignment. These investigations addressed the potential association of the sites with the Harris Site Complex. [1996 – 1997]

Caltrans La Costa Avenue/I-5 Interchange, San Diego County, CA

As Project Archaeologist, directed an archaeological survey of proposed interchange improvements in the City of Carlsbad. The project requires close coordination with City and Caltrans staff. [1994]

Riverside County Transportation Commission SR-79, Riverside County, CA

Resource Manager responsible for cultural resource investigations for widening and realigning two highway segments. Prepared cultural resource sections for ISs and coordinated archaeological survey reports, historic architectural survey reports, and historic study report. [1992]

City of Victorville La Mesa/Nisqually Road Overpass, San Bernardino County, CA

As Project Archaeologist, supervised survey and prepared positive archaeological survey report and historic property survey report. [1991]

Landfill and Waste-Related Projects

Elsmere Corporation Canyon Landfill, Los Angeles County, CA

As Project Archaeologist, directed cultural resource assessment for the EIR/EIS. [1991 – 1993]

County of San Diego Southwest San Diego Landfill Siting Study, San Diego County, CA

Resource Manager responsible for cultural resource assessments of potential landfill sites throughout the southwestern quadrant of San Diego County. Ranked the relative sensitivity of each potential site. [1987 – 1988]

Land Development Projects

State of California Department of Parks and Recreation Heber Dunes Off-Highway Vehicle Park, Imperial County, CA

State Parks recently acquired Heber Dunes and is in the process of preparing a General Plan and EIR for the Park. As part of these efforts approximately 350 acres were inventoried for cultural resources. Cultural Resources Principal in Charge [2008 – 2009]

State of California Department of Parks and Recreation and Riverside County Economic Development Authority Laborde Canyon Off-Highway Vehicle Park, Riverside County, CA

The areas of the SVRA that would be open to some level of OHV use would cover approximately 1,480 acres within the 2,640-acre Laborde Canyon site. We were contracted to conduct environmental studies for the Laborde Canyon site, including a cultural resource records search and an intensive cultural resources pedestrian survey of the proposed OHV park. Two prehistoric sites and the Lockheed Facility (Beaumont Site No. 2) were recorded within the study area during the survey. A preliminary assessment of the complex at Beaumont Site No. 2 was made to determine eligibility for the California Register of Historical Resources. Ms. Apple served as the Cultural Resources Project Manager. 2003 – 2005

**State of California Department of Parks and Recreation
Data Recovery for Goat Canyon Retention Basin Border
Field State Park, San Diego County, CA**

As Cultural Resources Project Manager, conducted data recovery under stringent time constraints based on wildlife issues and construction schedule. Excavation of 50 units at CA-SDI-16,047 Locus B indicated that the site was a buried temporary camp whose occupants exploited littoral, near-shore, and terrestrial subsistence resources. Data recovery investigations successfully collected data important in local and regional prehistory. The identification of a single component locus dating to the Archaic-Late transition is an important contribution. [2003 – 2004]

**Del Mar Land Management Company Fairbanks Country
Villas, San Diego, CA**

As Project Manager, prepared testing plan and implemented testing program for proposed residential development. [1994]

**County of San Diego Inmate Reception Center,
San Diego County, CA**

Project Manager responsible for testing and data recovery of half a city block in downtown San Diego. [1994 – 1996]

**Gerald D. Hines Interests 343 Sansome Street,
San Francisco County, CA**

As Project Archaeologist, participated in archaeological data recovery excavations at a Gold Rush-period site in downtown San Francisco. [1989]

City of North Las Vegas Land Transfer, Clark County, NV

As Project Archaeologist, directed cultural resource survey of 4,000-acre land transfer from the BLM to the City of North Las Vegas. [1989 – 1991]

Kerr-McGee Apex Industrial Park, Clark County, NV

As Project Archaeologist, conducted archaeological survey and NRHP evaluations for BLM land transfer. [1989]

**Fargo Industries Walnut Hills Subdivision,
San Diego County, CA**

As Archaeological Monitor, conducted archaeological monitoring of site preparation and grading in San Marcos. [1987 – 1988]

**Fellowship Center, Inc. Alcoholism Service Center,
San Diego County, CA**

As Project Archaeologist, conducted archaeological survey of proposed rehabilitation center adjacent to Mission San Luis Rey in Oceanside. [1985]

Other Projects

Glamis Imperial Corporation Project, Imperial County, CA

As Archaeologist, conducted cultural resource survey for proposed gold mine. [1997]

**Fort Cady Minerals Corporation Boric Acid Mining and
Processing Facility, San Bernardino County, CA**

As Project Archaeologist, directed survey, testing, and evaluation of 24 sites in Newberry Springs. [1991 – 1993]

**U.S. Sprint Rialto-to-El Paso Fiber Optics Cable,
San Bernardino and Riverside Counties, CA**

As Archaeologist, conducted cultural resource survey along western extent of project. [1986]

**County of San Diego Peñasquitos Park,
San Diego County, CA**

As Archaeologist, participated in survey, including documentation of three adobes. [1979]

**California Department of Parks and Recreation/FIR,
Old Town State Historic Park, San Diego County, CA**

As Archaeologist, participated in excavation before placement of underground utilities in San Diego. [1979]

**County of San Diego Rancho Guajome Adobe,
San Diego County, CA**

As Archaeologist, participated in excavation, cataloging, and analysis for work conducted before building stabilization efforts. [1978]

**California Department of Parks and Recreation
Anza Borrego Desert State Park, Riverside County, CA**

As Archaeologist, participated in resource inventory survey. [1977]

Selected Reports

Supplemental Survey: Peak to Playa: Class III Survey Southern Nevada Supplemental Airport Project Clark County Nevada. (with James Cleland and Christy Dolan). Prepared for Bureau of Land Management, Las Vegas District Office, Federal

Aviation Administration, and Vanasse Hangen Brustlin, Inc. (2010)

A View Across the Cultural Landscape of the Lower Colorado Desert: Cultural Resource Investigations for the North Baja Pipeline Project (with Jamie Cleland). Prepared for TetraTech and North Baja, LLC. EDAW, Inc., San Diego (2003).

Cultural Resources Evaluation for the North Baja Gas Pipeline (with C. Dolan, J. Underwood, and J.H. Cleland). Prepared for Foster Wheeler Environmental, Inc. EDAW, Inc., San Diego (2001).

Historical and Archeological Resources Protection Plan (HARP) for the Chocolate Mountain Aerial Gunnery Range, Imperial County, California (with J.H. Cleland). Prepared for U.S. Navy Southwest Division, Naval Facilities Engineering Command. EDAW, Inc., San Diego (2001).

Archaeological Resources Evaluation Report State Route 56 Between Coast and Foothill, City of San Diego, California (with J.H. Cleland, A. York, T. Wahoff, and D. James). Prepared for the City of San Diego. KEA Environmental, Inc., San Diego (1997).

Archeological Survey and Evaluation Program for the Salton Sea Test Base, Imperial County, California (with A. York, A. Pignolo, J.H. Cleland, and S. Van Wormer). Prepared for U.S. Navy, Southwest Division, Naval Facilities Engineering Command. KEA Environmental, Inc., San Diego (1997).

Two Sides of the River: Cultural Resources Technical Studies Undertaken as Part of Environmental Documentation for Military Use of the MCAS Yuma Training Range Complex in Arizona and California (with G. Woodall, L. Peterson, and J.S. Bruder). Prepared for the Southwest Division Naval Facilities Engineering Command and MCAS Yuma. Dames & Moore Intermountain Cultural Resource Services Research Paper No. 5, San Diego (1993).

Bank Stabilization at Lake Britton: Limited Data Recovery (with A. MacDougall). Prepared for Pacific Gas and Electric. Dames & Moore, San Diego (1990).

Kern River Pipeline Cultural Resource Survey Report (with J.H. Cleland, A.L. York, and P. Friedman). Submitted to the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission. Dames & Moore, San Diego (1990).

Sugarloaf Mountain in Prehistory: Archaeological Testing and Data Recovery for the Exploratory Drilling Program II and the Unit No. 1 Project (with J.H. Cleland and E. Nilsson). Prepared for the Los Angeles Department of Water and Power. Dames & Moore, San Diego (1990).

An Archaeological Research Design for the Evaluation of Cultural Resources in Pamo Valley, San Diego, California (with J.H. Cleland, J.R. Cook, and J. Schaefer). Wirth Environmental Services, a Division of Dames & Moore, San Diego (1985).

Stacey Jordan, PhD, RPA
Practice Leader, Cultural Resources Group
Principal

Education

PhD, Anthropology, Rutgers University, New Brunswick, NJ, 2000
MPhil, Anthropology, Rutgers University, New Brunswick, NJ, 1995
MA, Anthropology, Rutgers University, New Brunswick, NJ, 1994
BA with High Distinction, Anthropology, University of California, Berkeley, 1991

Professional Affiliations

Member, Society for American Archaeology
Member, Register of Professional Archaeologists

Certifications + Approvals

County of San Diego Approved Consultant List for Archaeological Resources
County of San Diego Approved Consultant List for Historic Resources
County of Riverside Approved Cultural Resources Consultant (No. 222)

Awards

2009 – San Diego Archaeological Center Excellence in Archaeology Award, Excellence in Cultural Heritage, Archaeological Data Recovery at CA-SDI-10,920 and Site Stabilization at Sites CA-SDI-586 and CA-SDI-10,920 Along the Southern Shore of Lake Hodges
2008 – San Diego AEP Outstanding Environmental Resource Document Honorable Mention, Boulder Oaks Open Space Preserve
2008 – Riverside County Planning Department, Certificate of Appreciation for the Cultural Resources Working Group
2005 – California Preservation Foundation Preservation Design Award, CCDC Downtown San Diego African-American Heritage Study

Grants + Fellowships

2003, Wenner-Gren Foundation for Anthropological Research Individual Research Grant Team Member: "Analysis and Interpretation of Archaeological Residues from Excavations at the Castle of Good Hope, Cape, South Africa"
1996–1997, Wenner-Gren Foundation for Anthropological Research, Predoctoral Research Grant #6021
1994–1995, Wenner-Gren Foundation for Anthropological Research, Predoctoral Research Grant #5739
1992–1996, Rutgers University Excellence Fellowship

Publications

Jordan, Stacey. 2002. Classification and Typologies. In: *Encyclopedia of Historical Archaeology*, Charles E. Orser, Jr. (ed.). Routledge. London.
Jordan, Stacey, and Carmel Schrire. 2002. Material Culture and the Roots of Colonial Society at the South African Cape of Good Hope. In: *The Archaeology of Colonialism*, Claire Lyons and John Papadopoulos (eds.). Getty Research Institute. Los Angeles.
Jordan, Stacey C. 2000. Coarse Earthenware at the Dutch Colonial Cape of Good Hope, South Africa: A History of Local Production and Typology of Products. *International Journal of Historical Archaeology*, Vol. 4, No. 2.
Jordan, Stacey, Duncan Miller, and Carmel Schrire. 1999. Petrographic Characterization of Locally Produced Pottery from the Dutch Colonial Cape of Good Hope, South Africa. *Journal of Archaeological Science*, Vol. 26.

Stacey Jordan has been professionally involved in the fields of archaeology and history for more than 15 years. She has served as project director and principal investigator on numerous cultural resources management survey and inventory projects on both public and private land, and regularly works in coordination with project stakeholders; municipal historical resources boards; Native American tribal representatives; and local, state, and federal agencies such as county governments, the California Energy Commission, Bureau of Land Management, US Army Corps of Engineers, State Historic Preservation Office, and US Forest Service. Dr. Jordan has the knowledge of and experience with applicable regulatory frameworks and requirements to facilitate the successful and efficient completion of cultural resources services. Dr. Jordan's experience in utility and renewable energy permitting and compliance projects throughout Southern California has given her an understanding of appropriate ways of approaching resource preservation and impact mitigation within diverse utility project and regulatory contexts, including County of San Diego Cultural Resources Guidelines, CEQA, NEPA, and Section 106. Dr. Jordan was the recipient of the Excellence Fellowship at Rutgers University, as well as multiple research grants from the Wenner-Gren Foundation for Anthropological Research. She is the author of various publications and papers presented at national and international conferences. In addition, Dr. Jordan has served on a variety of prehistoric and historic excavations in the United States and abroad.

Project Experience

NextEra, Genesis Solar Energy Project, Blythe, CA

Project director and California Energy Commission Cultural Resources Specialist for ongoing cultural resources and biological compliance services for an approximately 2,000-acre solar power project on Bureau of Land Management land in the western Mojave Desert. Cultural resources support for this project includes extensive data management, multi-agency coordination, archaeological monitoring, supplemental surveys, and data recovery efforts. [06/2011 – Ongoing]

NextEra, McCoy Solar Energy Project, Blythe, CA

Project manager for ongoing cultural resources services, including Bureau of Land Management (BLM) Class III intensive pedestrian survey and resource documentation efforts for an approximately 5,000-acre solar power project on BLM land in the western Mojave Desert under a fast-track American Recovery & Reinvestment Act (ARRA) funding schedule. This project includes extensive records searches and data management, multi-agency coordination and consultation involving BLM and Riverside County, and an ongoing Native American contact and outreach program. [01/2011 – Ongoing]

NextEra, Blythe Solar Power Project, Blythe, CA

Project manager for cultural resources repermitting services, for an approximately 4,000-acre photovoltaic solar power project on BLM land in the western Mojave Desert. This effort includes data management, impact assessment, and development of a Petition to Amend for the California Energy Commission and Revised Plan of Development for the BLM. [12/2012 – Ongoing]

Solar Millennium, Blythe Solar Power Project, Blythe, CA

Project manager and California Energy Commission (CEC) Cultural Resources Specialist of ongoing Bureau of Land Management (BLM) Class III intensive pedestrian survey, resource documentation, and site evaluation and data recovery efforts for an approximately 7,000-acre solar power project on BLM land in the western Mojave Desert under a fast-track American Recovery & Reinvestment Act (ARRA) funding schedule. This project includes extensive records searches and data management, multi-agency coordination and consultation involving BLM and CEC, and an ongoing Native American contact and outreach program. [01/2009 – Ongoing]

Solar Millennium, Palen Solar Power Project, Palen, CA

Project manager of ongoing cultural resources services, including Bureau of Land Management (BLM) Class III intensive pedestrian survey, resource documentation, and site evaluation efforts, for an approximately 5,000-acre solar power project on BLM land in the western Mojave Desert under a fast-track American Recovery & Reinvestment Act (ARRA) funding schedule. This project includes extensive records searches and data management, multi-agency coordination and consultation involving BLM and the California Energy Commission, and an ongoing Native American contact and outreach program. [01/2009 – Ongoing]

Solar Millennium, Ridgecrest Solar Power Project, Ridgecrest, CA

Project manager of cultural resources services, including Bureau of Land Management (BLM) Class III intensive pedestrian survey and resource documentation efforts, for an approximately 2,000-acre solar power project on BLM land in the western Mojave Desert under a fast-track American Recovery & Reinvestment Act (ARRA) funding schedule. This project includes extensive records searches and data management, multi-agency coordination and consultation involving BLM and the California Energy Commission, and an ongoing Native American contact and outreach program. [01/2009 – 01/2011]

Southern California Edison, As-Needed Archaeological Services, CA

Senior Quality Control and Third-Party Reviewer for reporting documents related to on-call survey, resource identification, documentation, testing, and evaluation efforts related to Southern California Edison infrastructure replacements and development throughout California on both private and public lands, including Bureau of Land Management, US Army Corps of Engineers, and US Forest Service land. Project involves completion of State of California Department of Parks and Recreation forms, assessment of resource significance according to National Register of Historic Places eligibility and California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) significance criteria, and management recommendations. [11/2011 – ongoing]

Bureau of Land Management, National Historic Trails Cultural and Visual Inventory, Multiple States

Cultural resources task manager for ongoing archival research and Phase I cultural resources inventories of National Historic Trails and trail-associated resources on Bureau of Land Management (BLM) lands in New Mexico,

Colorado, Utah, Arizona, California, Nevada, and Wyoming. Inventories include pedestrian survey for the identification of trail traces of the Old Spanish, El Camino Real de Tierra Adentro, California, Oregon, Mormon Pioneer, and Pony Express National Historic Trails; documentation of sites and features associated with the trails during their period of significance; and conditions assessments of observable trail traces. Results of the inventory will be combined with visual and cultural landscape analysis to support BLM's management and protection of high potential route segments and historic sites. [05/2010 – Ongoing]

San Diego Gas & Electric (SDG&E), On-Call Cultural Services, San Diego and Imperial Counties, CA

Director of on-call inventory, survey, monitoring, and reporting work as part of SDG&E's infrastructure operations and maintenance activities on both private and public lands. Tasks include records searches, construction monitoring, archaeological survey and documentation, completion of State of California Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) forms, and management recommendations. [01/2010 – Ongoing]

Southern California Edison, As-Needed Archaeological Services, CA

Director of on-call survey, resource identification, documentation, testing, and evaluation efforts related to Southern California Edison infrastructure replacements and development throughout California on both private and public lands, including Bureau of Land Management, US Army Corps of Engineers, and US Forest Service land. Project involves completion of State of California Department of Parks and Recreation forms, assessment of resource significance according to National Register of Historic Places eligibility and California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) significance criteria, and management recommendations. [Prior to AECOM]

City of San Diego, City Planning and Community Investment As-Needed Archaeological Services, City of San Diego, CA

Project manager of ongoing cultural resources consulting services in support of community plan updates under the newly adopted City of San Diego General Plan. Services include records searches, Native American contact programs, background information syntheses, and assessments of archaeological potential as part of the community plan update Historic Preservation Elements. [07/2010 – Ongoing]

Naval Facilities Engineering Command (NAVFAC) Southwest, San Nicolas Island Archaeological Evaluations, Ventura County, CA

Project manager for archaeological evaluation of prehistoric sites CA-SNI-316, 361, and 550 on San Nicolas Island in the Channel Islands of the California Bight. This project involved the significance testing and analysis of Middle and Late Holocene sites and synthesis of results with existing island-wide archaeological data. [11/2008 – 08/2010]

NAVFAC Southwest, San Nicolas Island Wind Environmental Assessment Cultural Studies, Ventura County, CA

Cultural resources task manager for cultural resources inventory on San Nicolas Island in the Channel Islands of the California Bight. This project involved Phase I pedestrian surveys, resource documentation, Section 106 resource evaluation, findings of effect, and management recommendations in support of an Environmental Assessment for proposed wind energy development. [10/2009 – 09/2010]

County of San Diego Department of Parks and Recreation, Sage Hill Preserve Cultural Surveys, San Diego County, CA

Cultural resources task manager for Phase I pedestrian survey and cultural resource inventories of the Sage Hill Preserve in unincorporated northern San Diego County. This project involved the identification and documentation of prehistoric and historic resources, built environment features, and existing infrastructure to assist the Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) in resource management through development of a Resource Management Plan, including Area Specific Management Directives. Extensive archival and background research, including a contact program with local historic societies, was conducted to develop a historical context for the property. Methods and results of the intensive pedestrian survey were reported in a County of San Diego format technical report, which included extensive cultural histories, a descriptive inventory of identified sites, and management guidelines for potentially significant cultural resources. All resources were documented on DPR 523 forms, and field work was conducted in coordination with a Native American monitor. [05/2009 – 02/2010]

San Diego County Water Authority, Emergency Storage Project Cultural Resources, Lake Hodges, San Diego County, CA

Senior archaeologist and report co-author for data recovery project at site CA-SDI-10,920 along Lake Hodges. The project involved integration of regional data to provide context for

the analysis of CA-SDI-10,920 and examination of the Late Prehistoric occupation of the San Dieguito River Valley around present-day Lake Hodges. [10/2008 – 03/2009]

National Park Service, Jefferson National Expansion Memorial Environmental Impact Study, St. Louis, MO

Co-author for prehistoric and historical archaeology background and impact analysis sections related to the proposed expansion of the Jefferson National Expansion Memorial (Gateway Arch) in St. Louis, Missouri, and East St. Louis, Illinois. [10/2008 – 12/2008]

California Department of Parks and Recreation, Old Town State Historic Park Jolly Boy Project, San Diego, CA

Contributor to the archaeological data recovery report for the Jolly Boy Saloon site in Old Town San Diego State Historic Park. Contributions to this project involve the synthesis of existing data on Old Town San Diego and development of an archaeological and historic context for the analysis and interpretation of recovered material. [10/2008 – 05/2009]

Energia Sierra Juarez, ESJ Gen-Tie Project, Imperial County, CA

Cultural resources task manager for cultural resources inventory for proposed electrical generation intertie facilities. This project involves Phase I pedestrian surveys, resource documentation and resource evaluation under CEQA and the County of San Diego Resource Protection Ordinance, and management recommendations. The work is being conducted according to the County of San Diego's Significance Guidelines and Report Content and Format Guidelines. [01/2009 – Ongoing]

California Department of Parks and Recreation, Ocotillo Wells SVRA General Plan & Environmental Impact Report Cultural Resources, Imperial County, CA

Led cultural resources analyses of Ocotillo Wells State Vehicular Recreation Area (SVRA). Involved the analysis of existing cultural resources conditions and recommendations for the treatment of cultural resources. [01/2010 – 11/2010]

County Department of Public Works, Bear Valley Parkway Cultural Resources Inventory and Assessment, San Diego County, CA

Task manager for the survey, documentation, and evaluation of archaeological and historical resources related to the expansion of Bear Valley Parkway in unincorporated San Diego County. Project conducted for the County

Department of Public Works according to County of San Diego guidelines. [03/2009 – 08/2009]

Metcalf & Eddy, Banning State Water Transmission Line, Riverside County, CA

Task manager for cultural resources sensitivity analysis for the construction of an approximately 2.4-mile-long pipeline within the rights-of-way of paved streets within the unincorporated area of the county. As part of this analysis, a records search of the Eastern Information Center was conducted to identify cultural resources studies and identified resources within a 1-mile radius of the proposed alignment. A sacred lands file search was also requested from the Native American Heritage Commission. [11/2008 – 01/2009]

California Department of Parks and Recreation, Heber Dunes SVRA General Plan & Environmental Impact Report, Imperial County, CA

Ongoing Cultural Resources Phase I Survey and Inventory of Heber Dunes State Vehicular Recreation Area (SVRA). Helped to perform analysis of existing cultural resources conditions, assessment of proposed facilities maintenance and development impacts, and recommendations for the treatment of cultural resources. [01/2009 – 05/2009]

Bureau of Land Management, Santa Rosa San Jacinto Mountains National Monument Trails Inventory, Riverside County, CA

As project director, directed cultural resources inventory of trail systems within the Santa Rosa San Jacinto Mountains National Monument, including documentation of prehistoric and historic routes and associated resources within trail corridors. Completed cultural resources inventory report for the Bureau of Land Management (BLM), including BLM-format GIS database. [Prior to AECOM]

City of San Diego, El Camino Real Bridge Historical Evaluation, City of San Diego, CA

Senior archaeologist and historian for a historical resources assessment of a bridge over the San Dieguito River in accordance with CEQA and City of San Diego significance guidelines. Conducted archival research on the bridge's construction history and alterations using historic photographs and original engineering drawings. [Prior to AECOM]

Tierra Environmental Services, El Camino Real Historic Properties Survey and Evaluation Reports, City of San Diego, CA

Senior archaeologist and historian for archival and archaeological investigations along a segment of El Camino Real. Prepared California Department of Transportation (Caltrans)-format Historic Properties Survey Report and Historic Resources Evaluation Report for a segment of the historic El Camino Real through the San Dieguito River Valley, as well as a turn-of-the-century bungalow and an early-20th century Craftsman residence. Conducted extensive research on the San Dieguito River Valley's land use and occupational history. [Prior to AECOM]

San Diego Gas & Electric, SWPL 500-kilovolt Line Studies, San Diego County, CA

Project director for Phase I pedestrian surveys, resource documentation, Section 106 resource evaluation, findings of effect and management recommendations in support of US Army Corps of Engineers wetland permitting associated with proposed jurisdictional water crossing improvement projects in southern San Diego County. [Prior to AECOM]

County of San Diego Department of Parks and Recreation, Boulder Oaks, Sycamore/Goodan, El Capitan/Oakosis/

El Monte/Steltzer Open Space Preserve and Regional Park Cultural Resources Inventories, San Diego County, CA

Project director for Phase I pedestrian survey and cultural resource inventories of open space preserves and regional parks in unincorporated central San Diego County. The projects involved the identification and documentation of prehistoric and historic resources, built environment features, and existing infrastructure to assist the Department of Parks and Recreation in resource management. Inventory reports included extensive archival research and historical narrative, an inventory of identified sites, and management guidelines for potentially significant cultural resources developed in consultation with Native Americans, where appropriate. [Prior to AECOM]

Caltrans, State Route 94 Operational Improvements Inventory and Evaluation, San Diego County, CA

Director of cultural resources efforts and California Department of Transportation (Caltrans) coordination for survey, documentation, and evaluation related to proposed operational improvements along an 18-mile-long stretch of State Route 94 in San Diego County. Development of Caltrans-format documentation for archaeological and built environment resources. [Prior to AECOM]

ESA, High Winds Wind Farm Project, Solano County, CA

Conducted archival and historical research on the settlement and development of southern Solano County. Evaluated nine historic resources and surrounding landscape significance according to CEQA criteria. Completed historical background and assessment report, photographically documented resources and landscape, and updated state Department of Parks and Recreation forms for previously identified resources. [Prior to AECOM]

US Fish and Wildlife Service, Hercules Gunpowder Point Historical Resources Evaluation, Chula Vista, CA

Project director for the historical evaluation of the Hercules Powder Company Gunpowder Point facility. Supervised archival and historical research, directed field survey and documentation efforts, and provided National Register eligibility evaluation for the site. [Prior to AECOM]

Centre City Development Corps, Downtown San Diego African-American Heritage Study, San Diego, CA

As senior historian, documented the development and growth of the African-American community in downtown San Diego through the 19th and 20th centuries. Archival information, oral histories, architectural evaluations, and recognition of potential archaeological sites were used to document the African-American community's economic, social, and political history in the downtown area, and to identify an African-American Thematic Historic District. [Prior to AECOM]

City of San Diego, Mannasse's Corral/Presidio Hills Golf Course, San Diego, CA

Directed and managed archaeological excavation and interpretation of historic refuse and features related to Old Town San Diego located within the city-owned Presidio Hills Golf Course property. Conducted analysis of excavated material, researched and interpreted site history and use, and assessed resource significance, broadening the understanding of Old Town's archaeological signature and historic lifeways. [Prior to AECOM]

California State Parks, Old Town San Diego State Historic Park Archaeological Excavations, San Diego, CA

Managed excavation and analysis of 19th-century deposits recovered from two locations within Old Town State Historic Park representing roadbed flood wash and tavern refuse. Oversaw ceramic and glass cataloguing, and conducted historical research and interpretation on specific site uses and depositional processes. Prepared California Department of Parks and Recreation forms, and assessed resource

significance according to National Register eligibility criteria. [Prior to AECOM]

City of El Centro, Cole Road and Dogwood Road Widening Projects, Imperial County, CA

Project management of field survey and documentation efforts related to the widening of Dogwood Road and Cole Road in unincorporated Imperial County. Produced CEQA and Caltrans-format documentation related to identified resources and proposed project impacts. [Prior to AECOM]

Blackwater West, Cultural Resources Phase I and Phase II Studies, Potrero, CA

Project director overseeing the survey of an approximately 850-acre area in eastern San Diego County and test excavation of identified prehistoric sites. Directed archaeological and built environment documentation, Extended Phase I testing, and Phase II testing efforts under the new County of San Diego Guidelines implemented September 2006. [Prior to AECOM]

Wakeland Housing and Development Corporation, Vine/Carter Hotel Historical Assessment, San Diego, CA

As project manager, conducted extensive archival research and historical assessment of the African-American-owned Vine/Carter Hotel building in San Diego's East Village. Conducted historical research on the building's ownership history and development; its historical uses, managers, and residents; and its place in San Diego's historical African-American community. Photographed and documented the building according to Office of Historic Preservation guidelines, prepared California Department of Parks and Recreation forms, and assessed the building's significance according to local, state, and federal significance criteria. As a result of the project, the Vine/Carter Hotel was nominated as a significant historical resource by the City of San Diego Historical Resources Board. [Prior to AECOM]

Alameda Corridor East Construction Authority, Mission San Gabriel Gardens Excavation, Jump Start Project, San Gabriel, CA

As project manager, conducted monitoring and excavation of Spanish colonial and American-era deposits associated with the construction of the original Mission San Gabriel and later 19th-century occupations. Documented the sites according to State Office of Historic Preservation guidelines, and assessed the resources according to National Register and CEQA significance criteria. [Prior to AECOM]

Wakeland Housing and Development Corporation, Lillian Grant Property Public Art Project, San Diego, CA

As project manager, provided historical research services and written text incorporated into the public art commissioned for the redevelopment of the historical Lillian Grant Property in the East Village of San Diego. The public art, located at 14th and J streets at the Lillian Place affordable housing complex, commemorates the histories, experiences, and contributions of African-Americans to the development of San Diego and the East Village area, in particular. [Prior to AECOM]

Wakeland Housing and Development Corporation, Lillian Grant Property Historic American Building Survey (HABS), San Diego, CA

As project manager, supervised the HABS of the Lillian Grant properties in the East Village community of San Diego, submitted to the City of San Diego. Oversaw archival-quality photographic documentation and architectural line and plan drawings, as well as completed required HABS historical narrative on the subject buildings. [Prior to AECOM]

Alameda Corridor East Construction Authority, San Gabriel Mission Trench Excavation, San Gabriel, CA

As senior archaeologist, conducted historical and archival research on the prehistory and history of the San Gabriel Mission and surrounding areas to assess potential impacts of a proposed below-grade railway trench. Compiled historical narrative, identified potential subsurface features, and recommended appropriate mitigation strategies. [Prior to AECOM]

Los Angeles Department of Parks and Recreation, Camp Seely National Register Evaluation, San Bernardino National Forest, San Bernardino County, CA

As senior historian, conducted National Register evaluation of the early 20th-century Camp Seely recreational camp facility leased by the City of Los Angeles in the San Bernardino National Forest. Conducted historical and archival research on the camp's history and development, its individual buildings, and its architects, including Sumner P. Hunt and Silas R. Burns. Photographed and documented the building according to Office of Historic Preservation guidelines, prepared state Department of Parks and Recreation forms, and assessed resource significance according to National Register eligibility criteria. [Prior to AECOM]

Los Angeles Department of Parks and Recreation, Camp Radford National Register Evaluation, San Bernardino National Forest, San Bernardino County, CA

As senior historian, conducted National Register evaluation of the early 20th-century Camp Radford recreational camp facility leased by the City of Los Angeles in the San Bernardino National Forest. Conducted historical and archival research on the camp's history and development, its individual buildings, and its architects, Sumner P. Hunt and Silas R. Burns. Photographed and documented the building according to Office of Historic Preservation guidelines, prepared state Department of Parks and Recreation forms, and assessed resource significance according to National Register eligibility criteria. [Prior to AECOM]

Papers and Presentations

The Development of Colonial Culture at the South African Cape of Good Hope: Examining the many "functions" of utilitarian ceramics. Presented at the Archaeology of Colonialism Symposium, Archaeological Institute of America Annual Meetings, January 2001.

Urban Archaeology and the Focus of Memory: A Study in the History and Narrative of South Central Los Angeles. Presented at the Society for American Archaeology Annual Meeting, March 2002.

Historical Archaeology as Anthropology: Artifacts, Identities, and Interpretations in the Study of the Recent Past. Presented at the World Archaeological Congress, January 2003.

Old Town Made New Again: The Archaeology of San Diego's First Settlement. Presented at the Society for California Archaeology Annual Meeting, April 2005.

Past as Present: Tourism and Archaeology in Old Town San Diego. Presented at the Society for Applied Anthropology Annual Meeting, April 2005.

The Face of Mercantilism at the South African Cape of Good Hope: Ceramics and the Hesitant Empire. Presented at the Society for Historical Archaeology Annual Meeting, January 2006.

A Patchwork History: Interweaving Archaeology, Narrative and Tourism in Old Town San Diego. Presented at the Society for American Archaeology Annual Meeting, March 2007.

Mannasse's Corral: The Life History of a Piece of Old Town. Presented to the San Diego Presidio Council, January 2008.

Making the Past Present: Archaeology, Heritage and Tourism in Old Town San Diego. Presented at the Society for California Archaeology Annual Meeting, April 2008.

Session organizer and presenter, *Paths of Inquiry: Perspectives on the Study and Management of Trails in the Western United States.* Society for American Archaeology Annual Meeting, March 2011.

Session organizer and presenter, *The ARRA-Funded Historic Trails Inventory Program.* Old Spanish Trail Association Annual Conference, June 2011.

CEQA and Historical Resources. Guest Lecturer, California Environmental Quality Act, UCSD Extension Course, 2008–2011, 2013.

Cheryl Bowden-Renna
Archaeologist/Associate
Assistant Laboratory Director

Education

BA, Anthropology, San Diego State University, 1987
Square supervisor and Field School Instructor, at Tel Dor, Israel, U.C. Berkeley

Affiliations

Member, Society for California Archaeology

Certifications

40-Hour Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response
(HAZWOPER Course maintained since 1996)

Lectures + Instruction

Sandstone Features Adjacent to Lake Cahuilla (with S. Rose), Volume 12,
Society of California Archaeology, 1999
The Cultural Resources of the Chocolate Mountains (with R. Apple), Society of
California Archaeology, 2004

Cheryl Bowden-Renna has served as archaeologist and assistant laboratory director for several cultural resource firms in San Diego. With 15 years of archaeological experience, Ms. Bowden-Renna has worked at sites throughout the southwestern United States. She also has a background in accounting, database management, and has developed solid management and supervisory skills.

Ms. Bowden-Renna has extensive archaeological monitoring experience of ordnance removal at the Salton Sea Test Base in Imperial County. She has also served as archaeological monitor of the test excavation for the Inmate Reception Center in downtown San Diego. In that role, she was responsible for monitoring excavations, including the use of backhoes, during the data recovery of features from an urban historic site.

Project Experience**Department of General Services Federal Services Caltrans District 11 New Headquarters, San Diego, CA**

Performed cultural monitoring for historic and prehistoric resources during preconstruction and construction for Caltrans 11 new headquarters building.

County of San Diego Camp Lockett Monitoring, Campo, CA

Performed monitoring during construction of a sewage treatment facility in Campo, San Diego County.

NAVFAC Southwest and MCAS Miramar East Miramar Housing Alternative, San Diego, CA

As Project Archaeologist, conducted cultural resources survey, excavation, and evaluation of several sites located on MCB Miramar.

NAVFAC Southwest and MCAS Miramar Jet Fuel Line, San Diego, CA

As Crew Chief, conducted cultural resources survey for proposed fuel line for the Marine Corps, San Diego County.

Riverside County Economic Development Authority OHV Project, Riverside County, CA

As Crew Chief, conducted cultural resources survey of over 1,000 acres in Riverside County, California.

Sempra Utilities Coronado Monitoring Project, Coronado, CA

Monitoring of powerline trenching on Coronado Island, California.

City of Santa Clarita and Caltrans District 7 Cross Valley Survey, Los Angeles County, CA

As Crew Chief, conducted cultural resources survey in Los Angeles County, California.

City of San Diego McAuliffe (Winterwood) Community Park, San Diego, CA

Crew Chief for cultural resources survey of a proposed park.

NAVFAC Southwest and MCAS Yuma Two Crash Sites on The Barry M. Goldwater Range, Yuma, AZ

Crew Chief for cultural resources survey of two helicopter crash sites.

NAVFAC Southwest Cultural Resources Inventory For the Infantry Squad Battle Course (P-633), Marine Corps Base Camp Pendleton, CA

Crew Chief for cultural resources survey and site recordation.

San Diego County Water Authority Emergency Storage Project, San Diego County, CA

As Project Archaeologist, Crew Chief, Field Technician and Laboratory Analysis, conducted cultural resources survey, testing and evaluation of several large project sites within San Diego County.

San Diego Gas & Electric Valley Rainbow Transmission Line Project, Riverside and San Diego Counties, CA

Crew Chief for cultural resources survey and site recordation for major portions of a large transmission line project.

LMXU Village Center

Crew chief for cultural resources excavation and water screening.

Los Angeles Department of Parks and Recreation Plum Canyon Park Project, Los Angeles County, CA

As Crew Chief, conducted cultural resources survey for a community park in Saugus, Los Angeles County, California.

City of Escondido Tract 207A

As Project Archaeologist, conducted cultural resources survey of 1.13 acres in the City of Escondido.

Tactical Aircrew Combat Training System Range Upgrade, MCAS Yuma, Yuma County, AZ

Phase I cultural resource survey of proposed transmission line and 17 threat emitter stations.

North Baja Gas Pipeline Project, Riverside and Imperial Counties, CA

Conducted cultural resources survey and monitoring for large pipeline project in Riverside and Imperial counties, California.

Archaeological Testing and National Register Evaluation of Site CA SDI-16,002 Near Range 210 Marine Corps Base Camp Pendleton, CA

Field Director for test excavation of CA-SDI-16,002.

Ballpark Infrastructure, San Diego, CA

As Field Monitor, performed historic monitoring and testing of downtown east village area for the proposed Ballpark.

Ballpark Remediation, San Diego, CA

As Field Monitor, performed historic monitoring and testing of downtown east village area for the proposed Ballpark. Required hazardous materials certification.

Nobel Drive, San Diego County, CA

As Field Monitor, performed prehistoric monitoring of road extension to I-805 interchange.

Sempra Utilities On-call Cultural Services, San Diego, CA

As Field Monitor, historic monitoring and testing of downtown east village area for the proposed Ballpark. Required hazardous materials certification.

County of San Diego Inmate Reception Center Project, San Diego County, CA

As Laboratory Supervisor, conducted field monitoring of large machinery, including backhoes, during the data recovery of features from an urban historic site in downtown San Diego. Catalog and database management for project.

NAVFAC Southwest Levee Bridge, San Diego County, CA

As Crew Chief/Laboratory Supervisor, was responsible for catalog, database management, table creation for CA-SDI-10,156, and discovery sites.

U.S. Navy Salton Sea Test Base Project, Imperial County, CA

As Crew Chief, was responsible for site recordation, test excavation, and monitoring of 130 prehistoric sites in the County.

City of San Diego and Caltrans SR-56 EIR, Cultural Investigations, San Diego County, CA

As Laboratory Technician, cataloged 12 prehistoric sites during preparation of EIR.

City of San Diego and Caltrans SR-56 Cultural Resources Testing, San Diego County, CA

As Crew Chief, performed testing at 12 prehistoric sites.

P-527 Santa Margarita/San Onofre Cultural Resources Testing and Monitoring, MCB Camp Pendleton, San Diego County, CA

Performed monitoring of water treatment pond and pipeline construction in the County.

NAVFAC Southwest San Clemente Island Existing Conditions Study for Pumped Hydrostorage/Wind Farm Project, Los Angeles County, CA

As Field Technician, responsible for recording 80 sites on San Clemente Island.

NAVFAC Southwest Tactical Aircrew Combat Training System Range Upgrade, MCAS Yuma, Yuma County, AZ

As Field Technician, responsible for Phase I cultural resource survey of proposed transmission line and 17 threat emitter stations.

Boulder Valley Project, San Diego County, CA

Cultural resource survey of proposed reservoir and pipeline tunnels in the County.

Kern River Project, San Bernardino County, CA, Beaver, Miller, and Utah Counties, UT, and Clark County, NV

Excavated, surveyed, and monitored along pipeline right-of-way. Analyzed artifacts from all phases of project in Las Vegas, Nevada.

Pacific Rim Laboratory Analysis, San Diego County, CA
As Field Technician, analyzed CA-SDI-691, a prehistoric site on Batiquitos Lagoon.

County of San Diego Cal Terraces Laboratory Analysis, San Diego County, CA
As Laboratory Technician, analyzed one prehistoric site, and reanalyzed two prehistoric sites, in Otay Mesa.

Elsmere Corporation Cultural Resource Survey, Los Angeles County, CA
As Field Technician, conducted cultural resource survey of 2,200 acres in the San Gabriel Mountains.

Caltrans Coursegold Excavation, Madera County, CA
As Field Technician, excavated site for Caltrans road widening.

U.S. Navy Vandenberg Laboratory Analysis, Santa Barbara County, CA
As Laboratory Technician, sorted artifacts and wet-screened column samples.

Camelot Cultural Resource Survey, Kern County, CA
As Crew Chief, conducted a cultural resource survey of a 200-acre lot split in the Mojave Desert.

Caltrans SR-86 Cultural Resource Survey, Imperial County, CA
As Crew Chief, conducted a cultural resource survey of SR-86 road widening in the County.

Black Mountain Ranch Excavation, San Diego County, CA
As Laboratory Supervisor, excavated and analyzed 15 prehistoric sites in the La Jolla Valley.

City of Carlsbad Cannon Ranch Reaches 3 and 4, San Diego County, CA
As Crew Chief, excavated and analyzed two prehistoric sites in Carlsbad.

San Diego Gas & Electric Rancho San Miguel Project, San Diego County, CA
As Field Technician/laboratory Supervisor, excavated and analyzed nine sites and conducted extensive surface collections in the County.

Cottonwood Canyon Laboratory Analysis, Riverside County, CA
As Laboratory Supervisor, analyzed two prehistoric sites in the County.

Rancho del Rey (Spa III) Excavation, San Diego County, CA
As Field Technician/laboratory Supervisor, excavated and analyzed a prehistoric site in Chula Vista.

Stallions Crossing Laboratory Analysis, San Diego County, CA
As Laboratory Supervisor, analyzed five prehistoric sites in Del Mar.

Valley Ranch Cultural Resource Survey, Palmdale, CA
Conducted cultural resource survey of 350 acres in Palmdale.

Fairbanks Highland Cultural Resource Survey, San Diego County, CA
Conducted cultural resource survey, excavation, and analysis.

Eagle Mountain Cultural Resource Survey, Riverside County, CA
Conducted cultural resource survey of the Eagle Mountain mine and railroad to Salton Sea.

Santa Margarita River Cultural Resource Survey, San Diego and Riverside Counties, CA
Conducted cultural resource survey of Santa Margarita River from Temecula to the Pacific Ocean.

Scripps Ranch North Excavation, San Diego County, CA
Excavated and analyzed two prehistoric sites and one historic site in Poway.

Sycamore Canyon Excavation, San Diego County, CA
Excavated and analyzed two prehistoric sites east of Poway.

Los Campanos Excavation, San Diego County, CA
Excavated and analyzed four prehistoric sites and one historic site in Valley Center.

American Girl Mine Cultural Resource Survey, Imperial County, CA
Conducted cultural resource survey, excavation, and analysis of historic artifacts from a historic gold mining town in the Cargo Muchacho Mountains.

Railroad Canyon Cultural Resource Survey, Riverside County, CA

Conducted cultural resource survey, excavation, and analysis of a road realignment in Temecula.

U.S. Air Force Edwards Air Force Base Cultural Resource Survey, Excavation, and Analysis, Kern County, CA

As Field Technician/Laboratory Technician, conducted cultural resource survey, excavation, and analysis of 1,000-acre area on Edwards Air Force Base.

County of San Diego Parks and Recreation Department Johnson-Taylor Adobe Excavation, San Diego County, CA

As Field Technician/Laboratory Technician, excavated and analyzed the area around the Johnson-Taylor Adobe and C wing.

Pacific Rim Laboratory Analysis, San Diego County, CA

As Field Technician/Laboratory Technician, conducted extensive shell and lithic analysis of prehistoric sites on Batiquitos Lagoon.

Stephanie Jow

Senior Archaeologist

Education

MA, Anthropology, San Diego State University, 2009
BA, Physical Anthropology, University of California, Santa Barbara, 2004

Affiliations

Member, Society for California Archaeology
Member, Society for Applied Anthropology

Awards + Honors

Norton Allen Scholarship, San Diego State University Department of Anthropology, Fall 2009

Technical Papers & Presentations

Native American Monitor Training Forum, Society for California Archaeology, San Diego, 2012

Professional History

August 2008 – Present
Design + Planning at AECOM
Staff Archaeologist
Contact: Stacey Jordan, 619-233-1454

2007 – 2008
Collections Management Laboratory, San Diego State University
Education Outreach Coordinator
Contact: Lynn Gamble, 805-893-7341

2006
Collections Management Laboratory, San Diego State University
Laboratory Technician
Contact: Lynn Gamble, 805-893-7341

Stephanie Jow has 7 years of archaeological and ethnographic experience in Southern California. Her experience includes archaeological testing, data recovery, survey, laboratory analyses, document research, and report production for private, city, county, state, and federal clients. She regularly works in coordination with project stakeholders; Native American tribal representatives; and various agencies such as county governments, the California Energy Commission, California Public Utility Company, Bureau of Land Management, US Army Corps of Engineers, US Fish and Wildlife Services, and the State Historic Preservation Office.

Ms. Jow has also contributed to social science projects for federal, state, and local clients. The resulting documents have included specialized technical studies on social and cultural issues, including community baseline reports, as well as more generalized socioeconomic analysis for NEPA- and CEQA-compliant documents.

Over the past four years, Ms. Jow has served as an archaeologist, cultural lead, field director, and/or project manager on several renewable energy permitting and compliance projects in the Mojave and Colorado Deserts. She also works closely with Southern California Native American groups to assist in project compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966.

Project Experience

Los Angeles Department of Water & Power, Beacon Photovoltaic Project, Kern County, CA

Cultural Resources Specialist for environmental compliance services for the Beacon Photovoltaic Project. Duties include the preparation and implementation of a Worker Environmental Awareness Program and Cultural Resources Monitoring and Mitigation Plan, management and oversight of archaeological and Native American monitors during construction activities for LADWP's joint facilities, and the preparation of a final monitoring report. The project also

includes the evaluation and treatment of inadvertent discoveries when identified in the field. [09/2013 – Ongoing]

RE Barren Ridge 1 LLC, RE Cinco Project, Kern County, CA

Cultural Resource Specialist for the archaeological survey of the proposed RE Cinco solar facility and associated gen-tie transmission line. Duties include the recordation of historic and prehistoric archaeological sites, and the preparation of cultural resources Class I and Class III level reports. Duties also include coordination with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Bureau of Land Management, and local Native American Tribes; as well as client interaction and consultation. [11/2013 – Ongoing]

San Diego Gas & Electric Company, Salt Creek Substation, San Diego County, CA

Cultural Lead for the cultural resources investigations and environmental compliance services for the proposed Salt Creek substation and associated gen-ties lines. Duties include responding to CPUC PEA comments and data requests, the development and preparation of a Cultural Resources Monitoring and Mitigation Plan, and management and oversight of archaeological monitors during construction phase. [11/2013 – On-going]

NAVFAC Southwest and MCB Camp Pendleton, Public Outreach Program, MCB Camp Pendleton, San Diego County, CA

Project Manager for the development of a public outreach plan as part of the cultural resources program on MCB Camp Pendleton. The project includes the production of cultural resources themed posters, brochures, and a web page, as well as consultation with public interest groups and local Native American groups. [09/2012 – Ongoing]

City of San Diego, City Planning and Community Investment Department, As-Needed Archaeological Services, San Diego, CA

Project manager for archaeological studies to supplement city community plan updates for six communities throughout San Diego County. Duties include record and archival research, Native American consultation efforts, and the production of six individual studies. [08/2010 – Ongoing]

Abengoa Solar, Mojave Solar Power Plant Project, San Bernardino County, CA

Project Manager/Cultural Resource Specialist/Field Director for various project-related tasks. Field director for the archaeological survey of the Lockhart Substation Connection and Communication Facilities portion that included the recordation of historic and prehistoric archaeological sites, and contributions to the preparation of a cultural resources Class III report. Project Manager and Cultural Resource

Specialist for the compliance phase during the construction of the 250 mega-watt solar facility. Duties included overseeing Cultural Resources and Native American Monitors, coordination with the California Energy Commission, Bureau of Land Management Barstow Field Office, and local Native American Tribes; client interaction and consultation; and preparing various compliance reports. The project also included the identification, evaluation, and treatment of unanticipated discoveries encountered during construction monitoring. [08/2010 – 05/2013]

California High-Speed Rail Authority, Merced to Fresno High-Speed Train System Environmental Impact Report/ Environmental Impact Statement, Central Valley, CA

Assistant field director and crew chief for the archaeological survey of the Merced to Fresno section of the proposed high-speed train. Duties include coordination of pre-field logistics, organization of field data, and assisting with the management of field efforts. Additional duties include architectural survey support, archival research, and report contributions. [01/2011 – 04/2013]

City of Escondido, Regional General Applications Project, Phase II, Escondido, CA.

Cultural Lead for the cultural resources investigations in support of a Programmatic Agreement to conduct routine maintenance activities for City channels, basins, inlets and outlets. The project included a record search, an archaeological survey of 27 channels/basins/inlets/outlets, and the completion of an Archaeological Survey Report. [08/2012 – 09/2012]

Naval Engineering Facilities Command (NAVFAC) Southwest and Marine Corps Base (MCB) Camp Pendleton, Basewide Water Infrastructure Project, MCB Camp Pendleton, San Diego County, CA

Section 106 consultant for the basewide water infrastructure improvements on MCB Camp Pendleton. Duties include Native American consultation support with local Juaneño and Luiseño Native American tribes. [03/2011 – 09/2012]

NAVFAC Southwest and Marine Corps Air Station (MCAS) Yuma, Chocolate Mountains Aerial Gunnery Range, Imperial and Riverside Counties, CA

Archaeologist for the survey of a supplemental magazine and a National Register Evaluation of a prehistoric trail. Additional duties included the coordination of the Native American consultation program and Native American monitor, and contributing to the evaluation report. [2010]

NAVFAC Southwest and MCB Camp Pendleton, Basewide Utilities Infrastructure Project, MCB Camp Pendleton, San Diego County, CA

Section 106 consultant/archaeologist/lab technician for basewide utilities infrastructure improvements. Duties included survey and testing of more than 50 archaeological sites, laboratory analysis and cataloging of project artifacts, and report contributions. Additional duties included seven months of Section 106 Native American consultation work with local Juaneño and Luiseño Native American tribes. [09/2009 – 07/2010]

Archaeologist for the P-1043 excavation, testing and evaluation of site CA-SDI-1313/14791, as part of the basewide utility infrastructure project. [08/2013 – 10/2013]

NAVFAC Southwest and MCB Camp Pendleton, Grow the Force Permanent Bed-down Facilities Project, MCB Camp Pendleton, San Diego County, CA

Section 106 consultant/archaeologist/lab technician. Duties included survey and testing of several archaeological sites, laboratory analysis and cataloging of project artifacts, and report contributions. Additional duties included 7 months of Section 106 Native American consultation work with local Juaneño and Luiseño Native American tribes. [07/2009 – 07/2010]

Vanasse Hangen Brustlin, Southern Nevada Supplemental Airport EIS DO 5, Jean, NV

Assistant Project Manager/Field Crew Chief for a cultural resources evaluation of a proposed airport. Duties included leading a crew for the survey and recordation of approximately 230 prehistoric and historic archaeological sites in the Ivanpah Valley region of southern Nevada. Additional duties included contributing to the authorship of a Class III evaluation report. [05/2009 – 11/2010]

Solar Millennium, Blythe Solar Power Project, Riverside County, CA

Archaeologist for a proposed 7,000-acre solar project under review by the BLM and CEC. The project included an archaeological survey of the project site and buffer zones, the recordation of historic and prehistoric archaeological sites, and the preparation of several cultural resources survey, evaluation, and data recovery reports. Duties included field surveys, site recordation, data recovery, and contributions to the various technical reports. [March 2010-December 2011]

City of Fullerton, Engineering Department, Raymond Avenue Grade Separation Project, Orange County, CA

Cultural Lead for a cultural resources evaluation of a proposed grade separation project. Duties included record and archival research, archaeological survey, and consultation with local historic societies and Native American groups. Additional duties included the co-authorship of an evaluation report. [06/2009 – 01/2010]

NAVFAC Southwest and MCB Camp Pendleton, Piedra de Lumbres (PDL) Quarry Evaluation Project, MCB Camp Pendleton, San Diego County, CA

Lab technician for the evaluation of the prehistoric Piedra de Lumbre chert quarry site (CA-SDI-10,008/10,708) on MCB Camp Pendleton. Duties included analysis and cataloging of project artifacts. [2009]

NAVFAC Southwest and MCB Camp Pendleton, Tertiary Treatment Plant Project, MCB Camp Pendleton, San Diego County, CA

Lab technician for the evaluation of the prehistoric site CA-SDI-14,170 and testing of four additional previously identified prehistoric sites and two discovery sites for a reclaimed water pipeline. Duties included analysis and cataloging of project artifacts. [2009]

California Department of Transportation (Caltrans), State Route 76 Mission to Interstate 15 CEQA and NEPA Studies, San Diego, CA

Archaeologist and lab technician for a cultural resources study of two proposed alternatives for the expansion of State Route 76. Duties included archaeological testing of various sites within the project area and the analysis and cataloging of project artifacts. [2009]

Los Angeles Department of Water & Power (LADWP)/County of Imperial, Niland Solar Cultural Resources Evaluation, Niland, CA

Archaeologist for cultural resources evaluation of approximately 1,000 acres. Duties included archaeological surveys of the project area. [2009]

San Diego Department of Parks & Recreation, Jolly Boy, Old Town San Diego State Historic Park, San Diego, CA

Lab technician for the data management of the renovations to an existing building on the site of the former Aguilar Serrano adobe in Old Town San Diego. Duties included analysis and cataloging of project artifacts. [2009]

NAVFAC Southwest, Chocolate Mountain Aerial Gunnery Range (CMAGR) Cultural Affiliation Studies, Riverside and Imperial Counties, CA

Native American consultant for a Cultural Affiliation Study in the Chocolate Mountain Aerial Gunnery Range. Duties included Native American consultation associated with various local tribes. [2009]

Bureau of Land Management, CalNev Environmental Impact Statement (EIS), CA and NV

Socioeconomic analyst for an EIS related to a proposed natural gas pipeline. The project involves the construction,

operation, and maintenance of 233 miles of new 16-inch-diameter pipeline from Colton, California, to Las Vegas, Nevada. Duties included providing demographic and socioeconomic research for the EIS. [2009]

**NAVFAC Southwest, Naval Air Station (NAS) Alameda
Environmental Assessment, Alameda, CA**

Socioeconomic analyst for an EIS related to a proposed housing disposal and reuse plan. The proposed project would involve additional disposal and reuse of the approximately 42 acres (15 hectares) within the North Housing Area. Duties included collecting demographic and socioeconomic research for the EIS. [2009]

APPENDIX B
CONFIDENTIAL MAP
(BOUND SEPARATELY)

APPENDIX C
NATIVE AMERICAN CONTACT PROGRAM

Jow, Stephanie

From: Jow, Stephanie
Sent: Wednesday, August 10, 2011 12:46 PM
To: 'Dave Singleton'
Subject: Sacred lands file check for North Park Community in San Diego, CA
Attachments: CPCI_Records_Search_GREATER NORTH PARK.pdf

Mr. Singleton,

I am contacting you to request a sacred lands file check for the community of North Park, located in San Diego, California. This is not for a proposed project, rather, AECOM is assisting the City of San Diego with various Community Plan Updates. Attached is a map showing the community boundaries on Pueblo Lands of San Diego on the La Mesa, CA 1975, La Jolla, CA 1975, National City, CA 1975 and Point Loma, CA 1994 quadrangles.

If you have any questions, please do not hesitate to call me at (619) 233-1454. Thank you.

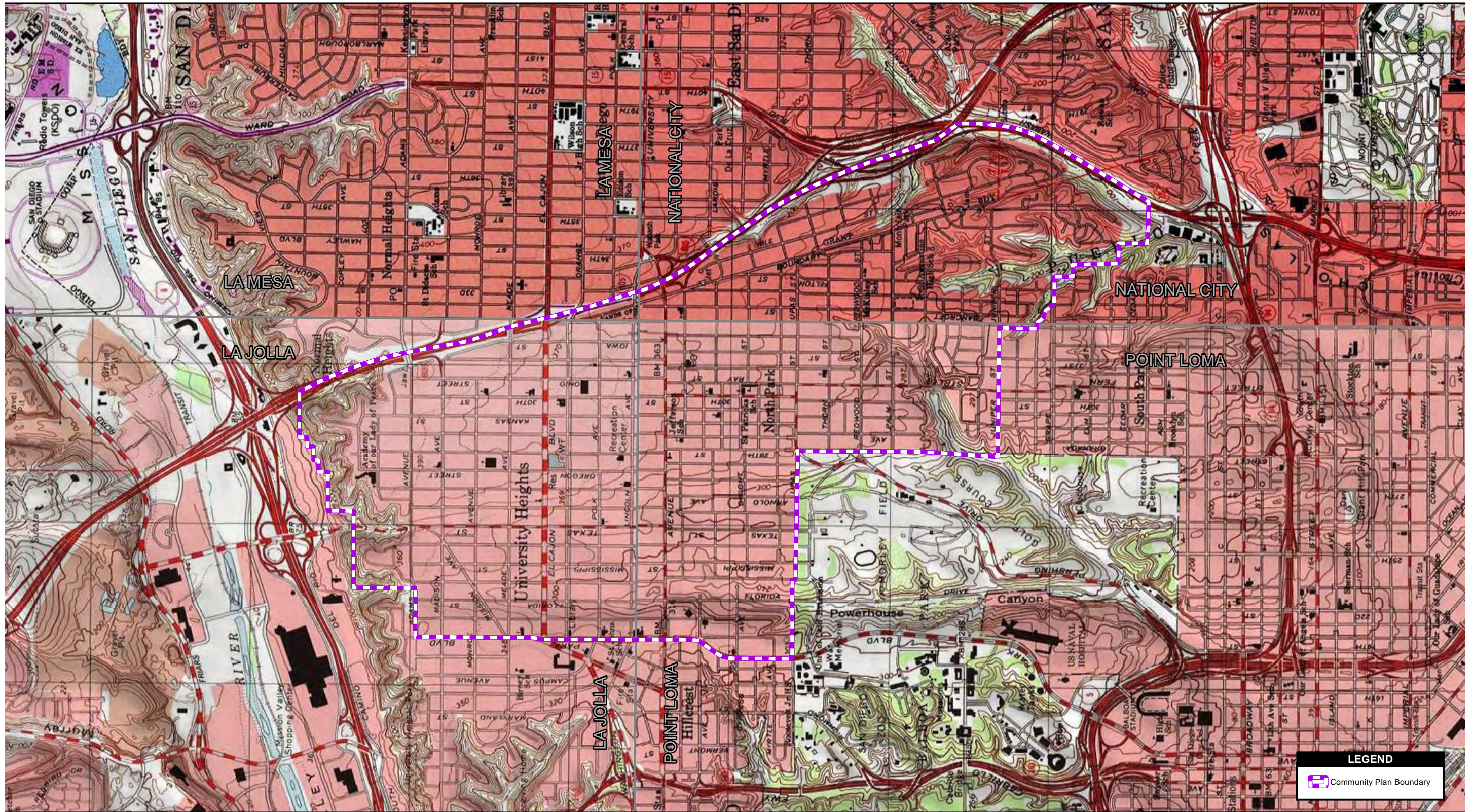
Stephanie Jow

Archaeologist
D +1 619.684.6942
stephanie.jow@aecom.com

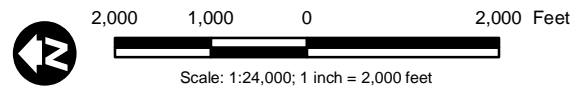
AECOM

1420 Kettner Boulevard, Suite 500
San Diego CA 92101 USA
T +1 619.233.1454 F +1 619.233.0952
www.aecom.com

EDAW has evolved.
Our name is now AECOM, as our Design + Planning professionals work in concert with a wider range of experts to enhance and sustain the world's built, natural and social environments.



Source: USGS 7.5' Topo Quad La Mesa, CA 1975, La Jolla, CA 1975, National City, CA 1975, Point Loma, CA 1994



**Community Plan
GREATER NORTH PARK
Records Search**

USGS 7.5' Topo Quad La Mesa, CA 1975, La Jolla, CA 1975, National City, CA 1975, Point Loma, CA 1994

Path: C:\Documents and Settings\sorensen\Desktop\CPCI\GIS\Layout\CPCI_Records_Search_UPTOWN.mxd, 5/23/2011, SorensenJ

Jow, Stephanie

From: Jow, Stephanie
Sent: Thursday, August 11, 2011 12:29 PM
To: Jow, Stephanie
Subject: RE: Sacred lands file check for North Park Community in San Diego, CA

Dave,

As requested, here is the follow-up information for the North Park community.

Quads: La Mesa, CA 1975; La Jolla, CA 1975; National City, CA 1975; Point Loma, CA 1994
T16S/17S, R2W/3W
Within: 342000mN – 342600mN, 48600mE – 49100mE

Stephanie Jow

Archaeologist
D +1 619.684.6942
stephanie.jow@aecom.com

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Our name is now AECOM, as our Design + Planning professionals
work in concert with a wider range of experts to enhance and sustain
the world's built, natural and social environments.

From: Jow, Stephanie
Sent: Wednesday, August 10, 2011 12:46 PM
To: 'Dave Singleton'
Subject: Sacred lands file check for North Park Community in San Diego, CA

Mr. Singleton,

I am contacting you to request a sacred lands file check for the community of North Park, located in San Diego, California. This is not for a proposed project, rather, AECOM is assisting the City of San Diego with various Community Plan Updates. Attached is a map showing the community boundaries on Pueblo Lands of San Diego on the La Mesa, CA 1975, La Jolla, CA 1975, National City, CA 1975 and Point Loma, CA 1994 quadrangles.

If you have any questions, please do not hesitate to call me at (619) 233-1454. Thank you.

Stephanie Jow

Archaeologist
D +1 619.684.6942
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STATE OF CALIFORNIA

Edmund G. Brown, Jr., Governor

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

916 CAPITOL MALL, ROOM 364
SACRAMENTO, CA 95814
(916) 653-6251
Fax (916) 657-5390
Web Site www.nahc.ca.gov
na_hc@pacbell.net



August 11, 2011

Ms. Stephanie Jow, Archaeologist

AECOM

1420 Kettner Boulevard, Suite 500
San Diego, CA 92101

Sent by FAX to: 619-233-0952

No. of Pages: 5

Re: Sacred Lands File Search and Native American Contacts list for the "Proposed Community Plan Update for the North Park Community;" located in North Park Community Plan Area; City of San Diego; San Diego County, California

Dear Ms. Jow:

The Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) conducted a Sacred Lands File search of the 'area of potential effect,' (APE) based on the USGS coordinates provided and found numerous **Native American cultural resources were identified** in the USGS coordinates you specified. Also, please note; the NAHC Sacred Lands Inventory is not exhaustive.

The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA – CA Public Resources Code §§ 21000-21177, amendments effective 3/18/2010) requires that any project that causes a substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource, that includes archaeological resources, is a 'significant effect' requiring the preparation of an Environmental Impact Report (EIR) per the CEQA Guidelines defines a significant impact on the environment as 'a substantial, or potentially substantial, adverse change in any of physical conditions within an area affected by the proposed project, including ... objects of historic or aesthetic significance.' In order to comply with this provision, the lead agency is required to assess whether the project will have an adverse impact on these resources within the 'area of potential effect (APE), and if so, to mitigate that effect. CA Government Code §65040.12(e) defines "environmental justice" provisions and is applicable to the environmental review processes.

Early consultation, even during Initial Study or First Phase surveys with Native American tribes in your area is the best way to avoid unanticipated discoveries once a project is underway. Local Native Americans may have knowledge of the religious and cultural significance of the historic properties of the proposed project for the area (e.g. APE). Consultation with Native American communities is also a matter of environmental justice as defined by California Government Code §65040.12(e). We urge consultation with those tribes and interested Native Americans on the list of Native American Contacts we attach to this letter in order to see if your proposed project might impact Native American cultural resources. Lead agencies should consider avoidance as defined in §15370 of the CEQA Guidelines when significant cultural resources as defined by the CEQA Guidelines §15064.5 (b)(c)(f) may be affected by a proposed project. If so, Section 15382 of the CEQA Guidelines defines a

significant impact on the environment as "substantial," and Section 2183.2 which requires documentation, data recovery of cultural resources.

Partnering with local tribes and interested Native American consulting parties, on the NAHC list, should be conducted in compliance with the requirements of federal NEPA (42 U.S.C 4321-43351) and Section 106 4(f), Section 110 (f)(k) of federal NHPA (16 U.S.C. 470 *et seq*), 36 CFR Part 800.3 (f) (2) & .5, the President's Council on Environmental Quality (CSQ, 42 U.S.C 4371 *et seq.* and NAGPRA (25 U.S.C. 3001-3013) as appropriate. The 1992 *Secretary of the Interiors Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties* were revised so that they could be applied to all historic resource types included in the National Register of Historic Places and including cultural landscapes. Also, federal Executive Orders Nos. 11593 (preservation of cultural environment), 13175 (coordination & consultation) and 13007 (Sacred Sites) are helpful, supportive guides for Section 106 consultation.

Also, California Public Resources Code Section 5097.98, California Government Code §27491 and Health & Safety Code Section 7050.5 provide for provisions for accidentally discovered archeological resources during construction and mandate the processes to be followed in the event of an accidental discovery of any human remains in a project location other than a 'dedicated cemetery', another important reason to have Native American Monitors on board with the project.

To be effective, consultation on specific projects must be the result of an ongoing relationship between Native American tribes and lead agencies, project proponents and their contractors, in the opinion of the NAHC. An excellent way to reinforce the relationship between a project and local tribes is to employ Native American Monitors in all phases of proposed projects including the planning phases.

Confidentiality of "historic properties of religious and cultural significance" may also be protected under Section 304 of the NHPA or at the Secretary of the Interior discretion if not eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. The Secretary may also be advised by the federal Indian Religious Freedom Act (cf. 42 U.S.C., 1996) in issuing a decision on whether or not to disclose items of religious and/or cultural significance identified in or near the APE and possibility threatened by proposed project activity.

If you have any questions about this response to your request, please do not hesitate to contact me at (916) 653-6251.

Sincerely,


Dave Singleton

Attachment: Native American Contact List

California Native American Contact List
San Diego County
August 11, 2011

Barona Group of the Capitan Grande
Edwin Romero, Chairperson
 1095 Barona Road Diegueno
 Lakeside , CA 92040
 sue@barona-nsn.gov
 (619) 443-6612
 619-443-0681

Sycuan Band of the Kumeyaay Nation
Danny Tucker, Chairperson
 5459 Sycuan Road Diegueno/Kumeyaay
 El Cajon , CA 92021
 ssilva@sycuan-nsn.gov
 619 445-2613
 619 445-1927 Fax

La Posta Band of Mission Indians
Gwendolyn Parada, Chairperson
 PO Box 1120 Diegueno/Kumeyaay
 Boulevard , CA 91905
 gparada@lapostacasino.
 (619) 478-2113
 619-478-2125

Viejas Band of Kumeyaay Indians
Anthony R. Pico, Chairperson
 PO Box 908 Diegueno/Kumeyaay
 Alpine , CA 91903
 jrothauff@viejas-nsn.gov
 (619) 445-3810
 (619) 445-5337 Fax

San Pasqual Band of Mission Indians
Allen E. Lawson, Chairperson
 PO Box 365 Diegueno
 Valley Center. CA 92082
 allenl@sanpasqualband.com
 (760) 749-3200
 (760) 749-3876 Fax

Kumeyaay Cultural Historic Committee
Ron Christman
 56 Viejas Grade Road Diegueno/Kumeyaay
 Alpine , CA 92001
 (619) 445-0385

Iipay Nation of Santa Ysabel
Virgil Perez, Spokesman
 PO Box 130 Diegueno
 Santa Ysabel. CA 92070
 brandietaylor@yahoo.com
 (760) 765-0845
 (760) 765-0320 Fax

Campo Kumeyaay Nation
Monique LaChappa, Chairperson
 36190 Church Road, Suite 1 Diegueno/Kumeyaay
 Campo , CA 91906
 (619) 478-9046
 miachappa@campo-nsn.gov
 (619) 478-5818 Fax

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

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

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources for the proposed North Park Community Plan Update for the North Park neighborhood; City of San Diego; San Diego County, California for which a Sacred Lands File search and Native American Contacts list were requested.

**California Native American Contact List
San Diego County
August 11, 2011**

Jamul Indian Village
Kenneth Meza, Chairperson
P.O. Box 612
Jamul, CA 91935
jamulrez@sctdv.net
(619) 669-4785
(619) 669-48178 - Fax

Diegueno/Kumeyaay

Inaja Band of Mission Indians
Rebecca Osuna, Spokesperson
2005 S. Escondido Blvd. Diegueno
Escondido, CA 92025
(760) 737-7628
(760) 747-8568 Fax

Mesa Grande Band of Mission Indians
Mark Romero, Chairperson
P.O. Box 270 Diegueno
Santa Ysabel, CA 92070
mesagrandeband@msn.com
(760) 782-3818
(760) 782-9092 Fax

Kumeyaay Cultural Repatriation Committee
Steve Banegas, Spokesperson
1095 Barona Road Diegueno/Kumeyaay
Lakeside, CA 92040
(619) 742-5587 - cell
(619) 742-5587
(619) 443-0681 FAX

Kumeyaay Cultural Heritage Preservation
Paul Cuero
36190 Church Road, Suite 5 Diegueno/ Kumeyaay
Campo, CA 91906
(619) 478-9046
(619) 478-9505
(619) 478-5818 Fax

Ewiiapaayp Tribal Office
Will Micklin, Executive Director
4054 Willows Road Diegueno/Kumeyaay
Alpine, CA 91901
wmicklin@leaningrock.net
(619) 445-6315 - voice
(619) 445-9126 - fax

Kwaaymii Laguna Band of Mission Indians
Carmen Lucas
P.O. Box 775 Diegueno -
Pine Valley, CA 91982
(619) 709-4207

Ewiiapaayp Tribal Office
Michael Garcia, Vice Chairperson
4054 Willows Road Diegueno/Kumeyaay
Alpine, CA 91901
michaalg@leaningrock.net
(619) 445-6315 - voice
(619) 445-9126 - fax

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

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California Native American Contact List
San Diego County
August 11, 2011

Ipai Nation of Santa Ysabel
 Clint Linton, Director of Cultural Resources
 P.O. Box 507 Diegueno/Kumeyaay
 Santa Ysabel, CA 92070
 cjlinton73@aol.com
 (760) 803-5694
 cjlinton73@aol.com

Kumeyaay Cultural Repatriation Committee
 Bernice Paipa, Vice Spokesperson
 P.O. Box 1120 Diegueno/Kumeyaay
 Boulevard, CA 91905
 (619) 478-2113

Manzanita Band of the Kumeyaay Nation
 Leroy J. Elliott, Chairperson
 P.O. Box 1302 Diegueno/Kumeyaay
 Boulevard, CA 91905
 (619) 766-4930
 (619) 766-4957 - FAX

Kumeyaay Diegueno Land Conservancy
 M. Louis Guassac, Executive Director
 P.O. Box 1992 Diegueno/Kumeyaay
 Alpine, CA 91903
 guassacl@onebox.com
 (619) 952-8430

Viejas Kumeyaay Indian Reservation
 Frank Brown
 240 Brown Road Diegueno/Kumeyaay
 Alpine, CA 91901
 FIREFIGHTER69TFF@AOL.
 619) 884-6437

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

Distribution of this list does not relieve any person of the statutory responsibility as defined in Section 7050.6 of the Health and Safety Code, Section 5097.94 of the Public Resources Code and Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code.

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources for the proposed North Park Community Plan Update for the North Park neighborhood; City of San Diego; San Diego County, California for which a Sacred Lands File search and Native American Contacts list were requested.

Droessler, Rachel

From: Droessler, Rachel
Sent: Wednesday, October 01, 2014 11:36 AM
To: 'katy.sanchez@nahc.ca.gov'
Subject: Contact list for Consultation for Community Plans Update Projects
Attachments: Uptown.pdf; Midway.pdf; NP.pdf; OldTown.pdf; SanYsidro.pdf; SESD.pdf; GoldenHill.pdf

Dear Katy Sanchez,

AECOM is requesting a current contact list of local tribes for consultation purposes for the Community Plans Update projects. We had previously requested a full NAHC request in 2011 and now need just an updated contact list of tribes for consultation purposes. Attached are maps of the project areas. These areas are located on the following quadrangles:

Southeast San Diego-

Point Loma T17S R2W Unsectioned Lands
National City T17S R2W Unsectioned Lands

San Ysidro-

Imperial (1975) T18S R2W Sections 34, 35, 36
T19S R2W Sections 1, 2
T19S R1W Section 6

Old Town-

Unsectioned Pueblo Lands of San Diego
Quads La Jolla, Pt. Loma
T16S, R3W

Midway/Pacific Highway-

Unsectioned Pueblo Lands of San Diego
Quads: La Jolla, CA 1975, Point Loma 1994
T16S, R3W

Uptown-

Unsectioned land on the La Jolla, CA (1975) and Point Loma (1994) quadrangles.
T16S, R3W

North Park-

Unsectioned Pueblo Lands of San Diego
Quads: La Mesa, CA 1975; La Jolla, CA 1975; National City, CA 1975; Point Loma, CA 1994
T16S/17S, R2W/3W

Golden Hill-

Unsectioned Pueblo Lands of San Diego Quads: Point Loma 1994, National City, CA 1974
T17S, R2W

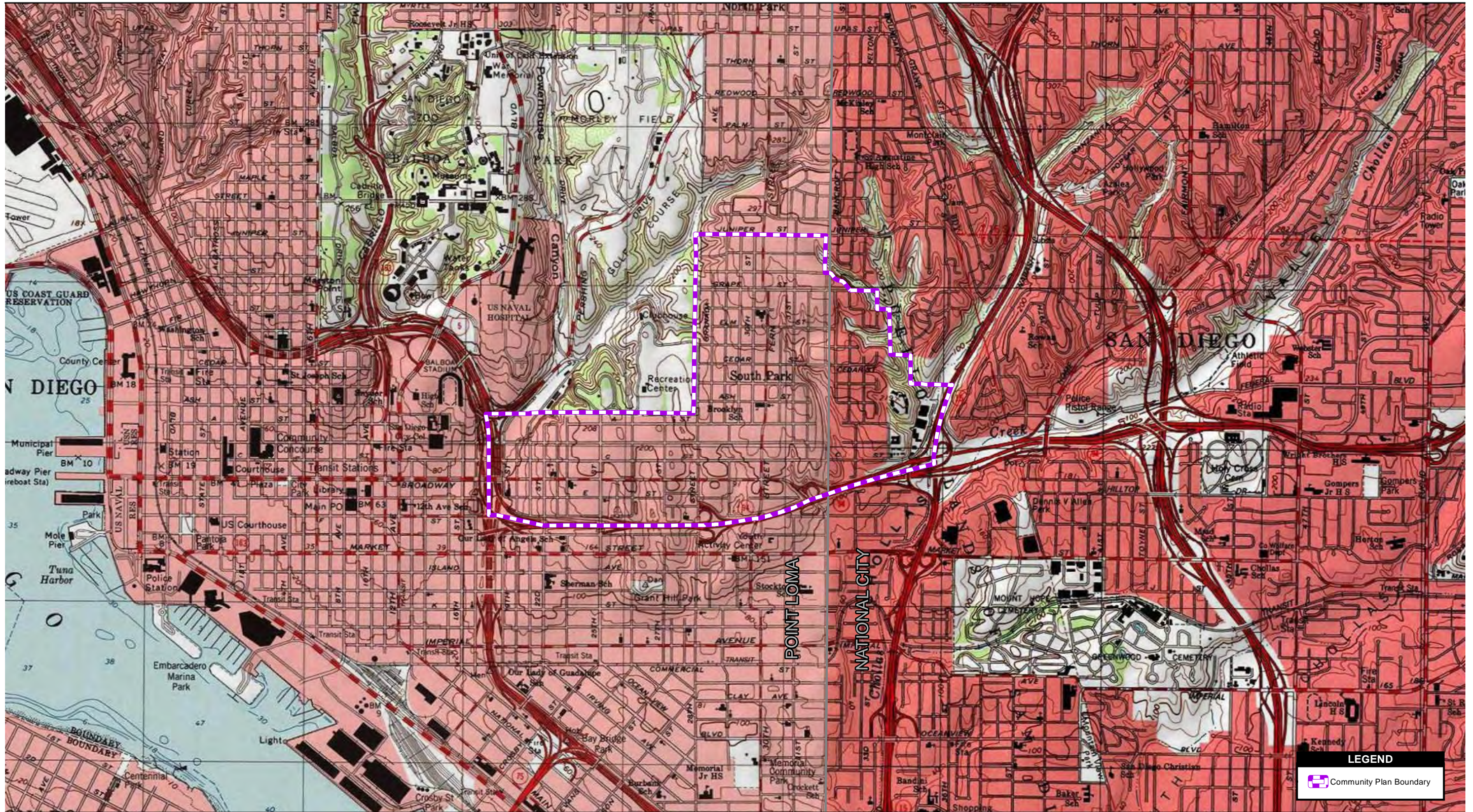
Please let me know if you have any questions.

Rachel Droessler

Archaeologist
D +1 619.764.6823
rachel.droessler@aecom.com

AECOM

1420 Kettner Boulevard, Suite 500



Source: USGS 7.5' Topo Quad National City, CA 1975, Point Loma 1994

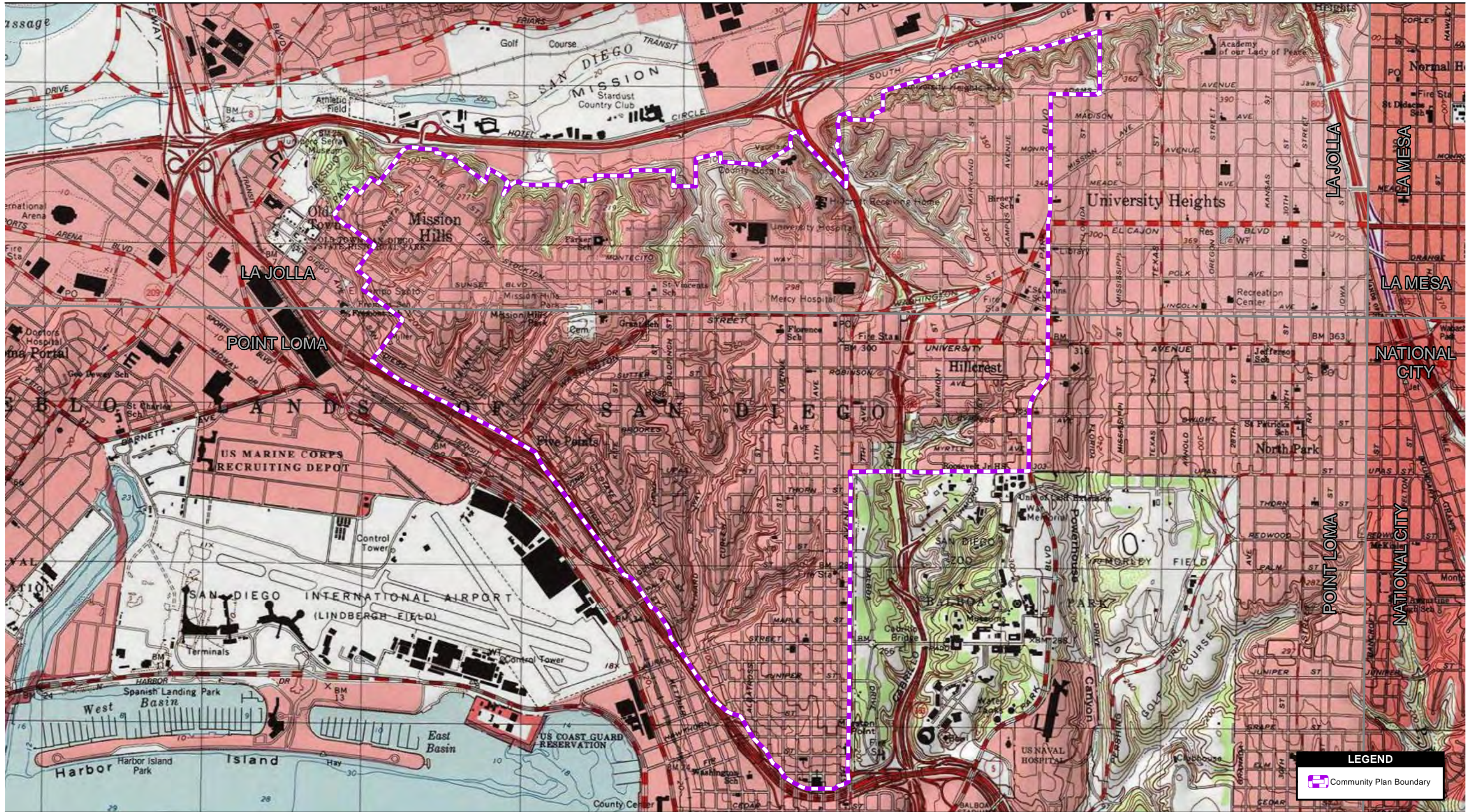
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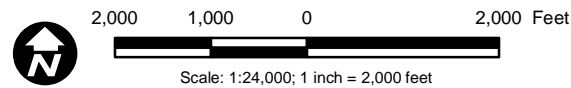
Community Plan
GREATER GOLDEN HILL
Records Search

USGS 7.5' Topo Quad National City, CA 1975, Point Loma 1994

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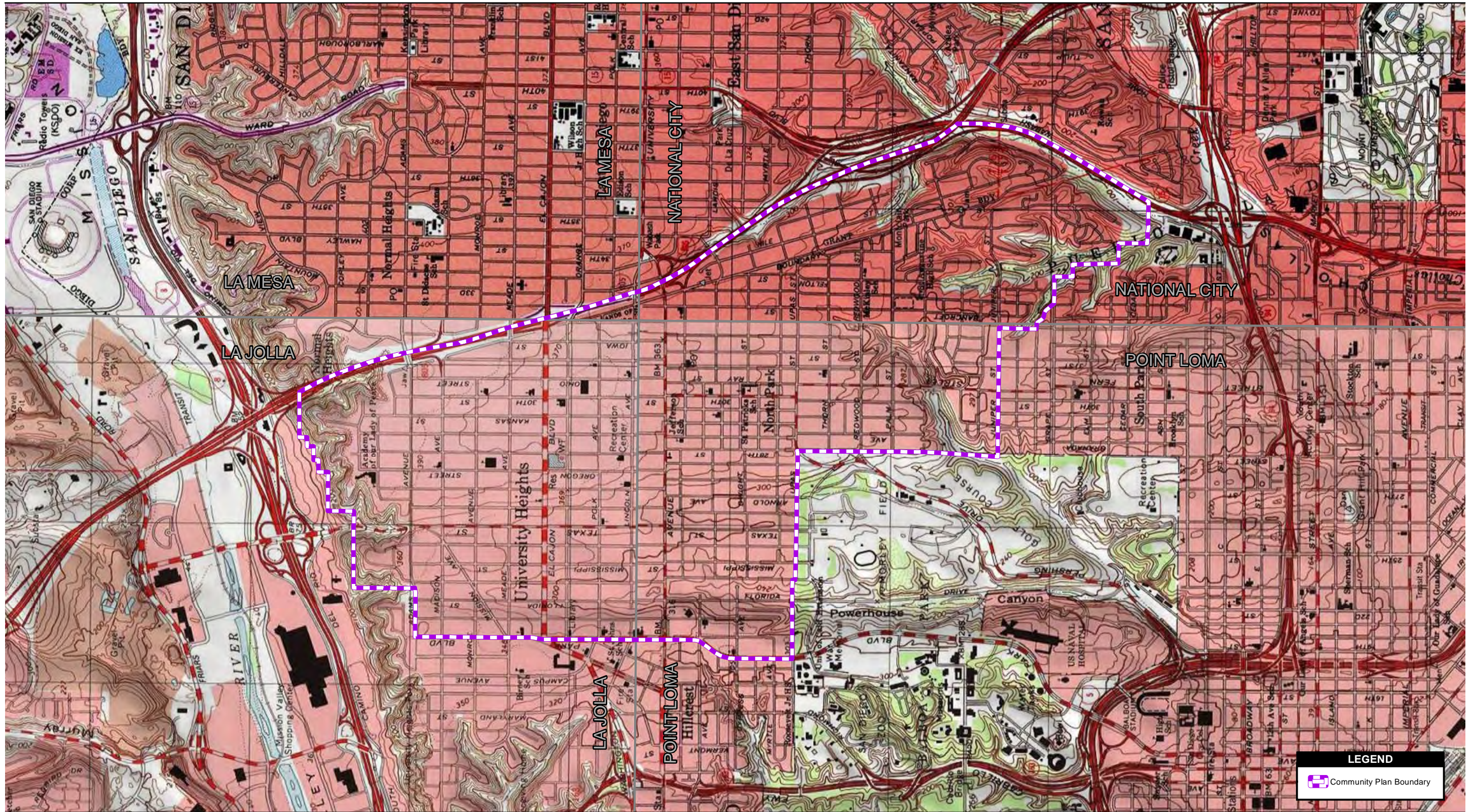


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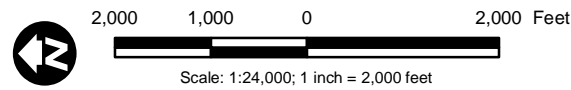


Community Plan

Records Search



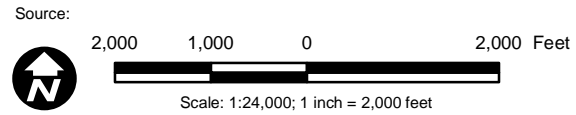
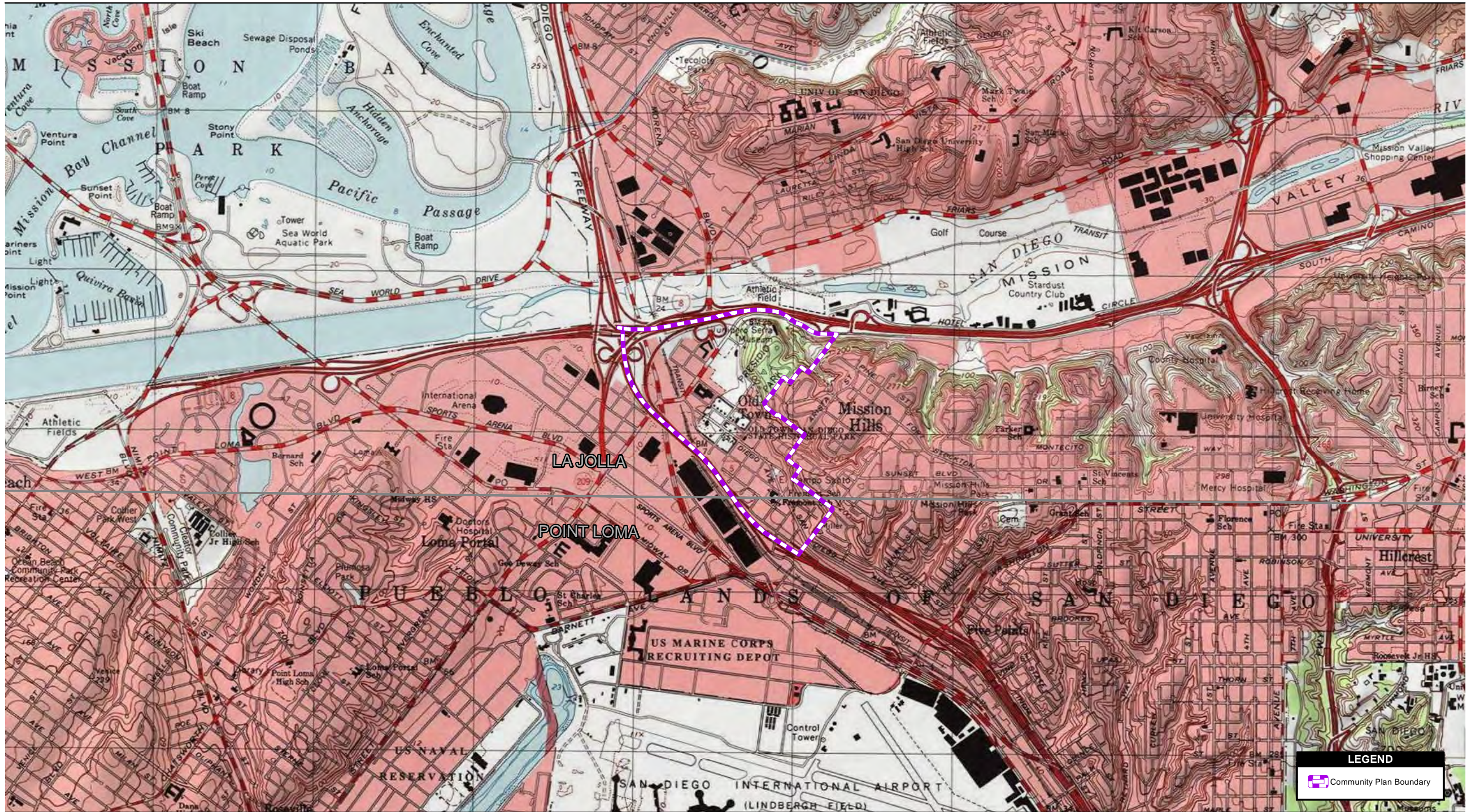
Source: USGS 7.5' Topo Quad La Mesa, CA 1975, La Jolla, CA 1975, National City, CA 1975, Point Loma, CA 1994



**Community Plan
GREATER NORTH PARK
Records Search**

USGS 7.5' Topo Quad La Mesa, CA 1975, La Jolla, CA 1975, National City, CA 1975, Point Loma, CA 1994

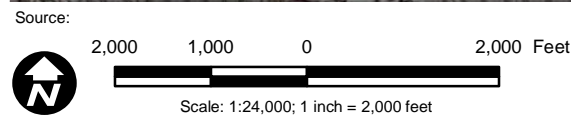
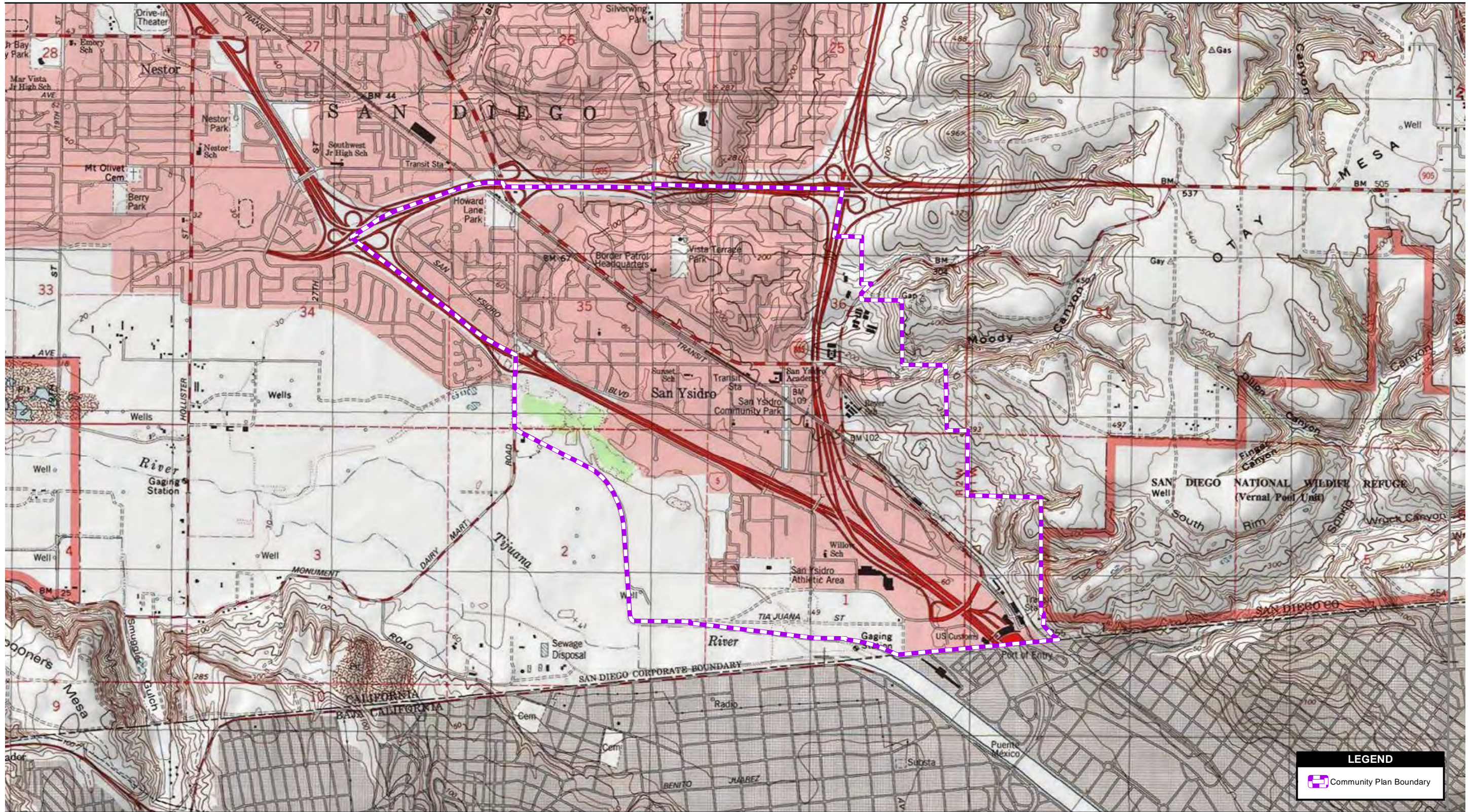
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**Community Plan
OLD SAN DIEGO
Records Search**

USGS 7.5' Topo Quad La Jolla, CA 1975, Point Loma 1994

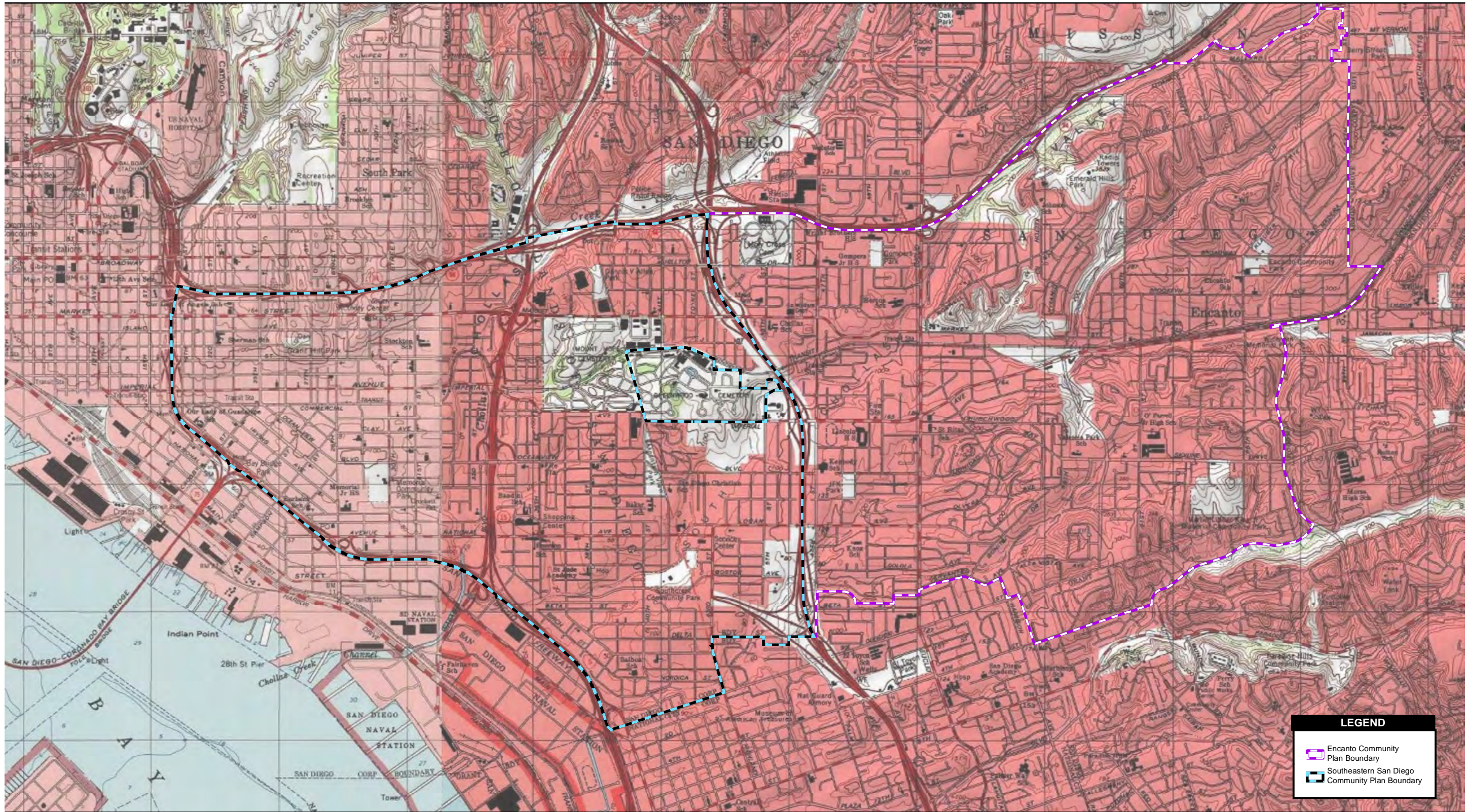
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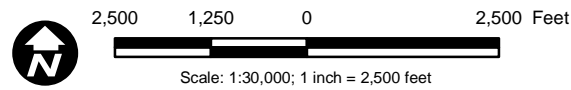
**Community Plan
SAN YSIDRO
Records Search**

USGS 7.5' Topo Quad Imperial, CA 1975

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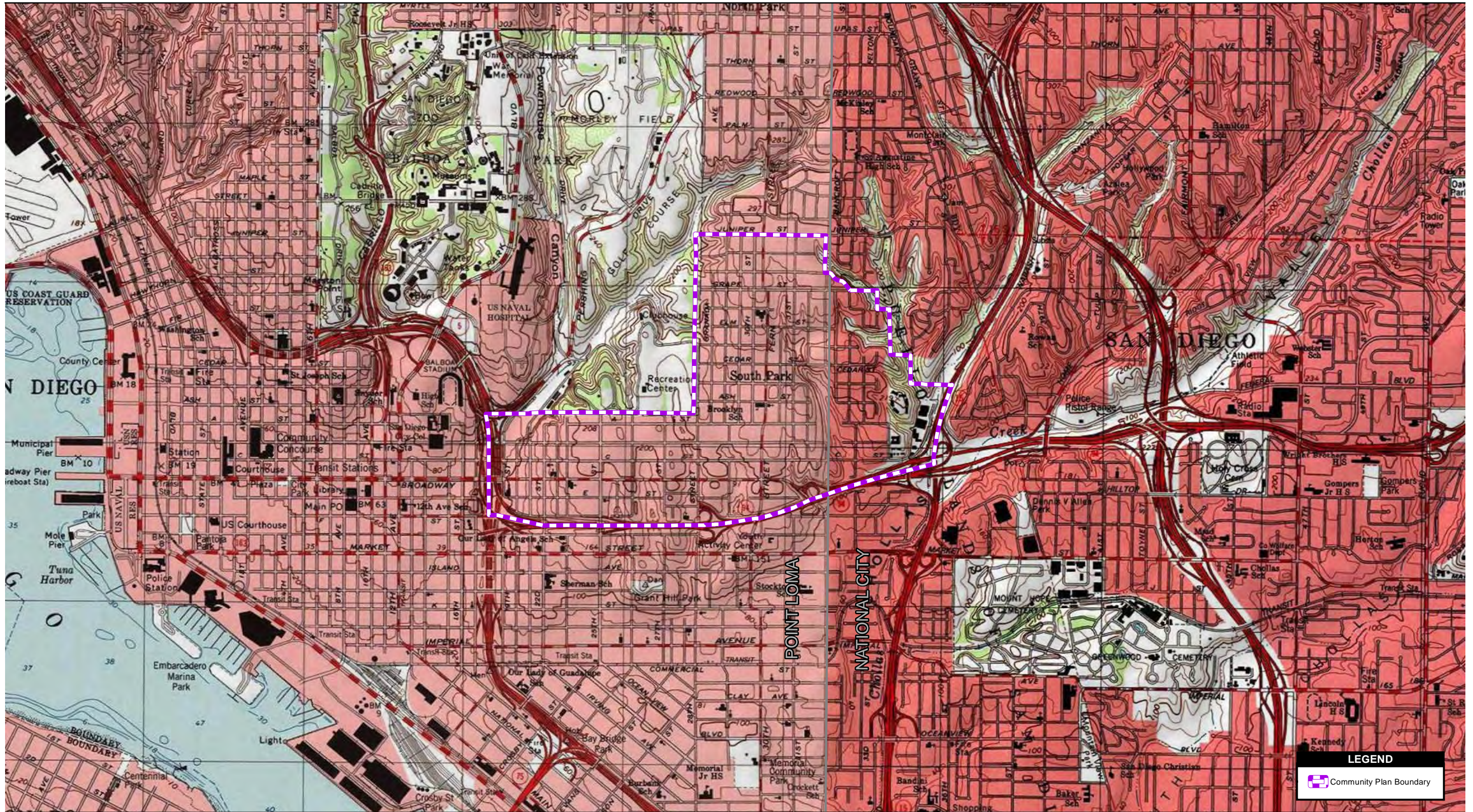
Source: SanGIS 2011; ESRI 2011; AerialExpress 2010



**Community Plan Southeastern San Diego and Encanto
Recors Search**

Community Plan Update - Southeastern San Diego and Encanto

Path: P:\2010\10280381.01_CPCI_ON_CALL\06GIS\6.3_Layout\Fig7_SESD_CulturalSensitiveAreas.mxd, 10/1/2014, droesslerr



Source: USGS 7.5' Topo Quad National City, CA 1975, Point Loma 1994

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Community Plan
GREATER GOLDEN HILL
Records Search

USGS 7.5' Topo Quad National City, CA 1975, Point Loma 1994

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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



October 14, 2014

Rachel Droessler
AECOM
1420 Kettner Boulevard, Suite 500
San Diego, CA 92101

Sent by Fax: (619) 233-0952
Number of Pages: 3

Re: Community Plans Update Projects, San Diego County.

Dear Ms. Droessler,

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

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

If you receive notification of change of addresses and phone numbers from any of these individuals or groups, please notify me. With your assistance we are able to assure that our lists contain current information. If you have any questions or need additional information, please contact me at (916) 373-3712.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Katy Sanchez".

Katy Sanchez
Associate Government Program Analyst

**Native American Contacts
San Diego County
October 13, 2014**

Ewiiapaayp Tribal Office
Robert Pinto Sr., Chairperson
4054 Willows Road Diegueno/Kumeyaay
Alpine, CA 91901
wmicklin@leaningrock.net
(619) 445-6315
(619) 445-9126 Fax

Kwaaymii Laguna Band of Mission Indians
Carmen Lucas
P.O. Box 775 Diegueno-Kwaaymii
Pine Valley, CA 91962
(619) 709-4207

La Posta Band of Mission Indians
Gwendolyn Parada, Chairperson
8 Crestwood Road Diegueno/Kumeyaay
Boulevard, CA 91905
gparada@lapostacasino.
(619) 478-2113
(619) 478-2125

La Posta Band of Mission Indians
Javaughn Miller
8 Crestwood Road Diegueno
Boulevard, CA 91905
jmiller@Lapostatribes.net
(619) 478-2113
(619) 478-2125- Fax

Manzanita Band of Kumeyaay Nation
Leroy J. Elliott, Chairperson
P.O. Box 1302 Diegueno/Kumeyaay
Boulevard, CA 91905
ljbirdsinger@aol.com
(619) 766-4930
(619) 766-4957 Fax

Ewiiapaayp Tribal Office
Will Micklin, Executive Director
4054 Willows Road Diegueno/Kumeyaay
Alpine, CA 91901
wmicklin@leaningrock.net
(619) 445-6315
(619) 445-9126 Fax

Campo Band of Mission Indians
Ralph Goff, Chairperson
36190 Church Road, Suite 1 Diegueno/Kumeyaay
Campo, CA 91906
chairgoff@aol.com
(619) 478-9046
(619) 478-5818 Fax

Manzanita Band of Mission Indians
ATTN: Keith Adkins, EPA Director
P.O. Box 1302 Kumeyaay
Boulevard, CA 91905
(619) 766-4930
(619) 766-4957 Fax

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

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

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources for the proposed Consultation for Community Plans Update, San Diego County.

Native American Contact List

San Diego County

August 29, 2014

<p>Ewiiapaayp Tribal Office Will Micklin, Executive Director 4054 Willows Road Alpine, CA 91901 wmicklin@leaningrock.net (619) 445-6315 (619) 445-9126 Fax</p>		<p>Kumeyaay Diegueno Land Conservancy Mr. Kim Bactad, Executive Director 2 Kwaaypaay Court El Cajon, CA 91919 kimbactad@gmail.com (619) 659-1008 Office (619) 445-0238 Fax</p>
<p>Manzanita Band of Mission Indians ATTN: Keith Adkins, EPA Director P.O. Box 1302 Boulevard, CA 91905 (619) 766-4930 (619) 766-4957 Fax</p>	<p>Kumeyaay</p>	<p>Inter-Tribal Cultural Resource Protection Council Frank Brown, Coordinator 240 Brown Road Alpine, CA 91901 frbrown@viejas-nsn.gov (619) 884-6437</p>
<p>lipay Nation of Santa Ysabel Clint Linton, Director of Cultural Resources P.O. Box 507 Santa Ysabel, CA 92070 cjlinton73@aol.com (760) 803-5694</p>	<p>Diegueno/Kumeyaay</p>	<p>Kumeyaay Cultural Repatriation Committee Bernice Paipa, Vice Spokesperson P.O. 937 Boulevard, CA 91905 bernicepaipa@gmail.com</p>
<p>Sycuan Band of the Kumeyaay Nation Sydney Morris, Environmental Coordinator 5459 Sycuan Road El Cajon, CA 92019 smorris@sycuan-nsn.gov (619) 445-2613 (619) 445-1927 Fax</p>	<p>Diegueno/Kumeyaay</p>	<p>lipay Nation of Santa Ysabel Virgil Perez, Chairperson P.O. Box 130 Santa Ysabel, CA 92070 (760) 765-0845 (760) 765-0320</p>
<p>Manzanita Band of the Kumeyaay Nation Nick Elliott, Cultural Resources Coordinator P.O. Box 1302 Boulevard, CA 91905 nickmepa@yahoo.com (619) 766-4930 (619) 925-0952 Cell (919) 766-4957 Fax</p>	<p>Kumeyaay</p>	

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

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

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources for the proposed Tijuana River Valley Regional Park (TRVRP), Trails and Habitat Enhancement Project, San Diego County.

**Native American Contacts
San Diego County
October 13, 2014**

Manzanita Band of the Kumeyaay Nation
Nick Elliott, Cultural Resources Coordinator
P.O. Box 1302 Kumeyaay
Boulevard , CA 91905
nickmepa@yahoo.com
(619) 766-4930
(619) 925-0952 Cell
(919) 766-4957 Fax

Inter-Tribal Cultural Resource Protection Council
Frank Brown, Coordinator
240 Brown Road Diegueno/Kumeyaay
Alpine , CA 91901
frbrown@viejas-nsn.gov
(619) 884-6437

Kumeyaay Cultural Repatriation Committee
Bernice Paipa, Vice Spokesperson
P.O. Box 937 Diegueno/Kumeyaay
Boulevard , CA 91905
bernicepaipa@gmail.com

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

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

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources for the proposed Consultation for Community Plans Update, San Diego County.

Contacts listed under the “2014 Contact Letter” column received a contact letter on October 15, an email on November 11 informing contacts about a meeting to address concerns and issues, and a follow up phone call on November 11 to make sure the contacts were informed about the meeting.

Tribe/Contact Organization	2010 Contact Letter	2014 Contact Letter,	Email Address
Barona Group of the Capitan Grande	Edwin Romero, Chairperson Barona Group of the Capitan Grande 1095 Barona Road Lakeside, CA 92040	Clifford LaChappa, Chairperson Barona Group of the Capitan Grande 1095 Barona Road Lakeside, CA 92040	sue@barona-nsn.gov
Campo Kumeyaay Nation	Monique LaChappa, Chairperson Campo Kumeyaay Nation 36190 Church Road, Suite 1 Campo, CA 91906	Ralph Goff, Chairperson Campo Band of Mission Indians 36190 Church Road, Suite 1 Campo, CA. 91906	chairgoff@aol.com
Ewiiapaayp Tribal Office	Will Micklin, Executive Director Ewiiapaayp Tribal Office 4054 Willows Road Alpine, CA 91901	Will Micklin, Executive Director Ewiiapaayp Tribal Office 4054 Willows Road Alpine, CA 91901	wmicklin@leaningrock.net
	Michael Garcia, Vice Chairperson Ewiiapaayp Tribal Office 4054 Willows Road Alpine, CA 91901	Robert Pinto Sr. Chairperson Ewiiapaayp Tribal Office 4054 Willows Road Alpine, CA. 91901	wmicklin@leaningrock.net
Iipay Nation of Santa Ysabel	Virgil Perez, Spokesman Iipay Nation of Santa Ysabel	Virgil Perez, Chairperson Iipay Nation of Santa Ysabel	n/a

	PO Box 130 Santa Ysabel, CA 92070	PO Box 130 Santa Ysabel, CA 92070	
Inaja Band of Mission Indians	Rebeca Osuna, Spokesperson Inaja Band of Mission Indians 2005 S. Escondido Blvd. Escondido, CA 92025	Rebeca Osuna, Chairman Inaja Band of Mission Indians 2005 S. Escondido Blvd. Escondido, CA 92025	n/a
Inter-Tribal Cultural Resource Protection Council		Frank Brown, Co-ordinator Inter-Tribal Cultural Resource Protection Council 240 Brown Road Alpine, CA 91901	frbrown@viejas-nsn.gov
Ipai Nation of Santa Ysabel	Clint Linton, Director of Cultural Resources Ipai Nation of Santa Ysabel PO Box 507 Santa Ysabel, CA 92070	Clint Linton, Director of Cultural Resources Iipay Nation of Santa Ysabel PO Box 507 Santa Ysabel, CA 92070	cjlinton73@aol.com
Jamul Indian Village	Kenneth Meza, Chairperson Jamul Indian Village PO Box 612 Jamul, CA 91935	Raymond Hunter, Chairperson Jamul Indian Village P.O. Box 612 Jamul, CA. 91935	jamulrez@sctdv.net
Kumeyaay Cultural Historic Committee	Ron Christman, Kumeyaay Cultural Historic Committee 56 Viejas Grade Road Alpine, CA 92001	Ron Christman Kumeyaay Cultural Historic Committee 56 Viejas Grade Road Alpine, CA. 92001	n/a
Kumeyaay Cultural Heritage Preservation	Paul Cuero, Kumeyaay Cultural Heritage Preservation 36190 Church Road, Suite	Paul Cuero, Kumeyaay Cultural Heritage Preservation 36190 Church Road, Suite	n/a

	5 Campo, CA 91906	5 Campo, CA 91906	
Kumeyaay Cultural Repatriation Committee	Steve Banegas, Spokesperson Kumeyaay Cultural Repatriation Committee 1095 Barona Road Lakeside, CA 92040	Steve Banegas, Spokesperson Kumeyaay Cultural Repatriation Committee 1095 Barona Road Lakeside, CA. 92040	sbanegas50@gmail.com
	Bernice Paipa, Vice Spokesperson Kumeyaay Cultural Repatriation Committee PO Box 1120 Boulevard, CA 91905	Bernice Paipa, Vice Spokesperson Kumeyaay Cultural Repatriation Committee PO Box 937 Boulevard, CA 91905	bernicepaipa@gmail.com
Kumeyaay Diegueno Land Conservancy	Louis Guassac, Executive Director Kumeyaay Diegueno Land Conservancy PO Box 1992 Alpine, CA 91903	Mr. Kim Bactad, Executive Director Kumeyaay Diegueno Land Conservancy 2 Kwaaypaay Court El Cajon, CA 91919	kimbactad@gmail.com
Kwaaymii Laguna Band of Mission Indians	Carmen Lucas, Kwaaymii Laguna Band of Mission Indians PO Box 775 Pine Valley, CA 91962	Carmen Lucas, Kwaaymii Laguna Band of Mission Indians PO Box 775 Pine Valley, CA 91962	n/a
La Posta Band of Mission Indians	Gwendolyn Parada, Chairperson La Posta Band of Mission Indians PO Box 1120 Boulevard, CA 91905	Gwendolyn Parada, Chairperson La Posta Band of Mission Indians 8 Crestwood Road Boulevard, CA. 91905	gparada@lapostacasino.xxx (from secretary, 11/10/14; lp13boots@aol.com

		<p>Javaughn Miller, La Posta Band of Mission Indians 8 Crestwood Road Boulevard, CA. 91905</p>	<p>jmiller@Lapostatribes.net</p>
<p>Manzanita Band of the Kumeyaay Nation</p>	<p>Leroy Elliott, Chairperson Manzanita Band of the Kumeyaay Nation PO Box 1302 Boulevard, CA 91905</p>	<p>Leroy J. Elliott, Chairperson Manzanita Band of Kumeyaay Nation P.O. Box 1302 Boulevard, CA. 91905</p>	<p>ljbirdsinger@aol.com</p>
		<p>ATTN: Keith Adkins, EPA Director Manzanita Band of Mission Indians P.O. Box 1302 Boulevard, CA. 91905</p>	<p>n/a</p>
		<p>Nick Elliott, Cultural Resources Coordinator Manzanita Band of the Kumeyaay Nation P.O. Box 1302 Boulevard, CA 91905</p>	<p>nickmepa@yahoo.com</p>
<p>Mesa Grande Band of Mission Indians</p>	<p>Mark Romero, Chairperson Mesa Grande Band of Mission Indians PO Box 270 Santa Ysabel, CA 92070</p>	<p>Mark Romero, Chairperson Mesa Grande Band of Mission Indians PO Box 270 Santa Ysabel, CA 92070</p>	<p>mesagrandeband@msn.com</p>
<p>San Pasqual Band of Mission Indians</p>	<p>Allen Lawson, Chairperson San Pasqual Band of Mission Indians PO Box 365 Valley Center, CA 92082</p>	<p>Kristie Orosco, Environmental Coordinator San Pasqual Band of Mission Indians PO Box 365 Valley Center, CA 92082</p>	<p>council@sanpasqualtribe.org</p>

Sycuan Band of Kumeyaay Nation	Danny Tucker, Chairperson Sycuan Band of Kumeyaay Nation 5459 Sycuan Road El Cajon, CA 92021	Daniel Tucker, Chairperson Sycuan Band of the Kumeyaay Nation 1 Kwaaypaay Court El Cajon, CA 92019	ssilva@sycuan-nsn.gov
		Lisa Haws, Cultural Resource Manager Sycuan Band of the Kumeyaay Nation 2 Kwaaypaay Court El Cajon, CA 92019	lhaws@sycuan-nsn.gov
Viejas Band of Kumeyaay Indians	Anthony Pico, Chairperson Viejas Band of Kumeyaay Indians PO Box 908 Alpine, CA 91903	Anthony R. Pico, Chairperson Viejas Band of Kumeyaay Indians P.O. Box 908 Alpine, CA. 91903	jhagen@viejas-nsn.gov
		Viejas Band of Kumeyaay Indians ATTN: Julie Hagen, Cultural Resources P.O. Box 908 Alpine, CA. 91903	jhagen@viejas-nsn.gov
Viejas Kumeyaay Indian Reservation	Frank Brown, Viejas Kumeyaay Indian Reservation 240 Brown Road Alpine, CA 91901	n/a	n/a



THE CITY OF SAN DIEGO

October 15, 2014

EqpwceV'Cff tguu

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"
"

Dear Eqpwcev,

SUBJECT: Constraints Analysis and Cultural Resources Sensitivity Analysis for Prehistoric Resources in various City of San Diego Communities.

The City of San Diego (the City) is preparing community plan updates for the communities of Golden Hill, Midway, North Park, Old Town, San Ysidro, Southeastern San Diego, Encanto and Uptown. These updates constitute amendments to the City's General Plan and are subject to Tribal Consultation in accordance with Senate Bill 18 (SB18). AECOM has been retained by the City of San Diego to assist in the consultation process as well as conduct necessary cultural resource studies which include constraints analysis and cultural resources sensitivity analysis for prehistoric resources for each community planning area noted above. AECOM has already conducted archival research at the South Coastal Information Center (SCIC) and the San Diego Museum of Man (SDMOM) and prepared an assessment of cultural resources sensitivity for each community. The archival research included both written and oral history in order to produce a detailed overview of the prehistory and history of each community planning area. Any oral history, Native American values or cultural beliefs that you might be able to share about these study areas would greatly enhance the overview and would be most appreciated. Any additional information regarding cultural resources and Traditional Cultural Properties will be further synthesized into each report and appropriate measures identified to ensure that any resources identified within each community planning area will not be adversely impacted in accordance with the goals and recommendations included in General Plan, Historic Preservation Element and with future community plan implementation.

The results of the initial analyses are further detailed in separate draft reports and briefly summarized below; a copy of each draft report is included with this letter.

Golden Hill

The records search indicated that 11 cultural resources have been previously recorded within the Golden Hill community including, one prehistoric lithic and shell scatter, one prehistoric habitation area, and nine historic refuse disposals. Based on the results of the records search, the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) sacred lands file, and regional environmental factors, the community has two cultural resources sensitivity levels. As the majority of the area has been developed, the cultural sensitivity for these areas is low. However, the community

Planning Department

1222 First Avenue, MS 501 · San Diego, CA 92101-4155
Tel (619) 235-5200

contains previously recorded sites, and sections of undeveloped land that have not been surveyed, thus the cultural sensitivity in these areas are high. It is therefore recommended that undeveloped areas be surveyed prior to any ground disturbing activities, and in areas that have been developed, ground disturbing activities be monitored. Both of these activities are required to be conducted by a qualified archaeologist and Native American monitor.

Midway-Pacific Highway

The record searches indicated that seven previously recorded cultural resources are located within the community of Midway-Pacific Highway: one prehistoric campsite, one prehistoric village with associated burial ground, one possible location for the ethnographic village of *Kotsi*, two historic refuse dumps, one historic refuse deposit, and one complex of brick kilns and factory features associated with the Vitriified Products Corporation. A search of the NAHC sacred lands file also indicated that this area contains sacred lands. The presence of these resources combined with regional environmental factors, indicate that the community of Midway has a moderate cultural sensitivity level for prehistoric resources. However, based on the original natural setting of mud and salt marshes, and the fact that the majority of the area has been developed, the cultural sensitivity is reduced to low. Several prehistoric campsites and the possible location of the ethnographic village of *Kotsi* have been mapped in the area located along the periodic shoreline of the San Diego River and at the base of the hills. This area remains moderately sensitive for prehistoric cultural resources. Since this area has been subject to extensive development, the determination to monitor ground disturbing activities by a qualified archaeologist and Native American monitor should be considered on a project-by-project basis.

North Park

One prehistoric lithic scatter, two prehistoric isolated finds, and four historic refuse deposits have been previously recorded within the North Park Community. In addition, a sacred lands file check with the NAHC, indicated that sacred lands have been identified within the vicinity of the community. For the reasons described above, combined with regional environmental factors, the North Park community has two cultural sensitivity levels. The cultural sensitivity for developed areas is low. In areas where land is undeveloped and has not been surveyed, or in the locations of the previously recorded resources, the cultural sensitivity is high. It is recommended that undeveloped areas be surveyed prior to any ground disturbing activities, and developed areas monitored by a qualified archaeologist and Native American monitor.

Old Town

A total of 39 cultural resources have been previously recorded within the community of Old Town of these, two are prehistoric, 35 are historic, and two are multi-component resources . The prehistoric resources include one lithic and shell scatter and one prehistoric village site. The historic resources include 17 historic buildings or residences, 11 refuse deposits, and two historic foundations or walls. The multi-component sites consist of a historic residence with a prehistoric

temporary camp and a historic refuse deposit with a possible prehistoric shell scatter. Sacred lands were also reported in the area by the NAHC sacred lands file check. Based on the original natural setting of the community alongside the periodic shoreline of the San Diego River and that the possible locations of several prehistoric campsites and the ethnographic village of *Kotsi* have been mapped in the area located along the base of the hills, the cultural sensitivity for prehistoric cultural resources is high. It is recommended that all project sites are surveyed and/or further evaluated as applicable in accordance with the Historical Resources Guidelines, prior to any ground disturbing activities and monitored by a qualified archaeologist and Native American monitor.

San Ysidro

Within the community of San Ysidro, there are a total of nine previously recorded sites. These resources include three prehistoric lithic scatters, three prehistoric quarry areas, a prehistoric temporary camp, one historic refuse deposit, and one historic cattle feed lot with walls, foundations, and associated debris. Sacred lands were also reported in the area from the NAHC sacred lands file. Despite the fact that most of the community is developed, the area is within the floodplain for both the Tijuana and Otay Rivers, and buried deposits are possible. Therefore, cultural sensitivity for the entire community is moderate. There are three areas within the community that contain several previously recorded sites or contain undeveloped land that has not been surveyed. Cultural sensitivity for these areas is considered high and it is recommended that they be surveyed prior to ground disturbing activities. In areas that have been developed, ground disturbing activities should be monitored by a qualified archaeologist and Native American monitor.

Uptown

The NAHC sacred lands file check and SCIC and SDMOM record searches indicate that 15 previously recorded cultural resources and sacred lands are present within the Uptown community. Most of the community is developed and has a low level of sensitivity for archaeological and Native American resources. One area within the community contains several previously recorded sites, or contains undeveloped land that has not yet been surveyed, thus the level of sensitivity for archaeological and Native American resources in this area is high. It is recommended that areas of high sensitivity are surveyed prior to ground disturbing activities, and areas of low sensitivity are monitored during ground disturbing activities by a qualified archaeologist and Native American monitor.

Southeastern San Diego and Encanto

A total of 32 cultural resources have been previously recorded within the communities of Southeastern San Diego and Encanto, 13 of which are prehistoric, 18 are historic, and one is a multi-component site. The NAHC sacred lands file check did not identify any sacred lands within Southeastern San Diego. Based on the results of the record search and regional

environmental factors, the communities of Southeastern San Diego and Encanto have two cultural sensitivity levels – high and medium. The ethnographic village of *Las Choyas* has been identified archaeologically and ethnographically within the community of Southeastern San Diego and has been previously identified as an area of concern to the local Native American community. Moreover, water courses such as Chollas Creek, Imperial Creek, and South Chollas Creek were major transportation corridors and ecological resources used during both prehistoric and historic periods. Given these factors, these areas have a high level of cultural sensitivity. Because cultural resources have also been observed during ground-disturbing activities throughout the community and the plan area is crossed by multiple high potential water courses, the remainder of the community plan areas are considered to have a moderate level of sensitivity for buried archaeological resources. As such, it is recommended that areas that have not been developed should be surveyed prior to any ground disturbing activities, and in areas that have been developed, ground disturbing activities should be monitored by a qualified archaeologist and Native American monitor.

Summary

The City believes that the participation of local Native American tribes and individuals is crucial to the protection of San Diego's cultural resources. Local tribes may have knowledge of the religious and cultural significance of resources within these communities and early consultation is an effective way to avoid unanticipated discoveries. The purpose of this letter is to notify you of these studies and to solicit your input and knowledge regarding cultural resources and/or traditional land use practices within the community boundaries.

The City is committed to the consultation process and invites you or your designated representative to participate in all phases of the project. You can be assured that all site data and other culturally sensitive information will not be released to the general public but instead will be compiled in a confidential volume that has restricted distribution. We welcome any recommendations you might have and look forward to a mutually beneficial collaboration.

Enclosed for your review is a draft report including a sensitivity map for each community. A reply form, and self-addressed stamped envelope have also been included for your convenience. Please provide your comments to the City within 30-days of receipt of this letter. We would like to incorporate your knowledge and input prior to completing these reports, and ultimately in the Community Plan updates for the Golden Hill, Midway-Pacific Highway, North Park, Old Town, San Ysidro, Southeastern San Diego, Encanto and Uptown communities. The City will also be holding a group meeting at Mission Trails Regional Park – Visitors Center located at One Father Junipero Serra Trail (north of Mission Gorge Road) on November 13, 2014 from 2:00pm – 4:00 pm to address any issues or concerns related to the your review of the archaeological reports for the associated community plan updates.

If you have any questions or need additional information, please feel free to contact me at your earliest convenience. I can be reached at 619-446-5372, or via email at mherrmann@sandiego.gov.

Sincerely,



Myra Herrmann
Senior Environmental Planner/Archaeology
Development Services Department/Planning

Cc: Tom Tomlinson, Interim Director - Planning Department
Stacey LoMedico, Assistant Chief Operating Officer – Office of the Mayor
Cathy Winterrowd, Deputy Director – Planning Department
Nancy Bragado, Deputy Director – Planning Department
Lara Gates, Community Development Specialist – Planning Department
Sara Osborn, Senior Planner – Planning Department
Karen Bucey, Associate Planner – Planning Department
Bernie Turgeon, Senior Planner – Planning Department
Marlon Pangilinan, Senior Planner – Planning Department
Tait Galloway, Senior Planner – Planning Department
Project Files

Enclosures: CD containing seven (7) draft reports for the Golden Hill, Midway-Pacific Highway, North Park, Old Town, San Ysidro, Southeastern San Diego/Encanto and Uptown communities

Response form

Stamped reply envelope

Droessler, Rachel

From: Wilson, Stacie
Sent: Tuesday, November 11, 2014 12:05 PM
To: sbanegas50@gmail.com
Cc: Herrmann, Myra
Subject: City of San Diego Communities Cultural Resources Sensitivity Analysis Meeting - Thursday, 11/13
Attachments: Banegas_20141015.pdf

#\Vu° #uV° U -,

Please see the attached letter regarding the community plan updates for the communities of Golden Hill, Midway, North Park, Old Town, San Ysidro, Southeastern San Diego, Encanto and Uptown. These updates constitute amendments to the City's General Plan and are subject to Tribal Consultation in accordance with Senate Bill 18 (SB18). AECOM has been retained by the City of San Diego to assist in the consultation process. This letter was originally mailed to you on October 15th containing a CD with copies of the draft report including a sensitivity map for each community for your review.

The City will be holding a group meeting at Mission Trails Regional Park – Visitors Center located at One Father Junipero Serra Trail (north of Mission Gorge Road) this **Thursday (on November 13, 2014) from 2:00pm – 4:00 pm** to address any issues or concerns related to the your review of the archaeological reports for the associated community plan updates.

Please notify City staff if you plan to attend the meeting.

Myra Herrmann
Senior Environmental Planner/Archaeology
619-446-5372, or via email at mherrmann@sanidiego.gov.

Thank you! Stacie

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North Park Community Plan Area Historic Resources Survey



Prepared by
Historic Resources Group
& The City of San Diego

April 2011
Revised, June 2014
Revised, May 2016

**North Park
Community Plan Area
Historic Resources Survey**

Prepared for

City of San Diego
202 C Street
San Diego, CA 92101

Prepared by

Historic Resources Group
12 S Fair Oaks Avenue, Suite 200
Pasadena, CA 91105

with Revisions by the City of San Diego Planning Department

*April 2011
Revised, June 2014
Revised, May 2016*

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report presents the results of a historic resources survey conducted in the North Park Community Plan Area. In August 2009, The City of San Diego retained Historic Resources Group (HRG) to complete this survey as part of its community plan update process. HRG conducted a detailed examination of the community plan area, focusing on properties constructed prior to 1970. Surveyors identified properties that appeared eligible for individual designation, as well as geographically-definable areas that appeared eligible for designation as historic districts. All identified properties were evaluated using the City of San Diego's local designation criteria and documented in an Access database provided by the City. Properties were also evaluated for eligibility for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources and the National Register of Historic Places. This historic resources survey was completed in April 2011, with additional revisions to address comments from the State Office of Historic Preservation completed in June 2014.

Following submittal of the final draft from HRG, the City further refined the survey. These refinements included removal of the removal of the Conservation Area section, which was folded into the Methods section; changing the Park Boulevard Apartment grouping to a potential historic district based upon the results of the adjacent Uptown Historic Survey; removal of the evaluation of the North Park Dryden District, which was designated following the preparation of the initial survey draft; discussion of public outreach efforts conducted solely by the City; and the addition of the new section 5.0, *Community Identified Potential Resources*.

This survey has identified six (6) potential historic districts which meet one or more of the City's local designation criteria for historical sites and one (1) multiple property listing. Of these districts, three (3) also appear eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places and the California Register of Historical Resources. Additionally, the survey has identified forty-seven (47) individual properties which appear eligible for local designation, including residential (single-family and multi-family), commercial, civic and institutional, and infrastructural properties. Of these, twenty-five (25) also appear eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places and the California Register of Historical Resources.

This project was conducted by Historic Resources Group, including Christy McAvoy, Managing Principal; Kari Michele Fowler, Senior Preservation Planner; Christine Lazzaretto, Senior Architectural Historian; and Paul Travis, Senior Preservation Planner; all of whom meet the Secretary of the Interior's qualifications for professionals in historic preservation.¹ The project was managed by Kelley Stanco, Senior Planner; Jennifer Hirsch, Senior Planner; and Cathy Winterrowd, Principal Planner, with the City of San Diego's Planning Department, who also meet the U.S. Secretary of the Interior's qualifications.

¹ Federal Register, Vol. 48, No. 190, pp. 44738-44739, September 29, 1983.

1.0 PROJECT OVERVIEW

1.1 INTRODUCTION

In 2008, the City of San Diego completed a comprehensive update of its General Plan, which calls for updates to its various community plans. Among the stated goals of the community plan updates is the identification of potential historic districts, individual sites, and conservation areas. The City identified the Uptown, North Park, and Golden Hill community plan areas as a single update cluster, with all three community plan updates to take place concurrently. A historic resources survey in each of the three areas was included as part of the update process to identify potential historic resources in order to inform the updated community plans. On August 10, 2009, HRG attended a project kick-off meeting with City staff to begin the historic resources survey for the North Park Community Plan Area.

1.2 PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

The North Park community boasts a number of involved citizens groups who have contributed in various ways to the completion of this historic resources survey. Groups include the North Park Historical Society, Save Our Heritage Organisation (SOHO), University Heights Historical Society, and Between the Heights (BeHe). To facilitate public participation, the City established several committees through which community residents, business owners, and other stakeholders could contribute the community update process, including the historic resources survey effort. Groups included a Stakeholder Advisory Committee (a sub-committee to Community Planning Group); a Cluster Update Advisory Committee (a joint committee for all three community plan areas being updated); and a Historic Resources Project Working Group. The specific role of the Historic Resources Project Working Group was to provide historic information about the survey area; review draft historic context statements and preliminary survey results; and provide feedback.

Throughout the project, the City conducted a number of public workshops and volunteer meetings, as well as meetings with the Historic Resources Working Group and the Cluster Update Advisory Committee, to discuss a range of issues relating to historic preservation in North Park.

- HRG met with North Park residents on October 28th, 2009 to discuss volunteer opportunities.
- On March 20, 2010, HRG participated in the *Uptown, North Park and Greater Golden Hill Cluster Advisory Meeting*, a half-day public workshop on urban design and historic resources in the three community plan areas. HRG and City staff provided an introduction to historic resources surveys and described how the North Park survey fit into the larger community plan update process.
- The City hosted a Historic Resources Survey Open House on June 28, 2010 to discuss the status of the survey.

- In early October 2010, the City and its urban design consultant conducted a three-day public design charette for the community plan update.² HRG attended the charette on October 16th and presented preliminary results of the historic resources survey for comment.
- On March 19, 2011 the City hosted the Uptown, North Park and Golden Hill Historical Resources Survey and Conservation Areas Open House, a half-day public workshop where City Planning staff and the urban design consultants discussed the most recent historic survey results and a framework for approaching conservation areas.
- On April 18, 2011 City Planning staff hosted an afternoon walking tour of the Golden Hill area, to provide an opportunity for members of the community and various citizen groups to provide input to City staff on the boundaries of potential districts, as well as the location of additional individual resources that may be significant.

At these events, members of the community were invited to contribute to the survey process by reviewing local library and historical society archives, locating historic photographs, supplying property-specific information, and providing general feedback on draft survey documents. Following submittal of the final survey draft by HRG, staff continued to work with the community on the identification of potential individual resources and districts which appear to meet one or more of the City's criteria for historic designation. The results of this collaboration are included in Section 5.0.

1.3 SURVEY AREA

The North Park Community Plan Area is one of the older communities in San Diego. Located north and east of Balboa Park, the community plan area is composed of several communities, including the original North Park neighborhood, and portions of University Heights and Valle Vista, among others. (*See Figure 1*)

North Park is located on a mesa punctuated by hills and numerous canyons. The sloping sides of the mesa define the north, east and south boundaries of North Park, while Balboa Park further defines the western boundary. North Park was first connected to the city center by the electric streetcar in 1890. This affordable and convenient mode of transportation, in combination with the city's substantial growth and installation of supporting utilities within the community, prompted subdivision of land in the late 19th century and development in the early 20th century.

The North Park community is primarily residential, with commercial centers located along major transportation corridors. Major east-west corridors include Upas Street, University Avenue and El Cajon Boulevard; north-south corridors include Park Boulevard and 30th Street. While large portions of North Park were first subdivided in the late-19th century, much of the development did not occur until the 1920s and 1930s. During this period, large tracts were built out with single-family residences designed in the popular architectural styles of the day, including the Craftsman and Spanish Colonial Revival styles. Multi-family residences were developed

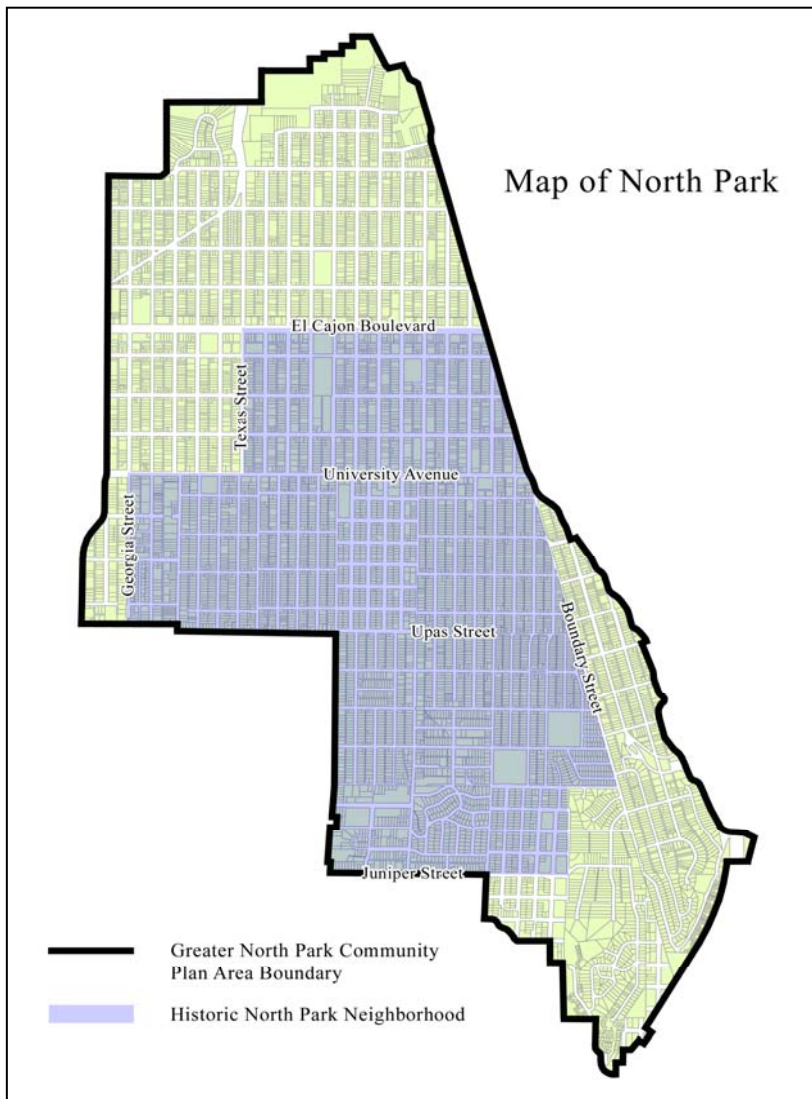
² The North Park charette took place over three days: October 2nd, 13th, and 16th, 2010.

primarily as infill in established neighborhoods, and include residential courts from the 1920s through the 1950s, along with larger apartment buildings from the 1960s and 1970s.

Commercial development was clustered along transportation lines, first along well-traveled streetcar routes, such as Park Boulevard and University Avenue, and later along automobile corridors like El Cajon Boulevard. As a result, North Park’s commercial development reflects a wide range of architectural styles, including Art Deco, Egyptian Revival, Streamline Moderne, Spanish Colonial Revival, and Mid-Century Modern.

At the start of this project, the North Park Community Plan Area contained approximately 70 individually designated historical sites and two historic districts. By the survey’s completion in May 2016, North Park contained 105 individually designated historical sites and four historic districts.³

Figure 1. North Park Community Plan Area.



³ The designated historic districts include Burlingame, Shirley Ann Place, North Park Dryden and the University Heights Water Tower and Pumping Station.

2.0 METHODS

2.1 LEVEL OF SURVEY

A *reconnaissance-level survey*, as defined by the National Park Service, is a “once over lightly” inspection of an area, the purpose of which is to characterize the area generally as the basis for more detailed survey efforts. General historical research is conducted, such as the study of aerial photos, historical maps, and written histories. This research is followed by field work that identifies the basic characteristics of the area, such as extant property types, architectural styles, and street patterns.

In contrast, an *intensive-level survey* includes a detailed inspection of the survey area in order to identify “precisely and completely” all historic resources in an area. Property-specific research is conducted, including building permits and historic photos of individual structures. All historic properties are documented on California Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) forms.

The historic resources survey for the North Park Community Plan Update is substantially more detailed than a reconnaissance-level survey, but without the degree of documentation required for an intensive-level survey. The purpose of this survey is to identify potentially historic properties within the community plan area for consideration in the community plan update process and for possible future designation. This includes the verification of previously-identified potential historic districts and individual resources, as well as the identification of new historic districts and individual resources.

2.2 SURVEY APPROACH

This survey was conducted using a four-step approach defined by standard preservation practice:

STEP 1: RESEARCH & HISTORIC CONTEXT

Prior to the commencement of fieldwork, HRG conducted a wide range of research. This task included reviewing various relevant City documents (municipal codes and regulations, planning reports, previous historic resources surveys, and historic nominations); a number of written local histories (most notably Donald Covington’s *North Park: A San Diego Urban Village, 1896-1946*); and historical materials (period newspaper articles, photographs, and subdivision maps).⁴

Based upon this information, HRG developed an historic context statement for North Park.⁵ A historic context statement analyzes the historical development of a community according to guidelines written by the National Park Service and specified in *National Register Bulletin 16*. It contains information about historical trends and properties, organized by important themes

⁴ The 2004 *North Park Survey* used historical subdivisions as a framework for identifying potential historic districts. However, field work indicated that extant cohesive clusters of historic resources did not fall along subdivision lines.

⁵ The North Park historic context statement appears in the next section of this report.

during particular periods of development. A historic context statement is linked with tangible built resources through the concept of *property type*: a grouping of individual properties based on shared physical or associative characteristics. Because historic contexts are organized by theme, place, and time, they link historic properties to important historic trends, thereby providing a framework for understanding the potential significance of a property.⁶

The purpose of the North Park historic context statement is to assist in the identification, evaluation, and preservation of significant historic buildings and districts that are important within the context of the development of North Park as well as the larger San Diego region. A historic context statement is not a comprehensive history of an area. Rather, it is intended to highlight broad historical trends that help to explain why the built environment evolved in the way that it did. Some of the trends identified in North Park are discussed within the larger context of the San Diego region.

STEP 2: FIELDWORK

Preliminary field reconnaissance was conducted with City staff on October 26, 2009, in order to become familiar with the property types and relative levels of integrity to be found in the survey area. HRG then conducted a detailed, property-by-property inspection of the entire community plan area. In particular, HRG examined the following:

- Built resources constructed prior to 1970
- All properties appearing to date from the turn-of-the-20th-century (circa 1900)⁷
- All one-story residential courts
- All potential historic properties identified in previous surveys⁸
- Additional properties identified by members of the community as potentially significant

Field teams identified properties that appeared eligible for individual designation, as well as geographically-definable areas that appeared eligible for designation as historic districts. For districts, boundaries were defined and contributing and non-contributing resources were identified. Designated properties were not re-surveyed.

All fieldwork was conducted from the public right-of-way. Only the primary building on a parcel (the building that fronts the public right-of-way) was surveyed. Any properties that could not be observed from the public right-of-way were not surveyed. Properties that were identified as potentially significant through fieldwork were then evaluated and documented.

⁶ *National Register Bulletin 16A. How to Complete the National Register Form*. Washington D.C.: National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior, 1997. (4)

⁷ Properties which appear to date from the turn-of-the-20th-century were identified through field observation. Note that these properties have tax assessor construction dates ranging from 1902 to 1910. There are no properties in the City-provided database with a tax assessor date earlier than 1902.

⁸ The 1996 *Historical Greater Mid-City Preservation Strategy* identified four potential districts, only two of which were subsequently designated; the 2004 *North Park Survey* identified twenty-nine potential historic districts.

STEP 3: EVALUATION

Designation Criteria

All properties identified in the field as potentially eligible for designation were evaluated using the City of San Diego's local designation criteria.⁹ The Designation Criteria for City of San Diego Historical Sites are as follows:

To be designated as historical by the City of San Diego Historical Resources Board, the site must meet any of the following criteria:

- A. Exemplifies or reflects special elements of the City's, a community's or a neighborhood's historical, archaeological, cultural, social, economic, political, aesthetic, engineering, landscaping or architectural development; or*
- B. Is identified with persons or events significant in local, state or national history; or*
- C. Embodies distinctive characteristics of a style, type, period or method of construction or is a valuable example of the use of indigenous materials or craftsmanship; or*
- D. Is representative of the notable work of a master builder, designer, architect, engineer, landscape architect, interior designer, artist or craftsman; or*
- E. Is listed or has been determined eligible by the National Park Service for listing on the National Register of Historic Places or is listed or has been determined eligible by the State Historical Preservation Office for listing on the State Register of Historical Resources; or*
- F. Is a finite group of resources related to one another in a clearly distinguishable way or is a geographically definable area or neighborhood containing improvements which have a special character, historical interest or aesthetic value or which represent one or more architectural periods or styles in the history and development of the City.*

Properties identified as potentially eligible for local designation were also evaluated for the National Register of Historic Places and the California Register of Historical Resources. The National Register evaluation criteria are as follows:

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

- A. That are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or*
- B. That are associated with the lives of significant persons in or past; or*

⁹ City of San Diego Planning Department. "Designation Criteria for City of San Diego Historical Sites."

C. That embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or

D. That have yielded or may be likely to yield, information important in history or prehistory.

The California Register evaluation criteria are modeled after those for the National Register, and are as follows:

- 1. Associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local or regional history or the cultural heritage of California or the United States; or*
- 2. Associated with the lives of persons important to local, California or national history; or*
- 3. Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region or method of construction or represents the work of a master or possesses high artistic values; or*
- 4. Has yielded, or has the potential to yield, information important to the prehistory or history of the local area, California or the nation.*

Integrity Thresholds

In addition to meeting at least one of the designation criteria, a property must retain sufficient integrity to convey its significance. Integrity is the ability of a property to convey its significance; that is, the authenticity of a property's historic identity as evidenced by the survival of physical characteristics that existed during the property's historic period.¹⁰ The National Park Service has defined the following seven aspects of integrity:

- ***Location:*** The place where the historic property was constructed or the place where the historic event occurred.
- ***Design:*** The combination of elements that create the form, plan, space, structure, and style of a property.
- ***Setting:*** The physical environment of a historic property.
- ***Materials:*** The physical elements that were combined or deposited during a particular period of time and in a particular pattern or configuration to form a historic property.
- ***Workmanship:*** The physical evidence of the crafts of a particular culture of people during any given period in history or prehistory.
- ***Feeling:*** A property's expression of the aesthetic or historic sense of a particular period of time.
- ***Association:*** The direct link between an important historic event or person and a historic property.

¹⁰ *National Register Bulletin #15: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation.* Washington D.C.: U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, 1995. (44-45)

This survey establishes meaningful integrity thresholds for each of the various property types identified in North Park.¹¹ In order to determine if a property retains integrity, it is necessary first to establish why the property is significant. Because properties are significant for different reasons, separate integrity thresholds have been established for different types of resources. Property types that are ubiquitous in North Park – such as 1920s Craftsman and Spanish Colonial Revival single-family residences – have a relatively high threshold for integrity. In contrast, early or rare examples of a particular property type – such as Victorian-era residences or bungalow courts – have a lower integrity threshold, meaning that a greater degree of alteration may be acceptable.¹²

Similarly, historic districts composed of property types that are common in an area have a higher integrity threshold than those that are composed of types that are rarer.¹³ Integrity thresholds for district types are described below:

Single-Family Residential Districts

North Park is predominantly composed of single-family residences dating from the first three decades of the 20th century. For this reason, integrity thresholds for these resources have been set relatively high. In order for a property to retain *high* integrity, it must be essentially unaltered with very minor or highly reversible alterations, such as the replacement of a door or window or the addition of porch railings or security window bars. Properties with more substantial alterations – original stucco replaced with textured stucco; some windows replaced; porch altered; side or rear additions – have *moderate* integrity. Properties with severe alterations – original wall cladding replaced with inappropriate material; original windows removed for inappropriate replacements; large or prominent additions; porch alterations or enclosures – have *low* integrity.

In order for a grouping of single-family residences to retain sufficient integrity to qualify as a historic district, it must contain a substantial concentration of properties with high integrity, although properties with moderate integrity would also be contributors to the district. Other features that may contribute to a district’s overall integrity include street patterns, uniform setbacks, and landscaping.

¹¹ The Survey uses a hierarchical system for categorizing the integrity of historic resources: high, moderate, and low. Local jurisdictions often find it useful in regulating historic resources to understand a property’s relative degree of integrity as compared with other extant resources. However, the State Office of Historic Preservation uses a binary system to assess integrity; that is, a property either retains sufficient integrity to convey its significance or it does not. For the purposes of this survey, properties that have been assessed as having moderate to high integrity can be said to *retain integrity*. Properties assessed as having low integrity do not.

¹² Currently-designated individual resources in North Park, including some with Mills Act contracts, display a range of integrity levels, from very high to moderate. For this reason, the integrity of designated resources did not provide a standard that could be applied to this survey.

¹³ This survey did not identify any historic districts on par with the designated Burlingame Historic District, or the designated North Park Dryden Historic District.

Commercial Districts

North Park contains a limited number of commercial nodes and corridors. As is typical of commercial areas throughout California, these nodes and corridors have evolved over time. Modifications to individual storefronts and the replacement of older buildings with new structures reflect the evolution of a thriving commercial core. To the extent that these modifications represent this larger development trend, they may have acquired their own significance. For this reason, properties with modernized storefronts may still have *moderate* integrity. A substantial geographic concentration of such properties with moderate to high integrity may qualify as a commercial historic district.

Conservation Areas

A conservation area is a designation typically utilized in neighborhoods that do not meet local criteria for designation as a historic district, but that possess a unifying or distinctive character that the community wishes to preserve.¹⁴ Conservation areas possess a strong sense of place based on physical characteristics, though not necessarily on historic fabric. As such, conservation areas preserve neighborhood character, but generally do not provide protection for historic structures. Features often regulated by conservation areas guidelines include overall lot size, lot width at the right-of-way, front and side yard setbacks, and building height. The survey identified four (4) potential conservation areas, the Valle Vista Terrace Residential Conservation Area; the Park Boulevard/Adams Avenue Commercial Conservation Area; the 30th Street/El Cajon Boulevard Commercial Conservation Area; and the 30th Street/Juniper Street Commercial Conservation Area. The boundaries of these areas and their characteristics were given to Community Planning staff for consideration and possible use in the Urban Design Element of the Plan Update.

Dates of Construction

Reliable construction dates are a critical tool in evaluating the significance of potentially historic properties. Because the City does not have available building permits prior to 1955, this survey utilized the construction dates that were pre-loaded into the City-provided database.¹⁵ In some cases these dates did not appear to be accurate, or no date was provided. In these instances, estimated (circa) dates have been assigned based upon field observation.

STEP 4: DOCUMENTATION

All properties identified as potentially significant – either as an individual site or as a feature of a potential historic district – have been documented in a Microsoft Access database provided by the City. The database was preloaded with survey data from the 2004 North Park Survey, with a separate record for each property that was documented as part of this previous survey. The

¹⁴ The potential conservation areas do not qualify for historic district designation due to poor integrity of individual properties; lack of neighborhood cohesion; broad period of development; and/or low ratio of contributors to non-contributors.

¹⁵ The dates of construction in the City-provided database came from the *2004 North Park Survey* and appear to be from the County tax assessor, which are estimated based upon building improvement records.

database also contained designated historic sites and baseline parcel information, including parcel addresses; Assessor Parcel Numbers (APNs); and estimated dates of construction.

HRG has updated the database so that it contains records only for those properties that have been identified and evaluated as potentially significant for local, California Register, and/or National Register designation as part of this survey. For properties with an existing record, specific data fields have been updated according to current survey information. For properties that did not have an existing record, a new record has been created and current survey data added. Properties that were determined to be ineligible for designation are not documented in the database. All survey data has been provided to the City in this Access database; no State DPR forms have been generated.

Database

For each documented property, survey information has been verified, updated, or added in the ***following data fields only***:

DATA FIELD	ACTION
NUM/STREET	Verify/Revise per street or parcel address. ¹⁶
FULL ADDRESS	Verify/Revise to include any alternate street or parcel addresses.
APN	Add to new records. ¹⁷
ARCHITECTURAL STYLE	Verify/Revise per field observation.
YEAR BUILT	Verify/Revise per field observation.
DESCRIPTION	Add property name, if any.
ALTERATIONS	Add per field observation. <i>(See list below)</i>
INTEGRITY	Add (low, moderate, high).
CRITERIA	Add one or more (San Diego Register A-F).
NRHP STATUS CODE	Add (5B, 5S3, 5D3, 6Z). ¹⁸
STATUS	Add “Surveyed” for documented properties; Verify “Designated” for designated properties.
CONTRIBUTING	Add (individually significant, contributing, non-contributing).
DISTRICT NAME	Add to all properties (contributors and non-contributors) within the boundaries of a potential district.
IMAGE NAME	Add one or more file names using standardized naming convention (ex. 10272009_001).

¹⁶ Parcel addresses were provided by the City.

¹⁷ Assessor Parcel Numbers (APNs) were provided by the City.

¹⁸ The City’s database allows only one NRHP Status Code per property. Therefore, the status code in the database refers to the property’s local eligibility for designation. For a list of properties evaluated as appearing eligible for listing in the National or California Register, see Appendix I.

No other data fields were modified by HRG as part of this survey. Any information in fields other than those listed above is pre-existing data either from the 2004 North Park Survey or from the City.

Noted Alterations

In order to ensure an efficient field methodology while maintaining consistency in the data, HRG developed a standardized list of inappropriate alterations to be noted in the field:

Windows replaced	Roof material altered
Wall cladding replaced	Security window bars/doors added
Front door replaced	Awnings added
Storefronts altered	Rear addition
Porch enclosed	Second-story addition

Properties with few or no visible alterations are identified as having “No major alterations.” Properties with numerous alterations are identified as “Substantially altered.” Appropriate modifications, such as the replacement of roof material in kind, are not noted.

Photography

At least one color digital photograph was taken of each documented property. Photos have been renamed using a standardized naming convention, with the date the photo was taken followed by sequential numbering (ex. 10272009_001). All photos taken during fieldwork are being provided to the City on CD; they are keyed to the survey database and to a photo log. (*For the complete Photo Log, see Appendix B.*)

3.0 SUMMARY HISTORIC CONTEXT

3.1 INTRODUCTION

As part of this historic resources survey, HRG developed a historic context statement for the North Park Community Plan Area. The historic context includes a historical narrative, organized by chronological periods of development, significant themes, and associated property types. Following the narrative, relevant property types are identified and registration requirements established. Finally, architectural styles represented in North Park are described and illustrated. A summary of North Park's development history appears below. (*For the complete Historic Context Statement, see Appendix A.*)

3.2 SUMMARY DEVELOPMENT HISTORY

In the mid-19th century, San Diego had approximately 650 residents. However, new arrivals were transforming the small Mexican community into a growing commercial center. In 1867, Alonzo Erastus Horton acquired nearly 1,000 acres of land two miles south of "Old Town", where downtown San Diego sits today. Dubbed "New San Diego", Horton orchestrated the creation of a new city center, relocating the city's first bank, main newspaper, and several government buildings to this site. Thus Old Town was supplanted as the city's primary commercial center. The arrival of the railroad in the 1880s linked San Diego with the eastern United States and sparked its first building boom. By 1887, San Diego's population had spiked to 40,000, and large tract of new development began to appear on the hills immediately adjacent to downtown.

By 1892, substantial infrastructure improvements were underway, including public utilities, street paving, sewer systems, and the electrification of the streetcar system. These improvements would be critical to the development of new suburbs surrounding downtown and the 1,400-acre City Park, including present-day North Park.

North Park initially developed as an agricultural community. In 1893, James Monroe Hartley purchased forty acres on what was then the northeastern edge of the city. He named the area Hartley's North Park, due to its location relative to City Park, and planted a lemon orchard. Over the next decade, several other families established residences and citrus ranches in North Park. By 1900, there were seven land owners and fifty-five residents between Florida Canyon and the eastern City limits at Boundary Street. However, by 1905 most of the groves had been decimated by drought. This, combined with ongoing infrastructure improvements, paved the way for the subdivision of these agricultural lands for residential development.

The expansion of the city's streetcar system into North Park – including the Adams Avenue Line (1907), University Avenue Line (1907), and 30th Street Line (1911) – had a tremendous impact on the development of North Park. Early real estate subdivisions closely followed the routes of the streetcar lines. As San Diego's population reached 75,000 by 1920, most of the new development occurred in the areas east of downtown. By 1924, North Park was considered the fastest growing district in San Diego.

As the streetcar lines were connecting North Park to greater San Diego, the city was making plans for an exposition that would be a national advertisement for the City of San Diego. The 1915 *Panama-California Exposition* was held in City Park, at the edge of the burgeoning North Park communities. Over its two-year run, the Exposition attracted over 3.7 million visitors, many of whom chose to relocate to San Diego permanently. Due to this steady stream of new residents, local developers began to subdivide new tracts of land, particularly in the areas immediately surrounding the park.

In the 1920s, as developers installed the infrastructure, mostly middle-class families erected the modest residences that make up much of North Park's residential building stock today. During this period, architectural preferences shifted away from Victorian styles to the Craftsman style, whose deep eaves and large porches were well-suited to San Diego's mild climate. The area's largest subdivision is University Heights, much of which was developed in the first decades of the 20th century. The Burlingame tract, developed by prominent local real estate speculators Joseph McFadden and George Buxton, retains much of its original character. The Kalmia Place tract overlooking Balboa Park, had a comprehensive landscape plan and architectural supervisors to ensure a consistently high standard of design throughout the tract. During this same period, bungalow courts were proliferating throughout North Park, primarily in the area between University and Adams avenues.

One of North Park's earliest commercial nodes, at the intersection of the 30th Street and University Avenue streetcar lines, would developed into the community's primary business district. By 1922, there were fifty businesses along the two streets, and by the 1930s North Park's commercial center was second only to downtown San Diego. As automobile ownership increased, commercial centers began to move away from the streetcar routes. In North Park, commercial development shifted to El Cajon Avenue (now El Cajon Boulevard). Unlike University Avenue, which was developed for the pedestrian, businesses on El Cajon were primarily catering to the motorist. Eventually, El Cajon would become the official western terminus of Interstate 80.

As the population of North Park exploded, the existing water supply system needed to be upgraded. A new filter plant and a reservoir were built in University Heights, and a water tank added in 1910 in order to provide sufficient water pressure. Similarly, the growing population put a strain on the city's power sources, so in 1927 San Diego Consolidated Gas & Electric Company (SDCG&E) built Substation on El Cajon Boulevard.

Substantial civic and institutional development took place in North Park throughout the 1920s. During this period, the community received its first localized branches of public services, including a fire station and a post offices. Several educational facilities were established, including Park Villas Elementary School and Jefferson Elementary school, as well as two private schools, Saint Augustine boys' school and the Academy of Our Lady of Peace School for Girls. Between 1922 and 1924, five religious congregations built new facilities in North Park, including Trinity Methodist Church, St. Patrick's Catholic Church, Plymouth Congregational Church, North Park Baptist Church, and St. Luke's Episcopal Church.

The Great Depression had an immediate impact on what had been one of the fastest growing community's in San Diego, and construction would remain slow into the early 1940s. Residential construction essentially ceased, and many business ventures failed along established commercial thoroughfares such as University Avenue. However, the 1935 California Pacific International Exposition, also held in Balboa Park, helped North Park to rebound more quickly than other communities. That same year, a sign with the community name was suspended across the intersection of 30th Street and University Avenue.

However, it was United States' entrance into World War II that effectively ended the economic downturn and boosted the regional economy. This was particularly true in San Diego; with its extensive military or manufacturing facilities now devoted to the defense industry, the city received had the highest per capita share of war contracts in the state.

Like other large cities, San Diego's wartime and postwar population growth far outpaced its ability to provide sufficient services and housing. However, the formation of the Federal Housing Administration (FHA) helped to reignite the construction of single-family homes, in part, by established building guidelines for a modest and affordable single family residence, termed the *minimum house*.

Soon, unimproved lots in established neighborhoods throughout North Park were infilled with single-family homes and residential courts inspired by FHA designs. The high demand for new homes produced large-scale suburban tracts on the periphery of the city. However, as this part of the city was largely built out by this time, there was not much of this kind of development in North Park. The exception to this pattern was the area located between Boundary and the 805 Freeway, on the eastern edge of North Park, which contains development from the 1940s through the 1970s, alongside some earlier residences. Developers of multi-family housing favored higher densities over the residential courts of the pre-war period. The result was the proliferation of the two-story stucco box apartment building, designed to maximize the number of units and provide the required the parking on a single residential lot.

As the economy slowly began to rebound, new businesses occupied existing storefronts along established commercial corridors, often renovating their facades with more contemporary details. The modernization of storefronts occurred along Main Streets and commercial corridors throughout California, and included new large display windows which allowed merchandise to be visible to passing motorists. Such changes reflect the evolution of a thriving commercial core.

Along University Avenue, new commercial properties were constructed and existing storefronts were renovated, as this area began to shift from a neighborhood retail area to a regional shopping district. At the same time, increased reliance on the automobile and local road improvements meant the arrival of new businesses which catered to the needs of the motorist. Auto-related businesses – such as gas stations, car lots, and auto parts stores – began to appear alongside existing grocery stores, meat markets, pharmacies, and clothing shops. Similarly, this trend led to new building forms, such as drive-ins, and pushed commercial structures back on their lots to accommodate surface parking. This was particularly true along El Cajon Boulevard, where nearly 300 new businesses opened between 1940 and 1950.

Highway 395 became San Diego's first freeway when it was built in 1941. The construction of this and other freeways would hasten the decline of the streetcar system throughout the city, including in North Park. By the early 1960s, commercial activity along University Avenue and El Cajon Boulevard began to decline, due in part to the construction of Interstate 8, which drew vehicular traffic away from these thoroughfares. In addition, the opening of nearby shopping centers – such as College Grove, Mission Valley Shopping Center, and Grossmont Center – provided new competition for retail outlets along North Park's commercial corridors.

In the 1970s, the commercial areas along University Avenue and El Cajon Boulevard were transformed yet again by new demographics in the area, as people of Chinese, Filipino, and Vietnamese descent moved into the adjacent residential areas. Coupled with the community's own revitalization efforts, North Park has experienced a resurgence of neighborhood-oriented businesses in recent decades.

4.0 IDENTIFIED HISTORIC RESOURCES

4.1 POTENTIAL HISTORIC DISTRICTS

Evaluation of a historic district should be based upon an understanding of the district's physical features and how those features relate to the district's significance. In order to be eligible for designation, a historic district must have a distinct period of significance, a definable geographic boundary, and an association with one of the themes established in the historic context. Additionally, a historic district must retain sufficient integrity as a whole to convey its significance, and it must contain a substantial concentration of properties that *contribute* the district.

Contributors to a historic district:

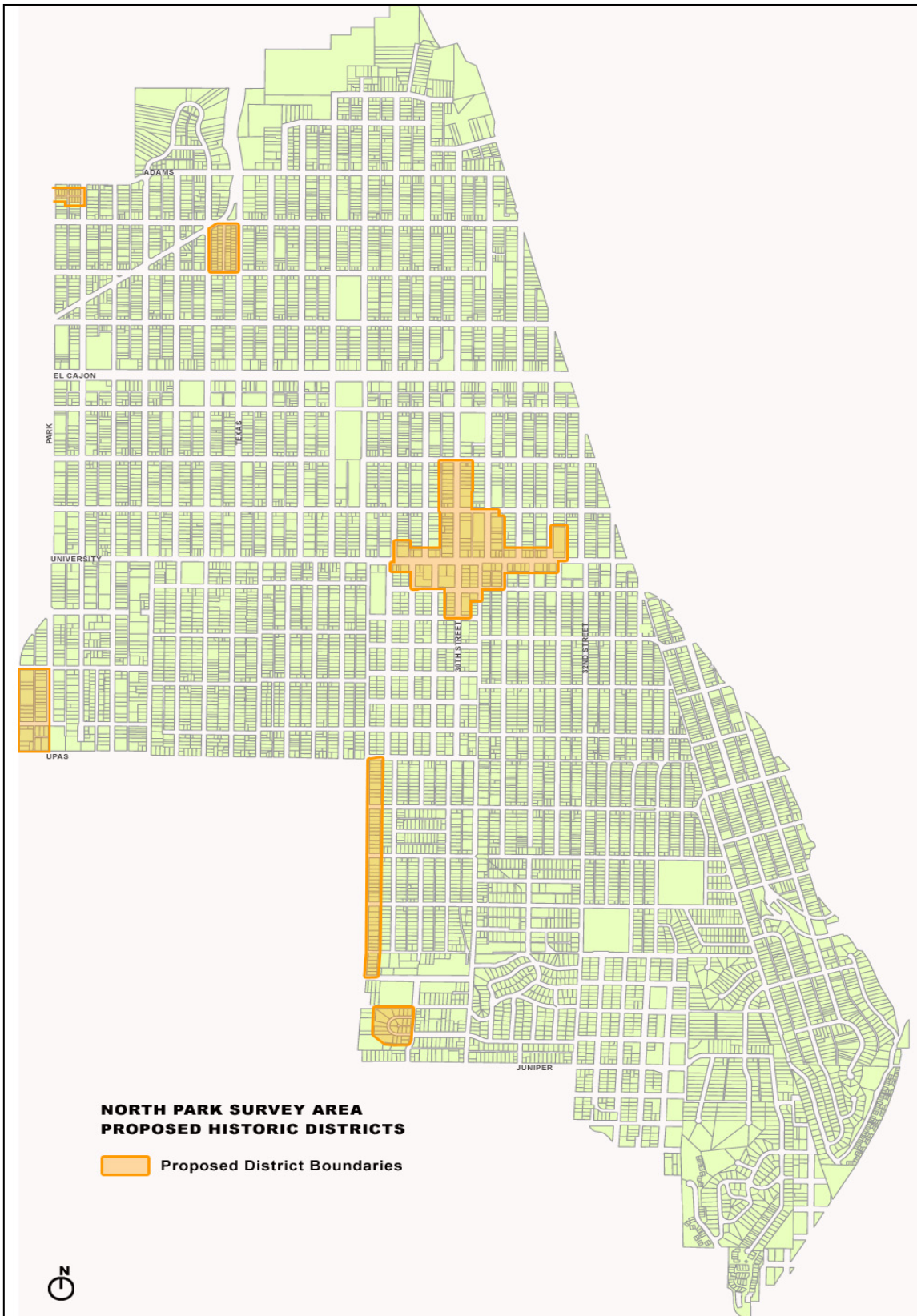
- Are constructed within the identified Period of Significance for the district;
- Relate to the theme for which the district was identified as being significant; and
- Retain sufficient integrity to convey the significance of the district.

Non-Contributors:

- Are constructed outside the identified Period of Significance for the district;
- Do not represent the theme for which the district was identified as being significant; or
- Have been altered so that they no longer retain sufficient integrity to convey the significance of the district.

The survey has identified six (6) potential historic districts which meet one or more of the City's local designation criteria for historical sites. Of these, two also appear eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places and the California Register of Historical Resources. A description of each potential district appears below, along with photos of representative district contributors, and a map defining district boundaries and contributing and non-contributing features. (*For a complete list of properties located within the potential historic districts, see Appendix E.*)

Figure 2. Potential Historic Districts.



Residential Districts

28th Street Residential Historic District

The 28th Street Residential Historic District is an intact grouping of single-family residences overlooking Balboa Park to the west. Eligible under San Diego criterion A, this potential district is composed of approximately 45 one- and two-story residences, designed primarily in the Spanish Colonial Revival style. It has a period of significance of 1920 to 1939, and is significant under the *Residential Development* themes within the *Development of North Park: 1907-1929* and *Influence of the Great Depression and World War II in North Park: 1930-1945* contexts. This area currently includes eleven designated local landmarks. This district also appears eligible for listing in the National Register and the California Register.

Representative district contributors:



2727 28th Street.



2829 28th Street.

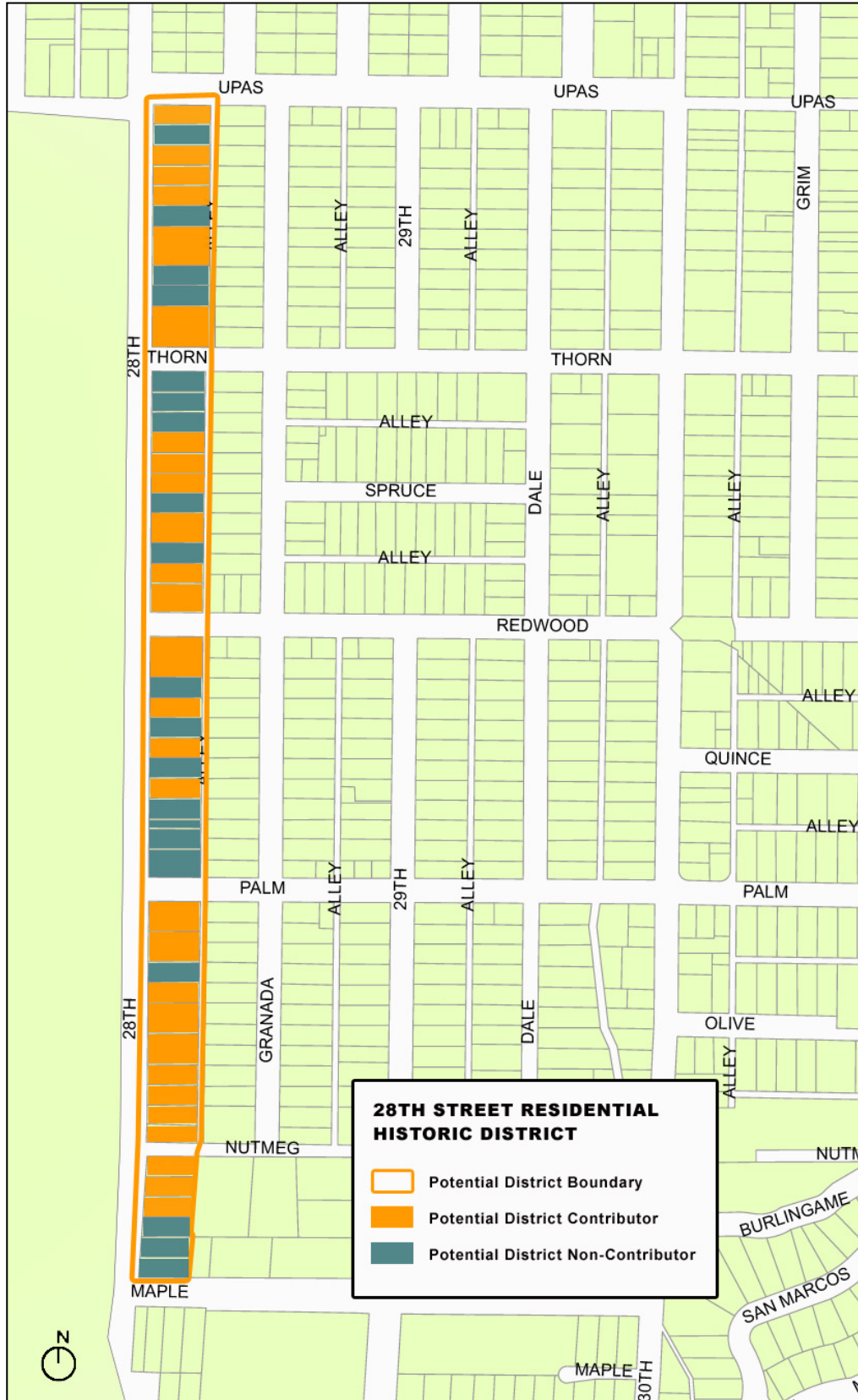


2807 28th Street.



2037 28th Street.

Figure 3. 28th Street Residential Historic District.



Kalmia Place Residential Historic District

The Kalmia Place Residential Historic District is an intact grouping of single-family residential properties located along a single U-shaped street overlooking the Balboa Park Golf Course to the west. Eligible under San Diego criterion A, the district boundaries coincide with those of the original Kalmia Place tract, subdivided in 1923. The tract was developed with a comprehensive landscape plan, and its irregular street pattern created lots which took advantage of the natural topography and canyon views. This potential district is composed of approximately 20 properties, designed primarily in the Spanish Colonial Revival, Streamline Moderne, and Modern architectural styles. It has a period of significance of 1920 to 1959, and is significant under the *Residential Development* themes within the *Development of North Park: 1907-1929* and *Influence of the Great Depression and World War II in North Park: 1930-1945* contexts. The area is marked by a pair of concrete pillars at both the entrance and exit to the district's one-way street. The district also includes a potential individual landmark, a 1937 Streamline Moderne residence at 2848 Kalmia Place.

Representative district contributors:



2848 Kalmia Place.



2839 Kalmia Place.

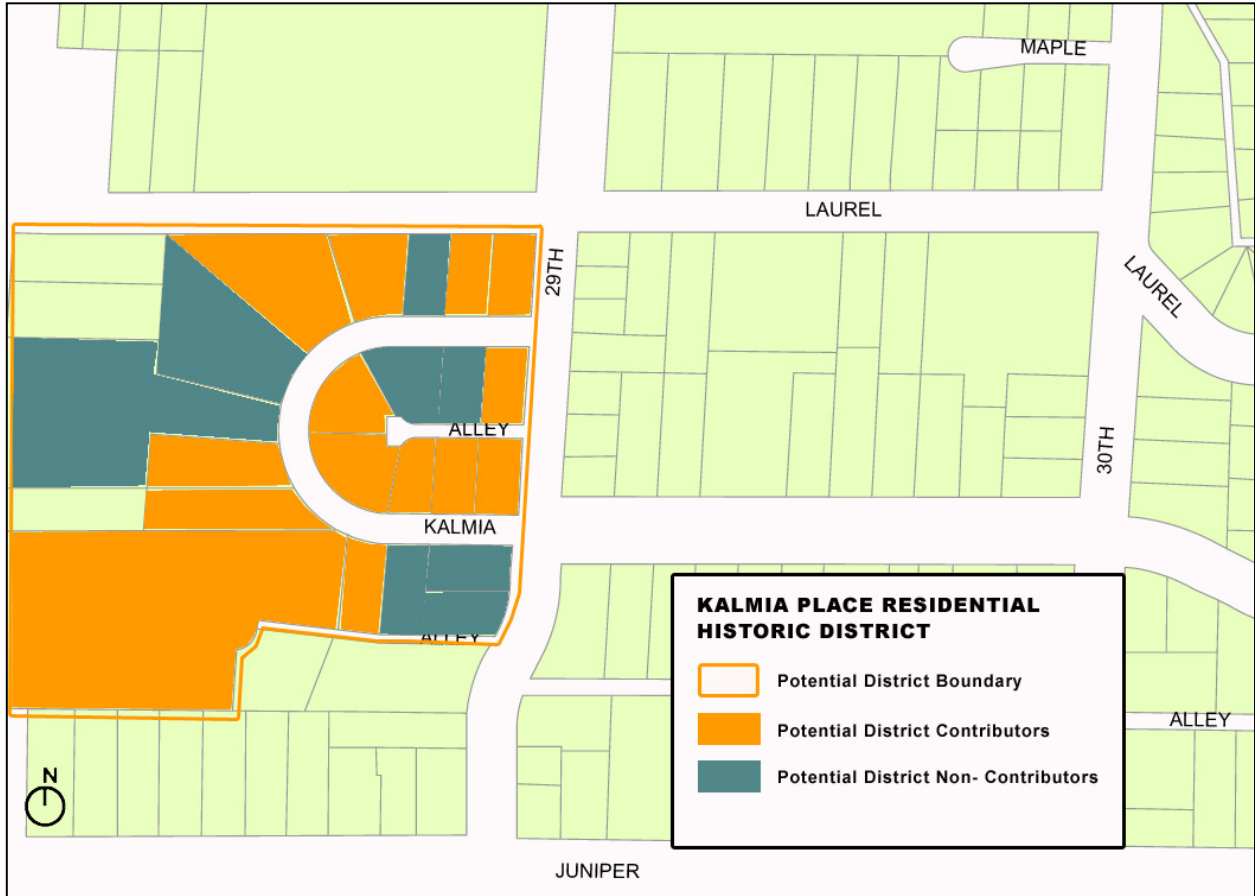


Kalmia Place Subdivision Markers.



2802 Kalmia Place.

Figure 4. Kalmia Place Residential Historic District.



Park Boulevard Apartment (East) Historic District¹⁹

The Park Boulevard Apartment (East) potential historic district is a collection of 1920s and 1930s multi-family residences located along both sides of Park Boulevard north of Upas. Known today as “Park Boulevard Apartment Row,” this area was targeted for higher-density development in the 1920s in order to maximize residential units within a limited space. These apartment buildings were designed to be compatible in scale with the surrounding single-family neighborhoods. Earlier examples were designed in the Spanish Colonial Revival or Renaissance Revival styles, reflecting the influence of the 1915 Panama-California Exposition. One of the most prominent structures along Apartment Row is the Embassy Hotel at 3645 Park Boulevard, which originally opened in 1929 as “The Padre.” This property has been identified as a potential landmark.

This grouping of apartment buildings straddles two community plan areas: the area west of Park Boulevard is in the Uptown CPA; the area east of Park is in the North Park CPA. The North Park portion of this grouping is composed of 33 properties which were evaluated as part of this survey. While this grouping alone does not retain a sufficient concentration of resources to be eligible, when taken together with the Park Boulevard Apartment (West) Potential Historic District identified in the adjacent Uptown Survey, the area as a whole retains sufficient integrity to convey shared significance as a cohesive district.

Representative district contributors:



Embassy Hotel, 3645 Park Blvd.



3602-3608 Indiana Street.



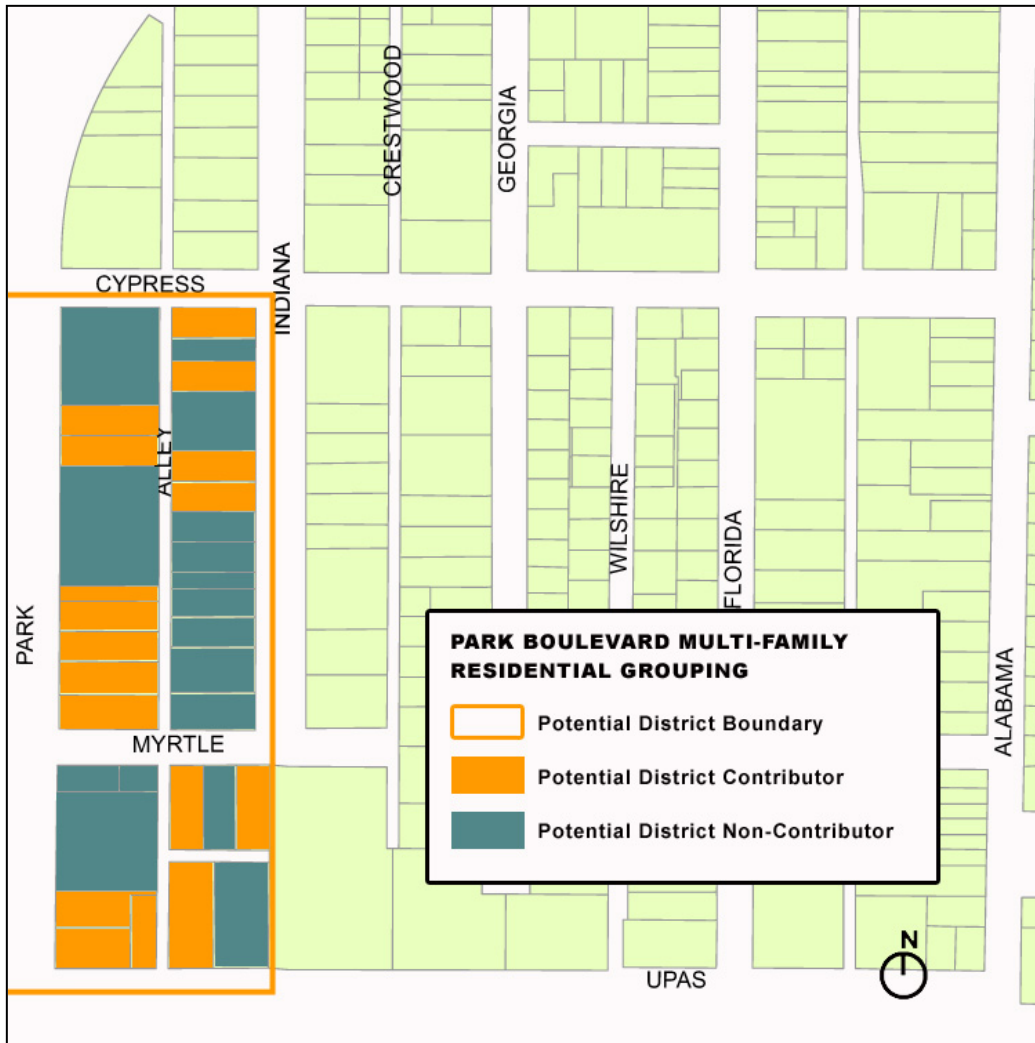
3650 Indiana Street.



1725-1729 Myrtle Avenue.

¹⁹ HRG concluded that this grouping is not eligible on its own due to an insufficient concentration of resources. However, qualified City staff determined that the district is eligible in conjunction with the Park Boulevard Apartment (West) Potential Historic District in the adjacent Uptown Survey.

Figure 5. Park Boulevard Apartment (East) Potential Historic District.



Shirley Ann Place Residential Historic District Expansion

The Shirley Ann Place Residential Historic District Expansion proposes to expand the boundaries of the designated historic district. The designated district contains a single block of modest Spanish Colonial Revival single-family residences along both sides of Shirley Ann Place. The expansion would extend the boundaries one half-block east to Texas Street, and one half-block west to Louisiana Street. The entire extent bounded by Texas, Louisiana, Madison and Monroe, was purchased by the Alberta Security Company in 1924. The west side of Texas and the east side of Louisiana were largely developed that same year with approximately 26 California bungalows on standard residential lots. Sometime between 1925 and 1927, the rear portions of these lots were re-subdivided and developed by the same owners, and the rear alleyway was rededicated as Shirley Ann Place.²⁰ All of these residences were developed within a narrow period of time (approximately 1924 to 1934). Also, it appears that the residences within the designated district and those in the potential expansion area retain a similar level of integrity. This potential district is eligible under San Diego criterion A, and is significant under the *Residential Development* themes within the *Development in North Park: 1907-1929* and *Influence of the Great Depression & World War II in North Park: 1930-1945* contexts.

Representative district contributors:



4562 Texas Street.



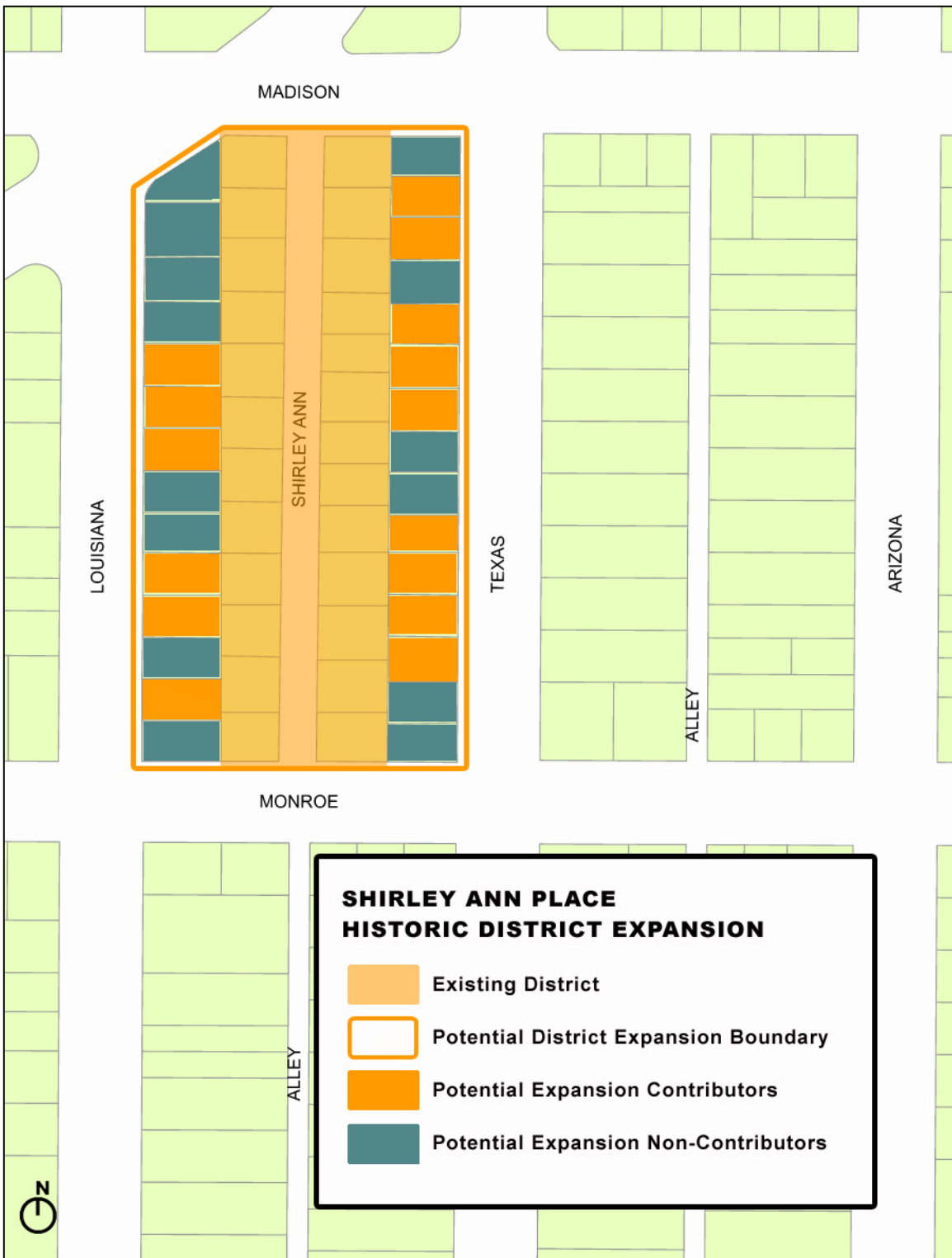
4549 Louisiana Street.



4536 Texas Street.

²⁰ City of San Diego. "Shirley Ann Place Historical Resources Board Historical District Designation." June 22, 2000. (9)

Figure 6. Shirley Ann Place Residential Historic District Expansion.



Spalding Place Residential Historic District

The Spalding Place Residential Historic District is an intact grouping of single-family residential properties located along an alleyway near Park Boulevard and Adams Avenue. Eligible under San Diego criterion A, this potential district is composed of approximately 14 modest California bungalows, most of which were constructed in 1909. It has a period of significance of 1909 to 1929, and is significant under the *Early Residential Development* theme within the *Development of North Park: 1907-1929* context.

Representative district contributors:



1831 Spalding Place.



1815 Spalding Place.



1837 Spalding Place.



1814 Spalding Place.

Figure 7. Spalding Place Residential Historic District.



Commercial District

30th Street/University Avenue Commercial Historic District

The 30th Street/University Avenue Commercial Historic District is an intact grouping of approximately 128 commercial properties. Commercial development began here in 1912, when the 30th Street Streetcar Line was extended northward to intersect with the University Avenue Line. During this period, businesses primarily catered to the needs of local residents. In the 1920s and 1930s, the area experienced a major expansion, making 30th and University the city's largest commercial center outside of downtown. In the 1950s, many storefronts were modernized, often with large display windows, a trend that occurred along commercial corridors throughout the country.²¹ This potential district is eligible under San Diego criterion A, with a period of significance of 1912 to 1959. It is significant under the *Early Commercial Development* theme within the *Development of North Park: 1907-1929* context; the *Commercial Development* theme within the *Influence of the Great Depression & World War II in North Park: 1930-1945* context; and the *Post-World War II Commercial Development* theme within the *Post-World War II Development in North Park: 1946-1970* context. The district includes two designated local landmarks: the North Park Theater at 2893-2899 University Avenue, and the storefronts at 2911-2917 University Avenue. It also includes two potential landmarks: the Newman Building at 2900-2912 University Avenue and the J.C. Penney Building at 3029 University Avenue. This district also appears eligible for listing in the National Register and the California Register.

Representative district contributors:



Dixie Lumber & Supply Co., 3925 Ohio Street.



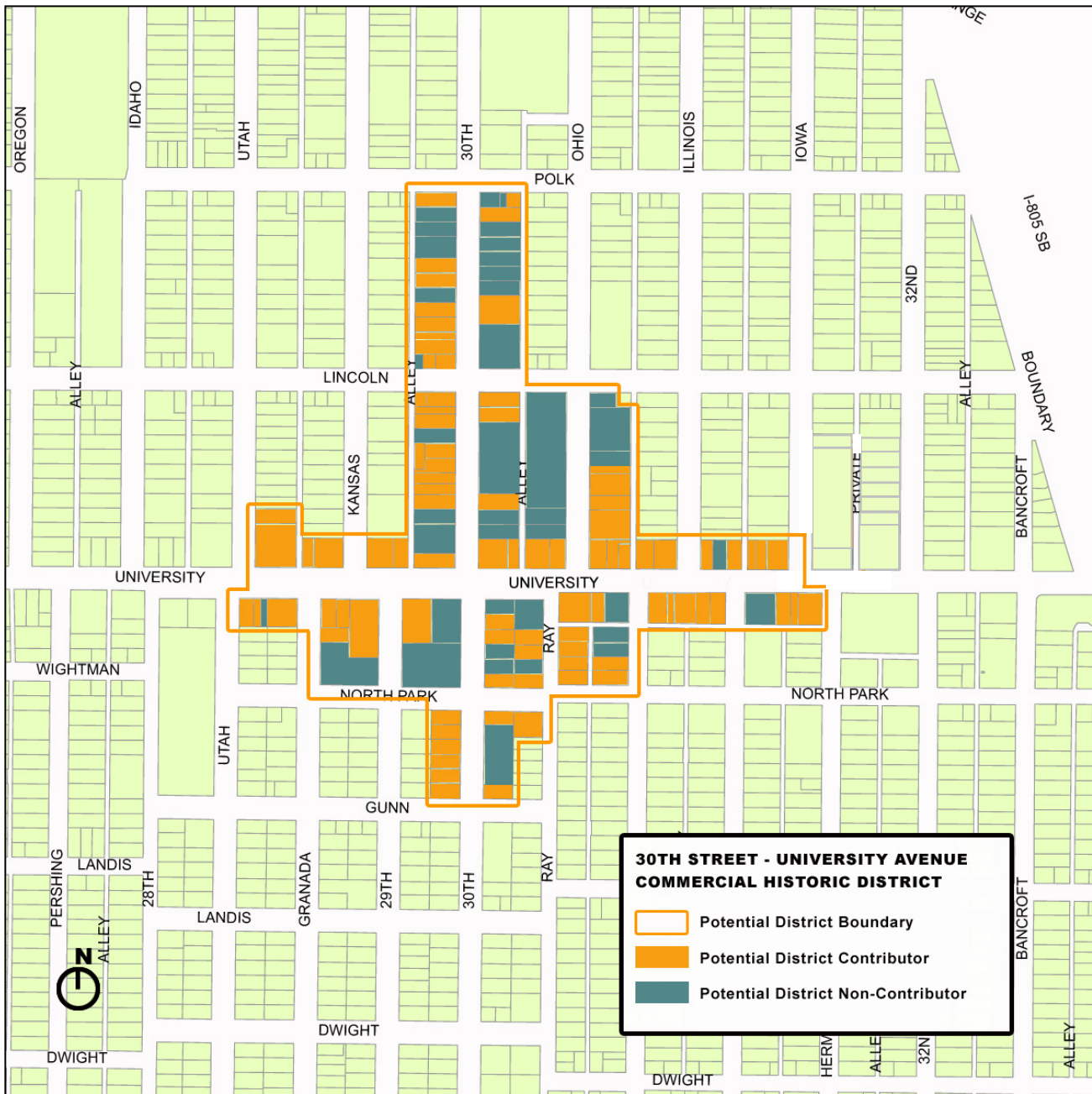
Newman Building, 2900-2912 University Avenue.



J.C. Penney, 3029 University Avenue.

²¹ As noted above, modifications to individual storefronts reflect the evolution of a thriving commercial core. To the extent that these modifications represent this larger development trend, properties with modernized storefronts may still have *moderate* integrity and be considered contributors to the potential historic district.

Figure 8. 30th Street/University Avenue Commercial Historic District.



4.2 POTENTIAL MULTIPLE PROPERTY LISTING

Residential Court Multiple Property Listing

The Residential Court Multiple Property Listing is a discontinuous grouping of approximately ninety (90) residential courts located throughout the survey area.²² Eligible under San Diego criterion A, this potential multiple property listing (MPL) is concentrated primarily between University and Adams Avenues. These properties were not developed in geographic clusters; rather, they were built as infill in previously established single-family neighborhoods. The MPL has a period of significance of 1920 to 1959, and is significant under the *Multi-Family Residential Development* theme within the *Development of North Park: 1907-1929* context; the *Residential Development* theme within the *Influence of the Great Depression & World War II in North Park: 1930-1945* context; and the *Post-World War II Residential Development* theme within the *Post-World War II Development in North Park: 1946-1970* context. The term “residential court” includes both pre-war detached-unit “bungalow courts,” as well as post-war linear courts. Earlier examples were designed in the Craftsman/California Bungalow, Spanish Colonial Revival, and American Colonial Revival style; later examples are Streamline Moderne, Minimal Traditional, or Modern in style. (*For a complete list of properties included in the potential multiple property listing, see Appendix F.*)

Representative resources:



4367 30th Street.



3009-3015 Suncrest Drive.



4366-4378 Illinois Street.



4343-4349 Mississippi Street.

²² Because this is a multiple property listing, and not a historic district, all of the properties are eligible for listing as individual resources.

4.4 POTENTIAL INDIVIDUAL RESOURCES

In addition to the 105 properties²³ currently designated as individual local historic resources in North Park, this survey has identified an additional forty-seven (47) properties which meet one or more of the City's local criteria for individual designation. These include residential (single-family and multi-family), commercial, civic and institutional, and infrastructural properties. Of these, twenty-five (25) also appear eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places and the California Register of Historical Resources.

All of these properties are listed below, organized by property type, along with photos of representative examples. (*For a complete list of potential individual resources, see Appendix G.*)

Residential

Single-Family Residences²⁴

- 3553 28th Street, George Carr Residence, 1925. Good example of Oriental Craftsman residential architecture; significant under the *Residential Development* theme within the *Development of North Park: 1907-1929* context. This property also appears eligible for listing in the National Register and the California Register.
- 2228 33rd Street, Clitsome Residence, 1938, designed by Lloyd Ruocco. Good example of Streamline Moderne residential architecture by a master architect; significant under the *Residential Development* theme within the *Influence of the Great Depression & World War II in North Park: 1930-1945* context. This property also appears eligible for listing in the National Register and the California Register.
- 2204 Cliff Street, 1914. Good example of Craftsman residential architecture; significant under the *Residential Development* theme within the *Development of North Park: 1907-1929* context.
- 4212 Florida Street, circa 1900. Rare example of turn-of-the-20th century residential development in North Park; significant under the *Early Settlement as an Agricultural Community* theme within the *Early Settlement of North Park: 1893-1906* context.
- 4216 Florida Street, circa 1900. Rare example of turn-of-the-20th century residential development in North Park; significant under the *Early Settlement as an Agricultural Community* theme within the *Early Settlement of North Park: 1893-1906* context.
- 1915 Howard Avenue, circa 1900. Rare example of turn-of-the-20th century residential development in North Park; significant under the *Early Settlement as an Agricultural Community* theme within the *Early Settlement of North Park: 1893-1906* context.

²³ As of April 2016

²⁴ This survey examined any single-family residences which appeared to have been constructed around the turn of the 20th century (i.e. circa 1900). Only those which appear to retain sufficient integrity to be eligible for local landmark designation have been listed here. Note that these properties have tax assessor construction dates ranging from 1902 to 1910. There are no properties in the City-provided database with a tax assessor date earlier than 1902.

- 1919 Howard Avenue, circa 1900. Rare example of turn-of-the-20th century residential development in North Park; good example of Queen Anne residential architecture in North Park; significant under the *Early Settlement as an Agricultural Community* theme within the *Early Settlement of North Park: 1893-1906* context.
- 2848 Kalmia Place, 1937. Good example of Streamline Moderne residential architecture; significant under the *Residential Development* theme within the *Influence of the Great Depression & World War II in North Park: 1930-1945* context. This property also appears eligible for listing in the National Register and the California Register.
- 4744 Panorama Drive, George Hawley House, 1907, designed by Hebbard & Gill. Good example of Craftsman residential architecture by a master architect; good example of early-20th century residential development in North Park; significant under the *Residential Development* theme within the *Development of North Park: 1907-1929* context. This property also appears eligible for listing in the National Register and the California Register.
- 3727 Park Boulevard, circa 1900. Good example of Stick/Eastlake residential architecture; good example of turn-of-the-20th century residential development in North Park; significant under the *Early Settlement as an Agricultural Community* theme within the *Early Settlement of North Park: 1893-1906* context.
- 2860 Redwood Street, circa 1900. Good example of early-20th century residential development in North Park; significant under the *Early Settlement as an Agricultural Community* theme within the *Early Settlement of North Park: 1893-1906* context.



George Carr Residence, 3553 28th Street.



Clitsome Residence, 2228 33rd Street.



3727 Park Boulevard.

Multi-Family Residences

- 2454-2474 Adams Avenue, El Cantorral Court, 1928. Good example of Pueblo Revival residential architecture; good example of early-20th century multi-family residential development in North Park; significant under the *Multi-Family Residential Development* theme within the *Development of North Park: 1907-1929* context. This property also appears eligible for listing in the National Register and the California Register.
- 3925-3935 Alabama Street, 1930. Good example of Spanish Colonial Revival residential architecture; good example of early-20th century multi-family residential development in North Park; significant under the *Residential Development* theme within the *Influence of the Great Depression & World War II in North Park: 1930-1945* context.
- 4469-4517 Ohio Street, Palm Court, circa 1940. Good example of a mid-20th century garden apartment in North Park; significant under the *Residential Development* theme within the *Influence of the Great Depression & World War II in North Park: 1930-1945* context.
- 3645 Park Boulevard, Embassy Hotel, 1925. Good example of Spanish Colonial Revival residential architecture; good example of early-20th century multi-family residential development in North Park; significant under the *Multi-Family Residential Development* theme within the *Development of North Park: 1907-1929* context. This property also appears eligible for listing in the National Register and the California Register.
- 3791 Park Boulevard, Nile Apartments, 1928. Good example of Renaissance Revival residential architecture; good example of early-20th century multi-family residential development in North Park; significant under the *Multi-Family Residential Development* theme within the *Development of North Park: 1907-1929* context. This property also appears eligible for listing in the National Register and the California Register.
- 1910 Robinson Avenue, 1937, designed by Owen King. Good example of Streamline Moderne residential architecture; good example of mid-20th century multi-family residential development in North Park; significant under the *Residential Development* theme within the *Influence of the Great Depression & World War II in North Park: 1930-1945* context. This property also appears eligible for listing in the National Register and the California Register.



El Cantorral Court, 2454-2474 Adams Avenue.



Nile Apartments, 3791 Park Boulevard.

Commercial

- 2361-2367 30th Street, circa 1920. Good example of Renaissance Revival commercial architecture; good example of early-20th century commercial development in North Park; significant under the *Commercial Development* theme within the *Development of North Park: 1907-1929* context. This property also appears eligible for listing in the National Register and the California Register.
- 3382-3396 30th Street, The Lynhurst, 1919. Good example of early-20th century commercial development in North Park; significant under the *Commercial Development* theme within the *Development of North Park: 1907-1929* context.
- 2110 El Cajon Boulevard, circa 1960. Good example of Modern commercial architecture; significant under the *Commercial Development* theme within the *Post-World War II Development in North Park: 1946-1970* context.
- 2144 El Cajon Boulevard, Shield Security, 1964. Good example of Modern commercial architecture; significant under the *Commercial Development* theme within the *Post-World War II Development in North Park: 1946-1970* context.
- 2445 El Cajon Boulevard, Denny's Restaurant, circa 1965, designed by Armét and Davis. Good example of Googie commercial architecture by a master architect; significant under the *Commercial Development* theme within the *Post-World War II Development in North Park: 1946-1970* context. This property also appears eligible for listing in the National Register and the California Register.
- 2900 El Cajon Boulevard, Rudford's Restaurant, originally constructed in 1938, became Rudford's in 1949. Good example of neon signage; good example of mid-20th century commercial development in North Park; significant under the *Commercial Development* theme within the *Influence of the Great Depression & World War II in North Park: 1930-1945* context.
- 2935-2947 El Cajon Boulevard, circa 1925. Good example of early-20th century commercial development in North Park; significant under the *Commercial Development* theme within the *Development of North Park: 1907-1929* context.
- 3004-3022 Juniper Street, circa 1930. Good example of Spanish Colonial Revival commercial architecture; good example of early-20th century commercial development in North Park; significant under the *Commercial Development* theme within the *Influence of the Great Depression & World War II in North Park: 1930-1945* context.
- 3783 Park Boulevard, 1928, designed by George L. Stowe. Good example Egyptian Revival commercial architecture; good example of mid-20th century auto-related commercial development in North Park; significant under the *Commercial Development* theme within the *Development of North Park: 1907-1929* context. This property also appears eligible for listing in the National Register and the California Register.
- 4175 Park Boulevard, Henry's Farmers Market, circa 1965, example of the prototype developed for Safeway by architects Wurster, Bernardi & Emmons. Good example of Googie commercial architecture; significant under the *Commercial Development* theme within the

Post-World War II Development in North Park: 1946-1970 context. This property also appears eligible for listing in the National Register and the California Register.

- 4237-4251 Park Boulevard, former Piggly Wiggly building, 1926. Good example of Art Deco commercial architecture; good example of early-20th century commercial development in North Park; significant under the *Commercial Development* theme within the *Development of North Park: 1907-1929* context. This property also appears eligible for listing in the National Register and the California Register.
- 2505 University Avenue, San Diego Collision Center, 1922. Good example of early auto-related development in North Park; significant under the *Commercial Development* theme within the *Development of North Park: 1907-1929* context.
- 2525-2543 University Avenue, circa 1925. Good example of an early-20th century brick commercial block in North Park; significant under the *Commercial Development* theme within the *Development of North Park: 1907-1929* context.
- 2900-2912 University Avenue, Newman Building, 1929. Good example of Spanish Colonial Revival commercial architecture; good example of early-20th century commercial development in North Park; significant under the *Commercial Development* theme within the *Development of North Park: 1907-1929* context.
- 3029 University Avenue, J.C. Penney Building, 1942. Good example of Late Moderne commercial architecture; good example of mid-20th century commercial development in North Park; significant under the *Commercial Development* theme within the *Influence of the Great Depression & World War II in North Park: 1930-1945* context. This property also appears eligible for listing in the National Register and the California Register.
- 3036 Upas Street, West Coast Auto Body & Paint, circa 1930. Good example of early auto-related commercial development in North Park; significant under the *Commercial Development* theme within the *Influence of the Great Depression & World War II in North Park: 1930-1945* context.
- 3040 Upas Street, Skelley's Garage, circa 1930. Good example of early auto-related commercial development in North Park; significant under the *Commercial Development* theme within the *Influence of the Great Depression & World War II in North Park: 1930-1945* context.



2361-2367 30th Street.



4237-4251 Park Boulevard.



Henry's Farmers Market, 4175 Park Boulevard.



3783 Park Boulevard.



2525-2543 University Avenue.



3004-3022 Juniper Street.

Civic and Institutional

Churches

- 3585 30th Street, St. Patrick's Church, 1929, architect Frank Hope Jr. Good example of Renaissance Revival architecture; good example of early-20th century institutional development in North Park; significant under the *Civic & Institutional Development* theme within the *Development of North Park: 1907-1929* context. This property also appears eligible for listing in the National Register and the California Register.
- 3729 30th Street, St. Luke's Chapel, originally built in 1897, designed by Hebbard & Gill, reconstructed at the current location in 1924. Good example of Mission Revival architecture by a master architect; good example of early-20th century institutional development in North Park; significant under the *Civic & Institutional Development* theme within the *Development of North Park: 1907-1929* context. This property also appears eligible for listing in the National Register and the California Register.
- 4333 30th Street, Chua Phat Da, (formerly Metropolitan Community Church), circa 1940. Good example of Spanish Colonial Revival architecture; significant under the *Civic & Institutional Development* theme within the *Influence of the Great Depression & World War II in North Park: 1930-1945* context. This property also appears eligible for listing in the National Register and the California Register.
- 3810 Bancroft Street, North Park Baptist Church, 1935, designed by J. S. Groves. Good example of Streamline Modern architecture; good example of early-20th century institutional development in North Park; significant under the *Civic & Institutional Development* theme

within the *Influence of the Great Depression & World War II in North Park: 1930-1945* context.

- 3655 Park Boulevard, St. Spyridon Greek Orthodox Church, circa 1930. Good example of Spanish Colonial Revival architecture; good example of early-20th century institutional development in North Park; significant under the *Civic & Institutional Development* theme within the *Influence of the Great Depression & World War II in North Park: 1930-1945* context. This property also appears eligible for listing in the National Register and the California Register.
- 3076-3090 Polk Avenue, Korean Church of Seventh-Day Adventists, circa 1930. Good example of Art Deco architecture; good example of early-20th century institutional development in North Park; significant under the *Civic & Institutional Development* theme within the *Influence of the Great Depression & World War II in North Park: 1930-1945* context. This property also appears eligible for listing in the National Register and the California Register.
- 3030 Thorn Street, Trinity United Methodist Church, 1924, designed by E. Tuttle. Good example of Spanish Colonial Revival architecture; good example of early-20th century institutional development in North Park; significant under the *Civic & Institutional Development* theme within the *Development of North Park: 1907-1929* context. This property also appears eligible for listing in the National Register and the California Register.



*St. Patrick's Church, 3585
30th Street.*



*Korean Church of Seventh-Day
Adventists, 3076-3090 Polk Avenue.*

Fraternal Organizations

- 3795 Utah Street, Masonic Temple/Silver Gate Lodge, 1931, designed by Charles and Edward Quayle. Good example of Art Deco architecture by a master architect; good example of early-20th century institutional development in North Park; significant under the *Civic & Institutional Development* theme within the *Influence of the Great Depression & World War II in North Park: 1930-1945* context. This property also appears eligible for listing in the National Register and the California Register.



*Masonic Temple/Silver Gate
Lodge, 3795 Utah Street.*

Schools

- 3226-3266 Nutmeg Street; St. Augustine High School, original buildings (Austin Hall and Vasey Hall) built in 1922, designed by Mead & Requa. Good example of Spanish Colonial Revival architecture by a master architect; good example of early-20th century institutional development in North Park; significant under the *Civic & Institutional Development* theme within the *Development of North Park: 1907-1929* context. This property also appears eligible for listing in the National Register and the California Register.
- 4860 Oregon Street, Academy of Our Lady of Peace, three original 1916 buildings were constructed as part of the Vandruff Estate (2 residences and an observatory), several additional buildings were constructed in the 1920s. Good example of Renaissance Revival and Spanish Colonial Revival architecture; good example of early-20th century residential and institutional development in North Park; significant under the *Civic & Institutional Development* theme within the *Development of North Park: 1907-1929* context. This property also appears eligible for listing in the National Register and the California Register.



*St. Augustine High School, 3226-3266 Nutmeg
Street.*



*Academy of Our Lady of Peace, 4860 Oregon
Street.*

Civic

- 3791 Grim Avenue, U.S. Post Office, 1951. Good example of mid-20th century civic development in North Park; significant under the *Civic & Institutional Development* theme within the *Post-World War II Development in North Park: 1946-1970* context.

- 4193 Park Boulevard, University Heights Branch Library, 1966. Good example of Modern civic architecture; good example of mid-20th century civic development in North Park; significant under the *Civic & Institutional Development* theme within the *Post-World War II Development in North Park: 1946-1970* context. This property also appears eligible for listing in the National Register and the California Register.



U.S. Post Office, 3791 Grim Avenue.



University Heights Branch Library, 4193 Park Boulevard.

Infrastructure

- 3169 El Cajon Boulevard, San Diego Gas & Electric Co. Building (SDG&E), Substation F, 1926, designed by Eugene Hoffman. Good example of Renaissance Revival architecture by a master architect; rare example of early North Park infrastructure; significant under the *Civic & Institutional Development* theme within the *Development of North Park: 1907-1929* context. This property also appears eligible for listing in the National Register and the California Register.



SDG&E Co., Substation F, 3169 El Cajon Boulevard.

5.0 COMMUNITY IDENTIFIED POTENTIAL RESOURCES

Substantial public outreach with the North Park Planning Group, regional and local preservation groups, and members of the community occurred throughout the development of the Historic Context and completion of the survey. This information was considered and often incorporated into the results and recommendations of the survey. Following distribution of the Draft Survey Report, City staff conducted additional outreach with these groups to identify any resources not included in the survey which the community believed to be historically significant. Based on the results of this outreach and review by qualified City staff, additional resources have been identified as potentially significant, requiring additional site-specific evaluation.

5.1 POTENTIAL INDIVIDUAL RESOURCES

Twenty-one (21) additional individual resources, primarily commercial in nature, were identified as potentially significant. These include four (4) under the theme *Development of North Park: 1907-1929*, six (6) under the theme *Influence of the Great Depression & World War II in North Park: 1930-1945*, and eleven (11) under the theme *Post-World War II Development in North Park: 1946-1970*. These resources are identified in more detail in the table below.

Property Address	APN	Year Built	Style	Property Type
Development of North Park: 1907-1929				
2432 El Cajon Boulevard*	4453421200	c.1925	False Front	Commercial
2621 El Cajon Boulevard*	4454220400	c.1910s	No Style	Commercial
3094 El Cajon Boulevard	4461831500	1927	Spanish Eclectic	Institutional
3093-3095 El Cajon Boulevard	4462530700	c.1922	Streamline Moderne	Commercial
Influence of the Great Depression & World War II in North Park: 1930-1945				
2528 El Cajon Boulevard	4453513000	c.1935	Art Deco	Institutional
2903-2911 El Cajon Boulevard	4462320500	c.1937	Streamline Moderne	Commercial
2921-2923 El Cajon Boulevard	4462320400	c.1940	Modern	Commercial
2927-2931 El Cajon Boulevard	4462320300	c.1935	Modern	Commercial
2923-2935 Meade Avenue	4461622300	c.1942	Moderne	Commercial
4121 Utah Street**	4463021300	1921	Craftsman	Residential
Post-World War II Development in North Park: 1946-1970				
4334-4382 30th Street	4461622900	c.1950s	Aztec Bowl Neon Sign	Sign
1835 El Cajon Boulevard	4453801400	c.1969	Modern	Commercial
1940 El Cajon Boulevard	4453222500	c.1946	Modern	Commercial

Property Address	APN	Year Built	Style	Property Type
2136 El Cajon Boulevard	4453311500	c.1955	Modern	Commercial
2222 El Cajon Boulevard	4453321400	unkwn	Wonder Weaver Painted Sign	Sign
2548-2550 El Cajon Boulevard	4453511600	1955	Modern	Commercial
3035 El Cajon Boulevard	4462330600	c.1962	Modern	Commercial
3051 El Cajon Boulevard	4462530100	c.1951	Colonial	Commercial
3069-3075 El Cajon Boulevard	4462530300 4462530400	c.1946	Streamline Moderne	Commercial
3984 Idaho Street***	4457112600	1921	Vernacular	Residential
2717 University Avenue	4530821100	c.1956	Modern	Institutional
<p>*It has been indicated that this building may be socially/historically significant. **This building was the childhood home baseball Hall-of-Famer Ted Williams. ***This building was the home of tennis champion Maureen Connolly during her accomplishments in the 1950s.</p>				

5.2 ADDITIONS TO THE POTENTIAL RESIDENTIAL COURT MPL

Five additional residential courts were identified for inclusion in the Potential Residential Court Multiple Property Listing. These include two from the *Development of North Park: 1907-1929* context and three from the *Influence of the Great Depression & World War II in North Park: 1930-1945* context.

- 2454-2474 Adams Avenue, APN 4382401200; Pueblo Revival, 1928. Good example of residential court development; significant under the *Development of North Park: 1907-1929* context.
- 4449-4455 Florida Street, APN 4452220600; Minimal Traditional, 1938. Good example of residential court development; significant under the *Influence of the Great Depression & World War II in North Park: 1930-1945* context.
- 4615-4623 Georgia Street, APN 4450510900; Minimal Traditional/Ranch, c.1941. Good example of residential court development; significant under the *Influence of the Great Depression & World War II in North Park: 1930-1945* context.
- 4118-4124 Mississippi Street, APN 4455122500; Spanish c. 1925. Good example of residential court development; significant under the *Development of North Park: 1907-1929* context.
- 4343-4349 Mississippi Street, APN 4453320800; Minimal Traditional, 1935. Good example of residential court development; significant under the *Influence of the Great Depression & World War II in North Park: 1930-1945* context.

5.3 POTENTIAL HISTORIC DISTRICTS

During the public outreach process, members of North Park community identified five (5) additional potential historic districts, including the Valle Vista Terrace Historic District, the Park Villas Historic District, the Altadena/Carmel Heights/Frary Heights Historic District, the Wabash Mesa Historic District and the St. Louis Heights/Lynhurst/O’Nealls Terrace/Wallace Heights Historic District.

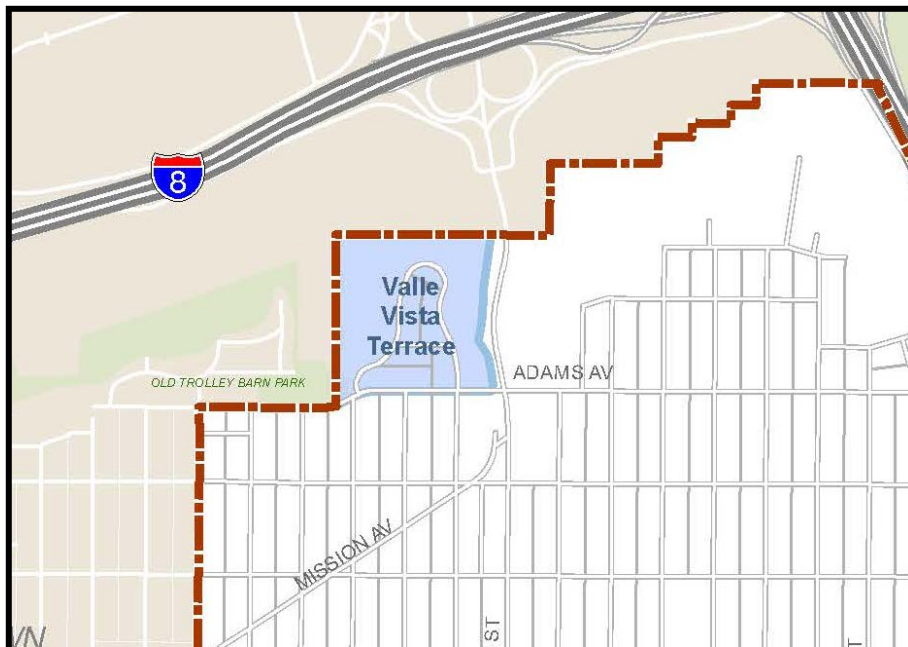
While the survey work conducted by HRG did not identify these areas as potential historic districts, qualified City staff reviewed these potential historic districts and conducted a windshield survey on foot to evaluate whether or not these areas may contain a sufficient concentration of resources and the physical integrity required to be eligible for local listing. While each property was not individually reevaluated and documented; staff was able to determine that these areas do appear to retain sufficient integrity to be eligible for listing on the City’s Register under HRB Criteria A and C.

In order to bring these districts forward for designation, additional, intensive-level research will be required to evaluate the district and define a precise boundary, period of significance, significance criteria, and contributing and non-contributing resources. The initial information below will provide a baseline of information for future survey work and analysis.

Valle Vista Terrace Historic District

Encompassing the Valle Vista Terrace Subdivision, including Panorama Street, Cliff Street, and north side of Adams Avenue; the Valle Vista Terrace potential historic district consists of approximately 89 parcels. Developed between c.1907 and c.1940, this district is potentially eligible under HRB Criteria A and C related to the themes of *Development of North Park: 1907-1929* and *Influence of the Great Depression & World War II in North Park: 1930-1945*.

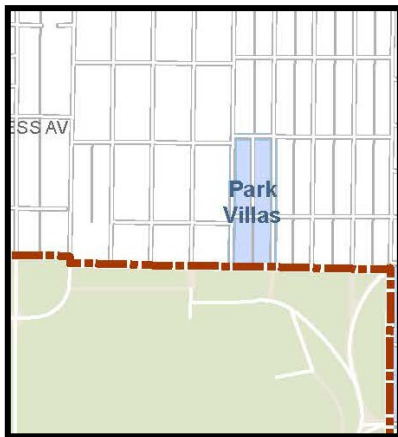
Figure 9. Valle Vista Terrace Historic District.



Park Villas Historic District

Bounded by Dwight Street to the north, Arnold Street to the east, Myrtle Street to the south, and Arizona Street to the west.; the Park Villas potential historic district consists of approximately 48 parcels. Developed between c.1911 and c.1937, this district is potentially eligible under HRB Criteria A and C related to the themes of *Development of North Park: 1907-1929* and *Influence of the Great Depression & World War II in North Park: 1930-1945*.

Figure 10. Park Villas Commercial Historic District.



Altadena/Carmel Heights/Frary Heights Historic District

Encompassing portions of the Altadena, Carmel Heights and Frary Heights subdivisions, the potential historic district that bears their names consists of approximately 400 parcels²⁵. Developed between c.1907 and c.1945, this district is potentially eligible under HRB Criteria A and C related to the themes of *Development of North Park: 1907-1929* and *Influence of the Great Depression & World War II in North Park: 1930-1945*.

Figure 11. Altadena/Carmel Heights/Frary Heights Historic District.

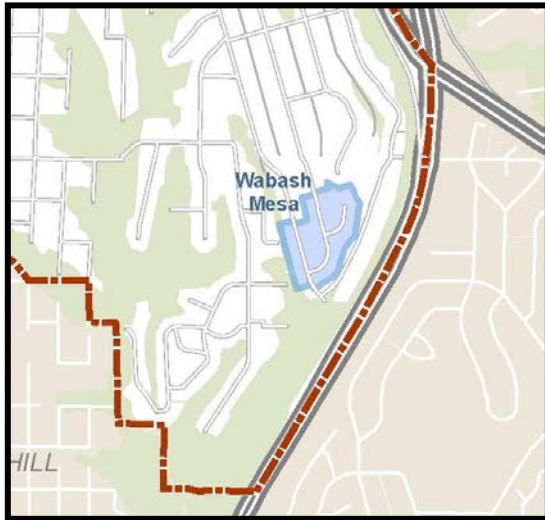


²⁵ Altadena Subdivision: Blocks A, B, C, D, H, I, J, K, L, and western half of Block E; Carmel Heights Subdivision: Blocks 1, 2, 3 and eastern half of Blocks 4 and 5; Frary Heights Subdivision: Block 10 - Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 47, 48, and Block 11 - Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 45-48.

Wabash Mesa Historic District

Comprised of the subdivisions of Wabash Mesa Units No2 and 3; the Wabash Mesa potential historic district consists of approximately 82 parcels. Developed c.1963-1967, this district is potentially eligible under HRB Criteria A and C related to the theme of *Post-World War II Development in North Park: 1946-1970*.

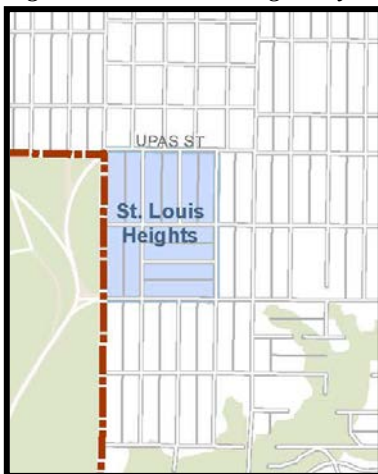
Figure 12. Wabash Mesa Historic District.



St. Louis Heights/Lynhurst/O'Nealls Terrace/Wallace Heights Historic District

Encompassing portions of the St. Louis Heights, Lynhurst, O'Nealls Terrace, and Wallace Heights subdivisions, the potential historic district that bears their names consists of approximately 135 parcels²⁶. Developed between c.1907 and c.1945, this district is potentially eligible under HRB Criteria A and C related to the themes of *Development of North Park: 1907-1929* and *Influence of the Great Depression & World War II in North Park: 1930-1945*.

Figure 13. St. Louis Heights/Lynhurst/O'Nealls Terrace/Wallace Heights Historic District.



²⁶ St. Louis Heights Subdivision: Block 2 & Eastern half of Block 1; Lynhurst Subdivision: Block 2; Wallace Heights Subdivision: Entire subdivision; O'Nealls Terrace: Eastern half of Block 1

6.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

The following are recommendations for the ongoing identification, evaluation and designation of historic resources within the North Park Community Plan Area. These recommendations are based upon standard preservation guidelines and practice as outlined by the National Park Service, the California Office of Historic Preservation, and the National Trust for Historic Preservation, and are consistent with relevant City of San Diego policies and the Historic Preservation Element of the General Plan.

Residential Court Multiple Property Listing

This survey identified a Residential Court Multiple Property Listing composed of thematically-related properties located throughout the North Park community plan area. HRG recommends that the residential courts identified in this survey be designated as part of a city-wide MPL of San Diego residential courts.

Properties with Social or Cultural Significance

Properties in this survey have been identified primarily as representative of significant patterns of development in North Park, or for their architectural merit (as an excellent example of a building type or architectural style). There may be additional properties within the North Park community plan area which possess historic significance for social or cultural reasons (such an association with an important person or event), which cannot always be established at the survey level. HRG recommends that City staff work with members of the community to identify and evaluate such properties for potential historic designation.

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APPENDICES

APPENDIX A: Historic Context Statement

APPENDIX B: Field Photo Log

APPENDIX C: Residential Tracts & Subdivisions

APPENDIX D: Master Architects & Builders

APPENDIX E: Properties in Potential Historic Districts

APPENDIX F: Properties in Potential Multiple Property Listing

APPENDIX G: Potential Individual Resources

APPENDIX H: Potential National Register & California Register Resources

APPENDIX A: Historic Context Statement