

Sewer & AC Water Group Job 793

Archaeological Resources Report Form

April 2020 | SDD-31.20

Prepared for:

City of San Diego
Public Works Department
Project Implementation Division
525 B Street, Suite 750
San Diego, CA 92101



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(WBS# B-00394.02.02 [S]and B-15070.02.02 [W])

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I. PROJECT DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

This report documents the cultural resources study for the City of San Diego (City) Sewer & AC Water Group Job 793 Project (project), WBS# 00394.02.02 (Sewer) and B-15070.02.02 (Water). The project consists of the water and sewer improvements described below. The project would also include curb ramps, slurry seal, and resurfacing. A right of entry permit will be required for work on private property.

The project is located immediately east of Interstate(I)-5 within the Southeastern Community Planning Area (Figure 1, *Regional Location*; Attachment C). The project is within the unsectioned Pueblo land grant on the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5' Point Loma quadrangle (Figure 2, *USGS Topography*; Attachment C). The project is bound on the west by 17th Street, on the north by Island Avenue, on the east by 26th Street, and on the south by Commercial Street (Figure 3, *Aerial Photograph of the Project Location*; Attachment C).

The proposed project will consist of the following construction activities:

Water Improvements

- Replacement of approximately 1,707 linear feet (LF; 0.32 miles) of existing 8-inch diameter asbestos cement (AC) water pipes with Polyvinyl Chloride (PVC) pipes.
- Reconnection of 40 water services.
- Replacement of 2 fire hydrants.

Sewer Improvements

- Replacement of approximately 10,584 LF (2.0 miles) of existing 6- and 8-inch diameter vitrified clay (VC) and concrete (CP) sewer mains with PVC mains.
- Reconnection of 288 sewer laterals.
- Replacement of 33 manholes.
- Installation of 288 new lateral cleanouts.
- Installation of 19 new manholes.
- Abandonment of approximately 460 feet of sewer mains.

The maximum depth of excavation for all sewer improvements is approximately 17 feet. Trench widths for sewer improvements would range from approximately 2 to 3 feet. Sewer manhole improvements would require trench pits of approximately 10 feet by 10 feet. Water improvements will be at shallower excavation depths and require trench widths of approximately 3 feet. The proposed project would also include the following roadway improvements:

- Replace curb ramps along the alignments of the water and sewer improvements.
- Resurface various streets within the project area.
- Replace various areas of landscaping (to be determined during design phase) along medians, sidewalks, and/or other areas within the right-of-way.

This report details the methods and results of the cultural resources study for the project, which included a records search, a Sacred Lands File search, Native American outreach, a review of historic maps and aerial photographs, and a field survey with a Kumeyaay Native American monitor.

II. SETTING

Natural Environment (Past and Present)

The project area is situated between the San Diego River Valley, approximately 4.3 miles to the north, and Chollas Creek, 1.40 miles to the south; and is approximately 0.71 miles from the eastern shore of San Diego Bay on the Pacific Ocean. The project is located within a completely developed residential and commercial area (Figures 2 and 3). The elevation of the project area is approximately 35 to 100 feet above mean sea level (amsl).

Geologically, the project area is underlain by sedimentary deposits of the late Pleistocene Bay Point Formation (Kennedy 1975a). This formation consists “mostly of marine and nonmarine, poorly consolidated, fine- and medium-grained, pale brown, fossiliferous sandstone” (Kennedy 1975b:29). Immediately to the north of the study area the middle to late Pliocene age San Diego formation is exposed (Kennedy 1979a), containing marine and nonmarine sedimentary rocks consisting of yellowish-brown and gray, fine- to medium-grained, poorly indurated fossiliferous marine sandstone and reddish-brown, transitional marine and nonmarine pebble and cobble conglomerate (Kennedy 1975b; Kennedy and Tan 2008:10). This formation is also exposed in most of the adjacent canyons and ravines (Kennedy 1975a). On the mesa-top areas, also to the north of the project area, is the early to middle Pleistocene age Lindavista Formation (Kennedy 1975a), consisting of near-shore marine and nonmarine sediments deposited on the 10-kilometer-wide wave-cut Linda Vista terrace platform (Kennedy 1975b:29). These sediments are formed of reddish-brown “interfingered strandline, beach, estuarine and colluvial deposits composed of siltstone, sandstone and conglomerate” (Kennedy and Tan 2008:8).

The study area is characterized predominantly by urban development, with large areas underlain by artificial fill as a result of buildings and infrastructure development; the natural soils on many of the relatively level mesa areas in San Diego have been altered to create level building sites or streets (Bowman 1973). Consequently, while a number of natural soil series remain undisturbed in some areas surrounding the study area, particularly within the less-developed eroded canyons and ravines, the soils series mapped for the project area is Urban Land, described as “closely built up areas in cities. Buildings, streets, and sidewalks cover almost all of the surface. The soil has been so altered by urban works that identification is not feasible” (Bowman 1973:81).

Prior to development, the Huerhuero series was often present on mesa areas locally, and several intact remnants are still present in some of the less disturbed parts of Balboa Park to the north of the project area. The Huerhuero series soils, which consist of moderately well-drained loams that have a clay subsoil, developed on sandy marine sediments. Beginning in historic times, these soils supported a mixture of vegetation including tarweed, wild oats, star-thistle, red brome, Russian-thistle, and annual grasses and forbs (Bowman 1973:54); presumably, native grasses and forbs occurred in these areas prior to the introduction of non-native species. In the eroded canyons and ravines adjacent to the project area to the north, soils of the Redding gravelly loam, 2 to 9 percent slopes, and Redding cobbly loam, 9 to 30 percent slopes, predominate. The undulating to gently rolling terrain of the Redding gravelly loam soils and the moderately steep terrain of the Redding cobbly loam soils, generally contain mainly chamise, flatter buckwheat, sumac, scrub oak, and annual forbs and grasses (Bowman 1973:71).

Prior to historic and modern activities, the project area and vicinity would likely have contained a mixture of grassland and coastal sage scrub communities on mesa areas, with stands of riparian

vegetation within the more well-watered drainages in some of the larger adjacent canyons and river or creek valleys (Beauchamp 1986). Major wildlife species found in this environment prehistorically were coyote, mule deer, mountain lion, rabbit, and various rodents, the most notable of which are the valley pocket gopher, California ground squirrel, and dusky footed woodrat (Head 1972). Acorns and grass seeds were staple food resources in the Late Prehistoric Period in Southern California (Luomala 1978). Rabbits, jackrabbits, and rodents were very important to the prehistoric diet as well; deer were somewhat less significant for food but were an important source of leather, bone, and antler. In addition, many of the plant species naturally occurring in the project area and vicinity are known to have been used by native populations for medicine, tools, ceremonial, and other uses (Christenson 1990; Hedges and Beresford 1986; Luomala 1978). Furthermore, various springs and larger water courses such as the San Diego River and Chollas Creek would have made fresh water and accessible to native populations living in and traveling through the area, and the natural marsh habitat of nearby San Diego Bay would have provided ample marine resources.

Ethnohistory

The study area is located within the traditional territory of the Kumeyaay, also known as Ipai, Tipai, or Diegueño (named for Mission San Diego de Alcalá). The Ethnohistoric Period, sometimes referred to as the ethnographic present, commenced 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 died from introduced diseases or were brought into the mission system. 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.

At the time of Spanish contact, Yuman-speaking Kumeyaay bands occupied southern San Diego and southwestern Imperial counties and northern Baja California. The Kumeyaay are a group of exogamous, patrilineal territorial bands that lived in semi-sedentary, politically autonomous villages or rancherias. Most rancherias were the seat of a clan, although it is thought that, aboriginally, some clans had more than one rancheria and some rancherias contained more than one clan (Luomala 1978). Several sources indicate that large Kumeyaay villages or rancherias were located in river valleys and along the shoreline of coastal estuaries (Kroeber 1925; Luomala 1978). They subsisted on a hunting and foraging economy, exploiting San Diego's diverse ecology throughout the year; coastal bands exploited marine resources, while inland bands might move from the desert, ripe with agave and small game, to the acorn and pine nut rich mountains in the fall (Cline 1984; Kroeber 1925; Luomala 1978).

At the time of Spanish colonization in the late 1700s, several major Kumeyaay villages were located in proximity to the study area. Closest to the project area would have been the village of *Ehpaa* (Las Chollas), located approximately 1.7 miles to the south near the mouth of Las Chollas Creek, along San Diego Bay (Carrico 1998). Also, to the south, along the Sweetwater River, near San Diego Bay, was the village of *Apusquel*, approximately 5.0 miles from the project area (Carrico 1998). To the north was the village of *Cosoy*, located approximately 4.6 miles to the northwest of the project area, along the south

side of the San Diego River near the location of the San Diego Presidio and the first location of the Mission de Alcalá. Another nearby village to the north was the village of *Jamo* (Rinconada), located approximately 8.2 miles to the northwest of the study area, along the west side of Rose Canyon, where the Rose Canyon drainage enters into Mission Bay (Carrico 1977, 1998; Winterrowd and Cardenas 1987). Both of these village locations were documented as inhabited at the inception of Spanish colonization when they were visited by the Spanish during the Portolá expedition in 1769 (Carrico 1977). A third nearby village to the north was the village of *Nipaquay*, located upriver along the north side of the San Diego River, at the second and final location of the San Diego Mission de Alcalá, approximately 5.8 miles to the northeast of the study area (Brodie 2013; Carrico 1998). A fourth nearby village to the north of the project site, indicated by Kroeber (1925) to also be located along the lower San Diego River, was the village of *Sinyeweche* to the east of the village of *Nipaquay*.

The presence of some of these Kumeyaay villages at or near the locations of early Spanish facilities (e.g., *Cosoy* and *Nipaquay*) was not accidental. The Spaniards chose these locations because there were native villages present in proximity (Carrico 1998). Some native speakers referred to river valleys as *oon-ya*, meaning trail or road, describing one of the main routes linking the interior of San Diego with the coast; the floodplain from the San Diego Mission de Alcalá to the ocean was *hajir* or *qajir* (Harrington 1925). It is likely that the Kumeyaay people used the San Diego River valley and other significant east-west trending water courses, such as Chollas Creek and the Sweetwater River, as travel corridors from interior coastal plain areas to and from villages located along, and at the mouth of, these water courses.

History

While Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo visited San Diego briefly in 1542, the beginning of the historic period in the San Diego area is generally given as 1769. In the mid-eighteenth century, Spain had escalated its involvement in California from exploration to colonization (Weber 1992), and in that year, a Spanish expedition headed by Gaspar de Portolá and Junípero Serra established the Royal Presidio of San Diego. A small pueblo, now known as Old Town San Diego, developed below the presidio; the Mission San Diego de Alcalá was constructed in its current location five years later. The missions and presidios stood, literally and figuratively, as symbols of Spanish colonialism, importing new systems of labor, demographics, settlement, and economies to the area. Cattle ranching, animal husbandry, and agriculture were the main pursuits of the missions.

Although Mexico gained its independence from Spain in 1821, Spanish patterns of culture and influence remained for a time in California, and the missions continued to operate as they had in the past. Beginning in the 1830s, large ranchos were granted to pueblos with locally elected town councils or to prominent and well-connected individuals, ushering in the Rancho Era, with the society making a transition from one dominated by the church and the military to a more civilian population, with people living on ranchos or in pueblos.

In 1833, San Diego submitted a petition to Governor Figueroa asking for formal recognition as a pueblo, and in 1834, was granted permission to establish a municipal government. However, partially due to the establishment of the ranchos in the back-county areas and the subsequent population shift to the ranchos, San Diego's population shrunk from nearly 500 people in 1834, to 150 in 1841 (Crane 1991). Consequently, the town council was replaced by a justice of the peace in 1838. A few years later, in 1845, the town was allowed a governor-appointed sub-prefect, Santiago Arguello, who commissioned a

survey of the pueblo lands; the resulting map was signed Governor Pio Pico in 1846, establishing the pueblo as over 48,000 acres of land.

American governance began in 1848, when Mexico signed the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, ceding California to the United States at the conclusion of the Mexican–American War. A great influx of settlers to California and the San Diego region occurred during the American Period, and the increase in American and European populations quickly overwhelmed many of the Spanish and Mexican cultural traditions.

While the American system required that the newly acquired land be surveyed prior to settlement, the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo bound the United States to honor the land claims of Mexican citizens who were granted ownership of ranchos by the Mexican government. The Land Act of 1851 established a board of commissioners to review land grant claims, and land patents for the land grants were issued throughout the following years. Pueblo of San Diego lands, as mapped by Fitch in 1845, were confirmed by the United States government in an 1869 legal document by the City of San Diego (Taggart 1869). In 1874, San Diego received a land patent for 47,323 acres, which was slightly less than the size of the original pueblo lands, due to 1,233 acres within Point Loma being assigned as a military reservation (Crane 1991).

In the late 1860s, Alonzo Horton began the development of New San Diego within the Pueblo of San Diego lands and began the shift of commerce and government centers from Old Town (Old San Diego) to New Town (downtown). Development from downtown San Diego began to spread eastward, in part, by following natural transportation corridors. Page & Turnbull (2013) summarized the historical development of Southeastern San Diego as such:

Southeastern San Diego was a patchwork of subdivisions and additions in the 1870s. It was common practice for entrepreneurs and land speculators to buy one or more blocks of Pueblo Lands and subdivide them into smaller parcels for resale. Block and parcel size varied by subdivision, and some of the street grids did not align. San Diego city leaders also tried to attract a railroad to further spur development in the city [Page & Turnbull 2013:1].

In the 1880s, growth in the San Diego region underwent a building boom, resulting in the construction of several local railroads. One such railroad, running parallel to the project route, is the San Diego, Cuyamaca & Eastern Railway. This line was constructed in 1886 and ran from 9th Street downtown, along 'N' Street (now Commercial), and out to La Mesa, El Cajon, Lakeside, and Foster (Pacific Southwest Railway Museum 1968). In 1912, the San Diego, Cuyamaca & Eastern Railway merged with the San Diego Southern to form the San Diego and Southeastern Railway and in 1917, became a part of the San Diego and Arizona Railway. Currently, this route along Commercial Street is the Orange Line on the San Diego Trolley, operated by San Diego Metropolitan Transit System.

While many subdivisions were established in Southeastern San Diego, the residential development was primarily concentrated in the western portion of the community during the latter part of 1800s (City of San Diego 2015). According to Page & Turnbull (2013):

The city underwent a decade-long building boom [in the 1880s], but actual settlement of the new subdivisions in Southeastern San Diego did not match the rate of land sales. After the boom, residential growth was slower but steady into the early twentieth century because of the neighborhood's proximity to downtown, the rail lines, and the bay. Residential development during this early period was primarily concentrated west of 28th Street, and included both modest wood-frame workers' cottages and large estates built by San Diego's elite [Page & Turnbull 2013:1].

Grant Hill, which encompasses Imperial Avenue north to State Route (SR) 94 between 25th and 30th streets, was one such subdivision. The neighborhood of Grant Hill was originally called Mount Gilead. Mrs. W.E. Daugherty subdivided the neighborhood in 1887 when it primarily sported large orchards and small houses. In 1906, Ulysses S. Grant Jr., son of President Grant, purchased a large portion of the area, including modern Grant Hill Park, and renamed it U.S. Grant's Hill. Grant became an influential local figure, lobbying for the creation of City Park (now Balboa Park), acting as a delegate for California at the 1896 and 1900 Republican National Conventions, and as a California elector for the presidential elections in 1904 and 1908. The planning of Grant Hill was directly influenced by Ulysses S. Grant Jr. He had the street plans redrawn to prevent Grant Hill Park from being developed, leading to a curve in the otherwise straight J Street. The summit of this park remains undeveloped today, having been an unofficial natural reserve until 1940, when it was purchased by the City and made into a park (Tarrant 2011).

Grant Hill is primarily characterized by middle- and working-class residences, as are other southeastern San Diego neighborhoods. In the 1880s to 1910, the residences imitated the lavish Victorian mansions built in the hills but by 1910, styles turned to simple Craftsman and Prairie homes (City of San Diego 2015). The construction of the San Diego Electric Railway allowed the spread of suburban development in Southeastern San Diego by providing transportation from homes in the community to downtown San Diego. Tracks from downtown San Diego along Imperial Avenue to Grant Hill and Southeastern San Diego were installed between 1909 and 1912, as part of the San Diego Electric Railway Company system (Dodge 1960). Military support for World War I and the 1915 Panama-California Exposition further increased the population of San Diego, with many of the newcomers settling in Southeastern San Diego.

In the 1920s and 1930s, Southeastern San Diego experienced more ethnically diverse residential development (City of San Diego 2015). International events, such as post-World War I European immigration restrictions and the Mexican Revolution, brought an influx of ethnic minority populations to southeastern San Diego. Local zoning laws from the 1920s to 1950s restricted non-white residents from moving to many of San Diego's neighborhoods. Without such restrictions, Southeastern San Diego became home to the majority of the city's poor and non-white population. Mission style houses, churches, and commercial buildings were constructed in association with the increasing Mexican-American population (City of San Diego 2015). The architectural evidence of these discriminatory laws is mostly evident in the Memorial Park and Logan Heights neighborhoods, as Grant Hill was already well developed. The Sherman Heights and Grant Hill Historic Districts were designated by the City in 1990 to preserve and rehabilitate designated Historic Sites (Ordinance No. 00-16892-2; City of San Diego 1990).

III. AREA OF POTENTIAL EFFECT

The Area of Potential Effects (APE) for this study is established as the areas proposed for water and sewer improvements and a 50-foot buffer (Figure 3). The total acreage of the APE for the project is approximately 26 acres.

IV. STUDY METHODS

Archival Research

A records search was conducted at the South Coastal Information Center (SCIC) on April 6, 2020 for the project area and a one-mile radius. The records search included the identification of previously recorded cultural resources, locations and citations for previous cultural resources studies, and a review of resources listed in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR), California Historical Landmarks, California Points of Historic Interest, and City of San Diego Historical Resources Register. Record search maps and results are included as Confidential Appendix A, bound separately. Tables summarizing the records search results that are in proximity to the project are provided as Attachments D and E (*Previous Investigations Conducted Within a Quarter-Mile Radius of the Project Area* and *Previously Recorded Cultural Resources Within a Quarter-Mile Radius of the Project Area*, respectively).

Historic maps and aerial photographs were reviewed to assess historic land uses and the potential for historic archaeological resources. Maps included the 1904 and 1930 San Diego (1:62,500) topographic map (revised 1930), the 1942 Point Loma (1:31,680) quadrangle, and the 1953 Point Loma (1:24,000) quadrangle. Historic aerial photographs were reviewed at historicaerials.com (NETR Online 2020).

Native American Contact Program

HELIX contacted the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) on April 2, 2020 to request a search of its Sacred Land File. Letters were sent on April 14, 2020 to Native American representatives and interested parties identified by the NAHC. Native American correspondence is included as Confidential Appendix B.

Field Survey

The project area was surveyed by HELIX archaeologist Julie Roy and Kumeyaay Native American monitor Corel Taylor of Red Tail Environmental, on April 13, 2020. The project area was walked in parallel transects spaced approximately 5 to 10 meters (m) apart where feasible. The project survey area, however, is entirely developed, which severely limited both ground visibility and the ability to walk in systematic transects.

V. RESULTS OF STUDY

Background Research

SCIC has a record of 506 cultural resources studies on file within a one-mile search radius of the project area (Confidential Appendix A), 80 of which occurred within a quarter-mile radius of the project (see

Attachment D). Sixteen of the studies on file were conducted within all or some portion of the project study area (Table 1, *Previous Investigations Conducted Within the Project Area*). As a result of some of these studies, 11 cultural resources are documented within the study area and are discussed in further detail below (Figure 4, *Previously Recorded Cultural Resources within the Project Area*; Confidential Appendix C).

Table 1
PREVIOUS INVESTIGATIONS CONDUCTED WITHIN THE PROJECT AREA

Report ID	Report Title	Author, Year
SD-01022	Cultural Resource Survey for the MTDB Bayside LRT Extension	Gallegos, Cheever, and Carrico, 1986
SD-02596	Cultural Resources Records Search for the Barrio Logan Project Area Within City of San Diego	Solheid and Mason, 1990
SD-03457	Archaeological Monitoring of Excavation During Construction for the Sewer and Water Group 55 Project	Brown, 1998
SD-07248	Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the Control Area Police Station, San Diego, California	Gallegos, Harris, and Van Wormer, 1999
SD-08451	Historic Resources Inventory for Middletown Area, San Diego, California Completed by the University of San Diego, January 1981	Brandes, 1981
SD-10546	Centre City Development Corporation Downtown San Diego African-American Heritage Study	Carrico and Jordan, 2004
SD-10711	Multiple Reports for the Barrio Logan District	Various, n.d.
SD-10896	Report on the Hollington House	Various, n.d..
SD-11242	Queen Anne Cottages, 21 16th Street (APN 535-623-06), 33 16th Street (APN 535-623-05), 53 16th Street (APN 535-623-03), 10 17th Avenue (APN 535-623-09), San Diego, California 92101	Various, n.d.
SD-11333	Villa Montezuma / Jesse Shepard House - Miscellaneous Documents, 1925 K Street, San Diego, California 92102	Various, n.d.
SD-11826	Archaeological Resources Analysis for the Master Stormwater System Maintenance Program, San Diego, California Project. No. 42891	Robbins-Wade, 2008
SD-12160	Historical Assessment of the San Diego Farmers' Market Building at 50 22nd Street	Crawford, 2007
SD-15175	Mitigation Monitoring Report for the Comm. 22 Project	Kraft and Smith, 2014
SD-15977	Community Plan Update for the Communities of Southeastern San Diego and Encanto Prehistoric Cultural Resources, City of San Diego, California	Bowden-Renna, Jow, and York, 2015
SD-16001	Southeastern San Diego and Encanto Neighborhoods Community Plan Updates Project Final Environmental Impact Report	Blake, 2015
SD-16427	Archie Moore Home, 3517 E Street, San Diego, CA 92102	Mikesell, 1987

A total of 603 cultural resources have been documented within the one-mile-search radius (Confidential Appendix A), 116 of which are recorded within a quarter-mile radius of the project area (Attachment E). Of these 116 cultural resources, 11 have been recorded within the project area (Table 2, *Previously Recorded Cultural Resources Within the Project Area*). In addition, 114 historic addresses are mapped within the project study area, which are built environment locations that are on file at the SCIC, but not documented on DPR forms or have been assigned Primary numbers.

Table 2
PREVIOUSLY RECORDED CULTURAL RESOURCES WITHIN THE PROJECT AREA

Primary Number*	Permanent Trinomial	Description	Recorder, Year
P-37-019283	--	Historic building. Apartment house, constructed in 1903; Victorian; too altered to determine original architectural style.	Braun and McPherson, 1987
P-37-023893	--	Historic building. On "historic addresses" list - 168 20 th Street; however, no site record is on file at SCIC for this Primary number.	No recorder given, n.d.
P-37-030581	--	Historic building. San Diego Poultry Association. Constructed in 1920 in the 20th Century Commercial architectural style.	Office of Marie Burke Lia Attorney at Law, 2007
P-37-031989	CA-SDI-20251	Historic site. Trash deposit dating to 1914-1945.	Farmer, 2010
P-37-032015	CA-SDI-20273	Historic site. Trash deposit dating to 1914-1945.	Farmer, 2011
P-37-032045	CA-SDI-20303	Historic site. Trash deposit dating to 1880-1914.	La Rose, 2011
P-37-032397	CA-SDI-20545	Historic site. Trash deposit dating to 1914-1945.	Yerka, 2011
P-37-032398	CA-SDI-20546	Historic site. Trash deposit dating to 1914-1945.	Pigniolo, 2011
P-37-032408	CA-SDI-20556	Historic site. Trash deposit dating to Post 1945.	Pigniolo, 2011
P-37-032412	CA-SDI-20560	Historic site. Trash deposit dating to 1914-1945.	Pettus, 2011
P-37-032413	CA-SDI-20561	Historic site. Trash deposit dating to 1914-1945.	Pettus, 2011

In general, the cultural resources recorded within the project area are all historical resources, consisting of three historic built-environment resources (historic addresses) and seven historic archaeological sites. The built environment resources consist of a historic apartment house, constructed in 1903 that has had too many alterations to determine its original architectural style; the San Diego Poultry Association building, constructed in 1920 in the 20th Century Commercial architectural style, and building located at 168 20th Street for which no description was on file at the SCIC. The historic archaeological sites all consist of trash scatters or deposits, with one dating from the late nineteenth to the early twentieth century, five dating to the early to mid-twentieth century, and one dating to mid-twentieth century. These trash deposits were all discovered during archaeological monitoring of construction excavations, usually trenching associated with various utility installations.

In addition to those resources above, the Villa Montezuma is situated immediately adjacent to the project area, at the intersection of K Street and 20th Street (Historical American Building Survey Cal. #432. City of San Diego Historical Landmark # 11. National Register #71000183). Also known as the Jesse Shepard House, Villa Montezuma was constructed in 1887 in the eclectic Victorian architectural style.

The project is also located within the Sherman Heights and Grant Hill Park designated historic districts. As noted above, the Sherman Heights and Grant Hill Park Historic Districts were designated by the City in 1990 to preserve and rehabilitate designated historic sites (Ordinance No. 00-16892-2; City of San Diego 1990). The Sherman Heights Historic District is documented as City of San Diego Historical Landmark No. 208, with 390 contributing structures. The district is bound by I-5 and SR 94 on the west and north, respectively, 25th Avenue on the east, and Imperial Avenue on the south. The Grant Hill Historic District is documented as City of San Diego Historical Landmark No. 217, with 48 contributing structures. The district is situated to the east of the Sherman Heights Historic District, with the mid-block alley to the east of 27th Street forming the eastern boundary, the mid-block alley between Island

Avenue and Market Street forming the northern boundary, and the mid-block alley between K Street and L Street forming the southern boundary.

The review of historic topographic maps and aerial photographs revealed that the western portion of the project area was more densely populated than the eastern area in the early 1900s, as indicated by the greater number of structures and street grids shown on the 1904 and 1930 San Diego maps. On both the 1904 and 1930 San Diego maps, the San Diego, Cuyamaca & Eastern Railway (later the San Diego and Arizona Railway) travels east-west along Commercial Street. On the 1942 Point Loma map, the railroad is referred to as the San Diego & Arizona Eastern Railway (southern Pacific). On the 1942 Point Loma map, the entire project area is shown as developed. The trolley line running east-west along Imperial Avenue is indicated on the 1942 Point Loma map; however, on the 1953 Point Loma and National City maps, Imperial Avenue is shown as a 'medium-duty' road.

Historic aerial photographs from 1953 show the greater community of Southeastern San Diego to be densely developed with small structures, paved main roads, and railroad tracks along Commercial Avenue (NETR Online 2020). Any undeveloped lots and dirt roads, mostly alleyways, pictured in 1953 are mostly developed and paved by 1964; I-15 (previously SR 15), and SR 94 are also constructed by this date. The area appears unchanged throughout proceeding aerial photographs (NETR Online 2020).

Native American Contact Program

The NAHC indicated in a response, dated April 08, 2020, that the search of their Sacred Lands File was completed for the project with negative results. The NAHC also noted, however, that the absence of specific site information in the Sacred Lands File does not indicate the absence of cultural resources in any project area and included a list of local tribal groups to contact for information regarding known and recorded sites.

Letters were sent on April 14, 2020 to Native American representatives and interested parties identified by the NAHC. One response has been received to date. The San Pasqual Band of Mission Indians responded in a letter dated April 25, 2020 that the project area is within the boundaries of the territory that the tribe considers its Traditional Use Area. As such, they request to be kept informed about the project and would like to receive any project updates, reports, or cultural resources documentation. If any additional responses are received, they will be forwarded to City staff. Native American correspondence is included as Confidential Appendix B.

Field Survey

Native ground visibility was extremely limited during the survey. The project area was entirely developed with asphalt or concrete pavement, or landscaping covering nearly the entire ground surface, severely limiting both ground visibility and the ability to walk in systematic transects (Site Photographs; Attachment F). Survey-able areas were only present along the edges of sidewalks, otherwise the survey areas contained paved roads, concrete sidewalks, and concreted alleyways. No attempt was made to enter private yards. In any of the small, adjacent, open areas in the survey buffer area on either side of the streets and sidewalks; visibility was generally less than 5 percent. Soils in these few areas were, generally, brown landscaping soils or mottled clay and sand, and all appeared to be highly disturbed.

All eight of the previously recorded archaeological resources in the project area are historic, and all consist of trash deposits. All of these deposits were originally discovered subsurface, beneath the pavement during the archaeological monitoring of construction excavations. Consequently, it was not considered likely that it would be possible to reidentify them during the field survey, and such was the case.

During the survey, historic period built-environment resources were noted, including a cobble driveway of unknown age and origin, along J Street, east of 20th Street, and several sidewalk stamps throughout the project area. However, these built-environment resources will be avoided as the project work is planned to occur only within streets.

VI. RECOMMENDATIONS

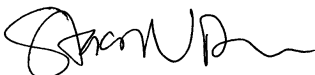
Although the majority of the project area is characterized by urban development, as the background research and record search results revealed, the area is highly sensitive for buried historic-period resources. In addition, the project area is mapped on City files as an archaeologically sensitive area. As such, it is recommended that all initial ground-disturbing activities within newly excavated trenches be monitored by a qualified archaeologist, following the measures in the City's standard Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program for Historical Resources (Archaeology). As noted in the measures, an Archaeological Monitoring Exhibit should be produced identifying the areas to be monitored including the delineation of grading/excavation limits; the Native American consultant/monitor shall determine the extent of their presence during soil disturbing and grading/excavation/trenching activities based on the AME.

Although there is no evidence to suggest the presence of human remains, in the unlikely event that human remains are encountered during ground-disturbing activities, all work shall cease, and the county coroner shall be contacted, per the California Public Resources Code. Should the remains be identified as Native American, the NAHC shall be contacted within 48 hours to provide a most-likely descendant to determine appropriate actions.

VII. SOURCES CONSULTED	DATE
National Register of Historic Places	Month and Year: April 2020
California Register of Historical Resources	Month and Year: April 2020
City of San Diego Historical Resources Register	Month and Year: April 2020
Archaeological/Historical Site Records: South Coastal Information Center	Month and Year: April 2020
Other Sources Consulted: California Historical Landmarks (April 2020)	

VIII. CERTIFICATION

Preparer: Stacie Wilson, M.S., RPA	Title: Senior Archaeologist
Signature:	Date: 4/28/2020



IX. ATTACHMENTS

- A National Archaeological Database Information
- B Bibliography
- C Maps/Figures
 - Regional Location
 - USGS Topography
 - Aerial Photograph of the Project Location
- D Previous Investigations Conducted Within a Quarter-Mile Radius of the Project Area
- E Previously Recorded Cultural Resources Within a Quarter-Mile Radius of the Project Area
- F Site Photographs

X. CONFIDENTIAL APPENDICES (Bound separately)

- A Records Search Results
- B NAHC Correspondence
- C Figure 4: Previously Recorded Cultural Resources within the Project Area

Attachment A

National Archaeological Database
Information

NATIONAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL DATA BASE INFORMATION

Authors: Stacie Wilson, M.S., RPA

Consulting Firm: HELIX Environmental Planning, Inc., 7578 El Cajon Boulevard,
La Mesa, CA 91942, (619) 462-1515

Report Date: April 2020

Report Title: Sewer & AC Water Group Job 793 Project - Archaeological Resources Report
Form

Prepared for: City of San Diego, Public Works Department, Project Implementation Division
525 B Street, Suite 750, San Diego, CA 92101

Contract number: HELIX Project No. SDD-31.20; WBS# 00394.02.02 (S) and B-15070.02.02 (W)

USGS quadrangles: Point Loma (7.5' series)

Acreage: Approximately 26 acres

Keywords: Archaeological survey; City of San Diego; Southeastern San Diego; historic
trash scatters/deposits.

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Attachment B

Bibliography

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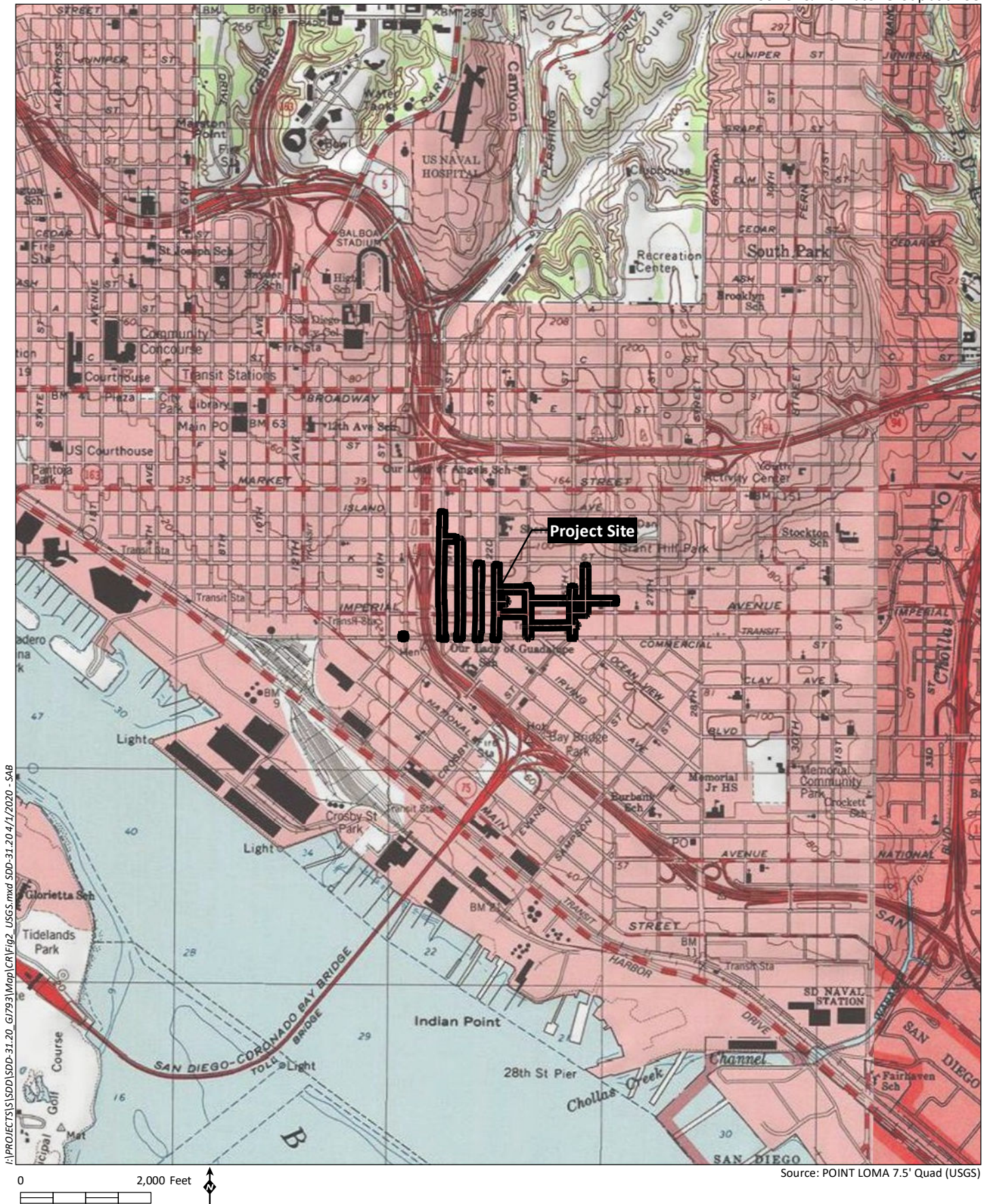
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Attachment C

Maps/Figures





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Attachment D

Previous Investigations Conducted
Within a Quarter-Mile Radius of the
Project Area

**PREVIOUS INVESTIGATIONS CONDUCTED WITHIN
A QUARTER-MILE RADIUS OF THE PROJECT AREA**

Report ID	Report Title	Author, Year
*SD-01022	Cultural Resource Survey for the MTDB Bayside LRT Extension	Gallegos, Cheever, and Carrico, 1986
*SD-02596	Cultural Resources Records Search for the Barrio Logan Project Area Within City of San Diego	Solheid and Mason, 1990
SD-03336	Learn Laboratories Archaeological Survey	Robbins-Wade, 1995
SD-03382	Cultural Resources Survey for Sewer Group Job 619, Three Pipeline Segments in the Mission Hills District, San Diego, California	Case and Carrico, 1998
*SD-03457	Archaeological Monitoring of Excavation During Construction for the Sewer and Water Group 55 Project	Brown, 1998
SD-03602	Historical/Architectural Evaluation of the Noto Property At 637 19th Street San Diego, California (Dep No. 96-0068)	Phillips, 1996
SD-03970	Grant Hill Park Historic District	Various, n.d.
SD-03974	Strandlund Family Residence	Various, n.d.
SD-04058	Southern California Baking Company	Various, 2001
SD-04603	Public Notice of Finding of No Significance Impact/Negative Declaration and Notice to Public of Request for Release of Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) Funds Sherman Heights Community Center	City of San Diego, 1992
SD-04713	San Diego Ballpark Archaeology Management Plan	Schaefer, 1999
SD-04737	Historic Property Survey Reports for the San Diego - Coronado Bay Bridge Seismic Retrofit Projects 1,2, and 3	Caltrans, 1997
SD-04761	Historical Resources Compliance Report - San Diego-Coronado Bay Bridge Seismic Retrofit Project 4	Rosen, 1998
SD-04864	Cultural Resources Survey and Historical Archaeological Testing Program Sherman Heights Community Center Site SDI-121253,2232,2254,2260 Island Avenue West 1/2 of Lot #11, Lot #12, and Lot #13, Block #10 of Sherman's Addition, San Diego, CA	Roth, 1991
SD-05580	Cultural Resource Survey: Pump 77 Station Force Main Inspection	Kyle, 2000
SD-05924	Mitigated Negative Declaration for Addition to Sewer Pump Station No. 22	City of San Diego, 1997
SD-06075	Mitigated Negative Declaration for Noto Residence	City of San Diego, 2001
SD-06888	Historic Resources Inventory--628 30th Street, San Diego, CA	Galvan, 1995
SD-07005	Public Notice of Proposed Mitigated Negative Declaration Chicano Federation Building Renovation	City of San Diego, 2000
SD-07147	Historical Site Board Agenda of May 27, 1999, Action Item #10-Ballpark Site Buildings-Bayside/East Village	City of San Diego, 1999

**PREVIOUS INVESTIGATIONS CONDUCTED WITHIN
A QUARTER-MILE RADIUS OF THE PROJECT AREA**

Report ID	Report Title	Author, Year
*SD-07248	Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the Control Area Police Station, San Diego, California	Gallegos, Harris, and Van Wormer, 1999
SD-07517	Cultural Resource Monitoring for the Villa Harvey Mandel Project City of San Diego, CA	Kyle, 2002
SD-07693	An Archaeological Report for the Mitigation, Monitoring, and Reporting Program at the Water and Sewer Group Job 464A, City of San Diego	Pierson, 2000
SD-08450	Historic Resources Inventory for Uptown Area, San Diego, California	Brandes, 1981
*SD-08451	Historic Resources Inventory for Middletown Area, San Diego, California Completed by the University of San Diego, January 1981	Brandes, 1981
SD-09732	Warehouse Thematic Historic District City of San Diego Local District Nomination	Heritage Architecture and Planning, 2004
SD-10132	Historical Assessment of the Buildings Located at 1619 J Street, San Diego, California 92101	Crawford, 2006
SD-10162	The R.B. Meyers House 1619 J Street, East Village; Item Continued from April 27, 2006 HRB Meeting to May 25, 2006	Moomjian, 2006
SD-10171	Historical Assessment of the 1488 Market Street & 648 15th Street Buildings San Diego, California 92101	Moomjian, 2006
SD-10179	Historical Assessment of the Properties Located at 1721-1795 Logan Avenue San Diego, California 92113	Crawford, 2005
SD-10182	Public Notice of a Draft Mitigated Negative Declaration of Barrio Logan Community Planning Area: La Entrada Apartments	Sherwood, and Manis, 2006
SD-10447	Cultural Resources Mitigation Monitoring Report for the Centex Element Residential Tower (CCD Permit No. 2003-38), 15th and Market East Village Community, City of San Diego, California	Case and Serr, 2006
SD-10534	Historical Assessment of the 1701-1715 National Avenue Commercial Building San Diego, California 92113	Moomjian, 2006
SD-10541	Historical Assessment of the Building Located at 1629 National Avenue San Diego, California 92113	Crawford, 2006
*SD-10546	Centre City Development Corporation Downtown San Diego African-American Heritage Study	Carrico and Jordan, 2004
*SD-10711	Multiple Reports for the Barrio Logan District	Various, n.d.
SD-10778	Joseph Ireland Building and Rood Rental	Burke Lia, 2007
*SD-10896	Report on the Hollington House	Various, n.d.
SD-10911	Andrew Jackson Chase House, 2433 "G" Street, San Diego, California 92102	Various, n.d.
SD-10949	Report on the Livingston House	Various, n.d.

**PREVIOUS INVESTIGATIONS CONDUCTED WITHIN
A QUARTER-MILE RADIUS OF THE PROJECT AREA**

Report ID	Report Title	Author, Year
SD-11114	Arrington Move-On, 1157 Tenth Avenue To 2235 K Street, San Diego, California, Treatment Plan for Historic Queen Anne Victorian Residence	Various, 2007
*SD-11242	Queen Anne Cottages, 21 16th Street (APN 535-623-06), 33 16th Street (APN 535-623-05), 53 16th Street (APN 535-623-03), 10 17th Avenue (APN 535-623-09), San Diego, California 92101	Various, n.d.
SD-11280	The Sherman-Hearne House, 633 20th Street, San Diego, California 92101	Various, n.d.
*SD-11333	Villa Montezuma / Jesse Shepard House - Miscellaneous Documents, 1925 K Street, San Diego, California 92102	Various, n.d.
SD-11463	Final Cultural Resources Mitigation Monitoring Report for the Graybill Terminal Remediation Project (W.O. 426597; PTS 105988; CCCD Permit No. 2006-55), East Village Community, City of San Diego, California	Case, 2007
SD-11515	The Dranga House, 641 21st Street, Sherman Heights Historical District, San Diego, California	May and Ballou May, 2008
*SD-11826	Archaeological Resources Analysis for the Master Stormwater System Maintenance Program, San Diego, California Project. No. 42891	Robbins-Wade, 2008
*SD-12160	Historical Assessment of the San Diego Farmers' Market Building at 50 22nd Street	Crawford, 2007
SD-12200	Draft Environmental Impact Report for the Master Storm Water System Maintenance Program (MSWSMP)	Herrmann, 2009
SD-12366	Archaeological Mitigation Monitoring Report for the Los Vientos Project	Pierson, 2009
SD-12373	Archaeological Resource Report Form: Mitigation Monitoring of the 2235 K Street Project	Stropes, 2009
SD-12517	Historical Assessment Addendum for the Isaac Lyon Building, 1479 J Street, San Diego (East Village) and the Isaac Lyon Rental Property, 360 15th Street, San Diego (East Village)	Moomjian, 2010
SD-13179	Mitigation Monitoring Report for the 15th & Island Project City of San Diego	Kraft and Smith, 2011
SD-13799	Addendum to Mitigated Negative Declaration No. 255100, Sewer and Water Group 957	City of San Diego, 2011
SD-13902	Cultural Resource Records Search and Site Visit Results for T-Mobile USA Candidate SD06811-U (Sprint Tower), 1402 K Street, San Diego, San Diego County, California	Bonner, 2012
SD-13904	Historic Structures Assessment 25th Street Family Medicine Health Clinic, 316 25th Street San Diego, California	Van Wormer, 2012
SD-14025	Archaeological Investigations on Block 175 at 15th and Market, San Diego, California Testing Phase Preliminary Field Report	Wolf and Ni Ghabhlain, 2012

**PREVIOUS INVESTIGATIONS CONDUCTED WITHIN
A QUARTER-MILE RADIUS OF THE PROJECT AREA**

Report ID	Report Title	Author, Year
SD-14553	Interior Renovations Family Medicine Facility, 316 25th St., San Diego, San Diego County, Ca	Levine, 2012
SD-15051	Mitigation Monitoring Report for the Pinnacle 15th & Island Project City of San Diego	Kraft and Smith, 2014
*SD-15175	Mitigation Monitoring Report for the Comm. 22 Project	Kraft and Smith, 2014
SD-15344	Archaeological Monitoring for the Excavation of a Trench and Removal of 1 ½ Inch Steel Service and Installation of Two 17-Pound Magnesium Bags, San Diego County, California (SDG&E ETS #29069)	Hector, 2015
SD-15457	Cultural Resource Assessment and Monitoring Plan for the 15th Street and G Street Project, City of San Diego, California	Pignuolo, 2015
SD-15683	Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the Sherman Heights Block 8B, Jobs 1 & 2 Utilities Undergrounding Project City of San Diego, California	Baksh and Murphy, 2015
SD-15922	Historical Resource Research Report for the 716 16th Street Building, San Diego, California 92101	Moomjian, 2013
*SD-15977	Community Plan Update for the Communities of Southeastern San Diego and Encanto Prehistoric Cultural Resources, City of San Diego, California	Bowden-Renna, Jow, and York, 2015
*SD-16001	Southeastern San Diego and Encanto Neighborhoods Community Plan Updates Project Final Environmental Impact Report	Blake, 2015
SD-16309	Letter Report: ETS 29455 Cultural Resources Monitoring Report for Replacement Activities for Pole P230668, Community of Barrio Logan, San Diego County, California - IO 7011102	Glenny, 2015
SD-16312	Letter Report: ETS 29824 - Cultural Resources Monitoring Report for Removal from Service (RFS) Activities at 317 16th Street and 1619 J Street, City of San Diego, San Diego County, California - IO 7074262	Cooley, 2015
*SD-16427	Archie Moore Home, 3517 E Street, San Diego, CA 92102	Mikesell, 1987
SD-16438	Finding of No Adverse Effect State Route 94 Express Lanes Project San Diego, San Diego County, California	Calpo, 2015
SD-16512	928 Sigsbee Street, San Diego, CA 92113	Crawford, 2016
SD-16513	926 Sigsbee Street, San Diego, CA 92113	Crawford, 2016
SD-16514	1678 National Avenue, San Diego, CA 92113	Crawford, 2016
SD-16524	Historical Resource Research Report for the 1715 Market Street Building San Diego, California 92101	Moomjian, 2016
SD-16648	ETS 33657 - Cultural Resources Monitoring Report for the Removal of Pole P252748 CMP, City of San Diego, California - IO 7074264	Ponciano, 2016

**PREVIOUS INVESTIGATIONS CONDUCTED WITHIN
A QUARTER-MILE RADIUS OF THE PROJECT AREA**

Report ID	Report Title	Author, Year
SD-16813	Cultural Resource Assessment and Monitoring Plan for the 301 16th Street Project, City of San Diego, California	Pigniolo and Serr, 2016
SD-17066	Letter Report: ETS 29458 - Cultural Resources Monitoring Report for Gas Reloc. 6000 ft 3" PE with 96 Services, City of San Diego, California - IO 7074263	Roy, 2017

*Within Project Area

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Attachment E

Previously Recorded Cultural
Resources Within a Quarter-Mile
Radius of the Project Area

**PREVIOUSLY RECORDED CULTURAL RESOURCES WITHIN
A QUARTER-MILE RADIUS OF THE PROJECT AREA**

Primary Number*	Permanent Trinomial	Description	Recorder, Year
P-37-012253	CA-SDI-12253	Historic site. Privy, circular cistern, and a trash deposit; associated with Haines occupation between 1908 and 1920.	Roth, 1991
P-37-017308	CA-SDI-15144	Historic site. Trash deposit. Date undetermined.	Harris, 1999
P-37-018271		Historic building. The Evans Home, constructed in 1887, in a Victorian style. City of San Diego Historical Landmark # 384.	No recorder given, 1999
P-37-018420	CA-SDI-15607	Historic structure. Underground concrete and steel arch over a storm drain, possibly built in 1909.	Pierson, n.d.
P-37-018623	CA-SDI-15645	Historic site. Hotel/restaurant refuse deposit, dating between late 1800s and early 1900s.	Brian F. Smith & Assoc., 2000
P-37-019004		Historic building. Keno Wilson House, in the Colonial Revival home style. City of San Diego Historical Landmark # 420.	No recorder given, 2000
*P-37-019283		Historic building. Apartment house, constructed in 1903 in a Victorian architectural style.	Braun and McPherson, 1987
P-37-020923		Historic building. Jesse Shepard House (Villa Montezuma), constructed in 1887 in the eclectic Victorian architectural style. Historical American Building Survey Cal. #432. City of San Diego Historical Landmark # 11. National Register #71000183.	No recorder given, n.d.
P-37-021433 / P-37-023761		Historic building. Southern California Baking Company/Wonder Bread Bakery. Two-story industrial building. Constructed in 1924 in the brick warehouse architectural style.	USD, 1980; Purvis et al., 2003; Lia and Brandes Team, 1989
P-37-023802		Historic building. On "historic addresses" list; however, no site record is on file at SCIC for this Primary number.	No recorder given, n.d.
P-37-023891		Historic building. Two residences. Constructed in 1891 in the foursquare architectural style. City of San Diego Historical Landmark # 208-120.	AECOM, 2011
*P-37-023893		Historic building. On "historic addresses" list; however, no site record is on file at SCIC for this Primary number.	No recorder given, n.d.
P-37-023899		Historic building. On "historic addresses" list; however, no site record is on file at SCIC for this Primary number.	No recorder given, n.d.

**PREVIOUSLY RECORDED CULTURAL RESOURCES WITHIN
A QUARTER-MILE RADIUS OF THE PROJECT AREA**

Primary Number*	Permanent Trinomial	Description	Recorder, Year
P-37-023901		Historic building. On “historic addresses” list as Claus A. Johnson Commercial Building; however, no site record is on file at SCIC for this Primary number. City of San Diego Historical Landmark No. 219.	No recorder given, n.d.
P-37-023903		Historic object. Italian Stone Pine. Pinus Pinea tree.	No recorder given, 1988
P-37-023904		Historic building. Single family residence. Constructed in 1926 in the Spanish Colonial Revival architectural style.	No recorder given, 1988
P-37-023991		Historic building. Residence. One-story cottage. Constructed in 1887 in the Queen Anne Cottage architectural style. City of San Diego Historical Landmark #341.	Lia and Brandes Team, 1989
P-37-023992		Historic building. Benjamin Chase Residence. Constructed in 1887-1888 in the Queen Anne Cottage architectural style.	Lia and Brandes Team, 1989
P-37-023993		Historic building. J.A. Ortega Residence. Constructed in 1887 in the Queen Anne Cottage architectural style. City of San Diego Historical Landmark #343.	Lia and Brandes Team, 1989
P-37-024847	CA-SDI-16467	Historic site. Cistern and four shallow trash pits dating to 1915-early 1920s.	Kyle Consulting, 2003
P-37-026844	CA-SDI-17551	Historic site. Trash deposit. No date given.	Case, 2004
P-37-027848	CA-SDI-18107	Historic site. Multiple refuse deposits. No date given.	Craft, 2006
P-37-028155		Historic building. Single family residence constructed in 1918 in the Craftsman architectural style.	Crawford, 2006
P-37-028390		Historic building. Two story commercial building built in 1924 in the Art Deco architectural style.	Office of the City Architect, 1990
P-37-028401		Historic building. Isaac Lyon Building. Constructed 1884 in the Victorian vernacular style, residential cottage.	Moomjian, 2010
P-37-028402		Historic building. Isaac Lyon Rental Property. Constructed between 1883-1886 in the Victorian vernacular architectural style, residential cottage.	Moomjian, 2010
P-37-028459		Historic building. The Hollington House. Residence constructed in 1887 in a Victorian architectural style.	No recorder given, n.d.

**PREVIOUSLY RECORDED CULTURAL RESOURCES WITHIN
A QUARTER-MILE RADIUS OF THE PROJECT AREA**

Primary Number*	Permanent Trinomial	Description	Recorder, Year
P-37-028472	CA-SDI-18360	Historic site. Brick cistern and historic trash deposit. Located at Graybill Fuel Terminal. Constructed between 1888 and 1900.	Case, 2007
P-37-028491		Historic building. Single family residence. Constructed in 1912 in the Bungalow architectural style.	McPherson and Braun, 1987
P-37-028492		Historic building. Single family residence constructed in 1912 in the bungalow architectural style.	McPherson and Braun, 1987
P-37-028493		Historic building. Single family residence constructed in 1912 in the bungalow architectural style.	McPherson and Braun, 1987
P-37-028507		Historic building. The Livingston House. Private residence constructed in 1887 in the Queen Anne architectural style.	No recorder given, n.d.
P-37-028805		Historic building. San Diego Ice & Cold Storage Company. Constructed in 1909 in the Industrial architectural style.	Lia and Brandes Team, 1989
P-37-028822		Historic building. Single family residence constructed in 1895 in the Stick architectural style.	Braun and McPherson, 1987
P-37-029022	CA-SDI-18588	Historic site. Brick cistern and seven subsurface deposits dating to 1880-1914.	Case, 2007
P-37-029027	CA-SDI-18593	Multi-component site. Historic trash deposits (date undetermined) and prehistoric fire-affected rock concentration and artifacts.	Pignuolo et al., 2007
P-37-030198	CA-SDI-19240	Historic site. Domestic refuse dating to 1880-1920.	Pierson, 2008
*P-37-030581		Historic building. San Diego Poultry Association. Constructed in 1920 in the 20th Century Commercial architectural style.	Office of Marie Burke Lia Attorney at Law, 2007
P-37-031964	CA-SDI-20235	Historic site. Ten historic features, trash deposits dating to 1880-1945.	Brian F. Smith and Associates, 2014; La Rose and Case, 2010
P-37-031985	CA-SDI-20247	Historic site. Trash deposit dating to 1880-post 1945.	DeGiovine, 2009
P-37-031986	CA-SDI-20248	Historic site. Trash deposit dating to 1914-1945.	DeGiovine, 2009
P-37-031987	CA-SDI-20249	Historic site. Trash deposit dating to 1914-post 1945.	DeGiovine, 2009
P-37-031988	CA-SDI-20250	Historic site. Trash deposit dating to 1914-1945.	Farmer, 2010
*P-37-031989	CA-SDI-20251	Historic site. Trash deposit dating to 1914-1945.	Farmer, 2010

**PREVIOUSLY RECORDED CULTURAL RESOURCES WITHIN
A QUARTER-MILE RADIUS OF THE PROJECT AREA**

Primary Number*	Permanent Trinomial	Description	Recorder, Year
P-37-031990	CA-SDI-20252	Historic site. Trash deposit dating to 1880-1945.	Dittmer, 2010
P-37-032006	CA-SDI-20264	Historic site. Trash deposit dating to 1914-post 1945.	Yerka, 2011
P-37-032007	CA-SDI-20265	Historic site. Trash deposit dating to 1914-1945.	Yerka, 2011
P-37-032008	CA-SDI-20266	Historic site. Trash deposit dating to 1914-post 1945.	Yerka, 2011
P-37-032009	CA-SDI-20267	Historic site. Trash deposit dating to post 1945.	Yerka, 2011
P-37-032010	CA-SDI-20268	Historic site. Portion of a brick wall. Date undetermined.	Van den Hazelkamp, 2011
P-37-032011	CA-SDI-20269	Historic site. Trash deposit dating to 1880-1914 and post 1945.	Van den Hazelkamp, 2011
P-37-032012	CA-SDI-20270	Historic site. Trash deposit dating to 1914-post 1945.	Yerka, 2011
P-37-032013	CA-SDI-20271	Historic site. Trash deposit dating to 1914-1945.	Farmer, 2011
P-37-032014	CA-SDI-20272	Historic site. Trash deposit dating to 1914-1945.	Yerka, 2011
*P-37-032015	CA-SDI-20273	Historic site. Trash deposit dating to 1914-1945.	Farmer, 2011
P-37-032016	CA-SDI-20274	Historic site. Trash deposit dating to 1914-1945.	Farmer, 2011
P-37-032017	CA-SDI-20275	Historic site. Trash deposit dating to 1914- post 1945.	Farmer, 2011
P-37-032044	CA-SDI-20302	Historic site. Trash deposit dating to 1914-1945.	Sivba, 2010
*P-37-032045	CA-SDI-20303	Historic site. Trash deposit dating to 1880-1914.	La Rose, 2011
P-37-032046	CA-SDI-20304	Historic site. Trash deposit dating to 1914-1945.	Case, 2011
P-37-032047	CA-SDI-20305	Historic site. Trash deposit dating to 1914-1945.	Case, 2011
P-37-032048	CA-SDI-20306	Historic site. Trash deposit dating to post 1945.	Case, 2011
P-37-032049	CA-SDI-20307	Historic site. Trash deposit dating to 1914-1945.	Yerka, 2011
P-37-032267	CA-SDI-20448	Historic site. Trash deposit dating to 1914-1945.	Garrett, 2011
P-37-032268	CA-SDI-20449	Historic site. Trash deposit dating to 1880-1945.	Garrett and Turner, 2011
P-37-032392	CA-SDI-20540	Historic site. Trash deposit dating to 1914-post 1945.	Yerka, 2011
P-37-032393	CA-SDI-20541	Historic site. Trash deposit dating to post 1945.	Yerka, 2011
P-37-032394	CA-SDI-20542	Historic site. Trash deposit dating to 1914-post 1945.	Yerka, 2011
P-37-032395	CA-SDI-20543	Historic site. Trash scatter dating to 1914-1945.	Yerka, 2011
P-37-032396	CA-SDI-20544	Historic site. Trash deposit dating to 1914-post 1945.	Yerka, 2011
*P-37-032397	CA-SDI-20545	Historic site. Trash deposit dating to 1914-1945.	Yerka, 2011
*P-37-032398	CA-SDI-20546	Historic site. Trash deposit dating to 1914-1945.	Pigniolo, 2011
P-37-032407	CA-SDI-20555	Historic site. Trash deposit dating to 1914-1945.	Pettus, 2011
*P-37-032408	CA-SDI-20556	Historic site. Trash deposit dating to post 1945.	Pigniolo, 2011

**PREVIOUSLY RECORDED CULTURAL RESOURCES WITHIN
A QUARTER-MILE RADIUS OF THE PROJECT AREA**

Primary Number*	Permanent Trinomial	Description	Recorder, Year
P-37-032409	CA-SDI-20557	Historic site. Trash deposit dating to post 1945.	Pettus, 2011
P-37-032410	CA-SDI-20558	Historic site. Trash deposit dating to 1914-1945.	Turner, 2011
P-37-032411	CA-SDI-20559	Historic site. Trash deposit dating to 1914-1945.	Pettus, 2011
*P-37-032412	CA-SDI-20560	Historic site. Trash deposit dating to 1914-1945.	Pettus, 2011
*P-37-032413	CA-SDI-20561	Historic site. Trash deposit dating to 1914-1945.	Pettus, 2011
P-37-032414	CA-SDI-20562	Historic site. Trash deposit dating to 1914-1945.	Pettus, 2011
P-37-032415	CA-SDI-20563	Historic site. Trash deposit dating to 1914-1945.	Pettus, 2011
P-37-032416	CA-SDI-20564	Historic site. Trash deposit dating to 1914-1945.	Pettus, 2011
P-37-032417	CA-SDI-20565	Historic site. Trash deposit. Date undetermined.	Pettus, 2011
P-37-032418	CA-SDI-20566	Historic site. Trash deposit dating to post 1945.	Pettus, 2011
P-37-032673	CA-SDI-20701	Historic site. Features including hotel foundations, one domestic structure, and one domestic trash and building debris scatter dating to 1880-1945.	Wolf et al., 2012
P-37-032850	CA-SDI-20764	Historic site. Trash deposit dating to 1880 to post-1945.	May, 2004
P-37-032920		Historic site. San Diego Electric Railway Imperial Avenue line. Streetcar tracks originally constructed between 1909-1912.	Pettus et al., 2012; Falvey and Griep, 2015; Mengers, 2015
P-37-033251		Historic object. Two sidewalk stamps. Date undetermined.	Zepeda-Herman, 2013
P-37-033255	CA-SDI-20937	Historic site. Trash scatter. dating to 1914 to post-1945.	Thomson, 2012
P-37-033257		Historic object. Two curb stamps. Date not given.	Zepeda-Herman, 2013
P-37-033258		Historic object. Sidewalk stamp. Date not given.	Zepeda-Herman, 2013
P-37-033260		Historic object. Sidewalk stamp. Possibly dating to 1923.	Zepeda-Herman, 2013
P-37-033605	CA-SDI-21117	Historic site. Trash scatter dating to 1848-1945.	Stropes, 2014
P-37-034867	CA-SDI-21687	Historic site. Trash scatter. Four concrete foundations, three features, two artifact concentrations; dating to 1880-1945. Originally recorded as a single-story building constructed in 1932.	Castells, 2015; Purvis et al., 2003
P-37-036049		Historic building. Former residence, now a religious building; constructed in 1892 in the Queen Anne architectural style with two additions and stucco siding dating to the 1920s.	AECOM, 2011
P-37-036328		Historic site. Trash deposit dating to 1890s-1970s.	Davison et al., 2015

**PREVIOUSLY RECORDED CULTURAL RESOURCES WITHIN
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Primary Number*	Permanent Trinomial	Description	Recorder, Year
P-37-036329		Historic site. Trash deposit dating to 1858-1970s.	Villalobos, 2015 and 2016
P-37-036333		Historic site. Trash deposit dating to 1880-1952.	Villalobos et al., 2015 and 2016
P-37-036339		Historic site. Trash deposit dating to 1900s-1970 or later.	Figuerola et al., 2015
P-37-036504	CA-SDI-22096	Historic site. Trash deposit dating to 1880s-1930s. Originally recorded as a large one-story building constructed in 1925 in the Mission Revival commercial warehouse architectural style. The building is now demolished.	Furnis, 2015 and 2016; Purvis et al., 2003
P-37-036505		Historic site. San Diego Electric Railway Imperial Avenue line. Streetcar tracks originally constructed in 1905 by San Diego Electric Railway.	Furnis et al., 2016
P-37-036548		Historic district. Warehouse Thematic Historic District, 1894-1957.	Purvis et al., 2005
P-37-036565		Historic building. San Diego Mill Supply Corporation, constructed ca. 1945 in the Mission Revival Commercial Warehouse architectural style.	Purvis et al., 2003 and 2004
P-37-036566		Historic building. Warehouse constructed ca. 1921-1940, utilitarian with parapet.	Purvis et al., 2003 and 2004
P-37-036567		Historic building. Modern Machine Company constructed ca. 1915, utilitarian with parapet.	Purvis et al., 2003 and 2004
P-37-036568		Historic building. Brass foundry or factory constructed ca. 1914, utilitarian with parapet.	Purvis et al., 2003 and 2004
P-37-036569		Historic building. Munger's Laundry Company constructed 1912 in the Art Deco architectural style.	Furlonger and Magno, 2005
P-37-036572		Historic building. Electric Laundry Company constructed ca. 1913, brick commercial/warehouse with Asian influences.	Purvis et al., 2003 and 2004
P-37-036577		Historic building. Bay City Linen Supply constructed ca. 1925 in the Italianate architectural style.	Furlonger and Magno, 2005
P-37-036615	CA-SDI-22122	Historic site. Trash scatter dating to 1914-1945.	Hahnen, 2017
P-37-036995		Historic building. George and Selina Hikel Rental Property. Single-family residence with estimated construction date of 1903 in the Folk Victorian architectural style and relocated to present site between 1922-1927.	Crawford, 2016; IS Architecture, 2015

**PREVIOUSLY RECORDED CULTURAL RESOURCES WITHIN
A QUARTER-MILE RADIUS OF THE PROJECT AREA**

Primary Number*	Permanent Trinomial	Description	Recorder, Year
P-37-036996		Historic building. George and Selina Hikel Rental Property. Single-family residence with estimated construction date of 1903 in the Folk Victorian architectural style and relocated to present site between 1922-1927.	Crawford, 2016; IS Architecture, 2015

*Within Project Area

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Attachment F

Site Photographs

SITE PHOTOGRAPHS



Overview of project area from 19th and J Street; view to the north.



Overview of 20th Street project area from Commercial Street; view to the north.



Overview of project area at 121 22nd Street: view to the south.



Overview of project area from alley north of 121 22nd Street; view to the west.



Overview of project area from Imperial Avenue; view to the east.



Overview of project area from 24th Street; view to the east; DSCN5631.JPG



Overview of project area towards Imperial Avenue, east of 25th Street; view to the north.



Overview of project area from 26th Street. view to the west.