RBF Consulting

Main Street Promenade Extension Planning Project

Cultural Resources Study

U.S.G.S. *National City, CA* quadrangle

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Main Street Promenade Extension Planning Project
Phase I Cultural Resources Survey

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Rincon Consultants, Inc. (Rincon) was retained by RBF Consulting to conduct a Phase I cultural resources survey of the proposed Main Street Promenade Extension Planning Project, Lemon Grove, San Diego County, California (project). The project site is approximately two miles along Main Street in Lemon Grove, San Diego County, California (Figure 1).

This technical report has been prepared in accordance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) statutes and guidelines. This cultural resources study has been conducted in support of the environmental review and included a records search, Native American scoping, intensive pedestrian survey, cultural resource recordation and evaluation, and report of results.

The results of the records search, Native American scoping, and field survey indicate that no cultural resources would be impacted by the project. The pedestrian survey identified one resource within the project site, the Lemon Grove Monument, but the project is not likely to impact this resource. Rincon Consultants recommends no further cultural resources work be conducted for the project. The following measures are recommended in case of unanticipated discoveries.

UNANTICIPATED DISCOVERY OF CULTURAL RESOURCES

If cultural resources are encountered during ground-disturbing activities, work in the immediate area must halt and an archaeologist meeting the Secretary of the Interior's *Professional Qualifications Standards* for archaeology (National Park Service 1983) should be contacted immediately to evaluate the find. If the discovery proves to be significant under CEQA, additional work such as data recovery excavation may be warranted.

UNANTICIPATED DISCOVERY OF HUMAN REMAINS

The discovery of human remains is always a possibility during ground disturbing activities; if human remains are found, State of California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 states that no further disturbance shall occur until the county coroner has made a determination of origin and disposition pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 5097.98. In the event of an unanticipated discovery of human remains, the county coroner must be notified immediately. If the human remains are determined to be prehistoric, the coroner will notify the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), which will determine and notify a most likely descendant (MLD). The MLD shall complete the inspection of the site within 48 hours of notification and may recommend scientific removal and nondestructive analysis of human remains and items associated with Native American burials.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

Rincon Consultants, Inc. (Rincon) was retained by RBF Consulting to conduct a cultural resources study for the Main Street Promenade Extension Planning Project. The project would extend a pedestrian and bicycle path approximately two miles along Main Street in Lemon Grove, San Diego County, California (Figure 1). This report has been prepared in accordance with the statutes and guidelines of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).

1.1 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The proposed Promenade would use the existing Main Street right-of-way and utility easements and connect from Broadway to a private development at the southern edge of Lemon Grove. The goal of the project is to provide an open space park and a travel way for pedestrians and bicyclists and to connect residential neighborhoods in Lemon Grove with the Massachusetts Avenue and Lemon Grove Trolley Stations.

1.2 REGULATORY SETTING

CEQA requires a lead agency determine whether a project may have a significant effect on historical resources (Public Resources Code [PRC], Section 21084.1). A *historical resource* is a resource listed in, or determined to be eligible for listing, in the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR), a resource included in a local register of historical resources or any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript that a lead agency determines to be *historically significant* (State CEQA Guidelines, Section 15064.5[a][1-3]).

A resource shall be considered *historically significant* if it meets any of the following criteria:

1) Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history and cultural heritage;
2) Is associated with the lives of persons important in our past;
3) Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values; or
4) Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

In addition, if it can be demonstrated that a project will cause damage to a *unique archaeological resource*, the lead agency may require reasonable efforts be made to permit any or all of these resources to be preserved in place or left in an undisturbed state. To the extent that resources cannot be left undisturbed, mitigation measures are required (PRC, Section 21083.2[a], [b], and [c]).

PRC, Section 21083.2(g) defines a *unique archaeological resource* as an archaeological artifact, object, or site about which it can be clearly demonstrated that, without merely adding to the current body of knowledge, there is a high probability that it meets any of the following criteria:

INSERT FIGURE 1 HERE

1) Contains information needed to answer important scientific research questions and that there is a demonstrable public interest in that information;
2) Has a special and particular quality such as being the oldest of its type or the best available example of its type; or
3) Is directly associated with a scientifically recognized important prehistoric or historic event or person.

1.3 PERSONNEL

Rincon Cultural Resources Program Manager Kevin Hunt, B.A., managed the cultural resources study. Rincon Cultural Resources Specialist Hannah Haas, B.A., requested the records search from the South Coastal Information Center (SCIC), conducted the Native American scoping, conducted the pedestrian survey, recorded the Lemon Grove Monument, and served as the primary author of this report. Cultural Resources Principal Investigator Robert Ramirez, M.A., Registered Professional Archaeologist (RPA), coauthored this report and served as principal investigator. GIS Analyst Craig Huff, B.A., prepared the graphics. Rincon Vice-President Duane Vander Pluym, D. Env., reviewed this report for quality control.

2.0 NATURAL SETTING

The project site is located in the city of Lemon Grove in southwestern San Diego County, approximately eight miles (13 kilometers) east of the San Diego Bay and 13 miles (21 kilometers) north of the California-Mexico border. The project site consists of an existing public right-of-way (ROW) and existing utilities ROW. Vegetation present included mixed grasses, eucalyptus, palm trees, and various types of cacti.

3.0 CULTURAL SETTING

The cultural setting for the project vicinity is broadly presented within three overviews: Prehistoric, Ethnographic, and Historic. The Prehistoric and Historic overviews describe human occupation before and after European contact, while the Ethnographic Overview provides a synchronic "snapshot" of traditional Native American lifeways as described by European observers prior to assimilative actions or as described to later ethnographers.

3.1 PREHISTORIC OVERVIEW

The project lies in what generally is described as California's Southern Bight. This region extends from the Mexican border to Santa Monica and includes Orange and San Diego Counties, western Riverside County, and the Southern Channel Islands. At European contact, the region was occupied by the Tongva, Juaneño, Luiseño, and Kumeyaay (Ipai and Tipai). For the purposes of this study, the prehistoric cultural chronology for the Southern Bight is presented following Byrd and Raab (2007), who have divided it into the Early (9600- 5600 B.C.), Middle (5600-1650 B.C.), and Late (5600-1650 B.C.) Holocene.

3.1.1 The Early Holocene (ca. 9600-5600 B.C.)

Evidence of Paleo-Indian occupation of southern California remains very limited. Approximately 75 sites on the southern and central California coast are known that date to 7500 years before present (B.P.; Erlandson and Colten 1991). The earliest accepted dates for human occupation of the California coast are from the Northern Channel Islands, off the Santa Barbara coast. Daisy Cave, located on San Miguel Island, dates to as early as 9,600 calibrated (cal) B.C. (Erlandson et al. 1996). The Arlington Springs site on Santa Rosa Island, human remains have yielded a date of approximately 10,000 B.C. (Johnson et al. 2002). San Diego and Orange counties and the Southern Channel Islands have not produced dates as early as these. However, radiocarbon evidence has dated early occupation of the coastal region between circa (ca.) 8000 and 7000 cal B.C. (Byrd and Raab 2007).

Traditional models describe California's first inhabitants as big-game hunters roaming North America during the end of the last Ice Age. As the Ice Age came to a close, warmer and drier climatic conditions are thought to have created wide-spread cultural responses. The pluvial lakes and streams in the desert interior began to wane and cultures dependent on these water sources migrated to areas with moister conditions, such as the southern California coast (Byrd and Raab 2007).

The San Dieguito Complex is a well-defined cultural response to these changing climatic conditions in the southern California coastal region and was originally named for the cultural sequence in western San Diego County (Rogers 1929, 1939). Leaf-shaped points and knives, crescents, and scrapers characterize the artifact assemblages throughout the region (Byrd and Raab 2007). San Dieguito sites generally show evidence of the hunting of various animals, including birds, and gathering of plant resources (Moratto 2004).

3.1.2 Middle Holocene (ca. 5600–1650 B.C.)

The Middle Holocene is generally viewed as a time of cultural transition. During this time, the cultural adaptations of the Early Holocene gradually altered. Use of milling stone tools began to appear across most of central and southern California around 6000-5000 B.C., indicating a focus on the collection and processing of hard-shelled seeds. Environmental changes in the Southern Bight are thought to have been the key factor in these changing adaptations (Byrd and Raab 2007). Occupation patterns indicated semi-sedentary populations focused on the bays and estuaries of San Diego and Orange counties, with shellfish and plant resources as the most important dietary components (Warren 1968). In the San Diego area, this adaptive strategy is known as the La Jolla complex.

Sometime around 4,000 years ago, extensive estuarine silting began to cause a decline in shellfish and thus a depopulation of the coastal zone. Settlement shifted to river valleys, and resource exploitation focused on hunting small game and gathering plant resources (Warren 1968; Byrd and Raab 2007).

3.1.3 Late Holocene (ca. 1650 B.C.-A.D. 1769)

The Late Holocene witnessed numerous cultural adaptations. The bow and arrow was adopted sometime after A.D. 500, and ceramics appeared in the area ca. A.D. 1000. Populations were sustained by food surpluses, especially acorns (Byrd and Raab 2007; Kroeber 1925). Other exploited food resources include shellfish, fish, small terrestrial mammals, and small-seeded plants. Settlement patterns of the Late Holocene are characterized by large residential camps linked to smaller specialized camps for resource procurement (Byrd and Raab 2007).

3.2 ETHNOGRAPHIC OVERVIEW

The people who traditionally occupied the region along the Pacific coast from central San Diego County southward into Baja California and eastward into Imperial County were originally referred to by Europeans as the Diegueño or Diegueno, because they lived on the lands allotted to Mission San Diego de Alcala (Carrico 1987; Gifford 1931). Today, the Native Americans dubbed Diegueno generally refer to themselves as the Kumeyaay (Shipek 1987). Linguistic studies support the division of the Kumeyaay people into northern (Ipai) and southern (Tipai) dialect groups, while often identifying the Desert Kumeyaay of eastern San Diego County, portions of northeastern Baja California, and the majority western portion of Imperial County as Kamia (Gifford 1931, Luomala 1978). As noted by Luomala (1978:592), anthropologists have created "hazily defined" divisions with "cultural and environmental differences shading into one another." Prior to European contact, the boundary between the Kumeyaay groups was not rigid and the distinction between them likely existed as a gradient rather than a clear division of cultural and political units (Carrico 1987). These groups shared closely related Yuman languages, as well as customs, beliefs, and material culture. This report will focus on the Tipai as the project location is located with the southern portion of Kumeyaay territory.

The Tipai occupied the Pacific coast from La Jolla south to below Ensenada and Todos Santos Bay in Baja California, Mexico. The Northern Kumeyaay (Ipai), occupied the area north of La Jolla to Agua Hedionda Lagoon. Kumeyaay territory extended inland throughout the Cuyamaca and Laguna Mountains into the Yuha and Anza Borrego deserts of Imperial County (Carrico 1987; Luomala 1978). The region includes tremendous environmental variation and resource zones. Neighboring groups included the Luiseño and Cupeño to the northwest, the Cahuilla to the northeast, the Quechan to the east, and the Paipai to the south (Kroeber 1925).

Tipai territory was divided among bands that typically controlled 10–30 linear miles within a drainage system and up to the drainage boundaries. Within each band's territory were a primary village and a number of secondary homesteads located along tributary creeks (Shipek 1982:297). Each band was composed of 5–15 kinship groups (sibs or *shiimul*) (Kroeber 1925:719; Shipek 1987:8), some of which were divided among more than one band. Approximately 50–75 named kinship groups were located throughout the entire Kumeyaay territory.

Tipai winter villages were located in sheltered valleys near reliable sources of water with the entire band present. Dwellings in the relatively permanent winter villages were semi-subterranean and roughly circular, with a wooden pole framework covered with brush thatch. The main entrance had a mat covering to keep out the wind and ensure privacy, and ritually

faced the east (Luomala 1978:597). Other structures in the village consisted of family-owned platform granaries, a village-owned brush ceremonial enclosure, and sweat lodges. A semi-circular enclosure was used for the *keruk* mourning ceremony, and a rock wall sometimes surrounded ceremonial and dance areas. At their summer camps, ramadas and windbreaks were common, which were built into trees or rock shelters. Granaries and more permanent housing would sometimes be constructed within frequently visited oak groves in the hills and mountains of Tipai territory. The dead were cremated, the ashes buried or placed in ceramic urns that were then buried or placed in caves.

Many Tipai camped in coastal valleys at certain times of the year and gathered coastal resources. Fish were taken with hooks, nets and bows, often from tule boats. Shellfish were gathered from the sandy beaches (e.g., *Chione*, scallops, and *Donax*) and rocky shores (e.g., mussels and abalone). Common game birds included doves and quail; migratory birds included geese. A primary source of protein came from rabbits, woodrats, and other small game living along the mesas and foothills. These animals were caught using throwing sticks, the bow and arrow, or in nets on community drives. Hunting large game such as deer and mountain sheep was the role of expert hunters trained in specialized hunting folklore (Luomala 1978:601). Land resources generally belonged to the bands with only a few areas considered "tribal" land and open to anyone (Shipek 1982:301).

During the winter season small game and seasonal herbs were collected in the valleys. Greens included miner's lettuce, clover, pigweed, and grasses. Seeds were harvested from buckwheat, chia and other salvias, and a variety of grasses. In the mountains and foothills, yucca was gathered for its stalks, flowers, and leaves. Elderberry, manzanita, cholla and prickly-pear *Opuntia* cactus, and juniper shrubs provided berries and fruit. The acorns from several species of oak were heavily depended upon, gathered during the late summer, and stored in family and village granaries. For the Tipai, and many other southern California groups, acorns were the primary staple. They were gathered, pounded into flour, and leeched of toxic tannins. During the late spring and summer, small groups foraged in favored spots, usually at progressively higher elevations as various resources ripened (Shipek 1987).

All Kumeyaay practiced plant husbandry to "maintain and increase supplies of native foods" (Shipek 1987:12). These practices included: clearing lands for planting seeds of greens, shrubs, and specific trees; sowing grass seed on burned fields; and transplanting wild onions, tobacco, and cuttings of *Opuntia* (nopales or paddle cactus) near village sites.

Tipai clothing was minimal. Men and children wore utilitarian belt sashes and pouches designed to hold tools and small game, while women wore a one or two piece apron made of shredded bark, and a round, twined cap. Robes of rabbit, willow bark or deerskin were worn in the winter and also served as bedding. Sandals woven from agave fibers were worn when traveling long distances (Luomala 1978:599).

Tipai baskets were of high quality and of the same weave and forms found elsewhere in southern California, and carrying nets and sacks were also made and used. Pottery was regularly manufactured and used for water jars, cooking and storage pots, and cremation urns

(Kroeber 1925:722). The Tipai made and traded curved clay pipes, stone pipes, and medicine sucking tubes.

Religious mythologies shared by the Tipai and other Kumeyaay groups include abstract spiritual concepts and a higher creator-god (Shipek 1985). *Kuuchama*, or Tecate Peak, was the most sacred landmark. The Kumeyaay believed it was designated by God as the location for acquiring power for good, healing, and peace. Other holy places recognized by all Kumeyaay include *Wee'ishpa* or Signal Mountain, Jacumba Peak, Mt. Woodson, Viejas Mountain, and other mountains beside the Colorado River in the Desert Kumeyaay region (Shipek 1985, 1987:14). Ceremonies among the Kumeyaay are similar to those of other southern California native peoples (Kroeber 1925: 712-717), including puberty rites, marriage, naming, cremation of the dead, and the annual mourning ceremony (keruk) for all those of the sib who had died the previous year. The ceremonial leader, an inherited religious position, conducted these rituals.

3.3 HISTORIC OVERVIEW

The post-Contact history of California is generally divided into three periods: the Spanish period (1769–1822), the Mexican period (1822–1848), and the American period (1848–present). Each of these periods is briefly described below.

3.3.1 Spanish Period (1769–1822)

Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo in 1542 led the first European expedition to observe what is now called southern California. That year, he landed on Point Loma, approximately 15 miles from the proposed project site. For more than 200 years, Cabrillo and other Spanish, Portuguese, British, and Russian explorers sailed the Alta (upper) California coast and made limited inland expeditions, but they did not establish permanent settlements (Bean 1968; Rolle 2003).

Gaspar de Portolá and Franciscan Father Junipero Serra established the first Spanish settlement in Alta California at Mission San Diego de Alcalá in 1769. This was the first of 21 missions erected by the Spanish between 1769 and 1823. The Mission and its associated presidio were initially built near the Kumeyaay village of *Cosoy*, near the present site of Old Town. However, the water supply at this location was lacking and the soil was not very fertile. Thus the mission was moved in 1774 to its present location, near the Kumeyaay village of *Nipaguay* (Mission San Diego 2013; City of San Diego 2006). The missions were responsible for administering to the local Indians as well as converting the population to Christianity (Engelhardt 1927b). Contact with diseases brought by Europeans, however, greatly reduced the Native American population.

During the Mission period, Spain deeded ranchos to prominent citizens and soldiers, though very few in comparison to the following Mexican Period. Presidio commandants were given the authority to grant house lots and garden plots to soldiers, and sometime after 1800, soldiers and their families began to move towards the base of Presidio Hill to receive land grants from the presidio commandants (City of San Diego 2006). To manage and expand their herds of cattle on these large ranchos, colonists enlisted the labor of the surrounding Native American population (Engelhardt 1927a).

3.3.2 Mexican Period (1822–1848)

The Mexican period commenced when news of the success of the Mexican Revolution (1810-1821) against the Spanish crown reached California in 1822. This period was an era of extensive interior land grant development and exploration by American fur trappers west of the Sierra Nevada Mountains. The California missions declined in power and were ultimately secularized in 1834. By 1835, the presidio and Mission San Diego de Alcala had been abandoned and lay in ruins (City of San Diego 2006). The hallmark of the Mexican period was large ranchos deeded to prominent Mexican citizens, frequently soldiers, by the governor.

The newly established Pueblo of San Diego was recognized by the Mexican government in 1834. The pueblo did not fare as well as other California towns during the Mexican Period. Secularization of the missions caused increased hostilities by Native Americans against the *Californios* living in San Diego County during the late 1830s. Attacks on outlying ranchos and an unstable political and economic climate caused the pueblo's population to drop from approximately 500 to 150 permanent residents by 1840. In 1838, San Diego was demoted from pueblo status and made a subprefecture of the Los Angeles Pueblo (City of San Diego 2006).

3.3.3 American Period (1848–Present)

The American period in San Diego County began as early as 1846 when the United States military occupied San Diego and effectively ended *Californio* resistance in 1847. The American government assumed formal control of Alta California with the signing of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo in 1848, in which the United States agreed to pay Mexico $15 million for the territory that included California, Nevada, Utah, and parts of Colorado, Arizona, New Mexico, and Wyoming.

During the early American Period, cattle ranches dominated much of Southern California, although droughts and population growth resulted in farming and urban professions supplanting ranching through the late nineteenth century. After the U.S. took control of San Diego in 1846, the political and economic situation stabilized and population increased. The discovery of gold in northern California in 1848 led to the California Gold Rush, leading to a massive increase in population (Guinn 1977). By 1853, the population of California exceeded 300,000. Thousands of settlers and immigrants continued to pour into the state, particularly after the completion of the transcontinental railroad in 1869. By the 1880s, the railroads had established networks throughout southern California, resulting in fast and affordable shipment of goods, as well as means to transport new residents (Dumke 1944).

3.3.3.1 San Diego County

San Diego County was formally organized in February of 1850 and grew slowly during the next decade. The mid-1800s saw the urbanization of San Diego thanks to the development and promotion of the area by Alonzo Horton, who offered free lots to anyone who would build a house worth $500. The Santa Fe Railroad began construction in 1880 with the first trains arriving in 1882. After several population booms, San Diego had reached a population of 35,000

by 1888. The population fell again to 17,000 in 1890, because of a real estate market crash (City of San Diego 2006).

The twentieth century brought further development to San Diego. A major building campaign was launched by John D. Spreckels with the purpose of modernizing the city. Summer cottage retreats began to develop in the beach communities of Ocean Beach and La Jolla. Improvements in public transportation caused development to spread to the areas of University Heights, Greater North Park, and Mission Hills. In 1915, the Panama-California Exposition was held in San Diego in celebration of the opening of the Panama Canal (City of San Diego 2006).

During the 1920s, San Diego's population grew from 74,683 to 147,897, due to the Panama-California Exposition and efforts to attract the Navy to San Diego. The naval and military presence provided the population and economy that allowed the city further development (City of San Diego 2006).

San Diego County continues to be an important military center. One of the largest metropolitan areas in California, San Diego County is a popular vacation destination known for its beaches, mild climate, and urban events.

3.3.3.2 Lemon Grove

The project site is located within the City of Lemon Grove. Lemon Grove's first European resident was Robert Allison, who settled in the area in 1869. The area became known for sheep, poultry, and the citrus orchards that gave the community its name. In 1888, the San Diego and Cuyamaca Railroad reached Lemon Grove, sparking further development and providing a route for the citrus to reach national markets. Joseph Allison, son of Robert Allison, filed subdivision maps for Lemon Grove in 1892 and sold parcels of land to settlers. By World War II, suburbanization took over and the citrus groves gave way to development. The City of Lemon Grove was incorporated in 1977 and has continued to grow to a population of 25,000 today (City of Lemon Grove 2014; Ofield 2010).

4.0 BACKGROUND RESEARCH

4.1 CALIFORNIA HISTORICAL RESOURCES INFORMATION SYSTEM

At Rincon's request, on May 19, 2014, the South Coastal Information Center (SCIC) located at San Diego State University conducted a search of the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS). The search was conducted to identify all previously conducted cultural resources work within the project site and a 0.5-mile radius around it, as well as to identify previously recorded cultural resources within or near the project site. The CHRIS search included a review of the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), the CRHR, the California Points of Historical Interest list, the California Historical Landmarks list, the Archaeological Determinations of Eligibility list, and the California State Historic Resources Inventory list. The records search also included a review of all available historic USGS 7.5- and 15-minute quadrangle maps.

4.1.1 Previous Studies

The SCIC records search identified a total of 36 previous studies within a 0.5-mile radius of the project site, five of which (SCIC report numbers 1121218, 1127505, 1130018, 1130058, and 1131826) include portions of the project site (Table 1). None of these studies identified cultural resources within the current project site boundaries.

Table 1
Previous Studies Within a 0.5-Mile Radius of the Project site

SCIC Report No.	Author	Year	Study	Relationship to Project site
1120024	Dominici, Debra A.	1985	Report of an Archaeological Survey for a Proposed Route 94, 125 Widening Project in San Diego County 11-SD-94, 125 P.M. 9.2-10.0, 13.5-14.6 11203-146610	Outside
1120868	Fink, Gary R.	1975	Archaeological and Historical Resources of the Spring Valley Creek Floodplain, Spring Valley, California	Outside
1120894	Potter, David A.	1989	Public Notice of Proposed Negative Declaration: Highland Hills	Outside
1121150	Laylander, Don	1989	Extended Phase I Investigations of Six Prehistoric Sites (CA-SDI-10993, -10995, 10997, 10998, 1100) in the Spring Valley-Lemon Grove Area, San Diego County, California	Outside
1121218	Crotteau, Karen	1983	Archaeological Survey Report for the Proposed MTDB Urban Transit Corridor (11812-634517-6T11232B)	**Within**
1122470	Alter, Ruth and Tim Gross	1992	Cultural Resources Survey of the Jamacha VI Property, San Diego, CA	Outside
1122547	Alter, Ruth C.	1992	Cultural Resources Survey of the Jamacha VI Property	Outside
1124836	Dominici, Debra	1985	Report of an Archaeological Survey for a Proposed Route 94, 125 Widening Project in San Diego County	Outside
1125942	Caltrans and Don Laylander	1992	Phase II and Extended Phase I Tests at Seven Prehistoric Archaeological Sites (CA-SDI-10991, 10992, 10993, 10995, 10996, 10998, and 11001) in the Spring Valley-Lemon Grove Area, San Diego County, California	Outside
1126425	Carrico, Richard	1990	Historic Resources Inventory Sweetwater Valley	Outside
1127505	Duke, Curt	2002	Cultural Resources Assessment Cingular Wireless Facility No. SD 707-01 San Diego County, CA	**Within**
1127558	Duke, Curt	2002	Cultural Resources Assessment Cingular Wireless Facility No. SD-674-01 San Diego County, California	Outside
1127808	Duke, Curt	2002	AT&T Wireless Services Facility No. 10082	Outside
1127812	Duke, Curt	2002	AT&T Wireless Services Facility No. 10042A-03	Outside

Table 1
Previous Studies Within a 0.5-Mile Radius of the Project site

SCIC Report No.	Author	Year	Study	Relationship to Project site
1127983	Duke, Curt	2000	Cultural Resource Assessment for Pacific Bell Wireless Facility SD 407-02, County of San Diego	Outside
1127990	NiGhablain, Sinead	2001	Cultural Resources Study of the Lisbon St. Apartments Project	Outside
1129145	Gallegos, Dennis and Carolyn Kyle	1991	Cultural Resource Survey Report San Diego Bikeways Project, San Diego, California	Outside
1129933	Aislin-Kay, Marnie and Christeen Taniguchi	2004	Records Search Results and Site Visit for Cingular Telecommunications Facility Candidate SD-136-02 (Aztec Tree Service), 7970 Lemon Grove Way, Lemon Grove, San Diego County, California	Outside
1130018	Taniguchi, Christeen and Kimberly Lauko	2004	Indirect APE Historic Architectural Assessment for Sprint Telecommunications Facility Candidate SD60XC037A (St. Philip's Episcopal Church), 2660 Hardy Drive, Lemon Grove, San Diego County, California	**Within**
1130058	Carrel, Mark and Kimberly D. Lauko	2004	Record Search and Site Visit Results for Sprint Telecommunications Facility Candidate SD60xC037A (St. Philip's Episcopal Church) 2660 Hardy Drive, Lemon Grove, San Diego County, California	**Within**
1130227	Bonner, Wayne H. and Sarah A. Williams	2006	Cultural Resource Records Search and Site Visit Results for Cricket Telecommunications Facility Candidate San-535A (Grove Street Enterprise Center) 3774 Grove Street, Lemon Grove, San Diego County, California	Outside
1130230	Bonner, Wayne Sarah Williams	2006	Cultural Resource Records Search and Site Visit Results for Cricket Telecommunications Facility Candidate SAN-542-A (U-Haul Rental), 1805 Massachusetts Avenue, Lemon Grove, San Diego County, California	Outside
1130258	Bonner, Wayne H. and Alynne Loupe	2005	Cultural Resources Records Search Results and Site Visit for Cingular Telecommunications Facility Candidate SS-033-02 (MTS Lemon Grove), 1790 San Altos Place, Lemon Grove, San Diego County, California	Outside
1130466	Crull, Scott	2006	Cultural Resources Record Search and Site Visit for the Cricket Communications SAN-535-C, Lemon Grove Park, Monopine and Equipment Shelter, Located at 8105 Lemon Grove Way, Lemon Grove, San Diego County, California	Outside
1130551	Arrington, Cindy	2006	Cultural Resources Final Report of Monitoring and Findings for the Qwest Network Construction Project, State of California, SWCA Environmental Consultants	Outside

Table 1
Previous Studies Within a 0.5-Mile Radius of the Project site

SCIC Report No.	Author	Year	Study	Relationship to Project site
1131070	Bonner, Wayne H. and Jonathan M. Wright	2006	Cultural Resource Records Search Results and Site Visit for Cricket Communications Facility Candidate SAN-541 (Saint Philip Church), 2660 Hardy Drive, Lemon Grove, San Diego County, California	Outside
1131162	Caltrans	1992	Historic Property Survey Report for the Construction of Route 125 Between Routes 54 and 94, San Diego County, California, Volume 2 of 3	Outside
1131163	Caltrans	1992	Historic Property Survey Report for the Construction of Route 125 Between Routes 54 and 94, Volume 3 of 3	Outside
1131826	Robbins-Wade, Mary	2008	Archaeological Resources Analysis for the Master Stormwater System Maintenance Program, San Diego, California Project No. 42891	**Within**
1131927	Ni Ghabhlain, Sinead	2006	Draft Letter for a Cultural Resources Survey for the Lemon Grove Honda Project, City of Lemon Grove, California	Outside
1132200	Herrman, Myra	2009	Draft Environmental Impact Report for the Masters Storm Water System Maintenance Program (MSWSMP), City of San Diego Development Services Department	Outside
1132520	Ni Ghablain, Sinead	2006	Historic Building Evaluations for the Central Imperial Redevelopment Project, San Diego, California	Outside
1132759	McKenna, Jeanette A.	2010	Archaeological Records Search, Lemon Grove Middle School, Lemon Grove, San Diego County, CA	Outside
1132764	Bonner, Wayne and Sarah A. Williams	2010	Cultural Resource Records Search, Site Visit Results, and Direct APE Historic Architectural Assessment for Clearwire Candidate CA-SDG5194/CA6969, 3205 Washington Avenue, Lemon Grove, San Diego County, California	Outside
1133006	Robbins-Wade, Mary	2011	Master Storm Water System Maintenance Program	Outside

Source: South Coastal Information Center, May 2014

4.1.2 Previously Recorded Resources

The SCIC records search identified two previously recorded cultural resources within a 0.5-mile radius of the project site (Table 2). Neither of these resources is located within the project site.

Table 2
Previously Recorded Cultural Resources Within 0.5 Mile of the Project site

Site Designation	Description	NRHP/CRHR Eligibility Status	Recorded/Updated By and Year	Relationship to Project site
P-37-014902	Isolated scraper	Presumed ineligible	D. Laylander and D. Whitten 1988	Outside
P-37-031522	Prehistoric lithic scatter	Insufficient Information	J. Kraft 2010	Outside

Source: South Coastal Information Center, May 2014

4.1.3 Historic Addresses

The SCIC records search identified ten historic addresses within a 0.5-mile radius of the project site (Table 3). Of these, four are adjacent to the project site on the west side of Main Street (3308 Main Street, 3262 Main Street, 3268 Main Street, and 3270 Main Street). All four of these sites were previously determined ineligible for listing in the NRHP.

Table
Historic Addresses Within 0.5 Mile of the Project site

Address	Description	Construction Date	NRHP/CRHR Eligibility Status	Relationship to Project site
3308 Main Street	Sonka Store; Mission Revival style	1912	6: Determined ineligible for listing in the NRHP	**Adjacent**
3262 Main Street	Single family residence; Mediterranean Revival style	1935	6: Determined ineligible for listing in the NRHP	**Adjacent**
3268 Main Street	Single family residence; Bungalow	1920	6: Determined ineligible for listing in the NRHP	**Adjacent**
3270 Main Street	Single family residence; Bungalow	1895	6: Determined ineligible for listing in the NRHP	**Adjacent**
3842 Costa Bella Drive	Clovelly House; Eclectic style	1915	4: Might become eligible for listing on the NRHP	Outside
3850 Costa Bella Drive	Costa Bella; Mediterranean style	1913	5: Ineligible for the NRHP but still of local interest	Outside
565 S. 68th Street	Single family residence; Bungalow	1927	Insufficient information	Outside
6821 Imperial Avenue	Single family residence	1927	Insufficient information	Outside
7715 Church Street	Atherton Chapel; Late Queen Anne style	1898	6: Determined ineligible for listing in the NRHP	Outside
Church Street	Lemon Grove Congregational Church; Gothic Revival Style	1912	6: Determined ineligible for listing in the NRHP	Outside

Source: South Coastal Information Center, May 2014

4.1.4 Historic Maps

The SCIC provided three historic maps depicting the project site. An official San Diego County map from 1872 depicts no roads or structures within the project site (McWheeler 1872). A map depicting roads and trails in use from 1769-1885 and drawn in 1955, depicts the Santa Fe

Railroad and an adjacent road near the project site (Moore 1955). The 1953 *National City, CA* 7.5 Minute Quadrangle depicts Main Street within the project site and the railroad traversing alongside it. The northern portion of the project site is surrounded by dense development. The southern portion has several structures on either side.

4.2 NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

Rincon Consultants initiated Native American coordination for this project on May 2, 2014. As part of the process of identifying cultural resources within or near the project site, we contacted the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) to request a review of the Sacred Lands File (SLF). The NAHC faxed a response May 5, 2014 (Appendix B), which stated that a search of the SLF "failed to identify Native American cultural resources" within the project site. The NAHC provided a list of 13 Native American individuals or tribal organizations that may have knowledge of cultural resources in or near the project site. Because the project is subject to Senate Bill 18 of 2005 (SB 18), which has been codified into California Law, (California Public Resources Code § 65352.3 – 65352.4), the contact list was forwarded to the City of Lemon Grove which will conduct government-to-government consultation.

5.0 FIELD SURVEY METHODS

Rincon cultural resources specialist Hannah Haas conducted a cultural resources survey of the project site on May 27, 2014. Ms. Haas walked two transects spaced no greater than 10 meters apart oriented parallel to Main Street. She examined all exposed ground surface for artifacts (e.g., flaked stone tools, tool-making debris, stone milling tools, ceramics, fire-affected rock [FAR]), ecofacts (marine shell and bone), soil discoloration that might indicate the presence of a cultural midden, soil depressions, and features indicative of the former presence of structures or buildings (e.g., standing exterior walls, postholes, foundations) or historic debris (e.g., metal, glass, ceramics). Ground disturbances such as burrows were visually inspected.

6.0 RESULTS

Bare ground visibility during survey varied as portions of the project site were paved with asphalt or concrete. Ground visibility within the unpaved portions of the project site was poor (approximately 30 percent; Photograph 1) due to presence of vegetation and duff.

The SCIC records search identified no previously recorded cultural resources within the project site. Four historic addresses are listed along the western edge of the project site, but these will not be directly impacted by the current project. One newly recorded resource is located within the project site, the Lemon Grove Monument, discussed in further detail below.

Photograph 1. View of project site from approximately 250 feet (75 m) north of Central Avenue, facing south.

Photograph 2. View of project site facing south between San Miguel and Davidson Avenues.

Photograph 3. View of project site facing south from the Massachusetts Avenue Trolley Station.

6.1 LEMON GROVE MONUMENT

The Lemon Grove Monument, or Lemon Grove Lemon, is located at the intersection of Main Street and Broadway adjacent to the San Diego Trolley tracks. The main portion of the monument is shaped as a large lemon approximately 10 feet long and 6 feet wide and is described as the world's largest lemon. It was originally built as a parade float in 1928. It was plastered in 1930 and placed in the center of Lemon Grove on a concrete platform (City of Lemon Grove 1996). In 1988, the monument was moved to the west of its original location to provide space for the trolley line (Roadside America 2014).

Photograph 4. View of Lemon Grove Monument, facing northeast.

7.0 RESOURCE EVALUATIONS

As detailed in Section 1.2, Regulatory Setting, a resource shall be considered *historically significant* if it meets any of the following criteria:

1) Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history and cultural heritage;
2) Is associated with the lives of persons important in our past;
3) Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values; or
4) Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

7.1 LEMON GROVE MONUMENT

The Lemon Grove Monument is recommended ineligible for listing in the CRHR. While the monument is associated with a parade in 1928, it was not an event of significant importance nor was it associated with persons important in our past (Criteria 1 and 2). While the monument is distinctive, it is not characteristic of particular type, period, region or method of construction as it is readily replicated and similar objects have appeared in parade floats on a regular basis for the past several decades. Furthermore, it does not contain high artistic values nor was it made

by an important creative individual (Criterion 3). The monument is not likely to yield information important in our past (Criterion 4).

8.0 MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the results of the records search, Native American scoping, and field survey, Rincon Consultants recommends that no further cultural resources work be conducted for the project. Four historic addresses were identified along the western boundary of the project site but will not be impacted by the proposed project. One newly recorded resource, the Lemon Grove Monument, was recorded within the project site and is considered locally significant as an iconic symbol of the City, but it is not considered eligible for listing in the CRHR. Furthermore, the project is not likely to impact the monument. In the event the City of Lemon Gove develops a local register of historic resources, Rincon recommends the Lemon Grove Monument be evaluated for listing in that register. The following measures are recommended in case of unanticipated discoveries.

8.1 UNANTICIPATED DISCOVERY OF CULTURAL RESOURCES

If cultural resources are encountered during ground-disturbing activities, work in the immediate area must halt and an archaeologist meeting the Secretary of the Interior's *Professional Qualifications Standards* for archaeology (National Park Service 1983) must be contacted immediately to evaluate the find. If the discovery proves to be significant under CEQA, additional work such as data recovery excavation may be warranted.

8.2 UNANTICIPATED DISCOVERY OF HUMAN REMAINS

The discovery of human remains is always a possibility during ground disturbing activities. If human remains are found the State of California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 states that no further disturbance shall occur until the county coroner has made a determination of origin and disposition pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 5097.98. In the event of an unanticipated discovery of human remains, the county coroner must be notified immediately. If the human remains are determined to be prehistoric, the coroner will notify the NAHC, which will determine and notify a most likely descendant (MLD). The MLD shall complete the inspection of the site within 48 hours of notification and may recommend scientific removal and nondestructive analysis of human remains and items associated with Native American burials.

9.0 REFERENCES

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Appendix A

Records Search Summary

South Coastal Information Center
4283 El Cajon Blvd., Suite 250
San Diego, CA 92105
Office: (619) 594-5682
Fax: (619) 594-4483
www.scic.org
nick@scic.org

CALIFORNIA HISTORICAL RESOURCES INFORMATION SYSTEM RECORDS SEARCH

Company: Rincon Consultants

Company Representative: Hannah Haas

Date Processed: 5/18/2014

Project Identification: Main Street Promenade #13-01656

Search Radius: 1/2 mile

Historical Resources: YES

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

Previous Survey Report Boundaries: YES

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

Historic Addresses: YES

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

Historic Maps: YES

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

Summary of SHRC Approved CHRIS IC Records Search Elements	
RSID:	
RUSH:	no
Hours:	1
Spatial Features:	39
Address-Mapped Shapes:	yes
Digital Database Records:	10
Quads:	1
Aerial Photos:	0
PDFs:	Yes
PDF Pages:	51

This is not an invoice. Please pay from the monthly billing statement

Appendix B

Native American Correspondence

STATE OF CALIFORNIA Edmund G. Brown, Jr.Governor

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION
1550 Harbor Boulevard, Suite 100
West Sacramento, CA 95691
(916) 373-3715
Fax (916) 373-5471
Web Site www.nahc.ca.gov
Ds_nahc@pacbell.net

May 5, 2014

Mr. Kevin Hunt, Senior Cultural Resources Consultant
Rincon Consultants, Inc.
5135 Avenida Encinas, Suite A
Carlsbad, CA 92008

Sent by FAX to: 805-547-0901
No. of Pages: 4

RE: Native American Consultation pursuant to California Government Code Sections 6540.2, 65092, 65351, 65352.3,, 65352.4, 65562.5 et seq. for **"General Plan Amendmen1 for the Main Street Promenade Project;"** located in the City of Lemon Grove; San Diego County; California

Dear Mr. Hunt:

Government Code Sections 65351, 65352.3, 65562.5, *et seq.* incorporates the protection of California traditional tribal cultural places into land use planning for cities, counties and agencies by establishing responsibilities for local governments to contact, refer plans to, and consult with California Native American tribes as part of the adoption or amendment of any general or specific plan proposed on or after January 1, 2005. California Native American tribes are identified on a list maintained by the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC).

In the 1985 Appellate Court decision (170 Cal App 3rd 604), the court held that the NAHC has jurisdiction and special expertise, as a state agency, over affected Native American resources impacted by proposed projects, including archaeological places of religious significance to Native Americans, and to Native American burial sites. Note that the NAHC does NOT APPROVE General or Specific Plan; rather, it provides a list of tribal governments with which local jurisdictions must consult concerning any proposed impact to cultural resources as a result of the proposed action.

The NAHC did conduct a Sacred Lands file search of the 'area of potential effect' or APE and **failed to identify** Native American cultural resources in the APE As part of the tribal consultation process, the NAHC recommends that local governments and project developers contact the tribal governments, on the attached list, in order to determine if any cultural places might be impacted by the proposed action and Mitigation &

Monitoring Plan, as appropriate. Also, the absence of specific site information in the sacred lands file does not preclude their existence. Other sources of cultural resources should also be contacted for information regarding known and recorded sites.

Attached is a consultation list of tribal governments with traditional lands or cultural places located in the vicinity the Project Area (APE). The tribal entities on the list are for your guidance for **government-to-government consultation** purposes.

A Native American tribe or individual may be the only source of the presence of traditional cultural places. For that reason, a list of Native American Contacts is enclosed as they may have knowledge of cultural resources and about potential impact, if any, of the proposed project.

If you have any questions, please contact me at (916) 373-3715.

Best regards,

Dave Singleton
Program Analyst

Attachment

x **Native American Tribal Government Consultation**
San Diego County, California
May 5, 2014, 2014

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

Sycuan Band of the Kumeyaay Nation
Daniel Tucker, Chairperson
5459 Sycuan Road Diegueno/Kumeyaay
El Cajon , CA 92019
ssilva@sycuan-nsn.gov
619 445-2613

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

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

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

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

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

Jamul Indian Village
Raymond Hunter, Chairperson
P.O. Box 612 Diegueno/Kumeyaay
Jamul , CA 91935
jamulrez@sctdv.net
(619) 669-4785

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

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

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 applicable only for consultation with Native American tribes under Government Code Section 65352.3. and 65362.4. et seq.

05/05/2014 14:44 FAX 916 657 5390 NAHC 003

x **Native American Tribal Government Consultation**
San Diego County, California
May 5, 2014, 2014

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

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

Ipay 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

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 applicable only for consultation with Native American tribes under Government Code Section 65352.3. and 65362.4. et seq.

Appendix C

Resource Record

State of California — The Resources Agency DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION **PRIMARY RECORD**	Primary # HRI # Trinomial NRHP Status Code	
Other Listings Review Code	Reviewer	Date

 ***Resource Name or #:** Lemon Grove Monument

P1. Other Identifier: Lemon Grove Lemon

***P2. Location:** ☐ **Not for Publication** ☑ **Unrestricted** ***a. County:** San Diego

and (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

***b. USGS 7.5' Quad:** National City **Date:** 2014 **T** 16S; **R** 1W ; **¼ of** **¼ of Sec** 31 **;** M.D. **B.M.**

c. Address: Broadway and Main Street City: Lemon Grove Zip: 91945

d. UTM: Zone: 11S; 497104 mE/ 3622744 mN (G.P.S.)

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate) Elevation: adjacent to San Diego Trolley- Orange Line

***P3a. Description:** (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)

The Lemon Grove Monument is located at the intersection of Main Street and Broadway adjacent to the San Diego Trolley tracks. The Lemon is approximately 10 feet long and 6 feet wide and is described as the world's largest lemon. It was originally built as a parade float in 1928. It was plastered in 1930 and placed in the center of Lemon Grove on a concrete platform (City of Lemon Grove 1996). In 1988, the monument was moved to the west of its original location to make room for the trolley line (Roadside America 2014).

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

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

P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #)
May 27, 2014, facing northeast

***P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:** ☑Historic ☐Prehistoric ☐Both
1928 (City of Lemon Grove 1996)

***P7. Owner and Address:**
City of Lemon Grove

***P8. Recorded by:** (Name, affiliation, and address)
Hannah Haas
Rincon Consultants, Inc.
5135 Avenida Encinas, Suite A
Carlsbad, CA 92008

***P9. Date Recorded:** 5/27/2014

***P10. Survey Type:** (Describe)
Intensive Pedestrian

***P11. Report Citation:** (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.") H. Haas and R. Ramirez. 2014 . Cultural Resources Study for the Main Street Promenade Extension Planning Project, San Diego County, California. Rincon Consultants Project No. 13-01656. Report on file at the South Coastal Information Center, San Diego, California.

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

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

***NRHP Status Code**

***Resource Name or #** (Assigned by recorder) Lemon Grove Monument

B1. Historic Name: Lemon Grove Monument
B2. Common Name:
B3. Original Use: B4. Present Use:
***B5. Architectural Style:** Monument
***B6. Construction History:** (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations)
Constructed in 1928 as parade float; Plastered in 1930; Moved several feet west in 1988 (City of Lemon Grove 1996; Roadside America 2014)

***B7. Moved?** ☐No ☑Yes ☐Unknown **Date:** 1988 **Original Location:** several feet east of current location
***B8. Related Features:** none

B9a. Architect: unknown b. Builder: uknown
***B10. Significance: Theme:** development of Lemon Grove; Citrus Industry **Area:** Lemon Grove
Period of Significance: mid-1900s **Property Type:** Object **Applicable Criteria:** n/a
(Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period, and geographic scope. Also address integrity.)

The Lemon Grove Monument is recommended ineligible for listing in the CRHR.

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

***B12. References:**

Lemon Grove, City of
1996 Lemon Grove General Plan. Accessed online at: http://www.ci.lemon-grove.ca.us/documents/57/81/1-GP-TofC%20%20Intro_20120926115226 7769.pdf

Roadside America
2014 World's Largest Lemon. Electronic document, http://www.roadsideamerica.com/story/9782. Accessed May 27, 2014.

B13. Remarks:

***B14. Evaluator:** H. Haas and R. Ramirez

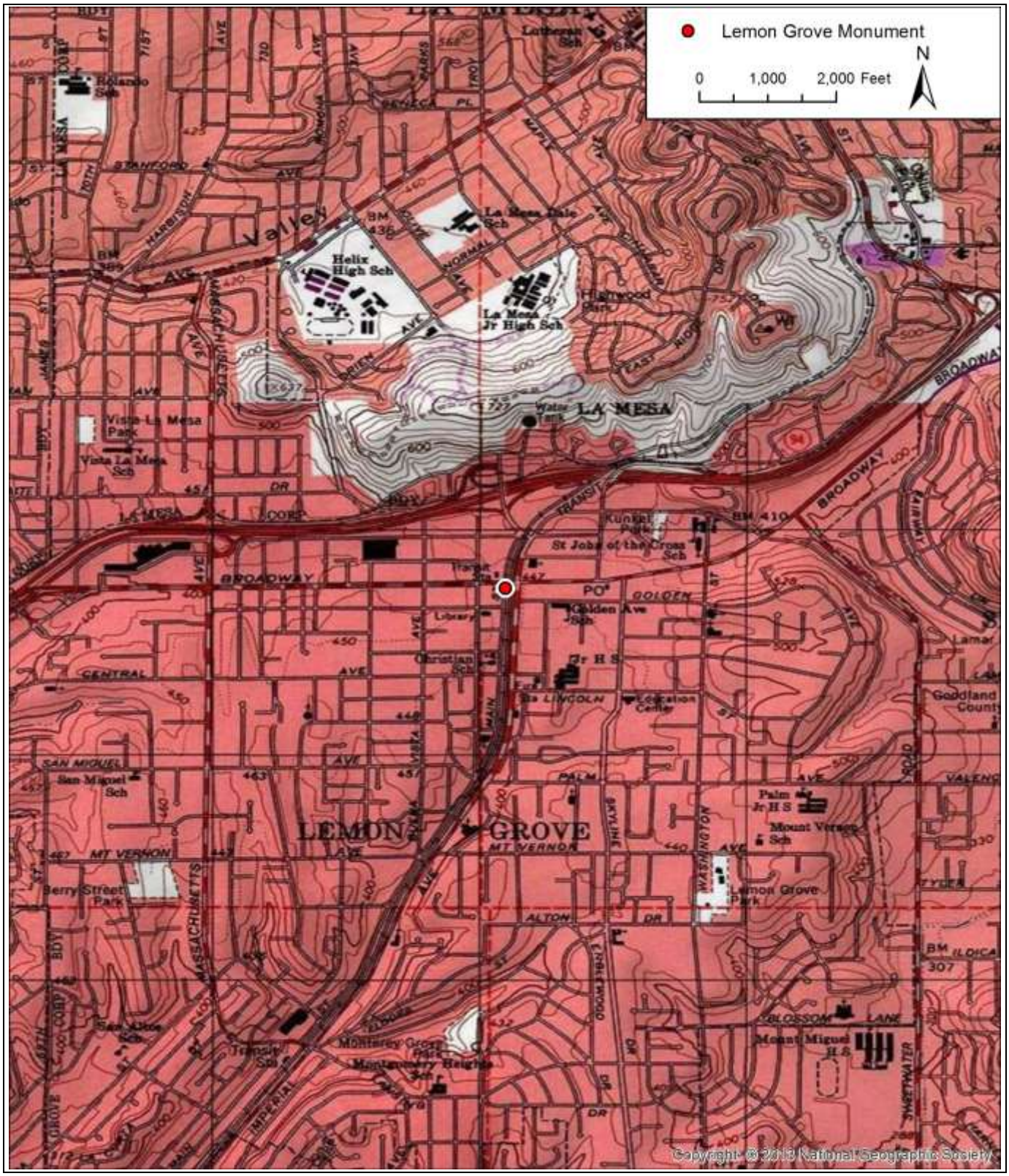
***Date of Evaluation:** May 27, 2014

(This space reserved for official comments.)

State of California — The Resources Agency DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION	Primary # HRI#
LOCATION MAP	Trinomial

Page 3 **of** 4 ***Resource Name or #:** Lemon Grove Monument

***Map Name:** National City, CA ***Scale: 1:24,000** ***Date of Map:** 2014 (electronic)



Lemon Grove Postcard (San Diego History Center, no date)