

APPENDIX D
Cultural Resources Survey

**CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY FOR THE
COLLIER PARK MASTER PLAN,
CITY OF LA MESA, SAN DIEGO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA**

**Prepared for:
City of La Mesa
Planning and Development Services**

**Prepared by:
Noah Archaeological Consulting**

November 2009

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COLLIER PARK MASTER PLAN
CITY OF LA MESA, SAN DIEGO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA**

Prepared for:

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Planning and Development Services
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National Archaeological Data Base Information

Type of Study: Record Search, Literature Review, Field Survey

Area Covered: 7.7 Acres

USGS 7.5' Quadrangle: La Mesa

Previously Recorded Sites: None

Newly Recorded Site: P-37-030867

Key Words: Positive Survey, Historic Park, Building, and Features, City of La Mesa
Local Historic Landmark #3, Marine Shell

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

TITLE: Cultural Resource Survey for the Collier Park
Master Plan, City of La Mesa,
San Diego County, California

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ABSTRACT:

This study consists of a cultural resource literature review, record search, and field survey of the 7.7-acre Collier Park in La Mesa, California. The study was conducted to comply with the State of California Guidelines for Implementation of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act.

The City of La Mesa proposes to adopt the Collier Park Master Plan. At the time of the survey, ground visibility was fair to excellent over about 50 percent of the surveyed area and poor or obscured by pavement over the remaining acreage. The surveyed area is a partially developed municipal park containing an entrance, lawns with picnic areas, a parking lot, a tennis court and tot lot, an historic building ("Spring House"), which is presently not being used owing to deterioration, and a relocated and reconstructed historic drinking fountain. At least one subterranean spring is located on the property. Collier Park and Spring House have been designated Local Historic Landmark #3 by the City of La Mesa.

The field survey was positive, relocating the Spring House and drinking fountain and identifying other potentially historic elements within the park. Two small fragments of marine shell were also noted on the property and may indicate precontact use of the area. It is possible that extensive land modification within and outside the park boundaries has buried and/or destroyed evidence of Native American use of the springs.

Collier Park and Spring House are considered significant resources according to CEQA because of their listing on a local register of historic resources. The resources have not been evaluated for eligibility to the National Register of Historic Resources. It is recommended that such an evaluation be undertaken and that specific historic elements

that contribute to the park's significance under CEQA be identified. Impact assessments would be based on these significance evaluations. Monitoring of construction in sensitive areas and locations that might contain buried or obscured cultural resources is also recommended.

SECTION 1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Noah Archaeological Consulting conducted a cultural resource record search, literature review, and field survey for the Collier Park Master Plan project. The approximately 7.7-acre project area, which is an existing park, is located in the City of La Mesa in southwestern San Diego County (Figure 1-1). The park is located just south of the La Mesa downtown area on the east side of Palm Avenue. The park is dissected by Pasadena Avenue in the northern half of the park (Figure 1-2).

Collier Park is the oldest municipal park in La Mesa. Acquired by the City of La Mesa in 1915, action to develop the park began in 1920 (Jones and Regan 1985).

The proposed Master Plan involves:

- Regrading portions of the existing park to improve drainage and constructing new drainage facilities, which would allow most storm water flow to percolate into the subsoil, rather than flowing into a storm drain;
- Constructing walking paths;
- Adding additional pedestrian entrances to the park and improving park security with open plantings, lighting, and fencing;
- Retrofitting Pasadena Avenue with features that would reduce vehicle speeds and cut through traffic;
- Establishing small parking lots in three areas of the park;
- Building three new age- specific playgrounds;
- Relocating and improving the tennis court;
- Establishing group recreational spaces and restrooms;
- Carrying out work at the historic “Spring House” building; further studies are planned for two options that have been developed. The options are:



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Regional Location of Project

FIGURE
1-1



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Project Area Shown on USGS Map

FIGURE
1-2

- Remove existing structure to the stone rubble wall base, repair the wall base, and create an outdoor interpretative center chronicling the history of the park; or
- Completely restore, renovate, and rehabilitate the building.

This study is conducted in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA). Federal compliance is required because of the use of Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) funds for development and implementation of the master plan.

Resumes of key project personnel are included in Appendix A; record search results are in Appendix B; Appendix C consists of Native American communications; and a new site record form comprises Appendix D.

1.2 ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

Collier Park topography consists of low-lying flat to gently sloping land in its western portion and moderate to steep slopes in its northern and eastern areas. One or more natural springs occurs on the property. A spring appears to emanate from underground in the area beneath the spring house, discharging into a concrete lined drainage channel through a small pipe just upstream of a small bridge. This drainage channel bisects the southern half the park site, entering a subterranean storm drain system in the southern portion of the park. Water flows in the drainage channel on a perennial basis through a culvert beneath Pasadena Avenue. It is unclear whether the water comes from additional subterranean springs, urban runoff, or a combination of both. A 1928 aerial photograph shows a natural drainage coming into the property from the north (see Figure 2-3).

Geology in and around Collier Park is mapped as Jura-Triassic metavolcanic rock (Strand 1962). A few small weathered outcrops are present on the western slope in the northern portion of the park. Past grading of the hilltop above this slope and for construction of Pasadena Avenue has further exposed the underlying geology. On-site soils are classified

principally as Friant rocky fine sandy loam in the north and Huerheuro loam in the south. A typical profile of Friant soil consists of approximately 12 inches of loam above unweathered bedrock. Huerhuero loam is moderately well-drained alluvium derived from sedimentary rock with a depth greater than 80 inches (USDA 2009).

On-site vegetation includes heavily disturbed coastal sage scrub on the northern undeveloped slopes. This community comprises laurel sumac, California sagebrush, non-indigenous cactus (*Opuntia* sp.), and other introduced trees and bushes. Lower areas of the park contain lawns and a variety of non-native trees, including peppers, palms, eucalyptus, and other species. Coast live oak trees are also present.

Park amenities include a parking lot, tennis court, tot lot, restrooms, and picnic tables. The park also contains the 1907 "Spring House," which was designated as City of La Mesa Local Historic Landmark #3 on October 22, 1985.

1.3 CULTURAL HISTORY

1.3.1. Precontact Period (Adapted from Gallegos & Associates)

Native Americans have occupied San Diego County over the past 10,000 years. The period from 10,000 to 1,300 years ago is referred to as the Early Period or Archaic Period. The San Dieguito are generally accepted as the first inhabitants of the region, occupying San Diego County as early as 10,000 years ago. The initial occupation, usually referred to as the San Dieguito Complex, is believed to represent a people who entered San Diego County from the desert and/or through coastal migration. These people hunted, fished, milled plant foods, and collected and processed shellfish and fish. The occupation from roughly 8,300 to 1,300 years is also referred to as the La Jolla Complex and Pauma Complex. Archaeological sites reflecting this occupation are coastal shell midden habitation sites, inland hunting and milling campsites, and quarry sites. The San Dieguito and La Jolla/Pauma Complexes are believed by many to be of the same cultural stock, representing one long period of occupation by one people.

Occupation after 1,300 years ago (Late Period) is well documented by the numerous Kumeyaay/Diegueño and Luiseño habitation sites. Artifacts and cultural patterns reflecting this Late Period occupation include small projectile points, pottery, obsidian from Obsidian Butte in the Colorado Desert, and cremations. The project area is within Kumeyaay territory as described by Kroeber (1925).

1.3.2 Ethnographic Background (Adapted from Noah and Gallegos 2008)

Collier Park falls chiefly within ethnographically recorded Kumeyaay (also referred to as Ipai-Tipai, Northern and Southern Diegueño, Kamia, or by clan name, such as Kwaaymii) territory.

The Yuman-speaking Kumeyaay were organized into patrilineal clans. Summer domiciles consisted of simple windbreaks or sometimes caves fronted with rocks, and winter houses were slightly sunken dome- or gable-shaped brush structures. Platform-supported granaries were found in villages. The sweathouse is said to have been of only minor importance (Luomala 1978; Spier 1923). Kumeyaay territory extended from the Pacific Ocean to the Colorado Desert; however, at least during the historic period, territorial groups may have focused their seasonal movements within a subset of possible environments such as within a coast to mountain region (Shipek 1991) or between the mountains and the desert (Cline 1980). It is suggested that a lineage could use any part of the greater territory if resource availability allowed (Shackley 2004). The people primarily subsisted on hunted and gathered resources with minimal horticultural practices (Shipek 1993).

1.3.3 Historic Period

The Hispanic intrusion and colonization (1769-1822) within Native American southern California affected the coastal tribes and peoples living in well-traveled river valleys. The Mexican Period (1822-1848) saw continued displacement of the native population by expansion of a land grant program and development of extensive ranchos. The gold rush

and the concomitant granting of statehood, combined with an influx of Europeans, caused the growth of agricultural communities and towns and rapid displacement of the native population, as well as deterioration of their culture and lifeways (Bancroft 1886; Kroeber 1925).

1.3.3.1 Local History

Present-day Collier Park occupies a small portion of the once-extensive grazing lands of Mission San Diego, established in 1769, by Spanish Franciscan missionaries. With secularization of the missions by the Mexican government in 1832, extensive land grants were given by the governor of California to loyal Mexican citizens. In 1846, roughly 60,000 acres of ex-Mission land were granted to Santiago Arguello, former commandant of the San Diego Presidio. In 1868, Robert Allison arrived in San Diego from northern California and purchased 4,282 acres from heirs of Arguello. This acreage included what is now the downtown area of La Mesa and Collier Park. The springs at Collier Park were used for watering Allison's herds of sheep, where cabins were built for the sheepherders. As more settlers came in, the area developed with 10-acre lemon groves, and was known first as Allison Springs and then as La Mesa Springs. Colonel David C. Collier, best known as director general of the 1915 Panama-California Exposition, which established Balboa Park, bought a large tract of La Mesa land in 1905, including the springs. Collier began developing the springs in 1907, establishing a bottling works there. Collier and others to whom he sold acreage were responsible for the earliest subdivisions in La Mesa. The City of La Mesa was incorporated in 1912 with a population of about 700.

1.4 RECORD SEARCH AND LITERATURE REVIEW RESULTS

A record search and literature review encompassing the project site and a one-half mile radius around the site were completed at the South Coastal Information Center (SCIC) at San Diego State University. Within the half-mile radius, five cultural resource investigations have been documented (Arrington 2006; Caltrans 1992; Crotteau 1983; Fink 1975; Laylander 1988), but none of them addresses the Collier Park property. The record search also identified 47 historic homes within the half-mile radius, none of which

is in the immediate vicinity of the park. No archaeological sites are recorded within the record search area.

Collier Park itself and a historic building within the park are designated as Local Historic Landmark #3 by the City of La Mesa. The history and local significance of these resources are documented in the La Mesa Historical Landmark Nomination Form for Collier Park and the Spring House (Jones and Regan 1985). These historic resources are described below.

Collier Park and Spring House

The history of Collier Park and the Spring House has been well documented by Jones and Regan (1985). Table 1-1 provides a detailed chronology of the history of these resources, based on their documentation and a few additional sources, and a brief summary is provided below.

In 1907, David C. Collier constructed a bottling works on his land at La Mesa Springs. The bottling works consisted of a building containing a concrete storage reservoir and platform from which the spring water was bottled. The building, which still stands and is now known as the “spring house,” was constructed with a four-foot-high stone foundation made from locally quarried stone and wood frame upper walls with a “rustic ‘tudoresque’ exterior, made from cement wall sections accented by wooden half-timbers (Jones and Regan 1985). In about 1910, Collier donated a five-acre parcel to the town to be developed as a park. Most of this land was west of Palm Avenue; a narrow strip of land located east of Palm Avenue was also included. In 1915, the City of La Mesa purchased approximately 14 acres, including the springs and the bottling works (“spring house”), from the La Mesa Springs Corporation (which held title to the land subsequent to Mr. Collier). In the same year, spring water was piped to a drinking fountain erected in a Mission-style structure on Spring Street near La Mesa Boulevard. After the City announced plans to develop Collier Park, the parkland west of Palm, originally donated by Collier, was sold. Only the small portion east of Palm Avenue remained in the park. A

Table 1-1. Collier Park and Spring House Chronology (based on Jones and Regan 1985)

Date	Event
1868	Robert Allison acquired 4000 acres, including present park; springs used to water sheep herds; cabins built near springs for shepherders.
1890s	Area became known as Allison Springs.
1894-1912	Area known as La Mesa Springs.
1905	Colonel D. C. Collier purchased large tract, including the springs.
1907	A concrete well covered by a spring house and bottling works containing storage reservoir located "a hundred yards distant" (today known as "spring house") built by D. C. Collier (San Diego Union 6/22/1907, La Mesa Scout 5/5/1912).
c. 1910	Collier donated five-acre parcel to be developed as park.
1910	Collier Park Association was incorporated to acquire and improve park land.
1911-1915	Collier Park Association spent about \$1900 for grading, landscaping, and sinking a well, with pump and storage tank, at Collier Park (west of Palm Avenue).
by 1912	Hipped roof-covered fountain constructed west of bottling works.
1912	City of La Mesa incorporated.
1914	Title to Collier's spring land passed to La Mesa Springs Corporation.
1914	City of La Mesa called special bond election to acquire the spring land "for water purposes" for \$5,200 (passed) and to purchase "Collier Park", mostly west of Palm Avenue, for \$1700 to reimburse Collier Park Association for improvements (failed).
1915	Collier Park, including spring house, a total of 14 to 18 acres, purchased by City of La Mesa from La Mesa Springs Corporation.
c. 1915	Spring water piped to drinking fountain in Mission-style structure built at La Mesa Boulevard and Spring Street.
1916	City bought acacia and pepper trees for "park at the springs."

Table 1-1. Collier Park and Spring House Chronology (based on Jones and Regan 1985)

Date	Event
1920	City announced plans to develop park with landscaping, driveways, restrooms, and conversion of a small reservoir into a municipal swimming pool; the <i>La Mesa Scout</i> (7/2/1920) referred to the former bottling works as both the "La Mesa spring house" and the "tank house."
1920	Collier Park Association sold original park land west of Palm Avenue to private owners.
1921	Pool opened in August, with the spring house converted into dressing rooms.
1922	Tennis court constructed just west of pool.
1924	James M. Tarpley appointed as park caretaker by city; he and Mrs. Tarpley (Ettie) lived in a small bungalow east of spring house.
1933	Site Plan showed proposed development in eastern portion of park, including a new municipal swimming pool.
1936	City hoped to attain WPA assistance in constructing new pool. Plans were also discussed to close the Fourth Street entrance and create a new entrance by building a road entering at Pasadena and use material from construction to fill the old pool. Under the plan, the tennis court was to be lengthened and widened, a second court built, and both courts were to be completely surfaced (City Planning Commission 6/9/36).
1944	City resolved to abandon and sell eight acres of park land east of Fourth Street.
1945	City sold land east of Fourth Street to private owners.
late 1940s	Police Chief Glenn Adams and Mrs. Adams (Ruth) lived in caretaker's house and undertook cleanup of weeds and debris.
1947	City Council set aside a portion of Collier Park for Boy Scouts. Wa-di-ta-ka La Mesa Boy Scout Memorial Camp was dedicated in November.
1948	In April, surplus 20'x40' frame building moved to area southeast of tennis court for Boy Scouts.

Table 1-1. Collier Park and Spring House Chronology (based on Jones and Regan 1985)

Date	Event
1948	Spring House Garden Club, a group of 25 women gardening students, with City approval and involvement began a beautification project, including renovating the spring house for a meeting place (interior paint, new window glass, reroofing), cleaning the grounds, creating flower beds, planting succulents, building a campfire circle for the Campfire Girls, purchasing bougainvillea vines for a pergola built along the front of the spring house, planting hillside near the spring with "water flowing down over rocks," road grading and constructing restrooms.
1948	Formal redication of park on September 18, attended by 350 people.
1949	In March, Spring House Garden Club awarded third place in <i>Better Homes and Gardens</i> magazine's 1947-1948 "More Beautiful America" competition in the community Division for towns of 10,000 to 100,000 population. A bronze plaque and \$200 cash prize were presented by magazine representatives in June.
1949	By October, a fireplace and chimney added to east side of building, requiring reconstruction of a portion of the wall and foundation; half of cistern may have been removed at this time.
1949	Wa-di-ta-ka La Mesa Boy Scout Memorial Camp was dedicated in November.
1965	With City Council approval, drinking fountain at La Mesa and Spring Street relocated/reconstructed in Collier Park because threatened by road improvements along Spring Street, using original roof framing and tiles, as a "memorial to all those in the community who had used the fountain over the years."
1981	Spring house closed to public due to deterioration.
1984-1985	Funds allocated to alleviate some of the worst deterioration problems.
1985	Resolution No. 15191 adopted by City Council on October 22, 1985, designated Collier Park and La Mesa Spring House as local historic landmark #3.
2006	City of La Mesa citizen survey revealed public believed improved community park playgrounds and restrooms would be best way to invest limited resources in parks; non-profit La Mesa Park and Recreation Foundation requested City Council approve a \$1 million drive to renovate community park playgrounds (including at Collier Park) (City of La Mesa 2009).

Table 1-1. Collier Park and Spring House Chronology (based on Jones and Regan 1985)

Date	Event
2007	City Council approved allocation of Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) funds to prepare a master plan for Collier Park (City of La Mesa 2009).

pool opened in 1921, with the spring house renovated as dressing rooms, and a tennis court followed in 1922. By 1924, a caretaker was living at the park in a small bungalow located a short distance east of the spring house. A 1928 aerial photograph (see Figure 2-3) reveals that roads had been established into the park a configuration similar to what exists today. The main entrance was off of Fourth Avenue (City of La Mesa Planning Commission:1936). In 1945, park acreage east of Fourth Street was sold, and the present park boundaries were established. Wa-di-ta-ka La Mesa Boy Scout Memorial Camp was established near the south end of the park in 1947 and 1948. Also in 1948, the Spring House Garden Club, a group of 25 women gardening students, with the approval, funds, and assistance of the City, carried out an extensive beautification project, which included renovating the spring house for a meeting place and planting flowers, succulents, and vines. Road grading and construction of restrooms was also accomplished by the City. For their efforts, the Spring House Garden Club was awarded third place in their category in *Better Homes and Gardens* magazine's 1947-1948 "More Beautiful America" competition. Using the \$200 prize money awarded to the Garden Club (Greater La Mesa News 1949), a fireplace was added to the spring house in 1949, so that meetings could be held in the building during the winter. In 1965, the drinking fountain at La Mesa and Spring Street, threatened by road improvements along Spring Street, was reconstructed within Collier Park, using the original roof tiles. The spring house was closed to the public in 1981 due to deterioration and has had some repairs and reinforcement since then.

1.5 NATIVE AMERICAN CONSULTATION

The Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) was contacted to request information and/or input regarding Native American concerns either directly or indirectly associated with the Collier Park Master Plan project, as well as names of individuals in the area who should be contacted prior to completion of this study. Correspondence was sent to all 14 individuals that were identified by the NAHC requesting information regarding cultural resources with the project area. No written responses were received. Follow-up telephone calls were made to numbers provided for all 14 individuals. As of

the date of this report, no responses have been received. Native American correspondence and a telephone log are provided in Appendix C.

1.5 OTHER CONSULTING PARTIES

According to the regulations implementing Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), individuals or organizations that may have concern with an undertaking's effects on historic properties may be invited to participate as consulting parties (36CFR § 800.2(c)(5)). The La Mesa Historical Society was invited to participate in all workshops related to developing the master plan. The organization was also contacted for information during the preparation of the current study and provided additional historical information about Collier Park, the spring house, and the history of La Mesa.

SECTION 2

SURVEY METHODS AND RESULTS

2.1 INTRODUCTION

The current study comprises a record search, literature review, and field survey of the 7.7-acre park. Survey methods and results are presented below.

2.2 SURVEY METHODS

The 7.7-acre project site was intensively surveyed on foot by Anna Noah. Survey transects were spaced at approximately 10-m intervals. At the time of the survey, ground visibility was fair to excellent over about 50 percent of the surveyed area and poor or obscured by pavement over the remaining acreage. Artificial cuts were exposed in several areas of the project area, and these were inspected for evidence of subsurface deposits. In lawns, clear or sparsely covered areas were given careful attention. All cultural resources identified were photographed and described and were mapped by Nick Doose using a handheld GPS unit. The initial survey took place on September 14, 2009, resources were mapped on October 8, 2009, and the interior of the Spring House was examined on November 6, 2009. Approximately 3.5 hours were spent in the field effort.

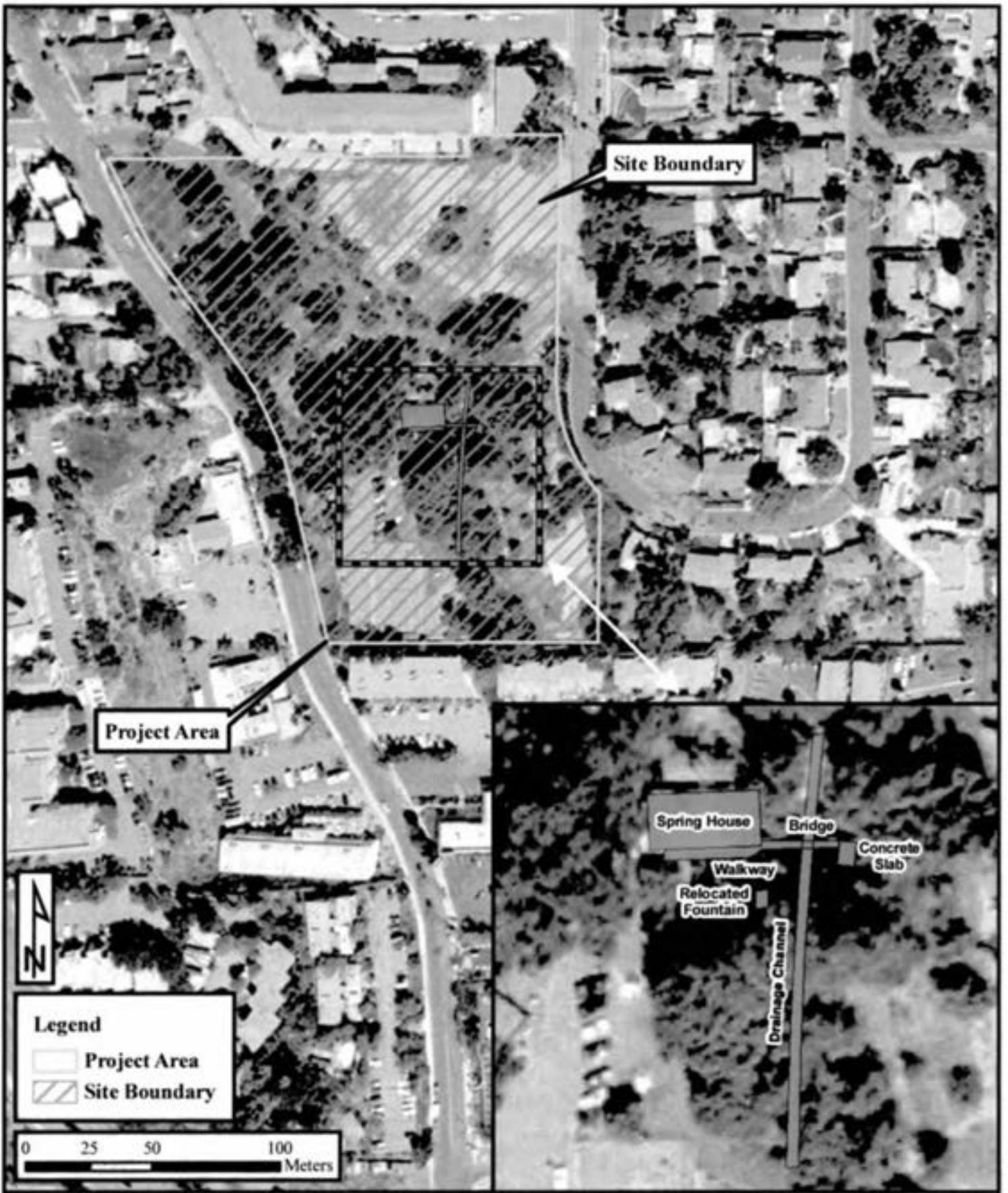
2.3 SURVEY RESULTS

The field survey was positive. Collier Park and the Spring House were relocated and additional historic elements associated with the park were identified. Because of the presence of the springs and a reference to "Indian Medicinal Springs" and "the famous Indian Springs, now known as La Mesa Springs" in La Mesa Scout (April 5, 1912) article about D. C. Collier's new bottling works, evidence of precontact occupation was carefully sought during the survey. Very little evidence was found. Two small fragments of marine shell were noted in a graded utility road and may indicate precontact use of the area. It is possible that extensive grading within (and outside) the park boundaries has buried and/or destroyed evidence of Native American use of the springs.

The site has been recorded at the South Coastal Information Center as primary number P-37-030867.

2.3.1 P-37-030867

Site P-37-030867 consists of Collier Park and historic features within the park (Figure 2-1). These include the building originally constructed by David C. Collier as a bottling works at the location of a spring and later used for various recreational purposes, including a swimming pool dressing room and, after remodeling and beautification by the Spring House Garden Club and City of La Mesa in the late 1940s, a meeting place for community and youth groups (Jones and Regan 1985). The spring house is damaged by fire and vehicle collisions and is in a deteriorated state. Other park features include a concrete-lined channel, which carries water from the spring(s) and from urban runoff through the park. The channel shows three stages of construction, the lowest and oldest a cobble and concrete base, above which is stacked concrete rubble (possibly from an old concrete road bed), which is superimposed by modern retaining wall blocks. A concrete rubble bridge crosses the channel over a metal pipe culvert near the spring house. This leads to a concrete stairway and a small concrete pad. The pad is apparently associated a small building with shiplap siding and gable roof, as shown in a 1949 photograph of the spring house or shortly later (Figure 2-2). Based on historical information, the building was a caretaker's residence dating back to about 1924 (Jones and Regan 1985). The bridge and stairway walls are capped by a linear design of concrete-embedded local cobbles, many of which are no longer in place. The stairway itself is visible in the c. 1949 photograph, but the bridge, stairway walls, and stacked concrete rubble channel lining are of a later date, and are no more than 60 years old, based on their absence from the photograph. Embedded within a concrete walkway paralleling the south side of the spring house is a sewer manhole embossed with "Sewer of San Diego 1925." A tennis court near the southwest corner of the park marks the location of the original tennis court constructed in 1922 (*La Mesa Scout*, 9/29/22) and has been since modified. It is uncertain whether the current tennis court retains any historic materials (i.e., poured concrete) from the original. A "Recommendation to the City Council by the City Planning Commission"



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Aerial Map Showing Project Area and Cultural Resources

FIGURE 2-1



Figure 2-2

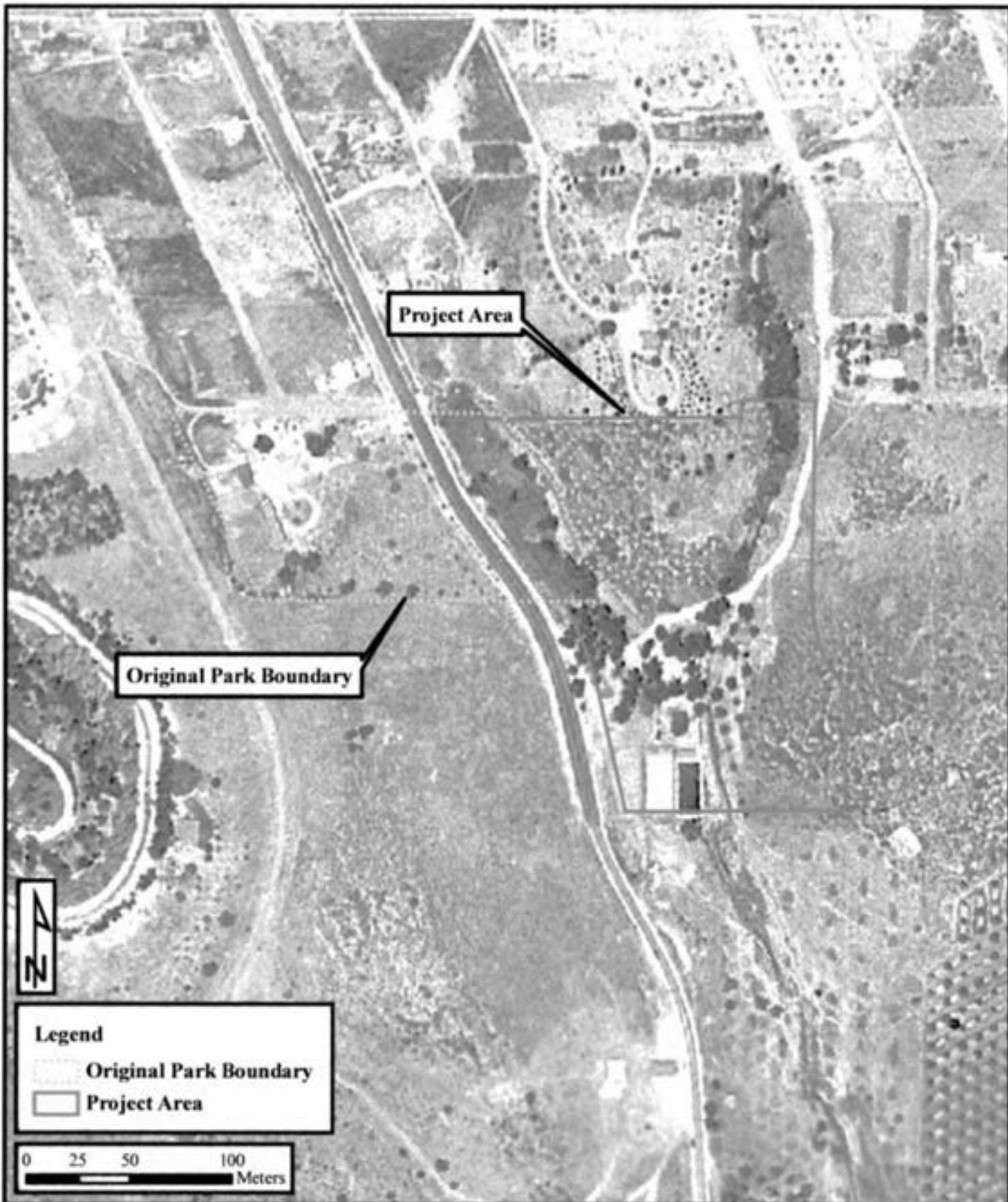
Spring House (Center) and Caretaker Residence (Far Right), 1949
(San Diego Historical Society Photographic Archives)

dated June 9, 1936 was to “adequately lengthen and widen” the tennis court, construct an additional court, and completely surface both courts. (The second court was never built; it is not known whether the recommendations regarding the first court were implemented.) The park also contains a reconstructed drinking fountain, which was originally built around 1915 at the corner of La Mesa Boulevard and Spring Street to provide spring water to the public, but was moved to Collier Park at the time Spring Street was widened in 1965. This drinking fountain has a new brick base (original was stucco), but reuses the original roof tiles (Jones and Regan 1985). The alignment of Pasadena Avenue is little changed from its appearance in a 1928 aerial photograph (Figure 2-3). Collier Park also contains a large number of trees, a few of which might have been planted by the Spring House Garden Club as part of their beautification project in the 1949, or earlier, or are descendants of original trees.

In a graded utility road on the upper east slope of the park, two small fragments of marine shell (*Argopecten* sp. and *Ostrea* sp.) were noted. Other than these possible indicators of precontact use of the area, no artifacts, ecofacts, features, or evidence of midden were encountered.

2.4 SUMMARY

This portion of the study consisted of a record search, literature review, and field survey of the proposed 7.7-acre master plan area. The record search and literature review identified one historic resource on the subject property: Collier Park and Spring House. Two small fragments of marine shell may be archaeological, suggesting Native American use of the area.



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Project Area and Original Collier Park Boundary Shown on 1928 Aerial Photograph

FIGURE
2-3

SECTION 3 RECOMMENDATIONS

3.1 INTRODUCTION

Adoption of the Collier Park Master Plan is subject to both State of California and federal environmental regulations. Because the City of La Mesa must approve the Collier Park Master Plan, the project is subject to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and its implementing guidelines. The use of Community Development Block Grant funds for preparation of the Master Plan (and possibly for future implementing actions) makes the project subject to the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) and its implementing guidelines at 36 CFR Part 800.

Approval and implementation of the Collier Park Master Plan could affect cultural resource site P-37-030867, Collier Park and the Spring House, which was relocated and recorded during the present survey. The California Environmental Quality Act requires that a determination of significance be made for any cultural resource that may be impacted by a proposed project. Likewise, Section 106 of the NHPA requires a determination of eligibility for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) for any historic property that may be affected by a project undertaking.

3.2 RECOMMENDATIONS REGARDING SITE SIGNIFICANCE DETERMINATIONS

3.2.1 State of California Significance Determination

Section 15064.5 of the CEQA Guidelines provides a number of criteria by which a cultural resource (including both built environment and precontact cultural resources) is identified as a "historical resource," and is therefore significant. Of particular relevance to the current project is the following:

A cultural resource is considered a “historical resource” in accordance with CEQA if it is “included in a local register of historical resources, as defined in Section 5020.1(k) of the Public Resources Code or identified as significant in an historical resource survey meeting the requirements Section 5024.1(g) of the Public Resources Code. Public agencies must treat any such resource as significant unless the preponderance of evidence demonstrates that it is not historically or culturally significant.”

Collier Park and the Spring House are designated City of La Mesa Local Historical Landmark #3 and are therefore considered “historical resources” according to CEQA. Specific historic elements that may contribute to the park’s significance (other than the spring house and the relocated fountain) were not identified in the landmark nomination form and should be identified so that an impact assessment can be made.

3.2.2 Federal Significance Considerations

Section 106 of the NHPA requires federal agencies to take into account the effect of projects (undertakings) on historic properties. Properties identified within the Area of Potential Effect of a project must be evaluated against NRHP criteria to determine their eligibility for inclusion on the NRHP.

If a property (district, site, building, structure, or object) possesses integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and/or association and meets any of the following criteria and the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) concurs, the property shall be considered eligible to the NRHP for Section 106 purposes:

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

- C. The property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period or method of construction, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or
- D. The property has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in history or prehistory (36 CFR Part 63).

A property can be determined eligible for the NRHP at the local, state, and/or national level. It is recommended that the Collier Park and Spring House be evaluated for significance (eligibility for listing on the NRHP). As part of this evaluation, the elements within the park that would contribute to its potential significance should be identified.

3.3 IMPACT/EFFECT RECOMMENDATION

In order to fully evaluate whether the proposed Collier Park Master Plan would have a significant impact under CEQA or an adverse effect under Section 106 of the NHPA, it is recommended that determinations be made regarding (1) which elements of the park contribute to its significance under CEQA and (2) whether the park (and particular elements within it) and the spring house are eligible for the NRHP.

3.4 OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

Because there may be subsurface historic or precontact archaeological resources in certain areas of the park, it is recommended that a qualified archaeologist and a Native American monitor construction activities in those areas. A qualified archaeologist can prepare a monitoring plan showing areas to be monitored, including (1) portions of the park that could not be examined owing to heavy vegetation growth (lawns) or pavement, (2) all low-lying areas because they may be covered with fill, (3) areas around the spring house, and (4) areas that have not been scraped beyond a depth where cultural resources would be expected.

SECTION 4
REFERENCES CITED

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2006 Cultural Resources Final Report of Monitoring and Findings for the Qwest Network Construction Project. SWCA Environmental Consultants. Submitted to the Consumer Protection and Safety Division. On file at the South Coastal Information Center, San Diego State University, San Diego.
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1992 Historic Property Survey Report for the Construction of State Route 125 Between Routes 54 and 94, San Diego County, California, Volume 3 of 3. Caltrans. On file at the South Coastal Information Center, San Diego State University, San Diego.
- City of La Mesa Planning Commission
1936 Recommendation to the City Council by the City Planning Commission 6/9/36. Document on file at the La Mesa Historical Society, La Mesa, California.
- 2009 Draft Collier Park Master Plan, City of La Mesa. June, 2009.
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1980 *The Kwaaymii: Reflections on a Lost Culture*. Occasional Paper No. 5, IVC Museum Society, El Centro, California.
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1983 Archaeological Survey Report for the Proposed MTDB Urban Transit Corridor (11812-634517-6TI1232B). Caltrans. On file at the South Coastal Information Center, San Diego State University, San Diego.
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1975 Archaeological Survey for the Proposed Beacon Road Project, La Mesa, California. Project No. J51001. San Diego County Engineering Department, submitted to the Public Works Agency. On file at the South Coastal Information Center, San Diego State University, San Diego.
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1949 [No title.] Greater La Mesa News, La Mesa, California, 1/29/1949. On file at the La Mesa Historical Society, La Mesa, California.

- Jones, C. and D. Regan
 1985 Collier Park and the Spring House. La Mesa Historical Landmark Nomination Form. On file at the City of La Mesa Planning and Development Services Department, La Mesa, California.
- Kroeber, A.L.
 1925 *Handbook of the Indians of California* (first edition). Bureau of American Ethnology Bulletin 78. Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.
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 1988 An Archaeological Survey Report for the Construction of State Route 125 Between Routes 54 and 94, San Diego County, California. Caltrans. On file at the South Coastal Information Center, San Diego State University, San Diego.
- Luomala, K.
 1978 Tipai and Ipai. In *Handbook of North American Indians* 8: 592-609. Smithsonian Institution, Washington D. C.
- Noah, A. C. and D. Gallegos
 2008 Class III Archaeological Inventory for the SDG&E Sunrise Powerlink Project, San Diego and Imperial Counties, California. On file at the South Coastal Information Center, San Diego State University, San Diego.
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 2004 Prehistory, Archaeology, and History of Research. In *The Early Ethnography of the Kumeyaay*, edited by Steven Shackley, pp. 12-35. Phoebe Hearst Museum of Anthropology, University of California, Berkeley.
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 1923 Southern Diegueño Customs. *University of California Publications in American Archaeology and Ethnology* 20(16). Berkeley.
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U. S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), Natural Resources Conservation Service
2009 Custom Soil Resource Report for San Diego County Area, California:
Collier Park Soils Report. Ordered on-line from
<http://websoilsurvey.nrcs.usda.gov>.

APPENDIX A
RESUMES OF KEY PERSONNEL

CURRICULUM VITAE

ANNA C. NOAH, Ph.D. ARCHAEOLOGIST

La Mesa, CA 91942
(619) 463-0426
annanoah@cox.net

EDUCATION

Ph.D. Anthropology, University of California, Los Angeles 2005
M.A. Anthropology, San Diego State University 1987
B.A. Anthropology, with Distinction, San Diego State University 1979
Coursework in Historical Architecture, University of San Diego 1982-83

PROFESSIONAL AFFILIATIONS

Register of Professional Archaeologists 1991-2000, 2005 to Present
Cotsen Institute of Archaeology at UCLA Research Associate 2005 to Present
San Diego County Archaeological Society, President-Elect/President 1996-1998
State of California Preservation Task Force, Archaeology Subcommittee, Governor-Appointed Member 1995
International Council of Archaeozoology
Society for American Archaeology
Society for California Archaeology

PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE

2008- present Principal Investigator/Project Archaeologist, Noah Archaeological Consulting
Duties: Performance of cultural resource studies in Southern California counties.

2005- 2008 Principal Investigator/Project Archaeologist, Gallegos & Associates
Duties: Primary responsibility for performance of archaeological studies in Southern California counties.

1998- 2005 Ph.D. Student in Anthropology (Archaeology) at University of California, Los Angeles, including several teaching assistantships in Archaeology and Anthropology and research assistantship in Archaeology.

ANNA C. NOAH

- 1997-98 Project Archaeologist, Archaeological Research Unit
University of California, Riverside
Duties: Supervision of survey, mapping, and test excavations, and report preparation, Emerson Lake, Marine Corps Air Ground Combat Center, Twentynine Palms, California.
- 1988-97 Environmental Management Coordinator/Archaeologist
County of San Diego, Department of Public Works
Duties: Supervised 5 to 14-member environmental group in the preparation of archaeological, biological, and general environmental studies for County public development projects. Certifying Officer for County HUD Community Development Block Grant, including National Register of Historic Places evaluations for structures and archaeological sites; First Alternate, Planning and Environmental Review Board. Oversee and perform the most complex archaeological projects. Coordinate County program to meet requirements of the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act.
- 1997 Principal Investigator, Lost Valley Archaeological Field School
Department of Anthropology, San Diego State University
Duties: Responsible for adequacy of research design, field methods, artifact curation arrangements, Native American participation, final report, and adherence to state laws and guidelines pertaining to archaeological resources, in accordance with standards of the Register of Professional Archaeologists.
- 1995-96 Historical Consultant for Community Development Block Grant Program
City of National City.
- 1981-88 County Archaeologist
County of San Diego, Department of Public Works
Duties: Performed archaeological surveys, excavations, artifact analyses, and report preparation for all public projects sponsored by County (over 150 projects). Evaluated historical significance of historic buildings and landscapes and recommended restoration measures. Entered into first in California Memorandum of Understanding with Office of Historic Preservation to delegate State responsibilities for HUD-related historic site evaluation to County.
- 1979-81 Environmental Management Specialist/Archaeologist
County of San Diego, Department of Planning and Land Use
Duties: Analyzed private development proposals for impacts to archaeological resources. Conducted archaeological surveys, reviewed privately-contracted archaeological studies, and formulated data recovery requirements.

ANNA C. NOAH

1978-
present

Archaeologist/Zooarchaeologist. Selected projects listed below:

2002 Fish Faunal Analysis for Early-Late Holocene Site on Espiritu Santo Island, Baja California Sur (INAH, La Paz, Harumi Fujita).

2002 Crew member and faunal consultant for survey and test excavations in Middle Fraser River Valley, British Columbia (UCLA/University of British Columbia/Simon Fraser University, Jeanne Arnold, Michael Blake, Dana Lepofsky).

2001 Crew member and faunal analyst for Archeological Settlement Survey of Viking Age and Medieval Skagafjordur, Iceland (UCLA, John Steinberg).

2000 Survey Crew member for Prehistoric Coastal Adaptations in Northern Baja California (California State University, Dominguez Hills, Jerry Moore).

1996 Crew Chief and Faunal Analyst, Pellejo Chico Alto Site Excavation, Acari, Peru (Center for Peruvian Studies, Fritz Riddell and Patricia Martz).

1995 Crew member, Homol'ovi Pueblo Ruin Excavation, Winslow, Arizona (Arizona State Museum, E. Charles Adams).

1994 Laboratory director and crew member, San Clemente Island Eel Point Excavation (California State University, Northridge and Naval Air Station, North Island, Mark Raab and Andrew Yatsko).

1992 Crew member, Mojave Desert Rustler Rockshelter Excavation (California State University, Bakersfield, Mark Sutton).

1992 Crew member and faunal analyst, Joshua Tree National Park (University of Nevada, Las Vegas, Claude Warren and Joan Schneider).

1991 Crew member, San Clemente Island Legacy Project (Naval Station, North Island, Andrew Yatsko and Mark Raab).

1987 Crew member, San Clemente Island Nursery Site pithouse excavation (Naval Air Station, North Island, Andrew Yatsko).

1985-86 Crew chief and chapter author, Riverside Chinatown archaeological excavation (Great Basin Foundation, Clark Brott).

1983 Crew member, Panamint Dunes Survey (Great Basin Foundation, Emma Lou Davis and Clark Brott).

1981 Field director, Republic Geothermal Archaeological Survey (Imperial

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Valley College Museum, Jay von Werlhof).

1980 Crew chief, Drinkwater Lake Project, Fort Irwin (Cornerstone Research, Emma Lou Davis, William Eckhardt, Jay Hatley).

SELECTED REPORTS AND MANUSCRIPTS

- 2009 Cultural Resource Survey for the Buena Vista Lift Station Sewer Force Main Project, City of Carlsbad, San Diego County, California. Prepared for Planning Systems and Submitted to the City of Carlsbad.
- 2008 Class III Archaeological Inventory for the SDG&E Sunrise Powerlink Project, San Diego and Imperial Counties, California. Prepared for Sargent and Lundy and Submitted to U. S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management. (with Gallegos).
- 2007 Cultural Resources Review of Proposed Geotechnical Activities in the Coastal Link of the SDG&E Sunrise Powerlink Project. Prepared for Arcadis, Inc. and Submitted to U. S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management.
- 2007 Cultural Resources Review of Proposed Boring Activities Within the Suncrest Substation Parcel for the SDG&E Sunrise Powerlink Project. Prepared for Arcadis, Inc. and Submitted to U. S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management.
- 2007 Cultural Resources Review of Proposed Boring Activities in the Desert East Link of the SDG&E Sunrise Powerlink Project. Prepared for Arcadis, Inc. and Submitted to U. S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management.
- 2007 Review of Geotechnical Activities and Protocol for Seismic Testing and Wetlands Delineation for the SDG&E Sunrise Powerlink Project. Prepared for Arcadis, Inc. and Submitted to U. S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management.
- 2007 Cultural Resource Survey and Site Evaluation for the Backbasin Wetlands Enhancement Project, City of Lake Elsinore, Riverside County, California. Prepared for Watersedge Elsinore Associates, LLC.
- 2007 Cultural Resource Survey and Site Evaluation for the Cottages by the Lake Project, City of Lake Elsinore, Riverside County, California. Prepared for Watersedge Elsinore Associates, LLC.
- 2007 Cultural Resource Evaluation for the Watersedge Project, Site CA-RIV-8021/H, City of Lake Elsinore, Riverside County, California. Prepared for

ANNA C. NOAH

Watersedge Elsinore Associates, LLC.

- 2006 Cultural Resource Survey and Site Evaluation for the Warner Ranch Project, Pala, San Diego County. Prepared for WHP Warner Ranch, L.P., La Jolla, California.
- 2006 Class 1B Record Search and Literature Review for the SDG&E Sunrise Powerlink Project, San Diego and Imperial Counties, California. Prepared for Greystone Environmental Consultants, Inc., San Diego.
- 2006 Cultural Resource Survey and Test Excavation for the Corrections Corporation of America Project on Otay Mesa, San Diego County, California (with Gallegos). Prepared for the Corrections Corporation of America.
- 2006 Cultural Resource Survey for the Rainbow Municipal Water District Reservoir Improvement Project, San Diego County, California.
- 2006 Cultural Resources Record Search for the Stirling Project, Imperial County, California (with Gallegos).
- 2006 Phase 1 Archaeological Assessment of the Kellogg, Johnson, Keaney, and Ellis Marshall Properties in Anza Valley, Riverside County, California (with Tift and Gallegos).
- 2005 Class 1A Records Search for the SDG&E Sunrise Powerlink Project, San Diego, Imperial, and Riverside Counties, California (with Gallegos). Prepared for Greystone Environmental Consultants, Inc., San Diego.
- 2002 Analysis of Fish Bones from Sites at La Dispensa Bay, Espiritu Santo Island, Baja California Sur. Prepared for Harumi Fujita, Instituto Nacional de Antropología e Historia, La Paz, Baja California Sur, Mexico.
- 2002 (contributing author) Archaeology of Seven Prehistoric sites Near Emerson Lake, Marine Corps Air Ground Combat Center, Twentynine Palms, California, by M. C. Hall. Prepared for United States Marine Corps Natural Resources and Environmental Affairs Division, Marine Corps Air Ground Combat Center, Twentynine Palms, California.
- 2001 Faunal Remains from Exploratory Trenches of First Year NSF-Funded Project in Skagafjordur, Iceland. Prepared for John Steinberg, Cotsen Institute of Archaeology at UCLA.
- 1999 Late Prehistoric Animal Exploitation at the Leaning Pines Site (SDI-2508), Lost Valley, San Diego County, California. In *Life at 5000 Feet: An Archaeological Investigation of SA-SDI-2508 (Leaning Pines), Lost Valley, San Diego County, California* by Kaylene P. Fleming. Unpublished master's

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thesis, Department of Anthropology, San Diego State University.

- 1998 Analysis of Animal Bones from 13 Prehistoric Archaeological Sites in Lost Valley, San Diego County, California. Prepared for Tierra Environmental, San Diego, California.
- 1997 Report of an Archaeological Excavation at CA-SDI-215, San Elijo Lagoon, San Diego County, California. Prepared for County of San Diego.
- 1996 Archaeological Survey Report for the Replacement of Black Canyon Road Bridge over Santa Ysabel Creek, San Diego County, California. Prepared for County of San Diego for submittal to Federal Highway Administration.
- 1996 Historic Property Survey Report for the Replacement of Black Canyon Road Bridge over Santa Ysabel Creek, San Diego County, California. Prepared for County of San Diego for submittal to Federal Highway Administration.
- 1995 Vertebrate Faunal Remains from Prehistoric Archaeological Site CA-SDI-12,809 in the Otay River Valley, San Diego County, California. Prepared for Charlotte McGowan, Department of Anthropology, Southwestern College.
- 1995 Summary of Archaeological Collections and Inventory of Objects from Archaeological Site CA-SDI-215 to Comply with Requirements of the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990 (with Kaylene Fleming). Prepared for the County of San Diego.
- 1995 The Zooarchaeology of Joshua Tree National Monument: Results of Analysis of Animal Remains from 24 Archaeological Sites. In Final Report, Phase II, An Archaeological Inventory of Joshua Tree National Monument (Park), edited by Claude N. Warren and Joan S. Schneider. On file with the Department of Interior, National Park Service, Western Region.
- 1994 National Register Eligibility Assessment of a Proposed HOPWA-Funded Rehabilitation Project: The Truax House, Union Street, San Diego, California. Prepared for the City of San Diego Housing Department.
- 1994 National Register Eligibility Assessment of Historical Resources at Collier Park, Ramona, San Diego County, California. Prepared for the San Diego County Department of Housing and Community Development.
- 1993 Faunal Remains from SDI-12,619, Jamul, San Diego County, California. Prepared for the Engineering Services Division of the San Diego County Department of Public Works.

ANNA C. NOAH

- 1988 Archaeological Investigations at Jacumba Park, Site SDI-4457, San Diego County, California. Prepared for the San Diego County Department of Housing and Community Development.
- 1987 Archaeological Survey and Excavation at the Potrero Dip Section, San Diego County. Prepared for Engineering Design Section, San Diego County Department of Public Works.
- 1986 Archaeological Excavations at Rancho Guajome. Prepared for the San Diego County Department of Parks and Recreation.
- 1986 Archaeological Investigations at SDI-10.645, a Late Prehistoric Site at San Elijo Lagoon. Prepared for the Engineering Design Division of the San Diego County Department of Public Works.
- 1986 A Cultural Resources Survey and Evaluation of an Historic Bridge for the Barrett Smith Road Bridge Replacement Project. Prepared for the Engineering Design Section of the San Diego County Department of Public Works.
- 1985 Historic Property Survey Report for the Escondido Transit Center. San Diego County, California. Prepared for the County of San Diego Department of Public Works for submittal to the Federal Highway Administration.
- 1985 An Archaeological Impact Assessment for the Revised Gillespie Field Master Plan Proposal. Prepared for the Airports Division, San Diego County Department of Public Works.
- 1984 Draft Program Environmental Impact Report for Los Peñasquitos Ranch House Restoration and East Canyon Development, Volume I. Prepared for the San Diego County Department of Parks and Recreation.
- 1984 The Bancroft Dam: Relic of an Oasis. Prepared for the Flood Control Division of the San Diego County Department of Public Works.
- 1984 Archaeological Site Investigations at Jacumba Airport, San Diego County, California. Prepared for the Airports Division of the San Diego County Department of Public Works.
- 1982 Cultural Resource Survey and Assessment of 28.6 km (17.85 Miles) of Alignment Alternatives for Mission Trails Parkway (State Route 52). Prepared for the City of San Diego, the City of Santee, and the County of San Diego.
- 1978 Luiseño Ethnobotany. In Archaeological Reconnaissance of the Pauma Portion of the Mission Indian Reserve, San Diego County, California. edited by Scott Fulmer, pp. 47-61. San Diego State University Foundation, San

ANNA C. NOAH

Diego State University.

PUBLICATIONS

- 2009 A Cross-Cultural Study of Subsistence Practices and Food Choice Among Indigenous Communities Following European Contact (with A. Graesch and J. Bernard). In *Across a Great Divide, Continuity and Change in Native North American Societies, AD 1400-1900*, edited by L. Scheiber and M. Wagner, University of Arizona Press, Tucson.
- 2008 Dogs, Humans, and Island Ecosystems: The Distribution, Antiquity, and Impacts of Domestic Dogs (*Canis familiaris*) on California's Channel Islands (with T. Rick, P. Walker, L. Willis, J. Erlandson, R. Vellanoweth, T. Braje, and D. Kennett). *The Holocene* 18(7):1077-1087.
- 2003 Status and Fish Consumption: Inter-Household Variability in a Simple Chiefdom Society on the California Coast. *Presencia de la Arqueoichtiología en México*, edited by Ana Fabiola Guzmán, Óscar J. Polaco, and Felisa J. Aguilar. Libro de Memorias de la 12^a Reunión del Grupo de Trabajo en Restos de Peces del Consejo Internacional para la Arqueozoología, Guadalajara, Jalisco, México, September 4-12, 2003. Instituto Nacional de Antropología e Historia and Museo de Paleontología de Guadalajara "Federico A. Solórzano Barreto."
- 1998 Prehistoric Fishing on the San Diego Coast. *Pacific Coast Archaeological Quarterly* 34(2):1-31.
- 1997 Using Sample Survey Results to Address Regional Research Designs: An Example from Joshua Tree National Park. *Proceedings of the Society for California Archaeology* 10:60-67. Society for California Archaeology, San Diego.
- 1987 Brass, Glass, Stone, and Bone: Items of Adornment from Riverside Chinatown. In *Wong Ho Leun, An American Chinatown*, Volume 2, edited by the Great Basin Foundation, pp. 395-414. Great Basin Foundation, San Diego.

CONFERENCE PRESENTATIONS

- 2007 A Cross-Cultural Comparison of Subsistence Practices and Food Choice Among Indigenous Communities Following European Contact (and J. Bernard and A. P. Graesch. Organized Symposium Paper Presented at the 72nd Annual Meeting of the Society for American Archaeology, Austin, Texas, April 25-29. *Amerind Foundation Grant Recipient.
- 2007 Dogs, Humans, and Island Ecosystems: The Distribution, Antiquity, and Impacts of Domestic Dogs on California's Channel Islands (with T. Rick, L. Willis, R. Vellanoweth, J. Erlandson, and T. Braje). Invited Paper Presented at

ANNA C. NOAH

the 72nd Annual Meeting of the Society for American Archaeology, Austin, Texas, April 25-29.

- 2003 Status and Fish Consumption: Inter-Household Variability in a Simple Chiefdom Society on the California Coast. Paper presented at the twelfth meeting of the Fish Remains Working Group of the International Council for Archaeozoology, Guadalajara, Jalisco, Mexico.
- 2001 Common and Prestige Foods in an Elite Household: An Island Chumash Case (and J. E. Arnold). Paper presented at the annual meeting of the Society for American Archaeology, New Orleans, 2001.
- 2001 Early Holocene Coastal-Inland Connections in San Diego County: Evidence from the Windsong Shores Site Faunal Collection. Paper presented at the 35th Annual Meeting of the Society for California Archaeology, Riverside, 2001.

MAJOR GRANTS AND FELLOWSHIPS

Amerind Foundation Grant (with J. Bernard and A. P. Graesch) for Participation in *Across the Great Divide, Continuity and Change in Native North American Societies, AD 1400-1900* Symposium at the 72nd Annual Meeting of the Society for American Archaeology, Austin, Texas, April 25-29, 2007.

Chancellor's Dissertation Year Fellowship, UCLA 2004-2005

UCLA Department of Anthropology Fellowships, 1998-1999, 1999-2000, 2002-2003, 2003-2004

National Science Foundation Dissertation Improvement Grant 2002-2003

Ivor Noel Hume Fellowship for Historical Archaeology, Cotsen Institute of Archaeology at UCLA 2002

RESUME

Nick J. Doose

Oceanside, California

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Profile

I have been involved in archaeology for over 6 years. My archaeological experience includes field survey and excavation, direction of field crews for survey, testing, and data recovery programs, preparation of graphics for technical reports and state DPR forms, GIS and GPS management, cataloging and preparation of artifacts for curation, invertebrate faunal analysis, and construction monitoring.

My GIS experience includes work on a wide variety of projects from cartography to spatial analysis, and field data collection. I have been in charge of multiple projects and interacted with project managers and end users. I have provided GIS technical services including cartographic production, developing GIS datasets, maintaining and updating existing datasets, integrating data from multiple sources, and analysis of GIS data for a variety of cultural resource applications. This work assists project managers to make more informed decisions regarding the use of spatial data within each project. I have created and maintained data dictionaries for use with field collection devices, and managed field data collection devices including handheld GPS, tablet PC, and PDA units. In addition to producing maps, graphics, slides, and videos for technical reports and presentations, as well as conducting training and technical support for field data collection devices.

My field experience incorporates large-scale surveys for the Merriam Mountains (2,300 acres) Star Ranch (2,000 acres) and Otay Ranch (650 acres) projects, and survey of over 200-linear miles and documentation of over 700 sites and isolates for the SDG&E Sunrise Powerlink project. Other field experience includes excavation at CA-SDI-8654 for the Kueblar Ranch Project; excavation at CA-SDI-8303 for the Carlsbad Municipal Golf Course project; excavation at CA-SDI-8797 for the Grand Pacific Resorts project; excavation at CA-SDI-17264 and CA-SDI-17265 for the Merriam Mountains project; and documentation of bedrock milling features at site CA-SDI-11236 for the Country Gardens II project. Monitoring experience includes attending safety instruction and pre-construction meetings, and monitoring of construction grading activities for the NCTD Sprinter Rail project.

My experience also includes underwater archaeological excavation for the Institute of Nautical Archaeology (in conjunction with the University of San Diego) in the Dominican Republic during the summers of 2003 and 2006 under the supervision of Dr. Jerome Hall (USD).

Project Specific Experience

- 2008 - Class III Archaeological Inventory for the SDG&E Sunrise Powerlink Project, San Diego and Imperial Counties, California. Report on file at South Coastal Information Center.
Field Director & GIS specialist.
- 2006 - Class I Background Study and Class III Archaeological Inventory for the SDG&E Sunrise Powerlink Project, San Diego and Imperial Counties, California. Report on file at Gallegos & Associates.
- 2005 - Cultural Resource Data Recovery and Indexing and Preservation Program for the Grand Pacific Resorts Site CA-SDI-8797 Area A, City of Carlsbad, California. GIS specialist. Report on file at South Coastal Information Center.
- 2005 - Cultural Resource Survey and Site Evaluation for the Warner Ranch Project, Pala, California. GIS specialist. Report on file at Gallegos & Associates.
- 2004 - Cultural Resource Survey for the Country Gardens II Project, Fallbrook, California. Report on file at the South Coastal Information Center.

RESUME

Nick J. Doose

Oceanside, California

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ndoose@gmail.com

Education

Certificate in GIS Management, University of California Riverside, 2006

Coursework in Archaeology - Palomar College

Intro to Archaeology, 2003

Archaeological Excavation, 2003

Archaeological Survey, 2004

Advanced Archaeological Excavation, 2004

Historical Archaeology, 2004

Employment History

Gallegos & Associates, Associate Archaeologist / GIS Specialist, 2004 - Present

Professional Archaeological Services, Field Technician, 2003-2004

Palomar Community College, Archaeology Teaching Assistant, 2003-2005

Affiliations

San Diego County Archaeological Society, President Elect, 2008-2009

San Diego Archaeological Center, Volunteer and Member

San Diego Historical Society, Member

Congress of History, Member

Carlsbad Historical Society, Member

Oceanside Historical Society, Member

Special Skills

PADI Scuba Diving - Divemaster

References

Mr. Dennis Gallegos, Owner, Gallegos & Associates, (760) 929-0055

Dr. Anna Noah, Principal Investigator, (619) 463-0426

Mrs. Monica Steckling, Project Archaeologist, (916) 214-6885

Mr. Tracy Stropes, Owner, Archaeological Resource Analysts, (760) 500-5351

Dr. Philip de Barros, Professor, Palomar Community College, (760) 744-1150 ext. 2343

APPENDIX B
RECORD SEARCH RESULTS



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

CALIFORNIA HISTORICAL RESOURCES INFORMATION SYSTEM RECORDS SEARCH

Company: Noah Archaeological Services
Company Representative: Anna Noah
Date Processed: 9/2/2009
Project Identification: Collier Park Master Plan and La Mesa Sidewalks

Search Radius: 1/2 mile

Historical Resources: ND
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: ND
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: ND
A map and database of historic properties (formerly Geofinder) has been included.

Historic Maps: ND
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	
Address-Mapped	yes
GIS Shapes:	
GIS Shapes:	86
Searchable Pages:	25
Other Pages:	8
Aerial Photos:	0
Quads:	1
Hours:	2
RUSH:	no

APPENDIX C
NATIVE AMERICAN COMMUNICATIONS

Noah Archaeological Consulting
5989 Jackson Drive
La Mesa, CA 91942
(619) 463-0426
annanoah@cox.net

September 11, 2009

Mr. Larry Myers
Native American Heritage Commission
915 Capital Mall, #364
Sacramento, CA 95814

Dear Mr. Myers:

Noah Archaeological Consulting is in the process of performing a cultural resource study for the Collier Park Master Plan and the Olive Avenue, Parks Avenue, and Glen Street Sidewalks project. The City of La Mesa proposes to use Community Development Block Grant funds for the adoption and implementation of a master plan for an existing city park and for constructing concrete sidewalks on three residential streets. The project is located in southwestern San Diego County, between Interstate 8 and State Highway 94 in the City of La Mesa (Figures 1 and 2). The projects are mapped on the U.S.G.S. La Mesa Quadrangle in an unsectioned portion of Township 16 South, Range 1 West (Mission of San Diego Land Grant).

The cultural resource study will consist of an archaeological record search and literature review and an archaeological field survey.

We respectfully request any information or input that you may have regarding Native American cultural resources within the project area or concerns either directly or indirectly associated with this project. We are also interested in knowing if there are individuals in the area who should be contacted prior to completion of this study.

We appreciate your assistance in this matter. If you have any questions or require any further information, please do not hesitate to me at (619) 463-0426.

Best regards,

Anna C. Noah, Ph.D., R.P.A.
Project Archaeologist

Enclosures



La Mesa 7.5' USGS Map



Scale 1:24,000

0.5 0.25 0 0.5 1 1.5 Miles

1,000 500 0 1,000 2,000 3,000 4,000 5,000 6,000 7,000 8,000 Feet

1 0.5 0 1 Kilometers

Noah Archaeological Consulting

Project area shown on USGS Map

FIGURE
2

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

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



September 15 2009

Dr. Anna C. Noah, Ph.D., R.P.A., Project Archaeologist

Noah Archaeological Consulting

5989 Jackson Drive
La Mesa, CA 91942

Sent by U.S. Mail

Re: Request for a Sacred Lands File Search and Native American Contacts List for a Proposed Collier Park Master Plan and the Olive Avenue, Parks Avenue, and Glen Street Sidewalks Projects: located in the City of La Mesa, San Diego County, California

Dear Dr. Noah:

The Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), the State of California 'Trustee Agency' for the protection and preservation of Native American cultural resources (c.f. CA Public Resources Code §21070), was able to perform a record search of its Sacred Lands File (SLF) for the affected project area (APE) requested.. The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA; CA Public Resources Code Section 21000 – 21177) requires that any project that causes a substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource, that includes archaeological resources, is a 'significant effect' requiring the preparation of an Environmental Impact Report (EIR) per the California Code of Regulations §15064.5(b)(c)(f) CEQA guidelines). Section 15382 of the 2007 CEQA Guidelines defines a significant impact on the environment as "a substantial, or potentially substantial, adverse change in any of physical conditions within an area affected by the proposed project, including ... objects of historic or aesthetic significance." The NAHC SLF search **did not indicate** the presence of numerous Native American cultural resources within one-half - mile radius of the project area (APE) of the proposed project (APE).

This letter includes state and federal statutes relating to Native American historic properties of religious and cultural significance to American Indian tribes and individuals as 'consulting parties' under both state and federal law.

Early consultation with Native American tribes in your area is the best way to avoid unanticipated discoveries once a project is underway. Enclosed are the names of the nearest tribes and interested Native American individuals that the NAHC recommends as 'consulting parties,' for this purpose, that may have knowledge of the religious and cultural significance of the historic properties in the project area (e.g. APE). We recommend that you contact persons on the attached list of Native American contacts. A Native American Tribe or Tribal Elder may be the only source of information about a cultural resource.. Furthermore we suggest that you contact the California Historic Resources Information System (CHRIS) at the Office of Historic Preservation Coordinator's office (at (916) 653-7278, for referral to the nearest Information Center of which there are 11..

Consultation with tribes and interested Native American consulting parties, on the NAHC list ,should be conducted in compliance with the requirements of federal NEPA (42 U.S.C. 4321-43351) and Section 106 and 4(f) of federal NHPA (16 U.S.C. 470 [f]et se), and NAGPRA (25 U.S.C. 3001-3013), as appropriate. .

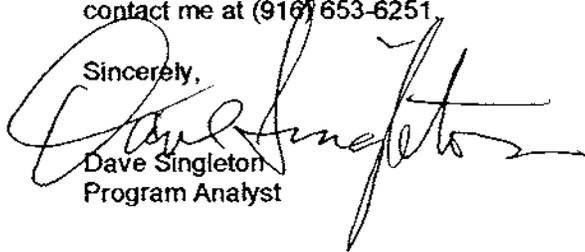
Lead agencies should consider avoidance, as defined in Section 15370 of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) when significant cultural resources could be affected by a project. Also, Public Resources Code Section 5097.98 and Health & Safety Code Section 7050.5 provide for provisions for accidentally discovered archeological resources during construction and

mandate the processes to be followed in the event of an accidental discovery of any human remains in a project location other than a 'dedicated cemetery. Discussion of these should be included in your environmental documents, as appropriate.

The response to this search for Native American cultural resources is conducted in the NAHC Sacred Lands Inventory, established by the California Legislature (CA Public Resources Code §5097.94(a) and is exempt from the CA Public Records Act (c.f. California Government Code §6254.10) although Native Americans on the attached contact list may wish to reveal the nature of identified cultural resources/historic properties. Confidentiality of 'historic properties of religious and cultural significance' may also be protected the under Section 304 of the NHPA or at the Secretary of the Interior' discretion if not eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. The Secretary may also be advised by the federal Indian Religious Freedom Act (cf. 42 U.S.C, 1996) in issuing a decision on whether or not to disclose items of religious and/or cultural significance identified in or near the APE and possibly threatened by proposed project activity.

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

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Dave Singleton', written over the typed name.

Dave Singleton
Program Analyst

Attachment: Native American Contacts List (NOTE: we further recommend that other forms of 'proof of mailing or proof of contact be utilized instead of 'Return Receipt Requested' Certified or Registered Mail.) Further, we suggest a follow-up telephone call to the contacts if the replies are not received or need clarification.

Native American Contact
San Diego County
September 15, 2009

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

Viejas Band of Mission Indians
Bobby L. Barrett, Chairperson
PO Box 908 Diegueno/Kumeyaay
Alpine , CA 91903
daguijar@viejas-nsn.gov
(619) 445-3810
(619) 445-5337 Fax

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

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

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

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

Santa Ysabel Band of Diegueno Indians
Johnny Hernandez, Spokesman
PO Box 130 Diegueno
Santa Ysabel , CA 92070
brandietaylor@yahoo.com
(760) 765-0845
(760) 765-0320 Fax

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

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

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

This list is current only as of the date of this document.
Distribution of this list does not relieve any person of 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, and federal NEPA (42 USC 4321-43351), NHPA Sections 106, 4(f) (16 USC 470(f) and NAGPRA (25 USC 3001-3013)

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources for the proposed Collier Park Master Plan and the Olive Avenue, Parks Avenue and Glen Street Sidewalks Project; located in the City of La Mesa; San Diego County, California for which a Sacred Lands File search and Native American Contacts list were requested.

Noah Archaeological Consulting
5989 Jackson Drive
La Mesa, CA 91942
(619) 463-0426
annanoah@cox.net

September 22, 2009

Edwin Romero, Chairperson
Barona Group of the Capitan Grande
1095 Barona Road
Lakeside, CA 92040

Dear Mr. Romero:

Noah Archaeological Consulting is in the process of performing a cultural resource study for the Collier Park Master Plan and the Olive Avenue, Parks Avenue, and Glen Street Sidewalks project. The City of La Mesa proposes to use Community Development Block Grant funds for the adoption and implementation of a master plan for an existing city park and for constructing concrete sidewalks on three residential streets. The project is located in southwestern San Diego County, between Interstate 8 and State Highway 94 in the City of La Mesa (Figures 1 and 2). The projects are mapped on the U.S.G.S. La Mesa Quadrangle in an unsectioned portion of Township 16 South, Range 1 West (Mission of San Diego Land Grant).

The cultural resource study will consist of an archaeological record search and literature review and an archaeological field survey.

We respectfully request any information or input that you may have regarding Native American cultural resources within the project area or concerns either directly or indirectly associated with this project. We are also interested in knowing if there are individuals in the area who should be contacted prior to completion of this study.

We appreciate your assistance in this matter. If you have any questions or require any further information, please do not hesitate to me at (619) 463-0426.

Best regards,

Anna C. Noah, Ph.D.
Project Archaeologist

Enclosures

Noah Archaeological Consulting
5989 Jackson Drive
La Mesa, CA 91942
(619) 463-0426
annanoah@cox.net

September 22, 2009

Gwendolyn Parada, Chairperson
La Posta Band of Mission Indians
P. O. Box 1120
Boulevard, CA 91905

Dear Ms. Parada:

Noah Archaeological Consulting is in the process of performing a cultural resource study for the Collier Park Master Plan and the Olive Avenue, Parks Avenue, and Glen Street Sidewalks project. The City of La Mesa proposes to use Community Development Block Grant funds for the adoption and implementation of a master plan for an existing city park and for constructing concrete sidewalks on three residential streets. The project is located in southwestern San Diego County, between Interstate 8 and State Highway 94 in the City of La Mesa (Figures 1 and 2). The projects are mapped on the U.S.G.S. La Mesa Quadrangle in an unsectioned portion of Township 16 South, Range 1 West (Mission of San Diego Land Grant).

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Best regards,

Anna C. Noah, Ph.D.
Project Archaeologist

Enclosures

Noah Archaeological Consulting
5989 Jackson Drive
La Mesa, CA 91942
(619) 463-0426
annanoah@cox.net

September 22, 2009

Allen E. Lawson, Chairperson
San Pasqual Band of Mission Indians
P. O. Box 365
Valley Center, CA 92082

Dear Mr. Lawson:

Noah Archaeological Consulting is in the process of performing a cultural resource study for the Collier Park Master Plan and the Olive Avenue, Parks Avenue, and Glen Street Sidewalks project. The City of La Mesa proposes to use Community Development Block Grant funds for the adoption and implementation of a master plan for an existing city park and for constructing concrete sidewalks on three residential streets. The project is located in southwestern San Diego County, between Interstate 8 and State Highway 94 in the City of La Mesa (Figures 1 and 2). The projects are mapped on the U.S.G.S. La Mesa Quadrangle in an unsectioned portion of Township 16 South, Range 1 West (Mission of San Diego Land Grant).

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Project Archaeologist

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5989 Jackson Drive
La Mesa, CA 91942
(619) 463-0426
annanoah@cox.net

September 22, 2009

Johnny Hernandez, Spokesman
Santa Ysabel Band of Diagueno Indians
P. O. Box 130
Santa Ysabel, CA 92070

Dear Mr. Hernandez:

Noah Archaeological Consulting is in the process of performing a cultural resource study for the Collier Park Master Plan and the Olive Avenue, Parks Avenue, and Glen Street Sidewalks project. The City of La Mesa proposes to use Community Development Block Grant funds for the adoption and implementation of a master plan for an existing city park and for constructing concrete sidewalks on three residential streets. The project is located in southwestern San Diego County, between Interstate 8 and State Highway 94 in the City of La Mesa (Figures 1 and 2). The projects are mapped on the U.S.G.S. La Mesa Quadrangle in an unsectioned portion of Township 16 South, Range 1 West (Mission of San Diego Land Grant).

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Project Archaeologist

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Noah Archaeological Consulting
5989 Jackson Drive
La Mesa, CA 91942
(619) 463-0426
annanoah@cox.net

September 22, 2009

Danny Tucker, Chairperson
Sycuan Band of the Kumeyaay Nation
5459 Sycuan Road
El Cajon, CA 92021

Dear Mr. Tucker:

Noah Archaeological Consulting is in the process of performing a cultural resource study for the Collier Park Master Plan and the Olive Avenue, Parks Avenue, and Glen Street Sidewalks project. The City of La Mesa proposes to use Community Development Block Grant funds for the adoption and implementation of a master plan for an existing city park and for constructing concrete sidewalks on three residential streets. The project is located in southwestern San Diego County, between Interstate 8 and State Highway 94 in the City of La Mesa (Figures 1 and 2). The projects are mapped on the U.S.G.S. La Mesa Quadrangle in an unsectioned portion of Township 16 South, Range 1 West (Mission of San Diego Land Grant).

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Best regards,

Anna C. Noah, Ph.D.
Project Archaeologist

Enclosures

Noah Archaeological Consulting
5989 Jackson Drive
La Mesa, CA 91942
(619) 463-0426
annanoah@cox.net

September 22, 2009

Bobby L. Barrett, Chairperson
Viejas Band of Mission Indians
P. O. Box 908
Alpine, CA 91903

Dear Mr. Barrett:

Noah Archaeological Consulting is in the process of performing a cultural resource study for the Collier Park Master Plan and the Olive Avenue, Parks Avenue, and Glen Street Sidewalks project. The City of La Mesa proposes to use Community Development Block Grant funds for the adoption and implementation of a master plan for an existing city park and for constructing concrete sidewalks on three residential streets. The project is located in southwestern San Diego County, between Interstate 8 and State Highway 94 in the City of La Mesa (Figures 1 and 2). The projects are mapped on the U.S.G.S. La Mesa Quadrangle in an unsectioned portion of Township 16 South, Range 1 West (Mission of San Diego Land Grant).

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Noah Archaeological Consulting
5989 Jackson Drive
La Mesa, CA 91942
(619) 463-0426
annanoah@cox.net

September 22, 2009

Ron Christman
Kumeyaay Cultural Historic Committee
56 Viejas Grade Road
Alpine, CA 92001

Dear Mr. Christman:

Noah Archaeological Consulting is in the process of performing a cultural resource study for the Collier Park Master Plan and the Olive Avenue, Parks Avenue, and Glen Street Sidewalks project. The City of La Mesa proposes to use Community Development Block Grant funds for the adoption and implementation of a master plan for an existing city park and for constructing concrete sidewalks on three residential streets. The project is located in southwestern San Diego County, between Interstate 8 and State Highway 94 in the City of La Mesa (Figures 1 and 2). The projects are mapped on the U.S.G.S. La Mesa Quadrangle in an unsectioned portion of Township 16 South, Range 1 West (Mission of San Diego Land Grant).

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Project Archaeologist

Enclosures

Noah Archaeological Consulting
5989 Jackson Drive
La Mesa, CA 91942
(619) 463-0426
annanoah@cox.net

September 22, 2009

Kenneth Meza, Chairperson
Jamul Indian Village
P. O. Box 612
Jamul, CA 91935

Dear Mr. Meza:

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Anna C. Noah, Ph.D.
Project Archaeologist

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Noah Archaeological Consulting
5989 Jackson Drive
La Mesa, CA 91942
(619) 463-0426
annanoah@cox.net

September 22, 2009

Mark Romero, Chairperson
Mesa Grande Band of Mission Indians
P. O. Box 270
Santa Ysabel, CA 92070

Dear Mr. Romero:

Noah Archaeological Consulting is in the process of performing a cultural resource study for the Collier Park Master Plan and the Olive Avenue, Parks Avenue, and Glen Street Sidewalks project. The City of La Mesa proposes to use Community Development Block Grant funds for the adoption and implementation of a master plan for an existing city park and for constructing concrete sidewalks on three residential streets. The project is located in southwestern San Diego County, between Interstate 8 and State Highway 94 in the City of La Mesa (Figures 1 and 2). The projects are mapped on the U.S.G.S. La Mesa Quadrangle in an unsectioned portion of Township 16 South, Range 1 West (Mission of San Diego Land Grant).

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Best regards,

Anna C. Noah, Ph.D.
Project Archaeologist

Enclosures

Noah Archaeological Consulting
5989 Jackson Drive
La Mesa, CA 91942
(619) 463-0426
annanoah@cox.net

September 22, 2009

Paul Cuero
Kumeyaay Cultural Heritage Preservation
36190 Church Road, Suite 5
Campo, CA 91906

Dear Mr. Cuero:

Noah Archaeological Consulting is in the process of performing a cultural resource study for the Collier Park Master Plan and the Olive Avenue, Parks Avenue, and Glen Street Sidewalks project. The City of La Mesa proposes to use Community Development Block Grant funds for the adoption and implementation of a master plan for an existing city park and for constructing concrete sidewalks on three residential streets. The project is located in southwestern San Diego County, between Interstate 8 and State Highway 94 in the City of La Mesa (Figures 1 and 2). The projects are mapped on the U.S.G.S. La Mesa Quadrangle in an unsectioned portion of Township 16 South, Range 1 West (Mission of San Diego Land Grant).

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Best regards,

Anna C. Noah, Ph.D.
Project Archaeologist

Enclosures

Noah Archaeological Consulting
5989 Jackson Drive
La Mesa, CA 91942
(619) 463-0426
annanoah@cox.net

September 22, 2009

Carmen Lucas
Kwaaymii Laguna Band of Mission Indians
P. O. Box 775
Pine Valley, CA 91962

Dear Ms. Lucas:

Noah Archaeological Consulting is in the process of performing a cultural resource study for the Collier Park Master Plan and the Olive Avenue, Parks Avenue, and Glen Street Sidewalks project. The City of La Mesa proposes to use Community Development Block Grant funds for the adoption and implementation of a master plan for an existing city park and for constructing concrete sidewalks on three residential streets. The project is located in southwestern San Diego County, between Interstate 8 and State Highway 94 in the City of La Mesa (Figures 1 and 2). The projects are mapped on the U.S.G.S. La Mesa Quadrangle in an unsectioned portion of Township 16 South, Range 1 West (Mission of San Diego Land Grant).

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Anna C. Noah, Ph.D.
Project Archaeologist

Enclosures

Noah Archaeological Consulting
5989 Jackson Drive
La Mesa, CA 91942
(619) 463-0426
annanoah@cox.net

September 22, 2009

Rebecca Osuna, Spokesperson
Inaja Band of Mission Indians
309 S. Maple Street
Escondido, CA 92025

Dear Ms. Osuna:

Noah Archaeological Consulting is in the process of performing a cultural resource study for the Collier Park Master Plan and the Olive Avenue, Parks Avenue, and Glen Street Sidewalks project. The City of La Mesa proposes to use Community Development Block Grant funds for the adoption and implementation of a master plan for an existing city park and for constructing concrete sidewalks on three residential streets. The project is located in southwestern San Diego County, between Interstate 8 and State Highway 94 in the City of La Mesa (Figures 1 and 2). The projects are mapped on the U.S.G.S. La Mesa Quadrangle in an unsectioned portion of Township 16 South, Range 1 West (Mission of San Diego Land Grant).

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Anna C. Noah, Ph.D.
Project Archaeologist

Enclosures

Noah Archaeological Consulting
5989 Jackson Drive
La Mesa, CA 91942
(619) 463-0426
annanoah@cox.net

September 22, 2009

Steve Banegas, Spokesperson
Kumeyaay Cultural Repatriation Committee
1095 Barona Road
Lakeside, CA 92040

Dear Mr. Banegas:

Noah Archaeological Consulting is in the process of performing a cultural resource study for the Collier Park Master Plan and the Olive Avenue, Parks Avenue, and Glen Street Sidewalks project. The City of La Mesa proposes to use Community Development Block Grant funds for the adoption and implementation of a master plan for an existing city park and for constructing concrete sidewalks on three residential streets. The project is located in southwestern San Diego County, between Interstate 8 and State Highway 94 in the City of La Mesa (Figures 1 and 2). The projects are mapped on the U.S.G.S. La Mesa Quadrangle in an unsectioned portion of Township 16 South, Range 1 West (Mission of San Diego Land Grant).

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Project Archaeologist

Enclosures

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5989 Jackson Drive
La Mesa, CA 91942
(619) 463-0426
annanoah@cox.net

September 22, 2009

Clint Linton
P. O. Box 507
Santa Ysabel, CA 92070

Dear Mr. Linton:

Noah Archaeological Consulting is in the process of performing a cultural resource study for the Collier Park Master Plan and the Olive Avenue, Parks Avenue, and Glen Street Sidewalks project. The City of La Mesa proposes to use Community Development Block Grant funds for the adoption and implementation of a master plan for an existing city park and for constructing concrete sidewalks on three residential streets. The project is located in southwestern San Diego County, between Interstate 8 and State Highway 94 in the City of La Mesa (Figures 1 and 2). The projects are mapped on the U.S.G.S. La Mesa Quadrangle in an unsectioned portion of Township 16 South, Range 1 West (Mission of San Diego Land Grant).

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Best regards,

Anna C. Noah, Ph.D.
Project Archaeologist

Enclosures

Log of Telephone Communications With Native American Contacts for the Collier Park Master Plan Project

Name/Title	Tribal Group	Date of Call	Comment
Shavonne Miller, Tribal Administrator (for Gwendolyn Parada)	La Posta Band of Mission Indians	11/12/09	Left message regarding project and requesting return call
Bernice Paipa, Cultural Repatriation (for Edwin Romero)	Barona Group of the Capitan Grande	11/12/09	Left message regarding project and requesting return call
Tilda Green, Tribal Council (for Allen Lawson)	San Pasqual Band of Mission Indians	11/12/09	Left message regarding project and requesting return call
Clint Linton	Santa Ysabel	11/12/09	Left message regarding project and requesting return call
Steve Banegas, Spokesperson	Kumeyaay Cultural Repatriation Committee	11/12/09	Spoke to Mr. Banegas, who referred me to Bernice Paipa (see above for Barona Group of the Capitan Grande)
Rebecca Osuna, Spokesperson	Inaja Band of Mission Indians	11/12/09	Called twice; no answer, no voice mail
Carmen Lucas	Kwaaymii Laguna Band of Mission Indians	11/12/09	Left message regarding project and requesting return call
Johnny Hernandez, Spokesman	Santa Ysabel Band of Diegueno Indians	11/12/09	Left message regarding project and requesting return call
Sheila Silva, Assistant to Chairperson (for Danny Tucker)	Sycuan Band of the Kumeyaay Nation	11/12/09	Left message regarding project and requesting return call
Lisa Haws, Land Use Manager (for Bobby Barrett)	Viejas Band of Mission Indians	11/12/09	Left message regarding project and requesting return call
Ron Christman	Kumeyaay Cultural Historic Committee	11/12/09	Called twice; no answer, no voice mail
Kenneth Meza, Chairperson	Jamul Indian Village	11/12/09	Left message regarding project and requesting return call

Log of Telephone Communications With Native American Contacts for the Collier Park Master Plan Project

Name/Title	Tribal Group	Date of Call	Comment
Mercedes Amavisca (for Mark Romero)	Mesa Grande Band of Mission Indians	11/12/09	Ms. Amavisca stated she would leave a message for Mr. Romero, who would get back to me if he had any comments.
Ashley Jones (for Paul Cuero)	Kumeyaay Cultural Heritage Preservation	11/12/09	Ms. Jones said that Paul Cuero no longer works at the provided phone number, and she is not aware that anyone has replaced him in his role.