

APPENDIX E-1
CULTURAL RESOURCES TECHNICAL REPORT



SAN DIEGO STATE
UNIVERSITY

Facilities Planning,
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July 12, 2007

San Diego County Archaeological Society, Inc.
P.O. Box 81106
San Diego, CA 92138-1106
Attn: James W. Royle, Jr., Chairperson

Re: *Draft Environmental Impact Report*
SDSU 2007 Campus Master Plan Revision

Dear Mr. Royle:

I am writing in response to your comment letter dated July 5, 2007, regarding the Draft Environmental Impact Report ("EIR") prepared for the San Diego State University ("SDSU") 2007 Campus Master Plan Revision project. SDSU will be providing responses to the comments contained in your letter through the formal EIR response to comments process. However, I wanted to respond to you immediately regarding comment number 1 and the disclosure of archaeological site locations.

SDSU has investigated the concerns raised in your letter and determined that any inappropriate disclosures contained in Draft EIR Appendix E were the result of inadvertent error. In response, and as suggested in your letter, SDSU has obtained from our consultants a replacement version of Appendix E that is in full compliance with the disclosure restrictions, and we are in the process of replacing the original version of Draft EIR Appendix E with the revised appendix. In that regard, we have removed the original version of Appendix E posted on the SDSU website and have replaced it with revised Appendix E. We have included a revised copy of Appendix E as an attachment to this letter. We also have replaced the original Appendix E included in the three Draft EIR copies distributed to public libraries with revised Appendix E. Additionally, any/all copies of the Draft EIR distributed in the future will contain revised Appendix E. And, as you requested, the Final EIR will contain the revised Appendix E.

We trust the actions SDSU has taken in response to the Society's letter will meet with your approval. Thank you for your comments and the Society's interest in the project.

Sincerely,

Lauren Cooper
Associate Director of Facilities
Planning, Design and Construction

Attachment

APPENDIX E
CULTURAL RESOURCES TECHNICAL REPORT

CORRECTED 07-12-07

A CULTURAL RESOURCES STUDY FOR THE SDSU 2007 CAMPUS MASTER PLAN REVISION

**San Diego, California
State Clearinghouse Number 2007021020**

Submitted to:

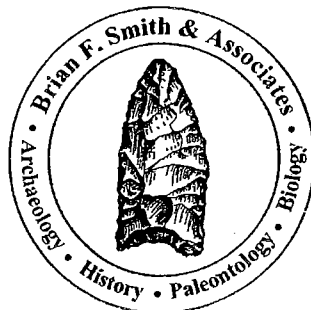
**Dudek & Associates, Inc.
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Encinitas, California 92024**

Prepared for:

**San Diego State University
c/o Michael Haberkorn
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1525 Faraday Avenue, Suite 150
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Prepared by:

**Larry J. Pierson,
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May 24, 2007

National Archaeological Data Base Information

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Report Date: May 24, 2007

Report Title: A Cultural Resources Study for the SDSU 2007 Campus Master Plan Revision

Prepared for: San Diego State University
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Submitted to: Dudek & Associates, Inc.
605 Third Street
Encinitas, California 92024

Lead Agency Identifier: State Clearinghouse Number 2007021020

Study Area: Approximately 269 acres

USGS Quadrangle: La Mesa, California (7.5 minute)

Key Words: USGS La Mesa quadrangle (7.5 minute); San Diego State University; archaeological survey; historic structure evaluation; bedrock milling features; CA-SDI-17,221; CA-SDI-18,326; CA-SDI-18,327; Adobe Falls Historical Landmark; no historically significant structures.

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1.0 MANAGEMENT SUMMARY/ABSTRACT

The San Diego State University 2007 Campus Master Plan Revision is a mixed-use project located on the San Diego State University (SDSU) campus in San Diego, California. This report is an update of the cultural resources technical report prepared by Brian F. Smith and Associates (BFSA) for the SDSU 2005 Master Plan EIR. Revisions of the project design since 2005 have resulted in the required update and preparation of this revised technical study. Because of the historic nature of the area and documented prehistoric human occupation, an archaeological survey, testing of discovered resources for significance, and an archaeological records search was required. The goal of this study was to document any archaeological or historical resources, determine their significance, evaluate impacts to resources resulting from the proposed project, and recommend mitigation measures for those impacts. The significance evaluation of all resources and the assessment of impacts were conducted according to National Register Criteria in conformance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) as defined in Section 15064.5, Title 14 of the Public Resources Code, and City of San Diego Historical Resources Guidelines.

An archaeological records search was conducted at the South Coastal Information Center (SCIC) at SDSU on October 25, 2004 and was updated on February 22, 2007. The records search identified several previously registered cultural resources within the campus boundaries including the San Diego State Teacher's College buildings, Aztec Bowl, the site of the first doctorate conferred by the California State University system, and Adobe Falls. Under the revised plan, only the City of San Diego Historical Landmark Adobe Falls is located close enough to the areas of development to warrant further evaluation. Two isolates, as well as Site CA-SDI-17,221 (identified during the first phase of this study in 2004), were also reported within one mile of the project center.

The SDSU 2007 Campus Master Plan project consists of the following six components:

- Adobe Falls Faculty/Staff Housing
- Alvarado Campus
- Alvarado Hotel
- Campus Conference Center
- Student Housing (three locations)
- Student Union

An archaeological survey of cultural resources took place on October 21, 2004. Additional survey efforts took place for the expanded project EIR on February 21 and 22, and April 12, 2007. The 2004 survey resulted in the identification of a bedrock milling site (Site CA-SDI-17,221) and, while not significant alone, was found to be significant by its association with Adobe Falls. The 2007 survey resulted in the identification of two additional prehistoric sites (Sites CA-SDI-18,326 and 18,327). Testing of the two latter resources for significance was conducted on March 1, 2007, resulting in a finding of no significance.

Impacts to cultural resources within the SDSU 2007 Campus Master Plan Revision will not be significant, because no significant cultural resources would be directly impacted. Identified indirect impacts to the Adobe Falls City of San Diego Historical Landmark would likely not result in any decrease in its significance. The recommendation for mitigation of potential impacts to Site SDI-17,221 is avoidance. Because avoidance of the riparian area in which Adobe Falls and its associated bedrock milling feature are located is required as a biological mitigation measure, avoidance does not place an additional constraint on the project.

No mitigation measures are proposed for historic period structures that will be impacted by this development because none of those structures were evaluated as significant historic resources. No archaeological monitoring is recommended for the Student Union and Campus Center locations or for the two new residence halls on the site of Maya and Olmeca Hall because of their distance from drainages or other landforms typically used by Native Americans (Kennedy and Peterson 1975).

The possibility for the presence of buried cultural resources exists at three of the six project components and portions of a fourth. Therefore, monitoring by a qualified archaeologist during grading, trenching, boring for shoring, or excavations for underground utilities is recommended as part of the Mitigation, Monitoring, and Reporting Program (MMRP). The need for monitoring by an archaeologist is limited to:

- a. Adobe Falls Faculty/Staff Housing (two locations)
- b. Alvarado Campus Park
- c. Alvarado Hotel
- d. New Student Housing at Lot C, Lot U, and Lot G.

With the archaeological monitoring requirement in place, potential impacts to resources will be reduced to a level below significant and would effectively mitigate any impacts to buried cultural resources, if present. The archaeological monitor should have the authority to halt or redirect grading or excavation in the immediate vicinity of any discovered cultural resources until such time as those resources can be evaluated for significance under federal, state, and local criteria.

A copy of this final report will be permanently curated at the SCIC at SDSU. All identified resources were documented by submission of the appropriate Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) forms to the SCIC at SDSU. All notes, photographs, and other business materials related to our involvement in this project will be curated at the offices of BFSA in Poway, California.

2.0 UNDERTAKING INFORMATION/INTRODUCTION

This report is an update of the cultural resources technical report prepared by BFSa for the San Diego State University 2005 Master Plan EIR. Revisions of the project design since 2005 have resulted in the required update and preparation of a revised technical study for the SDSU 2007 Campus Master Plan Revision (hereafter referred to as the SDSU Master Plan Revision). Dudek and Associates engaged BFSa to conduct the update of the cultural resources evaluation for the revised project EIR. Michael Haberkorn of Gatzke, Dillon & Ballance is the official preparer of the EIR for the SDSU Campus Master Plan (State Clearinghouse Number 2007021020). This updated study examined the locations of proposed facilities within the campus and included archaeological surveys, institutional records searches, and significance evaluations of historic structures and prehistoric cultural resources. Statutory requirements for this undertaking are included in Section 106 of the NHPA, the CEQA as defined in Section 15064.5, Title 14 of the Public Resources Code, and City of San Diego Historical Resources Guidelines.

The project is located on the SDSU campus (Figures 2.0-1 and -3) in the unsectioned ex-Mission Lands of Mission San Diego de Alcalá, Township 16 South, Range 2 West of the San Bernardino Meridian, as shown on the USGS *La Mesa* quadrangle (Figure 2.0-2). The proposed project consists of the development of six components on the campus to keep pace with the evolving needs of the university (Figure 2.0-4) to fulfill its mission. The project will be completed in phases over a period of 20 years with a goal of adding 500 new students per year for a total of 10,000 new students by 2015.

To accommodate the projected student increase, the proposed project involves the development of classroom, housing and student support facilities on approximately 55 acres of land located on the SDSU main campus and adjacent to it. The proposed project consists of the following six development components:

- I. Adobe Falls Faculty/Staff Housing* – Development of up to 370 residential dwelling units for faculty and staff housing on a 33-acre site located north of Interstate 8. Under this project component, which would consist of an Upper Village and a Lower Village, 50-70 units would be developed near-term in the Upper Village, and would be analyzed at the project-level of review. In addition, 250-300 units would be developed long-term in the Lower Village, and would be analyzed at the program level of review. The specific number of units ultimately to be developed is dependent upon the vehicle carrying capacities of available access routes to the site. This project component also would include a swimming pool, a 3,600 gross square foot (GSF) community center, and recreation areas.

II. Alvarado Campus – Multi-phase development in northeastern portion of campus. 612,285 GSF of new space; and demolition of 128,678 GSF of existing space; resulting in a net increase of 483,607 GSF of new space upon buildout.¹

A. Phase 1: D Lot – (i) Demolition of existing structure at 6361 Alvarado Court (12,155 GSF; research and development uses); and (ii) Development of a new 110,000 GSF 5-story building for academic uses, to be analyzed at the project-specific level.

B. Phase 2: D Lot – Development of: (i) an 85,000 GSF 5-story building to house mixed office/research and development uses displaced in subsequent phases from Alvarado Core Site, to be analyzed at the program level; and, (ii) an 85,000 GSF 5-story building, 70,000 GSF to house existing medical/office tenants displaced in subsequent phases from Alvarado Core Site, and 15,000 GSF to house mixed office/research and development uses displaced in subsequent phases from Alvarado Core Site, to be analyzed at the program level.

C. Subsequent Phase/s: Alvarado Core Site – (i) Demolition of five existing office buildings totaling 116,523 GSF, to be analyzed at program level²; (ii) Development of three 4/5-story 100,000 GSF buildings, and one 4/5-story 32,385 GSF building for academic uses, analyzed at program level (332,285 GSF Alvarado Core Site net total v. 715,000 GSF, revised to reflect *Redevelopment Plan*); and (iii) Development of a 6/7-story 552,000 GSF parking structure for 1,840 vehicles, to be analyzed at program level. [Note: (1) 191 existing surface parking spaces + 44 below 6386 Alvarado Court total 2,075 spaces; (2) Three Alvarado Core Site buildings to be retained, totaling 102,715 GSF of retained university projects/medical office uses.]

III. Alvarado Hotel – Development of approximately 60,000 GSF 6-story building, to be owned by Aztec Shops and operated in cooperation with the SDSU School of Hospitality and Tourism Management, containing up to 120 hotel rooms and studio suites, located on approximately two acres of existing Lot C immediately north of Villa Alvarado Residence Hall. To be analyzed at the project-specific level.

¹ "Within the Alvarado Road Sub-Area of the College Community Redevelopment Project, a maximum of 600,000 square feet of office, 110,000 square feet of research and development, and 5,000 square feet of local serving commercial uses may develop. Maximum height is eight stories. Uses permitted in the Alvarado Road Sub-Area are... [See, CCRP Master Project Plan, Oct. 12, 1993, pp. 24-27.]

² The buildings to be demolished are as follows: (i) 6475 Alvarado Road; (ii) 6495 Alvarado Road; (iii) 6505 Alvarado Road; (iv) 6310 Alvarado Court; and (v) 6330 Alvarado Court.

IV. Campus Conference Center – Development of a new 70,000 GSF 3-story building on approximately one-half acre located east of Cox Arena (site of existing tennis courts) for meeting/conference space. To be analyzed at the program level.

V. Student Housing – Development of new student housing resulting in a net increase of 2,976 student beds, to be developed in multiple phases:

A. Phase 1 – G Lot Residence Hall: Near-term development of a 10-story, 350,000 GSF, Type-1 (reinforced concrete) structure to house 800 student beds. Building construction would result in the reconfiguration of existing G parking lot, resulting in a 90% reduction in available surface parking spaces. To be analyzed at the project-specific level; and,

Office of Housing Administration and Residential Education Office (OHAREO): Construction of a 2-story, 15,000 GSF replacement structure adjacent to H parking lot to replace the structure demolished in Phase 2. To be analyzed at the project-specific level.

B. Phase 2 – Olmeca/Maya Residence Hall Demo/Rebuild: Demolish existing Olmeca (Bldg. 47) and Maya (Bldg. 46) residence halls, with a combined total of 424 beds, and demolish existing OHAREO (Bldg. 40). Near-term construction of two 10-story, 350,000 GSF, Type-1 structures, each housing 800 student beds, to be built on the site of former Olmeca/Maya residence halls. To be analyzed at the project-specific level.

C. Phase 3 – U Lot Residence Hall: Long-term development of a 10-story, 350,000 GSF, Type-1 structure to house 800 student beds, to be constructed atop the previously master-planned Parking Structure 7. The development site presently serves as U parking lot. The Parking Structure would contain spaces for 750 vehicles, 250 more than previously master-planned. To be analyzed at the program level.

D. Phase 4 – Villa Alvarado Residence Hall Expansion: Long-term development of 50 additional two-bedroom apartments, housing 200 student beds, in 2-3-story structures, as part of the Villa Alvarado housing complex located on C Lot. To be analyzed at the program level.

VI. Student Union – Renovation of the existing Aztec Center, including up to a 70,000 GSF expansion, to include social space, meeting space, recreation facilities, student organization offices, and food and retail services. To be analyzed at project-specific level.

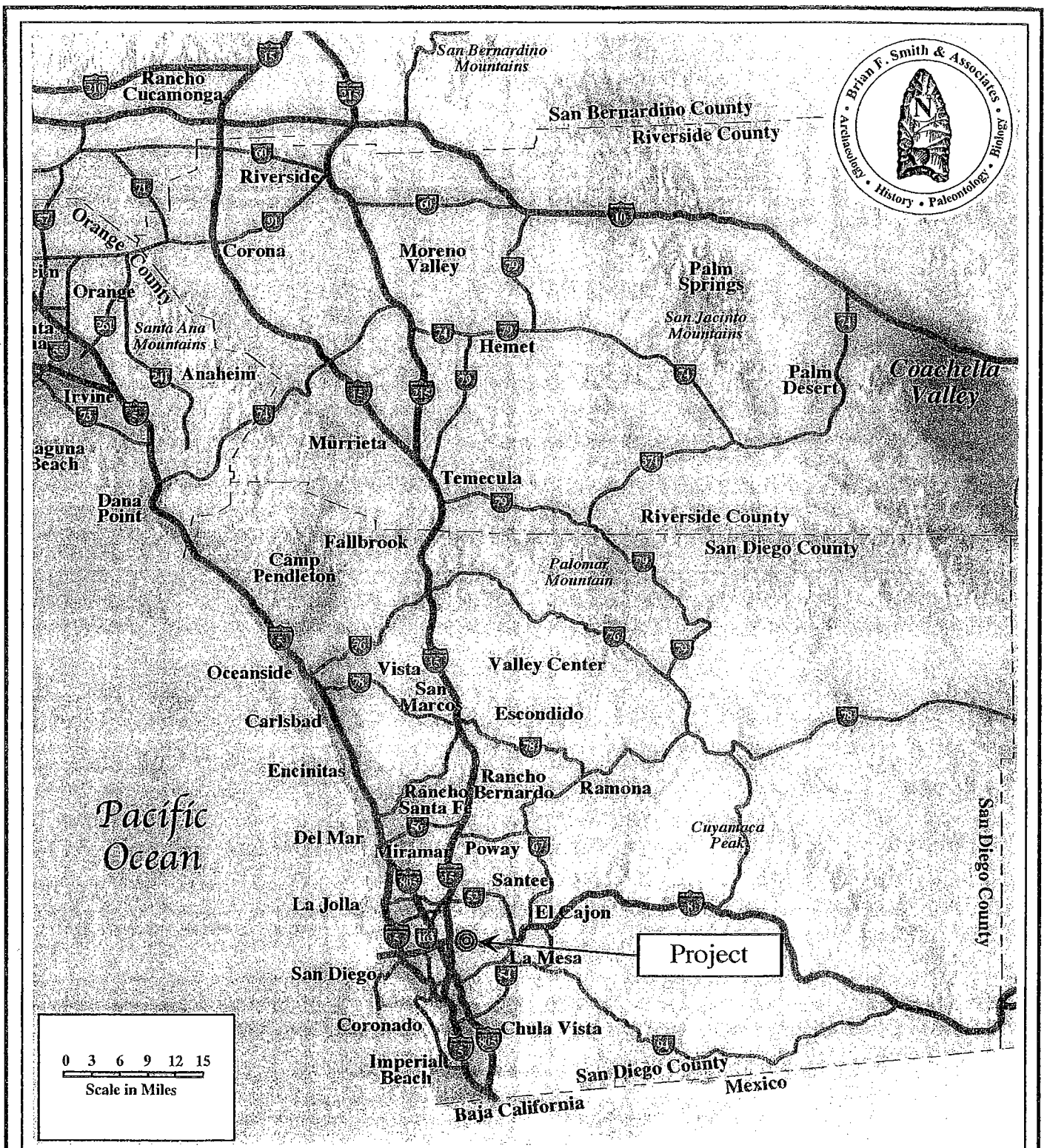


Figure 2.0-1
General Location Map
 The SDSU 2007 Campus Master Plan Revision

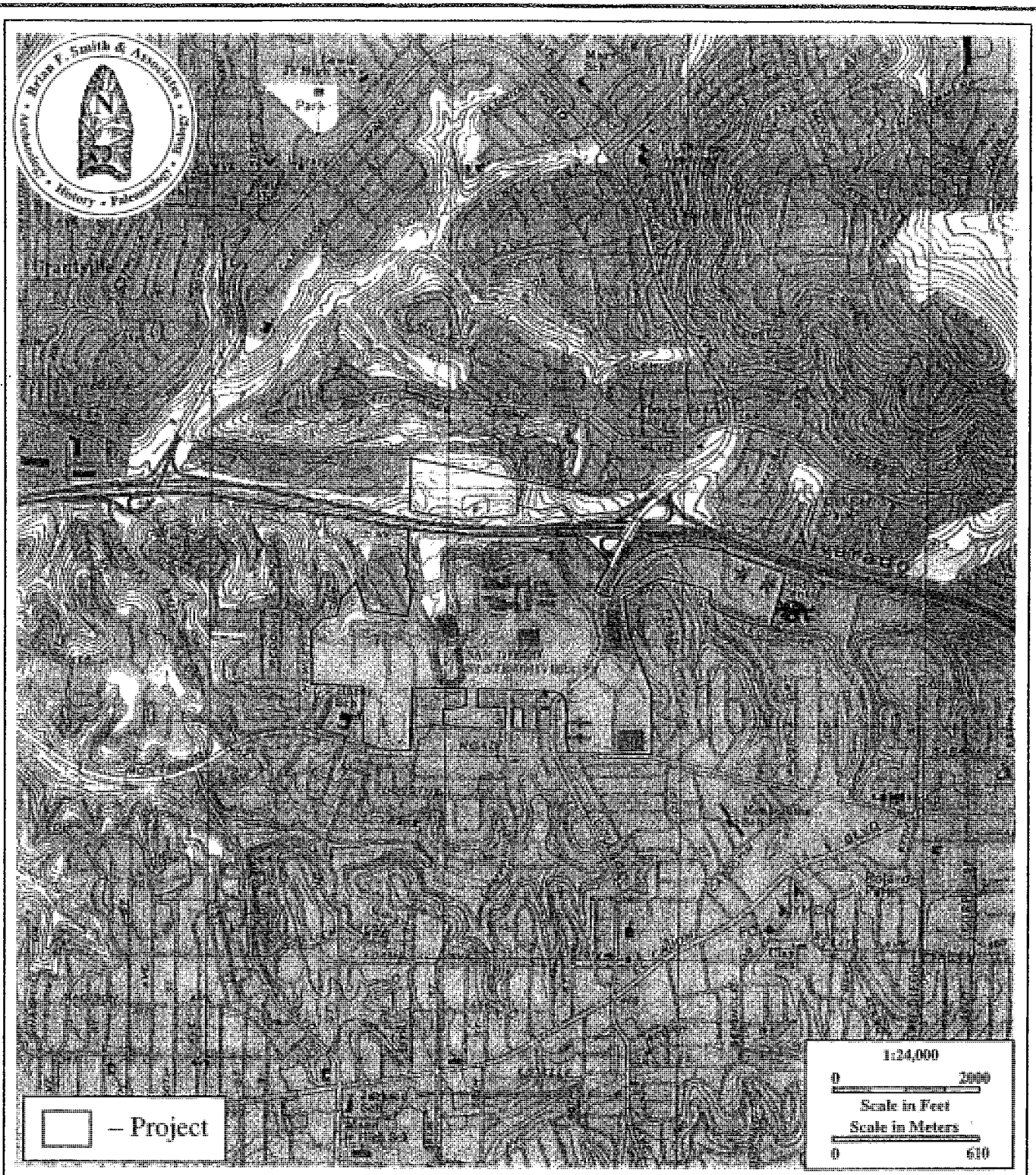


Figure 2.0-2
Project Location Map
 The SDSU 2007 Campus Master Plan Revision
 USGS *La Mesa* Quadrangle (7.5 minute series)

Figure 2.0-3
800' Scale Engineering Map
The SDSU 2007 Campus Master Plan Revision
Shown on The City of San Diego 1" to 800' Scale Engineering Map

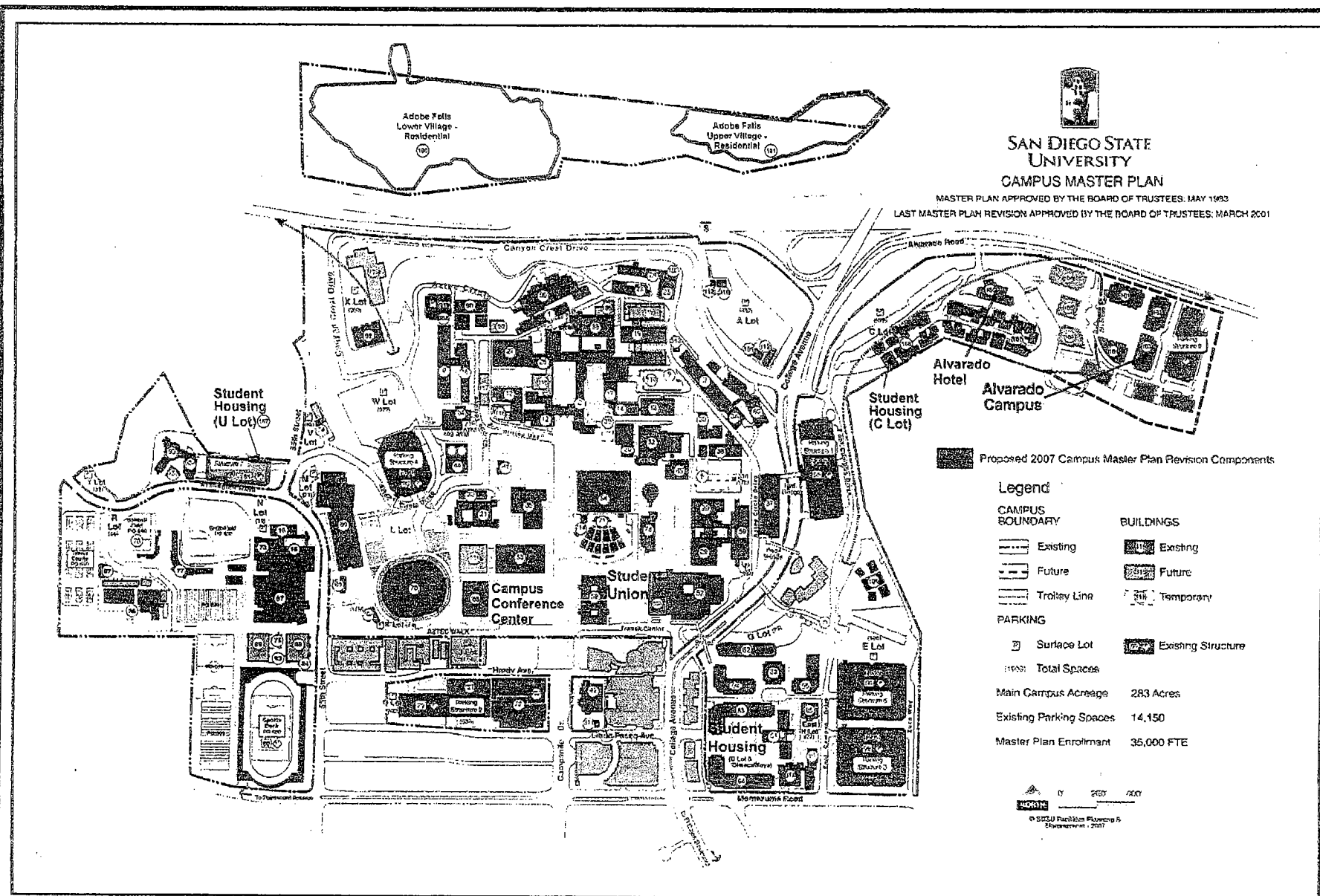


Figure 2.0-4
Project Development Map
 SDSU 2007 Campus Master Plan Revision

3.0 PROJECT SETTING

The 55-acre SDSU Master Plan project is situated in the College area of San Diego, California. The project lies on a terrace of developed soil composed primarily of weathered Lindavista Formation. This is underlain by the Mission Valley Formation, which is in turn underlain by Stadium Conglomerate. The Lindavista Formation is a fossiliferous sedimentary deposit of Pleistocene age (Kennedy 1975; Deméré and Walsh 1993). Although the Lindavista Formation is not highly sensitive, fossils from it are valuable because of their unique placement in the San Diego geologic column.

In prehistoric times, both Archaic and Late Prehistoric cultural groups used this area. By late prehistoric times, the area around Adobe Falls was important in terms of floral and faunal resources as well as a fresh water source. The wetlands around Adobe Falls and throughout the Mission Valley area, as well as the marine resources available in San Diego and Mission Bays, comprised an environment rich in varied food and fresh water resources that were available throughout most of the year. At the time of the first European colonization (1769) and throughout the Spanish Colonial, Mexican, and early American pioneer periods, Adobe Falls and Mission Valley were important resource areas for both Native Americans and Europeans. Urban development of the area prior to cultural resource studies precluded any accurate assessment of archaeological deposits resulting from human use of this part of San Diego, but historic descriptions of Late Prehistoric villages and early mission life indicate that this was an important activity area (Engelhardt 1920; Kroeber 1925).

During the historic period, from the late eighteenth century until late in the nineteenth century, the region was used for agricultural purposes. A small cobblestone dam (Plate 3.0-1) at the top of Adobe Falls provided water to the gardens of Mission San Diego de Alcalá through a ditch and a tile aqueduct. Later, the falls produced water for agriculture in the Grantville area. After secularization of Mission San Diego de Alcalá, the Davies Family, who raised dairy cattle, olives, and produced olive oil, used the Mission lands and may have found the water in Alvarado Creek useful. Farming continued in this part of the city until urban expansion changed the character of land use in Mission Valley/Grantville and on the mesa to the south. By at least the late nineteenth century, the springs above Adobe Falls was used as a water source by those traveling through Alvarado Canyon. The falls were a popular place for swimming in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries because of the several pools and water availability all year. Students used the Alvarado Creek area for study, and local community groups were frequent visitors (Teaze and Ward 1973).

Early in the twentieth century, rural land use gave way to increased residential use of the College area. The State Normal School became the San Diego State Teacher's College and was relocated to its present site in 1931. Subsequently, the college became California State College at San Diego. Later, it became San Diego State University. In 1941, San Diego State College purchased the Adobe Falls property from Madge Blunt Waring. The falls were listed as City of

San Diego Historic Landmark Number 80 in 1973. The San Diego State Teacher's College campus was listed on the National Register as a historic district in 1997. The entrance to the service area of Cox Arena is the location where the first doctorate was granted by the CSU system to President John F. Kennedy on the occasion of his commencement speech in 1963 (California Landmark Number 798).

Although the Aztec Bowl was listed on the National Register in 1994 as a stand-alone structure in 1997, the California State Historic Preservation Officer requested it be de-listed because of the demolition that took place during construction of Cox Arena. The property no longer retained integrity (Gene Itogawa OHP, personal communication 2004). The San Diego State Teacher's College National Register nomination (listed 1997) refers to the bowl as a non-contributor. The 2007 SDSU Master Plan will impact neither the Teacher's College National Historic District nor the Aztec Bowl.

The College area today is a mixture of university, office, retail, and residential uses, indicative of the ever-changing needs of the university and the neighborhood around it. The university itself has changed dramatically since relocating to this site in 1931. The SDSU Master Plan will continue these changes to keep pace with the changing needs of higher education provided by the university.

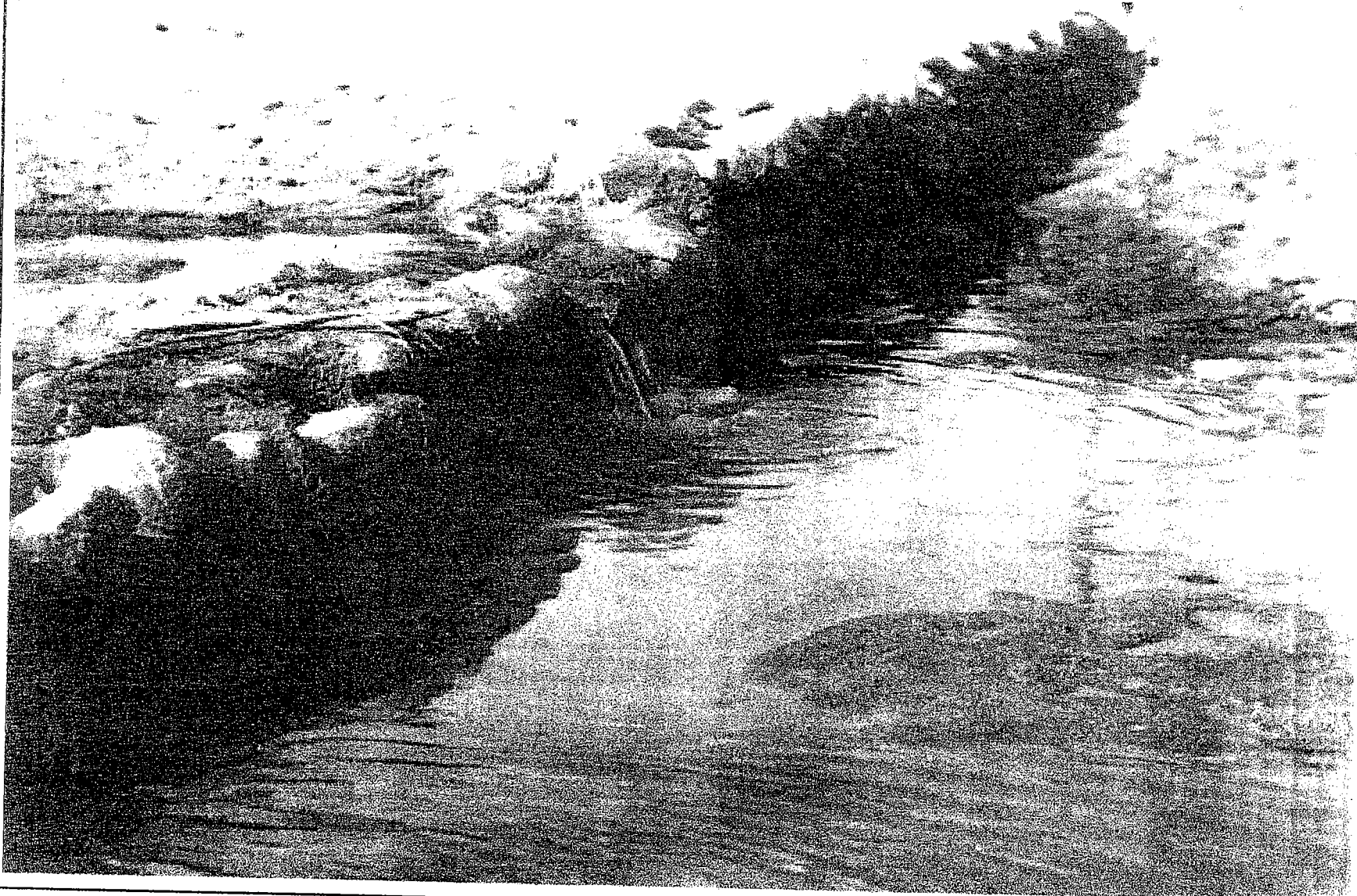


Plate 3.0-1
View of dam interpreted to be the Adobe Falls Dam, which also served the
Mission San Diego De Alcala and may predate the Mission Dam and Aqueduct
The SDSU 2007 Campus Master Plan Revision

4.0 RESEARCH DESIGN

At the survey and significance evaluation phases of analysis it is appropriate to identify the research paradigms used to assess the significance of resources. Theoretical research constructs are not appropriate here because this is not a mitigation level of effort. In order to establish a baseline for significance of cultural resources, the appropriate legislation must be identified. In the case of the SDSU 2007 Master Plan Revision, three pieces of legislation will be used in determining significance. The NHPA Section 106 is appropriate because part of the development may require a U.S Army Corps of Engineers permit. To evaluate a resource for significance at the federal level, National Register Criteria is the scale used to determine significance. CEQA criteria are also appropriate because SDSU is part of the state school system. The City of San Diego Resource Protection Ordinance and Historical Resources Guidelines are also appropriate because the project is within the City limits. Thus the research design for this project is to determine if any of the cultural resources that will be impacted by the project qualify as significant under any of the established criteria. If such resources are found to be significant, impacts must be identified. An impact that reduces the significance of a resource is an impact that requires mitigation. Conversely, if an impact does not reduce or adversely affect the significance of a resource, no mitigation is required.

Criteria for National Register eligibility: To qualify as significant in American history, the architecture, archaeology, engineering, and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, and:

- A. Are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or
- B. Are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or
- C. Embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or
- D. Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria for significance under CEQA: CEQA criteria for determining significance of a cultural resource are enumerated in CEQA Section 15064.5(a)(3):

- (a) Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history and cultural heritage;
- (b) Is associated with the lives of persons important in our past;

- (c) Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values;
- (d) Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Thus, if a historical resource has been found to be significant under CEQA Section 15064.5(a)(3), then Section 15064.5 (b) would apply: “A project with an effect that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment.” Moreover, “When a project will affect state-owned historical resources, as described in Public Resources Code Section 5024, and the lead agency is a state agency, the lead agency shall consult with the State Historic Preservation Officer as provided in Public Resources Code 5024.5. Consultation should be coordinated in a timely fashion with the preparation of environmental documents” [CEQA Section 15-64.5(b)(5)]. In addition to CEQA, Title 14 PRC §21083.2 defines “unique archaeological resource” and states that the lead agency determines whether a project will have a significant effect on unique archaeological resources. That code also identifies impacts and mitigation measures. Title 14 PRC §21084.1 defines “historical resource” and states that a project may have a significant effect on the environment if it causes a substantial change in the significance of a historical resource.

Criteria for significance under City of San Diego: The City of San Diego Historical Resources Guidelines provides instructions on how to address issues of significance and identify impacts, including mitigation measures for unavoidable impacts. City of San Diego Historical Resources Guidelines identifies a significant historical resource at the local level as “any improvement, building, structure, sign, interior element and fixture, feature, site, place, district, area or object may be designated as historic by the City of San Diego Historical Resources Board if it meets any of the following criteria:

- a. Exemplifies or reflects special elements of the City’s, a community’s or a neighborhood’s historical, archaeological, cultural, social, economic, political, aesthetic, engineering, landscaping or architectural development; or,
- b. Is identified with persons or events significant in local, state or national history;
- c. Embodies distinctive characteristics of style, type, period or method of construction or is a valuable example of the use of indigenous material or craftsmanship; or,
- d. Is representative of the notable work of a master builder, designer, architect, engineer, landscape architect, interior designer, artist or craftsman; or,
- e. Is listed or has been determined eligible by the National Park Service for listing on the National Register of Historic Places or is listed or has been determined eligible by the State Historical Preservation Office for listing on the State Register of Historical Resources; or,

- f. Is a finite group of resources related to one another in a clearly distinguishable way or is a geographically definable area or neighborhood containing improvements which have a special character, historical interest or aesthetic value or which represent one or more architectural periods or styles in the history and development of the City.”

5.0 METHODOLOGY

BFSA first conducted a survey and evaluation of resources in 2004 based upon improvements proposed in six separate locations as part of the SDSU 2005 Campus Master Plan. Because that was a programmatic EIR study, the assessment of impacts to significant resources was based on generalized improvement proposals. As a result of changes to the SDSU 2005 Campus Master Plan, new studies were required and the SDSU 2007 Campus Master Plan Revision was developed. The revised development now includes six development components that will be impacted over a larger portion of the campus than the 2005 plan. Because the EIR will now require both project-level and program-level analysis, impacts and mitigation measures are included in this report.

The first step in the significance evaluation process was to determine if any cultural resources were present within any of the areas of potential effect (APE). Once the cultural resource survey (Phase I) was complete, a significance evaluation (Phase II) was needed for each newly discovered resource. The methods employed to conduct the significance evaluation program focused on two primary methods: historic structure analysis and archaeological testing.

5.1 Landmark and Historic Structure Analysis

Standing structures are the most obvious resources on the campus. For this reason, a review of all registered historic structures was necessary to separate those that are known to be significant from those that had not been evaluated for significance. This was accomplished in two ways; first, a field reconnaissance was conducted to identify any buildings in any of the APEs that were potentially significant historic sites on the basis of apparent age, and second, historic registry lists were reviewed to identify structures previously registered.

The changes in project design have resulted in avoiding the San Diego State Teacher's College and the Aztec Bowl National Register properties, as well as the State Historic Landmark location of President Kennedy's honorary doctorate; therefore, no additional evaluation of those registered sites was required. Because the Adobe Falls City of San Diego Historical Landmark could possibly be impacted by the proposed project, that site was evaluated for impacts. For the present configuration, the Aztec Center, Maya and Olmeca Residence Halls, and the two residential structures that make up the Student and Residential Life Administration had to be evaluated for significance using criteria identified in Section 4.0. At the federal and state levels, a structure must be 50 years of age to be considered historic. At the local level (City of San Diego), the historic threshold is 45 years of age. Any of the structures that reached the minimum age threshold were evaluated for significance according to the criteria enumerated in Section 4.0. Any of the structures evaluated as significant under any of the criteria were considered in the mitigation measures (Section 8.0).

5.2 Archaeological Testing (Phase II)

The archaeological surveys of the SDSU Master Plan project resulted in the identification of three prehistoric sites. These sites were situated north of Interstate 8 near Adobe Falls. The area north of Interstate 8 is the only undeveloped portion of the project. To produce data for significance evaluations, the prehistoric sites were subjected to a standard archaeological Phase II testing program. Field testing was performed by qualified archaeologists from BFSa. Because of extensive pipeline and highway development, which resulted in disturbances to the environment, the potential for prehistoric archaeological deposits within this portion of the project was low. All of the archaeological sites identified in the Adobe Falls area were subsequently tested for significance according to NHPA Section 106, CEQA, and City of San Diego criteria.

The cultural resource testing program consisted of a surface collection, subsurface investigations, detailed recordation of all milling features, and significance evaluations. To initiate this process, a site datum was established as a permanent control point within each site area. Subsequently, the site datum, surface artifacts and features, and test excavations were mapped using a hand-held Trimble Geo XT Global Positioning System (GPS) unit equipped with TerraSync software. Surface artifacts were collected. The collected artifacts were then bagged, labeled, and returned to the laboratory of BFSa for further analysis.

A series of shovel test pits (STPs) was instituted at several of the sites to identify the nature and extent of any subsurface deposits. Placement of the STPs within each site depended on the extent of the surface artifacts and location of milling features. The shovel test series consisted of 30-by-30 centimeter excavations that proceeded in decimeter levels downward to a minimum depth of 30 centimeters, where sufficient soils remained. In addition, one-by-one meter test units were excavated at two of the sites to test for a subsurface deposit in the areas where the highest concentration of surface and subsurface artifacts was recovered. Each test unit was also excavated in standard decimeter levels to a depth of 50 centimeters. All excavated soils were sifted through one-eighth-inch mesh screens.

The testing program also included the detailed recordation of all milling features at each site. Documentation included mapping each feature in relation to the established site datum, in addition to the individual measurement of each bedrock feature and milling surface. The attributes of each surface were recorded on data forms developed specifically for the recordation of milling surfaces; the length, width, and depth of each surface was noted, in addition to the general overall characteristic of the surface (i.e., slick, oval, mortar, etc.). In certain areas of the sites, accumulated soils and vegetation were removed from the surface of bedrock features so that the entire surface of the feature was exposed. All features were sketched and photographed as part of the recordation process.

All surface collections and excavations were mapped using a hand-held Trimble Geo XT GPS unit equipped with TerraSync software. All information from the field testing was returned to the BFSa for processing.

5.3 Laboratory Analysis

In keeping with generally accepted archaeological procedures, the specimens collected during the investigations were categorized as to artifact form, mineralogy, and function. Comparative collections curated in the laboratory of BFSa may have been referenced in identifying unusual or highly fragmentary specimens. The cataloging process for the recovered specimens utilized a classification system commonly employed in this region. After cataloging and identification, the collections were marked with the appropriate provenience and catalog information, and then packaged for permanent curation. No radiocarbon dating or other specialized studies were conducted as part of this project due to a lack of appropriate material.

5.4 Archival Research

In order to supplement the information contained in SDSU 2005 Master Plan, additional historic research was undertaken to ensure all affected historic structures were identified as part of the resource evaluation process. The goal was to review the 2005 historic structures inventory on campus and update as appropriate any previous assessments performed for those structures. In some cases, additional building information was required for the 2007 project EIR to include those structures that were not previously part of the Master Plan or only recently met the age threshold to be considered an historic resource. BFSa obtained original nomination forms for the three landmark sites and the National Register district located in the Master Plan boundaries in order to identify the exact nature of each nomination, and to identify which listed resources on the campus needed to be addressed for impacts resulting from the proposed projects.

5.5 Technical Report Preparation

This report is formatted using the Archaeological Resource Management Report Guidelines (ARMR) as presented in ARMR Recommended Contents and Format (February 1990 California Office of Historic Preservation) and contains a brief history of the area, a discussion of the potential resources, a discussion of the field and archival methods employed, and the results of the significance evaluation program. The report also contains a discussion of any impacts, both immediate and cumulative, as well as mitigation measures to ameliorate any impacts that would reduce the significance of cultural resources. The report includes all appropriate maps and tabular information needed to make a complete and comprehensive presentation of these activities, including the personnel involved.

DPR forms were completed for any unrecorded resources and submitted to SCIC as required by archaeological and historical convention as well as by the City of San Diego. Recordation does not indicate eligibility for inclusion on the National Register, a state register, or City Historical Landmarks Register.

All project field notes, photographs, maps, research materials, and business files will be curated at the offices of BFSa in Poway, California.

6.0 REPORT OF FINDINGS

A cultural resources study was conducted on October 21, 2004 for the SDSU 2005 Campus Master Plan. Additional studies were conducted for the redesigned project EIR for the 2007 Campus Master Plan Revision on February 21 and 22, and on April 12, 2007. The institutional records search results are discussed in Section 6.1. The cultural resource survey is addressed in Section 6.2. Three prehistoric archaeological sites and three historic structures were identified within the project during the survey and consequently were evaluated for significance. The testing of the three prehistoric sites is discussed in Section 6.3, and the historic structure analysis of the three historic structures is discussed in Section 6.4.

6.1 Results of Records Search

A Sacred Lands File search was requested from the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) on February 20, 2007. The NAHC did not identify any sacred sites within one mile of the project center (Appendix III). At the request of the NAHC, letters were sent to representatives of local tribes requesting any information regarding sacred sites within the project area. None of the persons contacted identified any sacred lands within a mile of the project center.

The archaeological records search for the SDSU 2005 Master Plan was conducted at the SCIC at SDSU on October 25, 2004. Several historic resources are listed within one mile of SDSU, of which the most notable are the San Diego State Teacher's College, SDSU as the location of the first Doctorate granted in the state college system, the Aztec Bowl, and Adobe Falls. In all, 68 listings for historic structures appeared in the record search; most are the result of focused surveys required by the City of San Diego for resources over 45 years of age.

The archaeological records search was updated on February 22, 2007 at the SCIC at SDSU (Appendix II). The record search update included Site CA-SDI-17,221, which was documented by BFSa as part of the assessment for the SDSU 2005 Master Plan (discussed in Section 6.2) and two isolated artifacts. Tables 6.0–1 and –2 list the archaeological resources and studies within the one-mile radius of the project. The two archaeological isolates were a single quartzite core reported from the Adobe Falls campus and a metate with associated shellfish remains in the canyon below Lot U. The two additional archaeological sites discovered as a result of additional surveys conducted for the 2007 Master Plan did not appear on the updated record search, but have been recorded and assigned the trinomials CA-SDI-18,326 and 18,327.

Table 6.0-1
Archaeological Resources Located within a One-Mile Radius of the
SDSU 2007 Campus Master Plan Revision

Site No.	Description
<i>Prehistoric</i>	
P-37-015591	Single quartzite core
SDI-9899	Isolated portable metate and shell scatter
SDI-17,221	Bedrock milling feature

Table 6.0-2
Previous Studies within a One-Mile Radius of the
SDSU 2007 Campus Master Plan Revision

Citations

Kyle, Carolyn and Dennis Gallegos

1980 1995 Cultural Resource Survey Report for the Adobe Falls Sewer Alignment Project. Gallegos & Associates. Submitted to P & D Technologies. Unpublished Report on file at SCIC, San Diego State University, San Diego, CA. 92182.

Price, Harry J. Jr.

1981 *Phase 1 Archaeological Survey Report for Lane Additions and Sound Barrier on Interstate 8 11-SD-8 P.M. 8.5-10.4 1203-189821.* Caltrans. Unpublished Report on file at SCIC, San Diego State University, San Diego, CA. 92182.

Donovan, Mary J. and Don Laylander

1985 Negative Archaeological Survey Report: Proposed Westbound Auxiliary Lane on Route 8., P.M. 6.3-8.1, 11222-169660. CALTRANS. Submitted to Caltrans. Unpublished Report on file at SCIC, San Diego State University, San Diego, CA. 92182.

Kelsay, Richalene

1986 Negative Archaeological Survey Report: Proposed Additional Project Limits for Westbound Auxiliary Lane on Interstate 8, 11-SD-8 P.M. 5.8/9.7 11222-169660. Caltrans. Submitted to Caltrans. Unpublished Report on file at SCIC, San Diego State University, San Diego, CA. 92182.

City of San Diego

1982 1988 Environmental Impact Report for Alvarado Water Filtration Plant Expansion and Rehabilitation. Lawrence C. Monserrate. Submitted to City of San Diego. Unpublished Report on file at SCIC, San Diego State University, San Diego, CA. 92182.

Roth, Linda

1983 1992 Cultural Resources Survey College Area Redevelopment Project EIR 131.4 Acres. Roth and Associates. Submitted to Cotton Beland Associates Inc. Unpublished Report on file at SCIC, San Diego State University, San Diego, CA. 92182.

Figure 6.0-1
Cultural Resource Location Map
(Deleted for Public Review; Bound Separately)

Figure 6.0-2

View of Cultural Resource Locations

(Deleted for Public Review; Bound Separately)

6.2 Results of Cultural Resources Survey (Phase I)

The cultural resources survey was conducted on October 21, 2004 for the SDSU 2005 Campus Master Plan. Additional surveys were conducted for the redesigned project EIR for the SDSU 2007 Master Plan Revision on February 21 and 22, and on April 12, 2007. All six of the proposed project component sites were surveyed.

6.2.1 Adobe Falls Faculty/Staff Housing

The Adobe Falls area has been identified as the location of the Adobe Falls Faculty/Staff Housing developments. Three bedrock milling sites (Sites SDI-17,221, SDI-18,326, and SDI-18,327) were identified and recorded within the Adobe Falls area as a result of the surveys conducted for the SDSU 2005 Master Plan and SDSU 2007 Master Plan Revision. A full description of the sites and testing of the sites in detail is provided in Section 6.3.

6.2.2 Alvarado Campus

The Alvarado Campus site is now occupied by a complex of medical offices and research facilities and parking Lot D. No structures within the site have architectural or historical significance, nor are any of the existing buildings old enough to be considered historic under National Register, CEQA, or City of San Diego guidelines.

6.2.3 Alvarado Hotel

The Alvarado Hotel will be located on approximately two acres of Lot C. No structures are present at the site, and it is entirely paved for parking.

6.2.4 Campus Conference Center

The Campus Conference Center will consist of a new 70,000 square foot, three-story building located east of Cox Arena. No structures are present at the site of the proposed Campus Conference Center.

6.2.5 Student Housing

Student housing is planned for Parking Lots G, C, and U. Lot G is not occupied by any structures and is entirely paved for parking. Lot C is located adjacent to Alvarado Creek, and Lot U is at the head of a side canyon that leads to Alvarado Canyon. There are no standing structures at either of these locations. Two additional residence halls are proposed for the site now occupied by Maya and Olmeca Residence Halls and the Student and Residential Life Administration facility. The latter will be relocated to a new building to be constructed adjacent to Lot H. Maya and Olmeca Halls and the Student and Residential Life Administration facility were found to be of historic age and were consequently evaluated for significance. The historic structure analysis is discussed in detail in Section 6.4.

6.2.6 Student Union

The Student Union component consists of the renovation of the existing Aztec Center, including up to 70,000 square foot expansion, and will require the demolition of the 5,200 square foot La Tienda Building. The existing Aztec Center does not have any architectural or historical significance, nor is it old enough to be considered historic under National Register, CEQA, or City of San Diego guidelines. According to SDSU records, the La Tienda building is an addition to the Aztec Center constructed in 1966 and was substantially enlarged in the 1990s. This part of the Aztec Center does not meet the age criteria as a historic structure. Moreover, La Tienda has been substantially altered by the 1990s enlargement and retains no integrity of original design.

Figure 6.0-3
**Adobe Falls Faculty/Staff Housing Proposed Development,
Grading Envelopes, and Cultural Resources**

(Deleted for Public Review; Bound Separately)

6.3 Results of Testing of Cultural Resources (Phase II)

Three archaeological sites (Sites SDI-17,221, SDI-18,326, and SDI-18,327) were identified and recorded within the Adobe Falls area as a direct result of the surveys conducted by BFSa for the SDSU 2005 Master Plan and SDSU 2007 Master Plan Revision (Figure 6.0–3).

6.3.1 Site SDI-17,221

Phase II testing of Site SDI-17,221 was conducted November 9, 2004. The site consists of one bedrock milling feature.

Description

Site SDI-17,221 is a prehistoric bedrock milling site located on the southwest side of Alvarado Creek in the northeastern portion of the Adobe Falls/North Campus parcel. The site consists of a single bedrock milling feature. Since no other bedrock milling features were located near the falls, this bedrock milling feature may be the one listed as part of the Adobe Falls nomination as a City Historic Landmark. This site was listed as a contributing element of the Adobe Falls City Historical Landmark Adobe Falls, a natural waterfall along the Alvarado Creek drainage. The falls were described in the City Historic Landmark nomination form as a place where Native American grinding surfaces were found on rocks. The form lists “several waterfalls, three pools, stream bed of Alvarado Canyon, bedrock mortars and grinding slicks, flora, and fauna.” Additional historic significance is imparted to the falls due to the historic use of the area by the mission, pioneer farmers, travelers, bathers, science classes, and community groups (Nomination Form).

The majority of the area surrounding the site has been completely disturbed and impacted by numerous construction projects including the construction of Interstate 8, the main water line from Lake Murray, and a sewage pipeline. Vegetation at the site consists of riparian species and palm trees along the creek, and native inland sage scrub on the slopes of the hills north of the creek. The areas to the south and west of the site have been impacted and contain only introduced grasses and shrubs. Elevation at this site is approximately 250 feet above mean sea level (AMSL). The general configuration of the resource is shown in Figure 6.0–4. The setting of the site is shown in photographs provided in Plates 6.0–1 and –2.

Field Investigations

The BFSa field investigations at Site SDI-17,221 were conducted using the standard methodologies described in Section 5.0.

Surface Recordation

The entire surface of the site was inspected for artifacts and features, all of which were provenienced from one datum established at the site. The datum was established at a high point from which the feature and excavations could be measured. Vegetation was dense along the

creek but was sparse over most of the area near the site; subsequently, surface visibility was good across the majority of the area. A single bedrock milling feature was identified as Bedrock Milling Feature (BMF) A at the site. The location of the feature is shown in Figure 6.0–4.

Table 6.0–3
Bedrock Milling Feature A Data, Site SDI-17,221
The SDSU 2007 Campus Master Plan Revision

Feature	Location From Datum A	Surface	Type	Dimensions
A	113° / 112 Feet	1	Slick	18.0 x 19.0 x 0.1 cm.
		2	Slick	24.0 x 26.0 x 0.1 cm.
		3	Slick	24.0 x 27.0 x 0.1 cm.
		4	Slick	19.0 x 25.0 x 0.1 cm.
		5	Slick	20.0 x 22.0 x 0.1 cm.
		6	Slick	20.0 x 21.0 x 0.1 cm.
		7	Slick	15.0 x 21.0 x 0.1 cm.
		8	Slick	18.0 x 20.0 x 0.1 cm.
		9	Slick	15.0 x 19.0 x 0.1 cm.
		10	Slick	23.0 x 24.0 x 0.1 cm.
		11	Slick	17.0 x 18.0 x 0.1 cm.

BMF A contained a total of eleven grinding surfaces, all slicks. The slicks ranged in length from 15 to 27 centimeters. The surfaces of the bedrock outcrops were extremely weathered; therefore, the edges of the grinding surfaces were often difficult to identify. The bedrock feature is illustrated in Figure 6.0–5 and shown in a photograph in Plate 6.0–3. Measurements of individual grinding surfaces are presented in Table 6.0–3.

The entire surface of the site was thoroughly inspected for surface artifacts, yet no artifacts were identified. As no surface artifacts were located, the mapping of the bedrock feature resulted in the delineation of the surface expression of the site, which measures approximately 15.2 meters (50 feet) from west to east by 15.2 meters (50 feet) from north to south and covers 182 square meters (1,960 square feet).

Subsurface Excavation

The potential for subsurface cultural deposits at Site SDI-17,221 was investigated by excavating four STPs. Shovel test pits were positioned in areas containing sufficient soil in close proximity to the bedrock milling feature, in order to test for the presence of a subsurface expression at the site. The locations of the STPs are shown in Figure 6.0–4. All of the shovel tests were excavated in decimeter levels to at least 30 centimeters, unless bedrock was

encountered. None of the STPs were positive for cultural material. The detailed provenience information for the STPs is presented in Table 6.0-4. No subsurface component was identified in association with the bedrock milling feature.

Table 6.0-4
Shovel Test Recovery Data, Site SDI-17,221
The SDSU 2007 Campus Master Plan Revision

Location	Azimuth/Depth Range	Quantity/ Weight	Recovery	Material	Cat. No.
1	63°/ 54 Feet	0-10	No Recovery		
		10-20	No Recovery		
		20-30	No Recovery		
2	114°/ 42 Feet	0-10	No Recovery		
		10-20	No Recovery		
		20-30	No Recovery		
3	134°/ 53 Feet	0-10	No Recovery		
		10-20	No Recovery		
		20-30	No Recovery		
4	136°/ 72 Feet	0-10	No Recovery		
		10-20	No Recovery		
		20-30	No Recovery		

Summary

The investigation of Site SDI-17,221 revealed no surface artifacts and no subsurface cultural deposits. The single bedrock milling feature present indicates that site activities were focused on seed processing. A late prehistoric utilization is suggested; however, no distinct diagnostic artifacts were recovered. The site exhibits no intact subsurface cultural deposits, and no potential for buried hearth features. Based on the absence of surface artifacts and a subsurface deposit, the site exhibits no additional research potential. It is, however, listed as a contributor to the listed Adobe Falls City Historical Landmark, a significant cultural resource.

Figure 6.0-4
Excavation Location Map – Site SDI-17,221
(Deleted for Public Review; Bound Separately)



Plate 6.0-1 View of Site SDI-17,221, facing west.

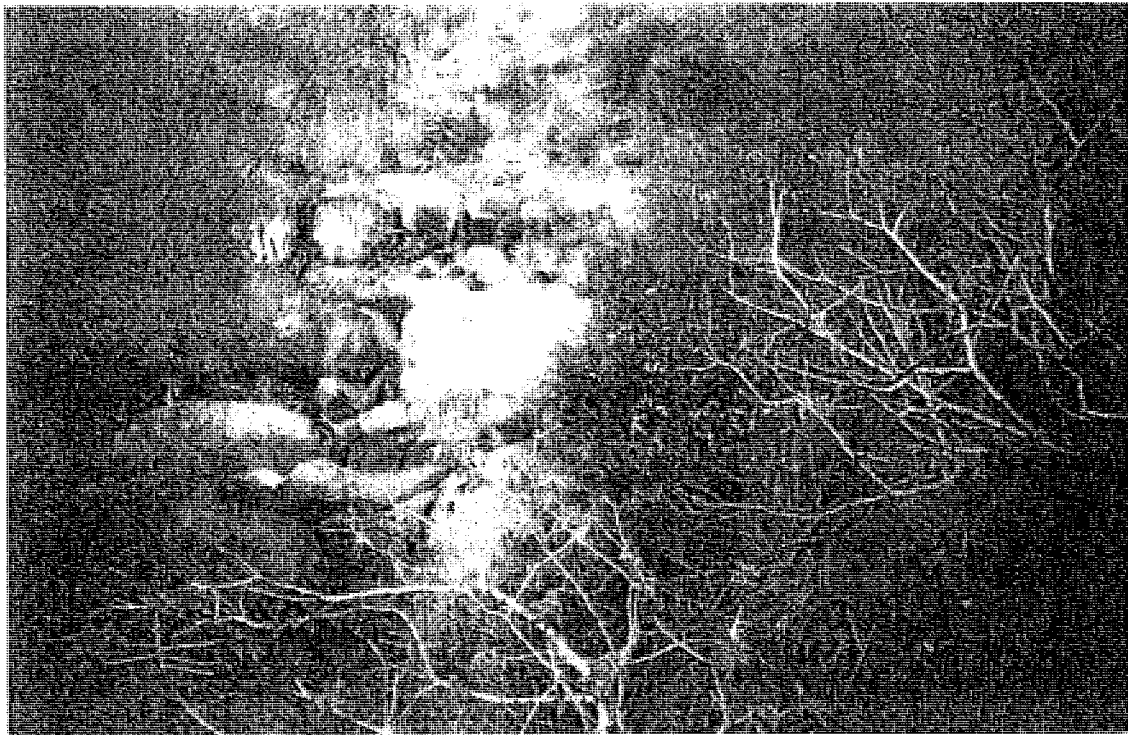
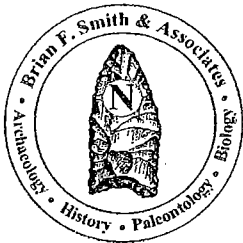


Plate 6.0-2 View of Site SDI-17,221, facing east.



Small Palm
Tree

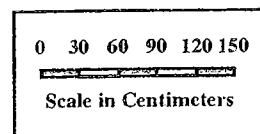
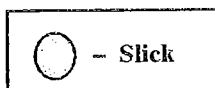
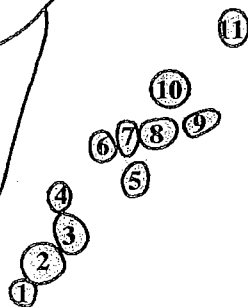


Figure 6.0-5
Bedrock Milling Feature A
Site SDI-17,221
The SDSU 2007 Campus Master Plan Revision

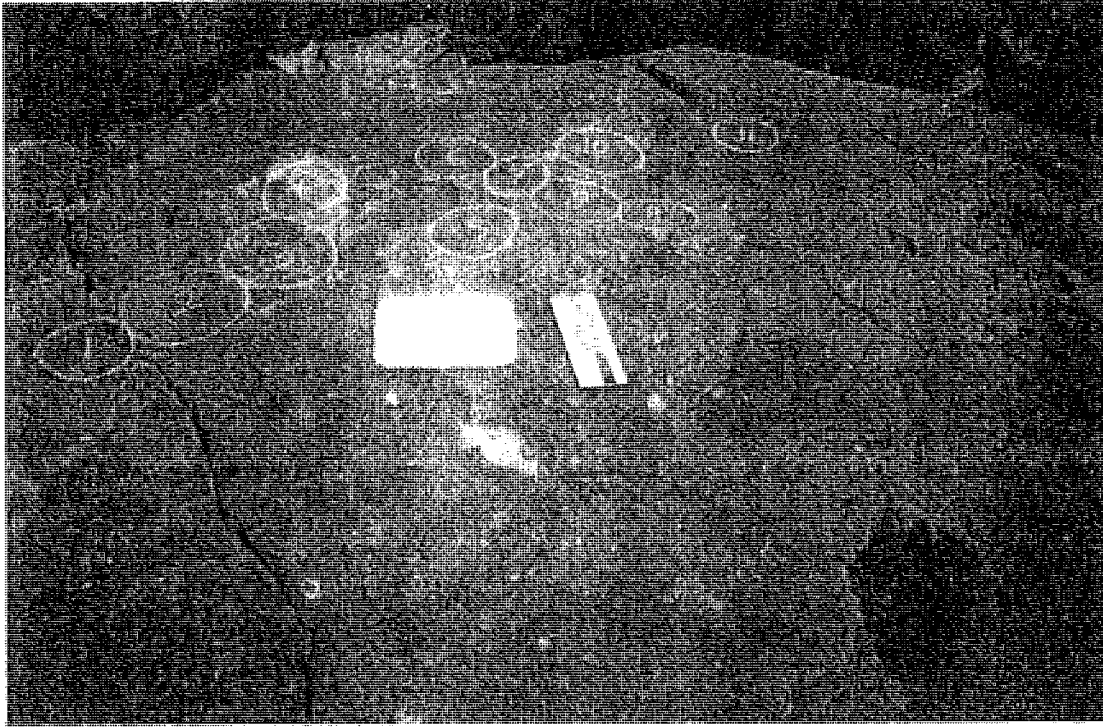


Plate 6.0-3 Bedrock Milling Feature A, Site SDI-17,221.

6.3.2 Site SDI-18,326

Description

Site SDI-18,326 is characterized by a prehistoric bedrock milling feature located on the south side of Alvarado Creek within the Lower Village grading envelope. The site was identified during the 2007 field survey and consists of a single bedrock milling feature with a minimal associated cultural deposit. This site was not listed as a contributing element of the Adobe Falls City Historical Landmark, perhaps because it is several hundred feet downstream. Elevation at this site is 202 feet AMSL.

The majority of the area surrounding the site has been completely disturbed and impacted by numerous construction projects including the construction of Interstate 8, the main water line from Lake Murray, and a sewage pipeline. Vegetation at the site consists of riparian species and palm trees along the creek, and native inland sage scrub on the slopes of the hills north of the creek. The areas to the south and west of the site have been impacted and contain only introduced grasses and shrubs. The general configuration of the resource is shown in Figure 6.0–6. The setting of the site is shown in a photograph provided in Plate 6.0–4. The project area was surveyed, and the site identified on February 22, 2007. Phase II testing for significance was conducted March 1, 2007.

Field Investigations

The BFSA field investigations at Site SDI-18,326 were conducted using the standard methodologies described in Section 5.0. Testing of the site consisted of the removal of soils from the grinding surfaces, mapping and recordation of the milling feature, the excavation of nine shovel test pits, and the excavation of a single one-meter-square test unit in the area of the milling feature. Excavated soil was screened through one-eighth-inch hardware cloth to separate artifacts and ecofacts from the soil. Artifacts and ecofacts identified by this method were placed in level bags with the appropriate provenience recorded on each bag and returned to the BFSA laboratory for analysis.

Surface Recordation

The entire surface of the site was inspected for artifacts and features, all of which were provenienced using a hand-held Trimble Geo XT Global Positioning System (GPS) unit equipped with TerraSync software. Vegetation was dense along the creek but was sparse over most of the area near the site; subsequently, surface visibility was good across the majority of the area. A single bedrock milling feature was identified as Bedrock Milling Feature (BMF) A at the site. The location of the feature is shown in Figure 6.0–6.

BMF A contained a total of five grinding surfaces, all slicks. Slicks ranged in length from 17 to 27 centimeters. The surfaces of the bedrock outcrops were extremely weathered; therefore, the edges of the grinding surfaces were often difficult to identify. The bedrock feature

is illustrated in Figure 6.0-7 and shown in a photograph in Plate 6.0-5. Measurements for individual grinding surfaces are presented in Table 6.0-5.

Table 6.0-5
Bedrock Milling Feature A Data, Site SDI-18,326
The SDSU 2007 Campus Master Plan Revision

Feature	Surface	Type	Dimensions
A	1	Slick	21.0 x 16.0 x <1.0 cm
	2	Slick	27.0 x 17.0 x <1.0 cm
	3	Slick	17.0 x 12.0 x <1.0 cm
	4	Slick	22.0 x 15.0 x <1.0 cm
	5	Slick	18.0 x 21.0 x <1.0 cm

The entire surface of the site was thoroughly inspected for surface artifacts, and only nine surface artifacts were identified at four locations (Table 6.0-6). Mapping of the surface artifacts and the bedrock feature resulted in the delineation of the surface expression of the site, which measures approximately 61 meters (200 feet) from west to east by 24.4 meters (80 feet) from north to south and covers 1,042 square meters (11,200 square feet).

Table 6.0-6
Surface Collection Data, Site SDI-18,326
The SDSU 2007 Campus Master Plan Revision

Surface	Quantity/ Weight (g)	Artifact Type	Material Type	Catalog No.
1	1 / 1007.0 g.	Mano(s)	Granite	1
1	1 / 229.2 g.	Core Tool(s)	Quartzite	2
2	1	Core(s)	Quartzite	3
3	1	Flake(s)	Medium-grained Metavolcanic	4
4	1 / 570.0 g.	Mano(s)	Granite	5
4	4	Flake(s)	Quartzite	6

Subsurface Excavation

The potential for subsurface cultural deposits at Site SDI-18,326 was investigated by excavating nine STPs. STPs were positioned in areas containing sufficient soil in close proximity to the BMF A, in order to test for the presence of a subsurface expression at the site. The locations of the STPs are shown in Figure 6.0-6. All of the STPs were excavated in decimeter levels to at least 30 centimeters, unless bedrock was encountered. None of the STPs excavated at Site SDI-18,326 were positive for cultural material. The detailed provenience information for the STPs is presented in Table 6.0-7.

Table 6.0-7
Shovel Test Recovery Data, Site SDI-18,326
The SDSU 2007 Campus Master Plan Revision

Shovel Test	Depth	Quantity/ Recovery/Material
1	0-10	No Recovery
	10-20	
	20-30	
	30-40	
2	0-10	No Recovery
	10-20	
	20-30	
3	0-10	No Recovery
	10-20	
	20-30	
4	0-10	No Recovery
	10-20	
	20-30	
	30-40	
5	0-10	No Recovery
	10-20	
	20-30	
6	0-10	No Recovery
	10-20	
	20-30	
	30-40	
7	0-10	No Recovery
	10-20	
	20-30	
	30-40	
8	0-10	No Recovery

Shovel Test	Depth	Quantity/ Recovery/Material
9	10-20	
	20-25	
	0-10	No Recovery
	10-20	
	20-30	

To further test for a focused subsurface component, a single one-meter-square test unit was excavated in decimeter levels to a total depth of 50 centimeters (Plate 6.0-6). A total of three lithic production waste (LPW) flakes were recovered from the test unit. The test unit recovery is detailed in Table 6.0-8.

Table 6.0-8
Test Unit Recovery Data, Site SDI-18,326
The SDSU 2007 Campus Master Plan Revision

Depth(cm)	Quantity	Artifact Type	Material Type	Catalog No.
0-10	No Recovery			
10-20	1	Flake(s)	Medium-grained Metavolcanic	39
	1	Flake(s)	Quartzite	40
20-30	1	Flake(s)	Medium-grained Metavolcanic	41
30-40	No Recovery			
40-50	No Recovery			

The shovel tests recovered no artifacts and indicate that there are no intact subsurface deposits at the site. This was verified by the sparse recovery from the test unit excavation.

Summary

Site SDI-18,326 measures approximately 61 meters (200 feet) from west to east by 24.4 meters (80 feet) from north to south and covers 1,042 square meters (11,200 square feet). The investigation of the site exhausted the research potential through the thorough recordation of surface features and analysis of the subsurface component. The site is interpreted as a limited use area. The single bedrock milling feature present at the site indicates that site activities were focused on food processing. A late prehistoric utilization is suggested; however no distinct

diagnostic artifacts were recovered. The presence of battered quartzite is notable in association with milling as it was commonly used to sharpen (peck) milling surfaces (Kyle and Gallegos 1993). Site SDI-18,326 exhibits a very limited subsurface cultural deposit. The site exhibits no unique elements, little variability in milling surfaces and artifacts, and no additional research potential.

Figure 6.0–6

Excavation Location Map – Site SDI-18,326

(Deleted for Public Review; Bound Separately)



Plate 6.0-4 General setting, Site SDI-18,326.



Plate 6.0-5 Bedrock Milling Feature A, Site SDI-18,326.

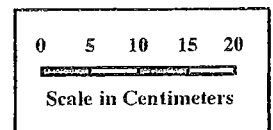
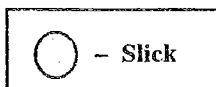
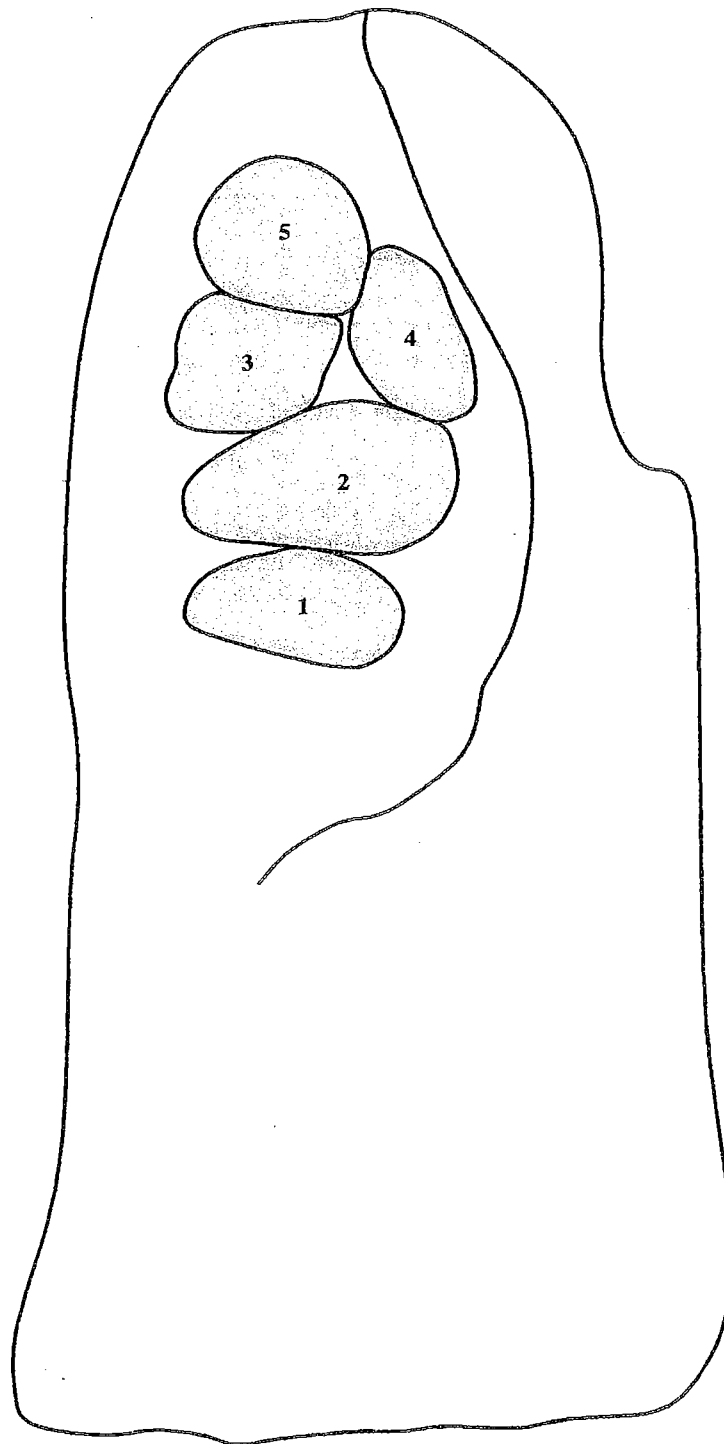


Figure 6.0-7
Bedrock Milling Feature A
Site SDI-18,326
The SDSU 2007 Campus Master Plan Revision

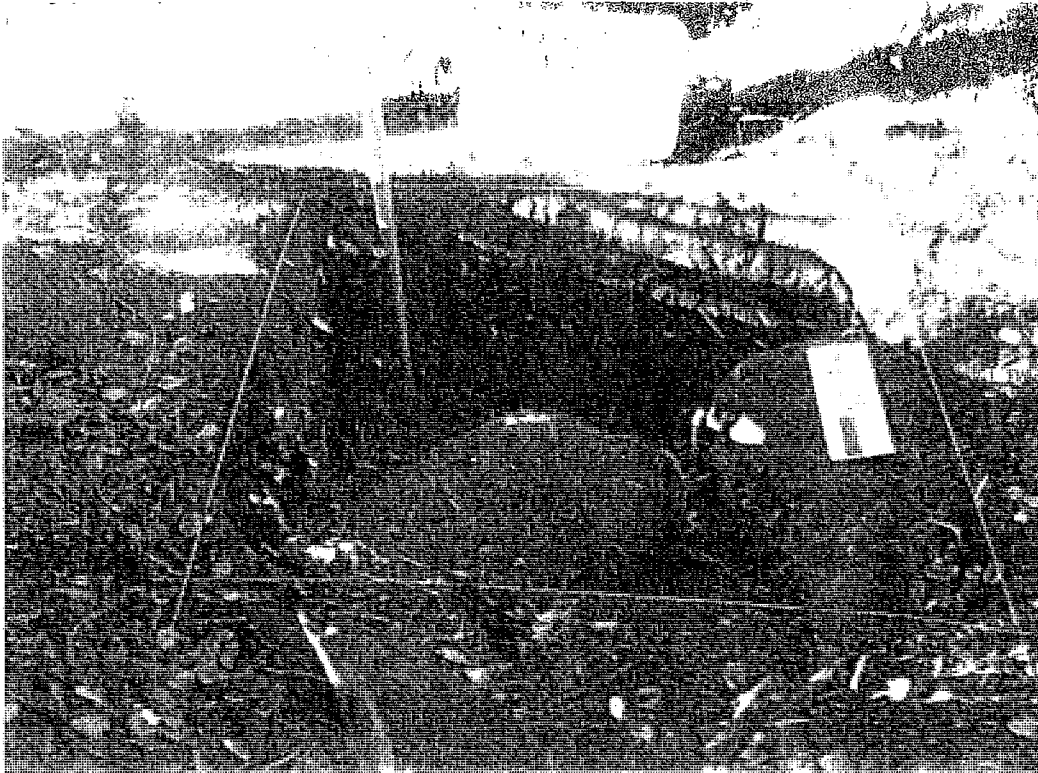
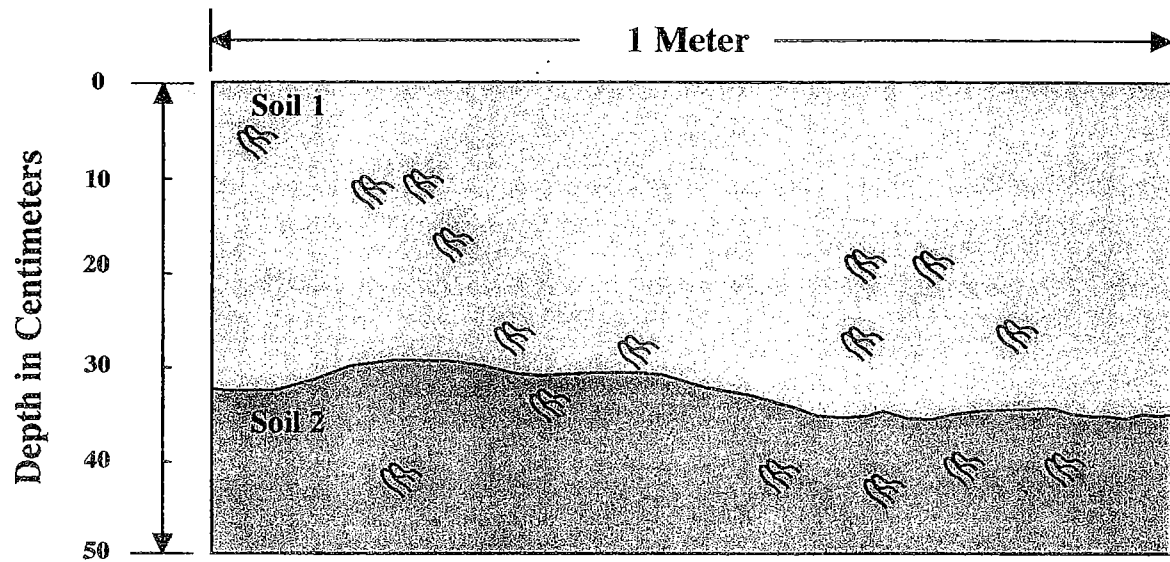


Plate 6.0-6 Test Unit, Site SDI-18,326.



0 4 8 12 16 20

Scale in Centimeters



Soil Types

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1 | Grayish brown (10YR 5/2) sandy clay/loam |
| 2 | Dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) sandy clay |

- Roots

Figure 6.0–8
North Wall Profile of Test Unit 1
 Site SDI-18,326

The SDSU 2007 Campus Master Plan Revision

6.3.3 Site SDI-18,327

Description

Site SDI-18,327 is characterized as a prehistoric bedrock milling feature located on the south side of Alvarado Creek in the northern portion of the Adobe Falls/North Campus parcel, within the grading envelope of the future Lower Village. The site was identified during the 2007 Phase I field survey and consists of a single BMF and very limited subsurface recovery. Elevation at this site is 207 feet AMSL.

The majority of the area surrounding the site has been completely disturbed and impacted by numerous construction projects including the construction of Interstate 8, the main water line from Lake Murray, and a sewage pipeline. Vegetation at the site consists of riparian species and palm trees along the creek, and native inland sage scrub on the slopes of the hills north of the creek. The areas to the south and west of the site have been impacted and contain only introduced grasses and shrubs. The general configuration of the resource is shown in Figure 6.0–9. The setting of the site is shown in a photograph provided in Plate 6.0–7. The project area was surveyed and the site identified on February 22, 2007, and Phase II testing was conducted March 1, 2007.

Field Investigations

The BFSA field investigations at Site SDI-18,327 were conducted using the standard methodologies described in Section 5.0. Testing of the site consisted of the removal of soils from the grinding surfaces, mapping and recordation of the milling feature, the excavation of nine shovel test pits, and the excavation of a single one meter square test unit in the area of the milling feature. Excavated soil was screened through one-eighth-inch hardware cloth to separate artifacts and ecofacts from the soil. Artifacts and ecofacts identified by this method were placed in level bags with the appropriate provenience recorded on each bag and returned to the BFSA laboratory for analysis.

Surface Recordation

The entire surface of the site was inspected for artifacts and features, all of which were provenienced from one datum established at the site. The datum was established at a high point from which the feature and excavations could be measured. The datum was located using a hand-held Trimble Geo XT Global Positioning System (GPS) unit equipped with TerraSync software. Vegetation was dense along the creek but was sparse over most of the area near the site; subsequently, surface visibility was good across the majority of the area. A single BMF was identified as BMF A at the site. The location of the feature is shown in Figure 6.0–9.

BMF A contained a total of nine grinding surfaces, all slicks. Slicks ranged in length from 16 to 26 centimeters. The surfaces of the bedrock outcrops were extremely weathered; therefore, the edges of the grinding surfaces were often difficult to identify. BMF A is illustrated

in Figure 6.0–10 and shown in a photograph in Plate 6.0–8. Measurements for individual grinding surfaces are presented in Table 6.0–9.

The entire surface of the site was thoroughly inspected for surface artifacts; no artifacts were identified. As no surface artifacts were located, the mapping of the bedrock feature resulted in the delineation of the surface expression of the site, which measures approximately 19.8 meters (65 feet) from west to east by 19.8 meters (65 feet) from north to south and covers 294 square meters (3,168.75 square feet).

Table 6.0–9
Bedrock Milling Feature A Data, Site SDI-18,327
The SDSU 2007 Campus Master Plan Revision

Feature	Surface	Type	Dimensions
A	1	Slick	26.0 x 15.0 x <1.0 cm
	2	Slick	20.0 x 9.0 x <1.0 cm
	3	Slick	24.0 x 14.0 x <1.0 cm
	4	Slick	23.0 x 10.0 x <1.0 cm
	5	Slick	20.0 x 13.0 x <1.0 cm
	6	Slick	16.0 x 12.0 x <1.0 cm
	7	Slick	22.0 x 17.0 x <1.0 cm
	8	Slick	21.0 x 13.0 x <1.0 cm
	9	Slick	18.0 x 10.0 x <1.0 cm

Subsurface Excavation

The potential for subsurface cultural deposits at Site SDI-18,327 was investigated by excavating nine shovel test pits (STPs) and one standard one-meter square test unit. Shovel test pits were positioned in areas containing sufficient soil in close proximity to the bedrock milling feature, in order to test for the presence of a subsurface expression at the site. The locations of the STPs are shown in Figure 6.0–9. All of the shovel tests were excavated in decimeter levels to at least 30 centimeters, unless bedrock was encountered. None of the STPs were positive for cultural material. The detailed provenience information for the STPs is presented in Table 6.0–10.

Table 6.0-10
Shovel Test Recovery Data, Site SDI-18,327
The SDSU 2007 Campus Master Plan Revision

Shovel Test	Depth (cm)	Quantity	Artifact Type	Material Type
1	0-10	No Recovery		
	10-20			
	20-30			
2	0-10	No Recovery		
	10-20			
	20-30			
3	0-10	No Recovery		
	10-20			
	20-30			

In addition to the STPs, a single test unit was excavated to verify the lack of a subsurface component (Plate 6.0-9). The test unit was excavated in decimeter levels to a total depth of 50 centimeters. Only a very small quantity of artifacts was recovered from the test unit excavation. The detailed provenience information for the test unit excavation is provided in Table 6.0-11. The result of the subsurface investigations was that no subsurface component was identified in association with BMF A.

Table 6.0-11
Test Unit Recovery Data, Site SDI-18,327
The SDSU 2007 Campus Master Plan Revision

Depth (cm)	Quantity/ Weight (g)	Artifact Type	Material Type	Catalog No.
0-10	No Recovery			
10-20	1	Flake(s)	Medium-grained Metavolcanic	11
20-30	1 / 14.7 g	Utilized Flake(s)	Quartzite	12
30-40	No Recovery			
40-50	No Recovery			

Summary

The overall site, as identified by the bedrock feature, measures approximately 9.7 meters (32 feet) from west to east by 9.2 meters (30 feet) from north to south and covers 66.9 square meters (716.82 square feet). The investigation of Site SDI-18,327 revealed no surface artifacts and no cultural deposit located at the site. The single bedrock milling feature present at the site indicates that site activities were focused on floral food processing. The site is interpreted as a limited use area. A late prehistoric utilization is suggested; however no distinct diagnostic artifacts were recovered. Site SDI-18,327 exhibits no intact subsurface cultural deposits, and no potential for buried hearth features. The site exhibits no unique elements, limited variability in artifacts and milling surfaces, and retains no additional research potential.

Figure 6.0-9
Excavation Location Map – Site SDI-18,327
(Deleted for Public Review; Bound Separately)

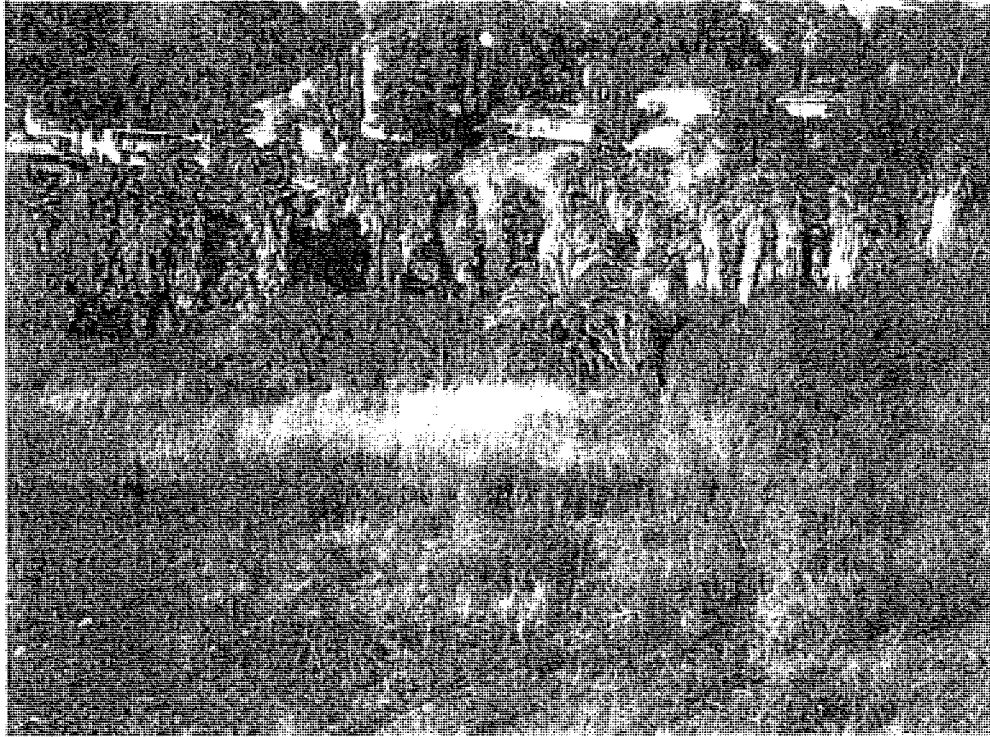


Plate 6.0-7 General Setting, Site SDI-18,327.

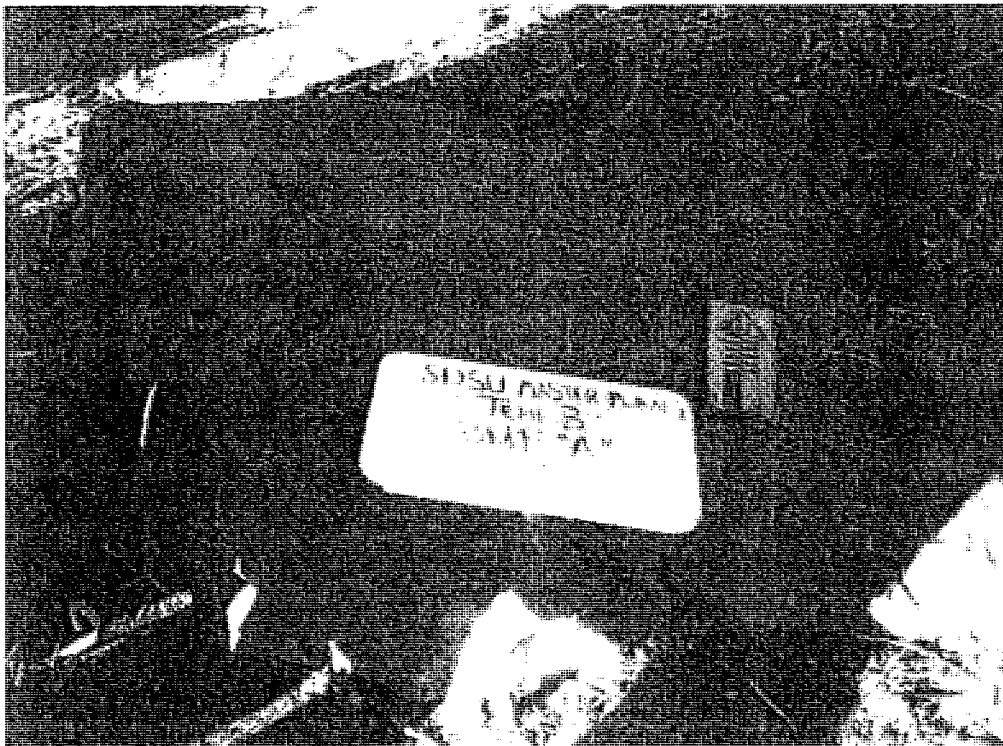
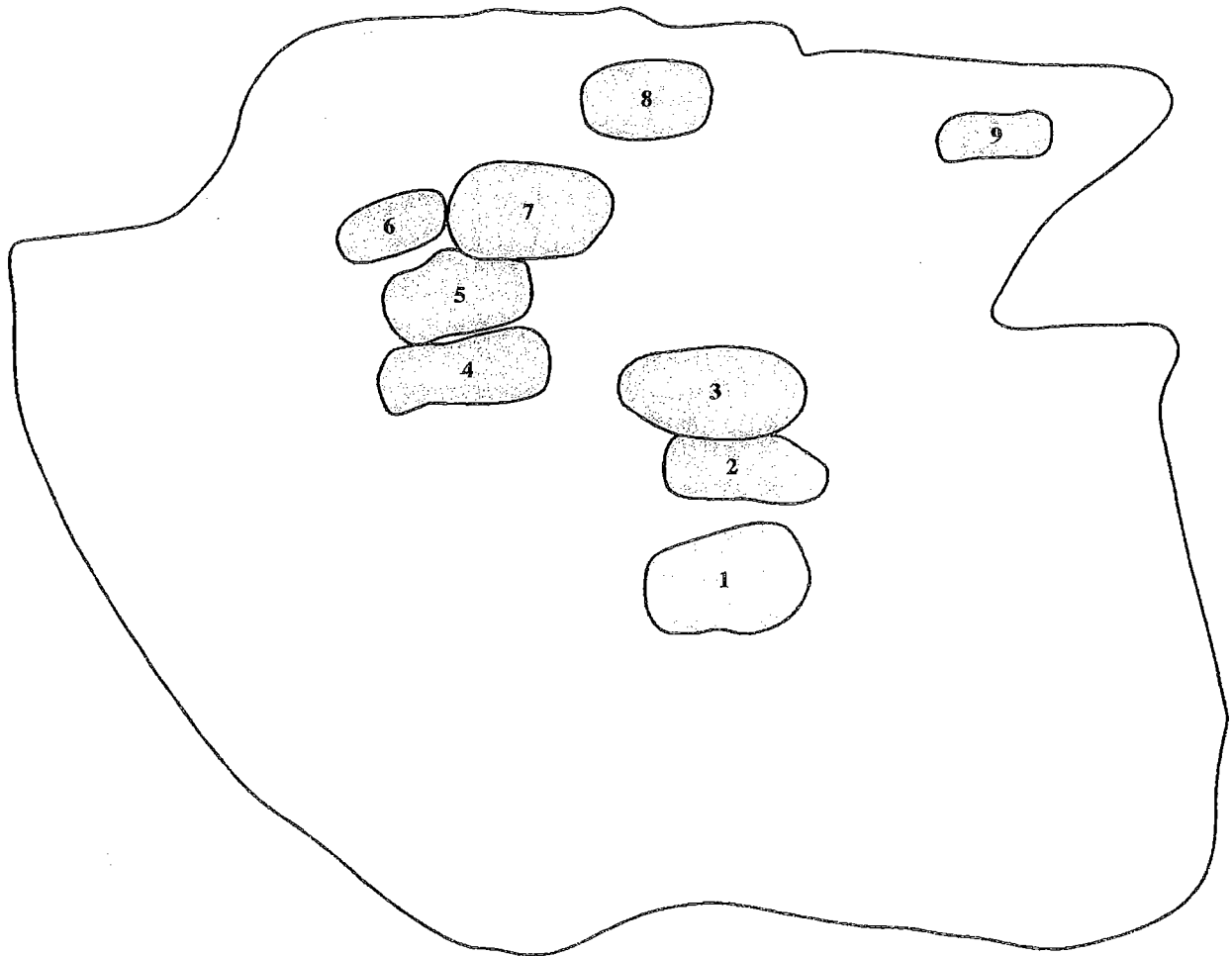
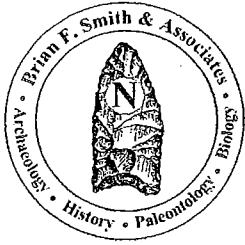


Plate 6.0-8 Bedrock Milling Feature A, Site SDI-18,327.



○ - Slick

0 5 10 15 20 25

Scale in Centimeters

Figure 6.0-10
Bedrock Milling Feature A
Site SDI-18,327
The SDSU 2007 Campus Master Plan Revision

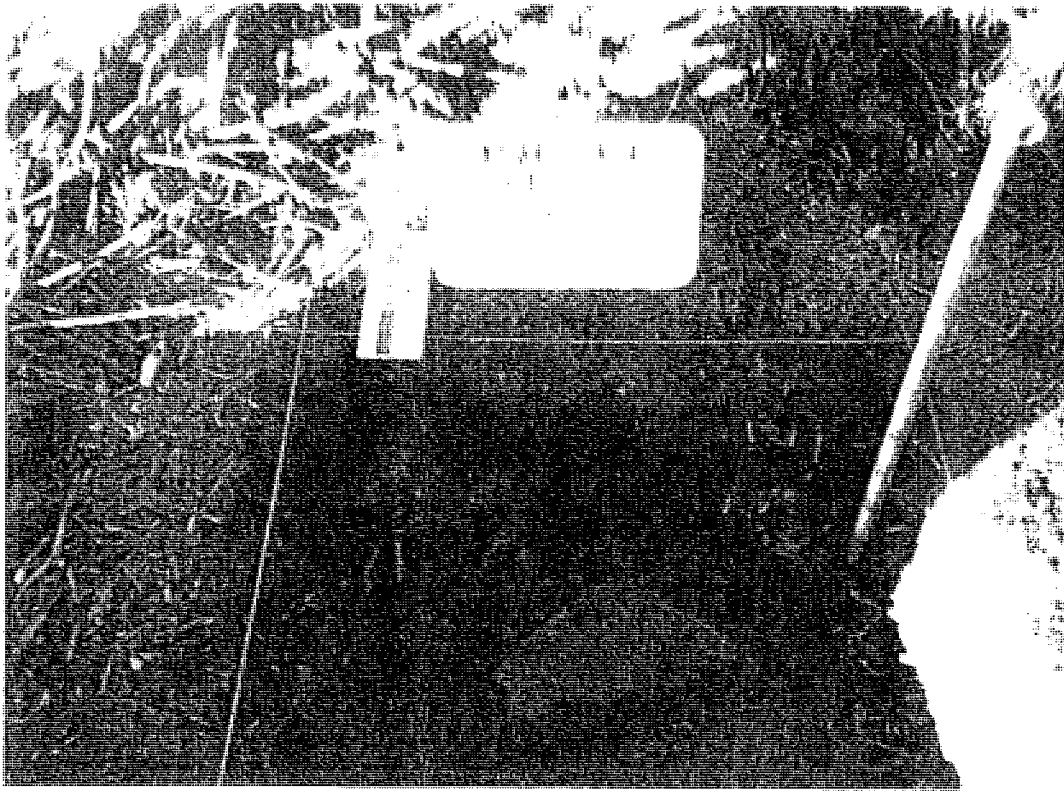
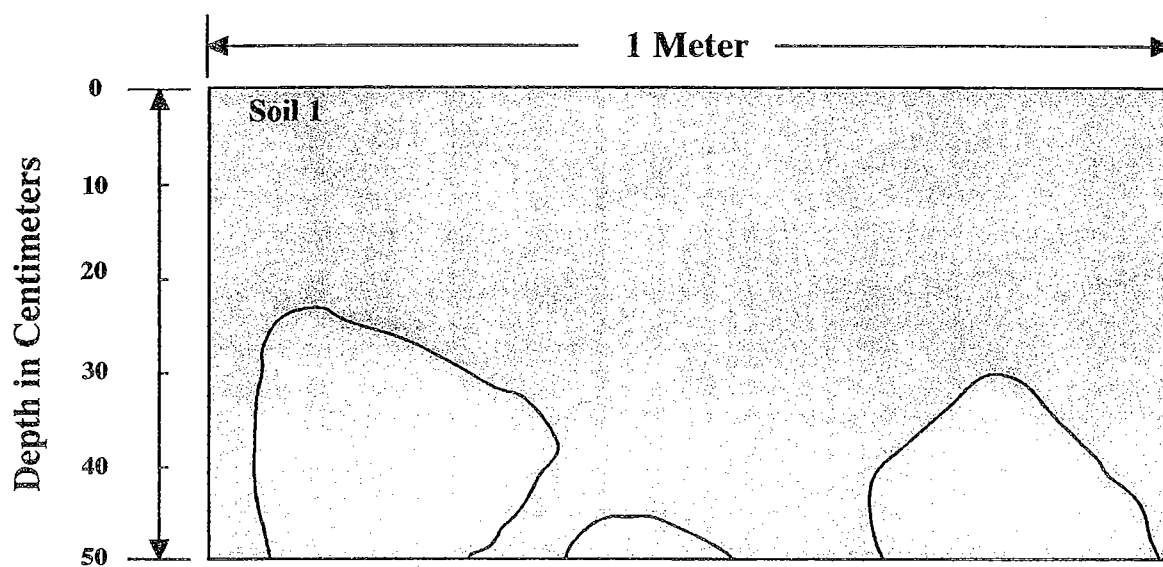


Plate 6.0-9 Test Unit, Site SDI-18,327.



0 4 8 12 16 20

Scale in Centimeters



Soil Types

- 1** Dark brown (10YR 3/3) sandy loam

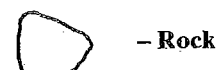


Figure 6.0–11
North Wall Profile of Test Unit 1
 Site SDI-18,327
 The SDSU 2007 Campus Master Plan Revision

6.4 Historic Structure Analysis

An historic structure analysis was conducted of the Maya and Olmeca Residence Halls and the Student and Residential Life Administration facilities following their identification as historic structures during the cultural resource survey.

6.4.1 *Maya and Olmeca Residence Halls*

The Maya and Olmeca Residence Halls, while two separate buildings, are the same design in mirror image of the other (Plates 6.0–10 and –11). They are separated by a large lawn and covered walkway that connects the two (Plate 6.0–12). A sports field on the south side of the compound includes a swimming pool.

Maya and Olmeca Residence Halls are approximately 48 years old. The architect is listed as the Office of the State Architect, and no builder is listed in the records supplied by SDSU staff. The brick exterior finish is the antithesis of austerity, reflecting a trend in university architecture that is characterized by sleek and angular forms, lacking in adornment. The physical organization of the structures is meant to maximize the utility of the residential function by organizing the arrangement of necessary elements within the limited floor plan.



Plate 6.0–10 Olmeca Hall, facing southeast.

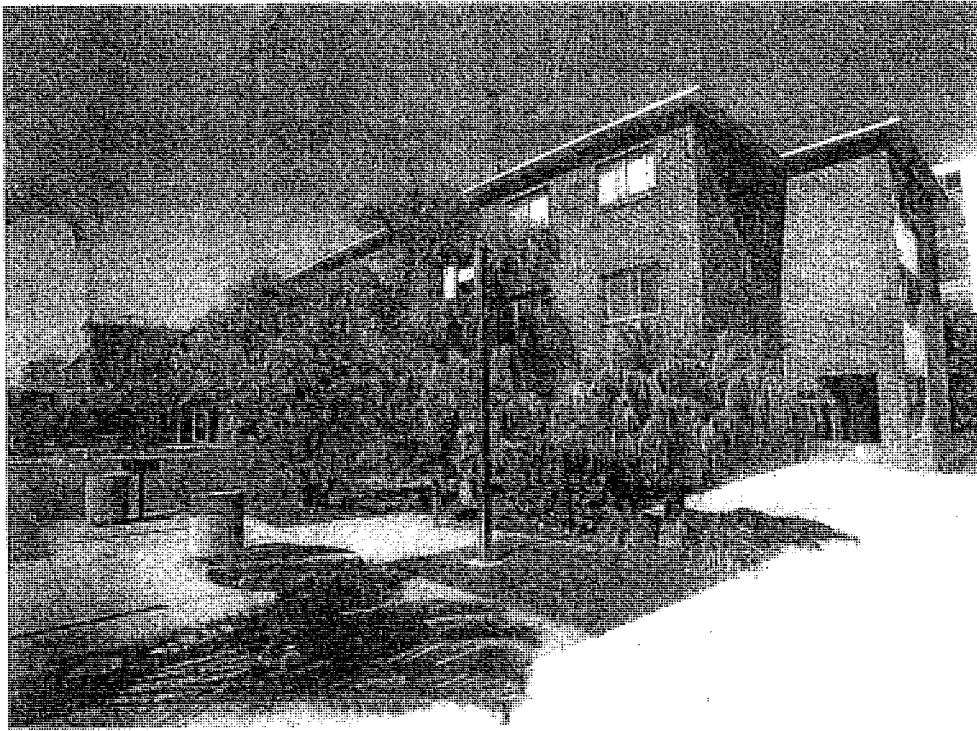


Plate 6.0-11 Maya Hall, facing northwest.

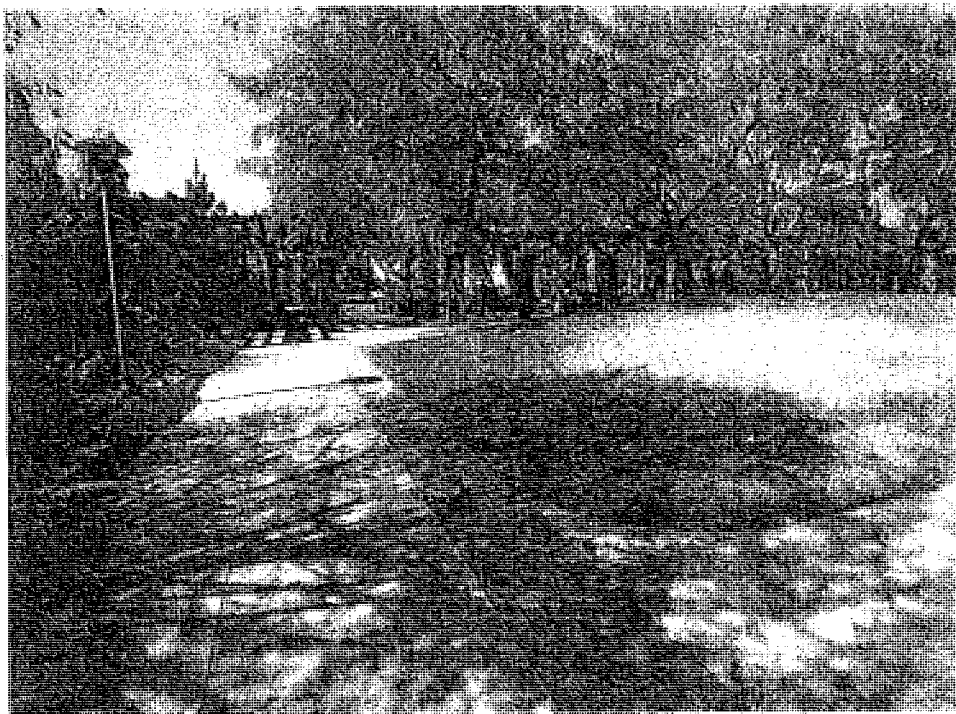


Plate 6.0-12 Covered walkway between Maya (left) and Olmeca (right) Halls, facing east.

6.4.2 Student and Residential Life Administration Facilities

The Student and Residential Life Administration facilities, adjacent to the southwest corner of Maya Residence Hall, consist of two one-story residences of historic age that are now attached to one another and expanded to include a small garage structure of indeterminate age. Both the front and rear of the facility have been enclosed by a fence/wall to provide private outside space.

The northern-most structure is a National Folk style building with a low pitched roof that may date to the 1940s. It was originally used as a residence but apparently has been moved onto the site, renovated, and expanded. It is presently attached to the other structure, a 1950s style building that was originally used as a residence and Home Economics training facility (Patricia M. Francisco, personal communication 2007) (Plates 6.0–13 and –14). The very low pitched roof and the large central beam that supports the rafters (presently only visible from the interior) are hallmarks of the 1950s modern style. The building is characterized by an assortment of windows, only some of which are meant to open. The original siding and windows have been replaced, so there is no indication of their original forms. The building is attached to a small garage structure to which a false front in the mission style was recently added for the purpose of providing a place to mount an awning at the facility entrance.

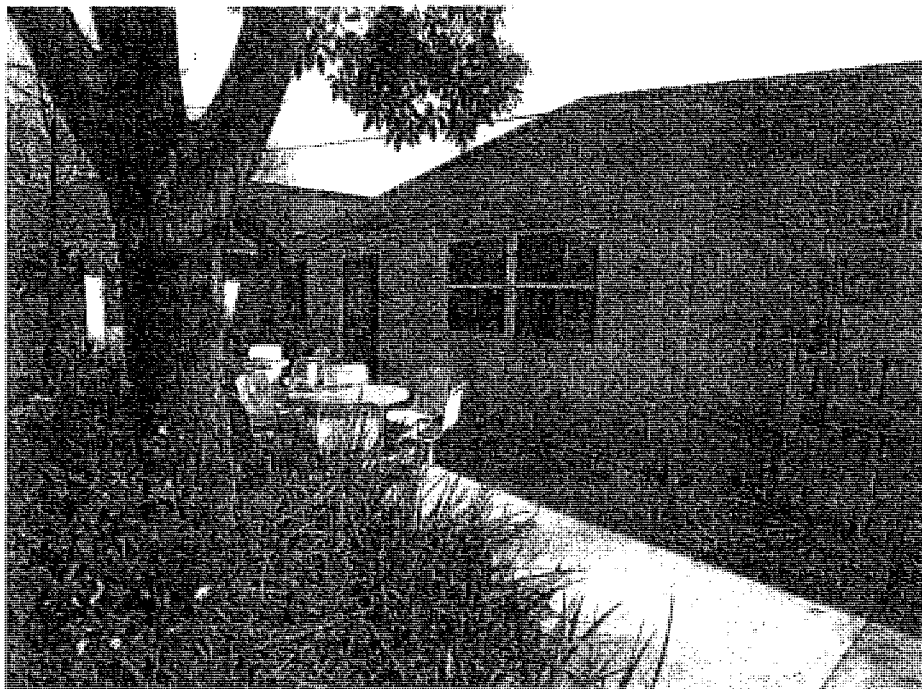


Plate 6.0–13 Student and Residential Life Administration facility, looking northeast at the old classroom/residence and single-family dwelling.



Plate 6.0-14 Student and Residential Life Administration facility, looking southwest at the old classroom/residence building.

7.0 IMPACT ANALYSIS

The cultural resources study of the proposed SDSU Master Plan Revision focused on the six project elements listed in Table 7.0–1. The analysis revealed that the Alvarado Campus, Alvarado Hotel, Campus Conference Center, and Student Union elements of the project will not represent a source of impacts, either direct or indirect, to cultural resources. The Student Housing component will impact structures that meet the general age threshold to be considered historic; however, no structures were recorded as historic resources because of the lack of integrity or architectural importance. The Adobe Falls component will directly impact two prehistoric sites, SDI-18,326 and SDI-18,327, by grading for the proposed development. These direct impacts will not be significant as the prehistoric sites were evaluated as not important and lack any further research potential. Furthermore, neither of those prehistoric sites meets the criteria for National Register eligibility. The Adobe Falls component may also represent a source of indirect impacts to SDI-17,221 and the Adobe Falls Landmark by facilitating the increased visitation to the falls by the new residents. A more detailed impact analysis is provided below.

Table 7.0–1
Impact Analysis
The SDSU 2007 Campus Master Plan Revision

Development Components	Projected Indirect Impacts to Cultural Resources	Projected Direct Impacts to Cultural Resources
Adobe Falls Faculty/ Staff Housing: <i>Upper Village</i>	Adobe Falls Landmark, including Site SDI-17,221	No Impacts
<i>Lower Village</i>	No Impacts	Site CA-SDI-18,326 Site CA-SDI-18,327
Alvarado Campus	No Impacts	No Impacts
Alvarado Hotel	No Impacts	No Impacts
Campus Conference Center	No Impacts	No Impacts
Student Housing	No Impacts	Student and Residential Life Administration
Student Union	No Impacts	No Impacts

Adobe Falls Faculty/Staff Housing: Upper Village

The Adobe Falls Faculty/Staff Housing area has been previously impacted by construction of two water pipelines from Lake Murray, a sewer pipeline, construction of Old Highway 80, the refinement of Old Highway 80 into the Alvarado Freeway, and subsequent construction of Interstate Highway 8. No direct impacts would affect the Adobe Falls Landmark and the contributing archaeological site SDI-17,221 because this area is located outside of the proposed area of development on property owned by the California Department of Transportation and is within a planned biological open space easement. However, there would be indirect impacts resulting from the construction of the Upper and Lower Villages in this project component and increased site visitation by new residents. Since Adobe Falls is a significant cultural landmark under both City and CEQA criteria, any impacts to the site or the contributing features that would cause a substantial adverse change in significance may constitute a significant effect on the environment and require mitigation.

Site SDI-17,221 exhibits no intact subsurface cultural deposits, and no potential for buried hearth features. The site exhibits no unique elements and no additional research potential. Based on the information derived from the testing program, Site SDI-17,221 by itself is considered not significant according to criteria listed in CEQA, Section 15064.5. However, because this site is listed as a contributor to the Adobe Falls City Historical Landmark, the milling site is considered a significant cultural resource. The local landmark status is the basis for significance of the landmark under CEQA. Because of the association between the landmark and the milling station, the bedrock milling feature must be afforded the same protection as Adobe Falls. This feature is located in a portion of the Adobe Falls development that will be preserved by open space easement.

Adobe Falls Faculty/Staff Housing: Lower Village

Site SDI-18,326 exhibits no intact subsurface cultural deposits and no potential for buried hearth features. The site exhibits no unique elements and no additional research potential. For that reason, Site SDI-18,326 is considered not significant according to criteria listed in the National Register, CEQA Section 15064.5, and City of San Diego Historical Resources Guidelines. This site will be directly affected by grading and development of the project; however, the impacts will not be significant because the site was evaluated as not important.

Site SDI-18,327 exhibits no intact subsurface cultural deposits and no potential for buried hearth features. The site exhibits no unique elements and no additional research potential. For this reason, Site SDI-18,327 is not considered significant according to criteria listed in the National Register, CEQA, Section 15064.5, and City of San Diego Historical Resources Guidelines. This site will be directly affected by grading and development of the project; however, the impacts will not be significant because the site was evaluated as not important.

Alvarado Campus

The Alvarado Campus development will not impact any known structures or features. None of the existing buildings meet the age threshold to be considered historic under National Register, CEQA, or City of San Diego guidelines, nor do they have any architectural or historical significance. As such, the impact to the structure resulting from the addition will not be adverse. Nevertheless, the proposed project will impact Quaternary sediments associated with Alvarado Creek that may contain archaeological resources. Because of the setting, beside Alvarado Creek and above Adobe Falls, there is a chance for the presence of buried archaeological resources in areas that will be impacted below the area disturbed for the present structures.

Alvarado Hotel

The Alvarado Hotel component will be constructed in a parking lot that was previously graded. This element will not represent a source of any direct or indirect impacts to cultural resources. Nevertheless, the proposed project will impact Quaternary sediments associated with Alvarado Creek that may contain archaeological deposits. Because of the setting adjacent to Alvarado Creek and above Adobe Falls, the potential exists for the presence of buried archaeological resources in areas that have not been previously disturbed by grading.

Student Housing

The residence halls planned for Lots C, G, and U will not impact any known structures or features. No structures are present that are considered historic under National Register, CEQA, or City of San Diego guidelines, nor are there any structures that have any architectural or historical significance. Nevertheless, Lot G at this location is near enough to a primary tributary of Alvarado Creek that the possibility exists for buried archaeological resources. Lot C is located adjacent to Alvarado Creek and Lot U is at the head of a side canyon that leads to Alvarado Canyon. There are Quaternary sediments in the drainage that may be masking archaeological resources. Impacts from grading or excavations could possibly cause an adverse effect to the significance of such resources.

Demolition of the Maya and Olmeca Residence Halls and the two structures that house the Student and Residential Life Administration will not impact any structures that have any architectural or historical significance. The Maya and Olmeca Residence Halls were found to be not significant under National Register, CEQA, or City of San Diego guidelines because they do not possess innovative architectural characteristics or unusual use of materials. The lack of historic events or other historic connections precludes a finding of historic significance.

The two residential structures that make up part of the Student and Residential Life Administration were also analyzed and found to not have architectural or historical significance under National Register, CEQA, or City of San Diego guidelines because of possible relocation, massive alterations, and concomitant loss of integrity. Moreover, the lack of any historic association was important in the finding of no historic significance for these two buildings.

Impacts resulting from the removal of any of these buildings would not represent a significant effect on the environment.

Student Union

The Student Union expansion will not impact any known historic structures or archaeological resources. The Aztec Center does not reach the age threshold to be considered historic under National Register, CEQA, or City of San Diego guidelines because it and the associated La Tienda building had been constructed in 1966. Neither building has any architectural or historical significance. Included in the impacts to the Aztec Center would be the demolition of the La Tienda structure. Both the Aztec Center and La Tienda had been remodeled in the late 1990s with a resultant decrease in original integrity. Because these structures are not significant historic resources, the impact to the structures resulting from the planned reconstruction will not constitute a significant effect on the environment.

Campus Conference Center

This project component would consist of a new 70,000 GSF, three-story building on approximately one-half acre located east of Cox Arena to be used for meeting/conference space, office space, food services, and retail services. One story will be subterranean and two will be above-ground. Because this building is planned for a site presently occupied by tennis courts and no other structures, and because no archaeological resources are indicated at this location based on landform and land use history, no impacts to cultural resources are anticipated.

Summary

Anticipated effects of the six components comprising the SDSU Master Plan Revision will not represent direct impacts to any significant cultural resources. Access roads into and out of the Adobe Falls facilities have been identified as existing streets with short connectors to the SDSU facilities. Primary and secondary impact areas as well as staging areas have been identified as located within the areas to be impacted as shown on the Project Development Map (Figure 2.0-3) so that an accurate APE could be identified. As a result of the impact analysis, two non-significant prehistoric sites and the modified historic residences will be impacted directly. These direct impacts will not constitute a significant effect on the environment because the resources are not significant.

None of the components of the SDSU Master Plan Revision were found to have any direct adverse effect to significant cultural resources. Because of anticipated excavations for footings for necessary retaining walls for slope retention, soil stockpile areas, as well as grading and excavations for building footings and underground utilities, buried cultural resources may be encountered and potentially impacted. These impacts are anticipated in the Adobe Falls Faculty/Staff Housing, Alvarado Campus, Alvarado Hotel, and a portion of the Student Housing areas. The Adobe Falls Landmark is in a position to sustain indirect impacts as a result of

increased population and concomitant increased visitation. The site is presently being degraded by graffiti and trash disposal associated with visitation which detracts from the site's historic significance and natural beauty. This effect will likely be increased by the location of housing units near the falls.

7.1 Cumulative Impacts

Impacts to cultural resources located within the six project components include visual and physical changes. The identified resources fall into two basic categories: prehistoric and historic. The prehistoric resources within a mile of the project include three bedrock milling features identified, tested, and recorded as part of the present project and two isolates identified in the record search for this project. None of those resources can be considered individually significant under National Register, CEQA, or local criteria. Collectively those resources would not represent enough research potential, due to lack of variability, to be considered significant under federal, state, or local criteria. The two prehistoric isolates could not be relocated and are presumed lost or previously collected. Two of the bedrock milling features will likely be lost as a result of the proposed project. Since none of the prehistoric archaeological resources could be considered significant, individually or collectively, their loss would not constitute a cumulative adverse effect on their significance. Therefore, no cumulative impact to the environment would result from the loss of the two bedrock milling features.

The historic resources identified in the record search include 68 listings within one mile of the project, but only four were identified within the project boundaries. Individually and collectively, those four resources represent significant properties under federal, state, or local criteria because each is registered as a landmark. No direct adverse effects are anticipated to result to any of the four landmarks on campus and only the potential for indirect adverse effects are anticipated at the Adobe Falls landmark. Of the four historic properties on the campus, only the Adobe Falls landmark is partially within the SDSU Adobe Falls Campus. The majority of the Adobe Falls landmark is located on CALTRANS property. The potential for adverse indirect effects to the Adobe Falls landmark, when added to previous adverse impacts to that resource, would not constitute a significant adverse effect if the recommended mitigation is employed. Therefore, no additional cumulative impact to the environment would result from the proposed development associated with the master plan.

There were four structures not previously registered or evaluated for historic or architectural significance that would be directly impacted by the proposed development of new student housing. Two of these were the existing resident halls identified as Maya and Olmeca. These two buildings are not old enough to be considered historic under any but the City of San Diego guidelines. These buildings were found to be not historically or architecturally significant, and their loss would not adversely affect that significance. The two structures that make up part of the Student and Residential Life Administration facilities were of sufficient age to be considered historic under federal, state, and local guidelines. Those two structures were

likely relocated to their present site and have been altered both inside and out to accommodate their present use. They could not be associated with a builder, architect, or historic event or person. For those reasons, the two buildings that are part of the Student and Residential Life Administration facility would not suffer an adverse impact to their significance as a result of removal. Because none of these four structures were found to be significant under federal, state, or local criteria, the cumulative effect of their loss would not result in an adverse effect on the environment.

8.0 MANAGEMENT CONSIDERATIONS

In general, the SDSU Master Plan Revision will have minimal affect upon cultural resources. Impacts to cultural resources within project will not be significant, because no significant cultural resources would be directly impacted. The Student Union, Alvarado Hotel, and Alvarado Campus components of the Master Plan will not affect any known resources. The Student Housing component will affect historic period structures, although none of the historic structures were identified as significant. The Adobe Falls component will directly affect two non-significant prehistoric sites (SDI-18,326 and SDI-18,327) and potentially have an indirect impact on the Adobe Falls Landmark and the contributing bedrock milling site SDI-17,221. The impact of increased visitation to the historically significant Adobe Falls Landmark identified in Section 7.0 can be mitigated by restoration and maintenance of the site. Potential impacts to unrecorded archaeological deposits resulting from grading and excavations at the Adobe Falls, Alvarado Hotel, Alvarado Campus, and Student Housing at Lot G components can be mitigated by the adoption of a Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program (MMRP) as a condition of the Master Plan. The mitigation program is discussed in Section 8.1.

8.1 Mitigation Measures

The nature and extent of twentieth century development in the College neighborhood precludes an accurate assessment of archaeological resources representing prehistoric or even early historic times. This factor is exacerbated by the lack of intensive study of the area by archaeological researchers prior to that development. Because of the proximity to known natural resources such as the fresh water supply of Alvarado Creek and focused prehistoric human occupation in the vicinity such as the Native American village of *Nipaguay* (Engelhardt 1920; *Nipawai* Kroeber 1925), it is possible that cultural resources have been destroyed or masked by impacts from modern development in the College neighborhood. The area adjacent to Alvarado Creek has documented evidence of prehistoric human use. While this stream has been altered by previous impacts, the potential for buried or masked archaeological features or deposits must be discussed and any mitigation plan should include a monitoring option to prevent the loss of any buried resources.

Mitigation measures for identified indirect impacts to the Adobe Falls Landmark and to the contributing Site SDI-17,221 include designing the project to avoid impacts to the landmark, incorporating the landmark in an open space easement, and improve the landmark condition. The proposed measures to mitigate indirect impacts are provided below.

- 1) Project design: Any development of the Adobe Falls parcel will likely result in indirect impacts to this feature, based upon the close proximity of students to the waterfalls. It is not realistic to assume that redesign of the project would reduce the potential for indirect impacts; however, incorporating fencing and signage to limit access could provide a means to minimize the pedestrian traffic around the falls.

- 2) Placing the Landmark in an Open Space Easement: the landmark will be included within the biological open space easement that is designed to protect the riparian environment in which the landmark is located. This option does not mitigate existing or future impacts to the landmark from pedestrian visitation. By placing the feature in a protective archaeological easement, the feature would be recognized for its importance and hopefully avoided.
- 3) Repair and maintain the landmark: As part of the development of the Adobe Falls parcel, plans should be included to perform work specifically targeted towards the clean up of years of trash and debris accumulation, reversal of the gradual degradation of the feature through the removal of paint of other modern elements that detract from the natural condition of the feature.

The preferred mitigation for identified indirect and cumulative impacts to the Adobe Falls Landmark and to the contributing Site SDI-17,221 is to repair and maintain the landmark. This option is preferred because it is proactive and will result not only an improvement to the existing condition of the landmark but will also mitigate indirect impacts. Access and signage should also be provided to create an awareness of the historic importance of this resource for visitors.

No mitigation measures are proposed for historic period structures, because no historic structures were evaluated as significant. Archaeological monitoring is recommended as mitigation for potential impacts to possible buried archaeological deposits in drainages for the Lots C, G, and U portion of student housing, the Upper and Lower Village development in the Adobe Falls Faculty/Staff Housing development, the Alvarado Campus, and the Alvarado Hotel. With the archaeological monitoring requirement in place, potential impacts to buried resources will be reduced to a level below significant and would effectively mitigate any impacts to buried cultural resources, if present. The archaeological monitor should have the authority to halt or redirect grading or excavation in the immediate vicinity of any discovered cultural resources until such time as those resources can be evaluated for significance under federal, state, and local criteria. No archaeological monitoring is recommended for the Student Union or Conference Center locations or for the two new residence halls on the site of Maya and Olmeca Hall.

Table 8.0-1
Cultural Resources Impact and Mitigation Summary Table
The SDSU 2007 Campus Master Plan Revision

Development Components	Resources Present	Significance Evaluation	Potential Impacts	Mitigation Requirements
Adobe Falls Faculty/ Staff Housing	1. Adobe Falls Landmark including SDI-17,221	1. Significant	1. Indirect	1. Open Space & Monitoring*
	2. SDI-18,326	2. Not significant	2. Direct	2. Monitoring*
	3. SDI-18,327	3. Not significant	3. Direct	3. Monitoring*
	4. Possible buried resources	4. unknown	4. unknown	4. Monitoring*
Alvarado Campus	Possible buried resources	Unknown	Unknown	Monitoring*
Alvarado Hotel	Possible buried resources	Unknown	Unknown	Monitoring*
Student Housing				
<i>Lot C</i>	Possible buried resources	Unknown	Unknown	Monitoring*
<i>Lot U</i>	Possible buried resources	Unknown	Unknown	Monitoring*
<i>Lot G</i>	Possible buried resources	Unknown	Unknown	Monitoring*
<i>Maya Hall</i>	Historic structure	Not significant	Direct	None
<i>Olmeca Hall</i>	Historic structure	Not significant	Direct	None
Res. Life Building	Historic structures	Not significant	Direct	None
Student Union	None	Not significant	None	None
Conference Center	None	Not significant	None	None

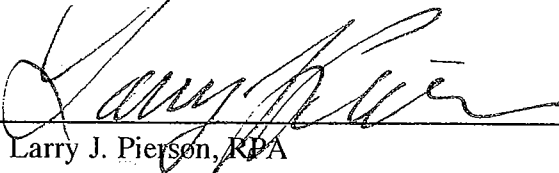
* Monitoring for potential archaeological deposits will be required as a condition of the mitigation monitoring program.

9.0 PERSONNEL

Larry J. Pierson prepared the archaeological/historical study of the SDSU 2007 Master Plan Revision under the direction of Brian F. Smith. Mr. Pierson conducted the impact site evaluations, historic research, field survey of historic sites, and drafted this report. Field Archaeologists under the supervision of Mr. Smith conducted the archaeological surveys and testing of prehistoric resources. BFSa staff that participated in the project included James Clifford, Charles Callahan, Ryan Robinson, Brad Comeau, Justin Houghton, and Shaun Murphy. Report editors for this project included Melanie Lytle, Nora Collins, Dylan Amerine, and Mr. Smith. Clint Callahan prepared the graphics.

10.0 CERTIFICATION

The information provided in this document is correct, to the best of my knowledge, and has been compiled in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act Section 106, California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) criteria as defined in Section 15064.5, and City of San Diego Historical Resources Guidelines.



Larry J. Pierson, RPA
Principal Investigator

May 24, 2007

Date

11.0 REFERENCES CITED

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- 1975 *Geology of the Southern San Diego Metropolitan Area, California*. (*Bulletin 200*). California Division of Mines and Geology, Williams and Heintz Map Corporation, Washington, D.C.

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- 1993 *Data Recovery Program for a Portion of Prehistoric Site CA-SDI-10148 East Mission Gorge Pump Station and Force Main, San Diego, California, Dep #88-0089*. Report on file at the South Coastal Information Center at San Diego State University.

Teaze, Patricia E. and Mary F. ward

- 1973 *Adobe Falls*. History report that accompanied the nomination of Adobe Falls to the San Diego Historical Site Board.

APPENDIX I

Archaeological Site Record Forms

(deleted for public review; bound separately)

APPENDIX II

Archaeological Records Search Results

(deleted for public review; bound separately)

APPENDIX III

NAHC Sacred Lands File Search Results

(deleted for public review; bound separately)

APPENDIX IV

Confidential Maps

(deleted for public review; bound separately)

APPENDIX V

Adobe Falls Research Report

Contents

City of San Diego Historical Site Board

Report - Adobe Falls by Pat Teaze

Bibliography

* Copy of Newspaper Clippings

* Glossy Pictures

* Statement from Paul Ezell, Phd

Report on Proposed Park at Adobe Falls

* Pictures

Adobe Falls - Additional Comments

Bibliography

Lists of Exhibits

* Chain of Title

Maps & Location

* Memorandum

* Copy of Senate Bill & Report

* Correspondence

* Newspaper Clippings

* Information available upon request from the Historical Sites Division

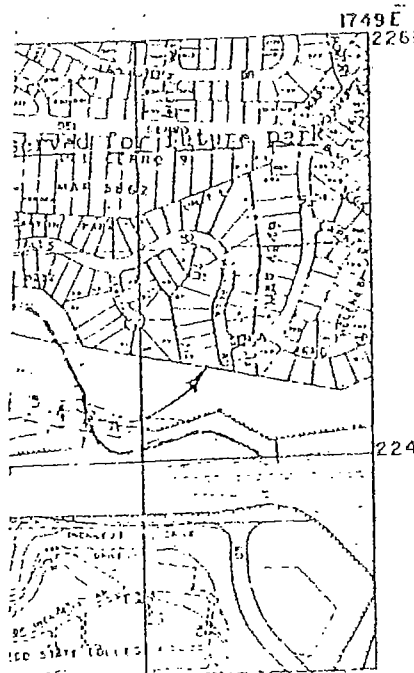
Reproduced from the holding of
Special Collections and University
Archives, San Diego State University
Library. Not to be incorporated into
the holdings of another repository.

CITY OF SAN DIEGO HISTORICAL SITE BOARD REGISTER

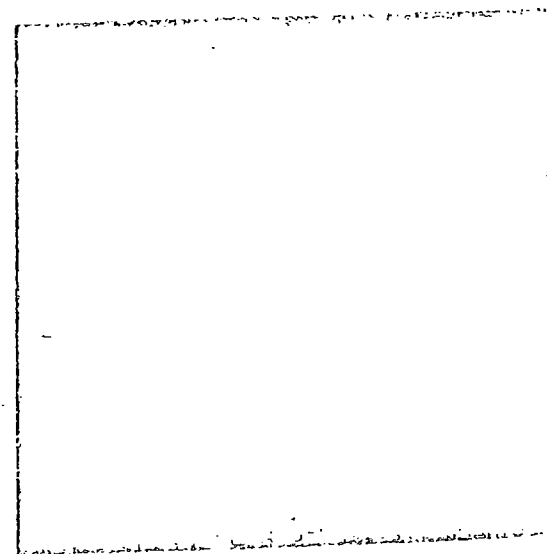
NO. _____

1. LOCATION DESCRIPTION To be estimated by Engineer Survey Per. Lot 67, Partition Map of Rancho Mission #330, S.C.C. 348, together with portions of Cal. State Highway Right of Way, City of San Diego, Co. of S.D. State of California	2. NAME OF SITE ADOBE FALLS
4. FACTUAL DETAILS Original Use See below #7 (1) Present Use See below #7 (6) Architect Builder Date of Period Other	3. OWNERSHIP DATA Original Mission Rancho Present Calif. State University-San Diego Address Christiana Builders, 3025 Olympic B Santa Monica, Ca. California State Highway Right of Way
6. OTHER COMMENTS There is a proposal to make a city park of approx. 37 acres of Adobe Falls 32 acres Calif. State, 5 acres Christiana Builders	

7. SUMMARY HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE AND NOTABLE FEATURES (1) Artifacts reveal it was used by Diegueño Indians. (2) Used as a primitive water source (3) Used as a Mission water source (4) Used as a pioneer water source (5) Used as a recreation site by residents of San Diego since earliest days because of natural beauty and year round water supply (6) Used as a natural study area for students of university: Geology, Anthropology, Botany, Ecology, Zoology, Geography; Hearst Elementary School uses it frequently as a nature study area. (7) Boy Scouts used the area for many years as a study site and campground. A drinking fountain still there may have been a Boy Scout donation. The name "Haley" is inscribed.



9. PHOTO



11. NAME AND ADDRESS OF RECORD OWNER

Bldg. Insp.
Community Dev.
Engineering

Site Owner
Fire Dept.
Parks & Pub. Bldg
Planning

Date

Date

ADOBE FALLS

by

Patricia E. Teaze

Mary F. Ward

February, 1973

ADOSE FALLS

Researchers: Pat Tease
Mary Ward

Designated Date: April 6, 1973

ADOBE FALLS

Based on my research done mostly at the Serra Museum Library, I believe Adobe Falls (early name Alvarado Creek) was the main source of the water for the San Diego Mission from 1795 until 1816 when Mission Dam & Aqueduct were finished. In support of this are the following quotes taken from sources as indicated:

1. GREEN, F. E., manuscript, THE OLD MISSION DAM & IRRIGATION SYSTEM, studies done for the City of San Diego, dated 1933, pgs. 15, 16 state:

1773-1793	Numerous ditches with sand and brush diversion dams
1793	First mention of use of tile
1813	Work begun on aqueduct system
1816	The dam and aqueduct were finished.

(This information was contained in letters written by Fr. Lasuen and Fr. Palou.)

2. ENGELHARDT OFM, FR. ZEPHYRIN, SAN DIEGO MISSION, Publisher James H. Barry Co., San Francisco, Ca., dated 1920, pgs. 148 and 149:

"In 1795, the Fathers to their great joy discovered a spring which produced so much water that they decided to use it for irrigating the land. Unfortunately, the report does not indicate its location. Since more water was needed

for mission purposes the Fathers built a ditch 1,300 varas or yards long that brought water to the establishment. The wall along the arroyo was lengthened with masonry to a distance of eighty varas." (F. E. GREEN in the above mentioned manuscript commented: "This reference may be to the spring and ditch in Alvarado Canyon, southeast and across the river from the Mission, judging from the length of the ditch.")

3. GREEN, F. E., manuscript, THE SAN DIEGO OLD MISSION DAM & IRRIGATION SYSTEM, dated 1933, pgs. 55 and 56:

"The Mission Ditch on Alvarado Creek

A total of about nine hundred feet of this ditch is still in evidence at various places along this creek. The source of the water supply for this ditch was a spring flowing several miners' inches above what is now known as Adobe Falls, about 2 miles up the canyon from the San Diego River. One of the main roads from San Diego to El Cajon in the early days went up this canyon so as to water the horses at this spring. The vicinity of this spring also was a favorite camping ground for the sheep herders. This may have been the spring which was discovered by the Fathers in 1795, and from which they speak of building a ditch."

4. DAVIDSON, JOHN, Serra Museum, ADOBE FALLS, research done for the San Diego Evening Tribune, May 21, 1937:

"Mr. Jaussaud, who has lived at the mouth of

Alvarado Creek since the eighties, says he has found evidence of a dam across this creek just above his ranch, and traces of a ditch down the right bank. He also says that quite a few tile water pipe were uncovered in the bottom lands on his place while plowing.

The Elevation of the line of this old ditch indicates that the point of diversion was somewhere below Adobe Falls, and that the ditch led to the upper bench lands near Grantville, and not to the alluvial flats on the north side of the mouth of Alvarado Creek. There was no evidence found anywhere of a branch of this ditch, or any other ditch, crossing to the south side of Alvarado Canyon. At the present time there is a very fine cienaga of four or five acres of meadow land in the lower end of this valley, which is now used as a pasture for a dairy herd, and there are also continuous pools of standing water in the lower creek channel. There is also evidence of several more or less comparatively recent ditches which took this water across this meadow land to the cultivated lands below."

5. WILLEN, CONNIE, Sierra Club Files, ADOBE FALLS CANYON this was a brief study done as a geography class project, at C.S.U. - S. D., probably done in 1969, page 3:

Dr. Paul Ezell made an archeological study of the area several years ago.

Dr. Paul Ezell, chairman of the Anthropology Department, uncovered artifacts of the Digueño Indians in the Adobe Falls area. When interest

in the area brought the matter again to his attention, Dr. Ezell made an archeological study of the area but could find no indication of a major Diegueño site, see attached Statement prepared by Dr. Paul H. Ezell.

6. FRARY, Frank P., proprietor of San Diego and Julian City Stage Line, DIARIES, Wednesday, June 14, 1876, and Sunday, July 15, 1877, front page of Diaries say San Diego, California:

"Wednesday June 14, 1876, Got up about 7 this morning alive with our scalps on the dog barked about all night I think there was Indians around. Lots of folks here been going up to the falls about 11 miles above here have been 6 or 7 rigs went up. A. E. Horton & 4 or 5 ladies & Capt. Wilcox and other rich San Diego bloods. Sunday, July 15, 1877, Went in swimming up to the Falls with some boys from the Vienna had a splendid swim water about 30 ft. deep one boy came near drowning would have if it had not been for me and another boy jumping in stayed all night here. Jack the bulldog got stricknine and died tonight."

Patricia E. Teaze

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Primary Sources:

FRARY, FRANK P.; DIARIES, 1876 June 14 and 1877 July 15. In files of San Diego Historical Society, Serra Museum Library.

Secondary Sources:

DAVIDSON, JOHN, ADOBE FALLS, research done for the San Diego Evening Tribune, May 21, 1937, File #173, San Diego Historical Society, Serra Museum Library.

ENGELHARDT OFM, FR. ZEPHYRIN, SAN DIEGO MISSION, Publisher James H. Barry Co., San Francisco, California, dated 1920. Pages 148 and 149, Serra Museum Library.

GREEN, F. E., manuscript, THE SAN DIEGO OLD MISSION DAM & IRRIGATION SYSTEM, water studies made for the City of San Diego, 1933, pages 16, 55 and 56. Manuscript at San Diego Historical Society, Serra Museum Library.

WILLEN, CONNIE, ADOBE FALLS CANYON, a study done as a geography class project at C.S.U. - S. D., probably done in 1969. Page 3, Sierra Club Files.

Exhibits Attached:

THE SAN DIEGO UNION page B-3, Saturday, May 25, 1968, Assemblyman Pete Wilson, R-San Diego, proposes a plan for the development of Adobe Falls as an historical park.

THE SAN DIEGO UNION - Readers Viewpoint, April 20, 1969. Hartan J. Wilson recalls the good times he had at Adobe Falls, including the day ground was broken for San Diego State College when everyone hiked down the trail to a grove of sycamores at Adobe Falls for a barbecue. I have talked to Mr. Wilson and others that were at the groundbreaking day barbecue, but so far I have not located a photo of this occasion.

HISTORICAL PHOTO COLLECTION, Title Insurance and Trust Company, photo, Adobe Falls, 1952.

Statement prepared for Historical Sites Board, San Diego, California, by Paul H. Ezell, professor, Department of Anthropology, California State University - San Diego.

Report on Proposed Park at Adobe Falls-11/30/72. Prepared by the Park and Recreation Department, City of San Diego.

4 Photographs taken at Adobe Falls February 19, 1973, by Robert S. Tenzo

REPORT ON PROPOSED PARK AT ADOBE FALLS

Continued

236-3118

The City has been attempting for several years to acquire a park site in the subject area, either by purchase or long-term lease. There are approximately thirty-seven acres at Adobe Falls which appear to be suitable for park purposes; thirty-two acres are owned by California State University at San Diego, with another five owned by Swan Constructors, Inc./Christiana Community Builders.

California State University at San Diego has been authorized to lease, not sell, a portion of their property to the City for a park. The University has also been authorized to trade a portion of their property to Swan/Christiana for additional acreage which can be leased to the City. Swan/Christiana is currently processing a request for Adobe Falls Unit No. 2, a multi-family dwelling complex to the west and adjacent to the State property. The City has reserved approximately five acres on Swan/Christiana's subdivision map; the portion of that property remaining, following the trade, would be combined with that leased from the State. Park fees are available for acquisition of the private acreage.

The leased portion of the park would be utilized as a natural park; that portion purchased would provide for access, parking, and a picnic area. The following material is extracted from the University's proposal for the site's utilization, as approved by the Park and Recreation Board in 1970:

"It is the wish of San Diego State College that the Adobe Falls Park remain a semi-natural area which would be suitable for a limited amount of environmental research that could be carried out by students and faculty. However, the College Community also considers that the region would be suitable as a "natural" community park. In order to accomplish these purposes, the following restrictions and limitations should be imposed and improvements completed:

1. The park would remain basically a wildlife area with hiking paths through the chaparral to provide access to the ponds, falls, etc. This would still permit some ecological study and research to be carried out in the park.
2. The river bed should be cleared of foreign matter throughout its course in the park.
3. The sewage line constructed through the park has left scars on the landscape; these should be rectified in so far as possible.
4. Some planting should be accomplished as soon as possible, including the area near the bridge at the falls and some drought resistant trees (such as Eucalyptus) along the south fence adjacent to Highway 8.
5. Two small pools now exist that serve as a resting area for a number of wildfowl, including migrating birds and a few rare species. These pools should be expanded to small nature ponds.
6. A small picnic area may be developed in the flat lands on the westerly portion of the park. A small parking lot adjacent to this picnic area should be developed but should not hold more than 50 cars.

7. No motorcycles or mini-bikes should be permitted in the park.

In order to provide access to the parking-picnic area from existing streets, it will be necessary to either: (1) negotiate an exchange with the developer of adjacent property of approximately equal acreage on a knoll at the northwest corner of the State College land for a finger of land which comprises the river bed region, now owned by that developer; or (2) recommend that the City of San Diego purchase the finger of land from the developer. The inclusion of this finger of land in the park area will incorporate a desirable area and provide access from existing streets."

The exchange would provide a more natural western boundary for the park, and provide for better public access. The land exchange has not yet been consummated, but based upon recent conversations with the State and the developer, it appears that progress is again being made on the matter.

It is felt that Adobe Falls Park, as proposed herein, will satisfy the needs of the area for a recreational facility, and also protect a valuable natural resource.

Prepared by the Park and
Recreation Department
City of San Diego
11-30-72

ADOBE FALLS - ADDITIONAL COMMENTS

From Dr. Walter Ray Hepner, The San Diego State College, The Third Regime, 1935 - 1952, pgs. 54 - 56, Adobe Falls:

"There is a much beloved and much used beauty spot a few hundred feet from the campus affectionately called Adobe Falls. This unusual formation was hardly more than 25 by 70 feet in size, but the streamlet ran continuously throughout the year trickling over an outcropping of rocks and boulders forming pools of varying shapes and sizes. The students expressed a desire to develop a four or five acre park around the "Falls."

Only fifteen minutes from downtown San Diego, Adobe Falls has been described as uniquely picturesque and valuable in its wildness and seclusion. A large number of faculty and departments of the college have for many years used the Adobe Falls site as a laboratory, and are rediscovering this land as one of their most valued teaching aids.

I have talked with many of the University professors confirming the use of Adobe Falls as a laboratory site by the Department of History, Biology, Zoology, Botany, Engineering, Geography and Geology. Dr. Robert O'Brien, (Geography), accompanied me to Adobe Falls on February 7, 1973. He has been active in an Adobe Falls Preservation movement and had turned over his files to the Sierra Club of San Diego before leaving for England. Dr. Alvena Storm, (Geography), retired, directed me to the Department's collection of Topographical Maps and Aerial Photos. Dr. Storm indicated

since she visited Adobe Falls as a girl in 1913, there may be literary material in early periodicals, sketches or paintings to be found. She said some of those who came to San Diego were not a pioneer fringe, but poets, writers, artists - aesthetes, who may have recorded a visit to Adobe Falls.

Early photographs seem non-existent due to the following: Turn of the century cameras were cumbersome, popular access to Adobe Falls required a trolley ride to the end of Adams Avenue, a long hike down Mahogany Canyon, through Young's Caves, down a precipitous decline to the Alvarado Canyon and stream. An all day family outing required the carrying of only essential supplies.

Mrs. Frances Harvey, (Botany), retired, said that the larger palms at Adobe Falls were planted in 1934 by Dr. Myrtle Johnson, (Botany), now deceased.

Dr. Dudley Preston, (Botany), said an ecology change was effected at Adobe Falls following Dr. Hepner's alteration of the Little Murray Dam.

Dr. Baylor Brooks, (Geology), see attached letter dated February 20, 1973, states that the grey volcanic rocks exposed at Adobe Falls streamline and above are the oldest rocks exposed in San Diego County. He says that streams do not often make right angle turns, and this one does, largely because the Black Mountain Volcanics are jointed and slightly faulted in places which gives a pattern which the stream followed. Until recent freeway construction, three of these turns could be seen. Now, only one remains, and that is in the area of the Falls.

Dr. Richard L. Threel, (Geology), stated that the Adobe Falls rock composite are the Black Mountain (or Santiago Peak) volcanics of the Jurassic Age and Friars Formation, which is pale green sandstone and mudstone of the Eocene Age.

The wild array of animals that inhabit the canyon are still
unlisted.

The Adobe Falls stream originates from many sources,
including one fork of Lake Murray, one fork from East La Mesa, from the
Helix and Lakeside areas, and the Grossmont Summit.

City water records document that a covenant was made allowing
a measured amount of water to be released from Murray Dam each month.
The quality of water has been questioned from time to time. The County
Health Department analyzed the water at the request of Dr. Walter R. Hepner,
and found it to be contaminated. Since that time, exceptionally severe
storms have flooded the site, and now the waters of the cascading falls and
crystal clear pools are without odor. A current investigation may prove
there is no longer a condition of pollution.

The attached Chain of Title necessarily terminates in 1941
when San Diego State College acquired that portion of Lot 67, Rancho Mission,
City of San Diego, County of San Diego, State of California, from Madge
Blunt Waring. Title to portions of Lot 67, Rancho Mission, now owned by
Christiana Builders was transferred in 1923 by M. Hall and George Harrison
to Bruce Waring. State of California Division of Highway Rights of Way have
not been researched by me.

When the Adobe Falls survey is completed, I will be happy to
provide a complete Chain of Title and legal property description.

Respectfully submitted,

Mary F. Ward
Research Committee,
City of San Diego,
Historic Site Board

BIBLIOGRAPHY

A. BOOKS

Temney, Lester L. Chain of Title from the King of Spain to San Diego State College. Master's Thesis, 1967. Published, San Diego State College, Love Library, CSU - S.D. Prologue xviii, xix, xx, xxi, pages 40, 96, 9 102-107, 123, 124, 147, 151.

B. REPORTS

Hepner, Dr. Walter Ray. The San Diego State College, The Third Regime, 1935-1952, dated 1971, pgs. 54-56.

C. LETTERS

Brooks, Dr. Baylor. Professor of Geology Emeritus, San Diego State College. 2-20-73.

Chapman, Kathleen (Mrs.) A. H. Publicity Chairman, San Diego State College Conservation Society 3-25-69, copy from Adobe Falls File, office of the Executive Dean, CSU - San Diego.

D. NEWSPAPERS

San Diego Sun, 9-7-35, "State College Crowds in on Ancient Campground of Indians." By Dick Pourade. Vertical file S.D. Historical Society Serra Museum Library.

San Diego Union, 4-15-71, "Would you Believe This is in San Diego Files, California Room, San Diego Public Library.

E. INTERVIEWS

2-10-73 Adams, Dr. John, Professor of History Emeritus, San Diego State College. Library Archivist. CSU-SD

2-10-73 Brooks, Dr. Baylor, Professor of Geology Emeritus, San Diego State College.

2-14-73 Devereaux, Bob, Title Insurance and Trust Company, San Diego office.

-8-73 Donovan, Mrs. Della, San Diego County Tax Collector's Office.
Pacific Highway, San Diego, Ca.

2-3-73 Fox, Gerald, 3177 A Street, San Diego, California.

2-14-73 Gutzman^{CP}, Jim, City of San Diego, City Administration Building.

2-16-73 Hall, Edward C., 641-642, Spreckels Building, San Diego.

2-9-73 Harvey, Mrs. Dorothy, Professor of Botany Emeritus, San Diego
State College

2-10-73 Hepner, Dr. Walter Ray, President Emeritus, San Diego State
College

2-10-73 Koesler, George A., Executive Dean, CSU-SD

2-8-73 Martin, Tarbell, District Planning Engineer, California State
Division of Highways, 4075 Taylor Street,
San Diego.

2-9-73 Preston, Dr. Dudley, Professor of Botany, CSU-SD

2-5-73 O'Brien, Dr. Bob, Professor of Geography, CSU-SD

-16-73 Quick, Dr. Frederick, Professor of Engineering, CSU-SD

2-8-73 Storm, Dr. Alvena, Professor of Geography Emeritus, San
Diego State College

2-16-73 Threest, Richard L., PHD, Registered Geologist #340,
Professor of Geology, CSU-SD

2-14-73 Tynen, Wayne B., Facilities Planning, Community Development,
City of San Diego

2-16-73 Zabo, Dr. Andrew, Collection Development Coordinator,
Love Library, CSU-S.D.

P.

List of Exhibits - page 3 following

F.

LIST OF EXHIBITS

STATEMENT ADOBE FALLS, prepared by Baylor Brooks, Professor of Geology, Emeritus, San Diego State College, 2-20-73.

CHAIN OF TITLE

PLAT of the Rancho Mission San Diego conferred to Santiago Arguello by the United States Surveyor General September 1, 1876

{ COPY of San Diego County Tax Assessment Roll
COPIES of San Diego County Tax Assessor's Lot Book 472 Index, pg. 21, pg. 23.

DRAWING (Figure 3) San Diego State College Property December 31, 1966, showing acquisitions of Parcels "W" through "U"

DRAWING (Figure 18) Portions of "S" and "P" North of Hiway 80 to be sold.

"S" Legal Property Description

"P" Legal Property Description

PLAT 3.67 Acres Legal Property Description belonging to Christiansa Builders.

TOPOGRAPHIC MAP of Adobe Falls, a study-Geology Dept. San Diego State College 2-22-64.

PROPOSED ZONING Vicinity Map (Existing Zoning) Coordinate 226-1744, 2-10-71

COORDINATE MAP July 72, 218-1737 (reduced)

MEMORANDUM-State of California. To: Dr. George A. Koester, Executive Dean, San Diego State College. From: Jack C. Emmons College Facility Planner Physical Planning and Development Date: September 29, 1971. Subject: Senate Bill 937

MEMORANDUM To: Dr. Malcolm A. Love, President, Dr. George A. Koester, Dr. Ernest B. O'Byrne, Dr. Donald E. Walker, Dr. James E. Crouch. From: Dr. John Todd, Department of Zoology. Subject: Adobe Canyon Falls. Date: April 22, 1969

MEMORANDUM-City of San Diego. To: Charles Porter, Legislative Representative. From: Pauline des Granges, Recreation Director. Subject: Adobe Falls Park Site. Date: November 15, 1967.

LETTER To: Dr. Malcolm Love, President, San Diego State College From: (Mrs.) Kathleen A. H. Chapman, Publicity Chairman, San Diego State College Conservation Society. Date:

LETTER To: Hon. Ed. Fletcher, State Senate, Sacramento, Calif.
From: Walter R. Hepner, President, San Diego State College

THE SAN DIEGO UNION, April 15, 1971

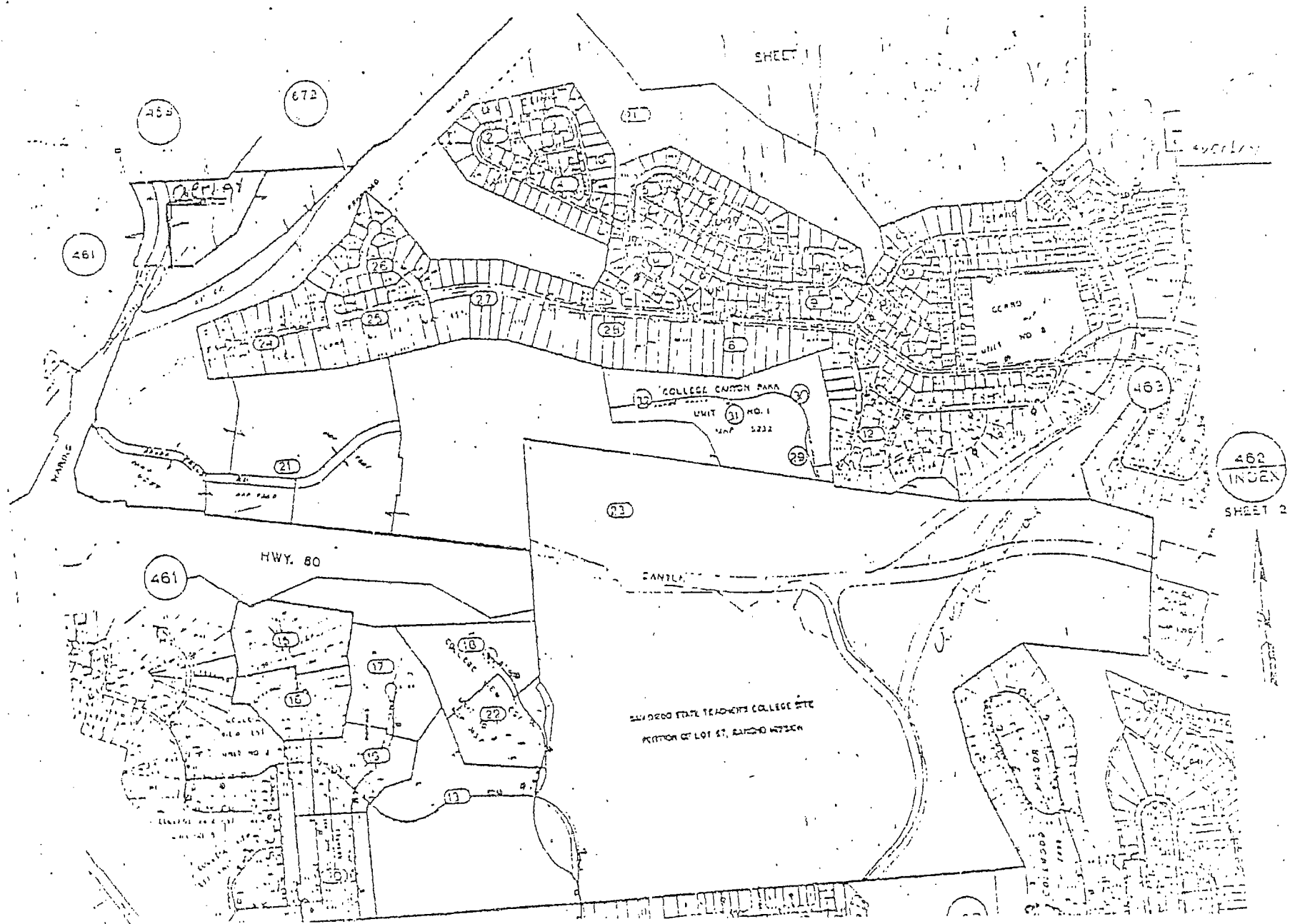
SAN DIEGO SUN, September 7, 1935

U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY MAP - La Mesa, Ca. 1967

MAP 222-1743 - City of San Diego, Ca. 1952

PLEASE NOTE EXCEPTION: A map not attached to this Report is Map
#218-1737 (1400 scale). This map may be
procured at: Mapping Section
City Operations Building
1222 First Avenue
San Diego, Ca. 92101

Map cost: \$10.00





Adobe Falls: A hidden pa

LIFE NEWS 15 FEB 1977 A-3

Over the lot, down the stairs and through the tunnel

If you go to a remote parking lot at San Diego State University, walk down some stairs and go through a large tunnel under Interstate 8, you will find some virtually hidden waterfalls and ponds.

The area, Adobe Falls, is scheduled to become a park site, and the San Diego City Council has authorized the city attorney to acquire a portion of the site through condemnation proceedings.

requested that it be designated as such as soon as possible, Milliken said.

THE ADOBE Falls site is between Waring Road and College Avenue and between Interstate 8 and Del Cerro.

Milliken said acquisition of "tail water" site would provide "reasonable public access" to the site.

THE COUNCIL has voted to spend \$61,000 to acquire what was described as the "tail water" area by Mason Milliken of the County Park and Recreation Department.

"It will be a resource-based park," Milliken said, "the resource being Adobe Falls."

He said there are five or six waterfalls about six feet high and several ponds joining them.

"HORSES USED to water there on the way to Julian," Milliken added. He said it is assumed the falls are spring fed because there is water there year-around.

The city's general plan, adopted in 1972, showed the site as a park.

The Navaajo plan also showed the area as a park, and

Our Readers Write

T 29 Nov 77 p. B-10

city. It would seem only fair to have both sides listened to in the result of an impasse, and have an neutral arbitrator help make the decision.

I am a fireman, and a member of the negotiating team for our firemen's association, and the word strike leaves a bad taste in my mouth. But to put all power in the hands of a city isn't right. Write to your congressman and senator. Tell him you're in favor of arbitration, not strikes.

JEFFREY CARLE
Escondido

Adobe Falls

I liked the headline "Collector Plan Faces Obstacles" on the article (Nov. 20) about the proposed solar energy collector for San Diego State University, planned for the area behind the homes on Arno Drive in Del Cerro. Hopefully, the plan faces insurmountable obstacles. Not the least of which is the problem of ingress and egress from the area, both would be from College Avenue between Del Cerro Boulevard and the access ramp to Interstate 8 West, creating a traffic hazard there.

Tons of earth and rock would have

to be re-arranged at the site in order to build a road, maintenance building and the flat concrete surface that would support the 200,000 square foot field of chrome mirrors, the size of four football fields. A major grading project such as this would be a disaster for the nearby Adobe Falls. Adobe Falls could not survive another attack. The pools below the falls are still clogged with boulders from when Interstate 8 was put in.

Since that time Adobe Falls has been designated an Historic Site by the San Diego Historic Sites Board and has a right to be protected. Mrs. Mary Milfin Ward and I did the research necessary for it to be so designated. We found that its most historically significant features were that it was used as a primitive water source by the Diegueño Indians. Also as a source of water for the Mission kitchen gardens between 1795 and 1816. In 1816 the Padre Dam and aqueduct system was completed.

SDSU could put the solar energy collectors atop its new parking garage and on other buildings near the boiler house. There is no reason that this project should be allowed to prevent the people of San Diego and SDSU students from enjoying Adobe

Falls Natural Park as approved in the Navajo Community Plan. This is the only natural waterfall in the city of San Diego. The surrounding rocks, Black Mountain volcanics are the oldest rocks exposed at surface in the county.

Friends of Adobe Falls please write to your councilman, Navajo Community Planners and to Trevor Colbourn, the SDSU's acting president and let them know of your objections to this project.

PATRICIA E. TEAZE
San Diego

Freeway Sign Recalls *Union 23 April 1950* 'Adobe Falls' Memories

A new sign on Alvarado Freeway points east and states: "Adobe Falls." underneath dirt and boulders spilled from the construction of the freeway.

To most San Diegans the sign is a surprise, if they even bother to read it, for few know of a "falls" so close to settled areas. But to "old timers" who grew up in San Diego the sign stirs memories of boyhood wonders.

Adobe Falls was the mecca of San Diego youngsters in the days before State College was erected on its present site, and only a virtual wilderness lay between the end of the old No. 7 street car line and the town of La Mesa.

ACCESS CUT OFF

Adobe Falls lies in a narrow, rocky gorge behind State College, but access from that direction has been cut off by construction of Alvarado Freeway. State College students made a picnic grounds out of the falls area, until the highway was built.

But it is to the old timers that Adobe Falls belongs.

"The narrow 'S' canyon known as Adobe Falls spills into a small valley which in turn flows into Mission Valley at the foot of the Alvarado Freeway.

Seepage water from the Murray reservoir basin flows into the canyon, tumbling over an eruption of boulders, creating, in wet years, three swimming holes and a falls. Water has run through this gorge since time immemorial and the lower boulders, some as big as small houses, have been worn smooth as glass by the constant flow.

POOL DISAPPEARS

At one place, near the center of the rocky gorge, rocks pile up almost 30 feet high, creating a waterfall which tumbles into a quiet, partially shaded pool.

But the old favorite swimming hole was higher up the gorge, but it now seems to have disappeared

In the old days, as long-time residents like to say, young San Diego found in Adobe Falls the ideal "happy hunting ground." To reach it was an adventure.

Kids, with overnight packs on their backs, hiked over the hills, and then wonder of wonders, walked and crawled through caves in chalk cliffs, known as Young's Caves, now closed by dynamite blasts.

DANGER RECALLED

The caves were cut through one of the hills on the route to the falls.

Adobe Falls was the favorite camping spot for Boy Scouts and other less formal bands of kids. They slept on leaf-packed beds on boulders and listened, under the stars, to the soft sound of flowing water.

In the day, clothes were donned only to escape the sun or at the warning cry of a lookout. And there was an element of danger, too. Rattlesnakes. Few were seen, but you never knew. Indians were long since gone, so there had to be some unseen enemy.



This is the main pool and falls of Adobe Falls, little-visited rocky gorge that once was the favorite

camping spot for San Diego youngsters. Even today, water tumbles over the 30-foot high rocks.

Geology Talks, Trips Started By Museum

3 May 73
In the canyon below California State University, San Diego, just north of Interstate 8 are the remnants of a waterfall once well-known to San Diegans.

During the 1920s and '30s the waterfall was a favorite picnic site. One way people got there was to ride the Adams Avenue streetcar to the end of the line in Kensington, then hike to the falls via Mission Valley—carrying a watermelon to cool in the stream.

The falls were known as Adobe Falls, a misnomer because the precipitous rocks exposed by the stream that once flowed through the canyon are solid basalt.

The rocks are notable, from a standpoint of earth science, because they are among the only volcanics surfacing in the western part of the county.

More important, perhaps, is that the rocks give evidence of the diversity of geology to be found in the hinterland beyond the succession of flat, marine terraces near shore.

It is as if nature fashioned the area into a complete laboratory for the earth scientist, complete with mineral troves, earthquake scars, antecedent rivers, fossil beds, submarine canyons and scores of other classic terrestrial features.

Unfortunately, many San Diegans lack the fundamental knowledge needed for appreciation of these wonders.

The Museum of Natural History in Balboa Park is attempting to help close this gap by providing a concise series of lectures and field trips covering the geology and paleontology of the county.

The series began last week and meets at 7 p.m. Wednesdays in the Museum Auditorium.

Future sessions in the course will cover minerals and mining in the area, the coastal zone, development of the current landscape, environmental geology and marine geology.

The first of three all-day field trips is planned Saturday in the

Rain waters swirl through the narrow, rocky gorge known to old timers here as Adobe Falls.

Opposite San Diego State College just north of Interstate 8. Near center of gorge, rocks pile up 30 feet high, creating waterfall. Before phrase site of college opened in 1931, and even late



Would You Believe This Is In

Thursday, April 15, 1

FAREWELL ADOBE FALLS

By Frank F. Gandor of Escondido

Adobe Falls is gone, buried under tons of rock and earth. Soon a super-highway, the new stretch, U. S. 80 will pass directly over that site near San Diego State College. Yes, Adobe Falls is gone. For those who have been in the area for a quarter century or more, this meshes the disappearance of a well-loved landmark, another link with the past wiped out by the March of Progress.

In the early part of this century, as I remember reading in publications of that period, Adobe Falls was extolled as one of the scenic attractions of the San Diego area. Through it the horse and buggy days, it was a favorite picnic spot. Families or groups of friends, well supplied with huge baskets of food, would drive out there to spend the day. In spring and early summer, there was plenty of grass for the horses in the little valley below the falls, and there was water in the stream for them to drink.

The falls themselves were situated in a small rocky amphitheater on an adobe hillside. A silvery thread of water cascaded down through the rocks and dropped clear for a few feet into a sparkling pool below. All around was a fantastic jumble of rocks, even in the bottom of the pool itself which was quite deep. The water was usually as clear as crystal except immediately after a storm. Then there was a great roaring and dashing of water through the narrow passageways.

For many years Adobe Falls held its popularity, but with the coming of the automobile, picnic parties began to travel farther afield to sites in the foothills and mountains. The falls were left to the boys, and how they revelled in their heritage. Every Saturday and every Sunday in early spring, and every day during summer vacation, boys gathered there, coming by twos and threes, or even in larger groups that had hiked out from the city or ridden out on their bicycles.

Swimming was the order of the day, and bathing suits were laughed at. The pool was big enough and deep enough for swimming, but it had many dangerous features. Sharp rocks jutted out from the sides and up from the bottom; the rocks of the bottom sloped at all angles so they offered no footing, and there were narrow cracks between rocks where a careless diver's foot might become wedged. It was no place for the timorous swimmer nor for waders, but down stream there were shallow pools for wading. There was one large level rock just above the level of the water, and there the boys used to stretch themselves in the sun to dry before donning their clothes for the return to San Diego.

In the 1920's, Adobe Falls was the mecca of many Boy Scout pilgrimages. Starting from meeting places in East San Diego, or from the end of the old Adams Avenue car line troops would hike down through Mahogany Canyon where Fairmount street extension runs down to Mission Valley. They would usually turn east up Young's Canyon, and in the days before these were dynamited by police might make their way through these dark passages if sure that they had a reliable guide, who would not lose his way. Then farther along there was a steep climb to the top of mesa where often there were kangaroo rat burrows

and in spring, pools of water in the low places that were teeming with polywogs.

When the trail came to the edge of the mesa, there were two ways down — one a comparatively gentle gradual descent in a small canyon, the other, the infamous Devil's Slide. This was precipitous, direct as a plummet down the cliff with many loose rocks to make uncertain footing. It offered a challenge, which many boys accepted with glee and vied with each other to see who could reach the bottom first without a fall. There were many spills with resulting scratches, bruises, and abraded places. After the Devil's Slide there was but a short hike along the valley floor to the falls.

What happy days the boys spent there; what tales were spun as they lay stretched out on the flat rock to dry.

But this boyhood idyll could not continue forever. By 1930 work was underway on the new buildings for San Diego State College on the mesa just above Adobe Falls. No longer was it a secluded sanctuary for boys only, and its glamour began to fade. Then, in a few years, U. S. 80 knifed through between the college and the falls, and the last of its glamour was gone. What had been a secluded scenic spot in the chaparral had become just a puddle in the rock beside the road. Now even that is covered deep with rocks and earth. Yes, Adobe Falls is gone, but it will continue to exist in the memories of many of us until we, too, come to the end and buried under earth.

SO. CAL. RANCHER
JULY 1957

Mrs. Robert S. Tease
6111 Roman Drive
San Diego, California

January 24, 1973

San Diego Historical Sites Board
Mr. William Rick, Chairman
3576 Emerson Street
San Diego, California 92106

Dear Sirs,

This letter is a follow-up to my Oct. 25th letter asking that you consider designating Adobe Falls a Historical Site. You will see by the enclosed newspaper article dated May 25, 1968 that Mayor Pete Wilson, then Assemblyman Pete Wilson proposed that 32 acres of San Diego State land known as Adobe Falls be located to the city of San Diego as a historical park. From this newspaper article residents of the area assumed that Adobe Falls was safe. Most people did not know that this 32 acres contained did not include the falls and stream bed, this 5 acre area and still is owned by developers. The trade mentioned in enclosed newspaper articles marked "p" & "o" did not take place, this was discussed at the last City Council Hearing Dec. 14, 1972. Unfortunately Mayor Wilson did not provide at this hearing he was at a meeting with representatives of the Santa Fe railroad depot. Since that time the planning dept. told us a new trade was being arranged and that appraisers were working on it. Last night after the Navajo Planning meeting I talk with the city representative about the status of Adobe Falls. He said the latest proposed trade had fallen through and that now the developer had agreed to sell the 5 acre falls and stream bed area to the city when his plans for the 2nd unit of apartments is approved.

A group called Adobe Falls Conservation Committee was formed in October '72 and we had a meeting with members of the planning dept., at that time a city engineer advised us not to contact the owners of the property about buying land there in case we jeopardize the trade the city was trying to arrange. He said it was not impossible to fill the 5 acres and build houses there, and that the developers might do that if we lugged them. At the time S.W.A.P. (Small Wilderness Area Preserve) had agreed to let us use their fund raising machinery to raise money for the purchase of Adobe Falls land. S.W.A.P. is the same group that is making purchase of Wilderness Gardens 567 acres in Power Valley possible.

Also enclosed is a map of the Navajo Community Plan I have updated the area we are concerned with to match the present plan.

I hope the Board will give this further consideration. Adobe Falls is not safe yet and being designated a Historical Site would give it the protection and prestige it deserves. Thank you.

Yours truly,

Patricia E. Tease
Patricia E. Tease

Mrs. Robert C. Tence
1110 Young Drive
San Diego, California 92106

San Diego Historical Site Board

Mr. William Gick, Chairman
FE74 Bureau

576 Emerson Street.

San Diego, California 92161

Would you please consider designating Adols Falls as a Historical Site? By research on the web done at the Serrano Manuscript Research Library revealed the following. Tradition & geological evidence show that this water has been running for thousands of years. It was an Indian spring, it was called the rocks were probably made by Indian ladies stamping their laundry on them. This may have been the spring which was discovered by the Fathers in 1795 and from which they speak of building a ditch. Below the falls there was once a dam & tile ditch to carry water down to Grantville fields. One of the early main roads from San Diego to El Cajon went up the canyon past the falls in order to water the horses. It was also a camping ground for sheep herders. Frank F. Frary then owner of the San Diego Julian City was the first to mention in his diary June 11, 1876.

Frank F Frary then owner of the San Diego Julian City Stage Line wrote in his diary June 14, 1976 "R.E. Morton, Capt. Wilcox and other rich San Diego bloods went to Adobe Falls." Another day when Mr Frary went there alone he wrote "I make a person feel poetic to look at there." Early part of the century Adobe Falls was extolled as being one of the scenic attractions of the San Diego area. In the 1920's Boy Scouts & Girls Scouts camped there. According to Judge Lloyd E. Griffin Adobe Falls was the goal of all camping trips in years goneby. Later on boys bicycled there on weekends and summer vacation to go skinnydipping in the pools. Elderly relatives have told me it was the place to go picnicking. They were surprised when I told them that the Falls were still there and running.

Today the City Planning Commission approved a permit to grade & extend Adobe Falls Road for the purpose of constructing more condominiums. This backs the park area further into a corner, prior construction had a serious effect on the wildlife in the area, the wild flowers and the hawks & owls. However, my major concern is that the State not drop the proposal to preserve this area as a natural park. If Adobe Falls could be designated a Historical Site San Diego would be assured of its survival. Thank you.

Patricia E. Lange

P.S. I am the California Heritage Chairman for the La Jolla County Office, also Membership Chairman of Save Our Heritage Organization and an active member of the San Diego Historical Society.

IF - Falls - Adobe

ADOBE FALLS CONSERVATION COM. MEET.

Organization Meeting
Thursday, Nov. 2, 1972
8:00 P.M.
Haarst School Auditorium
6234 Del Cerro Blvd.

If you are concerned with:

1. Saving Adobe Falls Canyon
2. Open Space & Natural Parks
3. Preservation of Wildlife
4. Overcrowded Schools
5. Your Property Value

PLEASE COME!

"...what makes San Diego attractive is open space. Without parks, San Diego would be like Los Angeles -- a slum."

G. Fox

286-9076

286-0770

583-1298

John Davidson
Junipero Serra Museum
North San Diego

For THE SAN DIEGO EVENING TRIBUNE

May 21, 1937

H. 9388

SAN DIEGO HISTORICAL SOC.

SAN DIEGO COUNTY PLACE NAMES

No. 165--ADOBE FALLS

This is the modern name for a favorite nearby picnicking place in Alvarado Canyon below Murray Lake near La Mesa Height. An abundance of spring flowers and long-lasting verdure have always been attractions to draw Boy and Girl Scouts and other hikers, in spite of the reputed dens of rattlesnake colonies in the neighborhood. Since San Diego State College began building on the south side of the canyon the popularity of Adobe Falls has greatly increased.

F. E. Green, engineer, in his fine study of pioneer water works in what is now San Diego County, "The San Diego Old Mission Dam and Irrigation System," mentions this place:

"The Mission Ditch on Alvarado Creek

"A total of about nine hundred feet of this ditch is still in evidence at various places along this creek. The source of the water supply for this ditch was a spring flowing several

miners' inches above what is now known as Adobe Falls, about two miles up the cañon from the San Diego River. One of the main roads from San Diego to El Cajon in the early days went up this cañon so as to water the horses at this spring. The vicinity of this spring also was a favorite camping ground for the sheep herders. This may have been the spring which was discovered by the Fathers in 1795, and from which they speak of building a ditch.

"Mr. Jausseaud, who has lived at the mouth of Alvarado Creek since the eighties, says he has found evidence of a dam across this creek just above his ranch, and traces of a ditch down the right bank. He also says that quite a few tile water pipe were uncovered in the bottom lands on his place while plowing.

"The elevation of the line of this old ditch indicates that the point of diversion was somewhere below Adobe Falls, and that the ditch led to the upper bench lands near Grantville, and not to the alluvial flats on the north side of the mouth of this ditch, or any other ditch, crossing to the south side of Alvarado Cañon. At the present time there is a very fine cienega of four or five acres of meadow land in the lower end of this valley, which is now used as pasture for a dairy herd, and there are also continuous pools of standing water in the the lower creek channel. There is also evidence of several more or less comparatively recent ditches which took this water across this meadow land to the cultivated lands below."

Adobe Falls

-3-

The late Lena B. Hunsicker has left these notes:

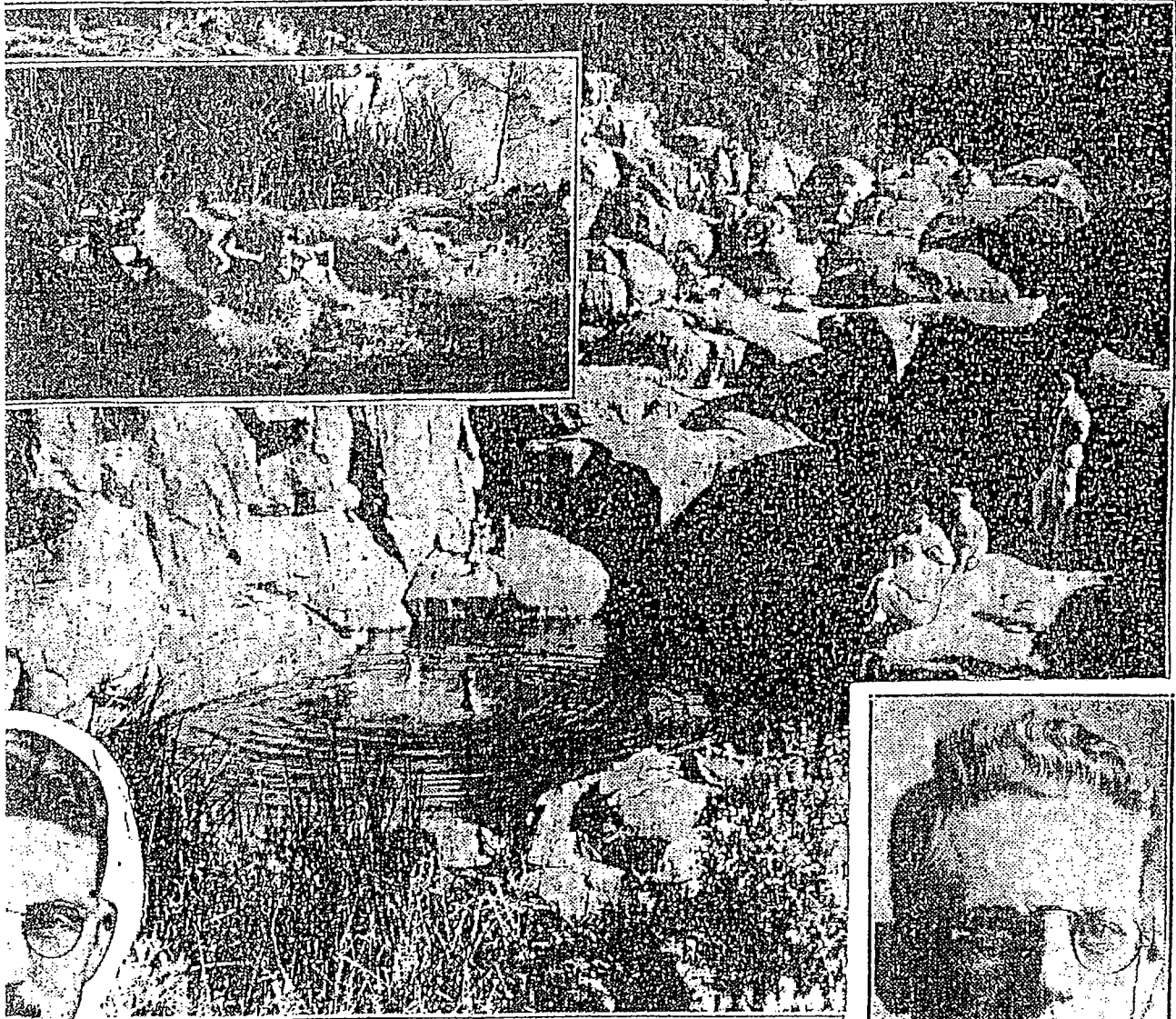
"Just below the falls several fine clumps of tules have grown up, encouraged by the moisture that will collect among the rocks when the run-off from the dam above is allowed to flow down the valley.

"A number of years ago (about 1921 I should say) a near tragedy was prevented here. Miss Elizabeth Mannix who I believe is the person sending down the warning tells me the story. It seems that one day a party of deaf mutes were enjoying a picnic here, when suddenly the party with whom Miss M. was at the top of the cliff above the canyon saw the water rushing down the canyon. Rushing down she warned, not without difficulty of the on-coming peril. Fortunately they were made to understand and hurried up to safe ground higher up."

Water that escapes from Murray Dam contributes the main stream of the falls. Tradition and geologic evidence show that this water has been running for thousands of years. The presences hereabouts of signs of Indian occupation lend point also to the statement that an ancient spring or springs filled the pool above the cascade, until, overflowing, the water spilled over the great tumble of rocks into the lower pool - a cool, deep, delightful swimming hole for generations of Indian boys as well as of our own youngsters. High rock walls frame this basin suggesting a minor cataclysm in eons past; suggesting also young swimmers' much desired privacy.

NATURE'S RETREAT FOR KIDS

Days Of Suitless Swimming At 'Dobe Falls



It's just the same today as when Judge Griffin (right) and Judge Terry (left) used to paddle back and forth across the "ol' swimmin' hole." However, there's some sort of order out now that nobody goes swimming without bathing suits, but Bahm, The Sun's photographer, "snuck up" and caught some of the lads who "forgot" to wear any.



State College Crowds In On Ancient Camp Ground of Indians

By RICHARD POURADE

Mother Nature went to a lot of trouble thousands of years ago—rocking the earth, splitting asunder bulging granite hills, spouting giant boulders—to make a swell swimmin' hole for kids.

And then, by gosh, what did dad do?

He spread State College buildings atop the over-hanging hill, cut up the mesa and sold it in 50-foot lots, built houses, shaved out roads.

And—worst of all—forced the kids into bathing suits.

Old Times Recalled

If you have ever gone swimmin' Indian-fashion, hop-skip-ping over baked rocks the sun painting your body an itching red—and what kid hasn't—you'll know what it is like to go swimmin' in the old swimmin' hole, clad in a bathing suit.

So, everything has changed out at Adobe Falls.

Nestled in a tiny, narrow canyon which slides away to the north from the rear of State College, Adobe Falls is a tumbling mass of granite rocks which, in one spot above a pool of placid, running water, rise to a sheer height of 50 feet.

Kids In Last Stand

Here, in this rocky, exciting gully, a relatively few boys of East San Diego and La Mesa are making the last stand of kids against the advance of the monster "development."

But the last line of defense is a barrier of bathing suits!

Wearing of bathing suits is the order of the day—the badges of slow retreat.

Judge Harks Back

It was different 25 years ago—ask Judge Lloyd E. Griffin. Adobe Falls was still the paradise of boys 10, 12 years ago when Police Judge Clarence E. Terry hiked over dusty hills to reach the canyon and camp overnight.

"Sure, I remember Adobe Falls," said Judge Griffin. "I've hiked out there many a time. We used to dig caves somewhere near there. We always thought we were really out in the wilds when we tramped to the Falls."

No Hampering Clothes

"Everybody swam without suits,"

said Judge Terry. "It was a real adventure in those days to hike over the long trail out there, first passing through Young's Caves, which were dug out as tunnels through chalk hills by an old recluse named Young."

Adobe Falls was the goal of all camping trips in years gone by.

Nearly every prominent person who grew up in San Diego has dived into the rock-cup pools of water.

Cursed By Progress

For scores of years it was the sole property of boys. Then came the development of that section of San Diego, the building of State College, and the plans to make the falls a "come-on" for real estate sales.

Boys decamped. A few remain. They wear bathing suits. State College students might drop down for lunch. Residents of the district ride to the gully in autos to picnic.

No Privacy Left

If you sneak behind a boulder, discard your suit for a quick plunge, look out! "Here they come," is the warning cry from the boy guard stationed atop a boulder.

Shucks, a fellow's got no privacy left at all.

The picturesque Falls are fed by seepage from Murray Dam, situated upstream. The water trickles in a pool at the north

end of the canyon, and then tumbles over rocks, worn smooth by countless years of running water, and reaches the main falls.

Here the stream slips between rocks and drops 30 feet into a pool of water. Three sides of the pool are backed with steep rock cliffs.

At the south end, the water slides out a narrow spillway and continues its run down the canyon to the sea.

Indians Camped Here

A volcanic disturbance, an earthquake, or some other violent upheaval, must have formed Adobe Falls many thousands of years ago. Centuries ago Indians pattered over its rocks, pounded meal in crude bowls ground in boulders, sprawled on natural tables and baked in the sun, drank of its waters.

San Diego boys realistically mimicked their Indian forerunners for scores of years, and then fences, benches, trash cans, and so forth, for family picnics.

W.D.'s 1935 notes

Property of
SAN DIEGO HISTORICAL SOC.

Miss Hanneke
ADOBE FALLS

Adobe Falls are below the Murry Dam near La Mesa Hights and are located in what is known as Alvarado Canyon.

This has for many years been a favorite picnicking spot for hikers, the country in spring abounding in many varieties of wild flowers.

The Boy Scouts have a well worn trail here and often use this trail.

Just below the falls several fine clumps of tules have grown up, encouraged by the moisture that will collect among the rocks when the run-off from the dam above is allowed to flow down the valley.

A number of years ago (about 1921 I should say) a near tragedy was prevented here. Miss Elizabeth Mannix who I believe is the person sending down the warning tells me the story. It seems that one day a party of deaf mutes were enjoying a picnic here, when suddenly the party with whom Miss M. was at the top of the cliff above the canyon saw the water rushing down the canyon. Rushing down she warned, not without difficulty of the on-coming peril. Fortunately they were made to understand and hurried up to safe ground higher up. Warning signs along this canyon said that occasionally the

unfurnished in original - W.D.

F.E. Green's Ms. on the Mission Dam and Aqueduct:

The Mission Ditch on Alvarado Creek ... The source of the water supply for this ditch was a spring flowing several miners' inches above what is now known as Adobe Falls, about two miles up the canyon from the San Diego River. One of the main roads from San Diego to El Cajon in the early days went up this canyon so as to water the horses at this spring. The vicinity of this spring also was a favorite camping ground for the sheep herders. This may have been the spring which was discovered by the Fathers in 1795, and from which they speak of building a ditch....

The ~~point~~ elevation of the line of this old ditch indicates that the point of diversion was somewhere below Adobe Falls, and that the ditch led to the upper bench lands near Grantville and not to the alluvial flats on the north side of the mouth of Alvarado Creek. ...

Adobe Falls

For the first ten years of the Third Regime there was a beloved and much used beauty spot a few hundred feet from the northeast edge of the campus. It was affectionately called "Adobe Falls." Here a very small stream trickled over an outcropping of well rounded rocks and boulders and formed pools of varying shapes and sizes. This unusual formation in a sage-covered waste was hardly more than 25 by 70 feet in size, but the streamlet flowed continuously throughout the year.

The students expressed a desire to develop a four or five acre park around the "Falls" so that recreational opportunities could be extended. No funds during those early economically pinched depression years were available for purchase of the potential park. Off and on over a period of several years the President approached the owner of most of the land adjoining the campus suggesting how appreciative students and faculty would be if a three to five acre plot were made available to them for their Adobe Falls Park. The owner was interested in transferring title but not as a donor!

Time passed. Hard times continued. Eventually an agent approached the President with the statement that the title to the owner's large holding of land was becoming clouded by the accumulation of delinquent taxes on the unproductive property, that our interest in Adobe Falls was known, and that if the President could and would arrange all the appropriate procedures in

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Sacramento the College could have the Adobe Falls and all the additional land needed to equal in value the amount of delinquent taxes-about \$2,200. What a surprise! What a boon!

Subsequent action resulted in the acquisition of Adobe Falls and about 96 acres of land. Some of this land extended about three-fourths of the distance across the valley floor on the north side of the campus.

The idea of a park expanded into a "dream" of a lake for fresh-water swimming and for sun-bathing on an artificial sandy beach. This development raised the question about the quality of the water since its source had been unknown. The County Health Department analyzed the water at our request and found it to be contaminated. The President, Business Manager and Chief Custodian took a truck trip up the canyon over a rocky trail, since there were no roads. It was a rough unhappy exploration! The trickling sparkling water of beautiful Adobe Falls was the effluent of dozens of cesspools installed along the several miles of canyon rim!

Three things have helped to ease our disappointment: (1) A year or two after our discovery of pollution the flood water of an exceptionally severe storm completely destroyed Adobe Falls; (2) a considerable acreage of the newly acquired land has been utilized for College purposes; (3) more recently the College is in the process of acquiring very expensive additional land on the

south side of the campus by utilizing something over a million dollars of value from the land that extends across the valley floor and not used for the current freeway.

Adobe Falls was first a borrowed spot for fun. Then came the "dream" of a park and later of a fresh-water lake and sunning beach for more fun. More recently there is the actuality of a great deal of money for additional campus. Here is a modern version of Aladdin and his Lamp!

Two features of the campus--the Fletcher Chimes and "Montezuma"--came by way of special types of interest and generosity.

110-12 JUNE 7 - July 13, 2000



Photo: City of San Diego

Little known and hard to reach Adobe Falls has been a treasure for many in the center of a busy metropolis.

is a nature study area and boy
to use the area for many

Adobe Falls - Our City's Forgotten Park

First in a Series

By R. Maude Madsen

Bombarded by boulders from freeway construction, ravaged by raging rainwater, invaded by a polluting line and marred by graffiti and years of neglect, Adobe Open Space Park is crying for help. This series will look at its picturesque past, the present state of affairs, and hopes for the future.

Relatively few people in modern San Diego are aware of Adobe Falls although it is included in the Navajo Community Plan as an open space park. Its time of glory was during the pre-World War II days before the rush of growth and development. Thanks to the efforts of Patricia Ward, the park's staunchest supporter, and the late Mayor Ward, who did extensive research on its history, Adobe Falls in 1973 was designated as Historical Site No. 1. The City of San Diego's Historical Site Board Reg. Adobe Falls boasts the only natural waterfall within City limits.

There are approximately 37 acres in the area which have been proposed for the park, which is north of Interstate 8 and west of College Avenue. The two acres are owned by San Diego State University and the other acres have been designated by the City for the park. The status of a lease agreement between the University and the City and acquisition of the five acres from the developer of the multi-family housing project to the west are matters still to be resolved. Let's reflect first on the history of Adobe Falls.

One of the most poignant descriptions of the area was written by historian and author Richard Pourade in a column for the San Diego Sun on September 7, 1917. "Nestled in a tiny, narrow canyon, which slides away to the north, from the rear of State College, Adobe Falls is a tumbling mass of granite rocks with a pool of water in one spot above a pool of perching water, rise to a sheer height of 50 feet....Adobe Falls was the goal of all camping trips in years gone by."

Continued on p. 2

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2 FALLS, cont'd from front page

every prominent person who grew up in San Diego has dived into cup pools of water. For scores of years it was the sole property of the area. Then came the development of that section of San Diego, the building of the college, and the plans to make the falls a 'come-on' for real estate development.....

"The picturesque falls are fed by seepage from Murray Dam, situated upstream. The water trickles in a pool at the north end of the canyon, and tumbles over rocks, worn smooth by countless years of running water, reaches the main falls. Here the stream slips between rocks and drops 30 feet into a pool of water. Three sides of the pool are backed with steep rock cliff. At the south end, the water slides out a narrow spillway and continues its run down the canyon to the sea."

Since Pourade's 30's description of Adobe Falls has come the construction of Interstate 8 which encroached on the canyon and littered the area with boulders. Then, of course, the infamous sewer line which brought Adobe Falls to the attention of the public when its manhole cover was dislodged spewed millions of gallons of sewage. A contractor is working around the clock to reroute the line under I-8.

The information provided when designating it as an Historical Site in 1969 stated that artifacts reveal that Adobe Falls was used by Digueno Indians and was a primitive water source, as well as a prime water source for the Mission and for the pioneers of San Diego.

In addition to its use as a recreation site by residents of San Diego since its earliest days because of its natural beauty and year round water supply, it has also served as a natural study area for students of the University. Students of geology, anthropology, botany, ecology, zoology and geography have found it to be a rich area for scientific exploration. Hearst Elementary School students have used Adobe Falls as a nature study area and Boy Scouts used the area for many years as a study site and campground.

In 1969 San Diego State zoology professor, Dr. John Todd, wrote a memo to the administration urging the preservation of the site for the University. He wrote "a large number of the faculty in the physical and natural sciences are rediscovering this land as one of their most valued teaching aids, and a growing number of faculty and students walk there to contemplate in these hurried, violent times. The need for this kind of property becomes increasingly urgent as we are forced to put more earth under concrete.....As recently as the first half of this decade we were

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In 1969 San Diego State zoology professor, Dr. John Todd, wrote a memo to the administration urging the preservation of the site for the University. He wrote "a large number of the faculty in the physical and natural sciences are rediscovering this land as one of their most valued teaching aids, and a growing number of faculty and students walk there to contemplate in these harried, violent times. The need for this kind of property becomes increasingly urgent as we are forced to put more earth under concrete.....As recently as the first half of this decade we were not as cognizant as we are now of the rapid deterioration of our environment, or how much we need a natural area on the campus for teaching. Further, I think that it is important that colleges lead their communities in creating sane and model environments. We should be willing, within our very limited budgets, to explore new ways of finding a balance between development and man's need for solitude and isolation. Adobe Falls Canyon seems to be the greatest asset we have for exploring this concept, and it is a gem."

The present status of Adobe Falls and events since its designation as an Historical Site in 1973 will be explored in our next issue.

Adobe Falls Canyon

Adobe Falls early in the century established itself as a landmark in San Diego. It was one of the places frequently visited by people who were willing to exert a little physical effort to obtain their recreation. Small town San Diegans still remember the days when hiking out to Adobe Falls meant going to the end of the streetcar line on University Avenue or Adams Avenue and then taking a long, hot, and dusty hike to the area now nearly submerged by Highway 8. When the ground was broken for San Diego State on its present site, everyone afterwards hiked down the trail to Adobe Falls for a barbecue.

Adobe Falls was apparently forgotten for many years. The college owned the land but eventually decided to trade it back to the State for land north of the campus. The trade became official in 1963 when the master plan for the college was approved. The land was then reclassified as State surplus land and put under the General Services Division, where it remains now.

In 1965, the City of San Diego began to look into the possibility of obtaining the area for a city park. There didn't seem to be any feasible solution, however, and the city didn't have the right-of-way. So the Park and Recreation Department concentrated its efforts on obtaining a more centrally located park for the Montezuma area.

Adobe Falls was again apparently forgotten until the Little League stirred up interest in the area. Shortly afterward, the Del Prado residents became aware of plans for a new subdivision development below their homes just to the west of Adobe Falls. The residents

generated enough interest and protest against the subdivision to stop the full completion of Adobe Falls Road but were not able to stop the subdivision.

The Adobe Falls area is currently in the hands of three owners: the State of California, the State Highway Division, and a private developer, supposedly Christiana Oil Company. The land owned by the State, which includes most of Adobe Falls Canyon, is currently scheduled to be put up for public auction in August of 1969 if no other action is taken. The water falls are in the upper (eastern) portion of the area and are partly in the State surplus land. A portion of the falls area is owned by the State Highway Division and, as of now, the Highway Division has no definite plans for the area. The private developer owns the land to the west and also a finger of land on the north, which contains the lower part of the stream.

The San Diego Park and Recreation Department, still interested in Adobe Falls for a park, initiated legislation in 1968 to take the land out of the surplus land division of the State. Efforts at this were continued into 1969. The State has offered to sell the land to the City of San Diego for park purposes, with the price set at \$98,000 a sum much higher than the City is willing to pay. Thus things with the city are at a standstill right now.

In view of this, several people on the college campus have directed a campaign for the college to acquire the land presently designated as State surplus land. The Conservation Society, after taking a field trip to the area, drafted a letter to President Love, expressing various reasons why it wanted the area saved in its

natural condition. Mr. Buckley Robbins, instructor of conservation, has conducted studies in the Adobe Falls area and has shown by tape recordings that it is possible to find areas in the Adobe Falls Canyon where the sound of the falls and running water completely drowns out the noise of the freeway, a place where students and neighborhood residents might retreat. Dr. Paul Ezell, chairman of the anthropology department, uncovered artifacts of the Digueno Indians in the Adobe Falls area several years ago. When interest in the area brought the matter again to his attention, Dr. Ezell made an archeological study of the area but could find no indication of a major Digueno site but is still researching the area.

As a result of this interest in having the college acquire Adobe Falls Canyon, President Love has directed Dean George Koester to write a letter to the Chancellor and State Board of Trustees, requesting that the matter of Adobe Falls be put on the agenda for their next meeting, at the end of May, with the possibility that the request may not be in time and the issue will be brought up at the following meeting late in June.

If the college does obtain Adobe Falls from the State, which may be possible without any monetary exchange necessary, the City of San Diego would like to lease the area from the college under a long-term agreement and use it for a neighborhood park. The present plans would allow for an access road, a bridge, a grass picnic area, tables and benches, restrooms, a parking lot for approximately 20 cars, with the upper falls area to be left in its natural condition.

The finger of land owned by the developer just north of the State owned 1116 is considered the core ecological area. This area includes much of the lower stream and the huge palms and sycamores. The developer has indicated that he might sell this crucial acreage to the college. This is the area where students have offered to construct ponds to attract waterfowl for behavioral studies, at no expense to the college. There is a wide variety of animals inhabiting the area but their continued presence is threatened by present plans for the area. The present plans include a large cement flood control channel; necessary to protect the apartments being constructed by the developer farther down the valley floodplain, just to the east of Harting Road. This channel would destroy the lower stream and the core ecological area.

The developer has applied for a drainage permit and has signed an agreement that a flood control channel will be built by him at a cost of \$13,900 in this area. Usually in cases such as this, the city will pay about half of the expenses, but the matter has not yet been brought before the City Council for that decision. The original application for the permit was filed on November 16, 1967 by two men who gave their names as W.R. Corey and R.C. Fennell. Mr. Corey cannot be located in San Diego at the present time (his phone number has been disconnected with no alternate number) and the address given on the application for Mr. Fennell was in Arizona, so the firm they represent remains a little hazy.

The original application for the drainage permit has been held up for a number of reasons, one of which has been the discussion

of the type of channel to be built, cement-lined or rock-lined. The application will soon be brought before the City Council for approval and discussion of city financial responsibility. Once the application is approved and the loan taken out it will be too late to try to acquire the land. For this reason it is important that the matter of Adobe Falls be brought up before the Board of Trustees as soon as possible. The City has indicated that it would have the funds available and would be willing to buy the core ecological area, now owned by the developer, if the college acquires the rest of the State-owned land and is willing to lease it to the city. There appears to be a conflict of purposes between the city and the college, since the city wishes to obtain the area so it can be developed into a small park and the college wishes to retain it as a natural area. Certainly something can be worked out eventually if the college once obtains the land. Perhaps if the college obtained the State land and the city purchased the core ecological area from the developer the core area could be traded for the lower falls area, leaving the upper falls area intact. All of this depends on the college's and State's ability to act quickly enough. Time is running out for Adobe Falls Canyon.