



**PHASE I CULTURAL RESOURCES STUDY  
FOR THE  
AVALON CABRILLO MOLE PHASE II PROJECT  
AVALON, SANTA CATALINA ISLAND, LOS ANGELES COUNTY, CALIFORNIA**

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USGS Quadrangle  
*Santa Catalina East, California*  
Anza Project No. 20-0009

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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Anza Resources Consultants (Anza) was retained by Birdseye Planning Group to conduct a Phase I cultural resources study for the Avalon Cabrillo Mole Phase II Project (project), in the City of Avalon, Santa Catalina Island, Los Angeles County, California. The proposed project would make improvements to the buildings and structures at the Cabrillo Mole Terminal and associated traffic circulation improvements in Avalon Harbor.

The proposed project is subject to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) with City of Avalon serving as lead agency. The project seeks federal funding assistance and Federal Transit Administration is the lead agency for purposes of National Environmental Quality Act (NEPA) and Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (Section 106) compliance.

This study includes delineation of a project area of potential effects (APE), a cultural resources records search, Sacred Lands File search and Native American scoping, pedestrian survey of the project site, evaluation of historic built environment resources, and preparation of this technical report in compliance with the cultural resources requirements of CEQA, NEPA, and Section 106.

The cultural resource records search, Native American scoping, and pedestrian survey identified no archaeological resources within the project site. The Sacred Lands File search and Native American scoping indicated that the project APE and Santa Catalina Island in general is of importance to Native Americans. However, because the APE is entirely within a paved environment constructed over fill into the bay and along the shore, the APE is considered to have an extremely low potential to encounter buried archaeological or tribal cultural resources. The Cabrillo Mole Terminal was originally constructed in 1968 and evaluated for eligibility for listing on the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) or National Register of Historic Places (NRHP).

The Cabrillo Mole Terminal is recommended not eligible for CRHR/NRHP listing and impacts/effects to this property would be not significant/less than adverse. Anza recommends a finding of ***no impacts to historical or archaeological resources*** under CEQA and ***less than adverse effects to historic properties*** under NEPA. No further cultural resources study is recommended; however, the following standard measures are recommended to avoid potential impacts from the unanticipated discovery of cultural resources during project related ground disturbing activities.

## UNANTICIPATED DISCOVERY OF CULTURAL RESOURCES

If unanticipated cultural resources are encountered during ground-disturbing activities, work in the immediate area must halt and an archaeologist meeting the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards for archaeology (National Park Service 1983) must be contacted immediately to evaluate the find. If the discovery proves to be significant under CEQA or Section 106, additional work such as data recovery excavation may be warranted.

## UNANTICIPATED DISCOVERY OF HUMAN REMAINS

The discovery of human remains is always a possibility during ground disturbing activities. If human remains are found, the State of California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 states that no further disturbance shall occur until the county coroner has made a determination of origin and disposition pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 5097.98. In the event of an unanticipated discovery of human remains, the county coroner must be notified immediately. If the human remains are determined to be prehistoric, the coroner will notify the Native American Heritage Commission, which

will determine and notify a Most Likely Descendant. The Most Likely Descendant shall complete the inspection of the site within 48 hours of notification and may recommend scientific removal and nondestructive analysis of human remains and items associated with Native American burials.

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## 1. INTRODUCTION

Anza Resources Consultants (Anza) was retained by Birdseye Planning Group to conduct a Phase I cultural resources study for the Avalon Cabrillo Mole Phase II Project (project), in the City of Avalon, Santa Catalina Island, Los Angeles County, California. The proposed project would make improvements to the buildings and structures at the Cabrillo Mole Terminal and associated traffic circulation improvements in Avalon Harbor.

The project site is located within an unsectioned portion of Township 10 South, Range 14 West, San Bernardino Base and Meridian. The project site is depicted on the 2018 United States Geological Survey (USGS) *Santa Catalina East, CA 7.5-minute* topographical map in Figure 1 and on a Google Satellite aerial background in Figure 2.

The City of Avalon (City) is the project proponent and lead agency for the purposes of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) compliance. The project seeks funding assistance through the Federal Transit Administration (FTA) and therefore qualifies as a federal undertaking. The FTA is the lead agency for purposes of National Environmental Quality Act (NEPA) and Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (Section 106) compliance. This study is prepared to assist the project with compliance with Section 106, CEQA, and the City of Avalon's cultural resources guidelines, as discussed in Sections 1.2.1 through 1.2.3.

This cultural resources study includes a cultural resources records search, a summary of Native American scoping for the project, pedestrian survey, evaluation of historic built environment resources, and the preparation of this report following the *Archaeological Resources Management Report (ARMR): Recommended Content and Format* guidelines (California Office of Historic Preservation 1990).

### 1.1 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The Cabrillo Mole (Mole) is a multimodal transportation hub used by cross-channel carrier passengers traveling between the mainland and Avalon and as a gathering place for residents and visitors. It is the primary point of entry; and thus, it serves as the gateway to the City of Avalon and Santa Catalina Island. In addition to serving visitors to Catalina Island, the Mole has a working wharf, an operations and maintenance office, and related equipment needed to support harbor operations. Originally constructed in 1968, the Mole is a 46-foot wide by 400-foot long concrete slab structure constructed in a north/south orientation on a rock base that also serves as a breakwater for Avalon Harbor.

Existing improvements on the Cabrillo Mole consist of three, single-story masonry buildings and covered walkways that provide all-weather shelter and pedestrian connectivity to an adjacent parking area, a ground transportation (i.e., taxi, hotel shuttles, vehicles, autoettes [micro-cars], and bicycles) pickup/drop-off area and sidewalks along Pebbly Beach Road that connect the Mole with downtown Avalon to the west and recreational areas (i.e., Lover's Cove) along the shoreline to the south. The buildings provide commercial space for passenger ticketing, baggage handling services, kiosks, and restrooms. A restaurant/deli as well as offices for tour/excursion companies and harbor operations are also located within the existing buildings. Five in-water floats serve as temporary mooring points for cross-channel commercial carriers, waterside permit holders, private boats and cruise ship tenders. Passenger and visitor-related services are focused on the west side of the Mole. Harbor operations which includes the wharf, crane and related support equipment are located on the east side of the Mole. The concrete wharf structure is a fixed platform on pilings that extends over the water to facilitate loading/unloading of vessels. Public access for fishing is also provided in this area.

As proposed, Phase II of the redevelopment process would build on Phase I improvements which are scheduled for completion mid-2020. Phase I improvements are composed of reinforcements to the concrete wharf structure and portions of the concrete slab on the Mole to ensure continued safe and reliable operation. Repairs include reinforcing existing concrete members and steel grates on the wharf, concrete slab repairs on the Mole, railing repairs and installation of pedestrian shade structures on the Mole.

Phase II improvements would replace and reconfigure existing buildings on the Mole, improve pedestrian/passenger gathering/queuing areas and improve adjacent transportation circulation to better facilitate multimodal connectivity. As envisioned, Phase II improvements would include the following:

- New one/two-story building designed to accommodate existing commercial tenants (i.e., recreational tour services, deli, baggage services, ticketing operations, administrative offices and harbor operations) and new space for a restaurant/bar and similar complementary uses that take advantage of this unique location;
- New public restroom facilities;
- Upgraded all-weather gathering areas, passenger loading queue area, ADA-compliant facilities and new path-of-travel to/from ground transportation; and
- Improved short and long-term parking, vehicle circulation and loading areas and access to public transportation.

These improvements would be designed to ensure existing use of in-water infrastructure such as the mooring floats and access to boating services (i.e., pump-a-head facilities) is not interrupted. All improvements would occur on the surface of the Mole. No in-water work would be required for Phase II.

The goal of Phase II is to create a memorable and iconic sense of place as well as a viable source of commercial lease income for the City of Avalon while efficiently serving all intended functions operating within a holistic system. The project is expected to begin construction in mid-2021 and be completed in late 2022.

## **1.2 REGULATORY SETTING**

### **1.2.1 State**

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

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

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

4. Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

In addition, if it can be demonstrated that a project will cause damage to a unique archaeological resource, the lead agency may require reasonable efforts be made to permit any or all of these resources to be preserved in place or left in an undisturbed state. To the extent that resources cannot be left undisturbed, mitigation measures are required (PRC, Section 21083.2[a], [b], and PRC, Section 21083.2(g) defines a unique archaeological resource as an archaeological artifact, object, or site about which it can be clearly demonstrated that, without merely adding to the current body of knowledge, the probability is high that it meets any of the following criteria:

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

California Assembly Bill 52 of 2014 (AB 52) took effect July 1, 2015, and expanded CEQA by establishing a formal consultation process for California tribes within the CEQA process. The bill specifies that any project that may affect or cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a tribal cultural resource would require a lead agency to “begin consultation with a California Native American tribe that is traditional and culturally affiliated with the geographic area of the proposed project.” According to the legislative intent for AB 52, “tribes may have knowledge about land and cultural resources that should be included in the environmental analysis for projects that may have a significant impact on those resources.” Section 21074 of AB 52 also defines a new category of resources under CEQA called “tribal cultural resources.” Tribal cultural resources are defined as “sites, features, places, cultural landscapes, sacred places, and objects with cultural value to a California Native American tribe” and is either listed on or eligible for the California Register of Historical Resources or a local historic register, or if the lead agency chooses to treat the resource as a tribal cultural resource. See also PRC 21074 (a)(1)(A)-(B).

### 1.2.2 Federal

The project seeks funding assistance from the Federal Transit Administration (FTA) and therefore qualifies as a federal undertaking. Cultural resources are considered during federal undertakings chiefly under Section 106 of the NHPA of 1966 (as amended) through one of its implementing regulations, 36 CFR 800 (Protection of Historic Properties), as well as NEPA. Properties of traditional religious and cultural importance to Native Americans are considered under Section 101(d)(6)(A) of NHPA. Additional relevant federal laws include the Archaeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974, the American Indian Religious Freedom Act of 1978, the Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979, and the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1989, among others.

Section 106 of the NHPA (16 United States Code [USC] 470f) requires federal agencies to take into account the effects of their undertakings on any district, site, building, structure, or object that is included in, or eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), and to afford the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation a reasonable opportunity to comment on such undertakings (36 CFR 800.1). Under Section 106, the significance of any adversely affected cultural resource is assessed and mitigation measures are proposed to reduce any impacts to an acceptable level. Significant cultural resources are those resources that are listed in or are eligible for listing in the NRHP per the criteria listed below (36 CFR 60.4). Cultural resources eligible for the NRHP are labeled as historic properties.

“The quality of significance in American history, 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 that:

- (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 the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of installation, 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) Have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

### 1.2.3 City of Avalon

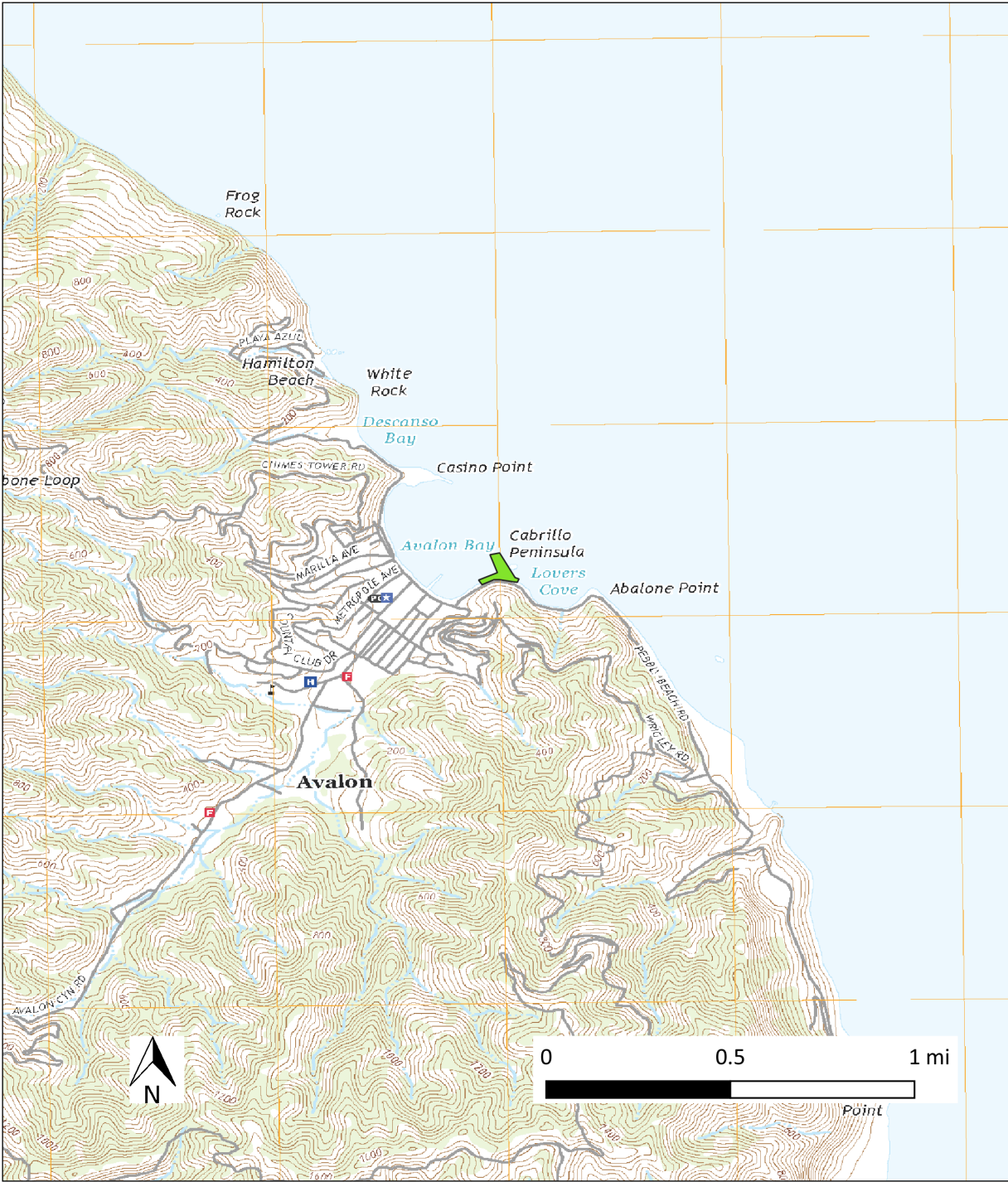
Section IV.H (Cultural Resources) of the Conservation Element in the *City of Avalon 2030 General Plan/Local Coastal Plan Final* provides a summary of the history of Avalon, its National Register of Historic Places-listed resources, and goals, policies, and implementation actions for the preservation of cultural resources in the city (City of Avalon 2013). The Land Use and Open Space elements provide additional goals, policies, and implementation actions regarding cultural resources.

## 1.3 AREA OF POTENTIAL EFFECTS

The area of potential effects (APE) of an undertaking is defined in 36 CFR 800.16(d) as the “geographic area or areas within which an undertaking may directly or indirectly cause changes in the character or use of historic properties if any such property exists.” The APE is three-dimensional (depth, length, width) and include all areas directly and indirectly affected by the proposed construction. The current undertaking would be located on a 46-foot wide by 400-foot long concrete slab structure constructed in a north/south orientation on a rock base that also serves as a breakwater for Avalon Harbor. The undertaking would also extend into the ground transportation pickup/drop-off and parking area, constructed on a filled-in and flattened corner of the bay. Project direct effects would occur entirely above the waterline for the portion of the project located on the Mole and construction phase direct effects of ground disturbance to an estimated depth of two feet throughout the land portion of the APE. The indirect APE includes adjacent or nearby properties that may be indirectly affected (e.g., visual change to historic district, vibrational impacts to unreinforced adobe structures) by the proposed undertaking. For the proposed undertaking, the indirect APE is one parcel out in every direction, including parcels across Avalon Bay to account for potential visual effects. Figure 2 displays the direct APE for the current undertaking on an aerial background.

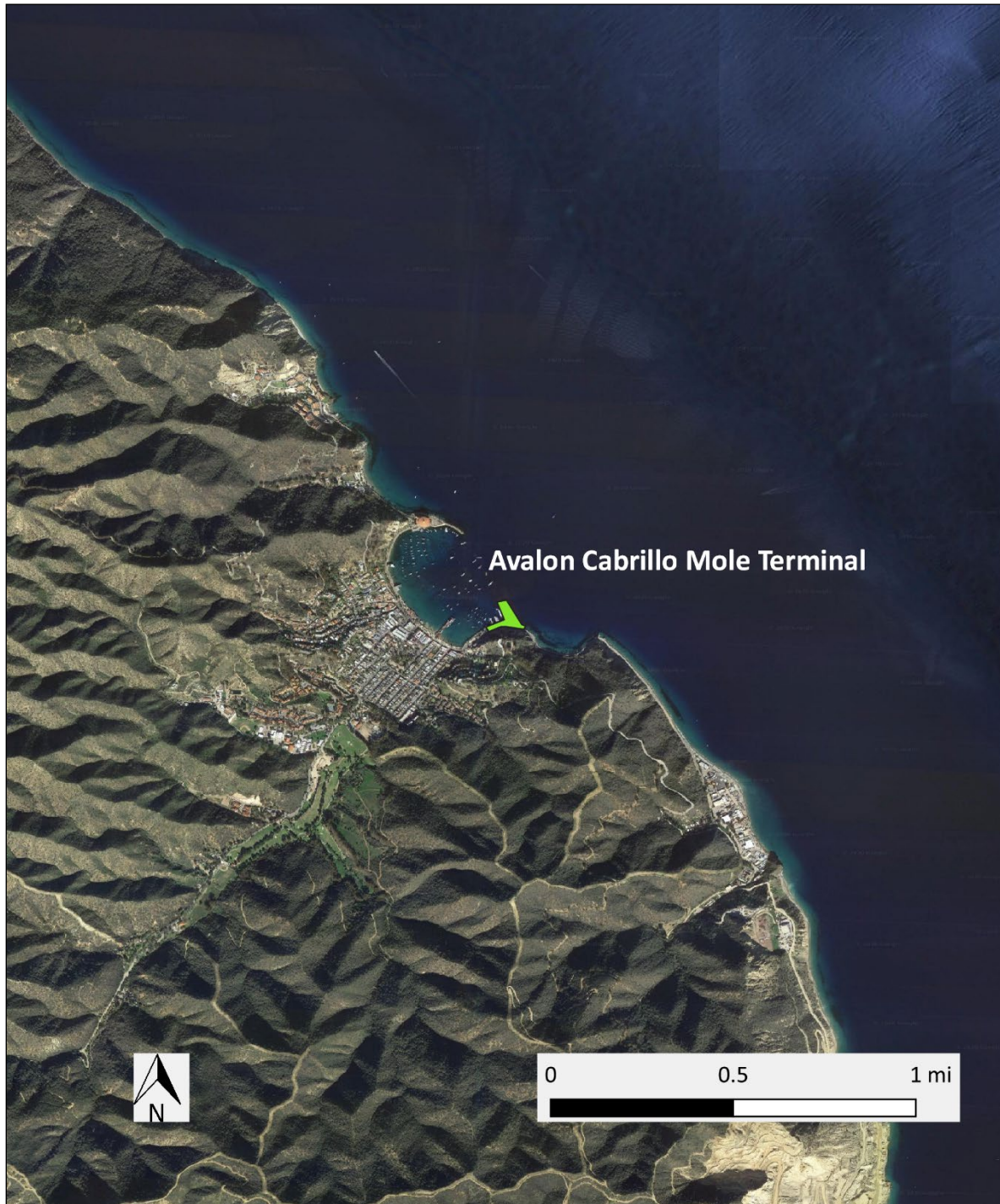
## 1.4 PERSONNEL

Anza Principal and Senior Cultural Resources Specialist Kevin Hunt requested the cultural resources records search, conducted Native American scoping, pedestrian survey, and built environment resource evaluation, prepared all GIS and figures, and was the primary author of this report. Anza Cultural Resources Principal Investigator Katherine Collins, M.A., Registered Professional Archaeologist (RPA), who meets the Secretary of the Interior’s Professional Qualifications Standards for prehistoric and historic archaeology (National Park Service 1983), co-authored this report and served as principal investigator.



Santa Catalina East, CA

Figure 1. Project Location Map



Google Satellite Image

Figure 2. Aerial Image of Project Site

## 2. ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

The project APE is located at sea level on the eastern edge of Avalon Harbor near the southeast end Santa Catalina Island. The APE is entirely paved and largely built over rock fill placed into the bay. Santa Catalina Island has a warm-summer Mediterranean climate with generally mild winters. Catalina Island was never connected to the mainland so all plant and animal species on the island arrived via the air or ocean or were introduced by humans (Catalina Island Conservancy n.d.). The island has at least 61 endemic species and subspecies, including eight plants, five mammals, three birds, and 45 invertebrates. Offshore, the island has been associated with fishing for tuna, swordfish, yellowtail, white sea bass, barracuda, bonita, and many other species. Abalone diving was extremely popular at the island until overharvesting depleted the shellfish.

Geologically, the project vicinity is underlain by quartz-diorite of the Catalina Island Pluton (Bohannon and Reiss 2004). The island possesses rugged terrain and the coastline is dominated by steep hillsides punctuated by bays with sandy beaches such as Avalon. The project APE, being at the southeast edge of Avalon Bay abuts very steep slope with Pebbly Beach Road carved along the base of the slope at the water's edge.

### 3. CULTURAL SETTING

#### 3.1 PREHISTORIC SETTING

For nearly a century, archaeologists have developed chronological sequences to explain prehistoric cultural changes within all or portions of southern California (c.f., Jones and Klar 2007; Moratto 1984). Wallace (1955, 1978) devised a prehistoric chronology for the southern California coastal region based on early studies and focused on data synthesis that included four horizons: Early Man, Milling Stone, Intermediate, and Late Prehistoric. Though initially lacking the chronological precision of absolute dates (Moratto 1984:159), Wallace's (1955) synthesis has been modified and improved using thousands of radiocarbon dates obtained by southern California researchers over recent decades (Byrd and Raab 2007:217; Koerper and Drover 1983; Koerper et al. 2002; Mason and Peterson 1994). The prehistoric chronological sequence for southern California presented below is a composite based on Wallace (1955) and Warren (1968) as well as later studies, including Koerper and Drover (1983).

##### 3.1.1 Early Man Horizon (CA. 10,000 – 6,000 B.C.)

Numerous pre-8000 B.C. sites have been identified along the mainland coast and Channel Islands of southern California (c.f., Erlandson 1991; Johnson et al. 2002; Jones and Klar 2007; Moratto 1984; Rick et al. 2001:609). The Arlington Springs site on Santa Rosa Island produced human femurs dated to approximately 13,000 years ago (Arnold et al. 2004; Johnson et al. 2002). On nearby San Miguel Island, human occupation at Daisy Cave (SMI-261) has been dated to nearly 13,000 years ago and included basketry greater than 12,000 years old, the earliest on the Pacific Coast (Arnold et al. 2004).

Although few Clovis or Folsom-style fluted points have been found in southern California (e.g., Dillon 2002; Erlandson et al. 1987), Early Man Horizon sites are generally associated with a greater emphasis on hunting than later horizons. Recent data indicate that the Early Man economy was a diverse mixture of hunting and gathering, including a significant focus on aquatic resources in coastal areas (e.g., Jones et al. 2002) and on inland Pleistocene lakeshores (Moratto 1984). A warm and dry 3,000-year period called the Altithermal began around 6000 B.C. The conditions of the Altithermal are likely responsible for the change in human subsistence patterns at this time, including a greater emphasis on plant foods and small game.

##### 3.1.2 Milling Stone Horizon (6000–3000 B.C.)

Wallace (1955:219) defined the Milling Stone Horizon as “marked by extensive use of milling stones and mullers, a general lack of well-made projectile points, and burials with rock cairns.” The dominance of such artifact types indicate a subsistence strategy oriented around collecting plant foods and small animals. A broad spectrum of food resources were consumed including small and large terrestrial mammals, sea mammals, birds, shellfish and other littoral and estuarine species, near-shore fishes, yucca, agave, and seeds and other plant products (Kowta 1969; Reinman 1964). Variability in artifact collections over time and from the coast to inland sites indicates that Milling Stone Horizon subsistence strategies adapted to environmental conditions (Byrd and Raab 2007:220). Lithic artifacts associated with Milling Stone Horizon sites are dominated by locally available tool stone. In addition, ground stone tools, such as manos and metates, chopping, scraping, and cutting tools, are very common. Kowta (1969) attributes the presence of numerous scraper-plane tools in Milling Stone Horizon collections to the processing of agave or yucca for food or fiber. The mortar and pestle, associated with acorns or

other foods processed through pounding, were first used during the Milling Stone Horizon and increased dramatically in later periods (Wallace 1955, 1978; Warren 1968).

Two types of artifacts that are considered diagnostic of the Milling Stone period are the cogged stone and discoidal, most of which have been found within sites dating between 4,000 and 1,000 B.C. (Moratto 1984:149), though possibly as far back as 5,500 B.C. (Couch et al. 2009). The cogged stone is a ground stone object that has gear-like teeth on the perimeter and is produced from a variety of materials. The function of cogged stones is unknown, but many scholars have postulated ritualistic or ceremonial uses (c.f., Dixon 1968:64-65; Eberhart 1961:367). Similar to cogged stones, discoidals are found in the archaeological record subsequent to the introduction of the cogged stone. Cogged stones and discoidals were often purposefully buried, or “cached.” They are most common in sites along the coastal drainages from southern Ventura County southward and are particularly abundant at some Orange County sites, although a few specimens have been found inland at Cajon Pass (Dixon 1968:63; Moratto 1984:149). Discoidals and cogged stones have been found together at some Orange County sites, such as CA-ORA-83/86/144 (Van Bueren et al. 1989:772) and Los Cerritos Ranch (Dixon 1975).

### **3.1.3 Intermediate Horizon (3,000 B.C. – A.D. 500)**

The Intermediate Horizon, as defined by Wallace, dates from approximately 3,000 B.C.-A.D. 500 and is characterized by a shift toward a hunting and maritime subsistence strategy, as well as greater use of plant foods. During the Intermediate Horizon, a noticeable trend occurred toward greater adaptation to local resources including a broad variety of fish, land mammal, and sea mammal remains along the coast. Tool kits for hunting, fishing, and processing food and materials reflect this increased diversity, with flake scrapers, drills, various projectile points, and shell fishhooks being manufactured.

Mortars and pestles became more common during this transitional period, gradually replacing manos and metates as the dominant milling equipment. Many archaeologists believe this change in milling stones signals a change from the processing and consuming of hard seed resources to the increasing reliance on acorn (e.g., Glassow et al. 1988; True 1993). Mortuary practices during the Intermediate typically included fully flexed burials oriented toward the north or west (Warren 1968:2-3).

### **3.1.4 Late Prehistoric Horizon (A.D. 500–Historic Contact)**

During Wallace’s (1955, 1978) Late Prehistoric Horizon the diversity of plant food resources and land and sea mammal hunting increased even further than during the Intermediate Horizon. More classes of artifacts were observed during this period and high quality exotic lithic materials were used for small finely worked projectile points associated with the bow and arrow. Steatite containers were made for cooking and storage and an increased use of asphalt for waterproofing is noted. The largest steatite quarry in California was located on Santa Catalina Island and it was traded throughout southern California (Chartkoff and Chartkoff 1984:135). More artistic artifacts were recovered from Late Prehistoric sites and cremation became a common mortuary custom. Larger, more permanent villages supported an increased population size and social structure (Wallace 1955:223).

Warren (1968) attributes this dramatic change in material culture, burial practices, and subsistence focus to the westward migration of desert people he called the Takic, or Numic, Tradition in Los Angeles, Orange, and western Riverside counties. This Takic Tradition was formerly referred to as the “Shoshonean wedge” (Warren 1968), but this nomenclature is no longer used to avoid confusion with ethnohistoric and modern Shoshonean groups (Heizer 1978:5; Shipley 1978:88, 90). Modern Gabrielino/Tongva in Los Angeles County are generally considered by archaeologists to be descendants

of these prehistoric Uto-Aztecan, Takic-speaking populations that settled along the California coast and southern Channel Islands during the Late Prehistoric Horizon.

### **3.2 ETHNOGRAPHIC OVERVIEW**

The project is located within the Gabrielino/Tongva ethnographic territory (Bean and Smith 1978:538; Kroeber 1925: Plate 57). Adjacent native groups include the Chumash and Tataviam/Alliklik to the north, Serrano and Cahuilla to the east, and Juaneño to the south. Santa Catalina Island, which the Gabrielino/Tongva called Pimu, and San Clemente Island (Kinki) are located at the western extent of Gabrielino ethnographic territory, with the Chumash having occupied most of the northern Channel Islands.

Archaeological, linguistic, and genetic evidence documents interaction between the Gabrielino and their neighbors in the form of intermarriage and trade. The term “Gabrielino” denotes those people who were administered by the Spanish at Mission San Gabriel, which included people from the traditional Gabrielino territory as well as other nearby groups (Bean and Smith 1978; Kroeber 1925). Many modern Gabrielino identify themselves as descendants of the indigenous people who lived within the Los Angeles Basin and refer to themselves as Tongva (King 1994:12). This term is used in the remainder of this section to refer to the contact period indigenous inhabitants of the Los Angeles Basin and southern Channel Islands and their descendants. Tongva lands encompassed the greater Los Angeles Basin and three Channel Islands: San Clemente, San Nicolas, and Santa Catalina (Bean and Smith 1978:538; Kroeber 1925:636).

The Tongva language belongs to the Takic branch of the Uto-Aztecan language family, which can be traced to the Great Basin region (Mithun 2004). This language family includes dialects spoken by the nearby Juaneño and Luiseño but is considerably different from those of the Chumash people living to the north and the Diegueño (including Ipai, Tipai, and Kumeyaay) people living to the south of the Tongva, Juaneño, and Luiseño. Tongva society was organized along patrilineal non-localized clans, a common Takic pattern. Each clan had a ceremonial leader and contained several lineages.

The Tongva established large permanent villages and smaller satellite camps in locations from the San Gabriel Mountains to the southern Channel Islands. Recent ethnohistoric work (O’Neil 2002) suggests a total tribal population of nearly 10,000, which is about twice that of earlier estimates of around 5,000 people (Bean and Smith 1978:540). At the time of European contact, Santa Catalina Island’s largest population centers were at Avalon and the Isthmus (Two Harbors), with additional settlements at Empire Landing, Johnson’s Landing, Little Harbor, Parson’s Landing, Toyon, and Whites Landing (Wlodarski 2010:4).

### **3.3 HISTORIC OVERVIEW**

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

#### **3.3.1 Spanish Period (1769–1822)**

In 1542, Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo led the first European expedition to observe what is now called southern California. For more than 200 years, Cabrillo and other Spanish, Portuguese, British, and

Russian explorers sailed the Alta (upper) California coast and made limited inland expeditions, but they did not establish permanent settlements (Bean 1968; Rolle 2003). Gaspar de Portolá and Franciscan Father Junípero Serra established the first Spanish settlement in Alta California at Mission San Diego de Alcalá in 1769. This was the first of 21 missions erected by the Spanish between 1769 and 1823.

Spain deeded ranchos to prominent citizens and soldiers, though few in comparison to what was subsequently granted by the Mexican government. To manage and expand herds of cattle on these large ranchos, colonists enlisted the labor of the surrounding Native American population (Engelhardt 1927a). The missions were responsible for administrating the local people as well as converting the population to Christianity (Engelhardt 1927b). Inevitably, this increased local population density and contact with diseases brought by Europeans greatly reduced the Native American population (McCawley 1996). On October 7, 1542, Juan Rodríguez Cabrillo sailed into Avalon Bay initially named Santa Catalina Island “Isla San Salvador” after his flagship and claimed the island for Spain (Federal Writers’ Project 1954:424; Wlodarski 2010:6). General Sebastian Vizcaino arrived at San Salvador on November 28, 1602, and, believing himself the “discoverer,” named the it Santa Caterina (later Catalina) after the Catholic Saint Catherine, whose feast day it was when he landed.

### **3.3.2 Mexican Period (1822–1848)**

The Mexican period commenced when news of the success of the Mexican Revolution (1810-1821) against the Spanish crown reached California in 1822. This period saw extensive interior land grant development as well as exploration west of the Sierra Nevada Mountains by American fur trappers. The California missions declined in power and were ultimately secularized in 1834. The hallmark of the Mexican period was large ranchos deeded to prominent Mexican citizens, frequently soldiers, by the governor. During the late Spanish and Mexican periods Native Americans were encouraged to settle at the missions on the mainland. From 1824 until his death in 1854, Samuel Prentiss lived on Santa Catalina Island in a futile search for buried treasure, thereby becoming the first person of European descent to live on the island (Wlodarski 2010:6). Tomas Robbins became set on possessing Santa Catalina during the governorship of Don Juan Batista Alvarado, but never secured ownership until Governor Don Pio Pico signed his grant deed on July 4, 1846, as his last act of governorship. Robbins deed was upheld in 1857 by a U.S. District Court (Wlodarski 2010:6).

### **3.3.3 American Period (1848–Present)**

The American Period officially began with the signing of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo in 1848, in which the United States agreed to pay Mexico \$15 million for the conquered territory, including California, Nevada, Utah, and parts of Colorado, Arizona, New Mexico, and Wyoming. In 1850, California was admitted to the Union as the 31st state. The discovery of gold in northern California in 1848 led to the California Gold Rush, though the first significant California gold was discovered in Placerita Canyon near the San Fernando Mission in 1842 (Guinn 1977) and gold bearing quartz had been discovered even earlier on Santa Catalina, by Captain George Calvert Yount in 1830 (Wlodarski 2010:7). Significant gold was found on Catalina in 1863 but the island’s owner since 1855, José María Covarrubias, objected to the prospectors’ activities. The island’s “gold rush” was over quickly when the gold ran out (Federal Writers’ Project 1954).

After the completion of the transcontinental railroad in 1869, thousands more settlers and immigrants began to migrate to southern California at the urgings of land speculators and developers. Santa Catalina Island passed through a series of owners during the mid-1800s until James Lick took possession circa 1867. In 1874 Lick evicted the numerous squatter/ranchers from the island, many of whom did not

previously know the island was privately owned (Wlodarski 2010:7). Lick sold the island to George Shatto in August 1887 for \$200,000, which began the development of a townsite that would become Avalon (Dumke 1970 [1944]:74).

### **3.3.4 Local History**

The following brief summary the history of Avalon is largely derived from Wlodarski's (2010) *Preliminary Cultural Resource Management Plan for the City of Avalon General Plan Update and EIR City of Avalon, Santa Catalina Island, Los Angeles County, California*. Additional information was sourced from the Federal Writers' Project (1954) *California a Guide to the Golden State*. Avalon began as an encampment called "Timm's Landing," until George Shatto and Charles Sumner purchased the island in 1887 when it was briefly renamed "Shatto." That same year, the townsite was laid out and renamed Avalon, with the Hotel Metropole being the first building constructed. By 1899 the town was a summer "tent city," with as many as 3,000 seasonal residents. In 1892 General William Banning purchased the island and his three sons formed the Santa Catalina Island Company in 1894.

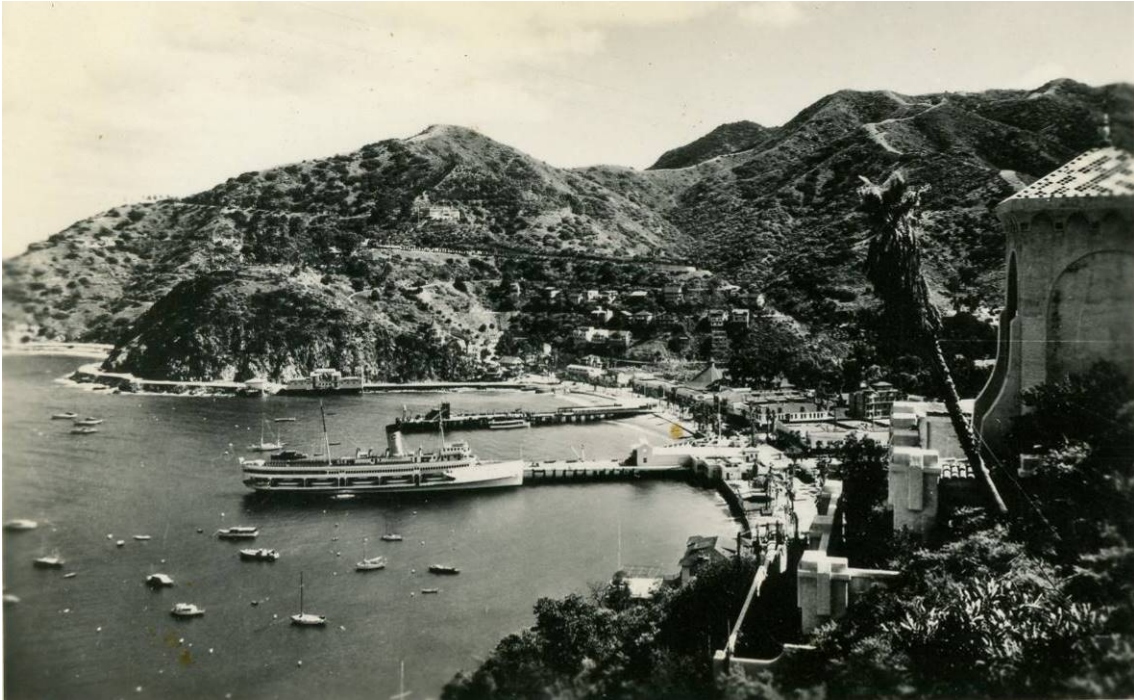
Avalon became incorporated as a city on June 26, 1913, and William Wrigley, Jr. (of chewing gum fortune) acquired the majority ownership of the island by 1919. The Chicago Cubs, under Wrigley's ownership, began spring training on the island in 1921, which continued for 27 seasons. Also in 1921, the Sugar Loaf Dance Hall was built at the site of City's most famous future landmark, the Catalina Casino. In 1928 Pebbly Beach Road was constructed from Crescent Avenue to the site of the future Cabrillo Mole Terminal.

The Catalina Casino was completed in 1929 at a cost of \$2,000,000 (Federal Writers' Project 1954). The building was designed as a movie theater with a huge circular ballroom on the second floor and was never intended nor used for gambling. Rather, its name derived from the Italian word *casino*, meaning "gathering place." The white circular casino building has been described as "an adaptation of Moorish design (Federal Writers' Project 1954:425)," as well as a hybrid of Art Deco and Mediterranean Revival styles.

During the mid-to-late twentieth century, the City of Avalon continued to grow with its density and spread limited largely by the natural topography. The city possesses an eclectic mix of historic period architectural styles including Mission Revival (Spanish), Craftsman, Art Deco, Queen Anne, Bungalow, and Vernacular. Today, remaining the only incorporated city on the island and providing many activity, dining, housing, and entertainment options, Avalon continues to be a popular tourist destination for tourists from the California mainland and around the world.

### **3.3.5 Cabrillo Mole Terminal**

Prior to completion of the Cabrillo Mole Terminal in 1968, Avalon had two piers that boats could dock at: the Pleasure Pier (now called the Green Pier), which is still in use today, and the Steamer Pier, which was demolished in 1969 after the Mole was established as a passenger ship terminal (Catalina Island Company 2020). The Steamer Pier was located north of the Green Pier and closer to the casino (Photographs 1 and 2).



*Courtesy of Catalina Island Museum*

**Photograph 1. Avalon Bay ca. 1930-1968, facing south**

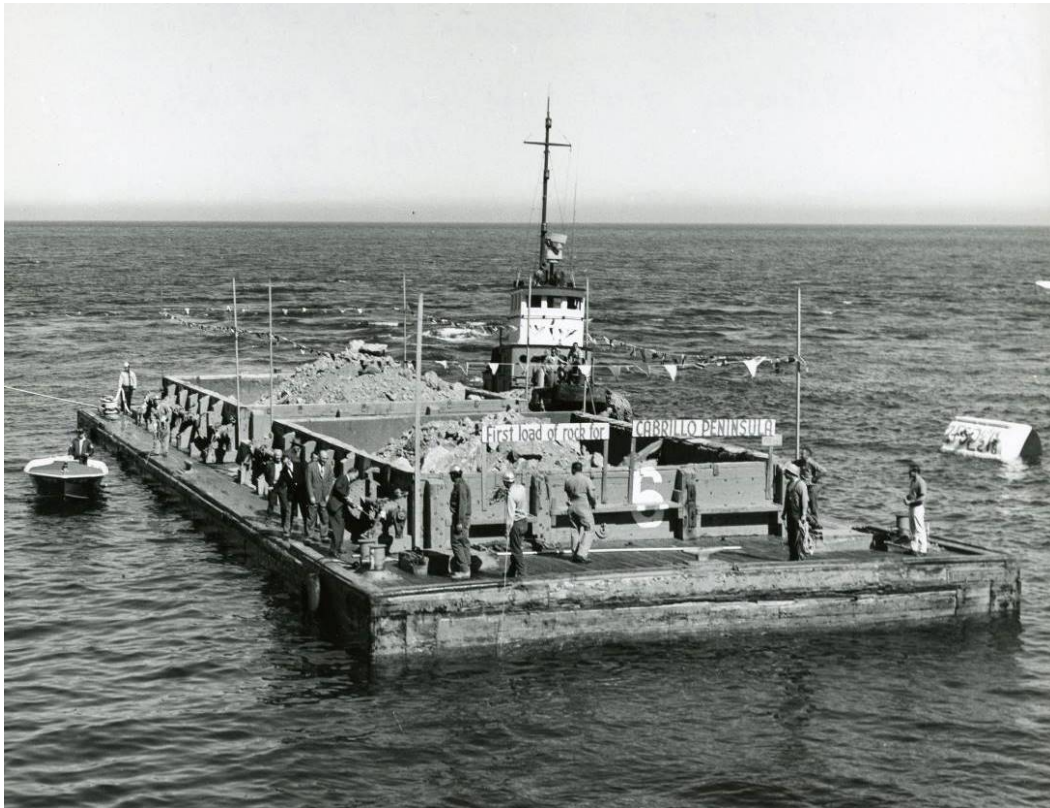


*Courtesy of Catalina Island Museum*

**Photograph 2. Avalon Town 1945, facing east**

As described in Section 1.1 (Project Description), the Cabrillo Mole Terminal is a 46-foot wide by 400-foot long concrete slab structure constructed in a north/south orientation on a rock base that also serves as a breakwater for Avalon Harbor. The rocks that form the Mole were hauled in by barge and help maintain calm seas within Avalon Harbor. The first load of rock deposited in 1967 was considered a groundbreaking ceremony (Photograph 3). In 2003, the City of Avalon completed a Mole Terminal expansion project in partnership with the Los Angeles County Metropolitan Transportation Authority (Metro) and Caltrans, which included the expansion of two 50-foot by 20-foot floating docks (Metro 2003).

Construction for the Cabrillo Mole Ferry Terminal Revitalization Project (Phase I) is currently underway. That project is intended to reinforce the concrete wharf structure and portions of the concrete slab on the mole to ensure continued safe and reliable future operation of the mole. Structural rehabilitation improvements to the Mole include reinforcing existing concrete members and steel grates on the wharf, concrete slab repairs on the mole, railing repairs, and installation of pedestrian shade structures on the mole. Reinforcement efforts include applying fiber reinforced polymer to the underside of the existing concrete beams, replacing damaged steel grating, steel beams, and their connections to the concrete wharf structure (Corbett and Guttenberg 2017).



*Courtesy of Catalina Island Museum*

**Photograph 3. First Barge of Rock for Cabrillo Mole Terminal 1967**

## 4. BACKGROUND RESEARCH

### 4.1 CALIFORNIA HISTORICAL RESOURCE INFORMATION SYSTEM

Anza requested a records search of the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) at the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) located at California State University, Fullerton. The search was requested to identify previous cultural resources studies and previously recorded cultural resources within a one-mile radius of the project site. The CHRIS search was conducted on June 26, 2020, and included a review of the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR), the California Points of Historical Interest list, the California Historical Landmarks list, the Archaeological Determinations of Eligibility list, and the California State Historic Resources Inventory list. The records search also included a review of all available historic USGS 7.5-, 15- and 30-minute quadrangle maps.

#### 4.1.1 Previous Studies

The SCCIC records search identified 29 cultural resources studies that were conducted within a one-mile radius of the project site, eight of which include the project APE (Table 1). Of the eight that included the project site, seven are general overviews of the island and one (LA-11138) regarded the just offshore zone of the island and California mainland. One additional study, Corbett and Guttenberg's (2017) "Phase I Cultural Resources Survey for the Cabrillo Mole Ferry Terminal Revitalization Project City of Avalon, Santa Catalina Island, Los Angeles County, California," regarded the project APE and was not on file at SCCIC but was provided by the City of Avalon. The two studies that include the project APE are discussed individually below.

**Table 1. Previous Cultural Resource Studies within a One-Mile Radius of the Project APE**

Report Number	Author	Year	Title	Proximity to Project APE
LA-00070	Leonard, Nelson N. III	1974	Archaeological Reconnaissance of the Proposed Bahia Vista Development, Avalon, Calif.	0.35 mile southwest
LA-02228	Romani, John F.	1990	Cultural Resource Survey Report for the Proposed Propane Tank Relocation at Pebbly Beach, Catalina Island.	0.8 mile southeast
LA-02373	Wlodarski, Robert J.	1991	A Phase 1 Archaeological and Architectural-historical Study for the Bird Park and Descanso Beach Sites, Santa Catalina Island, Los Angeles County, California	0.8 mile north-northwest and 0.8 mile southwest
LA-02504	Wlodarski, Robert J.	1991	An Addendum Phase 1 Archaeological Study for a Pedestrian Walkway and Restaurant, Santa Catalina Island, Los Angeles County, California	0.6 mile north-northwest
LA-02640	Wlodarski, Robert J.	1992	A Phase I Archaeological Study for the Pebbly Branch Master Plan Industrial Site Project Area Santa Catalina Island, Los Angeles County, California	0.8 mile southeast

Report Number	Author	Year	Title	Proximity to Project APE
LA-02641	Wlodarski, Robert J.	1992	A Phase I Archaeological Study for the Pebbly Beach Village Project Area Santa Catalina Island, Los Angeles County, California	0.8 mile southeast
LA-02642	Wlodarski, Robert J.	1992	A Phase I Archaeological Study for the Pebbly Beach Master Plan Phase One Project Area, Santa Catalina Island, Los Angeles County, California	0.8 mile southeast
LA-02666	Wlodarski, Robert J.	1979	Ralph Glidden's Catalina Investigations	Overview
LA-02672	Wlodarski, Robert J.	1978	Ralph Gidden History Museum and Collection	Overview
LA-02855	Schumacher, Paul	1963	Ancient Olla Manufactory on Santa Catalina Island, California - Reports of the University of California Archaeological Survey- no. 59,	Overview
LA-02982	Dillon, Brian D.	1994	An Archaeological Survey of the Roaring Canyon Wastewater Plant Expansion Project, City of Avalon, Santa Catalina Island California	One mile south-southeast
LA-04247	Maki, Mary K.	1998	Phase I Archaeological Reconnaissance of Approximately 115 Acres for the Avalon Golf Course Expansion Project, Santa Catalina Island, Los Angeles County, California	0.5 mile southeast
LA-08463	Strudwick, Ivan H., Roderic McLean, Jay Michalsky, Brooks Mith, and Joseph Baumann	2007	A Glimpse of the Past on Pimu, Cultural Resource Survey of Selected Areas on Santa Catalina Island, Los Angeles County, California	0.2 mile west at closest point
LA-08982	Romani, Gwendolyn R.	2007	Emergency Protection Measures for SCE Facilities in Areas Potentially Vulnerable to Debris and Mudflows Resulting from Fire Damaged Watershed on Santa Catalina Island, Los Angeles County	0.95 mile southwest
LA-09305	Wlodarski, Robert J.	2008	A Phase I Archaeological Study for the Proposed Rock Revetment and Ramp Widening Project at Pebbly Beach Santa Catalina Island, County of Los Angeles, California	0.75 mile southeast
LA-09323	Marvin, Judith	2003	Cultural Resource Assessment Southern California Edison Catalina Garage Avalon, Catalina Island, Los Angeles County	
LA-09886	Ivan H. Strudwick, Joseph E. Baumann, and Daniel Ewers	2008	Santa Catalina Island: Lay of the Land	Overview
LA-09887	Ivan H. Strudwick	2008	Results of an Archaeological Survey of SCE Power Poles Across 51 Miles of Santa Catalina Island	Overview
LA-09888	Ivan H. Strudwick	2008	The Development of Southern California Edison on Santa Catalina Island	Overview

Report Number	Author	Year	Title	Proximity to Project APE
LA-09889	Ivan H. Strudwick	2008	A Brief Prehistory and History of Santa Catalina island	Overview
LA-10018	Shepard, Richard S.	2003	Cultural Resources Constraints Assessment: Approximately 300-acre "project Cat," City of Avalon, Los Angeles County, California.	0.6 mile southwest
LA-10021	Maki, Mary K.	2006	Phase I Cultural Resources Investigation of Approximately 16.5 Acres for the Hamilton Cove li Project Santa Catalina Island, Los Angeles County, California.	0.95 mile northwest
LA-11138	Pierson, Larry, Shiner, Gerald, and Slater, Richard	1987	California Outer Continental Shelf, Archaeological Resource Study: Morro Bay to Mexican Border, Final Report.	<b>Within</b>
LA-12252	Bonner, Wayne and Crawford, Kathleen	2013	Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for AT&T Mobility, LLC Candidate LA0570 (Avalon) Chimes Tower Road, Avalon, Los Angeles County, California	0.45 mile northwest
LA-12732	Bonner, Wayne	2013	Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for AT&T Mobility, LLC Candidate LA0570® (Chimes Tower Rd/Avalon) St Catherine's Road, Avalon, Los Angeles County, California, CASPR No 3551455024	0.5 mile northwest
LA-12765	Harper, Caprice	2014	Historic Resources Evaluation Report of the Beacon Street Shower Building Prepared for the Vons #3280 Project Area, City of Avalon, Los Angeles County, California	0.3 mile southwest
LA-13223	Corbett, Ray and Richard Guttenberg	2016	Cultural Resources Monitoring Report for the 217 Metropole Ave. (Catalina Island Museum) Sewer Line Project City of Avalon, Santa Catalina Island	0.3 mile west
LA-13240	Newcomb, Alyssa, Sara Dietler, William Kendig, and John Dietler	2017	Archaeological Monitoring and Data Recovery for Southern California Edison's Catalina Gas Line Emergency Project on Crescent Avenue City of Avalon, Los Angeles County, Santa Catalina Island, California	0.25 mile west
LA-13457	Dietler, John and Sara Dietler	2017	Before Avalon, The Southern California Edison Catalina Metropole Vault Replacement Project, Avalon, Santa Catalina Island, California	0.3 mile west
n/a	Corbett, Ray and Richard Guttenberg	2017	Phase I Cultural Resources Survey for the Cabrillo Mole Ferry Terminal Revitalization Project City of Avalon, Santa Catalina Island, Los Angeles County, California	<b>Within</b>

Source: SCCIC, June 2020

#### 4.1.1.1 LA-11138

Larry Pierson, Gerald Shiner, and Richard Slater's 1987 "California Outer Continental Shelf, Archaeological Resource Study: Morro Bay to Mexican Border, Final Report" presented a database and predictive modeling for offshore prehistoric sites and shipwrecks along the southern California coast and Channel Islands. The report identified no resources within or near the current project APE.

#### 4.1.1.2 Corbett and Guttenberg 2017

The "Phase I Cultural Resources Survey for the Cabrillo Mole Ferry Terminal Revitalization Project City of Avalon, Santa Catalina Island, Los Angeles County, California" presented the results of a cultural resources records search, Sacred Lands File search, and pedestrian survey at the Cabrillo Mole Terminal for Phase I improvements to the terminal that are currently under construction. The project was conducted for CEQA compliance with the City of Avalon as lead CEQA agency. Although the Cabrillo Mole Terminal is not formally evaluated for CRHR eligibility in this document, the report does state that "...the Mole itself is modern site-built structure that is not archaeologically or historically significant" and "The structures comprising the terminal are not deemed to be historically significant. (Corbett and Guttenberg 2017:13)." The study included a pedestrian archaeological survey of the current APE and identified no prehistoric or historic resources within the project site (same as current project APE). The study further stated that the revitalization project would have no adverse impacts to previously recorded resources in the vicinity of the project. Corbett and Guttenberg (2017:14) noted about the steeply sloped landform to the west, south, and southeast of the project site that "Its potential to contain archaeological deposits is virtually nonexistent and no indications of such were observed during physical examination of these areas."

#### 4.1.2 **Previously Recorded Resources**

Thirteen (16) cultural resources were recorded within one mile of the project APE, none of which was identified within the project site or adjacent to the project APE (Table 2). The SCCIC records search identified 13 of these resources; the additional three were found through an online search of the California Office of Historic Preservation's Built Environment Resource Directory (BERD).

Conspicuously absent from both the SCCIC and BERD records search results was the Catalina Casino, the single most important and popular landmark of the city of Avalon and Avalon Bay. An additional review of NRHP, CRHR, and California Historical Landmarks failed to produce a listing for the Casino. The Catalina Casino is approximately 0.35 mile north of the project APE and directly visible from it. Because the Casino building is of obvious and significant importance to the residents and visitors of Avalon (i.e., is a cultural resource), for the purposes of this study the Casino will be considered as a locally significant resource.

**Table 2. Previously Recorded Cultural Resources within One Mile of the Project APE**

Primary Number	Trinomial	Description	NRHP/CRHR Eligibility Status	Recorded Year (By Whom)	Proximity to Project APE
P-19-002678	CA-LAN-002678H	Avalon Golf Course stone retaining walls	Insufficient information	1998 (Mary Maki, Larry Carbone, Conejo Archaeological Consultants)	Approximately 0.6 mile southwest

Primary Number	Trinomial	Description	NRHP/CRHR Eligibility Status	Recorded Year (By Whom)	Proximity to Project APE
P-19-003523	CA-LAN-003523H	Santa Catalina Island, Group A, Site 8; historic period (ca. 1910) homestead remains with extensive disturbance	Presumed not eligible for CRHR or NRHP	2005 (Brooks Smith, Chris Roberts, LSA Associates)	Approximately 0.95 mile southwest
P-19-003531	CA-LAN-003531H	Santa Catalina Island, Group B, Site 8; Remains of the Avalon to Lovers Cove Incline Scenic Railway	Insufficient information	2005 (Ivan Strudwick, Joe Baumann, Brooks Smith, LSA Associates, Inc)	Approximately 0.2 mile south
P-19-003711		CA-SCAI-385; Marine shell scatter. Not relocated and presumed destroyed	Presumed not eligible for CRHR or NRHP	2005 (Brooks Smith, LSA Associates, Inc)	Approximately 0.95 mile southeast
P-19-003712	CA-LAN-003712/H	CA-SCAI-29; Large prehistoric habitation site	Insufficient information	2005 (Ivan Strudwick, Maria Aron, LSA Associates, Inc); 2016 (A. Newcomb, SWCA); 2016 (Alyssa Newcomb, SWCA); 2016 (Alyssa Newcomb, SWCA); 2017 (John Dietler, SWCA)	Approximately 0.3 mile west
P-19-004747	CA-LAN-004747H	CWA1370-S-002H; Buried thin historic refuse deposit, likely secondary deposition	Presumed not eligible for CRHR or NRHP	2016 (Omar Rice, SWCA)	Approximately 0.6 mile southwest
P-19-004748	CA-LAN-004748H	CWA1370-S-003H; Buried thin historic refuse deposit, likely secondary deposition	Presumed not eligible for CRHR or NRHP	2016 (Omar Rice, SWCA)	Approximately 0.5 mile south-southwest
P-19-004895	CA-LAN-004895/H	Crescent St at Catalina Ave multicomponent archaeological site, secondary deposition	Presumed not eligible for CRHR or NRHP	2015 (Ray Corbett, JMA)	Approximately 0.2 mile west
P-19-178670		William Wrigley Jr Summer Cottage; 76 Wrigley Road	NRHP listed, CRHR listed	1984 (R. Hatheway & R. Starzak, Roger Hatheway & Associates)	Approximately 0.2 mile south
P-19-178671		Peter Gano House/Lookout Cottage (constructed 1890); 718 Crescent Avenue	NRHP listed, CRHR listed	1983 (P.A. Moore, Catalina Island Museum Society)	Approximately 0.07 mile south
P-19-180701		Tuna Club of Avalon (constructed 1916); 100 St. Catherine Way	California Historical Landmark, NRHP and CRHR listed	1990 (C. Davis & A. Herbold, Tuna Club of Avalon)	Approximately 0.3 mile west

Primary Number	Trinomial	Description	NRHP/CRHR Eligibility Status	Recorded Year (By Whom)	Proximity to Project APE
P-19-188182		Catalina Pottery & Tile Co. Factory Building	Recommended NRHP eligible	2003 (J. Marvin, LSA)	Approximately one mile southeast
P-19-190939		Beacon Street Shower Building	6Z; Found NRHP and CRHR ineligible	Moore, P.A. (Catalina Island Museum Society) 1983	Approximately 0.3 mile west-southwest
n/a		Catalina Island Yacht Club; 30 Casino Way	7W: Submitted to OHP for action – withdrawn or inactive	Unknown 1991	Approximately 0.3 mile northwest
n/a		Zane Gray Manor; 199 Chimes Tower Road	7W: Submitted to OHP for action – withdrawn or inactive	Unknown 2008	Approximately 0.35 mile northwest
n/a		Christian Science Society/Overlook Hall	NRHP listed, CRHR listed	Unknown 2017	Approximately 0.3 mile west

Source: SCCIC, June 2020

## 4.2 NATIVE AMERICAN SCOPING

Anza requested a review of the Sacred Lands File (SLF) by the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) on May 25, 2020. The NAHC sent a response on June 9, 2020, stating that the SLF search was positive; the project vicinity is sensitive for Native American cultural resources and recommending that seven Native Americans be contacted for further input (Attachment B).

Anticipating this response, Anza prepared and mailed letters on May 26, 2020, to the seven Native American contacts describing the project and asking if they had knowledge regarding cultural resources of Native American origin within or near the project site.

Juan Ochoa, Assistant Tribal Historic Preservation Officer (THPO) of the Pechanga Band of Luiseno Indians responded via telephone on June 5, 2020. Mr. Ochoa called to ask questions regarding the scope of work of the project. Mr. Hunt confirmed this was a scoping letter, not intended to cover AB 52 consultation, which the City of Avalon will undertake as CEQA lead agency. Mr. Hunt described the project and existing conditions including the disturbed nature of the project APE. Mr. Ochoa stated that he did not have any specific comments at this time, but that Pechanga is interested in the project and will possibly submit comments later.

Robert Dorame of the Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council responded via telephone on June 12, 2020 stating that he is a lineal descendent of Tongva from the island and has family buried there, including his grandfather's great uncle. He further stated that he designates people to conduct Native American monitoring who live on-island. Mr. Dorame added that he was involved in repatriation and reinterments of tribal ancestors on the island including Ralph Glidden collections. These were done with three Gabrielino tribal leaders observing. He has worked with the Catalina Island Conservancy.

Mr. Dorame requested consultation with the City of Avalon in accordance with AB 52. He has Native American monitoring recommendations to provide to the City for projects but only wants to share them if meaningful consultation is conducted.

No additional responses have been received as of July 23, 2020. All Native American correspondence is presented in Appendix B.

## 5. FIELDWORK

### 5.1.1 Survey Methods

On July 2, 2020, Anza Principal and Senior Cultural Resources Specialist Kevin Hunt conducted a pedestrian survey of the approximately two-acre project APE. Because of the irregular shape of the APE and very minimal areas of visible sediment within planters, the survey was followed structures and landforms rather than arbitrary transects in cardinal directions.

Mr. Hunt examined the existing Cabrillo Mole Terminal and documented its condition, including the active construction. Mr. Hunt examined all areas of exposed ground surface for prehistoric artifacts (e.g., chipped stone tools and production debris, stone milling tools, ceramics), historic debris (e.g., metal, glass, ceramics), or soil discoloration that might indicate the presence of a cultural midden. Mr. Hunt recorded the characteristics of the project APE and survey conditions using a notepad and digital camera. Copies of the field notes and digital photographs are maintained by Anza in cloud storage online.

### 5.1.2 Results

The project site is entirely paved and largely built over imported rock base or on concrete pilings in the ocean (Photographs 4 through 13). Sediments were only visible in raised bed planters (e.g., Photograph 6). Phase I improvements were actively under construction during the survey and the easternmost portion of the APE was fenced off for safety. The APE matched the description provided in the Project Description (Section 1.1), including three extant and in-use concrete or cinder block buildings, walkways, and ground vehicle area. The APE was generally in good condition but displayed some weathering such as rust and cracked concrete. No archaeological resources were observed within or near the project APE.

The Cabrillo Mole Terminal was constructed in 1968 and is a potential historical resource/historic property. The mole itself is composed of large rock boulders topped by concrete slab. The boulders were brought in by barges, presumably quarried at the Catalina Island Quarry to the south. The three extant buildings are constructed of concrete or cinder block and their Spanish-style tile over wood frame roofs are connected by covered walkways. CRHR/NRHP eligibility evaluation of the Cabrillo Mole Terminal is presented in Section 6.

The Catalina Casino was observed across Avalon Bay to the north (Photograph 6). To the east is open ocean, to the south Pebbly Beach Road and a very steep hillside. To the west Pebbly Beach Road leads into the city of Avalon where the Green Pier, beachfront and numerous buildings are visible.



**Photograph 4. View of Cabrillo Mole Terminal, facing southwest.**



**Photograph 5. View of west side of Cabrillo Mole Terminal, facing south.**



Photograph 6. View across Avalon Bay from north end of Mole, facing north.



Photograph 7. View of construction on east portion of Mole, facing south.



Photograph 8. View of west side of Mole with floating dock, facing north.



Photograph 9. View of buildings and ground transportation area on Mole, facing north.



Photograph 10. View of south end of Mole from boat ramp, facing north.



Photograph 11. Detail of building at Mole, facing west.



Photograph 12. View of walkway at Mole, facing southwest.



Photograph 13. View of ground transportation area at Mole, facing east.

## 6. CRHR/NRHP ELIGIBILITY EVALUATION AND IMPACTS/EFFECTS ASSESSMENT

### 6.1 CABRILLO MOLE TERMINAL CRHR/NRHP ELIGIBILITY EVALUATION

As detailed in Section 3.3.5, the Cabrillo Mole Terminal was constructed in 1968. Since then, it has undergone at least three expansion and improvement projects: a ca. 1998 major renovation, the 2003 Mole Terminal Expansion Project, and the currently under construction Cabrillo Mole Terminal Revitalization Project. The Cabrillo Mole Terminal was designed in a commercial-industrial Utilitarian style, with the orange tile roofs of the three buildings and pedestrian shade structures being a modest nod to Avalon's Mission Revival architecture, as well as providing some visual consistency with the roof of the landmark Catalina Casino across the bay to the north.

The historic development of the town and City of Avalon is best associated with the period ca. 1890 through the 1950s. This range captures all the historic period resources described in the cultural resources records search results (Section 4.1.2) including the 1929 Catalina Casino and for the purposes of this study is its period of historic significance. Since the 1950s, Avalon has attempted to retain its history while making infrastructure and facilities improvements for residents and visitors alike.

The development of the Cabrillo Mole Terminal was an improvement on existing passenger ferry facilities (i.e., the Steamer Pier) and provided additional protection to the bay and harbor, but was not in itself an important event in California or National history and did not significantly influence patterns in our past (CRHR Criterion 1/NRHP Criterion A.) Research revealed no direct association with persons significant in our past (CRHR Criterion 2/NRHP Criterion B). The mole itself is Utilitarian in design and its buildings Utilitarian commercial. The Mole has undergone and continues to undergo major renovations and improvement projects. The Cabrillo Mole Terminal does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, nor represent the work of a master (CRHR Criterion 3/NRHP Criterion C). The Mole is built upon imported boulders and is predominantly composed of concrete. There is no reason to believe that the property may yield important information about prehistory or history (CRHR Criterion 4/NRHP Criterion D).

The Cabrillo Mole Terminal is not eligible for listing in the CRHR or NRHP, nor is it a contributor to a larger California Register- or National Register-eligible historic district.

### 6.2 IMPACTS/EFFECTS ASSESSMENT

The Cabrillo Mole Terminal is recommended not eligible for CRHR or NRHP listing. As such, project related impacts/effects to this resource would be not significant/less than adverse.

The indirect visual APE of the Cabrillo Mole Terminal includes at least two CRHR and NRHP listed resources: The Peter Gano House/Lookout Cottage (P-19-178671; constructed 1890) 718 Crescent Avenue and the Tuna Club of Avalon (P-19-180701; constructed 1916). The Catalina Casino, not listed or determined eligible for the CRHR or NRHP but a recognized local landmark, is also within the indirect visual APE of the Cabrillo Mole Terminal. The existing Mole was not constructed during the period of significance for any of these resources and the improvements to the Mole will not constitute a significant/adverse visual impact/effect to these resources. The Mole will continue serving its intended function in a style that continues to modestly complement the eclectic city of Avalon.

## 7. MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

The cultural resource records search, Native American scoping, and pedestrian survey identified no archaeological resources within the project site. The Sacred Lands File search and Native American scoping indicated that the project APE and Santa Catalina Island in general is of importance to Native Americans. However, because the APE is entirely within a paved environment constructed over fill into the bay and along the shore, the APE is considered to have an extremely low potential to encounter buried archaeological or tribal cultural resources.

One historic period resource, the Cabrillo Mole Terminal itself, comprises the project APE. The Cabrillo Mole Terminal is recommended not eligible for CRHR or NRHP listing and impacts/effects to this property would be not significant/less than adverse. Anza recommends a finding of ***no impacts to historical or archaeological resources*** under CEQA and ***less than adverse effects to historic properties*** under NEPA. No further cultural resources study is recommended; however, the following standard measures are recommended to avoid potential impacts from the unanticipated discovery of cultural resources during project related ground disturbing activities.

### 7.1 UNANTICIPATED DISCOVERY OF CULTURAL RESOURCES

If archaeological resources are encountered during ground-disturbing activities, work in the immediate area must halt and an archaeologist meeting the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards for archaeology (National Park Service 1983) must be contacted immediately to evaluate the find. If the discovery proves to be significant under CEQA or Section 106, additional work such as data recovery excavation may be warranted.

### 7.2 UNANTICIPATED DISCOVERY OF HUMAN REMAINS

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

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## **Appendix A:**

### **Records Search Summary**

## **Appendix B:**

### **Native American Scoping**