

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

FOR FEDERAL PROPERTIES

FOR NPS USE ONLY	NOV 1979
RECEIVED	SEP 12 1979
DATE ENTERED	

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN *HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS*
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS

1 NAME

HISTORIC

Anacapa Island Archaeological District

AUG 27 1979

AND/OR COMMON

CAP

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER



NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CITY, TOWN

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

— VICINITY OF

STATE

CODE

COUNTY

CODE

California

06

Ventura

III

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DISTRICT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PUBLIC	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSEUM
<input type="checkbox"/> BUILDING(S)	<input type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE	<input type="checkbox"/> UNOCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCIAL	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PARK
<input type="checkbox"/> STRUCTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> BOTH	<input type="checkbox"/> WORK IN PROGRESS	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATIONAL	<input type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE RESIDENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> SITE	PUBLIC ACQUISITION	ACCESSIBLE	<input type="checkbox"/> ENTERTAINMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGIOUS
<input type="checkbox"/> OBJECT	<input type="checkbox"/> IN PROCESS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES: RESTRICTED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENTIFIC
	<input type="checkbox"/> BEING CONSIDERED	<input type="checkbox"/> YES: UNRESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRIAL	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
		<input type="checkbox"/> NO	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER:

4 AGENCY

REGIONAL HEADQUARTERS: (If applicable)

National Park Service, Western Regional Office

STREET & NUMBER

450 Golden Gate Avenue

CITY, TOWN

San Francisco

STATE

— VICINITY OF

California 94102

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE,

REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC. Public Domain Land, Eleventh Coast Guard District

STREET & NUMBER

Union Bank Building, 400 Oceangate

CITY, TOWN

Long Beach

STATE

California 90822

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE

National Park Service

DATE

1977-78 (Greenwood & Assoc.)

FEDERAL STATE COUNTY LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS

Western Archeological Center

CITY, TOWN

Tucson,

STATE
Arizona

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EXCELLENT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DETERIORATED	<input type="checkbox"/> UNALTERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL SITE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GOOD	<input type="checkbox"/> RUINS	<input type="checkbox"/> ALTERED	<input type="checkbox"/> MOVED DATE _____
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FAIR	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> UNEXPOSED		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Although it is the smallest (1.1 square statute miles) of the northern group of California Channel Islands, there are presently 26 recorded prehistoric archaeological sites on Anacapa (see Table Summary of Sites). The island, closest to the mainland of this off-shore chain, is composed of three separate islets lacking pedestrian access between them. West Anacapa is the largest and highest, containing about 50% of the total area and reaching 930 feet above sea level along a rugged, narrow spine. Middle Anacapa has slightly less mass but a broader central plateau, and reaches 325 feet in elevation. East Anacapa is the smallest and attains 250 feet in elevation. All are surrounded by steep cliffs with few readily accessible beaches suitable for landings. At this time landings are at the east end of West Anacapa, known as Frenchys or LeDreau Cove, and Shepherds Landing on Middle Anacapa, both on the north shores. There are prehistoric and historical resources at both locations. Another landing, East Fish Camp on the south shore of Middle Anacapa, does not have recorded archaeological sites known at present. A dock and stairway landing provide access to the Government facilities and a small campground on East Anacapa.

The weather is typical of the Mediterranean climate of Southern Coastal California with frequent and dense summer fog. Plant resources are most diverse on West Anacapa because of the various habitats afforded by its canyons, and at least 154 indigenous species were listed by 1942, 24 of which are endemic. Major communities represented include coastal sage and cactus on the steep, southern slopes; grasslands on the terraces with Coreopsis gigantea; low shrub savanna, especially on West Anacapa; and live oak with some toyon and Catalina cherry on West Anacapa. Sea mammals, shellfish, and 69 species of birds are native. Water is scarce but seeps are known and at least one perennial flow in the cave which has been recorded as 4-Anl-18 in the statewide survey system.

The 26 prehistoric archaeological sites presently known represent a density of 9.1 sites per square kilometer. These are distributed as follows: West Anacapa - 10 sites and one isolated archaeological occurrence; on Middle Anacapa - 12 sites plus one isolated archaeological occurrence; and on East Anacapa - 4 recorded sites. The [REDACTED]

All sites known at this time have been marked with oak datum stakes affixed with a brass surveyor's tag embossed with the site number. The prehistoric cultural resources are briefly summarized below.

East Anacapa

Sites 4-Anl-1, -2, -3, and -4 are all located on the [REDACTED] 4-Anl-1 is just above the [REDACTED] Here, three human burials were reportedly removed by Orr prior to 1958, and another has weathered out in recent years. The site is at least 560 square meters with shell and lithic contents. Depth has been estimated to 56 cm. although subject to cliffing, part of the site is well protected by vegetation and has excellent research potential. 4-Anl-2 is also a shell midden with flaked and ground stone tools. It has been tested but not

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

FOR NPS USE ONLY	NOV 1979
RECEIVED	SEP 12 1979
DATE ENTERED	

CONTINUATION SHEET Description ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE 2

reported by C. Meighan. Accession No. 571 at UCLA includes 42 entries for faunal remains including seal, bird, deer, cormorant, fish, ray, harbor seal, California sea lion, albatross, pinniped and unidentified "mammal." This excavation was pursued to 45 cm., and Rozaire estimated the total depth at 90 cm. 4-Anl-3 is the [REDACTED]. It may have the highest proportion of flaked stone tools and waste to shell of these four sites, and it was at least 30 by 60 meters in size when first recorded. Depth may reach one meter; known artifacts include pestle, mano, scrapers, cores, and flakes. Human remains have been seen, and Rozaire estimated the age to be "early." 4-Anl-4 is also a shell midden with lithic remains, about 245 square meters visible on the surface with depth estimated at 45 cm. Human bone has been reported. Portions of the site have been impacted by historic construction and an existing trail, but material on a gentle slope is retained by dense vegetation.

Middle Anacapa

The major cluster of sites appears related to the [REDACTED] sites, 4-Anl-21 and -24, [REDACTED]. The former is at least 4,225 square meters in extent with midden visible to a minimum depth of 130 cm. Known artifacts include projectile points, pestle, and other stone tools, faunal remains are abundant. Sites 4-Anl-22, -27, -23, and -15 are [REDACTED]. 4-Anl-22 is an indurated shell midden on [REDACTED] which also contains midden; Rozaire has estimated that this site may be older than the others. 4-Anl-15 is probably the main village on the island and has been described ethnographically as the rancheria. Present indications infer a size in excess of 6,500 square meters with possible depth to 60 cm. or more. Human remains have been observed; shell and other faunal remains are abundant. 4-Anl-23 is [REDACTED] of 4-Anl-15, and is another fairly deep and seemingly intact midden. Rozaire felt it may be later in time than the latter, but any connections in time, space, or function are not visible from the surface; the area is protected by vegetation which also serves to obscure the remains. 4-Anl-27, a newly recorded site, is a lithic workshop without visible shell midden.

4-Anl-10, -9, -16, -25, and -17, [REDACTED] are smaller sites containing both shell and lithics [REDACTED]

Isolated occurrence No. 2 is a cluster of lithic workshop materials. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] of 4-Anl-26, not previously recorded. No shell was [REDACTED]

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

FOR NPS USE ONLY	NOV 1979
RECEIVED	SEP 12 1979
DATE ENTERED	

CONTINUATION SHEET Description ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE 3

visible, but one sandstone bowl fragment, scrapers, cores, and flakes were observed. The abundance of sheep bone, some of it butchered, suggests that access in the recent past may have been easier and that there is the potential for other prehistoric remains.

[REDACTED] of the islet has not been exhaustively inspected, ten sites are presently known. 4-Anl-5, -6, -7, and -8 are [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] 4-Anl-5 covers 144 square meters with 90 cm. of midden exposed in an erosional profile. Artifacts previously collected or still visible includes scrapers, millingstone, tarring pebbles, shell bead, and microblades. Burned shell and fish bone is present; human skeletal remains have been observed. Fishing and perhaps beadmaking may have been the primary activities. 4-Anl-6 was tested by Rozaire in 1962 and 1965 to a depth of about 30 cm. More than 800 artifacts were recovered, more than 90% of them microblades and microdrills. Other items were projectile points, beads, shell and bone fishhooks, and a wide variety of faunal remains. An anvil, mano, mortar or millingstone fragment, chopper, bladelets, and a hearth are still visible on the surface. On the basis of four shell beads, there is no evidence for occupation before A.D. 1100, and the greatest use is estimated at between A.D. 1500 and 1780. A specialized function or activity is related to the microlithic industry.

4-Anl-7 is a small shell and lithic scatter, almost totally destroyed now by both natural erosion and a trail. 4-Anl-8 is a small cave which has been sampled in 1958, 1963, and 1965. Midden was more than one meter deep, and three human burials have been recovered. The 1968 artifacts excavated include microblades and other flaked stone, awls, shell and bone fishhooks, and five beads or ornaments. Two hearths and one asphaltum festure were present. A winter occupation has been postulated from faunal remains, and a long occupation over a span of more than 2000 years with two major periods of habitation. Dates are estimated between 1170 B.C. and A.D. 1500. In area, the 25 square meters is perhaps the smallest of all sites on Anacapa, yet the duration of use, inhumation of the dead, and repeated use of a very small cave imply that this was a favored placed; functions appear related to trade, beadmaking, and fishing.

The other group of sites presently known on [REDACTED] seems related to a perennial water source in the cave which constitutes 4-Anl-18. A catch basin, bedrock mortar, midden greater than 20 cm. in depth, shell beads, containers, cordage impressions, and other artifacts indicate that the cave itself was occupied. 4-Anl-14 is a small shell site [REDACTED] to 4-Anl-18. 4-Anl-12 and -13 are rockshelters, both containing midden, [REDACTED] 4-Anl-11 is the largest open site on this islet, [REDACTED], and isolated archaeological occurrence No. 1 is a scatter of waste flakes and debitage nearby. 4-Anl-19 is presently a small remnant of [REDACTED] characterized by sparse shell and flake waste; quartz knives and scrapers had been collected in 1958.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

FOR NPS USE ONLY	NOV 1979
RECEIVED	SEP 12 1979
DATE ENTERED	

CONTINUATION SHEET Description ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE 4

Historic Remains

The Lighthouse on East Anacapa has been determined to be eligible for inclusion in the National Register (February 6, 1979). Although pleas for the light on Anacapa went back to 1868, the appropriations for this navigational aid were finally made in 1912. It is a three-story cylindrical concrete structure with a class three lantern about 8.5 feet in diameter and 14 feet high, visible for 24 miles. The flashing light has 1.2 million candlepower and is backed by a radiobeacon and foghorn. All other extant buildings on East Anacapa are listed on the NPS List of Classified Structures. Other buildings which were part of the original installation have been destroyed. The history and significance of a wooden structure presently [REDACTED] overlook are unknown at this time.

On Middle Anacapa, there is the potential for historic remains significant to historical archaeological inquiry particularly in the area [REDACTED] A cistern, remnants of a dock or landing, trash dumps, and building pads are discussed in the site record for 4-Anl-21. At least three individuals have lived in this area, in addition to the unknown builder of a house described as "old" in 1853. Bill Dover lived near 4-Anl-15 and hired Indians to help him in sealing; Capt. Waters, also associated with San Miguel Island commerce, lived here; and H. Bay Webster, who also lived on Santa Barbara Island and gave his name to the northwestern promontory there, was a lessee between 1911 and 1917. There is a further potential for historic remains [REDACTED] which has not been surveyed. Photographs of the 1930's show a large building here, and lumber is said to be present. Middle Anacapa was the central location for those raising sheep, and a USCS logbook of 1853 describes the landing and building already present. Native Americans assisted in stockraising, sealing, and hunting, and the collection of gull eggs for sale.

Activities of the historical period on [REDACTED] Sheep fences and chutes were present here as well, and structures have existed at 4-Anl-5 and -6. Although all such buildings have been removed, these occupations here and on [REDACTED] have probably left tangible evidence in the form of material goods best approached and interpreted through the methods of historical archaeology. The name of [REDACTED] is derived from Raymond LeDreau, a reclusive occupant who lived there from 1928 to 1936. He built several huts and provided boat services to visiting fishermen and lobstermen, and served as unofficial, informal caretaker for the Park Service.

Underwater Remains

Submerged cultural resources include both prehistoric and historical sites. Stone vessels have been recovered off both the [REDACTED] (Hudson, 1976; 4-5), and intact, unrecorded prehistoric deposits are known (Hudson, pers. com.). Historic resources not yet documented would include shipwrecks such as the side-wheel steamer Winfield Scott which sank off [REDACTED] in 1853.

8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PREHISTORIC	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGION
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION	<input type="checkbox"/> LAW	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION		

SPECIFIC DATES

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Archaeological resources on Anacapa Island possess scientific research, ethnic, and historical values on local and regional levels. Both prehistoric and historic period resources are present at approximately 30 separate locations. The 26 known prehistoric sites are of regional significance in past and potential research oriented towards the chronological development of Chumash maritime adaptation and the understanding of their social organization. Historical archeological resources are of local significance.

Although Anacapa is the closest to the mainland, it possesses fewer suitable land areas for settlement and has more difficult access to the intertidal natural resources than neighboring Santa Cruz Island. It appears not to have been permanently occupied at the time of European contact and has been described by earlier investigators as only a marginal habitat for Native American peoples. The 1978 survey has now identified 26 sites and the potential for others to be located. This density, the depth of two tested sites, surface observations of human bone at least six sites, and the variability within the artifactual and faunal inventories already apparent from the very limited data base, all suggest that information from Anacapa is essential for the understanding of prehistoric events, sequences, development, settlement, and contact in the broader regions of the Santa Barbara Channel and adjacent mainland. It is now apparent that use of this island was more than sporadic or casual. There are no radiocarbon dates as yet, but Rozaire (1978: 32) has estimated that occupation at 4-Anl-8 began more than 3,000 years ago, although Glassow assigns it a span between 0 A.D. into the Late Period (1978: 21). Anacapa Island is the only Santa Barbara Channel island to retain its native, historical Chumash name, 'ANYAPAH, translated as "deceiving in appearance."

In terms of ethnic significant values, ethnohistoric and ethnographic research is just beginning to yield useful information in the form of Chumash place names and details of their use of the island and relationships to the Anglo entrepreneurs. The Harrington papers (informant: Librado) suggest, for example, the names of pasnene luktikai for the landing at [redacted]-Anl-21); lulapin for the historic rancharia (4-Anl-15); and k'waan for [redacted] (4-Anl-18), and at least 19 other place names which may ultimately be correlated with archaeological sites. Librado himself was one of the Chumash Indians who helped Bill Dover in hunting seals (Craig 1977.) Although Chumash descendents do not have specific associations with Anacapa island locations, they have expressed their desire for the continued preservation of those archeological resources.

Although two sites clusters are probably related to landing places and the group on [redacted] is near a reliable water source, other variables affecting settlement pattern [redacted]

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

FOR NPS USE ONLY	NOV	1979
RECEIVED	SEP 12 1979	
DATE ENTERED		

CONTINUATION SHEET Significance ITEM NUMBER 8 PAGE 2

are not yet known. Another research implication is the socio-economic organization which institutionalized relations through trade, marriage, and ceremonialism between Anacapa and Santa Cruz Islands, the mainland, or both.

The location of the island supplies an assumption that it may have been an important node in navigation between Pt. Mugu and/or Ventura and the outer islands. The bladelet industry suggests a specialized role, and ethnographic references in the Harrington notes to Eagle Peak imply a ritual function. Other hypotheses amenable to archaeological testing concern the relationships between population growth and environmental change, exploitation of any unique resources, adaptation to an insular habitat, and the effects of culture contact upon the Chumash society.

Historical archaeological resources on Anacapa are still underrepresented in the site inventory. For example, 4-An1-21 on Middle Anacapa, although recorded as a prehistoric resource, contains the following historic remains: cistern, dock or landing platform, trash deposits, and cabin platforms. at the minimum, and at least three historic persons are known to have lived here. These remains have the potential to yield data through the processes of historical archaeology about the nature and purposes of non-Chumash life on the island, resources, exploited, trade with the mainland, other aspects of exploration and settlement in this unusual environment, plus the rare opportunity to study interaction and contacts with the Indians. Comparable historic remains with the same potential and significance are present on West Anacapa at 4-An1-5 and -6. There is further potential for historical resources undocumented at this time: a possible dock or sheep-loading chute on West Anacapa, historical site at [REDACTED] and physical remains from those activities which led to the name of [REDACTED]. These resources appear to be of local significance.

In the same sense that San Miguel Island to the west is important as the outermost or most remote of this island chain, Anacapa resources, both historical and prehistoric, are expected to contain information which is different because it is the closest to the mainland. Even on the basis of the limited archaeological data compiled to date, it is apparent that the islands were utilized at different times and for different reasons, and an understanding of each one separately considered and to the southern California coastal region.

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

See continuation sheet

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY 700

UTM REFERENCES see map

A	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	B	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING		ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING
C	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	D	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The entire landmass of Anacapa Island and a zone offshore of approximately 100 meters to include potential historic and prehistoric archaeological resources which are underwater.

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
-------	------	--------	------

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
-------	------	--------	------

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME/TITLE Edited by Roger E. Kelly, Regional Archeologist, NPS. San Francisco, CA
 Roberta S. Greenwood, Principal Investigator August 1979 (415) 556-6893

ORGANIZATION	DATE
Greenwood and Associates	September 15, 1978
STREET & NUMBER	TELEPHONE
725 Jacon Way	(213) 454-3091
CITY OR TOWN	STATE
Pacific Palisades	California 90272

12 CERTIFICATION OF NOMINATION

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER RECOMMENDATION SEP 5 1979

YES NO NONE

Kenneth Green
 STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE

In compliance with Executive Order 11593, I hereby nominate this property to the National Register, certifying that the State Historic Preservation Officer has been allowed 90 days in which to present the nomination to the State Review Board and to evaluate its significance. The evaluated level of significance is National State Local.

FEDERAL REPRESENTATIVE SIGNATURE *J. R. Hollander*

TITLE Asst. Dir., Cultural Resources DATE 9/14/79

FOR NPS USE ONLY	
I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER	
<i>[Signature]</i>	DATE
DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION	DATE
ATTEST	DATE
KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER	

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

FOR NPS USE ONLY	
RECEIVED	NOV 1979
DATE ENTERED	SEP 12 1979

Major Bibliographical

CONTINUATION SHEET References ITEM NUMBER 9 PAGE 2

Craig, Steven

1977 Anacapa Island Geography. Unpublished manuscript in author's possession. University of California, Santa Barbara (re Harrington notes)

Glassow, Michael A.

1977 "Research Projects on Anacapa Island," In, An Archeological Overview of the Northern Channel Islands, California, including Santa Barbara Island, pp. 49-85. Report prepared for the National Park Service, Western Archeological Center, Tucson

Greenwood, Roberta S.

1978 Archeological Survey and Investigation, Channel Islands National Monument, California. Report prepared for the National Park Service, Denver Service Center

Harrington, John P.

1913 Anacapa Island: Preliminary Classification, June. Manuscript. Old Berkeley Department of Linguistics Box 747-20, Chumash, Cruzeno. Informant: Librado

Hudson, Dee Travel

1976 Marine Archaeology along the Southern California Coast. San Diego Museum of Man Papers, No. 9

Mc Kusick, Marshall B.

1959 "Introduction to Anacapa Island Archaeology." UCLA Archeological Survey Annual Report 1958-1959, pp. 71-104. Los Angeles

Rozaire, Charles E.

1978 Archeological Investigations on Anacapa Island, California. Unpublished manuscript on file at Los Angeles County Museum of Natural History

Van Valkenburg, Richard

1959 "Anacapa Island Report." In, Mc Kusick 1959, Appendix 1, pp. 87-89

Yates, Lorenzo G.

1890a "Notes on the Geology and Scenery of the Islands Forming the Southerly Line of the Santa Barbara Channel." The American Geologist, 5:1, pp. 43-52

1890b "Stray Notes on the Geology of the Channel Islands," Ninth Annual Report of the State Mineralogist, California State Mining Bureau, pp. 171-174