

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

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

1 NAME

HISTORIC

District Name : Santa Cruz Island Archaeological District
Chumash Name : Limuw
Spanish Name : Isla de la Santa Cruz

AND/OR COMMON

Santa Cruz Island

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER See block 7, Description

NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CITY, TOWN

Santa Barbara

VICINITY OF

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

19th

STATE

California

CODE

COUNTY

Santa Barbara

CODE

06083

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY

- DISTRICT
- BUILDING(S)
- STRUCTURE
- SITE
- OBJECT

OWNERSHIP

- PUBLIC
- PRIVATE
- BOTH
- PUBLIC ACQUISITION**
- IN PROCESS
- BEING CONSIDERED

STATUS

- OCCUPIED
- UNOCCUPIED
- WORK IN PROGRESS
- ACCESSIBLE**
- YES: RESTRICTED
- YES: UNRESTRICTED
- NO

PRESENT USE

- AGRICULTURE
- COMMERCIAL
- EDUCATIONAL
- ENTERTAINMENT
- GOVERNMENT
- INDUSTRIAL
- MILITARY
- MUSEUM
- PARK
- PRIVATE RESIDENCE
- RELIGIOUS
- SCIENTIFIC
- TRANSPORTATION
- OTHER: *eq., motion picture locations*

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME

See continuation sheet, item 4, page 1

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN

VICINITY OF

STATE

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE,
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

County Clerk-Recorder of Santa Barbara

STREET & NUMBER

Post Office Drawer CC

CITY, TOWN

Santa Barbara

California

93101

STATE

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE State of California, Department of Parks and Recreation, Archaeology Survey

DATE

Continuing

FEDERAL STATE COUNTY LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR
SURVEY RECORDS

Office of Historic Preservation, Department of Parks and Recreation

CITY, TOWN

Post Office Box 2390,

Sacramento

California

STATE

95811

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Property Owners:

- 1) The Santa Cruz Island Company (41,595 acres)

Post Office Box 435

Port Hueneme, California 93041

- 2) The Nature Conservancy (12,940 acres)

425 Bush Street

San Francisco, California 94108

7 DESCRIPTION

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

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Santa Cruz Island Archaeological District

Location

Santa Cruz Island is situated about 25 miles from the mainland coast of California near Santa Barbara. It is the largest of four islands which comprise the Santa Barbara Channel group. It is 24 miles long and 1.8 to 6.5 miles wide. The Santa Cruz Island Archaeological District includes about 90% of the island, an area of approximately 83 square miles. The district boundary is described and justified in section 10 of this nomination.

Background

The prehistory of Santa Cruz Island is only partially understood. Based on present information, human occupation of the island is thought to date from at least 5000 B.C. Knowledge concerning cultural evolution on the island has been derived primarily from the study of artifacts recovered from cemeteries (Rogers 1929; Olson 1930). Recent research has emphasized prehistoric subsistence, settlement patterns, and economics (King 1971; Glassow 1979). Fieldwork undertaken in 1974 by Dr. Albert Spaulding and Dr. Michael Glassow of the University of California, Santa Barbara, included obtaining numerous radiocarbon dates from stratified sites. Their research should clarify and refine present understanding of the island's prehistory.

At the time of European contact (1542), all the Santa Barbara Channel Islands were occupied by a people who spoke the Chumash language, a division of the Hokan language family. Approximately ten major Chumash settlements existed on Santa Cruz Island throughout the period of early Spanish exploration and missionization (1542-1816). Early Spanish explorations in the Channel region included expeditions led by Cabrillo (1542), Viscaïno (1602), and Perez (1769). With the establishment of Mission San Buenaventura and the Santa Barbara Presidio in 1782 and the founding of Mission Santa Barbara in 1786, increased contact with the native people of the Channel Islands occurred. By about 1816, the majority of the native population of the island had been removed to the mainland and attached to Franciscan missions.

The economy of the Cruzeño Chumash and their predecessors was oriented to both terrestrial and marine resources with the bulk of foods coming from productive tidal and nearshore environments. After about A.D. 1000, the Santa Barbara Channel Islands and the adjacent mainland were integrated into an extensive trade network (King 1971). Except for dialect differences, economic specialization in craft manufacture, and an emphasis on fishing and sea mammal hunting, the Island Chumash were probably very similar in cultural development to coastal populations.

Archaeological remains of all the ethnohistorically and ethnographically identified kinds of Chumash cultural sites undoubtedly occur on Santa Cruz Island. The types of sites expected as a result of occupation on the island by native people include:

See continuation sheet

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major settlements dating from all phases of the island's prehistory; these sites contain cemeteries and architectural remains and represent areas of long continuous habitation;

minor settlements occupied intermittently, seasonally, or for short periods of time;

resource specific food gathering or food processing sites;

bladelet core and bladelet manufacturing sites;

stone tool quarries;

manufacturing areas where a limited range of tools and facilities were made;

sites which leave little or no surface archaeological evidence such as trails, shrines, storage caches, sweatlodges, menstrual huts, dancing grounds, and gaming areas.

Archaeological research on Santa Cruz Island has identified examples of most of these types of sites.

Information contained in historic documents indicates that the following types of non-native American archaeological sites occur on the island, although their locations have not been determined:

seasonally occupied camps used by Russian companies engaged in fur seal and sea otter hunting;

camps used by 19th and 20th century abalone divers of Chinese descent;

some early Mexican and American sheep and cattle ranch remains.

An inventory of relatively recent architectural sites located on the island is in preparation. These architectural sites will be the subject of a separate nomination which will be prepared in 1979.

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Land Use

Although title to the island was transferred four times between 1839 and 1937, these changes in ownership did not affect the major 19th and 20th century land uses on the island: agriculture, and raising sheep and cattle (Ellison 1937). In 1937, a major portion of the island was sold to Edwin Stanton. Under the direction of the Stanton family, ranching activities on most of the island were changed from a combined sheep and cattle to a purely cattle ranch. The east end of the island, which was not sold to Stanton, now exists solely as a sheep ranch. The east end of the island is not included in the district nomination. Taken together, prior land uses have only had a minor effect on the integrity of archaeological sites in the district.

In 1978, The Nature Conservancy, a non-profit corporation specializing in the preservation of natural diversity, purchased in fee most of the northern side of the island west of Prisoners' Harbor. The Nature Conservancy also purchased a conservation easement over all portions of the island presently owned by the Santa Cruz Island Company. Within thirty years, title to the remaining 41,595 acres held by the Santa Cruz Island Company will pass to The Nature Conservancy. The Nature Conservancy presently leases back all portions of the island owned in fee to the Santa Cruz Island Company.

Environment

Santa Cruz Island is the most environmentally diverse of the Santa Barbara Channel Islands. The island is dominated by two parallel mountain ranges which are separated from each other by a valley system that follows a major east-west trending fault. The area between these ranges consists of two major segments: Christy Valley (incorrectly labeled Cañada Cervada on the 1943 USGS topographic map) which drains to the west, and the Central Valley, which has an east and west branch. The two branches of the Central Valley merge near the Stanton Ranch headquarters and then drain north to Prisoners' Harbor, the island's principal port.

Unlike the other Channel Islands, Santa Cruz Island has a coastline with many sheltered coves, usually located at the mouths of canyons. The coastal topography of the island is varied: the north side is dominated by steep cliffs and ravines; the eastern and western ends have prominent headlands which resemble landforms on the coastal plain of the mainland; and the south side has broad stretches of sandy beach which are largely absent elsewhere on the island.

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Santa Cruz Island offers an unusually wide variety of rock materials for the manufacture of stone tools. Of particular significance is a high grade of chert which occurs in beds above [REDACTED]. This chert was quarried and transported to all parts of the island, to other islands in the Channel, and to the adjacent mainland.

The flora of Santa Cruz Island is diverse not only because of the size of the island but also because drainages are present which are large enough to provide perennial water and to contain many protected areas. For this reason, compared to the other Channel Islands, the flora of Santa Cruz Island is more similar to vegetation on the coast and interior valleys of the adjacent mainland. The relative abundance of plants on Santa Cruz had important bearing on the nature of land use and population distribution through prehistory. As well as providing abundant vegetable foods, the island supports relict stands of ironwood (Lyonothamnus floribundus) and Santa Cruz Island pines (Pinus remorata) which may have provided wood for making such products as wooden bowls, trays, ornaments, containers, and boats.

The only native land mammals on the island are foxes, skunks, mice and bats, but the sea around the island exhibits a remarkable density of marine resources. In contrast to the paucity of land mammals, sea mammals are abundant now and were even more abundant prior to the decimation of several species during the late 18th through 20th centuries by commercial fur sealing operations. Fish are abundant nearshore around the perimeter of the island. Shellfish and other tide zone animals and plants are present along the island's shore.

Archaeological Investigations

Archaeological investigations have been conducted on Santa Cruz Island since 1875. This work has consisted of controlled and uncontrolled excavation and site reconnaissance. Survey of the island between 1974 and 1978 resulted in the identification of over 550 archaeological sites. Of this number, about 450 have been formally recorded (see maps A through D). It has been estimated (Glassow 1977) that there are about 3000 sites on the island. Preliminary analysis of survey data indicates that presently recorded sites represent occupations spanning all phases of Santa Barbara Channel prehistory, including the Early (5000 B.C. to 1170 B.C.), Middle (1170 B.C. to A.D. 1100), and Late periods (A.D. 1100 to A.D. 1830).

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Studies of the prehistory of Santa Cruz Island reflect changes in archaeological method and technique over the past 100 years. Field work prior to 1960 was oriented to obtaining museum collections and describing the island's culture history. Since 1960, most research on the island has emphasized contemporary topics and refinement of cultural chronology. Subjects of current research are discussed in the significance statement for this nomination. The known archaeological investigations done in the district are summarized in Table 2.

The major archaeological investigations in the district were done in 1875-76 by Schumacher, in 1877 by de Cessac, in 1927-28 by Rogers and Olson, in 1932 by Van Valkenburgh, and in 1973-74 by Spaulding and Glassow. Schumacher's and de Cessac's investigations were oriented to obtaining museum collections from archaeologically unknown regions. Rogers's, Van Valkenburgh's, and particularly Olson's excavations of the 1920's marked a transition to a greater concern for recording artifact provenience and collecting information from cemeteries that could be used to establish chronologies. The research by Spaulding and Glassow was designed to provide a substantial and unbiased foundation for a study of cultural evolution on the island. The research was conceived as the first phase of an extensive program on the archaeology of the island. The primary intent of their research was to develop a classification of the estimated 3000 sites on the island. Excavations of stratified sites were limited to small scale test excavations with one exception: Spaulding directed a substantial excavation [REDACTED] (Scri-240, location of the historic village of Cajats) employing isolated-block excavation techniques. The purpose of this excavation was to obtain a stratigraphically ordered set of artifacts and features associated with radiocarbon samples from a deep deposit with great time depth.

Research subsequent to Spaulding's and Glassow's has been carried out by Phillip Walker and Steven Craig of the University of California, Santa Barbara, and Chester King of the University of California, Davis. The purpose of this research has been to locate the archaeological remains of the major historic Chumash villages occupied between 1552 and about 1816. The archaeological data collected are being reconciled with archival and ethno-historic information about the social structure and size of historic populations using baptismal, census, and death register information collected by Franciscan missionaries.

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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> RELIGION | | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499 | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC | <input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION | <input type="checkbox"/> LAW | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE | | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599 | <input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS | <input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE | <input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE | | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699 | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION | <input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY | <input type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN | | |
| <input checked="" 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 type="checkbox"/> 1900- | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS | <input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY | <input type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT | <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY) | | |
| | | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> INVENTION | | | | |

SPECIFIC DATES

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The significance of the Santa Cruz Island District is the result of:

- 1) the unusual integrity of the archaeological sites on the island (36 CFR 800.10a);
- 2) the district's potential to yield information of importance to prehistory and history (36 CFR 800.10 /a-4/);
- 3) the district's ethnic significance (36 CFR 800.10 /a-1/);
- 4) the educational and interpretive value of the sites in the district.

Integrity

In sharp contrast to the mainland situation, damage to archaeological sites on Santa Cruz Island has been minimal. Such damage as has occurred has resulted primarily from uncontrolled archaeological excavation, erosion brought about by sheep overgrazing, cutting by streams near the mouths of canyons, and by marine erosion. There has been little disturbance from development. It is estimated that less than 3% of the island's sites have been damaged from improvements (Glassow 1977:139).

Santa Cruz Island contains many deep sites with stratified deposits. Because there have been no burrowing animals on the island, midden strata are more distinct than in comparable sites on the mainland. Components can be isolated successfully and the contemporaneity of different types of artifacts and cultural remains may be established with a high degree of certainty. As a result, artifacts, features, and components within sites are intact. Areas of low density cultural remains between sites are also well preserved. The inaccessibility of the island and an active policy of site protection by the Santa Cruz Island Company under the direction of the Stanton family have resulted in excellent preservation of sites in the district. On many parts of the island, surface features are still sufficiently distinct to make it possible to map house depressions associated with sites occupied during the later phases of the island's prehistory (maps 3-6).

See continuation sheet

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Potential of the District to Yield Information of Importance to Prehistory and History

Because each of the archaeological sites on Santa Cruz Island contains a unique part of the only surviving record of the Native American societies which existed on the island, each site in the district has the potential to yield information important for understanding the evolution and structure of these societies. Specifically, the value of the Santa Cruz Island Archaeological District derives from the importance the island has for understanding these research topics:

- 1) culture history
- 2) economics
- 3) settlement pattern, population distribution, and social organization
- 4) historic Chumash demography and archaeology

These topics, which can be investigated in regional or site-specific contexts, are discussed below.

Culture History

The chronology of changes in artifacts present in archaeological sites on the island is poorly known except for beads and other ornaments from cemeteries. The lack of knowledge concerning changes through time in prehistoric subsistence, technology, settlement pattern, and economics is due in part to a lack of adequately radiocarbon dated site components and poorly developed relative chronologies. A program to obtain a number of radiocarbon dates from deeply stratified sites was initiated in 1974 by Spaulding and Glassow. A partial list of dates obtained during their project is presented in Table 3.

Culture history issues which are of concern in present island research include: 1) the determination of the antiquity of human occupation on the island, and 2) the description of long sequences of change within single deposits as the basis for developing fine-scale relative chronologies. Sites listed in Tables 4 and 8 are especially pertinent to culture history research.

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Economics

Santa Cruz Island contains archaeological data which are appropriate for studying the growth of exchange systems, patterns of wealth accumulation, modes of subsistence and technology, and other aspects of culture pertinent to the study of economics.

Differences in the distribution and abundance of both terrestrial and nearshore resources between each of the islands and between the islands and the mainland may have formed the basis for the economic differentiation documented in Chumash ethnography and ethnohistory. The information necessary to study the origin, organization, and rate of development of regional exchange networks is preserved in the archaeological sites of this district.

Three related problems concerning the economic history of the island have been emphasized in recent research. These include the relationship between environmental changes and economic development, variability in the economic organization of contemporaneous settlements, and the relationship between environmental productivity and density of human populations. Sites listed in Tables 4, 5, 8, 10 are especially pertinent to research on the economics of Santa Cruz Island native American societies.

Settlement Pattern, Population Distribution, and Social Organization

The sites in the Santa Cruz Island Archaeological District are significant because of their potential to contribute information necessary for the regional analysis of prehistoric and historic population distribution, settlement location, and land use. Much current research in archaeology emphasizes the relationships between population size, settlement characteristics, and the development of society. The objective of these studies has been to understand the evolution of subsistence patterns and their bearing on settlement type and location. Such research interests require that large areas containing intact sites from a long sequence of occupation be available for study.

The Santa Cruz Island Archaeological District is valuable in the attempt to understand why changes occur in the location, size, and organization of settlements. The district contains the information necessary to reconstruct

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variability in population size between different parts of the island. Further, it should be possible to understand to what extent environmental changes, population growth, and economic development contributed to change through time in the organization of settlements and their spacing.

Because so many of the Santa Cruz Island archaeological sites are in an excellent state of preservation, the district is also particularly suited for research oriented to studying temporal changes in the placement of major and minor settlements, and reconstruction of seasonal population movements. All sites in the district are pertinent to settlement pattern research.

In addition to being important for the study of regional problems, the sites in the district are also important for the information they contain which can be used to study a variety of site-specific archaeological problems. Many questions about the evolution of native American societies require study of the internal organization of contemporaneously occupied sites. Comparative study of cemeteries, residences, food trash accumulation areas, manufacturing areas, food processing locations, and other remains of human activity within sites can be used to study research questions concerning prehistoric social organization. Sites listed in tables 4, 5, and 8 are particularly suited to this type of research.

Historic Chumash Demography and Archaeology

The archaeological integrity of most historically occupied Chumash sites in the district is exceptional. In some cases it is possible to record the size and house plan of entire settlements based on surface observations only. By combining information about social organization and population structure contained in the archives of Franciscan missions with information derived from archaeological survey and excavation, it should be possible to study topics which are normally beyond the scope of archaeological research. For example, archival records can be used to determine if settlements with archaeologically verified economic specializations had larger, more widely distributed lineages. The spatial distribution of descent groups composing the historic Chumash population of the island can be analyzed concurrently with correlative data from archaeological sites. Taken together, analysis of these two sources of information should make it possible to conduct regional research of unusual scope and content.

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A number of well preserved sites occupied during the historic period could be used to reconstruct the changes in Chumash society that resulted from contact and subsequent depopulation.

Ethnic Significance

In addition to their scientific value, the sites in the district are also potentially significant to living Native Americans. The value of the district for this ethnic group is derived from the importance historic and prehistoric sites have for reconstructing tribal history. In addition, some classes of archaeological sites are considered sacred.

Significance to the Public

The district is also significant because the sites it contains could effectively be interpreted for the education and enjoyment of the public. The district contains the physical remains of architecture and other projects of human activity. The public can be made aware of and potentially observe these features of Native American society and understand how they evolved over a long period of time.

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- Glassow, Michael A.
1979 Recent Developments in the Archaeology of the Channel Islands. Interdisciplinary Symposium on the Santa Barbara Channel Islands, University of California Press (Volume in preparation).
- Ellison, William Henry
1937 History of the Santa Cruz Island Grant. The Pacific Historical Review. Vol. VI, Arthur H. Clark Co. California.
- King, Chester
1971 Chumash Inter-Village Economic Exchange. The Indian Historian, Vol. 4, No. 1, pp. 31-43. San Francisco.
- Olson, Ronald
1930 Chumash Prehistory. University of California Publications in American Archaeology and Ethnology, Vol. 23, No. 1, pp. 1-21. Berkeley/
- Rogers, David B.
1929 Prehistoric Man of the Santa Barbara Coast. Santa Barbara Museum of Natural History, Santa Barbara, CA.

TABLE 1

HISTORIC CHUMASH VILLAGES ON SANTA CRUZ ISLAND

| <u>Mission Record Spelling</u> | <u>Chumash Orthography¹ & Etymology</u> |
|--------------------------------|--|
| Maschal | maʃʃal = something difficult |
| Luupsh | lu'upʃ = put it between the recesses of the land, refers to a small bag shape |
| Lacayamu | 'alalakajä'mu = to ascend and come up on top of something |
| Eleushacui | [Not in Harrington Notes] |
| Ch'ololush | tʃolofʃ = a gathering of maritime birds |
| Cajats | kaxas = a kinship term which means brother-in-law |
| Liam | lijäm = water runs together in the middle and comes out at Prisoners' Harbor |
| Yshage ² | swaxəl [No etymology given] |
| Nanahuani ² | pertains to technique for drilling beads, root word is nawani=cielo or sky |
| Shahua | ʃawa = stranger or immigrant |
| Limu | Limuw = Santa Cruz Island |

Partial list of Baptisms from Missions San Buena Ventura, Santa Barbara, Purisima,
San Fernando, and Santa Ynez

| | <u>Males</u> | <u>Females</u> | <u>Children</u> | <u>Total</u> |
|-------------|--------------|----------------|-----------------|--------------|
| Swaxəl | 67 | 103 | 37 | 207 |
| Cajats | 53 | 42 | 23 | 118 |
| Maschal | 23 | 27 | 9 | 59 |
| Liam | 50 | 43 | 22 | 115 |
| Luupsh | 38 | 17 | 7 | 62 |
| Nanahuani | 18 | 21 | 11 | 50 |
| Chololush | 9 | 12 | 6 | 27 |
| Lacayamu | 20 | 17 | 10 | 47 |
| Shawa | 5 | 3 | 1 | 9 |
| Elehuashcui | 8 | 18 | 10 | 36 |

¹ Orthography derived from field notes collected by John P. Harrington based on interviews with Cruzeño informant Fernando Librado.

² Not included in Santa Cruz Island Archaeological District

TABLE 1 (cont'd.)

Juan E. Pico's List of Chumash Villages of the Historic Period

(From transcription in Smithsonian Institution among John P. Harrington's Chumash Ethnographic Notes)

| <u>Name</u> | <u>Presumed Location</u> |
|--|--------------------------|
| Jajas | [REDACTED] |
| Mashchhal | [REDACTED] |
| Ch,heshe [possibly refers to Elehuashcui] | [REDACTED] |
| L,alale [lale - west, Harrington's informant F. Librado] | [REDACTED] |
| L,acoyamu | [REDACTED] |
| Ch,oloshush | [REDACTED] |
| Shawa | [REDACTED] |
| Liyam | [REDACTED] |
| Nanawany | [REDACTED] |
| Suajel | [REDACTED] |
| Lu'upsh | [REDACTED] |
| Nimatlaa | [REDACTED] |

Probable Location of Historic Chumash Villages Based on Placename Etymology and Franciscan Archives

| | | |
|-----------|---|------------|
| Lu'upsh | : | [REDACTED] |
| Mastfal | : | [REDACTED] |
| Lacayamu | : | [REDACTED] |
| Cajats | : | [REDACTED] |
| Swahal | : | [REDACTED] |
| Nanawany | : | [REDACTED] |
| Chololush | " | [REDACTED] |
| Liam | : | [REDACTED] |
| Elhuashui | : | [REDACTED] |
| Shawa | : | [REDACTED] |

TABLE 2 (Based on Glassow 1977)

| Investigator | Date | Nature and Purpose of Investigation |
|---|-----------|--|
| Paul Schumacher | 1875 | Excavations for museum collection |
| Leon de Cessac | 1877 | Excavations for museum collection |
| Leonard Outhwaite | 1916 | Record and surface collect large sites |
| David B. Rogers | 1927 | Several separate investigations focusing on reconnaissance and excavation for a museum collection |
| Ronald L. Olson | 1927-1928 | Excavation to document temporal changes in artifacts from cemeteries; creation of a cultural chronology |
| Richard VanValkenburgh | 1932 | Excavation to document artifact variability associated with burials |
| H. Arden Edwards | 1933 | Surface collection of artifacts for museum collection |
| Phil C. Orr | 1959-1963 | Reconnaissance to locate sites suitable for later excavation |
| Robert Hoover | 1968 | Field check and map Olson's 1927-28 fieldwork; limited test excavations to develop artifact typology and relative dating |
| James N. Hill | 1967 | Feasibility study for palynological research |
| James N. Hill | 1967 | Survey of [REDACTED] test excavations |
| Albert C. Spaulding, Michael Glassow | 1973-1974 | Sample survey to determine spatial variation in subsistence-settlement patterns |
| Albert C. Spaulding | 1974 | Excavation [REDACTED] (SCrI-240) to determine changes in subsistence and economy |
| Michael A. Glassow Anabel Ford | 1973-1974 | Column samples to derive dated sequence of economic change, primarily related to fishing |

TABLE 2 (cont'd.)

| Investigator | Date | Nature and Purpose of Investigation |
|--|------|--|
| Stephen P. Horne | 1974 | Excavation at SCrI-328 to describe adaptive changes during protohistoric and historic periods as result of population decline |
| Steven Craig, Phillip Walker, Chester King | 1977 | Locate and map surface archaeology of historic villages and associate these sites with information from ethno-historic and baptismal records |

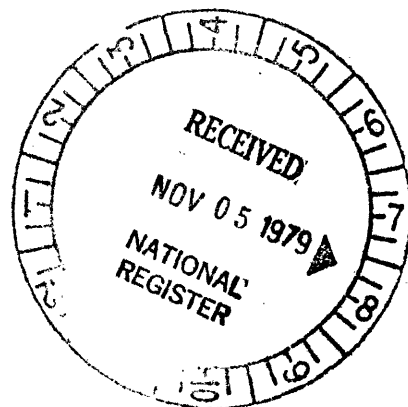


TABLE 3

Radiocarbon Dates from Santa Cruz Island

| Site No. | Vicinity | Column no. | Depth of radiocarbon date | Radiocarbon years B.P. | UCR Sample no. | Depth of column sample |
|----------|------------|------------|---------------------------|------------------------|----------------|------------------------|
| 277 | [REDACTED] | 1 | 14-23 | 3210±150 | 205- | 0-20 |
| | | 1 | 122-132 | 5920±150 | 203- | 120-130 |
| | | 1 | 152-163 | 6730±230 | 387- | 152-163 |
| 195 | [REDACTED] | 1 | --- | --- | | 20-40 |
| | | 1 | 100-109 | 280±150 | 206- | 100-120 |
| | | 1 | 380-388 | 2310±150 | 207- | |
| 191 | [REDACTED] | 1 | 406-410 | 1605±100 | 386- | 387-406 |
| | | 2 | 55-67 | 1870±100 | 399 | 55-67 |
| | | 2 | 103-115 | 2010±140 | 398 | 103-115 |
| 236 | " | 4 | 73-80 | 1660±100 | 400 | 73-80 |
| | | 1 | 100-121 | 630±100 | 391 | 100-121 |
| | | 1 | 185-195 | 1685±100 | 130- | 183-195 |
| 145 | [REDACTED] | 1 | 238-248 | 4435±100 | 131- | 235-250 |
| | | 2 | 205-220 | 1535±150 | 132 | |
| | | 1 | 36-41 | 1630±150 | 208- | 27-40 |
| 146 | " | 1 | 36-41 | 1710±150 | 200- | |
| | | 1 | 50-55 | 2545±150 | 388- | 50-55 |
| | | 1 | 3-10 | 5290±150 | 202- | 0-19 |
| 192 | [REDACTED] | 1 | 17-25 | 740±150 | 396 | 0-17 |
| | | 1 | 69-77 | 650±130 | 397 | 77-83 |
| | | 1 | 38-44 ¹ | 3550±170 | 204- | 38-50 ¹ |
| 292 | " | 1 | 50-57 ¹ | 4360±180 | 389 | 50-57 ¹ |
| | | 1 | 100-108 | 4600±150 | 209- | 121-132 |
| | | 2 | 100-104 | 4790±150 | 201- | 104-119 |
| 109 | [REDACTED] | 2 | 210-232 | 7140±210 | 390 | 210-232 |
| | | 1 | 11-20 | 1130±140 | 403 | 11-20 |
| | | 1 | 120-130 | 1955±100 | 404 | 120-130 |
| 1 | [REDACTED] | 1 | 7-23 | <150 | 395 | 7-23 |
| | | 1 | 123-131 | 2470±130 | 394 | 123-131 |
| | | 1 | 0-16 | 4380±180 | 401 | 0-16 |
| 363 | [REDACTED] | 1 | 20-29 | 4265±180 | 402 | 20-29 |
| | | 1 | 12-27 | 2650±140 | 392 | 12-22 |
| 369 | " | 1 | 100-116 | 4800±120 | 393 | 100-116 |

¹ not including 110 cm sterile dune sand overburden

TABLE 4

* Sites with Cemeteries
 (Verified Based on Survey or Excavation)

| <u>Site Numbers</u> | <u>Site Numbers</u> |
|---------------------|---------------------|
| SCrI-31 | UCB-3 |
| 53 | 122 |
| 110 | 83 |
| 146 | 81 |
| 163 | 82 |
| 236 | 39 |
| 240 | 3 |
| 277 | 162 |
| 297 | 154 |
| 360 | 159 |
| 328 | |
| 329 | |
| 330 | 100 |
| 195 | 185 |
| 192 | 184 |
| 292 | 183 |
| 307 | 178 |
| 314 | 131 |

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TABLE 5

Archaeological Sites with Residences
and other Architectural Features¹

| <u>Site Numbers</u> | <u>Number of House Depressions Observed</u> |
|---------------------|---|
| SCrI-20 | 1 |
| 41 | 3 |
| 42 | 1 |
| 47 | 2 |
| 48 | 1 |
| 71 | 4 |
| 81 | 2 |
| 86 | 1 |
| 88 | 1 |
| 100 | 2 |
| 103 | 2 |
| 114 | 4 |
| 191 | 3 |
| 192 | 11 |
| 195 | 8 |
| 197 | 4 |
| 236 | 16 |
| 300 | 1 |
| 302 | 1 |
| 306 | 2 |
| 324 | 5 |
| 326 | 4 |
| 328 | 10 |
| 329 | 6 |
| 330 | 13 |
| 333 | 10 |

¹ This is a partial listing of sites with house depressions visible on their surface. The remains of architecture should be present in most stratified sites on the Island.

TABLE 6

Sites without Midden Deposits

| <u>Site Numbers</u> | <u>Site Numbers</u> |
|---------------------|---------------------|
| SCrI-12 | SCrI-211 |
| 15 | 212 |
| 30 | 215 |
| 31 | 218 |
| 68 | 220 |
| 77 | 227 |
| 92 | 228 |
| 96 | 235 |
| 97 | 237 |
| 98 | 238 |
| 101 | 239 |
| 102 | 246 |
| 105 | 247 |
| 106 | 248 |
| 108 | 249 |
| 110 | 264 |
| 111 | 265 |
| 121 | 286 |
| 123 | 298 |
| 125 | 301 |
| 126 | 304 |
| 135 | 313 |
| 144 | 318 |
| 158 | 320 |
| 160 | 325 |
| 162 | 338 |
| 176 | 339 |
| 177 | 355 |
| 178 | 356 |
| 187 | 377 |
| 190 | 378 |
| 200 | 380 |
| 202 | |
| 206 | |
| 210 | |

TABLE 7

Sites without Flakes or Stone Tools on Their Surface

Site Numbers

SCrI-2
 3
 37
 42
 53
 54
 56
 58
 61
 62
 63
 64
 65
 68
 69
 71
 78
 81
 82
 83
 87
 88
 90
 103
 107
 122
 131
 132
 135
 136
 140
 167
 174
 175
 179

Site Numbers

SCrI-186
 188
 194
 199
 201
 202
 203
 205
 217
 219
 226
 227
 232
 234
 239
 240
 241
 242
 243
 244
 245
 247
 248
 249
 250
 251
 255
 256
 258
 259
 260
 261
 262
 263

TABLE 8

Stratified Sites
(With Depths Greater Than 1 Meter)

| <u>Site Numbers</u> | <u>Estimated Depth</u> |
|---------------------|------------------------|
| SCrI-29 | 1 |
| 36 | 1 |
| 37 | 2 |
| 47 | 2 |
| 63 | 3 |
| 109 | 2 |
| 119 | 3 |
| 127 | 1 |
| 189 | 1 |
| 191 | 2 |
| 192 | 1.5 |
| 204 | 2 |
| 240 | 4 |
| 253 | 4 |
| 277 | 2 |
| 292 | 2 |
| 346 | 1 |
| 369 | 1 |
| 371 | 1 |
| 328 | 2 |
| 329 | 2 |
| 330 | 2 |
| 118 | 1.5 |
| 185 | 1.5 |
| 78 | 1.2 |
| 114 | 1.5 |
| 198 | 1.3 |
| 236 | 2.5 |

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TABLE 9

Sites with Midden Depths of Less than .5 Meters

| <u>Site Number</u> | <u>Estimated Depth in Meters</u> | <u>Site Number</u> | <u>Estimated Depth in Meters</u> |
|--------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------------------------|
| SCrI - 3 | .5 | SCrI - 225 | .1 |
| 4 | .1 | 233 | .2 |
| 24 | .2 | 234 | .5 |
| 25 | .0 | 241 | .1 |
| 29 | .01 | 244 | .2 |
| 34 | .25 | 250 | .2 |
| 35 | .25 | 254 | .3 |
| 39 | .1 | 255 | .2 |
| 43 | .05 | 259 | .2 |
| 52 | .4 | 261 | .05 |
| 53 | .5 | 266 | .15 |
| 55 | .5 | 268 | .15 |
| 61 | .1 | 274 | .1 |
| 69 | .5 | 275 | .25 |
| 71 | .10 | 289 | .5 |
| 75 | .25 | 291 | .1 |
| 77 | .4 | 297 | .06 |
| 87 | .1 | 299 | .05 |
| 103 | .2 | 302 | .4 |
| 107 | .05 | 404 | .1 |
| 113 | .5 | 306 | .5 |
| 124 | .1 | 315 | .5 |
| 137 | .16 | 336 | .2 |
| 138 | .05 | 342 | .25 |
| 141 | .15 | 344 | .02 |
| 145 | .25 | 345 | .3 |
| 146 | .25 | 347 | .5 |
| 147 | .25 | 348 | .4 |
| 151 | .5 | 353 | .3 |
| 165 | .1 | 354 | .1 |
| 173 | .5 | 359 | .3 |
| 179 | .05 | 360 | .5 |
| 180 | .05 | 362 | .3 |
| 181 | .2 | 364 | .4 |
| 188 | .15 | 365 | .5 |
| 194 | .50 | 373 | .3 |
| 196 | .4 | 374 | .5 |
| 199 | .1 | 375 | .4 |
| 201 | .1 | 376 | .5 |
| 216 | .3 | | |

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TABLE 10

Sites with Faunal Remains or Fire Altered Rock (Habitation Sites)

Sites with Faunal Remains

Sites with Fire Altered Rock

| <u>Site No.</u> | <u>Site No.</u> | <u>Site No.</u> | <u>Site No.</u> |
|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| SCrI-1 | SCrI-196 | SCrI- 20 | SCrI-375 |
| 3 | 197 | 29 | 376 |
| 34 | 198 | 41 | 379 |
| 62 | 215 | 93 | 114 |
| 71 | 221 | 101 | 118 |
| 76 | 223 | 104 | 127 |
| 97 | 233 | 106 | 140 |
| 99 | 236 | 107 | 151 |
| 109 | 240 | 143 | 192 |
| 112 | 252 | 155 | 198 |
| 114 | 269 | 169 | 233 |
| 118 | 277 | 185 | 240 |
| 119 | 282 | 238 | 337 |
| 127 | 292 | 317 | 348 |
| 130 | 294 | 319 | 360 |
| 140 | 297 | 343 | 371 |
| 145 | 300 | 346 | |
| 145 | 306 | 350 | |
| 147 | 337 | 351 | |
| 150 | 348 | 352 | |
| 151 | 357 | 357 | |
| 154 | 360 | 359 | |
| 161 | 367 | 361 | |
| 164 | 371 | 364 | |
| 171 | | 367 | |
| 191 | | 369 | |
| 192 | | 372 | |
| 194 | | 373 | |
| 195 | | 374 | |