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is different from work with older texts. It is unfortunate that there are so few California linguists like Shipley; some of this work will never be done.

Scholarly work on California Indian languages falls roughly into four historical periods. The first was an amateur period dating from earliest contact to around 1900, consisting of accounts (usually word lists) by travelers, journalists, and others. The era of professional ethnographers, roughly 1900–1950, includes the work of Alfred Kroeber, John P. Harrington, Edward Sapir, and Pliny Goddard; Roland Dixon belongs to this group. Much, though not all, of this work was aimed at classifying California languages into families. A period of deeper study began after World War II, along with the growth of linguistics as a discipline, and is exemplified by the work of the Survey of California Indian Languages at the University of California, Berkeley, guided by Mary Haas. The survey sent out graduate students to prepare a series of grammars, dictionaries, and texts of a number of California languages; Shipley was one of these students. This effort lost its impetus somewhat under the influence of transformational grammar. The fourth period, the contemporary revival of interest in California languages, has been characterized by technical precision often aided by computers and close collaboration with the Indian community. Shipley represents the best of contemporary scholarship, with his clarity, accuracy, attention to detail, and sensitivity to cultural context. In this volume, he has given us both a fine definition of the work of translation and a model capable of living up to that definition. Thank you, Bill Shipley.

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Native Americans: North America—An Annotated Bibliography.

By Frederick E. Hoxie and Harvey Markowitz. Magill Bibliographies. Pasadena, California: Salem Press, 1991. 325 pages. \$40.00 cloth.

In this annotated bibliography of works by and about Native Americans, Frederick Hoxie and Harvey Markowitz, of the Newberry Library in Chicago, have included almost three thousand titles, the majority of which have been published in the last twenty-five years. The authors have chosen to emphasize books

rather than journal articles and other less easily obtained items and have focused primarily on material that is both accurate and current, although long-standing classics in the field are included as well.

The usefulness of any bibliography is determined by its organization. Here the authors begin with generalized studies and reference works. This section contains sixty-five pages of broad, cross-cultural works ranging from Francis Paul Prucha's *Documents of United States Indian Policy* (1990) and Felix Cohen's *Handbook of Federal Indian Law* (1982, updated) to Joseph Bruchac's *Survival This Way: Interviews with American Indian Poets* (1987) and Frederick Dockstadter's *Indian Art in America: The Arts and Crafts of the North American Indians* (1961). Also included in this section are the classic works by anthropologists (Debo, Eggan, Kroeber, Lurie, Spicer) and linguists (Boas, Hoiijer, Sapir), as well as monographs on such specific topics as political leadership, architecture, and sports. Reference materials, arranged topically, include specialized bibliographies, research guides, directories, atlases, encyclopedias, and compilations of historical documents. Extensive annotations, although not of a critical nature, include the range of the item's topical coverage and such addenda as bibliography, maps, special indexes, and photographs.

The second large section of the book, that of history, is divided into three parts. The first group of entries focuses on colonial America, the second on the United States, and the third on Canada. Here are general, regional, and tribal historical studies dating primarily from after 1492, although earlier material obviously may be included. These historical works cover such subjects as land issues, government policies and relations, and cultural and sociological development.

The next section, of about two hundred pages, is divided into culture areas such as the Northeast, Southeast, Southwest, California, Great Basin, Plains, Northwest and Plateau, and Arctic and Subarctic. Each area listing repeats the pattern of general studies and reference works, followed by specific topics such as archaeology; folklore, sacred narrative, and religious belief and practice; subsistence and land use; material culture and the arts; tribal life; and biographies and autobiographies.

The final section, on contemporary life, lists studies devoted to the urban and reservation experiences of contemporary Native Americans. Subsections include the family and family social services; religion; resources and economic development; health and

alcoholism; Indian law and government; education; images, self-identity, and protest; urban Indians; and contemporary art and literature.

Although this overall format is logical and accessible, the book's value as a reference tool is somewhat limited by the lack of any cross-reference system or subject index or even a title index. No accommodation is made for the many volumes that could be listed legitimately under several different headings. The indexing by subject; persons, places, and titles; and Indian nations or tribes in Arlene Hirschfelder's *Annotated Bibliography of the Literature on American Indians Published in State Historical Society Publications* provides immediate access to specific material. While additional indexing undoubtedly would add to the cost of publication, it would also greatly enhance this work's usefulness.

Any book of this kind inevitably omits items that individual readers consider important. Readers then need to consult additional, more specialized bibliographies. Several significant works, such as Paul Zolbrod's *Dine Bahana: The Navajo Creation Story* (1984) and Robert Trennert's *The Phoenix Indian School* (1988), should have been included. The authors listed *Indian Voices* (1974), the proceedings of the Second Convocation of Indian Scholars, but not the proceedings from the first such meeting, which were also published (1971).

As the authors explain in their introduction, however, they consider this work to be a basic guide to the literature in the field rather than an inclusive compilation; it is a work "of first, rather than last, resort" (p. 2), and, as such, it is more than adequate. The notations are clear and complete, and the format encourages the kind of browsing that one indulges in when "cruising" the shelves of a library. This volume will undoubtedly prove to be a useful guide for high school and college students and others who are interested in learning more about Native American history and culture than the information or, more often, misinformation provided by the popular media.

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