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Fierce and Indomitable: The Protohistoric Non-Pueblo World in the American Southwest

Deni J. Seymour (ed.),
Salt Lake City: University of Utah Press, 2016,
ISBN 9781607815211, \$70.00 (hardcover).

Reviewed by Marielle Black,
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Deni Seymour begins this edited volume with the observation that mobile hunter-gatherer lifeways have conflicted with more sedentary peoples, specifically the Puebloans and the Spanish, throughout prehistory and into protohistoric times. The volume explores mobile hunter-gatherer lifeways from the late prehistoric into protohistoric and historic times. In academia, the dearth of hunter-gatherer lifeway studies in the Southwest is noticeable, and suggests that the Southwest switched to a semi-sedentary Puebloan lifeway wholeheartedly and without reservation. In fact, as the volume illustrates, the history of hunter-gatherer lifeways in the Southwest is as expansive as that in the Great Basin, or in other hunter-gatherer dominated regions of the world. And as with other agricultural regions of the world, these hunter-gatherer populations are found on the periphery of agricultural populations, being influenced by and interacting with more sedentary peoples.

Seymour structures the volume's introductory chapter to explore the historical context, define the groups under study, and the time period of concern. The author emphasizes the Southwestern research trend that accepts the apparent temporal continuity of Puebloan groups while assuming a hiatus in hunter-gatherer populations, a result of the lack of recognition of any discontinuous occupation patterns that do not—as agricultural practices do—leave their mark on the landscape. In the Southwest, the burgeoning expectation is that mobile hunter-gatherer sites can be identified and studied—expectations long ago established in the Great Basin. The resulting chapters address indigenous developments, focusing on local sequences and processes, to explore the interaction and integration of those groups long assumed to be distinctly separate.

The volume is organized geographically from east to west and south to north, while considering three themes.

The themes relate mobile and sedentary populations through (1) impacts on prehistoric populations (Chapters 2, 3, 4, 5, 12, 13, 16, and 17); (2) indigenous perspectives (Chapters 6, 15, 18, and 19); and (3) material culture (Chapters 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, and 14).

Kemrer studies villages in south-central New Mexico, A.D. 1275–1400, to elucidate interrelationships between sedentary groups as seen in transitional forms of settlement, regional interactions, and resulting regional integration. Speth's discoveries near Roswell in southeastern New Mexico suggest interactions between mobile and sedentary peoples vacillated between conflict and cooperation. Seymour demonstrates that the area of the Eastern Frontier Pueblos shows evidence of mobile group residences on the periphery of pueblos and interaction between the two groups. Beckett concludes, through analysis of archaeological data, historical records, and linguistics, that the Jumano and Suma in southeastern New Mexico were members of the same group. Rodriguez and Seymour discuss the limited success engendered by applying federal recognition requirements to mobile groups because it attempts to force them into a sedentary mold. The result does not account for the cultural practices of the groups the federal recognition is intended to help. Kurota's research in southwestern New Mexico has discovered an occurrence of prehistoric artifacts with protohistoric dates, suggesting the curation or reuse of materials from earlier sites at that location. Moore suggests that the historical use of stone tools and repurposed materials in New Mexico was due to a scarcity of metal tools in the region, but that it persisted as it became a part of the cultural tradition. Harlan considers protohistoric projectile point variability across the Southwest in order to explore the transition from atlatl to bow and arrow. Loendorf studies Apache projectile point designs, which can be used to determine the temporal range of the points based upon their decreasing weight over time. Hill compares the diversity of ceramic assemblages and clay sources between mobile and sedentary groups and concludes they are different. Craig concludes that the Hohokam of southern and central Arizona did not disappear, but utilized different environments over time; the resulting archaeology is less visible than at previously constructed pueblo sites. Harlan and Seymour reevaluate a social network analysis of the San Pedro Valley,

Arizona, and include information on mobile O'odham groups to account for mobile populations. Copeland includes perishable game traps on the Colorado Plateau to reconstruct hunting behavior, rather than considering projectile points and faunal remains alone. Martin studies still standing Ute wickiups in Western Colorado to obtain information regarding the spatial relationships of artifacts, structures, and the use of space across sites, as well as examining the disconnect between the historical record of Ute land use and the reality of the existing archaeological sites. Truesdale, Hill, and Truesdale analyze a ceramic assemblage from the Uintah Basin in Utah attributed to the Ute and Hopi to explore the interaction between the two groups in the fourteenth century. Seymour explores evidence for an early ancestral Apache presence at Three Sisters in Arizona, which is a small encampment that was reused multiple times. Recognition of site reuse informs the method of sampling for chronometric dating and for obtaining the timeline of occupations. Stokes and Tactikos

discuss a persistent Yavapai place in central Arizona that—while not currently in use—still retains significant cultural meaning. Pilles recorded Yavapai structures in the Verde Valley in Arizona to connect archaeology and ethnography, but with only limited success, because attributes normally considered diagnostically significant overlapped due to their occurrence in multiple cultural groups. Roberts finds that sites increase in frequency over time in the Pai area, partially as a result of the frequent mobility of hunter-gatherers in the region. David Hurst Thomas concludes the volume by praising Southwestern archaeologists for adopting new methods and approaches and developing new insights when considering sedentary and mobile groups, since neither type existed in a vacuum.

This volume is an important reminder to Southwestern archaeologists that, in order to better understand the context in which the sedentary Puebloan peoples lived, they are necessarily obliged to study the role played by mobile hunter-gatherer groups in prehistory.

