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REVIEWS 135

A Bibliography of California Indians: Archaeology, Ethnography, and Indian History. Robert F. Heizer and Albert B. Elsasser, with the collaboration of James C. Bard, Edward D. Castillo, and Karen M. Nissen. New York and London: Garland Publishing, Inc., 1977. 267 pp., 2 maps. \$23.00.

> Reviewed by THOMAS R. HESTER University of Texas, San Antonio

This hardbound book is Vol. 48 in the Garland Reference Library of Social Science. I think it is a welcome and highly useful guide to the literature on the history and prehistory of California Indians.

Heizer and Elsasser, and their collaborators, have amassed 3,303 references, selecting works that are available either in large libraries or via interlibrary loan from such institutions. In addition, a number of unpublished M.A. theses and Ph.D. dissertations have been included in the listings. The authors make no pretense of having included all published works relevant to the California Indians, and have appropriately warned the users of this bibliography that thousands of additional documents are to be found in archival collections.

The book is divided into two parts: Part I, Archaeology; and Part II, Indian History. Under Archaeology, 2287 references are listed; 1106 citations are found under Indian History. While the number of annotations of bibliographic items are few, the entries are conveniently sorted under significant subheadings. For example, in Part I (Archaeology), references have been grouped under such descriptive headings as: "Techniques of Stone-Working"; "Composition of Aboriginal Sites"; "Petroglyphs and Pictographs"; "Early Man," etc. Additionally, the 13 geographical divisions, labeled in Map 1 as "Archaeological Areas" of the state, are individually treated in over 60 pages of references. More extensive sorting is done of over 1000 references under Indian History. More than 35 categories, ranging from "Physical Anthropology" to "Legal Status of Indians" are grouped in a historical framework: Period of Native History; Period of Spanish and Mexican Contact; Period of Anglo Conquest; The Aftermath of Conquest; and Period of Indian Nationalism. There are also a number of references listed under Works Written by Indians, and a highly useful 10-page guide to Source Materials. A listing of obituaries of anthropologists who have studied the California Indians completes the references.

To further facilitate the implementation of the bibliography, each entry has been numbered, and these are indexed by author and tribe at the end of the volume.

There are remarkably few typographical errors in the book (although the reviewer must point out that the "T. K. Hester" listed in the Author Index should not be held responsible for the several archaeological publications on California archaeology and Indians actually authored by T. R. Hester). The format of the Garland bibliographies dictates that the authors prepare camera-ready typescripts. In this book, some of the typescript corrections are messy, but I do not feel that they detract from the style and appearance of the volume.

Publications on North American archaeology and Indian history are increasing at an incalculable rate. Only by thorough compilations such as the one described here will any of us, or our students, have any hope of keeping up with the literature. It is to be hoped that Garland Publishing, Inc., will issue similar volumes for other states or regions. Certainly the Heizer and Elsasser bibliography should be in the library of all serious scholars of California Indians, and it should also be a valuable resource for all researchers working with the data of Western prehistory and Indian life.

