

## **UC Merced**

### **Journal of California and Great Basin Anthropology**

#### **Title**

LaLone: *Gabrielino Indians of Southern California: an Annotated Ethnohistoric Bibliography*

#### **Permalink**

<https://escholarship.org/uc/item/7md7z5qc>

#### **Journal**

Journal of California and Great Basin Anthropology, 2(2)

#### **ISSN**

0191-3557

#### **Author**

Waugh, Georgie

#### **Publication Date**

1980-12-01

Peer reviewed

applicability of palynology to California sites in reconstructing paleoenvironmental data as well as cultural inferences derived from the floral component.

The third volume of the Oak Park series deals with a number of related site complexes and contains the following articles:

"A Historical Perspective on the Research at Oak Park" by David Whitley presents an overview of the chronological and functional specialization of the sites contained within Oak Park and the surrounding area.

"Surface Archaeology at Oak Park" by David Whitley, M. Schneider, and M. Drews focuses on some methodological problems involved in the application of "spatial statistics to archaeological data." The article outlines the location, fieldwork, methodology, and analysis of the two site-complexes contained within the Oak Park parcel.

"Preliminary Excavations at CA-Ven-122" by David Whitley, M. Schneider, J. Simon, and M. Drews is a descriptive site report of a Late Period site characterized by a wide range of generalized maintenance and processing activities.

"The Excavation of the Oak Park Rockshelters, CA-Ven-68 and CA-Ven-373, Two Sacred Places in the Simi Hills" by C. William Clewlow, Jr., D. Whitley, M. Drews, and J. Simon is a brief descriptive report. The artifactual analysis contains limited artifact types which appear to represent specific caches; the apparent differences between caches suggest that they are indicative of sacred or ceremonial activities.

"The Organizational Structure of the *Lulapin* and *Humaliwo*; and Conclusions for Oak Park" by David Whitley and C. W. Clewlow, Jr. presents an analytical framework for examining and interpreting an organizational system (i.e., political units) as related to the "structural representatives of the settlement system." Analysis indicates that archaeological data are less productive than the ethno-

graphic record in developing inferences about the aboriginal organizational structure.

The significance of *Archaeology of Oak Park, Ventura County, California* (Volumes 1-3) is that it has resulted in the dissemination of this information to the archaeological community instead of just limiting its distribution among the local agencies, institutions, and individuals that are directly involved with contract archaeology. This is definitely a positive direction in which archaeological assessments/mitigations must be directed in order to enable this material to be widely circulated to all interested researchers. Consequently, this report is an invaluable data base for researchers working in the local and regional area. Unfortunately, the majority of the articles are not theoretically oriented and occasionally some papers lack internal continuity within a given volume.



***Gabrielino Indians of Southern California: an Annotated Ethnohistoric Bibliography.*** Mary LaLone. Los Angeles: University of California Institute of Archaeology *Occasional Paper* 6. 1980. 72 pp., illustrations, \$4.50 (paper).

Reviewed by GEORGIE WAUGH

Dept. of Anthropology  
Univ. of California  
Davis, CA 95616

The publication of a retrospective bibliography of materials on any one of those aboriginal groups generally designated as Mission Indians is an event to be greeted with anticipation by both the casual student and the serious scholar of California ethnology and history. This is especially so in the case of the Gabrielino whose lands so quickly were absorbed by mission, rancho and pueblo and whose numbers

diminished before their culture could be systematically noted or researched. The lack of adequate bibliographic entry to materials on the Gabrielino has long been apparent. In an effort to help fill this void the present publication has been designed to serve as a "comprehensive" annotated guide to published ethnohistoric material on those Indians of the Los Angeles Basin.

The bibliography covers ethnohistoric and historic sources in descriptions by explorers, missionaries, travelers, and settlers written between 1542 and 1833 and in accounts of ethnographers, historians, and local residents subsequent to the secularization of the missions in 1833. Entries are listed alphabetically by author with cross-references when applicable, from editor to author. While occasionally this device may seem a trifle cumbersome and redundant, the purpose of accounting for all editions with proper citations is a laudable goal. Annotations are informative and often list direct page references to citations on particular aspects of Gabrielino history and lifeways. Occasional headnotes appear as introductions to primary sources of special note. One such headnote precedes a series of citations that

performs a scholarly contribution by neatly sorting out the numerous variants of the Boscana manuscripts. A title index is supplied, but one might wish for even an abbreviated subject index that would direct inquiry to specific areas such as linguistics, material culture, distribution of settlements, etc.

By limiting herself to published sources, the author has chosen to exclude, except by secondary reference, an intriguing body of data included in manuscript collections and in archival resources such as mission censuses and baptismal and marriage records. Researchers do have access to the latter, however, through a recent publication by Beers (1979).

The compilation of a bibliography often is an arduous task, but the result can be a real aid to scholarship. With the help of this selective and generally well-researched work, one avenue in the pursuit of Gabrielino culture is made more accessible.

#### REFERENCE

- Beers, Henry P.  
1979 Spanish and Mexican Records of the American Southwest. Tucson: University of Arizona Press.

