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Heizer, Nissen and Castillo: *California Indian History: A Classified and Annotated Guide to Source Materials*

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even several pages of bibliographical items associated with W. I. Follett's careful analysis of the fish remains. Despite ample financial and personnel support and a considerable amount of effort devoted to establishing an effective strategy and methodology, only the upper levels of Mrn-14 were adequately sampled. The inferred relationship between specific typological evidence from burial 2 and a C-14 date of A.D. 720 is open to question. The drilled *Olivella* shell beads, referred to as type M1 or M1a, are not adequately described or illustrated. On the other hand, according to the data given, the prenatal burial 2 was 0-20 cm. below the NW corner of unit 0-99 and 160 cm. east of that corner. Feature VIII, from which the dated charcoal came, was +27-40 cm. deep and extended east 0-140 cm. from the same datum.

This report may satisfy any legal requirements posed by the Shelter Hill housing development, but for the professional archaeologist, it may best be considered as a series of student reports, marred by internal inconsistencies, omissions, factual errors, and insufficient data analysis and comparison with nearby sites. Parenthetically, buried in Chapter IV (p. 31) is the first published note on the fact that the BART (San Francisco Bay Area subway) skeleton, dated at 4900 ± 250 radiocarbon years B.P., represents the partial remains of a male rather than a female as previously supposed.

As a final note, I wish to take this occasion to object to the frequent use of unpublished manuscript data and typologies and personal communications, especially when the latter fail to make sense. Chapter IV, which is essentially a cut-and-paste job from earlier publications in this series, purports to summarize much of San Francisco Bay archaeology. I do not accept responsibility for the personal communication on p. 32 attributed to me. Also, I would like to call attention to the continued incorrect citation of my 1968 monograph with Roland W.

Force. Finally, prior to Sonia Ragir (cf. p. 25) I argued on the basis of then existing typological evidence and radiocarbon and obsidian hydration dates that the Blossom site (SJo-68) was probably the oldest and not the most recent of the Windmillier facies settlements (Gerow with Force 1968:7, 111-121).

REFERENCES

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1968 An Analysis of the University Village Complex with a Reappraisal of Central California Archaeology. Stanford: Stanford University Press.
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1970 The Dead at Tiburon: Mortuary Customs and Social Organization on Northern San Francisco Bay. San Raphael: Northwestern California Archaeological Society Occasional Papers No. 2.
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1955 A Shellmound in Marin County, California. *American Antiquity* 21:52-62.



California Indian History: A Classified and Annotated Guide to Source Materials. R. F. Heizer, K. M. Nissen, and E. D. Castillo. Ramona, California: Ballena Press Publications in Archaeology, Ethnology, and History, No. 4. 1975. 90 pp.

Reviewed by ALBERT B. ELSASSER
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This volume emphasizes the substantial literature which recounts California Indian history rather than that of whites, from about 1770 to the present. The distinction lies in the observation that many histories of post-contact California often seem to have included

native Indians merely as a sort of unnecessary part of the landscape. Besides this difficulty, it also happened that the most well-known ethnographic sources, especially after 1900, stand largely as efforts to depict California Indians as they were before white contact. While the latter approach has undeniable merit in preserving much of value concerning Indian culture, it has the inherent fault of leaving long-term gaps or at least shortenings of the total narrative. These lacunae sometimes have been filled by popular journal historians and by markedly biased travelers, often commenting at length on the miserable appearance and condition of the Indians. Furthermore, the academic ethnographies in some cases seem, by their very nature and perhaps unintentionally, to give the impression to general readers that the native cultures of the 19th and 20th centuries were uniformly dead or non-functional.

The present bibliography is an attempt to redress the imbalance. In addition to providing an annotated listing of the older historical literature, it also indicates by its selection of titles that many problems of the California Indians in the 20th century are still live issues, and that recent students have by no means been lacking in opportunities to consider and evaluate new or hitherto neglected materials on the subject.

As a general reference, the work is invaluable to anyone interested in native California. Its main disadvantage, probably, is that readers who would like to further consult some of the older references will find it burdensome unless they have access to any but the more specialized historical libraries in the state, such as the Bancroft Library at the University of California.



The Cocopah People. Anita Alvarez de Williams. Phoenix: Indian Tribal Series, 1974. 104 pp., 4 color photos, 25 black/white photos, 5 line drawings. No price given.

Travelers Among the Cucapá. Anita Alvarez de Williams. Los Angeles: Dawson's Book Shop, 1975 (Baja California Travels Series No. 34). 161 pp., 32 figs., endpaper maps. \$24.00.

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These two new books do not substantially increase the available information on the Cocopah of the Lower Colorado, but the first of them provides a fresh look at the contemporary Cocopah, and the second presents in pleasant form much literary and graphic material which was formerly well-concealed in obscure places.

The Cocopah People summarizes the available information on the lifeway of the Cocopah in early historic time as part-time farmers of the Colorado Delta, and traces the developments which have brought about an emergence of contemporary Cocopah culture, which centers on three small reservation plots near Somerton, Arizona. The text is substantially enhanced by the abundant illustrations. The book would have benefited from in-text referencing, division into chapters, inclusion of a table of contents and list of illustrations, and from closer attention to detail in the final stages of production. Several illustrations are not to be found on the pages indicated in the text. Irrespective of these criticisms, the book is a useful general introduction to Cocopah culture and society and will be attractive to the layperson because of its readability.

Travelers Among the Cucapá is essentially a descriptive guide to published ethnohistoric sources on the Cocopah. It provides back-