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This latter section, while true enough in the experience of this reviewer, is perhaps weakened by the lack of any indication either at the outset of the monograph or in its conclusion that the Dene in more recent years have worked hard to overcome these difficulties. This work includes the successful halting of the Mackenzie Valley Pipeline in the mid-1970s, the initiating of aboriginal rights claims and the singular input that the Dene have made toward the development of self-governing structures (with protection for aboriginal rights) in the western region of the Northwest Territories (soon to be reorganized, perhaps under the name "Denendeh," as a provincial-type jurisdiction). Smith did not need to conclude his monograph by mentioning the development of political rights groups. However, having done so, I believe it would have been useful to the reader had he also made mention of the course of events subsequent to the 1972 date which closes his ethnography.

But this is just a quibble. The book enriches greatly our knowledge of Dene post-contact history and, despite a prose which is thick at times, presents the data in an emanently useful form. For the generalist as well as specialist it provides new information on Dene life that is of extreme value. It is, in short, an essential contribution to the literature on Northern Athabaskan ethnohistory.

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The Rock Art of the North American Indians: The Imprint of Man. By Campbell Grant. New York: Cambridge University Press, 1983. 62 pp. \$19.95 Cloth.

Campbell Grant, one of the leading students and a pioneer of rock art in North America, has written a primer on the rock art of North American Indians. This volume is useful for the beginning student of rock art because of its succinctness and useful organization of data. The author begins with a history of research and rock art, which began in the 1600s in North America, and reviews some of the major work done to 1980. This is a helpful review of the major works and some of the major interpretations of rock art throughout the last 300 years. This review is unfortunately brief, as are the categories of description presented in

the remainder of the volume. For example, much of the most significant research in rock art has been conducted in the past decade and very little attention is given to this work, particularly shamanistic interpretations and archaeo-astronomical work.

The second section of the book addresses techniques. A description is given on the way in which rock art is produced: painting, incising, pecking, ground painting and the nature of surfaces are discussed. The third chapter discusses stylistic interpretations and presents classifications of rock art, such as representational, realistic and abstract. Dating is discussed as well. Questions of dating rock art have been particularly disturbing to rock art specialists as has been ethnographic interpretation. The author reviews the state-of-the-art of rock art dating, pointing out that it is a difficult task but often possible, particularly because of historic scenes shown and associated materials found in a datable context.

Another chapter discusses interpretations of rock art. This is a chapter that one would perhaps like to see fleshed out. It is refreshing to note that the days of interpreting rock art as "doodling" or hunting magic are over and that more sophisticated interpretations are now acceptable to even the most conservative rock art scholars and buffs. Grant provides a brief description of rock art used as clan symbols, prayer rocks, hunting magic, puberty and fertility rituals, astronomical uses, visions, recording important events, shamanism, as well as doodling.

After presenting a brief review of these matters, Grant proceeds to discuss North America by regions. A brief description of the ethnology and physiography of each area is given—a much too brief description by far. The areas summarized are: the Arctic, the Northwest Coast, the Columbia-Frazier Plateau, the Great Basin, California, the Southwest, Mexico, the Great Plains, the Eastern Woodlands and the Northern Woodlands. Each area is described by stylistic categories.

Grant then provides a brief conclusion concerning the significance of rock art as subject of art history. Readers sophisticated in the literature of art history and of both traditional and contemporary American Indian and American art will find the brief essay somewhat culturally biased. Grant questions whether rock art is indeed art in the western tradition but fails to recognize the enormous significance that rock art, as well as other traditional American Indian art, has had on modern European

and American artists who have been inspired by these aesthetic traditions.

Finally, Grant issues a cry of concern for the destruction of rock art. Following this conclusion there is an excellent bibliography of resources on rock art, again followed by many color illustrations. Throughout the book Grant provides photographs illustrating examples of rock art described in the text and the color photographs at the end of the book represent examples from each of the regions discussed. These are presented well and are a significant asset to the text.

While reading this book, and upon finishing it, one wishes for four or five times the amount of space and illustrations than are presented. The study of rock art has become a significant research area in American archaeology, ethnology and art history. It is clear that rock art has been an integral part of the philosophical and religious systems of North American Indians for centuries. Students of rock art and art history have come to a new threshold for understanding this medium. It will be necessary, however, for art historians to analyze Native American art, aesthetics and philosophical traditions in depth before the full significance of the rock art new threshold for understanding this medium.

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Indians of North America: Methods and Sources for Library Research. By Marilyn L. Haas. Hamden, Connecticut: Library Professional Publications, 1983. 163 pp. \$21.50 Cloth.

Guide to Research on North American Indians. Compiled by Arlene B. Hirschfelder, Mary Gloyne Byler and Michael A. Dorris. Chicago: American Library Association, 1983. 330 pp. \$75.00 Cloth.

Over the last fifteen years there has been a steady stream of books that purport to, and in some cases do, assist students and researchers in locating material for American Indian studies. During the early 1970s all too many American Indian reference books were published in an attempt to capitalize on the high interest in ethnic studies in general—American Indian studies in particular—and were not worth the paper they were printed on.