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Further Information on the de Cessac Photograph

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In the Winter, 1974 issue of the *Journal* (p. 186), there appeared a photograph, originally taken by Léon de Cessac in 1878, of an Ineseño Chumash man dressed in ceremonial regalia. Since the individual shown is somewhat misleadingly identified in the *Journal* as a "Chumash shaman," and since the particular photograph has been reproduced several times in recent years (Reichlen and Heizer 1964; Grant 1965), I feel that it might be useful to

correct the record and add further data to what little is presently available.

I am reasonably certain, on the basis of various bits of information contained in the ethnographic field notes of John P. Harrington, that the particular man shown in the photograph is Rafael Solares. Rafael is known to have worked closely with de Cessac when the latter was at Santa Ynez (even assisting him in the excavation of the cemetery at *soxtanokmu?*), and was most probably de Cessac's primary Ineseño informant. In addition, Rafael is known to have been a dancer; in the 1860s, for example, he accompanied Marcelino to Saticoy to take part in Pomposa's fiesta (Blackburn 1974). It is therefore most likely that the photograph (which shows a man dressed in the typical attire of a Chumash dancer) is of Rafael Solares.

Whether Rafael could legitimately be described as a shaman is a moot question. Although as a dancer he was almost certain to have been initiated as an *?antap*, he is unlikely to have ever engaged in the kinds of practices usually associated with the term shamanism. However, it should be noted that there is one brief reference in Harrington's notes to pictographs painted in a cave by Rafael and Joaquin Ayala at the time of the winter solstice, so the problem must remain open for the time being.

Relatively little is presently known about Rafael Solares' life. His date of birth is unknown, although he apparently assisted in the construction of Mission Santa Ynez. He died in 1896, and is buried in the mission cemetery in an unmarked grave (along with 1700 other Chumash Indians). His son, Manuel, became the third husband of María Solares, Harrington's primary Ineseño informant (Blackburn 1975). A letter of inquiry was sent to Mission Santa Ynez regarding mission records on both Raphael and María Solares, but unfortunately no information was forthcoming. A photograph of Rafael Solares (wearing a bear-skin

coat), María Solares, and her daughter and grandchildren appeared in the May, 1966 issue of a magazine published by the Santa Ynez Valley News. A copy of the latter photograph can be obtained from the Southwest Museum for an exorbitant fee.

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