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## COMMENTARY

# Researching Indigenous Indians in Southern California: Commentary, Bibliography, and Online Resources

IMRE SUTTON

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### INTRODUCTION

Because of news coverage and television publicity, visitors and other observers might think that Indian Country in Southern California is synonymous with “Casino Country.” To be sure, nearly two dozen tribal casinos currently operate here or are being considered for construction in the near future. California ranks first in the nation for the number of Indian casinos; however, the largest single Indian casino complex is in Connecticut! But the casino phenomenon is a unique change on the trust landscape. When I was researching Mission Indian land tenure in the 1960s, nothing suggested that local bands and tribes would come to possess the option to run casinos.<sup>1</sup> Today only a small Indian population identifies with gaming and, by rough computation, a very small amount of tribal acreage is so utilized. Putting it into perspective, trust lands represent about 350,000 acres—mostly in the three counties of Riverside, San Bernardino, and San Diego—of an aggregate regional acreage around 22.6 million. These lands are within an enlarged Southern California region that extends from the Pacific coast, east to the Colorado River, south

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Imre Sutton is professor emeritus of geography, California State University, Fullerton. He has compiled “American Indian Territoriality, A Research Guide,” which can be found at <http://thorpe.ou.edu/treatises.html> (2003–2006) as well as two bibliographies for the *American Indian Culture and Research Journal*, volume 12, number 2 (1988) and volume 16, number 4 (1992).

to parts of northern Baja California, and north into the Mohave Desert, Owens Valley, and Death Valley. That works out to be less than 2 percent of the land in Southern California. In aggregate, casinos exist on less than two hundred acres.<sup>2</sup>

When we speak of the more than 50,000 Indians living in Southern California, we are identifying a highly diverse, mixed population, some of whom occupy trust lands and have relatives elsewhere within the metropolitan area. Not all indigenous Indian people possess federal recognition. While statistically unconfirmed, I contend that the number of California Indians in this region who lack federal recognition or acknowledgment either equals or exceeds the membership of all reservation bands or tribes. The nonrecognized indigenes include the Coastal Chumash, the Gabrielino, and the Juaneños. Demographically, the largest resident groups are comprised of those Indians who have relocated here from other states, many of whom have affiliations with tribes elsewhere. However, I have encountered a quantum of Indians, recognized, nonrecognized, and out of state, who have not known of their linkage or how to establish their identity here or elsewhere.<sup>3</sup> This summary does not take into account all sorts of variations in the demographic picture. It has been suggested, for example, that this state and perhaps Southern California in particular embrace more tribal groups than are found in any other urbanized environment in the nation. I am unsure if this assertion can be amply documented. The reality is that descendants of indigenous inhabitants—the largest group still referred to as Mission Indians as well as those who identify with the desert country and the Colorado River—as well as nonindigenous Indians persist, endure, even flourish under diverse circumstances, on and off reservations, in rural and urban settings.

Southern California Indians continue to be studied, *well* studied, even by their own people, so the literature abounds. This article seeks to present a continuing bibliography, for it can never be complete at any given time. Studies of Southland indigenous Indians—their lands, livelihoods, cultures, festivals, casinos, and political activities—continue to become available in traditional forms as well as in the current genre: Web sites. Although it was my intention, I have not successfully limited the scope of the bibliography to the past twenty years, for on numerous occasions I have found it instructive to go back in time because of the relevance and utility of some older studies. The coverage reaches outside the variably defined bounds of Southern California so that it includes peripheral groups such as the Timbisha Shoshone of Death Valley and one or more groups in the Owens Valley. Note that for most of the Los Angeles metropolitan area and beyond, the bibliography essentially focuses on Mission Indians. This appellation does not apply to tribes in the deserts to the north and east or along the Colorado River.

The bibliography is organized in a somewhat arbitrary yet useful form. Subsumed under headings are subheadings by subject, tribe, or place. In a number of cases, borders between sections are blurred and arbitrary selection of the appropriate place to list a reference has occurred (for example, ethnology and ethnohistory versus Indian/white relations). In addition to published sources in print, online library catalogs—for example, the California

State University system and the Melvyl catalog of the University of California libraries—were utilized. A few other online sites have helped augment the list or seek to provide readers with variable listings. For example, for younger readers interested in California Indians, one might visit [www.bookhandler.com](http://www.bookhandler.com) (accessed 20 April 2006). Most monographs and books may be found in one or more of the library systems identified here; others can be found at various libraries and museums within the region. On occasion, I have cited a Web site source because the Indian group or the subject does not appear in regular published form. Several sections include tribal lists. For some Web sites, it may be necessary to input the information and once at the site look for the additional data. I have discovered that lengthy URL entries often fail unless I eliminate parts of them. I have dutifully visited Scholar.Google, AOL, Ask, MSN, Worldcat, Firstsearch, ProQuest, Ethnic Newswatch, Anthropology Plus, History Cooperative, Dissertation Abstracts, the Library of Congress, and other sources. I have also turned to colleagues as one can become exhausted in an effort to be inclusive with potentially inexhaustible sources. Although some entries could be subsumed under more than one heading, I have tried to avoid duplication of entries.<sup>4</sup>

Researchers less familiar with the Internet should note that citations visited at Google and other online research engines quite often contain additional information, which may be of references within the books or articles or important discussions of subjects of interest or mere passing reference to them. On occasion, I have included such citations after examination of the study. Many research libraries today no longer continue shelf copy subscriptions, but articles can be retrieved online depending on the Internet program, the researcher's membership in a library, college, or other institution, or if one is willing to subscribe to services online. Throughout, if a title word lacked a tilde or an accent that word appears in its reported form. This is particularly true in the spelling of ethnogeographic names derived from the Mission Indians—for example, *Luiseno* versus *Luisseño* and *Mohave* versus *Mojave*. Many tribal names have either undergone change or native names have been restored; for example, *Kumeyaay* today embraces *Diegueño*, *Ipai*, and *Tipai*; *Acjachemen* is interchangeable with *Juaneño*; *Gabrielino* will serve for *Tongva*; and *Chumash* serves for all divisions and groups. Where applicable, *subject* will precede *tribal* and *place* subheadings.

## OVERVIEW

Indigenous Indians—or California Native Americans—in this region continue to be the focus of a wide range of studies. Generally, there is no dearth of literature because research interest in Indians continues unabated. Indeed, countless publishers and other organizations regularly publish books and journals about local and regional Indian people or subjects. Researchers might note the definite increase in the study of the Chumash, Juaneño, and Gabrielino, all Indian communities—excepting the Santa Ynez Chumash who have a reservation and operate a casino—still seeking federal acknowledgment. Progress remains slow in this bureaucratic process, and I suspect

the literature will expand as the cases move toward resolution or become aborted. Of course, some of the thrust of acknowledgment relates to gaming, and perhaps many readers and even some public officials engaged in the acknowledgment review process believe that unrecognized Indian communities have gaming as a goal. Many nonrecognized Indian communities seek a modicum of land within their home territory in order to establish a locus of tribal activity and to maintain and preserve their cultures. Unfortunately, there are too few studies that explore land-related questions.<sup>5</sup> The protection of sacred sites and places deserves more attention from academia. Some newer literature does, however, focus on environmental issues and hopefully more will come. Researchers will discover a most interesting body of studies of indigenous health. Several more master's theses and doctoral dissertations suggest an ongoing research interest by Native American scholars, including indigenous tribal members.

Ethnology, ethnohistory, and Indian/white relations perhaps still dominate the "fields" of inquiry. As such, ethnologists and historians continue a tradition in the study of these Indian communities begun in the last quarter of the nineteenth century. But other fields are represented, including the biological, archaeological, ecological, geographic, linguistic, and legal. Similarly, arts, crafts, music, and oral tradition are represented and I have included a small sampling of juvenile literature.

Researchers should note that several publications frequently publish articles, monographs, or books on local Indians (for example, Ballena Press, Malki Museum Press, and Ushkana Press, all of which are associated with the Morongo Indians).<sup>6</sup> While more journals reported herein have national or regional scope, two others offer countless local articles: *Journal of California and Great Basin Anthropology* and *Journal of San Diego History*. *Southern California Quarterly* also carries a number of relevant studies but not to the extent the others do, and *News from Native California* similarly prints short news items, some of which review events or books.<sup>7</sup> Regarding online researching of periodical literature: even if the researcher has logon access, some sites will not provide more than the first page of an article, and frequently the online reference will either lack pagination or only provide the first page of text. Fortunately, the *Journal of San Diego History* provides full text online (<http://www.sandiegohistory.org/journal/journal.htm>) (accessed 13 June 2006), but it may not include any pagination or it will not conform to shelf copy. Moreover, note that Ask, unlike Scholar.Google, focuses mostly on Web sites, and there are many more at that research engine than I have space to report.

In this computer age, Web sites have grown commensurately; in many instances, local Indian communities seek to disseminate information about themselves, their culture, and their long-term expectations and to correct misinformation. Numerous sites, of course, also identify tribal casinos. Many Web sites include useful bibliographies. More resources can be found quickly, yet too many are online publications (most of which should not be cited). Online articles, notes, papers, and the like may well be ephemeral—literally "here today, gone tomorrow"—and several Web sites cited may be nonexistent already. Yet researchers should explore Internet resources thoroughly.

While I have focused on recognized and nonrecognized *indigenous* groups, Indians from other states may be included in some publications (for example, urban studies), but no effort was made to include them in this bibliography. However, because I chose to expand the regional bounds of Southern California, this bibliography has been enlarged even to the extent of crossing the boundaries of Arizona, Nevada, and Baja California. Some Indian people included might be considered out of state and thus not indigenous, such as many tribal residents on the Colorado River Indian Reservation. As for nonindigenous Indian people, they are surely a worthy subject, deserving a bibliography that would focus on their whereabouts, livelihoods, activities, and expectations. Many nonindigenous groups, such as the Western Cherokee and the Chickasaw, have lived in Southern California for two or more generations.

Perhaps half of all entries in this bibliography are contained in the first five primary sections that follow. I suspect there are more publications dealing with archaeology and prehistory than I have discovered. It is nearly impossible to discover everything published as ethnology, ethnohistory, Indian affairs, or law. Note that the sections on land tenure and law do constitute subsets of Indian/white relations, but I have chosen to treat them separately because of their continuing importance in Indian affairs. (Also because Indian land tenure and land claims are my research bailiwick.) Gaming has grown to the extent that it constitutes a special subset and now more scholars report and evaluate the acknowledgment process.

A final thought: I do not perceive newspaper articles as literature, but many of them represent more than reporting. Currently, discussions of tribal land and gaming matters appear regularly in the press. I even published an op-ed piece on the matter of tribal recognition and casinos (see Sutton 1997, p. 106). Researchers need to explore two newspapers in particular: the *Los Angeles Times* and Riverside's *The Press-Enterprise* (see especially note 11 regarding George Ringwald; see also Bowes 1973, p. 119).

#### GENERAL WORKS: BIBLIOGRAPHIES, COLLECTIONS, ENCYCLOPEDIAS, INDEXES, AND SYMPOSIA

This section makes available general reference works as well as some compilations. For earlier periods, those volumes in the *Handbook Series* (Smithsonian Institution) contain a bulk of both published and manuscript resources. I have listed all of the relevant chapters from those handbooks in the Ethnology and Ethnohistory section. Almanacs, encyclopedias, and symposia provide both general subject matter as well as articles about most of the bands and tribes of interest. I have not indexed relevant articles from any of the almanacs or encyclopedias. Today, online bibliographical sites abound and researchers should not overlook them.<sup>8</sup> There are a few general and many specific bibliographies with different datelines.<sup>9</sup> Such sources may overlap in citations. In recent years the *American Indian Quarterly* has listed current dissertations and *Western Historical Quarterly* regularly lists pertinent articles.

- Duane Champagne, "A Holistic Emphasis: The UCLA American Indian Studies Research Center," *Indigenous Nations Studies Journal* 2, no. 1 (2001): 21–28.
- , ed., *The Native North American Almanac* (Detroit: Gale Research, Inc., 1994; 2nd ed., 2001). This almanac contains numerous entries referring to tribes and bands as well as special subjects such as the Mission Indian Federation and Indian gaming in Southern California.
- Mary B. Davis, ed., *Native America in the Twentieth Century: An Encyclopedia* (New York: Garland Publishing, 1994). This encyclopedia contains more than a dozen articles on Southern California bands and tribes.
- Warren d'Azevedo, ed., *Great Basin*, vol. 11 of *Handbook of North American Indians* (Washington, DC: Smithsonian Institution, 1986).
- Dolan H. Eargle Jr., *California Indian Country: The Land and the People* (San Francisco: Tree Company Press, 1992). Two sections include text and maps: "Mojave Desert, Coachella Valley and the Colorado River" and "Southwestern California and the Southern Coast."
- Theresa Gregor and Kathleen Sheldon, comp., "American Indian Culture and Research Journal: Volumes 1 through 26 (1974 to 2002)," *American Indian Culture and Research Journal* 26, no. 4 (2002): 183–324. This bibliography contains a wealth of citations pertaining to Southern California arranged by author, title, or subject.
- Robert F. Heizer, ed., *California*, vol. 8 of *Handbook of North American Indians* (Washington, DC: Smithsonian Institution, 1978).
- Robert F. Heizer and Albert B. Elsasser, *A Bibliography of California Indians: Archaeology, Ethnography, Indian History*, Garland Reference Library of Social Science, vol. 48 (New York: Garland Publishing Co., 1977).
- Frederick E. Hoxie, "The View from Eagle Butte: National Archives Field Branches and the Writing of American Indian History," *Journal of American History* 76, no. 1 (1989): 172–80. This article discusses Southern California.
- John Johnson, "Mission Registers as Anthropological Questionnaires: Understanding the Limitations of the Data," *American Indian Culture and Research Journal* 12, no. 2 (1988): 9–30.
- Alfred L. Kroeber, *Handbook of the Indians of California*, *Bulletin* 78, Bureau of American Ethnology (Washington, DC: Smithsonian Institution, 1925; Berkeley: California Book Co., 1953).
- Alfonso Ortiz, ed., *The Southwest*, vol. 10 of *Handbook of North American Indians* (Washington, DC: Smithsonian Institution, 1983).
- Imre Sutton, comp., "A Selected Bibliography of the California Indian, with Emphasis on the Past Decade," *American Indian Culture and Research Journal* 12, no. 2 (1988): 81–113. This bibliography includes several references to Southern California.
- Veronica E. Velarde Tiller, ed./comp., *Tiller's Guide to Indian Country* (Albuquerque: BowArrow Publishing Co., 2005). This contains entries for almost all bands and tribes in Southern California.
- Phillip White, "California Indians and Their Reservations: An Online Dictionary," San Diego State University Library and Information Access, <http://infodome.sdsu.edu/research/guides/calindians/calinddict.shtml> (accessed 1 June 2006).

**CAHUILLA**

Lowell J. Bean and Harry W. Lawton, *A Bibliography of the Cahuilla Indians of California* (Banning, CA: Malki Museum Press, 1967).

**CHUMASH**

Eugene N. Anderson Jr., ed., *A Revised, Annotated Bibliography of the Chumash and Their Predecessors*, Anthropological Papers 11 (Ramona, CA: Ballena Press, 1978).

Marie S. Holmes and John R. Johnson, *The Chumash and Their Predecessors: An Annotated Bibliography*, Anthropology 1 (Santa Barbara, CA: Santa Barbara Museum of Natural History, 1998). This bibliography includes twenty years of publications, dissertations, theses, and Cultural Resource Management (CRM) reports; describes 1,200 publications; and includes an introductory bibliographic essay. See also [www.sbnature.org](http://www.sbnature.org) (accessed 20 April 2006).

**GABRIELINO (Tongva)**

Gabrielino/Tongva Collection, 1615–2004. This collection is at Loyola Marymount University, Los Angeles. All items from 1615–1920 are photocopied reproductions. It includes books, periodicals, newspapers, articles, offprints, photocopies, dissertations, and government documents.

Brianne Gillen, *Gabrielino/Tongva Bibliography* (Los Angeles: Loyola Marymount University Library, 2002). This comes from Mary LaLone's bibliography of the Gabrielino and is part of the Gabrielino/Tongva collection at Loyola.

Mary LaLone, *Gabrielino Indians of Southern California: An Annotated Ethnohistorical Bibliography*, Occasional Papers 6 (Los Angeles: University of California, Cotsen Institute of Archaeology, 1980).

**KUMEYAAY (Diegueño, Ipai, Tipai)**

Ruth F. Almstedt, *Bibliography of the Diegueno Indians* (Ramona, CA: Ballena Press, 1974).

Anon., "Readings about Native Americans in San Diego County," [www.sandiego.edu/nativeamerican](http://www.sandiego.edu/nativeamerican) (accessed 20 April 2006).

Phillip White and Stephen D. Fitt, *Bibliography of the Indians of San Diego County: The Kumeyaay, Diegueño, Luiseño, and Cupeño*, Native American Bibliography Series 21 (Lanham, MD: The Scarecrow Press, 1998).

**ARCHAEOLOGY AND PREHISTORY**

An attempt is made to group precontact research sources separately from those for ethnology and ethnohistory. Important journals include the *Journal of California and Great Basin Anthropology*, *Pacific Coast Archaeological Society Quarterly*, and *American Antiquity*. If anyone wants to research the *Proceedings of the California Islands Symposia*, the three dozen pages on Scholar.Google will humble any bibliographer. For this source, keep in mind many proceedings



abstracts have become full-blown articles elsewhere—for example, Porcasi and Fujita's study of dolphins (see p. 83). The symposia mostly focus on geology, marine biology, and ecology; many studies deal with environmental preservation and restoration.

## ARCHAEOLOGY

- Jeanne E. Arnold, Michael R. Walsh, and Sandra E. Hollimon, "The Archaeology of California," *Journal of Archaeological Research* 12, no. 1 (2004): 1–73. This article includes the Gabrielino.
- Michael J. Moratto, *California Archaeology* (New York: Academic Press, 1984). This book includes the Chumash.
- L. Mark Raab and Terry L. Jones, eds., *Prehistoric California: Archaeology and the Myth of Paradise* (Salt Lake City: University of Utah Press, 2001).
- L. Mark Raab and Daniel O. Larson, "Medieval Climatic Anomaly and Punctuated Cultural Evolution in Coastal Southern California," *American Antiquity* 62, no. 2 (1997): 319–36. This article deals with the Channel Islands.
- Mark Q. Sutton, "On the Subsistence Ecology of the 'Late Inland Millingstone Horizon' in Southern California," *Journal of California and Great Basin Anthropology* 15, no. 1 (1993): 134–40.
- , "Two Cast Iron Pots from Aboriginal Contexts in Southern California," *Journal of California and Great Basin Anthropology* 9, no. 2 (1987): 289–92.
- David M. van Horn, "Marymount Points: A Tangled Arrowhead Series in Southern California," *Journal of New World Archaeology* 7, no. 4 (1990): 29–36.

## COASTAL, MARINE, AND INSULAR

- Molly Aloian and Bobbie Kalman, *Life of the California Coast Nations* (Saint Catharines, Ontario: Crabtree Publishing Co., 2004).
- Jeffrey H. Altschul and Donn R. Grenda, *Islanders and Mainlanders: Prehistoric Context for the Southern California Bight* (Tucson: University of Arizona Press, 2002).
- Jeanne E. Arnold, "Complex Hunter-Gatherer-Fishers of Prehistoric California: Chiefs, Specialists, and Maritime Adaptations of the Channel Islands," *American Antiquity* 57, no. 1 (1992): 60–84. This article includes the Chumash and Gabrielino.
- Jeanne Arnold and Julianne Bernard, "Negotiating the Coasts: Status and the Evolution of Boat Technology in California," *World Archaeology* 37, no. 1 (2005): 109–31.
- Jeanne Arnold, Roger H. Colten, and Scott Pletka, "Contexts of Cultural Change in Insular California," *American Antiquity* 62, no. 2 (1997): 300–18.
- Katherine Bradford, William J. Howard, Judith F. Porcasi, and L. Mark Raab, "Return to Little Harbor, Santa Catalina Island, California: A Critique of the Marine Paleotemperature Model," *American Antiquity* 60, no. 2 (1995): 287–308.
- Brian F. Byrd, "Harvesting the Littoral Landscape during the Late Holocene: New Perspectives from Northern San Diego County," *Journal of California and Great Basin Anthropology* 20, no. 2 (1998): 195–218.
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- Paul G. Chace, "Kelly Site Complex: An Island Encinitas Tradition Settlement in San Diego County," *Pacific Coast Archaeological Society Quarterly* 26, no. 1 (1990): 42–59.
- Thomas J. Connolly, Jon M. Erlandson, and Susan E. Norris, "Early Holocene Basketry and Cordage from Daisy Cave, San Miguel Island, California," *American Antiquity* 60, no. 3 (1995): 309–18.
- Jon M. Erlandson and Terry L. Jones, eds., *Catalysts to Complexity: Late Holocene Societies of the California Coast*, Perspectives in California Archaeology 6 (Los Angeles: University of California, Cotsen Institute of Archaeology, 2002).
- Jon Erlandson, T. C. Rick, and M. R. Batterson, "Busted Balls Shell Midden: An Early Coastal Site on San Miguel Island, California," *North American Archaeologist* 25, no. 3 (2004): 251–72.
- Jon M. Erlandson, Torben C. Rick, Rene L. Vellanoweth, and Douglas J. Kennett, "Maritime Subsistence at a 9,300 Year Old Shell Midden on Santa Rosa Island, California," *Journal of Field Archaeology* 26, no. 3 (1999): 255–65.
- Brian Fagan, "The House of the Sea: An Essay on the Antiquity of Planked Canoes in Southern California," *American Antiquity* 69, no. 1 (2004): 7–16.
- Lynn H. Gamble, "Archaeological Evidence for the Origin of the Plank Canoe in North America," *American Antiquity* 70, no. 3 (2002): 307–15.
- Terry L. Jones, "Marine-Resource Value and the Priority of Coastal Settlement: A California Perspective," *American Antiquity* 56, no. 3 (1991): 419–43. This focuses on the Hord site (a Paleo-Indian camp) and discusses Holocene human adaptation on the Southern California coast.
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- Douglas J. Kennett and James Kennett, "Competitive and Cooperative Responses to Climatic Instability in Coastal Southern California," *American Antiquity* 65, no. 2 (2000): 379–95.
- Patricia M. Lambert and Phillip L. Walker, "Physical Anthropological Evidence for the Evolution of Social Complexity in Coastal Southern California," *Antiquity* 65, no. 249 (1991): 963–73.
- Madonna L. Moss and Jon M. Erlandson, "Reflections on North American Pacific Coast Prehistory," *Journal of World Prehistory* 9, no. 1 (1995): 1–45. This is a broad-based study of general interest that compares California and Northwest coasts.
- Judith F. Porcasi and Harumi Fujita, "The Dolphin Hunters: A Specialized Prehistoric Maritime Adaptation in the Southern California Channel Islands and Baja California," *American Antiquity* 65, no. 3 (July 2000): 543–66.
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- L. Mark Raab and Andrew Yatsko, "Prehistoric Human Ecology of Quinquina: A Research Design for Archaeological Studies on San Clemente Island, Southern California," *Pacific Coast Archaeological Society Quarterly* 26, nos. 2–3 (1990): 10–37.
- Roy A. Salls, "Return to Big Dog Cave: The Last Evidence of a Prehistoric Fishery on the Southern California Bight," *Pacific Coast Archaeological Society Quarterly* 26, nos. 2–3 (1990): 38–60.

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- P. L. Walker, D. J. Kennett, T. L. Jones, and R. DeLong, “Archaeological Investigations at the Point Bennett Pinniped Rookery on San Miguel Island,” *Proceedings of the Fifth California Islands Symposium* (2000): 65. This article reports increased disturbances by Native Americans between 500 and 1540 AD. The article may be found at <http://www.anth.ucsb.edu/faculty/walker/publications/PLW%201999%20SMI%20Pinniped%202.pdf> (accessed 20 April 2006).
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- Richard T. Fitzgerald, “Ancient Long Distance Trade in North America: New AMS Radio Carbonates from Southern California,” *Journal of Archaeological Science* (London) 32, no. 3 (2005): 423–34.
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- Chester King, “Early Southern California,” in *Encyclopedia of Prehistory*, vol. 6 of *North America*, eds. Peter N. Peregrin and Melvin Ember (New York: Kluwer Academic/Plenum Publishers, 2001): 144–157.
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- Joan Oxedine, “Rock Enclosures in Southern California,” *Journal of California and Great Basin Anthropology* 3, no. 2 (1982): 232–44.

### ANZA-BORREGO STATE PARK

See McDonald 1992, p. 84.

### CAHUILLA

- P. J. Wilke, *Late Prehistoric Human Ecology at Lake Cahuilla, Coachella Valley, California* (Riverside: University of California, Dept. of Anthropology, 1978).

**CHUMASH**

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- , *The Origins of a Pacific Coast Chiefdom: The Chumash of the Channel Islands* (Salt Lake City: University of Utah Press, 2001).
- Mary Alice Baldwin, *Archaeological Evidence for Cultural Continuity between Chumash and Salinan Indians*, Occasional Papers 6 (San Luis Obispo: San Luis Obispo County Archaeological Society, 1970).
- Douglas B. Baumforth, "Stone Tools, Steel Tools: Contact Period Household Technology at Helo'," in *Ethnohistory and Archaeology: Approaches to Postcontact Change in the Americas*, eds. J. Daniel Rogers and Samuel M. Wilson (New York: Plenum Press, 1993), 49–72. This chapter discusses the Santa Barbara Chumash and Spanish contact.
- Colleen Marie Delaney-Rivera, "Chumash Groundstone: A Methodological Approach to the Assessment of Archaeological Collections and Their Applications to Subsistence Research" (master's thesis, University of California, Los Angeles, 1996). This study focuses on stone implements and the Chumash Indians.
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- Michael A. Glassow, *Purisimeño Chumash Prehistory—Maritime Adaptations along the Southern California Coast* (Fort Worth, TX: Harcourt Brace College Publishers, 1996).
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## DESERT COUNTRY

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- Valerie S. Mathes, "The California Mission Indian Commission of 1891: The Legacy of Helen Hunt Jackson," *California History* (winter 1993–94): 338–59.
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- Sr. Kathleen Suoni, "The Last Song: A History of Sherman Institute, Riverside, California" (PhD diss., University of San Diego, 1969).
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- Anna Rose Moguia, "The Mission Indian Federation: A Study of Indian Political Resistance" (master's thesis, University of California, Los Angeles, 1975).

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**GABRIELINO (Tongva)**

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- See also Carrico 1985, p. 100.
- Joel Ross Hyer, *"We Are Not Savages": Native Americans in Southern California and the Pala Reservation, 1840–1920* (East Lansing: Michigan State University Press, 2001). This was first prepared as a PhD dissertation in history (University of California, Riverside, 1999).
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LAND TENURE, LAND CLAIMS, SACRED PLACES,  
AND LAND RESTORATION

Land tenure provides the foundation for the allocation and use of the land. Indians throughout this country either unwillingly ceded or were dispossessed from tribal lands and territorial traditions and became the recipients of a land system designed by Congress and executed by the Bureau (Office) of Indian Affairs (BIA). For the period of review, only two regional studies of Indian land tenure are extant: Shipek 1988, p. 103 and Sutton 1964 (note 1). There were two statewide land claims cases that involved two prominent anthropologists as leaders in the preparation of expert testimony: Alfred L. Kroeber (University of California, Berkeley) and Ralph L. Beals (University of California, Los Angeles). The Indian Claims Commission chose to consolidate all plaintiff tribes under the legal rubric "Indians of California." Consequently, *Indians of California v. the United States* did not hand down distinct tribal awards reflecting different tenurial circumstances for each band or tribe, even though researchers did provide expert testimony for most tribal groups (cf. Shipek 1989, p. 103). Many of the citations herein deal with the entire state. For documentary sources on Indian land claims, including California, see note 12.

Today both recognized and nonrecognized bands and tribes seek some management capacity on former tribal lands; through the acknowledgment process other Indian people seek a modicum of trust land. In any event, public lands represent a body of acreage that Indians regard as within their sphere of concern and involvement. In recent years, some bands have received acreage in land restoration; others participate in some form of "partnership" with public land agencies (for example, the Timbisha).

Ralph L. Beals, "The Anthropologist as Expert Witness: Illustrations from the California Indian Land Claims Case," in *Irredeemable America: The Indians' Estate and Land Claims*, ed. Imre Sutton (Albuquerque: University of New Mexico Press, 1985), 139–55.

*California Indians* (New York: Garland Publishing, 1974) is comprised of six parts, has multiple volumes and authors, and contains a wealth of information regarding Indian land claims in Southern California. *Note:* Alfred Kroeber was the research director for the Indian plaintiffs and Ralph Beals was the research director for the United States as defendant in *Indians of California v. the United States*.

Robert F. Heizer and Alfred L. Kroeber, "For Sale: California at 47 Cents Per Acre," *Journal of California Anthropology* 3 (winter 1976): 38–65.

K. M. Johnson, *K-344 or the Indians of California vs the United States* (Los Angeles: Dawson's Book Shop, 1966). See also note 12.

Steven M. Karr, "Quarries of Culture: An Ethnohistorical and Environmental Account of Sacred Sites and Rock Formations in Southern California's Mission Indian Country," *American Indian Culture and Research Journal* 29, no. 4 (2005): 1–19.

Peter Nabokov, *Where the Lightning Strikes: The Lives of American Indian Sacred Places* (New York: Viking-Penguin Group, 2006). Chapter 13 deals with the Colorado River,

and chapter 14 deals with the rest of Southern California. See 244–53 for discussions of the Kumeyaay and see 228–43 for discussions of the Mohave.

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## CAHUILLA

See Bowes 1973, p. 119.

## CHEMEHUEVI

Robert A. Manners, *Southern Paiute and Chemehuevi: An Ethnohistorical Report* (New York: Garland Publishing, 1974). This is a report prepared for the Indian Claims Commission.

## COLORADO RIVER

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## JUANENÑO

Native American Sacred Sites. This Web site reports the Orange County Native American Sacred Sites Task Force and Friends of Putiidhem. See [http://angeles.sierraclub.org/ocosc/sacred\\_sites.htm](http://angeles.sierraclub.org/ocosc/sacred_sites.htm) (accessed 6 June 2006).

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John C. Christie Jr., “Indian Land Claims Involving Private Owners of Land: A Lawyer’s Perspective” (*Pechanga v. Kacor*), in *Irredeemable America: The Indians’ Estate and*

*Land Claims*, ed. Imre Sutton (Albuquerque: University of New Mexico Press, 1985), 233–46.

Florence C. Shipek, “A Unique Case: *Temecula Indians v. Holman and Seaman*,” *Journal of San Diego History* 5, no. 2 (1969): 26–32. This is an older study that focuses on a law case.

## MOHAVE

Alfred L. Kroeber, “Report on Aboriginal Territory and Occupancy of the Mohave Tribe,” in *Mohave Indians* (New York: Garland Publishing, 1974), 23–128.

## PIUTES (Owens Valley)

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## QUECHAN

Reed Karaim, “Losing Sacred Ground—Profit Conflicts with Faith When Gold Mining Threatens Federal Land Long Reversed by the Quechan Indians in Southern California,” *Historic Preservation—Quarterly of the National Council for Historic Sites and Buildings* 55, no. 2 (2003): 30–35.

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## TIMBISHA (Death Valley)

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———, “A Tripartite State of Affairs: The Timbisha Shoshone Tribe, the National Park Service, and the Bureau of Indian Affairs, 1933–1994,” *American Indian Culture and Research Journal* 22, no. 1 (1998): 117–36.

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LAW, JURISDICTION, PLANNING, FEDERAL ACKNOWLEDGMENT,  
GAMING, AND SELF-DETERMINATION

Research on land-oriented themes does not represent as provocative a concern as do related legal controversies. Law and jurisdiction continue to invite research. Jurisdictional conflicts have led to litigation pursuant to P.L. 280 (1953). See the list of law cases, pp. 124–25. Many planning studies will be housed with the various bands and tribes and/or with local planning agencies. Indian gaming has become prominent not only in the Southland but throughout the state of California.

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- Vanessa A. Gunther, “Ambiguous Justice: Native Americans and the Legal System in Southern California, 1848–1890” (PhD diss., University of California, Riverside, 2001).
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- Roberta Haines, “U.S. Citizenship and Tribal Membership: A Contest for Political Identity and Rights of Tribal Self-Determination in Southern California,” *American Indian Culture and Research Journal* 21, no. 3 (1997): 211–30.
- Arthur F. McEvoy, *The Fisherman’s Problem: Ecology and Law in the California Fisheries, 1850–1980* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1986). This book includes a brief discussion of the Chumash and Gabrielino.
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- Louis D. Persons II, “Jurisdiction: P.L.: 280—Local Regulation of Protected Indian Lands,” *American Indian Law Review* 6, no. 2 (1978): 403–15. This article covers Capitan Grande, Agua Caliente (Palm Springs), Rincon, and Santa Rosa Indian reservations.

## GAMING

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- Renee Ann Cramer, “Perceptions of the Process: Indian Gaming as It Affects Federal Tribal Acknowledgement Law and Practices,” *Law and Policy* 27, no. 4 (October 2005): 578–605. Cramer’s book—*Cash, Color and Colonialism: The Politics of Tribal*



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- Eve Darian-Smith, *New Capitalists: Law, Politics and Identity Surrounding Casino Gaming on Native American Lands* (Belmont, CA: Thomson/Wadsworth, 2004). This book includes a chapter on the Chumash.
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- Steven A. Light and Kathryn Rand, *Indian Gaming and Tribal Sovereignty: The Casino Compromise* (Lawrence: University Press of Kansas, 2005). This book includes *California v. Cabazon*, *Barona Group of Capitan Grande Band of Mission Indians v. Duff*, and a reference to the Pechanga Indians.
- Steven F. Raspe, "A Research Guide for Native American Gaming in California," *Legal Reference Services Quarterly* 15, no. 2 (1996): 7–47.
- L. Nelson Rose, "The Future of Indian Gaming," *Journal of Gambling Studies* 8, no. 4 (1992): 383–99. This article covers casinos on Indian land in Southern California.
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- Larry D. Strate and Ann M. Mayo, "Federal Control of Indian Lands vs State Control of Gaming—Cabazon Bingo and the Indian Gaming Regulatory Act," *Journal of Gambling Studies* 6, no. 1 (1990): 63–72. This article discusses *State of California v. Cabazon Band of Mission Indians*.
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- Imre Sutton, "Recognition and Casinos Are Separate Issues," *Los Angeles Times*, op-ed, 17 August 1997: B7.
- Joely de la Torre, "Interpreting Power: The Power and Politics of Tribal Gaming in Southern California" (PhD diss., Northern Arizona University, 2000). This scholar is a member of the Pechanga Band in Temecula. This study is to be published as the *American Indian Political Power in the New Millennium* by the University of Texas Press.
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- David J. Valley, *Jackpot Trail: Indian Gaming in Southern California*, with Diana Lindsay (San Diego: Sunbelt Publications, 2003).

## CABAZON

See also Strate and Mayo 1990, p. 106.

Charles Wilkinson, *Blood Struggle: The Rise of Modern Indian Nations* (New York: W. W. Norton, 2005). This book discusses *California v. Cabazon Band of Mission Indians*, 333–36.

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Osborne M. Reynolds Jr., “Agua Caliente Revisited: Recent Developments as to Zoning of Indian Reservations,” *American Indian Law Review* 4, no. 2 (1976): 249–67.

———, “Zoning the Reservation: Village of Euclid Meets Agua Caliente,” *American Indian Law Review* 2, no. 2 (1974): 1–16.

## CHEMEHUEVI

Anon., “*Chemehuevi Indian Tribe et al. and Coyote Valley Band of Pomo Indians v. the State of California*,” U.S. Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit, *Gaming Law Review* 7, no. 6 (December 2003): 455–75.

Amelia A. Fogleman, “Sovereign Immunity of Indian Tribes: A Proposal for Statutory Waiver for Tribal Businesses,” *Virginia Law Review* 79, no. 6 (1993): 1345–80. This article includes a discussion of *Long v. Chemehuevi Indian Reservation*.

## CHUMASH

See Darien-Smith 2004, p. 106.

## COLORADO RIVER

Ruth Y. Okimoto, *Sharing a Desert Home: Life on the Colorado River Indian Reservation, Poston, Arizona, 1942–45* (Berkeley: Heyday Books, 2001).

## JAMUL

See Suarez 2003, p. 106.

## QUECHAN (Yuman)

Reid Peyton Chambers, “Judicial Enforcement of the Federal Trust Responsibility to Indians,” *Stanford Law Review* 27, no. 5 (1975): 1213–48. This article cites *Quechan Tribe v. Rowe*.

Duane Champagne, *Strategies and Conditions of Political and Cultural Survival in American Indian Societies* (Cambridge, MA: Cultural Survival, 1985), 11–13. This article discusses the Quechan Indians.

**SERRANO**

See Grez 2005, p. 106.

**SYCUAN**

See Twetten 2000, p. 106.

**TIMBISHA (Western Shoshone)**

Mark Edwin Miller, *Forgotten Tribes: Unrecognized Indians and the Federal Acknowledgment Process* (Lincoln: University of Nebraska Press, 2004). The Timbisha Shoshones are among four cases examined.

**GEOGRAPHY, ECOLOGY, AND ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT**

Things geographical or environmental cut across fields of inquiry (for example, land tenure and planning), but focused studies that involve environmentalism, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), and so forth are included here. To be sure, there is a growing interdisciplinary literature in fields such as biogeography and environmental sciences, of which I include a sampling. Other aspects of biology (for example, health) appear in the next section. Keep in mind that many ethnographical, geographical, and historical studies include useful maps. A number of older studies still need to be revisited.

Kat Anderson, *Tending the Wild: Native American Knowledge and the Management of California's Natural Resources* (Berkeley and Los Angeles: University of California Press, 2005). There are limited discussions of tribes along the Colorado River, in Imperial Valley and in the Owens Valley. See the review in *American Indian Culture and Research Journal* 29, no. 4 (2005): 162–65.

Thomas C. Blackburn and K. Anderson, *Before the Wilderness: Environmental Management by Native Californians* (Menlo Park, CA: Ballena Press, 1993). This book includes discussions of Southern California.

Alice Brewster, Brian Byrd, and Seetha Reddy, "Cultural Landscapes of Coastal Foragers: An Examination of GIS and Drainage Catchment Analysis from Southern California," *Journal of GIS in Archaeology* 1 (April 2000): 47–60.

P. K. Dayton, "Ecology of Kelp Communities," *Annual Review of Ecology and Systematics* 16 (1985): 215–45. This article covers how the coastal Indians may have reduced the number of sea otters.

Deborah Dozier, *Stalking the Wild Agave* (Banning, CA: Malki Museum Press, 2003).

Robert F. Heizer, *Languages, Territories and Names of California Indian Tribes* (Berkeley and Los Angeles: University of California Press, 1966). This is an older work but definitive; see my review in *Professional Geographer* 20, no. 1 (1966): 75–76.

Jon E. Keeley, "Native American Impacts on Fire Regimes of the California Coastal Ranges," *Journal of Biogeography* 29, no. 3 (March 2002): 303–20.

John E. Keeley and C. J. Fotheringham, "Historic Fire Regime in Southern California Shrublands," *Conservation Biology* 15 (December 2001): 1536–48.

- Phil Klasky, "Activists and Indian Tribes Battle Against a Radioactive 'Waste Dump' in the Mojave Desert," *Workbook* 20 (fall 1995): 105–11. This article describes opposition to nuclear waste dumping at Ward Valley, CA, an area sacred to the Colorado River Indian tribes.
- D. MacCannell, "Geographies of the Unconscious: Robert F. Heizer versus Alfred L. Kroeber on the Drawing of Indian Territorial Boundaries," *Cultural Geographies* 9, no. 1 (January 2002): 3–14.
- Alison M. McDonald, "Indian Hill Rockshelter and Aboriginal Cultural Adaptation in Anza-Borrego State Park" (PhD diss., University of California, Riverside, 1992).
- Richard A. Minnich, "Fire Behavior in Southern California Chaparral before Fire Control: The Mount Wilson Burns at the Turn of the Century," *Annals of the Association American Geographers* 77, no. 4 (December 1987): 599–618.
- Leslie Mouriquand Blodgett, "Planning for Community Archaeology: Its Applications to the Eastern Coachella Valley" (master's thesis, California State University, Fullerton, 1991).
- Eric M. Riggs, "Field-based Education and Indigenous Knowledge: Essential Components of Geoscience Education for Native American Communities," *Science Education* 89 (2005): 296–313. This article evaluates the Indigenous Earth Sciences Project Southern California Example—Luiseño, Cahuilla, and Cupeño—focusing on the San Luis Rey River.
- Eric M. Riggs and D. M. Riggs, "The Indigenous Earth Sciences Project: Exploring the Synthesis of Southern California Native American Traditional Knowledge and the Earth Sciences," *GSA Today* 8 (1998): 12–13.

### CARTOGRAPHY (Maps and Toponyms)

- J. P. Allen and E. Turner, *Changing Faces, Changing Places: Mapping Southern Californians* (Northridge, CA: Center for Geographical Studies, 2002). See the map entitled "American Indians in Southern California, Percent of Population, 2000" (fig. 5.5).
- Warren A. Beck and Ynez D. Haase, *Historical Atlas of California* (Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1974) (pl. 58: "Mission Indian Lands").
- Michael W. Donley, Stuart Allan, Patricia Caro, and Clyde P. Patton, *Atlas of California* (Culver City: Pacific Book Center, 1979). This book includes a series of statewide maps of aboriginal and reservation periods and population.
- Leland Fetzer, *San Diego County Place Names A to Z* (San Diego: Sunbelt Publications, 2005). This book includes all Indian names, including meanings and origins.
- David Hornbeck, *California Patterns: A Geographical and Historical Atlas* (Palo Alto, CA: Mayfield Publishing Co., 1983). This book includes a chapter on aboriginal patterns.
- See also Kroeber 1925, p. 80. This book includes useful maps, including a foldout map of aboriginal villages in Southern California.<sup>10</sup>
- Charles C. Royce, comp., *Indian Land Cessions in the United States, 18th Annual Report, 1896–97, pt. 2*, Bureau of American Ethnography (Washington, DC: Government Printing Office, 1899): 521–997. This includes applicable maps, statutes, and executive orders for all of Southern California. Maps can be viewed at <http://thorpe.ou.edu/treatises.html> (accessed 20 April 2006).

Imre Sutton, "The Cartographic Factor in Indian Land Tenure: Some Examples from Southern California," *American Indian Culture and Research Journal* 12, no. 2 (1988): 53–80. This includes maps and a classification for maps of Indian lands.

## CAHUILLA

Dick Russell, "Moving Mountains: Faith and Organizing Closed a Dump on Indian Land," *Amicus Journal* 6, no. 4 (1995): 39–42. This article covers the opposition to the sludge dump on the Torres-Martinez Indian Reservation in Coachella Valley.

Rachel D. Shaw, "Evolving Ecoscape: An Environmental and Cultural History of Palm Springs, California, and the Agua Caliente Indian Reservation, 1877–1939" (PhD diss., University of California, San Diego, 1999).

## CALIFORNIA/MEXICO BORDER REGION

Alan Kilpatrick, Mike Wilken, and Mike Connolly, "Indian Groups of the California-Baja California Border Region: Environmental Issues," Project IT97-1, <http://www.scerp.org/projects/Kilpatrick97.pdf> (accessed 20 April 2006).

M. D. White, J. A. Stallcup, K. Comer, M. Angel Vargas, J. Maria Beltran-Abaunza, F. Ochoa, and S. Morrison, "Designing and Establishing Conservation Areas in the Baja California—Southern California Border Region." Paper presented at the Border Institute VI Conference in Rio Rico, AZ, 26–28 April 2004. See <http://www.scerp.org/bi/BI-VI/White.pdf> (accessed 20 April 2006). This paper includes brief discussions of Kumeyaay's sacred mountain (Mt. Cuchama) and other references to border reservations.

## CAMPO

Michael Connolly, "Intergovernmental Cooperation: A Case Study on the Campo-EPA—An Ancient Role in a Modern Context," *Environmental Law* 14, no. 2 (1995): 1–4.

Dan McGovern, *The Campo Indian Landfill War: The Fight for Gold in California's Garbage* (Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1995).

Stephanie Uribe, "Evaluation of Vegetation and Stream Restoration by Kumeyaay Indians of Campo Indian Reservation, San Diego County, California" (master's thesis, California State University, Long Beach, 1998).

## CHUMASH

Richard Applegate, *An Index of Chumash Placenames*, San Luis Obispo Archaeological Society, Occasional Papers 9 (1975): 19–46.

## COLORADO RIVER

Joan D. Travis, "Agrarian Problems and Prospects of the Colorado River Indian Reservation" (master's thesis, University of California, Los Angeles, 1968). For a different approach to the environmental history of this reservation, see Lomayevsa 1981, p. 103.

## JUANENÑO

Stephen O'Neil, "Their Mark upon the Land: Native American Place Names in Orange County and Adjacent Areas," *The Natural and Social Sciences of Orange County. Vol. 2, Memoirs of the Natural History Foundation of Orange County*, ed. Henry C. Koerper (Newport Beach, CA: Natural History Foundation of Orange County, 2001), 106–22.

Stephen O'Neil and Nancy H. Evans, "Notes on Historical Juaneño Villages and Geographical Features," *Journal of California and Great Basin Anthropology* 2, no. 2 (1980): 226–32.

## KUMEYAAY (Diegueño, Ipai, Tipai)

See Campo section, p. 110

See [http://www.kumeyaay.info/kumeyaay\\_maps/](http://www.kumeyaay.info/kumeyaay_maps/) (accessed 27 June 2006) for especially useful maps and other tribal history covering San Diego and Imperial counties and adjacent Baja California.

## LUISEÑO

Steven M. Karr, "'Water we believed could never belong to anyone': The San Luis Rey River and the Pala Indians of Southern California," *American Indian Quarterly* 24, no. 3 (2000): 381–99.

Elizabeth B. Roth, "Environmental Considerations in Hydroelectric Licensing: *California v. Ferc (Dynamo Pond)*," *Environmental Law* 23, no. 3 (1993): 1165–84. This contains a reference to *Escondido Mut. Water Co. v. La Jolla Band of Mission Indians*. See Law Cases section, pp. 124–25.

## BIOLOGY, DEMOGRAPHY, HEALTH, AND PHYSICAL ANTHROPOLOGY

This literature covers a broad spectrum of research interests, for which I have only attempted to include selective studies. Several articles undertake the study of disease and health before and after European contact. The group of studies of alcoholism among Mission Indian descendents is only a partial listing. A compilation problem arises, in part, because many of the potential publishing outlets are far afield unless you specialize in the subfields. Hopefully, many entries draw suitable attention to the research and guide users to other available studies.

Sandra E. Hollimon, "Health Consequences of Divisions of Labor among the Chumash Indians of Southern California," *Proceedings of the Chacmool Archaeological Association, University of Calgary* 22 (1991): 462–69.

Frederika A. Kaestle and David Glenn Smith, "Ancient Mitochondrial DNA Evidence for Prehistoric Population Movement: The Numic Expansion," *American Journal of Physical Anthropology* 115 (2001): 1–12. This article covers some people of the Great Basin, such as the Kawaiisu.

- Jean A. Keller, *Empty Beds: Indian Student Health at Sherman Institute, 1902–1922* (East Lansing: Michigan State University Press, 2002).
- , “‘In the Fall of the Year We Were Troubled with Some Sickness’: Typhoid Fever Deaths, Sherman Institute, 1904,” *American Indian Culture and Research Journal* 23, no. 3 (1999): 97–117.
- Patricia M. Lambert, “Health in Prehistoric Populations of the Santa Barbara Channel Islands,” *American Antiquity* 58 (1993): 509–22.
- R. S. Malhi, H. M. Mortensen, J. A. Eshleman, B. M. Kemp, and J. G. Lorenz, et al., “Native American mtDNA Prehistory in the American Southwest,” *American Journal of Physical Anthropology* 120, no. 2 (2003): 108–24. This article includes both the Kumeyaay and Luiseño.
- Clifford E. Trafzer, “Tuberculosis Death and Survival among Southern California Indians, 1922–44,” *CBA/BCHM* 18 (2001): 85–107 or [http://www.cbmh.ca/archive/00000510/01/cbmbchm\\_v18n1trafzer2.pdf](http://www.cbmh.ca/archive/00000510/01/cbmbchm_v18n1trafzer2.pdf) (accessed 20 April 2006).
- Clifford E. Trafzer and Phillip L. Walker, “Physical Anthropological Evidence for the Evolution of Social Complexity in Coastal Southern California,” *Antiquity* 65, no. 249 (1991): 963–73.
- Clifford E. Trafzer and Diane Weiner, eds., *Medicine Ways: Disease, Health, and Survival among Native Americans* (Walnut Creek, CA: AltaMira Press, 2001). This book includes articles on the Sherman Institute, the Gabrielino/Tongva, and the Chumash. See also both Castillo 2001 (Chumash) and Keller 2002, this section.
- P. L. Walker, “Changes in Osteoarthritis Associated with the Development of a Maritime Economy among Southern California Indians,” *International Journal of Anthropology* 4, no. 3 (1989a): 171–83.
- , “Cranial Injuries as Evidence of Violence in Prehistoric Southern California,” *American Journal of Physical Anthropology* 80, no. 3 (1989b): 313–23.
- P. L. Walker and M. J. DeNiro, “Stable Nitrogen and Carbon Isotope Ratios in Bone as Indices of Prehistoric Dietary Dependence on Marine and Terrestrial Resources in Southern California,” *American Journal of Physical Anthropology* 71, no. 1 (1986): 51–61.
- Joan Weibel-Orlando, “Elders and Elderlies: Well-Being in Indian Old Age,” *American Indian Culture and Research Journal* 13, nos. 3–4 (1989): 149–70.
- K. F. Wellman, “North American Indian Rock Art and Hallucinogenic Drugs,” *Journal of the American Medical Association* 239 (April 1978): 1524–27. This article includes a discussion of the Chumash.

## ALCOHOLISM

- Cindy L. Ehlers, Tamara L. Wall, Consuelo Garcia-Andrade, and Evelyn Phillips, “Effects of Age and Parental History of Alcoholism on EEG Findings in Mission Indian Children and Adolescents,” *Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research* 25, no. 5 (1999): 672–79. This article covers the Mission Indians and the Santa Barbara area.
- Cindy L. Ehlers, Consuelo Garcia-Andrade, Tamara L. Wall, D. Cloutier, and Evelyn Phillips, “Electroencephalographic Responses to Alcohol Challenge in Native American Mission Indians—A Neglected Subject of Study and Research,” *Biological Psychiatry* 45, no. 6 (1999): 716–87.

- David A. Gilder, Tamara L. Wall, and Cindy L. Ehlers, "Comorbidity of Select Anxiety and Affective Disorders with Alcohol Dependence in Southwest California Indians," *Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research* 28, no. 2 (2004): 1805–13. This article evaluates some 483 reservation-dwellers in Southwest California who are known collectively as Mission Indians.
- Tamara L. Wall, Consuelo Garcia-Andrade, H. R. Thomasson, M. Cole, and C. L. Ehlers, "Alcohol Elimination in Native American Mission Indians: An Investigation of Interindividual Variation," *Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research* 20, no. 7 (1996): 1159–64.
- Tamara L. Wall, Consuelo Garcia-Andrade, Vincent Wong, Philip Lau, and Cindy L. Ehlers, "Parental History of Alcoholism and Problem Behaviors in Native-American Children and Adolescents," *Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research* 24, no. 1 (2000): 30–34. This article discusses the Mission Indians residing on six reservations in Southern California.
- Joan Weibel-Orlando, "Indians, Ethnicity and Alcohol: Contrasting Perceptions of the Ethnic Self and Alcohol Use," in *The American Experience with Alcohol: Contrasting Cultural Perspectives*, ed. Linda A. Bennett and Genevieve M. Ames (New York: Plenum Press, 1985), 201–26.

## CHUMASH

- James D. Adams and Cecilia Garcia, "Palliative Care among Chumash People," *eCAM* 2, no. 2 (2005a): 143–47. This article discusses evidence-based complementary and alternative medicine.
- , "Spirit, Mind and Body in Chumash Healing," lecture series, *eCAM* 2, no. 4 (2005b): 459–63.
- , "Women's Health among the Chumash," *Evidence-based Complementary and Alternative Medicine* 3, no. 1 (2006): 125–31. This article discusses traditional remedies of the Chumash for dysmenorrhea, premenstrual syndrome, feminine hygiene, heavy menstruation, urinary tract infections, parturition, lactation, infant care, menopause, sexually transmitted diseases, fertility, contraception, and abortions.
- Edward D. Castillo, "Blood Came from Their Mouths: Tongva and Chumash Responses to the Pandemic of 1801," in *Medicine Ways: Disease, Health and Survival among Native Americans*, ed. Clifford E. Trafzer and Diane Weiner (Walnut Creek, CA: Alta Mira Press, 2001).
- Johnny P. Flynn and Gary Laderman, "Purgatory and the Powerful Dead: A Case Study of Native American Repatriation," *Religion and American Culture* 4, no. 1 (1994): 51–75. This article is a discussion of Hammond Meadows, near Montecito, and the Quabajai Chumash Indian Association.
- Lynn H. Gamble, Phillip L. Walker, and Glenn S. Russell, "An Integrative Approach to Mortuary Analysis: Social and Symbolic Dimensions of Chumash Burial Practices," *American Antiquity* 66, no. 2 (2001): 185–212.
- D. Ann Herring and Alan C. Swedlund, eds., *Human Biologists in the Archives: Demography, Health, Nutrition and Genetics in Historical Populations* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2005). This book includes a chapter by P. L. Walker



and J. R. Johnson on the demographic collapse of the Chumash Indians in the eighteenth century.

See also Timbrook 1987, p. 92.

Phillip L. Walker and Jon M. Erlandson, "Dental Evidence for Prehistoric Dietary Change on the Northern Channel Islands, California," *American Antiquity* 51, no. 2 (1986): 75–83.

Phillip L. Walker and Travis Hudson, *Chumash Healing: Changing Health and Medical Practices in an American Indian Society* (Banning, CA: Malki Museum Press, 1993).

Phillip L. Walker and John R. Johnson, "For Everything There Is a Season: Chumash Births, Marriages, and Deaths at the Alta California Missions," in *Human Biologists in the Archives: Demography, Health, Nutrition and Genetics in Historical Populations*, ed. D. Ann Herring and Alan C. Swedlund (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2003), 53–77.

———, "The Decline of the Chumash Indian Population," in *In the Wake of Contact: Biological Responses to Conquest*, ed. C. S. Larson and G. R. Milner (New York: John Wiley and Sons, 1994), 109–20.

———, "Effects of European Contact on the Chumash Indians," in *Disease and Demography in the Americas: Changing Patterns Before and After 1492*, ed. J. Verano and D. Ubelaker (Washington, DC: Smithsonian University Press, 1992), 127–39.

### **GABRIELINO (Tongva)**

See Castillo 2001, p. 113.

### **JUANEOÑO**

Carolyn-Candace Coffman, "Reproductive Health Beliefs and Practices of Juaneño/Acjachema, Mission Indians of Southern California" (PhD diss., University of California, Irvine, 2004). The results of interviews revealed a variety of traditional Juaneño/Acjachema pregnancy, birth, and postpartum practices. The analysis of these results showed a low level of agreement on the traditional practices and also revealed a high level of agreement on beliefs that coincided with a biomedical model of birth. This points to the supplanting of traditional ethnomedical knowledge with the biomedical model but does not indicate complete acculturation.

### **KUMEYAAY (Diegueño, Ipai, Tipai)**

Spencer Lee Rogers, "Shamanistic Healing among the Diegueño Indians of Southern California," in *The Anthropology of Medicine: From Culture to Method*, ed. Lola Romanucci-Ross, Daniel E. Moerman, and Laurence R. Tancredi (New York: Praeger, 1983), 103–18.

Clifford E. Trafzer, "Serra's Legacy: The Desecration of American Indian Burials at Mission San Diego," *American Indian Culture and Research Journal* 16, no. 2 (1992): 57–75.

**LUISEÑO**

- J. R. Hyer, "Health Issues and the Pala Indian Reservation, 1903–20," *Canadian Bulletin Medical History* 18, no. 1 (2001): 67–84.
- D. Weiner, "Health Beliefs about Cancer among the Luiseño Indians of California," *Alaska Medicine* 354 (1993a): 285–96.
- , "Luiseño Theory and Practice of Chronic Illness: Causation, Avoidance, and Treatment" (PhD diss., University of California, Los Angeles, 1993b).

**QUECHAN (Yuman)**

- Clifford E. Trafzer, "Invisible Enemies: Ranching, Farming, and Quechan Indian Deaths at the Fort Yuma Agency, California, 1915–1925," *American Indian Culture and Research Journal* 21, no. 3 (1997): 83–117.

## INDIANS AND URBANIZATION

Indigenous and out-of-state Indians reside in the metropolitan area; at times, they commingle and participate in the same Indian centers. Some California Indians are members of reservation bands; others are not, or they do not know their status. The urbanized Indian is a broad subject that includes revisiting the policy of assisted relocation by the BIA as early as the 1950s. Yet Indians from various parts of the nation have migrated to urban centers since early in the history of the United States. Similarly, many indigenous and out-of-state Indians living in the urbanized area lack federal assistance. Keep in mind the possibility that more than half of all recognized tribal members have lived off of reservations for one or more generations.

- George H. Phillips, "Indians in Los Angeles, 1781–1875: Economic Integration, Social Disintegration," *Pacific Historical Review* 69, no. 3 (1980): 427–51.
- Joan Weibel-Orlando, "And the Drum Beat Goes On: Urban Native American Institutional Survival in the 1990s," *American Indian Culture and Research Journal* 22, no. 4 (1998): 135–62.
- , *Indian Country, L.A.: Maintaining Ethnic Community in Complex Society* (Urbana/Chicago: University of Illinois Press, 1991; rev. 1999).

**CAHUILLA**

- Ryan M. Kray, "The Path to Paradise: Expropriation, Exodus and Exclusion in the Making of Palm Springs," *Pacific Historical Review* 73, no. 1 (2004): 85–126.

**CUPENÑO**

- Diana Bahr, "Cupeño Trail of Tears: Relocation and Urbanization," *American Indian Culture and Research Journal* 21, no. 3 (1997): 75–82.
- , *Mission to Metropolis: Cupeño Indian Women in Los Angeles* (Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1993).

**GABRIELINO (Tongva)**

Heather Valdez Singleton, "Surviving Urbanization: The Gabrielino, 1850–1928," *Wicazo Sa Review* 19, no. 2 (2004): 49–59.

**LUISEÑO**

Ned Blackhawk, "Can Carry on from Here: The Relocation of American Indians to Los Angeles," *Wicazo Sa Review* 11, no. 2 (1995): 16–30. This article is an account of a Luiseño woman and several nonindigenous Indians who moved to the city.

**ART, CRAFTS, MUSIC, AND FILM**

Indian art works and crafts continue to be reexamined. Today, as in the past, local tribal groups and many Indians from out-of-state continue to perform in dance, music, and theater and participate in fiestas and powwows. James Luna, a Luiseño resident on the La Jolla Indian Reservation, is representative of indigenous creativity. Basketry forms an important culture element; many baskets are on exhibit at a few regional museums. Videos and films portray various Indian people in ethnological or contemporary terms. I hasten to suggest that my listings fall well short of complete coverage in probably every subject area.

Tara Browner, "Breathing the Indian Spirit': Thoughts on Musical Borrowing and the 'Indianist' Movement in American Music," *American Music* 15, no. 3 (autumn 1997): 265–84. There are references in this article to the Cahuilla Indians.

Bill Cohen, "Indian Sandpaintings of Southern California," *Journal of California and Great Basin Anthropology* 9, no. 1 (1987): 4–34.

Kurtis Lobo, *Heritage: A Descendant's Reconsideration* (Redlands, CA: San Bernardino County Museum Association, 1977). This book covers the Juaneño.

See also Luthin 2002, p. 119.

Norma McLeod, "Ethnomusicological Research and Anthropology," *Annual Review of Anthropology* 3 (1974): 99–115. This article includes the musical relationships among the Luiseño, Gabrielino, and Catalineño Indians of California.

Ernest H. Siva, *Voices of the Flute: Songs of Three Southern California Indian Nations* (Banning, CA: Ushkana Press, 2004).

Larry Warkentin, "The Rise and Fall of Indian Music in the California Missions," *Latin American Music Review/Revista de Música Latinoamericana* 2, no. 1 (1981): 45–65. There are several references to Southern California and brief discussions of events in Santa Barbara, in San Diego, and near Los Angeles. See also William Summers and Gary Tegler, "Letter and Bibliographical Supplement to 'The Rise and Fall of Indian Music in the California Mission,'" *Latin American Music Review/Revista de Música Latinoamericana* 3, no. 1 (1982): 130–35 and Larry Warkentin, "Response to William Summers," *ibid.*, 136–37.

David S. Whitley, *A Guide to Rock Art Sites: Southern California and Southern Nevada* (Missoula, MT: Mountain Press, 1996).

**BASKETRY**

- L. M. Agren, "Cahuilla Coiled Basketry: Tradition and Innovation," (master's thesis, University of Washington, 1994).
- Brian Bibby, *Precious Cargo: California Indian Cradle Baskets and Childbirth Traditions* (Berkeley: Heyday Books, 2004). This book covers the Cahuilla, Serrano, Chumash, and Kumeyaay.
- , *Fine Art of California Indian Basketry* (Berkeley: Heyday Books, 2000). This book covers the Chumash, Kawaiisu, Cahuilla, and Chemehuevi.
- See also Connolly et al. 1995, p. 83.
- Sharon E. Dean, Craig D. Bates, Ellen F. Daus, and others, *Weaving a Legacy: Indian Baskets and the People of Owens Valley California* (Salt Lake City: University of Utah Press, 2004).
- Deborah Dozier, "A Stitch in Time: A Basket History of Southern California," *The San Diego Reader*, 30 August 2001.
- Justin Farmer, *Southern California Luiseño Indian Baskets: A Study of Seventy-Six Baskets in the Riverside Municipal Museum Collection* (Fullerton, CA: Justin Farmer Foundation, 2004).
- Raul A. Lopez and Christopher L. Moser, *Rods, Bundles and Stitches: A Century of Southern California Indian Basketry* (Riverside, CA: Riverside Museum Press, 1981). Also printed as *Four Winds—Austin* 3, no. 9 (1982): 20–29.
- Christopher L. Moser, *Native American Basketry of Southern California*, with an article by Justin F. Farmer (Riverside, CA: Riverside Museum Press, 1995).

**CAHUILLA**

- Paul Apodaca, "Tradition, Myth and Performance of Cahuilla Bird Songs" (PhD diss., University of California, Los Angeles, 1999).
- Lowell J. Bean, "Menil (Moon) Symbolic Representation of Cahuilla Woman," in *Earth and Sky: Visions of the Cosmos in Native American Folklore*, ed. Ray A. Williamson and Claire R. Farrer (Albuquerque: University of New Mexico Press, 1992), 162ff.
- Deborah Dozier, "David Largo: Cahuilla Potter," *Malki Museum Newsletter* (spring 1997): 1–6.
- Brenda Romero, "World View of Tewa and Cahuilla Encourage Adaptation to Place and Resounds in Song," *Wicazo Sa Review* 8, no. 1 (1992): 65–69.
- Roman Ryterband, "Agua Caliente and Their Music," *Indian Historian* 12, no. 4 (1979): 2–9.

**CHUMASH**

- George Angelo Jr. and Carole Marie, "The Chumash," video recording (Lincoln, NE: Native American Public Telecommunications: Vision Maker Video, 1991). This video contains interviews and archival footage of the history and mythology of the Chumash.
- Dee Travis Hudson, *The Eye of the Flute: Chumash Traditional History and Ritual* as told by Fernando Librado Kitsepawit to John P. Harrington (Santa Barbara, CA: Santa Barbara Museum of Natural History, 1977).

- Georgia Lee and C. William Clewlow, *Rock Art of the Chumash Area: An Annotated Bibliography*, Occasional Papers 3 (Los Angeles: University of California, 1979). This includes an appendix by Gary Tegler: "Index to Harrington's Chumash Recordings."
- D. A. Scott, S. Scheerer, and D. J. Reeves, "Of Some Rock Art Pigments and Encrustations from the Chumash Indian Site of San Emigdio, California," *Studies in Conservation* 41 (2002). The International Institute publishes this journal for the Conservation of Historic and Artistic Works.

### **KUMEYAAY (Diegueño, Ipai, Tipai)**

Barbara Kwiatkowska, "Present State of Musical Culture among the Diegueno Indians of San Diego County Reservations" (PhD diss., University of California, Los Angeles, 1981).

### **LUISEÑO**

See also Farmer 2004, p. 117.

James A. Luna, "I've Always Wanted to Be an American Indian," *Art Journal* 51, no. 3 (1992): 18–27. Luna is a Luiseño Indian living on the La Jolla Indian Reservation in San Diego County.

James A. Luna, Isaac Arntstein, and Charles Landon, "The History of the Luiseño People—La Jolla Reservation, Christmas 1990," A Cinewest Production (written and performed by James Luna, produced by Isaac Arntstein).

Pauline Turner Strong and Barrik Van Winkle, "'Indian Blood': Reflections on the Reckoning and Refiguring of Native North American Identity," *Cultural Anthropology* 1, no. 4 (1996): 547–76. This article includes artist James Luna's triptych "Half Indian/Half Mexican" (1991).

### **OWENS VALLEY**

See Dean et al. 2004, p. 117.

## **LITERATURE, LANGUAGES, JOURNALISM, ORAL TRADITION, AND POETRY**

Several indigenous Indians in the region are known authors and poets. Yet Helen Hunt Jackson's novel, *Ramona*, continues to engage the attention of researchers, perhaps more than it engages readers of the novel. To be sure, however one characterizes the story, Jackson's novel well identifies regional Indian Country. No other book has had this impact. Tribal oral tradition and languages survive in variable ways. Perhaps some instruction by tribal members or in public school and college classes helps in some ways. Note that the majority of linguistics studies predate the period under review. Several general linguistic studies do include, but mostly in passing, brief mention of local Indian languages. However, some local Indian linguists continue to work toward the preservation of their languages. Mission Indians should especially appreciate Riverside's *The Press-Enterprise*, which regularly publishes articles about local Indian communities. In

the late 1960s its investigative reporter, George Ringwald, received the Pulitzer Prize for articles and op-ed pieces on the Agua Caliente Band in Palms Springs and the Coachella Valley. His investigation led to legal and judicial changes in the guardianship administration of members of the Agua Caliente Band.<sup>11</sup>

Preston Jefferson Arrow-Weed and Pat Ferrero, "Coyote and the Great Spirit Run," video recording (Pittsburgh, PA: Carnegie Museum of Natural History, 2001). This recording references the Quechan. Arrow-Weed tells stories of the Yuma Indians.

Peter G. Beidler, *Fig Tree John: An Indian in Fact and Fiction* (Tucson: University of Arizona, 1977). This book is an account of a Cahuilla Indian.

Ronald W. Bowes, "The Press-Enterprise Investigation of the Palm Springs Indian Land Affairs in 1967-68: One Newspaper's Protection of Minority Rights" (master's thesis, California State University, Fullerton, 1973). See also note 9.

Deborah Dozier, "Walking with a Basketmaker and Other Poems," *Anthropology and Humanism Quarterly*, American Association of Anthropologists 22 (1997): 191.

Margaret D. Dubin, ed., *The Dirt Is Red Here: Art and Poetry from Native California* (Berkeley: Heyday Books, 2002). The works in this book are drawn from the archives and resources of *News from Native California*; included are Linda Aguilar (Chumash), Parris Butler (part Mohave), Gerald Clarke (Cahuilla), James Luna (Luiseño), L. Frank Manriquez (Tongva/Acjachema), Fritz Scholder (Luiseño), and Richard Stewart (Owens Valley Paiute).

Perie Longo, "Gathered around the Fire of the Heart," *Journal of Poetry Therapy* 14, no. 3 (2001): 145-57. This article includes a discussion of Chumash poetry and local Indian elder Sky Eagle.

Herbert W. Luthin, ed., *Surviving through the Days: Translations of Native California Stories and Songs—A California Reader* (Berkeley and Los Angeles: University of California Press, 2002). This book includes a Southern California section and Chumash selections in a section titled "South—Central California."

Malcolm Margolin, ed., *The Way We Lived: Californian Indian Reminiscences, Stories, and Songs* (Berkeley: Heyday Books, 1981). This book includes examples from Cahuilla, Cupeño, Luiseño, Mohave, Owens Valley Paiute, Serrano, and Yuma.

Malcolm Margolin and Yolanda Montijo, eds., *Native Ways: California Indian Stories and Memories* (Berkeley: Heyday Books, 1995). This book includes Kumeyaay stories.

John L. Nunes, *Dream Catcher Games* (College Station, TX: Virtualbookworm Publishing, 2003). This book is a work of fiction primarily set in Southern California and northern Baja California.

P. H. Pound, "'There Was More to It, but That Is All I Can Remember': The Persistence and the Autobiography of Delfina Cuero," *American Indian Quarterly* 21, no. 2 (1997): 171-94.

James A. Sandos, *The Hunt for Willie Boy: Indian-hating and Popular Culture* (Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1994). Willie Boy was a Chemehuevi/Paiute.

Greg Sarris, ed. *The Sound of Rattles and Clappers: A Collection of New California Indian Writing* (Tucson: University of Arizona, 1994). This book contains the writings of contemporary Indians and includes James Luna; see other citations to him.

Katherine Siva Saubel and Eric Elliott, *Isill Héqwas Wáxish: A Dried Coyote's Tail*, 2 vols. (Banning, CA: Malki Museum Press, 2004).

- Penina Keen Spinka, *White Hare's Horses* (New York: Ballantine Books, 1992). Clifford E. Trafzer discusses this book in "The Word Is Sacred to a Child: American Indians and Children's Literature," *American Indian Quarterly* 16, no. 3 (1992): 381–95. It is the story of a Chumash girl living at the time horses were introduced, which was around 1520. It is perfect for children in grades 5–9.
- Richard Sproat, "Southern California Reflexives: An Example of Translation Borrowing," *Journal of California and Great Basin Anthropology*, Papers in Linguistics 3 (1981): 77–94.
- Alan R. Velie, ed., *American Indian Literature: An Anthology*, rev. ed. (Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1991). This includes writings by Diane Burns (part Chemehuevi).
- Ray A. Williamson and Claire R. Farrer, *Earth and Sky: Visions of the Cosmos in Native American Folklore* (Lincoln: University of Nebraska Press 1994). This book includes a reference to Cahuilla mythology.

### JACKSON (Helen Hunt)

- Evelyn I. Banning, "Helen Hunt Jackson in San Diego," *Journal of San Diego History* 24, no. 2 (1978): 457–67.
- Phil Brigandi and John W. Robinson, "The Killing of Juan Diego: From Murder to Mythology," *Journal of San Diego History* 40, nos. 1–2 (1994): <http://www.sandiegohistory.org/journal/journal.htm> (accessed 14 June 2006). Juan Diego formed the basis for the character Alessandro in the book *Ramona*.
- John R. Byers, "The Indian Matter of Helen Hunt Jackson's *Ramona*: From Fact to Fiction," *American Indian Quarterly* 2 (winter 1975–76): 331–46.
- Dydia DeLyser, *Ramona Memories: Tourism and the Shaping of Southern California* (Minneapolis: University of Minnesota Press, 2005). Pages 229–44 contain an extensive bibliography specifically related to *Ramona*.
- , "Ramona Memories: Fiction, Tourist Practices, and Placing the Past in Southern California," *Annals of the Association of American Geographers* 93, no. 4 (2003): 886–908.
- , "Ramona's Country: A Work of Fiction and the Landscape of Southern California," *Ventura County Historical Society* 42, nos. 3–4 (1998): 49–64.
- J. Gonzalez, "The Warp of Whiteness: Domesticity and Empire in Helen Hunt Jackson's *Ramona*," *American Literary History* 16, no. 3 (2004): 437–65.
- See Mathes 1981; 1993–94, p. 98 and Padgett 2000, p. 98 for a more political interpretation of Jackson and *Ramona*.
- Georgiana Strickland, "In Praise of 'Ramona', Emily Dickinson and Helen Hunt Jackson's Indian Novel," *The Emily Dickinson Journal* 9, no. 2 (2000): 120–33.

### LANGUAGES

- Guillermo Bartelt, "Amerindian English Invocative Discourse Layers," *Western Folklore* 51, no. 2 (1992): 189–97. The study is part of ongoing ethnolinguistic research of urban American Indians in Southern California. The discussion focuses on the powwow and makes reference to Indians living in the metropolitan area (reservation bands or others who are historically of tribes elsewhere in the nation). There is no specific discussion of indigenous Indians by tribal or band identity.

- William Bright, *Bibliography of the Languages of Native California, Including Closely Related Languages of Adjacent Areas*, Native American Bibliography Series 3 (Metuchen, NJ: Scarecrow Press, 1982). This includes the Cahuilla, Chumash, Cupeño, Diegueño, Fernandeno, Gabrielino, Juaneño, Kawaiisu, Luiseño, Mojave, Paiute, and Yuma.
- Eric Bryant Elliott, "Dictionary of Rincon Luiseño" (PhD diss., University of California, San Diego, 1999).
- Anne Galloway, *Tovangar: A Gabrielino Word Book* (Banning, CA: Malki Museum Press, 1978).
- Victor Golla, "Introduction: John P. Harrington and His Legacy," *Anthropological Linguistics* 33, no. 4 (1991): 337–49. This article refers to rich documentary material on Southern California Indian languages in the early part of the twentieth century. This has kept a small but very active group of native Indian linguists busy. It includes an index to languages in the Harrington Papers.
- Ruth Gruhn, "Linguistic Evidence in Support of the Coastal Route of Earliest Entry into the New World," new series, *Man* 23, no. 1 (1988): 77–100.
- Jane H. Hill, *A Grammar of Cupeño* (Berkeley: University of California Press, 2005).
- Jane H. Hill and Rosinda Nolasquez, *Mulu'wetam: The First People: Cupeño History and Language* (Banning, CA: Malki Museum Press, 1973).
- Villiana Calac Hyde and Eric Elliott, *Yumayk Yumayk: Long Ago*, University of California Publications in Linguistics 125 (Berkeley and London: University of California Press, 1994).
- See also Jones and Klar 2005, p. 83.
- Martha B. Kendall, "Yuman Languages," in *The Southwest*, vol. 10 of *Handbook of North American Indians*, ed. Alfonso Ortiz (Washington, DC: Smithsonian Institution, 1983), 4–12. This article includes references to the Mohave and Quechan.
- Margaret Lauritsen, *Chemehuevi: A Grammar and Lexicon* (Berkeley: University of California Press, 1979).
- Amy Whitmore Miller, "A Grammar of Jamul Diegueño" (PhD diss., University of California, San Diego, 1990).
- Pamela Munro, "Stress and Vowel Length in Cupan Absolute Nouns," *International Journal of American Linguistics* 56, no. 2 (1990): 217–50. This article focuses on the Luiseño, Cahuilla, and Cupeño.
- Katherine Siva Saubel, *Fisniyatam Designs: A Cahuilla Word Book* (Banning, CA: Malki Museum Press, 1977).
- H. Seiler, *Cahuilla Grammar* (Banning, CA: Malki Museum Press, 1977).
- H. Seiler and K. Hioki, *Cahuilla Dictionary* (Banning, CA: Malki Museum Press, 1979).

## CAHUILLA

- Michael K. Lerch, *The Road to Maarenga* (Banning, CA: Ushkana Press, 2005).
- Katherine Siva Saubel, see the Languages section, p. 121–22.
- H. Seiler, see the Languages section, p. 121–22.



**CHEMEHUEVI**

Thomas C. Blackburn, ed., *Flowers of the Wind: Papers on Ritual, Myth and Symbolism in California and the Southwest* (Menlo Park, CA: Ballena Press, 1979). This book includes references to the Kawaiisu and Chemehuevi.

Carobeth Laird, *Mirror and Pattern: George Laird's World of Chemehuevi Mythology* (Banning, CA: Malki Museum Press, 1984).

Margaret Lauritsen, see the Languages section, p. 121–22.

**CHUMASH**

Thomas C. Blackburn, *December's Child: A Book of Chumash Oral Narratives* (Berkeley and Los Angeles: University of California Press, 1975).

———, “Chumash Oral Traditions: A Cultural Analysis” (PhD diss., University of California, Los Angeles, 1974).

Mary J. Yee and Ernestine Ygnacio-De Soto, with contributions by Marianne Mithun and John R. Johnson, *The Sugar Bear Story: A Barbareño Chumash Tale* (San Diego: Sunbelt Publications, 2005).

**CUPENÑO**

Jane H. Hill, see the Languages section, p. 121–22.

Gordon Johnson, *Rez Dogs Eat Beans and Other Tales* (Bloomington, IN: AuthorHouse, 2001).

**GABRIELINO (Tongva)**

Anne Galloway, see the Languages section, p. 121–22.

**KAWASAITU**

See Blackburn 1979, p. 122.

**KUMEYAAY (Diegueño, Ipai, Tipai)**

Melificent Humason Lee, *Indians and I* and *Indians of the Oaks* (Ramona, CA: Acoma Books, 1978). The first tale, written in 1931, is about a white boy living with the Kumeyaay; the second tale (n.d.) is about a young Kumeyaay girl who falls in love with her white doctor. The second tale also appears in print as *San Diego Museum of Man*, 1978.

**LUISEÑO**

Eric Bryant Elliott, see the Languages section, p. 121–22.

**MOHAVE**

Martha B. Kendall, see the Languages section, p. 121–22.

**QUECHAN (Yuman)**

Martha B. Kendall, see the Languages section, p. 121–22.

**SERRANO**

Dorothy Ramon and Eric Elliott, *Wayta' Yawa': Always Believe* (Banning, CA: Malki Museum Press, 2000).

USEFUL INDIAN AND INDIAN-RELATED WEB SITES

There are far too many Web sites to include all of them. This selection opens the door and suggests the scope of online resources pertaining to or including Southern California Indian people. In many instances, Web sites contain textual materials about bands and tribes, list bibliographies, and provide other research sources. On occasion a Web site goes out of existence or is not updated.

**GENERAL ENTRIES**

- <http://www.allianceofcatribes.org> (accessed 20 April 2006) (Alliance of California Tribes—member tribes)
- <http://www.americanindian.ucr.edu> (accessed 20 April 2006)
- <http://www.calindian.org> (accessed 20 April 2006) (California Indian Legal Services, various entries)
- <http://www.casenet.com/concert/casinoinfo.htm> (accessed 20 April 2006)
- <http://cimcc.indian.com/tribe2.htm> (accessed 20 April 2006) (list of federally unrecognized California Indian tribes)
- <http://www.epa.gov/indian/map/htm> (accessed 20 April 2006) (The EPA's official site for the American Indian Environmental Office; it includes data for Region 9, which includes California.)
- <http://www.fourdir.org> (accessed 14 June 2006) (links to all tribes and bands in California, the Four Directions Institute, Native American Studies, and Hesperia)
- <http://www.igs.berkeley.edu/library/htIndianGaming.htm> (accessed 20 April 2006) (Indian gaming in California, includes sovereignty, taxation, background readings, selected articles, and Web sites)
- <http://www.Indiancountry.com> (accessed 20 April 2006) (News sources)
- <http://www.indiandispute.com> (accessed 20 April 2006) (Indian Dispute Resolution Services)
- <http://www.indianlandtenure.org> (accessed 20 April 2006) (Indian Land Tenure Foundation)
- <http://infodome.sdsu.edu/research/guides/calindiands/calinddict.shtml> (accessed 20 April 2006) (This site is most useful as it offers a total list of bands and tribes in the state and provides text and Web sites where available; not complete.)
- <http://www.kstrom.net/isk/maps/tribesnonrec.html> (accessed 20 April 2006) (listings of nonrecognized Indian people in all of the states)
- <http://www.nativeamericans.com/California.htm> (accessed 20 April 2006)

<http://thorpe.ou.edu/treatises.html> (accessed 20 April 2006) (A source for maps and texts for Royce 1899)

<http://threehoops.com/power/tribal-nations/state.html> (accessed 20 April 2006) (lists of tribal nations [federal, state, or nonstatus] and Alaska natives; some Web sites)

## BAND OR RESERVATION GROUPS

<http://www.aguacaliente.org> (accessed 20 April 2006)

<http://www.Barona.com> (accessed 20 April 2006)

<http://www.designplace.com/chumash> (accessed 20 April 2006) (Oakbrook Regional Center–Chumash Interpretive Center)

<http://www.fourdir.com/vanyume.htm> (accessed 20 April 2006) (Vanyume Indians)

<http://www.ienearth.org/timbisha.html> (accessed 6 June 2006).

[http://www.itcaonline.com/tribes\\_colriver.html](http://www.itcaonline.com/tribes_colriver.html) (accessed 20 April 2006) (This site includes the Colorado River Indian Reservation in Arizona and California.)

<http://www.jamulindianvillage.com> (accessed 20 April 2006)

<http://www.kumeyaay.com> (accessed 20 April 2006) (This is a central Kumeyaay site; it lists all member bands.)

<http://www.kumeyaay.info/books/> (accessed 20 April 2006) (This site has a lengthy list of relevant publications, only a few of which are in this bibliography.)

[http://www.kumeyaay.info/kumeyaay\\_maps/](http://www.kumeyaay.info/kumeyaay_maps/) (accessed 27 June 2006) (This site has especially useful maps and other tribal history data.)

<http://www.naein.com/NativeAmerican/Torres/nps.html> (accessed 20 April 2006) (This specifically relates to the Salton Sea Water Project.)

<http://www.palaindians.com> (accessed 20 April 2006)

<http://www.pechanga.com> (accessed 20 April 2006)

<http://www.sanmanuel.com> (accessed 20 April 2006)

<http://www.sanpasqualindians.org> (accessed 20 April 2006)

<http://www.santaynez.org> (accessed 20 April 2006)

<http://sctca.net/tribalsite/loscoyotes.html> (accessed 20 April 2006)

<http://www.soboba-nsn.gov/> (accessed 20 April 2006)

<http://www.sycuan.com> (accessed 20 April 2006)

<http://www.Tongva.com> (accessed 20 April 2006) (Gabrielino)

<http://www.viejasbandofKumeyaay.org> (accessed 20 April 2006)

## LAW CASES

Several cases are reviewed in the literature presented here. For others, researchers need to examine law reporters and other legal materials such as casebooks.

*Barona Group of Capitan Grande Band of Mission Indians, San Diego County, Cal. v. Duffy*, 694 F. 2nd 1185 (9th Cir. 1982), cert. denied, 461 U.S. 929 (1983). See David H. Getches et al., *Cases and Materials on Federal Indian Law*, 4th ed. (St. Paul: West Group, 1998): 742–45. See also Light and Rand 2005, p. 106.

*Bishop Paiute Gaming Corporation v. County of Inyo* (2001).

- California v. Cabazon Band of Mission Indians*, 480 U.S. 202 (1987). See also Getches, *op. cit.* p. 124; Caldwell, p. 105; Light and Rand 2005, p. 106; and Strate and Mayo 1990, p. 106.
- California v. Quechan Tribe*, 424 F. Supp. 969 (S. D. Ca 1977).
- Chemehuevi Indians et al. and Coyote Valley Band of Pomo Indians v. the State of California*. See Anon. 2003, p. 107.
- Escondido Mut. Water Co. v. La Jolla Band of Mission Indians*, 466 U.S. 765; 467 (1983); U.S. 1267 (1984). See also Roth 1993, p. 111 for some reference to the case.
- Hein v. Diegueno Mission Indians*, 98-56182 (U.S. 9th Cir. Ct. of Appeals, 7 February 2000). This involves the three entities identified as Capitan Grande in San Diego County.
- Indians of California v. United States*, 102 Ct. Cl. 837 (1944). This is identified as *K-344*.<sup>12</sup> See Sanchez 2003, p. 103.
- Indians of California v. United States*, 13 Ind. Cl. Comm. 369 (1964).<sup>13</sup>
- J. Harvey Downey and the Merchant's Exchange Bank of San Francisco v. Alejandro Barker et al.*, 126 Calif. 262 (1900).
- J. Harvey Downey v. Jesus Quevas et al.*, 181 U.S. 481 (1901).
- Long v. Chemehuevi Indian Reservation*, 171 Cal. Rptr. 733 (Cal. Ct. 1968). See Fogleman 1993, p. 107.
- Pechanga Band of Mission Indians v. Kacor Realty, Inc. et al.*, 74 L. Ed. 2nd 1015; 103 S. Ct. 817 (1983). *Pechanga* is reviewed by Christie 1985, p. 103.
- Quechan Tribe of Indians v. Rowe*, 531 F. 2nd 408 (9th Cir. 1976). See Chambers 1975, p. 107.
- Temecula Indians v. Holman and Seaman*. See Shipek 1969, p. 103.

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Special thanks to John Johnson, curator of anthropology, Santa Barbara Museum of Natural History, for contributing references I overlooked and his general counsel regarding this bibliography. Credit for a number of citations should go to Steven Karr, Stephen O'Neil, Darlene Suarez, Tanis C. Thorne, Clifford E. Trafzer, and Joan Weibel-Orlando, who have shared source materials, manuscripts, or publications. Thanks also go to the Pollak Library at California State University, Fullerton, including its Titan Access service and its Interlibrary Loan office. I would like to dedicate this bibliography to the memory of my late colleague and friend, Otto von Sadowsky (1925–2004), a comparative linguistic anthropologist, who was also a student of the California Indian.

### NOTES

1. Imre Sutton, "Land Tenure and Occupance Change on Indian Reservations in Southern California" (PhD diss., University of California, Los Angeles, 1964).

2. <http://www.casenet.com/concert/casinoinfo.html> (accessed 20 April 2006). This Web site lists twenty-four facilities by Web sites, circa 2003. Another route to local bands and tribes is using Ask, which lists Web site entries for most local bands and tribes as well as other Indian-related entries. Visit "American Indians of Southern California."

3. Cf. Mary Kay Duffié, "A Pilot Study to Assess the Health Needs and Statuses among a Segment of the Adult American Population of Los Angeles," *Wicazo Sa Review* 16, no. 1 (2001): 91–112. This article points out that as early as the 1990 US Census, Los Angeles had the greatest number of urban Indians in the nation with more than 45,000 representing at least 100 tribal groups.

4. Let me comment on *modus operandi*: if you utilize online sources, brief notes appear that are often of much interest, yet are insufficient to justify citing the reference; e.g., Anne Lee Stensland penned a paper, "The Indian Presence in American Literature," *English Journal* 66, no. 3 (1977): 37–41. The brevity of the paper would, of course, suggest its limited utility, but Scholar.Google made reference to *Ramona*, so I called up the article only to find a sentence or two about Helen Hunt Jackson and her Indian novel. A great many bibliographers would similarly dismiss such entries. When I went on ScienceDigest (<http://www.sciencedigest.org> [accessed 14 June 2006]), I discovered countless short items that would suggest researchers utilize such research tools; e.g., "New Wind in Southern California on Indian Land" (*Refocus* 7, no. 1 [January–February 2006]: 4) briefly reviews the establishment of a wind-generated energy operation on the Campo Indian Reservation. To find legal articles, one may turn to LexisNexis Academic, but note that to access citations and readable copy, it is usually necessary to log on as a member of the service or utilize university or other services that provide access. The "Index to Legal Periodicals" is also very helpful.

5. Some earlier studies did address the significance of trust lands then at a distance from the expanding metropolis. Today, a few of the reservations lie within the developed or developing urban region. See Rodney Steiner, "Large Landholdings in the Environs of Los Angeles," *California Geographer* 8 (1967): 115–25 and Steiner, "Reserved Lands and the Supply of Space for the Southern California Metropolis," *Geographical Review* 56, no. 3 (1966): 344–62, ref. 354–55. I must note that my academic field is less adequately represented in the research of Indians whether nationally, regionally, or locally. See I. Sutton, *Indian Affairs and Geographers: The Research Vitality of Land Tenure and Territoriality*, *Geographica* 1 (Fullerton, CA: Americo Publications, 2005). A copy of this publication is in the Special Collections of the library at California State University, Fullerton.

6. If you visit [www.malkimuseum.org](http://www.malkimuseum.org) (accessed 20 April 2006), you will find the two presses on the same Web site; the Ballena Press lists its publications.

7. E.g., *News from Native California* published Bryan Potter, "For the Love of Baskets," 18, no. 4 (2005): 13, a review of *Southern California Luiseño Indian Baskets* by Justin Farmer. Debra Utacia Krol's paper, "Storytellers on the Road: South," (*ibid.*, 15, no. 1 [2001]: 15) reports the Second Annual Southern California Indian Storytelling Festival at Sherman Indian High School in Riverside, California. Among the storytellers attending were those representing the Juaneño, Gabrielino/Tongva, and Cahuilla/Serrano. *News from Native California* can be visited using Ethnic NewsWatch.

8. Visit, e.g., <http://americanindian.ucr.edu/references/bibliographies/index.html> (accessed 20 April 2006), which includes bibliographies for California Indian Studies, with entries for most tribal groups in Southern California.

9. An older but still useful bibliography is Francis A. Riddell, *A Bibliography of the Indians of Southern California* (Sacramento, CA: State Department of Parks and Recreation, Division of Beaches and Parks, 1962).

10. Researchers should recognize that this definitive ethnographic volume was completed in 1918 and awaited publication nearly seven years. This impacted the cartographic detail on the Southern California map.

11. See George Ringwald, *The Agua Caliente Indians and Their Guardians—Selections from Pulitzer Prize Winning Entry for Meritorious Service* (Riverside: Press-Enterprise, 1968–197?). There are copies at the University of California, Los Angeles and the University of California, Riverside libraries.

12. Briefs, reports, expert testimony, findings, and decisions of these cases as well as the entirety of cases presented before the Indian Claims Commission, 1946–78, as well as the Court of Federal Claims and the US Supreme Court were published in several forms. The most complete are those in microfiche originally published by Clearwater Publishing Co., New York. These collections are available through LexisNexis. As far as I know the *K-344* judicial record only appears in the California microfiche by Clearwater. In print form, though less complete and often appearing as carbon or secondary print copies, are the books published by Garland Publishing in New York. I believe there are some 200 volumes in their series. For some advice, see <http://www.lexisnexis.com/academic/2upa/Anas/IndianClaims.asp> (accessed 20 April 2006); Polly S. Grimshaw, *Images of the Other: A Guide to Microfilm Manuscripts on Indian-White Relations* (Urbana: University of Illinois, 1991); and *American Indian Culture and Research Journal* 12, no. 2 (1988): 113 n. 4.

13. Ibid.