

COMMENTS ON OSUNA SCRIPT AND VIDEO

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SCRIPT

The comments that follow are intended to provide historical accuracy to the narrative portion of the video, in addition to general observations. The comments are meant as a support for a worthwhile and commendable effort, rather than as a criticism. It is important that some of the comments result in mandatory changes because of the educational nature of the video, while others should be considered optional. Those that are, in my opinion, of the greatest importance and require serious consideration are starred (*).

1- There were no horses in the region prior to arrival of the Spanish. Also, I suggest stating "early settlers" of the Spanish era, or perhaps the earliest settlers, so as not to confuse the settlement with the American Period, when horses played a much different role.

② (*) This paragraph should be looked at more closely. First, the Spaniards did not arrive until 1769: only 218 years ago. Second, although there is validity in the statement that the Spaniards arrival and settlement in the region resulted in the earliest record of "civilization", as properly defined, there is an underlying inference that the Indians, who lived here for thousands of years prior to arrival of the Spaniards, were backward.

(*) Third, prior to the arrival of the Spanish in 1769 the Indians were the only inhabitants. The area around Rancho Santa Fe represented transitional territory for the Diegueno and the Luiseno cultural groups, whose social and political organization was based on the clan system, not the tribe. Use of the term "tribe" is inappropriate, as tribes were almost nonexistent in California in the sense that it is applied in other parts of the country. These groups, that represent the period of occupation, probably within the last 2000 years, share some cultural traits but are distinct in that they represent two different language families.

(*) The climate was the same as it is today. Also, the Diegueno and Luiseno moved throughout the region on a seasonal basis to procure available resources such as game, acorns, seed and nuts, however, acorns were only available in the fall.

③ (*) Portola' was not "the first non-indian to enter this region". Early explorers arrived as early as 1542. Portola' led a land expedition, accompanied by Father Serra, to San Diego, where they joined the surviving members of a sea expedition that arrived shortly before. The year was