

say that Inca conquests arose chiefly from a wish for power to spread the benefits of Inca rule, of Inca sun-worship, and of Inca civilization generally, among the unenlightened folk beyond the frontier. Dr. Bram evidently disagrees with my own belief that there was much more of the best kind of missionary spirit behind the constant policy of expansion than there was of a hunger to own other people's possessions. His view is, of course, legitimate as an opinion, and it is impressively sustained by him.

Altogether, this is an admirable piece of research work. It is accompanied by a very good bibliography. We may all hope for valuable later contributions from Dr. Bram, and in them let us urge him to insert illustrations, perhaps to be drawn from the Picture Chronicle by Felipe Huaman Poma de Ayala, published in facsimile from the Copenhagen manuscript of about 1587 or later by the Institut d'Ethnologie at Paris in 1936.

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*Cuarenta años de cautiverio. Memorias del Inca Juan Bautista Túpac Amaru.* [Los pequeños grandes libros de historia americana. Série I, Tomo I.] (Lima: Editorial Domingo Miranda, 1941. Pp. 160. 2.50 Peruvian soles.)

This volume, designedly or not, will revive all the venerable disputes concerning the black legend of Spanish action in the new world. The *Memorias* of Túpac-Amaru's half-brother were composed in Buenos Aires 1822-1826 and, though published there in 1826, has become a very rare item, for only two copies are known. Juan Bautista Túpac Amaru tells the sad story of his treatment in Peru after the 1780 rebellion collapsed and of his imprisonment of almost forty years in Spain and Ceuta, where he came to know the Argentine naval hero Juan Bautista Azopardo. Freed at last in 1822, the Inca sailed to Buenos Aires and through Azopardo's influence and interest, Rivadavia provided an Argentine government pension for the octogenarian Inca chief. The *Memorias* here reprinted were written during the few years that remained before his death in 1826.

The initiative for the printing of this volume was due to Francisco A. Loayza who adds greatly to its value by providing many explanatory footnotes and also illustrative documents from the Archive of the Indies. The whole trend of this work, it should be noted, is to point out the cruelty of the Spaniards and thus is at the opposite end

of the pole from the recent study by another Peruvian, Raúl Porras Barrenechea, "Pizarro el Fundador."

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Hispanic Foundation,  
Library of Congress.

*Utcubamba. Investigaciones arqueológicas en el valle de Utcubamba* (Departamento de Amazonas, Perú). By GENERAL LOUIS LANGLOIS, translated from the unpublished French by JOSÉ EUGENIO GARRO. (Lima: Publicaciones del Museo Nacional. Servicio de Traducciones, No. 3, 1939. Pp. 106.)

The late General Louis Langlois has added some valuable observations to those of his few archaeological predecessors in a little known part of northern Peru. The Utcubamba is a southern tributary of the great Marañón River, and is still difficult of access. The town of Chachapoyas, in the center of the archaeological zone under consideration, will probably place the region in the minds of most readers more readily than would the Utcubamba itself.

The paper is a systematic archaeological survey, dealing with the scanty historical accounts, site descriptions, mortuary practices and artifacts found on the surface. No excavations were made. The large ruins, usually on high ridges, at such sites as Teya and Cuelap, are local in character, although the stone terraces and buildings share some architectural traits with more southerly Peruvian centers. The corbelled vault is a case in point. The sites are probably of fairly late date, but they do not seem to have been much affected by Inca influence. The same is true of what little pottery has been collected, which shows some relationship to the Late Chimú black ware and possibly to the little-known pottery of the Cajamarca region. No lost-color wares have been reported. Mummies encased in large clay cones with heavy clay masks were found in the ledges high on the cañon walls of this rugged country.

It is too early to place the Chachapoyas remains in an archaeological scheme largely based on ceramic classification. General Langlois' reconnaissance indicates the desirability of excavation to determine the range of pottery types and their associations. Unfortunately many of the half-tones of sites and pottery are so poor as to be quite useless.

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