

phases have derived directly from an even earlier Woodland ceramic complex to the north in the United States, and were introduced to the New World originally from Neolithic Asia, via Bering Straits, some time around 2500 B.C.

STEPHAN F. BORHEGYI
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Discovering the Lost Maya Cities. By JACK RAU. New York, 1960. The Pre-Columbian Press. Map. Illustrations. Pp. 31. \$5.00.

This attractive booklet by Jack Rau takes the reader on a fast trip to Yucatan and the tropical rainforests of Guatemala, Mexico, and Honduras. Before the Spanish conquest, this area was the homeland of the gifted Mayas—inventors of glyphic writing and a precise solar calendar. The reader is introduced to the famous archaeological sites of Tikal, Chichén Itzá, Uxmal, Kabah, Sayil, Labna, Palenque, and Copán. He also gets a glimpse into the working of the Maya calendar which the author has cleverly correlated with the Christian calendric year of 1960-61.

The book is the result of the author's personal hobbies: art, travel and painting. It reads like a good travelogue and, in addition to being illustrated by the author's line drawings, it has been handsomely printed by Mr. Rau's own private press.

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Nahrung und Nahrungsgewinnung im Vorspanischen Peru. By HANS HORKHEIMER. Berlin, 1960. Colloquium Verlag. Bibliotheca Ibero-Americana. Maps. Illustrations. Glossary. Bibliography. Pp. 155. Paper.

This useful work is the result of a memorandum requested by the technical mission of UNESCO in Peru, in which pre-Columbian agriculture was to be sketched. Dr. Horkheimer, a

member of the mission, wrote the memorandum. The memorandum was in 1958 expanded into a mimeographed work called "La alimentación en el Perú prehispánico y su interdependencia con la agricultura." At the request of the Ibero-Amerikanischen Bibliothek it was further expanded and published. The book covers every aspect of food: growing, supply, distribution and consumption. The bibliography is extensive and most complete. Dr. Horkheimer has unearthed nothing new but he has given us a remarkable synthesis, well organized and well written. There is a good glossary of Quechua words and many good illustrations. It is a useful monograph.

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Leyendas Quechua. Antología. By JESÚS LARA. La Paz, 1960. Ediciones Libería Juventud. Glossary. Pp. 151. Paper.

Jesús Lara (1898—) is a morose leftist writer who is a violent exponent of Bolivian Indianismo. He has written some good books, all dealing with Quechua and Quechua Indians. His novels are called *novelas quechuas*. Lara's *La poesía quechua. Ensayo y antología* (1947) is an excellent book. His newest study lacks originality. In it he simply has collected twenty-one legends (pre-Columbian and colonial), all from secondary sources. Some of them he has retranslated since he believes that his knowledge of Quechua is far better than that of previous translators. All these legends are interesting and even fascinating. It is too bad that Lara with his great knowledge of Quechua literature has failed to provide a scholarly introduction and comments, yet the new Lara *Antología* is still valuable for those interested in Quechua folklore.

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