

ters deal with Southwestern developments by periods, whereas chapters in the first edition covered separate cultures. There are new illustrations, charts, and tables of dated ruins and ceramics, and many of the discussions are completely new, but to a great degree the criticisms leveled at the first edition still apply. This is not a text to satisfy the specialist, for there is too much left unsaid. But for the layman and the beginning student the basic traits and complexes of the various Southwestern cultures are clearly described and traced through space and time, and most of the significant research in the Southwest as of 1960 is supplied in the bibliography.

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JEREMIAH F. EPSTEIN

La cronología de la historia incaica. Estudio crítico. By ÅKE WEDIN. Madrid, 1963. Instituto Ibero-Americano Gotemburgo Suecia. Notes. Index. Pp. 86. Paper.

El sistema decimal en el imperio incaico. Estudio sobre estructura política, división territorial y población. By ÅKE WEDIN. Madrid, 1965. Instituto Ibero-Americano Gotemburgo Suecia. Notes. Index. Pp. 107. Paper.

In 1945 John Howland Rowe published his important revisionist theory of the chronology of Incaic imperialism, arguing that the Inca empire was the result of rapid, late conquests and not of slow accretion over a long time. This interpretation immediately won acceptance among scholars. It is challenged, in part, in the first of the two works by Wedin, who shows that Rowe's evidence does not support all his statements and that the theory of late, rapid expansion, while plausible and possible, is thus incompletely demonstrated. With respect to dating, Wedin refuses to accept Rowe's precise statement of years. Wedin stands on the strict position that the only secure date in the entire history of the Inca empire is 1532, the year in which Pizarro captured Atahualpa. Thus the negative side of Rowe's hypothesis is presented; but it is worth noting that even in mustering all his forces Wedin does not revert to the pre-Rowe belief in the great antiquity of Inca imperialism.

In the second work Wedin accepts the military function of decimal divisions in Inca society but argues that there is no proof that they were applied to the civil organization. Civil application is not indicated in the preferred sources, and the civil organization was such that the decimal divisions would have served no purpose there. Along the way he criticizes the identification of ten thousand persons with

the Incaic "province" and casts doubt upon the assumption of radical Indian depopulation in the postconquest sixteenth century. An instance of population increase is cited, as well as several instances of relatively slight decline. Wedin feels that the total depopulation was substantially less marked than would be indicated in the ratio of four to one postulated by Rowe for the period 1525-1571.

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Prehistoria de Bolivia. By DICK EDGAR IBARRA GRASSO. La Paz, 1965. Editorial "Los Amigos del Libro." Illustrations. Bibliography. Pp. 317. Paper. \$3.00.

This little book by a well-known Argentine scholar and archaeologist comes to fill a need long felt by students of South American archaeology and history. As the author points out, the study of Bolivian archaeology has been dominated for too long by the idea that most of its remains belong either to Tiahuanaco or to the Incas, and he manages successfully to combat this idea.

The author begins with an introductory chapter in which he places all findings so far known within the framework of modern South American archaeology and attempts to dispel the misconceptions held especially in Bolivia and South America. In successive chapters he summarizes descriptively most of the findings made in Bolivia and orders them in a chronological and cultural sequence, pointing out their probable relationships to the northern Andes and to Argentina. This summary reveals patient years of research in the library, visits to the sites, and occasional diggings. It derives also from private collections and correspondence, and all sources are interpreted with necessary caution.

The theoretical orientation which he follows is in general accord with the dominant trends in interpretation of South American archaeology and prehistory. Probably very few will quarrel with it, except perhaps with his assertions that there has been a diffusion of culture from the Old World by way of the Pacific Ocean (pp. 24-25), and probably influences from Maya culture in the temple structures of Tiahuanaco (p. 157).

The book is illustrated by a series of fairly clear pictures, some good drawings, and a chronological chart of cultures, but a map would have increased its usefulness. As it is, it will probably be for a long time an indispensable manual for this little-known area of South America.

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