

its organization reflects the social sciences rather than history, it will be of considerable value to the student of the Latin American past. Its 6,906 entries are grouped in six principal categories: Orientation, Economic Development, Marketing, Agriculture, Communications, and Methodology; and these categories are further broken down into subdivisions. Most items are briefly described, and the compiler has supplied lists of cross-references and a general index of authors. He has used *The Handbook of Latin American Studies* (edited by Earl J. Pariseau) as his starting point in selecting entries, but with few exceptions he confines his list to books and articles in English by American authors.

D.M.P.

#### BACKGROUND

*Masks, Mummies, and Magicians. A Voyage of Exploration in Pre-Inca Peru.* By SIMONE and ROGER WAISBARD. Translated by PATRICIA RUSSELL. New York, 1966. Frederick A. Praeger, Publishers. Illustrations. Glossary. Pp. 176. \$5.95.

*Masks, Mummies, and Magicians* is a testament to the Waisbards' enthusiasm for Peruvian antiquities. Some readers may find the enthusiasm contagious and may enjoy the book for its glowing words of awe. It is illustrated with some fine photographs of Peruvian mummies. The serious reader, however, will realize at once that the book has nothing to do with archaeology, history, or any other form of scholarship. It is a procession of tribes, migrations, rulers, deities, myths, etymologies, and even "historical" manuscripts, all derived from the Waisbards' imaginations and all presented as serious (but of course undocumented) facts. What are we to say of the scholarship of authors who give us a historian named "Quesada" (p. 1), "painting in dazzling colors on fine silks" (p. 3), "the sixty-ninth ruler of the first dynasty" (p. 54), and hundreds more such fantasies and inaccuracies? How does one judge the

Waisbards' repeated hints that they participated in the excavation of Huaca Pan de Azúcar, when in fact they were only interested onlookers to Dr. Jiménez Borja's work? What shall we say of the claim that they used "the resources not only of history and archaeology, but of linguistics, ethnology, paleomagnetism, archaeography, botany, carbon-14 dating . . ." (p. 6), when none of these sciences has contributed to the book? In short, I am dismayed that Praeger has compromised its reputation for publishing good books in archaeology.

Columbia University

EDWARD P. LANNING

*Tejidos prehispánicos de Chile.* By JORDI FUENTES. Santiago, 1965. Editorial Andrés Bello. Illustrations. Bibliography. Pp. 124. Paper.

This pretentiously titled monograph actually deals with 376 pieces of weaving in the Chilean National Historical Museum excavated in 1912-1913 by Max Uhle from cemeteries on Punta Pichalo. Fuentes employs frequency analysis of elements in the textiles to infer the course of cultural development in the Pisagua area. He posits continuous local development strongly influenced from the Andean highland civilizations.

Differences in raw material (alpaca, vicuña, and llama wool mainly) and technical characteristics (number of yarn strands, twists per meter, threads per centimeter, weave, finish, color, and design) demonstrate differences between cultural-temporal units which Fuentes adopted from Uhle's chronological theories. Amending Uhle's relative dating, Fuentes reasons only from the textiles without the Carbon-14 dates that could be obtained from these materials. Since the frequency analysis omits that portion of Uhle's finds sent to the University of California, it cannot be taken as absolutely accurate. Yet the study constitutes a solid contribution to detailed reconstruction of prehistoric technology in arid Chile. It is abundantly illustrated with clear-

## BOOK NOTICES

ly printed photographs plus helpful diagrams.

University of Kentucky  
HENRY DOBYNS

*The Road to Santiago. Pilgrims of St. James.* By WALTER STARKIE. Berkeley, 1957. University of California Press. Illustrations. Map. Index. Pp. x, 339. \$5.00.

Those of us who have long admired both Walter Starkie and his writing will welcome this delightful reprint with gratitude. This time it is not the gypsies who claim his attention, but the great medieval pilgrim routes leading from southern France to Santiago de Compostela in northwestern Spain. Written in the great tradition of travel books that delve deeply into history, like Norman Douglas' *Old Calabria*, Doughty's *Travels through Arabia Deserta*, and Rebecca West's *The Black Lamb and the Gray Falcon*, this book seems likely to become a classic. In it we see the author starting his journey in Arles, as all the best pilgrims should, and traveling through southern France by way of St. Gilles, Carcassone, and Toulouse, cities still redolent with memories of the Albigenian tragedy. Then he climbs through the Pyrenean passes into Spain and proceeds by way of Jaca, Pamplona, Nájera, Burgos, Sahagún, León, and Astorga, with a side trip to Oviedo and Asturias, until he finally reaches the holy shrine of St. James in Galicia. Along this route his pages provide us with a mine of historical information and insights. We come to understand the nature of Languedoc and the particular regional traditions and loyalties of the Aragonese, Basques, Castilians, Leonese, Asturians, and Galicians. Spain rightly appears less as a nation than a diffuse and still undigested series of regions, and we gain an appreciation of the rich traditions that nourish not only the civilization of Spain but also all of Spanish America. All who prize Spanish civilization should not fail to ponder the contents of this volume.

University of Texas  
ARCHIBALD R. LEWIS

## COLONIAL AND INDEPENDENCE PERIODS

*The Encomienda in New Spain.* By LESLEY BYRD SIMPSON. Berkeley, 1966. University of California Press. Notes. Appendices. Bibliography. Index. Pp. xv, 263. \$5.75.

This is a reprinting of the 1950 edition of Simpson's book. An additional appendix describing a seventeenth-century encomienda in Guatemala constitutes the only textual change in the work.  
T. G. P.

*Elementos de historia de México (Épocas prehispánica y colonial).* 6th ed. By CARLOS ALVEAR ACEVEDO. México, 1963. Editorial Jus. Illustrations. Bibliographies. Pp. 474. Paper. \$1.50.

This is a well-written textbook which now appears as a sixth edition. The purpose of the author is to present fairly to younger students the basic elements of Mexican history of the pre-Columbian and colonial periods.

As an impartial synthesis, based on solid scholarship and written in a clear, concise style, the work is a success. It contains selected readings, exercises, lists of books, and summaries at the end of each chapter. The author attempts to avoid either a rabid Hispanism or a blind *Indianismo* in his perspective. He presents the structure of Mexican institutions as a blend of Spanish and Indian elements without indicating very much of the dynamic tensions of actual colonial political and social life. A separate chapter on the Church does not deal with Church-state conflict, although there is an attempt to indicate changes taking place in the colony and in its cultural development. A notable feature is the firmness with which the author demolishes long-accepted myths such as Cortés and his *Noche Triste* by the ahuehuete tree at Popotla.

Slippery Rock State College  
JOHN A. DEARTH

*Utopía y realidad en el Inca Garcilaso. Pensamiento económico, interpreta-*