

an appended chapter comparing Aztec and Inca societies.

The reviewer of the original edition, Charles Dibble, noted that Katz had failed to take into account recent publications on the Aztecs by Alfonso Caso and others. There is no evidence here that the text and bibliography have been brought up to date, though Katz does note some of the work of the past decade in his preface. This edition will be helpful chiefly for the Latin Americanists who do not know German and who therefore did not read the 1956 edition.

R. E. Q

Flute of the Smoking Mirror. A Portrait of Nezahualcoyotl—Poet-King of the Aztecs. By FRANCES GILLMOR. Tucson, 1968. University of Arizona Press. Illustrations. Figures. Notes. Bibliography. Index. Pp. 183. \$6.50.

Frances Gillmor first published this fictionalized account of the life of the Aztec poet-king Nezahualcoyotl in 1949. That edition was not reviewed in the *HAHR*. No one could confuse the book with a serious and scholarly history, though it does have footnotes and a bibliography. But it is useful for extra reading assignments in undergraduate courses, and I have included it on my book lists through the years. For this reason the new edition (a reprinting actually) should be welcomed by teachers of Latin American history.

R. E. Q.

Excavación en el Caney del Castillo. By J. M. GUARCH and R. PAYARES. La Habana, 1964. Academia de Ciencias de la República de Cuba. Departamento de Antropología. Illustrations. Maps. Charts. Tables. Figures. Appendices. Bibliography. Pp. 35. Paper.

These excavations were made in 1957, while the authors were fighting in the southern part of Camaguey province. The caney is a circular, artificially constructed burial mound yielding a single skeleton. The excavations by Guarch

and Payares were done in 20 cm. layers, and somehow in spite of the war they were able to draw sections of the profile and save all or most of the artifacts. These include shell gouges, worked flint, and hammerstones, all of which are well described, with provenience and frequency noted in a series of tables. For comparative purposes there is a map showing the locations of other mounds in this general area, as well as a chart itemizing the artifacts recovered from them. The authors conclude that the burial mound which they dug is typical of preceramic burials in the south of Camaguey and suggest that on the basis of present evidence it should be a few thousand years old.

JEREMIAH F. EPSTEIN

University of Texas

Excavaciones en Arroyo del Palo, Mayarí, Cuba. By ERNESTO E. TABLO and J. M. GUARCH. La Habana, 1966. Academia de Ciencias de la República de Cuba. Departamento de Antropología. Illustrations. Maps. Tables. Notes. Bibliography. Pp. 82. Paper.

This well-written, important monograph details the results of ten days of excavations made during 1964 in a rock shelter at the base of Arroyo del Palo, Mayarí, Oriente Province. The culture deposit was a meter thick and yielded ceramics, ground stone, shell, bone, and two burials. Of the 4,481 sherds obtained, only 282 were decorated. Three ceramic groups, plain, incised, and painted, are established, and superb descriptions are given of each, along with data on design modes and frequencies.

The absence of the *buren*, a circular griddle-like vessel used for cooking casave and tortillas, leads the authors to consider the remains as preagricultural, and they note that the pottery interjects a new note in what would otherwise be viewed as a Ciboney culture. The source of these ceramics, the earliest known for Cuba, is tentatively considered as related to Ostiones of Puerto Rico. On the basis of com-