

was an entrepreneur. Perloff is a modern scholar convinced that intelligence can help to solve pressing contemporary problems. His work is a profession of faith in rationalism and in man's ability to order his future. It is also a major achievement for the social science approach and a book which historians may profitably consult.

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#### BACKGROUND

*Urban Planning in Pre-Columbian America.* By JORGE HARDOY. New York, 1969. George Braziller. Planning and Cities Series. Illustrations. Maps. Figures. Notes. Bibliography. Index. Pp. 128. Paper. \$2.95.

Jorge Hardoy is the author of a larger work on pre-Columbian cities which was published in Buenos Aires in 1964. He has continued to work on the subject, and the present essay, written in 1967, utilizes some more recent literature and personal observations made on a visit to Tiahuanaco in that year. It consists of a relatively brief text (45 pages) with 66 illustrations, the whole printed on glossy paper. The series to which it was contributed, edited by George R. Collins, includes works on a variety of topics relating to the history of cities. The present one is limited to a discussion of cities in ancient Mesoamerica and the central Andes. Slightly more space has been devoted to the former area, no doubt because more research has been done on the monumental sites of Mesoamerica.

The urban settlements with which Hardoy is concerned are all archaeological sites, and his conclusions inevitably depend on his interpretation of the archaeological dating problems involved and his ability to make sound critical judgments of the publications on which he has to depend. Regrettably his handling of these archaeological problems is shaky. For example, Pikillaeta, near Cuzco, is certainly a Huari site and probably also Viracochapampa, near Huamachuco, which shows many similarities to it in plan and construction. To treat Viracochapampa as an Inca foundation (see p. 46) greatly distorts the picture of Inca planning. Hardoy's reliance on the studies of Emilio Harth Terré is unfortunate, since neither Harth Terré's plans nor his scholarship can be trusted.

Still, many of Hardoy's observations are sound and perceptive, and this essay should prove stimulating to readers who know enough about American archaeology to correct the errors. The illustrations

constitute a valuable collection of photographs and plans of ancient cities. The site plans have been entirely reproduced from earlier publications, while some of the photographs are new. The reproductions are very uneven in quality, the worst being figs. 28 and 62, at least in the copy sent to me for review. Fig. 62 is a line drawing and should have been particularly easy to reproduce well.

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*Materiales para la arqueología de Teotihuacán.* By ENRIQUETA GARCÍA *et al.* Edited by JOSÉ L. LORENZO. México, 1968. Instituto Nacional de Antropología e Historia. Serie Investigaciones. Maps. Tables. Figures. Pp. 90. Paper. \$95.00 (Mex.).

At intervals since 1941 the Mexican Society of Anthropology has organized and conducted a series of round tables, each devoted to an important and current problem in Mexican archaeology or to the prehistory of a certain geographic area of Mexico. The eleventh Mesa Redonda was devoted to the Valley of Teotihuacán and its environs, and was held in México, D. F., between August 7 and 13, 1966. It consisted of numerous sessions dealing with anthropogeography, physical anthropology, archaeology, ethnohistory, and social anthropology. Meetings were held in the auditorium of the National Museum of Anthropology, where a special temporary exhibit on "Discoveries at Teotihuacán" was displayed, and on the final day of the conference an excursion went out to Teotihuacán. The participation of fifty specialists in a week of meetings emphasized the significance of the great archaeological zone of Teotihuacán, with its spectacular ceremonial center, and the widespread influence of the people and culture of Teotihuacán throughout Mesoamerica.

The five papers in this volume, all of them in Spanish, were presented in the session on anthropogeography, and hopefully will set the stage for papers from other sessions dealing more specifically with the ancient people of Teotihuacán and their cultural attainments and activities. The papers included in the volume are: "Present Day Climate of Teotihuacán," by Enriqueta García; "Geology, the Nature and Development of the Valley of Teotihuacán," by Federico Mooser; "Petrographic Study of the area of San Juan Teotihuacán, State of México," by Alfredo Sotomayor Casteñeda; "Study of Bony Remains from Tepeapulco, Hidalgo," by Ticul Álvarez; and a paper on climate and agriculture at Teotihuacán by José L. Lorenzo, who also edited all of the papers for this volume.