corded to their partners in that enterprise. This is an admirable addition to Cambridge University Press's distinguished Iberian and Latin American series.

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DAVID WASSERSTEIN


This study of Acambaro and its immediate vicinity represents a continuation of the author's research in the region of the pre-Hispanic Tarascan state (with Helen Pollard). The body of work coming from these two individuals is a welcome addition to the Mesoamericanist literature since there has been so much neglect of the Tarascan state. The goal of Acambaro is to contribute to an expanded understanding of the nature of the Tarascan-Aztec frontier and its dynamics. This is accomplished primarily through the use of ethnohistoric information and early colonial documents. Additionally, a small amount of archaeological research was conducted, including a surface survey of the site's immediate vicinity, surface mapping and collections of the main site, and a few small test excavations. However, these archaeological sources are not well tied to the main conclusions of the report, and tend to serve as only a kind of general background to the discussion based on documentary materials. To me, the most interesting part of the report is the discussion of the string of settlements constituting the front line of Tarascan defense against the Aztecs, how they were placed relative to topographic features and to one another, and the related discussion of Tarascan frontier strategies. A strong editor would have made the text more readable and less error prone.

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RICHARD E. BLANTON


The Lowland Maya civilization (flourishing in northern Guatemala, Belize, and the Yucatan peninsula ca. 1000 B.C. - A.D. 1525) was a literate one, recording its accomplishments on stone, pottery, and bark paper. In the absence of a Mesoamerican Rosetta stone, decipherment of the more than 3,000 Mayan hieroglyphs