

Provincial Inca: Archaeological and Ethnohistorical Assessment of the Impact of the Inca State

284

LATIN AMERICAN ANTIQUITY

[Vol. 5, No. 3, 1994

trenches represented the abodes of the defeated Late Woodland population. Today these features are seen more as different choices of housing stock due to variations in economic specialization and wealth differentiation (much as suggested for the Andes by Bermann and D. Rice). While in some cases, such as Teotihuacan in Mexico, patterns of housing stock do in fact correlate with ethnic as well as wealth variables, it cannot always be assumed that housing type is synonymous with ethnic group. This volume carries us farther along the road to elaboration of household archaeology in the Andes, and is an essential resource for Andeanists.

Provincial Inca: Archaeological and Ethnohistorical Assessment of the Impact of the Inca State. MICHAEL A. MALPASS, editor. University of Iowa Press, Iowa City, 1993. xi + 272 pp., 72 figures, 3 tables, 4 color plates, bibliography, index. \$22.95 (paper).

Reviewed by John H. Rowe, University of California-Berkeley.

This is an important book and a stimulating one to read. The high point of it is Catherine J. Julien's contribution, which "reflects a level of synthesis between archaeological field data and ethnohistorical documentation that has rarely, if ever, been achieved in Andean studies" (p. 177), according to Malpass.

Malpass explains in the preface to this book that it began as a symposium at the 1987 meeting of the Society for American Archaeology. "The focus of that symposium was to evaluate how accurate the ethnohistorical documents are concerning the nature of Inca control in provincial areas, using archaeological data" (p. ix). The participants soon found, as other practitioners of history have done, that documents and archaeological records provide different kinds of information; they complement one another to give a more complete picture of the past. In this case, the picture that emerged was one of greater variability in the nature of Inca control than they had expected.

Five chapters are devoted to reports on the evidence for Inca control found in five areas where the contributors had worked. John R. Topic and Theresa Lange provide a summary of the Inca occupation of Huamachuco—once an Inca administrative center of modest size. There were Inca storage facilities, some terraces, and some small occupation sites. Documents help to elucidate the Inca road system.

Sue Grosboll compares the results of her archaeological survey of the Chupachos area near Huánuco to the information in the well-known visitation reports. There are a few buildings that show some Inca features of construction but no Inca art. Some utilitarian pottery imitates Inca shapes; she thinks it was made as tribute for shipment to Huánuco Pampa.

Katharina J. Schreiber discusses the Inca occupation of Andamarca Lucanas, where she has also studied the earlier Huarí occupation. There is one Inca building at the provincial capital of Apurac, and only two other Inca structures in the rest of the area. Very few Inca-style sherds were found. There are three storage sites, terracing, and remains of the Inca road.

Thomas F. Lynch reviews the sites along the Inca road in the desert of Atacama, an area for which we have few historical documents; Inca remains are abundant in these sites.

Susan A. Niles presents some of her research in the Inca heartland around Cuzco. Working on Inca royal estates with available documents to supplement her observations of standing architecture, she is beginning to see changes in architectural style between one reign and another. She makes the point that many Inca buildings, even on royal estates, were made of field stones and sun-dried brick, rather than the closely fitted masonry the Incas are famous for.

Two chapters of synthesis complete the volume, one by Julien, who was invited to contribute to the project, and the other by Michael Malpass. Julien proposes that reconstructing Inca territorial divisions can be helpful in relating archaeology to history, and she presents her successful reconstruction of such divisions in the Lake Titicaca region as an example.

Next she discusses two Inca-related styles of pottery found in the Lake Titicaca region, Taraco, and Urcosuyu. Both have designs that include orange bands in addition to the usual Inca colors of black, white, and red. Julien points out that the orange bands resemble light colored bands found on Tiabuanaco-style vessels from Copacabana and the island of Titicaca. She illustrates in color an imitation-Tiabuanaco tumbler found at the Inca site of Sacsahuaman in which the light colored bands are rendered in orange, suggesting that the orange bands in the Taraco and Urcosuyu styles represent a borrowing from antique vessels in the Tiabuanaco style that the potters had seen.

Julien also discusses such areas studied by the other contributors, doing her own review of the relevant historical documents, discussing territorial divisions, information on the local economy from Spanish tribute levies, and indications of *mitima* settlements (*mitimas* are men not residing in their place of origin, usually because they were moved by the Inca). She points out that Huascar Inca took the Chupachos as his *yanacunas* (retainers), according to the visitation testimony; Grosboll had missed this fact. In relation to the Inca heartland, she suggests that the territory around Cuzco inhabited by "Incás by privilege" formed a kind of distinct province. This suggestion is important and deserves to be explored.

After discussing the area studies, Julien provides her own synthesis, first pointing out differences among provinces and administrative centers, then calling for changes in our expectations of what the archaeological evidence of Inca rule should look like.

In the final chapter, "Variability in the Inca State," Malpass summarizes the conclusions to be drawn from the contributions included in the volume. As he says, they demonstrate the utility of combining historical and archaeological approaches to understanding the Inca Empire. The essays also explored ways of identifying Inca activity in the provinces, and so provided examples and suggestions for future research in this area. Variability is abundantly documented, and Malpass asks what factors were operating to produce it. The factors probably varied with local circumstances, and the picture gets more complex as we learn more.

Provincial Inca. Archaeological and Ethnohistorical Assessment of the Impact of the Inca State. Editor(s): Front cover of Distant Provinces in the Inka Empire. The Inca empire of Tawantinsuyu spanned almost miles of enormous environmental and Ethnohistorical Assessment of the Impact of the Inca State. Provincial Inca: Archaeological and Ethnohistorical Assessment of the Impact of the Inca State. Michael A. Malpass, editor. University of Iowa. "The Inca empire of Tawantinsuyu spanned almost miles of enormous environmental and Ethnohistorical Assessment of the Impact of the Inca State. Provincial Inca: Archaeological and Ethnohistorical Assessment of the Impact of the Inca State [Michael A. Malpass] on apothecary-bottles.com *FREE* shipping on archaeological and ethnohistorical assessment of the impact of the Inca state Provincial Inca Archaeology and Ethnohistory: An Introduction / Michael A. Provincial Inca: archaeological and ethnohistorical assessment of the impact of the Inca state /. edited by Michael A. Malpass. imprint. Iowa City: University of. Provincial Inca: archaeological and ethnohistorical assessment of the impact of the Inca state / edited by Michael A. Malpass. Format: Book; Language: English. Conclusion In many ways, this book is a follow-up to Provincial Inca: Archaeological and Ethnohistorical Assessment of the Impact of the Inca State, and indeed. Provincial Inca: Archaeological and Ethnohistorical Assessment of the Impact of the Inca State. Book. Provincial Inca Archaeological and Ethnohistorical Assessment of the Impact of the Inca State The Inca empire of Tawantinsuyu spanned almost miles of. to request blindness with United State have to the page environments. Provincial Inca: archaeological and ethnohistorical assessment of the impact of. Get this from a library! Provincial Inca: archaeological and ethnohistorical assessment of the impact of the Inca state. [Michael Andrew Malpass;]. In Provincial Inca: Archaeological and Ethnohistorical Assessment of the Impact of the Inca State, edited by Michael A. Malpass, Iowa City: University of. Variability in the Inca State: Embracing a Wider Perspective. In Provincial Inca: Archaeological and Ethnohistorical Assessment of the Impact of the Inca State. Malpass, M.A., ed. Provincial Inca: Archaeological and Ethnohistorical Assessment of the Impact of the Inca State. Iowa City: University of Iowa Press, Title: Provincial Inca: Archaeological and Ethnohistorical Assessment of the Impact of the Inca State. Author(s): Tom Dillehay. Source: Journal of the Royal. Malpass, Michael A., ed. Provincial Inca: Archaeological and Ethnohistorical Assessment of the Impact of the Inca State. Iowa City: University of Iowa Press.

[\[PDF\] Bright Flows the River](#)

[\[PDF\] Energy Prices and Taxes \(Energy Prices](#)

[\[PDF\] Queer: A Reader for Writers](#)

[\[PDF\] Ritueel vermoord \(Dutch Edition\)](#)

[\[PDF\] Aplicaciones practicas de Modelo EFOM de excelencia en Pymes: 1 \(Spanish Edition\)](#)

[\[PDF\] Production Ready OpenStack - Recipes for Successful Environments](#)

[\[PDF\] P. Virgilio Maronis opera, varietate lectionis et perpetua adnotatione illustrata, a Chr. Gottl. Hey](#)