

to propose “genres” of khipu. These three genres were meant to record different kinds of information: historiographical, administrative, and ecclesiastical. He analyzes colonial manuscripts in which the differences in use and expectation of information are visible, sometimes needing to be parsed out from Spanish cultural assumptions and legal forms. His analysis serves as a useful companion to the work outlined by Urton and Brezine, as he traces the social and political levels at which khipu were used and how those levels may have affected the construction and coding of the khipu.

Brokaw’s *History of the Khipu* presents an in-depth study that is useful for those interested in colonial-era Peru and the social, legal, and semiotic function of material items like the khipu. *Their Way of Writing* provides a “state of the discipline” view that should appeal to ancient Americanists, archaeologists, and art historians. Both works provide insightful views into the nature of information transfer, semiosis, and the possibilities that exist outside of the Western concept of writing.

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Enduring Conquests: Rethinking the Archaeology of Resistance to Spanish Colonialism in the Americas. Edited by Matthew Liebmann and Melissa S. Murphy. (Santa Fe, NM: School for Advanced Research Press, 2011. xiii + 325 pp., figures, tables, references, index. \$34.95 paper.)

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Edited collections are often a mixed bag, many of them far too disparate, internally uneven in the quality of the research findings reported, and with some contributions too thin or unable to keep an alleged common focus foremost in mind. The worth of the whole lies largely at the mercy of what most interests the reader drawn to specific chapters. Few such collections stand the test of time, but there are notable exceptions: the volume sagely put together by William M. Denevan, *The Native Population of the Americas in 1492*, first published in 1976 and then in a revised edition coinciding with the Columbus Quincentenary in 1992, continues to be cited and consulted, fruitfully so. *Enduring Conquests*, assiduously orchestrated by Matthew Liebmann and Melissa S. Murphy, deserves the same fate, for despite its ambitious temporal and spatial sweep, its two savvy editors keep a tight rein on what their twenty contributors (themselves included) consistently deliver—pieces that turn to the archaeological record to furnish “new data with which we can investigate the various ways subaltern peoples navigated

their lives under the yoke of Spanish colonialism” (5). The results, eleven substantive essays in all, are invariably rich in detail and replete with insight if not revelation. An overview, as opposed to dissection of individual pieces, must suffice.

The course is admirably set by Liebmann and Murphy in their introductory remarks, in which they note that the collective endeavor began life as a panel organized for the meetings of the Society for American Archaeology in 2007, with a follow-up forum convened a year later at the School for Advanced Research in Santa Fe, New Mexico. “Archaeology complements post-1492 life in the Americas (and vice versa) in many ways,” they write, “providing a more nuanced and sophisticated understanding of the diversity of indigenous, mestizo, and criollo practices during the colonial era than that afforded by documents alone.” Its supreme advantage, they contend, lies in its ability to trace “the actions of ‘common’ people independent of colonial-produced texts, because the bits and pieces of daily life they left behind reveal subtleties not recorded in historical documents.” While resistance to imperial invasion is the thematic thread that unites the volume, Liebmann and Murphy make it clear that “armed confrontation is but one of an array of strategies employed by indigenous peoples in their interactions with the hirsute foreigners who began appearing in their homelands five hundred years ago,” pointing out that “aside from direct opposition,” those invaded responded “at various times by means of cooperation, compliance, collusion, mimicry, mockery, ambivalence, flight, feigned ignorance, dissimulation, and a host of other calculated tactics” (4). Consequently, “while the chapters collected here take resistance as their starting point, they go on to investigate a multiplicity of actions and tactics other than overt opposition alone” (11).

They most certainly do, and in far-flung settings to boot, four in what is today the United States, one that straddles the Florida peninsula and the Island Caribbean, three featuring scenarios in Mesoamerica, and yet another three dealing with parts of Peru. In their discussion of Spanish Florida, Robin A. Beck Jr., Christopher B. Rodning, and David G. Moore “find the concept of resistance too restrictive,” at least “in the context of the Juan Pardo expeditions” mounted there between 1566 and 1568. They contend that “native polities of the Carolina Piedmont mobilized resources . . . for their own political, economic, and military ends,” emphasizing that not “mere reaction” but rather “action or agency” was the indigenous stance (39). Kathleen Deagan reminds us that “overt and covert forms of resistance to Spanish mandates” were staged by “white criollo” and “African residents,” too (56). And not only was Spanish might countered, as Minette C. Church, Jason Yaeger, and Jennifer L. Dornan reveal in the case of the San

Pedro Maya of present-day Belize, who held their ground against the territorial aspirations of fellow Maya groups, British interests, and Mexican and Guatemalan intents as well.

All in all, there is much here to interest scholars of colonialism writ large. Hats off to Liebmann and Murphy, who are to be congratulated for gathering together such a coherent and engaging collection.

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Mapping Latin America: A Cartographic Reader. Edited by Jordana Dym and Karl Offen. (Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 2011. xix + 338 pp., foreword, introduction, maps, illustrations, index. \$39.00 paper.)

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This beautifully illustrated and skillfully organized reader provides an excellent teaching volume for graduate and upper-division undergraduate students in the fields of history, geography, anthropology, and Latin American studies. The editors, Jordana Dym and Karl Offen, brought together fifty-four authors from different disciplines, institutions, and countries to create short, thematically focused essays on themes of mapping and pictorial representation of space in the territories included in Spanish and Portuguese America for both the colonial and national eras. The very first entry, contributed by Francisco Estrada-Belli and Heather Hurst, offers an interpretation of a pre-Hispanic Maya palace, La Sufricaya, in Guatemala. Combining chronological and thematic criteria, the editors organized the book in three major parts: colonial period, nineteenth century, and twentieth century, and each of these major sections is further subdivided by topical headings that serve to group together the fifty-seven separate essays. *Mapping Latin America* can thus be read progressively through time and space, selectively by theme, or consulted as a reference work. There is no unified bibliography; however, each chapter provides endnotes and a list of additional readings. The book is capped by an excellent appendix of additional resources, including websites, films, books, and articles, with recommended readings in critical geography.

The foreword by Matthew H. Edney and the editors' introduction state clearly the principal thesis that inspired this volume and that holds together its separate essays. They argue, as the individual authors endeavor to show, that the art and science of mapping are not objective exercises of observing, measuring, and drawing to scale land masses, geographic