be "Hail Our Lady of Guadalupe! Down with Bad Government" (pages 206, 214). Let this suffice.

The text is preceded by seventeen illustrations of the men whose lives form the subject of the book. All in all, it is a readable account. It should prove of value to the many who have recently become interested in our neighbor to the South, who wish a rapid glimpse without the exacting effort of a more formal approach to a subject that is perplexing to say the least.

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Archeological Studies in Peru, 1941-1942. By WILLIAM DUNCAN STRONG, GORDON R. WILLEY, and JOHN M. CORBETT. (New York: Columbia University Press, 1943. Pp. 222.)

This volume includes four papers describing the archeology of the central coast of Peru, one of ten projects carried out in Latin-American countries during 1941 and 1942 by the Andean Institute. Support for the Andean Institute's program came from the Office of the Coördinator of Inter-American Affairs, and the work was conducted in coöperation with the local scientific institutions and scientists in each country. The effect of this program in furthering relations between the scientists of the United States and the other coöperating countries was no less important than the scientific results.

The scientific objective of the program was to establish a chronology of the development of New World civilizations. Where written history and dated monuments are absent, the best means of establishing chronology is a determination of ceramic sequences—the temporal succession and spacial distribution of the hundreds of pottery types made by American Indians at different periods in different places. Ceramic sequences are best determined by stratigraphic studies: careful excavations with meticulous sherd counts to show the changes in styles at different levels in a rubbish heap or other accumulation of material at a site where human beings have lived. Once the relative chronology of pottery types is known, other remains which are far more interesting and more illuminating scientifically may, by noting their association with the ceramic types, readily be placed in a chronological scheme. Then it will be possible to trace with certainty the development of agriculture, metallurgy, architecture, community types, various manufactures, and other elements of prehistoric cultures.

That attention in the past has been more or less irresistibly attracted to imposing architectural monuments, exquisite metal objects, excellent textiles, and other exciting remains rather than to the lowly pieces of broken pottery which form the framework of prehistory is why the Andean Institute workers believed it high time to pay attention to the latter in a large and impressive way. It is only to be hoped that the magnitude of the projects will not make it appear that the essential techniques employed are impossible without spending large sums of money.

The first paper in the present volume, "Archeological Notes on the Central Coast," by Strong and Willey (pp. 5-25, 1 map, 5 plates), describes the appearance, surface collections, and tentative dating of various sites north and south of Lima. It also summarizes the excavation of refuse, burials, and a religious (?) structure at Puerto de Supe and of refuse at Ancón, both very early sites.

"A Ceramic Sequence at Pachacamac" by Strong and Corbett (pp. 27-123, 20 text figures, 6 plates, 2 tables) gives the results of a stratigraphic study at Pachacamac, a large site on the coast some twenty miles south of Lima. Pachacamac is well known for its city, which covers more than three square miles, and its two huge temple mounds. Here, about 1903, Max Uhle made the first stratigraphic excavation in Peru, discovering that under the Inca type pottery found on or nearest the surface there was refuse of the earlier Tiahuanaco-Epigonal period with characteristic pottery types.

The Strong-Corbett excavations were made in a slope below and near the entrance of the temple. In a refuse deposit. the upper layer of which contained Inca type materials evidently left by adjuncts to the temple, a stratigraphic pit was dug 7 m. wide, 27 m. long, and 10 m. deep. The material was taken out in cuts, each 1 m. square and ½ m. deep, with a supplementary cut to check stratigraphy made down one face of the pit. More than 45,000 potsherds were collected, their forms and decorations stylistically analyzed, and classified into some nine types, and the types tabulated according to the ½ by 1 m. excavational blocks, and plotted stratigraphically. The results extended Uhle's ceramic sequence, showing that an Early Lima period preceded his Tiahuanaco, that an Interlocking period was still older, and that a White-on-red period was probably earliest.

"Excavations in the Chancay Valley" by Willey (pp. 123-196, 13 tables, 9 plates, 13 figures) reconstructs cultural sequences based on excavations at two sites: Cerro de Trinidad, where seven stratigraphic pits were dug, and Baños de Boza with four pits. The ceramics, analyzed, classified, and tabulated, prove that the White-on-

red period preceded the Interlocking period. Unlike the last paper, which promises future publication of cultural remains other than pottery, Willey describes all materials, placing them chronologically by their ceramic association.

"A Supplement to the Pottery Sequence at Ancón" by Willey (pp. 197-211, 3 tables, 1 plate) reports on the pottery and other objects from eighteen graves at the Necropolis or burial site of Ancón. The pots are assigned to periods and their various stylistic features are correlated with a series previously published by Strong.

Through cross-correlations of the results of the present studies with ceramic sequences already established, gaps in the sequence at one site being filled from information at another, a full chronology is established for central Peru which runs from the earliest "Shell mound" culture to the modern Inca. This ceramic development is summarized in a table, Willey, p. 196.

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