

was not, the statement would still be questionable.

To this reviewer the most delightful and valuable part of the book was the introduction, which gave an inkling of the quality and quantity of Brazilian art in the Hull Collection. Here Dr. Reichmann, a distinguished Viennese bookman, now a respected Associate Director of the Cornell Library, is in his element and at his best. It is hoped that he will expand this brief bibliographical essay into a study which would be of value to all scholars interested in Brazil.

JOSÉ C. CANALES

BACKGROUND

Archaeological Excavations in the Northern Sierra Madre Occidental, Chihuahua and Sonora, Mexico. By ROBERT H. LISTER, with reports by PAUL C. MANGELSDORF, and KATE PECK KENT. Boulder, 1958. University of Colorado Press. University of Colorado Studies. Series in Anthropology, 7. Figures. Charts. Plates. Bibliography. Pp. vii, 121. Paper. \$3.50.

This monograph, a model of its kind, reports a series of investigations made in northern Mexico between 1951 and 1955. It was anticipated that the work would throw light on early connections between Mesoamerica and the Southwest. This was not realized, but significant new information was obtained on the Mogollon culture of the Southwest.

Test excavations were made in eight caves, some of which contain cliff dwellings, and three occupational horizons are recognized. The earliest, which is scantily represented in the lower levels of only one cave, is not culturally identifiable but appears to date prior to A. D. 700. It yielded evidences of agriculture, but no trace of pottery was found. The two succeeding horizons are identified with the Mogollon culture and appear to represent the period of A. D. 700 to 1100. Prior to Lister's work these sites had been attributed to

the Casas Grandes culture. Lister believes that these people had moved into northern Mexico from the Mogollon area of Arizona and New Mexico. After occupying the caves for several hundred years, they abandoned the Sierra Madre area, and Lister intriguingly suggests that they may have moved eastward to initiate the Casas Grandes culture of Chihuahua.

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The Art of the Ancient Maya. By ALFRED KIDDER II and CARLOS SAMAYOA CHINCHILLA. New York, 1959. Crowell. 99 photographs. Pp. 140.

This is a handsome exhibition monograph which appeared on the occasion of the display of archaeological objects that toured the United States during 1959. No study collection of books about American Indian civilization should be without this illustrated catalogue. Unlike earlier shows with approximately the same title, this one contains more objects from the Guatemalan highland cultures and from the very early pre-classic horizons, than from Yucatán and classic or post-classic time.

Many of the principal items came on loan from the Museo Nacional de Arqueología y Etnología in Guatemala, and have never before been seen in this country. Other objects were loaned by the University Museum in Philadelphia and the Middle American Research Institute at Tulane University. Others come from the Museum of the American Indian and the Museum of Primitive Art, both in New York City, and still others from Peabody Museum at Harvard and from Yale University Art Gallery.

The selections aimed to stress the Maya of Guatemala rather than Mexico, and to present previously unpublished pieces or photographs. Two introductory essays, by Kidder on habitat and chronology and by Samayoa on art and symbolism, afford an introduction for the beginner. The photographs by Reuben Goldberg of the University