increased sophistication through time, as proportionately less construction defends and controls ever larger territories and populations.

This highland sequence can be compared with that from the narrow coastal strip, where habitation concentrates in the irrigable floodplains of rivers descending rapidly from the Andes. Willey's (1953) settlement-pattern survey of the Virú Valley showed a similar increase in the sophistication of fortifications. Early defenses of the Early Intermediate Period consisted of places of refuge in which the residents of small agglutinated villages sought protection. Later in that period, the Gallinazo people evidently unified the valley politically, and fortifications were constructed which defended the valley as a whole. Defensive constructions were subsequently deemphasized as the small valley was incorporated into a series of political units whose boundaries lay far to the north and south; the narrow valley neck leading into the highlands continued to be interminently fortified, however. In contrast to the highland sequence, the Virú Valley sequence has "great" walls appearing only during the Middle Horizon and early part of the Late Intermediate Period.

The most interesting results of our survey of coastal defenses pertain to an early phase of the Late Intermediate Period, when the Chimú were beginning their political expansion out of the Moche Valley. Two fortresses were built in the Moche Valley and a third in the Chao Valley. All of these are impressive, well-designed structures, and ceramic evidence indicates rapid construction; curiously, the lack of refuse indicates that none was occupied for any length of time, and a habitation area adjacent to the Chao fortress was never completed.

The two Moche Valley fortresses controlled access up and down the valley at a point 15 km inland where flanking chains of hills form a neck only 1 km wide. The two forts, one on each side of the valley, stand at the apex of the wide alluvial plain which fans out toward the ocean. Paralleling the sides of the alluvial fan are two "great" walls. These walls cannot be associated directly with the fortresses, but together they all serve to isolate the rich, irrigated lower valley from the middle valley at the apex and the stretches of desert between the Moche Valley and the Chicama and Virú Valleys to the north and south. Independent dating of the northern "great" wall (C. Beck, personal communication) indicates a very rough contemporaneity with the fortresses, as well as with the other "great" walls in the Virú Valley.

The reasons for the occurrence of "great" walls in the highlands and on the coast during quite different temporal and developmental stages is not yet understood and forms one of a number of problems that the project will investigate in future seasons.

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from lake beds abutting Lothagam Hill, 7,000 ± 80 B.P. [UCLA 2124F]). Burials were excavated at this site in 1965-66 and in 1975 (Angel et al. n.d.). While uncovering the foot of Lothagam Burial 18, we recovered two small lava backed bladelets with slightly convex-backed edges and sharp points (see fig. 1). The first was stuck vertically between the second and the third cuneiform of the left foot. Adjacent to this, less than 2 cm away, the second was found resting horizontally on the navicular of the same foot. Since only the two tightly flexed legs of this burial remained in situ because of erosion, it was impossible to determine the age or sex of the individual or observe further signs of violence. However, the position of the artifacts implies that they were used as projectile points.

This new information from East Africa clearly supports evidence obtained from other areas which suggests that some kinds of microliths were used as either arrow or spear points.

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Wanted

Contributions to a volume in preparation on anthropological pioneers in the Third World, to be devoted to the careers and contributions (theoretical, methodological, and applied) to anthropology of both native and foreign anthropologists in Asia, Africa, and Latin America. Please write: Mario D. Zamora, Department of Anthropology, College of William and Mary, Williamsburg, Va. 23185, U.S.A.

Erratum

On p. 331 of the June issue, in Read and LeBlanc’s reply to comments on their paper, an error introduced in the copy-editing was overlooked: in line 4, instead of “fact,” read “claim.”