

EDITOR'S PREFACE

Twenty years have passed since we published the last volume of proceedings from the Northeast Conference on Andean Archaeology and Ethnohistory (Sandweiss and Kvietok 1985) and I began work on the first volume of *Andean Past*. The last two decades have seen great changes in the world of academic publishing and the dissemination of scholarly (and non-scholarly) writing. When I launched *Andean Past*, desktop publishing was still new and the Internet as we know it now did not exist. Today many peer-reviewed journals publish simultaneously in print and online, and, increasingly, libraries protect shrinking budgets by opting for electronic versions only. In this climate, some may ask whether it is still worth publishing a limited circulation, regional, paper series such as *Andean Past*. The available data suggest that it is. Circulation within Andeanist circles remains robust. Normalized citation rates are high compared to more frequently published journals sponsored by major scholarly societies, and the excellent archival properties of good paper are well understood. We continue to receive, edit, and publish high quality, data-rich submissions. Thanks to the all-volunteer editorial staff and the support of the Cornell Latin American Studies Program (Barnes 2000) we can produce large volumes at a low per-page cost. Indeed, if you are reading this Preface, you are supporting the conclusion that *Andean Past* remains a relevant and viable enterprise.

This volume of *Andean Past* contains nine articles, six of them originally delivered as oral presentations at a symposium on "Issues in the Study of Complex Society: New Perspectives from South Coastal Peru" held at the Sixty-Fourth Annual Meeting of the Society of American Archaeology in Chicago in 1999 and co-organized by Lisa DeLeonardis and Darrell Gundrum. These revised pieces are included in a thematic section on Peru's south coast for which Lisa DeLeonardis served as

guest co-editor. Like the three other articles received through open submission, those in the thematic section passed our rigorous selection process which includes evaluation by both outside reviewers and by the editors and editorial board. Following the editorial policy established when *Andean Past* was founded, all successful submissions present the data on which any conclusions are based. Many of the pieces in this issue are similar in kind to work found in earlier volumes, though they reflect the growing trend toward greater use of technology and more fertile cross-disciplinary interaction. Karen Mohr Chávez's biography of Alfred Kidder II follows in another *Andean Past* tradition, publishing work on the history of Andean archaeology. Historical reviews not only retrieve lost data, they remind us that little is completely new in archaeological interpretation in our region and that we all have much to gain by mining the work of our predecessors. We are also pleased to publish our first bioarchaeological study (*sensu* Reitz *et al.* 1996), by Richard Sutter, and hope to see more in the future.

The five years since *Andean Past* 6 went to press have been difficult times for the Andeanist community: we have lost many seminal figures in the field as well as younger colleagues whose contributions are also highly valued. A partial list of recently departed archaeologists and scholars from related disciplines includes: Arturo Jiménez Borja, Frédéric-André Engel, Edward Franquemont, Donna McClelland, Susana Meneses de Alva, Karen Mohr Chávez, Olaf Olmos Figueroa, Anne Paul, Francis "Fritz" Riddell, Carlos Ponce Sanginés, John Rowe, Geoffrey Seltzer, Gordon Willey, and Carlos Williams. As a journal of record for Andean studies, it is our sad duty to recount the scholarly and personal contributions of as many of these people as possible. *Andean Past* 8 will include an obituary of Anne Paul by Susan A. Niles and an article that she submitted to us before her death. In addition there will be an obituary of

Gordon Willey by Michael E. Moseley accompanied by Willey's reminiscences of archaeological work done in Peru that he drafted in the weeks before this death at the request of Editor Monica Barnes. We hope to include essays on others, as well.

This volume of *Andean Past* contains three obituaries, each written by a personal friend of the deceased: **Robert A. Benfer, Jr.** on Frédéric Engel, **Jonathan Kent** on Fritz Riddell, and **Christopher B. Donnan** on Susana Meneses de Alva. Though of different generations and national origins, each had a significant impact on Andean archaeology and on many of its practitioners, myself included. Though I only met Frédéric Engel (1908-2002) on a few occasions, his work on the Preceramic sites of the Peruvian coast profoundly influenced the direction of my research. Through the intermediation of Engel's long-time associate Bernardino Ojeda, I learned of Quebrada Jaguay 280, one of the multitude of sites discovered by Engel. Intrigued by the single early radiocarbon date, I visited the site with Ojeda in 1992 and excavated in 1996 and 1999 (Sandweiss *et al.* 1998, 1999). QJ-280 has proven to be one of the oldest fishing sites yet studied in the New World.

I came to know Fritz Riddell (1921-2002) after his return to Peru following a three decade hiatus. His enthusiasm, generosity, and dedication were apparent whenever we met, be it as his guest at his field site in Acari or in his Sacramento, California home, or at professional meetings in the United States. In *Andean Past* 4 (1994), we were fortunate to publish a thematic section on new research dedicated to Peru's south coast carried out by Fritz and his colleagues from the California Institute for Peruvian Studies, a non-profit organization founded by Fritz and dedicated to Andean archaeology and related disciplines. The impact of Fritz's faith in the importance of south coast archaeology and his role in revitalizing research in the region are apparent in the thematic section in the current volume. *Andean Past* 8 will include an article entitled "Archaeological Recovery at Quebrada de la Vaca" in which Fritz reports on his 1954 fieldwork with Dorothy Menzel. The same volume will also include Grace Katter-

man's report on fabrics recovered during Riddell and Menzel's expedition.

Susana Meneses de Alva (1948-2002) and her husband Walter were among the Peruvian archaeologists I met on my first trip to Peru in 1978. Though often of serious demeanor, Susana was always a warm and generous friend. Among other acts of kindness and collaboration, in 1988 she pointed me to a series of villages abandoned as the result of El Niño events during the twentieth century, to consider as models for recognizing El Niño's impact in the archaeological record. In 1996, during a time when there was no Archaeological Commission in Peru's Instituto Nacional de Cultura to review permit applications, Susana found me despondent in the INC's outer office; I had spent much of my funding to bring down the team for the first season at Quebrada Jaguay, only to discover that no one was willing to pass judgement on the permit application I had sent ahead. Susana immediately made certain that Walter was allowed to act in place of the Commission in reviewing and vouchsafing applications at the start of the "archaeology season" for North Americans (May-June). By taking on this time-consuming and risky act, the Alvas saved not only my project but those of many other colleagues.

In this volume, we do not memorialize **Karen Mohr Chávez**, who died in 2001, but we publish her biography of her mentor Alfred Kidder II (1911-1984). Submitted prior to Karen's death, Editor Monica Barnes worked closely with Karen's husband Sergio Chávez to revise and prepare the manuscript and illustrations for publication. Mohr Chávez offers an engagingly written, personal as well as intellectual history of Alfred Kidder II, who had been her doctoral advisor. The eldest son of archaeologist Alfred Vincent Kidder, Kidder II chose to concentrate on South America to differentiate himself from his famous father. After working in Venezuela and Honduras, Kidder excavated at Pucara in the southern Peruvian highlands in 1939, carried out archaeological survey in the northern Lake Titicaca Basin in 1941, and worked at Peruvian and Bolivian sites such as Chiripa, Pucara, and Qaluyu in 1955. Mohr Chávez traces Kidder's participation in the expansion of archaeological interests in South America

from delineating the basic building blocks of prehistory to a growing concern with large-scale synthesis and interpretation, and she places Kidder's career at Harvard University and the University of Pennsylvania in the context of mid-twentieth century US-Latin American relations. By clearly demonstrating Kidder's prescient recognition of later research topics, such as the presence and meaning of coastal fishing sites, multiple agricultural origins in South America, and South American influence in Mesoamerica, Karen Mohr Chávez underscores the often-ignored importance of her mentor in the development of Andean archaeology.

Following an *Andean Past* tradition of bringing into print the results of old but unpublished or otherwise neglected field work (see for instance Barnes and Fleming 1989; Daggett 1987, 1994; Wallace 1998), **Dean E. Arnold** details an archaeological survey that he carried out in Acos, southern Peruvian highlands, in 1967. He identified a half dozen different sites and assessed their likely ages and possible significance in light of available ethnohistoric information. If Arnold's interpretations are right, the strategy employed in the incorporation of Acos into the Inca Empire was different from the one Brian Bauer (e.g., 1992) found nearby on the other side of the Apurímac River in Paruro Province. There Bauer found no settlement change from the Late Intermediate Period to the Late Horizon and no defensible architecture. In contrast, the nature of the sites and settlement pattern in Acos suggests that conquest there involved warfare. The contrasting interpretations of the different records may well demonstrate the flexibility of Inca statecraft.

Richard C. Sutter's article represents a new avenue for *Andean Past*. It is our first piece based primarily on bioarchaeological data. As Andean archaeology increasingly integrates diverse approaches to understanding more fully the past of the region's inhabitants, I hope and trust that we will see more such papers. Sutter uses genetically based dental traits in Andean mortuary populations from southern coastal Peru and northern Chile to study the genetic origins and number of migrations of the prehistoric inhabitants of South America. Both the temporal/spatial patterning and the degree of vari-

ability in dental traits lead Sutter to reject the previously accepted interpretation of a single migration into South America and instead to propose two separate ones. Sutter's first wave is the early hunter-gatherer-fishers, while the later migration consists of early farmers from Mesoamerica whose greater fertility allowed them to out-reproduce the original population. The replacement of the foragers by farmers apparently occurred around 6000 years ago at the transition from the Middle to the Late Pre-ceramic Period in the context of rapidly changing climate. Sutter's hypothesis has many implications for our understanding of ancient South America, and it will contribute to the dialogue on prehistoric South American population dynamics among the growing community of bioarchaeologists who study the region.

Lisa DeLeonardis presents the first paper in the thematic section on Peru's south coast that she helped acquire as guest editor. DeLeonardis details aspects of her research on Early Paracas sites in the Callango area of the lower Ica Valley. When her project began, sites of this phase had been little studied and Early Paracas settlement patterns were poorly known. DeLeonardis recorded data from six previously unstudied Early Paracas residential sites in the West Bank Cluster and excavated one of them. Six radiocarbon dates place the occupation of PV62-D13 between about 900 and 450 cal B.C., or Early to Late Paracas. Of the approximately 7600 potsherds from secure contexts, 677 are Early Paracas. This collection permitted DeLeonardis to define Early Paracas better and to compare it to other collections and phases. In addition to discerning the lower Ica Valley settlement pattern for the phase, she sees sufficient similarities across a broad region of the south coast of Peru to postulate an Early Paracas interaction sphere.

Further south, in the Palpa Valley of the Nasca drainage, **Johny Isla Cuadrado** and **Marcus Reindel** report on their settlement survey and study of the local geoglyphs. The survey was full-cover, with field checking, surface collecting, and a test pit program. The authors used both existing black and white aerial photos from Peru's Servicio Aerofotográfico Nacional (SAN) and color aerial photos at 1:5000

shot especially for this project to produce detailed maps. For this study, Isla and Reindel defined four site categories: monumental, domestic, cemetery, and geoglyph. The 150 sites recorded span the Early Horizon to the Late Intermediate Period (ca. 200 B.C. to A.D. 1470). The results indicate an increase in settlements from the Early Horizon through Late Nasca (end of the Early Intermediate Period). In the Middle Horizon, the number of sites drops, but rises again in the Late Intermediate Period. Cook and Parrish in this volume mention a corresponding drop in the number of sites in Ica, just north of the Nasca region, during the Middle Horizon. The survey found no "pure Inca" (Late Horizon) sites. Isla and Reindel argue that the Palpa geoglyphs were all made by the Nasca culture during the Early Intermediate Period (200 B.C. to A.D. 600). They see the construction of the lines as a single, specialist-directed project that produced a complex phenomenon with multiple uses and meanings. Consequently, they interpret the lines as evidence that Nasca was a state rather than the more common view that it was a set of separate chiefdoms sharing many cultural traits (see for instance the article by Vaughan and Glascock in this volume).

Kevin J. Vaughn and **Michael D. Glascock** discuss the use of obsidian from the highland Quispisisa source in Nasca during the Early Intermediate Period, based on materials from Vaughn's excavations at the Early Nasca site of Marcaya and comparison to other analyzed obsidian collections from the Early Intermediate Period on the south coast. Marcaya is on the north side of the Tierras Blancas River Valley, 16 km east of Nasca and at 1000 masl, and it is the first Nasca domestic site to have been excavated. The site plan includes 23 patio groups, of which Vaughn excavated eight. Lithic production seems to have been a domestic activity at this site. Obsidian comprised less than 30% of the excavated lithics, but the majority of recovered tools were made of this volcanic glass. Like most obsidian from south coastal Peru, all of the geochemically analyzed pieces from Marcaya came from the Quispisisa source. Vaughn and Glascock offer two scenarios to explain the presence of highland obsidian at this intermediate elevation site: 1) llama caravans organized by

puna dwellers brought the material to the south coast to make or reinforce reciprocal exchange ties with lower elevation communities; or 2) coast dwellers made occasional logistic forays to the highlands for raw material. These two logical alternatives (long-distance exchange or long-distance mobility) are the same that we suggested to explain the presence of Alca obsidian in Paleoindian-age deposits at Quebrada Jaguay, further south (Sandweiss *et al.* 1998).

In her contribution, **Patricia J. Knobloch** takes on the "the stylistic seriation of iconography from the coastal Nasca culture and the highland Wari culture at the end of the Early Intermediate Period and Middle Horizon Epoch 1 [by focusing on] the stylization process of the 'monkey' or 'humped-animal' icon." Among the results of this study are Knobloch's determination that Epoch 1 of Wari cannot correlate with Nasca 8 as some have argued. She also sheds light on the processes of cultural transfer from coastal Nasca to highland Wari society.

Anita G. Cook and **Nancy Parrish** use archaeobotany to shed light on site use and climate at the Middle Horizon site of Casa Vieja in the lower Ica Valley. Materials for the study came from Cook's 1995 excavations at the site, which dates to the late Early Intermediate Period (Late Nasca) and the early Middle Horizon (ca. A.D. 500-800). Casa Vieja is about 50 km inland from the coast. This paper covers methodology and archaeobotany, and it supplements another report on plant remains from the site published recently by Roque *et al.* (2003). In addition to a variety of food plants, Cook and Parrish identified coca (*Erythroxylon coca*) and industrial crops (*sensu* Moseley 1975) such as cotton and gourds. They conclude that by the start of the Middle Horizon, even though the number of sites in the area drops, the plant remains from Casa Vieja, one of the sites with continuing occupation, show that farmers in the lower Ica Valley had developed methods to keep their gardens in production even in a time of drought.

Christina A. Conlee details the results of her excavations at Pajonal Alto, a Nasca drainage site occupied during the late Early Intermediate Period

and early Middle Horizon, abandoned, and then reoccupied from the middle of the Late Intermediate Period to the Late Horizon and possibly into the early Colonial Period. The focus is on pottery from the Late Intermediate Period occupation. Conlee established nine categories of vessel shape and compared shape and decoration to other Late Intermediate assemblages from the south coast. She finds that she can distinguish Late Intermediate Nasca pottery from contemporary Ica wares, despite substantial sharing of traits and a long-standing belief that Nasca was peripheral to the Ica-Chincha sphere at this time. Conlee notes, however, that some of the difference may arise from the different nature of the samples: her materials from Pajonal Alto are mainly sherds from domestic contexts, whereas most other Ica and Chincha collections consist of whole vessels from gravelots. She concludes that "each valley had a large degree of autonomy during late prehispanic times . . . [but] also a general shared tradition" during the Late Intermediate Period. This interpretation is similar to what DeLeonardis (this volume) suggests for the Early Horizon/Early Paracas phase several millennia earlier on the south coast.

Producing a volume such as this one is a collaborative effort, and my role has been the least and the easiest. *Andean Past* is a rigorously peer-reviewed journal (as anyone who has submitted to us knows), and we owe a great debt to the many reviewers who volunteer their time and put their knowledge of the Andean past at our disposal. Our Editorial Board, Thomas F. Lynch, Richard L. Burger, and Craig Morris, continue to apply their wisdom to the benefit of this series. The authors of all the papers deserve special thanks for their monumental patience with multiple rounds of revisions and publication delays. Without the support of the Cornell Latin American Studies Program, *Andean Past* would not be published or distributed. William I. Woods provided important bibliographic assistance. Finally, I am profoundly grateful to Graphics Editor David Fleming, and especially to Editor Monica Barnes, for untold hours of work dedicated to ensuring the quality of every aspect of every volume of *Andean Past*. I want to acknowledge here, formally, what has long been fact: without Monica, *Andean Past* would cease to exist. Instead, Volume 8 is well-

advanced and papers are already under consideration for Volume 9. Thank you.

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August 31, 2005

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