

Editor's Preface

It is a great pleasure to present *Andean Past* 5, after an interval of four years since Volume 4 (1994) appeared. With 15 articles and two obituaries, *AP* 5 is our longest volume to date. As in Volumes 3 and 4, we present a special thematic section, this time on Inca studies. This section was inspired by a symposium at the 1993 Society for American Archaeology Annual Meeting in St. Louis, co-organized by Brian Bauer and myself. Brian kindly consented to act as guest co-editor for the thematic section, which comprises seven papers. The miscellanea section includes eight articles on a variety of topics.

With sadness, we also include two obituaries of scholars whose lives and careers ended far too soon. At the time of her death, Heidy Fogel had barely finished her doctoral dissertation under Richard Burger, who has written her obituary. Though I met Heidy on only a few occasions, I was impressed by her seriousness as well as by her pleasant personality. Daniel Wolfman was only in his mid-50s and still had plans to further develop the New World archaeomagnetic record. Many of the data points used in his Peruvian work came from projects run by Izumi Shimada, the author of his obituary. For over a decade, I would run into Dan at least once a year, in the Museo Nacional or the Pensión See in Lima, or at the Society for American Archaeology Annual Meetings. I still half expect to see his familiar face and hear his loud call of "¡tocayo!" across the room. Thanks to the efforts of Richard E. Dodson and Jeff Cox, we are fortunate to have a well-edited version of Dan Wolfman's final paper on the Peruvian archaeomagnetic curve, which we include as the final article in this volume. This publication is a fitting tribute to Dan, especially because it seems likely that many years will pass before new research supersedes his results reported here.

Though the seven papers in the thematic section on Inca Studies cover a wide variety of subjects, two research foci emerge.

First, many papers follow a long-standing and productive avenue of investigation by using architecture to gain insight into Inca technology, history, organization, and even Colonial Period negotiations over ethnic identity. The other focus, also with a distinguished intellectual history in the Andes, involves the use of ethnohistorical information, often in combination with archaeological data, to study the same range of questions.

In his article on La Centinela, the most important late prehispanic site in the Chincha Valley, Dwight Wallace draws on field data gathered 40 years ago when the site was better preserved than today. Wallace focuses on the Inca sector of La Centinela, though he also makes some observations about the substantial local structures as well. Careful analysis of the layout of the Inca buildings, especially concerning access and sight lines, allows Wallace to suggest the purposes of state for which the structures were designed. Additional insights about the Inca occupation of Chincha come from observations such as the wall segment with adobes cut and fit like Inca stonework and hidden behind mud plaster. Wallace draws inferences from this construction technique, where the extra work provided no functional benefit and plaster eliminates visual symbolism as a motivation.

Vincent Lee's careful analysis of the Great Hall at Inkallacta, in Bolivia, offers insight into Inca construction techniques and motivations. The Great Hall is well enough preserved for Lee to make a reasoned reconstruction of the original structure. The building was one of the largest in the Inca empire, and Lee calculates that it could easily have held assemblies of over 1000 people.

In his search for the Inca shrine at Ancocagua, Johan Reinhard integrates historical, geographic, and archaeological information. Early documents indicate that the site was one of the major temples in the Inca empire and that it had been an important

sacred place before the Inca conquered it. Reinhard makes a compelling case that Ancocagua is the archaeological site now known as María Fortaleza, located about 140 km south-east of Cusco and recently mapped and excavated by Peruvian archaeologists.

Carolyn Dean's study of the post-Conquest fate of Sacsahuaman, the great Inca fortress and ceremonial center above Cusco, highlights the symbolic importance of Inca architecture in the process of negotiating identity in Colonial Cusco. She notes that Colonial Spanish, Inca, and non-Inca Andeans all used Sacsahuaman as a symbolic cornerstone in their reconstruction of history and the construction of their place in Colonial society. Especially important in this respect was the defeat there of Manco Inca in 1536.

The question of ethnic identity is also central to John Topic's analysis of late prehispanic Huamachuco in the northern highlands of Peru. Following criteria established by María Rostworowski for recognizing Andean ethnic groups, Topic employs archaeological data to trace probable group boundaries and interaction in and around the Huamachuco area for pre-Inca times. He uses the results of this study, combined with ethnohistoric data, to show how the Inca manipulated, or even created, ethnic identities in the region.

By continuing to seek and map out the physical and toponymic manifestations of Inca shrine systems in the south-central Andes, Brian Bauer and Wilton Barrionuevo provide data crucial to evaluating ideas about this important aspect of Inca social, political, and religious organization. The Anta shrine system reported here is less well documented than the Cusco system that Bauer has also studied. However, it does provide a useful comparison while suggesting that the Cusco example is not unique.

Catherine Julien's detailed analysis of early Colonial coca production in the *yungas* of Chuquima, in Bolivia, is a welcome addition to the growing corpus of ethnohistoric

data on coca in the Andes. The appended primary documents are published here for the first time. By carefully contextualizing her data, Julien is able to extract information about Inca economic organization as it relates to coca processing in the region.

In a series of three articles, Richard Burger and his colleagues report on the location of three important obsidian sources in the southern highlands of Peru. Material from all three had been identified from archaeological collections when Burger and his Berkeley collaborators began this line of research over 20 years ago, but only now can the sources be confidently located in space. Alca is the source for obsidian formerly called the "Cuzco Type"; Chivay is the source of the "Titicaca Basin Type"; and Jampatilla is the source of the "Pampas Type". In addition to providing the technical information necessary for other researchers to match obsidian geochemistry to the identified sources, each article also includes a discussion of the archaeological distribution and possible significance of obsidian from each source. Due to the paucity of analyzed samples from earlier sites, most relevant information refers to the Middle Horizon or later. However, the recent discovery of Alca source obsidian in deposits dating between about 11,000 and 10,000 BP in a Peruvian coastal site points to the potential for a very long record of use of Alca, Chivay, and Jampatilla obsidian.

In his study of lithic provenience at the Upper Formative Period site of Chiripa, on the shores of Lake Titicaca in Bolivia, David Browman also traces the movement of materials across the Andean landscape. Browman finds that the sources of minerals and stones for some light-weight objects may have been as much as 500 km from Chiripa. Heavy building stones, sometimes weighing several tons, were apparently brought from quarries up to 80 km distant.

As Jack Rossen points out in his article on the Nanchoc Lithic Tradition (NLT), Middle Preceramic sites from northwestern

Peru north as far as Panama are often dominated by unifacially worked stone tool assemblages. Thanks to Rossen's detailed analysis of the Nanchoc materials, recovered from sites on the forested western slopes of the Andes in the Upper Zaña Valley of northern Peru, the NLT is one of the best-studied of these unifacial assemblages. Among his many results, Rossen suggests that unifacial lithic assemblages indicate more diverse and plant-oriented economies linked to greater sedentism and an onset of intensification.

Ran Boytner's analysis of textiles in the lower Osmore drainage of southern Peru is concerned with the archaeological recognition and differentiation of ethnic groups. In this valley, just inland from the port of Ilo, two archaeological cultures (Ilo-Tumilaca/Cabuzá and Chiribaya) co-existed for about 300 years early in the Late Intermediate Period. Boytner's examination of textiles assigned to the two cultures suggests a common highland origin for both, but also supports the inference made from other data sources that the two were distinct groups while co-resident in the lower Osmore valley.

In a fine example of Andean ethnoarchaeology, Sergio Chávez provides a wealth of information on the construction technology and function of corbel-vaulted structures and on modern settlement patterns in the Peruvian altiplano near Lake Titicaca. He identifies the environmental, material, technological, and social correlates of these building types. Chávez then applies the results of his study to the historic and late prehistoric record of the region, with special attention to the significance of dispersed v. nucleated settlements. Although sod structures (with one possible exception) have not been identified archaeologically in the altiplano, Chávez believes that they are very likely quite ancient. Based on his ethnoarchaeological research, he provides several indirect archaeological criteria that may signal the use of such buildings.

As expected for an active institution, *Andean Past* has seen some changes since our

last volume, all of them positive. It is a pleasure to welcome our new Graphics Editor, David Fleming. Though he formally joined us late in the process of preparing AP 5, his contributions are already evident in this volume. Congratulations are also due to Editorial Advisory Board member Craig Morris, who, among other honors, has recently been elected to the National Academy of Sciences and the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. On behalf of the permanent editorial staff, I would like to thank guest co-editor Brian Bauer for his important role in acquiring and editing the papers in the thematic section on Inca Studies. I also thank Doris Kurella for German proofreading.

In closing, I would also like to recognize, with gratitude, the tremendous efforts made by our reviewers, authors, Editorial Advisory Board, and above all my fellow editor Monica Barnes. Together with the continued support of the Cornell University Latin American Studies Program, it is the hard work and collaborative spirit of all these people that make *Andean Past* possible.

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