

EDITOR'S PREFACE

ANDEAN PAST 12

My fellow editors Daniel H. Sandweiss and Ruth Anne Phillips, and *Andean Past* editorial board members Richard L. Burger, Thomas F. Lynch, Michael E. Moseley, and James B. Richardson III join me in presenting the twelfth volume of our series, *Andean Past*. This Preface summarizes the contents of that volume and announces our present and future initiatives.

Richard L. Burger has contributed to *Andean Past* from its outset. Along with Thomas F. Lynch, and the late Craig Morris, he is one of our original editorial board members. Burger and Lynch collaborated on an obituary of Gary S. Vescelius for *Andean Past* 1. In *Andean Past* 2 Burger, with nuclear chemists Frank Asaro and Helen V. Michel, reported on an aspect of their studies of the provenience of prehispanic obsidian artifacts from the Central Andes, begun in 1974 at the Ernest Orlando Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory. They have continued to publish the results of their work within the pages of *Andean Past* and elsewhere. In *Andean Past* 2 they identified the sources of obsidian for artifacts found in Ecuador's Chobschi Cave, excavated by Tom Lynch in 1972, and published by Lynch in that volume. In *Andean Past* 5 Burger, Asaro, Paul Trawick, and Fred Stross revealed that the source of a chemical type of obsidian used in making tools with a distribution centered in the Cusco Region is an outcrop on the northern slope of the Cerro Santa Rosa, near the village of Alca in the northern portion of Arequipa Region. In the same issue Burger, Asaro, Guido Salas, and Stross also announced that the raw material for Titicaca Basin Type obsidian artifacts came from the Chivay area of Peru's Collca Valley. Burger, Katharina J. Schreiber, Glascock, and José Ccencho were able to match the previously identified Pampas Type obsidian to the Jampatilla source near the town of Huaycahuacho in the Lucanas Province

of the Ayacucho Region. Sadly, *Andean Past* 5 also included an obituary Burger wrote of his student Heidy Fogel. Fogel died young, but, nevertheless, was already a leading expert on the Gallinazo Culture of ancient Peru. In *AP* 6 Burger and Michael D. Glascock announced the identification of an obsidian source utilized for tools found in the Ayacucho Basin by the Ayacucho-Huanta Archaeological-Botanical Project lead by Richard S. MacNeish in the 1970s. This is in the zone between Chupas and Cerro Campanayocc, within the central Ayacucho Basin. In *Andean Past* 8 Burger analyzed a collection of obsidian bifaces and flakes collected by Lawrence Dawson at the Ocucaje Phase 9 site of Animas Altas in the Ica Valley. *AP* 8 also contained Burger's obituary of his mentor, John H. Rowe.

Here, in "Obsidian Procurement and Cosmopolitanism at the Middle Horizon Settlement of Conchopata, Peru" Burger, **Catherine M. Bencic**, and Glascock reconstruct and interpret the obtaining of lithic raw material for Conchopata, a very important Wari heartland site. Burger *et al.* base themselves on obsidian artifacts recovered during the 1999-2003 excavations of the Conchopata Archaeological Project (CAP), directed by William H. Isbell, Anita G. Cook, José Ochatoma, and Martha Cabrera Romero. Chemical analysis revealed that Conchopata residents obtained almost all their obsidian from the Quispisisa source some eighty kilometers away, even though the minor, but inferior, Ayacucho/Puzolana Source is nearby, and other sources exist in the central Andes. The authors consider the implications this pattern has for the concept of cosmopolitanism at Conchopata. They point out that cosmopolitanism "has been applied to the culture of those societies in which groups with different histories and values live side-by-side with each other

despite their differences.” This concept, of course, excludes any of the negative connotations the word “cosmopolitan” has accrued over the years. Burger and his colleagues consider whether Conchopata can be thought to be a cosmopolitan center like other prehispanic urban settlements including Chavín de Huántar, Tiwanaku, Cusco, and Teotihuacan. They argue that Tiffany Tung’s strontium isotope and ancient mtDNA studies, as well as their own obsidian source analysis, fail to support the notion of Conchopata as a cosmopolitan center.

In “Characteristics and Significance of Tapia Walls and the Mochica Presence at Santa Rosa de Pucalá in the Mid-Lambayeque Valley” **Edgar Bracamonte** describes and analyses walls made of a material (sometimes called “rammed earth” in English) that he uncovered during his excavation of a Mochica site. The walls are found incorporated into a ceremonial structure. Both adobe and tapia were used at Santa Rosa, and Bracamonte postulates that they may have been employed by different elites. He reviews Moche architecture in the Lambayeque and La Leche Valleys and describes Santa Rosa as revealed by his excavations.

The effects that state expansion has upon the health of its citizens is much in the news today. **Sara L. Juengst** and **Maeve Skidmore** show that even an ancient polity can impact individual and population well-being. In “Health at the Edge of the Wari Empire: An Analysis of Skeletal Remains from Hatun Cotuyoc, Huaró, Peru”, they look at the impact of Wari expansion on a colony in the Huaró Valley of the Cusco Region. Under the suzerainty of Wari, the agriculturalists and possible members of the lower ranks of the elite who occupied this site suffered adverse effects both on their dental health and in terms of infectious disease and childhood mortality.

Examination of prehispanic populations continues with “Demographic Analysis of a Looted Late Intermediate Period Tomb, Chíncha Valley, Peru” by **Camille Weinberg, Benjamin T. Nigra, María Cecilia Lozada, Charles Stanish, Henry Tantaleán, Jacob Bongers, and Terrah Jones**. They present results obtained during the ongoing Programa Arqueológico Chíncha. In the narrow valley neck, just below the point where the San Juan River bifurcates, they encountered over five hundred tombs associated with the Chíncha kingdom. Although looted, Weinberg and colleagues were able to conduct basic demographic tests on the occupants of one of these tombs. The tomb population exhibits high juvenile mortality.

Andean Past 12 includes six Research Reports, four on the archaeology of Peru, one on that of Chile, and one on that of Argentina. For Peru, **David Chicoine, Beverly Clement, and Kyle Stich** present the “Macrobotanical Remains from the 2009 Season at Caylán: Preliminary Insights into Early Horizon Plant Use in the Nepeña Valley, North-Central Coast of Peru”. This follows an earlier report by Chicoine and Carol Rojas on environmental remains in Nepeña, “Marine Exploitation and Paleo-environment as Viewed through Molluscan Resources at the Early Horizon Center of Huambacho, Nepeña Valley, Coastal Ancash” published in *Andean Past* 10.

Catherine M. Bencic provides a research report that amplifies her article in this volume co-written with Richard Burger and Michael Glascock. In “Obsidian Technology at the Wari Site of Conchopata in Ayacucho, Peru” Bencic presents results from the Conchopata Archaeological Project which took place from 1999 to 2003. She analyzed lithic materials from all areas excavated by the CAP, demonstrating that obsidian biface production did not occur in excavated areas, and that there is no evidence of lithic workshops in the architectural core.

Alejandro Chu reports on his 2013 excavations at Incahuasi, an Inca site in Peru's Cañete Valley. Incahuasi has been studied by the late John Hyslop, among others, but Chu and his team are the first to excavate there. They discuss their excavation tactics and reveal their finds, including an *ushnu* in the main plaza, a sort of checkerboard in the floor of that plaza, similar to the one they report in *Latin American Antiquity* (2015), and a post-Inca occupation of the site.

In this volume I (**Monica Barnes**) discuss "Luis Barreda Murillo's excavations at Huánuco Pampa, 1965". This continues my reporting on archaeological work done at that Inca site in the mid-1960s under the auspices of John Victor Murra. As part of Murra's project, Barreda excavated major portions of the monumental portion of Huánuco Pampa including areas around the portals to the east of the *ushnu* plaza, the ritual bath, and the so-called, "Unfinished Temple". In *Andean Past* 10 Catherine Gaither, Robert A. Benfer, Jr., the late Daniel E. Shea, and I describe and analyze a colonial human burial found near one of the portals and excavated by Shea when he was working on his master's degree under Murra's aegis. In *Andean Past* 11 I reported on John L. Cotter's brief archaeological research in Huánuco as part of Murra's team.

Simón Urbina, **Leonor Adán**, **Constanza Pellegrino**, and **Estefanía Vidal** write about "Early Village Formation in Desert Areas of Tarapacá, Northern Chile (Eleventh Century B.C.–Thirteenth Century A.D.)". This report, based upon the recovery and recording of settlement architecture, and its analysis from a Marxist perspective, follows on from the report on the architecture of Chile's northern desert that Urbina and his colleagues published in *Andean Past* 10. They postulate two different kinship and social structures as evinced by two separate settlement patterns, villages whose buildings

have circular ground plans and those with rectangular ground plans. In both cases families remained scattered for most of the year, following a pattern of seasonal mobility, but they gathered at large sites for festive and ceremonial purposes. At these communal celebrations they institutionalized their lineage ties.

Alina Álvarez Larrain reports on her recent field-work at "Don Mateo-El Cerro, a Newly Rediscovered Late Period Settlement in Yocavil (Catamarca, Argentina)". This is the first time that Álvarez Larrain has published in *Andean Past* and we welcome her to our circle of authors. As part of her archeological survey Álvarez rediscovered Don Mateo, a Late Period hilltop settlement, that she believes corresponds to the site of El Cerro, published without exact coordinates, in 1960.

Andean Past 12 contains two obituaries of well-known and well-liked colleagues. The first is of **Donald Frederick Solá** and is written by me, from my perspective as one of his students. Don's research centered on Quechua linguistics, language acquisition, government language policy and planning, and bilingualism. He taught Quechua at Cornell for many years and also developed teaching materials in Quechua, Spanish, French, Portuguese, and English that are used by many other teachers and their students.

We also honor **Paulina Mercedes Ledergerber-Crespo** with a tribute written by her Smithsonian Institution colleague **A. Jorge Arellano-López**. Paulina dedicated her professional life to Ecuadorian archaeology as Jorge Arrelano explains.

In this volume we begin a new section, "Death Notices". These are intended to mark the passing of colleagues in a format shorter than that of our full obituaries. In *Andean Past* 12 we include memorials of people who have

died since 1 January 2014. Here we write about **Robert Ascher**, author, along with his beloved wife Marcia, of *Code of the Quipu*, a path-breaking book. For many years Bob was a vivid presence in the Cornell University Anthropology Department. We also note the life of **Bernd Lambert**, another Cornell professor emeritus. Although Bernd was primarily an Oceanist, he made an important contribution to Andean Studies with his article, "Bilaterality in the Andes" in *Andean Kinship and Marriage*, edited by Cornell graduates Ralph Bolton and Enrique Mayer and published by the American Anthropological Association in 1977. **Daniel W. Gade** was a geographer with wide-ranging interests. He made significant contributions to our understanding of Andean cultures. In particular he focused on human interactions with the environment. **George Bankes** was known for his studies of both Moche and twentieth century Peruvian North Coast pottery. As Keeper of Ethnography, first at the Brighton Museum and then at the Manchester Museum (both in the United Kingdom), George made solid contributions to museology.

From the very first issue of *Andean Past* we have published the developing work of **Richard E. Daggett** on Julio C. Tello, one of the founding fathers of Peruvian archaeology. During his lifetime Tello published frequently in the popular press of his country. Daggett has been examining Tello's work by gathering these articles, which appeared largely, but not exclusively, in Lima's *El Comercio*. By doing this, he is able to recover "lost" aspects of Tello's fundamental work. Daggett credits the editors of *Andean Past* as one of his sources of encouragement. In turn we can state that Daggett has helped shape the development of this journal.

Latin American periodicals, especially newspaper Sunday supplements, have long been important outlets for intellectual exchange in many fields, including archaeology, anthropol-

ogy, literature, art, history, popular science, and politics. I learned this from the late Argentinian philosopher Juan Adolfo Vásquez. In his important book, *The Inka Road System*, John Hyslop made good use of the illustrated articles on sites that Geraldine Byrne de Caballero published in Bolivian papers. However, old South American newspaper articles are often difficult to find, and Daggett has done Andean archaeology a good service by locating, summarizing, and analyzing as many of Tello's as possible.

Andean Past 1 included Daggett's "Reconstructing the Evidence for Cerro Blanco and Punkurí" with transcriptions of articles from *El Comercio* relevant to those sites.¹ In *Andean Past* 4 we published Daggett's "The Paracas Mummy Bundles of the Great Necropolis of Wari Kayan: A History" along with a relevant *El Comercio* article by Rebeca Carrión Cachot de Girard. *Andean Past* 8 contains another of Daggett's contributions, "Tello's 'Lost Years' 1931-1935", as well as an additional piece relevant to Julio C. Tello, the "Introduction" to Gordon R. Willey's "Experiences with the Institute of Andean Research 1941-42 and 1946".

Although we have published articles as long as ninety-seven pages, we have never before published a monograph. However, Dick Daggett's work has expanded, and print-on-demand has increased the viability of the monograph publication form. Therefore, in 2016 we will launch the first of what we hope will become a series, *Andean Past Monographs*. Given his history of publication in our journal, we think it especially appropriate that this new endeavor begins with Daggett's *Julio C. Tello, Politics, and Peruvian Archaeology (1930-1936)*. *Andean Past Monographs* will be distributed by the Depart-

¹ Punkurí has also been discussed in the pages of *Andean Past* by Henning Bischof (AP 4) and by Víctor Falcón Huayta (AP 9).

ment of Anthropology, University of Maine, Orono, the publisher of *Andean Past*, digitally via Creative Commons and as print-on-demand. Readers who are interested in submitting work for inclusion in this series are invited to contact the editors.

From Volume 12 forward *Andean Past* will have a new publisher, the Department of Anthropology of the University of Maine, Orono. From the initial volume of *Andean Past*, (1987), our journal was been published by the Cornell University Latin American Studies Program. Cornell LASP also published three volumes of papers from the first three Northeast Conferences on Andean Archaeology and Ethnohistory, *Investigations of the Andean Past* (1983), edited by my fellow editor Daniel H. Sandweiss; *Recent Studies in Andean Prehistory and Protohistory* (1985) edited by D. Peter Kvietok and Sandweiss; and *Perspectives on Andean Prehistory and Protohistory* edited by Sandweiss and Kvietok. However, administrative and staffing changes have made it impossible for Cornell LASP to continue its academic sponsorship. Fortunately, the University of Maine is able to assume this role. We thank Gregory Zaro, Chair of the Department of Anthropology, for his role in facilitating this transition which as been a very quick and smooth one. We would like to take this opportunity to thank all those directors and staff members of Cornell LASP who have supported our publication projects over more than three decades. Most recently this has included former director Timothy J. DeVoogt, current director Gustavo A. Flores-Macias, and administrative assistant Rebecca M. DeRoller.

With *Andean Past* 12 we are also making the transition to digital publication. All issues of *Andean Past* will be available free of charge to authors and editors on the University of Maine Digital Commons. Volumes 1-11 and the papers from the Northeast Conference are posted on

Digital Commons with the kind permission of the Cornell Latin American Studies Program. As each volume is published authors will be free immediately to republish or otherwise distribute their work in print, or on the Internet, in the original, or in translation provided that prior publication in *Andean Past* is acknowledged.

Increasingly, funding is tied to a commitment to make research results freely accessible to all within a relatively short period of time. Although practices are evolving, essentially there are two routes to public access. The first is the "gold route". This path requires scholars (or their institutions) to pay a publisher in exchange for posting an article on-line. At *Andean Past* we now follow the second route, the "green" route. That is, we do not charge authors fees in exchange for on-line publication and we do not charge readers for on-line access.

Every volume of *Andean Past* incorporates the work of many people. In addition to those named as authors, editors, and editorial board members, I would like to thank Tom Dillehay, David Fleming, Doris Kurella, Markus Reindel, and Karen Stothert for their good advice during the preparation of this volume. I also thank those reviewers and advisors who chose to remain anonymous.

Monica Barnes
Jersey City, New Jersey
1 June 2016



“Now let’s see if Yuputki can walk the monkey without stepping outside the lines after drinking five keros of chicha.”

Editorial cartoon from El Pasado Absurdo by Grace Katterman and Alina Aparicio De La Riva (Turlock, California and Arequipa, Peru: The California Institute of Peruvian Studies, 2008).