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Preface

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Volume 4

1994

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Editors:

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University of Maine

and

Monica Barnes
Cornell University

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American Museum of Natural History

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Preface

It is both an honor and a pleasure to present the fourth volume of *Andean Past*. This the first in which I share full editorship with Daniel H. Sandweiss. Like our previous number, this issue contains both a thematic section and miscellaneous papers. The main focus of *Andean Past 4* is "Peru's South Coast: An Emerging Research Frontier".

Although watered by run-off and filtrations supplied by mountain rainfall, the coastal regions of Peru and northern Chile constitute one of the world's driest deserts. It offers extraordinary preservation of organic remains through desiccation and has been accessible by land and sea for many centuries. Perhaps for this reason, Peru's south coast has been one of the first areas of South America to attract the attention of professional archaeologists. Although a few artifacts from the south coast had reached European museums by the nineteenth century, when Max Uhle worked in the Chincha, Ica, and Nazca Valleys in the 1890s, the cultural history of this region was essentially unknown. Thanks to the work of Alfred Kroeber, Dorothy Menzel, John Rowe, William Duncan Strong, Lawrence Dawson, and Anna Gayton, among others, by the middle of the twentieth century the broad outline of south coast cultural sequences and settlement patterns had emerged. Nevertheless, as research design and methodology became more sophisticated, new questions could be answered and young scholars began to re-examine the order established by prior generations. During the past decade there has been a notable increase in archaeological activity in Peru's south coast region. A team headed by Craig Morris, Heather Lechtman, Luis Lumbreras, and María Rostworowski established a long-term project in Chincha. Archaeological survey has been undertaken by Anita Cook in the lower Ica Valley, by Katharina Schreiber in the Río Grande de Nazca, by David Browne in the Palpa Valley, and by members of the California Institute for Peruvian Studies in the Acarí, Yauca, and Chala Valleys. Patrick Carmichael has surveyed major portions of the south coast shore. Helaine Silverman and Giuseppe Orefici have excavated at the great Nasca site of Cahuachi, following in the footsteps of William Duncan Strong,

and Silverman has conducted survey in the Ingenio Valley. Ann Peters and the late Martha Anders have excavated in the Pisco Valley, while Anthony Aveni, Persis Clarkson, and others have renewed studies of the famous geoglyphs of Nazca. In Peru's Archivo General de la Nación I have discovered a treasure-trove of information on south coast water and land use in the colonial period. Much of this new work remains incompletely published. In this volume we take a small step towards making some of the recent research on the south coast available to a wide community of scholars.

Earlier versions of the articles by Robinson, Katterman, Proulx, and Kent and Kowta were presented at the symposium entitled "Peru's South Coast: An Emerging Research Frontier", part of the 56th Annual Meeting of the Society for American Archaeology, New Orleans, April 24-28, 1991. The organizer and chair of this symposium was Makoto Kowta and the discussant was Francis A. Riddell. On that occasion I spoke about some of my own unpublished work on Spanish agriculture on the south coast. Persis B. Clarkson and Ronald I. Dorn presented radiocarbon dates obtained from organic material trapped under and within rock "varnish" formed on the geoglyph and *puquio* stones of Nazca. Carol Howell and Jonathan Kent discussed possible corrals at the site of Quebrada de la Vaca.

The origin of the California Institute for Peruvian Studies (CIPS) is rooted in the early professional experiences of archaeologists Dorothy Menzel and Francis A. Riddell. In 1954 Menzel and Riddell spent several months in Peru, conducting survey and test excavation at sites in the Acarí and Yauca Valleys as well as near Atiquipa and Chala.

In 1984, after retirement as California State Archaeologist, Riddell resumed his work in Acarí and, in 1986, founded CIPS. Riddell established a ten-year work plan and signed a cooperative agreement with the Universidad Católica de Santa María (UCSM), in Arequipa. CIPS provides a vehicle to involve students, professional scientists, and educational institutions, both Peruvian and foreign, in studies of Peruvian history and prehistory and allied disciplines.

Because of the recent economic and political problems in Peru, field work was suspended in 1990, when the town of Acarí was held hostage by *Sendero Luminoso*, when businesses and banks were dynamited, and when Raúl Carcamo, the mayor, was killed. In 1993 several teams returned. The article by Katterman and Riddell in this volume incorporates some of the latest lab observations from this season. Work continues in 1994, including Robinson's excavations at the Hacha site. In 1995 CIPS hopes to initiate a second ten-year study program, in conjunction with UCSM.

One of CIPS exemplary achievements is the rapid production of research reports, which are begun in the field and finished as each season ends. They are available from CIPS at cost.¹ CIPS archives include hundreds of black and white photographs as well as color photos and slides. The journals of principal investigators are also available at cost, reflecting an admirable policy of openness.

In "Recent Excavations at Hacha in the Acarí Valley, Peru", Roger W. Robinson provides important new data, including eight radiocarbon measurements, for a site which has played a key role in interpretations of the Andean Formative Period, in spite of the very sketchy nature of the information available about the site before Robinson's excavations. Robinson's report is amplified by Grace Katterman's detailed study of "Early Cotton Textiles from Hacha, Peru". In this article, Katterman adds to the corpus of early, looped textiles published by Anna Gayton in 1967 (*Nawpa Pacha* 5:1-14). Moving to the opposite end of the prehistoric textile spectrum, Katterman and Riddell analyze a group of cloths that they interpret as a "Cache of Inca Textiles from Rodadero, Acarí Valley, Peru". The vast majority of ancient Andean textiles found in museums and in private collections are essentially unprovenienced. In their contribution, Katterman and Riddell rescue something of the context of Late Horizon cloth use, providing interesting points for

comparison with ethnohistorical accounts. Tambo Viejo is another pivotal site in reconstructions of south coast prehistory. Jonathan Kent and Makoto Kowta increase our understanding of this place with an interim report on their excavations at the Tambo Viejo cemetery. On the basis of their work they propose a new late Early Intermediate Period to early Middle Horizon vessel type, the "Acarí Valley Effigy Jar".

In addition to reports on research sponsored by CIPS, this volume contains four other articles about aspects of Peru's ancient south coast cultures. In "The Paracas Mummy Bundles of Wari Kayan", Richard E. Daggett continues to rescue the work of Peruvian archaeologist Julio C. Tello and his close colleagues. Tello published many observations, photographs, and measured drawings only in general interest periodicals, principally, *El Comercio*, one of Lima's most important daily newspapers. In *Andean Past I* Daggett used newspaper articles by Tello and about his work to reconstruct excavation reports for the Cupisnique temple sites of Cerro Blanco and Punkurí in the Nepeña Valley. Here Daggett collates disparate sources to tell the story of the discovery and subsequent history of the Paracas mummy bundles from the site of Wari Kayan. Daggett's article is accompanied by an English translation of one of his sources, Rebecca Carrión Cachot de Girard's "Scientific Notes on Paracas Mummy Bundle No. 29".

In "The Life from Death Continuum in Nasca Imagery", CIPS member Patrick Carmichael argues for a new interpretation of what has been called the "Harvester" motif in Nasca iconography. According to Carmichael, the "Harvester" is not a human farmer or other mundane figure, but rather, is a supernatural being associated with death on one hand, but also with plant fertility on the other. Completing the section on south coast studies is Donald A. Proulx's exploration "Stylistic Variation in Proliferous Nasca Pottery". In Nasca Phase 5, the proliferous substyle embodies rapid innovation and change. Proulx argues that in Nasca Phase 7, another time of innovation, some pottery traits were derived from Moche ceramic art.

¹ Contact Francis A. Riddell, President, California Institute for Peruvian Studies, 9017 Feather River Way, Sacramento, CA 95826.

Although *Andean Past 3* included a thematic section on "Maritime Foundations" and *Andean Past 5* will contain important articles on new Inca research, we continue to welcome miscellaneous contributions. We are especially pleased to publish, in this issue, two articles by scholars based outside North America. In "Toward the Definition of Pre- and Early Chavín Art Styles in Peru" Henning Bischof, Director of Mannheim's Reiss Museum, grapples with the thorny problem of the stylistic relationships between Chavín and Chavín-related artifacts. Costanza Di Capua, an independent scholar based in Quito, presents a new interpretation of Ecuadorian formative art in "Valdivia Figurines and Puberty Rituals: An Hypothesis". Based upon a careful correlation of hairstyles with phases of physical development, Di Capua argues that these figurines depict stages in girls' puberty rituals, analogous to those now widespread in tropical South America. To round out the volume, Warren B. Church reports on his excavations at the famous *ceja de selva* site of Gran Pajatén. This scientific article will balance and augment the newspaper coverage the site has attracted in recent years.

Last year, we Andeanists lost one of our most valued and productive co-workers. On July 23, 1993, John Hyslop died in New York City. He is remembered in this volume by one of his mentors, John V. Murra. John Hyslop's loss continues to be felt by family members, personal friends, and numerous colleagues in both North and South America. As his friend Freda Wolf recalls, "John was a handsome, strong, fine man with a wonder-

ful sense of humor. He was sensitive to the feelings of other people, generous with information, time, his beautiful photographs, and in sharing his enthusiasm for life. He was a loyal friend. While he accomplished most of the big things he set out to do, he was always capable of getting a kick out of small, simple pleasures." John was a conscientious advisor to *Andean Past* and several of the papers we have published were improved with his help.

Each number of *Andean Past* is a complex collaborative effort requiring the cooperation of many friends and colleagues. In particular I would like to acknowledge the contributions of John Carlson, Barbara Conklin, Julia Hendon, Robert and Katharine Hyslop, Cheryl McGrath, Dorothy Menzel, Anne Paul, Donald Proulx, Peter N. Sims, Robert Sonin, Karen Stothert, Freda Yancy Wolf, and Margaret Young-Sánchez, in addition to all of the people mentioned in the acknowledgments in the individual papers, and numerous anonymous reviewers. David Fleming, my husband and colleague, has aided in all stages of the production of this volume, but most especially in presentation. Our Editorial Board Members, Richard J. Burger, Thomas F. Lynch, and Craig Morris continue to offer valuable advice at key moments. Finally, *Andean Past* could not continue to grow and prosper without the constant inspiration and attention provided by its founder, Editor Daniel H. Sandweiss.

Monica Barnes
The City of New York
July 14, 1994