

Andean Past

Volume 11

Article 3

12-15-2013

Editor's Preface Andean Past 11

Monica Barnes

American Museum of Natural History, monica@andeanpast.org

Follow this and additional works at: https://digitalcommons.library.umaine.edu/andean_past

Recommended Citation

Barnes, Monica (2013) "Editor's Preface Andean Past 11," *Andean Past*: Vol. 11 , Article 3.

Available at: https://digitalcommons.library.umaine.edu/andean_past/vol11/iss1/3

This Preface is brought to you for free and open access by DigitalCommons@UMaine. It has been accepted for inclusion in Andean Past by an authorized administrator of DigitalCommons@UMaine. For more information, please contact um.library.technical.services@maine.edu.

Editor's Preface
Andean Past 11

Writing about archaeology is the archaeologist's most lasting contribution to society. In less than two hundred years, archaeology has fundamentally changed most people's understanding of the human past and the way in which many of us view ourselves. It has made vital contributions to our consciousness of who we are and where we are. In the long term, however, this has been accomplished not merely by the excavations, field surveys and variety of analyses that are usually thought of as the core of archaeological endeavour but by the presentation of such work and its results in one or another published form.

Graham Connah
Writing about Archaeology (2010)

This is the mission of our journal: to build consciousness of Andean societies and their pasts through the publication of excavation reports, surveys, historical documents, works of analysis and synthesis, lab results, and the history of our discipline. We are proud to present our eleventh volume. Our first article is a report on what Luis Valcarcel characterized as "the archaeological capital of South America", Inca Cusco.

Because Cusco is, indeed, a Peruvian national, as well as an international, treasure, and because the city has remained occupied since its foundation, it is difficult to excavate there. The greatest caution must be exercised on one hand, while, on the other, no opportunity should be lost to add to the archaeological record of the heart of Tawantinsuyu.

Carlos Delgado González advances our understanding of the Inca center, and the activities that took place there, in "Feasts and Offerings in Arcopata, Cusco". Planned construction of a hotel and shopping center allowed

him to make small excavations into what had been a brickyard. Although the brick works had truncated the Inca deposits beneath them, enough remained for Delgado to infer that four successive feasts and offerings had been made in what was once an open area. He presents the evidence for those feasts and offerings and interprets his findings. Delgado's report is a good example of contemporary Cusco archaeology, much of which is available only in unpublished reports made to the Cusco Instituto Nacional de Cultura, now incorporated into the Ministerio de Cultura. Delgado's article brings the results of excavation into published form, and is the kind of contribution that Connah sees as fundamental to our understanding of the human past.

A few years ago Middle Horizon specialists were electrified by the discovery of a Wari site at Espiritu Pampa, in the Vilcabamba region, on the eastern slopes of the Andes. Not only did excavation reveal several of the D-shaped buildings associated with Wari ritual, a rare intact, high-status Wari tomb was discovered. In "Dating the Wari Remains at Espiritu Pampa (Vilcabamba, Cusco)" excavator **Javier Fonseca Santa Cruz** and co-author **Brian S. Bauer** announce and analyze three radiocarbon dates associated with the site.

Radiocarbon dates are also the focus of **Joel W. Grossman's** article "The Waywaka Gold: New Chronometric Evidence". In the early 1970s Waywaka, a well-stratified site overlooking the town of Andahuaylas in Peru's Apurímac Region, yielded unambiguous evidence of gold working during the Initial Period. Since then a gold bead necklace has been found by Mark Aldenderfer and colleagues in a terminal Archaic grave at the site of Jiskairumoko in the Lake Titicaca Basin while Richard Burger and colleagues have discovered gold foil from the

late Initial Period at the site of Mina Perdida in the Lurín Valley. In an effort to refine the dates for gold working at Waywaka, Grossman subjected four previously unanalyzed charcoal samples from the site to AMS dating. He reports the results here, noting that the associated Muyu Moqo style ceramics have a time span that is both older and more compressed than previously thought.

The Moche who lived on Peru's north coast have increasingly been capturing the imaginations of both professional archaeologists and the general public, as work in that region develops. Perhaps some of the fascination lies in the obvious hierarchical structure of Moche society. In this volume **Gregory D. Lockard**, a contributor to *Andean Past* 9, presents more information and interpretation relevant to Galindo, a site that he excavated. In "Social Differentiation as Indicated by Archaeological Data from Late Moche Households at Galindo, Moche Valley, Peru", Lockard explores rank and status through the food remains left by households at the site.

Yuichi Matsumoto, **Yuri Cavero Palomino**, and **Roy Gutiérrez Silva** also focus on households, but from an earlier time. In "The Domestic Occupation of Campanayuq Rumi: Implications for Understanding the Initial Period and Early Horizon of the South-Central Andes of Peru" they report on their excavations of the Campanayuq Rumi site at Vilcashuaman in Peru's Ayacucho Region. Campanayuq Rumi has both ceremonial and residential sectors. Here Matsumoto and colleagues concentrate on non-elite residences, presenting both a site report and an interpretation of their findings. They place it within the Chavín interaction sphere and draw tentative conclusions about Campanayuq Rumi's population size, domestic rituals, and social interactions. Sadly, while this article was being written, Roy Gutiérrez Silva was killed in a traffic accident. At the time of

his death he was a student at the Pontificia Universidad Católica del Perú.

On Peru's South Coast, for over fifty years a seriation of Nasca ceramics devised by Lawrence Dawson and colleagues has been the standard reference sequence for archaeologists. Unfortunately, the full sequence was never published, making it difficult to apply. Furthermore, subsequent work in the region by Patrick Carmichael, Christina Conlee, Joerg Haeberlie, Niels Hecht, Johny Isla Cuadrado, Giuseppe Orefici, Donald Proulx, Markus Reindel, Katharina Schreiber, Helaine Silverman, and Kevin Vaughn, among others, has provided a wealth of data not available to Dawson, John Rowe, and Dorothy Menzel in the mid-twentieth century.

In *Andean Past* 11 **Patrick H. Carmichael** begins a synthesis and analysis of this information. He proposes a new ceramic sequence for the south coast, discerning regional differences and taking account of overlapping substyles.

Working in the Ilo region of Peru's far south coast, **Gregory Zaro**, **Kenneth C. Nystrom**, and **David K. Keefer** examine the role of environmental change in societal transformations. Their contribution to this volume is "Environmental Catastrophe and the Archaeological Record: Complexities of Volcanism, Floods, and Farming in South Coastal Peru, A.D. 1200-1700". In Ilo several large punctuated environmental events are evident from the archaeological and/or historical records. The Miraflores Event, a major El Niño, is thought to have caused widespread catastrophic destruction in the fourteenth century A.D. In *Andean Past* 6 Dennis Satterlee, Michael Moseley, David Keefer, and Jorge Tapia argued that the Miraflores Event, combined with a long and severe drought, catalyzed the disappearance of the Late Intermediate Period Chiribaya culture. In 1600, the Huaynaputina volcano in the Moquegua highlands erupted, depositing an ash layer over

a wide region. Later in the seventeenth century there was another major El Niño called the Chuza Event.

In their paper, Zaro and colleagues summarize the geomorphic evidence for these major environmental catastrophes and attempt to unravel the chronological relationships between them and human activity as reflected in the Cola de Zorro archaeological assemblage, an intervalley coastal spring complex. They postulate that land use at Colla de Zorro continued for some time after the Miraflores flood. They make more tentative suggestions of land use after the Chuza Event.

Like Fonseca and Bauer, Grossman, and Claudio Javier Patané Aráoz (see below), Zaro and colleagues announce a new radiocarbon date in the pages of this volume.

Constant readers of *Andean Past* know that many of our articles and reports have demonstrated what can be done with research collections and archives, especially when combined with newer work and techniques. In "Exchange and Ritual Funerary Consumption: Late Marine Hunter-Gatherers of the Taltal Coast (Atacama Desert, Northern Chile)" authors **Nicole Fuenzalida B.** and **Francisco Gallardo I.** revisit the work of Augusto Capedeville, a customs official and amateur archaeologist active in the early twentieth century. Analysis of Capedeville's field diaries and finds allows Fuenzalida and Gallardo to postulate that the late prehistoric cultures of the northern Chilean coast were more sophisticated than previously realized. They build their analysis within an explicitly Marxist framework.

Our Research Reports section is dedicated to short, previously unpublished accounts of recent or old field, lab, collections, or archival work. In this issue **Joel W. Grossman** returns, at least in spirit, to Andahuaylas, in the central

Sierra of Peru, between Cusco and Ayacucho, where he excavated the multi-period site of Waywaka between 1969 and 1971. During a site survey conducted after his Waywaka excavations were complete, Grossman discovered that a local farmer had accidentally uncovered a Chanka offering deposit. Grossman reports on this find and publishes its radiocarbon date for the first time.

I contribute a research report on John Cotter's work at Huánuco Pampa and his participation in the regional archaeological survey that was part of John Victor Murra's "A Study of Provincial Inca Life" project. For two weeks in August, 1964, Cotter made a test excavation in what Craig Morris and Donald Thompson later recognized as Huánuco Pampa's *accllawasi*. He also excavated a structure on the ushnu plaza that may have been built, and/or occupied during early colonial times. These excavations are published here for the first time in "John Cotter's Excavations at Huánuco Pampa and his Role in the Regional Survey (1964)". Not limiting himself to archaeology, Cotter recorded indigenous names for portions of the site. I have been able to use his observations, combined with a 1922 photograph by ornithologist John Todd Zimmer, then at the Field Museum, to determine how and when the main ushnu staircase was partially demolished.

Claudio Javier Patané Aráoz discusses his on-going excavations in a report entitled "The Pukara de Aconquija: Recent Research Including Two New Radiocarbon Dates". The Pukara de Aconquija is in the easternmost part of Argentina's province of Catamarca in the Department of Andalgalá, in the eastern foothills of the Andes. This is clearly an Inca provincial site. Patané also presents two radiocarbon dates. To my mind one of the most interesting aspects of the site is its location, at 2110 meters, on what seems to be the easternmost frontier of the Inca polity.

This issue includes the obituaries of senior scholars. From the middle of the twentieth century until the second decade of the twenty-first, **Betty Jane Meggers** has been one of the most influential figures in South American archaeology. Unlike most of her colleagues who specialized in the cultures of Andean highlands, or of the Peruvian and Chilean coast, Meggers, with her husband Clifford Evans, Jr., who died in 1981, concentrated on the more difficult archaeology of the neotropical lowlands, particularly in Ecuador, Brazil, Venezuela, and Guyana. Meggers and Evans established cultural sequences for these areas. Meggers emphasized the interaction of culture and environment and argued that in Amazonia the latter placed severe limitations on the former. This brought her into conflict with other archaeologists and anthropologists, especially as the phenomenon of anthropogenic black earths began to be documented. Here, in addition to my brief biography of Meggers, and an extensive biography of works by and about her, we have the recollections of two field workers with whom she locked horns. **Robert L. Carneiro** was, like Betty, a graduate student at the University of Michigan and a student of cultural evolutionist Leslie White. In the course of ethnographic work among the Kuikuru he noticed areas of black earth that were agriculturally quite productive. Years later geographer and archaeologist **William I. Woods** began to explore the same phenomenon, concentrating on soil chemistry. They tell their stories here.

Alberto Rex González can truly be said to have been one of the founders of Argentinian archaeology. Working mostly in his country's Northwest, Rex González established the temporal framework of the prehispanic cultures of that region, working both before and after the availability of radiocarbon dating. In general González applied scientific methods to Argentinian archaeology, in spite of difficult times.

Here **Luis Alberto Borrero** publishes his appreciation of the man and his work.

Two colleagues whose obituaries appear in this issue died while doing field-work, living the life they loved. Throughout his long professional lifetime, **Duccio Bonavia** was one of the most prominent, hard working, prolific, and controversial archaeologists in Peru. He tackled a variety of important subjects from the origins of maize, to the biology of camelids, to human high altitude adaptations. His collaborator was often **Ramiro Matos Mendieta**, one of Bonavia's classmates at San Marcos. In this volume Matos analyzes Bonavia's life and career, approaching the subject with frankness, affection, and a deep understanding of the man, his field, and his milieu. Bonavia's final field project was at Huaca Prieta where he collaborated with Tom Dillehay, among others. Huaca Prieta was first excavated by Junius B. Bird in the 1940s and remains pivotal to our understanding of important aspects of Peruvian prehistory. Bonavia will be remembered, in part, for his amplifications of our knowledge of this important place.

In *Andean Past* 10 we included a research report coauthored by **Daniel E. Shea** describing an aspect of his early field-work at the great Inca site of Huánuco Pampa. Sadly, in this issue we publish his obituary written by his close colleague, **Mario A. Rivera**. Mario and Dan met as graduate students at the University of Wisconsin and remained friends for forty-seven years. They were in the field together, in Chile, when Dan, like Duccio Bonavia, died unexpectedly of a heart attack. Before concentrating on Chilean archaeology, Dan was a graduate student member of John Victor Murra's "A Study of Provincial Inca Life" project centered around of Huánuco Pampa. This project is discussed in my obituary of John Murra in *Andean Past* 9.

Here I would like to write a few words about how we select obituaries for publication in

Andean Past. We always try to celebrate the lives and work of colleagues who have published in our journal, among them Constanza Di Capua, Earl Lubensky, John Victor Murra, Anne Paul, Fritz Riddell, and Daniel Wolfman. We also aim to memorialize those who have contributed in other ways to the success of *Andean Past*, such as editorial board member Craig Morris, and reviewers Martha Anders, John Hyslop, and Lynda Spickard. As often as we can we try to write in appreciation of prominent Andean archaeologists or ethnohistorians such as Frédéric Engel, Edwin Ferdon, and Gordon Willey. However, sometimes there are deceased colleagues who are very dear to us, and very important to our field, but for whom we can find no one qualified and willing to write. We are always appreciative when people step forward to undertake the sad, but important task of writing a fellow worker's obituary.

I take this opportunity not only to thank obituary writers, but also the reviewers who contribute anonymously to the success of our journal, as well as those who reveal their names, and thus open channels of direct communication. Among the latter are Brian S. Bauer, David Beresford-Jones, Donna Nash, Ana Nieves, Bruce Owen, Donald Proulx, John E. Staller, Theresa Topic, Verity H. Whalen, and Delfín Zúñiga Díaz. I also thank Anita G. Cook for her advice on Research Reports and Kylie Quave for help with Dan Shea's obituary.

As this volume of *Andean Past* was going to press new radiocarbon calibration curves were published. Unfortunately, we were unable to utilize them in *Andean Past* 11, but we will recommend them to authors of the next issue. Articles discussing the curves are freely available on-line at:

<https://journals.uair.arizona.edu/index.php/radiocarbon/issue/view/1024>

The Supplemental Data can be found at:

<http://www.radiocarbon.org/IntCal13.htm>

IntCal13 and Marine13 raw data sets can be accessed in either reservoir-corrected or uncorrected format at:

<http://intcal.qub.ac.uk/intcal13>

SHCal13 raw data sets can be accessed at:

<http://intcal.qub.ac.uk/shcal13>

Following the release of the data, the calibration software OxCal and CALIB have been updated.

OxCal v 4.2.3 can be found at:

<http://c14.arch.ox.ac.uk/embed.php?File=oxcal.html>

CALIB v 7.0 can be found at:

<http://calib.qub.ac.uk/calib/>

All consulted 25 September 2013.

We are already at work on *Andean Past* 12 and hope to receive contributions from many of you.

Monica Barnes
in the City of New York
15 December 2013



“Don’t mind Panco. He just returned from an extended voyage to the South Seas.”

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