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Editor's Preface

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EDITOR'S PREFACE

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A scientific revolution is occurring in Latin America. This is not a revolution of theoretical breakthroughs or of the design and practice of basic research, although progress has been made in these areas. Rather, it is a revolution in how results are disseminated.

Dissemination has long been a problem. During the twentieth century, archaeological research conducted in South America by South Americans was generally published in limited-circulation local and national scientific journals or as articles in newspaper Sunday supplements. See, for example, Richard E. Daggett's expositions of the work of Julio C. Tello published in earlier volumes of *Andean Past* and in our Monograph series. There were formidable economic and political obstacles to founding and maintaining journals. Only one issue of *Wira Kocha*, began by Tello and colleagues, appeared. Many similar series had relatively short runs. The indispensable *Gaceta Arqueológica Andina* was published for just twenty years, from 1982 until 2002. Distribution of books and journals was made difficult by unreliable postal systems and problems in making international payments. Libraries often could not acquire these publications, or, if they did, they had problems maintaining their collections, and these libraries were frequently hard to access. The modest incomes of most South American researchers made it very difficult to build well stocked private libraries.

The digital revolution made it possible to solve many problems of content creation and distribution. Widespread use of computers allows for direct production in a form that can be accessed by anyone via the Internet. With a dedicated, perhaps volunteer, staff, expenses can be kept to a minimum, thus allowing open access and the avoidance of publication fees to

authors. Furthermore, publication is usually in Spanish, demolishing the hurdle of having to acquire a reading knowledge of English, and, perhaps, other foreign languages, to access science.

Many archaeology journals have been born in the digital environment. These include, among others, Peru's *Haucaypata*, founded in 2011 and *Cuadernos del Qhapaq Ñan*, founded in 2013. Many long established journals now have their content largely, or fully, online. Such is the case with *Chungara Revista Chilena de Antropología*, founded in 1972; with *Estudios Atacameños*, founded in 1973; with *Dialógo Andino*, founded in 1982; with the *Boletín de la Sociedad Chilena de Arqueología*, founded in 1984, and with the *Relaciones de la Sociedad Argentina de Antropología*, founded in 1937, to name just a few.

Scientific knowledge is now available not just to professional researchers, but to students, aficionados, and, as Guillermo L. Mengoni Goñalons and María José Figuerero Torre have pointed out in volume 16 (2023) of the *Revista del Museo de Antropología* of the Universidad Nacional de Córdoba, Argentina, to the indigenous people whose own knowledge has often made scientific research possible.

Although publication in major international journals such as *Science* and *Nature* remains prestigious and career enhancing, the charges required to publish as open access are a steep barrier. Hence the publishing revolution. Authors and editors can afford to make their work available to almost everyone if they place it in South America's open access, green route journals. I predict that this option will erode for-profit archaeological journals. I note that this revolution is taking place not just in archaeology

and anthropology, but in ecology, geology, ornithology, and other areas of field research. Although *Andean Past* is not based in South America, it is devoted to the archaeology and ethnohistory of that continent. We have never charged publication fees and have been fully accessible on line without charges to readers since 2016. I am proud to be part of the publication revolution.

The effectiveness of *Andean Past* has long been assured by our stable editorial board. At the inception of our series in 1987, the board consisted of **Richard L. Burger**, **E. Craig Morris**, and **Thomas F. Lynch**. Richard continues to serve. Craig Morris remained on our board until his death in 2006. With Volume 8, published in 2007, **Michael E. Moseley** and **James B. Richardson III** joined the board. Sadly, this issue carries the obituary of Tom Lynch, who died on 25 May 2023. Michael Moseley retired from our board in 2022, after the publication of Volume 13, and died on 8 May of this year. We remember Mike's fifteen years of service with gratitude, and extend our condolences to his widow, **Susan DeFrance**, who has joined our editorial board. We are happy to announce that beginning with this volume, number 14, in addition to Susan, we welcome three other new members to our board, **Sonia Alconini**, **María A. Gutiérrez**, and **Jordi A. Rivera Prince**.

Sonia is a Bolivian anthropological archaeologist and the David A. Harrison III Professor of Archaeology at the University of Virginia. Her research focuses on the frontiers of the ancient Inca empire and the ways in which these contested spaces affected the dynamics of ancient borderland populations. Multidisciplinary in nature, it draws from archaeology and ethnohistory to assess the materiality of colonial encounters and the mechanics of ancient imperialism. Among Sonia's publications are *Southeast Inka Frontiers: Boundaries and Interaction* (University of Florida Press, 2016), *The Oxford*

Handbook of the Incas (University of Oxford Press, 2018) which she co-edited with Alan Covey, and *Distant Provinces in the Inka Empire: Toward a Deeper Understanding of Inka Imperialism* (University of Iowa Press, 2010) co-edited with Michael Malpass. She is currently conducting research in the region of Samaipata, Bolivia.

Susan is a professor of anthropology at the University of Florida. She uses zooarchaeology to study human-animal relationships in the Central Andes, the Caribbean, and the Southeastern United States. The temporal and topical range of her research is broad, encompassing subjects as diverse as Late Pleistocene coastal settlement and the urban lifeways of late nineteenth century New Orleans. Much of her research in the Central Andes is focused in the Moquegua Valley of far southern Peru. For the last twenty years, she has studied a variety of topics related to subsistence, animal health, and ritual uses of animals at Middle Horizon Wari and Tiwanaku sites. She maintains a comparative skeletal collection for zooarchaeological research at the Contisuyo Museum in Moquegua. Several of her recent projects are collaborative studies with colleagues using aDNA to identify the genetic history of animals or isotopic research on animal diets.

María comes to us with a great deal of editorial experience. From 2000 until 2014 she was an editor of *IntersSecciones en Antropología*, an open access series published by the Universidad Nacional del Centro de la Provincia de Buenos Aires. She remains a member of its editorial board. From 2014 until 2020 she was an editor of *Latin American Antiquity*. She continues to serve on the editorial board of that publication and is a member of the board of directors of the Society for American Archaeology. At present she is an associate editor of the open access journal *Revista del Museo de La Plata*, founded in 1890, and dedicated to the natural sciences, including anthropology, bot-

any, ecology, geology and geochemistry, palentology, and zoology and published by the Facultad de Ciencias Naturales y Museo de la Universidad Nacional de La Plata.

María is a senior researcher at Argentina's National Council of Scientific and Technical Research (CONICET). She teaches undergraduate and graduate courses in archaeology at the School of Social Sciences, Universidad Nacional del Centro de la Provincia de Buenos Aires (UNICEN), graduate courses at the Universidad del Norte in Colombia, and at the Universidad Nacional de La Plata. Her research interests include the subsistence strategies of hunter-gatherer societies of the Argentinian pampas from the Late Pleistocene through the Holocene. She is the director of a team studying taphonomy through experimental work aiming at building an understanding of the processes of formation of the archaeofaunal record.

At the time of writing, **Jordi** is a Visiting Assistant Professor in the Department of Anthropology at Brown University. She worked in the Physical Anthropology Section of the Smithsonian National Museum of Natural History from 2016 until 2017 and has held a Fulbright Open Research Fellowship to Peru from 2017 until 2018.

Jordi specializes in pre-colonial bioarchaeology and the mortuary archaeology of coastal Andean communities. Her research and publications focus on coastal fishing communities on Peru's North Coast, the Salinar culture, the Early Horizon/Final Formative Period, and the emergence of social inequality. Her work also addresses materiality of the body, critical knowledge production, and equity issues in archaeological practice.

Andean Past encourages open review while guaranteeing the anonymity of those reviewers who wish to retain it. Reviewers contribute to

the quality of published papers and may want to communicate directly with authors and/or be acknowledged for their work. In this context we thank **Véronique Bélisle**, **David Beresford-Jones**, **Matthew Helmer**, **Bruce Owen**, and **Francisco Valdez** for their contributions to this volume.

Many of the small, and not so small, errors found in academic publications occur in the references. In keeping these to a minimum we have benefitted greatly from the assistance provided by **Mai Reitmeyer** and **Rachel Wysoki**, librarians at the American Museum of Natural History.

As always, my fellow editors **Dan Sandweiss** and **Ruth Anne Phillips** deserve much credit for their work on *Andean Past*. I also thank **David Fleming** for his contributions, especially fact checking, layout, and proofreading.

Rock art is a fascinating form of expression found throughout the world. The Andes are particularly rich in examples that, collectively, have been the focus of many studies. Here we present "Petroglyphs in Context: Another Look at the Chillihuay Archaeological Complex in Southern Peru" by **Danny Zborover**, **Alex Elvis Badillo**, **María Cecilia Lozada**, and **Erika Simborth Lozada**. Chillihuay is a petroglyph concentration near the Corral Redondo site, famous for its many blue and yellow feathered textiles. Although Chillihuay has been studied by previous researchers, Zborover and colleagues have been able to improve recording and advance analysis through the use of modern tools and methods including photography by drones, a real advance, considering the near inaccessibility of some of the rock art panels.

Edwin Silva and **Antonio Pérez-Balarezo** report on an aspect of the site of Ushpangal on a low alluvial terrace of the Huallaga River, in the district and province of Picota, Depart-

ment of San Martín. In their article, “Technological Analysis of a Formative Lithic Assemblage in the Northern Peruvian Amazon” they concentrate on stone axes, performing an analysis to locate each axe in a precise technical context. The authors identified processes used in production, from the procurement of raw materials, to manufacturing and use, to abandonment. Their goal is to address the interaction of human groups and the environment in the lower Huallaga Valley.

“Possible Symbols of Status or Authority among the Wari” by **Brian Bauer** and the late **Javier Fonseca Santa Cruz** draws on their earlier work. They propose an interpretation of a circle and dot motif found on high status Wari objects such as silver pectorals. According to Bauer and Fonseca, these “may represent politically or religiously charged items, used to designate specific, high-standing officials among the Wari”.

In “Huacaypata: the Sacred Qocha of the Incas”, **Carlos Delgado González** and **Jaime Guardapuella Aragón** address the question of why Cusco is where it is. Based on their detailed studies of both the natural environment and the city’s architecture, they conclude that the site was originally a sacred lake believed to be a *paqarina* or origin place.

Gabriel Prieto was born, and grew up, in Huanchaco, a community on Peru’s North Coast, where he maintains many professional, familial, and social relationships. Since childhood, he has participated in harvesting fish, shellfish, and seaweeds. As an archaeologist, he has excavated at Huanchaco and at other maritime sites. Thus, he draws upon many years of experience in making his “Contemporary Observations on the Procurement, Processing, and Consumption of Shellfish and Seaweeds in Huanchaco, North Coast of Peru: Notes for Interpreting Archaeological Assemblages”.

Although he does not fall into the error of assuming that contemporary practices can be projected uncritically back into the past, he postulates that they can suggest ways that marine resources may have been exploited in pre-hispanic and colonial times.

In addition to articles, this issue of *Andean Past* includes six research reports. Unlike our articles, which receive strict internal and external review, research reports are subject to editorial review only. This allows scholars to present data and analysis that, for some good reason or other, could not be incorporated into a peer-reviewed article, but which are, nevertheless, worth presenting to the scholarly community.

The first report is by **Andrés Ocas Quispe**, **Robert A. Benfer**, **Neil Andrew Duncan**, and **Bernardino Ojeda**. It covers rescue archaeology they conducted on an example of Early Archaic domestic architecture at the site of Quipa, in Peru’s Chilca Valley.

The second report is by **Brian Bauer** who documents a collection of Wari objects gathered by recreational diggers at Cerro Ilucán, a steep ridge immediately northeast of the town of Cutervo in Cajamarca Department.

The third report, by **Aaron Deter-Wolf**, **Benoît Robitaille**, **Rhoda Fromme**, **Robin Gerst**, and **Danny Riday** reconstructs pre-Columbian tattooing methods practiced on the Peruvian Central Coast during the Late Intermediate Period. This study is based on a careful photographic analysis of human bodies preserved in the Berlin Ethnographic Museum.

In the fourth report, basing myself on old photos, a rough field drawing, and a Google Earth image, I identify a possible large-scale hunting or herding trap on the Pampa de Huánuco, placing it in the Andean and worldwide contexts of such traps.

The fifth report, by **Daniel H. Sandweiss** and **María del Carmen Sandweiss** presents data on shell remains from the Quebrada de Topará, Peru gathered in the 1980s for the Proyecto Topará of the Instituto Arqueológico Alemán-KAVA in Bonn, Germany. The demise of the project director, Wolfgang Wurster, in 2003, prevented publication until now.

Our sixth report, by **Daniel H. Sandweiss**, presents ethnographic data on mollusk collection on the North Coast of Peru that can be compared usefully with that of Gabriel Prieto's long-term study also published in this issue of *Andean Past*. In the boreal summer of 1978, Dan interviewed fishermen and shellfish gatherers on Peru's North Coast, documenting traditional practices. This was a senior year project conducted under the auspices of the Anthropology Department of Yale University. Because of its relevance to the archaeology of that region, we make Dan's data available here.

Sadly, this issue marks the passing of many colleagues whose obituaries or death notices we publish in this volume.

Robert Leonard Carneiro was well-known as an Amazonian ethnographer and as a theorist. His Circumscription Theory has received much discussion since 1970, when he published it in *Science*. Carneiro postulated that the state is most likely to develop in areas where agriculture cannot expand and where, therefore, population pressure leads to warfare. His most important case study was the Andean coastal valleys. From this, it is obvious that Carneiro had an interest in archaeology. For example, he identified Amazonian black earths as being anthropogenic, and stated that they allowed for more intensive agriculture than had been previously assumed for that region. In this he was opposed by Betty Meggers, who argued for a low carrying capacity in the Amazon drainage. Recent work has proven Carneiro to have been correct.

Carneiro's appreciation of Meggers, "Reminiscences of a Stalwart Adversary" was published in *Andean Past* 11 (2013). I was a personal friend of Bob's from my undergraduate days until his death in 2020. During those decades, I had many opportunities to enjoy his hospitality and to discuss his ideas with him. My biographical essay in this volume emphasizes his contributions to archaeology.

Henry Tantaleán, a Peruvian archaeologist known for, among other things, his knowledge of the history of archaeology, has written an appreciation of the work and personality of **Luis Guillermo Lumbreras Salcedo**. Familiar with Marxist theory from an early age, as a school boy, Lumbreras was passionately interested in the history, culture, and archaeology of his country. He became a leading theoretician and practitioner, articulating archaeology's role as a social science. He also made important contributions to archaeological knowledge *per se*, and produced important works of synthesis.

The death of **Thomas F. Lynch** represents a particular blow to *Andean Past*. Tom's connection to Cornell, the initial publisher of *Andean Past*, ran deep. Not only did he obtain his undergraduate degree from that university, he taught there for many years. In 1982, when Dan Sandweiss, then a graduate student, founded the Northeast Conference on Andean Archaeology and Ethnohistory, Tom was an important source of support. In 1987, when Dan founded our publication series, Tom joined the editorial board, and he continued to serve until his death. He advised both Dan Sandweiss and myself when we were graduate students at Cornell, and Tom considered us to be honorary family members. In the 1980s and 1990s, Tom was one of the most influential archaeologists in North America. This is apparent from his obituary, written by me and published in this issue.

My close friend, **Ellen FitzSimmons Steinberg** developed wide-ranging interests ranging from the educational experiences of urban youth, to Jewish food ways of the Midwest, to the skeletal material George Amos Dorsey deposited in the Field Museum during the late nineteenth century. She and her husband, physical anthropologist Jack Prost, frequently presented papers at the Northeast Conference on Andean Archaeology and Ethnohistory. Their contribution to the history of the archaeology of Ancón, “Bringing Ethnography Home: Knut Hjalmar Stolpe’s Works in Peru (1884)” appeared in *Andean Past* 8 (2007). It is the only one of our articles with an appendix in nineteenth century Swedish.

Another friend and colleague, **Patrick Henry Carmichael**, was an expert on Nasca iconography who published two oft-cited papers in *Andean Past*. “The Life from Death Continuum in Nasca Imagery” appeared in *Andean Past* 4 (1994). *Andean Past* 11 (2013) contains “Regionalism in Nasca Style History”. In addition, Patrick published his “*Prehistory of the Ica-Nazca Littoral, Peru*” in our monograph series. In many ways, Patrick led an eventful, adventurous life which is captured in his obituary.

Somewhat shorter than full obituaries are our death notices. In this section of *Andean Past* we mark the passing in the past few years of the following scholars, in birth order: **Ana María Soldi Gasca, William J Conklin, Shozo Masuda, Joan Wells Lathrap, Jorge Aníbal Flores Ochoa, Ana María Lorandi, Luis Eduardo Briones Morales, María Victoria [Vicky] Castro Rojas, Warren Richard DeBoer, Geoffrey W. Conrad, Alina Wong, Donald G. Jackson Squella, John Wayne Janusek, Sarah Anne Jolly, Paul Ossa, Arnaldo Ramos Cuba, Eduardo Pareja Siañi, Luis Watanabe, and Miguel Pazos Rivera.**

I thank the following colleagues for their contributions to this section: **Elizabeth Arkush, Karen Olsen Bruhns, Richard Burger, Sergio Chávez Farfán, Marco Curatola Petrocchi, Javier Flores Espinoza, Elmo León, Lucy Salazar, Izumi Shimada, Daniel H. Sandweiss, Jeffrey Splitstoser, and Tiffany Tung.**

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Jersey City, New Jersey
30 August 2024