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Archaeological Investigations in the Nepeña Valley, Peru (Part B)

David A. Proulx
University of Massachusetts - Amherst

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ANCIENT CANALS AND AGRICULTURAL FIELDS

The late Paul Kosok, perhaps more than any other person, has drawn the attention of archaeologists to the prehistoric agricultural practices of ancient Peru. In 1940 and again in 1948-49 he explored the Nepeña Valley as part of his research into the irrigation and land use patterns of the coast. Unfortunately his technical data have never been published; however, his popular book (Kosok, 1965) provides some information about the ancient canals in the valley. A few miles up-river from the Hacienda San Jacinto, near Tomeque, is a complex of ruins that have been called Pierna Calzon (PV 31-43), Maquina Nueva (PV 31-42), Alpacote (PV 31-41), the mounds numbered PV 31-44, and the cemetery complex of PV 31-45. It is not known if all these individual sites were occupied at the same time, but they date to either the Middle Horizon and/or the Late Intermediate Period. Running across the western face of Pierna Calzon, about one third of the way up the side of the mountain, is a well-preserved ancient canal or acequia. Kosok was able to trace this canal further to the north and west as it skirted along the foothills of the mountains. It ran across the dry quebrada of the Rio Solivin and then, according to him (1965:206) split into two branches, one terminating near the present modern cemetery behind the hacienda, the other ending near the administration buildings.

In the 1860's Ephram G. Squier had also investigated this acequia. He too followed the canal to the Rio Solivin quebrada, but he suggests that there was a reservoir present from which the water was distributed through the lower part of the valley (1877:203). I attempted to follow the canal up-river, toward the east, along the face of the mountains. About 500 meters from the main part of the site the canal is obliterated by rockslides. At this point it was some height above the river, and I suspect that it must continue some distance before it would become level with the floor of the valley and pick up water from the river. I know of no other source of water aside from the river where this canal could have had its source.

It should be mentioned that the bulk of the ceramics on the Pierna Calzon site were Middle Horizon in date, and that the canal, which runs across this site toward the Hacienda San Jacinto, terminates in the vicinity of PV 31-6, a huge Middle Horizon urban site. I would venture an educated guess that this canal was built by the Huari peoples during the Middle Horizon, and that its purpose was not so much to supply water to Pierna Calzon, but rather to provide water for this urban center and perhaps others located nearby.

One of the most interesting parts of the valley for the study of ancient irrigation systems is the pampa behind the Hacienda Motocachy in the upper valley (Figure 13). This pampa, which is now a deserted sandy waste, was cultivated in prehistoric times. The remains of old canals can be seen in various places, and if one climbs up the mountains on the northeastern rim, zig-zag crop markings can still be discerned on the pampa below. The pampa overlooks the Rio Solivin, and a modern dirt road descends to it from the northwestern corner. The eastern side of
the pampa contains a number of important ruins including the PV 31-47 complex of mounds, pyramids, and habitation areas. The dating of this complex is not positive, but it was occupied in Middle Horizon times and probably also in the Early Horizon. Across from this complex, atop a chain of hills, is the site of Motocachy (PV 31-48). Four pyramids had been constructed there, and the ceramics appear to be Early Horizon. To the north of PV 31-47 is PV 31-154 with an ancient canal running across its face. At the back of the pampa is the fortress numbered PV 31-49, overlooking the Rio Solivin below. A petroglyph site, PV 31-155, is nearby, as is a small habitation area of undetermined age, PV 31-156.

There are three main areas of canals on the pampa. Two of these are deep in the northwestern side, both seeming to terminate at the pass overlooking the Rio Solivin near the fortress PV 31-49. These canals run along the base of the hills, one seeming to come from the vicinity of the present Hacienda Motocachy, the other flowing from the floor of the pampa near the petroglyphic site PV 31-155. The former was traced over 500 meters before it disappeared into the sandy desert. Above this canal, on the slopes of the hills, are terraces which held house foundations. The second canal also disappeared along the foothills as it neared the petroglyph site. The floor of the pampa in this area is covered with ancient crop markings in a zig-zag pattern. Facing the petroglyph site the pampa yields traces of further canals and irrigation works, all of which have been badly damaged by recent flooding and alluviation. It would appear that the excess water from these two canals was somehow used or disposed of down the steep mountainside overlooking the Rio Solivin. No traces of canals are found here, however, and there was virtually no occupation of the quebrada below. It remains a mystery as to why these two canals seem to terminate at the mountain pass.

The third canal is found closer to the river running along the face of the hill forming the site PV 31-154. Only an isolated section of this canal remains, that which was elevated somewhat above the valley floor. Where the canal descends to ground level it disappears, having been destroyed by natural elements in the past. Undoubtedly it once connected with the river proper, bringing vital water onto this pampa.

The dating of these canals cannot be determined from present evidence. There appears to be a rather intensive Early Horizon occupation of the upper valley, and the sites of PV 31-47, PV 31-48, and the petroglyph site PV 31-155 may all date partly to this period. On the other hand PV 31-47, PV 31-154 and PV 31-49, all closely situated near the canals, are Middle Horizon in date. I would suggest that they were constructed in one or the other of these two time periods. This pampa is a very important center of ancient culture in the valley, and further investigation is badly needed here.

Another important area in the valley for the study of irrigation works is the Pampa de Sute on the south side. Although there are few sites located on the pampa itself, it formed part of the main route southward toward the Casma Valley. We have already mentioned the roads which emanate from this area. While tracing the road system an unused acequia was
Fig. 13

PAMPA NEAR MOTOCACHY

Sites
Walls
Roads
Base of Hills
Edge of Cultivation
Acequias (Canals)
Ancient Fields
discovered at the back of the pampa. It was traced from the area near Palenque, westward along the back of the pampa to the place where the two roads leave the valley and head south to Casma. Here the canal also swung deep into the desert pass and disappeared into the deeper sand. We have only this isolated section. We can assume that the canal got its water from the river near Palenque, for the riverbed skirts the edge of the pampa in this area. What is puzzling is the location of the fields watered by this waterworks. The lack of sites on this pampa makes the explanation difficult. The dating of the canal is also in doubt; it may even be colonial. It is smaller than most I have examined, only 30 to 60 cm. deep. It is one of the most enigmatic canals in the valley.

There are also some canals on the north side of the valley in the vicinity of the town of Nepeña. In a small pampa, east of the site of Huaca del Inca (PV 31-198), is an isolated section of canal cut into the solid rock. I have classified it as a site (PV 31-204) because of its unique nature. The canal runs across part of the back of the pampa, beginning out of nowhere and ending the same way. Being excavated in the bedrock it must have necessitated a great deal of labor, but its function is unknown.

The canals and other sites just described are only the most obvious ones in the valley. A special study of this phenomenon would undoubtedly produce many more examples. The valley bottom was barely touched in this regard, one problem being the destruction of previous irrigation works by recent flooding, the other the presence of thick growths of sugar cane which hide and prevent access to many of the probable locations of these works.
THE PETROGLYPHS OF NEPEÑA

Two petroglyph sites were found in the valley during the 1971 season. Both are located in the upper valley in the wide pocket formed by the confluence of the Nepeña and Vinchamarca Rivers. There are many similarities in the sites in spite of one being on the north side of the valley and the other on the south. Both are situated on the steep slopes of hills where huge boulders lie scattered. The rock used for the motifs is identical in both instances. It is a rather rare variety of rock, red in color, producing a distinct metallic ring when struck with another stone. The red seems to be a patina, only surface deep, for when the rock is struck, the red layer chips away easily, exposing the white core of the rock. I am convinced that the primitive artists deliberately sought out areas where this type of rock was present for their representations. Not being a geologist I cannot identify the rock, but it was found in only a few other locations within the valley.

PV 31-155 is the larger of the two sites. It is found on the north side of the valley deep in the Pampa adjoining the Hacienda Motocachy, near the pass overlooking the Rio Solivin Quebrada. According to the topographic maps there was at one time some mining activity in this general area. The site was discovered by accident while I was attempting to locate a well-defined ruin seen on the aerial photographs (PV 31-156). While driving along the base of the mountains, a large rock was spotted covered with engravings (Plate 29A). After exploring the hillside further, a total of 17 rocks with 43 separate motifs was photographed. Undoubtedly there are more, but time did not permit further investigation; the most obvious ones were all recorded. The designs were produced by pecking the red crust of the rock away with another stone. Experimenting with this technique it was found that the designs could easily be produced with little effort.

The motifs were largely naturalistic. Seventeen of the 43 representations were unidentifiable. The largest category after this was monkeys, a total of seven being recorded. The monkeys are always depicted with curled tails and sometimes with small pointed ears (Plate 30C). Needless to say monkeys are no longer found in the valley, and either they were present here at the time the drawings were made, or the people who made them had contacts with areas where they were common.

Human figures were next in frequency with six being present in the sample. They are usually drawn in outline with stick-like arms and legs attached to a full-size body. In one case the individual appears to have a headdress, and in another objects are held in the hand. Birds are represented by four examples. Two of these seem to be pelicans or other sea birds (Plate 30A). They bear a strong resemblance to Chimu birds which appear on their pottery or in arabesque designs in clay. Another bird is either a swallow or a hummingbird, while a fourth has a slightly curled tail and appears to be wearing a "saddle" (Plate 30D). This "saddle" is probably some identification marking. Two examples of triangular-headed fish are found (Plate 29A). Parallels to these are found
in late Tiahuanaco art and to a lesser extent in Recuay art. Stylistically they are closer to the Tiahuanaco examples.

A round circular face may represent the sun; a pinwheel design may also fall in this category. There are two unidentifiable animals in the sample, one which looks like a "moose head" and the other a stocky four-footed creature that could be almost anything.

I have saved the two most interesting motifs for last. The first of these is a rectangular-shaped human head with square eye, oval mouth and pug nose (Plate 30B). The back of the head is drawn with straight lines forming a partial rectangle. The closest stylistic similarities are late Tiahuanaco heads (typical in the coastal and "decadent" Tiahuanaco styles). Similar squared heads are found in Chavin art, but there is little proliferation of the theme. The second motif is a feline head with three protruding canine teeth (Plate 29B). Two small eyes are present above the open mouth. There are definite Chavin affiliations in this motif. It is somewhat similar to the painted wall hanging fragment found at Cal-lango in the Ica Valley and illustrated in Rowe (1962).

The other petroglyph site is PV 31-173 located several kilometers south on the opposite side of the valley. The site is on the slopes of a group of hills forming the entrance to the Rio Vinchamarca. Nearby are several other sites including PV 31-166, a raised and enclosed platform, and several Middle Horizon cemeteries. The site was pointed out to me by Jon Bosso, the son of the owner of the Hacienda Vinchamarca. Only six decorated rocks were found here, but they held 25 separate motifs. In some cases the drawings overlapped, making identification difficult. The stones were widely scattered on the slopes of the hill and down into a narrow gully. Fifteen of the 25 designs are unidentifiable. Of the others four are monkeys, similar to those found at PV 31-155 in having the curled tail and short ears. One human is portrayed with legs apart and arms upraised, seeming to hold a digging stick or staff in his right hand (Plate 29C). Two representations of the sun are found, one a face-like disk with rays, the other a small circle seeming to shine over the head of the human just described. There is also one geometric design in the form of a spiral; it may represent a snake.

There are two motifs which may be considered mythical. One is a huge owl-like creature with large eyes of concentric circles. It looks like the Chusa owl which burrows into the sand in the Peruvian desert. It is called mythical because it appears to have a body and human arms. The second motif is also a mythical bird, a heavily feathered creature with circular eyes and a striped triangular shaped head. The style is rather like coastal Tiahuanaco in many respects.

The last point to consider in discussing the petroglyphs is their date and cultural affiliation. There is no direct evidence to date the drawings. We can at best make a guess based on stylistic affinities, but there are many pitfalls to this technique. In the case of PV 31-155 I think the possibilities can be narrowed to two choices: Late Middle Horizon or Early Horizon. There are two motifs which seem to be related to
the Chavin art style, the feline face with the three protruding fangs, and the rectangular human head. The human head, as we pointed out before, is similar to Middle Horizon heads, but it also has parallels in Chavin art. The sculptured lintel at Kushi-Pampa (Siete Huacas, PV 31-56) has the same type of oval mouth as this motif, but it is different in other respects. On the other hand there is much naturalism in the art of this petroglyph site. The birds, monkeys, fish and other animals are naturalistic and curvilinear, quite unlike the geometricized and proliferated Chavin representations of these same themes. The monkeys, which are the most frequently depicted motif, have parallels in Late Middle Horizon and Early Late Intermediate Period pottery in the valley. In my Nepeña black-on-white style many vessels are decorated with small modeled monkeys, a trait which began in the Middle Horizon proper. The form of the fish with their triangular heads also has similarities with the Middle Horizon. Based on this evidence I would speculate that these petroglyphs were made in the late Middle Horizon period. It is conceivable that the feline head may have predated the other motifs, but this seems unlikely. There was a heavy concentration of Early Horizon sites in this part of the valley, and if the Chavin people had made these drawings, we would expect to find them here. On the other hand the stylistic differences are great. The Middle Horizon cultures densely occupied this valley, and many of the earlier Chavin sites were reoccupied by them in this pampa (PV 31-47 for example).

The evidence is even less clear in the case of PV 31-173. Since the sites are nearly identical as to type of rock used and technique of decoration, I would also correlate this site with the Late Middle Horizon or

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Motifs</th>
<th>PV 31-155</th>
<th>PV 31-173</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Unidentifiable</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monkeys</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Humans</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fish</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Birds</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sun or Circular Face</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geometric</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mythical</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Animals</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unique</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Totals</strong></td>
<td><strong>43</strong></td>
<td><strong>25</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
the early part of the Late Intermediate Period. The mythical bird depicted here as well as the naturalistic motifs argue for this dating. All of the datable sites on the hill where the petroglyphs are located are Middle Horizon, although there is a huge Early Horizon site less than a kilometer away.
FIGURE 16
Petroglyph Motifs
PV 31-155
FIGURE 17
Petroglyph Motifs
PV 31-155
FIGURE 18
Petroglyph Motifs
PV 31-155
FIGURE 20
Petroglyph Motifs
PV 31-173
SITE COMPLEXES

There are a number of ruins in the valley which can be described as site complexes. These are either clusters of individual contemporary sites which formed the complex, or sites to which I have assigned a single number but which are composed of several parts. Although each site has been described in the report under its individual number, little has been said about the associations of the components and the nature of this relationship. The purpose of this section is to examine these complexes in more detail.

The Pañamarca Complex

Pañamarca is one of the better known sites in the Nepeña Valley. The main part of the site (PV 31-38) contains the remains of a Moche ceremonial center which includes large adobe pyramids, walled courtyards, small buildings and a series of religious murals. Although this site is the main focal point of the area, there are a number of other sites nearby which seem to form part of a large Moche complex.

Pañamarca is constructed on top of a large natural hill in the valley bottom in the Middle Valley area. Directly to the south is another series of hills around which are located a number of other Moche sites (see Figure 21). The most impressive of these other sites is PV 31-40, a large eroded pyramid which is apparently Moche in date in spite of the lack of surface sherds to prove its date. There may have been a low wall or causeway connecting this mound with the hilly area to its southwest. The sites of PV 31-114 and PV 31-115 on the north side of the group of hills tend to confirm this theory. Although both are primarily cemetery areas, remains of walls and level platforms can be seen here facing the main ruins of Pañamarca. Another pyramid apparently existed at PV 31-218 on the southeast corner of the hills, and a small group of buildings of indeterminate function is found on the high hill separating the two cemeteries of PV 31-217.

Even more impressive are the mounds to the west of the Pañamarca site. Directly adjacent to the Pañamarca hills is a small artificial mound or pyramid numbered PV 31-220. It is badly eroded and the presence of a modern habitation on it prevented a thorough examination. In the sugar cane fields of San Gregorio to the west are two high mounds, PV 31-69 and PV 31-70. Both are undoubtedly Moche in date, although there is no good ceramic evidence. The cemetery at PV 31-71 contained a number of adobe lined graves, a distinctive Moche trait.

Turning back to the group of hills south of the main Pañamarca ruins, there are a number of Moche cemeteries located in its sandy foothills. The largest and best preserved is PV 31-39, a mixed cemetery containing Moche and Middle Horizon burials. The bulk of the Moche graves are clustered near the bottom of the hills while the Middle Horizon tombs are more distant. This cemetery was closest to Pañamarca and contained the
most elaborate pottery found. Other cemeteries flanking the hills are PV 31-214, 215, 216, 217, and 219. Adobe lined graves were found in most, but the more common form of burial was in pits in the sand. Much looting had occurred here, particularly in PV 31-39. The ceramics on the east side of the hills were of less elaborate quality than those found at PV 31-39.

The Moche occupation of the Nepeña Valley was centered around the Pañamarca ceremonial complex. The eleven additional sites found outside the complex are mainly cemeteries, the Moche graves often mixed with later Middle Horizon or Late Intermediate Period burials. Curiously little in the way of Moche habitations have been found in the valley. This can be explained by either of two theories. Either the actual Moche occupation was very small and the construction was accomplished by use of local labor, or the Moche habitation sites were constructed on the valley bottom or were built of flimsy material so that no traces remain today. Whatever the case may be, the Moche were concentrated in the Middle Valley area with virtually no traces of them being found in the lower or upper valley areas.

Pañamarca appears to have been a religious complex. The structures, along with the cemeteries of the faithful, do not suggest a strong military occupation in this valley. The problem of the nature of Moche occupation has been discussed earlier.

The Caylán Complex

The ruins of PV 31-29 and PV 31-30 along with their adjacent cemeteries comprise the Caylán complex. First occupied during the Middle Horizon, this complex continued to be used during the Late Intermediate Period and Late Horizon. At this time the architectural sequence is unclear; surface sherds are mixed and the exact dating of the individual parts of the site must await excavation. The sites were first examined by me in 1967. The main Caylán ruin (PV 31-30) is an impressive array of rooms and/or courtyards constructed of fieldstone. Since no doors or windows are visible in the agglomerated ruins, the exact function of the site remains a mystery. An adjoining cemetery contains mainly Middle Horizon burials, and I believe the ruins date to this period. The type of architecture is typical of other Middle Horizon sites in the valley. Defense walls cut through the site dividing it into quarters.

Adjacent to PV 31-30 is a series of mounds, pyramids, walls, and cemeteries which have been numbered PV 31-29 (see Kosok 1965:209; Fig. 22). The focal point of this site is a large fortified hill, Area A, which contains an abundance of refuse on its sides and an adobe pyramid on the top. Climbing the steep hill one encounters stone defense walls behind which are trenches. The west side has a series of three walls protecting it. Habitations were constructed on artificial platforms on the sides, and the bulk of the refuse is Middle Horizon in date. The thick refuse included ceramics, rope, fur, construction debris, and some bones and textiles. On the artificially flattened summit there is the
remains of a stepped adobe pyramid. The terracing can best be seen on
the north and south sides. On the east side of the hill is an artifici­
rial raised platform which I am calling Area A'. I would hypothesize
that the hill was used as a fortress during the Middle Horizon, and that
after the occupation of the valley by the Chimu in the Late Intermediate
Period the site was reoccupied and used as a religious site.

Surrounding the hill (Area A) are a number of smaller mounds construc­
ted of rectangular adobe. To the south are Areas B and C, both described
in detail in my earlier report (Proulx 1968:71). Two other mounds, F and
G, are situated nearby. To the east are mounds D and E which are sur­
rrounded by the Carbonera Cemetery. Along the edge of cultivation nearby
are the remnants of several very small mounds which may also be part of
this complex. All of these mounds are badly eroded. One of them, mound
B, had been bulldozed, exposing plastered walls within and arabesque de­
coration on the walls. The latter suggests a Late Intermediate Period
date for the mound(s).

Huge cemeteries surround PV 31-29 and 30. The largest is to the
east of Area A and is called Carbonera. Thousands of graves have been
looted here, most of them only shallow pits in the sand. Great quanti­
ties of utilitarian pottery have been found on the surface, but little in
the way of fineware was discovered. Perhaps the huaqueros have cleaned
out the finer ware; many of the Chimu and Inca-Chimu vessels in a private
collection in Nepéña are said to have come from here. The cultures re­
presented here include some Middle Horizon burials, along with the more
numerous Late Intermediate and Late Horizon material. Preservation is
good in this cemetery. Skulls often have traces of red-brown hair and
sometimes skin. It seems that the few locations in the valley where any
form of mumification is found date to the Late Intermediate. This tends
to support the theory that the climate may have been wetter in the Mid­
dle Horizon, contributing to the poor preservation of the earlier burials.
Among the artifacts left behind by the huaqueros were great quantities of
rope, gourds, textiles, ceramics, and traces of metal. One exposed grave
had a fieldstone lining; in another area a huge storage vessel had been
exposed. Skulls often exhibited occipital flattening, often with green
metallic stains in the area of the mouth.

The cemetery lying between PV 31-29 and PV 31-30 contains predominately
Middle Horizon graves, while the cemetery northwest of Area A is Late In­
termediate in date. In all of these cemeteries extensive looting is cur­
rently in progress. The huaqueros in their haste are leaving large quan­
tities of cooking and utilitarian vessels behind while taking only the
finer ceramics. Over 40 complete cooking pots were collected from the
Carbonera cemetery.

The Caylán complex is one of the most interesting in the valley.
Since it represents a Middle Horizon site reoccupied by the Chimu it could
provide badly needed information concerning the nature of the takeover.
Excavation could provide evidence for the function of the stone walled
rooms at PV 31-30. Were they storage rooms or was it a habitation area?
What is the relationship of the fortress at Area A to the stone walled
rooms below? What are the adobe mounds which surround Area A?
The Tomeque Complex

The Tomeque Complex consists of PV 31-41 (Alpacote), PV 31-42 (Maquina Nueva), PV 31-44 (Pierna Calzon), PV 31-44 and PV 31-45. All are grouped together at the neck of the valley just east of the Hacienda San Jacinto. The individual sites are described in my previous report (Proulx 1968:82-87), but additional observations made in 1971 will be incorporated here. The major site is PV 31-43, known as Pierna Calzon. Its main function was that of a Middle Horizon habitation site. The ruins are located on the western slopes of Cerro San Jacinto and on a series of foothills below. Artificial terraces had been cut into the steep hillside for use as house platforms. The remains of one-roomed fieldstone houses cover the entire hill. An old acequia cuts across the face of the site as does a number of foot paths. On the top of one of the lower hills is a large stone building measuring 31 by 39 meters. It is divided into a number of rooms, and there is a huge hole dug by huqueros in the northeast corner. Below to the west are several flattened hills or perhaps artificial mounds. The entire site is covered with sherds, mostly Middle Horizon in date. Circle and dot utilitarian ware is most common, but good examples of Middle Horizon painted ceramics were found too. Less than 10% of the pottery was blackware. The site was reoccupied in the Late Intermediate Period by the Chimu, but their occupation was much smaller than that of the Middle Horizon. The mounds on the west end of the site may have been constructed by them.

In the corn fields on the valley bottom below is the site of Alpacote (PV 31-41), described almost 100 years ago by Squier (1877:215-216). Because of recent excavations in the area for a reservoir, the site is much disturbed today. The site is a rectangular compound of stone walls containing rows of small rooms within. It appears to be a storage facility, perhaps built in the Middle Horizon, analogous to Pikillaqta near Cuzco or Wiraqocha Pampa near Huamachuco in the northern highlands. No sherds were found to help date the site.

On the valley bottom to the east of Alpacote is a high artificial mound constructed of rectangular adobe. This is PV 31-42 or Maquina Nueva. Although badly eroded, this mound was probably of Chimu period. Other smaller mounds nearby (PV 31-44) definitely are Chimu in origin, and this larger mound is similar in construction. PV 31-44 consists of several small mounds separated by the modern road leading to the Hacienda San Jacinto. One of the mounds contains the carved clay column with Chimu motifs, while one of the others has been cut open exposing plastered clay walls.

Finally there is an extensive area of cemeteries which I have numbered PV 31-45. While a great number of the graves date to the Middle Horizon, there are certain sections of the cemetery in which Late Intermediate ceramics predominate. Pottery of the Nepeña Black-on-White style reportedly has been found here too. Some of the graves are quite deep and were roofed over with logs. In my earlier report I subdivide the cemetery into three areas, and these are shown on the sketch map.
There are a number of similarities between the Tomeque Complex and the Caylán Complex. Both were originally large Middle Horizon sites which were reoccupied by the Chimú in the Late Intermediate Period. At Tomeque the Middle Horizon habitation area was used primarily as a religious site by the Chimú, similar to what appears to have happened at Caylán. There is no evidence for extensive occupation of Tomeque during the Late Intermediate. Most of the ruins datable to this period are mounds or pyramids along with a small number of burials.

The Kushi-Pampa Complex

Kushi-Pampa (PV 31-56) is a spectacular Early Horizon site high on a plateau in the upper valley. Although the site has been described by many explorers (see Proulx 1968:96-99) the dating of the site has remained a mystery. I have argued elsewhere in this paper that it was constructed in the Early Horizon. The central part of the site is a large enclosed compound constructed of split fieldstone and having corners and entranceways made of finely cut granite. This part of the site seems to have been an elite center occupied by the upper classes; it may also have had some religious functions. Surrounding the compound are large numbers of small fieldstone habitations where I hypothesize the lower classes resided.

On an adjoining plateau, separated from PV 31-56 by a deep gully, is a site which I numbered PV 31-60. Technically it may be part of PV 31-56, but I separated the two on the basis of distance. PV 31-60 was not explored in 1967 because of lack of time, but I did examine it in 1971. There are two main structures that form the focal point of this site. The first is an irregular shaped building that measures roughly 18 by 43 meters. It is divided into eight rooms and may represent the habitation of another upper class individual. Some distance away at the western edge of the plateau is an elongated building measuring 84 meters by 45 meters. The walls of this structure are extremely thick, two to three meters in places, and it may represent a fortress. The internal construction is unclear.

Surrounding these two main buildings at PV 31-60 there are a great number of circular and rectangular depressions. It would seem that these were the remains of habitations, but few ceramics have been found on the surface. There are few recognizable walls such as those which form the agglutinated settlement at PV 31-56.

Two unexplored sites, PV 31-57 and PV 31-58, lying high in the mountains overlooking Kushi-Pampa, may be part of the complex. Both appear to be raised platforms, perhaps defensive in nature. Since they overlook the site it could be argued that they were constructed by the inhabitants of Kushi-Pampa for protection.

The Kushi-Pampa Complex represents a major Early Horizon center in the Nepéña Valley. Nearby are located other Early Horizon sites, but the four sites mentioned above seem to be the only true complex. A number of other observations concerning Kushi-Pampa are presented elsewhere in this paper.
The Huacatambo Complex

The Huacatambo Complex centers around the Chimú elite center of Huacatambo (PV 31-94) in the lower valley. This site contains a large adobe-walled compound divided into sectors similar to those found at Chan Chan. This site is described in detail in my earlier work (Proulx 1968:125-126) and under the Late Intermediate Period section in this paper. In the sandy playa to the east of these ruins are two additional groups of enclosures, PV 31-93 and PV 31-95. PV 31-95 is a rectangular enclosure of adobe measuring 47 by 50 meters. It is divided into a series of rooms, one of which has a platform bench around the walls and a sunken court in the center. PV 31-93 is a habitation area of several parts constructed of rectangular adobe. A cemetery also is associated with the site. Toward the back of the playa, to the north, is a major defense wall, part of the so-called "Great Wall of Nepeña." This may too have been constructed by the Chimú and thus be part of the complex.

It is my feeling that the sites just described were occupied at the same time by the Chimú and may have had some relationship to one another. The sites PV 31-99 and PV 31-100 nearby may also be part of the complex, but their distance from Huacatambo argues against it.
Fig. 24

HUACATAMBO COMPLEX
DESCRIPTION OF SITES 111-220
Table 7
The Sites and Their Characteristics

Key

1. Site Number -- the sites, 111-220, are all prefaced by PV 31, meaning Peruvian Valley number 31, the designation for Nepeña.

2. Archaeological Period:
   - I.P. Initial Period 2050 to 1300 B.C.
   - E.H. Early Horizon 1300 to 370 B.C.
   - E.I.P. Early Intermediate Period 370 B.C. to 540 A.D.
   - M. Moche
   - R. Recuay
   - M.H. Middle Horizon 540 to 900 A.D.
   - L.I.P. Late Intermediate Period 900 to 1476 A.D.
   - L.H. Late Horizon 1476 to 1534 A.D.

3. Function:
   - Hab Habitation site
   - Cerm Ceremonial site
   - Cem Cemetery
   - Fort Fortress

4. Architectural Type:
   - A. large artificial mound of adobe
   - B. mounds or adobe built on natural hills
   - C. mounds or pyramids of stone
   - D. large, many-roomed adobe structures
   - E. large, many-roomed stone structures
   - F. mixed stone and adobe structures
   - G. sites with construction using conical adobes
   - H. adobe sites with ornamental niches in the walls
   - I. sites with arabesque decoration

5. Construction Material: stone or adobe, or mixed

   - U. Upper Valley -- east of the San Jacinto Hacienda
   - M. Middle Valley -- Caylán and Capellania Hacienda area to San Jacinto
   - L. Lower Valley -- sea to Caylán and Capellania Hacienda

7. Location in Valley: N-S-C
   - N. North border of the valley
   - S. South border of the valley
   - C. Central part of the valley; in the valley bottom

8. Pottery
   - X. good samples collected
   - O. insufficient samples collected

-123-
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- Dinamite: Site name?
- Huacalarga?: Place name?
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PV 31-111

Local name: none

Cultural period: M.H.

Location: This site is located on a high plateau in the mountains of the north side of the valley overlooking the Hacienda San Jacinto. It is 1.2 kms. NNW of Hacienda San Jacinto and 5.1 kms. NE of Hacienda San Jose. The plateau is approximately 700 meters above sea level and lies about 400 meters above the valley floor. Directly below is the site of PV 31-6, a large habitation site also of M.H. date.

Description: The site consists of a small cluster of structures measuring 200 meters in the N-S direction and 80 meters E-W. The little plateau is covered with the foundations of fieldstone structures. Most of these are rectangular in plan, but several appear to be oval or circular. The site may be an offshoot of PV 31-6, a huge habitation site situated in the quebrada at the base of the mountains. The sites appear to be of the same age, judging from the ceramics, and the architecture is similar. However, the sites are separated from one another by some distance as well as elevation. The relationship between these two sites is critical for our understanding of this settlement, but the evidence is not clear. There is no possibility for the inhabitants of this site to have provided their own food, for the rocky hillsides are not conducive to agriculture. One also must wonder where the source of water for this isolated community came from. The most logical answer is from the parent community below, PV 31-6. The site may represent a defensive retreat to which members of the site below could come in time of warfare. It could also have been a lookout station to warn the community below of any invasions. This latter explanation is less likely because the view from the site and the surrounding hills is quite limited. Finally, it may simply be an isolated section of PV 31-6 inhabited by specialists of one sort or another.

The site does not appear to have any ceremonial function. No fancy architecture is present, and the sherds are mainly utilitarian in nature. The structures seem rather large to be habitations for single families; some are over 10 meters in diameter.

Artifacts: Sherds were plentiful on the site. They are predominantly redware with ring bases, raised circle and dots, press molding and snake-like applique ornamentation all strongly indicating a Middle Horizon date. A large shell bead, approximately 4 cm. in diameter, was also found.

Illustrations: none

References: none
**PV 31-112**

Local name: none

Cultural period: L.I.P.?

Location: This site is located on the south side of the valley in the Pampa de Sute near the edge of cultivation. It lies 1.85 km. SE of Hacienda Cerro Blanco and 4.5 km. S of Hacienda San Jose. The nearest field of cultivation is called Sute, and the site is about 200 meters above sea level.

Description: PV 31-112 consists of two parts. The first can be described as two compounds, one large and one small, having walls made of fieldstone and river cobbles as foundations and rectangular adobes on top. The larger compound measures approximately 100 meters N-S and 45 meters E-W (see plan). There are few rooms within it, but erosion and drifting sand may have covered some traces. Sherd concentrations varied with large amounts found in some parts and virtually nothing in other parts. The small compound measured 36 meters N-S and 40 meters E-W. It is divided into several small rooms. Burials are found scattered in both compounds, but the greatest concentration of graves are in a cemetery at the eastern end of the site.

The cemetery has been recently looted; there are about 50 to 75 excavated pits, not all of which yielded graves. The skulls found on the surface exhibit occipital flattening, and some of them are stained green on the maxilla and palate from copper placed in the mouth or on the face. The graves were shallow, perhaps one to two meters in depth. Some small cobs of corn, four cm. long, were also found.

The compound does not seem to have been constructed as a burial area, but rather was used for habitation. It seems typical of other L.I.P. sites found in this valley and elsewhere on the north coast.

Artifacts: The pottery is mainly blackware or grey in color. The sherds are decorated with press molding, raised bumps pushed out from the interior of the vessel, and serrated handles. Two complete vessels were found, one painted black-on-white with the top having a modeled monkey at the spout, the other a cooking pot. The painted vessel is in the Nepeña Black-on-White style which has been placed at the beginning of the L.I.P.

Illustrations: Figure 25

References: none
FIGURE 25
PV 31-112

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heavy sherd concentration

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graves

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0 4 8 12 16 m
1:160
PV 31-113

Local name: none

Cultural period: M.H.

Location: The site is located on the Pampa de Sute on the south side of the valley. It is on the north side of a small hill in the pampa. The site is 1.95 kms. SE of Hacienda Cerro Blanco and 5.0 kms. S of Hacienda San Jose at an elevation of 200 meters above sea level. The nearest field of cultivation is Sute.

Description: This is a small Middle Horizon cemetery on the northern side of a small hill in the Pampa de Sute. There is another cemetery on the south side of this hill, PV 31-114, but it yielded only Moche sherds whereas this cemetery had only Middle Horizon sherds. On this basis I am considering them to be two different sites. Nearby is the site of PV 31-116 which also has an extensive M.H. cemetery. It cannot be determined at this time whether this site should simply be considered a part of the larger PV 31-116 or a separate site. Because of the physical separation they were given separate numbers.

The cemetery measures approximately 100 meters by 50 meters. The graves were looted some time ago and the number and depth of the graves cannot be easily determined. Skulls found on the surface exhibit occipital flattening.

Artifacts: Sherds were not too abundant on the surface. One bag was collected. The ceramics are 90% redware. Two complete cooking vessels were discovered, each decorated with the raised circle and dot surrounded by punctations. Strap handles were found attached to the body horizontally on both specimens. The sherds also conform to the M.H. features. A portion of a bowl and two ring bases are typical of M.H. ceramics elsewhere. One blackware fragment was found.

Illustrations: none

References: none

PV 31-114

Local name: none

Cultural period: E.I.P. (Moche)

Location: The site is in the Pampa de Sute on the south side of the valley, on the south side of a small hill in the pampa. It is 1.7 kms. SSE of Hacienda Cerro Blanco and 5.15 kms. S of Hacienda San Jose at an elevation of 200 meters above sea level. The nearest field of cultivation is Sute.
Description: The site is a freshly looted Moche cemetery measuring 60 meters N-S and 25 meters E-W. The graves are shallow, probably not more than one to two meters in depth. About 50 pits have been dug on the site, and more burials are undoubtedly located here. Several examples of skulls with stained maxilla and palates attest to the custom of placing copper on or inside the skull.

Artifacts: Ceramics were rather abundant at the site. All of the pottery was Moche in style. The majority were painted white-on-red in geometric designs. One excellent example of a press molded head of a figurine was found. Among the shapes were several pitchers, collared jars, and utilitarian jars. Some shell was found on the surface and is assumed to be contemporary with the burials.

Illustrations: none

References: none

**PV 31-115**

Local name: none

Cultural period: E.I.P. (Moche) and M.H.?

Location: This site is on the south side of the valley at the western end of the Pampa de Sute at the base of a hill numbered 317 in the aerial photos. It is 1.9 kms. SSE of Hacienda Cerro Blanco and 5.2 kms. SSW of Hacienda San Jose at an elevation of 225 meters above sea level. The site is on the lower slopes of the hill SW of a grove of algarrobos.

Description: This is a small cemetery measuring 20 by 40 meters. The graves appear to have been recently looted, and they are relatively shallow. About 50 pits have been excavated, but judging from the surface material only a few of these yielded burials. There appears to be a wall cutting across the cemetery from the cerro toward PV 31-116 to the NE. The relationship of the wall to the cemetery and to PV 31-116 is not known.

Artifacts: Only a few well-preserved sherds were found on the surface of this site. Over half are painted white-on-red and seem to be Moche in style. One fragment is the neck of a bottle or a pitcher, with the remnants of the handle which extended from this neck to the body of the vessel. Two press-molded fragments were found which are probably M.H. in date, as is a portion of a double-spouted (?) bottle with a modeled lizard at the top. Mixed Moche and M.H. cemeteries are common in this valley, and this is what we seem to have here.

Illustrations: none

References: none
PV 31-116

Local name: none

Cultural period: M.H.

Location: This site is on the south side of the valley, in the Pampa de Sute, near the edge of cultivation. Immediately to the west is an algarroba grove, and to the SW is the hill marked 317 on the aerial photos. The site is 1.6 kms. SSE of Hacienda Cerro Blanco, 4.8 kms. SSW of Hacienda San Jose and .6 km. NE of Hill 317. It lies at an elevation of about 200 meters above sea level, and the nearest field of cultivation is Sute.

Description: The site consists of two parts, a stone-walled compound and an extensive cemetery. The compound is about 180 meters long in the NW-SE direction and 115 meters in the NE-SW direction. The walls are low and are constructed of small, irregular fieldstone. These were probably the foundations for rectangular adobe walls which have since disintegrated. The compound is divided into several large courts or rooms, the function of which is not known.

To the north and northeast is an extensive cemetery of over 1,000 graves. The looted pits are no deeper than two meters. Rectangular adobes are found in the cemetery, and some of the graves appear to have been lined. In another case there was a large area of burned ash and clay above some of the graves. Some of the skulls found were stained green from copper, and a few had occipital deformation. The cemetery measured about 800 to 900 meters E-W and 300 meters N-S.

An ancient road appears to lead from this site toward the Casma valley.

Artifacts: The majority of the pottery came from the cemetery area, and all of it is of M.H. date. As the ceramics in the compound area show no appreciable differences, the cemetery and the compound are thought to form one complex. A number of complete vessels were left behind by the huaqueros. These were all utilitarian in nature and were decorated by press-molding or the raised circle and dot design. Virtually all of these were collared jars, half with handles, the other half without. When handles were present they extended from the body to the rim or collar of the vessel. Raised areas containing the circle and dot design are often found at or near the juncture of the collar and the body of the vessel.

The sherds include press-molded bowls of typical M.H. form, painted bowls and jars with lugs, and some modeled ware. A fair percentage (30%?) of the sherds collected were blackware.

Illustrations: Figure 26

References: none
PV 31-117

Local name: none

Cultural period: M.H. +?

Location: This site is on the south side of the valley, on the Pampa de Sute, close to PV 31-112. It is 2.05 kms. SE of Hacienda Cerro Blanco and 4.8 kms. S of Hacienda San Jose, at an elevation of 225 meters above sea level. The nearest field of cultivation is Sute.

Description: This is a small M.H. cemetery which may simply be an extension of PV 31-112. It lies at some distance from this other site, however, and I am considering it a separate site. The site measures 30 meters N-S and 15 meters E-W. The graves are shallow and not much sherd material was found on the surface. A huge storage jar or burial urn was found here which measured over a meter in diameter.

Artifacts: Although sherds are not in great quantity from this site, those found are M.H. in style. Press molding, the raised circle and dot with zoned punctation, and appliqued nubbins are typical of this style. One or two sherds look later, perhaps L.I.P. in date. These are a blackware neck of a bottle and a redware collared jar with a twisted handle from the neck to the body of the vessel.

Illustrations: none

References: none

PV 31-118

Local name: none

Cultural period: M.H.

Location: This site is on the south side of the valley on the western slopes of Hill 317 facing the field of Sute bajo. The pampa on which this site is located is just west of the Pampa de Sute; Hill 317 is the dividing line between these pampas. The site is 2.1 kms. SSE of Hacienda Cerro Blanco and 3.8 kms. ESE of Capellania Hacienda at an elevation of about 200 meters above sea level.

Description: This is an extensive M.H. cemetery measuring 350 meters N-S and 80 meters E-W. Over 1,000 pits have been excavated by huaqueros, but only moderate amounts of cultural material are found on the surface. The graves appear to be two meters deep or less.

Artifacts: The ceramics are all typically Middle Horizon in style. Bowls with interior painting, bowls with exterior press molding, portions
of a face necked jar, and ring based bowl fragments were all found. Aside from the pottery, no other major artifacts were found.

Illustrations: none

References: none

PV 31-119

Local name: none

Cultural period: E.I.P. (Moche)

Location: This site is on the south side of the valley, on the western slopes of Hill 317, facing the field of Sute bajo. It is separated from PV 31-118 by a deep gully and is on a natural rise formed by the hill slopes above the pampa below. The site is 2.25 kms. SSW of Hacienda Cerro Blanco and 3.7 kms. ESE of Hacienda Capellania, at an elevation of about 225 meters above sea level.

Description: This is a small Moche cemetery looted some time ago. Several hundred pits have been excavated by huasiros, and I would judge that the site is pretty well cleaned out. Not every pit yielded a grave, naturally, and the number of burials here does not seem to have been large. Some of the graves were lined with rectangular adobes. A typical example of one of these adobes measures 40x14x20 cms.

Artifacts: All of the ceramics appear to be Moche in style. About 35% of my collection are painted white-on-red in geometric designs. Several sherds are modeled. There were a number of pieces of utilitarian ware, especially collared jars. A portion of a stirrup spout vessel was also found.

Illustrations: none

References: none

PV 31-120

Local name: none

Cultural period: ?

Location: This site is located on the south side of the valley, in the Pampa de Sute, east of the site of Sute (PV 31-108). It is 2.85 kms. SE of Hacienda Cerro Blanco and 4.0 kms. SSE of Hacienda San Jose at an elevation of 250 meters above sea level. Between the site and the edge of cultivation of the field known as Morteros is an algarroba grove.
Description: This is a sprawling habitation site measuring 500 meters E-W and 250 meters N-S. No distinct architecture can be seen, but raised areas in various parts of the site may be walls. The surface is littered with small clusters of refuse containing shell, pottery, and stones. The artifacts suggest that several periods may be represented.

Artifacts: Pottery is the most frequent cultural remain at PV 31-120. The sherds are undecorated for the most part in various colors. There is one piece of blackware with a stamped design, a sherd with a lug, a possible press molded piece, and a circular sherd perhaps used as a cover or as a spindle whorl. The press molded sherd may be M.H.; the others cannot be securely dated, but they may be E.H. in date or even earlier. A worked piece of stone, perhaps a mano for grinding, was also found.

Illustrations: none

References: none

PV 31-121

Local name: none

Cultural period: E.I.P. (Moche) for area A; M.H.? for Area B

Location: The site is on the south side of the valley in the pampa facing the field of Sute bajo. Area A of the site was used for determining distance. Area A is 3.1 kms. SSW of Hacienda Cerro Blanco and 3.4 kms. SE of Hacienda Capellania at an elevation of 200 meters above sea level. It is also about 950 meters SW of Hill 317.

Description: The site consists of four separated areas of habitation, each constructed of fieldstone. All except for Area D have burials within and surrounding the structures.

Area A: This is the main part of the site, located in the center of the pampa. It is a rectangular structure of fieldstone measuring 57 meters N-S and 43.5 meters E-W. Although there are traces of walls within the enclosure, the function of this area is not certain. Sherds are found over the surface as well as on the pampa directly west of the site for some distance. The main cemetery area is on the north and east sides where huaqueros have dug over 50 pits. A complete Moche collared jar decorated with white-on-red geometric design on the upper portion of the vessel was found half buried in one of the pits. The ceramics from this area appear to be predominantly Moche. Little skeletal material was found, but one of the skulls had its maxilla stained green.

Area B: The section of the site known as Area B is also composed of a rectangular stone compound, in this case measuring about 80 meters N-S and 51 meters E-W. As in the case of Area A, internal walls
could be seen, but the exact plan of the site is impossible to reconstruct without excavation. Numerous burials are found here also. The ceramics here are predominantly blackware. Press molding and the raised circle and dot with zoned punctuation can be used to date most of it as M.H. Several complete vessels as well as numerous sherds confirm this dating. One half-complete vessel with modeling on the top might be L.I.P. Little, if any, Moche pottery was found here. It is unclear whether this section of the site should be included under the same number as Area A. It was so designated because of its proximity to Area A. All the areas of the site seem to form a complex on the pampa, and since a mixture of Moche and M.H. sherds are found in Area C, this section of the site may have been added at the time the M.H. inhabitants took over the site.

Area C: This portion of the site is NW of Area A and is smaller in size than the preceding two areas. It measures 24 by 24 meters and has one small "room" 9x12 meters in the SE corner. A large pit has been dug in the center by huauqueros. It too is constructed of fieldstone. The sherds here are mixed, ranging from Moche to M.H. and possibly even L.I.P. Some shell was also found on this part of the site.

Area D: This is the smallest structure of the complex, measuring 7.5 by 3 meters. Located W of Area A, it is also constructed of fieldstone. Few sherds were found in direct association.

The entire pampa surrounding the various components of this site is littered with sherds and shell, indicating a rather dense population. The evidence points to Area A being the oldest, occupied mainly in Moche times, with a M.H. reoccupation and the possible addition of the other structures at that time. There are in addition isolated walls in the area between the main structures.

Artifacts: The ceramics have been partially described under each main section. In Area A two complete Moche pots were found, the collared jar with white-on-red geometric designs described above, and a plainware cooking vessel with straight neck. Several other white-on-red sherds came from this area. The M.H. sherds in the other areas are decorated with press molding and the circle and dot. No definite M.H. painted ware was discovered.

Illustrations: Figures 27, 28, 29 and 30

References: none

PV 31-122

Local name: none

Cultural period: L.I.P.
FIGURE 27
PV 31-121A

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FIGURE 30
PV 31-121D
Location: On the south side of the valley, at the west end of the pampa which faces the field of Sute bajo. The site is 3.3 kms. SW of Hacienda Cerro Blanco and 2.8 kms. SE of Hacienda Capellania at an elevation of 200 meters above sea level. The nearest field of cultivation is Caña Castilla.

Description: This is a Chimú (L.I.P.) cemetery of large size, measuring 800 meters N-S and 30 meters E-W. About 1,100 pits have been dug by huaqueros and sherds are abundant. Several different types of graves were found: adobe lined, adobe lined which had been fired, and burial urns. Some of the skeletons had metallic stains on their bones. A few of the graves were quite deep, a characteristic of this period.

Artifacts: All of the sherds found at this site were blackware, often decorated with press molding. The shapes, decoration and color all confirm the L.I.P. date.

Illustrations: none

References: none

PV 31-123

Local name: none

Cultural period: E.I.P. (Moche) + L.I.P.

Location: The cemetery is on the south side of the valley on the western end of the pampa facing the fields of Sute bajo and Caña Castilla. It adjoins the site of PV 31-122 but is separated from it by a small mountain spur. The site is 3.15 kms. SW of Hacienda Cerro Blanco and 2.5 kms. SE of Hacienda Capellania at an elevation of 175 meters above sea level.

Description: PV 31-123 is a small mixed cemetery with graves averaging one to two meters in depth. It covers an area roughly 150 by 150 meters. The bulk of the sherds are Moche, but others are L.I.P. or perhaps M.H.

Artifacts: Several distinctively painted white-on-red sherds of Moche style were collected in this cemetery. There are also a few blackware sherds, the shape and decoration of which appear to be L.I.P. The shapes include a neck with flaring rim that is different from the necks of M.H. pieces of the same general shape category. Press molded blackware decoration is also present.

Illustrations: none

References: none
PV 31-124

Local name: none

Cultural period: M.H. +?

Location: This complex is on the south side of the valley between some hills, south of the Pañamarca complex. It is 2.4 kms. SE of Hacienda Capellania and 2.85 kms. E of San Gregorio at an elevation of 175 meters above sea level. It is NW of the cemeteries of PV 31-122 and 123, separated from them by some great distance and several large mountain spurs. The nearest field of cultivation is San Gregorio.

Description: The entire site covers an area one km. N-S and 200 meters E-W, and is composed of three major structures separated by extensive cemeteries.

Area A: This structure is a raised platform of fieldstone measuring 25 by 30 meters. There are no accurate determinations of the height of the platform, but it was no more than 5 to 7 meters. The top of the platform was divided into rectangular areas or rooms; a large pit had been dug by huaqueros on the southern side. Some burials were apparently placed in the platform, judging from the looted graves.

Area B: This is a large enclosure measuring 35 meters by 33 meters constructed of rectangular adobes. One room or court is visible in the NW corner measuring 13 by 13 meters. Other walls may be present but were not well preserved. Huaquero activity is especially evident in the center.

Area C: This is the most interesting and complex structure on the site. It is a rectangular building 33 by 43 meters in extent, built in terraces up the hillside. The upper portion, 29 x 33 meters, is composed of rectangular adobes which have been smoothly plastered over with clay. A large central room is found in the interior. The lower terrace of the site is constructed of fieldstone and may be a later addition to the edifice. It measures roughly 15 by 33 meters.

Cemeteries: Looted graves surround all three structures. Some of them may have been lined with adobe. Skulls frequently were stained green in the facial area from copper masks or metal placed in the mouth at death.

Artifacts: All the distinctive sherds are typically M.H. in style. Coastal M.H. painted sherds are common, as is press molding. A few plain blackware sherds are present in the sample.

Illustrations: Figures 31, 32, and 33.

References: none
FIGURE 31
PV 31-124A.

Plan is incomplete

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FIGURE 32

FW 31-124B
PV 31-125

Local name: none

Cultural period: ?

Location: This is an artificial mound located on the valley bottom towards the south side of the valley in the middle of the cane field known as Sute bajo. It is 3.1 kms. E of Hacienda Capellania and 2.5 kms. SW of Hacienda Cerro Blanco at an elevation of 135 meters above sea level (base of mound).

Description: The site is a large artificial huaca or mound 105 meters E-W and 53 meters N-S constructed of rectangular fieldstone held together with mud and rubble (irregular fieldstone). This seems to be a ceremonial pyramid constructed in several tiers. The best preserved construction is on the west side where several areas of wall are exposed near the top. There are at least two terraces exposed on this face. The stone construction is similar to that found at Siete Huacas (PV 31-56) and at PV 31-175, both of which may be E.H. in date. There is a ventilator shaft on the second terrace that reminded me of similar structures at Chavin in the highlands. The function of this shaft is only a guess, for the interior of the mound seems to be solid.

The east side of the huaca is also terraced, but here the terraces are lower and wider (see plan). Some burials were placed in these terraces.

The top of the mound is split by a deep cleft so that there is the illusion of two separate mounds when standing on the top. The cut is probably an old huaquero excavation, a vain attempt to find treasure in the center of the structure.

On the north side of the pyramid at ground level and adjoining the huaca is a rectangular building of unknown function. The south side of the huaca is well preserved but is not terraced. The mound is about 12 to 15 meters high.

Artifacts: Virtually no sherds were found on the site, and this has made the dating of this very important structure almost impossible. A few reasonable guesses might be made, however. The architecture, while not dissimilar to that of the M.H., is closer to what is believed to be E.H. architecture in the valley. The position of the mound on the valley bottom, the lack of M.H. sherds, the form of the structure, and the ventilator shaft suggest a date prior to the M.H.

Illustrations: Plate 24A; Figure 34

References: none
PV 31-126

Local name: none

Cultural period: E.I.P. (Moche), M.H. and L.I.P.

Location: This huge cemetery is on the south side of the valley, between two mountain spurs, facing the Pañamarca complex. It is just over the hill and slightly to the west of PV 31-124. The site is 2.45 kms. SE of Hacienda Capellania and 2.55 kms. ESE of San Gregorio at an elevation of 150 meters above sea level.

Description: This is an extensive mixed cemetery representing three distinct cultural periods: E.I.P., M.H. and L.I.P. It measures over 900 meters N-S and 200 meters E-W with at least 1,000 graves being present. Various types of graves are recorded: tombs over three meters in depth, graves lined with rectangular adobes, and the more frequent shallow grave. It was not possible to determine which grave types belonged to which periods.

Artifacts: The majority of the sherds are M.H. in style. These include ring-based and pedestal based bowls, press molding, and interior painted bowls. There are also some Moche sherds as well as L.I.P. blackware. A large wooden weaving implement, about 30 cms. long, was collected from the surface.

Illustrations: none

References: none

PV 31-127

Local name: none

Cultural period: ?

Location: This site is situated on the side of a mountain spur on the south side of the valley directly south of the hills containing the Pañamarca complex. It is 2.4 kms. SE of Hacienda Capellania and 2.25 kms. ESE of San Gregorio at an elevation of 100 meters above sea level. A telegraph pole is located on this site.

Description: The nature of this site is not known. It consists of an area 10 by 10 meters square containing fallen fieldstone with sherds scattered on the surface. A few pits dug by huaqueros were recorded. The sherds were badly weathered, and no distinct architecture could be seen.

Artifacts: The small quantity of sherds observed here were all weathered redware. Because of the poor quality, no collection was made.
Illustrations: none

References: none

**PV 31-128**

Local name: none

Cultural period: ?

Location: This site covers an extensive area on the eastern edge of a pampa on the south side of the valley. The pampa faces the field of San Gregorio and the central portion has been badly disturbed by alluvial action. The site is 4.35 kms. E of Huacatambo Hacienda and 2.9 kms. SSE of San Gregorio at an elevation of 75 meters above sea level.

Description: This site appears to be a badly weathered habitation site, over 1,000 meters E-W and 400 meters N-S. The only indications of habitation are large quantities of sherds scattered over this entire area. The density of the sherds is rather constant and averages about 7 to 10 sherds per square meter. No evidence of architecture was noted, but the area is badly affected by winds and alluviation. In spite of walking over the site for over three-quarters of an hour, no decorated pottery was discovered. Ninety-eight percent of the sherds are plain or weathered redware.

Artifacts: Pottery was abundant on the site, but no decorated pieces were found. The vast majority was redware. Although rim sherds were found, they do not indicate cultural affiliation of this site.

Illustrations: none

References: none

**PV 31-129**

Local name: none

Cultural period: M.H.?  

Location: This site is found on the south side of the valley in the pampa which faces the field of San Gregorio 3. The main part of the site is on the northern side of a small hill, near the edge of the pampa. The Rio Nepeña cuts very close to the edge of the pampa at this part of the valley. The site is 3.75 kms. ESE of Huacatambo Hacienda and 3.175 kms. S of San Gregorio.
Description: The site consists of two parts which I am calling A and B. The main part of the site, Area A, is a small habitation. Here was found one complete rectangular fieldstone house and the remains of a second. I have no accurate measurement for these structures, but they could have only accommodated a single family. Sherds were found scattered within the structures as well as in the intervening desert.

Area B: This is a rectangular area enclosed by sandy mounds on which are growing thorny bushes and formerly algarroba trees. No signs of adobe or stone construction were found in this sand, and these wall-like mounds may be natural. Some sherds were found in the enclosed area, and for this reason I am including it as part of the site.

The entire area covered by the site is approximately 250 meters E-W and 150 meters N-S.

Artifacts: The pottery was predominantly redware, and the probably M.H. date is based on the presence of two press-molded sherds and a portion of the collared jar which has a shape similar to M.H. jars on other sites. Nearby is an M.H. cemetery, PV 31-130, which serves to reinforce the dating.

Illustrations: none

References: none

PV 31-130

Local name: none

Cultural period: M.H.

Location: This site is on the south side of the valley, in the pampa which faces the field of San Gregorio 3. It is directly south of the hill containing the site of PV 31-74. The site is 3.45 kms. ESE of Hacienda Huacatambo and 3.25 kms. S of San Gregorio at an elevation of 70 meters above sea level. A telegraph pole is found in the center of the cemetery.

Description: This is one of the best M.H. cemeteries to be found in the valley despite its small size. It measures 175 meters N-S and 25 meters E-W. The graves were freshly looted with much material being left behind or broken by the huaqueros. The graves are one-two meters in depth, and a great deal of stone litters the site. It seems likely that a fair number of the tombs may have been lined with this material. The bones found show staining from metals placed on the body. No occipital flattening was found in this cemetery.

Artifacts: The most important feature of this site is the good associations of ceramics found on the surface. All of the pottery is typically M.H.: face-neck jars, interior painted bowls, press molding
and the raised circle and dot. Three bags of ceramics and several complete pots were collected, giving an excellent sample of typical M.H. pottery. Also found were some plain weave textiles and a wooden weaving implement.

Illustrations: none

References: none

**PV 31-131**

Local name: none

Cultural period: ?

Location: This site is located on the south side of the valley, at the western end of the pampa facing the field of San Gregorio 3. It is situated on the northern side of a hill marked 307 on the aerial photograph and faces the field of Taboada. It is 3.0 kms. SE of Hacienda Huacatambo and 3.5 kms. ENE of Huambacho Nuevo at an elevation of 100 meters above sea level. The site is directly south of PV 31-73, located on a hill in the valley floor.

Description: The site consists of a large rectangular fieldstone enclosure having no interior construction visible. It measures 55 meters E-W and 61 meters N-S. Few sherds were found in the enclosure area, but quantities were found near the base of the hill. All were badly weathered, for the winds here are quite detrimental to preservation. No graves were observed, and the function of the site is in doubt. Some shell was observed on the site.

Artifacts: All the sherds found were plainware or were so badly weathered that the decoration had disappeared. Most were redware, but several blackware utilitarian vessel fragments were collected.

Illustrations: Figure 35

References: none

**PV 31-132**

Local name: none

Cultural period: E.I.P. (Moche) + M.H.?

Location: This site is located on a high bluff on the south side of the valley formed by the river cutting away at the edge of the valley. It is 2.75 kms. SE of Hacienda Huacatambo and 3.1 kms. ENE of Huambacho Nuevo at an elevation of 100 meters above sea level. The site is on the edge of the narrow bluff with the range of hills containing
hill 307 directly to the south. The site is 425 meters from hill 307.

Description: The site is an old looted cemetery which is badly weathered. Over 100 pits had been dug by huaqueros in the past. Part of the site may have been cut away by the river and eroded over the edge of a bluff. Rectangular adobes are found on the surface, and it is a fair assumption that some of the graves were lined with this material. Bones are sometimes stained green. The cemetery measures 125 meters E-W and 10 meters N-S.

Artifacts: The site appears to be mixed, for ceramics of the Moche style as well as probable M.H. sherds were found. The Moche sherds are not too distinct but include some with white-on-red painting and one neck of a bottle that seems to date to this period. The M.H. sherds include a few press molded pieces.

Illustrations: none

References: none

PV 31-133

Local name: none

Cultural period: ?

Location: This site is situated on the south side of the valley, deep in the Pampa de los Incas, south of the site of Huambacho viejo (PV 31-103). It is 1.9 kms. SE of Huambacho nuevo and 4.5 kms. S of Huaca­tambo Hacienda at an elevation of about 50 meters above sea level.

Description: This site appears to be a small, isolated habitation area consisting of two small structures of fieldstone. The largest of these is about 4.5 meters N-W and 10 meters E-W. Some lines of stones leading southwards towards some hills appear to be walls. The area to the west of the site up to the base of the hills is littered with pottery and shell.

Artifacts: The sherds are badly weathered, but most are redware. The shapes of two of the sherds, both the necks of jars, appear to be M.H. in date.

Illustrations: none

References: none

PV 31-134

Local name: none
Cultural period: M.H.?  

Location: This site is located on the south side of the valley in the Pampa Caycay. It is 2.64 kms. SE of Hacienda Huacatambo and 2.2 kms. ENE of Huambacho nuevo at an elevation of 40 meters above sea level. This pampa is raised some distance above the valley bottom and is at the base of a small hill on the pampa.

Description: This site is a probable habitation area, consisting of an area 50 meters N-S and 75 meters E-W on which are found numerous sherds. No architecture is visible, yet on the other hand no depressions in the sand can be seen. I tend to favor the theory that this is a habitation area rather than a badly weathered looted cemetery.

Artifacts: The ceramics are all redware, but none were found decorated. Two rim sherds seem to be M.H. in style, and the site is provisionally dated to this period on this basis.

Illustrations: none

References: none

PV 31-135

Local name: none

Cultural period: ?

Location: This site is on the south side of the valley in the Pampa de Caycay. The pampa here forms a high bluff, overlooking the valley bottom below. The site is 2.65 kms. SSE of Hacienda Huacatambo and 2.0 kms. ENE of Huambacho nuevo at an elevation of 40 meters above sea level.

Description: This is another habitation area with weathered utilitarian pottery scattered on the surface. A few disjointed lines of fieldstone on the pampa may be the remnants of structures, but no clearly defined architecture was observed. The area is 100 meters E-W and 75 meters N-S. The pottery is not dense, and this must have been a small settlement.

Artifacts: The sherds were quite weathered from this site, and none were decorated. The style and period could not be determined.

Illustrations: none

References: none
PV 31-136
Local name: none
Cultural period: M.H.
Location: This site is located on the south side of the valley at the western end of the Pampa de Caycay. The site is on the edge of the bluff overlooking the valley bottom. It is 2.7 kms. SSE of Hacienda Huacatambo and 1.8 kms. ENE of Huambacho nuevo at an elevation of 40 meters above sea level.
Description: This appears to be a looted Middle Horizon cemetery that has been badly weathered, as are all the sites on this pampa. Because of the disturbances it is not possible to determine the depth of the graves. The area covered is 300 meters N-S and 100 meters E-W. Some of the bones are stained green from metals, and there is abundant shell on the surface of the site.
Artifacts: The ceramics, while not found in great quantities, appear to be Middle Horizon in style. One piece was painted black-on-white in typical Middle Horizon fashion. The shapes of some of the rim sherds also suggest this date.
Illustrations: none
References: none

PV 31-137
Local name: none
Cultural period: ?
Location: This site is on the south side of the valley at the eastern end of the Pampa de los Incas. It is 3.0 kms. S of Hacienda Huacatambo and 1.5 kms. ENE of Huambacho nuevo at an elevation of 40 meters above sea level. The site is at the base of some low hills on the pampa.
Description: This is a large looted cemetery covering an area 300 meters N-S and 400 meters E-W. Rectangular adobes are found in the western part of the cemetery, suggesting that some of the graves were lined. A few of the pits dug by huaqueros are quite deep, in excess of two meters. Skeletal material is abundant, and many of the bones, including finger bones in one case, are stained green from contact with metals.
Artifacts: The sherds are badly weathered and none were decorated. About half are blackware, and the shapes of the rims suggest either a M.H. date or a L.I.P. date. A wooden weaving implement was found as was some white colored plain weave cloth.
PV 31-138

Local name: none

Cultural period: M.H.

Location: This cemetery is on the eastern end of the Pampa de los Incas on the south side of the valley. It is 2.13 kms. S of Hacienda Huacatambo and 1.35 kms. E of Huambacho nuevo at an elevation of 35 meters above sea level. The site is surrounding a small hill in the center of the pampa.

Description: This site is a recently looted cemetery 100 meters E-W and 50 meters N-S. It may extend further toward the valley bottom. There is much skeletal material on the surface.

Artifacts: The ceramics appear to be M.H. in date. The shapes of several of the rim sherds suggest M.H. as does the possible presence of black and white paint on two of the fragments.

Illustrations: none

References: none

PV 31-139

Local name: none

Cultural period: M.H. + E.I.P. (Moche)

Location: This site is on the south side of the valley on the northern edge of the Pampa de los Incas, near the edge of cultivation. It is 2.15 kms. S of Hacienda Huacatambo and 1.2 kms. E of Huambacho viejo at an elevation of about 35 meters above sea level.

Description: This is a small looted cemetery extending 150 meters in the E-W direction and 100 meters N-S. The surface is littered with fieldstone, most of which is probably natural. There is a fair amount of skeletal material on the surface.

Artifacts: Several of the sherds are painted white-on-red in geometric designs suggesting Moche ceramics found elsewhere. Others seem to be M.H. in date, such as a fragment of a pedestal based bowl. All the pottery was redware.

Illustrations: none

References: none
PV 31-140

Local name: none

Cultural period: M.H.

Location: This site is located in the central portion of the Pampa de los Incas on the south side of the valley. It is adjacent to the site of Huambacho viejo and may even extend to the peripheries of it. PV 31-140 is 3.2 kms. S of Hacienda Huacatambo and 6.5 kms. SW of San Gregorio at an elevation of about 35 meters above sea level.

Description: This is a large, scattered M.H. cemetery covering an area 700 meters E-W and 150 meters N-S. The graves are shallow and the site is littered with fieldstone, which in this case may be naturally deposited. A good amount of skeletal material was recorded.

Artifacts: The sherds are characteristically M.H. in style. The decorative techniques include press molding on several examples and some traces of white paint on the rim of a flaring bowl. Shapes include ring based bowls and rim fragments that appear to date to this period.

Illustrations: none

References: none

PV 31-141

Local name: Dinamite

Cultural period: M.H.

Location: The extensive cemetery of Dinamite is located on the south side of the valley at the eastern end of the pampa directly opposite the Hacienda San Jacinto. The site is on the slopes of the mountain forming part of Cerro Santa Lucia, and it extends on to the floor of the pampa. It is 2.65 kms. SSE of the Hacienda San Jacinto administration buildings and 2.5 kms. SW of Tomeque at an elevation of 300 meters above sea level. There are no cultivated fields adjacent to the site except for a small choclo owned by a peasant. The river bed cuts close to the site.

Description: This site is the largest cemetery found in the valley. It has apparently only recently been discovered, but it is already extensively looted, probably because of its proximity to the populous Hacienda San Jacinto. The cemetery covers over a square kilometer, and thousands of graves are involved. The graves are usually shallow pits dug in the sand, but in some cases they appear to have been lined with rectangular adobe.
Artifacts: Large quantities of sherds (over five bags) were collected from this site, and they are of great importance for indicating the variations of M.H. pottery for one population. All typical M.H. decorative techniques were recorded: painting, press molding, modeling and the raised circle and dot with punctations. Differences could be noted between locally painted ware and what is perhaps imported fine ware. All conceivable shapes were found, including jars, bottles, bowls, spouted vessels and pan pipes. In addition a complete perforated stone, probably a weight for a digging stick, and a wooden spade were found. In one grave some wooden needles were discovered.

Illustrations: none
References: none

PV 31-142

Local name: none

Cultural period: ?

Location: This site is located on the valley bottom in the lower part of the valley, in the field known as Huaca larga. It is 2.7 kms. E of Hacienda Huacatambo and 1.8 kms. N of Hill 307 at an elevation of 40 meters above sea level.

Description: There are three low mounds in the field of Huaca larga, only the largest of which seems to have been occupied. This mound is oblong in shape, measuring 200 meters E-W and 50 meters N-S. It rises about 15 meters above the valley floor. The sides are covered with refuse in which can be found plainware utilitarian pottery, small ears of maize, fiber rope and building material. On one part of the mound adobe was found, but the shape could not be determined. No further architecture or graves were evident.

Artifacts: None of the pottery discovered was decorated, and the shapes are not too distinctive. About half the sample is redware and the other half blackware. Rim fragments appear to be either M.H. or L.I.P. in style.

Illustrations: none
References: none

PV 31-143

Local name: Huambacho la Huaca

Cultural period: M.H.? or L.I.P.?
Location: This mound is located directly adjacent to the Pan American Highway near kilometer 391, on the west side of the road. It is 3.43 kms. SW of Hacienda Huacatambo and 300 meters W of Huambachino at an elevation of 40 meters above sea level.

Description: The site is a low huaca or mound constructed of rectangular adobe. Today it is heavily overgrown with vegetation, and it has long been used as a dump by the nearby inhabitants. There are burials excavated in and around the mound, particularly on the eastern side. The entire area covered by the mound and cemetery is 200 meters E-W and 50 meters N-S.

Artifacts: There was little pottery on the site. That collected was 60% redware and 40% blackware. A press molded blackware piece and the redware pieces suggest an M.H. date, but it may be L.I.P.

Illustrations: none

References: none

PV 31-144

Local name: none

Cultural period: M.H.

Location: The areas making up this large site are situated around the peripheries of a large natural hill on the valley bottom in the lower part of the valley. The hill is at the crossroads of the Old Pan American Highway and the road which leads to Los Chimus. It is 2.04 kms. S of Hacienda Capilla and 4.0 kms. NNE of Los Chimus at an elevation of 30 meters above sea level at the base.

Description: The site consists of a series of cemeteries and a raised platform surrounding a high natural hill. The hills cover an area 700 by 400 meters. It seems that all areas date to the Middle Horizon, and for that reason they are considered to be part of the same contemporary complex.

Area A: This area consists of a raised platform, square in shape, on the western side of the cerro. The platform is faced with tapia, and some looted graves are located in the central part. Surrounding the platform are other graves. Although no structural remains other than the platform were observed, there is a good deal of refuse exposed. The ceramics are of poor quality because of the climate in this part of the valley. Other artifacts include maize, knotted and unknotted netting, textiles, and animal fur. This area might be profitably tested by excavation in the future.

Areas B and C: These parts of the site contain cemetery areas in the quebradas of the cerro. The graves are dug in former marine deposits, and shell of all types litters the surface. Because the
graves were looted some time ago, it is impossible to determine depth. Several thousand huaquero holes were excavated.

**Area D:** This is another cemetery area which has a modern adobe structure located on it. The site was used by a farmer for husking corn, and large quantities of cobs and garbage litter the site. A piece of knotted netting was found here.

**Area E:** This is another extensive cemetery found in two adjoining quebradas. On the higher slopes were found some adobe lined graves. A small shell bead was discovered as well as maize and textiles.

**Area F:** This cemetery faces the road and has been used as a dump for some time. Rectangular adobes suggest the lining of graves here. A piece of white-on-red pottery was picked up here.

**Artifacts:** The ceramics of this site, while scanty and of poor quality of preservation, all appear to be Middle Horizon in date. Sherds decorated with circles and dots, painted rims of bowls, and finely painted black scroll designs are characteristic of the period. The fine painted scroll designs in black-on-white are found primarily in the lower valley and seem to be transitional between M.H. and L.I.P. The ware found here is very similar to that discovered at the site of Cerro Samanco (PV 31-4) a few kilometers distant. The shapes are also typically M.H. with ring based bowls, necked jars and beveled rims.

**Illustrations:** none

**References:** none

**PV 31-145**

**Local name:** none

**Cultural period:** M.H.

**Location:** This site is located on the north side of the valley on the slopes of the hill of Cerro Samanco. It is near the ruins of Cerro Samanco (PV 31-4) and may be functionally a part of that site. PV 31-145 is 1.5 kms. E of Hacienda Capilla and 4.0 kms. WNW of Huambachaco Nuevo at an elevation of 30 meters above sea level.

**Description:** The site is composed of a series of fieldstone terraces ascending the hillside. At least four such terraces were counted. Their function may have been as foundations for habitation, for large quantities of refuse and ceramics were found on the site. The construction is crude; the stone facing of the terraces is cemented together by mud and rubble. This site may be part of the huge complex of Cerro Samanco located nearby and of the same cultural period. It covers an area 100 meters E-W.
Artifacts: The ceramics are not of very good quality for use in determining cultural affiliation. Most are redware. The shapes of the rims as well as a press molded design on one of the sherds suggests an M.H. date.

Illustrations: none

References: none

PV 31-146

Local name: none

Cultural period: M.H.

Location: This site is on the north side of the valley, west of the Pan American Highway and close to the site of Cerro Slamanco. It is on the slopes of the hills bordering this edge of the valley. The site is 1.6 kms. ENE of Hacienda Capilla and 4.0 kms. WNW of Huambacho Nuevo at an elevation of 30 meters above sea level.

Description: This is a small Middle Horizon cemetery with graves dug into the gravelly soil at the base of the cerros. The graves were looted some time ago, and the sherds are quite weathered. It measures about 50 meters N-S and 25 meters E-W.

Artifacts: Although badly weathered, several sherds were found decorated with the M.H. raised circle and dot with punctations. The shapes of the spout and rim sherds also appear to confirm this dating.

Illustrations: none

References: none

PV 31-147

Local name: none

Cultural period: M.H.

Location: This site is located on the north side of the valley along the base of the hills bordering the valley bottom. It is between the Pan American Highway and the site of Cerro Samanco (PV 31-4). The site is 2.3 kms. NE of Hacienda La Capilla and 3.95 kms. NW of Ruambacho nuevo at an elevation of 30 meters above sea level.

Description: This site has two parts, a habitation area and a cemetery. The habitation area is in the form of terraces up the hillside on which structures were placed. It is similar to PV 31-145, but in this case the terraces are not faced with stone, probably because the slope is not as great.
The cemetery contains several hundred graves, judging from the amount of huaquero activity. The total area for the site is about 200 meters N-S and 150 meters E-W.

Artifacts: One beautiful finely painted M.H. sherd was discovered here, probably imported into the valley. Other distinctive sherds included press molded blackware. A piece of striped textile was also found in the cemetery.

Illustrations: none
References: none

PV 31-148
Local name: none
Cultural period: M.H.
Location: This site is on the north side of the valley between the Pan American Highway and the site of Cerro Samanco (PV 31-4). It is located in the foothills of the cerros bordering the valley. The site is 2.8 kms. NE of Hacienda La Capilla and 4.2 kms. NW of Huambacho Nuevo at an elevation of 30 meters above sea level.

Description: This cemetery is moderate in size, measuring approximately 300 by 300 meters and containing 500 to 700 graves. There is a great deal of skeletal material scattered on the surface. The graves may have been arranged in terraces ascending the slope, and there is a great deal of fieldstone in the soil which may have been used to line the graves in some instances.

Artifacts: The ceramics were all redware, and many of them were decorated with geometric press molded designs. The shapes include ring based bowls and single handled pitchers. Both the shapes and the designs are Middle Horizon in style. A wooden weaving implement was also found along with some fancy textiles.

Illustrations: none
References: none

PV 31-149
Local name: none
Cultural period: M.H.
Location: This site is on the north side of the valley in the foothills of the hills between the Pan American Highway and the site of Cerro Samanco (PV 31-4). It is 3.6 kms. NE of Hacienda La Capilla and
3.8 kms. W of Hacienda Huacatambo at an elevation of 35 meters above sea level.

Description: The site is a large M.H. agglutinated village facing the broad valley bottom. Two types of structures are found, those with fieldstone foundations and some with rectangular adobes. It is possible that all the habitations had adobe walls on fieldstone foundations, but the preservation is better in some parts of the site than others. Refuse is very abundant. The huaqueros have opened a broad trench across part of the site exposing thick layers of ancient debris. Cane building material, wooden posts, rope, vegetable remains including maize, gourd containers and shell were found in addition to pottery. Cotton bolls, evidently preserved in a pot until the huaqueros smashed it, were scattered over the surface. The site has been used extensively as a dumping area by the modern inhabitants, and some of the destruction may be due to these factors. The site measures 500 meters E-W and 200 meters N-S.

There are burials on the site, most of which are on the eastern end. Looking down on the site from above there seem to be one or more walled compounds with graves located within and surrounding them. The bulk of the ceramics collected were from the cemetery area.

Artifacts: Sherds were plentiful and distinct at this site. A good number of painted Middle Horizon sherds were collected as well as those decorated with the raised circle and dot. Some press molding and one piece with modeling was also discovered. The shapes include ring based bowls and portions of utilitarian vessels, all conforming to the typical M.H. samples found elsewhere.

Illustrations: none

References: none

PV 31-150

Local name: none

Cultural period: M.H. +?

Location: This site is on the north side of the valley along the foothills of the cerros between the site of Cerro Samanco (PV 31-4) and the gravel pits near the Pan American Highway to the east. It is 3.2 kms. NNE of Hacienda La Capilla and 4.0 kms. W of Hacienda Huacatambo at an elevation of 35 meters above sea level.

Description: PV 31-150 consists of a large compound 200 meters by 200 meters which encloses a small mound and several rectangular room-like areas as well as some graves. The low walls are composed of fieldstone. The enclosure wall measures 168 meters E-W and about 192 meters N-S. Inside is a low mound, probably composed of adobe, which is slightly off center. Four separate rectangular areas of
rooms are also present. It is my feeling that this may be a ceremonial site. This is based on the nature of the architecture and the scarcity of pottery on the site. No signs of extensive occupation were noted.

There is a cemetery area to the west of the site measuring 50 meters by 25 meters and containing at least 50 graves. The tombs, dug into the gravelly soil at the base of the hills, are shallow. Most are one meter in depth.

The entire site has been disturbed by bulldozers and other machinery. Part of it has been used as a modern dump, but fortunately not as extensively as PV 31-149.

Artifacts: All of the pottery collected was definitely M.H. in style. Decoration included press molding and the raised circle and dot. A pedestal base and a fragment of a rim of a jar are also in this style.

Illustrations: Figure 36

References: none

**PV 31-151**

Local name: none

Cultural period: M.H.

Location: This site is located on the south side of the valley on the sides of the mountains between the Dinamite cemetery (PV 31-141) and the fortress of Quisque (PV 31-46). It is 2.5 kms. SE of Hacienda San Jacinto and 1.85 kms. SW of Tomeque at an elevation of 350 meters above sea level at the base. The bulk of the sherds were found on slopes 200 meters above the valley floor.

Description: This site was discovered while attempting to reach the fortress of Quisque from the Dinamite cemetery by climbing across the face of the mountain. Amazingly large numbers of sherds were discovered scattered over the steep hillside. In a few places house platforms appear to be present. The summit of the mountain was not examined because of the great difficulty in reaching it. There was no obvious architecture that could be seen from below. The sherds were found for a distance of almost one kilometer.

Artifacts: All of the sherds discovered were M.H. in style. This corresponds to the dating of the Dinamite cemetery, but unfortunately the dating of the fortress is still in doubt.

Illustrations: none

References: none
PV 31-152

Local name: none

Cultural period: ?

Location: This small mound is situated on the valley bottom in the field of San Pablo between Hacienda San Jacinto and Tomeque in the upper valley area. It is 2.3 kms. ESE of Hacienda San Jacinto and 1.3 kms. WNW of Tomeque at an elevation of 350 meters above sea level.

Description: This is a low mound, measuring 100 meters E-W and 75 meters N-S, composed of river cobbles. The formation of the mound may be natural, but whatever the case, it was used for burials in pre-historic times. Huqueros have opened a number of graves, but the measurements cannot be determined.

Artifacts: Both redware and blackware sherds were collected on the site, but none are distinctive enough to absolutely determine the culture of the individuals buried here. One rim sherd, with a sharply beveled edge, may be either M.H. or L.I.P. None of the sherds were decorated.

Illustrations: none

References: none

PV 31-153

Local name: none

Cultural period: ?

Location: This small huaca or mound is located on the valley bottom in the field of San Pablo between the Hacienda San Jacinto and Tomeque. It is 2.5 kms. ESE of Hacienda San Jacinto and 1.0 kms. WNW of Tomeque at an elevation of 350 meters above sea level.

Description: This is a second low mound in the field of San Pablo, near the ruins of Alcapote. The base of the mound is composed of fieldstone (river cobbles) and clay, but plows have heaped up soil on the upper part in recent times. The huaca measures 15 by 15 meters. Sherds are found on the uncovered portions. No bone was found, and the function was probably as a foundation for one or two habitations rather than for burial purposes.

Artifacts: The ceramics are both red and black in color. Only one sherd was decorated in this case with the circle and dot. It is not exactly like the typical M.H. raised circle and dot, and it may be E.H. On the other hand the shape of the sherd seems more M.H. in style.

Illustrations: none

References: none
PV 31-154

Local name: none

Cultural period: M.H. +?

Location: This site is located on the Pampa of Motocachy on the north side of the valley. It is on the top and western side of a high natural hill directly opposite the ruins of Motocachy. The site is 2.1 kms. N of Motocachy Hacienda and 3.75 kms. NW of Moro at an elevation of 450 meters above sea level at its base.

Description: This is a very interesting site for several reasons. PV 31-154 is primarily a habitation site. Terraces on the western slopes of the hill were constructed for use as foundations for houses. Some remnants of fieldstone walls can be found in this area as well as numerous sherds. On the top of the hill is one small rectangular structure of fieldstone divided into three rooms. There may have been additional structures on the summit, but no more were readily observable.

Running across the lower slopes of the site is an ancient acequia or canal. It curves around the north and south sides of the hill and is lost on the floor of the pampa. It obviously is an important feature of this pampa, for there are many indications that the entire pampa was once under cultivation. Other canals are present in other parts of the deep pampa. Ancient crop markings can be seen near PV 31-49, and other canals face PV 31-155. This entire site described above is dependent on the water resources brought by the acequia. It covers an area 500 meters by 500 meters.

Artifacts: The ceramics are mainly M.H. in style. The circle and dot design is present, and some of the rim fragments are M.H. in shape. It is possible that some of the plainware sherds may correspond to additional cultures, but this is not definite.

Illustrations: none

References: none

PV 31-155

Local name: none

Cultural period: E.H. (?) + M.H. (?)

Location: This site is deep in the Motocachy pampa on the sides of the hill between the fortress overlooking the Rio Solivin (PV 31-49) and the site of PV 31-156. It is 2.5 kms. N of Hacienda Motocachy and 4.6 kms. NW of Moro at an elevation of 450 meters above sea level.
Description: This is the largest of two petroglyph sites found in the valley. The hillside is covered with large boulders which appear to have a red oxide patina and which yield a metallic ring when struck with a stone. When this surface is chipped away by hitting the rock with a smaller stone, the underlying white layer of the boulder is exposed. The petroglyphs were thus very easily produced, and it is interesting that in both this site and in the other petroglyph site located some distance away on the other side of the valley, this same type of rock was utilized.

About 20 different boulders scattered over the hillside of this site were covered with petroglyphs. The motifs are mainly animals or other natural objects: birds, monkeys, fish, horned animals, humans, the sun, etc. The only motif which may be a clue as to which culture produced the drawings is what appears to be a mouth with three huge canine teeth protruding from it. This could possibly be Chavin! On the other hand the other motifs are very naturalistic and exhibit none of the proliferations or "kennings" so often equated with the Chavin art style. So the identity of the primitive artists who fashioned these works of art must remain a mystery.

It probably should be mentioned that there is an old cactus on the site on which earlier visitors have inscribed messages. One pertains to the supposed finding of gold and silver in the area. Indeed the maps of the area indicate that mines were once present near here. I was at first very suspicious that these petroglyphs may have been made by modern travelers. This was before I discovered similar petroglyphs on the other side of the valley. The motifs are definitely pre-Columbian and are very well executed. It would not be logical for any modern individual to produce the large quantity of designs found on this site. There is no doubt in my mind that they are authentic.

Artifacts: none

Illustrations: Plates 29 and 30; Figures 14 through 18

References: none

PV 31-156

Local name: none

Cultural period: ?

Location: This site is deep in the Motocachy pampa in a small quebrada on the eastern side of the mountains overlooking the Rio Solivin. It is 2.75 kms. N of Hacienda Motocachy and 5.0 kms. NW of Moro at an elevation of 450 meters above sea level.