

SETTLEMENT PATTERNS AND SOCIETY IN SOUTH COASTAL PERU: Report on a Survey of the Lower Rio Nasca and Rio Grande, 1998

Donald A. Proulx
University of Massachusetts
Revised and Illustrated pdf Version
2007

Introduction

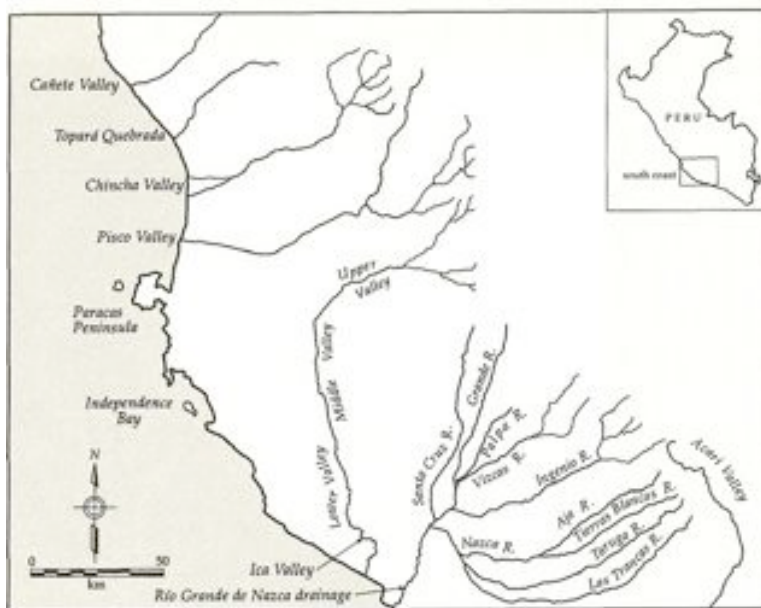


Fig. 1

The Rio Grande de Nasca drainage on the south coast of Peru consists of ten distinct tributaries, all of which eventually merge with the Rio Grande forming the largest and most complex river system in that part of the country (Fig. 1). This area of over 10,750 square kilometers was the homeland of a series of ancient cultures, which excelled in their ability to adapt to the harsh desert conditions and perennial lack of water confronting them in this

desolate region. None of these early Peruvian societies possessed a writing system, and therefore only archaeology can provide the means of reconstructing their life ways and an understanding of their nature and complexity. Scientific excavation in the drainage, however, has been infrequent and of limited scope compared to the high volume of illegal looting that continues to this day.

During the past two decades a number of systematic archaeological surveys have been undertaken to record all the sites in the drainage prior to their further destruction and to use this data to describe the function, size and dates for each site based on surface architecture and artifacts. Major surveys were made of the Palpa and Viscos tributaries by David Browne and his colleagues (Browne and Baraybar 1988; Browne 1992); the Ingenio River by Helaine Silverman (1993); the Aja, Tierras Blancas, Taruga and Trancas by Katharina Schreiber (Schreiber and Lancho 1995); and the littoral zone by Patrick Carmichael (1991) (Fig. 2).

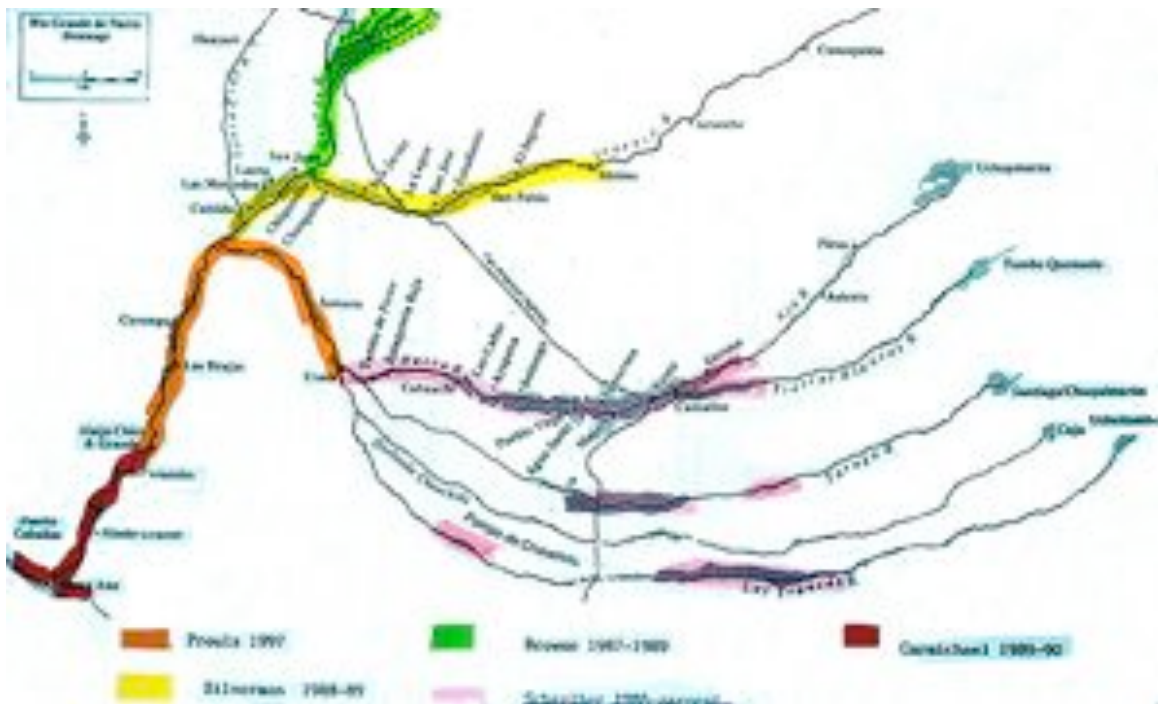


Fig. 2

The last major sector of the drainage that had not received systematic attention was a U-shaped area consisting of the lower portion of the Rio Nasca from Usaca to its confluence with the Rio Grande, and the lower Rio Grande from Cabildo to Maijo Grande including the Coyungo area (Fig. 3).

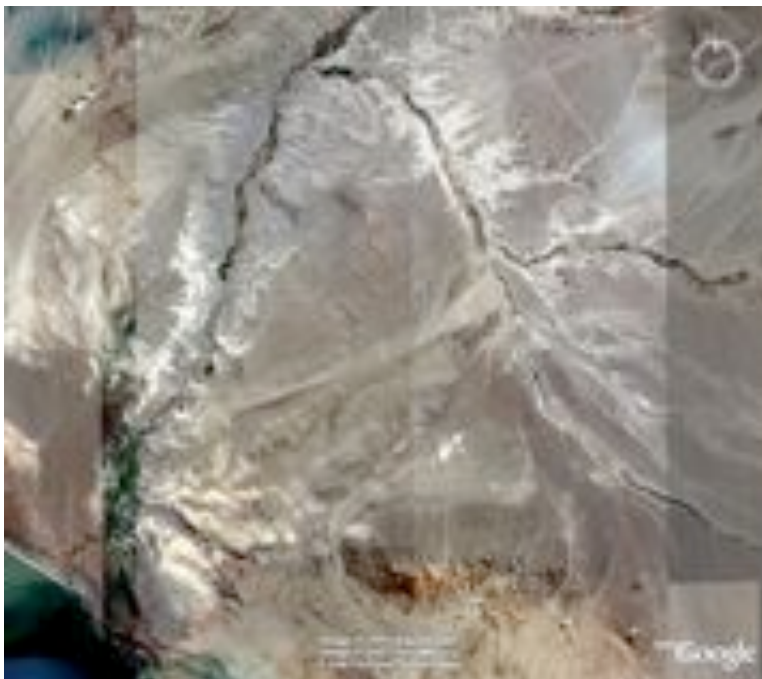


Fig. 3

During 1996 and 1997, preliminary excursions were made into this region to determine the feasibility of conducting a full-scale survey. After careful consideration, it decided to explore this area because of its critical geographical location and its potential for answering a number of questions about the Nasca Culture of the Early Intermediate Period. The H. John Heinz III Charitable Trust provided funding for the 1998 fieldwork and permission for the survey was secured from the Instituto Nacional de Cultura in Lima and in Ica.

Objectives of the Research

There were four major objectives of the 1998 research. First, I wanted to systematically record all of the sites in the survey area in an attempt to complete the coverage of all the major portions of the drainage. Hopefully, in the near future, the results of all these individual surveys undertaken in the Rio Grande drainage can be combined into a single report. This will allow scholars to have a comprehensive picture of the changing settlement patterns over time and of regional variations within the drainage.

Second, I hoped to find evidence of Nasca habitation sites which could lead to a better interpretation of the socio-political organization of Nasca society. Most research up to this point has concentrated on Nasca ceremonial sites or cemeteries; little is known about the nature of Nasca habitations sites. Although no excavation was planned for the survey, the surface remains at most sites are indicative of their function and thus settlement size and settlement patterns could be discerned. This data could later be compared to other parts of the drainage to develop a better understanding of the settlement patterns and resource areas.

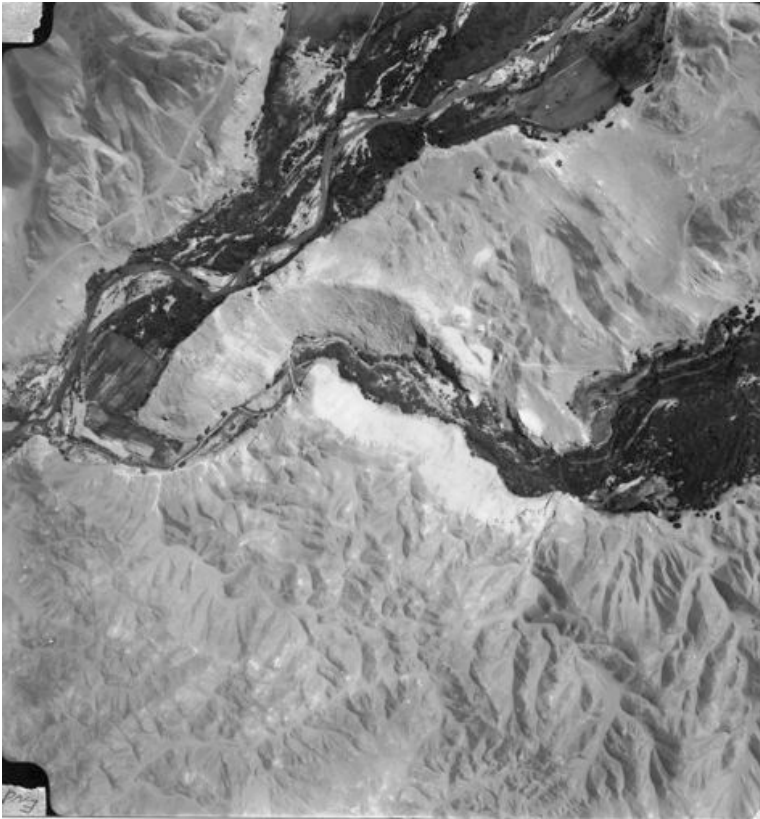
Third, in collaboration with my colleague David Johnson, I wanted to investigate the correlation of the sites we discovered with water sources (springs or puquios as well as water bearing geological faults), and these in turn with the "Nasca Lines" or geoglyphs. In 1996 Johnson first discovered a strong correlation between certain ground drawings or geoglyphs and subterranean aquifers which conducted water along geological faults. He argued that the ancient people in this drainage were mapping the location of water sources with the geoglyphs and that these in turn would lead to archaeological sites. In 1998 while I was conducting the archaeological survey, Johnson and a team of geologists were charting the location of geological faults and water sources. Later in the season, after I had completed the survey, Johnson visited many of the sites to see if they had geoglyphs associated with them. The results of this work will be noted below.

Finally, I wanted to investigate the major routes connecting the interior agricultural areas with the coast to demonstrate the role of maritime resources in the Nasca diet. It has been suggested by at least one researcher that the sea played a minor role in the diet of the local people, especially the Nasca while I have always felt the

opposite based on the frequency of maritime motifs on the pottery. I hoped to find archaeological evidence to support the concept of a mixed economy based on both intensive irrigation agriculture as well as products from the ocean and river.

Methodology

With the financial support of a grant from the H. John Heinz III Charitable Fund, I spent the months of June, July and August 1998 in Peru undertaking the survey described above. I was fortunate in being able to rent a new four-wheel drive jeep from a friend in Lima at a very reasonable cost. My base of operation was the town of Nasca where we had rooms in an inexpensive but comfortable Hostal. A Peruvian graduate student, Ana Nieves, who is currently studying at the University of Texas, assisted me. She worked with me for the majority of the field season and was of invaluable help. I also sponsored two Peruvian undergraduate students from the Universidad Nacional "San Luis Gonzaga" in Ica. Henry Falcón Amado and Miriam Gavilán Roayza worked with me for one week apiece during which time they learned the basic techniques of archaeological survey. I was also assisted by other students and local guides including Tonya Panion, a graduate student from the University of Massachusetts, Alonzo Lancho, a Peruvian undergraduate student and Amy Groleau, an undergraduate Anthropology major at the University of Massachusetts.



I was able to purchase a set of aerial photographs from the Peruvian National Aerial Photography Service at a scale of 1:10,000. These sheets were attached to a wooden board and covered with a transparent mylar overlay sheet on which sites were recorded as they were found. A complete set of topographic maps at scales of 1:50,000 and 1:100,000 were used along with a GPS (Global Positioning System) instrument which provided the exact latitude and longitude of each site we recorded--information which can be transferred to the topographic maps. I also had NASA satellite

<u>Period</u>	<u>Culture</u>	<u>Dates</u>	<u>Number of Sites</u>
Early Horizon	Paracas/Tajo	900-200 B.C.	13* cemetery 6 habitation
Early Intermediate Period	Nasca	200 B.C.-A.D. 650	77 cemetery 31 habitation
Middle Horizon	N-9, Atarco, Soisongo Epigonal	650-900 A.D.	18 cemetery 1 habitation
Late Intermediate Period	Carrizal, Poroma	900-1476 A.D.	58 cemetery 31 habitation
Late Horizon	Inca	1476-1532 A.D.	5 cemetery 1 habitation

* The numbers exceed 128 because many sites were multi-occupational

Early Horizon sherds in small quantities were found in a total of 13 sites, mostly in the lower Rio Grande area. The majority of these vessels were utilitarian with decoration consisting of incised triangles with punctation, circles and dots, or braided handles. Whether these ceramics should be called "Paracas" or Tajo is based more on semantics than on major cultural differences. A beautiful Ocucaje 8 or 9 interior decorated bowl, found in the Atarco Valley by an agricultural worker, was covered with killer whales with incised outlines and resin paints. This piece and others like it have been found in various sites in the valley. Our survey did not reveal any major Early Horizon ceremonial sites--only several small multi-occupational habitation areas and cemeteries where Early Horizon sherds were part of the assemblage.

Of the 128 sites recorded, a majority (89) had some level of Nasca occupation. Most of these sites were cemeteries (77), but several unexpected features were noted. Previously, Nasca graves were described as unlined pits in the sand in which a seated mummy bundle and funerary offerings were placed, and then covered with a roof of huarango beams and/or adobes. We discovered a wide variety of Nasca grave forms, including many with adobe walls, and some with thatch roofing material. Judging from recent discoveries of very deep elite Nasca tombs made at La Muña in the Palpa Valley, it appears that there was more variation in Nasca graves than once thought. Hopefully unlooted elite graves can be located and excavated in the future in order to elucidate the nature of Nasca political organization. Contrary to my expectation of finding cemeteries separate and isolated from habitation sites, many of the cemeteries were adjacent to and an integral part of Nasca settlements.

We had hoped to find several large Nasca urban centers in the course of the survey. Surprisingly, most of the 31 sites containing evidence of Nasca habitation could

be described as small hamlets. The only exception was the multi-occupational complex of sites numbered RG-25, 56, 57 and 58 opposite the town of Coyungo which appears to be one huge urban center with associated cemeteries. Judging from the nature of the architecture and the prevalence of Late Intermediate Period pottery over the site in addition to occasional groupings of Nasca pottery, the majority of these structures are late (LIP), however, there appears to have been a substantial Nasca occupation here as well. Many of the smaller Nasca habitation sites were located near springs or "pukios" where water seeped from geological faults providing a year-round source of water. These sites were particularly prevalent in the lower Nasca Valley in the area around Santa Clara, Agua Dulce and Los Colorados, but there are also a number of pukios in the Coyungo basin. I need to compare my findings with the survey results of my colleagues in the other tributaries in order to ascertain whether we have an anomaly in my survey area, perhaps with the larger urban centers being situated in the more agriculturally productive portions of the drainage, or whether small settlements are the rule in Nasca society.

Another surprise was the paucity of Middle Horizon sites in the survey area. Perhaps continued analysis of the surface pottery collections and a better refinement of the ceramic collections will increase this number in the future, but sites with diagnostic "Epigonal" designs were very sparse. Eighteen Middle Horizon cemeteries were recorded, most displaying the characteristic cotton mummy wrappings that are frequently found at this time period. Several elaborate Middle Horizon tombs with plastered walls painted white and having niches in the walls were found at RN-33. The Middle Horizon sites seem to be concentrated in a small area on the west side of the lower Nasca River just down river from the confluence of the Quebrada Usaca with the Rio Nasca. Only one site seemed to have Middle Horizon habitation remains. More numerous Middle Horizon sites have been found in other parts of the drainage, including the north side of the Rio Grande Valley near Cabildo.

Other than Nasca period sites, the Late Intermediate Period produced the second largest concentration of sites and the only ruins that could truly be called urban centers. David Robinson divided the Late Intermediate Period ceramics into two groups, Carrizal and Poroma. In the Ica Valley, Menzel built on her earlier designations of Chulpaca and Soniche, which were roughly comparable in time to Carrizal and Poroma, to construct a 10 phase sequence that she called the Ica style. Others, pointing to the similarity between these Late Intermediate Period ceramics and those of the Chincha Valley to the North, refer to the style as Chincha-Ica. Until the exact political relationship between these various valleys is better known, and until I can study and seriate the Late Intermediate Period pottery from the survey area, I will simply lump the variations into the category "Late Intermediate Period."

There are 31 Late Intermediate Period habitation sites in the survey area, including several covering more than a square kilometer. RN 15, RN-17, RG-9, and the complex RG-56 57 and 58 fall in this category. The huge settlements of RN-15, 17 and RG-9 are constructed on the slopes of hills, near springs or pukios, overlooking the valley below. The Coyungo complex of RG-56, 57 and 58 was built on the pampa adjacent to the river. The distinguishing feature of these late cities is the use of cobblestones as

construction material. Structures of varying size along with huge open plazas are present. Obviously this was a time of population growth and the concentration of people into large centers.

In addition to the habitation sites, 58 Late Intermediate Period cemeteries were recorded, sometimes mixed with the graves of earlier cultures. Tombs tended to be large, deep and rectangular in shape, often with adobe lining. These tombs tended to have the best preserved and most numerous organic remains such as textiles, slings, and mummies. Perhaps due to the increase in population, the size of Late Intermediate Period cemeteries was larger than those of earlier periods, and LIP peoples often reused earlier cemeteries.

Only nine sites with Inca pottery were recorded. The most interesting of these sites was RG-7, in the area at the base of Cerro Colorado near the confluence of the Rio Nasca with the Rio Grande, where a peasant showed us a beautiful Inca Aryballoid jar found nearby. I suspect that there are many more Late Horizon sites we visited, but that the local people continued to make their characteristic LIP pottery even under Inca subjugation, as was the case in the Ica Valley (see Menzel 1976). The Inca controlled this drainage from the site of Paradoles on the outskirts of the modern city of Nasca. Here one can see the Cuzco style stone walls and niches and find more traces of Inca elite pottery. How extensive control was over this region and how many sites they built must be sorted out from the results of the various unpublished surveys.

Socio-Political Organization

The second objective of the survey, to shed light on the nature of the socio-political organization of the Nasca Culture during the Early Intermediate Period, will require additional analysis of data from the other surveys undertaken in the drainage to provide valid answers to long-debated questions. However, the lack of large Nasca urban centers in the lower Rio Nasca and Rio Grande sectors, as noted above, supports the now widely accepted theory that the Nasca were organized into a series of local chiefdoms rather than a primitive state controlled by a central government. Sharing a common religion and symbolic system, these local political entities ruled from regional centers situated in critical locations in the various tributaries. The only possible center of such activity in my survey area would have been the large complex at Coyungo in the lower Rio Grande Valley (sites RG-25, 56, 57, 58). Other centers existed in the more agriculturally dominant parts of the drainage, along the Palpa, Ingenio, middle Rio Grande, Tierras Blancas, Aja and Taruga valleys. The local leaders ruling from these centers had dual functions as religious leaders (shamans) and secular warriors. The role of warrior-chief seems to have become more important beginning in Phase 5 when well documented droughts (dating between A.D. 540-560 and 570-610), caused much social upheaval and changes in settlement patterns (see Schreiber and Lancho 1995:251). Warfare took place among the many political units to obtain scarce agricultural land and water resources, as well providing a source of victims for ritual decapitation, especially in Phases 5, 6 and 7.

My survey documented concentrations of Nasca 5 sites in the Usaca area where several geological faults conducted subterranean water to the area. My settlement pattern analysis is still ongoing, but already differences in the distribution of sites from various cultures and phases are evident. A full report on the settlement pattern analysis will be forthcoming.

Correlation of the Sites with Water Sources

The third objective of the survey was to investigate the correlation of the sites discovered with water sources, geological faults, and geoglyphs in conjunction with David Johnson. This research was also highly successful. Concentrating primarily on the Nasca period sites, the location of non-riverine water sources was carefully noted by the archaeologists. Once the survey was completed, Johnson and his team of geologists plotted the location of the geological faults adjacent to each site and the presence and location of any geoglyphs. A correlation was found between some site locations, faults, springs, puquios and other non-riverine water sources, and large geometric geoglyphs. This analysis is also ongoing, but some of the data has been presented at scientific meetings (see Johnson 1997, Proulx and Johnson 1999 and Johnson 1999). Johnson will be reporting on this work in detail in the future following further field research.

Role of the Sea in Nasca Life

Lastly, I hoped to explore the role of the sea in Nasca society through an examination of the sites discovered in the lower portion of the Rio Grande. Some researchers have questioned the importance of maritime resources in the diet of the Nasca, correctly pointing out the distance of most Nasca sites from the ocean and the primacy of agricultural plants in their everyday lives. The ceramic iconography clearly depicted a variety of fish, sea mammals, birds and fishermen, yet some scholars argued that these representations were symbolic rather than representational. Our research uncovered large amounts of sea shells, fish nets, sea urchins and other remains at Nasca sites all along the lower Rio Grande and up into the other tributaries as well. Obviously the inhabitants of these small sites had access to the sea and were utilizing maritime resources on a regular basis. Observation of modern fisherman making regular trips to the shore, especially to the vicinity of Puerto Caballas, and a study of the routes taken to these locations has provided valuable new insights into the activities of the ancients.

In summery, the major objectives of the research were realized. Over 128 new sites were studied and documented. Valuable new information on settlement patterns was obtained and the foundation was laid for an extensive study of the correlation between the archaeological sites, water sources, and geoglyphs. Future work will concentrate on examining specific sites in the survey area and on demonstrating the validity of Johnson's hydrological theory.

Bibliography

Browne, David

- 1992 Further Archaeological Reconnaissance in the Province of Palpa, Department of Ica, Peru. In *Ancient America: Contributions to New World Archaeology*, edited by Nicholas J. Saunders, Pp. 77-116. Oxbow Monograph 24. Oxford: Oxbow Books.

Browne, David and José Pablo Baraybar

- 1988 An Archaeological Reconnaissance of the Province of Palpa, Department of Ica, Peru. in *Recent Studies in Pre-Columbian Archaeology*, edited by Nicholas J. Saunders and Olivier de Montmollin, Pp. 299-325. BAR International Series 421. Oxford.

Carmichael, Patrick

- 1991 Prehistoric Settlement of the Ica-Grande Littoral, Southern Peru. Research Report to the Social Science and Humanities Council of Canada.

Isla C., Johny

- 1993 La ocupación Nasca en Usaca. *Gaceta Arqueologica Andina* VI (22): 119-151. Lima: Instituto Andino de Estudios Arqueológicos.

Johnson, David W.

- 1997 The Relationship Between the Lines of Nasca and Water Resources. Paper presented to the 16th Annual Northeast Conference on Andean Archaeology and Ethnohistory, University of Maine, Orono.
- 1998a The Water Lines of Nasca. *Rumbos* 3(11): 50-56, Lima.
- 1998b The Correlation Between the Geology, Hydrology Archaeology and Geoglyphs of the Rio Grande de Nasca. Paper presented to the 17th Annual Northeast Conference on Andean Archaeology and Ethnohistory, Binghamton University.
- 1999 Die Nasca-Linien als Markierungen für unterirdische Wasservorkommen. in *Nasca: Geheimnisvolle Zeichen im Alten Peru*, edited by Judith Rickenbach. Pp. 157-164. Zürich: Museum Rietberg Zürich.

Proulx, Donald A.

- 1968 *Local Differences and Time Differences in Nasca Pottery*. University of California Publications in Archaeology 5. Berkeley: University of California Press.

- 1970 *Nasca Gravelots in the Uhle Collection from the Ica Valley Peru*. Research Report No. 5. Amherst: Department of Anthropology, University of Massachusetts.
- 1971 Headhunting in Ancient Peru. *Archaeology* 24(1): 16-21.
- 1983 The Nasca Style. In *Pre-Columbian Sculptured and Painted Ceramics from the Arthur M. Sackler Collections*. Katz, Lois, ed. Pp. 87-106. Washington: The Arthur M. Sackler Foundation and the AMS Foundation for the Arts, Sciences and Humanities.
- 1989a Nasca Trophy Heads: Victims of Warfare or Ritual Sacrifice?. In *Cultures in Conflict: Current Archaeological Perspectives*. Proceedings of the 20th Annual Chacmool Conference 73-85. Calgary: University of Calgary Archaeological Association.
- 1989b A Thematic Approach to Nasca Mythical Iconography. *Faenza, Bollettino del Museo Internazionale delle Ceramiche di Faenza*, Annata LXXV (1989) No. 4-6, pp. 141-158 and Plates 23-31. Faenza (Italy).
- 1990 L'Iconographie Nasca. In *Inca-Perú: 3000 Ans d'Histoire*, Vol. 1: 384-399. Bruxelles: Musées Royaux d'Art et d'Histoire.
- 1994 Stylistic Variation in Proliferous Nasca Pottery. *Andean Past* 4:91-107
- 1996 Nasca. In *Andean Art at Dumbarton Oaks*, edited by Elizabeth Hill Boone, Pp. 107-122. Washington: Dumbarton Oaks Research Library and Collections.
- 1997 Nazca. Entry for the *Encarta 98 Encyclopedia*, Microsoft Corp.
- 1998 "Introducción" to Nasca fascículo N. 14 in *Atlas de la Cultura Peruana*. Lima: Muxica Editores
- 1999a Die-Nasca Kultur - Ein Überblick (The Nasca Culture: An Introduction). In *Nasca: Geheimnisvolle Zeichen im Alten Peru*, Edited by Judith Rickenbach, Pp. 59-77. Zürich: Museum Rietberg Zürich
- 1999b Kopffjagd und rituelle Verwendung von Tropäenköpfen in der Nasca-Kultur (Headhunting and Ritual Using Trophy Heads in the Nasca Culture). In *Nasca: Geheimnisvolle Zeichen im Alten Peru*, Edited by Judith Rickenbach, Pp. 79-87. Zürich: Museum Rietberg Zürich
- 1999c Puquios--das Bewässerungssystem zur Zeit der Nasca-Kultur (Puquios - The System of Irrigation in Nasca Times). In *Nasca:*

Gehmnisvolle Zeichen im Alten Peru, Edited by Judith Rickenbach, Pp. 89-96. Zürich: Museum Rietberg Zürich

1999d Nasca. Entry for the *Encyclopedia of Prehistory*, Vol. 7: South America, edited by Peter N. Peregrine and Melvin Ember, Pp. 280-288. Published in conjunction with the Human Relations Area Files, Yale University. New York: Kluwer Academic/Plenum Publishers

2001 The Ritual Use of Trophy Heads in Ancient Nasca Society. In *Ritual Sacrifice in Ancient Peru*, edited by Elizabeth Benson and Anita Cook, Pp.119-136. Austin: University of Texas Press.

Proulx, Donald A, and David Johnson

1999 The Correlation of the Lines of Nasca with Water Sources and Archaeological Sites. Paper presented to the 64th Annual Meeting of the Society for American Archaeology, Chicago, Illinois, March 24-28, 1999.

Schreiber, Katharina J. and Josué Lanchos Rosas

1995 The Pukios of Nasca. *Latin American Antiquity* 6(3): 229-254.

Silverman, Helaine

1993a *Cahuachi in the Ancient Nasca World*. Iowa City: University of Iowa Press.

1993b Patrones de asentamiento en el valle de Ingenio, cuenca del río Grande de Nazca : un propuesta preliminar. *Gaceta Arqueologica Andina* VII (23): 103-124. Lima: Instituto Andino de Estudios Arqueologicos.

Orefici, Guiseppe

1992 *Nasca: Archeologia per una ricostruzione Storica*. Milan: Editorial Jaca Book.

SITE INVENTORY
1998 Rio Grande de Nasca Survey

Donald A. Proulx
University of Massachusetts

<u>Site Number</u>	<u>Function</u>	<u>Size</u>	<u>Periods</u>
Quebrada Usaca			
QU-1	Cemetery	10 x 15 meters	LIP (Carrizal)
QU-2	Cemetery	10 x 10 meters	LIP
QU-3	Cemetery	50 x 20 meters	EIP (N-3)
QU-4	Cemetery	40 x 20 meters	EIP (N-3, 5, 6 & 7)
QU-5	Habitation/ Ceremonial	30 x 30 meters	EIP (N-5)
QU-6	Cemetery	20 x 10 meters	EIP (N-5, 6)
QU-7	Habitation/ Cemetery	120 x 15 meters	EIP (N-3, 5, 6 & 8)
QU-8	Cemetery	35 x 15 meters	EIP (N-3, 5 & 6)
QU-9	Cemetery	80 x 20 meters	EIP (N-5)
QU-10	Habitation	10 x 15 meters	EIP (N-5); LIP (Carrizal)
QU-11	Habitation/ Ceremonial	100 x 30 meters	EIP (N-3 & 5)
QU-12	unknown, Probably habitation	10 x 20 meters	LIP
QU-13	Cemetery, Habitation	1000 x 500 meters	EIP (N-3, 5, 7 & 8); LIP
RN-1	Habitation/	100 x 500 meters	EIP (N-2 & 3); possible MH/LIP

RN-2	Habitation	200 x 50 meters	MH (N-8 & 9)
RN-3	Cemetery	300 x 100 meters	EIP (N-2 & 3) lower; LIP upper
RN-4	Habitation	150 x 75 meters	EIP (N-3); LIP (Carrizal)
RN-5	Cemetery	500 x 150	EH, EIP (N-3); LIP
RN-6	Cemetery	unknown	EIP (N-5)
RN-7	Cemetery	1000 x 300	LIP (Carrizal); EIP (N-3); E.H.; LH
RN-8	Cemetery	200 x 75 meters	LIP (Carrizal & Poroma)
RN-9	Cemetery	50 x 50 meters	LIP (Carrizal)
RN-10	Cemetery	200 x 50 meters	LIP (Carrizal); EIP (N-3)
RN-11	Cemetery	100 x 25 meters	LIP (Carrizal)
RN-12	Cemetery/ Habitation?	unknown	EIP (N-3)
RN-13	Cemetery/ Habitation	unknown	EIP (N-3); LIP (Carrizal)
RN-14	Cemetery	50 x 50 meters	LIP (Carrizal)
RN-15	Habitation	500 x 300 meters	LIP; (some EIP N-3)
RN-16	Cemetery	50 x 25 meters	EIP (N-3); LIP (Carrizal)
RN-17	Habitation	200 x 100 meters	LIP (Carrizal)
RN-18	Habitation	100 x 50 meters	LIP (Carrizal); LH (Inca)
RN-19	Cemetery	75 x 50 meters	EIP (N-3); LIP (Carrizal)

RN-20	Cemetery	unknown	unknown
RN-21	Cemetery	100 x 25 meters	EIP (N-5, 7 & 8)
RN-22	Cemetery	300 x 15 meters	MH (N-8)
RN-23	Cemetery	30 x 15 meters	EIP (early); LIP
RN-24	Cemetery	1500 x 500 meters	EIP (N-3, 5); LIP (Carrizal)
RN-25	Cemetery	150 x 75 meters	EIP (N-3 & 5); LIP (Carrizal)
RN-26	Cemetery	100 x 50 meters	EIP (N-3 & 5); LIP
RN-27	Habitation/ Cemetery	150 x 50 meters	EIP (N-3, 5 & 8); LIP (Carrizal & Poroma)
RN-28	Cemetery	200 x 100 meters	MH; LIP; EIP (N-3, 5 & 6); Possible LH
RN-29	Cemetery	50 x 50 meters	LIP (Carrizal)
RN-30	Cemetery	50 x 75 meters	EIP (N-5); LIP
RN-31	Cemetery	100 x 100 meters	MH (Epigonal); LIP?
RN-32	Cemetery	50 x 50 meters	MH (Epigonal)
RN-33	Cemetery	150 x 75 meters	MH (Epigonal)
RN-34	Cemetery	60 x 50 meters	MH (Epigonal); LIP
RN-35	Cemetery	60 x 15 meters	MH (Epigonal)
RN-36	Cemetery	30 x 25 meters	MH (Epigonal)
RN-37	Cemetery	20 x 20 meters	EIP (N-7); MH (N-8)
RN-38	Cemetery	25 x 20 meters	EIP (N-5 & 7)
RN-39	Cemetery	200 x 50 meters	EIP (N-3, 5,6 & 7)
RN-40	Cemetery	40 x 20 meters	MH (N-9)

RN-41	Habitation, Ceremonial, Fortress	200 x 200 meters	EIP (N-3 & 5)
RN-42 MH;	Cemetery/	150 x 50 meters	EIP (N-3, 5 & 6); LIP (Carrizal)
RN-43	Cemetery, Habitation, Petroglyphs	150 x 50 meters	LIP (Carrizal); EIP (N-3); EH
RN-44	Cemetery	800 x 40 meters	EIP (N-3 & 5); LIP (Carrizal)
RN-45	Cemetery	50 x 25 meters	EIP (N-3, 5,6 & 7)
RN-46	Cemetery	30 x 20 meters	EIP (N-3 & 5); possible EH
RN-47	Cemetery	50 x 30 meters	MH (Epigonal); possible LIP
RN-48	Cemetery	50 x 50 meters	EIP (N-3 & 5)
RN-49	Petroglyph Site	40 meters long	EIP (N-3)
RN-50	Petroglyph Site, Cemetery	30 x 30 meters	LIP
RN-51	Petroglyph Site	1000 x 20 meters	EIP ?; LIP ?

Rio Grande

RG-1	Cemetery	75 x 25 meters	EIP (N-3); LIP (Carrizal)
RG-2	Cemetery	100 x 30 meters	EIP (N-3)
RG-3	Cemetery	1000 x 500 meters	EIP (N-2 & 3)
RG-4	Cemetery	150 x 50 meters	EIP (N-3); LIP (Carrizal & Poroma)
RG-5	Cemetery	250 x 70 meters	EIP (N-3)

RG-6	Cemetery	70 x 50 meters	EIP (N-3)
RG-7	Cemetery, Habitation	300 x 100 meters	EIP (N-3, 5 & 6); LIP (Carrizal)
RG-8	Cemetery	100 x 75 meters	EIP (N-3); LIP (Carrizal)
RG-9	Habitation/ Cemetery	100 x 50 meters	LIP (Carrizal)
RG-10	Cemetery	50 x 50 meters	LIP (Carrizal)
RG-11	Cemetery	50 x 50 meters	LIP (Carrizal & Poroma); EIP (N-3)
RG-12	Cemetery	200 x 100 meters	EIP (N-3)
RG-13	Cemetery, Habitation	300 x 40 meters	EIP (N-5)
RG-14	Cemetery	100 x 60 meters	EH; EIP (N-3),
RG-15	Cemetery, Habitation	100 x 30 meters	LIP (Carrizal); EIP (N-3)
RG-16	Cemetery, Habitation	150 x 70 meters	EIP (N-3); LIP
RG-17	Cemetery	75 x 30 meters	EIP (N-3); LIP (Carrizal); MH
RG-18	Habitation, Cemetery	350 x 20 meters	EH, EIP (N-1&3); L
RG-19	Cemetery, Habitation	10 x 10 meters	EIP?
RG-20	Cemetery	10 x 10 meters	EIP (N-5)
RG-21	Cemetery, Habitation	150 x 40 meters	EIP (N-3 & 5)
RG-22	Cemetery	50 x 50 meters	EIP (N-3); MH

RG-23	Cemetery, Habitation	70 x 50 meters	EH, EIP (N-1)
RG-24	Habitation, Cemetery	150 x 40 meters	LIP (Carrizal)
RG-25	Cemetery	2000 x 1000 meters	EIP (N-3 & 5); also MH; LIP; LH
RG-26	Habitation	200 x 50 meters	LIP (Carrizal); EIP (Nasca)
RG-27	Cemetery	70 x 50 meters	EH; EIP (Nasca)
RG-28	Cemetery	30 x 15 meters	LIP (Carrizal and Poroma); LH?
RG-29	Cemetery, Habitation	50 x 30 meters	EIP (N-3)
RG-30	Cemetery, Habitation	200 x 70 meters	LIP (Carrizal)
RG-31	Cemetery, Habitation	100 x 100 meters	EIP (N-3)
RG-32	Cemetery, Habitation	1000 x 200 meters	EIP (N-3 & 5); LIP
RG-33	Cemetery	150 x 40 meters	LIP (Carrizal); MH; EIP (Nasca)
RG-34	Habitation	300 x 50 meters	LIP (Carrizal)
RG-35	Cemetery	100, x 15 meters	EIP (N-3); LIP (Carrizal)
RG-36	Cemetery	50 x 20 meters	EIP (N-3)
RG-37	Habitation?	200 x 50 meters	LIP?; EIP?
RG-38	Cemetery	130 x 50 meters	EIP (N-1 & 3); LIP
RG-39	Cemetery	150 x 70 meters	EIP (N-3); LIP (Carrizal)

RG-40	Cemetery	150 x 75 meters	EH; EIP (N-5?), MH?; LIP?
RG-41	Cemetery, Habitation	100 x 25 meters	LIP
RG-42	Cemetery	50 x 25 meters	EIP (N-5)
RG-43	Cemetery, Habitation	50 x 25 meters	EH
RG-44	Cemetery	50 x 15 meters	LIP (Poroma); LH
RG-45	Cemetery, Habitation	30 x 30 meters	LIP (Carrizal)
RG-46	Habitation, Cemetery	250 x 40 meters	LIP (Carrizal)
RG-47	Habitation, Cemetery	70 x 40 meters	EH; LIP?
RG-48	Habitation	50 x 25 meters	LIP (Carrizal)
RG-49	Cemetery	50 x 25 meters	LIP (Carrizal); EIP (N-3)
RG-50	Habitation, Cemetery	40 x 30 meters	LIP (Carrizal)
RG-51	Cemetery	20 x 10 meters	LIP
RG-52	Cemetery, Habitation?	40 x 25 meters	EIP (N-3)
RG-53	Cemetery, Geoglyphs	40 x 30 meters	EIP (N-3)
RG-54	Cemetery	15 x 5 meters	??
RG-55	Habitation?	100 x 30 meters	LIP?
RG-56	Habitation,	200 x 50 meters	EIP (N-3); LIP (Carrizal and later)
RG-57	Cemetery, Habitation	90 x 40 meters	LIP (Carrizal); EIP (N-3 & 5)

RG-58	Cemetery	80 x 35 meters	EIP (N-3); MH
RG-59	Cemetery	100 x 50 meters	EIP (N-2 & 3); EH
RG-60	Cemetery	not recorded	EIP (N-3)
RG-61	Cemetery	50 x 25 meters	EIP
RG-62	Cemetery, Habitation	40 x 20 meters	EIP (N-3)
RG-63	Habitation, Cemetery	200 x 60 meters	EIP (N-5); LIP
RG-64	Habitation, Cemetery	1500 x 75 meters	EIP (N-3 & 5); LIP (Carrizal); EH

**RIO GRANDE DE NASCA SURVEY
1998
SITE DESCRIPTIONS**

NOTE: The GPS readings were made in 1968 when the U.S. military used SA (selected availability) that limited the accuracy of the readings to within 100 meters. Since 2000 the SA system was removed, and now GPS readings are accurate to one to three meters. Therefore the reader should be aware that some level of inaccuracy exists in the measurements published here. Topographic maps showing more exact locations are included as an appendix.

Where possible color photographs are included with each site described. The pottery sherd collections and other surface artifacts are reproduced in another appendix.

Site Number: RN-1

Location and Topography: This site is situated on the east flank of the Rio Nasca at the base of the quebrada where the road enters the valley from the Pampa de San Jose. The closest settlement is Jumana. The site lies on a sandy pampa at the base of the hills forming the eastern side of the valley. A small settlement lies at the northern end of the site, and an abandoned structure lies on the site.

GPS Coordinates: S14 44 546 W75 14 248

Altitude: 225 meters

IGM Map Coordinates: 744 712 Palpa 1:50,000 Edition 1-TPC, Series J731
Sheet 1841 I

Aerial Photo Number: 175-70-2350



RN-1 site

Description: The site is primarily habitation with remnants of wooden posts, refuse, grinding stones, and shell. On the south side of the site, adjacent to the road, is a cemetery with rectangular graves (3m x 3 m), some lined with blocks of chalky white stone, which is usually, associated with M.H. or L.I.P. burials. In 1996 portions of a necklace made of bird bones was found. The bulk of the site dates to the E.I.P.

Area Covered: 100 x 500 meters

Cultural Period(s): E.I.P. (N-2, N-3) for the habitation area; possible M.H. and/or L.I.P. for the southern cemetery portion.

Material Collected: 18 sherds, 1 shell

Recorded by: Donald Proulx, Ana Nieves and David Johnson

Date: June 15, 1998



RN-1 artifacts

Site Number: RN-2

Location and Topography: This site is located on the west side of the Rio Nasca near Jumana.

GPS Coordinates: S14 44 291 W75 14 863

Altitude: 250 meters

IGM Map Coordinates: 736 706 Palpa 1:50,000 Edition 1-TPC, Series J731
Sheet 1841 I

Aerial Photo Number: 175-70-2350



Description: This is a small terraced habitation site on the flanks of the hills on the west side of the Rio Nasca. There are several square and rectangular structures constructed of shaped stone (including teza) and vertical cane walls with huarango posts in the corners. The terraces also seem to be faced with crudely shaped stone set in mud mortar. The highest terrace contains a rectangular structure of fieldstone set in mud mortar.

Area Covered: 50 x 200 meters

Cultural Period(s): N-8/9 , M.H.

Material Collected: 10 sherds

Recorded by: Donald Proulx, Ana Nieves and David Johnson

Date: June 15, 1998

Site Number: RN-3 (Cerro los Palmos)

Location and Topography: This site is situated on a high plateau overlooking the west side of the Rio Nasca near Jumana.

GPS Coordinates: S14 44 189 W75 15 011

Altitude: 225 meters

IGM Map Coordinates: 735 708 Palpa 1:50,000 Edition 1-TPC, Series J731
Sheet 1841 I

Aerial Photo Number: 175-70-2350



Description: This is a large cemetery consisting of two parts. On the higher plateau is a series of deep rectangular graves, lined in the upper portion with large white chalky stone (Tiza) mixed with heavier natural blocks. These have been roughly shaped into rectangular blocks. Some of these tombs are 5 meters deep and may have been stepped as they got deeper, although this may have been done by the huaqueros who looted these tombs.

Very few sherds were found in this part of the cemetery, however brightly colored textiles were collected here on an earlier visit in 1996. Based on the form of the graves and the nearby LIP site RN-2, a late date is suggested.



To the north, at a slightly lower elevation, are a series of Nasca 2 or early N-3 tombs. These lacked the depth and the stone lining of the nearby shaft graves.

Area Covered: 100 x 300 meters

Cultural Period(s): N-2, N-3 (lower cemetery) and L.I.P. (upper graves)

Material Collected: 9 sherds, 2 shells

Comments: The upper cemetery needs to be examined more carefully to determine the age.

Recorded by: Donald Proulx, Ana Nieves and David Johnson (1998); Donald Proulx, Armando Baldavia and David Johnson (1996)

Date: June 15, 1998

Site Number: RN-4

Location and Topography: This site is located on the east side of the Rio Nasca near Jumana. It is downriver but close to a natural spring or pozo where water is seeping to the surface through a geological fault.

GPS Coordinates: S14 44 342 W75 14 642

Altitude: 250 meters

IGM Map Coordinates: 739 716 Palpa 1:50,000 Edition 1-TPC, Series J731
Sheet 1841 I

Aerial Photo Number: 175-70-2350



Description: The site appears to be a small habitation site which has been badly damaged by looting. Blocks of the white talc-like rock (Tiza) were used in construction, but an exposed vertical cane wall (wattle and daub ??) was also recorded. Flooding of the river during the 1998 El Niño event may have destroyed part of the site.

Area Covered: 150 x 75 meters

Cultural Period(s): E.I.P. (N-3) plus some late sherds of indeterminate date.

Material Collected: 1 small bag of sherds

Comments: Apparently the sherds from this site were either mislabeled or were lost. There is not photograph of them.

Recorded by: Donald Proulx, Ana Nieves and David Johnson

Date: June 15, 1998

Site Number: RN-5 (Pampa de la Cocha)

Location and Topography: This site is located on a sloping pampa on the west side of the Rio Nasca opposite Santa Clara. A fence made of huarango branches, which can be seen on the 1970 aerial photo bound the eastern side of the site.

GPS Coordinates: S14 43 823 W75 15 346

Altitude: 230 meters

IGM Map Coordinates: 724 724 San Francisco 1:50,000, Edition 1-TPC, Series J731
Sheet 1841 I

Aerial Photo Number: 75-70-2350



Description: This is a large cemetery (500 x 150 meters) consisting of unlined graves with evidence of much looting. Recent looting had also taken place at the north end of the cemetery, but apparently not much was found there judging from the surface indications. A vertical wall of cane was recorded, suggesting that perhaps some habitations were associated with the cemetery, but little in the way of refuse or other domestic material was found.

Area Covered: 500 x 150 meters

Cultural Period(s): E.H. (Paracas); E.I.P. (N-3); L.I.P. (Carrizal)

Material Collected: 32 sherds: 10 Nasca, 2 Paracas, 10 Carrizal, 10 undetermined.

Recorded by: Donald Proulx and Ana Nieves

Date: June 16, 1998

Site Number: RN-6

Location and Topography: This site is located on the western side of the Rio Nasca, on the pampa near the settlement of San Juan Bárcena near Santa Clara. This cemetery may be the southern end of the large RN-7 cemetery located some distance away to the north.

GPS Coordinates: S14 42 978 W75 16 413

Altitude: 225 meters

IGM Map Coordinates: 706 733 San Francisco 1:50,000, Edition 1-TPC, Series J731
Sheet 1841 I

Aerial Photo Number: 175-70-2339

Description: This site is a small cemetery of unlined tombs.

Area Covered: ??

Cultural Period(s): E.I.P. (N-5)

Material Collected: 1 sherd and one piece of striped plain weave textile

Comments: This site was originally designated as L.I.P., but the sherd is clearly E.I.P.

Recorded by: Donald Proulx, Ana Nieves and Alonzo Lancho

Date: June 16, 1998

Site Number: RN-7

Location and Topography: This huge cemetery is located on an extensive pampa on the west side of the Rio Nasca north of the small settlement of San Juan Bárcena and down river from Santa Clara. Our guide referred to this site as Cerro Colorado or Cerro los Colorados in the 1996 visit. We chose not to use this designation to prevent confusion with the large habitation site found on the flanks of Cerro Colorado

GPS Coordinates: S14 42 936 W75 16 607

Altitude: 225 meters

IGM Map Coordinates: 703 733 San Francisco 1:50,000, Edition 1-TPC, Series J731
Sheet 1841 I

Aerial Photo Number: 175-70-2339

Description: This is a very large multi-occupational cemetery that is still being actively looted by individuals living at the San Juan Bárcena settlement nearby. No lined graves were visible, but looting was so extensive, that grave forms were not distinguishable. Some huarango wooden beams were found, possibly belonging to Nasca period graves. The bulk of the pottery and other artifacts appear to date to the L.I.P. (Carrizal and Poroma), but E.I.P. (N-3) pottery was also present.

Area Covered: 1000 x 300 meters

Cultural Period(s): E.H. (Paracas); E.I.P. (N-3); L.I.P. (Carrizal and Poroma); possible L.H.

Material Collected: Photographs taken in 1996 include a wooden digging stick, textiles, a coca bag, and Nasca, Carrizal and Poroma pottery. The 1998 in situ photos again include

much Carrizal pottery and about 14 large balls (baseball sized) of plain cotton yarn



adjacent to N-3 sherds. 17 Nasca 3 sherds, 15 L.I.P. sherds, and 2 Paracas sherds.



A private collection at the nearby settlement of San Juan Bárcena contained several Carrizal vessels, nice multi-colored slings, turquoise beads, a spondylus pendant, and some copper tweezers and bell. A stone "axe" or mattock head with grooves on either side was collected and is part of the material deposited in the Museo Regional de Ica.

Recorded by: Donald Proulx and David Johnson (1996); Donald Proulx, Ana Nieves and Alonzo Lancho, (1998).

Date: June 16, 1998

Site Number: RN-8

Location and Topography: This site is situated on the western side of the Rio Nasca at the base of a steep hill littered with large boulders that perch precariously on the slopes. Below the boulders is what appeared at first to be terracing, but turned out to be markings made by hundreds of goats. This site is located near a fence and gate that controls traffic along the main road running down the valley. Remnants of a huarango grove that one flourished here are seen in the stumps and branches of what is left of the trees.

GPS Coordinates: S14 43 085 W75 17 400

Altitude: 237 meters

IGM Map Coordinates: 692 730 San Francisco 1:50,000, Edition 1-TPC, Series J731
Sheet 1841 I

Aerial Photo Number: 175-70-2337



Description: This is a small cemetery that has been bulldozed, exposing a number of graves and causing a great deal of destruction.

Area Covered: 200 x 75 meters

Cultural Period(s): L.I.P. (Carrizal and Poroma)

Material Collected: All 28 sherds collected at the site date to the L.I.P. (Carrizal and Poroma).

Recorded by: Donald Proulx, Ana Nieves and Alonzo Lancho

Date: June 16, 1998

Site Number: RN-9

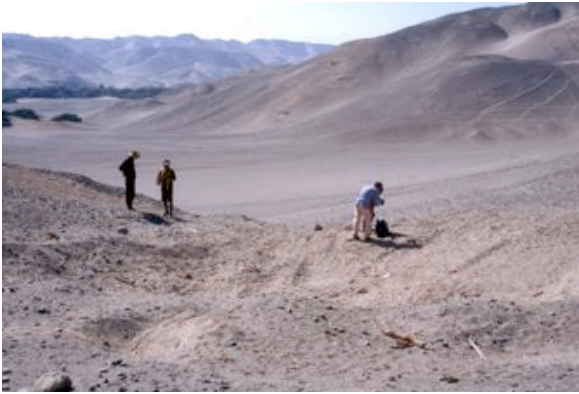
Location and Topography: This site is located half way up the slopes of a cerro facing the Pampa los Chinos on the western side of the Rio Nasca below Santa Clara. It is on the same range of hills that flank the RN-8 sites, but RN-9 is deeper into the pampa, away from the floor of the valley.

GPS Coordinates: S14 43 227 W75 17 150

Altitude: 238 meters

IGM Map Coordinates: 698 723 San Francisco 1:50,000, Edition 1-TPC, Series J731
Sheet 1841 I

Aerial Photo Number: 175-70-2337



Description: This is a small cemetery located on a flattened area halfway up the slopes of a hill. The site shows signs of recent looting. Grave forms were not discernable, but some huarango logs were seen.

Area Covered: 50 x 50 meters

Cultural Period(s): L.I. P. (Carrizal)

Material Collected: 20 sherds, all L.I.P. (Carrizal)

Recorded by: Donald Proulx, Ana Nieves, Alonzo Lancho (accompanied by guides Juan Carlos and Carlos from the settlement of San Juan, Bárcena.

Date: June 16, 1998

Site Number: RN-10

Location and Topography: This site is situated on the west side of the Rio Nasca near the settlement of Agua Dulce (west). It lies on a steep sandy slope of the cerros that line this side of the valley.

GPS Coordinates: S14 42 880 W75 17 553

Altitude: 240 meters

IGM Map Coordinates: 685 734 San Francisco 1:50,000, Edition 1-TPC, Series J731 Sheet 1841 I

Aerial Photo Number: 175-70-2336

Description: This intermittent small cemetery lies above the small modern settlement of Agua Dulcet. Blowing sand has covered much of the site, and recent looting has taken place here. Both Nasca 3 and Carrizo shreds were collected at the site. A clay Monica (clay figurine or doll) was found here as well but not collected. The graves were simple pits in the sand. There was no evidence for lining of the tombs.

Area Covered: 200 x 50 meters

Cultural Period(s): E.I.P. (N-3) and L.I.P. (Carrizo)



Material Collected: 8 shreds: one N-3 with a killer whale design, the other 7 Carrizo. A Moñica was found but left on the site.

Recorded by: Donald Proulx, Ana Nieves, Alonzo Rancho accompanied by Juan Carlos and Carlos.

Date: June 17, 1998

Site Number: RN-11

Location and Topography: This site is on the west side of the Rio Nasca near the settlement of Agua Dulcet (west). It is situated on the steep sandy slopes above the settlement and pique. The pique was examined and found to include a large holding pond for the water. This water was emerging from a fault high above the riverbed below. The fault continues under the river and on the opposite side, another major spring is present. The local people told us that the temperature and taste of the water here is different from that of the river water. The GPS coordinates for the pique is S14 42 850 W75 17 934 with an elevation of 160 meters.

GPS Coordinates: S14 42 881 W75 17 712

Altitude: 198 meters

IGM Map Coordinates: 681 735 San Francisco 1:50,000, Edition 1-TPC, Series J731 Sheet 1841 I

Aerial Photo Number: 175-70-2336

Description: This is another small cemetery on the slopes above Agua Dulce. The graves were blown in with sand, and appear to be simple pits in the ground. The local inhabitants showed us two complete Carrizal vessels that supposedly came from this site. All of the surface sherds also dated to the Carrizal period.

Area Covered: 100 x 25 meters

Cultural Period(s): L.I.P. (Carrizal)



Material Collected: 9 sherds, all Carrizal, including two with the "humped animal" on them. Six vertical sided bowl fragments with a ridge at the base exhibiting indentations were present.

This jar was collected by a villager living near the site who said it came from the site.

Recorded by: Donald Proulx, Ana Nieves, Alonzo Lancho accompanied by Juan Carlos and Carlos.

Date: June 17, 1998

Site Number: RN-12

Location and Topography: This site is located on the east side of the Rio Nasca just up-river from the springs known as Agua Dulce (east side). A settlement called La Huerta is nearby. This site has been partly washed away by the El Niño flooding of 1998. The river cut away the lower portion of the site, forming a steep cliff with a few grave sites located high above the river on precariously steep slopes. The site is opposite RN-10 which is on the west side of the valley.

Just to the north of this site, down-river, is an important spring about 30 meters above the river bed which has a strong flow of warm, sweet water. An orchard, with oranges, pacay and mangos, is located here today.

GPS Coordinates: S14 42 512 W75 17 984

Altitude: 262 meters

IGM Map Coordinates: 679 742 San Francisco 1:50,000, Edition 1-TPC, Series J731 Sheet 1841 I

Aerial Photo Number: 175-70-2336

Description: This is a habitation/cemetery located high above the valley on a steep slope. Some interesting adobes were made of a series of increasing smaller "pancakes" giving the above an overall conical appearance. These remains suggest that in addition to a cemetery, there may have been a habitation area of the site.

Area Covered: unknown

Cultural Period(s): E.I.P. (N-3)

Material Collected: Very little surface material was left on the site. Three N-3 sherds were collected from the surface. Carlos gave us a fragmented N-3 bowl that was said to come from this site. It was obtained from the owner of a small hut on the north side of the site. The bowl is decorated with corncobs terminating in trophy heads. The cobs, in turn, have bird wings and the motif has the appearance of a flying bird--very unusual.

Recorded by: Donald Proulx, Ana Nieves, Alonzo Rancho accompanied by Juan Carlos and Carlos.

Date: June 17, 1998

Site Number: RN-13

Location and Topography: This site is located on the east side of the Rio Nasca near the Ague Dulcet (east) spring. The site lies directly behind a modern structure on the steep slopes of the cero.

GPS Coordinates: S14 42 598 W75 18 090

Altitude: 283 meters

IGM Map Coordinates: 677 741 San Francisco 1:50,000, Edition 1-TPC, Series J731
Sheet 1841 I

Aerial Photo Number: 175-70-2336

Description: This site is most likely a cemetery, although the remains of walls of stone and adobe suggest a domestic function as well. The site is badly disturbed by looting and modern usage of the area for waste disposal and as a farmyard. One exposed pit shows a rectangular area lined with large rectangular stone blocks surmounted by adobes. Sherds found on the surface of the site include N-3 and Carrizal.

Area Covered: not recorded

Cultural Period(s): E.I.P. (N-3); L.I.P. (Carrizal)



Material Collected: 9 sherds: four N-3 including two fragments of a bowl decorated with nested boxes, one sherd with a hummingbird, and a fragment of the base of a drum; 5 Carrizal sherds. Lined up along the back wall of the modern house on this site were four complete Carrizal jars, presumably looted from this site.

Recorded by: Donald Proulx, Ana Nieves, Alonzo Lancho accompanied by Juan Carlos and Carlos.

Date: June 17, 1998

Site Number: RN-14

Location and Topography: This site is located on the west side of the Rio Nasca half way up the steep slopes of a hill. A broad expanse of the river bottom, lined with huarango trees, could be seen below.

GPS Coordinates: S14 42 802 W75 18 393

Altitude: 175 meters

IGM Map Coordinates: 674 736 San Francisco 1:50,000, Edition 1-TPC, Series J731 Sheet 1841 I

Aerial Photo Number: 175-70-2336



Description: This is a small cemetery having tombs lined with adobe and cobblestone.

Area Covered: 50 x 50 meters

Cultural Period(s): L.I.P. (Carrizal ?)

Material Collected: Three sherds, all bowls, with unusual LIP designs.

Comments: The exact location of this site needs to be clarified.

Recorded by: Donald Proulx, Ana Nieves, Alonzo Lancho accompanied by Juan Carlos and Carlos.

Date: June 17, 1998

Site Number: RN-15

Location and Topography: This large urban site is located on the east side of the Rio Nasca upriver from the Agua Dulce (east) settlement.

GPS Coordinates: S14 42 504 W75 17 688

Altitude: 200-250 meters

IGM Map Coordinates: 687 741 San Francisco 1:50,000, Edition 1-TPC, Series J731 Sheet 1841 I

Aerial Photo Number: 175-70-2336

Description: A very large LIP urban center, clearly visible on the aerial photographs. The site contains a multitude of rectangular structures constructed of cobblestones set in mud mortar. One well-preserved wall segment shows a trapezoidal shaped wall with the thickness ranging from four or five stones at the bottom to two stones near the top. The outer surfaces of the wall appear to have been covered with a clay plaster. The western edge of the site is a steep cliff overlooking the river below. It is possible that erosion from flooding could have cut away at the western side of the site in the past. There is a deep gully on the northern side of the site. Crossing that we found a small cemetery dating to the same two cultural periods as the habitation site (see RN-16).



Area Covered: 500 x 300 meters

Cultural Period(s): E.I.P. (N-3); L.I.P. (Carrizal)

Material Collected: 40 sherds, 15 Nasca 3 and 25 Carrizal. Plus one fragment of spondylus shell.



Recorded by: Donald Proulx, Ana Nieves, Alonzo Lancho accompanied by Juan Carlos and Carlos.

Date: June 17-18, 1998

Site Number: RN-16

Location and Topography: This small cemetery is located just north of RN-15 and appears to be associated with this site, but separated from it by a deep quebrada. It is on the east side of the Rio Nasca upriver from the Agua Dulce settlement.

GPS Coordinates: S14 42 489 W75 17 703

Altitude: 195 meters

IGM Map Coordinates: 683 737 San Francisco 1:50,000, Edition 1-TPC, Series J731 Sheet 1841 I

Aerial Photo Number: 175-70-2336

Description: This is a small cemetery located adjacent to RN-15. It has mixed EIP and LIP graves. Huarango logs lying on the surface appear to have been looted from Nasca graves.

Area Covered: 50 x 25 meters

Cultural Period(s): E.I.P. (N-3) and L.I.P. (Carrizal)

Material Collected: 8 sherds: 2 Nasca and 6 Carrizal

Recorded by: Donald Proulx, Ana Nieves, Alonzo Lancho accompanied by Juan Carlos.

Date: June 18, 1998

Site Number: RN-17 (Cerro Colorado or Los Colorados)

Location and Topography: A huge urban center located on the terraced slopes of Cerro Colorado the eastern side of the Rio Nasca near the confluence with the Rio Grande. The site spills over the top of the mountain and continues on the slopes facing the Rio Grande. A separate number has been given to this NE section of the site, RG-9. The site is nestled in an ampatheather-like setting facing a sharp bend in the Rio Nasca just before it merges with the Rio Grande

GPS Coordinates: S14 42 483 W75 18 575

Altitude: 200 to 250 meters

IGM Map Coordinates: 668 744 San Francisco 1:50,000, Edition 1-TPC, Series J731 Sheet 1841 I

Aerial Photo Number: 175-70-2334

Description: Cerro Colorado is a huge LIP urban center built on terraces ascending the slopes of Cerro Colorado. The structures are mostly rectangular in shape and are constructed of river cobbles and fieldstone set in mud mortar. A few sections of wall are quite high and well preserved. No burials were found in the immediate area of the habitations. (see RG-9 for another part of this site).



Area Covered: 200 x 100 meters

Cultural Period(s): L.I.P. (Carrizal)

Material Collected: 24 sherds, all Carrizal. In addition, there was a great deal of habitation refuse seen at the site: fragments of grinding stones, rope, seeds, corn cobs, lima beans, cotton, textiles, etc.

Comments: This site merits much closer investigation. It is one of the most important LIP sites in the drainage. It is similar in many ways to RN-17 and may have been occupied at the same time. Local people speak of the sacred aspect of this mountain and the spirits that are said to inhabit it. Juan Carlos noted that it is an enchanted place and only the most experienced huaqueros can work here after presenting appropriate offerings to the mountain. Strange things were said to take place here--a sacred landscape so to speak.

Recorded by: Donald A. Proulx, Ana Nieves, Alonzo Lancho accompanied by Juan Carlos from San Juan Bárcena.

Date: June 22, 1998

Site Number: RN-18

Location and Topography: This site is composed of several separated areas that I believe form a single site. It is located on the western slopes of Cerro Colorado at the very juncture of the Rio Nasca with the Rio Grande. A family of farmers (named Julio, Julia and Jorge...) has established a settlement of several buildings adjacent to the lower portion of the site. David Johnson, Richard Schmidt and I visited this site first in 1997 and were shown a nice Inca aryballoid jar, which supposedly came from the ruins.

GPS Coordinates: S14 42 544 W75 18 903

Altitude: 175-200 meters

IGM Map Coordinates: 663 742 San Francisco 1:50,000, Edition 1-TPC, Series J731
Sheet 1841 I

Aerial Photo Number: 175-70-2334

Description: Several small areas of habitation are located on progressively higher terraces on the western slopes of Cerro Colorado at the juncture of the Rio Nasca with the Rio Grande. The structures are made of river cobbles and/or fieldstone.

Area Covered: 100 x 50 meters

Cultural Period(s): L.I.P. (Carrizal); L.H. (Inca)



Material Collected: Only 3 sherds were collected from the surface of the site, and they all appear to be LIP (Carrizal) in date. The owner of the property showed an Inca Aryballoid jar to us along with 5 complete LIP vessels in 1997.

Comments: This site is located in a very strategic and sacred location. The Inca vessel suggests that this may have formed a control point during the Late Horizon.

Recorded by: Donald Proulx, David Johnson and Richard Schmidt (1997) and Donald Proulx, Ana Nieves, Alonzo Lancho accompanied by Juan Carlos (1998).

Date: June 22, 1998

Site Number: RN-19

Location and Topography: This site is located on the east side of the Rio Nasca near Agua Dulce, half way up the side of a cerro.

GPS Coordinates: S14 42 458 W75 17 897

Altitude: 150 meters

IGM Map Coordinates: 682 743 San Francisco 1:50,000, Edition 1-TPC, Series J731 Sheet 1841 I

Aerial Photo Number: 175-70-2336

Description: This is a small cemetery that was briefly visited at the end of the day. Most of the surface pottery was badly sand blasted, but both N-3 and LIP sherds were found.

Area Covered: 75 x 50 meters

Cultural Period(s): E.I.P. (N-3) and L.I.P. (Carrizal)

Material Collected: 4 sherds: one N-3 with a fish motif, 3 LIP

Comments: The exact location and nature of this site need to be checked.

Recorded by: Donald Proulx, Ana Nieves, Alonzo Lancho accompanied by Juan Carlos.

Date: June 22, 1998

Site Number: RN-20

Location and Topography: This site is located on the west side of the Rio Nasca directly opposite the LIP urban center of RN-17 and quite close to the juncture of the Rio Nasca with the Rio Grande.

GPS Coordinates: unknown

Altitude: 175 meters

IGM Map Coordinates: 670 739 San Francisco 1:50,000, Edition 1-TPC, Series J731
Sheet 1841 I

Aerial Photo Number: 175-70-2334

Description: This site was spotted on the aerial photographs and from the ground, but was in so inaccessible a location, that the main team did not visit it. Later David Johnson visited the site and provided some information. It appears to be a cemetery....

Area Covered: unknown

Cultural Period(s):

Material Collected:

Comments: this site needs to be visited and fully recorded

Recorded by: Donald Proulx and David Johnson

Date: June 22, 1998

Site Number: RN-21

Location and Topography: This site is located near the old settlement of Jumana, in the first quebrada south of the road leading into the valley that runs across the Pampa San Jose. It is on the east side of the Rio Nasca.

GPS Coordinates: S14 44 818 W75 14 495

Altitude: 316 meters

IGM Map Coordinates: 755 703 Palpa 1:50,000 Edition 1-TPC, Series J731
Sheet 1841 I

Aerial Photo Number: 175-70-2350



Description: This is a looted cemetery extending up the quebrada for about 100 meters. Some of the tombs were rectangular in shape and were lined with Tiza (talc) blocks in mud mortar. Some huarango logs were found that had been part of the roof structure of the tombs. Few human remains were found, the site having been looted some time ago and now quite sand blasted.

Area Covered: 100 x 25 meters

Cultural Period(s): E.I.P. (N-5, N-7/8)

Material Collected: 22 sherds

Recorded by: Donald Proulx, Ana Nieves and Alonzo Lancho

Date: June 24, 1998

Site Number: RN-22

Location and Topography: This site is located on the east side of the Rio Nasca in the second quebrada south of the road to Jumana.

GPS Coordinates: S14 44 852 W75 14 007

Altitude: 275 meters

IGM Map Coordinates: 754 697 Palpa 1:50,000 Edition 1-TPC, Series J731
Sheet 1841 I

Aerial Photo Number: 175-70-2350

Description: A moderate sized cemetery located in a quebrada on the east side of the Nasca Valley. Some of the graves were rectangular in shape and lined with Tiza (talc) in mud mortar. Evidence of huarango beams and cane roofing material was also present. The cemetery extends about 300 meters up the very narrow quebrada.

Area Covered: 300 x 15 meters

Cultural Period(s): E.I.P. (N-8) and possibly M.H.

Material Collected: 19 sherds

Recorded by: Donald Proulx, Ana Nieves and Alonzo Lancho

Date: June 24, 1998

Site Number: RN-23

Location and Topography: This is a very small site located on the side of a hill on the east side of the Rio Nasca, upriver from RN-22. A modern structure lies to the south of the site.

GPS Coordinates: S14 44 883 W75 13 960

Altitude: 300 meters

IGM Map Coordinates: 761 695 Palpa 1:50,000 Edition 1-TPC, Series J731
Sheet 1841 I

Aerial Photo Number: 175-70-2350

Description: This site is a small cemetery with no distinguishing grave forms located on the side of a hill along the road up the east side of the valley.

Area Covered: 15 x 30 meters

Cultural Period(s): E.I.P. (early Nasca); L.I.P.

Material Collected: 10 sherds: 2 definitely Nasca, the others LIP

Comments: Notes on this small site are too space.

Recorded by: Donald Proulx, Ana Nieves and Alonzo Lancho

Date: June 24, 1998

Site Number: RN-24

Location and Topography: This is one of the largest cemeteries found in the survey area. It is located on the east side of the Nasca Valley between the settlements of Jumana and Majuelos. There is a small settlement near the cemetery which is referred to on the map as Hda. Agua Salada. The southern boundary of the cemetery abuts the Quebrada Cangana Majuelos. A modern soccer field has been carved out of part of the cemetery.

GPS Coordinates: S14 45 394 W75 13 726

Altitude: 232 meters

IGM Map Coordinates: 756 685 Tunca Hacienda 1:50,000, Edition 1-TPC,
Series J731, Sheet 1841 II

Aerial Photo Number: 175-70-2352

Description: This is a giant cemetery (1.5 km x 500 meters) that contains graves of several cultural periods. The north and south ends of the cemetery had predominantly Nasca graves while the central part had mainly L.I.P. graves. The later graves are more formal; they consist of rectangular pits lined with cobblestone. At the south end are the foundations of what appears to be a large stone walled structure. A series of geometric geoglyphs cut across the cemetery from north to south. David Johnson is studying these.



Area Covered: 1.5 km. x 500 meters

Cultural Period(s): E.I.P. (N-3, N-5); L.I.P. (Carrizal)



Material Collected: about 100 sherds plus a complete *Spondylus* shell

Recorded by: Donald Proulx and David Johnson (1996); Donald Proulx, Ana Nieves and Alonzo Lancho (1998)

Date: June 24, 1998

Site Number: RN-25

Location and Topography: This site is located on the east side on the Rio Nasca, on a flat plateau half way up the side of the range of hills bordering the valley. It is situated just south (upriver) from the modern Majuelos school complex.

GPS Coordinates: S14 46 146 W75 13 363

Altitude: 250 meters

IGM Map Coordinates: 766 672 Tunca Hacienda 1:50,000, Edition 1-TPC,
Series J731, Sheet 1841 II

Aerial Photo Number: 175-70-2354

Description: This is a recently looted cemetery judging from the large amount of human remains, pottery and other artifacts on the surface. The graves appear to be simple pits in the ground; no lined graves were noted.

Area Covered: 150 x 75 meters

Cultural Period(s): E.I.P. (N-3, N-5); L.I.P. (Carrizal)



Material Collected: 32 sherds: 18 Nasca and 3 definitely LIP., the remainder undetermined. One complete Spondylus shell. In addition, there was a great deal of textiles in the looted graves, remnants of large Nasca style urns, and mummies.

Recorded by: Donald Proulx, Ana Nieves and Alonzo Lancho

Date: June 24, 1998

Site Number: RN-26

Location and Topography: This site is located on the east side of the Rio Nasca, south (upriver) from the Majuelos school and from the RN-25 site. The site is situated in a small quebrada.

GPS Coordinates: S14 46 449 W75 13 311

Altitude: 243 meters

IGM Map Coordinates: 766 666 Tunca Hacienda 1:50,000, Edition 1-TPC,
Series J731, Sheet 1841 II

Aerial Photo Number: 175-70-2354

Description: A small cemetery located in a quebrada. Many of the surface sherds were badly sand blasted, but a good sample was collected. A large olla with a low collar was discovered. Upon emptying the contents of the olla, the bones of a newborn child were found.



Area Covered: 100 x 50 meters

Cultural Period(s): E.I.P. (N-3, N-5); L.I.P. (Carrizal)

Material Collected: 21 sherds: six N-3, three N-5, 4 Carrizal, and the remainder undetermined.

Recorded by: Donald Proulx, Ana Nieves and Alonzo Lancho

Date: June 24, 1998

Site Number: RN-27

Location and Topography: This site is located on the east side of the Rio Nasca, south (upriver) from the Majuelos school. The lower portion of the site is adjacent to a road that skirts the base of the hills flanking the valley. Above is a quebrada containing tombs.

GPS Coordinates: S14 46 685 W75 13 233

Altitude: 192 meters

IGM Map Coordinates: 768 663 Tunca Hacienda 1:50,000, Edition 1-TPC,
Series J731, Sheet 1841 II

Aerial Photo Number: 175-70-2354

Description: This was a mixed habitation and cemetery site dating to several periods of occupation. The lower part of the site adjacent to the road consists of buildings constructed of cobblestone set in mud mortar--a common LIP type of architecture. The habitations seem to extend up into the slopes of the quebrada where rectangular wall foundations can be seen along with cane thatching material. Higher up are the looted tombs that extend high into the quebrada.



Area Covered: 150 x 50 meters

Material Collected: 34 sherds, one green stone; seven N-3, one N-5, six N-8, seven LIP, the remainder undetermined. The surface material included cotton wrappings for mummy bundles, probably LIP in date.

Recorded by: Donald Proulx, Ana Nieves and Alonzo Lancho

Date: June 24, 1998

Site Number: RN-28

Location and Topography: This site is located on the west side of the Rio Nasca south (up-river) of the Majuelos school and on the opposite side of the river. It lies on a plateau halfway up the hills that line this side of the valley. It is some distance from the riverbed, on the backside of a farmer's field. An old man has a house and out buildings near the base of the hills. It is opposite RN-50 on the other side of the river. On the topographic map (Palpa Hoja 30m), the site is where the word Majuelos appears.

GPS Coordinates: S14 47 015 W75 13 540

Altitude: 300 meters

IGM Map Coordinates: 754 658 Tunca Hacienda 1:50,000, Edition 1-TPC,
Series J731, Sheet 1841 II

Aerial Photo Number: 175-70-2354

Description: This is one of the most interesting cemeteries in the valley due to its recent and continuous looting which has exposed a great deal of human and artifactual material. When we first visited the site in 1996 there was a much large concentration of people

living near the site than in 1998--four families of 30 people. They were doing most of the looting. We viewed numerous remains of mummies, textiles, slings and pottery on the surface. The condition was much the same in 1998, however the only inhabitant we spotted was an old man and his pigs living at the base of the hills. He showed us some nice N-6 pottery fragments he had uncovered from the site, 2 very nice Spondylus pendants, tie-dye M.H. textiles, and some feather ornaments.

The site was still in the process of being extensively looted in 1998. Deep tombs with huarango wooden beans could be seen in several places. A mummy that had been recently looted was photographed along with two well-preserved mummy heads. Cotton wrapping material, indicative of M.H. burials, was seen in many locations along with MH pottery. A great number of textiles were lying on the surface, almost more than pottery.



Area Covered: 200 x 100 meters

Cultural Period(s): E.I.P. (N-3, 5, 6); M.H. (Epigonal); L.I.P. (Carrizal), possible L.H.

Material Collected: 53 sherds: 1 each for N-3, 5 and 6; eight M.H.; the remainder LIP and LH

Recorded by: Donald Proulx, David Johnson accompanied by Alberto (1996); Donald Proulx, Ana Nieves, Alonzo Lancho (1998)

Date: July 1, 1996; June 25, 1998

Site Number: RN-29

Location and Topography: This small site is located on the west side of the Rio Nasca on the opposite side of the valley from the Majuelos schoolhouse. The site is located

downriver from RN-29, the large mixed cemetery, high on the cliffs overlooking the valley bottom. The slopes of the hills are very steep, and this site was reached with difficulty.

GPS Coordinates: S14 46 833 W75 13 835

Altitude: 300 meters

IGM Map Coordinates: 754 633 Tunca Hacienda 1:50,000, Edition 1-TPC,
Series J731, Sheet 1841 II

Aerial Photo Number: 175-70-2354

Description: This is a small cemetery with huarango logs on the surface which probably were part of the construction.

Area Covered: 50 x 50 meters

Cultural Period(s): L.I.P. (Carrizal)

Material Collected: 8 sherds (all Carrizal) plus two fragments of Spondylus shell.

Recorded by: Donald Proulx, Ana Nieves, Alonzo Lancho

Date: June 25, 1998

Site Number: RN-30

Location and Topography: This site is located on the west side of the Rio Nasca, opposite the Majuelos schoolhouse. It is situated in a small quebrada high above the valley bottom, with steep slopes leading down into the valley.

GPS Coordinates: S14 46 778 W75 13 730

Altitude: 300 meters

IGM Map Coordinates: 753 664 Tunca Hacienda 1:50,000, Edition 1-TPC,
Series J731, Sheet 1841 II

Aerial Photo Number: 175-70-2354

Description: Another small cemetery with mixed occupation. Adobe and cane construction materials were found, presumably part of the tomb construction.

Area Covered: 50 x 75 meters

Cultural Period(s) E.I.P. (N-5); L.I.P.?

Material Collected: 10 sherds: 2 definitely N-5, 3 more Nasca, the rest probably LIP.

Recorded by: Donald Proulx, Ana Nieves, Alonzo Lancho

Date: June 25, 1998

Site Number: RN-31 (Designated Majuelos II in 1996)

Location and Topography: This site is situated on the west side of the Rio Nasca on the steep slopes of the hills forming the north side of the valley.

GPS Coordinates: S14 47 657 W75 13 243

Altitude: 300 meters

IGM Map Coordinates: 762 648 Tunca Hacienda 1:50,000, Edition 1-TPC,
Series J731, Sheet 1841 II

Aerial Photo Number: 175-70-2357

Description: Donald Proulx and David Johnson first visited this site in 1996. The site is reached by climbing an extremely steep slope up from the valley bottom at a place where the perimeter road makes a sharp turn where an agricultural field makes a 90-degree turn to the south. A large grove of huarango trees lies below and to the north of the site. The first part of the site is located halfway up the slope on an artificial terrace. Here rectangular structures composed of large rectangular adobes were found, some with huarango posts in the corners. It was assumed that these were all tombs, judging from the human skeletal material, broken pottery and cotton mummy wrappings located on the site. In 1998 we discovered that the site extended higher up the hill to a plateau area high above the valley where a much larger cemetery was found with the same materials. Flexed mummies were found along with typical Middle Horizon pottery and body wrappings.

Area Covered: First area, 75x25 meters, second area, 100 x 100 meters.

Cultural Period(s): M.H. (Epigonal); L.I.P.?

Material Collected: 29 sherds collected, almost all M.H. (Epigonal) with a few possible LIP sherds; 9 large sherds were photographed and left at the site. These date to the M.H. as well.



Recorded by: Donald Proulx, David Johnson accompanied by Alberto (1996); Donald Proulx, Ana Nieves and Alonzo Lancho (1998)

Date: July 1, 1996, June 25 and 29, 1998.

Site Number: RN-32

Location and Topography: This site is one of a series of M.H. sites situated along the slopes of the hills on the west side of the Rio Nasca just north of the confluence of the Quebrada Usaca with the Rio Nasca. These are fairly steep slopes in comparison to other locations in the valley.

GPS Coordinates: S14 47 744 W75 13 159

Altitude: 300 meters

IGM Map Coordinates: 764 646 Tunca Hacienda 1:50,000, Edition 1-TPC,
Series J731, Sheet 1841 II

Aerial Photo Number: 175-70-2357



Description: This site is a small cemetery with abundant looted material on the surface including pottery, cotton mummy wrappings, textile fragments, etc. Adobe lined graves,

some with huarango logs were noted. Several complete flexed mummies had recently been looted here and had been discarded.

Area Covered: 50 x 50 meters

Cultural Period(s): M.H. (Epigonal)

Material Collected: 26 sherds, all but two or three M.H. (Epigonal); several LIP (Carrizal) sherds. These sherds are almost identical to those found at RN-31.

Recorded by: Donald Proulx, Ana Nieves and Alonzo Lancho

Date: June 29, 1998

Site Number: RN-33

Location and Topography: This site is located on the west side of the Rio Nasca on the natural terraces of the hills overlooking the valley bottom. This is one of a series of M.H. cemeteries built on ascending terraces up the slopes of the cerros.

GPS Coordinates: S14 47 827 W75 13 131

Altitude: 350 meters

IGM Map Coordinates: 765 644 Tunca Hacienda 1:50,000, Edition 1-TPC,
Series J731, Sheet 1841 II

Aerial Photo Number: 175-70-2357

Description: This is a moderate sized M.H. cemetery with rectangular stone and adobe lined tombs. A recently looted grave allowed a good view of construction techniques. The walls of the tomb are constructed of rectangular stone blocks and adobe bricks with mud mortar and smaller stones and pebbles used to fill in the gaps. The surface of the inner wall of the tomb was plastered with a layer of clay that was then painted white. Several small rectangular niches were located in the walls, but these had been looted of any contents.

The cemetery had large quantities of cotton burial wrappings that has been scattered on the surface by the huaqueros. Evidence of similar tombs was located nearby, but these had filled in with sand.

Area Covered: 150 x 75 meters

Cultural Period(s): E.I.P. (N-3/4); M.H. (Epigonal)



Material Collected: 22 sherds: one N-3 and the rest M.H. (Epigonal)

Recorded by: Donald Proulx, Ana Nieves and Alonzo Lancho

Date: June 29, 1998

Site Number: RN-34

Location and Topography: A small site located on the west side of the Rio Nasca, south (upriver) from the contemporary sites of RN-31, 32 and 33. The site is close to the intersection of the Rio Nasca with the Quebrada Usaca.

GPS Coordinates: S14 47 965 W75 13 118

Altitude: 350 meters



IGM Map Coordinates: 765 639 Tunca
Hacienda 1:50,000, Edition 1-TPC,
Series J731,
Sheet 1841 II

Aerial Photo Number: 175-70-2357

Description: A cemetery almost identical to RN-33 in that it contains rectangular tombs lined with stone and above and plastered on the inner walls. Most of these looted tombs have been reburied by blowing sand. Large quantities of human bone and cotton wrapping material were found on the surface.

Area Covered: 50 x 60 meters

Cultural Period(s): M.H. (Epigonal) with some possible L.I.P. material

Material Collected: 1 bag of sherds collected. The photographs did not turn out well.

Recorded by: Donald Proulx, Ana Nieves and Alonzo Lancho

Date: June 29, 1998

Site Number: RN-35

Location and Topography: This site is located on the west side of the Rio Nasca on the natural terraces of the hills. It is close to the confluence of the Rio Nasca with the Quebrada Usaca.

GPS Coordinates: S14 48 161 W75 13 114

Altitude: 325 meters

IGM Map Coordinates: 766 637 Tunca Hacienda 1:50,000, Edition 1-TPC,
Series J731, Sheet 1841 II

Aerial Photo Number: 175-70-2357

Description: Another small M.H. cemetery similar to RN-31 to 34. Rectangular lined tombs of rock and adobe.

Area Covered: 60 x 15 meters

Cultural Period(s): M.H. (Epigonal)

Material Collected: 1 bag of sherds; the photographs did not turn out.

Recorded by: Donald Proulx, Ana Nieves and Alonzo Lancho

Date: June 29, 1998

Site Number: RN-36

Location and Topography: This site is located on the rocky slopes of the western edge of the Rio Nasca near to its confluence with the Quebrada. The graves are scattered around the periphery of a small hill which currently has a makeshift television antenna on it. This is the southernmost cemetery located on the western slopes of the Rio Nasca before the hills turn sharply to the west. The next sites to appear are in the Quebrada Usaca.

GPS Coordinates: S14 48 354 W75 13 024

Altitude: 300 meters

IGM Map Coordinates: 765 633 Tunca Hacienda 1:50,000, Edition 1-TPC,
Series J731, Sheet 1841 II

Aerial Photo Number: 175-70-2357

Description: This is a very small badly looted cemetery with bones scattered on the surface associated with a few M.H. sherds. No actual graves were visible because of the looting. Modern animal bones were also found on the site.

Area Covered: 25 by 30 meters

Cultural Period(s): M.H.

Material Collected: several M.H. sherds were collected but no photograph was found.

Recorded by: Donald Proulx, Ana Nieves and Alonzo Lancho

Date: June 29, 1998

Site Number: RN-37

Location and Topography: This site is located on the western side of the Rio Nasca, near its confluence with the Quebrada Usaca. The site is situated on the sandy pampa to the south of the hills containing RN-36. It is the southernmost sites surveyed before reaching the Quebrada Usaca. Between the site and the quebrada is an area of deep sand dunes which are encroaching on the area. There may be other sites which now lie buried beneath this material.

GPS Coordinates: S14 48 479 W75 12 945

Altitude: 275 meters

IGM Map Coordinates: 766 629 Tunca Hacienda 1:50,000, Edition 1-TPC,
Series J731, Sheet 1841 II

Aerial Photo Number: 175-70-2357

Description: This is a small looted cemetery rapidly being covered by moving sand dunes. A number of very interesting late Nasca (phases 7 or 8) sherds were collected. One was decorated with a black outlined bird, others with multicolored banding.

Area Covered: 20 by 20 meters

Cultural Period(s): E.I.P. (Nasca 7 or 8)

Material Collected: 11 sherds, all Nasca 7 or 8

Comments: Part of this cemetery may have been engulfed by the moving sand along with other sites that may have been in this area.

Recorded by: Donald Proulx, Ana Nieves and Alonzo Lancho

Date: June 29, 1998

Site Number: RN-38

Location and Topography: This site is located on the western side of the Rio Nasca below the hill containing RN-36. It is on relatively flat land facing the river, not too much north of the site of RN-37.

GPS Coordinates: S14 48 389 W75 13 996

Altitude: 275 meters

IGM Map Coordinates: 768 634 Tunca Hacienda 1:50,000, Edition 1-TPC,
Series J731, Sheet 1841 II

Aerial Photo Number: 175-70-2357

Description: This is another cemetery site being destroyed by a combination of natural forces (moving sand dunes) and human activity (a large huarango grove covers the site). Some adobe-lined tombs were located here along with interesting Nasca 5 and 7 pottery. A large storage jar was photographed at the site.

Area Covered: 25 by 20 meters

Cultural Period(s): E.I.P. (Nasca 5 and 7)

Material Collected: 7 sherds, including portions of two large urns were photographed but not collected because of their size. The urns probably date to Nasca phases 5 or 7, but

they could be earlier. Additional study of large Nasca urns is needed to develop a proper chronology.

Recorded by: Donald Proulx, Ana Nieves and Alonzo Lancho

Date: June 29, 1998

Site Number: RN-39

Location and Topography: This large cemetery is located on the east side of the Rio Nasca opposite the sites of RN-32, 33 and 34. There is no road in that portion of the valley, and the site is accessible only on foot by walking 2 kilometers down the river bed and then climbing up to the site. The edge of the valley has been cut away and reshaped by recent El Niño flooding, but the site appears to be back far enough not to have been affected. There is farmhouse at the edge of the site and herding activities are taking place here as well.

GPS Coordinates: S14 47 717 W75 12 626

Altitude: 300 to 350 meters

IGM Map Coordinates: 777 646 Tunca Hacienda 1:50,000, Edition 1-TPC,
Series J731, Sheet 1841 II

Aerial Photo Number: 175-70-2357



Description: This is a large cemetery measuring 200 by 50 meters containing adobe and tiza lined graves with evidence of huarango beam roofing materials. The site seems to date entirely to the E.I.P. Large numbers of sherds relative to other sites were collected here.

Area Covered: 200 by 50 meters

Cultural Period(s): E.I.P. (Nasca 3, 5, 6 and 7)

Material Collected: about 56 sherds, the majority dating to N-5, but 6 sherds from N-3 and several from N-6 and N-7.

Recorded by: Donald Proulx, Ana Nieves and Alonzo Lancho

Date: June 29, 1998

Site Number: RN-40

Location and Topography: This site is located on the east side of the Rio Nasca below Tambo de Perro and a little north of the confluence of the Rio Nasca with the Quebrada Usaca. It is located on a high terrace overlooking the river, south of RN-39.

GPS Coordinates: S14 47 994 W75 12 725

Altitude: 300 to 350 meters

IGM Map Coordinates: 778 629 Tunca Hacienda 1:50,000, Edition 1-TPC,
Series J731, Sheet 1841 II

Aerial Photo Number: 175-70-2357

Description: This is a small cemetery containing rectangular tombs lined with stone and adobe.

Area Covered: 40 by 20 meters

Cultural Period(s): E.I.P. (Nasca 3, Nasca 9) and L.I.P. (Carrizal)

Material Collected: Two batches of sherds were collected, each quite different from one another, leading to the question of possible mislabeling. One group contains three sherds that appear to be N-9 in style along with 2 fragments from large urns of late Nasca date and a black tripod leg. The other batch of approximately 25 sherds has at least 8 or 9 sherds that are clearly N-3 in date along with a few distinctive L.I.P. (Carrizal) sherds and possible Poroma or later sherds.

Comments: The chronology of this cemetery needs further work

Recorded by: Donald Proulx, Ana Nieves and Alonzo Lancho

Date: June 29, 1998

Site Number: RN-41

Location and Topography: This large site is located on the northern point of the range of mountains separating the Nasca Valley from the Quebrada Usaca. It is a critical location for controlling the entrance to both tributaries, and the location of the site, high on a terrace facing down the Rio Nasca, affords a wide vista of the entire region. The site is spread over a large area on a terrace half way up the mountain. Below the site, in the Quebrada Usaca, was once a small settlement listed as Usaca on the topographic map. The Real settlement of Usaca is located some kilometers further up the quebrada, but there was a family or two living below the site until the floods of 1998.

GPS Coordinates: S14 48 663 W75 12 430

Altitude: 350 meters

IGM Map Coordinates: 779 628 Tunca Hacienda 1:50,000, Edition 1-TPC,
Series J731, Sheet 1841 II

Aerial Photo Number: 175-70-2358



Description: A stone walled compound was built on this promontory providing defense and security for a broad area of the valley. The perimeter wall was composed of small stones set in mud mortar nestled on a terrace about halfway up the mountain on the Nasca River side of the outcrop. Within the perimeter wall was a large cemetery area.

The majority of these graves dated to the Nasca Culture, with some Late Intermediate Period sherds present as well. Other cemetery areas were found outside the compound as well.

A large structure or "fortress" was built on the highest part of the terrace. Large shaped stone blocks were used in its construction, but the exact function of the building is unclear except that some terracing appears likely. It may have served as a lookout or as an administrative center of some type. Nasca sherds found among the tumbled walls



suggest an EIP date for the structure. Another smaller, less complex structure was found to the south, also within the enclosure wall. Other walls are located on the west side of the walled enclosure near the steep slopes of the mountain.

This site may also have religious or sacred functions, lying as it does at the confluence of two

major watercourses. The concept of "sacred landscape" became apparent as we investigated sites are critical locations, usually where two or more rivers converged.



A large Nasca muñeja or clay figurine was found here, contributing to this interpretation.

Area Covered: 200 by 200 meters

Cultural Period(s): E.I.P. (Nasca 5, Nasca 3; A cumbrous bowl probably dates to the EIP as well, but may be later).

Material Collected: 10 sherds, mostly N-5, but one or two N-3 as well. Two cooking vessels are probably Nasca, but may be earlier.

Recorded by: Donald Proulx, Ana Nieves and Alonzo Lancho

Date: June 30, 1998

Site Number: RN-42

Location and Topography: This site is located on the west side of the Rio Nasca just north (down river) from the settlement of Tambo de Perro.

GPS Coordinates: S14 49 185 W75 11 302

Altitude: 300 meters

IGM Map Coordinates: 798 619 Tunca Hacienda 1:50,000, Edition 1-TPC,
Series J731, Sheet 1841 II

Aerial Photo Number: n/a



Description: The site consists of a large cemetery and habitation area of mixed occupation. The habitation part of the site lies on the northern edge of the site, close to the base of a low hill. Rectangular structures were constructed of large partially shaped fieldstones held together with mud mortar. Remnants of corn, cane and shellfish are scattered on the surface of the site.

The majority of the site is a huge looted cemetery dating to the EIP, MH and LIP. Most of the graves appear to be unlined.

Area Covered: 150 by 50 meters

Cultural Period(s): E.I.P. (Nasca 3, 5 and 6), M.H. (Huari) and L.I.P. (Carrizal).

Material Collected: 45 sherds: seven definitely N-3, nine N-5, two N-6. One M.H. beaker, and 4 Carrizal. The remainder is mainly indeterminate Nasca pieces.

Recorded by: Donald Proulx, Ana Nieves and Alonzo Lancho

Date: July 1, 1998

Site Number: RN-43

Location and Topography: This site is located on the western side of the Rio Nasca, north (down river) from the settlement of Tambo de Perro. It is situated on a terrace of the hills fronting the river at an elevation of at least 25 meters above the river.

GPS Coordinates: S14 49 131 W75 11 509

Altitude: 300 meters

IGM Map Coordinates: 795 620 Tunca Hacienda 1:50,000, Edition 1-TPC,
Series J731, Sheet 1841 II

Aerial Photo Number: n/a

Description: At first this site appeared to be just another looted cemetery, but on the eastern side of the slope, overlooking the Rio Nasca, was a large complex of rooms. The most interesting part of this area was a platform faced with large megalithic blocks of



stone, some of which were decorated with petroglyphs. The motifs included some type of animals (llamas?), a possible feline, mask etc. The large megaliths have smaller chinks of stone in the cracks between them. The large megaliths appear to have been derived from an exposed layer of stone eroding above the site on the mountain.



On top of the platform containing the petroglyphs are stone walls suggesting some type of structure. The function of this building is not known.

The rather extensive habitation area surrounding the platform was constructed of small shaped blocks of fieldstone set in mud mortar. Some cane walls were also seen as well as lines of huarango posts. It is unclear whether all this construction dates to a single cultural period. The houses seem to be associated with a large plaza which is clearly delineated in the midst of the architecture.

Area Covered: 150 by 50 meters?

Cultural Period(s): E.H., E.I.P. (Nasca 3) and L.I.P. (Carrizal)

Material Collected: 22 sherds: four N-3, one or two E.H. and sic Carrizal; the remainder are undated.

Comments: This is an important site that should be further investigated..

Recorded by: Donald Proulx, Ana Nieves and Alonzo Lancho

Date: July 1, 1998

Site Number: RN-44

Location and Topography: This giant cemetery is located on the slopes of the hills on the west side of the Rio Nasca north (downriver) of the settlement of Tambo de Perro. These hills form a ridge separating the Rio Nasca from the Quebrada Usaca.

GPS Coordinates: S14 49 090 W75 11 731

Altitude: 325 meters

IGM Map Coordinates: 788 623 Tunca Hacienda 1:50,000, Edition 1-TPC,
Series J731, Sheet 1841 II

Aerial Photo Number: 175-70-2630

Description: This is a huge cemetery covering an area at least 800 by 40 meters. Almost all of the graves appear to date to the Nasca Culture. Nasca tombs were lined with stone and clay, one appearing to have a small entrance which was covered with a huarango log. In one location a row of 5 perfectly aligned huarango posts was found. In addition to the usual ceramics, textiles, bone and marine shell was found.

Area Covered: 800 by 40 meters

Cultural Period(s): E.I. P. (Nasca 3, 5) L.I.P. (Carrizal)

Material Collected: 28 sherds: eleven N-3, four N-5, three Carrizal or Poroma, and the remainder Nasca undetermined.

Recorded by: Donald Proulx, Ana Nieves and Alonzo Lancho

Date: July 1, 1998

Site Number: RN-45

Location and Topography: Another small cemetery located on the slopes of the hills on the west side of the Rio Nasca north of the settlement of Tambo de Perro.

GPS Coordinates: S14 48 748 W75 11 919

Altitude: 325 meters

IGM Map Coordinates: 786 627 Tunca Hacienda 1:50,000, Edition 1-TPC,
Series J731, Sheet 1841 II

Aerial Photo Number: 175-70-2360

Description: This badly looted cemetery has been recently excavated, possibly by bulldozers, despite its high location. A large quantity of Nasca sherds were recovered here. A modern huarango grove lies to the east of the site, perhaps covering some of the earlier graves.

Area Covered: 50 by 25 meters

Cultural Period(s): E.I.P. (Nasca 3, 5, 6 and 7)

Material Collected: 64 sherds: 28 are N-3, 12 are N-5, one N-6 and 3 possibly N-7. Some of the N-3 fragments are large urn fragments.

Recorded by: Donald Proulx, Ana Nieves and Alonzo Lancho

Date: July 1, 1998

Site Number: RN-46

Location and Topography: A small cemetery located on the west side of the Rio Nasca, north of the settlement of Tambo de Perro. This site is below the "fortress" of RN-41 close to where the Quebrada of Usaca enters the main valley of the Rio Nasca.

GPS Coordinates: S 14 48 725 W75 12 214

Altitude: 300 meters

IGM Map Coordinates: 783 628 Tunca Hacienda 1:50,000, Edition 1-TPC,
Series J731, Sheet 1841 II

Aerial Photo Number: 175-70-2358

Description: This is a small, badly looted Nasca cemetery with poor preservation.

Area Covered: 30 by 20 meters

Cultural Period(s): E.I.P. (Nasca 3, 5 and late); possible E.H.

Material Collected: 18 sherds, including one possible E.H. grater bowl; five N-3 sherds, one N-5 sherd, and a late cumbrous bowl of indeterminate age. The rest of the sherds all appear to be Nasca.

Recorded by: Donald Proulx, Ana Nieves and Alonzo Lancho

Date: July 1, 1998

Site Number: RN-47

Location and Topography: This site is located on the east side of the Rio Nasca, north of the settlement of Tambo de Perro and opposite the site of RN-43.

GPS Coordinates: S14 48 531 W75 11 825

Altitude: 300 meters

IGM Map Coordinates: 791 629 Tunca Hacienda 1:50,000, Edition 1-TPC,
Series J731, Sheet 1841 II

Aerial Photo Number: 175-70-2358

Description: This is a moderate sized Middle Horizon cemetery that has recently been looted. Rectangular tombs, some lined with adobes, were recorded. Large amounts of cotton mummy wrappings are strewn over the landscape along with abundant textiles.

Area Covered: 30 by 50 meters

Cultural Period(s): M.H. and possibly L.I.P.

Material Collected: 9 sherds: 7 M.H. and 1 LIP (Carrizal); possibly one Nasca 3 sherd.

Recorded by: Donald Proulx, Ana Nieves and Alonzo Lancho

Date: July 1, 1998

Site Number: RN-48

Location and Topography: This site is located on the east side of the Rio Nasca, north (downriver) from the settlement of Tambo de Perro and approximately opposite the site of RN-43

GPS Coordinates: S14 48 702 W75 11 758

Altitude: 300 meters

IGM Map Coordinates: 796 625 Tunca Hacienda 1:50,000, Edition 1-TPC,
Series J731, Sheet 1841 II

Aerial Photo Number: n/a

Description: This is a small Nasca period cemetery with some adobe-lined tombs. Fragments of an almost complete N-5 vase were found.

Area Covered: 50 b 50 meters

Cultural Period(s): E.I.P. (N-5, N-3)

Material Collected: 24 sherds, the majority dating to N-5 with the remainder being N-3.

Recorded by: Donald Proulx, Ana Nieves and Alonzo Lancho

Date: July 1, 1998

Site Number: RN-49

Location and Topography: This site is located in a small lateral quebrada which branches off the north side of the larger Quebrada Cangana Majuelos which in turn leads into the eastern bank Rio Nasca. The site is about 3 to 4 kilometers up the quebrada from the settlement and schoolhouse of Majuelos. The Quebrada Cangana Majuelos leads up to the Pampa San José on which the famous Nasca geoglyphs were constructed. Thus, the location of these petroglyphs lie along a main corridor between the pampa and the Nasca Valley. The El Niño floods of 1998 deposited a great deal of debris in the Quebrada Majuelos, destroying any roads that may have existed there. To reach the site, one must carefully drive up the floor of the quebrada, avoiding the rocks and other materials littering the surface.

The quebrada containing the pictographs appears off the north side of the larger quebrada. It is necessary to park in the Quebrada Majuelos and walk approximately 200 to 300 meters up the narrow and slowly ascending quebrada containing the artwork. The walls of this quebrada are composed of several distinct strata which have been cut through over the millennia by natural forces. A thick layer of sandstone has been exposed

lying beneath conglomerate rocks. It is on this layer of sandstone that visitors have etched the designs.



GPS Coordinates: S14 46 270 W75 11 950

Altitude: 300 meters

IGM Map Coordinates: 809 675 Tunca Hacienda 1:50,000, Edition 1-TPC,
Series J731, Sheet 1841 II

Aerial Photo Number: n/a

Description: The site appears to have been a resting point for travelers crossing between the Pampa San José and the Nasca River. Perhaps it was selected for religious reasons as well. On a thick layer of sandstone found primarily on the right (southern) side of the quebrada are a series of Nasca motifs deeply engraved into the rock. The major designs will be elaborated here:

1. The largest and most spectacular motif is that of a Nasca Mythical killer Whale, identical in design to those found on Nasca Phase 3 pottery. The animal is approximately 10 feet in length and two to three feet in height and its outline is deeply carved into the soft rock. It faces to the right, with the large flaring tail pointing roughly north. The midline of the creature is decorated with a series of linked circles or balls. A human hand protrudes from the animal's lower body, thus indicating that it is a sacred animal rather than a naturalistic representation. Possible traces of red and black paint are present, but this must be confirmed by analysis, since the rock varies in color and the pigments may be natural.



2. Close to the Mythical Killer Whale is another large representation of what appears to be a naturalistic shark (or perhaps another Killer Whale). The creature is approximately 6 feet in length and 18 to 24 inches high. Two large dorsal fins are present on the top of the animal and one major fin below the body. What appears to be a truncated arm extends below the head of the shark, thus linking it to the sacred killer whale nearby. Traces of orange/yellow paint can be seen on the motif, but like the Killer Whale, the outline is deeply etched into the sandstone.



3. The head and partial body of what appears to be a dolphin completes the trio of sea creatures found at the site. The Dolphin is about two feet long, although a more complete body may have been present in the past, which may have eroded away.

4. A standing human figure with a loaf-shaped head and radiating hair is shown holding what appears to be a baby in his outstretched left hand. The main figure has circular eyes and a linear slit mouth with no vestige of a nose. Below the mouth is a series of vertical lines that may represent facial hair. The lower portion of the body is badly eroded.

5. A second human figure with a square face and vertical hair is depicted with large round outlined eyes and a horizontal slit mouth which is crossed with four vertical lines, perhaps representing pinned lips?





6. A small feline, approximately 9 inches long, may represent the Pampas Cat. The oval head has two triangular ears protruding from the top. The cat's body is elongated with no visible legs or paws.

7. In an artificial cave formed by the overhang of the rock, another human figure was recorded. This individual has a disproportionately large head with three large vertical triangles representing hair,

round eyes, and a slit for a mouth. Protruding from the mouth is what appears to be a snake. Two legs are attached to the head; no torso is present. Next to this human is a large bird, perhaps a parrot, condor or falcon.



8. A rectangular area outlined with a series of drilled circles. Some type of tool was used to drill a series of circles to form geometric forms such as this rectangle as well as a number of straight lines made in the same fashion. A white pigment appears to have been introduced into some of these cavities.

9. The figure of a llama, only a few inches tall, is found near one of the human figures. It is badly eroded.

10. Two small felines, probably pampas cats, are located next to the standing figure with the baby.

11. Across the quebrada, on a rock outcrop facing the main display of motifs, is another human figure, badly eroded.

Area Covered: 40 meters long

Cultural Period(s): E.I.P.

Material Collected: 18 sherds, all N-3 in date, including one with the fin of a Killer Whale.

Comments: Donald Proulx, David Johnson and Jorge Morales revisited this site on July 25, 1998 and a one-hour video was shot along with slides.

Recorded by: Donald Proulx, Ana Nieves, Alonzo Lancho and guide Fernando (cousin of Alonzo).

Date: July 21, 1998

Site Number: RN-50

Location and Topography: This site is located on the east side of the Rio Nasca south of the Majuelos school. It is just south of RN-27 and opposite RN-28. The site is located halfway up the very steep slopes of the mountains flanking the eastern side of the valley.

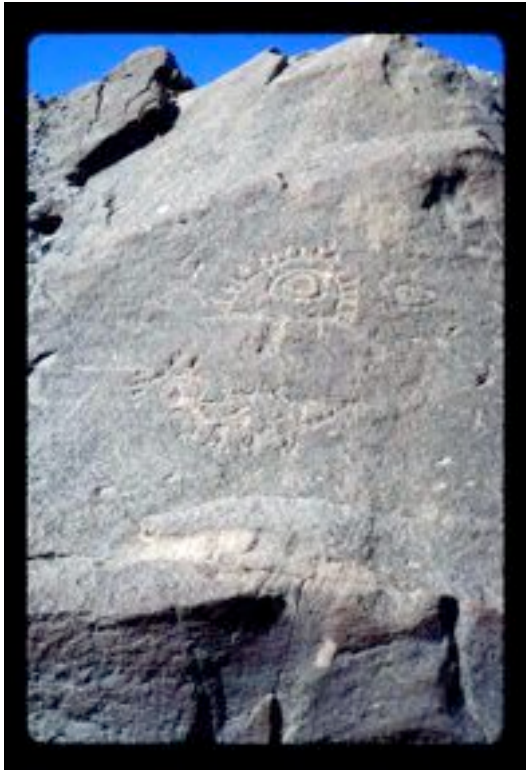
GPS Coordinates: S14 46 750 W75 13 249

Altitude: 350 meters

IGM Map Coordinates: 660 770 Tunca Hacienda 1:50,000, Edition 1-TPC,
Series J731, Sheet 1841 II

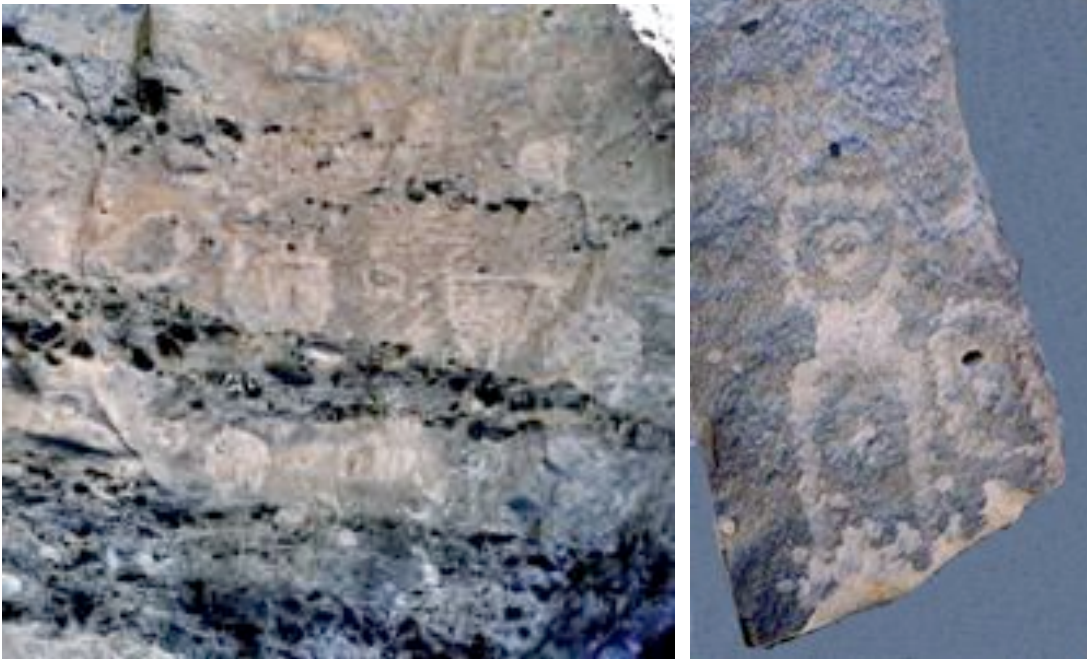
Aerial Photo Number: 175-70-2354

Description: This site consists of two parts. The first is an area of large natural boulders that have been covered with petroglyphs. The major designs are as follows:



1. A large semicircle (up-turned D formation) with a double circled "eye" in the center. The outer perimeter of the semicircle has rays extending upwardly from it. A bar or "handle" extends from the flattened portion of the "D". This design may symbolize the sun.

2. Below the sun symbol is the figure of an animal, most likely a fox. It has two pointed ears, a protruding mouth and a long, triangular tail.



3. There are between 10 and 20 representations of female genitalia displayed on several different rocks.
4. A figure of a human torso (or tunic) with a fringed bottom and with arms extended. The neck and head of the individual is elongated and animal-like.
5. Another possible human figure appears to have a round head with a single central eye, a long neck, and an extended torso.
6. There are many other petroglyphs poorly preserved that cannot be identified by the photos.

The second part of the site consists of a small LIP cemetery located below the petroglyphs. There is probably a connection between the two, and the dating of the petroglyphs is based on this association as well as the lack of Nasca iconography.

Area Covered: 30 by 30 meters

Cultural Period(s): L.I.P. based on the few sherds collected.

Material Collected: none

Comments: This site should be revisited to properly record the petroglyphs using better lighting conditions.

Recorded by: Donald Proulx, Ana Nieves, Alonzo Lancho and his cousin Fernando (acting as guide).

Date: July 21, 1998

Site Number: RN-51

Location and Topography: This is a third petroglyph site located in the Quebrada Jumana (the long canyon through which the road from the Pan American Highway crosses the Pampa San José and descends to the Nasca Valley near Jumana. This road, marked "Cahuachi" is just north of the mirador or tower on the Pan American highway. The petroglyphs are situated near the base of a lateral quebrada which enters the Quebrada Jumana about 2 kilometers above the valley floor. This small quebrada leads up to the Pampa and appears to be a footpath leading to the Rio Grande area near the modern settlement of Chanquillo. If this were the case, it would have been a major route along which travelers passed from one valley to the other. Fragments of colonial period wine jars were found along this route as well as badly sand blasted prehistoric sherds of undetermined date.

GPS Coordinates: S14 44 167 W75 13 764

Altitude: 300 meters

IGM Map Coordinates: 757 714 Palpa 1:50,000 Edition 1-TPC, Series J731
Sheet 1841 I

Aerial Photo Number: n/a



Description: This quebrada is lined with large natural boulders that seem to have broken off from strata high on the slopes above and rolled down to the floor of the quebrada. The art seems to have been placed on the rocks after they had been dislodged, since an examination of the face of the cliff above produced no signs of further geoglyphs. The motifs were found on many rocks, most near the bottom of the lateral quebrada, but others

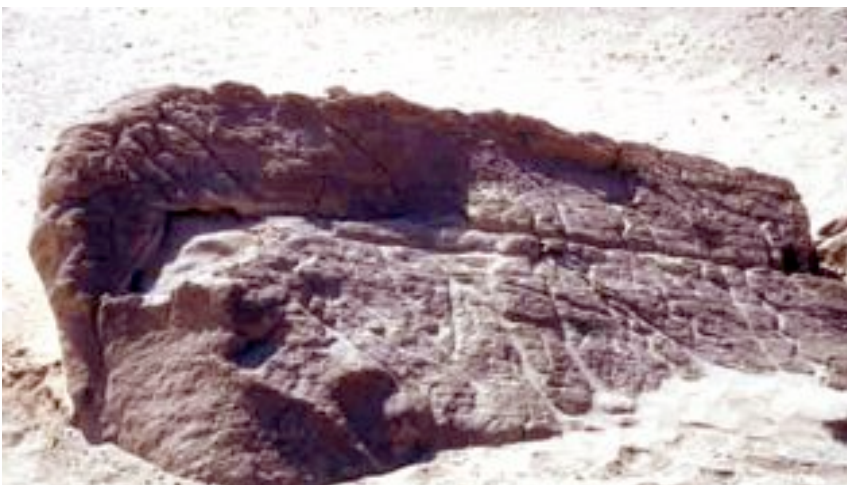
were located further up the narrow ravine. The motifs include the following:

1. The first petroglyph was discovered by Johnson. It appears to be the outline of a killer whale and thus probably dates to the Nasca Culture. It is more naturalistic than the one found at RN-49 and doesn't have the same definitive Nasca features as the latter.



2. An adjacent rock is covered with a series of lines and triangles which Johnson feels may be a "map". It is logical to suggest that travelers along this route may have marked the path to the Rio Grande in this manner.

3. A third block of stone, found in the center of the lateral quebrada, appears to have the very weathered image of a Nasca Horrible Bird etched on the surface. All of these petroglyphs are badly weathered, for the rock on which they are drawn is soft sandstone.





4. Another rock had the image of a snake.

5. Further up the quebrada, under an artificial rock shelter, is a slab covered with many designs including what seems to be a condor, a llama and perhaps other animals. The "condor, turned in another direction, could be a human figure holding something in its hands. This rock seems to have slipped from its original position, for many of the motifs are upside down, and it would also have been difficult for artisans to carve these motifs in the low, confined space in which they were found.

6. On this same rock is a human figure holding a club or staff in his left hand and several other animals.

7. Rows of drilled circles, nearly identical to those found at RN-49 are present at this site as well, further suggesting a Nasca date.

8. Finally, a large boulder at the bottom of the quebrada was carved in the form of a giant head with circular eyes, a triangular nose and a slit mouth.



Area Covered: 1 km by 20 meters

Cultural Period(s): E.I.P. (Nasca)? possibly L.I.P.

Material Collected: none

Comments:

Recorded by: Donald Proulx, David Johnson and Jorge Morales

Date: July 25, 1998

The Quebrada Usaca Area

About 12 kilometers down the Nasca River from the large ceremonial center of Cahuachi, a small tributary of the Río Trancas cuts through the narrow gorge known as the Quebrada Usaca before it joins the Río Nasca. Although the river is dry through most of the year, water seeps to the surface from the shallow water table in this region as well as through geological faults that cut across the quebrada. A small settlement is located at the head of the quebrada. Thirteen sites were recorded in this area, most dating to the Nasca culture.



Site Number: QU-1

Location and Topography: This is the first site recorded in the Quebrada Usaca near its juncture with the Río Nasca. The site is on the east side of the Quebrada, just south of the large "fortress" site of RN-41. It is situated high on the slopes of the hills, with difficult access to the valley bottom below.

GPS Coordinates: S14 48 810

Altitude: 350 meters

IGM Map Coordinates: 782 623 Tunca Hacienda 1:50,000, Edition 1-TPC,
Series J731, Sheet 1841 II

Aerial Photo Number: 175-70-2358

Description: The site consists of a small cemetery that was looted some time ago. The graves have all filled in with sand, and the few sherds found on the surface are badly sand blasted.

Area Covered: 10 by 15 meters

Cultural Period(s): L.I.P. (Carrizal)

Material Collected: 4 sherds, all L.I.P. (Carrizal)

Recorded by: Donald Proulx and Ana Nieves

Date: June 30, 1998

Site Number: QU-2

Location and Topography: A small cemetery on the eastern side of the quebrada near its confluence with the Rio Nasca. Technically, it is closer to RN-41 than QU-1. Like QU-1, this site is high on the slopes of the hill above the valley, being placed on a level natural terrace.

GPS Coordinates: S14 48 742 W75 12 499

Altitude: 350 meters

IGM Map Coordinates: 779 625 Tunca Hacienda 1:50,000, Edition 1-TPC,
Series J731, Sheet 1841 II

Aerial Photo Number: 175-70-2358

Description: This is another small, badly looted cemetery with little surface remains.

Area Covered: 10 by 10 meters

Cultural Period(s): L.I.P.?

Material Collected: one sherd (Carrizal?) and two wooden agricultural implements.

Recorded by: Donald Proulx and Ana Nieves

Date: June 30, 1998

Site Number: QU-3

Location and Topography: This site lies on the east side of the quebrada directly above the little settlement of Usaca. It is the first of several habitation sites and cemeteries found along this ridge, leading down the quebrada from the settlement. This is probably the Usaca 7 site recorded by David Johnson and myself in 1997.

GPS Coordinates: S14 50 537 W75 11 483

Altitude: 350 meters

IGM Map Coordinates: 797 594 Tunca Hacienda 1:50,000, Edition 1-TPC,
Series J731, Sheet 1841 II

Aerial Photo Number: 175-70-2362

Description: This appears to be a small cemetery measuring about 50 by 20 meters in extent with a large number of huarango posts lying on the surface. It would appear that these are roofing materials from tombs, but they could also be contemporary in date. Nasca sherds were found, but most of the pottery was badly sand blasted and unrecognizable.

Area Covered: 50 by 20 meters

Cultural Period(s): E.I.P. (Nasca 3)

Material Collected: 8 sherds (all Nasca 3) and one panpipe fragment

Recorded by: Donald Proulx, Ana Nieves and Alonzo Lancho accompanied by a guide named Andreas (1998); Donald Proulx and David Johnson (1997)

Date: July 3, 1998

Site Number: QU-4

Location and Topography: This site is situated on the east side of the Quebrada Usaca, slightly down river (north) of the small settlement of Usaca. It lies on the terrace about half way up the slopes of the hills on this side of the valley.

GPS Coordinates: S14 50 453 W75 11 569

Altitude: 350 meters

IGM Map Coordinates: 796 596 Tunca Hacienda 1:50,000, Edition 1-TPC,
Series J731, Sheet 1841 II

Aerial Photo Number: 175-70-2362

Description: A small Nasca period cemetery located on a flattened area half way up the hills. There may have been some mechanical equipment used to flatten and loot this area. This is most likely the Usaca 5 site that Johnson and I surveyed in 1997. Portions of a mummy (legs) were seen.

Area Covered: 40 by 20 meters

Cultural Period(s): E.I.P. (Nasca 3, 5, 6 and 7)

Material Collected: 15 sherds, all Nasca; a piece of Spondylus shell was seen as well.

Recorded by: Donald Proulx, Ana Nieves and Alonzo Lancho accompanied by a guide named Andreas (1998); Donald Proulx and David Johnson (1997)

Date: July 3, 1998

Site Number: QU-5

Location and Topography: This site is located on the east side of the Quebrada Usaca, north of the settlement of Usaca. It is most likely the Usaca 1 site recorded by David Johnson and myself in 1997.

GPS Coordinates: S14 50 331 W75 11 585

Altitude: 350 meters

IGM Map Coordinates: 795 598 Tunca Hacienda 1:50,000, Edition 1-TPC,
Series J731, Sheet 1841 II

Aerial Photo Number: 175-70-2362



Description: This appears to have been a habitation or perhaps ceremonial site located on a broad terrace overlooking the Quebrada Usaca. A number of rectangular structures were made from shaped white tiza stone and then plastered over with thick mud. Behind some of the walls is rubble consisting of small stones set in mud. These rooms are quite large, suggesting more of an administrative or ceremonial use than habitation. However, large quantities of sherds were found surrounding the structures. Graves were dug in the terrace surrounding the buildings and were also located on the higher hill to the south overlooking the site. In this latter area some large urn fragments were found. This would appear to be an almost pure N-5 site judging from the pottery fragments.

Area Covered: 30 by 30 meters

Cultural Period(s): E.I.P. (Nasca 5)

Material Collected: 1998: 23 sherds, almost all N-5; 1997: 40 sherds (not collected), all N-5.

Recorded by: 1997: Donald Proulx and David Johnson; 1998: Donald Proulx, Ana Nieves and Alonzo Lancho accompanied by guide Andreas

Date: July 3, 1998

Site Number: QU-6

Location and Topography: This small cemetery is located on the eastern side of the Quebrada Usaca, north of the small settlement of Usaca and just north of QU-5. This is probably the Usaca 2 site surveyed in 1997.

GPS Coordinates: S14 50 266 W75 11 705

Altitude: 350 meters

IGM Map Coordinates: 794 601 Tunca Hacienda 1:50,000, Edition 1-TPC,
Series J731, Sheet 1841 II

Aerial Photo Number: 175-70-2362

Description: This is a small Nasca cemetery with simple pit tombs.

Area Covered: 20 by 10 meters

Cultural Period(s): E.I.P. (Nasca 5 and 6)

Material Collected: 18 sherds, mostly N-5 with one or two possibly N-6; in 1997 a spindle whorl was found here.

Recorded by: 1997: Donald Proulx and David Johnson; 1998: Donald Proulx, Ana Nieves and Alonzo Lancho accompanied by guide Andreas

Date: July 3, 1998

Site Number: QU-7

Location and Topography: A large habitation located on the eastern side of the Quebrada Usaca, north of the settlement of Usaca and opposite the cemetery of QU-9 on the western side. The site is adjacent to a natural water source. This is probably the Usaca 3 site located in 1997. A modern structure of cane walls has been erected on part of the site.

GPS Coordinates: S14 49 887 W75 11 780

Altitude: 350 meters

IGM Map Coordinates: 794 606 Tunca Hacienda 1:50,000, Edition 1-TPC,
Series J731, Sheet 1841 II

Aerial Photo Number: 175-70-2362

Description: This is a large habitation site with rectangular rooms constructed of the soft white tiza rock with some use of huarango posts in the buildings. The buildings are surrounded by graves, indicating that burials are not always placed in separate locations but may be adjacent to the habitation areas. The graves are both round and square, some of the latter lined with adobe or stone.



Area Covered: 120 by 15 meters

Cultural Period(s): E.I.P. (Nasca 3, 5, 6, and 8)

Material Collected: 1997: 45 sherds were photographed none collected. These included five N-3 sherds, three N-8, one N-6 and some N-5. In 1998: 25 sherds were collected, including one N-3, two N-8 and twenty-five N-5. Another 25 sherds were photographed on the ground, mostly N-5 and a few N-8.

Comments: It would appear that the Nasca people occupied different parts of this site at different times. There are concentrations of N-3 and N-5 sherds in different parts.

Recorded by: 1997: Donald Proulx and David Johnson; 1998: Donald Proulx, Ana Nieves and Alonzo Lancho accompanied by guide Andreas

Date: July 3, 1998

Site Number: QU-8

Location and Topography: This cemetery is on the eastern slopes of the Quebrada Usaca and represents the last site below Usaca before the slopes become too steep for settlement. There are deep sand dunes below the site, which must be climbed to reach the ruins. These may represent encroaching sand that was not present in ancient times. This was probably the Usaca 4 site found in 1997.

GPS Coordinates: S14 49 633 W75 11 804

Altitude: 350, meters

IGM Map Coordinates: 792 609 Tunca Hacienda 1:50,000, Edition 1-TPC,
Series J731, Sheet 1841 II

Aerial Photo Number: 175-70-2360

Description: This is a small cemetery dating to the Nasca Culture with few surface remains.

Area Covered: 35 by 15 meters

Cultural Period(s): E.I.P. (Nasca 3, 5 and 6)

Material Collected: 1997: 16 sherds photographed on the site but not collected: five N-3, two N-6 and two N-6; 1998 14 sherds collected, five N-3, seven N-5 and the rest Undetermined Nasca.

Recorded by: 1997: Donald Proulx and David Johnson; 1998: Donald Proulx, Ana Nieves and Alonzo Lancho accompanied by guide Andreas

Date: July 3, 1998

Site Number: QU-9

Location and Topography: This medium sized cemetery is located on the western side of the Quebrada Usaca, north of the settlement of Usaca and almost opposite the large habitation site of QU-7.

GPS Coordinates: S14 49 850 W75 11 903

Altitude: 350 meters

IGM Map Coordinates: 788 606 Tunca Hacienda 1:50,000, Edition 1-TPC,
Series J731, Sheet 1841 II

Aerial Photo Number: 175-70-2360

Description: This is a medium sized cemetery containing both circular and rectangular shaped tombs, some lined with tiza stone in a mud mortar. These are well-preserved tombs that have been recently looted. A few have walls of regular fieldstone as well, and often the stone walls have been covered with a clay plaster. Some huarango beams are present. A large sand dune is encroaching on the site, and the site is slowly being covered with an unknown portion already destroyed.

Area Covered: 80 by 20 meters

Cultural Period(s): E.I.P. (Nasca 5 and later)

Material Collected: 13 sherds: eight N-5 and a few late Nasca cumbrous bowls.



Recorded by: Donald Proulx, Ana Nieves and Alonzo Lancho accompanied by guide Andreas

Date: July 3, 1998

Site Number: QU-10

Location and Topography: A small habitation site located on the west side of the Quebrada Usaca below (north of) the settlement of Usaca.

GPS Coordinates: S14 50 316 W75 11 721

Altitude: 350 meters

IGM Map Coordinates: 790 599 Tunca Hacienda 1:50,000, Edition 1-TPC,
Series J731, Sheet 1841 II

Aerial Photo Number: 175-70-2362

Description: This site lacked any human bone, and despite evidence of structures, is thought to be a habitation site rather than a cemetery based on refuse and the lack of human remains. A large complete olla was recorded, decorated only by a line around the upper portion. It obviously had been used for cooking purposes. A piece of a cane wall was also recovered.

Area Covered: 10 by 15 meters

Cultural Period(s): E.I.P. (Nasca 5); L.I.P. (Carrizal)

Material Collected: 6 sherds, most N-5; there is one portion of a collared jar that appears to be Carrizal in form.

Recorded by: Donald Proulx, Ana Nieves, and Alonzo Lancho, accompanied by guide Andreas.

Date: July 3, 1998

Site Number: QU-11

Location and Topography: This site is located on the west side of the Quebrada Usaca north of the modern settlement of Usaca and opposite the site of QU-4 located on the eastern side.

GPS Coordinates: S14 50 444 W75 11 725

Altitude: 350 meters

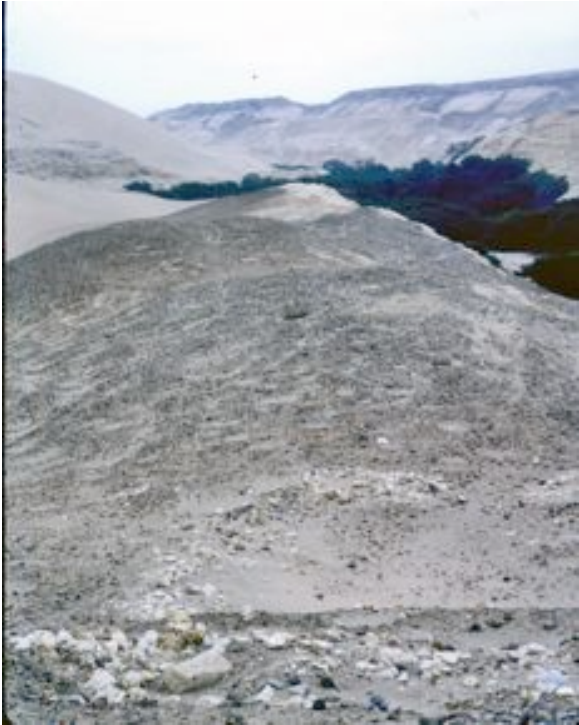
IGM Map Coordinates: 792 596 Tunca Hacienda 1:50,000, Edition 1-TPC,
Series J731, Sheet 1841 II

Aerial Photo Number: 175-70-2362

Description: This is a large and complex habitation site. On the north end, half covered with sand, are five huarango posts, which are reminiscent of Estaqueria. The Y-shaped "crotches" at the top of the stakes are all aligned as if to indicate that they were used to support a horizontal pole. In the center of the site are several areas of low wall foundations constructed of cobblestones and/or tiza in mud mortar. This appears to be a residential area consisting of many rectangular rooms and a large plaza or corral.



At the south end of the site is a large terraced hill with what appear to be the foundations of small structures or houses. The eastward movement of the giant sand dunes is slowly engulfing the entire site, and it is likely that a good portion of this site has already been covered over. There is a steep drop on the south side of the site down to the floor of the quebrada.



This site was one of the larger habitation centers in the quebrada and warrants additional investigation.

Area Covered: 100 by 30 meters

Cultural Period(s): E.I.P. (Nasca 3 and 5)

Material Collected: 34 sherds: fifteen N-3 and nine N-5

Recorded by: Donald Proulx, Ana Nieves, and Alonzo Lancho, accompanied by guide Andreas.

Date: July 3, 1999

Site Number: QU-12

Location and Topography: This site is on the west side of the Quebrada Usaca overlooking the modern settlement of Usaca.

GPS Coordinates: S14 50 677 W75 11 714

Altitude: 350 meters

IGM Map Coordinates: 792 592 Tunca Hacienda 1:50,000, Edition 1-TPC,
Series J731, Sheet 1841 II

Aerial Photo Number: 175-70-2362

Description: There are numerous sherds on the surface of this site, but the function is unknown. There is no human bone on the surface, and therefore it doesn't look to be a cemetery, so it is likely a habitation area. Yet, there are no definitive structures visible either.

Area Covered: 10 by 20 meters

Cultural Period(s): L.I.P.

Material Collected: 5 sherds: all L.I.P.

Recorded by: Donald Proulx, Ana Nieves, and Alonzo Lancho, accompanied by guide Andreas.

Date: July 3, 1998

Site Number: QU-13

Location and Topography: This giant site lies at the head of the Quebrada Usaca on a large plateau between the Poroma (Usaca) and Quemada rivers. The site lies immediately above and to the south of the modern settlement of Usaca. This is the same site called Usaca 8 and 9 visited in 1997 by Proulx and Johnson.

GPS Coordinates: S14 50 827 W75 11 564

Altitude: 300 meters

IGM Map Coordinates: 795 588 Tunca Hacienda 1:50,000, Edition 1-TPC,
Series J731, Sheet 1841 II

Aerial Photo Number: 175-70-2362

Description: This is a huge site, measuring at least 1 km by 500 meters. The majority of the plateau is covered with graves, one of the largest cemeteries encountered on the survey. However, there is also evidence for habitation, especially on the western side of the site where structures with cane walls as well as others with unworked fieldstone and tiza are located. Most are rectangular in form. Huge ceramic urns, possibly used for storage of water or food, were found as well as stone mortars for food preparation.

The cemetery contains graves from several cultural periods, the majority dating to the Nasca Culture and others to the M.H. and LIP. Well preserved mummies, textiles, and many large urns are common on this site that is actively being looted. Typical Nasca graves with huarango beams were present. In 1997 huaqueros showed us a number of artifacts that had been found here.

Area Covered: 1000 by 500 meters

Cultural Period(s): E.I.P. (Nasca 3, 5, 7 and 8); L.I.P.



Material Collected: In 1997 a large number of urn fragments were photographed, the majority dating to the early Nasca phases. In 1998, 74 sherds were collected; most were Nasca including fourteen from N-3, twelve from N-5, four from N-7/8 and eight from the LIP. The remainder was undetermined.



In addition, among of the more spectacular finds were a copper atlatl hook in the form of a bird (falcon), a small bag of coca leaves (intact) and a metate.

Recorded by: Donald Proulx, Ana Nieves, and Alonzo Lancho, accompanied by guide Andreas.

Date: July 3, 1998

Río Grande Survey

The Grande is the major river linking its nine affluent tributaries to the sea. It dominates the drainage system of the Nasca heartland and is the only river carrying water through the entire year. The middle and upper portions of the Grande have been surveyed by Silverman (2002) and more recently by Johny Isla and Markus Reindel. There had been

no systematic survey of the lower Grande from its junction with the Río Nasca down to the sea. My survey attempted to close that gap, reaching Maijo Grande in the lowest part of the valley, but omitting Monte Grande and the shore area for lack of time. David Johnson visited Monte Grande and recorded seven sites, mostly Nasca in date.



Site Number: RG-1

Location and Topography: This site is one of a series of cemeteries located on the lower Rio Grande between Cabildo and the confluence of this river with the Rio Nasca. It is located on the south side of the valley overlooking the fields of San Vicente on the flanks of the mountain known as Cerro Tambo el Sol on the topographic map.

GPS Coordinates: S14 41 679 W75 17 413

Altitude: 225 meters

IGM Map Coordinates: 689 753 San Francisco 1:50,000, Edition 1-TPC, Series J731 Sheet 1841 I

Aerial Photo Number: n/a



Description: This is a small cemetery located on the lower slopes of the mountain overlooking the agricultural fields below. An abandoned adobe structure and two occupied cane structures are situated on top of the site. There were no special attributes of the graves found here. A deformed skull was found and photographed.

Area Covered: 75 by 25 meters

Cultural Period(s): E.I.P. (Nasca 3) and L.I.P. (Carrizal)

Material Collected: 20 sherds: nineteen N-3 and one LIP (Carrizal)

Recorded by: Donald Proulx, Ana Nieves, Alonzo Lancho and guide Juan Carlos.

Date: June 18, 1998

Site Number: RG-2

Location and Topography: This site is located on the south side of the Rio Grande valley between Cabildo and the mouth of the Rio Nasca. It is high on the slopes of Cerro Tambo el Sol overlooking the agricultural fields of San Vincente.

GPS Coordinates: S14 41 806 W75 17 389

Altitude: 250 meters

IGM Map Coordinates: 689 749 San Francisco 1:50,000, Edition 1-TPC, Series J731 Sheet 1841 I

Aerial Photo Number: n/a



Description: One a higher terrace or slope above RG-1 is another cemetery consisting of many looted graves. A deformed skull was found here similar to the one discovered in RG-1

Area Covered: 100 by 30 meters

Cultural Period(s): E.I.P. (Nasca 3)

Material Collected: 31 sherds, all N-3

Recorded by: Donald Proulx, Ana Nieves, Alonzo Lancho and guide Juan Carlos.

Date: June 18, 1998

Site Number: RG-3

Location and Topography: A huge cemetery located on a flat terrace of the Cerro Tambo el Sol on the south side of the Rio Grande, down river (west) of Cabildo and RG-1, overlooking the fields of San Vincente.

GPS Coordinates: S14 41 901 W75 17 490

Altitude: 225 meters

IGM Map Coordinates: 686 750 San Francisco 1:50,000, Edition 1-TPC, Series J731
Sheet 1841 I

Aerial Photo Number: n/a



Description: A giant cemetery measuring 1 kilometer by 500 meters on a terrace that projects out into the river valley overlooking the fields of San Vincente. The graves extend deep up the slopes of the hill.

Area Covered: 1 kilometer by 500 meters

Cultural Period(s): E.I.P. (Nasca 2 and 3)

Material Collected: 27 sherds, two possibly N-2 and the rest N-3

Recorded by: Donald Proulx, Ana Nieves, Alonzo Lancho and guide Juan Carlos.

Date: June 18, 1998

Site Number: RG-4

Location and Topography: This site is located on the south side of the Rio Grande on the lower slopes of Cerro Tambo el Sol overlooking the fields of San Vincente. It is below the large cemetery of RG-3 and is considered a separate site due to different cultural periods and its distance from RG-3.

GPS Coordinates: S14 41 963 W75 17 598

Altitude: 200 meters

IGM Map Coordinates: 684 748 San Francisco 1:50,000, Edition 1-TPC, Series J731
Sheet 1841 I

Aerial Photo Number: n/a

Description: A badly bulldozed site that our guide Juan Carlos says contains three distinct cultural periods. The looting has exposed numerous mummies, cane roofing

material, and textiles in the trench made by the bulldozer. Although a few pieces of Nasca 3 pottery were recovered, the vast majority of the ceramics date to the LIP (both Carrizal and Poroma). This is one of the few locations where Poroma pottery has been found in this region.



Area Covered: 150 by 50 meters

Cultural Period(s): E.I.P. (Nasca 3); L.I.P. (Carrizal and Poroma)

Material Collected: 31 sherds: five N-3; three Carrizal and the remainder probably Poroma.

Recorded by: Donald Proulx, Ana Nieves, Alonzo Lancho and guide Juan Carlos.

Date: June 18, 1998

Site Number: RG-5

Location and Topography: This moderate sized cemetery is located on the flanks of Cerro Tambo el Sol on the south side of the Rio Grande down river from Cabillo. It is west of RG-3 and 4.

GPS Coordinates: S14 42 086 W75 17 589

Altitude: 225 meters

IGM Map Coordinates: 683 748 San Francisco 1:50,000, Edition 1-TPC, Series J731
Sheet 1841 I

Aerial Photo Number: n/a

Description: A moderate sized cemetery lying at the back of a broad plateau. Although a matate and a wooden implement were found here, there is no evidence that this was a habitation site.

Area Covered: 250 by 70 meters

Cultural Period(s): E.I.P. (Nasca 3)

Material Collected: 18 sherds (all N-3) and one wooden agricultural implement.

Recorded by: Donald Proulx, Ana Nieves, Alonzo Lancho and guide Juan Carlos.

Date: June 18, 1998

Site Number: RG-6

Location and Topography: This site is situated on the south side of the Rio Grande on the flanks of the Cerro Tambo el Sol down river from Cabildo.

GPS Coordinates: S14 42 168 W75 17 670

Altitude: 225 meters

IGM Map Coordinates: 683 745 San Francisco 1:50,000, Edition 1-TPC, Series J731
Sheet 1841 I

Aerial Photo Number: n/a

Description: A small Nasca cemetery containing preserved manioc plants.

Area Covered: 70 by 50 meters

Cultural Period(s): E.I.P. (Nasca 3)

Material Collected: 16 sherds (all N-3) and one fragment of a needle knit border

Recorded by: Donald Proulx, Ana Nieves, Alonzo Lancho and guide Juan Carlos

Date: June 18, 1998

Site Number: RG-7

Location and Topography: This large site is located on the south side of the Rio Grande overlooking the fields of San Vincente down river from Cabildo. This is the same site visited by Donald Proulx and David Johnson in 1996 that we called Vincente.

GPS Coordinates: S14 41 957 W75 17 740

Altitude: 200 meters

IGM Map Coordinates: 688 755 San Francisco 1:50,000, Edition 1-TPC, Series J731 Sheet 1841 I

Aerial Photo Number: n/a

Description: This is a large, multi-occupational site with both habitation sectors (near the river) and a cemetery behind and up the slopes of the hills. A farmer lives on part of the site and has erected several structures, including a pen for his pigs.

The lower part of the site has recently been disturbed by the construction of an irrigation canal that runs parallel to the river. Several large rectangular structures, built of river cobbles set in a mud mortar, are located in this area. The dating of these buildings is not secure, but they appear to be LIP in style, and since some LIP pottery has been found on the site, this is the probable date.

The cemetery extends up the slopes of the hill behind the habitation area and is mainly Nasca in date. In addition to the pottery described below, a worked Spondylus shell was collected, a wooden agricultural implement, a pestle, a panpipe fragment and textile pieces were seen. Some of the tombs appear to have been roofed with huarango logs. A large amount of natural rock--river cobbles--is scattered on the lower part of the site. A deformed skull was found on the higher elevations of the cemetery.



Area Covered: 300 by 100 meters

Cultural Period(s): E.I.P. (Nasca 3, 5 and 6); L.I.P. (Carrizal)

Material Collected: 80 sherds (1996 and 1998): 16 (N-3); 4 (N-5); 6 (N-6); 22 Nasca and 15 LIP.

Recorded by: (1996) Donald Proulx, David Johnson and Armando Baldavia; (1998) Donald Proulx, Ana Nieves, Alonzo Lancho and guide Juan Carlos

Date: July 4, 1996 and June 18, 1998

Site Number: RG-8

Location and Topography: This site is located on the south side of the Rio Grande, down river from Cabildo. It is adjacent to the Vincente Site (RG-7) and has a large occupied house on its periphery. An artist who reproduces scenes from the pottery looted from the adjacent cemeteries owns the house.

GPS Coordinates: S14 42 035 W75 17 868

Altitude: 200 meters

IGM Map Coordinates: 685 753 San Francisco 1:50,000, Edition 1-TPC, Series J731 Sheet 1841 I

Aerial Photo Number: n/a

Description: This is a small, badly looted cemetery with few diagnostic sherds left on the surface.

Area Covered: 100 by 75 meters

Cultural Period(s): E.I.P. (Nasca 3, 5); L.I.P. (Carrizal)

The owner of the house also brought out three almost complete vessels, which are said to have come from this cemetery: a N-3 flaring bowl with an unmasked Serpentine Creature; a N-5 vase with two registers of trophy heads separated by a register with spears; and a N-5 bowl with spears.

Material Collected: 7 sherds (four N-3) and 3 LIP (Carrizal?)

Recorded by: Donald Proulx, Ana Nieves, Alonzo Lancho and guide Juan Carlos

Date: June 18, 1998

Site Number: RG-9

Location and Topography: This site is located on the slopes of Cerro Colorado on the south side of the Rio Grande near its confluence with the Rio Nasca. It is about 4 kilometers down river from the Hda. Cabildo and reachable by a road from that settlement. RG-9 is part of a huge habitation site that includes RN-17, a site on the opposite side of the mountain facing the Rio Nasca. The two sites, while separated by a ridge, are of the same period and appear to be contemporary. In retrospect RN-17 and RG-9 should be considered a single site because of their common boarder, similar architecture, and apparently same LIP date.

GPS Coordinates: S 14 42 403 W 75 18 464

Altitude: 250 meters above sea level

IGM Map Coordinates: 668 745 San Francisco 1:50,000, Edition 1-TPC, Series J731
Sheet 1841 I

Aerial Photo Number: 175-70-2334

Description: The site is primarily a LIP habitation site with tombs located on some of the terraces. The architecture extends up the slopes of Cerro Colorado and consists of several different types of construction: (1) walls of cobblestone set in mud mortar, the most common type and typical of LIP sites, (2) shaped stones, flattened on one side to form vertical walls, (3) walls of tiza (soft, talc-like rock) mixed with other stones, and (4) some large, flat rectangular adobes. Cane walls and huarango posts are found in some locations as well.





Area Covered: 100 x 50 meters minimum

Cultural Period(s): LIP

Material Collected: 20 sherds, all LIP (Carrizal)

Comments: the extent of this site needs to be checked, and the relationship between it and RN-17 explored. Also be careful not to drive on the geoglyphs, which lie adjacent to the site.

Recorded by: Donald Proulx, Ana Nieves and Alonzo Lancho, accompanied by Juan Carlos.

Date: June 22, 1998

Site Number: RG-10

Location and Topography: This cemetery is located on the south side of the Rio Grande at the base of RG-9, a large LIP habitation site. Technically this site may be part of RG-9, but it is separated from it by some distance. The complex of sites is situated near the confluence of the Rio Grande with the Rio Nasca.

GPS Coordinates: S14 42 294 W75 18 502

Altitude: 200 meters

IGM Map Coordinates: 672 745 San Francisco 1:50,000, Edition 1-TPC, Series J731 Sheet 1841 I

Aerial Photo Number: 175-70-2334

Description: This small cemetery appears to be associated with the large LIP habitation site of RG-9. Most of the cultural remains date to the LIP. A few graves seem to be constructed of upright huarango posts.

Area Covered: 50 by 50 meters

Cultural Period(s): L.I.P. (Carrizal)

Material Collected: 22 sherds (all LIP Carrizal) and one wooden agricultural implement. In addition there were many textiles and a bundle of feathers.

Comments: This is one of the few cemeteries on this side of the river that is not Nasca. The reason is that the large LIP site of Cerro Colorado dominates the confluence of the Rio Nasca with the Rio Grande.

Recorded by: Donald Proulx, Ana Nieves and Alonzo Lancho, accompanied by Juan Carlos.

Date: June 22, 1998

Site Number: RG-11

Location and Topography: A small cemetery on the south side of the Rio Grande near a small grouping of modern houses above the fields known as Lagunilla. The site is below Cabildo but before the confluence of the Rio Grande with the Rio Nasca. Two springs or piques are located near this site and are still in use today.

GPS Coordinates: S14 42 156 W75 18 033

Altitude: 200 meters

IGM Map Coordinates: 677 746 San Francisco 1:50,000, Edition 1-TPC, Series J731
Sheet 1841 I

Aerial Photo Number: n/a

Description: This small cemetery has a mixed occupation of Nasca and Late Intermediate Period graves. Some of the graves utilized huarango logs in their construction.

Area Covered: 50 by 50 meters

Cultural Period(s): E.I.P. (Nasca 3) and L.I.P. (Carrizal and Poroma)

Material Collected: 13 sherds, three N-3; and 10 LIP (Carrizal) In addition a nice Spondylus shell was collected, two preserved Lima beans, and a wrapped object. A small girl gave us a nice LIP (Poroma) pitcher that probably came from this site.

Recorded by: Donald Proulx, Ana Nieves and Alonzo Lancho, accompanied by Juan Carlos

Date: June 22, 1998

Site Number: RG-12

Location and Topography: This site is located on the south side of the Rio Grande, adjacent to but in back of RG-11. It is below (down river) Cabildo, but before the confluence of the Rio Grande with the Rio Nasca.

GPS Coordinates: S14 42 377 W75 18 075

Altitude: 225 meters

IGM Map Coordinates: 682 746 San Francisco 1:50,000, Edition 1-TPC, Series J731
Sheet 1841 I

Aerial Photo Number: n/a

Description: This is a large cemetery located above RG-11 and slightly more up-river. It is known locally as Lagunilla. Almost all the pottery found here is Nasca 3 and this dating is supported by the presence of deformed skulls. Some graves seem to have been covered with cane rather than the usual huarango beams, and then covered with clay. Pieces of clay with cane markings are common on the site. Strong winds have sand blasted some of the pottery here.

Area Covered: 200 by 100 meters

Cultural Period(s): E.I.P. (Nasca 3)

Material Collected: 38 sherds, all N-3; one pan pipe fragment

Recorded by: Donald Proulx, Ana Nieves and Alonzo Lancho, accompanied by Juan Carlos

Date: June 22, 1998

Site Number: RG-13

Location and Topography: This large site is located on the north side of the Rio Grande opposite the intersection or confluence of the Rio Nasca with the Rio Grande. A modern concrete storage building stands near the center of the site and the road leading down valley to Coyungo passes through the site as well. It is situated on the lower sandy flanks of the hills bordering the north side of the valley where the road descends from a steep hill overlooking the site.

GPS Coordinates: S14 42 402 W75 19 118

Altitude: 200 meters

IGM Map Coordinates: 659 746 San Francisco 1:50,000, Edition 1-TPC, Series J731
Sheet 1841 I

Aerial Photo Number: 175-70-2320

Description: The portion of the site closest to the river contains remains of walls constructed of cobblestones and other walls of cane, suggesting that there was a residential component. The bulk of the site is a large cemetery that was looted some time ago judging from the poor quality of the sherds found here.

Area Covered: 300 by 40 meters

Cultural Period(s): E.I.P. (Nasca 5)

Material Collected: 10 sherds: four N-5 the rest of undetermined Nasca

Recorded by: Donald Proulx, Ana Nieves and Henry Falcon

Date: July 6, 1998

Site Number: RG-14

Location and Topography: Passing through the old Hda. Coyungo gate on the north side of the Rio Grande, this is the first site encountered down river. It is below the confluence of the Rio Nasca with the Rio Grande on the lower flanks of the hills bordering the north side of the valley near the beginning of the Malpaso area.

GPS Coordinates: S14 42 719 W75 19 504

Altitude: 200 meters

IGM Map Coordinates: 649 735 San Francisco 1:50,000, Edition 1-TPC, Series J731
Sheet 1841 I

Aerial Photo Number: 175-70-2320



Description: This is a moderate sized cemetery which showed signs of being recently looted. Huaqueros had recently left behind several large urns, one of which is decorated with incised pendant triangles filled with vertical dashed lines. This appears to be Early Horizon (Paracas) in date, as does another vessel with braided handles. Both were covered with soot, indicating that they had been used for cooking. A third large urn, about 15 inches

high, seems also to date to this period. It too is covered with black soot.

A fragment of tie-dyed textile with attached fringe was photographed. It dates to the Nasca Culture.

Part of the site appears to have been bulldozed. While we were recording this site a huaquero from Coyungo, driving an old truck, stopped to talk with us. He told us that a number of Paracas sites were to be found in the lower valley.

Area Covered: 100 by 60 meters

Cultural Period(s): E.H. (Paracas); E.I.P. (Nasca 3)

Material Collected: 6 sherds: five N-3; one complete Paracas jar decorated with incised pendant triangles.

Recorded by: Donald Proulx, Ana Nieves and Henry Falcon

Date: July 6, 1999

Site Number: RG-15

Location and Topography: This site is located on the south side of the Rio Grande, just below the confluence with the Rio Nasca at the base of the hills flanking this side of the valley. It lies opposite the site of RG-14.

GPS Coordinates: S14 42 694 W75 19 285

Altitude: 175 meters

IGM Map Coordinates: 655 734 San Francisco 1:50,000, Edition 1-TPC, Series J731
Sheet 1841 I

Aerial Photo Number: 175-70-2320

Description: A moderate sized cemetery with few remains. The surface is very rocky and only a few tombs have recently been looted. On the west end of the site remnants of cane structures were seen suggesting a habitation use; bulldozers had been used to loot this part of the site. A mummified hand and other body parts were found on the east end. There were few sherds found on this site.

Area Covered: 100 by 30 meters

Cultural Period(s): E.I.P. (Nasca 3) and L.I.P. (Carrizal)

Material Collected: 5 sherds: one N-3 and 4 Carrizal

Recorded by: Donald Proulx, Ana Nieves and Henry Falcon

Date: July 6, 1998

Site Number: RG-16

Location and Topography: This site lies on the south side of the Rio Grande below the confluence with the Rio Nasca and opposite Malpaso.

GPS Coordinates: S14 42 972 W75 19 455

Altitude: 200 meters

IGM Map Coordinates: 655 729 San Francisco 1:50,000, Edition 1-TPC, Series J731
Sheet 1841 I

Aerial Photo Number: 175-70-2318 and 2320

Description: Much of this site appears to be a large cemetery, but habitation refuse is found throughout and a large complex of stone walled rooms is located on the western end representing a rather substantial residential area. The dating of this complex is unclear, but the architecture resembles LIP sites elsewhere. Two varieties of knotted fishnets were collected suggesting that these people relied on maritime resources in addition to agriculture.

Area Covered: 150 by 70 meters



Cultural Period(s): E.I.P. (Nasca 3); L.I.P. (Carrizal and Poroma)

Material Collected: 24 sherds: seven N-3, seven Carrizal and five Poroma. Two pieces of knotted netting, one pointed bone implement possibly for mending nets.

Recorded by: Donald Proulx, Ana Nieves and Henry Falcon

Date: July 6, 1998

Site Number: RG-17

Location and Topography: This site is located at the back of a deep chacra or field on the south side of the Rio Grande, opposite the Malpaso road on the north side. This deep field was formed in the past by the river cutting a deep channel to the south. It now runs in a slightly different channel. A farmer's house is located near the center of the site, on an elevated terrace above the chacra. The site is located on this same elevated area at the base of the hills. To the west, on a much higher plateau, is a giant geoglyph system and associated cemetery number RG-53.

GPS Coordinates: S14 43 148 W75 19 360

Altitude: 150 meters

IGM Map Coordinates: 656 726 San Francisco 1:50,000, Edition 1-TPC, Series J731
Sheet 1841 I

Aerial Photo Number: 175-70-2318

Description: This is a large semi-circular shaped cemetery with many graves that had been looted by nearby farmers. Large amounts of cotton mummy wrappings suggest a



Middle Horizon date that is supported by the pottery. A nice stone matate was photographed in the cemetery.

Area Covered: 75 by 30 meters

Cultural Period(s): E.I.P. (Nasca 3); M.H. and L.I.P. (Carrizal)

Material Collected: 15 sherds: one N-3, six M.H. and two Carrizal. One piece of

worked Spondylus shell.

Recorded by: Donald Proulx, Ana Nieves and Henry Falcon

Date: July 6, 1998

Site Number: RG-18

Location and Topography: This is a habitation and cemetery area located along the Malpaso road on the north side of the Rio Grande River. In 1998 flooding destroyed part of the road, and one had to drive down the riverbed to bypass the damaged section. A steep temporary road led up off the valley floor opposite RG-53 up a steep embankment. At the top one rejoined the old road. It is exactly here that this site is located.

GPS Coordinates: S14 43 417 W75 19 633

Altitude: 150 meters

IGM Map Coordinates: 649 725 San Francisco 1:50,000, Edition 1-TPC, Series J731 Sheet 1841 I

Aerial Photo Number: 175-70-2318

Description: Large numbers of cane walled structures along with compacted refuse was found on this site attesting to it being mainly residential in nature. In addition there were burials from several cultural periods. A fragment from a nice Paracas double spout bottle was collected along with Early Horizon utilitarian pottery. Nasca 1 and 3 pottery was also collected.

Area Covered: This was an elongated site measuring 350 by 20 meters stretched along the modern road high above the river valley below.

Cultural Period(s): E.H. (Paracas), E.I.P. (Nasca 1 and 3)



Material Collected: 20 sherds: five E.H., three Nasca 1 and ten Nasca 3.

Recorded by: Donald Proulx, Ana Nieves, Henry Falcon assisted by Amy Grouleau

Date: July 7, 1998

Site Number: RG-19

Location and Topography: This site is situated on a flat terrace on the north side of the Rio Grande immediately at the point where the river narrows into a narrow canyon leading down to Coyungo. The site overlooks the canyon to the south but also faces upriver toward the Malpaso area and the broader valley bottom in that region.

GPS Coordinates: S14 43 523 W75 19 576

Altitude: 200 meters

IGM Map Coordinates: 651 724 San Francisco 1:50,000, Edition 1-TPC, Series J731
Sheet 1841 I

Aerial Photo Number: 175-70-2318

Description: This appears to be a small combination habitation site and cemetery with few diagnostic sherds because of wind erosion. Remains of shellfish (lapas and señoritas) were collected along with some textile fragments.

Area Covered: 10 by 10 meters

Cultural Period(s): E.I.P. ?? (Nasca)

Material Collected: 5 sherds, three with traces of white painted background suggesting a Nasca date.

Recorded by: Donald Proulx, Ana Nieves, Henry Falcon assisted by Amy Grouleau

Date: July 7, 1998

Site Number: RG-20

Location and Topography: This was the first of a number of small sites located on the north side of the Rio Grande facing a broad and deep pampa just upriver from the settlement of Coyungo. The sites overlook the fields of Santa Rosa.

GPS Coordinates: S14 44 290 W75 20 092

Altitude: 150 meters

IGM Map Coordinates: 641 706 San Francisco 1:50,000, Edition 1-TPC, Series J731
Sheet 1841 I

Aerial Photo Number: 175-70-2316

Description: this is a very small cemetery with only 6 or 7 visible looted tombs. Perhaps there are more here that have not been defiled. Some care roofing material was found in the looted graves.

Area Covered: 10 by 10 meters

Cultural Period(s): E.I.P. (Nasca 5)

Material Collected: 12 sherds, all apparently N-5

Recorded by: Donald Proulx, Ana Nieves, Henry Falcon assisted by Amy Grouleau

Date: July 7, 1998

Site Number: RG-21

Location and Topography: This site is situated on the north side of the Rio Grande facing a broad and deep pampa just upriver from the town of Coyungo. The site faces the fields of Santa Rosa.

GPS Coordinates: S14 44 478 W75 20 115

Altitude: 150 meters

IGM Map Coordinates: 639 702 San Francisco 1:50,000, Edition 1-TPC, Series J731
Sheet 1841 I

Aerial Photo Number: 175-70-2316

Description: This site is a fairly large cemetery with some indication that part of it may have been residential. Several phases of Nasca pottery were found. Some graves appear to have been lined with rectangular adobe, while other graves appear to have been cut through natural layers of clay that were scored or weathered so that they appear to be adobes. Remains of shellfish (erizos, señoritas) were found. A deformed skull was also seen.

Area Covered: 150 by 40 meters

Cultural Period(s): E.I.P. (Nasca 3, 5)

Material Collected: 39 sherds: 18 definitely N-3; one N-5, plus several unidentified

Recorded by: Donald Proulx, Ana Nieves, Henry Falcon assisted by Amy Grouleau

Date: June 7, 1998

Site Number: RG-22

Location and Topography: This site is located on the north side of the Rio Grande near the western end of the large pampa separating the Malpaso road and Coyungo. There is a group of houses adjacent to the site and a road leading down into the agricultural fields of Santa Rosa below cuts through the site.

GPS Coordinates: S14 44 684 W75 20 137

Altitude: 175 meters

IGM Map Coordinates: 638 698 San Francisco 1:50,000, Edition 1-TPC, Series J731
Sheet 1841 I

Aerial Photo Number: 175-70-2316

Description: This is a small, badly looted cemetery with few diagnostic sherds. Large amounts of cotton mummy wrappings suggest a Middle Horizon date for the site. There were also a few lithic fragments and numerous textiles. A piece of worked Spondylus shell was noted.

Area Covered: 50 by 50 meters

Cultural Period(s): E.I.P. (Nasca); M.H.

Material Collected: 5 sherds: two Nasca; two Middle Horizon; three worked chips of stone; one piece of worked Spondylus shell

Recorded by: Donald Proulx, Ana Nieves, Henry Falcon assisted by Amy Grouleau

Date: July 7, 1998

Site Number: RG-23

Location and Topography: This interesting site is located on the north side of the Rio Grande east (up river) from Coyungo and adjacent to RG-22. It lies just south of the end of a range of hills that separate the valley from the deep pampa leading down to the sea.

GPS Coordinates: S14 44 854 W75 20 337

Altitude: 175 meters

IGM Map Coordinates: 634 694 San Francisco 1:50,000, Edition 1-TPC, Series J731
Sheet 1841 I

Aerial Photo Number: 175-70-2314

Description: This is a moderate sized cemetery that may also have had a residential occupation. It is very interesting and important because of the Early Horizon and Nasca Phase 1 pottery found here. A large number of utilitarian pottery with braided handles, thought to date to the Early Horizon, were found. Another nice sherd decorated with stamped circles and dots and a number of pieces of low walled bowls with negative painting verified the Early Horizon dating. In addition, a good quantity of very thin walled, finely polished black ware with pattern-burnished designs, dating to Nasca Phase 1, was collected. Two pottery disks, approximately three to four inches in diameter, had been fashioned from broken pottery to be used as covers for utilitarian vessels. Domestic refuse included a matate and a wooden cooking implement.

Structures made of quinchá (cane walls and posts) forming structures measuring about 3 by 3 meters were seen. Across the valley the huarango trees seem to climb the side of the valley, indicating a geological fault and the presence of water. This may be the reason for the occupation of this particular area.

Area Covered: 70 by 50 meters

Cultural Period(s): E.H. (Paracas); E.I.P. (Nasca 1)

Material Collected: 36 sherds: 3 E.H. braided handles, 3 bifurcated handles, 6 negative painted sherds, 10 thin black ware with one decorated with stamped circles and dots and another a short E.H. spout; 5 pattern burnished sherds (spirals concentric circles); one wooden cooking implement

Comments: This site needs further investigation. It is one of the best examples of a relatively pure early site in the survey area.

Recorded by: Donald Proulx, Ana Nieves, Henry Falcon assisted by Amy Grouleau

Date: July 7, 1998

Site Number: RG-24

Location and Topography: This site is located just east of the town of Coyungó in the lower Rio Grande Valley, on the north side of the River. The road to Coyungó bisects the site.

GPS Coordinates: S14 45 767 W75 20 908

Altitude: 200 meters above sea level

IGM Map Coordinates: 622 693 Puerto Calballas 1:50,000, Edition 1-TPC,
Series J731, Sheet 1841 III

Aerial Photo Number: 175-70-2314

Description: The site consists of large walled compounds of agglutinated rooms constructed of natural cobblestones set in mud mortar. Preserved maize and shellfish remains are frequent. There is a cemetery adjacent to the site. Some cane walls are present. This appears to be a moderate sized LIP habitation site, similar to those found in other parts of the survey area. The pottery substantiates the dating, and it appears to be a single occupation site.



Area Covered: 150 x 40 meters

Cultural Period(s): LIP

Material Collected: 21 sherds, all LIP (Carrizal) and one textile fragment.

Recorded by: Donald Proulx, Ana Nieves, Henry Falcón, and Amy Groleau

Date: July 7, 1998

Site Number: RG-25 (including RG-56, 57 and 58)

Location and Topography: This is a giant urban complex located on the south side of the Rio Grande opposite the town of Coyungo. It covers several square kilometers. The site was initially divided into several separate but contiguous units numbered 25, 56, 57, and 58.

GPS Coordinates: S14 46 396 to 987 W75 20 747 to 743

Altitude: 200 meters above sea level

IGM Map Coordinates: 630 668 Puerto Calballas 1:50,000, Edition 1-TPC, Series J731, Sheet 1841 III

Aerial Photo Number: 175-70-2311

Description: This series of adjacent sites apparently formed one huge urban complex stretching along the south side of the Rio Grande opposite the modern settlement of Coyungo. The site is constructed entirely of stone--both river cobbles in mud mortar as well as irregular pieces of stone, and dates to two major periods, the EIP and the LIP. There may also be a MH component. In the past, periodic flooding of the river may have disturbed some of the architecture here. Habitations are interspersed with cemeteries, and



the whole complex needs a great deal of work to sort out the architecture by period. This is the largest urban area in the lower part of the valley and must have supported hundreds of people.

Area Covered: 2 Kms. by 1 km

Cultural Period(s): EIP (Nasca 3, 5), M.H., L.I.P. (Carrizal, Poroma), LH?

Material Collected: RG-25 had mostly N-5 sherds. A total of 17 sherds was collected on this portion of the complex, and all identifiable sherds were N-5.

Comments: See the individual descriptions for RG-56, 57 and 58 for the remainder of the complex

Recorded by: Donald Proulx, Ana Nieves, Henry Falcon (7/8/98)

Donald Proulx, Ana Nieves and Miriam accompanied by Tonya Panion and Andreas (7/16/98)

Date: July 8, 1998, July 16, 1998

Site Number: RG-26

Location and Topography: A large habitation site located on the south side of the Rio Grande, opposite the town of Coyungo and east of the much larger complex that includes RG-25. There is a contemporary farmhouse on the northern edge of the site and a new acequia dug along the southern edge of the site.

GPS Coordinates: S14 45 961 W75 20 382

Altitude: 150 meters

IGM Map Coordinates: 636 766 Puerto Calballas 1:50,000, Edition 1-TPC, Series J731, Sheet 1841 III

Aerial Photo Number: 175-70-2314

Description: This is a fairly substantial LIP habitation site constructed of cobble stone walls set in mud mortar, much like the others recorded in this survey. Thick layers of refuse can be seen in the looted parts of the site including maize, guinea pigs, shellfish and other animal bones. A large amount of utilitarian pottery litters the site. One large



enclosure appears to have been a plaza of some sort, while other structures have narrow corridors between the rooms. Cane and adobe were used in the architecture. Some graves were located on the site as well.

Area Covered: 200 by 50 meters

Cultural Period(s): L.I.P. (Carrizal + ?); E.I.P. (Nasca)?

Material Collected: 19 sherds, all LIP except for one possible Nasca sherd.

Recorded by: Donald Proulx, Ana Nieves, and Henry Falcon

Date: July 8, 1998

Site Number: RG-27

Location and Topography: This site is located on the south side of the Rio Grande, east (up-river) from Coyungo.

GPS Coordinates: S14 45 801 W75 20 108

Altitude: 130 meters

IGM Map Coordinates: 638 679 Puerto Calballas 1:50,000, Edition 1-TPC,
Series J731, Sheet 1841 III

Aerial Photo Number: 175-70-2314

Description: This small site contains a number of graves, but there are also a number of partially exposed quinchá (cane and post) structures which are very small in size (60 cm by 60 cm). It seems improbable that these could have been used for habitation, but their function is unknown. Other walls of adobe and tiza (soft white rock) were found.



A number of sherds were found and are decorated with negative painting, dating them to the latter part of the Early Horizon. This is interesting in that the other major Early Horizon site in the survey area is close by, on the opposite side of the river (RG-23).

Area Covered: 70 by 50 meters

Cultural Period(s): E.H. (Paracas); E.I.P. (Nasca)?

Material Collected: 7 sherds: six decorated with negative painting (EH) and one possible Nasca sherd; one textile fragment.

Recorded by: Donald Proulx, Ana Nieves, and Henry Falcón

Date: July 8, 1998

Site Number: RG-28

Location and Topography: This site is on the south side of the Rio Grande, east (up-river) from the town of Coyungo. It is in the vicinity as RG-27, but higher up the same quebrada.

GPS Coordinates: S14 45 827 W75 19 919

Altitude: 150 meters

IGM Map Coordinates: 641 679 Puerto Calballas 1:50,000, Edition 1-TPC, Series J731, Sheet 1841 III

Aerial Photo Number: 175-70-2314

Description: This small cemetery is located higher up the slopes of the cerros, above RG-27. A large amount of pottery was found on the site, mostly dating to the LIP. A deformed skull as recorded with occipital flattening.

Area Covered: 30 by 15 meters

Cultural Period(s): L.I.P. (Carrizal, Poroma) possible LH



Material Collected: 10
sherds: 4 Carrizal, 3
Poroma and 1 or 2 possible
LH.

Recorded by: Donald
Proulx, Ana Nieves, and
Henry Falcón

Date: July 8, 1998

Site Number: RG-29

Location and Topography: This site is located on the south side of the Rio Grande, east (up-river) from the town of Coyungo. It is just east of the RG-28 site.

GPS Coordinates: S14 45 761 W75 20 118

Altitude: 150 meters

IGM Map Coordinates: 654 678 Puerto Calballas 1:50,000, Edition 1-TPC,
Series J731, Sheet 1841 III

Aerial Photo Number: n/a

Description: This is a mixed habitation site and cemetery. Although no structures can be seen on the surface, the presence of adobes, thatching material, shellfish and other refuse argue for someone living at this site. There are also many graves all dating to Nasca 3.

Area Covered: 50 by 30 meters

Cultural Period(s): E.I.P. (Nasca 3)

Material Collected: 13 sherds, all apparently N-3 including a spout or panpipe fragment.

Recorded by: Donald Proulx, Ana Nieves, Henry Falcón

Date: July 8, 1998

Site Number: RG-30

Location and Topography: Combination habitation and cemetery site located on the south side of the Rio Grande just west (down river) from the old Hda. Batanes.

GPS Coordinates: S14 45 410 W75 19 906

Altitude: 150 meters

IGM Map Coordinates: 649 691 Puerto Calballas 1:50,000, Edition 1-TPC,
Series J731, Sheet 1841 III

Aerial Photo Number: n/a



Description: The habitation portion of this site consists of rectangular buildings constructed of river cobbles set in mud mortar, which is typical of the LIP in the valley. Many looted graves were also observed which date to the same period. The cemetery yielded mummies, woven cane matting (cestería), a disk-shaped ceramic spindle whorl, textiles and many potsherds. This is a single occupational period site.

Area Covered: 200 by 70 meters

Cultural Period(s): L.I.P. (Carrizal)

Material Collected: 28 sherds, all Carrizal.

Recorded by: Donald Proulx, Ana Nieves, and Henry

Falcón

Date: July 8, 1998

Site Number: RG-31

Location and Topography: This cemetery is located on the south side of the Rio Grande immediately above the old hacienda buildings of Batanes. The tombs climb up the slopes, including an area behind a ridge that hides it from the valley below. A local farmer (and resident huaquero) was making charcoal on the side of the site.

GPS Coordinates: S14 45 171 W75 19 795

Altitude: 150 to 200 meters

IGM Map Coordinates: 653 694 Puerto Calballas 1:50,000, Edition 1-TPC,
Series J731, Sheet 1841 III

Aerial Photo Number: 175-70-2314

Description: This is a large Nasca cemetery and possible habitation site that is still be looted by the local farmers. Although most of the area is covered by looted graves, remains of shellfish, maize, pacaе and other vegetation were found along with a metate and two antaras. Care roofing material was also recorded. It is possible that all this material came from the looted graves, but it is unusual to find metates and other habitational debris in tombs.

Area Covered: 100 by 100 meters

Cultural Period(s): E.I.P. (Nasca 3)

Material Collected: 33 sherds, all N-3 including three pan pipe fragments.

Recorded by: Donald Proulx, Ana Nieves, and Henry Falc3n

Date: July 8, 1998

Site Number: RG-32

Location and Topography: A very large cemetery and habitation area located to the east (up-river) from the Hda. Batanes on the south side of the Rio Grande.
A local farmer has his house on the western end of the site.

GPS Coordinates: S14 44 980 W75 19 824

Altitude: 150 meters

IGM Map Coordinates: 648 696 San Francisco 1:50,000, Edition 1-TPC, Series J731
Sheet 1841 I

Aerial Photo Number: 175-70-2316

Description: This site is a combination habitation area and cemetery over 1 km in length. A number of unusual things were found here. Habitational debris included animal bones, maize, manioc or sweet potatoes, sea urchins and other shellfish, knotted fishing nets, rope, cotton, etc. Some fired clay plaster with impressions of cane walls or roofing was seen. One of the tombs discovered had a plastered clay wall that had been painted red. Other tombs extended down through naturally stratified layers of clay and other



materials. A large quantity of human hair, some braided was found. Other hair may or may not be human. It was reddish and blond in color.

Area Covered: 1000 by 200 meters

Cultural Period(s): E.I.P. (Nasca 3 and 5); L.I.P.

Material Collected: 52 sherds: forty-two N-3, two N-5 and three LIP; knotted netting; skein of white cotton thread

Recorded by: Donald Proulx, Ana Nieves, and Henry Falcón

Date: July 8 and 9, 1998

Site Number: RG-33

Location and Topography: This site is located on the south side of the Rio Grande, east of the Hda. Batanes and on the opposite side of the river from RG-21.

GPS Coordinates: S14 44 458 W75 19 704

Altitude: 150 meters

IGM Map Coordinates: 649 702 San Francisco 1:50,000, Edition 1-TPC, Series J731 Sheet 1841 I

Aerial Photo Number: 175-70-2316

Description: A cemetery site with some very large and deep tombs that were cut down through the natural stratified clays. One tomb had two separate layers of roofing material, the lower one of cane and about 1 to 2 meters above that was a layer of adobes. A great deal of cotton mummy wrapping material was found as well as bone and textile. A sling and portions of cane matting tied with cord was found.

Area Covered: 150 by 40 meters

Cultural Period(s): E.I.P. (Nasca); M.H.?? On the basis of the cotton wrapping material, but no sherds found; L.I.P. (Carrizal)



Material Collected: 10 sherds: 2 possible Nasca; 7 Carrizal; one small painted wooden weaving implement

Recorded by: Donald Proulx, Ana Nieves, and Henry Falcón

Date: July 9, 1998

Site Number: RG-34

Location and Topography: This site is located on the south side of the Rio Grande east (up-river) from RG-33 facing the broad deep pampa on the north side of the river containing RG-20 and 21.

GPS Coordinates: S14 44 342 W75 19 765

Altitude: 150 meters

IGM Map Coordinates: 648 705 San Francisco 1:50,000, Edition 1-TPC, Series J731
Sheet 1841 I

Aerial Photo Number: 175-70-2316



Description: On the aerial photograph taken in 1970, this appeared to be a large habitation site, but it has been all but completely destroyed by bulldozing and other activities in recent years. Vestiges of cobblestone walls set in mud mortar can be seen in certain locations. A modern acequia cuts through the site.

Area Covered: 300 by 50 meters

Cultural Period(s): L.I.P. (Carrizal)

Material Collected: 29 sherds, all Carrizal

Recorded by: Donald Proulx, Ana Nieves, and Henry Falcón

Date: July 9, 1998

Site Number: RG-35

Location and Topography: Site located on the south side of the Rio Grande across the river from the wide pampa leading to Coyungo. The site is situated on the side of the hills flanking this portion of the valley near the field of Santa Rosa.

GPS Coordinates: S14 44 243 W75 19 710

Altitude: 150 meters

IGM Map Coordinates: 647 707 San Francisco 1:50,000, Edition 1-TPC, Series J731 Sheet 1841 I

Aerial Photo Number: 175-70-2316

Description: This site is primarily a cemetery dating to Nasca Phase 3 as well as some later graves from the Late Intermediate Period. There may also have been some habitations here judging from the presence of cane walls and roofing materials. A deformed skull was recorded here as well.

Area Covered: 100 by 15 meters

Cultural Period(s): E.I.P. (Nasca 3); L.I.P. (Carrizal)

Material Collected: 16 sherds: eleven N-3, one possible N-5 and 3 L.I.P. A polishing stone was also recovered.

Recorded by: Donald Proulx, Ana Nieves, and Henry Falcón

Date: July 9, 1998

Site Number: RG-36

Location and Topography: The eastern most site reachable along the road from Coyungo on the southern side of the Rio Grande. Although more sites are located further up-river, a deep barranco cuts across the southern part of the valley, terminating accessibility to sites further east.

GPS Coordinates: S14 43 914 W75 19 819

Altitude: 150 meters

IGM Map Coordinates: 649 709 San Francisco 1:50,000, Edition 1-TPC, Series J731
Sheet 1841 I

Aerial Photo Number: 175-70-2316

Description: This is a very small N-3 cemetery. A nearly complete vessel with white and red stripes of unknown style was found here, probably a variety of Nasca utilitarian ware. Some knotless looped netting was found.

Area Covered: 50 by 20 meters

Cultural Period(s): E.I.P. (Nasca 3)

Material Collected: 7 sherds: six N-3, one utilitarian vessel with white and red stripes. One piece of knotless looped netting.

Recorded by: Donald Proulx, Ana Nieves, and Henry Falcón

Date: July 9, 1998

Site Number: RG-37

Location and Topography: GPS Coordinates: This site is located on the south side of the Rio Grande, east of Coyungo and close to RG-36.

Altitude: 150 meters

IGM Map Coordinates: 647 708 San Francisco 1:50,000, Edition 1-TPC, Series J731
Sheet 1841 I

Aerial Photo Number: 175-70-2316

Description: This is another site that appears on the aerial photographs as a large settlement, perhaps dating to the LIP, but bulldozers have destroyed it. The surface consists of large cobblestones that have been plowed up into piles and rows. One grave was found which appeared to have badly sand blasted Nasca ceramics, but little was left of the site. Recent flooding of the river in 1998 may have eroded away part of the site. No definitive sherds were found,

Area Covered: 200 by 50 meters?

Cultural Period(s): E.I.P.?? L.I.P.??

Material Collected: none

Recorded by: Donald Proulx, Ana Nieves, and Henry Falcón

Date: July 9, 1998

Site Number: RG-38

Location and Topography: This is the closest site below (west of) the town of Coyungo on the north side of the Rio Grande.

GPS Coordinates: S14 46 461 W75 21 325

Altitude: 135 meters

IGM Map Coordinates: 620 668 Puerto Calballas 1:50,000, Edition 1-TPC,
Series J731, Sheet 1841 III

Aerial Photo Number: 175-70-2311

Description: This is a badly looted cemetery because of its close proximity to the town. A number of Nasca sherds were found as well as a large flat stone with red pigment still on it.

Area Covered: 130 by 50 meters

Cultural Period(s): E.I.P. (Nasca 1, 3 +?); L.I.P. (Carrizal?)

Material Collected: 13 sherds: one large fragment of a low walled bowl decorated with vertical incised lines may date to N-1. There are at least two other Nasca sherds, probably Phase 3. Finally there are 3 or 4 sherds that are LIP.

Recorded by: Donald Proulx, Ana Nieves and Miriam Gavilán Roayza

Date: July 13, 1998

Site Number: RG-39

Location and Topography: This is the second major cemetery found below (west of) Coyungo on the north side of the Rio Grande. This is probably the Coyungo 1 site we recorded in 1997.

GPS Coordinates: S14 47 003 W75 21 376

Altitude: 135 meters

IGM Map Coordinates: 617 656 Puerto Calballas 1:50,000, Edition 1-TPC,
Series J731, Sheet 1841 III

Aerial Photo Number: 175-70-2311

Description: This is a large cemetery that is actively being looted. A large 12 by 10 foot rectangular tomb was recorded. Also a large burial urn, measuring at least 1.5 meters in diameter, was found. The outer surface had markings that appear to have been made by a large net. Some walls made of a mixture of adobe, stone and clay mortar were present, but it is unclear if they were tombs or houses. In 1997 several round bottle-shaped tombs were found here as well. Some conical adobes were recorded in 1997. Seashells including sea urchins were present on the surface of the site.



In 1998 a group of huaqueros were working at this site when we arrived and we turned them in to the police in Ingenio.



Area Covered: 150 by 70 meters

Cultural Period(s): E.I.P. (Nasca 3); L.I.P. (Carrizal)

Material Collected: 53 sherds: twenty-three N-3 and fourteen Carrizal

Recorded by: Donald Proulx and David Johnson (1997) and Donald Proulx, Ana Nieves and Miriam Gavilán Roayza (1998)

Date: July 13, 1998

Site Number: RG-40

Location and Topography: This is the third site discovered below (west of) Coyungo on the north side of the Rio Grande.

GPS Coordinates: S14 46 958 W75 21 389

Altitude: 135 meters

IGM Map Coordinates: 618 659 Puerto Calballas 1:50,000, Edition 1-TPC, Series J731, Sheet 1841 III

Aerial Photo Number: 175-70-2311

Description: This is a relatively large cemetery with simple pit burials. We found one nice late Paracas negative painted bowl fragment and some N-5 sherds. The burial types are similar to M.H. and L.I.P. elsewhere, but this could not be confirmed by the pottery

although some cotton burial wrapping material looks MH. Plant remains were found in the cemetery as well as cane matting, but it is not certain that these are ancient. Ana recorded seashells.

Area Covered: 150 by 75 meters

Cultural Period(s): E.H. (late Paracas); E.I.P. (Nasca 5?); M.H. ?? and L.I.P. ??

Material Collected: no sherds found; possibly a mix-up occurred.

Recorded by: Donald Proulx, Ana Nieves and Miriam Gavilán Roayza

Date: July 14, 1998

Site Number: RG-41

Location and Topography: This site is located on the north side of the Rio Grande west (down-river) of the town of Coyungo. This is the fourth site found below Coyungo and is probably the Coyungo 3 site recorded in 1997.

GPS Coordinates: S14 47 297 W75 21 414

Altitude: 100 meters

IGM Map Coordinates: 617 651 Puerto Calballas 1:50,000, Edition 1-TPC,
Series J731, Sheet 1841 III

Aerial Photo Number: 175-70-2309

Description: This is a badly bulldozed cemetery and habitation area. The latter consists of cobble stone walls with some adobe that likely dates to the L.I.P. It is this part of the site that has suffered the most destruction. The cemetery area on the west side of the site contained human bone.

Area Covered: 100 by 25 meters

Cultural Period(s): L.I.P.

Material Collected: 6 sherds: four L.I.P.

Recorded by: Donald Proulx, Ana Nieves and Miriam Gavilán Roayza

Date: July 14, 1998

Site Number: RG-42

Location and Topography: This site is on the north side of the Rio Grande below (west of) Coyungo in the area facing Las Brujas.

GPS Coordinates: S14 47 685 W75 21 276

Altitude: 100 meters

IGM Map Coordinates: 618 643 Puerto Calballas 1:50,000, Edition 1-TPC,
Series J731, Sheet 1841 III

Aerial Photo Number: 175-70-2309

Description: This appears to be a small N-5 cemetery and possible habitation area. Evidence for the latter is seen in some of the artifacts found: large amounts of shellfish maize, fish net fragments, yarn, etc. Several hanks of braided human hair were collected. A modern corral is located on the site.

Area Covered: 50 by 25 meters

Cultural Period(s): E.I.P. (Nasca 5)

Material Collected: 5 sherds: one definitely N-5

Recorded by: Donald Proulx, Ana Nieves and Miriam Gavilán Roayza

Date: July 14, 1998

Site Number: RG-43

Location and Topography: A small site located on the north side of the Rio Grande, west (down-river) from the town of Coyungo and opposite the old Hda. Las Brujas. It is situated in a small protected area, close to a modern house.

GPS Coordinates: S14 48 116 W75 21 115

Altitude: 100 meters

IGM Map Coordinates: 616 634 Puerto Calballas 1:50,000, Edition 1-TPC,
Series J731, Sheet 1841 III

Aerial Photo Number: 175-70-2309

Description: This site is a small cemetery with little decorated pottery; most of the material was utilitarian in nature. The cooking ware suggests that there may also have been some habitation at this location. The site probably dates to the E.H. based on vessel forms and the presence of braided handles on the cooking vessels.

Area Covered: 50 by 25 meters

Cultural Period(s): E.H.

Material Collected: 8 sherds: 4 braided handles, one collar, and one bowl fragment, two others

Comments: A slide with N-3 and possibly N-5 sherds was labeled RG-43, but the description of the site and the field notes do not correspond to this, and the slide was probably mislabeled.

Recorded by: Donald Proulx, Ana Nieves and Miriam Gavilán Roayza

Date: July 14, 1998

Site Number: RG-44

Location and Topography: A small site located on the north side of the Rio Grande west of Coyungo. It is situated at the base of the cliffs on the north side of the river, opposite the Hda. Las Brujas.

GPS Coordinates: S14 48 207 W75 21 344

Altitude: 100 meters

IGM Map Coordinates: 618 634 Puerto Calballas 1:50,000, Edition 1-TPC,
Series J731, Sheet 1841 III

Aerial Photo Number: 175-70-2309

Description: This site is a small cemetery containing late pottery, slings, textiles, etc. No unusual grave forms were found, and the site was badly looted.

Area Covered: 50 by 15 meters

Cultural Period(s): L.I.P. (Poroma?) and L.H. (local culture)

Material Collected: 13 sherds, one spindle whorl: all late
Recorded by: Donald Proulx, Ana Nieves and Miriam Gavilán Roayza

Date: July 14, 1998

Site Number: RG-45

Location and Topography: This site is located on the north side of the Rio Grande west of Coyungo and opposite the Hda. Las Brujas. There is a farmer's house situated at the back of the site. This is probably the Coyungo 3 visited by Proulx and Johnson in 1997 where local people swamped them. The site is actively being looted, in some cases with the use of bulldozers.

GPS Coordinates: S14 48 447 W75 21 404

Altitude: 85 meters

IGM Map Coordinates: 615 630 Puerto Calballas 1:50,000, Edition 1-TPC,
Series J731, Sheet 1841 III

Aerial Photo Number: 175-70-2309



Description: This is a small cemetery and possible habitation area dating to the Late Intermediate Period. The front part of the site has been bulldozed, and fresh graves are situated toward the base of the hills which rise steeply over the site. A possible cane cradle boards, many slings and large amounts of wool or cotton wrapping material was found. A wooden agricultural implement was photographed. The topes of cane walled structures were seen on part of the site.

Area Covered: 30 by 30 meters

Cultural Period(s): L.I.P. (Carrizal + later?)

Material Collected: 13 sherds: all LIP

Recorded by: Donald Proulx, Ana Nieves and
Miriam Gavilán Roayza

Date: July 14, 1998

Site Number: RG-46

Location and Topography: this site is on the north side of the Rio Grande, about 5 kms. below the town of Coyungo, opposite the old Hda. Las Brujas. The road to Maijo Chico passes next to the site. This is the Coyungo 4 site visited by Proulx and Johnson in 1997.

GPS Coordinates: S14 48 846 W75 21 640

Altitude: 150 meters above sea level

IGM Map Coordinates: 614 625 Puerto Calballas 1:50,000, Edition 1-TPC,
Series J731, Sheet 1841 III

Aerial Photo Number: 175-70-2307

Description: This is an important and interesting site consisting of a large habitation sector to the west and a large looted cemetery to the east. The site is multi-occupational, but dates mainly to the LIP, especially the habitation part. The cemetery contains tombs lined with large rectangular adobes and some with stone and clay mortar. In 1997 Johnson and I visited this site and recorded a mummified dog or fox. There is a large amount of textile fragments, wooden implements in addition to the ceramics. The habitation area looks like a typical LIP agglutinated settlement laid out with one or two streets bisecting the site.





Area Covered: 250 x 40 meters

Cultural Period(s): LIP (Carrizal); one or two Nasca sherds were found

Material Collected: 35 sherds, all Carrizal

Recorded by: Donald A. Proulx, David Johnson and Richard Schmitt (1997); c 1998

Date: July 14, 1998

Site Number: RG-47

Location and Topography: This site is situated on the steep slopes of the north side of the Rio Grande Valley west of Coyungo at the point where the road begins its climb up the side of the valley leading down to Maijo Chico. In 1997 Proulx and Johnson investigated the slopes below the road and found a Paracas cemetery (Coyungo 5 site). We didn't realize at the time that a large LIP settlement lay on the slopes above the road, higher on the hillside. RG-47 incorporates both parts of this site despite the differences in dating.

GPS Coordinates: S14 49 448 W75 21 939

Altitude: 150 meters

IGM Map Coordinates: 610 612 Puerto Calballas 1:50,000, Edition 1-TPC,
Series J731, Sheet 1841 III

Aerial Photo Number: 175-70-2307

Description: This combination habitation site and cemetery is multi-occupational, dating primarily to the LIP but also containing graves from the EH. Remnants of irregular shaped houses constructed of river cobbles were found on the upper slopes. Very few sherds were found in this area, and the dating is based primarily on the architecture. Of course, the habitations may date to the EH as well.

On the steep slope below the road, looted graves were found that contained E.H. sherds along with some LIP pottery. In 1997 portions of a black ware bowl with stamped circles and dots were found as well as a piece of grater bowl. Textile fragments were found as well.

Area Covered: 70 by 40 meters

Cultural Period(s): E.H. (Paracas); L.I.P. ??

Material Collected: 1997, 2 sherds: E.H. plus some possible LIP sherds; 1998: 1 sherd, looks early.

Recorded by: 1997: Donald Proulx, David Johnson and Richard Schmidt
1998: Donald Proulx, Ana Nieves and Miriam Gavilán Roayza

Date: July 15, 1998

Site Number: RG-48

Location and Topography: Between RG-47 and 48, the lower Rio Grande valley becomes a narrow gorge with little available land for settlement. Thus RG-47 and 48 are separated by many kilometers of barren wasteland. RG-48 is the first site encountered as one enters the Maijo basin, almost 10 kilometers below Coyungo and 3.5 to 4 kilometers west of RG-47. The Maijo basin has a small resident population and adequate agricultural land to support a number of families. Aside from Montegrande, it is one of the last oases along the river before it reaches the sea. Judging from the number of sites found in the basin, there must have been a sizable population here in the past. This site is at the eastern end of the basin, at the foot of the steep slope as one enters via the road. This is the Maijo Chico 1 site visited by Donald Proulx and David Johnson in 1997.

GPS Coordinates: S14 52 348 W75 22 252

Altitude: 75 meters

IGM Map Coordinates: 604 563 Puerto Calballas 1:50,000, Edition 1-TPC,
Series J731, Sheet 1841 III

Aerial Photo Number: n/a

Description: This site is a typical Late Intermediate Period habitation site with rectangular rooms and plazas formed of river cobbles set in mud mortar.

Area Covered: 50 by 25 meters

Cultural Period(s): L.I.P. (Carrizal)

Material Collected: 15 sherds: all Carrizal

Recorded by: 1997: Donald Proulx, David Johnson and Richard Schmidt
1998: Donald Proulx, Ana Nieves and Miriam Gavilán Roayza

Date: July 15, 1998

Site Number: RG-49

Location and Topography: This site is in the Maijo basin, about 10 kms west of Coyungo. It is adjacent to but separate from the RG-48 habitation site. It is the Maijo Chico 2 site visited by Proulx and Johnson in 1997.

GPS Coordinates: S14 52 468 W75 22 312

Altitude: 75 meters

IGM Map Coordinates: 604 559 Puerto Calballas 1:50,000, Edition 1-TPC,
Series J731, Sheet 1841 III

Aerial Photo Number: n/a



Description: This is a medium sized cemetery located on the east side of the Maijo basin. Walls of cane and clay are seen in some parts of the site, and may be habitations, but these structural features may also be parts of tombs.

Area Covered: 50 by 25 meters

Cultural Period(s): E.I.P. (Nasca 3) and
L.I.P. (Carrizal)

Material Collected: 24 sherds: ten N-3 and the remainder LIP

Recorded by: 1997: Donald Proulx, David Johnson and Richard Schmidt
1998: Donald Proulx, Ana Nieves and Miriam Gavilán Roayza

Date: July 15, 1998

Site Number: RG-50

Location and Topography: This site is located on the west side of the Maijo basin, some 10 kilometers west of Coyungo along the lower Rio Grande River.

GPS Coordinates: S14 52 711 W75 22 403

Altitude: 75 meters

IGM Map Coordinates: 600 554 Puerto Calballas 1:50,000, Edition 1-TPC,
Series J731, Sheet 1841 III

Aerial Photo Number: n/a



Description: This is a small habitation and cemetery, the former constructed of cobbles in mud mortar. The site appears to be terraced and overlooks the fields below. Remains of bone, posts, shellfish and maize were found.

Area Covered: 40 by 30 meters

Cultural Period(s): L.I.P. (Carrizal)

Material Collected: 26 sherds, all but one Carrizal

Recorded by: Donald Proulx, Ana Nieves and Miriam Gavilán Roayza

Date: July 15, 1998

Site Number: RG-51

Location and Topography: A small cemetery located on the western edge of the Maijo Grande oasis, technically on the south side of the Rio Grande. This is the Maijo 3 site visited in 1997 by Johnson and Schmidt.

GPS Coordinates: S14 52 711 W75 22 403

Altitude: 75 meters

IGM Map Coordinates: 602 551 Puerto Calballas 1:50,000, Edition 1-TPC,
Series J731, Sheet 1841 III

Aerial Photo Number: n/a

Description: This is a small LIP cemetery located on a terrace of the hills surrounding the Maijo Grande basin. Here the basin cuts deeply against the hills to the west, and this site is located some distance from the present river. Only a few sherds were recovered, and these seem to date to the LIP. The tombs had been looted some time ago and sand has covered much of the site. Some textile fragments were noted as well.

Area Covered: 20 by 10 meters

Cultural Period(s): L.I.P.

Material Collected: none

Recorded by: Donald Proulx, Ana Nieves and Miriam Gavilán Roayza

Date: July 15, 1998

Site Number: RG-52

Location and Topography: This site is located at the deepest part of the Maijo Grande oasis, at the Southwest end, far from the modern course of the Rio Grande.

GPS Coordinates: S14 52 873 W75 22 146

Altitude: 75 meters

IGM Map Coordinates: 605 549 Puerto Calballas 1:50,000, Edition 1-TPC,
Series J731, Sheet 1841 III

Aerial Photo Number: n/a

Description: At the back of the Maijo basin, on the sandy slopes of the steep hills rising to the west, an area that had been looted some time ago was discovered. The site is primarily a cemetery, but some walls of stone and clay were discovered here which may or may not be habitations. Some cane and huarango posts were located as well. Remains of shellfish were present.

Area Covered: 40 by 25 meters

Cultural Period(s): E.I.P. (Nasca 3)

Material Collected: 23 sherds: all N-3

Recorded by: Donald Proulx, Ana Nieves and Miriam Gavilán Roayza

Date: July 15, 1998

Site Number: RG-53

Location and Topography: Moving back up the valley to the Malpaso area, we surveyed several sites that had been overlooked on our previous explorations down the river valley. This site is located on a broad plateau on the south side of the Rio Grande opposite Malpaso. Several large geoglyphs are etched onto this same plateau, the site is a cemetery situated near the edge of the plateau overlooking the river valley below.

GPS Coordinates: S14 43 359 W75 19 462

Altitude: 150 meters

IGM Map Coordinates: 654 722 San Francisco 1:50,000, Edition 1-TPC, Series J731
Sheet 1841 I

Aerial Photo Number: 170-75-2318

Description: This small cemetery contained typical Nasca bottle shaped tombs. Among the remains were a flat stone covered with red ochre pigment, huarango beams, cane, and textiles. What makes this site important is its location at the base of a large triangular geoglyph. It would suggest that the geoglyph and the tombs are contemporary.



Area Covered: 40 by 30 meters

Cultural Period(s): E.I.P. (Nasca 3)

Material Collected: 22 sherds: all N-3

Recorded by: Donald Proulx, Ana Nieves and Miriam Gavilán Roayza

Date: July 15, 1998

Site Number: RG-54

Location and Topography: A small site located on the same plateau as RG-53, but slightly east (up-river) on the south side of the Rio Grande, opposite Malpaso.

GPS Coordinates: 14 43 253 W75 19 411

Altitude: 150 meters

IGM Map Coordinates: 654 724 San Francisco 1:50,000, Edition 1-TPC, Series J731
Sheet 1841 I

Aerial Photo Number: 170-75-2318

Description: This is a small cemetery area of undetermined date. No diagnostic sherds were located. Artifacts included a braided hank of hair (human or animal) along with a single sherd with a modeled edge. Remains of cotton and some textile fragments were found.

Area Covered: 15 by 5 meters

Cultural Period(s): ??

Material Collected: none

Recorded by: Donald Proulx, Ana Nieves and Miriam Gavilán Roayza

Date: July 15, 1998

Site Number: RG-55

Location and Topography: Returning to the area around Coyungo in the lower Rio Grande valley, a possible habitation area was found on the south side of the Rio Grande, near the puquios on the southern side of the valley, opposite the town of Coyungo.

GPS Coordinates: S14 46 325 W75 20 205

Altitude: 150 meters

IGM Map Coordinates: 639 667 Puerto Calballas 1:50,000, Edition 1-TPC,
Series J731, Sheet 1841 III

Aerial Photo Number: 175-70-2311

Description: A concentration of domestic undecorated pottery was found in an area measuring about 100 by 30 meters near some puquios opposite Coyungo. This would appear to be a prime area for habitation, however few indications of architecture were found here.

Area Covered: 100 by 30 meters

Cultural Period(s): L.I.P.??

Material Collected: 2 sherds: both sherds appeared to be LIP in date; one shell and a piece of textile

Recorded by: Donald Proulx, Ana Nieves, Miriam Gavilán, Tonya Panion, and Andreas

Date: July 16, 1998

Site Number: RG-56

Location and Topography: This site is part of a large urban complex on the south side of the Rio Grande opposite the town of Coyungo. The complex was divided into several separate sites based on what appeared to be vacant areas between the various segments. Since it is also multi-occupational, it was originally thought that these might be separate sites. Later analysis suggests that they formed a single complex. This particular site lies between RG-25 and RG-57.

GPS Coordinates: S14 46 573 W75 20 745

Altitude: 125 meters

IGM Map Coordinates: 628 663 Puerto Calballas 1:50,000, Edition 1-TPC,
Series J731, Sheet 1841 III

Aerial Photo Number: 175-70-2311

Description: This site lies along a dirt road extending westward along the edge of the valley. A modern electrical tower is located on the northern edge of the site. Here was found walls of cobblestone set in mud mortar, cane walled structures, remains of shellfish, bone etc. It appears to be a combination habitation area and cemetery. The site is multi-occupational, with most of the pottery dating to the LIP but also some Nasca 3 and 5 pieces as well.

Area Covered: 200 by 50 meters

Cultural Period(s): L.I.P. (Carrizal + later?); E.I.P. (Nasca 3 and 5)

Material Collected: 38 sherds: nine Carrizal, two N-3, and four N-5; the remainder mixed.

Recorded by: Donald Proulx, Ana Nieves, Miriam Gavilán, Tonya Panion, and Andreas

Date: July 16, 1998

Site Number: RG-57

Location and Topography: This site is part of a large urban complex on the south side of the Rio Grande opposite the town of Coyungo. The complex was divided into several separate sites based on what appeared to be vacant areas between the various segments. Since it is also multi-occupational, it was originally thought that these might be separate sites. Later analysis suggests that they formed a single complex.

GPS Coordinates: S14 46 778 W75 20 753

Altitude: 125 meters

IGM Map Coordinates: 628 660 Puerto Calballas 1:50,000, Edition 1-TPC,
Series J731, Sheet 1841 III

Aerial Photo Number: 175-70-2311



Description: This site is a mixed habitation site and cemetery with similar structures composed of cobblestone and mud mortar walls as the previous site. The houses appear to date to the LIP. Other unusual objects were found here as well: a small LIP female figurine, a bone awl or weaving implement, etc.

Area Covered: 90 by 40 meters

Cultural Period(s): E.I.P. (Nasca 3 and 5); L.I.P. (Carrizal + later)

Material Collected: 24 sherds: nine N-3, three N-5, six Carrizal, two Poroma?); one LIP female figurine

Recorded by: Donald Proulx, Ana Nieves, Miriam Gavilán, Tonya Panion, and Andreas

Date: July 16, 1998

Site Number: RG-58

Location and Topography: This site is part of a large urban complex on the south side of the Rio Grande opposite the town of Coyungo. The complex was divided into several separate sites based on what appeared to be vacant areas between the various segments. Since it is also multi-occupational, it was originally thought that these might be separate sites. Later analysis suggests that they formed a single complex.

GPS Coordinates: S14 46 987 W75 20 743

Altitude: 125 meters

IGM Map Coordinates: 628 656 Puerto Calballas 1:50,000, Edition 1-TPC,
Series J731, Sheet 1841 III

Aerial Photo Number: 175-70-2311

Description: This site is a large multi-occupational cemetery with graves of the middle Horizon and Nasca periods. The large graves are located on a raised hill with some graves lined with large flat rectangular adobes. Abundant cotton wrapping material was found, suggesting a Middle Horizon date. This was supported by the ceramics found here. Some cobblestone walls were found on the site as well.

Area Covered: 80 by 35 meters

Cultural Period(s): M.H., E.I.P. (Nasca 3)

Material Collected: 11 sherds: nine Middle Horizon and two N-3

Recorded by: Donald Proulx, Ana Nieves, Miriam Gavilán, Tonya Panion, and Andreas

Date: July 16, 1998

Site Number: RG-59

Location and Topography: This site is located on the south side of the Rio Grande, opposite the town of Coyungo. It is west of RG-58 and is separated by sufficient distance that it is not presently included as part of the large urban center of RG-25, 56, 57 and 58.

GPS Coordinates: S14 47 330 W75 20 817

Altitude: 100 meters

IGM Map Coordinates: 628 654 Puerto Calballas 1:50,000, Edition 1-TPC,
Series J731, Sheet 1841 III

Aerial Photo Number: 175-70-2311

Description: A Nasca cemetery located west of RG-58 along the edge of the valley. Some tombs were covered with huarango beams and cane. A small fragment of an early Nasca three-dimensional needle knot border was found (probably N-1 or 2) Cotton, shells, and implements of wood were recorded.

Area Covered: 100 by 50 meters

Cultural Period(s): E.I.P. (Nasca (Nasca 2, 3); E.H. (Paracas?))

Material Collected: 21 sherds: Three N-2, 13 N-3, and one incised bowl fragment, possibly E.H.

Recorded by: Donald Proulx, Ana Nieves, Miriam Gavilán, Tonya Panion, and Andreas

Date: July 16, 1998

Site Number: RG-60

Location and Topography: This site is located on the South side of the Rio Grande between Coyungo and Las Brujas.

GPS Coordinates: S14 47 535 W75 20 852

Altitude: 100 meters

IGM Map Coordinates: 627 648 Puerto Calballas 1:50,000, Edition 1-TPC,
Series J731, Sheet 1841 III

Aerial Photo Number: 175-70-2311

Description: This site is a small Nasca 3 cemetery with poorly preserved graves. One had a huarango beam. Shells were found on this site as well.

Area Covered: unrecorded

Cultural Period(s): E.I.P. (Nasca 3)

Material Collected: 23 sherds: all N-3

Recorded by: Donald Proulx, Ana Nieves, Miriam Gavilán, Tonya Panion, and Andreas

Date: July 16, 1998

Site Number: RG-61

Location and Topography: This site is located along the flanks of the low hills bordering the southern side of the Rio Grande behind the old Hda. Las Brujas, west of the town of Coyungo.

GPS Coordinates: S14 48 504 W75 20 796

Altitude: 100 meters

IGM Map Coordinates: 627 630 Puerto Calballas 1:50,000, Edition 1-TPC,
Series J731, Sheet 1841 III

Aerial Photo Number: 175-70-2309

Description: This is a cemetery with possible habitational remains behind the modern Hda. Las Brujas. It had been looted extensively some time ago, and therefore the surface sherds were in poor condition. Remains of sea urchins were found. Habitation remains are suggested by the discovery of low walls of cane and also of cobblestones and mud mortar. Some huarango posts were also recorded.

Area Covered: 50 by 25 meters

Cultural Period(s): E.I.P. (Nasca)

Material Collected: 4 sherds: definitely all Nasca (phase 3?) including a badly eroded portion of a vessel with a modeled face--only the nose remaining.

Recorded by: Donald Proulx, Ana Nieves, Miriam Gavilán, Tonya Panion, and Andreas

Date: July 16, 1998

Site Number: RG-62

Location and Topography: This site is located on the flanks of the hills on the south side of the Rio Grande just east of the old Hda. Las Brujas.

GPS Coordinates: S14 48 398 W75 20 675

Altitude: 100 meters

IGM Map Coordinates: 631 633 Puerto Calballas 1:50,000, Edition 1-TPC,
Series J731, Sheet 1841 III

Aerial Photo Number: 175-70-2309

Description: A combination habitation site and cemetery near the old Hda. Las Brujas. Cane walls and huarango posts were recorded here along with remnants of maize, seashells and a grinding stone.

Area Covered: 40 by 20 meters

Cultural Period(s): E.I.P. (Nasca 3)

Material Collected: no sherds photographed. A stone metate was photographed.

Recorded by: Donald Proulx, Ana Nieves, Miriam Gavilán, Tonya Panion, and Andreas

Date: July 16, 1998

Site Number: RG-63

Location and Topography: This relatively large site is located immediately behind and adjacent to the old Hda. Las Brujas on the south side of the Rio Grande west (down-river) of the town of Coyungo.

GPS Coordinates: S14 48 545 W75 20 800

Altitude: 100 meters

IGM Map Coordinates: 628 632 Puerto Calballas 1:50,000, Edition 1-TPC,
Series J731, Sheet 1841 III

Aerial Photo Number: 175-70-2309



Description: This is a moderately large habitation site and cemetery that has been modified and looted by the former inhabitants of the Hda. Las Brujas, located nearby. Looted graves are found on the side of the hill (which may be a continuation of the RG-61 site). Below, on the flat pampa, is a large habitation area including a large plaza measuring 80 by 40 meters with two interior walls. Other walls of fieldstone in mud mortar were

seen. Only a few sherds were found, but they date to the Nasca period. Some huarango posts are present. The entire site measures 200 by 60 meters.

Area Covered: 200 by 60 meters

Cultural Period(s): E.I.P. (Nasca 5); L.I.P.

Material Collected: 10 sherds: 8 Nasca, one LIP black ware

Recorded by: Donald Proulx, Ana Nieves, Miriam Gavilán, Tonya Panion, and Andreas

Date: July 16, 1998

Site Number: RG-64

Location and Topography: The last site to be surveyed is located on the south side of the Rio Grande down-river (west) of Las Brujas. It is situated on the last habitable section of the south side of the valley before the river cuts into a deep canyon leading to the Maijo oasis some 6 kilometers further down river.

GPS Coordinates: S14 48 803 W75 21 145

Altitude: 100 meters

IGM Map Coordinates: 625 625 Puerto Calballas 1:50,000, Edition 1-TPC,
Series J731, Sheet 1841 III

Aerial Photo Number: 175-70-2309

Description: This site is a huge multi-occupational habitation site and cemetery about 1500 meters long and 75 meters deep. The surface is covered with river cobbles, and some parts have been bulldozed, but an area on the eastern end of the site still has a good deal of nice architecture. The majority of the pottery is Nasca 3 and 5, but some E.H. and L.I.P. pottery was present as well. Because of the overlap of the cemetery with the habitation area, the site has not been divided into separate parts.

Among the architectural features are remnants of cane roofing, huarango posts, and walls of fieldstone and mud mortar. Artifacts include pottery, textiles, shellfish, and red ochre.

Area Covered: 1.5 kms by 75 meters

Cultural Period(s): E.H. (Paracas); E.I.P. (Nasca 3, 5), L.I.P. (Carrizal)

Material Collected: 153 sherds: one E.H. (Paracas); sixty-eight N-3;

six N-5 and four LIP.

Recorded by: Donald Proulx, Ana Nieves, Miriam Gavilán, Tonya Panion, and Andreas

Date: July 16, 1998