

EARLY INTERMEDIATE PERIOD (EIP)

1. EIP: period of major transitions in sociopolitical, economic organization
 - a. particularly among coastal societies
 - b. not yet well understood in the highlands
2. EIP: not well dated in absolute terms
 - a. 400 BC - AD 700: reasonable dates
 1. i.e., about a millennium
 - b. state formation: AD 100-600
3. name of EIP: misleading
 - a. suggests fractionation of power
 - b. EIP traditionally characterized as time of regional autonomy
 1. varying political entities exerted authority
 2. free from any pan-Peruvian political or ideological influences
 - c. also regional differentiation
 - c. actually time of great expansion of polities
 1. rise of states
 2. incorporation of both ideological and coercive elements to means of rule
 - d. settlement hierarchies
 1. first good evidence of hierarchical settlement patterns
 - e. also seen as rise of first Peruvian cities
 1. artistic florescence
 2. population peaks
 3. expansion of irrigation systems
 4. emergence of craft specialization
 5. social stratification
 - f. generalizations not applicable to all parts of Peru
 1. e.g., first cities usually attributed to
 - a. South Coast
 - b. Southern Sierra
 - g. other broad statements most applicable to north coast

[Early Intermediate Period: Moche]

State Emergence

1. basic questions
 - a. how did the transformation occur
 1. from complex pre-state formations
 2. to states
 - b. how do we recognize the transformation archaeologically?
 - c. what was the balance between
 1. radical transformation in some aspects of society?
 - a. e.g., politics, social structure, economic specialization
 - b. settlement organization
 - c. investment of labor in public works
 2. vs. continuity in others
 - a. e.g., kin organization
 - b. community rights to resources
 - c. household subsistence
2. states
 - a. key features
 1. centralized decision-making in hierarchical political system
 - a. first societies in which monopolistic control of force was exercised over the populace
 2. elaboration of social classes
 - a. probably present in nascent form in chiefly society
 - b. status ascribed at birth: e.g., infant mortuary practices
 - b. correlates
 1. control over a very large area: 100's to several 1000's of km²
 2. well-developed hierarchy of settlement size and functions
 3. primary settlements or urban centers of very substantial size
 4. rise of legally constituted coercive power or authority
 - a. often derives strength from military force
 - b. manifested in tribute payment, population resettlement, corporate labor projects
 5. social stratification
 - a. internal diversification of the primary and secondary centers
 - b. residence based on occupation specialization and class
 - c. mortuary practices
 6. full-time craft specialization

[Early Intermediate Period: Moche]

- c. key feature to keep in mind: division of activities into categories or roles that we use to describe the societies may not have been well-elaborated
 - 1. e.g., distinction religious, political, social and political leadership
 - 2. i.e., elite leaders may have changed hats to emphasize particular roles in particular circumstances
- 3. EIP: era in Peru when this transformation became apparent
 - a. Moche: probably first South American state society
 - b. parallel developments on central coast
 - c. debate as to whether state appeared at beginning or end of EIP

Cultural chronology

- 1. north coast: conventional chronology
 - a. Vicús (far north): AD 100-600
 - b. Salinar: 450-200 BC, maybe a little later
 - c. Gallinazo: 200 BC - 100 AD; to AD 400-500 in La Leche
 - d. Moche I-IV: AD 100-600
 - e. Sipán: AD 100-600??
 - f. Moche V: AD 600-700
- 2. archaeologists have judged for some time that a Moche polity did not really begin to dominate the entire north coast till Moche III times
 - a. i.e., starting about AD 200
 - b. standard view: Moche culture dominated through the succeeding Moche IV phase
 - 1. then southern part of polity collapsed
 - 2. as power shifted northward to the Lambayeque region: ca. AD 600
- 3. situation was far more complex
 - a. e.g., Shimada and Maguiña provide evidence that the Gallinazo and Moche cultures
 - 1. appear to have been sequential in the Virú Valley
 - 2. but existed coevally in the northern Lambayeque region as late as Moche III times
 - b. Kaulicke argues for a long Moche presence in the far north
 - 1. intermixed with local developments
 - 2. Vicús: most prominent local culture
 - a. identified essentially on the basis of a distinctive ceramic style
 - b. focused in the Piura Valley

[Early Intermediate Period: Moche]

- c. situation suggests that the Moche expansion along the north coast was not a simple conquest
 - 1. as has often been posited
 - 2. but exhibited nominally pacific relations well into Moche's era as a dominant culture
 - d. and there may have been more than one Moche polity within the Moche culture area
 - 1. underscores that we should not mistake cultural similarity for political integration
- 4. central coast
 - a. Lima culture: Pachacamac AD 100-700
 - 5. south coast
 - a. Paracas: 300-100 BC
 - b. Nazca: 100 BC-AD 500

Early EIP Settlement Patterns

- 1. best data from north coast
 - a. Santa: Wilson, Donnan
 - b. Virú: Willey, Topic
 - c. Moche: Moche - Chan Chan Project
 - d. Lambayeque: Shimada
- 2. settlement studies are key to understanding cultural development
 - a. changes in numbers, size, internal complexity, and location correlate with
 - 1. changes in subsistence focus, canal systems, agricultural intensification, population growth and decline, warfare, and levels of sociocultural complexity
 - b. cultures here described as being sequential
 - 1. but keep in mind overlaps described above

Salinar

- 1. Moche Valley
 - a. Cerro Arena: largest known Salinar site
 - 1. 100s of stone-walled houses strung out along ridge
 - 2. close to area irrigated by the Orejas-Arena S2 canal
 - 3. no evidence that it controlled valley

[Early Intermediate Period: Moche]

- 4. but no other settlement could have challenged it
 - b. occupation emphasized upper valley, defensible locations
 - c. probable significant expansion of irrigation systems
2. Virú Valley
- a. 83 sites with Puerto Moorin occupation
 - 1. concentrated in Huacapongo: 40 sites
 - 2. 9 of 14 Salinar mounds in Huacapongo upvalley
 - b. Huacapongo: favorable zone for early agriculture
 - 1. but limited by restricted amount of land
 - 2. population growth may have forced settlement of lower valley
 - c. considerable scattered population in lower valley
 - 1. many individual farmsteads
 - 2. no large settlements: largest probably max of 100 people
 - d. fortified strongholds
 - 1. construed by Willey as evidence of warfare: presumably from sierra
 - 2. Wilson: but nature and location of defenses imply internal conflict
 - e. no political unity apparent in valley
 - 1. no single site preeminent
 - 2. defensive sites could have protected only a small segment of the population

Gallinazo

1. Moche Valley
- a. poorly understood
 - b. no pre-Moche site to rival Gallinazo Group
 - c. although Cerro Orejas had a large population
 - 1. south side of valley, 8 km north of Cerro Arenas
 - 2. series of agricultural terraces, stone-walled house on platforms above canal, small fortified platform above settlement
 - d. sites generally found in mid-valley
 - 1. i.e., near where Salinar sites were found
2. Virú Valley
- a. Huacapongo virtually abandoned
 - 1. population concentrated in lower valley
 - b. max pop in Late Gallinazo
 - 1. max extent of irrigation system
 - c. Gallinazo Group achieved prominence
 - 1. cluster of sites in northern part of lower valley

[Early Intermediate Period: Moche]

- 2. 30,000 rooms in area no more than 5 km²
 - 3. situated to take advantage of irrigated land, delta, and marine resources
 - d. shift from fortification of individual sites
 - 1. to centralization in fortification of centers on hilltops
 - 2. at strategic locations
 - 3. narrow passage from Huacapongo particularly well-fortified
 - e. political cohesion implied
 - 1. valley-wide irrigation network
 - 2. concentration of population near site of Gallinazo
3. Santa Valley: Vinzos Period [aka Puerto Moorin / Beginning Early Intermediate Period, EIP]
- a. clear shifting of sites down valley
 - 1. 45 sites: roughly same configuration as Cayhuamarca
 - 2. 25 settlements are new
 - b. 6 settlement clusters: most contain
 - 1. habitation sites
 - 2. citadels
 - 3. sites with public architecture
 - c. total population: 7850
 - 1. 1800 per site
 - 2. 1000 per cluster
3. Early Suchimancillo: Early-Middle Gallinazo; Early EIP
- a. 130 sites
 - b. total population: 20,000
 - c. three clusters
 - e. major changes in Clusters 2 and 3
 - 1. increase in number of site types: now 6
 - a. habitation sites
 - major citadel structures
 - smaller defensive sites
 - local centers
 - ceremonial-civic sites
 - cemeteries
 - b. but no evidence of monumental construction
 - 2. widespread presence of defensive structures
 - a. 40 citadels and minor fortresses
 - b. very few habitation sites are far from a defensive site
 - f. organization at local level for defense against raids

[Early Intermediate Period: Moche]

- g. interregional contacts suggested
 - 1. ceramics shared with Virú
 - 2. kaolin bowls: probably from Callejón de Huaylas
 - 3. desert drawings similar to those in Nasca: 12 llamas and several birds, probably condors
- 4. Late Suchimancillo: Late Gallinazo / Middle EIP
 - a. total sites: 153
 - b. population: 30,000
 - 1. up by 50%
 - c. upper valley now has nearly continuous distribution of sites on both desert margins
 - d. three clusters
 - 1. Cluster 1: largest population of 19,000
 - a. least irrigable land: 380 ha
 - b. Wilson interprets distribution of citadels as defense against coastal valleys, not sierra
 - a. concentrated in lower sections of cluster
 - 2. Clusters 2 and 3
 - a. citadels distributed throughout
 - e. most extensive peaceful contact with sierra
 - 1. lot of kaolin pottery in lower valley: 12.7%
 - 2. strongest contacts in lowest part of valley
 - a. suggests that contacts did not go up Santa, but along more southerly passage
 - 3. pattern similar in Nepeña
 - 4. not in Virú and Casma

Evidence for Moche Sociopolitical Formation

- 1. several models have been proposed for the nature of Moche polity/polities
 - a. conventional view
 - 1. centralized state emerged with first major constructions at site of Moche
 - 2. AD 100-600
 - 3. articulated by Moseley
 - b. complex chiefdoms until Moche V: post AD 600
 - 1. i.e., no state until late urban formations in Lambayeque Valley
 - 2. chief proponents: Schaedel, Shimada
 - c. multiple states active at the same time: Moche III and after (AD 200-600)
 - 1. generally conceived as northern and southern Moche polities
 - 2. first presented about 30 years ago: Kutscher
 - 3. recently elaborated by Donnan and Castillo

[Early Intermediate Period: Moche]

2. evidence for a multivalley Moche III-IV polity: three lines of evidence generally used
 - a. sudden and widespread presence of Moche pottery style: conventionally associated with Moche III style (i.e., post-AD 200)
 1. all or most of valleys: from Lambayeque to Nepeña
 2. following Late Gallinazo
 3. militarism important in iconography
 - a. e.g., modeled warrior vessels
 - b. processions of naked prisoners
 - c. Combat Theme: often interpreted as ceremonial combat, not conquest
 - b. construction of monumental architecture: in all or most valleys presumably incorporated into the Moche state
 1. Sipán: Lambayeque Valley
Mocollope: Chicama Valley
pyramids at Moche: Moche Valley
Huancaco: Virú
Pampa de los Incas and/or Huaca Chimbote: Santa Valley
Pañamarca: Nepeña Valley
 2. many murals
 - a. warriors in hand-to-hand combat
 - b. ceremonial-civic activities: Sacrifice Ceremony (formerly called Presentation Theme)
 - c. major settlement disruptions: esp. in Virú and Santa Valleys (see below)
3. the center: the site of Moche
 - a. dominated by two features
 - b. Huaca del Sol: 40m high x 340 m long x 160 m
 1. largest adobe structure in prehispanic America
 2. exact dimensions unknown
 - a. because colonial treasure-seekers diverted a watercourse to erode the pyramid
 - b. recovered 2,788 kg (6,134 lb) of precious metal [Lothrop]
 3. 143 million adobe bricks laid up in discrete columns
 4. more than 100 makers' marks found
 5. Moseley: labor tax [see below]
 - c. Huaca de la Luna
 1. complex of platforms, walls, and courtyards of adobe
 2. multi-hued murals
 - d. two major constructions bracketed a 500 m wide plain
 1. most densely occupied part of the site
 2. organic material poorly preserved

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- 3. plain scoured by drainage
 - a. ergo: called empty ceremonial center [Schaedel]
- e. actually, there was a substantial residential population adjoining the ceremonial complex
 - 1. buried under drifting sands
- f. sequence of occupation at Moche
 - 1. began in Gallinazo: probably two contemporary settlements
 - a. one underneath Huaca del Sol
 - b. one a few hundred meters NE on the banks of the river
 - 2. Moche I: site still small
 - 3. Moche II: riverbank settlement probably abandoned
 - a. small sample
 - b. evidently no monumental construction
 - 4. Moche III: turning point
 - a. remains of period found in every excavation
 - b. first stages of huaca construction
 - c. influx of population
 - 5. Moche III-IV: florescence of site
 - a. stratified, expansionist state
 - b. wide-flung trade networks
 - c. high degree of economic specialization
 - d. economic sophistication
 - e. centrally coordinated public projects
- 5. Santa Valley: Guadalupito [a.k.a. Huancaco; Late EIP]
 - a. 205 sites: Wilson's survey
 - b. total population: 22,000
 - 1. 260 persons/habitation site: down from 270
 - 2. population down 8,000
 - c. massive shift in subsistence-settlement focus
 - 1. over 80% of population in Lower Valley
 - a. 5_ greater than estimate for preceding Late Suchimancillo Period
 - 2. still substantial population in Middle Valley
 - 3. north and south desert margins of Quebrada de Lacramarca occupied for only time
 - a. served by canal over 40 km long
 - 4. other long canals served both north and south margins of mouth of Santa River
 - d. series of at least six major platform structures built in survey region during Moche occupation
 - e. demographics

[Early Intermediate Period: Moche]

- a. Fig. 15: population curve shown
 - b. rapid growth before Moche III
 - c. falloff under Moche conquest
 - 1. deaths from warfare: unlikely
 - 2. demographic adjustments to disruptions brought about by a force change in subsistence-settlement focus
 - 3. Wilson: demographic adjustments to a state-imposed system of tribute payments
 - a. in form of foodstuffs sent outside the valley
 - 4. population resettlement outside the valley along lines of mitmaqkuna
 - a. i.e., colonists forcibly resettled by the state
 - d. later further growth
6. Moche V transformations
- a. shift of power north to Lambayeque Valley
 - 1. largest irrigation complex in Americas
 - a. linked 5 valleys together
 - 2. emergence of true urban centers: esp. Pampa Grande
 - 3. probable effort to revitalize collapsed Moche polity from the south
 - b. Shimada's (1994b) volume on Pampa Grande
 - 1. first major work to describe the nature of a Moche city
 - 2. breaks the trend from a century's focus on ceremonial, mortuary, and craft studies
 - 3. provides the most comprehensive overview of the nature of Moche society in the English literature
 - 4. suggests that no Moche polity had attained a state-level organization until Moche V
 - a. will probably be disputed by a fair portion of Andean archaeologists
 - c. Pampa Grande
 - 1. complex urban formation: apparently planned layout
 - 2. development of series of enclosed adobe compounds
 - a. Shimada argues that the standardization of small-scale compounds reflects creation of secular administration
 - 3. massive monumental architecture: esp. adobe pyramids
 - a. e.g., Huaca Fortaleza
 - 4. possible separation of secular and religious authorities
 - 5. craft production of at least three kinds
 - a. elite-associated workshops: ceremonial and sumptuary goods
 - 1. e.g., Spondylus shell
 - b. dispersed workshops: valued utilitarian items

[Early Intermediate Period: Moche]

- 1. fancy pottery, certain copper objects (e.g., *tumi* knives), maybe cotton cloth
- c. dispersed production of mundane utilitarian goods
 - 1. copper needles, fishhooks, and tweezers; plain cotton cloth; cooking and storage vessels

Social Stratification and Leadership

1. long history to view that an elaborate elite ideology underwrote Moche leadership and expansion
 - a. and provided the social glue that held the culture together
 - b. new physical remains are now allowing archaeologists to examine how different sources of power may have been linked in Moche leadership
 1. political, ideological, social, economic, and military
 2. see Sipán, below
 - c. substantial evidence that militarism was both
 1. the means of Moche expansion: e.g., Bawden
 2. and directed toward capture of prisoners for sacrifice: e.g., Donnan, Castillo
2. evidence is spotty
 - a. best materials come from mortuary contexts and iconography
 - b. little residential evidence so far
3. evidence from burials
 - a. conforms to pattern predictable for class-structured society: variety of burial treatments
 1. concentration of wealth in limited number of tombs by Moche I
 - a. e.g., La Mina
 2. most tombs are single, extended, primary
 - a. no particular orientation favored
 - b. considerable variation in grave location and quantities of goods
 3. burials with few or no goods: in middens
 1. but some midden burials with fair number of goods
 2. e.g., infant burial with shell necklace and fabric-wrapped copper ingot
 - b. high status burial grounds in several locations
 1. between two huacas: at Moche
 - a. majority of burials found at Moche: evidently high rank
 1. copper, pots, beads, pendants
 2. biased sample: excavation of high status burials to exhaustion

[Early Intermediate Period: Moche]

2. north coast: Sipán and San José de Moro (see below)
3. Virú: Tomb of the Warrior Priest
 - a. sacrificed man and boy
 - b. two sacrificed women
 - c. two sacrificed headless camelids
 - d. numerous gourd bowls, some still containing maize, beans, and cotton bolls
 - e. 28 ceramic vessels
 - f. numerous metal objects: e.g., gilt copper fox head, 2 fiber and cloth bird heads covered with feathers
 - g. 3 elaborately carved wooden staves: owl, war mace, and tusked "warrior-god" effigy

Tombs of Sipán

1. recently defined region of significant development
 - a. N. coast: focused around Lambayeque Valley
2. best known from Royal Tombs of Sipán
 - a. discovered in February 1987
 - b. excavated by Walter Alva
 - c. reported by Alva and Donnan
 - d. one of most spectacular archaeological finds of all time in the Americas
3. extraordinary array of mortuary materials recovered
 - a. from 3 tombs in a complex of moderately sized, superimposed adobe mounds: Huaca Rajada
 - b. region recognized as the source of some of the world's finest artisanry
 1. in metals: esp. Lechtman
 2. stone, and shell
 - c. Tombs 1 and 2: ca AD 300
4. Alva and Donnan interpret the principal individuals in two of the three large Sipán tombs as figures represented in a scene in Moche iconography
 - a. called the Sacrifice Ceremony
 1. apparently related to sacrifice of human prisoners
 2. previously called the Presentation Theme
 - b. 4 key figures: and some key features
 1. Warrior Priest: holds goblet; conical hat with crescent ornament; large circular ear ornaments; warrior backflap

[Early Intermediate Period: Moche]

2. Bird Priest: part bird and part human; wears either conical helmet or headdress with an owl
 3. Priestess: wears dress and headdress with two prominent plumes
 4. priest: special headdress and sash-like garment with fringe of disks
5. the main Sipán tombs
- a. Tomb 1
 1. male, 35-40 yrs old: identified as Warrior Priest
 - a. 166 cm (5'5") high: i.e., at the upper size range for Moche people
 - b. in good health
 2. placed in wood plank coffin in prepared tomb in small pyramid
 3. elaborate array of burial goods: e.g., gold banner, gold tunic, 4 shell pectorals, gold and silver peanut necklace, gold *tumi* headgear, feathered fans, turquoise and gold ear spools, gold and silver *tumi* knives on chest, gold and silver scepter in right hand, gilded copper bells, hundreds of ceramic vessels
 4. fanged figure on several items: holds human head and *tumi* knife
 5. additional skeletons: 9-10 yr old child, 2 sacrificed llamas, 2 adult males, 3 adult females in cane coffins 15-20 yrs old (died before main figure, as determined by disarticulated skeletons)
 - b. Tomb 2
 1. another healthy adult male, 35-45: identified as Bird Priest
 - a. in plank coffin in prepared tomb in south platform
 2. additional array of elaborate offerings: e.g., gold nose ornaments, 2 gilded necklaces in shape of human heads, copper bells, gold and silver backflap, copper owl headdress
 3. accompanying child and adult burials
 4. overall, much smaller and less elaborate than Tomb 1
 5. 10 m west: sealed rooms with 100s of ceramics, and human and llama bones
 - a. including articulated human body parts
 - b. may imply that Sacrifice Ceremony took place there
 - c. Tomb 3
 1. adult male, 40-45 yrs old: not clearly identifiable as figure in Sacrifice Ceremony
 - a. although some features associated with Warrior Priest
 2. simple pit in earliest layer of pyramid
 - a. mat and textile shroud covering
 3. more extraordinary burial goods: 10 golden spider beads on necklace, covering of gilded copper sheets, gilded copper feline head, gilded copper scepter, gold scepter, anthropomorphized crab and feline, octopus pectoral, gold human-head and feline-head necklaces, golden warrior nose ornament, bells and gold

[Early Intermediate Period: Moche]

- backflap showing Decapitor, 20 other silver and copper backflaps, shell pectorals
- 4. accompanying female, 16-18 yrs old
- 6. other luxurious interments
 - a. rich set of burials at San José de Moro, in the nearby Jequetepeque Valley: Castillo and Donnan
 - 1. two tombs: adult females figured as the central individual
 - 2. each dressed as Figure C: identified as a priestess in the same Sacrifice Ceremony
 - 3. ca. AD 550: i.e., 250 years after Sipán tombs
 - b. Loma Negra, Piura Valley: array of materials similar to those of Sipán looted
 - c. splendid murals unearthed
 - 1. at the Huaca de la Luna at Moche: Uceda et al., 1994
 - 2. and Huaca Cao Viejo: Franco et al., 1994
- 6. collectively, these materials provide evidence for a widespread melding of ideological and social leadership
 - a. in a set of elite individuals of both sexes
 - b. apparently linked to militarism and human sacrifice
 - c. also evidence for concentration of extraordinary wealth at the disposal of a small elite sector of society
- 7. important chronological note: earliest Sipán materials date to AD 100
 - a. i.e., there was an important Moche presence in the north during Moche I times
 - b. lending credence to the notion of at least two Moche polities
 - 1. one centered at Moche: south
 - 2. one in Jequetepeque: north
 - c. issue remains to be resolved

Economic Organization

Subsistence

- 1. irrigation-based staple crop agriculture
 - a. wide range of cultivars
 - b. probably maize-complex diet
 - c. most of the populace probably lived among fields: in late Moche
 - 1. in dispersed settlements

[Early Intermediate Period: Moche]

2. considerable use of maritime resources
 - a. inshore fishing
 - b. shellfish collecting
 - c. maritime motifs: important on craft items
3. some concentrations of llama skeletons recovered from Moche IV-V contexts
 - a. may imply trade with highlands

Craft Production

1. specialized production
 - a. reflect both superior artisanry and industrial-scale manufacturing
 - b. specialists produced both for
 1. elite patrons
 2. large consuming populace
 - c. evidence
 1. scale
 2. nature
 3. distribution of production
2. metallurgy: "New World metallurgy means Andean metallurgy" (Lechtman 1980:267)
 - a. Moche craftsmen and their successors: masters of the Andes
 - b. used sheet metals
 - c. created copper-gold and copper-silver alloys
 - d. innovated gilding and surface-enrichment techniques
 - e. products
 1. primarily symbolic, status-related, and decorative
 2. rather than utilitarian
 - a. although many copper tools were produced
3. ceramics
 - a. finely decorated and modeled
 - b. mass produced: Russell et al. 1994a,b
 1. e.g., at Cerro Mayal: at Mocollope, in Chicama Valley
 2. often through use of molds
 3. duplicate vessels
 4. wide range of ceramic objects produced
 - a. from utilitarian pots to figurines and ceremonial forms

[Early Intermediate Period: Moche]

5. authors argue that the location and character of production are what would be expected from independent specialists
 - a. not artisans working directly for the elite sector of society
4. textile production
 - a. possibly in workshops: inferred from illustration on flared-rim bowl
 1. few in number
 2. no apparent patterning
 - b. needles and spindle whorls in domestic contexts
 1. implies simple weaving and spinning in households
 2. specialized weaving: florero
5. lapidary production
 - a. recovered from the site of Moche
 1. concentrations of turquoise beads, blanks, and unworked fragments
 2. stone tools similar to those found in metalworking shops in Chan Chan
 - b. turquoise and shell inlay: high-status items

Labor mobilization for public/corporate projects

1. political economy
 - a. probable labor tax: Moseley
 1. segmentation and patterning of makers' marks on adobes at Huaca del Sol
 2. likely a result of labor performed by discrete labor parties
 - a. drawn from different communities or kin groups
 - b. alternative: Shimada
 1. sponsorship of construction by patrons
 2. comparable to building churches in medieval Europe
 - c. taxation of labor possible in other areas
 1. e.g., construction of Huaca Brujo in Chicama
 2. Huancaco and Tomaval in Virú

Exchange

1. impressive array of objects from other societies has been recovered from Moche contexts
 - a. Spondylus beads or pendants found in many graves
 - b. Cerro Blanco: fragments of worked Spondylus and mother of pearl on top [Feldman]
 - c. copper, silver, and gold in burials

[Early Intermediate Period: Moche]

1. copper outcrops are local
2. gold and silver from highlands
- d. Cajamarca pottery
 1. frequently found in Moche IV contexts
 2. Cajamarca II-III sherds

Moche: Conclusions

1. development of state in Moche III-IV seems probable
 - a. settlement hierarchies
 1. within valleys
 2. between valleys
 - b. political integration across broad areas
 1. large populations
 - c. social differentiation
 1. burial treatments
 - d. economic specialization
 1. pottery manufacture
 2. metals
2. public works
 - a. irrigation systems
 - b. pyramids
3. explanations for emergence of Moche state are still extremely sketchy
 - a. Carneiro's argument
 1. internal conflict: seems to have played little role within valleys
 2. between valleys
 - a. conflict seems to have been a significant integrating force
 3. but no evidence for pressure on resources, as required by his model
 - b. ideological impetus
 1. possible, but no reasonable mechanism yet proposed
 2. search for human sacrifice victims not sufficient
 - c. quest for wealth and human resources
 1. again possible, but we do not yet understand the nature of Moche organization well enough to attribute specific economic motivations

[Early Intermediate Period: Moche]

Demise of Moche

1. demise of Moche society remains puzzling
 - a. Moseley, Shimada: agricultural failure
 1. tectonic uplift
 2. drifting sands
 3. drought: AD 562-594
 - a. led to collapse of Moche power in core valley
 - b. traditionally posited external conquest
 1. evidence is scant
 2. but fortifications exist
 - a. like those at Galindo
 - b. imply conflict with societies of western Andean slopes
2. populace resettled
 - a. some going inland: to fortified settlements like Galindo
 - b. principal shift: about 150 km north into the Lambayeque region
 1. where Sicán culture developed

Central Coast

1. Pachacamac: during Moche's heyday
 - a. hub of complex Lima-culture society
 - b. may have been nascent state
 - c. oracle of great antiquity
 1. renowned in late prehistory
 - d. Pachacamac boasted an immense pyramid
 1. extensive residential areas
 - e. maintained unusual place among Andean cultures
 1. housed foreign enclaves: in discrete sectors
 - f. enjoyed two uninterrupted millennia of occupation
 1. until the Spanish arrival

[Early Intermediate Period: Moche]

South Coast

1. societies of Paracas and Nasca culture flourished
2. Paracas
 - a. best known from Cavernas and Necropolis sites
 1. excavated by Tello and Mejía Xesspe in 1920s
 - b. spectacular textiles
 - c. resin-painted ceramics
 - d. little evidence for
 1. monumental architecture
 2. defensive concerns
 3. sociopolitical stratification
3. Nasca culture: two principal sites of Nasca Valley
 - a. Cahuachi
 1. consists mostly of 150 ha monumental architecture
 - a. and open plazas
 - b. built on and among natural hills
 2. relative scarcity of residential architecture and refuse
 - a. suggests to some archaeologists that settlement was more a focus of periodic rituals than an urban center
 - b. Tambo Viejo: contrasts markedly
 1. one sector alone contains 8,800 densely packed rooms
 2. nucleated settlement provides first real evidence of Andean urbanism
 - a. in eyes of many scholars
3. crafts
 - a. like Moche: Nasca peoples made exquisite pottery
 1. but pieces were manufactured individually
 2. not mass-produced
4. Nasca culture may be best known for its extraordinary geoglyphs
 - a. on the elevated Nazca pampa
 - b. figures and lines etched into the earth's face
 1. through removal of rocks and topsoil
 - c. first recognized archaeologically in 1926 by Alfred Kroeber
 1. images have stimulated public wonder and fanciful publications

[Early Intermediate Period: Moche]

2. serious studies: Paul Kosok, María Reiche, Gerald Hawkins, and Anthony Aveni
- d. hundreds of glyphs
 1. animals: mostly birds and fish
 - a. e.g., hummingbird, spider, killer whale or shark, fox, monkey, lizard, condor, frigate bird
 2. plant forms: flowers most easily recognized
 3. geometric figures
 - a. more numerous and larger
 - b. include trapezoids, triangles, rectangles, spirals, and zig-zags
 4. almost 1,000 straight lines
 - a. hundreds radiate out from scores of central points
- e. scale truly impressive
 1. beak of cormorant extends about 300 m
 2. hummingbird 90 m long
 3. some straight lines: several kilometers long
- f. chronology
 1. biomorphic figures: probably constructed ca. 200 BC-AD 600
 - a. concentrated on west
 2. linear motifs
 - a. sometimes cut across plants and animals
 - b. probably began a little earlier
 - c. pertained mostly to Middle Horizon and Late Intermediate Period
- g. interpretations: varied and hard to confirm
 1. illusory tales of extraterrestrials
 2. some groups of lines: astronomically oriented
 - a. mark passage of sun across zenith
 3. popular idea: entire array formed an enormous calendar
 - a. not supported by meticulous work by astronomers
 4. another popular idea: figures were representations of images envisioned in constellations
 - a. plausible, although problematical, explanation
 - b. constellations suggested are often N. hemisphere Greek in origin
 5. most likely: creation and maintenance of images defined sacred space
 - a. where ceremonies were conducted
 - b. perhaps to reinforce bonds of kinship or mutual responsibility
 6. Aveni: lines marked natural cycles, especially water flow
 - a. in part because the line centers lie near watercourses
 - b. Schreiber: may be coincidence, because that's where flat areas lie

[Early Intermediate Period: Moche]