APPENDIX 2: GLOSSARY

**altiplano**: the high-elevation plains located among the cordilleras of the Andes.

**aríbalo**: A classic Inka ceramic jar form with a flared lip.

**ayllu**: is a descent group or, more loosely, an extended family, that shares resources and labor.

**Calchaquí Valley(s)**: When used in the singular the term refers to the entire length of valley that contains the Río Calchaquí, which stretches from the Nevado de Acay in the north to its confluence with the Río Santa María in the south (between the modern towns of San Carlos and Cafayate). The dividing line between the Northern and Southern reaches of the Calchaquí Valley crosses between Seclantás and Molinos at the prehispanic site of El Curcal (also Atapsi). When used in the plural (also Valles Calchaquíes) the term refers to the Calchaquí and Santa María Valleys.

**Chicoana**: The name of the Inka province that incorporates the study area. According to the chronicles, Chicoana was also the name of the capital of the same province.

**Desarrollos Regionales**: See Regional Developments period.

**DR period**: See Regional Developments period.

**Fase Inka**: Any style of indigenous pottery made by indigenous people during the Inka period.

**Imperial Inka**: Any ceramic style made in the Cuzco region. It is therefore Inka in production, morphology, design, iconography.

**Inka Mixto**: Any ceramic style made in the provinces that combines Inka and local features.

**kallanka**: A long, enclosed halls, used for reunions and feasting by the Inkas.

**kancha**: An non-roofed architectural enclosure, or patio group.

**Kollasuyu**: The southeastern quarter of the Inka empire; includes parts of southern Peru, western Bolivia, northwest Argentina, and northern Chile.

**mitmaq (pl: mitmaqkuna)**: People removed from their homelands by the Inkas and settled in another part of the empire as labor colonists.

**pirka**: An Andean term used to describe walls made of fieldstone, or without core-fill

**Provincial Inka**: Any ceramic style made in the provinces. It imitates imperial styles but falls short on production standards.

**puco**: A slightly in-curving bowl

**puna**: The geographical zone of the high-mountains that is used especially for camelid herding.

**qollqa**: Storehouse.

**Quebrada de Humahuaca**: The large river valley located northeast of the study area.

**Quebrada de Toro**: The large river valley located just to the northeast of the study area. The Inkas connected these areas with a road and a series of Inka way-stations.
**Regional Developments period:** The northwest Argentine archaeological time period between AD 1000-1470; also *Desarrollos Regionales*, or DR period.

**Santa María Valley:** southern half of the Calchaquí Valleys. Refers to the entire stretch of the Río Santa María, which forms a U-shape as travels from north to south and then back north to its confluence with the Río Calchaquí (between the modern towns of San Carlos and Cafayate). From here, these rivers combine to form the Río Conchas, which flows to the east becoming the Río Guachipas, then in turn flows north towards Salta and east towards the final foothills of the Argentine Andes at this latitude. The Santa María Valley and its river have aspects with unique names: the Yocavíl Valley (main branch of the Santa María Valley); the Arrojo del Cajón (head of the Santa María Valley); the Río Santa María (the downstream section of the river), the Río Saladillo (the middle section of the river), and the Río Cerro Colorado (the upstream section).

**Santamariano:** The regional archaeological culture of the DR period of the Calchaquí Valley that is characterized by independent village polities.

**tampu:** An Inka way-station built alongside the Inka road.

**tapia:** A wall-building technique whereby wet mud is compacted in a wooden frame layer-by-layer until the full height of the wall is reached.

**Tawantinsuyu:** The Quechua word for the Inka empire, literally 'the land of four parts'.

**usnu:** An Inka ceremonial platform that is typically located in central plazas and is associated with feasting, state rituals, and gift-giving.