

SpringerBriefs in Archaeology

Archaeological Heritage Management

Series Editors

Douglas C. Comer

Helaine Silverman

Willem J.H. Willems

More information about this series at <http://www.springer.com/series/10187>

Jorge Gamboa

Archaeological Heritage in a Modern Urban Landscape

The Ancient Moche in Trujillo, Peru



Springer

Jorge Gamboa
Universidad Nacional Santiago
Antunez de Mayolo
Huaraz
Peru

ISSN 1861-6623 ISSN 2192-4910 (electronic)
SpringerBriefs in Archaeology
ISSN 2192-5313 ISSN 2192-5321 (electronic)
Archaeological Heritage Management
ISBN 978-3-319-15469-5 ISBN 978-3-319-15470-1 (eBook)
DOI 10.1007/978-3-319-15470-1

Library of Congress Control Number: 2015932245

Springer Cham Heidelberg New York Dordrecht London

© The Author(s) 2015

This work is subject to copyright. All rights are reserved by the Publisher, whether the whole or part of the material is concerned, specifically the rights of translation, reprinting, reuse of illustrations, recitation, broadcasting, reproduction on microfilms or in any other physical way, and transmission or information storage and retrieval, electronic adaptation, computer software, or by similar or dissimilar methodology now known or hereafter developed.

The use of general descriptive names, registered names, trademarks, service marks, etc. in this publication does not imply, even in the absence of a specific statement, that such names are exempt from the relevant protective laws and regulations and therefore free for general use.

The publisher, the authors and the editors are safe to assume that the advice and information in this book are believed to be true and accurate at the date of publication. Neither the publisher nor the authors or the editors give a warranty, express or implied, with respect to the material contained herein or for any errors or omissions that may have been made.

Printed on acid-free paper

Springer International Publishing AG Switzerland is part of Springer Science+Business Media
(www.springer.com)

Foreword

It is a pleasure to write the foreword to this important monograph. The topic of the management of archaeological sites within urban zones is of the greatest significance in this era of worldwide urban development and agro-industrial expansion. I do not refer to historic urban districts in which “old” buildings are part of the city fabric, still in use although often with changed functions. Rather, the issue tackled by archaeologist Jorge Gamboa is what happens to “dead” archaeological sites that become surrounded by contemporary urban settlements. In Peru this phenomenon is particularly interesting because most of these sites are not in the middle of cities but rather at their margins, in what Mr. Gamboa labels the periurban zones occupied by migrants, typically highland migrants to the coast, specifically, in this volume, the north coast. Here it is possible to observe a social context in which residents are culturally unrelated to those who built these sites. Therefore, the archaeological landscape may not generate a “sense of place” among the new population which, consequently, may put these ancient remains at risk. Yet in other instances the past is embraced. Complicating site survival are local and national heritage politics and policies and pressures from the private economic development sector, which is composed of large companies as well as grass-roots organizations. Archaeologists and the popular media also play a key role in the fate of the “ruins.” With a great wealth of sites—many of tremendous significance—the extraordinarily endowed Moche Valley is an ideal case study of pressures on the archaeological record and responses to them.

Mr. Gamboa provides a wonderfully cogent overview of the archaeological record of the Moche Valley. He then carefully examines the recent interplay of archaeological investigation and economic development in the region. He documents the large population growth in the coastal valleys and its impact on the fragile archaeological landscape. Writing with ethnographic sensitivity he considers socioeconomic inequality and ethnic backgrounds as these contribute to the challenge of archaeological heritage management in periurban zones. Climate also has played a role and his mention of El Niño is important to the growing field of heritage practitioners concerned with the management of risk.

Mr. Gamboa's mastery of urban policy issues and development models is a special strength in the case study and it demonstrates the need for inclusion of these topics in heritage education. Indeed, not only will this book be read by archaeologists and heritage scholars and practitioners, it should attract the attention of urban and regional planners, particularly in countries with this kind of archaeological landscape.

Also contributing to the study's great value is Mr. Gamboa's posing of the question, "Why preserve minor sites?" In a country such as Peru with a vast repertoire of major sites—stunningly large and complex architectural ensembles—do we need sites of a lesser order of significance? That question is exceptionally important for archaeological heritage management and the question makes the volume all the more useful as a comparison with the majority of countries around the world that do not have Peru's quantity of preeminent ancient remains. What is to be done with sites that are not tourist-worthy and that will not be economically exploitable? They are, as Mr. Gamboa argues, a valuable non-renewable resource. Lack of visual appeal does not equate with lack of scientific value. The challenge he correctly sees is how to engage the local population with the past, even if it is not culturally or genealogically their past. His proposal of community participation and community management of the local archaeological landscape is admirable. His policy suggestions are reasonable and can lead to a new micro-economics of heritage. Certainly his suggestion to create local museums in these periurban zones resonates with work done by archaeologists elsewhere in Peru, Latin America and beyond.

I congratulate Jorge Gamboa on producing this timely and well argued case study of a widespread phenomenon and am pleased it has been included in this Springer series on *Multidisciplinary Perspectives in Archaeological Heritage Management*.

Helaine Silverman
Professor, Department of Anthropology
Director, CHAMP/Collaborative for Cultural
Heritage Management and Policy
University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign

Acknowledgments

This book is the result of several productive meetings and conversations with a group of people dedicated to archaeological research and management of heritage sites in the Peruvian Northern Coast and Andean Region. I wish to express my most sincere thanks to Dr. Santiago Uceda and Dr. Ricardo Morales, directors of the Huacas de Moche Project, as well as to Dr. Claude Chapdelaine and Ms. Victor Pimentel, directors of the Santa Valley Project of the Université de Montréal, for their permanent support and advice. Archaeologists César Gálvez and Víctor Piminchumo from the Ministry of Culture of Perú at Trujillo were a constant source of information and provided a rich environment for discussion and exchange of ideas. Santiago Uceda, Ricardo Morales, and Susana Honores Barrera kindly provided revealing data on the impact of the Huacas del Sol y de la Luna Project on the Trujillo population. In Lambayeque, Walter Alva, Carlos Elera and Carlos Wester, remarkable archaeologists and colleagues, always offered a warm reception, sharing at all times their knowledge and experiences regarding the management of heritage sites and museums in the region.

The contents of this publication were improved by the opinions and suggestions of several colleagues. Much gratitude is owed to Dr. Hélène Bernier, Dr. Sarah Scher, Dr. Jason Nesbitt, Dr. John Topic, Dr. Lisa Trever, Dr. Melissa Vogel, and to Ph.D. (c) María Firmino-Castillo and Ph.D. (c) Jennifer Rozo for their attentive reading of the arguments presented here and for their assistance with the review of the English translation. Fabián Espinosa, Steven Wegner, and Matthew Crawford also provided help with the translation. Dr. David Pacifico never ceased to collaborate in making possible this project, by engaging in rich discussion of the many points raised in this work and by reviewing the English translation of several chapters. Dr. Oswaldo Chinchilla provided a valuable orientation regarding the research history of the Kaminaljuyú site. Archaeologists Dr. Ashton Sinamai and Ms. Verónica Ortega shared their experiences in the search of new forms of relationships between archaeological heritage work and contemporary communities. Dr. José Ochatoma, director of the School of Archaeology at Universidad San Cristobal de Huamanga, provided data on the contemporary impact of the Conchopata site. Dr. Ramiro Matos, Senior Curator for Latin America at the National Museum of

the American Indian, provided information about the research by John Gillin of the town of Moche. Dr. Theresa Topic, Dr. Thomas Pozorski, Dr. Sanford Low, Lic. Genaro Barr, Miss Beysi Huapaya, and the renowned Peruvian photographer Mr. Douglas Juarez kindly gave permission to include their photographs. Mrs. Shalimar Fojas White from Dumbarton Oaks and Mr. Don McClelland provided their assistance with the drawing by Donna McClelland used in this work.

My special thanks to the archaeologists Ignacio Alva, Genaro Barr, Edgard Bracamonte, Tomas Campos, Juan Castañeda, María Chiroque, Régulo Franco, Belisa Gomez, Martin Gómez, Alexander Herrera, Juan López Marchena, Carol Mackey, Betty Meza, Niel Pajuelo, Gabriel Prieto, Lorenzo Risco, Blanca Sánchez, Ricardo Toribio, Percy Vilcherrez, Aldo Watanave, Enrique Zavaleta, and Inés Zegarra, who were an excellent company in the survey of the Lower Moche Valley and brought helpful comments in the discussion about the linkage among archaeology, urban growth, and development. Enrique Vergara, Flor Vega, Liliana Chavez, and Gustavo Perez offered valuable support in the search of bibliographical data at the library of the Universidad Nacional de Trujillo Archaeological Museum. Prof. Alcibiades Vigo provided valuable bibliographic information. Belisa Gomez, Jhon Cruz, and José Luis Montes Ocrospoma made several drawings and maps for this book. The writing process benefited from the contributions of the architects José Pineda at the Université Paris III-Sorbonne Nouvelle and Nelly Amemiya in the Architecture Department at Universidad Particular Antenor Orrego of Trujillo, who were generous with information regarding Trujillo's urban growth. My recognition goes also to Lourdes Cabel Salinas, former worker of SKIP-Supporting Kids in Peru, who shared her experience with the contemporary population at the study area.

This work would not have come to life without the support of the editors at Springer. I express my acknowledgement to Drs. Helaine Silverman, Douglas Comer, and William Wilhelm for their assistance in the publication of *Archaeological Sites in a Modern Urban Landscape* in the SpringerBriefs Series. Professor Helaine Silverman was a continuous and reliable source of help and motivation to finish this work, and I express my deep gratitude to her. I also extend my recognition to Hana Nagdimov, Theresa Kraus, and Ayswarya N., who kindly offered their publishing and editing experiences to bring to fruition this publication.

My appreciation also goes to the professors, administrative staff, and students of the Archeology School and the Social Sciences, Education, and Communication Department at Universidad Santiago Antúnez de Mayolo (UNASAM) in the city of Huaraz. My acknowledgement goes especially to the faculty of the Archeology School and to the University authorities, who provided a wonderful work environment and constant motivation for completing this work.

I also extend my gratitude to my parents and my family, who provided invaluable support at home. Without their unending affection and collaboration, this work would not have been completed.

Of course, any shortcomings in this work are the sole responsibility of the author.

Contents

1 From Ruins to Heritage Places	1
Introduction	1
What Is Heritage? Public Perceptions on Heritage and Archaeology	4
Whose Heritage? Heritage, Belonging, and Identity in Periurban Communities	7
Archaeology, Belonging, and Heritage Policies in Peru	8
Sense of Place Applied to Trujillo	9
Archaeological Ethics, Heritage Management, and Sustainable Development Related to Trujillo	10
References	12
2 The Ancient Moche of Trujillo	15
The Environmental Setting	15
The Moche Society	18
Chan Chan: The Later Chimú of Trujillo	25
References	27
3 Urban Development and Archaeology at Trujillo	33
Archaeology and Development in Northern Peru	33
Populating the Desert: Modern Population Growth in the Lower Moche Valley	35
Periurban Communities, the State, and Management of Archaeological Heritage	43
Delimitations, Declarations, and Archaeological Salvage	53
Metropolitan Planning, Public Safety, and Economic Valuation of the Land	56
Educational Strategies	58
The Huacas de Moche Research and Conservation Project	59
Socioeconomic and Cultural Transformations Around a Heritage Site	61
Local Identity and Ethnicity Representations	64

Education 65

Chan Chan 66

Summary 67

References 68

**4 Why Preserve the Minor Sites? Identity, Heritage,
and Urban Life Quality 73**

When the Protection of Heritage Sites Is Not Linked to Tourism. 73

Toward an Inclusive Social Use of Periurban
Archaeological Heritage 75

 What About Participation? 76

 Improving Periurban Living Standards Through Management
 of Local Heritage 77

 An Alternative Model 78

 Potential Conflicts, Possible Solutions 81

 Landscape Adjustment 83

 Heritage, Museums, and Identity Construction
 in Periurban Settings 84

Comparisons from Elsewhere in Latin America 85

Concluding Remarks 88

References 91

Index 95

About the Author

Jorge Gamboa obtained his B.A. and Licenciatura at the Universidad Nacional de Trujillo. During the course of his undergraduate degree he conducted excavations at Huacas de Moche, one of the most important sites of the Moche culture. Upon graduation he continued his research on Pre-Columbian Andean societies, conducting fieldwork in the Santa Valley, Puruchuco, the early monumental highland site of Chavín de Huántar, and at Pañamarca, a settlement famous for its Moche polychrome murals. In 2009 he received a Summer Fellowship at Dumbarton Oaks, Washington DC, which permitted him to finish a peer-reviewed article on Moche termination rituals. This paper was recently published in *Latin American Antiquity*, the famous journal of Pre-Columbian studies published by the Society of American Archaeology. He has presented papers at national and international meetings, most recently the 2012 meeting of the ICOMOS International Committee on Archaeological Heritage Management and the SAA Conference in 2014. Currently, Jorge Gamboa is Assistant Professor at the Archaeology School of the Universidad Nacional Santiago Antúnez de Mayolo in Huaraz, Peru.