



PAITITI PROJECT PLAN, BUDGET, FUNDING.

I. - INTRODUCTION. This project is intended as a basis for a complex of plans for research, exploration, identification, protection and development of the Paititi archaeological area. The study of the subject derives from reports on a 1532 exodus of the Cusco Inca elite in the face of the Spanish conquest, as we had compiled in the first pages of this book and in specific literary quotations provided in the section The Origins.

Scientific rigor in Andean cultural research is hindered by various historical circumstances which seem to make it impossible. A) The inferential history written by the chroniclers needs to be checked against the precise circumstances that influenced its accuracy; so far no such basis for interpretation has been found. Then b) the cultural level of present Andean man does not correspond at all to the required capability or philosophical motivation needed for such an enterprise as the organization, administration and building up of the astonishing Incan Empire.

Regardless of the reasons for the existence of these hindrances, for now we must disregard them. The remaining alternative is **exploration**: considering America's silent past from this vantage, point we must first priority to **the places** of primary importance in discovery. For this, we shall gather and catalog information taken from the magic-mythological world of the Andean communities (legends, tradition, folklore), and refer to the 16-17th century chroniclers by quotation, leaving aside the argument as validity. In the light of research thus far in this area, there is found the existence of a "city" whose name is repeated constantly from the time of pre-Incan myths, Incan legends, chroniclers mentioned above, and even present day references. That name is **Paititi**.

The importance of the foregoing is further supported by the fact that pre-Incan myth links Paititi with the foundation of the Empire, indeed as its foundation. The Incan legend tells of the emigration of the governmental elite at the end of the Empire, when everything considered of value was taken with them to that enigma-city.

Perhaps not unexpectedly, both modern and early chroniclers speaking of Paititi, do hardly anything else but to mention the fabulous treasure found in that city.

II. - WORK TO DATE. In view of the great number of Paititi stories passed on from generation to generation in rural areas of Peru, a detailed study made it possible to hazard an idea of the general area in which such a city might be located. The conclusions were also supported by historic documents written during the Spanish conquest and in the ensuing many years as a colony. It was felt that the joint

information justified a decision to organize an on-the-ground attempt to find at least some physical confirming evidence: hence the various expeditions and resulting conclusions.

The first expedition was made in August 1978 with the participation of the National University of St. Anthony Abbot of Cusco, together with various official entities that gave professional assistance. The twelve members of the expedition penetrated the jungle around the Pantiacolla River in the department (state) of Madre de Dios. In a place located close to the junction of the rivers Madre de Dios and Shinkibenia the existence of pre-Inca petroglyphs was proven and their geographic location pinpointed. Considerable archaeologist and anthropologic information was collected during this expedition, and a detailed report was published in the daily “El Expreso” of the city of Lima.

The second expedition took place in 1979, when it was decided to research the area with the help of two guides familiar with the Inca roads were followed up starting out from Paucartambo. In this expedition the remains of many uninhabited cities were crossed through, as also various inhabited towns built of stone in the Inca manner. Among these, one city, Choquecancha, stands out especially. Its name means “Storehouse of gold” and it was very important to all the Inca traffic from places such as Cusco, Urubamba, Ollantaytambo and Machu Picchu, both to and from Paititi. Rock paintings and stone carvings (petroglyphs) were found in a place that the local people call Paititi Kcahuarina, a name that signifies “from where Paititi can be seen” to one side of the road were found a few gold strips apparently lost there.

The third expedition took place in 1980 and re-examined the city of Choquecancha in great depth. To one side of its plaza there was found a wall built for the purpose of guarding or caring for whatever product was stored there, and also ruins of four observation towers, still visible. Going northward from the city there is a single road along which the Inca elite may have fled towards Paititi. Coinciding with a traditional story about dehydrated potatoes (which said elite had to dump in a cold lagoon together with all their excess baggage) there was found along this road a large pond containing such farinaceous remains. There was also found a place whose inhabitants ejected the Incas, who thus had to look for another route.

The fourth expedition made in the period 1981-82, followed a decision made after consideration of all the foregoing, to explore the zone intensively. This time there was found a rock on which had been carved the mockup of an Inca city. We also found a city built in the post-imperial architectural style, i.e. built by the same elite that fled towards Paititi. This is evidence of such a migration and also, it fits into the archaeological group which includes that much searched-for city. In addition, there were also found tribes of Machiguengan natives who were chewers of coca leaves coming from tree-like plants in cultivation during Inca times (usually small bushes). During this expedition there were rejected certain so-called Paititi locations resulting from stories specifically created by the natives themselves, to avoid the city being discovered. A near valley is named Lacco, which means deceit. Another such unlikely location was reported to be the snow-covered peaks of Tirijhuay. Some articles concerning these discoveries were published in the Lima newspaper “El Comercio” and through various television interviews.

Around 1983 there is discovered an important rock mural painting which, judging by legend and some fact, “on the way to Paititi” part of its content appearing to consist of highly developed sets of instructions for an itinerary, and expectations there from. An analysis of that trek contains the expression Pay kikin Qosqo, meaning “The other capital the same as Cusco” or even the ‘very center of the

universe'. Note the similarity in sounds of Paititi and Pay Kikin, the latter being used in imperial Quechua language as the name for the now lost city. (The present project for its discovery was entered in the competition for "The Rolex Awards for Enterprise" and received the only Peru award given in the corresponding 4-years interval).

CONCLUSIONS. - In view of the evidence found along the length of the Inca road that leaves from Choquecancha towards the North, (freeze-dried potato, petroglyphs, gold, the name Paititi Kcahuarina (from where Paititi can be seen) the Inca town mockup, the pre-Inca petroglyphs, and the city with post-imperial architectural characteristics) it can be said with fair certainty that Paititi was an important center for the said elite, and that it is located towards the North from the area which we researched. All of this is supported by study of the NASA satellite infra-red photographs, which show non-natural formations in the area and also a well-marked zigzag line. The profusion of stories, anecdotes, and traditions narrated by the natives living in the entire surroundings, and indeed all other evidence, point to that same general northerly area.

III. - PLAN OF EXPEDITION TO DISCOVER PAITITI.

Basic purposes and objectives:

The expedition should also look into a plan of research on other aspects of the area, such as the anthropological, biological, ethnological, ecological, geographic, geologic etc., bearing in mind development of a non-damaging tourism potential in the zone, all with appropriate recording and reporting. Each one of these sub products is of great importance, making it not just advisable, but an absolutely necessary condition that a well qualified expert be found and contracted, long term, to be present, control and see to fulfillment of the plan.

Permits.

Two are required, one from the National Cultural Institute, and the other from the department of National Parks and conservation of Flora and Fauna. These authorizations would be given with absolute priority to expeditions organized by Peruvian investigators, in view of the numerous attempts, on the part of foreign groups.

IV PROBLEMS

- A. - Where is the lost city of the Incas, Paititi?
- B. - What else is there, apart from Paititi?
- C. - To what periods belong each of the archaeological remains of the zone?

V WORKING HYPOTHESES

A. - Paititi is inside a zone on the north to the post imperial archaeological complex, between the Inca petroglyphs of Paititi Kcahuarina and the pre-Inca petroglyphs of Pusharo, known as the Pantiacolla tableland.

B. - There are tens of pre-Hispanic settlements of which evidence is in the photographs and sketch N° 2. Individual discoveries from prior studies may be added.

C. - In accordance with the discoveries, there is evidence of occupation from the pre-ceramic period (at least 5,000 years B.C.) up to the third Inca phase.

VI. - RESEARCH METHODOLOGY AND TECHNIQUE.

Inductive and deductive methods shall be used, taking into account that each of the seven aspects attached has its own methods.

TECHNIQUES: Exploration, mapping, identification and analysis of samples, excavation, photographic recording.

VII. - TESTING OF HYPOTHESES.

These will comprise: introduction; ecological environment; geographic, anthropologic, geologic, touristic and archaeological aspects. Of the latter, evidence from the following periods:

A. - Pre-ceramic, from before 5,000 B.C. to 2,000 B.C., i.e. the Canchis, Chumbivilcas, Yauris, Chawaytiris, Qorqas.

B. - Formative, Marcavalle 1,000 B.C., Chanapata 800 B.C.

C. - Regional states, Qotacalli 1-500 A.D., Wari-Chanka 500-and Photographs; Maps and Sketches; Bibliography.

Examination of overall conditions.

VIII. - PERSONNEL.

The following persons are necessary to the expedition, it being obvious that the sponsor may increase the number:

Coordinator (principal guide), Tourism specialist, Archaeologist, Anthropologist, Ecologist or Biologist (possibly from the National Park of Manu), Doctor, Nurse (both may be women), Geologist, Geographer, two local Guides-cum-machetemen, Camera and Sound Engineer, Photographer, Pilot and Radio operator Forest Ranger from the Manu National Park, and finally 15 general help (porter, trailbreaker, cook).

IX. - BUDGET ESTIMATE (in 2001 U.S. dollars)

Function / months / dollars.

Coordinator / 11 /	16,500
Archaeologist / 6 /	9,000
Geologist / 6 /	9,000
Doctor / 2 /	3,000
Local guides / 2 /	500
Cameraman / 4 /	8,000
Helipilot-radioman / 2 /	4,000
Anthropologist / 6 /	9,000
Ecologist / 6 /	9,000
Geographer / 6 /	9,000
Nurse / 2 /	3,000
Porters / 4 /	8,000
Park Ranger (gov.t.).	

Sub TOTAL 88,000

B. - Equipment: rental or purchase

Camping, for 15x60 days.	6,000
Lima Helicopter, 100hrs	180,000
Photo equipment	13,000
Archaeological eqt.	1,000
Anthropological eqt.	1,000
Ecological eqt.	1,000
Geological eqt.	1,500
Food & medicines, 60d.	6,000
Exploration eqt.	50,000
Motion picture eqt	12,500
Geographical eqt.	1,500
Organization, etc. 10%	33,000

Sub TOTAL 306,500

Personnel and equipment insurance	250,000
Unforeseen and contingencies	200,000
High advanced archaeological equip.	80,000
Protection of the Archaeological Treasure: (20% of the Total of a new budget, more Information in budget attached)	350,000

GRAND TOTAL U.S. \$ 1,274,500

C. - other to be estimated

and changes resulting from frequent re-examination of overall conditions logistic.

X. - LOGISTIC AND TIME FRAMES.

To save travel time, it is intended to secure a helicopter for personnel transportation, out of Lima, and for reconnaissance. Some excavations will be marked for future excavation. The principal camp will be Cusco; radio contact will be maintained permanently.

The times of the parts of the project are estimated in months as follows:

1. - Collection and organization of basic data.	2 months
2. - Rental and purchase of equipment,	1 “
3. - Expedition and	2 “
4. - Excavation	1 “
5. - Lab. Analyses of materials	3 “
6. - Report-writing	2 “
TOTAL	11 “

Working time, of which field work is two months.

The expedition's professional photographer and a camera and sound will together make as complete a record as possible of all the discoveries and other aspects of the expedition. All professional participants will deliver their reports to the organizing committee head, which, in turn, will see to preparation and delivery to the sponsor of a general report for publication in accordance with pre-established agreements.

XI. - TERMINOLOGY

PAITITI: Spanish name for the lost city of the Incas

PAY KIKIN QOSQO: name of the above city, in Quechua, meaning: "The Other, the same as Cusco" or "The very same Cusco."

CUSCO: Spanish name of the Capital of the Incas: QOSQO

QOSQO: Center of the Universe, Navel of the world.

QHECHUA: Tribal language made official by the Inca Empire, as "Runasimi" (speech of people) now an official second language in Peru.

MACHUPICCHU, CHOQUEQUIRAO and VILCABAMBA: names of cities and archaeological complexes discovered this century.

PANTIACOLLA: name of the river and of the entire region.

PAUCARTAMBO: a colonial city in the province of Cusco.

CHOQUECANCHA: a still inhabited Inca village; its name signifies "warehouse of gold"

URUBAMBA: a sacred valley of the Incas, very close to Cusco.

OLLANTAYTAMBO: archaeological complex in Urubamba.

PAITITI KCAHUARINA: The name for certain Inca petroglyphs, meaning "from where Paititi may be seen"

FREESE-DRIED POTATOES: very common food in the Inca Empire.

LLACTAPATA: name of a post imperial Inca city.

MACHIGUENGAS: name of ethnic groups in Amazonia.

LACCO: deceit, trickery; a valley name given in memory of an Inca trick to prevent discovery of Paititi.

TIRIJHUAY: name of a snow-covered mountain in the area.

PUSHARO: a name in the Machiguenga dialect of the zone.

MACHETEROS: machete men: laborers to break cut or slash paths through any kind of growth.

ANTHROPOLOGIC VIEWPOINT

BACKGROUND.

The Incas had contact with the Amazon zone inhabitants, which they called Anti, or Chunchu in despising terms. There are evidences of Inca presence in the so-called “mountain” or mountain-into-forest zone: these seemed to have been generally small settlements for overseeing production or collection of tropical products, comprising for example coca, honey, wood, feathers, various essences, perhaps spices, resources that brought Inca contact with this region.

In general terms the “montaña” was not considered mountain, but wooded country: distant, mysterious and dangerous for Andean populations; they gradually lost contact with such areas and places built by the Incas for colonization and penetrations were abandoned.

Other relationships developed once the European invasion had occurred; the zone was overrun by Spanish adventurers looking for gold, spices, or fabled cities (some of which might have served as refuge for the last of the Incas).

At present, the rolling terrains of Amazonia still suggest the impression of poorly explored areas inhabited by ethnic groups of little known characteristics. Even ethnological and linguistic sciences have not been able to provide satisfactory information about this zone, for the linguistic affiliation of many groups is still undefined: for this reason a serious ethnological project of sufficient duration is indispensable to Amazonian ethnology in general and to the Manu National Park area in particular.

PURPOSES.

The plan envisions a study of one of the Amazonian groups settled between the rivers which straddle the Pantiacolla tableland; archaeological remains possibly left by an Inca occupation predating the Spanish invasion are still in existence.

While overall knowledge of a culture and society is in general considered indispensable, within the above picture it is of prime interest to study actual procedures used by the inhabitants, viz. As follows:

1. - Cultivation, extraction and use of the area resources, i.e. to avoid over-use and damage.
2. - General social organization, with special reference to the family structure, whether nuclear, or extensive, including possible lineages and/or clan organizations.
3. - Political structure, uses of power, hierarchic organization and sources of internal cohesion.
4. - ideology, especially in connection with religious form, myths, ceremonies, ritual and motivating beliefs.
5. - the expressive forms of culture, through knowledge of art, especially that in folklore: this may be of absolutely vital importance in discovering the means of preserving the collective memory of contacts that these Amazonian groups have had with the Andean peoples.
6. - changes brought about in general by the incursion of colonist, immigrants, prospectors for gold, oil, etc. The effects of this influence on a society that has no writing, also the destructive consequences over this entire society, its culture, and the relation between man and his environment.

PROCEDURE.

The several techniques and methods of anthropological research will be used, basically the observe-participant, with the help of audio-visual equipment to record and register the ethnographic material that is collected. Details are not given here, because these will be expanded to meet the need. For this same reason no detailed list of the equipment and materials is provided.

The duration of ethnological field work is likely to be at least six months. The team should be approved by a capable professional able to direct the work, and a field assistant. In addition, some three extra months will be required for classification, analysis and organization of the material collected.

GEOLOGY

THEORETICAL ASPECTS.

The Paititi zone is in a special situation geographically, because of its geological history; the area is now practically stable seismically, together with that whole section termed the Brazilian shield.

The surface rock in this area is mainly paleozoic, represented by lunitic slates, slates schists, sands, fine sands, quartzite, etc. and probably some intrusive apophyses. Its mineralization is not in doubt: there exist superficial deposits of chemical and mechanical meteorization; the latter provides the small and large alluvial (water source) and eluvial (air source) deposits of gold, platinum and other heavy minerals; it is also possible to find semi-precious stones such as kimberlite and diamond. As to deposit of chemical origin, such are probably present as salts derived from long gone short-lived shallow seas.

SCHEME OF RESEARCH.

1. - GENERAL

- A. - Existing rocks. Identification and definition of types and classes of surface rocks; distribution and importance.
- B. - Existing soil. Determination of composition, quality, type and distribution.
- C. - Existing minerals. Mineral deposits. Determination of type, origin, distribution and persistence.
- D. - Thermal sources. Thermal waters, volume at ground level, mineral content.
- E. - Collection of rocks. Systematic sampling and location of rocks for chemical, mineralogical, mining and petrological investigation and museum exhibits.
- F. - Collection of minerals. Systematic sampling, collection of minerals for complete study and museum collection.
- G. - River-born materials. Types of material, location of sedimentation areas, and sources of erosion.

2. - STRUCTURAL. Although the zone is a shield, it is probable that certain types of structures do exist as factors controlling the orography and mineralization of the zone, e.g. folds, faults, fractures, etc.

3. - HISTORICAL. The rocks should be studied for dating purposes by means of fossils and other key minerals, and for collections and an effort made to reconstruct the geological history of the zone.

ECOLOGICAL ASPECT

INTRODUCTION.

The geographical area covered by the deposits in the Paititi area, include various ecological zones and planes. A proper knowledge of these would be of great value, as for example the area of natural life corresponding to the Sub-Alpine Sub-tropical Fluvial tableland is vital, for this ecological zone is unique in South America.

The flora and fauna species are of singular interest, there having been found a number previously unknown to science, as for example *Lagothrix Thomasii* or Cowled Monkey; *Megatis Migricans Causensis*, a small black bat, etc. in the zone there is a large stand of *Puya Raimondii* ready to come into flower, but not yet open; it requires official declaration as a Park-Reservation in the face of man's ever encroaching colonization.

Knowledge about the ecosystems there will be highly beneficial, because these areas are contained in the Manu National Park, which is already considered by UNESCO as a world biosphere reserve: this distinction confers a greater interest on this project whose focus is on increasing man's understanding of the meaning of nature.

DRAFT RESEARCH

1. - Climatological aspects.
2. - Determination of natural-life zones.
3. - Determination of ecological planes.
4. - Evaluation of natural resources, flora, fauna, water, soil.
5. - Determination of existing ecosystems, natural and possibly man-made.

TOURISTIC ASPECT

Cusco has been called a Cultural Inheritance of Humanity, because spread all around it are among the most astonishing archaeological remains that history could have found. In turn, in the depths of the Manu National Park, there still are many unexplored secrets, veritable jewels of anthropology and biology even today unknown to man. Since each and any discovery resulting from this research project, in any aspect, will constitute a new attraction for tourism – the fact of compelling coincidence of great variety of interesting subjects in a single zone will mean that, in the eyes of the world, Paititi, per se, may be shown to constitute a legitimate hyperbole “from the legendary Inca's Empire of fantasy, riches and exemplary government now comes the final discovery – a new, real, Heartwarming and Impressive Gift to the World...”

But let us consider only the following simple truth: that there is great value and personal reward to man in coming closer to his instinctive environment; the return to sun and water; the desire to breath pure air; the escape from daily routine into sport, hunting and fishing; photography; restful sightseeing or walking, hiking and exploration; all these through an unbelievable large area of impressive and captivating archaeological and cultural remains, refreshing and provokingly mysterious as were its people... all this amid incomparable rewarding scenery: the traveler is indeed offered a marvelous touristic universe.

SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION.

1. - Setting the limits of the touristic zone.
2. - Location, classification, inventory and prioritation of the different touristic attractions.
3. - Preparation of a climatic map of the different zones.
4. - Individual evaluation og each of the following:
 - Natural aspects: Mountains, beaches, lakes, lagoons, rivers, waterfalls, grottos, caves, observation
 - Areas for flora and fauna, hunting and fishing, areas of total (no public access) reservation, picturesque routes, thermal waters, etc.
 - Cultural aspect: Historic places, art and technical works, sculpture, paintings, decorative art, architecture, urban constructions, works of engineering, archaeological groups, folklore, religious and magical exhibits; fairs and markets, music and dance, artisan, pottery, weaving, typical native food and drink; spontaneous popular architecture, special events, other.
- 5.- Means of access: Infrastructure, camping, hotel organization, internal touristic possibilities.
- 6.- General evaluation of the touristic inheritance.
- 7.- Public Interest Proposal: Types and classes of tourism, promotion, programs, routes, tours, camp areas, shelters, hotels, etc.

GEOGRAPHIC ASPECTS

SCOPE OF WORK

The zone under consideration lies between Lacco/Tres cruces area to the west, the chain of the Pantiacolla to the North, the river Alto Madre de Dios to the east and the river Pillcopata to the south. This territory has a rectangular shape and takes in parts of the states of Cusco and Madre de Dios in the Republic of Peru. As there is a transition between the high peaks of the Eastern chain of the Andes beginning at 4,000 meters of elevation and falling to 500 meters close to the Amazonian plane, the landscapes are breathtakingly varied and beautiful. The climb to the mountains along the river courses has always been described as a labor full of difficulties. Not only the forested mountain, but also the extremely steep slopes and taluses opened up by the streams of water and intense rains on soft material.

It is surprising that no expedition we know of so far has managed to reach or cross a clearly defined tableland formation. The fact is that so far, it has not been found possible to cross the Pantiacolla range in a northerly direction. Orbital photographs show hopeful signs that in some part of the territory there may be potential for alternative accesses for exploration and research.

The climatology of the zone deserves special separate mention. The Pantiacolla chain is oriented approximately Southeast/northwest, so that it faces the winds that come from the Amazonian plain; these are loaded with clouds that produce very high precipitation during the whole year; thus the vegetation is an impenetrable intermesh in most of the area.

PURPOSES OF THIS EXPLORATION AND RESEARCH

So far, all attempts to navigate up-river have had to be replaced by travel in the covered galleries cut in the riverside forest. It is there for proposed that future attempts to reach the north face of the Pantiacolla chain begin near headwaters points of the rivers, most especially in areas whose orbital photographs contain shapes that point to the possibility of human settlement.

Exploration should be at a pace such that the examination of topographic and landscape aspects, as well as those relating to the fauna, be made easy. It is likely that helicopter-based work will prove to be essential.

It is obvious that study of places suitable for human habitation does not rule out other aspects. Any exploration of areas that are totally unstudied opens them up for examination of general characteristics, such as the whole panorama of forested mountain: such is of permanent interest to geographic science, and to the economic and touristic potential which can be made reality. Though this zone is very little known, starting at least with the Incas and up to our days, it has been a powerful stimulus to human action, both native and foreign.

WHAT CAN BE EXPECTED FROM THE EXPLORATION AND RESEARCH?

Pointers as to the routes used by the Incas to enter the zone, as also the routes presently used by the forest tribes, will be the first and least product of change in exploration strategy such as the one proposed. The probability of archaeological discovery is great, based on the fact that the Incas built their roads along the little known watershed mountainsides (not along river courses, habitual for western colonization). Speaking in terms of economics alone, one must emphasize the possibilities, such as mining, lumbering (including rare species) and the potential of whole regions of park or savannah for agriculture or cattle rising. Through their travels, the Dominican missionaries, especially, confirm the existence of lagoons, possibly disappearing to the north of the Pantiacolla range, and point toward the presence of volcanic areas, possibly still in activity, and of course finally, also confirmation of the undiscovered existence of the table land

