



Fig. 1: Intinkala: "Sila" or "Tribunal del Inca."

one large rock displays a conspicuous canal, the beginning of which resembles a snakehead. The boulders are associated with several walls one of which leads into the direction of a wetland. The drawing documents the spatial relation of all the features noted on the surface (Fig. 2). In 1975, cleaning and excavation conducted by the Instituto Nacional de Arqueología (INAR) uncovered walls built directly on the rocks, traces of a paved floor, and a system of drainage canals (Rivera Sundt 1978). Roberto Mantilla (1972) describes some carved rocks at this site which he calls "Parque

Arqueológico de Copacabana" and which I could not identify. His site plan is at such a small scale that it is impossible to match it up with the present condition. A short distance further on the road to La Paz sits a second group of smaller boulders sculpted into seats and platforms. Local people call this second group Orcohawira, Rio Macho, or Rio Fuerte (Fig. 3). The cuts are straight forming full ninety degree angles and demonstrate high quality of craftsmanship (Fig. 4). In between the rocks is a wetland which appears to receive water from the higher slopes. Perhaps this water source is