

Fig. 2: Intinkala (7/25/2002, J. Christie and B. Garrett).

the reason why the site is referred to as "Rio." These carvings were first documented by Roberto Mantilla in 1968 (Mantilla 1972). INAR as well as Elizabeth Arkush (in press) report scatters of fine Inca ceramics at and around both rock art sites.

Hermann Trimborn (1967: 19–23) argues that the boulder with the largest number and best executed carvings at Intinkala functioned as an observatory of the sun. He reconstructs that a

person seated on the lower platforms and facing east could have observed the sun on the equinoxes rising from behind a visually outstanding mountain formation on the horizon line. He interprets the upper platforms not as seats but as areas where a priest would have stood to greet the sun. Trimborn further thinks that Intinkala as an observatory had a connection with the so-called Horca del Inca located further up in the hills (see below). From

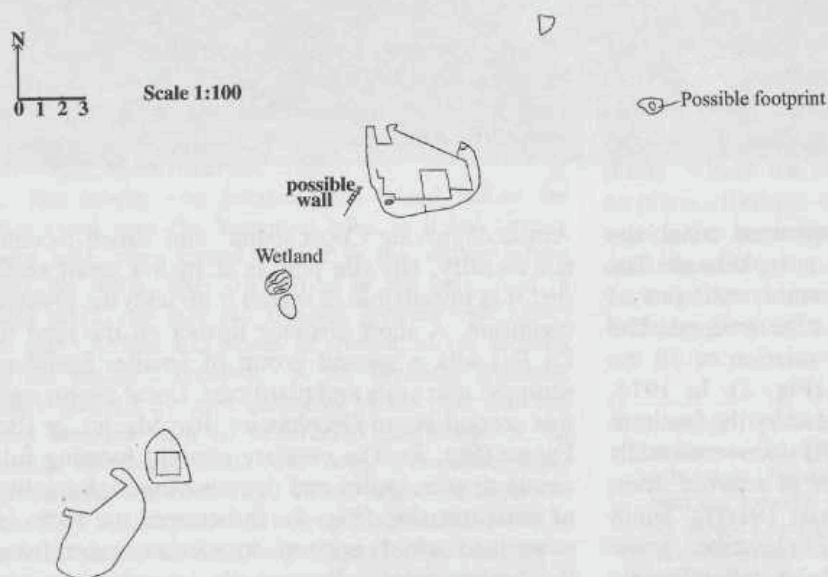


Fig. 3: Intinkala: Orcahawira (6/17/2003, J. Christie and B. Garrett).