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Front Cover: Ethiopian archaeologist Goitom Weldehaweriat (right) explains the site of Mai Adrasha, near Indaselassie (Shire) in northern Ethiopia, to a group of mourners returning from a funeral.

Back Cover: Northern Arizona University graduate student Whitney Yarbrough studies an ancient Egyptian wooden animal coffin in the collection of Museo Egizio, Turin, during the field school in museology and Egyptian material culture organized by the Cotsen Institute, the Institute for Field Research, and Museo Egizio.

Above: Beverly Godwin, longtime member of the Friends of Archaeology, greets visitors during the open house on May 12, 2018.
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The summer of 2018 marked the first season of the Corral Redondo Project, a multidisciplinary project that aims to understand the function of Corral Redondo, an archaeological site in the Ocoña Valley in southern Peru, and its significance within the historical and geographical context of the region. To do so, the project integrated four modules: excavation, survey, conservation, and community outreach. The project was made possible by a generous private gift and was organized by María Cecilia Lozada (University of Chicago), Danny Zborover (Institute for Field Research), Hans Barnard (Cotsen Institute of Archaeology), Erika Simborth (independent researcher, Arequipa, Peru), and the first author (UCLA/Getty Interdepartmental Program in the Conservation of Archaeological and Ethnographic Materials) under the auspices of the Institute for Field Research. Field school students were exposed to the multiple facets that make up an archaeological field project and associated research.

Corral Redondo is located at the confluence of the Chorunga and Ocoña Rivers in southern Peru, near the towns of Iquipi and Alto Molino (Figure 1). The site was first discovered in 1943 by local workmen digging for clay to make adobe bricks (King 2013). Among their finds were large imperial Wari face-neck jars, brightly colored Wari feathered textiles, silver Inca objects, and prestigious Inca ceramics, miniatures, and textiles (King 2013, 2016). The artifacts, ranging in date from 600 to 550 CE, were found within a series of stone circles. The location of Corral Redondo at the confluence of two rivers and the precious Inca and Wari objects found at the site indicate its significance as a *huaca*, a sacred place, and possibly a *capacocha*, an important location where prestigious objects were buried as a part of elite ceremonies.

It is within this context that the Corral Redondo team set out to undertake systematic excavations at the site and to revisit areas excavated in the 1940s. Alongside the excavation, a survey of nearby sites took place. During this survey, eight sites that could be associated with the Wari and Inca cultures were located.

While work took place in the field, the authors were stationed in the Museo Escolar Luis Guillermo Lumbreras Salcedo in Iquipi (Figure 2). The museum is located at the Instituto Escolar Miguel Grau and was established in 2004 by Willy Huashuayo Chávez, the director of the school, and two of his colleagues. The museum exhibits artifacts found in the area, mainly from Corral Redondo and Jarana, but also includes material from areas farther away, such as Chuquibamba. The objects were donated by members of the community and represent the various cultures that lived in the valley and beyond. The collection consists mainly of textiles and weaving implements,
Figure 1. The site of Corral Redondo (La Victoria, Peru) prior to the start of the 2018 excavation season.

Figure 2. The Museo Escolar Luis Guillermo Lumbreras Salcedo.
as well as ceramic vessels representing the Wari, Inca, Chuquibamba, and Ramada traditions, with a few colonial tools and weapons. The mission of the museum is education, and it is visited primarily by students from the school. However, the ultimate goal is to make this a place that is visited and used by the larger community, as well as tourists to the region.

The aim of the conservation work was to assess the condition of the collection, stabilize objects where necessary, and plan improvements to the mounts and display cases to ensure preservation of the artifacts. Textiles were our priority because those were the most fragile and were in urgent need of examination and stabilization. We recorded environmental conditions within the museum, including temperature, relative humidity, and sunlight entering the space. We assessed the exhibition cases and object mounts, and compiled recommendations for modifications to both to be implemented next season.

Similar to the excavation and survey modules, the conservation module included participation by field school students in the examination, documentation, and stabilization of the objects (Figure 3). Two groups of field school students rotated through the museum, learning the basics of the treatment of archaeological materials. Each student had the opportunity to examine and conduct a minor treatment on a textile in the collection. The students also had sessions on ceramic reconstruction, artifact labeling, the storage and mounting of archaeological objects, and how to choose appropriate materials for these activities. In addition to treatment of the more fragile objects in the collection, everyone also worked to help document the collection. This entailed photography and written documentation of the identification of materials, methods of manufacture, and current condition. This information, providing the first comprehensive record of the collection of the museum, was put into the project database to be accessed by other team members and future researchers. Students were able to select which activities they wanted to focus on for the last 10 days of the season. During these days, we were aided by Lavina Li (University of Chicago), who helped complete treatments on unstable textiles, wrote condition reports, and cleaned several weaving implements as well as bone and reed instruments.

At the school, we had many opportunities to engage with the community. From the beginning of the project, all team members were encouraged to interact with Miguel Grau students and teachers to discuss the work undertaken in the museum and the project as a whole. The team emphasized the importance of the collection and the need for its continued preservation. Through these informal discussions, we were able to share our experience and knowledge, thus empowering the school community, including a group in the secondary school that was particularly interested in working with the collection and caring for these cultural artifacts.

In addition to informal daily discussions and interactions with teachers and students, team members participated in several more formal activities that helped us give back to the school community.
and to engage with them in non-site and non-museum activities. One of these was the twenty-eighth Feria de Ciencia Eureka (a science fair), held in late July. Students from all grades presented scientific projects in areas as diverse as renewable energy, cultural heritage, agriculture, and health. Those working at the museum that day were invited to be judges for the science fair, and winners were selected from each grade and subject area. The winners will present their projects in a regional competition later in the year.

At the end of the season, the Corral Redondo Project planned an open house to share with members of the community the work undertaken during the season. Stations highlighted different aspects of the archaeological research and offered hands-on activities to engage visitors in the different types of work that take place on an archaeological expedition. One station described quipus, their meaning, and how they are used to record information through knotted strings. Visitors were encouraged to make their own quipus to represent their dates of birth. A second station focused on the analysis of textiles and how microscopy can be used to identify fibers and weaving techniques. A third station focused on conservation and explained the process of reconstructing ceramic vessels (Figure 4). The final station focused on bioarchaeology and showed the steps undertaken to identify human skeletal elements and how these can inform us on sex, age, and pathology. During the open house, members of the community were also invited to the museum, where we walked them through the work that had been completed by project conservators and students. This allowed the community to see the results of our conservation efforts and encouraged them to take an active role in preserving the cultural heritage from the region and using it to teach students, residents, and visitors about the rich history of the valley.

The first season of the Corral Redondo Project was a success, and planning for next year started right after our return from the field. Excavations will carry on in previously excavated areas to increase our understanding of the function of the site. Documentation and treatment of the artifacts at the museum will also continue. Conservation efforts will focus on the display of materials in the museum, with a focus on improving exhibit mounts, creating new labels and case information, and replacing damaged exhibition cases.

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