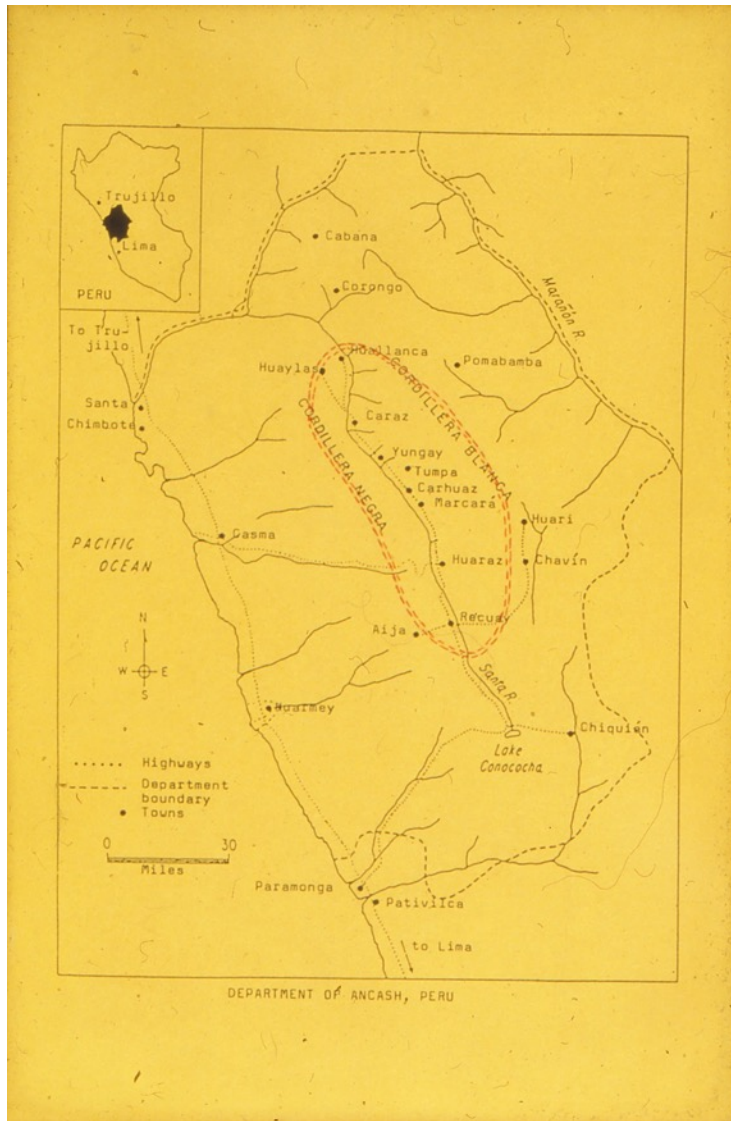


**elisabeth den otter:  
"music and dance of  
indians and mestizos  
in an andean valley  
of peru".**

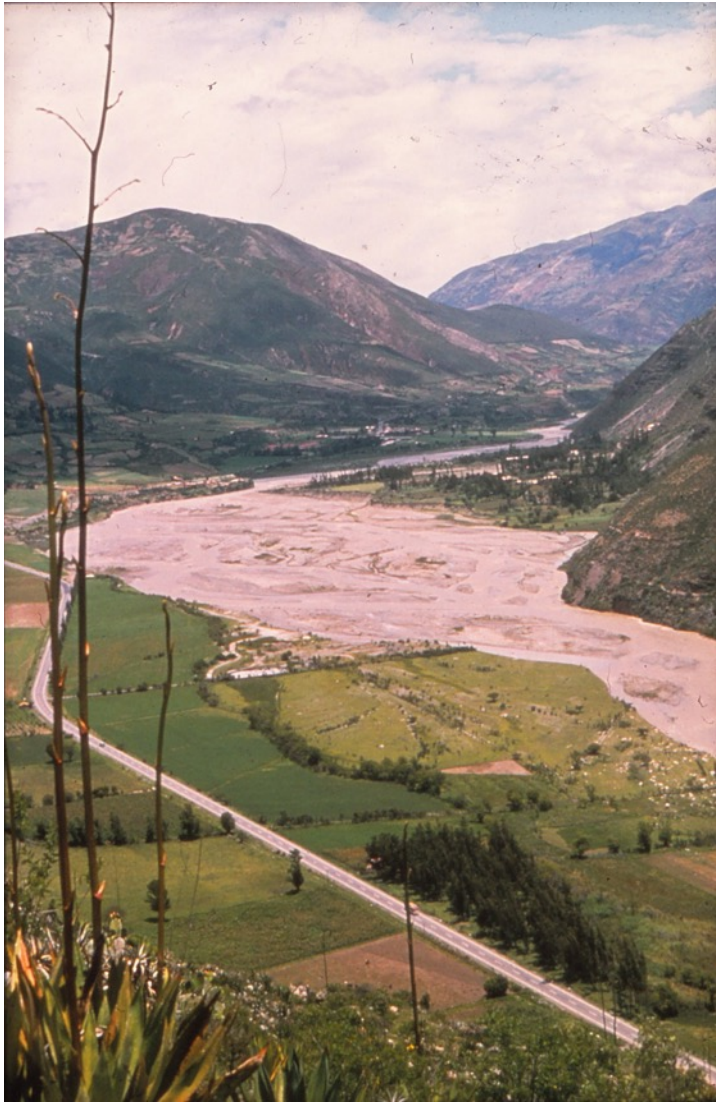
Digitalized version of research done in 1980/81 by Elisabeth den  
Otter © 2017  
[www.elisabethdenotter.nl](http://www.elisabethdenotter.nl)



The Callejón de Huaylas is a 150 km long valley in the province of Ancash, North-Central Peru. It is bordered by two mountain ranges, the Black Range and the White Range.



The Black Range, on the western side of the valley.



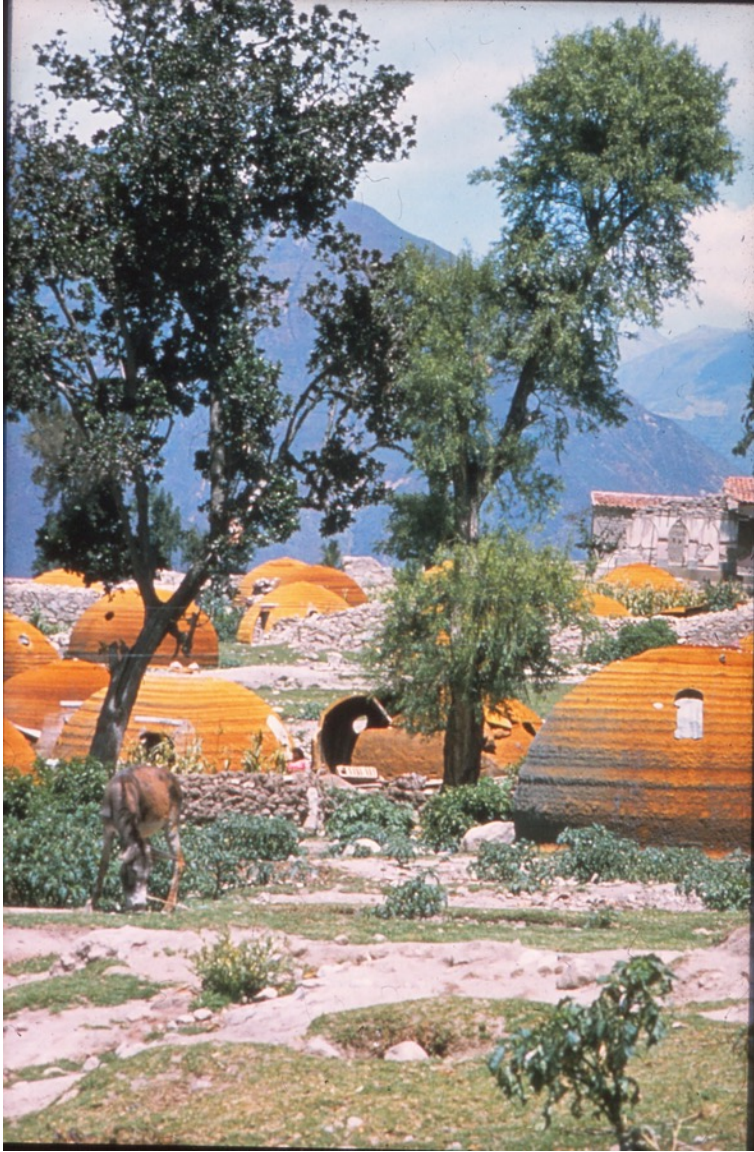
The river Santa is 330 km long. A well-known song says “River Santa, please take my troubles away on your abundant waters. Everyone calls you holy, but to what avail, if your currents are treacherous”.



The Huascarán glacier (White Range) towers at 6,768 meters above sea level.



In 1970 the area was struck by an earthquake which caused an avalanche of ice and rocks, killing about 70.000 people. The town of Yungay was entirely covered by this avalanche.



Temporary housing was put up, called the 'igloos'.



New housing was built in Huaraz, the capital of Ancash.





Agriculture —irrigated by the melted snows of the White Range— is an important source of food and income.







Threshing wheat.





Making roof tiles.





Weaving.





Small life stock.



Restoring the cathedral of Caraz, damaged by the earthquake.  
Accompanied by music.





Flute players.



Drum player.



Lorenzo and Cirilo Piscoche, making musical instruments.



Cirilo Piscoche, making a reed flute ('flauta'), plug flute with 6 holes, about 40 cm long. He uses an existing flute as example.



Carving the finger holes.







Fitting the plug into the mouthpiece.





Lorenzo Piscoche playing a 'flauta'.



Lorenzo Piscoche playing a small double-skinned cylindrical drum ('tinya')



Lorenzo, sewing the skin on the hoop of a 'tinya'.



Fitting the hoop with skin on the body of the drum.



Fastening the lacing.





Collection of drums and flutes used in the Callejón de Huaylas.





Lorenzo Piscoche playing the large drum 'caja' & flute 'roncadora'.



Lorenzo playing the 'roncadora', reed flute with three holes, held in one hand, together with the large drum ('caja').



Cutting the carnival-tree, accompanied by 'caja' & 'roncadora'.





Putting up the carnival tree.



Carnival tree, decorated with handkerchiefs, bread-dolls and fruit.





Patron saint festival of Huauya.  
'Caja & huanquilla' (drum & flute)  
accompanying a group of  
'huanquilla' dancers.



The 'huanquilla' dancers wear pieces of cloth with metal pellet bells tied to their lower legs, as rhythmic accompaniment.



The 'huanquilla' dancers use metal swords and wooden broquels for rhythmic accompaniment.



The 'huanquilla' dancers wear colorful headdresses with peacock feathers; colored silk scarves with mirrors and ribbons hang down their backs.



Two 'auquis; (old men) accompany the ;'huanquilla' dancers, opening the way and making jokes.'



Patron saint festival of Yungay. Musicians accompanying 'shaqsha' dancers:  
flute(s), drum(s) and violin(s).



The 'shaqsha' dancers carry short whips in their hands.



'Shaqsha; dancers.





The 'shaqsha' dancers wear pieces of cloth with dried fruit shells tied around their lower legs, which make a rattling sound.



Musicians accompanying 'shaqsha; dancers.



Harp-player at a baptism.



Violin-player at a baptism.



Harp & violin duo at a baptism.



Dios me ha enviado para alegría de  
este hogar donde reina el amor

*MI NOMBRE*

*Ysabel Violeta*

*NACI*

*El 24 de Agosto de 1979*

*ME BAUTICE*

*El 14 de Noviembre de 1981*

*MIS PADRES*

*Armándo Cano Partachi*

*Juana Angelica de Cano*

*MIS PADRINOS*

*Martino Mejía Guzmán*

*Manzuela Montañez Dueñas*



Announcement of birth.



(God)parents at the baptism.



Guests at the baptism.





Dancing a 'huayno' at the baptism



Making a harp: ribs that form the concave bottom of the instrument are tied together with glue and strings.:



The sound board is fitted on the top of the bottom.



The pillar and neck are attached to the body.



The pillar and neck are painted with cochineal.



Cochineal insects are used to produce a crimson dye.



Attaching the strings to the tuning pegs.



Musicians belonging to various groups, during a procession.





Procession during Holy Week, in Huaraz.



'Atahuallpa' dancers, during a procession.



'Atahualpa' dancer, dressed like a North American indian.



Musicians accompanying 'Atahuallpa' dancers.



String ensemble from Tumpa: mandolins, guitars, flute, violin, and singer.



The singer.

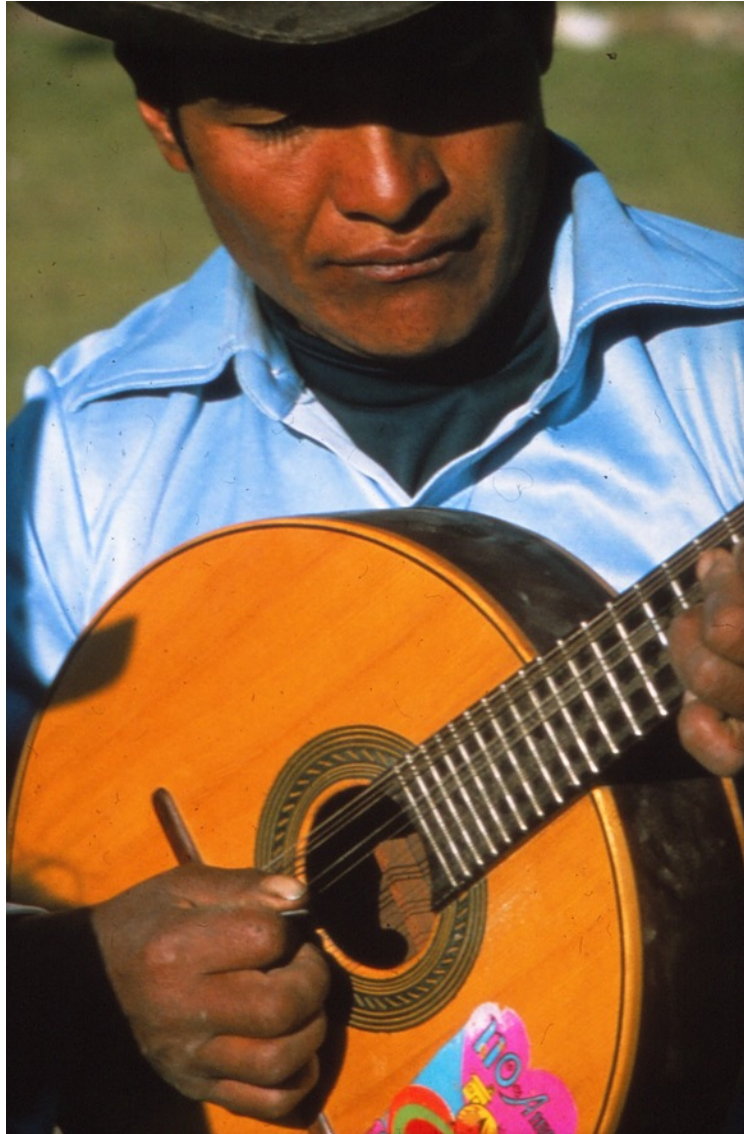


The flute player.



The violin player.





A mandolin player.



A guitar player.



Making a guitar: cutting out the back.



Making a guitar: inlay around the sound hole.



Making a guitar: the neck.



Attaching the neck, connecting the front and back.



Glueing the side.



Finishing touches.





Patron saint festival of Caraz. Brass band.



Patron saint of Caraz.





Man carrying banner.



Traditional dignitary ('mayordomo') accompanying the procession.



The procession.



Firing rockets.



Brass band accompanying a wedding.





Members of the brass band.



Members of the brass band.



Dancing at the wedding.



Independence Day in Caraz.



Independence Day parade: brass band of schoolchildren.



Independence Day parade: brass band of schoolchildren.

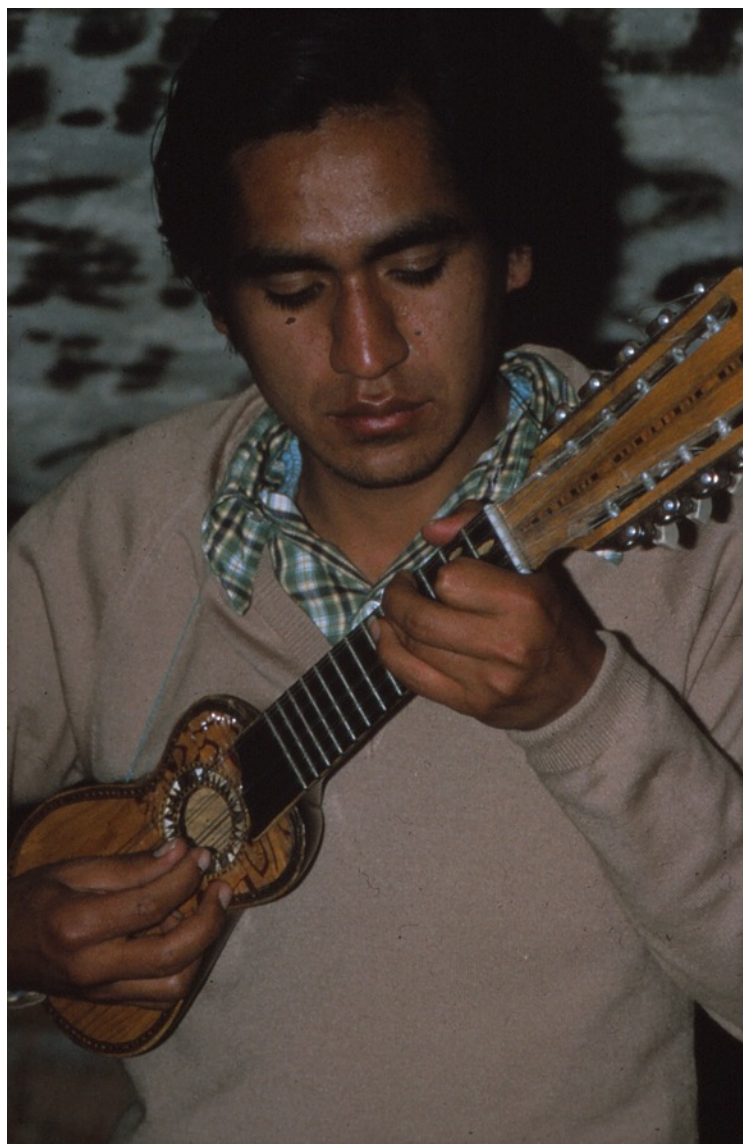


Independence Day parade by schoolchildren.



Modern folklore: folk music group 'Alpamayo', Huaraz.





Member of folk music group 'Alpamayo' playing the charango.



Member of folk music group 'Alpamayo'.



Folk music group 'Alpamayo' and dancing people.

**the research was done with a grant of the netherlands foundation for the advancement of tropical research (WOTRO).**