



CHIMÚ CERAMICS IN THE NÁPRSTEK MUSEUM

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Introduction

Characteristic Chimú blackware pottery belongs among the most numerous collections in almost all Americanist museums worldwide (Rowe 1948, 52). However, it usually lacks detailed archaeological information about its find context, which renders it inconvenient and discouraging for detailed archaeological studies. The only testimony value inherent to the vessel itself that can be scientifically studied is the technological and iconographic aspect.

Such is also the case of the Chimú pottery collection at the Náprstek Museum in Prague, Czech Republic, the subject of analysis of this research paper. Most of the 65 pieces have been brought from Peru by two Czech travellers, J. Hloucha and J. Valenta, who did not leave any documentation about their acquisition. The Museum's catalog of the ceramics added general data concerning the measurements and description of individual pieces.

In order to analyze the set of Chimú pottery in more detail, the comparative approach based on published photographs has been selected, the main source being the corpus from Madrid's Museo de América, Spain (Martínez 1986). Other minor collections and individual pieces published have been also taken into account, as well as existing theoretical studies on Chimú ceramics and other aspects of the Chimú culture.

The characteristics of the Chimú culture will be explained briefly in the introduction, followed by a closer examination of the ceramic technology and its impact on the iconographic patterns; analysis of the different decorative motifs present in the set available will then constitute the main body of the paper. At the end, several hypotheses will be drawn on the basis of literature and illustrated by the collection studied.

Brief Characteristics of the Chimú Culture

The Chimú culture flourished on the north Pacific coast of today's Peru during the Late Intermediate Period, i. e., between ca. 1000–1476 A. D. (Lanning 1967, 25; Keatinge 1995, xv). The natural desert environment, with short rivers descending from the Andes and air humidity generated by the influence of the cold Humboldt sea current being the only source of moisture, may not seem suitable for the rise of complex societies. In spite of that the Chimú Empire achieved a vast territorial expansion from the valley of Piura in the north to the Casma valley in the south (the span of approximately 2000 km).

An essential requisite for the existence of this formation consisted in construction and maintenance of irrigation devices both on the local and state levels. While ditches and other irrigation arrangements of local importance were run by dualistically organized kin – professional groups called *parcialidades*, the work on major constructions such as the inter-valley La Cumbre canal required state control and coordination (Netherly 1984). The state organized community labor service documented by the name of *mita* from the later Inca Empire is evidenced also for the Chimu by the heterogeneity of architectural patterns discernible for example in the Chimu metropolis Chan Chan (Moseley 1975b, 193).

The most prominent feature of Chan Chan is the so-called *ciudadelas* – walled complexes containing, among other, also the most elaborate burial sites known from the Chimu horizon. These “palaces” were probably home to the Chimu governors during their life, and their mausoleae after their death. This association is further corroborated by the corresponding number of ethnohistorically supposed rulers and *ciudadelas*, except for the mythical founder of the dynasty, Taycanamo (Moseley 1975, 222; Moseley – Mackey 1973, 344). Legends derive Taycanamo’s descent, and consequently the origin of the rulers’ kin, from a pair of stars. Such an ancestry and the association with the presumably highest deity of the Chimu pantheon – the Moon – justified the privileged position of Taycanamo’s offspring in the society (Rowe 1948, 47).

The last independent Chimu ruler, Minchançaman, pursued territorial expansion of the Chimu rule. Nonetheless, the Inca Empire governed then by Inca Pachacutec put an end to his expansion in the 1460’s (Rowe 1948, 39–41). Subsequent territorial and administrative incorporation of the Chimu into the Inca Tawantinsuyu did not mean, however, an extinction of its cultural traditions – metalwork and pottery production above all continued to flourish, although with some Inca influence. The vitality and particularity of the Chimu culture are testified, among other, by its fame surviving two conquests. Chimu culture characteristics were captured by first Spanish observers such as Pedro Cieza de León, Inca Garcilaso de la Vega, Felipe Guaman Poma de Ayala, and by the with Chimu itself more concerned authors Fernando de la Carrera, Antonio de Calancha, Miguel Cabello Balboa, and others. An ethnohistoric view of their writings, together with archaeological excavations and technological and iconographic analysis of the material culture help reconstruct the image of the Chimu culture.

Technology of the Chimu Ceramics

Chimu ceramics was shaped in a number of different ways: direct modeling by hand, coiling, rotating the vessel on a turntable, or moulding. The last technique mentioned was the most common in both Chimu domestic and funerary pottery (although since the Cupisnique culture moulding served mainly to produce fine ceramics – Collier 1955, 124–126; Lanning 1967, 144–145), and had direct impact on the decorative layout.

Moulds were obtained by daubing natural shapes (e. g., gourds), existing ceramic vessels or mould matrices with the same clay used for pottery. Consequently, a new cast was divided into two horizontal or vertical halves, allowed to dry, and fired, which made it ready for clay to be pressed or poured into it (Donnan 1992, 14–17). This method facilitated mass ceramic production. Horizontal moulds were generally employed to produce utility wares, while vertical moulds are characteristic rather for fine pottery. Dividing lines are usually discernible in the form of undecorated thicker fillets on the joints of the two halves, and by overall flattening of the vessel (Collier 1955, 126–127). The described vessel construction method from moulds affected decorative patterns not

only in their division into at least two separated fields, but also the mould character of most decorative elements.

An interesting construction detail is the whistling mechanism included in some anthropo- and zoomorph one and two chambered vessels. This musical device was placed usually in the thickened part of the bridge handle or in the upper part of the figure. It consisted of a clay hollow sphere 1–3 cm in diameter with a little hole, situated close to another opening in a tube communicating with the vessel's surface. The passage of air when blowing into a vessel or when rocking a two-chambered version back and forth caused a whistling sound which could be employed in rituals; however, its exact function will probably remain unclear (Donnan 1992, 23).

The finishing of the vessel and the firing process also influenced the Chimú pottery decoration. Burnishing was applied on plain surfaces while still moist by rubbing with a stone or bone until almost metallic shine was gained (Donnan 1992, 19). This appearance was further emphasized by the black to gray color of the Chimú pottery, obtained by reduction or smudge firing typical for Chimú. Oxidation firing in the Late Intermediate Period was not common, although Keatinge reports an increasing tendency toward red ware in domestic pottery (Keatinge 1973, 164). Imperfections of the reduction firing process are manifested by the so-called "fire clouds", or lighter areas on dark surface (Donnan 1992, 20).

Typology of the Chimú Ceramics

The basic distinction between fine and utilitarian ceramics, as it had been established since Cupisnique times, began to vanish in the Late Intermediate Period – fine ware bears traces of use, and domestic pottery is more frequently found in tombs (Collier 1955, 118). However, funerary pottery itself remains the object of interest of iconographic studies, although it does not contain the wealth of motifs and scenes as the preceding Moche pottery does. Evolution or different temporal and spatial influences are evident not only in the decoration of Chimú fine ware, but also in its shapes and formal characteristics. For this reason, a brief typological outline of funerary pottery will be presented here.

The first collection of Chimú pottery to be analyzed were the acquisitions of Max Uhle for the Lowie (now Phoebe Hertz) museum at the end of the 19th century. Uhle's conclusions about the style and the chronology were refined and published by L. A. Kroeber (Lumbreras 1989, 7–9; Kroeber 1925, 205, 216). W. C. Bennett and R. Larco Hoyle added further details by distinguishing between proper Chimú types and Inca influenced shapes (Bennett 1946, 141; Larco Hoyle 1948, 55–56). F. Kauffmann contributed to the recognition of Lambayeque features in the Chimú pottery (Kauffmann 1964, 47–50). H. Scheele and T. Patterson adopted a more complex attitude toward the seriation of Chimú ceramics defining seven chronological phases from the Middle Horizon to the Colonial Period and drawing attention to the spatially and temporally delimited Lambayeque production (Scheele – Patterson 1966, 15–30). Ch. Donnan and C. Mackey made a similar attempt in their analysis of funerary practices in the Moche Valley from the Pre-Ceramic to the Colonial Period (Donnan – Mackey 1978).

Domestic pottery did not become the object of study until greater archaeological excavations were undertaken on the North Coast. The first was the Virú Valley Project, within which W. D. Strong and C. Evans, W. C. Bennett, J. A. Ford and D. Collier defined several ceramic classes and compared their percentages between the proper Chimú and the Chimú–Inca Period (Collier 1955, 117–118, Willey 1953, 296). R. Keatinge confronted

these conclusions with the analysis of three sites in the Moche Valley and discovered an increasing tendency toward oxidized red-ware during the later part of the period (Keatinge 1973, 94, 163–164). J. Topic (Topic 1970) and T. Pozorski were also concerned with domestic pottery within the framework of the Chan Chan – Moche Valley Project.

Nevertheless, Chimú ceramics typology remains a very little worked field of study and to our knowledge there is no published complete system of its classification and dating. Since the purpose of this paper does not require a detailed description of the individual typological systems, we summarize them in a synoptical chart based on the cited authors.

The following shapes are considered to be derived from the Moche culture:

- a) Stirrup-spout bottles with a D-shaped lengthwise cross-section of the stirrup spout and a globular or figurative body. A small animal figure (usually a monkey or a bird) is often attached to the joint of the stirrup with the spout, and its geometrization is understood as a sign of later Inca influence. The transverse cross-section of the stirrup is considered to be chronologically diagnostic within the Chimú period itself – rectangular shape is dated to the later – “Imperial” – part of the Chimú era.
- b) Figurative vessels with a spout and a strap handle connecting it to the body.
- c) Double-chambered interconnected bottles with a bridge handle and two spouts, or a spout and a figuratively shaped front chamber. This kind of vessel was frequently equipped with a whistling mechanism and was possibly used for ceremonial purposes. This hypothesis is supported by the fact that although Chimú pottery displayed a strong continuity both after the Inca and Spanish conquests, double-chambered bottles disappeared relatively quickly with the arrival of the Christians.
- d) Figurative vessels with a plain spout or neck.
- e) Flattened globular bottles with vertical handles (“flasks”).
- f) Globular vessels with an in-flaring rim or a short neck.
- g) Jars with a wide cylindrical neck.
- h) Bowls.
- i) Tripods.

Middle Horizon Wari – Tiwanacoid pottery features include cubical shapes, low collars or flaring neck with a three-dimensional human face on it. Typologically, they are:

- j) Double-chambered interconnected bottles with a figuratively formed front chamber.

The impact from the Lambayeque area is represented by:

- k) Vessels with a low ring base or a conical pedestal and a conical spout, often decorated in the upper part of the chamber, labeled “tin woodman” type.
- l) Vessels with two spouts and a bridge handle – this type is also called “Huaco Rey”.

The Inca tradition of the Late Horizon can be observed in the replacement of the conical spout by a cylindrical spout with wide flaring lips, the transformation of the animal element at the foot of the stirrup spout in a more geometrical motif and a frequent addition of a little handle, and the anthropo- or zoo- morphic conception of the vertical strap handle. In addition to an overall decrease of vessel size, new shapes appeared:

- m) Aryballoid vessels with amphora-shaped bottom part.
- n) Aryballoid vessels in the form of a human head wearing the traditional mountain cap *chullu*.
- o) Pieces with three-dimensional figurative (mostly anthropomorphic) motifs on the neck and the upper part of the chamber.
- p) Jars with strap handles.

- q) Stirrup-spout bottles with a basic geometric shape combined with a figurative motif placed on its top.
- r) Globular shapes in the form of animal head, open jaws of which serve as the spout.
- s) Goblet-like types.
- t) Shallow bowls and flat plates.
- u) Spoutless vessels denominated *paccha* that had to be submerged in water totally in order to be filled.
- v) Ceramic depictions of human body parts.
- w) Double-chambered interconnected vessels with two straight spouts, a small animal figure is placed on the top of one obstructing the hole.
- x) Vessels with two non-functional spouts connected by a hollow bridge handle, in the middle of which a third functional spout is situated.

The Chimu pottery produced during the presence of the Europeans keeps its basic technological and typological characteristics; overseas influence concentrates in decorative motifs and techniques.

Iconography of the Chimu Ceramics

The decoration of Chimu ceramics can be formally divided into three groups: three-dimensional, relief, and painted. The three-dimensional decoration consists in shaping the whole vessel or its part into a figurative motif, most frequently a zoomorph, fytomorph, or anthropomorphic. Relief ornaments were obtained directly from the mould or by stamping, and they include the characteristic Chimu stippling that served as the background for figurative scenes. Painted motifs were quite rare in the Chimu ceramics (Martínez 1986, 87).

Chimu iconography can be thematically divided into geometric and figurative motifs. The geometric motifs, possibly derived from textile art or basketry, are rather difficult to interpret. Stair signs, both relief (No. 62; Martínez 1986, fig. 112) and three-dimensional used as minor decorative element at the joint of the stirrup and the spout on bottles (No. 2, Martínez 1986, fig. 81–86) are identified with mountain, deity or symbol of power in general (Longhen – Alva 1999, 145); spiral (No. 55; Martínez 1986, fig. 122–136) is associated with water; grecas (No. 40; Martínez 1986, fig. 113–121) are understood as walls or the earth / sky combination, and other linear motifs or stippling (No. 17, 36, 28, 41, 42) are probably only decorative device (Martínez 1986, 91–93). There are also some regularities to be observed: for example, the motif of the line with attached triangles is present almost exclusively on anthropomorphic double-chambered interconnected bottles and anthropomorphic “tin woodman” vessels (Martínez 1986, fig. 500, 650–654, 669, 674–679; with the exception of No. 500 depicting probably a llama, and Nos. 437 and 438 which represent birds). Nevertheless, this relation is not valid vice versa, i. e., not all double-chambered bottles and “tin woodman” vessels bear this motif. Since the simple geometric shapes are not self-explanatory, their meaning cannot be possibly elucidated; moreover, they could probably represent a symbolic abbreviation standing for a whole significant iconographic theme, as J. H. Rowe suggested (Rowe 1971, 101). At the same time, it is possible that these symbols gradually shifted and finally lost their meaning becoming mere decorative elements (Rowe 1971, 109; Burger 1976, 98).

The figurative motifs of Chimu iconography can be further subdivided in realistic and mythological topics. Among the realistic three-dimensional figurative image, vegetation themes depicting almost all of the cultivated plants prevail. The Náprstek Museum collection features only gourd (*Lagenaria siceraria* – No. 34, 60; Martínez 1986, fig. 182–184),

squash associated with human head (*Cucurbita* sp. – No. 49, 50), *ciruela de fraile* (*Bunchosia armeniaca* – No. 5; Martínez 1986, fig. 246–261), and *pacae* pod (*Inga edulis* – No. 52, 53; Martínez 1986, fig. 230–234). Domestic animal representations in the Náprstek Museum collection include llama (No. 51), and dog (No. 12, 13; puppies – No. 33, 43). Llamas are depicted relatively often on the Chimu pottery even prior to the Inca conquest (Martínez 1986, fig. 488–514), which suggests intense contact with the highlands or developed local domestication. In some of the cases, llama heads possess harnesses (as in the described image); in other variants, their tongue is shown hanging out of the mouth as sign of death (Bourget 2002, personal communication); and yet other animals are depicted in the typical sacrificial position lying on one side with their legs tied, as practiced until today in the Andes (Bolin 1998, 53). An equally common domestic animal in Chimu iconography is the dog (Martínez 1986, fig. 518–537) in two different breeds (Brothwell – Malaga – Burleigh 1979, 159) and with possible lunar associations (Deimel – Dohrmann 1999, 116). Representations of some tropical animals (jaguar, monkey, parrot, etc.) perhaps imply territorial contacts of the Chimu Empire with these regions (Netherly 1984, 235–236). Ch. Donnan even suggested sporadic raising of individual animals in captivity (Donnan 1976, 64). Monkey figures can constitute the main motif of a vessel (No. 26, 32; Martínez 1986, fig. 596–623), obstruct the spout of one vessel of the double-chambered bottles from the Chimu-Inca Period, or be used as minor decoration at the joint of the stirrup with the spout (No. 5, 12, 15; Martínez 1986, fig. 35–68). Felines are also depicted in different ways: the whole body of the animal (No. 54; Martínez 1986, fig. 541–555), its head only (No. 6, 29; Martínez 1986, fig. 556–567), or obstructing one of the spouts of double-chambered bottles (No. 23, Martínez 1986, fig. 578–587). Nonetheless, the major subject in the iconographic animal world are images of maritime animals, such as crabs (No. 7, 16; Martínez 1986, fig. 307–312); fish relief (No. 19, 20; Martínez 1986, fig. 372–378) and three-dimensional (No. 46; Martínez 1986, fig. 360–370); strongly stylized birds catching fish (No. 61, 65; Martínez 1986, fig. 379, 403–410, 417–419 etc.), and three-dimensional bird figures (No. 11; 424–442) also used as a decorative element at the base of the spout on stirrup-spout bottles (No. 3, 4; Martínez 1986, fig. 69–78), or bird heads (No. 31); sea mammals are represented by a possible figure of a sea lion (No. 22; Martínez 1986, fig. 594–596). An octopus-like creature (No. 38) was identified by C. Mackey as a design from the site of Farfán, Jequetepeque Valley (Mackey 2002, personal communication). Lizards, supposedly related to the lightning, storm and rain, also possibly belong to the sea and moisture associated motifs (independently – No. 24, or in association with the *pacae* pod – No. 52, 53) (Martínez 1986, 112–113; fig. 339).

The role of realistic vegetation and zoo morph themes seems pretty straightforward: considering that depicted were almost exclusively only edible parts of plants and hunted animals, they probably were destined to provide the deceased with affluence in the other world. Sea animals imagery may also refer to the importance the ocean had in the lives of the coast dwellers, and yet other animals such as dogs – associated with the Moon deity *Si* – and lizards as the bearers of rain are also indirectly linked with the maritime environment. A different light is shed upon the maritime theme and some of the sea inhabitants (sea lions – Bourget 2001, 104) by the frequent depictions of the *Spondylus* shell and its peculiar life cycle. *Spondylus* lives in the warm Pacific waters from California to Guayaquil Bay, and for the most part of the year it is edible, except for two periods in April–May and August–September, when it ascends to the surface and contains poisonous toxins. Other aspects of its physiology, such as white-orange-purple color, prominent sensuous organs and both functional and shape differentiation of its two valves, make it

a symbol of duality and fertility, as well as an attribute of higher social classes. These characteristics seem valid not only for the Chimú culture (*Spondylus* is mentioned to be spilt under the feet of Naymlap upon his arrival), but also for the Inca tradition as it is recorded for example in the Huarochirí Manuscript (Davidson 1981). However, there is another and perhaps more important feature of the *Spondylus* shell – linked to the El Niño, *Spondylus* descends to the Peruvian coast where it appears at the same time as the disastrous rains, with which it might be therefore connected (Pillsbury 1993, 157). The Náprstek Museum collection has three depictions of the *Spondylus* shell in the form of a back vessel of an anthropomorphic double-chambered interconnected bottle, a stirrup-spout bottle, and a simple bottle (No. 21, 8, 47). In the comparative Madrid collection, *Spondylus* shell is represented on three double-chambered bottles and always associated with a three-dimensional anthropomorph or zoomorph on the front chamber (Martínez 1986, fig. 441, 694, 750). However, two specimen feature also a relief imagery of a human with a crescent headdress on the back side of the *Spondylus* shaped vessel. Plain three-dimensional *Spondylus* shell depictions can be matched to five examples in the comparative collection (Martínez 1986, fig. 278–282), which belong typologically to stirrup-spout bottles and simple spout vessels.

Thematically related are three-dimensional representations of humans holding the *Strombus* shell in their hands, supposedly as an offering or a percussion musical instrument *pututu* (Tello 1938, 40) (No. 14, 21). The Prague specimen, an anthropomorphic stirrup-spout and a double-chambered bottle, depict the figures seated with their legs bent. The same posture is shown on two samples from the Madrid collection (Martínez 1986, fig. 747, 750), while later Chimú-Inca examples display a standing man and a torso (Martínez 1986, fig. 748, 749). Other three-dimensional realistic anthropomorphic scenes from the Náprstek Museum depict two people holding paddles in their hands and riding a *caballito de totora* boat (No. 48; Martínez 1986, fig. 762, 766), and a man and a woman lying on a mat with a cushion engaged in a sexual act during which the male claps his hand over the female's mouth (No. 10; Martínez 1986, fig. 781–784). By definition, human heads are depicted on the "tin woodman" type (No. 27, 56, 57; Martínez 1986, fig. 650–665), both three-dimensionally and in relief on jars (No. 59), sometimes in a typical Inca cap *chullu* and with a coca quid in the right cheek (No. 63; Martínez 1986, fig. 646–649) or in an association with squash (No. 49, 50). No counterparts to this combination have been encountered and it is uncertain if it had any specific meaning. No. 49, made already in the Colonial Period, depicts a Black man. Small human figures attached to the base of the stirrup-spout bottle of the Lambayeque type (No. 15), together with the details on No. 14, show the Chimú long, hooded coat-like costume fastened under the cheek and perhaps also at the waist (Martínez 1986, fig. 769–774, 786). Anthropomorphic Chimú iconography manifests much broader variety of topics, such as heads and upper torsos and other body parts, figures of musicians, sitting, standing or lying people, erotic and maternal scenes, fishermen, sacrificers, etc., which however do not appear in the Náprstek Museum collection.

One of the half-realistic half-mythological elements is the representation of humans and animals in association with the crescent shaped headdress. Its origins trace to the crescent shaped ornament on Moche warrior helmets or to the Lambayeque tradition. Crescent shaped headdress indicated important or supernatural status of the figure to which it was attached (Bruhns 1976, 32). Several variants of the crescent and allied headdresses can be discerned: the basic form is in the shape of capital D with the straight line at the bottom (e. g. Martínez 1986, fig. 738), closely related is the mushroom-like shaped variant (e. g.

Martínez 1986, fig. 734a, 735), from which a third bifurcated type, maybe representing feathers, possibly derived (e. g. Martínez 1986, fig. 736); the fourth V-shaped variant is three-dimensional and is peculiar due to the anthropomorphic endings of double-chambered interconnected bottles. Known examples of the figures associated with the crescent sign (the type of which does not seem important) include only birds, deities, and deified humans (rulers, priests?) often with the insignia of war or power that appear both on ceramics, adobe friezes (e. g., Buceador Frieze in ciudadela Uhle, Hall of the Arabesques and Sector Policromado in ciudadela Gran Chimú, Tule Boat Frieze and Burr Frieze in ciudadela Velarde), and even in burials (Sipán) (Pillsbury 1993). Perhaps the most interesting is the association of the crescent headdress with human figures.

Inverted crescent headdress is characteristic for relief anthropomorphic beings depicted frontally with their hands bent at the shoulder level and sometimes holding a spear, stick or a *tumi* knife. The decorative segment is almost always filled with stippling. This image often combines with motifs of birds, crabs and “Moon Animal” in the opposite field (Martínez 1986, 142). In the Náprstek Museum collection, the only example of this theme appears on a jar with a slightly conical spout and a strap handle, which is registered under No. 58 and dated to the Late Chimú Period (Mackey 2002, personal communication). On the other side of the vessel a man with raised arms is depicted, holding a stick in his right hand, wearing cylindrical high headdress, a collar, and ear spools. This specimen seems quite representative regarding the vessel shape: out of 25 pieces decorated with relief crescent-headdress personage in the Museo de América collection, ten are depicted on the same formal type as our example (the other types include stirrup-spout bottles, double-chambered interconnected bottles, jars without handle, vessels with two spouts and a bridge handle, etc.). However, it has to be mentioned that five of the figures on the handled jars in the Madrid collection do not feature the typical crescent headdress, but its “feathered” disconnected variant. Iconographically, the imagery on the Prague specimen differs slightly from all the other, for its hands are not bent upwards, but downwards.

A similar figure that seems to have anthropomorphic head with crescent headdress and ear spools, but rather zoo morph semi-circular body provided with a tail, appears on the vessel shown under No. 39. This jar with a goblet-shaped spout and two little vertical handles on the upper part of its body is divided into four decorative fields filled with stippling, in which it combines two of the described figures with two crabs. According to the out-flaring spout, this piece could date to the Chimú-Inca Period. Three specimens in the comparative collection are iconographically almost identical (Martínez 1986, fig. 812–814) and other two are closely related, but they are depicted only on strap-handled jars and stirrup-spout bottles. The anthropo-zoomorph being could perhaps resemble a monkey or a feline, but this interpretation cannot be proved.

Another type of association between human figures and the crescent motif represent three-dimensional anthropomorphs wearing a V-shaped headdress on double-chambered, mostly whistling bottles. Although some authors interpret the V-form as cranial deformation (Weiss 1967), it is usually related to lunar and consequently maritime symbolism and the figures are identified with the mythical founders of the Lambayeque and Chimú dynasties, Naymlap and Tacaynamo (Deimel – Dohrmann 1999, 28). Two out of the three specimens in the Náprstek Museum collection (No. 19 and 20) combine a human head ending of the front chamber with a fish imagery on the decorative panel on the vessel body (in No. 19 the fish are depicted also on the back panel of the second vessel; No. 20 is lacking the other chamber). On No. 20 four crescents appear in the lower part of the front decora-

tive field, and the panels are filled with stippling. No. 18 bears lines with attached triangles on the front chamber, and grecas, spirals and horizontal lines on the back. Both types of ornamentation have counterparts in the comparative collection from Madrid (Martínez 1986, fig. 670–682), although they do not match exactly. All three pieces from the Náprstek Museum are dated to the Late Chimu Period (Mackey, personal communication).

Birds wearing crescent symbols belong usually to the so-called guano birds and are customarily provided with sticks held in the talons (Martínez 1986, 159). They appear, as most figurative relief scenes do, on stippled background. The predominant vessel shape, if there is any, could not be determined, for there are only three exhibits showing this motif: a jar with collar from the Prague collection (No. 25), and two strap-handled jars from Madrid (Martínez 1986, fig. 727, 823). The first sample is dated to the Chimu-Inca Period, while the two latter come from Middle and Late Chimu Period, respectively.

The crescent sign in a boat-like position appeared, beginning with the Moche III phase, also in association with the so-called “Moon Animal”. This creature can be traced already in the Recuay culture (it has no antecedents in the Chavín style). However, in this period it possessed no lunar or astral connotations and its supernatural character was marked by a crest issuing from the zoomorph’s head. During its major splendor in the Moche III and Moche IV phases, “Moon Animal” was represented mostly on stirrup-spout bottles with celestial associations, but in Moche V it became part of the composite feline figure. Chimu iconography used the motif of the “Moon Animal” (also associated with a feline, crocodile or “dragon”) quite often, but transformed the lunar sign into the crescent headdress that generally replaced the crest (Bruhns 1976, 27–32). In the Náprstek Museum collection, there is only one possible representation of the “Moon Animal” on a flask with two little serrated handles next to the spout (No. 44). It depicts a pair of zoomorphs with pointed ears, long tail and circle pattern on their body corresponding to the definition (Bruhns 1976, 25), but they lack the crest and the crescent headdress essential for the figure and present on the parallels from the Madrid collection (Martínez 1986, fig. 734b, 816, 820a) and may be therefore depicting a simple zoomorph such as fox.

A fully mythological theme are the supposed representations of the deity *Ai Apaec*, although its very existence is questionable. Father Calancha does not mention its existence, but Father Carrera uses this term to refer to the Christian Creator. Thus, it is sometimes identified with the unknown highest god of the Chimu pantheon (Rowe 1948, 49–50). C. Martínez states that its origin can be placed to the Moche II–V phase and quotes its associations with the setting sun and combat against sea animals (Martínez 1986, 156–157). Iconographically, however, the attributes of this deity consist in maize cobs and sometimes the crescent headdress (Martínez 1986, fig. 803–809). A similar figure is shown on the vessel No. 30 from the Prague collection, on which two minor human (?) creatures hold to the principal being, to which also two corn cobs are attached.

Conclusion

This paper compares various iconographic themes present in the collection of the Náprstek Museum to the collection of the Museo de América in Madrid. The latter collection features several additional topics not included in the studied sample, however common in the Chimu imagery. Nonetheless, the total number of Chimu iconographic motifs seems limited, and the motifs still await their cataloguing and subsequent database analysis which could determine not only the most frequent thematic combinations, but also their relation to vessel shapes, datation etc.

Catalogue

1. Inventory Number: 59 084

Acquisition: purchase at Klenoty, Obránců míru, Praha 6, 1984

General Description: geometric bipartite axially symmetrical stirrup-spout bottle; total height 21.3 cm

Chamber: globular with central bulge, gibbous bottom, flat base with sharp edge; chamber height 10.0 cm, chamber diameter 11.5 cm

Stirrup Spout: rectangular cross section, stirrup cross section 2.3 cm; D-shaped stirrup arc, inside diameter: length 4.7 cm, width 5.3 cm, height 3.1 cm; straight cylindrical spout with inverted rim and round lip, height 6.2 cm, outside orifice diameter 2.3 cm

Decoration: absent

Surface: polished black

Firing: in a reducing atmosphere

Technology: horizontal tracks of smoothing and polishing, vertical tracks only at the junction of the stirrup to the chamber

Dating: Chimú T-1

2. Inventory Number: 21 578

Acquisition: Museum Království českého (nr. 648) – gift of the frigate physician Poledne (“from the Indian tombs excavated in Peru”), 1897

General Description: geometric bipartite axially symmetrical stirrup-spout bottle; total height 17.0 cm

Chamber: globular with central bulge, gibbous bottom, and slightly convex base with sharp edge; chamber height 8.5 cm, chamber diameter 10.0–10.5 cm

Stirrup Spout: round cross section, stirrup cross section 1.9–2.2 cm; D-shaped stirrup arc, inside diameter: length 4.5 cm, width 4.9 cm, height 2.6 cm; straight cylindrical spout with inverted rim and round lip, height 2.0 cm, outside orifice diameter 2.3 cm

Decoration: three-dimensional stair-like element at the junction of stirrup and spout

Surface: smoothed black with firing clouds

Firing: in an imperfect reducing atmosphere

Parallels: Martínez 1986, fig. 81–86

Dating: Chimú T-2 (Chimú-Inca)

3. Inventory Number: 63 826

Acquisition: from Moravské zemské muzeum in Brno, 1988

General Description: geometric bipartite axially symmetrical stirrup-spout bottle; total height 18.0 cm

Chamber: globular with central bulge, gibbous bottom, flat base with sharp edge; chamber height 10.0 cm, chamber diameter 12.0 cm

Stirrup Spout: round cross section, stirrup cross section 2.2 cm; D-shaped stirrup arc, inside diameter: length 5.3 cm, width 5.5 cm, height 2.7 cm; straight cylindrical spout with simple rim and square lip, height 3.5 cm, outside orifice diameter 2.3 cm

Decoration: three-dimensional bird figure with round eyes, sketchy wings, tail and beak at the junction of stirrup and spout (length 2.9 cm, width 2.1 cm, height 2.0 cm)

Surface: smoothed black-grey

Firing: in a reducing atmosphere

Technology: horizontal tracks of smoothing, at the base 4 parallel polished bands

Damage: surface abrasion at the chamber and stirrup spout

Dating: Chimú T-2 (Chimú-Inca)

4. Inventory Number: 13 081

Acquisition: purchase from J. Valenta, 1979

General Description: geometric bipartite axially symmetrical stirrup-spout bottle; total height 24.2 cm

Chamber: globular with upper bulge, gibbous bottom, flat base with sharp edge; chamber height 12.0 cm, chamber diameter 14.5 cm

Stirrup Spout: rectangular cross section, stirrup cross section 2.3–2.5 cm; D-shaped stirrup arc, inside diameter: length 4.2 cm, width 6.0 cm, height 3.6 cm; straight cylindrical spout with inverted rim and round lip, height 6.2 cm, outside orifice diameter 2.3 cm

Decoration: three-dimensional bird figure with round eyes and longer beak at the junction of stirrup and spout (length 2.3 cm, width 1.5 cm, height 1.8 cm)

two series of 3 concentric stair-like ribs at the upper part of the shoulder

Surface: smoothed black with brownish firing clouds

Firing: in an imperfect reducing atmosphere

Technology: horizontal tracks of smoothing, vertical tracks only at the junction of the stirrup to the chamber

Damage: surface abrasion at the chamber and stirrup spout

Note: two intentional orifices at the base of the stirrup and at the shoulder of the vessel

Dating: Chimú T-2 (Chimú-Inca)

5. Inventory Number: 44 330

Acquisition: from El Brujo, Chicama valley

General Description: geometric bipartite axially symmetric stirrup-spout bottle; total height 23.0 cm

Chamber: globular with central bulge, gibbous bottom, slightly convex base with sharp edge; chamber height 10.0 cm, chamber diameter 12.5 cm

Stirrup Spout: rectangular cross section, stirrup cross section 2.4–2.6 × 2.3–2.6 cm; D-shaped stirrup arc, inside diameter: length 5.0 cm, width 6.6 cm, height 3.3 cm; straight cylindrical spout with inverted rim and round lip, height 7.1 cm, outside orifice diameter 2.5 cm

Decoration: three-dimensional monkey figure with round eyes, limbs and tail at the junction of stirrup and spout (length 3.8 cm, width 1.5 cm, height 1.7 cm)

6 symmetrically placed vertical lugs with insinuated perforation at the shoulder of the vessel (length 3.5 cm, width 2.3 cm, thickness 1.9 cm)

Surface: smoothed black and green-grey with greyish firing clouds

Firing: in an imperfect reduction atmosphere

Technology: horizontal tracks of smoothing, vertical tracks only at the junction of the stirrup to the chamber

Damage: broken rim of the spout

Dating: Late Chimú (Chimú T-1)

6. Inventory Number: 61 717

Acquisition: purchase at Klenoty (originally from the collection of J. Valenta), 1989

General Description: geometric bipartite axially symmetric stirrup-spout bottle; total height 20.0 cm

Chamber: globular with central bulge, gibbous bottom, slightly convex base with sharp edge; chamber height 10.0 cm, chamber diameter 11.0–11.5 cm

Stirrup Spout: rectangular cross section, stirrup cross section 2.2 × 2.3 cm; D-shaped stirrup arc, inside diameter: length 6.7 cm, width 6.9 cm, height 2.5 cm; straight cylindrical spout with outflaring rim and round lip, height 4.5 cm, outside orifice diameter 4.3 cm

Decoration: two relief round ears at the base of the stirrup; relief head of a feline (jaguar?) with

almond-shaped eyes, snout, whiskers and open jaws showing teeth at the shoulder of the vessel

Surface: smoothed black with firing clouds

Firing: in an imperfect reducing atmosphere

Parallels: Guarnotta 1985, fig. 367; Martínez 1986, fig. 556–567

Dating: Chimú T-2 (Chimú-Inca)

7. Inventory Number: A 7 105

Acquisition: exchanged with the Museum für Völkerkunde in Wien, 1969

General Description: geometric bipartite axially symmetric stirrup-spout bottle; total height 26.0 cm

Chamber: figurative shape of an effuse shell, stem-like bottom, slightly convex lenticular base with sharp edge; chamber height 13.0 cm, length 16.0 cm, width 9.5 cm

Stirrup Spout: round cross section, stirrup cross section 2.3–2.5 cm; D-shaped stirrup arc, inside diameter: length 5.5 cm, width 6.8 cm, height 4.0 cm; straight cylindrical spout with outflaring rim and round lip, height 5.7 cm, outside orifice diameter 3.8 cm

Decoration: moulded human face with oval eyes, nose, mouth and headdress on the base of the spout, from above delimited with a thin rib; two conical lugs at the base of the stirrup; relief depiction of a crab with round eyes, claws and articulated body at the other side of the chamber; indented upper part of the chamber

Surface: smoothed black with firing clouds

Firing: in an imperfect reducing atmosphere

Technology: tracks of 2-piece mould with vertical joint; press moulded relief human face at the spout

Parallels: Guarnotta 1985, fig. 366

Dating: Chimú T-2 (Chimú-Inca)

8. Inventory Number: 12 999

Acquisition: purchase from J. Valenta (originally Piura Valley), 1979

General Description: figurative bipartite axially symmetrical stirrup-spout bottle; total height 19.0 + cm (missing spout)

Chamber: globular with central bulge, gibbous bottom, slightly convex base with sharp edge; chamber height 17.5 cm, chamber diameter 16.0 cm

Stirrup Spout: rectangular cross section, stirrup cross section 2.6 × 3.0 cm; D-shaped stirrup arc, inside diameter: length 5.0 cm, width 5.4 cm, height 3.3 cm; missing spout

Decoration: partly missing animal figure at the junction of the stirrup and spout; two three-dimensional peanut-shaped lugs at the base of the stirrup; effuse shell-shaped chamber covered evenly with protrusions, one bald spot

Surface: smoothed grey-black

Firing: in a reducing atmosphere

Technology: tracks of 2-piece mould with vertical joint

Damage: missing spout

Note: an intentional orifice placed symmetrically with the bald spot at the shoulder of the vessel

Parallels: Martínez 1986, fig. 279

Dating: middle Chimú (Trujillo T-2)

Interpretation: special position of the Spondylus shell in the ecology and rituals of the Chimú Culture

9. Inventory Number: 12 966

Acquisition: unknown

General Description: geometric bipartite axially symmetrical double stirrup-spout bottle; total height 21.0 + cm (missing spout)

Chamber: biconic with central bulge, gibbous bottom, flat ring base; chamber height 10.5 cm, chamber diameter 15.0 cm

Stirrup Spout: double; round cross section, stirrup cross section 1.6 cm; triangular stirrup arc, inside diameter: length 2.3 cm, width 6.7 cm, height 7.7 cm; straight conical spout (partially missing)

Decoration: at the sides of the stirrup two pairs of feeding (?) monkey figures with round eyes, ears and tail; other possible three-dimensional decoration missing; monkey figures, part of the stirrup spout and upper shoulder covered with red on yellow paint

Surface: painted yellow and red

Firing: in an oxidation atmosphere

Damage: missing spout

Dating: Moche IV

10. Inventory Number: 63 730

Acquisition: purchase from Ms. Tomanová, Vršovická 37, Praha 10, 1995

General Description: figurative bipartite asymmetrical stirrup-spout bottle; total height 20.0 cm

Chamber: quadratic – figurative vessel representing a human couple engaged in a sexual act on a cot, gibbous bottom, slightly convex hexagonal base with sharp edge; chamber height 13.0 cm, length 12.3 cm, width 6.8 cm

Stirrup Spout: round cross section, stirrup cross

section 2.1–2.3 cm; D-shaped irregular stirrup arc (junctions at the head and back of the male figure), inside diameter: length 4.0 cm, width 4.9 cm, height 3.6 cm; cambered cylindrical spout with inverted rim and round lip, height 4.2 cm, outside orifice diameter 2.1 cm

Decoration: woman lying on her side – belly on a hexagonal cot with a pillow, man situated over her in a copulatory position gagging her mouth; detailed treatment of both faces: almond-shaped eyes, nose, mouth, headdress or headgear; careless elaboration of the motive from the back and left side

Surface: smoothed grey-black

Firing: in a reducing atmosphere

Damage: spout broken off the stirrup, glued

Parallels: Martínez 1986, fig. 781–784; Tello 1938, 22

Dating: Chimú T-2 (Chimú-Inca)

11. Inventory Number: 61 753

Acquisition: purchase from M. Tauber, 1989

General Description: figurative – geometric bipartite axially symmetrical stirrup-spout bottle; total height 21.0 + cm (spout missing)

Chamber: quadratic – figurative representing three birds sitting on a cube, gibbous bottom, flat rectangular base with sharp edge; cube height 13.0 cm, figure height 10.0 cm, length 11.0 cm, width 9.4 cm

Stirrup Spout: round cross section, stirrup cross section 2.2 cm; D-shaped diagonal irregular stirrup arc (junctions at the head of the tallest bird and the upper part of the cube), inside diameter: length 5.2 cm, width 5.8 cm, height 5.0 cm; spout missing

Decoration: partially missing animal figure at the junction of the stirrup and spout; three bird figures (one adult and two cubs) with round eyes, longer beak, wings, claws with webs and tail placed on the cube

Surface: smoothed grey-black

Firing: in a reducing atmosphere

Technology: tracks of 2-piece mould with vertical joint on the cubic part

Damage: abrasion at the vessel body, cracking at the joint of the two vertical halves of the cube

Parallels: Martínez 1986, fig. 427, 428, 439

Dating: Chimú T-2 (Chimú-Inca)

12. Inventory Number: 45 862

Acquisition: probably purchase from J. Hloucha, 1942

General Description: figurative – geometric bipartite axially symmetrical stirrup-spout bottle; total height 22.0 cm

Chamber: quadratic – figurative representing a dog sitting on a cube, gibbous bottom, flat rectangular base with sharp edge; cube height 8.5 cm, figure height 12.0 cm, length width 10.5 cm

Stirrup Spout: round cross section, stirrup cross section 2.5 cm; irregular circular stirrup arc (junctions at the back of the dog and the upper part of the cube), inside diameter: length 4.3 cm, width 4.9 cm, height 6.4 cm; straight cylindrical spout with inverted rim and round lip, height 6.0 cm, outside orifice diameter 2.1 cm

Decoration: monkey figure at the junction of the stirrup and spout; a sitting dog with bent hinders and hands resting on the chest, head separated by a collar (?), round eyes, ears, open jaws showing teeth, sketched hair; the orifice in between the dog's teeth may point at the presence of a whistling mechanism

Surface: polished black with firing clouds

Firing: in an imperfect reducing atmosphere

Damage: glued cracks at the cubic part of the vessel, aggrieved ears of the dog

Parallels: Deimel – Dohrmann 1999, 116; Martínez 1986, fig. 518–537; Tello 1938, 170

Dating: Chimú T-2 (Chimú-Inca)

13. Inventory Number: 59 214

Acquisition: purchase at Klenoty, 1988

General Description: figurative bipartite axially symmetrical stirrup-spout bottle; total height 17.5 cm

Chamber: horizontally egg-shaped – figurative representing a dog, stem-like bottom, and flat oval base with sharp edge; figure height 11.0 cm, length 16.0 cm, width 9.5 cm

Stirrup Spout: round cross section, stirrup cross section 2.7–1.7 cm; D-shaped stirrup arc (junctions at the head and back of the dog), inside diameter: length 4.3 cm, width 4.7 cm, height 2.2 cm; straight cylindrical spout with simple rim and round lip, height 3.9 cm, outside orifice diameter 2.6 cm

Decoration: three-dimensional geometric element at the junction of the stirrup and spout; chamber shaped like a dog with hands and hinders, tail, head and round eyes, sketched ears and open jaws showing teeth

Surface: smoothed (imperfectly at the bottom) black-green

Firing: in a reducing atmosphere

Damage: broken rim of the spout

Parallels: Deimel – Dohrmann 1999, 116; Martínez 1986, fig. 518–537; Tello 1938, 170

Dating: Chimú T-2 (Chimú-Inca)

14. Inventory Number: 66 217

Acquisition: probably purchase from J. Hloucha, 1942

General Description: figurative bipartite axially symmetrical stirrup-spout bottle; total height 20.0 cm

Chamber: figurative representing a sitting human figure, gibbous bottom, slightly convex semi-circular base with sharp edge; chamber height total height, length 11.5 cm, width 20.0 cm

Stirrup Spout: round cross section, stirrup cross section 2.2–2.5 cm; D-shaped diagonal stirrup arc (junctions at the head and back of the figure), inside diameter: length 5.1 cm, width 6.3 cm, height 3.8 cm; cambered cylindrical spout with simple rim and round lip, height 6.8 cm, outside orifice diameter 2.5 cm

Decoration: sitting human figure with gathered up legs, holding a Spondylus shell, face represented in full detail: almond-shaped eyes, nose, mouth; dress: hooded coat fastened on the neck

Surface: smoothed black with firing clouds

Firing: in an imperfect reducing atmosphere

Parallels: Guarnotta 1985, fig. 366; Tello 1938, 40; Martínez 1986, fig. 747, 750

Dating: Trujillo T-2 (middle Chimú) ?

15. Inventory Number: 13 073

Acquisition: purchase from J. Valenta, 1979

General Description: geometric bipartite axially symmetrical stirrup-spout bottle; total height 20.5 + cm (missing spout)

Chamber: biconic with central bulge, stem-like bottom, slightly convex base with sharp edge; chamber height 13.0 cm, chamber diameter 15.5 cm, bottom diameter 7.6 cm

Stirrup Spout: round cross section, stirrup cross section 2.2–2.5 cm; omega-shaped profile, inside diameter: length 5.3 cm, width 7.0 cm, height 4.8 cm; spout missing

Decoration: partially missing animal figure (tail) at the junction of the stirrup and spout; at the base of the stirrup two human figures with hands on their chest and head-dress; under the shoulder a decorative 1 cm wide band filled with rings within diamonds

Surface: smoothed (except for the base) black with firing clouds

Firing: in an imperfect reducing atmosphere
Damage: missing spout
Dating: Lambayeque

16. Inventory Number: 45 901

Acquisition: probably purchase from J. Hloucha, 1942

General Description: geometric tripartite axially symmetrical bottle with bridge handle and two spouts – type “Huaco Rey”; total height 15.0 cm
Chamber: double biconic with double central bulge; chamber height 8.0 cm, chamber diameter 11.5 cm

Stem: missing (preserved only full upper part – height 2.0 cm), probably of jacket-type

Bridge Handle: flat vertical, width 2.6 cm, thickness 1.2 cm; oblong D-shaped stirrup arc, inside diameter: length 5.0 cm, width 7.3 cm, height 4.3 cm; two straight tapered spouts only partially preserved

Decoration: the surface of the bridge handle is decorated with a band filled with rings within diamonds; at the base of the spouts offside two double lugs; on the upper part of the chamber two pairs of crabs with articulated body; the preserved upper part of the stem decorated with a band filled with equilateral triangles

Surface: smoothed black-green

Firing: in a reducing atmosphere

Technology: tracks of 2-piece mould with vertical joint

Damage: upper part of the spouts and the lower part of the stem missing

Parallels: Tello 1938, 189

Dating: Lambayeque

17. Inventory Number: 13 063

Acquisition: purchase from J. Valenta, 1979

General Description: geometric tripartite axially symmetrical bottle with bridge handle and two spouts (reconstruction) – type “Huaco Rey”; total height 15.0 + cm (the uppermost part of the bridge handle missing)

Chamber: barrel-shaped with central bulge; chamber height 10.0 cm, chamber diameter 8.0–8.3 cm

Stem: straight tapered of jacket-type with round openings, stem diameter 7.8 cm, stem height 3 cm

Bridge Handle: flat vertical, missing; two straight tapered spouts (only one preserved); height 4.5 cm, outside orifice diameter 1.5 cm

Decoration: the surface of the bridge handle

decorated (not preserved); collar at the base of the spouts, two geometric ribbed lugs offside; on the upper part of the chamber two panels framed with double lines and filled with intersecting vertical and double horizontal lines; at the stem double zigzag lines with a round opening in the centre of the triangles

Surface: smoothed black

Firing: in a reducing atmosphere

Damage: one spout and bridge handle missing, stem glued together

Dating: Lambayeque

18. Inventory Number: 45 868

Acquisition: purchase from J. Hloucha, 1942

General Description: figurative – geometric double figure-and-spout bottle consisting of two bipartite axially symmetrical bottles interconnected through the shoulder and by a flat bridge handle, with only one spout; total height 18.8 cm, joint diameter 4.2 cm, length 22.5 cm

Chamber 1: barrel-shaped – figurative with central bulge, horizontally flattened, gibbous bottom, slightly convex oval base with a sharp edge, an anthropomorphic ending at the place of the spout; chamber height 12.0 cm, figure height 6.8 cm, chamber diameter 12.0–10.5 cm

Chamber 2: globular shape with central bulge, gibbous bottom, slightly convex base with sharp edge; chamber height 12.0 cm, chamber diameter 11.5–11.0 cm; straight cylindrical spout, height 7.0 cm

Bridge Handle: flat horizontal, length 7.7 cm, width 3.1 cm, thickness 0.8–1.2 cm

Decoration 1: anthropomorphic ending of the vessel: human head looking upwards, with a crescent headdress, round eyes, ears, nose, mouth, neck is separated from the chamber by a collar; on the upper part of the chamber two hands (one slightly bent and placed at the chamber, the other bent holding an object rounded on one side and picked on the other – a dibble?); at the front of the chamber a semicircular panel with three plain welts, filled with vertical lines and attached triangles

Decoration 2: at the upper part of the chamber two horizontal parallel bands filled with wave- and stair-like design

Surface: smoothed black-brown with strong firing clouds

Firing: in an imperfect reducing atmosphere

Technology: chamber 1 made in a two-piece vertical mould with joints perpendicular to the

longitudinal axis of the whole; chamber 2 made in a two-piece vertical mould with joints parallel to the longitudinal axis of the whole

Note: artificially made openings at the angles of the crescent and in its middle

Parallels: Guarnotta 1985, fig. 351; Lumbreras 1989, 189; Longhenová – Alva 1999, 145; Martínez 1986, fig. 670–682

Dating: Chimú T-1 (Late Chimú)

19. Inventory Number: 13 083

Acquisition: purchase from J. Valenta, 1979

General Description: figurative – geometric double figure-and-spout bottle consisting of two bipartite axially symmetrical bottles interconnected through the shoulder and by a flat bridge handle, with only one spout; total height 19.0 cm, joint diameter 3.7 cm, length 21.0 cm

Chamber 1: globular – figurative with central bulge, horizontally flattened, gibbous bottom, slightly convex lenticular base with a sharp edge, an anthropomorphic ending at the place of the spout; chamber height 14.0 cm, figure height 6.8 cm, length 13.5 cm, width 10.0 cm

Chamber 2: globular – figurative with central bulge, horizontally flattened, gibbous bottom, slightly convex lenticular base with a sharp edge; chamber height 14.0 cm; straight tapered spout with inverted rim and round lip, a collar at the joint with the chamber, height 6.0 cm, outside orifice diameter 3.0 cm

Bridge Handle: flat horizontal, length 9.0 cm, width 2.9–3.4 cm, thickness 0.8 cm; probably a whistling mechanism at the thickened junction to the head of the figure of chamber 1

Decoration 1: anthropomorphic ending of the vessel: human head with crescent headdress, long hair, almond-shaped eyes, ears, nose, mouth and a double necklace; bent arms placed on the top of the chamber; two semi-circular panels filled with stippling at the front and back of the chamber, the front one contains two relief vertically depicted fish

Decoration 2: two semi-circular panels filled with stippling at the front and back of the chamber, the back one contains two relief vertically depicted flat fish (halibut?) and one thin fish in the middle

Surface: smoothed black with firing clouds

Firing: in an imperfect reducing atmosphere

Technology: both chambers made in a two-piece vertical mould with joints perpendicular to the longitudinal axis of the whole

Note: perforated ears of the anthropomorphic ending of chamber 1

Parallels: Guarnotta 1985, nr. 351; Martínez 1986, fig. 670–682

Dating: Chimú T-1 (Late Chimú)

20. Inventory Number: 66 219

Acquisition: probably purchase from J. Hloucha, 1942

General Description: fragment of a figurative – geometric double figure-and-spout bottle consisting of two bipartite axially symmetrical bottles interconnected through the shoulder and by a flat bridge handle, only the front vessel preserved; total height 19.0 cm, at the back of the vessel a round opening – remnant of the joint to the other vessel

Chamber 1: globular – figurative with central bulge, horizontally flattened, gibbous bottom, slightly convex lenticular base with sharp edge, an anthropomorphic ending at the place of the spout; chamber height 11.0 cm, figure height 8.0 cm, length 12.3 cm, width 9.5 cm

Chamber 2: not preserved

Bridge Handle: not preserved, except for a scabrous spot at the back of the anthropomorphic ending of the vessel for its attachment

Decoration 1: anthropomorphic ending of the vessel: human head with crescent headdress, almond-shaped eyes, ears, nose, mouth; two semi-circular panels filled with stippling at the front and back of the chamber, the front one is divided by two plain raised horizontal welts – the upper part contains three relief vertically depicted fish, in the lower part there are four relief crescent signs

Surface: smoothed black

Firing: in a reducing atmosphere

Damage: the chamber cracked and glued together, the back vessel missing

Note: two orifices next to the anthropomorphic figure's eyes and symmetrically from the back of the head (secondary use as a hanging garniture?)

Parallels: Guarnotta 1985, nr. 351; Martínez 1986, fig. 670–682

Dating: Chimú T-1 (Late Chimú)

21. Inventory Number: 45 872

Acquisition: purchase from J. Hloucha

General Description: figurative – geometric double figure-and-spout bottle consisting of two bipartite axially symmetrical bottles interconnected through the shoulder and by a flat bridge handle,

with only one spout; total height 16.0 cm, joint diameter 4.0 × 3.4 cm, length 17.0 cm

Chamber 1: figurative in the form of a sitting human person, gibbous bottom, flat base with sharp edge, an anthropomorphic ending at the place of the spout; chamber height 12.5 cm, length 7.3 cm, width 8.4 cm

Chamber 2: figurative in the form of a shell, gibbous bottom, flat base with sharp edge chamber height 9.0 cm, length 10.6 cm, width 6.4 cm; straight tapered spout with simple rim and square lip, height 7.0 cm, outside orifice diameter 1.8 cm

Bridge Handle: flat horizontal, length 5.5 cm, width 2.4 cm, thickness 0.7 cm; whistling mechanism at the thickened junction to the head of the figure of chamber 1

Decoration 1: anthropomorphic form of the vessel: human head with sketched headdress, almond-shaped eyes, nose, mouth, holding a shell in bent arms, bent legs

Decoration 2: shell-shaped filled with protrusions
Surface: smoothed black

Firing: in a reducing atmosphere

Technology: both chambers made in a two-piece vertical mould with joints parallel to the longitudinal axis of the whole

Parallels: Guarnotta 1985, fig. 366; Tello 1938, 40; Martínez 1986, fig. 747, 750

Dating: Trujillo T-2 (Middle Chimú)

Interpretation: player on a percussion musical instrument made from the *Spondylus pictorum* shell, which is depicted by the back vessel

22. Inventory Number: 45 863

Acquisition: purchase from J. Hloucha

General Description: figurative – geometric double figure-and-spout bottle consisting of two bipartite axially symmetrical bottles interconnected through the shoulder and by a flat bridge handle, with only one spout; total height 21.0 cm, joint diameter 4.2 cm, length 24.0 cm
Chamber 1: barrel-shape – figurative, gibbous bottom, slightly concave circular base with sharp edge, an animal head looking upwards at the place of the spout; chamber height 13.0 cm, diameter 11.5 cm

Chamber 2: barrel-shaped, gibbous bottom, slightly convex circular base with sharp edge chamber height 12.0 cm, diameter 11.5 cm; straight tapered spout with simple rim and square lip, height 9.0 cm, outside orifice diameter 1.8 cm

Bridge Handle: flat horizontal, length 8.0 cm, width 4.3 cm, thickness 0.7 cm

Decoration 1: zoomorphic ending of the vessel: schematic animal head with spiky ears, oval eyes, whiskers and open jaws with visible teeth – perhaps a sea-lion or a feline; whistling mechanism inside the open mouth; two wings/flippers on the shoulder of the vessel

Decoration 2: two wings/flippers on the shoulder of the vessel

Surface: smoothed black

Firing: in a reducing atmosphere

Technology: both chambers made in a two-piece vertical mould with joints parallel to the longitudinal axis of the whole

Damage: secondary surface unevenness

Parallels: Martínez 1986, fig. 594–596

Dating: ?

Interpretation: feline head (sacred animal related to the Moon) associated with the locomotive organs of an air/sea animal may in the second case suggest relationship between the Moon and the sea

23. Inventory Number: 59 213

Acquisition: purchase at Klenoty, originally probably from the collection of J. Valenta

General Description: geometric double spout-and-spout bottle consisting of two bipartite axially symmetrical bottles interconnected through the shoulder and by a flat bridge handle, with two spouts (one of them blind) – type “salt-cellar”; total height 17.5 cm, joint diameter 5.3 × 3.1 cm, length 20.0 cm

Chamber 1: lenticular shape, gibbous bottom, slightly convex circular base with round edge, false (blind) spout with a zoomorphic figure sitting on the top; chamber height 6.5 cm, diameter 9.5 cm

Chamber 2: lenticular shape, gibbous bottom, slightly convex circular base with round edge; chamber height 6.5 cm, diameter 9.5 cm; straight cylindrical spout with outflaring rim and round lip, height 9.0 cm, outside orifice diameter 2.3–2.5 cm

Bridge Handle: flat horizontal, length 6.8 cm, width 2.5 cm, thickness 1.0 cm

Decoration 1: zoomorphic figure on the top of the false spout: a sitting feline with tail, hands, round ears; anal parts of the animal are connected to an orifice in the spout – whistling mechanism?; red – grey painted design consisting of horizontal band filled with spirals on yellow ground

Decoration 2: red – grey painted design consist-

ing of horizontal band filled with spirals on yellow ground
Surface: smoothed yellow slip
Firing: oxidation (?)
Damage: one spout glued together
Parallels: Lonhghenová – Alva 1999, 110; Martínez 1986, fig. 578–587
Dating: Chimú T-2 (Chimú-Inca)
Interpretation: feline associated with whistling mechanism

24. Inventory Number: 13 086

Acquisition: purchase from J. Valenta, originally Chiclayo site
General Description: geometric horizontally flattened bipartite axially symmetrical bottle; total height 22.0 cm
Chamber: barrel-shaped with central bulge, gibbous bottom, flat lenticular base with round edge; chamber height 17.5 cm, length 13.0 cm, width 10 cm
Spout: straight cylindrical with outflaring rim and round lip; height 4.5 cm
Decoration: two vertically oriented lizards with detailed eyes and nostrils on the chamber
Surface: smoothed black-grey with firing clouds
Firing: in an imperfect reducing atmosphere
Technology: zoomorphic decoration probably at the joints of the vertical halves of the vessel
Damage: part of the spout missing
Parallels: Martínez 1986, fig. 339
Dating: Chimú T-2 (Chimú-Inca)
Interpretation: lizard as a symbol of the lightning, thunder, storms and rain (Martínez 1986, 112–113)

25. Inventory Number: 45 867

Acquisition: purchase from J. Hloucha
General Description: geometric bipartite centrally symmetrical bottle; total height 20.5 cm
Chamber: globular shape with central bulge, gibbous bottom, slightly convex oval base with sharp edge; chamber height 14.0 cm, chamber diameter 15.0 cm
Spout: cambered funnel-shaped with collar, simple rim and round lip; height 6.5 cm, outside orifice diameter 7.0 cm
Decoration: upper part of the chamber divided in 4 panel filled with stippling, each one containing motif of a bird with crescent headdress over its head and a stick held in the talons; vertical burnished bands on the spout, horizontal ones on the collar

Surface: smoothed black-grey with firing clouds
Firing: in an imperfect reducing atmosphere
Technology: two of the plain dividing welts placed probably at the joints of the vertical halves of the vessel
Parallels: Martínez 1986, fig. 727, 823
Dating: Chimú T-2 (Chimú-Inca)
Interpretation: frequent association of guano producing bird species with crescent headdress upon their head and stick held in the talons

26. Inventory Number: 66 218

Acquisition: probably purchase from J. Hloucha, 1942
General Description: geometric bipartite centrally symmetrical bottle; total height 15.5 cm
Chamber: globular shape with central bulge, gibbous bottom, flat circular base with round edge; chamber height 11.0 cm, chamber diameter 11.5 cm
Spout: cambered funnel-shaped with collar, simple rim and round lip; height 4.5 cm, outside orifice diameter 7.8 cm
Decoration: three-dimensional monkey head with round eyes and sketched nose and ears, relief hands, hind legs and tail at the upper part of the chamber
Surface: polished black
Firing: in a reducing atmosphere
Parallels: Guarnotta 1985, fig. 375; Martínez 1986, fig. 596, 610, 614–622
Dating: Chimú T-1 (Late Chimú)

27. Inventory Number: 13 128

Acquisition: purchase from J. Valenta, originally from the vicinity of Piura site
General Description: geometric horizontally flattened bipartite axially symmetrical bottle – type “tin woodman”; total height 18.0 cm
Chamber: egg-shaped with upper bulge, gibbous bottom, flat lenticular base with sharp edge; chamber height 12.0 cm, length 13.5 cm, width 11.0 cm
Spout: straight funnel-shaped, simple rim, round lip; height 6.0 cm
Decoration: spout in the form of a human face with detailed features and headdress, relief hands on the upper part of the chamber; two pairs of lugs on the sides of the upper part of the chamber
Surface: smoothed black
Firing: in a reducing atmosphere
Damage: details of the face rubbed away, surface of the chamber flaked off

Note: supposed find location (Piura) excludes the declared dating of the piece (Chancaay culture)

Parallels: Guarnotta 1985, fig. 362; Martínez 1986, fig. 650–665

Dating: transitional Lambayeque / Late Chimú T-1 (original dating: Chancaay culture)

28. Inventory Number: 13 055

Acquisition: purchase from J. Valenta

General Description: geometric horizontally flattened bipartite axially symmetrical bottle; total height 20.0 cm

Chamber: globular shape with central bulge, gibbous bottom – base absent; chamber height 16.0 cm, length 21.0 cm, width 14.0 cm

Spout: barrel-shaped, outflaring rim, round lip; height 4.0 cm, outside orifice diameter 7.3 cm

Decoration: 4 small lugs at the upper part of the chamber; 2 circular panels filled with stippling (denser at the perimeter) at the shoulder

Surface: rough grey with pronounced firing clouds

Firing: in an imperfect reducing atmosphere

Technology: from a 2-piece mould with vertical joint

Parallels: Guarnotta 1985, fig. 376

Dating: Chimú T-2 (Chimú-Inca) (original dating: Vicus culture)

29. Inventory Number: 59 215

Acquisition: purchase at Klenoty, originally from the collection of J. Valenta, vicinity of Cuzco

General Description: geometric centrally symmetrical bipartite bottle; total height 17.0 cm

Chamber: globular shape with central bulge, gibbous bottom, slightly convex lenticular base with sharp edge, burnished decoration; chamber height 11.5 cm, chamber diameter 12.2 cm

Spout: straight tapered with outflaring rim and round lip; height 5.5 cm, outside orifice diameter 5.3 cm

Decoration: feline head (jaguar?) with almond-shaped eyes, snout, whiskers and open jaws showing teeth on the chamber, ears in form of lugs overreach the chamber contour

Surface: smoothed black with firing clouds

Firing: in an imperfect reducing atmosphere

Parallels: Guarnotta 1985, fig. 367; Martínez 1986, fig. 556–567

Dating: Chimú T-2 (Chimú-Inca)

30. Inventory Number: 61 719

Acquisition: purchase at Klenoty, originally from the collection of J. Valenta

General Description: figurative axially symmetrical bipartite bottle; total height 18.0 cm

Chamber: figurative anthropomorphic shape, gibbous bottom, flat irregular base with sharp edge; chamber height 14.5 cm, length 13.0 cm, width 8.0 cm

Spout: calyx-shaped, simple rim, round lip; height 3.5 cm, outside orifice diameter 4.6 cm

Decoration: chamber of the vessel in the form of half-figure or sitting figure with sketched legs, flat back, arms raised to the chin, realistic facial features: almond-shaped eyes, eyebrows, nose, mouth with wrinkles; maize cob symbols under the ears; smaller anthropomorphic (?) figures with detailed face attached to the hips of the main figure

Surface: smoothed black with firing clouds

Firing: in an imperfect reducing atmosphere

Parallels: Guarnotta 1985, fig. 354; Martínez 1986, fig. 803–809

Dating: Chimú T-1 (Late Chimú) ?

Interpretation: may be identified with the deity Ai-Apaëc, whose attributes are corn cobs and occasionally also crescent headdress (Martínez 1986, 156–157)

31. Inventory Number: 45 704

Acquisition: purchase from J. Hloucha

General Description: geometric centrally symmetrical bipartite bottle; total height 19.0 cm

Chamber: globular shape with central bulge, gibbous bottom, slightly convex oval base with sharp edge; chamber height 13.0 cm, chamber diameter 14–15 cm

Spout: cambered funnel-shaped, simple rim, round lip; height 6.0 cm, outside orifice diameter 6.0 cm

Decoration: three-dimensional head of a bird with long beak, round eyes and curved neck (toucan?); body sketched in relief on the upper part of the chamber around the spout joint

Surface: smoothed to burnished grey and black with firing clouds

Firing: in an imperfect reducing atmosphere

Technology: from a 2-piece mould with vertical joint

Parallels: Martínez 1986, fig. 449, 452

Dating: Chimú T-1 (Late Chimú) ?

Interpretation: sea birds as guano producers were of great importance for the coastal agriculture

32. Inventory Number: 13 070

Acquisition: purchase from J. Valenta (originally from the collection of dr. L. Herrera)

General Description: geometric centrally symmetrical bipartite bottle; total height 21.0 cm

Chamber: globular shape with central bulge, gibbous bottom – base absent; chamber height 16.0 cm, chamber diameter 18.5 cm

Spout: calyx-shaped with inverted rim and round lip; height 5.0 cm, outside orifice diameter 8.5 cm

Decoration: two three-dimensional monkey heads with round eyes, nose, mouth at the upper part of the chamber; two orifices placed over the eyes of each one, the right head is hollow

Surface: smoothed grey

Firing: in a reducing atmosphere

Note: a circular orifice at the chamber of the vessel – ritual “killing of the vessel” or damage done by the tomb looters

Parallels: Guarnotta 1985, fig. 362

Dating: Lambayeque

33. Inventory Number:

Acquisition: unknown

General Description: geometric centrally symmetrical bipartite bottle; total height 18.5 cm

Chamber: biconic shape with central bulge, gibbous bottom, slightly convex circular base with round edge; chamber height 15.5 cm, chamber diameter 16.0 cm

Spout: cambered funnel-shaped, simple rim, round lip; height 3.0 cm, outside orifice diameter 6.0 cm

Decoration: two three-dimensional monkey figures and four relief dogs in prenatal position at the upper part of the chamber

Surface: smoothed black

Firing: in a reducing atmosphere

Damage: missing part of the spout rim

Dating: Chimú T-1 (Late Chimú) ?

34. Inventory Number: 12 995

Acquisition: unknown

General Description: figurative centrally symmetrical bipartite bottle; total height 20.5 cm

Chamber: globular shape with central bulge, gibbous bottom – base absent; chamber height 16.0 cm, chamber diameter 16.0 cm

Spout: straight funnel-shaped with collar, traces of rotation, simple rim, round lip; chamber height 4.5 cm, outside orifice diameter 7.0 cm

Decoration: chamber in the form of a fruit with vertical ribs (zapallo?)

Surface: smoothed black-grey with firing clouds

Firing: in an imperfect reducing atmosphere

Damage: missing part of the spout rim

Parallels: Guarnotta 1985, fig. 368; Martínez 1986, fig. 182–184

Dating: Chimú T-1 (Late Chimú) ? (orig. dating: Vicus culture)

35. Inventory Number: 61 720

Acquisition: purchase at Klenoty, originally from the collection of J. Valenta

General Description: geometric centrally symmetrical bipartite bottle of the arrybaloid type, total height 21.0 cm

Chamber: globular shape with central bulge, amphora-like bottom – base absent; chamber height 17.0 cm, chamber diameter 16.0 cm

Spout: straight cylindrical with outflaring rim, round lip; height 4.0 cm, outside orifice diameter 6.5 cm

Decoration: oval bipartite lug at the upper part of the chamber; two strap handles at the shoulder

Surface: smoothed black-brown with firing clouds

Firing: in an imperfect reducing atmosphere

Parallels: Martínez 1986, fig. 117, 180

Dating: Chimú T-2 (Chimú-Inca)

36. Inventory Number: A 8 407

Acquisition: purchase at Klenoty

General Description: geometric centrally symmetrical bipartite bottle; total height 17.0 cm

Chamber: sack-shaped with lower bulge, gibbous bottom, slightly convex circular base with round edge; chamber height 12.0 cm, chamber diameter 12.0 cm

Spout: cambered cylindrical with sharply outflaring rim, round lip; height 5.0 cm, outside orifice diameter 5.7 cm

Decoration: two berry-shaped lugs at the joint of the spout and chamber; chamber covered with incised geometric decoration

Surface: smoothed grey-green with firing clouds

Firing: in an imperfect reducing atmosphere

Technology: made in a 2-piece vertical mould

Damage: cracks in the chamber

Parallels: Martínez 1986, fig. 227

Dating: Chimú T-2 (Chimú-Inca)

Interpretation: geometric decoration may refer to the surface of the lúcuma fruit

37. Inventory Number: 13 119

Acquisition: purchase from J. Valenta (originally from collections of dr. L. Herrera)

General Description: geometric horizontally flattened bipartite axially symmetrical canteen-shaped bottle; total height 16.0 cm

Chamber: globular – lenticular shape with central bulge, gibbous bottom, slightly convex lenticular base with round edge; chamber height 12.0 cm, length 12.5 cm, width 10.0 cm

Spout: straight cylindrical with simple rim and round lip; height 4.0 cm

Decoration: two perforated lugs at the upper part of the chamber

Surface: polished black

Firing: in a reducing atmosphere

Damage: missing part of the spout rim

Note: non-coherent original dating

Dating: (orig. dating: Chancay culture, "Cerámica inicial" 1800–1000 B.C.)

38. Inventory Number: 45 866

Acquisition: unknown

General Description: geometric centrally symmetrical bipartite pot; total height 20.0 cm

Chamber: pear-shaped with lower bulge, gibbous bottom – base absent; chamber height 17.0 cm, chamber diameter 17.5 cm

Spout: calyx-shaped, round rim lip; height 3.0 cm, outside orifice diameter 8.5 cm

Decoration: decorative relief band at the junction of the spout and shoulder filled with triangles containing a dot; two decorative panels filled with stippling and each containing two octopus-like figures; two vertical handles connecting the spout and the upper part of the shoulder, decorated with small pits

Surface: polished black-grey with firing clouds

Firing: in an imperfect reducing atmosphere

Technology: made in a 2-piece vertical mould

Note: C. Mackey identified the decorative motive as proceeding from the Farfán site, Jequetepeque Valley

Dating: Chimú T-2 (Chimú-Inca)

39. Inventory Number: 66 220

Acquisition: unknown

General Description: geometric centrally symmetrical bipartite pot; total height 11.0 cm

Chamber: biconic shape with central bulge, gibbous bottom, slightly convex circular base with round edge; chamber height 9.0 cm, chamber diameter 12.0 cm

Spout: calyx-shaped, round rim lip; height 3.0 cm, outside orifice diameter 5.2 cm

Decoration: shoulder divided in 4 decorative panels filled with stippling and representing

a) a crab with claws and round eyes

b) anthropo – zoomorphic beings with crescent headdress, almond-shaped eyes, nose, mouth, ears with earrings and flexed body with a tail
two small vertical handles (one missing) at the upper part of the chamber

Surface: smoothed grey-green

Firing: in a reducing atmosphere

Technology: made in a 2-piece vertical mould

Damage: missing part of the spout rim, missing one handle

Parallels: Martínez 1986, fig. 812–814

Dating: Chimú T-1 (Late Chimú) ?

40. Inventory Number: 13 084

Acquisition: purchase from J. Valenta (originally private collection in Chiclayo)

General Description: geometric centrally symmetrical bipartite pot; total height 18.0 cm

Chamber: globular shape with central bulge, gibbous bottom – base absent; chamber height 15.0 cm, chamber diameter 17.0 cm

Spout: funnel-shaped cambered with a little pronounced collar, simple rim, round lip; height 3.0 cm, outside orifice diameter 6.5 cm

Decoration: relief decorative band containing stair-like motive separated by two simple lines; 2 vertical handles at the level of the decorative band

Surface: rough black with firing clouds

Firing: in an imperfect reducing atmosphere

Parallels: Martínez 1986, fig. 113–121

Dating: Chimú T-2 (Chimú-Inca) ?

41. Inventory Number: 13 046

Acquisition: purchase from J. Valenta

General Description: geometric centrally symmetrical bipartite pot; total height 16.0 cm

Chamber: biconic shape with lower bulge, gibbous bottom, flat circular base with sharp edge; chamber height 11.0 cm, chamber diameter 18.0 cm

Spout: straight funnel-shaped with a double collar, simple rim, round lip; height 5.0 cm, outside orifice diameter 5.6–6.0 cm

Decoration: eight decorative panels on the upper part of the chamber alternatively plain and filled with stippling, separated by double vertical ribs; two vertical strap handles with prompt perforation from one side in two of the plain decorative panels

Surface: smoothed grey-black with firing clouds
Firing: in an imperfect reducing atmosphere
Technology: vertical traces of smoothing in the plain decorative panels in the upper part of the chamber, horizontal ones in the lower part of the chamber
Dating: Chimú T-1 (Late Chimú) ?

42. Inventory Number: 13 080

Acquisition: purchase from J. Valenta (originally from collection of dr. L. Herrera)
General Description: geometric centrally symmetrical bipartite pot; total height 14.0 cm
Chamber: biconic shape with lower bulge, gibbous bottom, flat oval base with sharp edge; chamber height 9.0 cm, chamber diameter 16.0 cm
Spout: straight funnel-shaped, decorative band filled with semi-spirals at the joint of the spout and chamber, simple rim, round lip; height 5.0 cm, outside orifice diameter 6.5 cm
Decoration: two rhombi filled with stippling at the vessel shoulder, disrupted by a rib at the joint of the two vertical halves of the vessel; two vertical handles at the upper part of the chamber
Surface: smoothed black-beige with firing clouds
Firing: in an imperfect reducing atmosphere
Technology: made in a 2-piece vertical mould
Dating: Chimú T-1 (Late Chimú) ?

43. Inventory Number: 45 870

Acquisition: unknown
General Description: geometric centrally symmetrical bipartite pot; total height 13.8 cm
Chamber: biconic shape with central bulge, gibbous bottom, slightly convex oval base with round edge; chamber height 9.5 cm, chamber diameter 17.0 cm
Spout: straight cylindrical – funnel-shaped, decorative band filled with inverted stair-like motif at the joint of the spout and chamber, simple rim, round lip; height 4.3 cm, outside orifice diameter 5.2 cm
Decoration: two three-dimensional bird figures with round eyes and short beak at the upper part of the chamber in the function of handles (perforated at the base); four relief animal figures with round eyes, tail and corrugated head and back in embryonic position (puppies?) lower at the upper part of the chamber
Surface: smoothed black with firing clouds

Firing: in an imperfect reducing atmosphere
Dating: Chimú T-1 (Late Chimú) ?

44. Inventory Number: 13 082

Acquisition: purchase from J. Valenta, originally Trujillo site
General Description: geometric horizontally flattened bipartite axially symmetrical canteen-shaped bottle; total height 14.0 cm
Chamber: quadratic shape with central bulge, gibbous bottom, slightly convex rectangular base with round edge fluently passing into the vessel walls; chamber height 11.0 cm, length 9.1 cm, width 8.0 cm
Spout: cambered funnel-shaped, simple rim, square lip; height 3.0 cm
Decoration: two round decorative panels circumscribed by a decorative band filled with S-like motif and containing two zoomorphic figures with sharp ears, schematic round eyes, snout, spotted coat and tail, sitting vis-à-vis; two vertical serrated handles next to the joint of the spout and the chamber
Surface: smoothed black
Firing: in a reducing atmosphere
Technology: made in a 2-piece vertical mould
Damage: missing part of the spout rim
Parallels: Martínez 1986, fig. 734b, 816, 820a; Shimada 1990, fig. 8, 11
Dating: Chimú T-1 (Late Chimú) ?

Interpretation: possibly a depiction of the so-called Moon Animal, though an important attribute – the crescent headdress – is absent

45. Inventory Number: 56 565

Acquisition: unknown
General Description: geometric – figurative horizontally flattened bipartite axially symmetrical bottle with an anthropomorphic ending; total height 25.0 cm
Chamber: globular shape with central bulge, gibbous bottom, flat oval base with sharp edge; chamber height 17.0 cm, length 15.5 cm, width 13.5 cm
Spout: figurative anthropomorphic in the form of a white man's head with almond-shaped eyes, nose, ears, curly hair, beard and moustache; decorative band filled with dimples at the joint of the spout and the chamber; height 8.0 cm, outside orifice diameter 2.3 cm
Decoration: four decorative panels filled with stippling and depicting birds with long beaks, round eyes, wings and claws at the chamber;

two vertical handles next to the joint of the spout and the chamber
Surface: smoothed black with dim firing clouds
Firing: in a reducing atmosphere
Technology: made in a 2-piece vertical mould
Dating: Chimú T-3 (Colonial Period)

46. Inventory Number: 12 998

Acquisition: purchase from J. Valenta, bought in Chiclayo

General Description: figurative axially symmetrical bipartite bottle; total height 13.0 cm

Chamber: figurative fish-shaped, gibbous bottom, flat oval base with sharp edge; chamber height 7.5 cm, length 16.5 cm, width 7.2 cm

Spout: straight funnel-shaped with a collar, simple rim, round lip; height 5.5 cm, outside orifice diameter 7.2 cm

Decoration: chamber in the form of a fish with flippers, caudal fin (detailed from one side, scaled from the other), scales, gills and head with eyes and snout; whistling mechanism at the joint of the head and the body of the fish

Surface: smoothed grey-green-black

Firing: in a reducing atmosphere

Parallels: Tello 1939, fig. 133; Martínez 1986, fig. 360–370

Dating: Chimú T-1 (Late Chimú) ?

Interpretation: perhaps a depiction of *Oplegnathus insignis*

47. Inventory Number: 59 207

Acquisition: purchase at Klenoty, originally from the collection of J. Valenta

General Description: figurative axially symmetrical bipartite bottle; total height 12.0 cm

Chamber: figurative in the form of a *Spondylus* shell, gibbous bottom, flat lenticular base with round edge; chamber height 9.0 cm, length 10.3 cm, width 7.0 cm

Spout: cambered cylindrical, simple rim, round lip; height 3.0 cm, outside orifice diameter 2.3 cm

Decoration: chamber in the form of a *Spondylus* shell with the characteristic protrusions

Surface: smoothed black

Firing: in a reducing atmosphere

Technology: made in a 2-piece vertical mould

Parallels: Martínez 1986, fig. 278–282

Dating: Chimú T-1 (Late Chimú) ?

Interpretation: *Spondylus* shell had a special position in the ecology and rituals of the Chimú culture

48. Inventory Number: A 8 182

Acquisition: purchase from J. Hloucha

General Description: figurative axially symmetrical bipartite bottle; total height 18.0 cm

Chamber: figurative in the form of a *caballito de totora* boat, gibbous bottom – base absent
chamber height 14.0 cm, length 21.0 cm, width 14.0 cm

Spout: straight funnel-shaped, simple rim, round lip; height 4.0 cm, outside orifice diameter 7.1 cm

Decoration: the front and rear fourth except for the very ends of the boat covered with stippling; two schematic human figures with almond-shaped eyes, nose, mouth, headdress and sticks or paddles in their hands sitting next to the spout in the longitudinal axis; two vertical handles next to the spout in the transversal axis

Surface: smoothed grey-black with firing clouds
Firing: in an imperfect reducing atmosphere

Note: an artificially made orifice at the vessel chamber – ritual “killing of the vessel” or damaged by looters

Parallels: Martínez 1986, fig. 762–766

Dating: Chimú T-1 (Late Chimú) ?

49. Inventory Number: 56 566

Acquisition: unknown

General Description: figurative axially symmetrical bipartite bottle; total height 19.0 cm

Chamber: figurative in the shape of a gourd, gibbous bottom, slightly concave oval base with round edge; chamber height 11.0 cm, length 20.0 cm, width 12.0 cm

Spout: figurative in the form of a black man's head with almond-shaped eyes, wide nostrils, thick lips, ears with earrings, sketchy curly hair; round rim lip; height 8.0 cm, outside orifice diameter 3.0 cm

Decoration: fruit surface structure realistically depicted on both the chamber and base of the vessel

Surface: smoothed black with firing clouds

Firing: in an imperfect reducing atmosphere

Technology: made in a 2-piece vertical mould that has probably been formed straight upon a real gourd fruit (its surface structure is printed also on the vessel base)

Dating: Chimú T-3 (Colonial Period)

Interpretation: a specific significance of the association of a gourd and human head?

50. Inventory Number: 61 718

Acquisition: purchase at Klenoty, originally from the collections of J. Valenta

General Description: figurative – geometric horizontally flattened axially symmetrical bipartite bottle; total height 17.0 cm

Chamber: globular shape with central bulge, gibbous bottom, flat oval base with sharp edge; chamber height 11.5 cm, length 14.0 cm, width 8.0 cm

Spout: figurative in the shape of a gourd, round rim lip, asymmetrically placed orifice; height 5.5 cm, outside orifice diameter 2.4 cm

Decoration: relief anthropomorphic figure on each side of the vessel differing in garment details, with almond-shaped eyes, nose, mouth, headdress, a necklace, holding a dibble and a fruit in their hands (?); schematic fruit surface depicted by incised lines and points on the spout
Surface: smoothed black-grey with firing clouds
Firing: in an imperfect reducing atmosphere

Technology: made in a 2-piece vertical mould

Damage: glued together

Dating: Chimú T-1 (Late Chimú) ?

Interpretation: a specific significance of the association of a gourd and human head?

51. Inventory Number: A 7 106

Acquisition: interchanged with the Museum für Völkerkunde, Wien, 1969

General Description: figurative axially symmetrical compact pot; total height 10.0 cm

Chamber: figurative globular in the form of a llama head, gibbous bottom, slightly convex circular base with round edge; chamber height 10.0 cm, length 15.5 cm, width 11.0 cm

Spout: absent, inverted orifice rim, round lip

Decoration: realistically depicted llama head with snout, almond-shaped eyes, and ears, burnished vertical bands stretching from the orifice rim downwards

Surface: smoothed (including the inside) grey-black with firing clouds

Firing: in an imperfect reducing atmosphere

Technology: made in a 2-piece vertical mould

Parallels: Tello 1939, fig. 161, 162; Bushnell 1963, fig. 58; Martínez 1986, fig. 503–511

Dating: Chimú T-2 (Chimú-Inca)

52. Inventory Number: 58 783

Acquisition: purchase at Klenoty, originally from the collections of J. Valenta

General Description: figurative axially symmetrical bipartite bottle; total height 11.5 cm

Chamber: figurative in the shape of a *Pacae (Inca edulis)* husk, gibbous bottom, flat rectangular

base with sharp edge; chamber height 7.9 cm, length 23.5 cm, width 6.4 cm

Spout: straight cylindrical with a collar, simple rim, round lip; height 6.5 cm, outside orifice diameter 2.5 cm

Decoration: chamber in the form of a *Pacae* husk with schematic lumps; three-dimensional lizard figure with sharp spine and schematic scales lying on the upper part of the chamber, strap handle stretching from the middle of the spout to the upper part of the chamber represents the lizard's tail; whistling mechanism in the tip of the husk

Surface: smoothed black with fade firing clouds

Firing: in a reducing atmosphere

Parallels: Martínez 1986, fig. 230–234

Dating: Chimú T-2 (Chimú-Inca)

53. Inventory Number: 57 000

Acquisition: purchase from O. Šanda

General Description: figurative axially symmetrical bipartite bottle; total height 11.5 cm

Chamber: figurative in the shape of a *Pacae (Inca edulis)* husk, gibbous bottom, flat rectangular base with sharp edge; chamber height 7.0 cm, length 24.5 cm, width 6.0 cm

Spout: straight cylindrical with a collar, outflaring rim, round lip; height 5.6 cm, outside orifice diameter 3.3 cm

Decoration: chamber in the form of a *Pacae* husk with schematic lumps; three-dimensional lizard figure with sharp spine and schematic scales lying on the upper part of the chamber, strap handle stretching from the middle of the spout to the upper part of the chamber represents the lizard's tail

Surface: smoothed black-green-grey with fade firing clouds

Firing: in an imperfect reducing atmosphere

Parallels: Martínez 1986, fig. 230–234

Dating: Chimú T-2 (Chimú-Inca)

54. Inventory Number: 56 556

Acquisition: purchase at Klenoty

General Description: figurative – geometric axially symmetrical bipartite bottle; total height 12.1 cm

Chamber: cylindrical with figurative ending of one extreme in the form of a feline's head, gibbous bottom – base absent; chamber height 7.5 cm, length 20.0 cm, width 7.5 cm

Bridge Handle: horizontally flattened; irregular oval cross-section (base in the back of the fe-

line's head and the middle part of the spout), inside diameter: length 8.0 cm, width 2.2 cm, thickness 0.8 cm, height 2.3 cm; straight cylindrical spout with horizontally outslipping rim and round lip; height 4.5 cm, outside orifice diameter 3.4 cm

Decoration: zoomorphic ending of one extreme of the vessel in the form of a feline's head with round ears, almond-shaped eyes, snout, whiskers and grinned teeth; relief hands, hinders and tail of the feline shown on the chamber

Surface: polished black with firing clouds

Firing: in an imperfect reducing atmosphere

Damage: the feline's head is glued together

Parallels: Martínez 1986, fig. 541-555

Dating: Chimú T-2 (Chimú-Inca)

55. Inventory Number: 66 221

Acquisition: unknown

General Description: geometric centrally symmetrical bipartite jar of the type "tin woodman"; total height 16.0 cm

Chamber: globular shape with central bulge, gibbous bottom, slightly convex circular base with round edge; chamber height 11.5 cm, chamber diameter 13.0 cm

Spout: anthropomorphic biconic with a collar, round lip; strap handle connecting the middle part of the spout and the upper part of the chamber; height 4.5 cm, outside orifice diameter 4.5 cm

Decoration: spout in the form of a stylised human face with "bird" features: round eyes and sharp nose; relief decorative band on the upper part of the chamber separated by ribs and filled with stippling and spiral motif

Surface: smoothed black-brown with firing clouds

Firing: in an imperfect reducing atmosphere

Technology: made in a 2-piece vertical mould

Parallels: Guarnotta 1985, fig. 362; Martínez 1986, fig. 650-665

Dating: Chimú T-2 (Chimú-Inca)

56. Inventory Number: 45 865

Acquisition: unknown

General Description: geometric centrally symmetrical bipartite jar of the type "tin woodman"; total height 21.0 cm

Chamber: globular shape with central bulge, gibbous bottom, flat lenticular base with round edge; chamber height 15.0 cm, chamber diameter 13.5-14.5 cm

Spout: anthropomorphic cylindrical with a collar, simple rim, round lip; strap handle connecting the middle part of the spout (the back of the human head) with the upper part of the chamber; height 6.0 cm

Decoration: the lower part of the spout in the form of a human face with almond-shaped eyes, nose connected to the eyebrows, mouth and stylised long hair; arms and two small circular lugs (breast?) on the upper part of the chamber

Surface: smoothed black with firing clouds

Firing: in an imperfect reducing atmosphere

Technology: made in a 2-piece vertical mould

Parallels: Guarnotta 1985, fig. 362; Martínez 1986, fig. 650-665

Dating: Chimú T-1 (Late Chimú)

57. Inventory Number: 12 935

Acquisition: purchase from J. Hloucha

General Description: geometric centrally symmetrical bipartite jar of the type "tin woodman"; total height 17.0 cm

Chamber: globular shape with central bulge, gibbous bottom, slightly convex lenticular base with round edge; chamber height 11.0 cm, chamber diameter 11.5 cm

Spout: anthropomorphic cylindrical, simple rim, square lip; strap handle connecting the middle part of the spout (the back of the human head) with the upper part of the chamber; height 6.0 cm, outside orifice diameter 2.5 cm

Decoration: the lower part of the spout in the form of a human face with almond-shaped eyes, nose connected to the eyebrows, mouth and ears with prolonged lobules (*orejeras*), a double necklace; the upper part of the spout represents a headdress; a decorative panel filled with stippling containing the relief arms of the figure; a decorative band filled with spiral motif with a white wash at the shoulder

Surface: smoothed black

Firing: in a reducing atmosphere

Technology: made in a 2-piece vertical mould

Parallels: Guarnotta 1985, fig. 362; Martínez 1986, fig. 650-665

Dating: Chimú T-2 (Chimú-Inca)

58. Inventory Number: 15 419

Acquisition: purchase from B. Janda

General Description: geometric horizontally flattened axially symmetrical bipartite jar; total height 23.7 cm

Chamber: globular shape with central bulge, gibbous bottom, slightly convex oval base with round edge; chamber height 18.0 cm, length 17.5 cm, width 13.0 cm

Spout: funnel-shaped with a collar, simple rim, round lip; strap handle connecting the lower part of the spout and the upper part of the chamber; height 5.7 cm, outside orifice diameter 4.9 cm

Decoration: two semi-circular decorative panels filled with stippling, one containing an anthropomorphic figure with a crescent headdress, almond-shaped eyes, nose, mouth, arms raised to the shoulder level and bent downwards; the other panel representing an anthropomorphic figure with high cylindrical headdress, almond-shaped eyes, nose, mouth, big ears, necklace and arms raised above the shoulder level holding a stick

Surface: smoothed black-brown with firing clouds

Firing: in an imperfect reducing atmosphere

Technology: made in a 2-piece vertical mould

Parallels: Martínez 1986, fig. 720a–738, 741, 760b

Dating: Chimú T-1 (Late Chimú)

Interpretation: figure with a crescent headdress can be interpreted as the deity or mythical cultural Naymlap or Tacaynamo

59. Inventory Number: 13 118

Acquisition: purchase from J. Valenta

General Description: geometric centrally symmetrical bipartite jar; total height 16.0 cm

Chamber: globular shape with central bulge, gibbous bottom, flat circular base with sharp edge; chamber height 10.0 cm, chamber diameter 10.0 cm

Spout: straight cylindrical with a collar, sharply outslanting rim and round lip; strap handle connecting the middle part of the spout with the upper part of the chamber; height 6.0 cm, outside orifice diameter 4.0 cm

Decoration: two vague three-dimensional depictions of a human face with almond-shaped eyes, nose with sketched nostrils, mouth, chin, long fringed hair, big ears, one cheek is more gibbous probably due to a chewed coca quid; a lug containing a whistling mechanism opposite the strap handle

Surface: smoothed black

Firing: in a reducing atmosphere

Damage: glued together

Dating: Chimú T-2 (Chimú-Inca)

60. Inventory Number: 13 054

Acquisition: purchase from J. Valenta

General Description: figurative centrally symmetrical bipartite jar; total height 16.0 cm

Chamber: figurative globular in the shape of the Zapallo (?) fruit, gibbous bottom, slightly convex circular base with round edge; chamber height 10.5 cm, chamber diameter 14.0 cm

Spout: straight cylindrical with a collar, outslanting rim and round lip; strap handle connecting the middle part of the spout and the upper part of the chamber; height 5.5 cm, outside orifice diameter 3.5 cm

Decoration: chamber in the form of the Zapallo (?) fruit; two small lugs opposite the strap handle

Surface: polished black with firing clouds

Firing: in an imperfect reducing atmosphere

Technology: made in a 2-piece vertical mould

Parallels: Martínez 1986, fig. 182–184

Dating: Chimú T-2 (Chimú-Inca)

61. Inventory Number: 66 214

Acquisition: unknown

General Description: geometric centrally symmetrical bipartite jar; total height 15.7 cm

Chamber: globular shape with central bulge, amphora-like bottom, slightly convex circular base with round edge; chamber height 12.0 cm, chamber diameter 14.0 cm

Spout: cambered cylindrical with outslanting rim and round lip; strap handle connecting the middle part of the spout and the upper part of the chamber; height 3.7 cm, outside orifice diameter 5.0 cm

Decoration: four decorative panels separated by plain ribs filled with stippling and the following motifs on the upper part of the chamber

a) a bird with round eyes holding a fish in its long beak

b) a stylised open bird beak swallowing a fish

Surface: smoothed black-grey with firing clouds

Firing: in an imperfect reducing atmosphere

Technology: made in a 2-piece vertical mould

Parallels: Martínez 1986, fig. 379, 403–410, 417–419

Dating: Chimú T-2 (Chimú-Inca)

62. Inventory Number: 44 329

Acquisition: from the Museum království českého

General Description: geometric centrally symmetrical tripartite jar; total height 25.0 cm

Chamber: globular shape with central bulge; chamber height 10.0 cm, chamber diameter 14.5 cm

Spout: straight tapered with a collar, simple rim, round lip; double strap handle connecting the middle part of the spout and the shoulder; height 10.0 cm, outside orifice diameter 2.0 cm

Stem: open straight tapered; stem height 5.0 cm

Decoration: two decorative bands separated by a double incised line, filled with a vague stair-like motif on the stem

Surface: smoothed grey

Firing: in a reducing atmosphere

Technology: made in a 2-piece vertical mould

Damage: surface abrasion at the chamber

Parallels: Guarnotta 1985, fig. 349; Martínez 1986, fig. 112

Dating: Lambayeque (original dating: Guañape-Virú)

63. Inventory Number: 44 328

Acquisition: unknown

General Description: figurative axially symmetrical bipartite bottle; total height 21.7 cm

Chamber: figurative in the form of a human head in the *chullu* hat, amphora-like bottom, slightly convex circular base with round edge; chamber height 18.0 cm, chamber diameter 13.0–13.5 cm

Spout: funnel-shaped with outflaring rim, round lip with two small lugs; height 3.7 cm, outside orifice diameter 5.5 cm

Decoration: human face with almond-shaped eyes, eyebrows, mouth, ears with earrings, sketchy headdress and one cheek more gibbous probably due to a chewed coca quid, in a typical mountain hat *chullu* covered with incised geometric ornamentation

Surface: smoothed black

Firing: in a reducing atmosphere

Technology: made in a 2-piece vertical mould

Damage: cracked

Parallels: Guarnotta 1985, fig. 374; Keatinge 1995, 273; Martínez 1986, fig. 646–649

Dating: Chimú T-2 (Chimú-Inca)

64. Inventory Number: 58 782

Acquisition: purchase at Klenoty, originally from the collections of J. Valenta, Guañape-Virú site

General Description: geometric flat funnel-shaped centrally symmetrical simple bowl; total height 5.7 cm

Chamber: flat funnel-shaped, gibbous bottom, slightly convex circular base with sharp edge; chamber height 5.7 cm, chamber diameter 17.8 cm

Decoration: four unequal radial decorative panels filled with stippling and separated by a double incised line and plain ribs, and a plain circle on the outer surface of the base; two horizontal rows of stippling on the lower fourth of the wall

Surface: rough grey-ochre with firing clouds

Firing: in an imperfect reducing atmosphere

Technology: rotated

Note: an orifice in the centre of the wall – ritual “killing of the vessel” or damaged by looters

Dating: ?

65. Inventory Number: 45 869

Acquisition: purchase from J. Hloucha

General Description: geometric centrally symmetrical bipartite arrybaloid bottle; total height 18.2 cm

Chamber: globular shape with lower bulge, amphora-like bottom; chamber height 13.0 cm, chamber diameter 13.5 cm

Spout: straight cylindrical with a collar, outflaring rim, round lip; height 5.0 cm, outside orifice diameter 6.2 cm

Decoration: four decorative panels separated by plain welts on the upper part of the chamber, filled with stippling and the motif of a bird with round eyes

a) flying, b) with a fish in its beak two strap handles under the shoulder; burnished bands in the form of a seven-tipped star at the bottom of the vessel

Surface: polished grey-green

Firing: in a reducing atmosphere

Technology: made in a 2-piece vertical mould

Damage: glued together, incomplete

Parallels: Martínez 1986, fig. 379, 403–410, 417–419

Dating: Chimú T-2 (Chimú-Inca)



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7b



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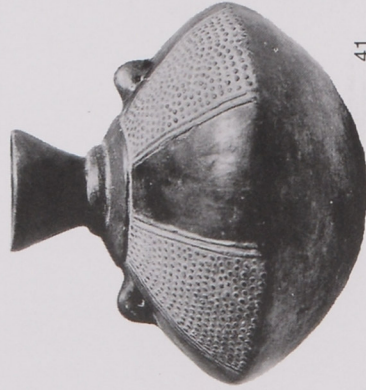
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