



Smithsonian

National Museum of the American Indian

Major Otto Holstein photographs from Chan Chan, Peru

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2019



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Collection Overview

Repository:	National Museum of the American Indian
Title:	Major Otto Holstein photographs from Chan Chan, Peru
Date:	1925-1926
Identifier:	NMAI.AC.114
Creator:	Holstein, Otto, 1883-1934
Source:	American Geographical Society
Extent:	425 Photographic prints 68 Copy negatives
Language:	English .
Summary:	Photographic prints and copy negatives made by Major Otto Holstein in and around the ruins of Chan Chan, Peru between 1925 and 1926. Some of these photographs were later used by Holstein to illustrate his article publication "Chan-Chan: Capital of the Great Chimu" in the American Geographical Society's publication Geographical Review.

Administrative Information

Acquisition Information

Gifts of Otto Holstein and the American Geographical Society arriving in five different accession lots between 1926 and 1927.

Separated Materials

A catalog of the photographs and object lists from Holstein can be found in the Museum of the American Indian, Heye Foundation records (NMAI.AC.001), Box 297, Folder 24 and 25.

Related Materials

The Harvard Peabody Museum has a collection of Otto Holstein glass plate negatives from Chan Chan, Peru which appear to contain the same images.

Processing Information

Processed by Rachel Menyuk, Processing Archivist, in 2019.

Preferred Citation

Identification of specific item; Date (if known); Major Otto Holstein photographs from Chan Chan, Peru, Item Number; National Museum of the American Indian Archive Center, Smithsonian Institution.

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Biographical / Historical

Otto Holstein was born in 1883 in Lexington, Kentucky. He later joined the United States Army where he attained the rank of Major and served in the Philippines, China, and Mexico, as well as taking part in World War I. Between 1922 and 1927 Holstein worked for the Northern Peru Mining and Smelting Company and was living in Trujillo, Peru in 1925 during a season of torrential rains which caused many archaeological materials at nearby pre-Incan sites, such as Chan Chan, to become unearthed. Holstein collected and sold many of these items both to the Museum of the American Indian, Heye Foundation and the American Museum of Natural History. In October of 1926, Holstein formed the "Archaeological Society of Trujillo" and served as its first president. During this time, he worked with other anthropologists and archaeologists to make plans of Chan Chan and other nearby sites in Trujillo. In 1927, the *Geographical Review*, the publication for the American Geographical Society published his article "Chan-Chan: Capital of the Great Chimu." He also was a member with the Explorers Club. Holstein died in New York City in 1934.

Scope and Contents

This collection includes photographic prints and copy negatives made and collected by Major Otto Holstein of sites around Trujillo, Peru between 1925 and 1926. The photographs are predominantly of the ruins of Chan Chan and surrounding Chimu and Moche archaeological sites. Series 1: Before the 1925 rains, were taken previous to the torrential rains of March 1925 when much erosion occurred. It is unclear whether or not these photographs were shot by Holstein. Series 2: Photographs Illustrating "Chan-Chan: Capital of the Great Chimu," includes 34 photographic prints that were used in the American Geographical Society's 1927 publication. Series 3: General Chan Chan Photographs, 1925-1926, includes 77 photographic prints made in and around Chan Chan. These include aerial shots of Trujillo, general views of Chan Chan, views of the Huaca of the Sun and Moon, Huaca de Misa, Huaca Esperanza and Huaca Toledo. There are also several photographs that were shot in Cuzco. Also included are object photographs, many of them likely taken of Peruvian objects (Chimu and Moche) that were a part of the American Museum of Natural History collection.

The majority of the photographs in this collection are in Series 4: Study of Chan Chan, 1926, which includes 277 photographic prints and 67 copy negatives. These were made by Holstein during a 1926 study of Chan Chan, likely in the fall of that year. It is likely this study was done in conjunction with Dr. Julio C. Tello, Director of the Peruvian Archaeological Museum. These photographs are accompanied by a detailed catalog, written in 1927, which describe the various groups and sites photographed during the study. In addition to photographs at Chan Chan there are also photographs of nearby sites in Huanchaco, El Mampuesto, Pesqueda and at the Huacas of the Sun and Moon.

Arrangement

Arranged into four series based on how they arrived at the Museum of the American Indian and were cataloged. Series 1: Before the 1925 rains, circa 1925; Series 2: Photographs Illustrating "Chan-Chan: Capital of the Great Chimú," 1925-1926; Series 3: General Chan Chan Photographs, 1925-1926; Series 4: Study of Chan Chan, 1926.

Names and Subject Terms

This collection is indexed in the online catalog of the Smithsonian Institution under the following terms:

Subjects:

Chimú (archaeological culture)
Excavations (Archaeology) -- Peru

Cultures:

Chimú (archaeological culture)

Types of Materials:

Photographic prints

Names:

American Geographical Society
Tello, Julio C. (Julio César), 1880-1947

Places:

Peru -- Chan Chan
Trujillo (Peru) -- Archeology

Container Listing

Series 1: Before the 1925 Rains, circa 1925

29 Photographic prints

Photo-folder 1 (photographs)

Photo-folder 2 (photographs)

Photo-folder 3 (photographs)

Photo-folder 4 (photographs)

Photo-folder 5 (photographs)

[Image\(s\)](#)

Scope and
Contents:

This series includes photographic prints shot in and around the ruins of Chan Chan before the torrential rains of 1925. It is unclear whether or not Holstein shot the photographs himself or acquired them from other sources. Many of the images depict general views of Chan Chan showing the outer walls and inner streets of the site. There are also quite a few close-up views of stone work details that were later eroded by the rain, particularly views at Gran Chimú (now known as Utzh An). Some of these photographs were used in Holstein's 1927 journal article "Chan-Chan: Capital of the Great Chimu" as comparative "before" shots and can also be found in Series 2.

Catalog numbers include P07969-P07997.

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Series 2: Photographs Illustrating "Chan-Chan: Capital of the Great Chimu" , 1925-1926

34 Photographic prints

Photo-folder 19 (photographs)

Photo-folder 20 (photographs)

Photo-folder 21 (photographs)

Photo-folder 22 (photographs)

Photo-folder 23 (photographs)

Photo-folder 24 (photographs)

Photo-folder 25 (photographs)

[Image\(s\)](#)

Scope and
Contents:

This series includes photographic prints used to illustrate Otto Holstein's 1927 article "Chan-Chan: Capital of the Great Chimu" published in the American Geographical Society's *Geographical Review*, Vol. 17, No. 1 (Jan., 1927). The photographs include: Aerial shots of the ruins of Chan Chan; General views of Chan Chan including house ruins, walls of buildings, streets and fortifications; Before and after shots of the damage caused by the 1925 rains; Close-up shots of friezes and wall reliefs in Chan Chan; Temples of the Sun and Moon (Huaca del Sol y de la luna), including mural paintings; and examples of Chimu pottery and copper work from the collection at the American Museum of Natural History in New York.

Some of these same images can be found in Series 1 and Series 3. None of the aerial shots or AMNH object photography were made by Holstein. There is only one shot in this series that was not used in the publication (P08545).

Photographic prints have catalog numbers P08516-P08549.

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Series 3: General Chan Chan Photographs, 1925-1926

77 Photographic prints

Scope and Contents: Series 3: General Chan Chan Photographs, 1925-1926, includes 77 photographic prints made in and around Chan Chan. These include aerial shots of Trujillo, general views of Chan Chan, views of the Huaca of the Sun and Moon, Huaca de Misa, Huaca Esperanza and Huaca Toledo. There are also several photographs that were shot in Cuzco. Also included are object photographs, many of them likely taken of Peruvian objects (Chimu and Moche) that were a part of the American Museum of Natural History collection.

Photo-folder 6	Huaca de Misa and Chan Chan Water Tank, 1925-1926 6 Photographic prints Notes: P08275-P08280
Photo-folder 7	Cuzco, Peru, 1925-1926 6 Photographic prints Notes: P08281-P08286
Photo-folder 8; Photo-folder 9	Aerial Shots: Trujillo and Chan Chan, 1925-1926 13 Photographic prints Notes: P08287-P08294, P08307, P08331-P08333, P08335-P08336
Photo-folder 10	Aerial Shots: Temple of the Moon and Sun, 1925-1926 6 Photographic prints Notes: P08295-P08296, P08300-P08302, P08336
Photo-folder 11	Temple of the Moon and Sun, 1925-1926 6 Photographic prints Notes: P08298-P08299, P08303-P08305, P09337
Photo-folder 12	Chan Chan: Gran Chimu, 1925-1926 5 Photographic prints Notes: P08306, P08308-P08309, P08313-P08314
Photo-folder 13	Chan Chan: Walls and Houses, 1925-1926 4 Photographic prints Notes: P08315-P08318
Photo-folder 14; Photo-folder 15	Chan Chan: General Views, 1925-1926 9 Photographic prints Notes: P08311-P08312, P08319-P08325
Photo-folder 16	Huaca Esperanza and Huaca Toledo, 1925-1926 2 Photographic prints Notes: P08326, P08330
Photo-folder 17	Peruvian Object Photographs, 1925-1926 7 Photographic prints Notes: P08297, P08310, P08327-P08329, P08334, P08338

Photo-folder 80; [Peruvian Object Photographs: Mostly Jars, 1925-1926](#)
Photo-folder 81 13 Photographic prints
Notes: P09051-P09063

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Series 4: Study of Chan Chan, 1926

277 *Photographic prints*

67 *Copy negatives*

Scope and Contents: Series 4: Study of Chan Chan, 1926, includes 277 photographic prints and 67 copy negatives. These were made by Holstein during a 1926 study of Chan Chan, likely in the fall of that year. It is likely this study was done in conjunction with Dr. Julio C. Tello, Director of the Peruvian Archaeological Museum. These photographs are accompanied by a detailed catalog, written in 1927, which describe the various groups and sites photographed during the study. In addition to photographs at Chan Chan there are also photographs of nearby sites in Huanchaco, El Mampuesto, Pesqueda and at the Huacas of the Sun and Moon.

The descriptions of the groups and sites are from Otto Holstein's original catalogue of the photographs from 1927. This original catalog can be found in the Museum of the American Indian, Heye Foundation records, Box 297, Folder 25. It is indicated when the descriptions of the various groups come from this original catalog.

Culture: Chimú (archaeological culture)

Photo-folder 26

[Tombs, 1926](#)

5 Photographic prints

Notes: Tombs include the Tomb of Yamocyoguan (Toledo-Peje Chico), the Tomb of the Shells, Bishop's Tomb and the Fogotten Tomb.

P08620-P08624

Culture: Chimú (archaeological culture)

Photo-folder 27;

[Mansiche Group, 1926](#)

Photo-folder 28

11 Photographic prints

1 Copy negative

Notes: P08625-P08635, N21143

Culture: Chimú (archaeological culture)

Photo-folder 29

[El Dean \(The Dean Group\), 1926](#)

5 Photographic prints

Notes: [From the Original 1927 Catalog] This group which ought to form a part of Chan Chan proper, is today located in the cultivated fields of the town of El Cortijo—In front of the Dean—about 400 meters distant from the Chaiwak [Chaiuak] Group. It is an accumulation of mounds and ruined walls.

P08636-P08640

Culture: Chimú (archaeological culture)

Photo-folder 30;

[Gran Chimú Group, 1926](#)

Photo-folder 31;

14 Photographic prints

Photo-folder 32

8 Copy negatives

Notes: [From the Original 1927 Catalog] This group—one of the most interesting is the closest to the Trujillo-Huanchaco road. It has been drilled into by the huaqueros in all directions. Its actual appearance is that of a jumble of mounds and works buried or pulled down. The central palace still has some decorated walls. Only on the northwest

	side are the remains of the double walls which may have surrounded it at one time still visible. P08641-P08655, N36264-N36271. P08644 is missing, see N36266.
	Culture: Chimú (archaeological culture)
Photo-folder 33	<p>Volutes Sub-group, 1926 2 Photographic prints</p> <p>Notes: [From the Original 1927 Catalog] This is a section almost eradicated which is found between the Gran Chimú group and the O'Donovan group. The most notable item here is a wall decorated with volutes in relief. P08656-P08657</p> <p>Culture: Chimú (archaeological culture)</p>
Photo-folder 34	<p>O'Donovan Group, 1926 7 Photographic prints 1 Copy negative</p> <p>Notes: [From the Original 1927 Catalog] This group is formed by a series of walled enclosures and the remains of both large and small buildings in good state of preservation. Here is also found decorated courts. The principal building is on the southeast. Traditionally this building is called the Convent of the Nuns or of the Niches. In the new nomenclature of the place it is given the name O'Donovan in honor of Mr. Henry O'Donovan a Trujillan gentleman who attempted some archaeological studies some 25 years ago and traced out a sectional plan of Chan Chan. P08658-P08664, N36272</p> <p>Culture: Chimú (archaeological culture)</p>
Photo-folder 35; Photo-folder 36	<p>Squier Necropolis Group, 1926 13 Photographic prints 5 Copy negatives</p> <p>Notes: [From the Original 1927 Catalog] This group of highly interesting works found in a good state of preservation situated to the northwest of the Gran Chimú group. Halfway between both of them runs a sort of avenue bearing from the northeast to the southwest. The Chilean, Colonel La Rosa, excavated it more than 40 years ago. Squier the archaeologist studied it and described it for which reason it bears his name. P08665-P08677, N36273-N36277</p> <p>Culture: Chimú (archaeological culture)</p>
Photo-folder 37	<p>Various Photographs, 1926 4 Photographic prints 1 Copy negative</p> <p>Notes: [From the Original 1927 Catalog] In this group are encompassed four views which pertain to diverse ruined works which do not form concrete sections similar to those mentioned in the foregoing lines and those which will be mentioned later but because they are</p>

interesting archaeologically are included here. These views referred to are from the northwestern and northeastern sectors of the city, with the exception of one taken in the center.

P08678-P08681, N36278

Culture: Chimú (archaeological culture)

Photo-folder 38

[Bandelier Group, 1926](#)

7 Photographic prints

4 Copy negatives

Notes: [From the Original 1927 Catalog] Situated at 400 meters in the direction of the sea from the point where Trujillo-Huanchaco road enters Chan Chan. These interesting ruins are well preserved. This group is divided into two sections and each of these is subdivided into many others. The entire group is surrounded by an enormous rectangular wall. A modern road, now abandoned, which leads from the town of Huaman to Huanchaco cuts through it. The Tomb of Toledo is some 200 meters east-south-east of it.

P08682-P08688, N36279-N36281, N36289

Culture: Chimú (archaeological culture)

Photo-folder 39;

Photo-folder 40;

Photo-folder 41;

Photo-folder 42

[Uhle Group, 1926](#)

22 Photographic prints

8 Copy negatives

Notes: [From the Original 1927 Catalog] This group is much larger than the foregoing one and is not far from it. A narrow street some three meters wide runs between the northeast wall of the Uhle group and the southwest wall of Bandelier. It is entirely surrounded by a high wall which encloses the ruins in a square. This is also divided into many walled apartments. Those enclosed are the oldest and best preserved of the works. It is in one of these divisions that houses have been found preserving their original form. Also herein is preserved a field showing ancient cultivated furrows. This is not known to the tourists or the curiosity seekers. In front of its southwest wall within a space of 200 meters or more rise this Chaiuak and Tschudi groups. Between the southwest wall of the Uhle group and the northeast wall of Chaiuak are many ruins; wells, remains of villages, small enclosures, and platforms of artificial nature; but all are in a bad state of preservation.

P08689-P08710, N36282-N36288, N36290

Culture: Chimú (archaeological culture)

Photo-folder 43

[Chaiuak Group, 1926](#)

4 Photographic prints

4 Copy negatives

Notes: [From the Original 1927 Catalog] This group is one of the less complicated ones. It occupies but half or less than half of the area covered by the Uhle group. It is located southwest of the latter and the southeast of Tschudi which is separated from it by a narrow passageway only 15 meters wide. It contains an interesting tomb which is surrounded by small works and ancient "yapas" (gardens).

P08711-P08714, N36291-N36294

Culture: Chimú (archaeological culture)

Photo-folder 44;

Photo-folder 45;

Photo-folder 46;

Photo-folder 47

Tschudi Group (Annex and Adjacent Works), 1926

22 Photographic prints

2 Copy negatives

Notes:

[From the Original 1927 Catalog] This group situated in the line of buildings which are closest to the seas, is, as one is able to see by the panoramic view, located between the Rivero and Chaiuwak groups. The former to the northwest and the latter to the east by southeast. It is in the form of a square. It is less extensive than that of Uhle and is surrounded by a high wall. It has no walled subdivisions such as are found in the Uhle group. The archaeologist Tschudi who studied it and left a plan of it worked in conjunction with Rivero. It has many interesting works, as may be seen in the photographs. The principal ones are: a walled square containing many huge chambers which traditionally at least, has received the name of "The Prisons"; a very deep well; a gallery with decorated walls and a series of buildings with walls decorated with lozenges and broken squares. The work immediately adjoining it is also sufficiently complicated for at the outer angle of the square is located a stone work with a foundation amply made of slag rocks. The exterior view of the entire group was taken from the southern angle of the Cabildo group. The northeast and northwest walls of the outer enclosure are visible. In the foreground are the remains of some of the common houses, according to the beliefs of the archaeologists.

P08715-P08736, N36295-N36296

Culture: Chimú (archaeological culture)

Photo-folder 48;

Photo-folder 49;

Photo-folder 50;

Photo-folder 51

Rivero Group, 1926

19 Photographic prints

9 Copy negatives

Notes:

[From the Original 1927 Catalog] This group is situated to the northwest of Tschudi. It is not as large as that group. This is surrounded by a very high double wall. It is the only group having this characteristic. It is perfectly rectangular in form. The most notable work within its environs is that called the Tomb of the Mass from which has been taken many objects of great archaeological value both documentary and artistic such as metal vases and fabrics. It has been rifled in recent times in a very crude manner.

P08737-P08755, N36297-N36305

Culture: Chimú (archaeological culture)

Photo-folder 52;

Photo-folder 53;

Photo-folder 54;

Photo-folder 55

Cabildo Group, 1926

20 Photographic prints

3 Copy negatives

Notes:

[From the Original 1927 Catalog] This group of great extent is located in the second line of works further inland than the Chaiuwak [Chaiwak], Tschudi and Rivero groups. It is rectangular in form and is surrounded by a great wall. On the southeastern side the wall is double and is

relatively well preserved in some sections. This wall is different than the others in two essential details. It has no tomb or high main building but in place of these it has a sort of a stadium occupying about a fourth of the area. The most characteristic thing it encloses is "the Labyrinth" a group of small constructions which although raised on a strictly geometric plan give the effect of a labyrinth. A plan of this section has been made.

P08756-P08775, N36306-N36308

Culture: Chimú (archaeological culture)

Photo-folder 56;

Photo-folder 57

[Tello Group, 1926](#)

11 Photographic prints

2 Copy negatives

Notes: [From the Original 1927 Catalog] Here is a series of constructions grouped together bearing the name of the first Peruvian archaeologist, Julio C. Tello, located in that vast territory bounded by the Trujillo-Huanchaco road on the northeast and the Tschudi and Rivero groups on the southwest: the Bandelier and Uhle groups on the southeast and the Cabildo and Velarde groups on the northwest. The general aspect is one of ruined walls, mall mounds, wells, rubbish heaps in all directions, cemeteries, remains of ordinary habitations, etc. Near the eastern angle of the Cabildo group remains a small building in good state of preservations.

P08776-P08786, N20078, N36309

Culture: Chimú (archaeological culture)

Photo-folder 58;

Photo-folder 59;

Photo-folder 60;

Photo-folder 61

[Velarde Group, 1926](#)

19 Photographic prints

4 Copy negatives

Notes: [From the Original 1927 Catalog] This group takes its name Velarde from the Prefect pf Trujillo Don Carlos Aureo Velarde who accidentally discovered in it some walls covered with magnificent designs in high relief in 1905 or 1906. These walls have been photographed and reproduced in books an infinite number of times. Not a single design is in existence today. The group is situation between the Spanish church of San Jose and the Huanchaco road on the northeast. The works of the Tello group bound it on the southeast; as do the Cabildo group. This is surrounded by a wall which has been cut by the huaeros in various places. It is of the same general aspect as the other groups; a huaca or principal building (in this case the one with the decorated walls discovered by Velarde) yapus and small constructions. It is one of those most frequently visited by the tourists. The principal edifice appears to be buried.

P08787-P08805, N36310-N36313

Culture: Chimú (archaeological culture)

Photo-folder 62

[Necropolis, 1926](#)

2 Photographic prints

1 Copy negative

Notes: [From the Original 1927 Catalog] On all sides there are necropolises in Chan Chan: Within and without the fortified places. But the most extensive of these are found between the dividing lines of the ravine which opens on the sea and first of the walled enclosures which mark the Chaiwak [Chaiuak, Tschudi, Rivero and Cabildo groups.
P08806-P08807, N36314

Culture: Chimú (archaeological culture)

Photo-folder 63;
Photo-folder 64

[Wachakes, 1926](#)
13 Photographic prints
2 Copy negatives

Notes: [From the Original 1927 Catalog] Along the length of the deep canyon which aids in the formation of the table land upon which Chan Chan stands are various indentations and projecting spits of land which act variously as wells or dikes. For which reason Middendorf judged them to be works formed by the sea. These walls which are the same level as the beach are constantly moist and the and the fishermen of the neighborhood use them as places to spread out the fibrous material which they use in the manufacture of the mats and little fish nets. All of these show signs of having been faced with rock. The wachakes number more than ten but I have photographed only the most notable ones.

P08808-P08820, N36315-N36316

Culture: Chimú (archaeological culture)

Photo-folder 65

[Hrdlicka Group, 1926](#)
3 Photographic prints

Notes: [From the Original 1927 Catalog] This group is isolated from Chan Chan and lies toward the west and is closer to the sea than any of the others. It is small and surrounded by cemeteries. It has one peculiarity, according to all authentic accounts, in the burials have been found only the heads of children. The regular huanchaqueros (workers in the sites) call it "The Last Golgotha of the Inca." It is distinguished from the other groups in that it has no buildings and appears to have been used solely as a cemetery.

P08821-P08823

Culture: Chimú (archaeological culture)

Photo-folder 66

[Avenues and Roads, 1926](#)
6 Photographic prints

Notes: [From the Original 1927 Catalog] There are but few vestiges of the many roads and avenues that once existed both within and without the city of Chan Chan. Of the few that do remain photographs have been obtained. Here are vestiges of a broad avenue that once ran along the northwestern side of the city. However the only part which has been preserved is that which runs from the church of San Jose towards north-northeast and that includes the walls which guard it. This avenue reaches the furthest beyond the stone work of the city being extended by a road which runs in a straight line across the plain being lost only in the broken ground near the Rio Seco (dry river). It has

been the belief that this road ran as far as the hacienda of the Chicam valley (called Sausal). Another road lined with ramparts of adobe and stone respectively cut the aforementioned avenue at right angles and ran in the direction of the Rio Seco through the fields now called Valdivia which are cultivated by the present day huanchaqueros. In the same plain are the vestiges of other roads, remains of canals and even traces of foundation dwellings.

P08824-P08829

Culture: Chimú (archaeological culture)

Photo-folder 67;

Photo-folder 68

[Irrigation Zone, 1926](#)

12 Photographic prints

1 Copy negative

Notes: [From the Original 1927 Catalog] There is some connection between the ancient reservoir called El Mapuesto and Chan Chan. Some two kilometers to the west of EL Mapuesto, on the left hand side of the railway running into the Valley of Chicama are found the remains of the canal which must have carried water. At first nothing definite is seen, only low mounds of earth winding in and out. The body of the trench is cut off. Presently the canal becomes straight and behind it and running parallel with it is a half ruined wall. From the canal branch out smaller ditches running in a straight line towards Chan Chan. The canal divides into three broad ditches within a distance of one kilometer. That portion which bears more to the northeast is guarded by the great wall which continues in the shape of half of an obtuse angle until it ends at the Rio Seco. The last bit of wall ends with a narrow covered passage the walls of which are covered in stonework. Within this zone are also great rocky walled works: the interior walls are faced with stone as though they had several reservoirs. That part remaining between the last outwork of stone and the Rio Seco shows visible traces of ancient furrows.

P08830-P08841, N36317

Culture: Chimú (archaeological culture)

Photo-folder 69

[Other Works, 1926](#)

5 Photographic prints

1 Copy negative

Notes: [From the Original 1927 Catalog] On the great plain extending northeast from the wall and the hydraulic works and southwest of the Chicama Valley railway and in the immediate vicinity of the latter, stand two quadrangular structures, appearing by their construction and peculiar characteristics to be the same as those of Chan Chan, for which reason they are included in this catalogue. Both have the same appearance; a low wall surrounded by a block of works within. The one closest to the railway is the most dilapidated and gives the appearance of a mound of rubbish with scarcely any remains of the exterior wall visible. The other is better preserved and the existence of traces of decorations in reliefs has lead to the belief that it was a palace or other work of importance. Both lie at the foot of gentle slope leading to Goat Hill.

	P08842-P08847, N36318
	Culture: Chimú (archaeological culture)
Photo-folder 70; Photo-folder 71	<p>Huanchaco, 1926 9 Photographic prints</p> <p>Notes: [From the Original 1927 Catalog] (Partial) On the edge of the ravine upon which stands the church of the fishing village by this name are vestiges of the pre-Incan inhabitants of the region. Huanchaco is our kilometers from Trujillo and two from Chan Chan. In the rear of the church in the town from the edge of the high canyon wall which eminence looks to the sea, there extends to the northeast, north, northwest and west, a vast plain. To the north and north-northwest it terminates in the slopes of Bell Hill which dominates the countryside. To the east it fades out in the slopes of the same peak and from there flows the course of the Rio Seco close by the site called La Cumbre. TO the northwest and west the plain widens to include the fields of the Chiquitoy hacienda of the town of Santiago de Cao, situated in the Chicama Valley[...] This area area has been visited but slightly and should be surveyed and systematically studied.</p> <p>P08848-P08856</p> <p>Culture: Chimú (archaeological culture)</p>
Photo-folder 72	<p>El Mampuesto, 1926 2 Photographic prints</p> <p>Notes: [From the Original 1927 Catalog] (Partial) El Mampuesto (The Rubble Heap) is a high and broad wall, trapezoidal in form, constructed of stone and earth in the small valley into which empties the river called Quebrada de Leon, which carries water only filled by the exceptional torrential rains which fall in rare seasons in that region. "The Rubble Heap" resembles an "S" in shape and stretches out to some length running from the base of Goat Hill to the northwest until it reaches the little hill called El Presidio which lies to the southeast[...]</p> <p>P08857-P08858</p> <p>Culture: Chimú (archaeological culture)</p>
Photo-folder 73	<p>Pesqueda, 1926 3 Photographic prints</p> <p>Notes: [From the Original 1927 Catalog] Distant about one kilometer southeast of El Presidio rises a higher hill but belonging to the same geological era as the former peak which is called Pesqueda. This is to the right of the Trujillo-Laredo road some two kilometers distant from Trujillo. The slopes of the hill are covered with cemeteries from which re-Incan site, the huaqueros are constantly obtaining many pottery objects. Toward the southeast are encountered a few constructions of scant importance built from stones taken from the hill.</p> <p>P08859-P08861</p> <p>Culture: Chimú (archaeological culture)</p>
Photo-folder 18;	Huacas of the Sun and Moon, 1926

Photo-folder 74; Photo-folder 75	<p>20 Photographic prints 5 Copy negatives</p> <p>Notes: [From the Original 1927 Catalog] (Partial) These noteworthy constructions nestle on the slope of a small hill known as the White Hill or Moon Hill, the lie east-southeast of Chan Chan and southeast of Trujillo. Between Chan Chan and the huacas lie all of the fields of Trujillo watered by the Moche river. The latter flows by the western base of the Huaca of the Sun and its waters in their headlong rush have seriously damaged the famous monument. The two huacas, built of adobes have the hardness and texture of bricks; they stand facing each other and the open scape between them is covered with ancient ruins.</p> <p>The Huaca of the Sun is the most imposing prehistoric building found in the vicinity of Trujillo and has all the appearances of a fortress although tradition assigns it to the role of a temple [...] There is a shaft which has been sunk in the southeastern side facing the Huaca of the Moon by the profession haqueros. According to all accounts many metal and pottery objects have been found in it and in 1925, the year the Moche river was boiling over and washing against the side of the Huaca , the natives spent their time hunting out the huacos that had been swept out of the foundations of the monument's ruins and scattered about.</p> <p>The Huaca of the Moon differs substantially from that of the Sun in appearance and character. It appears to be a building that served as a habitation. It is built on the slope of White Hill and is built on the rocks of that hill [...]The most notable thing about this Huaca are some of the walls ornamented with magnificent frescos, notable especially for their lines, expression and color [...] On the side of the slope of White Hill are many archaeological sites from which have been taken many huge water jars.</p> <p>P08507-P08514(Folder 18) are the same as P08862-P08873 (Folders 74-75). N36319-N36323.</p> <p>Culture: Chimú (archaeological culture)</p>
Photo-folder 76	<p>Modern Views, 1926</p> <p>5 Photographic prints 3 Copy negatives</p> <p>Notes: P08874-P08878, N20075, N20080, N36324</p> <p>Culture: Chimú (archaeological culture)</p>
Photo-folder 77; Photo-folder 78; Photo-folder 79	<p>Ruins, 1926</p> <p>18 Photographic prints</p> <p>Notes: P08879-P08896</p> <p>Culture: Chimú (archaeological culture)</p>

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