

ica<sup>39</sup>. His map shows a concentration of evidence between Potosí and the Gran Chaco and a few reports from widely scattered sites within the Andes. An accompanying illustration makes it clear, however, that he included paddlelike implements (without "shoulders") that would have served as shovels but could not have been driven into the ground with the foot.

**Chaqui-taclla**<sup>40</sup>: The *taclla* or footplough (*chaqui* "foot") was the most individual of pre-Columbian field implements. It is represented in pottery of the Chimú period (AD 1300 +)<sup>41</sup>. The actual implement is briefly described by several seventeenth-century writers<sup>42</sup>, and FELIPE GUAMÁN POMA DE AYALA's *Nueva Corónica* (c. 1613) contains a number of valuable illustrations<sup>43</sup>. There are (or were until recently) regional variations in the form of the *taclla*.

The main piece was a pointed stave, between one and two metres long, straight or gently curved<sup>44</sup> and flat in front near the digging end<sup>45</sup>. The foot-rest consisted of one or two pieces

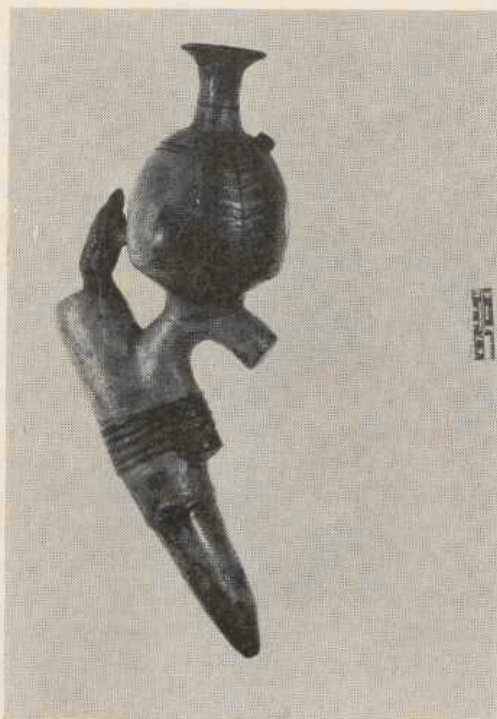


Fig. 9:  
Pottery model of a *taclla*: Courtesy of the Trustees of the British Museum.

<sup>39</sup> 1919: 30-31; see also 1920: 23-24.

<sup>40</sup> Or *yapuna*, *yapana*; see GONÇALEZ HOLGUÍN, 1608; MARKHAM, 1908. — In Aymara — *uysu* or *usu* (BERTONIO, 1879: "el arado o instrumento de palo con que los indios aran la chacara"), *oiso* (FORBES, 1870: 262-3), *uisu* (LA BARRE, 1948: 80), *uysu* or *wiri* (SORIA LENS, 1954: 305).

<sup>41</sup> Published by VARGAS, 1936: 16, fig. 2, and HORKHEIMER, 1960: Tafel 3. — The British Museum possesses a similar representation with a pot and a small corn cob attached (Fig. 9); it is described as being from "an unlocated site, North Coast of Perú" (E. CARMICHAEL, personal communication). There is however, no reason to believe that the *taclla* was used on the north coast of Perú. The models, in this respect, are comparable to the Mochica "potato pots" of the same region, for both the *taclla* and the potato belong to the highlands. LANNING (1967: 161) states that the *taclla* was an Inca invention but gives no authority for this.

<sup>42</sup> GARCILASO DE LA VEGA, 1871: 8; VÁZQUEZ DE ESPINOSA, 1942: 660; COBO, 1895: 190. — The *palas agudas* referred to by AGUSTIN DE ZARATE ([1555]: 37) were probably *tacllas*.

<sup>43</sup> 1936: 22, 48, 250, 1147, 1153, 1156, 1165.

<sup>44</sup> MEANS, 1931: fig. 222; VARGAS, 1936; CHERVIN, 1908: 215-216, figs. 118, 120 — a curved blade to a footplough (*charrue à main*), in all 0,9 metre long; NACHTIGALL (1966: 94) illustrates a very long-handled *taclla*.

<sup>45</sup> It was sometimes shod with copper or bronze: SALAMAN, 1949: 46; ROWE,